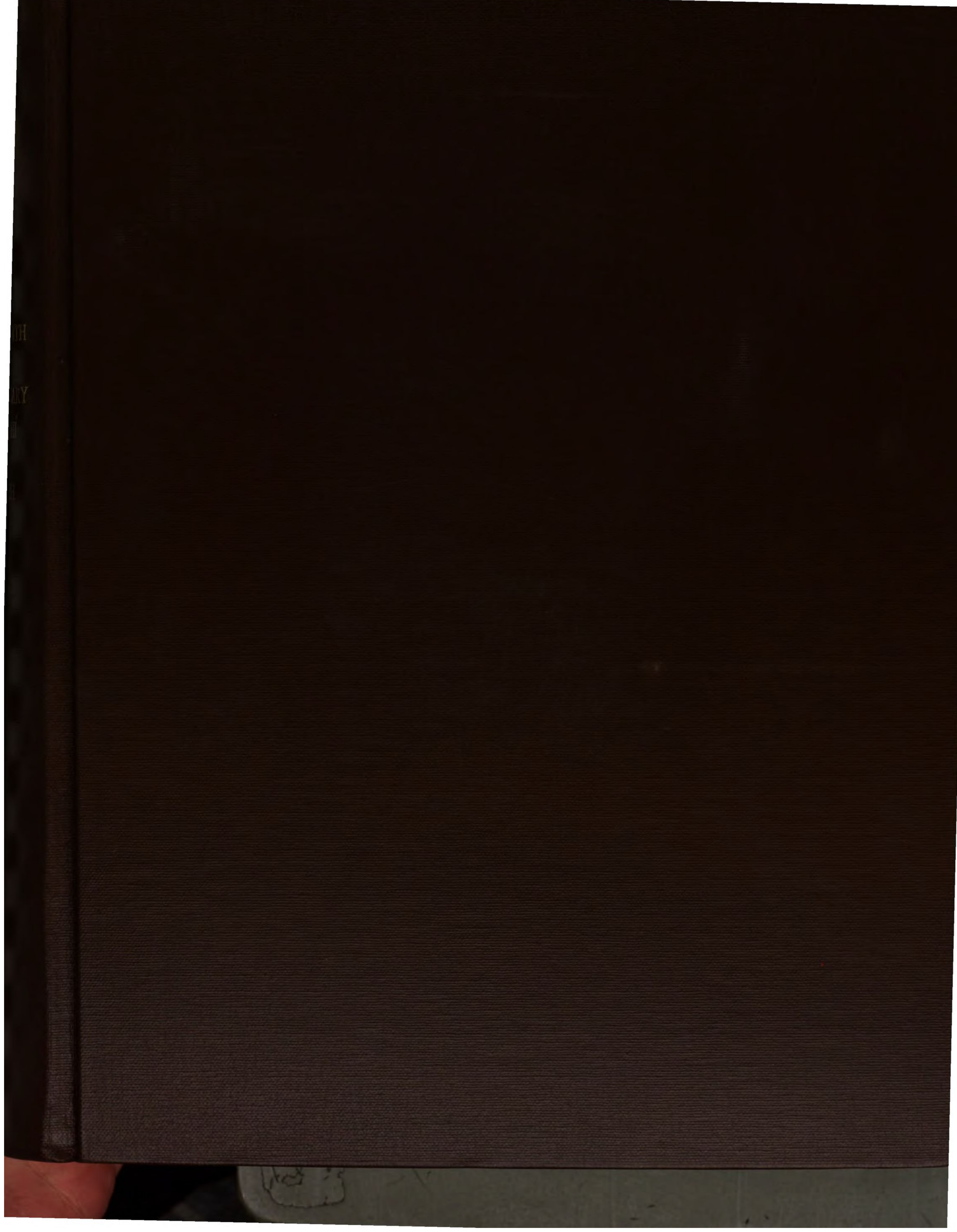




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THE
HARVEST OF THE
FUTURE

BY
J. H. HARRIS

CHICAGO: THE
PUBLISHERS

REVISED AND
ENLARGED EDITION

1907

A
DICTIONARY,
MARÁTHÍ AND ENGLISH,

COMPILED BY

J. T. MOLESWORTH,

ASSISTED BY

GEORGE AND THOMAS CANDY.

Second Edition,

REVISED AND ENLARGED BY J. T. MOLESWORTH.

“ LANGUAGE IS THE ARMOURY OF THE HUMAN MIND, AND IT CONTAINS AT ONCE THE TROPHIES OF ITS PAST,
AND THE WEAPONS OF ITS FUTURE, CONQUESTS.”

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TO THE

Honorable the Court of Directors, E. I. C.

THE

REVISED MARATHÍ AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY

Prepared under their Patronage

IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED BY THEIR OBEDIENT SERVANT

THE AUTHOR.

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PREFACE.

ABOVE a quarter of a century has elapsed since the publication of the Maráthí and English Dictionary. During this period much attention has been directed, and as well of Natives as of Europeans and Americans, towards the culture of the Maráthí language and the formation of a Maráthí literature. General grammar has been studied; the grammar of the Maráthí has been evolved and set in order; and terms of science and art have been created by translators and teachers. Further, Education, whether of collegians in the Sanskrit or of the village-masses in the vernacular, has enlarged the language; in the first case, by drawing in words, in the second, by blending and familiarizing and destroying the restrictedness of words hitherto local or confined to classes and parties; and it has enlarged it not only without prescribing a boundary, but by inducing the persuasion, and the corresponding procedure of translators, lecturers, and aspiring speakers, that there should not be a boundary; but that the Sanskrit, in its height and depth, and with all its vigor and elegance and majesty, and the common tongue, with its provincialisms and colloquialisms, yea, and multitudes of its expressive and fondly loved vulgarisms, should and do concur to compose the grand and popular language of Maháráshtra. Without sanctioning this pretension in its fullness, a dictionary of the Maráthí confessedly constituted of elements of wealth and variety, must certainly contain Sanskrit words learned as well as ordinary, recondite as well as familiar, regarding but the two considerations of present currency and probable serviceableness; whilst of Maráthí words it must contain the uncommon and the common, the local and the general, the coarse and the neat, the domiciliated imports and the genuine home-stock; not daring to discard what Maráthá speakers are pleased to employ, or too delicately to discriminate betwixt the corrupt and the pure, or even betwixt the unchaste or unclean and the altogether comely.* This obligation this second edition has aimed to fulfil.

As prefaces to dictionaries are ordinarily introduced with a statement of the boundaries of the country of which the language has been digested; with a history or a notice of the people inhabiting it; and with an account of the language—its rise, progress, constitution, and character; and these several particulars having been instructively treated by the Rev. Dr. Wilson of Bombay; we thankfully present to the public the determinations and suppositions of that competent investigator. Appending the Doctor's "NOTES," we proceed to furnish some needful explanations of the Dictionary now submitted to the Native and Foreign public. We begin with—

GENERAL INTIMATIONS.—1. The names of the Prákrit writings from which quotations are made are not given because, first, the quotations will be promptly recognized as the effusions of familiar poets, or as certainly belonging to Prákrit poetry; secondly, the Prákrit poets, although not of equal authority, are yet all authoritative; thirdly, such additions would, as a whole, have occupied no inconsiderable space in a volume pre-ordained to be bulky.

2. Of the quotations furnished as examples all are not given to elucidate the renderings; for numerous words,—e. g. names of substances, articles, and sensible objects generally,—admit not of elucidation: some are given,—e. g. those attached to certain senses of a word or to certain words subsisting only in poetry; and those attached to words of unserviceable signification or of very learned or lofty order;—to indicate that such significations or such words do actually pertain to the language; and hence the examples under such words as गभस्ति &c., which words, had not exemplification been found for them, would, as unrequired or as but questionably naturalized in Maráthí, have at once been rejected; lastly, some are given because of the theological or religious truth, often sublime and spiritual, or because of the secular truth and practical wisdom, often very striking, which they teach and commend. As some instances involving this worthiness of quotation see the quotations under अनर्थ, पुरश्चरण, नातळणें, पाठमोरा, अगळा, फलकट, उदार, उपेक्षणें, उत्तरावस्था, गतानुगतिक, घटपट, गोष्यदोषम, विषयवासना, नाठविणें, चोजणें, चित्तशुद्धि, जडभारी, प्रपंच, नसता, जाळणें, तोरड, दयाधर्म, टणक, आन in ADDENDA, निरपेक्ष, नरदेह, नव्याणवाचा फेरा, नलिनी, परमार्थ, पाप, पाहुणा, बीज, पुण्यवासना, मर्जी, माया (a phrase), मायामय, राग (a phrase).

3. Authority for the senses given, although always acceptable, is not so necessary in a dictionary of a living language, and for the use of persons dwelling amidst the native speakers of it, as in the case of a dead language, and for profound closet-students. For authority, should any sense be questioned, is ordinarily at our very elbow, in the chat of our domestics or in the converse of passengers before our street-door. Authority yet we have furnished, and of the most sterling character and the highest sanction—citations from the poets and the proverbs and the idioms of the people. See Article 3, Division CONCLUDING NOTICES AND OBSERVATIONS. Senses however will be contested; for what Native knows the language wholly, and yet what Native admits that he knows it but partially? Let all objectors understand, and let the learner rest assured, that for the senses set down affirmation and confirmation have been obtained from the college and the stable, from the city and the hamlet; that for senses provincial or local corroborative statement and illustration often strikingly satisfactory have been afforded by province-inhabitants; and that senses of the arts and the workshop have come in from and

* See the notice under गांड.

again been referred unto tailors, weavers, potters, herdsmen, and horse-jockies. Natives, especially Bráhmans, will do to the learner as they have abundantly done to ourselves—they will make reckless affirmations and denials respecting senses of words; and they will affirm and deny on one day what they will deny and affirm a few days after; and this not necessarily from any evil intent, but from lack of conversancy and training in the character and usage of popular languages.

4. In this edition some Sanskrit words have been left out. They will indeed be met with by the reader of Prákrit books and even of the more modern Abhangs, 'Aryá &c., and upon the ground of this certainty they were admitted into the first edition; but it is now determined that, as Prákrit and Maráthí writers propose to themselves no law or limit in their grasp of the Sanskrit language, Sanskrit words do not, simply by having been captured by such writers, acquire right of place in a Maráthí dictionary. Sanskrit words, indeed, equally extraneous to the Maráthí language, and even more profound than these rejected ones, appear in this edition; but, whilst these, having no equivalents in Maráthí, and being from the quality of their significations incalculably serviceable, yea, absolutely indispensable, to translators from the English, possess a value and a title which will not fail to be recognized and to ensure them welcome, the rejected words are, almost all, names of animals, articles, or substances, of which the Maráthí names are, even in the circles of the erudite, the only words in oral or social use. Besides, however, this reason of serviceableness to translators, three reasons have influenced us in admitting Sanskrit words profound or otherwise: 1st, From the extension of education, and from the untrained aspirings of many now receiving it, high, yea, the highest, Sanskrit words are yearly being drawn into Maráthí; 2ndly, Numerous Sanskrit words bear in Maráthí senses or acceptations differing from those given in Sanskrit dictionaries, whether those of the ancient Pandits or that of Professor Wilson; thirdly, Numerous Sanskrit words of unquestioned existence and of important character exist not on the pages of the Sanskrit and English Dictionary. In verification of statements second and third a few instances may be suitable; and, first, for the apprehension of the *difference of sense* compare together the renderings in the Sanskrit and English Dictionary and the renderings in this Maráthí and English Dictionary of the words आक्रोश, आभार, निर्विण्ण, चास, तलातल, अध्वचाय, उपश्रुति, प्रज्ञाव, घटीयंत्र, कुक्षि, अर्थापत्ति, मोलन, रणतूर्य, रणपंडित, अप्रकृत, अभिजित, आवरण & विक्षेप, शय्य, प्रसंग, नखर, and countless others; secondly, for satisfaction upon the statement of omissions, seek in the Sanskrit and English dictionary for the words धनुर्वात, कर्ण, दंष्ट्र, घटमान, दुर्विदग्ध, वैधृति, प्रपिता, प्रविलाप, दृष्टार्थ, दृष्टार्थवाद, पुमर्थ, तुलना, बहिस् with some compounds, लापन, लापनिका, व्यष्टि, समष्टि, विनिगम, विनिगमक, रणमंडल, रणरंग, many compounds of वज्र, परदार, अभिविधि, अभिव्यवण, उपदीप, चातुर्भद्र, चातुर्जातक, पुरश्चरण, अभुक्तमूल, and others which have escaped our memory.

5. Call for careful consideration was constantly arising respecting Sanskrit names of gods, devils, saints, legendary heroes, countries, mountains, rivers &c. &c. As all these appear, or are held amenable for appearance, in Prákrit compositions, herein seemed demand, or at least warrant, for the admission of them; but as they amount to some tens of thousands, constituting alone ample materials for a dictionary; and as, notwithstanding the piety or the pedantry of Hindú poets, they in strictness belong to the Sanskrit; the determination arrived at was to admit only those which are generally accepted as domiciliated in the Maráthí. This standard (viz. the general acceptance) being variable and withal contestible, the student will have room for candid allowance concerning omissions, and the erudite scholar for gracious forbearance with, according to his apprehension, overabounding insertions.

6. All the Sanskrit words, more or less current, under अ privative could not be expected, and certainly have not been inserted. For any one fruitlessly looked for turn up the word in its positive form.

7. Words, amounting probably to the vast aggregate of forty thousand, the equivalents to which swell and encumber almost all dictionaries, are, in this dictionary, presented to the public in the compact and compendious form of the following notices. I. Abstract nouns are formed, ad libitum, from concrete nouns and adjectives by attaching, to Sanskrit words, the affixes ल & ता,* and to Maráthí words, the affixes पणा & पण †; correspondingly with Lordship, rulership, boyhood, fatherhood, moistness, fitness, softness &c. from lord, boy, moist &c. All such, with the exception of the heads particularized under ल (q. v.), are omitted: for धनिल, प्रभुता, पोरपणा or -पण, बापपणा or -पण, आर्द्रता, योग्यता, मृदुता, or आर्द्रल, योग्यल, मृदुल, ओलेपणा or -पण, चांगलेपणा or -पण &c. &c. see therefore the concretes or the adjectives. For the insertion of the few formations in ल, as कर्तृल, दातृल, वक्तृल, भोक्तृल, नियंतृल, पिबल, मातृल, भ्रातृल &c. the reason (besides those reasons stated under ल) is that the words on which these formations arise, appearing in Maráthí, not in the form कर्तृ, दातृ, वक्तृ, भोक्तृ &c., but in the form कर्ता, दाता, वक्ता, भोक्ता &c., they might be considered by the learner as omissions, and be altogether lost to him. Some nouns in ता or ल arise also from Sanskrit participles and adverbs. Such, excepting a few special claimants, as संपूर्णता, ससक्तता &c., are omitted. II. Nouns are formed by attaching the affixes पणा & पण to verbs, and in the infinitive mood; also to the inflected third person singular of the past tense; as चिकटणेपणा, मरणेपणा, घेतलेपणा, टाकलेपणा: all such are omitted. (See further under these affixes in their places.) III. Nouns of agency, as बसणारा, लिहिणारा, खाणारा, मारणारा, corresponding with Sitter, writer, eater, beater, in the English dictionary, are omitted: also nouns of agency formed by adding या to the root of the verb, as डक्या, चुक्या, लाया, दप्या, लया, चाया, उपया, are, although not absolutely all, omitted: also formations, by an obvious rule, from the noun, as खोकल्या, पडशा &c., are omitted: of these formations, indeed, many are licentious. IV. The participial adjectives बोलता, मारता, खाता, पिता, Speaker, striker &c., although they occur constantly in poetry and in popular sayings, are yet, as the rule of formation is evident, omitted. Some few, however, involving special signification (e. g. clever at, excelling in, remarkable for) have been inserted. V. Adverbs ending in पणें or पणें, formed from the abstract nouns in पणा or पण, as पुरतेपणें, चांगलेपणें, are omitted. VI. Causal verbs, as करविणें, मारविणें, सोडविणें, are omitted. VII. Very numerous and very valuable adjectives or epithets are formed with affixes and words such as वन् Like; शील Disposed to or naturally endowed with; कारक, कारी, कर, कार, कर्ता That works, effects, makes, does; होन, विहोन, रहित, विरहित, शून्य, वर्जित Deficient, devoid, destitute, wanting; चुत & झट Slipped or fallen; स्थ Situate or standing in; सहित Accompanied by; आपन्न, आविष्ट, आनुर, आकुल, अन्वित, आवह, आक्रांत,

* These affixes, although affirmed by Pandits to bear the same import and power, differ considerably. See the two in their places.

† These affixes are, in sense and office, altogether identical: they differ only in that whilst पणा forms nouns of the masculine gender, the formations of पण are neuter. See the two in order.

शस्त्र &c. &c., e. g. स्वप्नवत्, वैराग्यवत्, धर्मशील, पुण्यशील, दानशील, सत्कर्मशील, गुणकारक, हितकारक, कफकारो, पित्तकारी, सुखकर, दुःखकर, ग्रंथकार, चर्मकार, पापकर्ता, पुण्यकर्ता, द्रव्यहीन, ज्ञानविहीन, जलरहित, दोषविरहित, शक्तिशून्य, अर्थशून्य, दुग्धवर्जित, अपथ्यवर्जित, पदच्युत, अधिकारच्युत, स्थानभ्रष्ट, रत्नगभ्रष्ट, आकाशस्थ, प्रातालस्थ, युक्तिसहित, यशःसहित, दुःखापन्न, कामाविष्ट, क्षधातुर, चिन्ताकुल, शोकान्वित, गुणावह, ढषाकांत, भूतघ्न &c. Of such formations but few appear in the columns; but the rule and examples are furnished under the affixes and words as they severally occur. As such adjectives or epithets are perpetually occurring, and in familiar and practical as well as ornate speech; and as so few (and of those important formations with आपन्न, आविष्ट, आतुर &c., none) are contained in the dictionary; we do exhort the learner to observe and apprehend and remember. VIII. Of the past participles, as घोटीव, घोळीव, पेरीव, कातीव, कोरीव, कापीव, भरडीव, only the most common have been admitted. They *might* be formed to serve an occasion, but, excepting the few we have admitted, they are not regarded as idiomatical. IX. Formations with करो and, less frequently, कर & करू, as यात्रेकरो or यात्रेकरू, मारेकरी, शेतकरी, भिक्षेकरी, भाडेकरी, पाहरेकरी, in the sense of Doer of or worker in, are sound and popular, but not bearing, in all cases, claim for insertion. See करो & वाला. X. Feminine formations from the masculine noun by the addition of ईण, or, where ई is the final letter of the masculine, of ण, as परटीण, भटीण, ब्राह्मणीण, श्रेटीण, माळीण, शिंपीण, तेलीण, कुळवाडीण, कोळीण, वाणीण, जोशीण, घनीण, करीण, from परोट, भट, ब्राह्मण &c., are, for the most part, omitted. XI. Numerous adjectives are formed from nouns by the addition of ई. Of such we have admitted the common ones; and for the rest we substitute this rule of formation: e. g. अपसारी, अभेदवादी, कुमारी, क्रोधो, आग्रही, विचारो, विवेको, द्वेषो, हर्षो, संतोषो, मोहो, गुणो, भेदो, आनंदो, प्रतापी, तर्को, अनुमानी, साधनो, संधानो &c.

8. Formations such as अडोशीपडोशी, अंधळापांगळा, कुणबीमाळी, झाडझुडप, भिकारीटाकारी, लंगडालुला, बईवाडा, शेजारीपाजारी, शेटसावकार, सगासोसरा, arising, whether through reduplication, or through juxta-position of two words of the same general sense and of such similitude of sound as to involve alliteration, are exceedingly abundant. In the singular number they import, *Some one or other* (of the general character or quality signified by the words of the formation); *some individual* of the multitude designated; *some indifferent or unparticularized one*. In the plural number they import, *All* comprehensively or collectively; *all* of all the species and varieties, grades and shades constituting that genus or order. (Note. This article is not to be confounded with Article 9. The two notices are of matters quite distinct. Vide infra.)

9. Formations through combination of words of one general significance abound exceedingly, and conduce eminently to the forcibleness and expressiveness of the Maráthí. Some examples are—आणभाष, आंथरुणपांघरुण, अडाणोकवाडी, वेढविगार, वेणोफणी, शकभाजी, काजळकुक्कु, लाकूडफांटा, घासकाडी, घेचपाच, वरूपाच, मोठभाकर, मोलसजुरी, चेलपांटी, केरकचरा, भांगटिळा, टिळाटोपी, टिळेपट्टी, पानपचावळ, पाटपाणी, कुणबीमाळी, महारपोर, रांडपोर, रांडमुंड, खर्चवेच, शेतभात, पोरवाळ, बाईलभिंग, वाणीउदमी, शेटसावकार, तेलीतंबोली, चोरपोर, पडगेंपाळें, बाळीबुगडी, खांचखळगी, पैसाअडका, दानधर्म, देवधर्म, जोखमाप, जेवणखाण, पुस्तकपानरट, भोगभोगवटा, कर्जवाम, भाजीपाला, देकळराजळ, दिवाणदरवार, कामकारभार, जीवजंतु, बागवगिचा, शेतवाडी, शेतमळा, खालीखुशाली, पाकसपाणी, फंदफितूर, नारळकांकडें. These and countless others we have inserted, well-pleased to obtain them. Such combinations, although not prevailing in all languages, are sufficiently numerous in the English; and they contribute, if not to its delicacy and beauty, yet certainly to its vivacity and vigor. As illustrations of, and perhaps in vindication of, our Maráthí couples, we present a few instances:—wear and tear, rattle and clatter, racket and riot, rags and tatters, follies and foibles, fun and frolic, toil and trouble, sorrow and suffering, want and wo, health and wealth, hurry and flurry, thorns and thistles, briars and brambles, pride and passion, strife and struggle;—and of adjectives or participles—safe and sound, whole and hearty, light and tight, waste and wild, weary and worn, tattered and torn or worn and torn;—and of verbs—to bawl and bellow, to storm and stamp, to roar and rave, to patch and piece, to rip and rend, to scour and scrub, to frisk and frolic, to dally and dawdle, to higggle and boggle. Formations, not by combination of distinct words, but through reduplication, as भाकरीभिकरी, दगडगिगड, घोंडागिंडा, खडेडडे, दाणादुणा &c., are of very different character; conducing, not to confer force or expression upon the language, but to impair and disfigure it: such, with a few exceptions pleading some speciality, we have rejected. The English language, however, as it furnishes illustrations of the first class, so refuses not illustrations of this second class—formations indeed, although strictly by reduplication, regarded as worthy of record in dictionaries, and as admissible, in seasons of softness and leniency, into the speech and writings of the learned and the grave. Such are Hurly burly, helter skelter, hurry skurry, higgledy piggedly, hugger mugger, hoity toity, namby pamby, topsy turvy, skimble skamble, slipslop, wishwash, mishmash, tittletattle, chitchat, fiddlefaddle, pitterpatter &c.

10. Words such as प्रार्थनीय, प्रार्थ्य, कथनीय, कथ्य, रक्षणीय, रक्ष्य, पोषणीय, पोष्य, and, from certain roots, the form कर्त्तव्य, गंतव्य, भक्षितव्य, स्पर्शितव्य, as they compose a very numerous class, and are constant in learned colloquy, have, for the most part, been inserted: that degree of acquaintance with Sanskrit grammar which would enable the Maráthí student to evoke them when needing them, or to understand them when hearing them, being too great to be reasonably required from him. As Sanskrit grammarians make no *decretory* distinction betwixt these three forms, the three might have been rendered, as, in the first edition, they are rendered, “To be asked, to be narrated &c.”; and to this indefinite rendering the learner might have been required to supply, as the connection should indicate, the words *Proper* or *worthy*, *designed* or *intended*, *practicable* or *possible*, *demanding* or *claiming*, *subject* or *liable*, *about* or *on the point*: but, as some of those grammarians offer the *suggestion* concerning the forms, that the first involves the notion of fitness or suitableness; the second that of possibility or of purpose or simply of emergence or occurrence unto; and the third that of necessariness (moral obligation); and as this suggestion, although overthrown or obscured by an occasional nonconformist, lacks not verisimilitude, it is accepted, and the three forms (e. g. भक्षणीय, भक्ष्य, भक्षितव्य,) have been interpreted in accordance with it. To the above we here append as a note:—that the form arising by the attaching of the affix च (च प्रत्यय), as in प्रार्थनीय, involves the significance of *fitness* or *worthiness*, may be accepted without hesitation; that the second form (प्रार्थ्य) involves the significance of *possibility* or of *purpose*, and, further, a vague and undefinable notion of contingency or occurrency unto *to be performed or done*, may be accepted with like readiness and assurance; but of the affix न्य (न्य प्रत्यय), although it is noted as विधिबोधक or विध्यर्थ (indicative of rule, requirement, imperativeness, or necessity), yet is it noted further as आज्ञार्थ & योग्यार्थ; this affix thus appearing as involving three powers, and as failing in bearing and definiteness.

11. Causal verbs, as the rule of formation is simple (viz. the introduction of वि betwixt the root of an active verb and the infinitive termination णे; or the changing, as preparatory to the introduction of व, of the inherent vowel अ of the last letter of the root into ि), are omitted; excepting of course such as, in particular applications, bear an import other than, or but remotely and obscurely that of,

causality. As an example of this rule of formation करणे becomes, in the first case, करविणे, in the second, करिवणे. Sometimes आ is introduced, and attached to the last letter of the root; as in फिताविणे from फितणे, विद्याविणे from विद्यणे. This is a third form; and, accordingly, when it is purely a causal form, its formations are omitted; but, very generally, verbs of the आविणे-formation are, not causal, but *active*; as शिल्लाविणे, सताविणे, मनाविणे, करकचाविणे, बोलाविणे; and verbs formed, not with आविणे, but with आवणे, are *neuter*; as सरसाविणे, काचाविणे, शिटाविणे, सुडाविणे; and such *actives* and *neuters* are of course inserted and explained.* It should be added here, that several *active* verbs are formed upon the neuter verb precisely as the causal verb is formed upon the active verb, viz. by adding वि to the root; e. g. उठविणे from उठणे, बसविणे from बसणे, निजविणे from निजणे, उडविणे from उडणे To raise, seat, lay &c. from To rise, sit, lie &c.; and several others stand up at once, acknowledging no neuter verb; e. g. पाठविणे, बडविणे, बटविणे, कालविणे, चाविणे, निरविणे To send, to beat, to exchange, to mingle &c. As of the causal verb (as above-mentioned) the form is two-fold, or has a variation, so likewise of the active verb; as उठविणे or उठिवणे, पाठविणे or पाठिवणे; and, as in the Desh, the adding of ि to व (उठविणे) is preferred to the substituting of ि for the inherent अ of the last letter of the root (उठिवणे) this is the form observed, both marginally and in the textual examples and phrases all through the dictionary.

12. Active verbs springing by the simple rule from the neuter (e. g. खचविणे, कुचवविणे, from खचणे & कुचवणे) have been judged as not demanding to be explained with fullness and minuteness when the neuter form has been explained fully and minutely. Of such many have been rendered only in their most common and most useful senses, being disposed of summarily, and some have been refused admission.

13. Transitive verbs, as will be learned from the grammar, agree in the preterit with the object, and cast the subject into inflection under the government of ने; as एका पुरुषाने घोडो धरली. To this rule certain transitive verbs please to object, affording but obscure reason for their deviation from their fellows: such, observing the course of the European languages, agree with the subject and duly govern the object. We append a list of them:—उमजणे, ओकणे, घडणे, झगडणे, झोवणे, पसविणे, पिणे, पोहणे, प्रसविणे, बोलणे, भुलणे, म्हणणे, (when it drops the form म्हणला, and takes the form म्हणाला,) लेणे, विणे, विसविणे, विसरणे, शिकणे, समजणे, स्मरणे, हगणे, डकणे. Other transitives are ambidextrous, agreeing, sometimes with the subject, sometimes with the object—observing both the कर्त्तरि प्रयोग and the कर्मणि प्रयोग. These are:—अठविणे, आचरणे, उतरणे, खेळणे, चाटणे, चावणे, जिकणे, युक्णे, नेसणे, पडणे, पांघरणे, शिकरणे, हरणे. It should be added here that transitives the most determinate and regular undergo the कर्त्तरि प्रयोग, and agree with the subject; as आम्ही आंघोळ केले. Before “the will of the people” grammarians are “a feeble folk.” Again, intransitives are pleased to assume an object, and so to demean themselves with it as to obtain judgment, both from the people and from certain grammarians, as transitives: declared however by accurate discrimination to be intransitive, i. e. neuter. Ex. मी भात जेवलो, तू वाट चुकलास, तो दडल पावला, and मुकणे, शिवणे &c.

14. Active verbs enter into the passive voice through the auxiliary जाणे To go; as मारला जाणे To go beaten. This usage is neither idiomatical nor scholastic; it is not favored by the Maráthí. Verbs (whether active or neuter) form a class of compounds by union, in the form arising from the assumption of क by the root, with the verb शकणे To be able; as कळं शकणे, होऊं शकणे. This usage also is unfamiliar to the Maráthí. Upon these two particulars some observations must be made, and they demand attention:—first, the use of the passive voice is not infrequent in Prákrit poetry; secondly, it is common amongst the writers and speakers of the venerable Hindí, Bhákhá or Kharí bolí, and amongst the Hindú speakers of Hindustán of the cognate Hindustání (and is not rudely refused by the Muhammadan Hindustání-poets); thirdly, (whether from the secret operation of the much-reverenced Prákrit literature; from the influence of the Pardesís and others speaking Hindí and Hindustání, or of other foreigners (e. g. Persians and Europeans) speaking in Indian tongues; or from the absolute demand for it and actual power and expressiveness of it in certain complexities and awkward incompetencies of the orthodox language—yet) it is fast obtaining ground amongst both the commonalty and the élèves of colleges and schools; fourthly—and conclusively, this use is wanted—wanted by translators and lecturers, by professors and teachers. And now, upon the use of शकणे we observe:—first, that the use of it in Prákrit literature is even more frequent than the use of the passive voice; secondly, that, although not idiomatical, not popular, it is incontrovertibly chaste and classical; thirdly, that in the fine and noble Hindustání of the North, (a language upon which the Munshís of these parts are not to be allowed a judgment,) and as attached, not vulgariter to کرنے को, but to the root (کر, دے, لے, بیٹھے, آئے, &c.), it is pure, neat, sweet, and altogether acceptable; fourthly, that it, upon these good grounds, can be adopted and cherished and commended to the people at large; fifthly and conclusively, the use of शकणे, if we would fix the Maráthí, and form a literature, and evolve and establish a national mind, is wanted—imperatively wanted.

15. Verbs are, in Maráthí, as in other tongues, licentiously created from the noun and the adjective; and there has been sometimes difficulty in deciding upon claims for admission. The learner may explore the columns of the dictionary for verbs which he may hear from the people or meet with in poetry, and which, accordingly, he may adjudge to be authorized: he must renounce however this standard of genuineness, for the populace and the poets are sons of license. Verbs therefore such as कुन्हाडणे, तुकडणे, बेजारणे, (which verbs we have ourselves heard,) he must yield, and join with us in denouncing.

16. The roots of verbs which appear at the end of a meaning of a noun indicate the verbs with which that noun in that meaning commonly occurs in construction; e. g. after the meaning of अभिमान are व भोग, बाळग, मान, घर. Such constructions are not obvious or easily discoverable; are so important however that without the knowledge of them the learner would constantly speak unintelligibly even to the intelligent. Such roots are supplied throughout the dictionary; and right thankfully will they be welcomed by the student in earnest.

17. Imitative particles, it may be thought, have been unnecessarily inserted, or have been explained with unnecessary minuteness and closeness. But be it remembered that many, very many, of the most significant and expressive verbs of this language spring

* In limitation of this declaration it should be stated, that, of the active verbs of the आविणे formation, springing out of imitative verbs, there are very numerous omissions; and because such verbs arise and fall altogether with the occasion upon which they are employed. These verbs are indeed not inelegant, and they are highly significant, and thus they are useful; but being still viewed but as occasional and optional formations, the absence from the dictionary of the rejected ones seems to be well-supplied by this statement respecting them.

immediately out of them; and of which valuable verbs, as it would be absolutely impossible to convey the exact import and full power without such an explication as should show the ground of that import and power, so it is incomparably more orderly, and more conducive to the exhibition of the mode in which the meanings of the verb have arisen, to give the demanded particularity and detail under the *particle*, and thither to refer the learner for the clear and full apprehension of the *verb*. For satisfaction on this point compare बुलकणें with बुल-कण, सटकणें with सट-कण, भलभलणें with भलभल, भसकणें with भस-कण, फडफडणें with फडफड or फडाफड, झटकणें with झट-कण, तटतटणें with तटतट, खलखलणें with खलखल.* Further, imitative particles, when reduplicated, (as सलसल, खलखल, किरकिर, पिरपिर,) are used, to the full extent of the good pleasure of the speaker, as *nouns*, and nouns certainly of great liveliness and force. Such nouns are, for the most part, of the feminine gender.

18. Imitative verbs are less numerous than imitative particles, and their existence is less assured. Many start up and die away at the good pleasure of a speaker. At the occurrence, amongst street-orators, of such as दमदमण, ढरढरणें, ढवढवणें, किणकिणणें, तटकणें, and their kindred, as there is no astonishment or indignation, so at the non-recording of this fugacious family there should not be any offence. Let all such imitative verbs be, as they readily may be, determined from the imitative particles respectively their source.

19. Nouns of the formation in आवळ having the import of *price* or *cost*, as घडणावळ, घुणावळ, शिवणावळ, are numerous, and the established ones are valuable; but new ones arise upon occasion, and are suffered—no censor* caring to disallow them. All such the learner may tolerate, but may not accept and employ. This formation in आवळ bears another import, of which see as examples झिजणावळ & सुकणावळ.

20. Formations such as योग्यायोग्य, पात्रापात्र, धर्माधर्म, कार्याकार्य, ग्राह्याग्राह्य, देयादेय, are very numerous, and withal are elegant and serviceable; yet, as importing nothing needing explanation, they are omitted.

21. Formations by changing the final ई or ए into आ, or by adding आ to the final consonant of a feminine noun (e. g. कातरा Huge scissors, from कातर) are created endlessly when the idea of *vastness*, *enormousness*, *monstrousness*, or *grossness* is to be conveyed; e. g. चुला, इचा, सुरा, अरसा, फळा &c. from चूल, इचो, सुरो, अरसो, फळो &c. These, although not desperately exorbitant, as पागोटा, पोथा, भाकरा, पोळा, काढा, झोळा, घोंगटा, लेखणा, दौता, चोळा, साडा, मिसा, from पागोटें, पोथी, भाकर, पोळी, काढो &c. (formations, however, indicative of the idiom), have yet been admitted with selection.

22. Nouns expressing Making or doing are formed by attaching करण to a noun, an adjective, or an adverb, antecedently prepared (ordinarily, not universally,) for the attachment by the addition of ३. Such formations are elegant, and beyond all appreciation to a translator. As, excepting a special few, they do not appear in the dictionary, the following instances should be studied:—वशीकरण, Subduing or overcoming (by drugs, charms, mantras, arms, or artifices); rendering submissive or obedient; मिश्रीकरण Mingling; द्रवीकरण Melting; स्वीकरण Owning or appropriating; समोकरण Equalizing; वर्गीकरण Classifying; ढढोकरण, पुष्टोकरण, गणीकरण, दूरोकरण, दोषीकरण, अंगीकरण, मलिनीकरण, संकलीकरण, संगतीकरण, सक्षतीकरण, अपात्रीकरण, लराकरण, प्रकटोकरण, गुप्तीकरण, जडीकरण, चंचलीकरण, उचीकरण, नीचीकरण, खूलीकरण, खूखीकरण, दृढीकरण, ह्रस्वीकरण, दीर्घीकरण. See others under करण. As nouns signifying Making or doing arise through the aid of करण, so participles signifying Made or done arise through the aid of कृत, and a class of participial adjectives signifying Become arise through the aid of भूत; as वशीकृत Subdued, मिश्रीकृत Mingled, द्रवीकृत, स्वीकृत, समीकृत &c., and वशीभूत Become subject or submissive, मिश्रीभूत Become mingled, द्रवीभूत, पवित्रीभूत, निर्मलीभूत, शुद्धीभूत, शुचिभूत &c.

23. Of verbal nouns in णी (e. g. उठणी, पडणी, देणी, घेणी, फाडणी, फुटणी), as the senses of any particular one occurring can instantly be learned by reference to its verb; and as any particular one required upon occasion can, to serve that occasion, be called into being; those only are inserted of which either the signification is something beyond that possessed in common by all of the form, or the establishment firm and currency general. Although apparently numerous as the verbs, they are actually much fewer; and although all are, as has just been said, admissible upon necessity, the great majority (as, for example, the six exhibited above) are disallowed as formal and foreign to the idiom. We call attention to this disallowal, for, whereas घेणी, जाणी, खाणी, पिणी, बोलणी, चालणी, आणणी, नेणी, निजणी, जागणी, and the six instances above, and full five thousand others, are so hideous as to be tolerated only upon necessity most manifest and imperative, the English verbal noun in ing (e. g. coming, going, eating, drinking &c., and rising, falling, giving, taking &c. &c.) is esteemed as good company for its verb without one solitary exception all through the language.

24. Verbal nouns—formations through reduplication—are very numerous and very significant; as बांधाबांध, बांधवाबांधव, झाडाझाड, सांधासांध, धांधाधांध, मांडामांड, तोडातोड, वारावार, ठोकाठोका, उचलाउचल, ठेवाठेव, लावालाव, डकवाडकव, सारवासारव, सोडवासोडव, सांडवासांडव, गुतवागुतव, पळवापळव, उडवाउडव, बसवासव. Only the most serviceable have been admitted; and for others heard or others needed the learner is instructed that the Natives create them at will, and is hereby authorized to follow their example.

25. Feminine nouns in अ, i. e. ending in a consonant with inherent अ, change अ on declension, some into ई, some into ई or ए, some into ए. Upon the knowledge of the vowel these arbitrary nouns may please to assume rests, of course, the power of the Marāṭhī speaker to use them aright. A list of nouns drawn up (and placed in my possession) by the Rev. E. Burgess late of the American Mission from the first edition of the dictionary, and distinguished into four classes, runs thus:—

Nouns inflected into ई,	1,735
” ” ” ई or ए,	529
” ” ” ए,	235
” of doubtful inflection	236
Total of feminine nouns in अ ..	2,735

This catalogue, it is hoped, Mr. Burgess will publish: meanwhile we draw from it, and present, as a highly thankworthy boon, a list of

* Notwithstanding the above-assumed objection and the statement and reasoning prepared for the removal of it, we deliberately apprise the learner that the current imitative particles exceed all that we have inserted; and their meanings or uses beggar all our explication.

the nouns which change their final अ into ए; admonishing the learner that he may boldly declare the remaining classes to be one class, and declinable into ई:—

अटक	कबर or कसर	गंजीफ	जंजीर	तनाव	दाढ	परतवेळ	बुरा साखर	मादवान	रीझ	वदणूक	शेंप
अडक	करप	गप	जठ	तरफ	दाणा लाख	परपेंठ	बूज	मांदूस	रीप	वधूमाय	शेंस
अडवाट	कव	गरज	जांग	तलफ	दाणा साखर	पश्चिम	बैत	मान	रीस	वत्तणूक	सकाळ
अडवेळ	कांच	गरुडपाच	जाग	तवसाळ	दीपसाळ	पहाट	बोद	मानणूक	रेघ	वस्त	सडक
अंतराळूण	काव	गंज	जांघ	तसर	दुरव	पाच	बोंब	माय	रेव	वहाण	सदर
अंबुरकी चिंच कास	गुंफ	गुंफ	जाणीव	तसरीफ	दुशाख	पाणशेंग	भाऊबीज	माव	रेव	वाट	समीध
अलंग	काळवेळ	गुराव	जिह्व or ल्हे	तदान	धर्मनाव	पाणसळ	भाक	माळ	रेवड	वाफ	सव
अवेळ	काळी धार	गुलमेख	जीभ	तळवाट	धर्मवाट	पाथवाट	भांग	मिळती वस्त	रोंथ	वाभळ	सवन
अहेव	किलच	गोद	जेवणवेळ	तक्षीम	धूव	पिठी साखर	भाचेखून	मुसळधार	लंव	वांव	सहाण
अळवीण	किलोच	गोरखचिंच	झडप	ताकज	धुळवाफ	पोण	भाज	मैंग	लवंग	विलायत	साखर
आडंज	किलस	घडमाळ	झीज	तागलवाट	घोंडशीर	पुनव	भाड	मोच	लवणशाक	वीज	साखरझोंप
आंत	कुमक	घोडशीर	झूम	ताज	धोप	पुन्येव	भाष	मोट	लशी खरूज	वीठ	सांज or झ
आंव	कुळीक	घोडेवाट	झूर	ताजीम	नजर	पूर्व	भांस	मोहनमान	लशुन	वीड	सांजवेळ
आवोस	कैद	चढती वेळ	झोंप	तान	नजरपारख	पेंठ	भिकाळ	मोहार	लांक	वीळ	सांड
इरजीक	कोईल	चपटा लाख	टांग	ताह	नणंद	पैज	भिक्षाळ	मोहीम	लाख	वेग	साण
ईट	कोईळ	चपडा लाख	टिंच	तांब	नथ	फातमा	भीक	मौज	लांच	वेण	साद
ईद	खच	चपडास	टिवाटोव	तार	नसाज	फाम	भीड	मसक	लाज	वेळ	सांव
उखळवेरीज	खडव	चाईन	टीक	तारोख	नरद	फिरंग	भूक	रकम	लाट	वेळ अवेळ	सिक
उणीव	खडीसाखर	चार	टीच	तालोम	नागदवण	फुंक	भूज	रतनगुंज	लाण	शाक or ख	सिकल
उतरती वेळ	खरशेंग	चाव्हरी मोट	टीप	तिडक	नातखून	फौज	भोवंड	रयत	लात	शाल	सीव
उतारपेंठ	खरूज	चिंच	डांक	तिडीक	नारळीपुनव	व	भोवळ	राख	लाताड	शाळ	खज
उतारवेळ	खाक	चितंग	डांग	तीज	नालमेख	बम	मध	राखळ	लाभावेळ	शिक	खन
उपाधपेंठ	खाट	चिवार	डेग	तीट	नाव	बंदरवाट	सनभूक	रांग	लालूच	शिणक	सांड
कब	खारीक	चीज	डेग	तूळ	नीज	बाग	सरतवांझ	रांड	लांव	शिंप	सानकाव
एकवेळ	खीज	चोड or ड	ढांग	तेरोख	नीद	बाज	मसक	रांडखांड	लाळ	शिलक	हाक
एळ	खूण	चीप	ढेंग	तेरीज	नेणोव	बाजारवेडक	मखूर	रांडमुंड	लीख	शिव	हांव
एरीण	खूप	चीर	ढेलच	तोडबाग	पईज	बांधवाट	सहमाय	रातनवाव	लोद	शुभावेळ	ऊरडभूज
ओली खरूज	खेप	चील	ढोणशीर	तोफ	पंचधार	बाम	माठ	रानघोळ	लोखंडी काव	शेंक	ऊरसूज
कड	खेम	चुणूक	तज	दरज	पडजीभ	बाळभूक	मांडणूक	रानवाट	लोग	शेंज	हातो वस्त.
कणकव	खेव	चोपडा लाख	तजवीज	दवणशीर	पडसाळ	बीज	मात	रिकामवेळ	वज्रटीक	शेंच	
कणीक	गजक	चोरवाट	तन	दवणीपुनव	पचाज or स	बीद	सांद	रीघ	वडपुनव	शेंद	

The above words are not 235, but 370, and this because a class of words assuming, not ई or ए, but ए or ई, (esteeming ए as the more eligible inflection,) have been included. The whole classification however stands in the judgment of Mr. Burgess as susceptible of improvement. Note. We have furnished here the entire catalogue because our notices (viz. ए, ई or ए following the word) in the columns of the dictionary are irregular and incomplete; and because we hoped that the general rule—that the plural being in आ, the inflection is into ए, and the plural being in ई, the inflection is into ई—might meet the exigencies of the learner.

26. Masculine nouns in उ (as अणु and other Sanskrit nouns) are inflected into ऊ, and masculine nouns in ऊ retain ऊ throughout the cases (of the singular number), except the following:—

(Mr. Burgess's List.)

गह्वं inflects into वा.

गू	”	”	वा or retains ऊ.
चाटू	”	”	वा ” ” ऊ.
तडू	”	”	आ ” ” ऊ.
नारू	”	”	वा ” ” ऊ.
पणतू	”	”	वा ” ” ऊ.
परभू	”	”	आ ” ” ऊ.
पू	”	”	वा.

भाऊ inflects into वा.

रू	”	”	वा.
लाडू	”	”	वा.
वाटसरू	”	”	आ or retains ऊ.
विंचू	”	”	वा ” ” ऊ.
विखू	”	”	वा ” ” ऊ.
वेळू	”	”	वा ” ” ऊ.

27. Feminine nouns in ऊ retain ऊ, except the following:—

आऊ inflects into वे or retains ऊ.

ऊ	”	”	वे.
जळू	”	”	वे ” ” ऊ.
जाऊ	”	”	वे.
टालू	”	”	वे or ए ” ” ऊ.
दारू	”	”	वे ” ” ऊ.
दुरू	”	”	वे.

पिखू inflects into वे or retains ऊ.

पेळू	”	”	वे ” ” ऊ.
बाजू	”	”	वे ” ” ऊ.
वाळू	”	”	वे ” ” ऊ.
साखू	”	”	वे ” ” ऊ.
खू	”	”	वे ” ” ऊ.

28. Neuter nouns in ऊ inflect into आ, except the following:—

अवाळू inflects into ऊ.

अखं	”	”	वा.
अळू	”	”	वा.
आगळू	”	”	ऊ.
उठाणू	”	”	ऊ.
उवाळू	”	”	ऊ.
कुंकू	”	”	वा.
कुखं	”	”	वा.

खटू inflects into ऊ.

गळू	”	”	वा.
चांचू	”	”	ऊ.
बांकू	”	”	ऊ.
जानू	”	”	ऊ.
जं	”	”	वा.
टांटू	”	”	ऊ.
तारू	”	”	वा.

पाचेरू inflects into ऊ.

फांकू	”	”	ऊ.
फाळेणू	”	”	ऊ or आ.
बाळकडू	”	”	ऊ or आ.
राजाळू	”	”	ऊ.
सुकाणू	”	”	ऊ or आ.
हांडू	”	”	ऊ.
डंचू	”	”	ऊ.

29. Formations (whether nouns, adjectives, or participles) spring up forthwith upon the summons of a scholar confident of his strength and correct in his taste—strong and bold, yet chaste and classical. Such, although valuable, and unto elegant composition quite indispensable, have not, as arbitrary creations, any proper place in the columns of a dictionary. *Specimens under headings* are admissible, and such have been copiously admitted. *Here, however, amongst prolegomena*, such formations, and their constituents or bases, and their laws and requirements, may be presented fearlessly, yea, as altogether thankworthy.

Upon the words in the margin as Bases exist or may be created the appended formations:—

- अधीन . . विषयाधीन, मन्वाधीन, कलत्राधीन, दासाधीन, धनाधीन, कामाधीन &c., धर्माधीन, उपायाधीन, वैद्याधीन, बलाधीन, पापाधीन, कालाधीन, वयोधीन, बुद्ध्याधीन, उद्योगाधीन, प्रयत्नाधीन.
- अंकित . . ज्ञानांकित, मत्तंकित, बुद्ध्यांकित, कामांकित &c., पुण्यांकित, पापांकित, अमांकित, कर्मांकित, क्लेशांकित, सद्वांकित, भक्त्यांकित, भावांकित, रसांकित. See अंकित.
- अन्वित . . चिन्तान्वित, दोषान्वित, भयान्वित &c. See अन्वित.
- अपह . . शोकापह, दुःखापह, सुखापह, रोगापह, मानापह, तिमिरापह, तमापह, हर्षापह, खेदापह, अमापह, निद्रापह, पुण्यापह, पापापह.
- अध्यक्ष . . वादाध्यक्ष, पाकाध्यक्ष, शालाध्यक्ष, यामाध्यक्ष, देशाध्यक्ष, विद्याध्यक्ष, अंतर्गृहाध्यक्ष, भांडाराध्यक्ष, वस्त्राध्यक्ष, अलंकाराध्यक्ष, स्थलाध्यक्ष, स्थानाध्यक्ष, वनाध्यक्ष, पूजाध्यक्ष, नृत्याध्यक्ष. See अध्यक्ष.
- अतीत . . कालातीत, देशातीत, गुणातीत, भावातीत, मायातीत, स्मरणातीत, रूपातीत, वासनातीत, क्रोधातीत, मोहातीत, वर्णातीत, यमोतीत, नाशातीत, मृत्युवतीत, आचारातीत.
- अनेक . . अनेकसत्ताक, अनेकपति, अनेकजीवी, अनेकपत्नी, अनेकोपाय, अनेकगामी, अनेकवृत्ति, अनेकसंकल्प, अनेकबुद्धि, अनेकदृष्टि, अनेकमूर्ति, अनेकव्यावृत्ति, अनेकपिता, अनेकचित्त, अनेकचिंत.
- अन्यथा . . अन्यथाकारो, अन्यथाभाषो, अन्यथाभक्षो, अन्यथाशो, अन्यथाकर्त्ता, अन्यथाचिंतक, अन्यथाध्यायी, अन्यथाध्याता, अन्यथावक्ता, अन्यथानुमापक, अन्यथाव्यय, अन्यथादंड.
- अभिमुख . . दिग्भिमुख, अध्ययनाभिमुख, कामाभिमुख, क्रोधाभिमुख &c., देवाभिमुख, सेवाभिमुख, भक्त्याभिमुख, प्रेमाभिमुख, मरणाभिमुख, रोगाभिमुख, जयाभिमुख, यमो-भिमुख, कीर्त्याभिमुख, अनाथाभिमुख, आर्त्ताभिमुख.
- अवरोध . . प्राणावरोध, वीर्यावरोध, मानावरोध, वयोवरोध, इंद्रियावरोध.
- अर्थी . . धनार्थी, अन्नार्थी, पुण्यार्थी, धर्मार्थी, कीर्त्यार्थी, लौकिकार्थी, यमोर्थी, परोपकारार्थी, परमार्थी, वरार्थी, विषयार्थी, विलासार्थी, भोगार्थी, सुखार्थी, फलार्थी, भोजनार्थी, वध्वर्थी.
- अर्ह . . भक्षणार्ह, पूजनार्ह, दानार्ह, मानार्ह, दंडार्ह.
- आक्रांत . . चिन्ताक्रांत, क्षुधाक्रांत, तृषाक्रांत, निद्राक्रांत, अमाक्रांत, भयाक्रांत, क्लेशाक्रांत, खेदाक्रांत, शोकाक्रांत, दुःखाक्रांत, कामाक्रांत, क्रोधाक्रांत, लोभाक्रांत, मोहाक्रांत, मदाक्रांत, मत्सराक्रांत, ज्वराक्रांत, रोगाक्रांत, व्यसनाक्रांत, षड्विधाक्रांत, संतापाक्रांत, हर्षाक्रांत, देशाक्रांत, अकल्याणाक्रांत, विपत्त्याक्रांत or विपदाक्रांत, पीडाक्रांत, पदाक्रांत, श्वाक्रांत, पराक्रांत, परचक्रांत, with many others. See आक्रांत in its place.
- आतुर . . चिन्तातुर &c. See under आक्रांत as far as दोषाक्रांत, and substitute आतुर for आक्रांत. See आतुर in its place.
- आकुल . . चिन्ताकुल &c. See under आक्रांत as far as पीडाक्रांत. See आकुल.
- आकीर्ण . . जलाकीर्ण, मेघाकीर्ण, नक्षत्राकीर्ण, वृक्षाकीर्ण, पुष्पाकीर्ण, फलाकीर्ण, पर्णाकीर्ण, कीटकाकीर्ण, जंत्वाकीर्ण, पक्ष्याकीर्ण, मशकाकीर्ण, तृणाकीर्ण, धान्याकीर्ण, रत्नाकीर्ण, See आकीर्ण.
- आप्तुत . . चिन्ताप्तुत, निद्राप्तुत, शोकाप्तुत, दुःखाप्तुत, आनंदाप्तुत, मोहाप्तुत, मायाप्तुत, अमाप्तुत, हर्षाप्तुत, कामाप्तुत, लोभाप्तुत, कार्याप्तुत, संसाराप्तुत, भवाप्तुत, व्यापाराप्तुत, भाराप्तुत, आवेशाप्तुत, गानाप्तुत, विद्याप्तुत, तिमिराप्तुत, पुण्याप्तुत, फलाप्तुत, जलाप्तुत, विवेकाप्तुत, रसाप्तुत, रागाप्तुत, रत्याप्तुत, सुरताप्तुत, विषयाप्तुत, निर्वेदाप्तुत, वैराग्याप्तुत.
- आपत्ति . . दोषापत्ति, इष्टापत्ति, सुखापत्ति, संशयापत्ति, अन्यापत्ति, अन्यधर्मापत्ति, विहितापत्ति, निषिद्धापत्ति, कारणापत्ति, सिद्ध्यापत्ति, विवक्षापत्ति, तात्पर्यापत्ति, अननु-संधानापत्ति, धांत्यापत्ति, अज्ञानापत्ति, संसर्गापत्ति, विरोधापत्ति, प्रसंगापत्ति, विवादापत्ति.
- आपन्न . . दोषापन्न &c. See and form from आपत्ति.
- आत्म . . आत्मप्रशंसा, आत्मसुति, आत्मनिंदा &c. See under आत्म.
- आचार . . अशुभाचार, वृद्धाचार, शिष्टाचार, पापाचार, पुण्याचार, शुभाचार, सभ्याचार, जात्याचार, कुलाचार.
- आवह . . जयावह, यमोवह, कीर्त्यावह, शुभावह, अशुभावह, कल्याणावह, खेदावह, पुण्यावह, पापावह, दोषावह, दंडावह, निंदावह, लाभावह, हितावह, अहितावह, फलावह, सुत्यावह, प्रीत्यावह, अमावह.
- आनुकूल्य . . धर्मानुकूल्य, मतानुकूल्य, समयानुकूल्य, शक्त्यानुकूल्य, बुद्ध्यानुकूल्य, मनोानुकूल्य, प्रकृत्यानुकूल्य, पथ्यानुकूल्य.
- आयतन . . दोषायतन, गुणायतन, देवतायतन, धर्मायतन, पुण्यायतन, पापायतन, रोगायतन, अहंकारायतन, हर्षायतन, सुखायतन, लज्जायतन, संपत्त्यायतन, औदार्यायतन, क्षयायतन, मर्यादायतन.
- आर्त्त . . दुःखार्त्त, भयार्त्त, लज्जार्त्त, शोकार्त्त, विरहार्त्त, विद्येगार्त्त, दारिद्र्यार्त्त, संतापार्त्त, ज्वरार्त्त, रोगार्त्त, कामार्त्त, क्रोधात्त &c., चिन्तार्त्त, क्षुधार्त्त, तृषार्त्त, भवार्त्त, तंद्रार्त्त.
- आरूढ . . योगारूढ, गर्वारूढ, कामारूढ, क्रोधारूढ &c., विचारारूढ, समथारूढ, अनाचारारूढ, ध्यानारूढ, नियमारूढ, धर्मारूढ, वैराग्यारूढ, शमारूढ, क्षमारूढ, भक्त्या-रूढ, उद्योगारूढ, जन्ममरणारूढ.
- आरोप . . दोषारोप, गुणारोप, मिथ्यारोप, वैषम्यारोप, अर्थारोप, द्रव्यारोप.
- आवेश . . अभिमानावेश, रत्यावेश, कारुण्यवेश, दयावेश, विद्यावेश, युद्धावेश, धनावेश, गर्वावेश, कार्यावेश, पठनावेश, लेखनावेश, वादावेश.
- आशय . . पुण्याशय, पापाशय, विद्याशय, अध्ययनाशय, अर्थशय, सुखाशय, कीर्त्याशय, शब्दाशय, मनोशय, मताशय, वर्णाशय.
- आस्यद . . पुण्यास्यद, पापास्यद, हासास्यद, सत्त्वास्यद, गुणास्यद, दोषास्यद, भयास्यद, लज्जास्यद, विद्यास्यद, संशयास्यद, वासनास्यद, मरणास्यद, वादास्यद, शंकास्यद, अभिमानास्यद, क्षयास्यद.
- आद्य . . बलाद्य, गर्वाद्य, मानाद्य, गुणाद्य, कामाद्य &c., रसाद्य, अभिमानाद्य, वित्ताद्य. See आद्य.
- उत्तर . . लोकोत्तर, नीत्युत्तर, रीत्युत्तर, धर्मोत्तर, संप्रदायोत्तर, बलौत्तर, ज्ञानोत्तर, सामर्थ्योत्तर, सुत्युत्तर, वाचोत्तर.
- उदार . . उदारतेजस्क, उदारयश, उदारकीर्ति, उदारकार्य, उदारकांति, उदारसृति, उदारकृति, उदारामिनय, उदारदृष्टि, उदारमानस, उदारहस्य, उदारमुख, उदारदान, उदारवेग, उदारव्यथी.
- उच्छेद . . इत्युच्छेद, गृहोच्छेद, स्थानोच्छेद, राज्योच्छेद, अधिकारोच्छेद, मानोच्छेद, संतानोच्छेद, धैर्योच्छेद, भ्रमोच्छेद, मतोच्छेद, अज्ञानोच्छेद, लेख्योच्छेद, मार्गोच्छेद, देवतोच्छेद.
- उत्थ . . दाहोत्थ, कफोत्थ, पित्तोत्थ &c., अजोर्णोत्थ, घर्मोत्थ, धूमोत्थ, धर्मोत्थ, बलोत्थ, जलोत्थ, स्वेदोत्थ, भूम्युत्थ, खोत्थ, रक्तोत्थ, विषोत्थ, आमोत्थ.

- उन्मुख . . . दिगुन्मुख, अध्ययनोन्मुख, कामोन्मुख &c. भक्त्युन्मुख, यशोन्मुख. See further under अभिमुख.
- कर . . . प्रभाकर, प्रकाशकर, सुखकर, दुःखकर &c. See कर, कर्त्ता, कारक, कारी.
- करी . . . भाडेकरी, ओझेकरी, पट्टेकरी, कथेकरी. See करा.
- काम . . . कामचार, कामवाद, कामगति, कामकर, कामग्राही, कामत्यागी, कामवादो, कामभोजी, कामभाषी, कामाशी &c. : also such as सांसकाम, सुराकाम, अपथ्य-काम, अध्ययनकाम, परमार्थकाम.
- कामुक . . . मोक्षकामुक, फलकामुक, विद्याकामुक, धनकामुक, विषयकामुक, कल्याणकामुक, उदारकामुक, कीर्तिकामुक, यशःकामुक, वरकामुक.
- कालीन . . . समकालीन, पूर्वकालीन, उत्तरकालीन, अग्रकालीन, गतकालीन, भूतकालीन, अंतःकालीन, जन्मकालीन, विवाहकालीन, प्रसूतिकालीन, ऋतुकालीन, सत्य-कालीन, संभवकालीन, प्रातःकालीन, निशोथकालीन, निद्राकालीन, स्वप्नकालीन.
- कृत . . . कृतराज्य, कृतभोजन, कृतकार्य, कृतविवाह, कृतभार्य, कृताधिकार, कृतकीर्ति, कृतावमान, कृतावलंब, कृतरूप, कृतपराजय, कृतजय.
- गत . . . गतश्री, गतेच्छ, गतसुख, गताधार, गताश्रय, गतलज्ज, गतपिडक &c., गतभय, गतेत्याह, गतायु, गतवयस्क, गताहंकार. See गत. Also such as चिंतागत, हर्षगत, सुखगत, संसारगत, कालगत, वंशगत, सर्वगत, पुण्यगत, पापगत, मनोगत, इंद्रियगत, वासनागत, इष्टिगत, वर्णगत, स्वर्गगत, देहगत.
- गम्य . . . चिंतागम्य, प्रवासगम्य, युद्धगम्य, यज्ञगम्य, उद्योगगम्य, कष्टगम्य, श्रमगम्य, विचारगम्य, विवादगम्य, वाग्य, चातुर्धन्य, कौशल्यगम्य, न्यायगम्य. See गम्य.
- गर्भ . . . अंतर्गर्भ, वाक्यगर्भ &c. Also गर्भपंगु, गर्भवधिर, गर्भसुकृति, गर्भदुष्कृति, गर्भक्षेत्री, गर्भरोगी, गर्भार्त्त, गर्भदृष्ट, गर्भसूत, गर्भदुःखी, गर्भसुखी.
- ग्रस्त . . . कालग्रस्त, भयग्रस्त, विषयग्रस्त, कामग्रस्त &c., सायाग्रस्त, भवग्रस्त, निर्दाग्रस्त, शत्रुग्रस्त, दारिद्र्यग्रस्त, श्रमग्रस्त, अज्ञानग्रस्त.
- घात . . . निद्राघात, सुखघात, पुण्यघात, पापघात, समताघात, मनोघात, कलाघात, कलहघात, अभिमानघात, लाभघात, दृष्टिघात, बुद्धिघात, उत्साहघात, धैर्यघात, संधान-घात, लक्ष्यघात, नेत्रघात, दृष्टिघात, प्रीतिघात, वासनाघात, आशाघात, रंजघात, रसघात, प्रसंगघात.
- घ्न . . . ज्वरघ्न, कफघ्न &c., कृमिघ्न, आमघ्न, कासघ्न, श्लेष्मघ्न, श्वासघ्न, हृद्भिघ्न, रोगघ्न, हिक्काघ्न, दोषघ्न, गुणघ्न, पापघ्न, पुण्यघ्न, कामघ्न &c., श्रमघ्न, फलघ्न, दाहघ्न, शीतघ्न, बलघ्न, धातुघ्न, शक्तिघ्न, सुखघ्न.
- चर . . . रात्रिचर, गुहाचर, अंतरिक्षचर, मार्गचर, विद्याचर, सन्मार्गचर, कुपथचर, दृष्टचर, स्रग्गयाचर, सभाचर, सुखचर, दुःखचर.
- चितक . . . लाभचितक, विद्याचितक, धनचितक, मंचचितक, ऐश्वर्यचितक, मोक्षचितक.
- च्युत . . . राज्यच्युत, धनच्युत, स्वर्गच्युत, स्वार्थच्युत, योगच्युत, आचारच्युत, नीतिच्युत, धर्मच्युत, कर्मच्युत, दानच्युत, देशच्युत, वंशच्युत, रीतिच्युत, संप्रदायच्युत, देहच्युत, रूपच्युत, आसनच्युत, स्थलच्युत, विहासनच्युत, बुद्धिच्युत.
- छद्म . . . छद्मवेश, छद्मभक्ति, छद्मध्यान, छद्मधर्म, छद्मसेवा.
- जात . . . जातकीर्ति, जातधन, जातधिकार, जातराज्य, जातैश्वर्य, जातदरिद्र, जातभय, जातकंप, जातोत्सव, जातज्ञान, जातवतार, जातपमान, जातवेभव, जातविपत्ति. Also as वलजात, विद्याजात, धनजात, ग्रहजात, पदार्थजात, पशुजात, पक्षीजात, देवजात, कलाजात. See जात.
- जाल . . . कर्मजाल, ब्रह्मजाल, दृष्टजाल, दणजाल, संसारजाल, पात्रजाल, यंत्रजाल, मंत्रजाल, तंत्रजाल, औषधिजाल, प्रेमजाल, मेघजाल, नक्षत्रजाल.
- जित . . . जितकाम &c., जितभय, जितवासन, जितमना, जितपण, जितरण, जितस्वर्गपद. See जित.
- जीवी . . . वर्षजीवी, मासजीवी, दिवसजीवी, धनजीवी, कष्टजीवी, सुखजीवी, कल्पजीवी, दीर्घजीवी, विद्याजीवी.
- त्याग . . . संसारत्याग, कामत्याग &c., पापत्याग, अवगुणत्याग, भवत्याग, राज्यत्याग, सृष्टित्याग, श्रुतित्याग, धर्मत्याग, उद्योगत्याग. Also त्यागी; as संसारत्यागी &c.
- दर्शी . . . स्तब्धदर्शी, दीर्घदर्शी, नक्षत्रदर्शी, ग्रामदर्शी, धर्मदर्शी, कालदर्शी, आत्मदर्शी, लोभदर्शी, द्वेषदर्शी, सन्मार्गदर्शी, फलदर्शी, तत्वदर्शी, सत्त्वदर्शी, सर्वदर्शी, प्रसंगदर्शी.
- धर, धारक . . . महीधर, जलधर, व्रतधर, दीक्षाधारक, प्रीतिधारक, धैर्यधारक, सत्ताधारक, शस्त्रधर, वेषधारक, ईर्ष्याधारक, भयधर, हर्षधर, योगधर, चक्रधर.
- धर्म . . . राजधर्म, जातिधर्म, देशधर्म, पिढधर्म &c., पतिधर्म, सेवकधर्म, प्रजाधर्म. See धर्म.
- नाशक . . . कफनाशक &c. रोगनाशक, स्वरनाशक, उष्णनाशक, दाहनाशक, विघ्ननाशक, विषनाशक, गर्भनाशक, कामनाशक &c., निद्रानाशक, कृमिनाशक.
- निष्ठ . . . अध्ययननिष्ठ, कर्मनिष्ठ, विद्यानिष्ठ, योगनिष्ठ, विषयनिष्ठ, व्यापारनिष्ठ, परनिष्ठ, आत्मनिष्ठ, स्वार्थनिष्ठ, परार्थनिष्ठ, गृहनिष्ठ, स्त्रीनिष्ठ, देवनिष्ठ, परमार्थनिष्ठ, सन्मार्गनिष्ठ, संसारनिष्ठ, भवनिष्ठ, धर्मनिष्ठ, नीतिनिष्ठ, नयनिष्ठ, दाननिष्ठ.
- पश्चात् . . . पश्चात्तप, पश्चाज्जप, पश्चात्वेद, पश्चात्कोष, पश्चात्सृष्टि, पश्चात्सूचन, पश्चात्तनन, पश्चाद्बुद्धि.
- पर . . . पुण्यपर, पापपर, कामपर &c., कीर्तिपर, मोक्षपर, भक्तिपर, ध्यानपर, धनपर, लोपर, यशःपर, ऐश्वर्यपर, विद्यापर.
- परायण . . . भक्तिपरायण, कार्यपरायण, कामपरायण &c., ध्यानपरायण, अध्ययनपरायण, पठनपरायण &c. See under पर.
- प्रवण . . . विद्याप्रवण, ज्ञानप्रवण, धनप्रवण, स्वार्थप्रवण, परार्थप्रवण. Also प्रावण्य as विद्याप्रावण्य &c.
- प्राप्त . . . प्राप्तश्री, प्राप्तधन, प्राप्तलौकिक, प्राप्तयौवन, प्राप्तवार्धक्य, प्राप्तसुख, प्राप्तदुःख, प्राप्तारोग, प्राप्ताधिकार, प्राप्तादय, प्राप्ताश्रय.
- बहिर . . . बहिर्स्थिति, बहिर्योगि, बहिर्लोभ, बहिष्कृति, बहिर्ध्यान, बहिर्भक्ति, बहिर्शुद्धि.
- बाह्य . . . लोकबाह्य, कुलबाह्य, वंशबाह्य, रीतिबाह्य, नीतिबाह्य, धर्मबाह्य, आचारबाह्य, अधिकारबाह्य, शिष्टबाह्य, भक्तिबाह्य.
- बुद्धि . . . विषयबुद्धि, विद्याबुद्धि, धनबुद्धि, संसारबुद्धि, फलबुद्धि, पुण्यबुद्धि, पापबुद्धि, कर्मबुद्धि, धर्मबुद्धि, कामबुद्धि &c., दानबुद्धि, साहसबुद्धि.
- भाव . . . शालभाव, देवभाव, शुद्धभाव, विद्याभाव, धनभाव, भगवद्भाव. See भाव.
- भूत . . . साक्षिभूत, अनुभवभूत, मनोभूत, दृष्टिभूत, आश्रयभूत, विक्रयभूत, व्ययभूत, वाच्यभूत. See भूत p.
- भेद . . . बुद्धिभेद, विषयभेद, पाठभेद &c. See भेद.
- मर्यादा . . . सन्मर्यादा, मित्रमर्यादा, पतिमर्यादा, शिष्टमर्यादा, लोकमर्यादा, सभामर्यादा, जनमर्यादा, ज्येष्ठमर्यादा, आयुर्मर्यादा, भोजनमर्यादा, रतिमर्यादा, अधिकार-मर्यादा.
- रूप . . . हंदोरूप, मनोरूप, सुखरूप, दुःखरूप, तेजोरूप, प्रयत्नरूप, संस्काररूप. See रूप.
- लब्ध . . . लब्धधन, लब्धमान, लब्धाधिकार, लब्धपुण्य, लब्धपाप, लब्धमोक्ष, लब्धवैराग्य, लब्धापरति, लब्धशुधा &c., लब्धजन्म, लब्धदेह.
- शत्रु . . . कफशत्रु &c., ज्वरशत्रु, रोगशत्रु, उष्णशत्रु, कृमिशत्रु, विषशत्रु &c. See शत्रु.
- शाली . . . तेजशशाली, शौर्यशाली, भाग्यशाली, यशशशाली, विद्याशाली, प्रतापशाली, दयाशाली. See शाली.
- शून्य . . . See under हीन, रहित, विरहित &c. as affix.
- शूर . . . कर्मशूर, सभाशूर, वादशूर, विलासशूर, भोजनशूर, पलायनशूर, क्रोडाशूर, व्यभिचारशूर. See शूर.
- शोधी . . . स्तब्धशोधी, दोषशोधी, तलशोधी, सत्यशोधी, सदसत्शोधी, सर्वशोधी, स्वार्थशोधी, परार्थशोधी, परमार्थशोधी, मर्मशोधी, मोक्षशोधी.
- साध्य . . . द्रव्यसाध्य, दुःखसाध्य, धनसाध्य, विचारसाध्य, प्रयत्नसाध्य, युक्तिसाध्य. See साध्य.
- सु & कु . . . सुविद्य, सुवाचिक &c., कुवाचिक, कुपुत्र &c.

स्थ . . . मार्गस्थ, प्रवासस्थ, उदरस्थ, गर्भस्थ, वृद्धस्थ. See स्थ.

स्व . . . स्वदेश &c. See स्व.

हत . . . हतचैतन्य, हतयोग, हतसौख्य, हतवीर्य, हततेजस्क, हतेश्च, हतपराक्रम, हतप्राण, हतोजस्क. See हत.

हर, हर्ता, } विषहर, कामहर &c., दोषहर, गुणहर, पापहर, सुखहर, दुःखहर, रोगहर, प्रमादहर, विषादहर. See हर.
हारक, हारी.)

हीन . . . हीनमति, हीनबुद्धि, हीनसामर्थ्य, हीनदैव, हीनविद्य, हीनाश, हीनतेजस्क, हीनसंतति, हीनदय, हीनपरिवार, हीनकला, हीनसौभाग्य. Also, as affix, धनहीन, विद्याहीन &c.

Note. काम &c., क्रोध &c., पित्र &c., constantly appearing amongst the exemplifications above, are abridgments respectively of the familiar classes—काम, क्रोध, लोभ, मोह, मद, मत्सर, and कफ, पित्त, वात, and पित्र, मातृ, भ्रातृ, भगिनी; as कामाधीन &c. represents कामाधीन, क्रोधाधीन, लोभाधीन &c.

30. Compound words appear, of course, in alphabetical order, but for thousands which are constantly occurring in erudite colloquy the learner must not consult the dictionary but consider the mode of composition: e. g. for चोरोपद्रव, सूपकोपद्रव, श्लोकोपद्रव, यथोपद्रव, परचक्रोपद्रव, राजोपद्रव, चोरभय, राजभय, यथभय, व्याघ्रभय, सत्यभय, चोरसख्य, दुष्टसख्य, सर्पसख्य &c. &c. he must turn up separately the members composing them. These are elegant and valuable words; but as they are literally without number, and as the mode of composition is simple and easily apprehended, the learner may hold himself as better served by this direction respecting them, than he would have been by the insertion of a million:—but and yet, for his further assistance, a monitory notice and some samples have been afforded to him under several of those words of which the use in composition is particularly extensive. Very useful compounds are constantly occurring with such words as अंश, अंतर, भेद, भाव, and numerous others; e. g. जलांश, पित्तांश, ज्वरांश, अर्धांश, भाषांतर, देहांतर, यथांतर, वस्त्रांतर, दृष्टांतर, वर्षांतर, मासांतर, अर्थभेद, मतभेद, देशभेद, वेषभेद, शत्रुभाव, मित्रभाव, साधुभाव &c. &c.: concerning all which this intimation of the rule and exhibition of specimens has been adjudged more eligible than admission into the columns.

31. Nouns of the intensive formation in आट, as घळघळाट, खळखळाट, भळभळाट, भडभडाट, चळचळाट &c., are often used as adverbs. They exhibit the actions signified by the verbs which they qualify as wrought up into excess or superlativeness—as involving fullness and force or definiteness and emphasis.

32. Compounds of the simplest rule of composition, viz. that of the combination of two words by mere juxta-position, as फूलझाड, जदकाडो, दूधपेडा, are, in this dictionary, spelled without varying the form of either constituent of the compound. The practice of the Natives, whether in spelling or in pronouncing such words, is not uniform, some making the initial syllable short, some making it long; but neither party regarding any ground of election which might exist in particular instances. To swell the volume therefore by the insertion of both the forms and to baffle the learner by the insertion, in some cases, of the one form, in others, of the other, being ineligible alternatives, and the advantage of exhibiting the constituency by retaining the constituents unimpaired being not inconsiderable, we have adopted the spelling above indicated, and have inflexibly adhered to it. Consult the compounds with कर, तूप, दूध, and the multitudes with फूल.

33. आंबा, केळ or केळी, जांब, फणस, and others appear as names of trees or plants. This rendering is according to truth, yet preëminently in the Konkani; for, whilst the Konkani-people apply the names indifferently to the tree and to the fruit, (accommodating, in certain cases, the termination and the gender,) the Desh-people prefer the style आंब्याचें झाड, केळीचें झाड &c. for the tree or plant, and आंबा, केळ, जांब &c. for the fruit. This double application and this preference obtain likewise in English; as Pear, Plum, Apple &c., although made to refer to the tree, do yet more genially convey the sense of the fruit. This distinctive style of the Konkani and the Desh, not being noticeable in the columns, will be wisely considered and learned here. See भाकर.

34. Adjectives formed upon आकार are numerous and neat. Such as अंडाकार, गोलाकार, चक्राकार, शंकाकार &c. Oval, spherical, circular, conical or pyramidal &c. appear of course; such too as render or as resemble the English well-authorized words Ensiform, scutiform, cuneiform &c., are admitted; but such as गृहाकार, दृष्टाकार, पर्णाकार, ग्रूपाकार, शंखाकार, घटाकार, घंथाकार, being literally numberless, are rejected.

35. Adjectives are used also as adverbs, yet with continuing agreement in gender and number with the noun; e. g. चांगला Good is also Well; वायगा Bad is also Ill; as हा कारकून चांगला लिहिता, हो वायको चांगली गातो, हें घोडें चांगलें चालतें, ह्या घोद्या चांगल्या धावतात, हीं मुलें चांगलीं वाचतात &c. Now, this being the case throughout the adjectives and throughout their senses, we furnish, instead of variation-renderings of the adverbial form and power, (which would demand for their accommodation some scores of pages,) this plain intimation, adding however a strong exhortation to bear it in mind.

36. Adjectives formed upon adjectives terminating in आ by the attaching of ला, and which, because of their affinity to the ordinal (e. g. एवढावा so-muchth), we have termed distributive (e. g. एवढाला so-much-eachth or everyth, so much to, at, or in the case of each or every), are so far serviceable that the Maráthí is not critically known without the knowledge of them; and, accordingly, several such, as असलाला, कसलाला, तसलाला, जसलाला, इतकाला, कितकाला &c., एवढाला, केवढाला &c., अर्धाला सगळाला, मोठाला, थोरलाला, वेगळाला &c., were admitted into the first edition of the dictionary. All such, excepting singly अर्धाला, which is preserved that the law and explication of this unenglish and perhaps unparalleled formation might be mastered by the learner, are now rejected. See therefore अर्धाला.

37. Of Sanskrit adjectives, or rather triple-gendered words, considered often by European grammarians as nouns, the gender-terminations have been, in some instances, given; as अनुमाता (-ता -त्री -तृ m f n), अनुशास्त्रा (-स्त्रा -स्त्री -तृ), अनुज (-जः -जा -जं), अनुगामी (अनुगामिनी) &c. This service to the Maráthí student, not being incumbent in Maráthí lexicography, or indeed appropriate as a thoroughgoing measure, must be accepted ex gratiâ in the amount in which it is found.

38. Sanskrit adjectives formed through the affixes मान् & वान्, (e. g. बुद्धिमान् शक्तिमान् द्रव्यवान् पुत्रवान्,) are sometimes viewed learnedly, and are declined according to the requirements of the Sanskrit grammar, (viz. मान्, मनी, मन्, वान्, वनी, वन् m f n,) and sometimes are viewed altogether as Prákrit words, and are applied, without inflection, to nouns of the three genders.

39. The participle (or participial adjective) in ला—this participle is formed from the inflected preterit of the active verb, as from केला, दिव्हा, घेतला, arise केलेला, दिव्हेला, घेतलेला—expresses the sense of the verb whether in the active voice or in the passive; as केलेला Made or done refers alike to him who has made or done, and to him or it which has been made or done; e. g. योगकेलेला, तीर्थकेलेला, or

केलेला योग, केलेले तीर्थ. The participle which is formed from the inflected preterit of the neuter verb, as उठलेला, बसलेला, पडलेला, from उठला, बसला, पडला Risen, sat, fallen, refers of course only to him or it which *is become* (in the risen, seated, or fallen state).

40. Adverbial formations such as गांवागांव, घरोघर, देशेदेश, घाटेघाट, रानेरान, झाडेझाड, पानेपान, पिढेपिढी, जागेजाग, दारोदार, देवळेदेवळ, शेताशेत &c., or गांवागांवीं, देशेदेशीं, रानेरानीं, रस्तोरस्तीं (signifying From village to village, or village by village, or in, by, to, or from every village &c.) are idiomatic and useful ; but, as they arise according to an obvious rule, they are omitted.

Our second division is—

ORTHOGRAPHY.—1. This, as in all tongues merely spoken, differs in different quarters of the country. Exemplification obtrudes itself on every page of the dictionary : it will suffice here to instance ढांडुळणें, ढुंढाळणें, ढंडाळणें, घांडळणें, घांडुळणें, घांडोळणें ; ढेंढळ, ढेंढाळ, ढेंढळ, ढेंढाळी, घांडाळी, घंडाळी, घेंढाळी ; सुसकट &c. ; ताकतई &c. Our general intimation is, Initially अ has been preferred to आ, ए to ऐ, ओ to वा.

2. Of the words of a language altogether oral, or appearing as written only in epistles, a few poetical compositions, and still fewer prose-histories, various even to licentiousness must be the orthography. To a good compilation of the words of such a language it is manifestly essential, either that all the words in all their forms should be comprised in it, or that one form should be imperatively established amongst the speakers and writers, and that, in that form only, the words should be inserted. Of these alternatives the first is impracticable, or, if practicable, replete with inconvenience and evil ; the second, although superlatively desirable, seems feasible only as that exclusive form is most judiciously settled, and as the adoption of it for the dictionary is indirect and under certain preparations. For if one sole form of spelling be determined upon, it is obvious that, even under the presumption that, hereafter, that sole form becomes the popular and the classical form, exceeding and continual disappointment must, *in the interim*, be sustained by every one turning the pages of the dictionary for words heard and seen, again and again, in his conferences and in his studies. Again, if the object of a good compilation of words be two-fold—be, as well to proscribe the bad form of writing, as to establish or recommend the good,—then, indisputably, *some* (e. g. those most frequently recurring) of the exceptionable forms must obtain admittance. Under this reasoning the plan we have adopted is this :—we have inserted, excepting those of which the production is manifestly to be ascribed to vulgar ignorance, to drowsy carelessness, or to the affectation of pedants or prigs, *all the forms of spelling*, common and uncommon, general and provincial. As repetition of the rendering would have enlarged the book enormously, we have, under the less common, or the otherwise less approved forms, referred the learner to the form the most common or the most approved : yet, again, as continual reference of the inquirer from one part of the volume to another would have added unnecessarily to the vexations of study, we have, where the rendering was brief, and comprisable within a line or two, repeated it ;—referring still to the more accurate form for the guidance of the learner in his own parlance. Thus it may be hoped that all the ends, viz. the gratifying of the searcher of these pages by rewarding, in every case, whether with the information sought or with direction respecting it, his labor of search ; the preserving of the dictionary from unmanageable voluminousness ; and the indicating of the fittest form of spelling, and, thus, the contributing towards the general adoption of it ;—have obtained their accomplishment.

Sometimes to the marginal word is annexed another form of that word preceded by “(Or)” and then, if it be brief, is added the meaning. This is to indicate that the form referred to is somewhat, although but slightly and not unquestionably, the preferable form, and that to *it* the inquirer must turn if he be curious to learn the *derivation*. The meaning is repeated that, if he care not for the derivation, his labor of reference may be spared.

3. In the orthography of Marāthī (as distinguished from Sanskrit) words as few compound letters have been admitted as possible ; thus, for च, छ, झ, ञ &c., appear तर, सक, सत, कर &c. The natives, although now rising up into an educated body, are yet undisciplined in spelling their vernacular ; and they, in writing, describe half-letters because, in speaking, they utter half-sounds. Yielding liberty to the earnest speaker, we may not, in sober writing, jam and clip ; especially have we been mindful not to discard र for its semi-animate substitute°. Accordingly, सरदार, सरकार, दरबार, बरदार &c. appear in full ; for the mutilated सद्दार, सकार &c. the only plea being that the sound of र is half-swallowed—a plea valid, upon occasions, against all the consonants of all the languages of all speakers. Before जी indeed, as in अजी, दजी, फजी, मजी ; and in the case of some words long-established in one form, as कर्ज, खर्च, अर्ज, and in the untractable case कुचा ; and in the case of verbs derived from, and still considered as closely allied to, the Sanskrit (as वर्णणें, वर्णणें, वर्जणें, वर्तणें, गर्जणें, चर्वणें, from वर्णन, वर्णन &c.) ; we have employed the Ref. This our studious preference of whole letters above halves, and especially of र above °, must be borne in mind, that the learner may not abandon as omitted, words which stand in full garb in their proper places.

4. Countless words are spelled with ओ initial and with व initial and sometimes with वे initial. The first, having the usage of the best Marāthī speakers in its favor, has been employed throughout ; the second is the Desh-form ; the third is the form observed by the Prākrit poets and by the illiterate and vulgar of the Desh. Of ओ & व medial (e. g. दारोडा, दारोडा &c. and दारवडा, दारवडा &c.) ओ is preferred in the Desh ; and has been preferred, yet with some exceptions, in the dictionary.

5. All feminine nouns ending in ई (we do not say १—we are not speaking of such nouns as घी, श्री, लक्ष्मी, येथी) are written also with the termination थो ; as दाई, बाई, समई, दाथी &c. This latter is the popular style in the Desh ; nevertheless we have rejected it and observed the form ई. Sometimes indeed the termination थ occurs ; as कोथ, बेथ, पोथ. This form we could not but admit.

6. In the vulgar spelling and speech of certain districts, esp. of the North Desh, the letter व, pertaining whether to verbs, nouns, or adjectives, is often thrown out ; as खोणें, भोंडणें, भोणें, for खोवणें, भोवडणें, भोवणें ; भोंई, रोळी, पोती or तें, भोंरा, for भोंवई, रोवळी, पोवती or तें, भोंवरा ; सोळा, ओळा, पोळा, कोळा, for सोवळा, ओवळा, पोवळा, कोवळा. Such vulgarisms, although they will be vindicated by educated (?) Brāhmans, are to be repudiated.

7. Words from the Hindustānī (not words from the Persian or Arabic) having ى final have that letter marked with two dots (ی).

8. All verbs of which the root ends in ह, and all trisyllabic nouns of which ह is the initial letter of the middle syllable, are written and pronounced in three ways ; e. g. राहणें, रहणें, राहाणें ; वाहणें, वहणें, वाहाणें ; राहटी, रहटी, राहाटी ; राहणी, रहणी, राहाणी ; वाहणी, वहणी, वाहाणी. Of these three the first is the best, the second is good, the third is bad. In this dictionary the first has been observed, and in the order of occurrence of the two others direction has been furnished respecting them. Also dissyllabic and trilateral nouns and

adjectives of which the initial letter of the second syllable is ह are written and pronounced in three ways; e. g. रहाट, राहट, राहाट; राहाड, राहड, राहाड; सहाण, साहण, साहाण, लहान, लाहन, लाहान. Dissyllabic words, if *biliteral*, have but two ways; e. g. रहा & राहा, चहा & चाहा, दहा & दाहा; for राह, चाह, दाह, involving ह as final, are disallowed by the idiom of the Maráthí. Hence Persian, Arabic, and Hindustání words with final ह, as راه, درگاه, طرح, لاه, ساه become, upon introduction into Maráthí, रहा or राहा, दरगाहा, तन्हा, लाहा, साहा. Of these ways we have observed the first.

9. In writing Sanskrit words in the Roman character the inherent short vowel अ (whether medial or final) is written (by its representative ä) only when it is sounded in Maráthí. The representing of it in the case of those Sanskrit words wherein its inherence and operation are ignored in Maráthí would be to overlook our present business as *Maráthí* lexicography, and to lead the learner into mispronunciation. Instances of the loss by Sanskrit words of their inherent अ upon entering the Maráthí are numerous (e. g. who, save the resolute systemer, reckless of misleading, writes Bráhmaṇa, Bhaṭa, Sanskrita, Prákrita?) yet are there instances of borderers; and of such the inherent अ, whilst by some treated as extinct, will by others be preserved in its Roman equivalent. Hence the appearance in the dictionary of the Sanskrit word ब्रह्म, sometimes in the garb Brahma (which is proper), sometimes in the garb Brahm (which is popular).

10. In writing Maráthí names of places in the Roman character, names of rare occurrence amongst Europeans are, of course, spelled as spelled in the original—by Roman symbols equivalent to the Maráthí symbols: but names of common occurrence and familiar appearance in Roman apparel are, equally of course, left intact; for Bangála, Kalkatta, Shrirámpur, Chandranagar, in the place of Bengal, Calcutta, Serampore, Chandernagore, would be, not the Roman guise, but a Roman disguise, not an attire, but a metamorphosis.

11. In spelling, and, accordingly, in locating such words as आस्मान, आराध, आखेर, आखेरनौबत &c., representing respectively the words آسمان, آخر, آخرنوبت, &c., it was much desired to have regard to etymological propriety; but it being apparent that the Maráthás, in receiving and employing foreign words, respect nothing but the fashion and course of their own tongue, this was soon determined to be inadvisable. आस्मान, आराध &c. appear therefore with the short vowel अ.

12. It is a sacred rule, notwithstanding the practice of careless writers, to spell the initial syllables or syllable of Maráthí polysyllables or dissyllables with the *short* vowel, and the concluding syllable with the *long* vowel; further to write all monosyllables, excepting such as have Anuswár (as उंट &c.), with the long vowel. This is the unvarying law of the dictionary, excepting solely the case of *imitative* formations; as किरकिर, पिरपिर, सुडसुड, रुडरुड &c. &c., which, as imitatives, have, of course, both or all their syllables of the same quantity.

13. A letter or a syllable occurring after the marginal word indicates a variation of the final letter or syllable of that word; as तरवेत or द or ज, तवकीर -खीर -खील -कीर.

14. Sanskrit words involving the letter ह compounded with ण, न, र, ल, व, are misspelled in the dictionary because of the absence of the proper types; and often appear both out of place and wanting in their place; e. g. विहल, जिह्वा &c. are misspelled; and their place is, not at the end of व, (as the letter of the second syllable,) but at the end of ह, where ह becomes a half-letter and enters into composition with other letters. Fortunately we have ह & ह्य (i. e. ह entering into composition with म & य); and thus we can show what we mean; but compound types representing हण, हन, हर, हल, हव are wanting, and are usually wanting, we conclude, in founts merely Maráthí.

15. Many verbs arise from Sanskrit nouns. Of such some spring from the noun as it stands; some add f to the last letter, or substitute f for it; some add f or omit f indifferently. Ex. भोग्गें from भोग, भ्रमग्गें from भ्रम, वधग्गें from वध, अंगोकारग्गें from अंगोकार; which verbs are never written भोगिणें, भ्रमिणें &c.; इच्छिणें, not इच्छेणें, from इच्छा; अर्थिणें from अर्थन, अर्पणें from अर्पण, अर्चिणें from अर्चन, अर्जणें from अर्जन, वंदणें from वंदन, रक्षणें from रक्षण, प्रार्थणें from प्रार्थन, उपदेशणें from उपदेशन, कथणें from कथन; which verbs are written also अर्थिणें, अर्पिणें, अर्चिणें, अर्जिणें &c.: and in these latter examples two particulars are to be observed; viz. 1st, that if the last letter of the noun be ण or न, the optional addition of f is, not before the *last* letter, but before the *penultimate*; 2ndly, that this final ण or न is dropped. Of those verbs which add or omit f indifferently we have inserted but one form,—that in which f is omitted.

16. Of numerous words (whether verbs, nouns, or adjectives) certain syllables (whether initial, medial, or final) and, especially, such syllables as are terminated or followed by the letters य, र, ल, व, श, ष, स, ह, ङ, are pronounced and spelled, by some people, *with*, and, by some people, *without* the nasal sound or character (i. e. the अनुस्वार or the अनुनासिक); e. g. भोसकणें, रोवणें, शिणें, वासा, वासक, पेचणें, रेटणें, रेकणें, चेचणें, डेचणें, सापडणें, भोक, पोपेरें, काकडा, रोप, गाढ, काटा &c. and भोसकणें, रोवणें, शिणें, वासा, वासक, पेचणें &c. On this head, from the arbitrariness and indeterminate character of the variation, it has not been practicable, nor, for the same reason, has it been very greatly desirable, to notice *all* the instances in which the variation occurs. Very many have been noticed, but for the remainder unnoticed let the learner bear in mind, first, that in the Konkan the form *with* the nasal is preferred, and in the Desh the form *without* the nasal; secondly, that the difference, as Native writers and speakers of both forms are much intermingled, and are constantly encountering each other, is a difference which neither party will notice in the spelling or utterance of a foreigner. By certain readers indeed the Anuswár will be so surely read whether it be written or not, and by certain other readers so surely overlooked, however plainly it be written, that to the student may be granted the liberty asserted by his exemplars to observe the Anuswár or to disregard it, to supply the Anuswár or to discard it. By a large class of readers, writers, and speakers alike, the using and the non-using of the Anuswár is a case exempt from the regulation of rule or reason—a case of mood or humor—a matter of the merest accident.

It should be noticed here that the अनुस्वार & अनुनासिक, although above coupled together, are not one, but are, in pronunciation, distinguishable, and in hand-writing and lithograph, distinguished. By type-founts however the distinction is not suffered to be presented.

17. In the spelling of English it was necessary to observe a system. As *error*, *dolor*, *terror*, *horror*, (spelled to this day in the dictionary of Johnson as *errour*, *dolour*, *terroure*, *horroure*,) labor, honor, favor, fervor, and numerous others are, the first four, altogether, the second four, all but altogether, established in the language; and as ardor, savor, flavor, and others, are advancing into regard and adoption; and as furor, torpor, stupor, pallor, livor, cruor, fluor, and others, have ever enjoyed this their pristine form; and as that eminent lexicographer Dr. Webster has re-united this Latin family by dismissing the divider u;—all these words, welcoming and restoring even the long-anglicized *colour*, *odour*, *vigour*, *rigour*, and others, now appear in their primitive simplicity and classic uni-

formity. Our second particular to be explained is, The rejection of the consonant at the beginning of the last syllable of verbal formations in *ing, ed, en, er*, which popular inconsideration has reduplicated from the concluding consonant of the antecedent syllable; e. g. in rubbed, robber, scrubbing, imbedded, bidder, wedding, trodden, drugged, dragger, bagging, propelled, extoller, instilling, dimmed, crammer, summing, tanned, planner, fanning, shipped, whipper, stripping, deterred, conferrer, debarring, omitted, spitter, dotting, written &c. the b, d, g, l, m, n, p, r, t, of the penultimate syllable or of the simple word, (as of imbed, propel, deter, omit, or of rub, bid, drug, dim, tan, ship, spit,) is rightly reduplicated, because it is demanded to indicate that on that syllable or word lies the accent or stress of the speaker. Now, as of cancelled, leveller, counselling, worshipped, worshipper, worshipping, traveller, travelling &c. the accent is *not* on the penultimate, but on the first syllable, and as the additament is simply *ed, er, ing, en*, the words should be written, and they have been written, cancel-ed, level-er, counsel-ing, worship-ed, worship-er, worship-ing, travel-er. See the vindication of this thankworthy reformation in Webster's preface to his dictionary and in the Appendix &c. of Professor Vines.

Our third division is—

ABBREVIATIONS.—1. Attrib. for attributively; comp. for composition; contrad. for contradistinguished; corr. for corrupted; dim. for diminutive; disting. for distinguished; esp. for especially; ex. for example; fig. for figurative, and lit. for literal; g. of o. for genitive of the object, and g. of s. for genitive of the subject; gen. for generally; i. e. for id est; imit. for imitative; in. con. for inverse construction; ind. for indeclinable; intens. for intensive; neg. con. for negative construction; opp. for opposed; pl. for plural; pop. for popularly; pr. for proverb; q. v. is the usual quod vide; but be it noticed that this direction is not set down *as a matter of course* after the word referred to: it, whenever present, apprizes the learner that the word referred to is worth consulting, having something to impart; redup. for reduplication; sing. for singular; unc. for uncommon; viz. for videlicet. As the customary representatives of substantive, adjective &c., and of masculine &c., we have *s, a, ad, prep, p, interj, m, f, n* &c.; and *v t* for verb transitive, *v i* for verb intransitive, *v impers* for verb impersonal, *v c* for verb common, i. e. verb both active and passive—not passive in the sense of the Latin passive, verb *in the passive voice*, (as *conturbor, doceor, scribor, audior*,) for the Maráthí language, similarly with the English, has no such verb, but—active *with use*, and mainly in the past tense, *in the passive voice*: we say *mainly* for we may not say *solely*, as अटपणें and some other actives are used in the other tenses; (e. g. संघाकाळीं घाट-मजल-पत्ता-गांव &c. अटपेल or अटपतो;) and this use in the passive voice ever supposes the ellipsis of the auxiliary जाणें. A very few verbs (as करणें, सांगणें, सुकणें &c.) enjoy such degree of exemption from this passive use that we have termed them *v t*.

2. The heading-word (word under interpretation) occurring often in examples and proverbs, and, in some instances, *very* often in the appended phrases, would, if introduced always at full length, occupy considerable space on the pages. When therefore it consists of more letters than two, it reappears in the examples &c. abbreviated into its first letter with “•” attached. This contraction is after the precedent of Cruden &c.; and, together with the upper and nether bracketing, the scant margin, the close printing, and the other condensing devices, it indicates earnestness to furnish *substance*, and demands the acceptance of the intelligent.

3. Abbreviations or contractions of Maráthí words in universal adoption amongst official scribes and proficient letter-writers are numerous and, by no means, self-explanatory. The practical learner of Maráthí will be thankful for the following:—

आ represents अजम, and अवर्दे, (Imported from,) and Acting or Assistant; ई represents इसवी and इसकबोल; छ्वा.. छुर्द and छुदावंद; गंगा.. गंगाभागीर्षी; गुा.. गुजरात and गुदल and गुमास्ता; चिा.. चिरंजीव; छ २ नौपट.. चंद्र (Lunar date); ताा.. तारीख and तागाईत and ताजा कलम and तरफ and तहां; (तहां as placed before, (i. e. मागें) the designation or title मामलतदार &c., is placed rightly but according to usage nearly antiquated: its position at present is before the name (नांवामागें) of a low or common official); तोा.. तोर्थस्वरूप or तोर्थरूप; दाा.. दखूर and दखत; दिा.. दिखत; निा.. निसवत; पाा.. परगणा and पाटील and पाठविला; पाा or पोा.. पावेत्तो; पोा.. पोथ्य; प्राा.. प्रांत and प्रविष्ट; प्राा.. प्रमाणें; बाा.. बदल and बरडकुम; बाा.. बस्मि or बेस्मि; (بسم) बीा.. विकलम; (this word occurs before, i. e. मागें, the name of the writer of an epistle;) बुा.. बुद्रुक; माा.. मजूर and मोदवत; माा.. मशारनिह्दे and माहे; माा.. मजकूर; मीा.. मितो; सुा.. सुकाम; राा.. राजत्री and रवाना; बाा.. बज्जू and बपये; बाा or बाा.. बपये; वाा.. वस्ती and वलद and वद्य; विा.. विशेष and विनंती; वाा.. वेदवर्ति; शाा.. शास्त्री; शाा.. शकें; श्याा.. शूद्र; आा or खाा.. खेहांकित; साा.. सई and साष्टांग; सुा.. सुदां and सुरसन्न; सुा.. सुमारे; उअ.. सुरसन्न; सैा.. सैभागवती; हाा.. हखाक्षर; बाा.. हलें; होा.. हेंच पचीं.

We proceed to explain the—

MARKS.—1. The mark (S) signifies that the word, against which it stands, is a Sanskrit word, but of well-established use amongst the educated speakers of Maráthí. The mark S intimates that the word is *still* Sanskrit, and is used in Maráthí only by the learned: answering therefore to our *Dictum, datum, addenda, album, adversaria* &c. which are *still* Latin. Sometimes this mark, viz. S, will occur in the body of the interpretation of a word, and before some particular signification. Here it denotes simply that *that signification* is a high one, and belonging rather to the Sanskrit language than to the Maráthí. Note. Many Sanskrit words are coined every day by men acquainted with the rules of derivation and composition; and such words are as justly called Sanskrit as the numerous coinages of European nations upon the Latin material are called Latin: the marks therefore (S) and S must be understood as indicating rather their level and the sphere of their intelligibility than their actual existence in the Sanskrit language. Again, the words, against which the mark (S) stands, may, although truly Sanskrit words, bear, in Sanskrit, no such meanings as those given by us; and those meanings which, in Sanskrit, they do bear, may be altogether omitted: this mark, therefore, is to be understood as simply declaring the origin or native place of the word. On this subject we would add, that it was often exceedingly difficult to determine of these two marks, viz. S and (S), which was the proper one; e. g. of स्वर्य & स्वर्य, two derivatives respectively from स्वर & स्वर, words *equally* current, the first is as current as its parent, the second is altogether confined to the learned.

2. The mark C denotes that the word is *especially* used, at least in its primitive or its principal senses, in the Konkan. C, having been adopted in the old edition, has maintained its ground against the proper letter K.

3. The mark R expresses that the city and province of Rájápúr and the country southwards are the seat *especially* of the currency of the word or of the familiarity of the meaning designated by it. The mark W expresses the same with respect to the Wárí district.

4. The mark N. D. signifies North Desh.

5. The mark P stands for Provincial. When it occurs after a word in the Persian character it stands for Persian; A, in like manner, for Arabic; T, for Turkish; H, for Hindustání; Port., for Portuguese. Here also (See Article 1) the marks have reference simply to the languages to which the words belong; and are by no means to be viewed as intimating that to those languages belong the significations. This point must be borne constantly in mind by the Arabic or Persian scholar; or of every fifth word introduced from those sources he will be shocked or sickened by the extravagance of the misapplications made in Maráthí. Further, the marks P and A denote, not necessarily or invariably that the words marked are, *as they stand*, Persian or Arabic, but that they are of Persian or Arabic original, proceeding into Maráthí through the Hindustání; and, accordingly, the Persian or Arabic words exhibited as the origin of them will, invariably, be in that form (whatever be the name, place, or power of that form in the parent language) in which they stand in the Hindustání: also that *mode of spelling* which the Persian or Arabic word may have assumed in Hindustání will, usually, be the mode exhibited as the immediate source of the Maráthí word. The following examples will both make this point clear and show the reasonableness of it: e. g. of खचा, although a masculine noun, the origin is, not خطر *m.*, but خطر *f.*; for, whilst خطر is known in Hindustání to man and boy, خطر is unknown altogether; of कनात the origin is, not كناية A, but قنات, the Hindustání mode of spelling the Arabic word; of लका the origin is لك A through the Hindustání form لقا.

6. Attention is called to the statement that the above marks (W, R, C, P, and N. D.) are employed to designate the sphere of especial currency. Many words marked W are known in and northwards of the Rájápúr district; words marked R are known both southwards in Wári pránt and northwards in the Konkan; words marked C may be known only in parts of the Konkan; and words marked P may be very well known, and thus may be affirmed to be universally known, by the particular Pandit or authority to whom the student may refer them. This inherent defect of Marks, or this their limitation of usefulness, pertains to all dictionaries of languages merely spoken, although it may pertain preëminently to a dictionary of the Maráthí (of which it is proverbial that बारा बारा कोशवर भाषा फिरतो); but it is not to be countervailed by multiplication of notices involving deeper minuteness and stricter exactitude;—binding, as such must bind, the student to attempt impracticable discrimination, and to aim after conformable particularity and precision. Such notices too would be interpreted as disallowing the fact, that of the Maráthá large towns (as Poona, Pandharpúr &c.) the very vernacular is composed of contributions from some score of provinces; and this further fact, that Maráthás, in their daily intercourse together, are perfectly prepared to hear words and applications of words never heard before.

7. The mark ए, or ई or ए, occurring after feminine nouns in अ, i. e. ending in a consonant with inherent अ, indicates the inflection-vowel. This mark will be appreciated; but, as it is not afforded throughout the dictionary, we have presented the whole class of feminine nouns in अ which inflect into ए, and have furnished a direction for the declension of those which inflect into ई. See GENERAL INTIMATIONS, Article 25.

8. The dash “—” after a sense points out the application of that sense, or shows the *subject* of the verb. The parentheses “()” include a supplementary or elucidatory portion of the sense, or indicate the *object* of the verb.

We are arrived at our fifth division:—

CORRUPTIONS.—1. Corruptions bearing a certain measure of popular favor or academical tolerance are admitted into all dictionaries; they appear therefore in ours. Maráthí corruptions indeed have a claim to admission; for, first, they, as contradistinguished from Derivatives, have no broad line of demarcation; secondly, they are often very slight or subtil, consisting in the change, or in the lengthening or shortening, of a vowel; as सकुमार for सुकुमार, संप्रदाय for संप्रदाय, व्यवहारीक for व्यावहारिक, कोव्यावधि, कोव्याधोश &c. for कोव्य, देहेभान for देहभान, अपसूर्य for अपरसूर्य, दैद्योयमान for दे, समारादना for समाराधना; thirdly, they, in great numbers, are used by the superior or semi-educated classes, yea, and by the dearly loved poets and ballad-writers; fourthly, they, on being met with by the learner in writings or in speech, make no declaration of unsoundness, and forbid not his acceptance and use of them, or his labor to ascertain them by seeking them in the pages of the dictionary; fifthly, they are to be introduced that they may be named and marked and proscribed. As a specimen of corruptions truly *vulgar*, and of which only such as are too remote to be traced by the ordinary student appear in the columns, we subjoin the following:—लिवणें for लिहिणें, सतंतर for स्वतंत्र, सतपाताळ for सप्तपाताळ, सवराय for स्वार्थ, मनुख for मनुष्य, येसन or ण for वेसन, येडा, येड &c. for वेडा, वेड, सोषणें for शोषणें, निदणें for निजणें, सावरो & सावरा or त्या for चा, मारग for मार्ग, बासण or विरामण for ब्राह्मण, सुदणें for सुजणें, विहिणें for भिणें, मोहो for मोह, वगदो for औषधी, वरण for व्रण, आपघात & तो. for आत्मघात & तो, श्रोमंतपूजन for सोमंतपूजन, किलसदान for क्लेशदान, समरण or सुमरण for स्मरण, परिंद for प्रवीण, अकलाशी & अखलाशी for अक्लेश, पखन & पशी for पा, सटो for साठी, कोणटें for कोटून, घ्याणटें for रघून, त्याणटें for तेथून, खायणें & वयणें for खालून & वरून, अवशक्ति for अशक्ति, भेलरवार & मुकिरवार for बहसलार & मुक्कवार, तूप for तृप, असुरी for खो, परधान for प्रधान, and, generally, पर for प्र, ईख for विष, ईच्छू for विंचू, and, generally, इ or ई for वि or वी, also conversely, न्हस for न्हैस, दारोडा &c. for द, पत्तर for पत्र and for पात्र, सचंच for स्वतंत्र &c. &c. The few following are not confined to the common Shúdra:—सयागमन for सहगमन, अजान-बाहु for आजानुबाहु, अकाश, अषाढ, अश्विन or अश्वीन, अक्रोश &c. for आ, अवक्षर for अवाक्षर, अदकोत्तर for अधिकोत्तर, मोई or मोय for भई &c.

2. Corruptions, however, are found in the Maráthí which we have not admitted, and against which we caution the learner; for the ardent translators into Maráthí who have lately sprung up (whether foreign or native) have laid the most unhallowed hands upon the Sanskrit language, torturing its graceful words into metamorphoses most rude and revolting. Of hundreds disporting in recent translations the following few are a specimen:—मातीमय, आकारी for साकार, नियमशोलता, मर्यादशोलता, योग्ययता, सुख, आत्मिकपालक, अधिकारता, शक्ति, यामिक, सुवंदन, पादप्रवाशो, पुनर्नव, प्रसोर्ण, कुभक्त, पांथशाळा, कोठमाळ, अमाहीत.

3. Irregular formations, especially compounds consisting of members from different languages, have been objected to, and required to be denied admittance into the dictionary. But, first, how is the learner to know, save through the dictionary, that such formations are irregular? Secondly, is it not the province of a dictionary to proscribe and interdict, and, to this end, to introduce (to a certain extent) irregular phrases and words—and do not, in fact, all dictionaries contain rule-breakers? Thirdly, of the Maráthí language how many hundreds of irregular (i. e. unclassical or inelegant) formations live and move in its very vitals, enjoying the freest currency amongst the educated and the polished? Is it required to discard such compounds as वखगळ, वडिलोपार्जित, पूर्वदेवा, पतिलाड, गर्भगीळ or गर्भगिळीत, समुद्रकांड, समुद्रकिनारा, दिशाभूल, गरुडनाक, गायमुख, घोडमुखी, भोळाभाव, मजीसंपादन, भक्तिवेड, पालखीपद, गतसाल, धर्मवेड, धर्मछळ, पोटरुल, वाघनख, सोईसुमार, सूर्यतबकडी, कवडीचुंवक, दामचुंवक, धर्मपोय, तक्ताधिपति, सुवर्णमुखी, सवतोमत्सर, बेमर्याद and others under वे, निर्भीड

and others, विन अपराध or धी and others, गैरउपाय and others, बदखूर or बखूर or बेखूर, बदकर्म and others, विगर्होई and others, बेचनपत्र, खरेदीपत्र and endless others under पत्र, (see पत्र,) टोकळमत, सधुमाशी, साक्षीदार, परसलूक, पंचकेणे, पंचधार and others, उत्तरपराई and others, जमीन-उत्पन्न, जमीनधारा &c. &c. Such discharge would be, let the public take notice, a discharge from the dictionary of words maintaining their post, their service, and their kindly estimation in the language.

4. Corruptions from the English are become very numerous. Some few expressing sensible objects, or official personages, or laws and practices &c. introduced into or set up in the land, seem worthy of insertion; but who will demand the insertion of रैटर, हेडरैटर, फष्ट अग्निष्टेट माजिस्ट्रेट, सेकंड & थर्ड अग्निष्टेट, सक्कटारी, चिफ ज्युड्य, सिसज्युड्य, रजिटर, सुपरिटेण्डेंट ट्राय, सरटिफिकेट, अक्डिंग, प्रभुसर, कलकटर, परशीट, गेट, नोट, अवर, मिनीट, फैल, नोतीस, वारंट, कोडन?

Our sixth division is:—

DERIVATION.—1. Under this head we may observe, first, that the derivation is shown wherever it could be traced; but in order to restrain the dictionary from swelling to unmanageable dimensions, such etymons as are discoverable upon slight and easy investigation, as well as the components of words compounded after the simplest form of composition, (i. e. juxtaposition,) are left to be supplied by the attention of that class of learners who have both ability and leisure adequate:—for to that class alone, the purposes of all others being sufficiently served with the meaning, will the exhibition of the stock or source of a derivative, or the resolution into its members of a compound, be, in any one case, serviceable or acceptable: secondly, that of words made up with any of the ever-recurring affixes, करी, दार, बाज, खार &c., the derivation is omitted.

2. Of some words the derivation is given from the Hindustānī, although, possibly, both the Marāṭhī and the Hindustānī words came direct from the common source the Sanskrit; and the Hindustānī was *not* the medium of descent. Of such, therefore, the derivation assigned may be understood as simply intimating that the words are current in both these languages. For of घोडा, बैल, घर, पाणी, पान, and numerous others current equally in Marāṭhī and Hindustānī, how shall be determined, not indeed the priority of their formation from the Sanskrit, but the fact of their formation first in one of these tongues and transmission thence into the other?

Our seventh division is:—

PUNCTUATION.—1. Great attention has been paid to the punctuation, esp. to the use of the colon. Much discrimination has been employed in the application of this important sign; and much explanation and many repetitions have been spared by it. See as examples out of numberless cases the application of the colon under the words—सुटणे, सुटसुटीत, स्फुरण, जबर, उदाम, उलट, कचा, कडक, प्रशस्त. Great use has been made of the dash “—” after the semicolon at the termination of a meaning; as it serves to point unto the ordinary applications of that meaning; also of the parentheses “()” as embracing a supplement of the meaning:—but of these two see the notice under MARKS.

MISCELLANEOUS PARTICULARS.—1. The Sanskrit words for the numbers are often occurring in Marāṭhī. These are:—एक, द्वि, त्रि, चतुर्, पंच, षष्, सप्त, अष्ट, नव, दश, एकादश, द्वादश, त्रयोदश, चतुर्दश, पंचदश, षोडश, सप्तदश, अष्टदश, एकोनविंशति, विंशति One, two.....20.

2. The terms of Sanskrit grammar have been introduced because Marāṭhī grammarians use them, and also invent others. Now it is better that these Sanskrit terms should be presented to such inventors than that they should be countenanced in their coinage of terms not in all instances elegant or exact.

3. In the multiplication of numbers the word expressing the multiplying number assumes a modification; viz. एकी, वे or डुरकी or डुरके, त्रिक, चौक, पांचे or पंचे, सक, सातें or सात, आठें, नवें, दाही or दाहे, answering to Once, twice, thrice or three times, four times &c.; as एक एकी एक, तीन त्रिक नव, चार चौक सोळा.

4. It was intended to give a list of those letters which are, most frequently, interchangeable; and to add the intimation that a word, unsuccessfully sought under the one of those letters, was to be sought again under the other of them. But so extensive is this interchangeableness, and such vexation would the omission of some thousand words have occasioned, that, commonly, we have inserted the words under both the forms of writing; and, for guidance on the interchangeableness, we simply say that क and ख, ग and घ, ट and ठ, ड and ढ, त and थ, न and ण, प and फ, र and ल, ल and ळ, श and स, interchange constantly.

5. From the Sanskrit root many forms of a word appear in Marāṭhī. Thus from भाष To speak, arise भाषा, भाषण, भाषणीय, भाष्य, भाषितव्य, भाषित, भाषी; from भक्ष To eat, arise भक्षण, भक्षणीय, भक्ष्य, भक्षितव्य, भक्षित, भक्षक; from रक्ष To keep, arise रक्षण, रक्षा, रक्षणीय, रक्ष्य, रक्षितव्य, रक्षित, रक्षक; from ग To go or गम To go or to know, arise गमन, गमनीय, गम्य, गंतव्य, गत, गमक, गमी, गति, गामी; from व्यध To pierce &c., arise वेध, वेधन, वेधनीय, वेध्य, वेधितव्य, वेधित, वेधी, वेधक &c. These forms have not been regularly (i. e. with particular and several consideration of the 2000 roots, in order to obtain all that ever occur) inserted in the dictionary: nevertheless of the useful ones all the common and many uncommon will be found; and regarding the others we judge the public to be well-served by the omission of them.

6. Multitudes of words are formed by the prefixing of the prepositions अ, अति, अनु, अप, अभि, अव, उप, निर, परि, प्रति &c., and innumerable others are formable. For any one, which may be unsuccessfully sought, let the inquirer turn to the word divested of its preposition.

7. Surnames undergo change of number and of gender; as साठा becomes, for the female, साढी.

8. Proper names undergo some abbreviation or contraction; as विठ पाटील, राम पाटील, बाळ पाटील for विठोजी or विठ्ठू पाटील, रामाजी पा., बाळाजी पा.

9. The insertion in the dictionary of obscene words may need explanation. They are not obscene in the view and sentiment of the Marāṭhā people; they are ever in the mouths of the softest and most refined speakers. Some few indeed there are which are, even by the Marāṭhās themselves, regarded as obscene; for the insertion of these we urge the exceeding currency of them amongst the vulgar mass; and the necessity thence arising of explaining them and proscribing them to the Marāṭhī student; we further refer to the observations under the word गांड. Still are there in the vulgar tongue many obscene words, especially with the initial letters च & फ, which we have rejected utterly.

10. Should the interpretation or rendering be deemed too diffuse or too detailed, let it be considered that the main feature of a good dictionary is, not terseness and elegance, but perspicuity and fullness. It may be thought, for instance, that of many simple and

well-known English words the definition is unnecessarily given ;—as after the verb To grind (under पिचणे) is added “ to reduce to powder in a mill.” Of this addition the design is, not to explain, but to restrict the English verb ; for, without it, the verb पिचणे might reasonably be understood to mean, “ to wear away upon a grinding stone, in order to sharpen or to lessen in bulk.” Ex uno disce omnia.

11. As correctness and exactness of rendering has been studied more than elegance or neatness, some inelegant English formations will appear in the interpretation of words altogether regular and pure in Maráthí. In further observance of this principle we have endeavored to render imitative and emphatic words by words, in like manner, imitative and emphatic ; also cant words by cant words ; for a cant word in Maráthí, if rendered by a word of the ordinary and regular phraseology, might, again and again and with all ludicrousness, be misused by the learner.

12. Of the meanings those only are exemplified of which examples were needed, either towards the full development, or to the prevention, through exhibiting a correct application, of disallowal or dispute by a native. And these examples are not *englished*, both that the dictionary might not be inconveniently enlarged, and that the student might have matter for study.

13. Reference made from a marginal word altogether unrendered to a word of which none of the senses are specified means, that the word is referred to in all its senses.

14. As the words Calyx and Calix occur rather frequently, attention is called to the difference betwixt them. Calyx is Sheath, integument, enveloping membrane ; Calix is Cup.

15. The hyphen as a connective of the component parts of compound words is omitted wherever its presence was not absolutely indispensable. Regarding the use and non-use of it the rules are very indeterminate, and the practice of authors is very various.

16. The learner, in consulting this dictionary, must bear in mind that words, which, by some natives, are confined, and perhaps properly, to two or three senses, are used, by others, with the most licentious latitude. By some, therefore, many of the meanings found may be denied or disputed ; whilst, from others, senses or applications may be heard which the dictionary has omitted. The discrimination, during the compilation of this work, between meanings of partial currency and meanings of general currency ; between applications fanciful and arbitrary and applications regular and warranted ; and finally the deliberation to what extent licentious phraseologies could, from a dictionary of *a living speech abounding in colloquialisms*, with propriety be rejected ;—has been a fertile source of perplexity, weariness, and impediment.

17. Some Errata have been corrected at the end of the volume ; and some have, by the zeal of the Superintendent of the Press and of his Shástrí, been corrected with the pen through a large number of the copies, and some through all the copies remaining on hand in the office. There are yet, we are aware, errata in the dictionary uncorrected. At this late day of the establishment of Maráthí typography it may seem a very protracted complaint, and a complaint futile because hopeless of redress, to say that the Ukárs, the Mátrás, the Anuswárs &c. were constantly breaking off or dieing out during the working of the press ; thus occasioning numerous, and on different sheets different, errors ; to the prevention or the correction of all of which no watchfulness and no laboriousness could be adequate. The complaint however we make ; and, whilst acknowledging the care and pains and the harass bestowed and undergone in the Examiner's department, we lodge it against Type-founderies as being, through the lapse of some quarter-centuries, not antiquated and effète, but of confirmed validity and accumulated urgency.

CONCLUDING NOTICES AND OBSERVATIONS.—1. The Maráthí is not a language of well-marked boundaries : the amount therefore of foreign words—words Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, and Hindustání—current in the language will fluctuate, and the standard by which this currency is determined will differ, according to conversancy in the delicate question of language-boundary, and to attainments in the Maráthí and so far in the languages tributary to the Maráthí as to constitute competency to discriminate betwixt foreign and native, novel and naturalized. Will any one exclaim, Foreign words overabound : he shall promptly be answered, Foreign words, if fewer, would be scanty. If these parties call in an arbiter, the arbiter shall arbitrate that, of foreign words in a language there always are, and there ought to be, both the well-established and candidates for admission ; both too many for the common business of the common people, and too few for an expanding national mind, an advancing literature and science, and a glowing dawn of truth spiritual and of the life eternal.

2. Hindustání words (Arabic and Persian words being, at present, included under this name) appear both in the epistles and in the converse of the Maráthí writer and speaker (from the Bráhman downwards), not at all according to their appertainment to the Maráthí language, but according to the sole rule of the intercourse of such men with Muhammadans and their acquaintance with Muhammadan words. Hindustání words are further dragged into Maráthí, often most amusingly, by the Kunbí and the Mahár in their oral communications with the Sáheb lok. Now such products whether of the pedantry or of the desperateness of the Hindú are not to be expected in the dictionary. Again, in the use of Hindustání words the Maráthás make the widest deviations from the true *sense*. Great difficulty has been encountered, and exceeding great care has been exercised, in determining the *valid* Maráthá acceptations of Hindustání words :—let the learner beware how he admits from his teacher any interpretation of a Hindustání word disagreeing with that of the dictionary.

3. Beyond all valuation are the Proverbs and the Phrases appearing in the dictionary. Not only do they serve as examples and authorities for the senses given, and this service is exceeding great, but they declare the people—declare more than could many volumes of description—their manners and customs, sentiments and judgments, and modes of reasoning and thinking. The proverbs are (generally) left untranslated ; the phrases, being idioms, are rendered ; both have been inserted for the sake of, and are now earnestly addressed to the study of, the serious, searching, sound-hearted student. Turn up in particular the words expressing the body and its limbs, members, and organs—अंग, हात, पाय, पोड, पाठ, दांत, जीभ, डोई, डोळा, कपाळ, नाक, कान, तोंड, सान, जर, गांड, गळा : see also जीव, पाणी, पायरी, पागेडे &c. &c. The phrases appear, as the rule, under but one word : in some few cases in which there was found conflict of claim betwixt two words, or where there was to be accomplished some special point (of illustration, authorization &c.), they appear twice. Some indeed lurk under words of inferior or of indistinct title to them : such must be charged with dilatoriness in presenting themselves. The *literal* sense, it will be noticed, is not given. In the phrases therefore the learner is furnished with a field for the exercise and confirmation of the knowledge which he is daily acquiring.

4. Amongst the numerous terms of the Hindú religion and theology Christian preachers and translators will recognize several as correspondent to the terms of the true faith, and competent to convey their import.

5. Quotations from the poets occur occasionally in two places. This repetition is only where the example is singularly suitable for the illustration or authorization of a rendering or of a word.

6. The observant student will notice that certain words are designated as Poetry and Vulgar. He will learn therefore how the People, amidst the innovations of eras, have clung to the ancient Prákrit.

7. The student will discover, here and there, a book-quotation of great moral excellence or indeed of pure Christian truth. Of such some few have been displayed to his observation by a translation; but, that space might not be needlessly occupied, and that the diligence of the student might be stimulated, many have been left under the obscurity of their native mantle. See instances gathered under GENERAL INTIMATIONS, Article 2.

8. As in particulars of greater importance, so in the popular linkings or word-couplings of common life, the orientals exhibit a contrariety of course in mental contemplation or apprehension; e. g. they say डावा डजवा, रात्रंदिवस, सांज सकाळ, सद्यापसय, लहान मोठा, खाली वर &c. where the English say, Right and left, day and night, morning and evening, great and small, up and down &c.: hence their अंडज & जरायुज Egg-produced & womb-produced, where we say Egg-producing and womb-producing, or oviparous and viviparous, by which terms accordingly they have been rendered, notwithstanding the obnoxiousness to impeachment of *producing* as the interpretation of *produced*.

9. Letter-writers are fond of the Persian Alkáb, (the introductory laudation,) and greedily seize every bit they can learn; and most joyously drag it into a plain letter of business. Some of this clinquant material, fustian and stultiloquence even in its native place, we have admitted: a craving for more we refer to Inshá i Herkern and Inshá i Abúl fazl.

10. To economize space and to restrain a volume necessarily large within allowable dimensions, the whole resource of ab breviations and diacritics, and all the contrivances and ingenuities of the printer's art, not contemning the inelegant measure of overbracketing and underbracketing, have been studiously sought out and employed. Our new and, perhaps, peculiar device may need vindication:—synonymes differing but slightly in spelling, and alphabetically separated therefore but by one, two, or five words, we have clubbed; thus precluding numerous repetitions of the rendering, and, not infrequently, repetitions of numerous lines. Let the learner therefore, on not finding a word in its exact place, glance a little above or below, and, descrying a grouping, follow thither the fugitive of which he is in quest. These synonymes (constituting the heading of a rendering), although agreeing in the sense or senses given, may differ however as to gender and derivation and degree or district of currency: each word therefore requires its own diacritics, and this (for reasons which the student will discover in his progress) as well when it agrees with as when it differs from the others. Again, of words clubbed one or more may bear a sense or senses additional to the senses borne by all in common: such sense or senses is or are subjoined, with the unvarying head-notification "....further signifies" The saving of space and letterpress thus effected is obvious; and the exhibiting thus of the divergence or differing of words clubbed together as synonymes, and this through instances to be reckoned by thousands, is very advantageous. It should be added that when of clubbed words any breach of alphabetical order is observed, it is to be understood that the local or less common words are set after the others.

11. The *detail* of the meaning of words is given, sometimes under the noun, sometimes under the verb. Let the inquirer, on the perception of defectiveness or obscurity in the rendering of that form of the word which he is consulting, turn from that form to the other. Some intimation will usually be given to him at the spot.

12. In the interpretation of words it would have been regular, and, towards a very important purpose (viz. the tracing of the line of connection through the senses), subservient, to have placed the literal or primitive sense first; and to have added, in the order of their origin, the figurative and free senses. But the literal sense is, of many words, so uncommon that the evil, through such an arrangement of misleading the practical inquirer, might exceed the benefit afforded to the deep-searching and recluse scholar. Accordingly, although this regular and accurate order has been, where consistently with this apprehension it could be, observed, yet the order, generally, respects extensiveness of currency or frequency of use. Further, as the occasional uncommonness of the literal sense is a fact of other, and probably of all, languages, it should be remembered that a compilation and explication of vocables and their powers upon the contemplated arrangement would have been a dictionary, not practical and popular, but recondite and philosophical—a dictionary upon the scheme of that of the English language first proposed to the public in the Encyclopedia Metropolitana. To the above it must be added that of many Sanskrit words the figurative use of the sense is common whilst the literal use is uncommon even amongst the learned.

13. To the Sanskrit dictionary of Professor H. H. Wilson we stand deeply indebted. From that invaluable work we obtained, for our first edition, numerous words fully, correctly, and neatly explained. We were not indeed able to admit words upon the authority of that work; for of numerous Sanskrit words the popular apprehension and usus are widely remote from the import and power which they bear in Sanskrit. See GENERAL INTIMATIONS, Article 4. To Mr. Bapoo Dew, Professor in the Benares College, we are now indebted for some Sanskrit astronomical terms. From a compilation made and kindly lent by Mr. L. Reid of the Civil Service we obtained, for our first edition, several Konkaní words. To the zealous labors of one word-gatherer, maintained through a period of fifteen years from the publication of the first edition, we owe mainly the superior wealth of this edition in words, and idiomatic applications and phrases, and proverbs. His collections indeed demanded sifting, and all his explanations demanded confirmation. All the admitted material has been briskly discussed and satisfactorily determined. This earnest contributor is a Bráhmaṇ of Náshik, by name, Gaṇesh Manohar. To Colonel Sykes's valuable works and to Dr. Stevenson's researches our first edition made acknowledgment for many terms of Botany and some of Agriculture.

14. We may now offer some observations upon the nature of our work, and upon the plan upon which such a work must be pursued. To the Maráthí language may be applied what Dr. Johnson affirms respecting the English—"that it is copious without order and energetic without rules; that wherever the view is turned there is perplexity to be disentangled and confusion to be regulated; that

choice is to be made out of boundless variety without an established principle of selection; adulterations are to be detected without a settled test of purity; and modes of expression are to be rejected or received without the suffrages of writers of classical reputation or acknowledged authority." Our work, then, was to reduce to order a boundless chaos;—to collect words from every book, from every writing, and from every tongue;—to admit or reject without fixed or generally satisfactory grounds for determination;—to ascertain significations from the very mouths of the people;—and to seize phrases and forms of speech from passengers upon the road, or from boys playing or squabbling in the street. The simple or radical words exceed twenty thousand. Of each one, with the single exception of the *names of objects*, the figurative significations and the idiomatic and popular acceptations and uses may be fairly averaged at a dozen:—yet of these, as they diverge so widely from the literal import; as they afford such instruction on the genius of the Maráthí; and as they exhibit so clearly the variance of the idioms of the Maráthí and the English; all that could be collected were to be admitted. The orthography, as in all tongues merely oral, varies in every province and with every penster. All the modes of spelling, therefore, could not be retained: the mode the most conformable with etymology, or the mode the most extensively used, was to be sought and preferred; but of this mode, that it might command approbation, and, at length, exclusive adoption, the investigation was to be conducted with slow deliberation. Of some words certain significations are recondite or restrictedly current; and, as such, are exposed to be denied or disputed: for such, therefore, authority was to be sought; books were to be ransacked; and our collections of idioms and proverbs narrowly inspected. To the extent, perhaps, of three thousand, Arabic, Persian, and Hindustání words have entered into Maráthí, and under various forms of spelling. The *words* were to be retained because the people use them—the people of all classes and of all parts of the country; but of the forms of spelling we could retain only the right form. Now, of ascertaining this right form the burden lay on ourselves undividedly.

15. We add a brief notice respecting the *manner* in which we compiled our two dictionaries, viz. the Maráthí and English dictionary, (the first edition,) and the Maráthí dictionary in the Maráthí language. We employed Bráhmans in several quarters of the Maráthá territory to collect words, phrases, and proverbs. We obtained, after all rejections under the heads of repetition, corruption, unsuitableness (from being too learned, too low, of too obvious signification, of too recent or too confined adoption &c. &c.), above twenty-five thousand words. With a number of these words in his hand, one of the three sat daily amongst eight, seven, or six Bráhmans. Of every word, in its order, they investigated the grammatical designation, the derivation, the orthography, the gender, the meanings primitive and figurative, the applications regular and popular, the currency whether general or local;—of senses complex and idiomatical they formed familiar examples in illustration;—to significations liable, either from restriction of currency or remoteness of subject, to be denied or contested they attached a mark denoting the necessity of seeking authority in books or from proverbs, or of agitating them further and with other Bráhmans;—of those nouns, of which the construction in speech is with some certain and not readily discoverable verbs, they sought out the verbs;—and words, of which it was apparent that the significations or popular acceptations are numerous, or use in idiomatical sentences and phrases great; or by means of which other words might be excogitated, or on which expressive and valuable compounds might be formed; they detained under view and discussion until they might conclude that they had gathered from them all that they could furnish. The points settled were written down instantly both in Maráthí and English; and on the settlement of the words under one letter all the materials—the paper of words, the sheets of explanations and additions, the Maráthí mass and the English mass—were removed, and reserved for another hand. This was one department of our work. In another—a private and quiet room—another of the three, together with a Bráhman, sat to cull out of books, and letters, and petitions, every useful word, every new meaning, every fresh idiom, every remarkable application, every requisite authority. This was another department of our work. In the most retired part of the house sat the third of the three, with the most learned Bráhman, to weigh, condense, arrange, and write off the materials prepared and delivered by the assembly. This was the third, the most important, and the most laborious department of our work. Meanwhile the assembly with its head took a fresh letter and fresh writing-books, and proceeded. The gatherer of words with his Bráhman came, at seasons, to lay before them, his words, and phrases, and passages. Hither, likewise, repaired the arranger, with his Bráhman, to solve the doubts and difficulties, and to discuss the new words and senses, which had arisen to them:—thus bringing again under discussion the major portion of the materials. Now errors were detected; neater definitions or explanations were suggested; fresh words, fresh idioms, fresh meanings were elicited; more striking illustrations were conceived; less contestible authorities were discovered;—till, at length, assurance was established of correctness and fullness. Miscellaneous collections of words and idioms all came, in due course, under the assembly, under the head-Pandit, and under the person digesting the whole. Thus were our two dictionaries simultaneously compiled; and thus were twenty-five thousand words augmented to forty thousand; (a number advanced in this edition to full sixty thousand.*)

16. In concluding the preface to the edition of 1831 it was said—"This work is the product of unremitted labor through six years. It was undertaken from a desire to promote the propagation of the glorious gospel; and it has been continued by the energy of this desire through sickness and weakness, and against troubles and difficulties and grievous discouragements." In concluding the preface to the edition of 1857 we have to commemorate, not indeed troubles or difficulties or discouragements, nor yet sickness and weakness, but most wonderful preservation in working health; and the closing utterance of twenty-six years' date we fervidly reutter, exclaiming—"The Lord has brought the work to completion: to the Lord be thanksgiving and praise,"

* From the notice in the text—which, being reprinted from the preface to the edition of 1831, has been before the public twenty and six years—it appears that the Title-page (prepared by the Secretary, B. N. E. S.) to our Maráthí Kosh or Maráthí Dictionary in the Maráthí language erroneously says "Compiled by Pandits in the service of the Bombay Native Education Society." This Kosh or dictionary was compiled, from the first word to the last, in our own house, under the never-intermitted direction and management of our own selves, and by three Pandits of the B. N. E. S. in conjunction with our own Pandits. The two dictionaries were "simultaneously compiled." The Erratum of that Title-page to be corrected is—*for "in" read "for."*

NOTES ON THE CONSTITUENT ELEMENTS, THE DIFFUSION, AND THE APPLICATION OF THE MARÁTHÍ LANGUAGE.

INDEPENDENTLY of the Arabic and Persian words which have found their way into the Maráthí language, principally from the Muhammadan conquests and dominion and the exigencies of commerce and social intercourse, it has two distinct lingual elements, the Scythian (or Turanian,) and the Sanskrit, which are both easily recognized and distinguished by the philologist.

The Scythian element of the Maráthí is obviously the more ancient of the two, as far as its present locality is concerned. It is still a good deal in use, especially among the lower orders of the people, and in the business of common life. It claims almost all the words beginning with the cerebral letters, which, as initials, were probably not originally in use in the Sanskrit; almost all the words beginning with the letter *jh*; and a great majority of the words formed from imitative particles, both simple and reduplicated, which are often very expressive, and are not now of an arbitrary character, whatever they might have been before they got established in the *usus loquendi* of the people by whom they were originally formed. Words analogous to these imitative vocables are, in varying amount, found in all languages, though their sounds have often no resemblance to those of words of similar character and meaning elsewhere current. The Scythian words in the Maráthí are, in general, like those of the other Turanian tongues more in their *forms* than in their *sounds*. They differ very much from the vocables of the Turanian languages in the South of India (the Canarese, Telugu, Támul, and Malayálam), the comparison of the Dictionaries and Grammars of which throws but little light on the Maráthí; and though they may be classed in the same tribe of languages, they evidently belong to a different family, to a different Turanian immigration into India, yet to be explored by the combined labours of the philologist and the ethnographer. Diversity both in the vocables and in the grammars of the Turanian tongues notwithstanding peculiar affinities is, indeed, one of their general characteristics, as they are developed in Asia, Africa, and Europe, as is well illustrated by the Chevalier Bunsen, and his learned collaborateur Dr. Max Müller, in the "Outlines of the Philosophy of Universal History applied to Language and Religion," lately published. With their own affinities to one another, they have also certain recognizable affinities to the Japhetic and Shemitic languages, evidently proving the unity of the original language of man.

The Sanskrit element is that which predominates in the Maráthí, as the inspection of the dictionary at once shows; and it is that on which the Maráthá people will continue to make the greatest demands, as the Sanskrit has a distinct and highly cultivated (though religiously injurious) literature, and is intrinsically valuable as an ancient, a copious, and a powerful language. This circumstance is highly advantageous to the Maráthí, and to the other Indian tongues of the Northern family, such as the Hindí, Gujarátí, and Bangálí, with which it is cognate. The early estimate of the Sanskrit by Sir William Jones, "the pioneer and prince of British orientalists," has been amply vindicated. "The Sanskrit language, whatever be its antiquity, is of a wonderful structure; more perfect than the Greek, more copious than the Latin, and more exquisitely refined than either, yet bearing to both of them a strong affinity." Colebrooke, whose attainments in the knowledge and literature of the language were unequaled in his day, has noticed its extreme copiousness, the facilities which it offers for the formation of appropriate compound terms; the abundance of its inflexions for genders and cases, and tenses, moods, and voices; the number of its synonyms, founded on the recognition of the different properties of objects; and its other lingual excellencies. "Sanskrit, like its cognate Greek," says Mr. Hodgson of Nepal, the greatest British expounder of the Buddhist system of faith, "may be characterized as 'a speech capable of giving a soul to the objects of sense, and body to the abstractions of metaphysics.'"^{*} It is undoubtedly the purest and most perfect of the Indo-Teutonic tongues, and to a great extent their parent; though in the cognate languages of this family the original forms of many of its own words have to be sought. Colebrooke expresses it as his opinion that "nine-tenths of the Hindí dialect may be traced back to the Sanskrit;"[†] and perhaps a similar observation may be justly made as to the proportion of Sanskrit words in the Maráthí, when both primitive and modified forms are taken into account. Hence the great richness and power of the Maráthí language, which, without exaggeration, may be held capable of meeting any exigency in social life, or in literature, science, or religion. It would be unfair, however, to hold that all the words in Maráthí, or any other language of India, which have Sanskrit correspondents, of a proximate form, must necessarily be indebted to the Sanskrit for these correspondents. Thus, there is a relation between the Maráthí *por* (Latin *puer*), a boy, and the Sanskrit *putra*, a son, which is to be explained not so much on the principle of derivation as that of common origin. The Sanskrit, to a small extent, also, has, in its later authorship, borrowed from the Turanian tongues, particularly in words commencing with the cerebral letters.

^{*} Illustrations of the Religion and Literature of the Buddhists, p. 95.

[†] Asiatic Researches, vol. vii. p. 222.

The Sanskrit language was brought into India, and propagated either in its perfected,* or Prákrit forms, by what is known as the immigration of the *A'ryás*, probably from eastern Irán, the *Ariana* of the Greek and the *Airya* of the Pársí sacred writings, in which it is frequently set in opposition to *Tuirya*, or *Turán*. At the time at which the earlier portions of the Vedas were composed, about fourteen centuries before the Christian era, the *A'ryás* were living on the banks of the affluents of the Sindhu, or Indus, in the district now called the Panjáb. Even up to the time of the composition of the earlier portions of the Laws and Ordinances ascribed to Manu, which may belong to the sixth or seventh century preceding Christ, and which, at any rate, are prior to the death of Buddha, A. C. 543, the *A'ryás* were still principally north of the Vindhya range of mountains. "As far as the eastern, and as far as the western oceans, between the two mountains [Himávat and Vindhya just mentioned], lies the tract which the wise men have denominated *A'ryávarṭa*,"† or inhabited by *A'ryás*. Their extension southwards must have soon followed the date of the localization last alluded to, though *A'ryá* irruptions,—such as those indicated by the myth of the temporary advance of Ráma Chandra to Lanká, may have preceded it.‡ The earliest Buddhist literature is embodied both in the Sanskrit language and that form of Páli, intimately connected with it, which was used in the province of Magadha in which its imperial patron, Ashoka, had his capital in the middle of the third century before Christ. By this time, if not considerably previous to it, the *A'ryás* had reached the province now denominated the Maháráshṭra, where they speedily became its dominant people, establishing there, except in the least accessible districts, their language, literature, and peculiar institutions, civil and sacred, supported by the hereditary priesthood of the Bráhmans, gradually established as a caste among themselves.§ It is a matter of doubt whether, when they first settled to the south of the Narmadá, they had any written character or record. The poetry of the Vedas is evidently intended for recitation, and is the *Shruti*, or what was merely heard. The earliest philosophical treatises of the Hindús are in the form of *Sútras* (threads) or memorial aphorisms. The body of law is the *Smriti*, or what is remembered. The earliest known phonetic character of the Hindús, that of the Cave Inscriptions,—the source of the Nágari and all its modifications, square and rounded,—is evidently derived from the Greek and Phœnician alphabets, and, as it stands, is possibly posterior to the advance on India of Alexander the Great. It was in this character, that Ashoka recorded his Buddhist edicts at Gírnár, Dhaulí, and other places in India; while he used one of a Shemitic form to the north, exterior to India. It is in connexion with Ashoka's efforts to propagate Buddhism that the Maráṭhā country is first mentioned by name. In the seventeenth year of his reign, A. C. 246, "he deputed," according to the Mahávanso, "the thero [patriarch] Mahadhammarakkito to MAHARATTA."|| This missionary of error is said, in the same work, to have experienced remarkable success. He had 84,000 disciples, 13,000 of whom are said to have been ordained priests by him in the Maharatta.¶ The Buddhist remains of Western India, so numerous and magnificent, seem substantially to corroborate this statement. Though these remains represent the wilder tribes of India as doing obeisance to Buddha, a general conversion to such a speculative form of faith as that of Buddhism, could have occurred only among such an intelligent people as the *A'ryás*. *Maharatta* is the Páli form of *Maháráshṭra*, which with the variant reading *Mallaráshṭra*, appears in several of the Puráṇas, as the Vishṇu.* The Bráhmans, looking to the name etymologically, render it by "great country," without, however, being able to explain the origin of such an alleged designation; but it is capable of another meaning. *Gurjaráshṭra* (Gujarát) is the neighbouring province to the north; and the meaning of this word is the "country of the Gurjars." Now, *Maháráshṭra* may mean "the country of the Mahárs," a tribe still known in the province, though in a degraded position, and still so numerous throughout the Maráṭhā country that there runs the proverb, जेथें गांव तेथें महार वाडा, "Wherever there is a village there is the Mahár ward." The Mahárs are mentioned by the cognomen which they still bear that of Parwári (Παρωναροι) by Ptolemy, in the second century of the Christian era; and in his days they were evidently a people of distinct geographical recognition.† With the forest and mountain tribes in our neighbourhood, still wholly or partially beyond the pale of Hindúism, they may be supposed to be the people, originally speaking a Turanian language in the Maráṭhā country, who were conquered and kept in a state of subjection by the *A'ryás*; who, however, soon became so predominant in the country that *A'ryár* (an Aryan) is the name given to a Maráṭhā by his neighbour of the Canarese country.‡ *A'ryár*, too, is the name given to the Maráṭhás by the degraded tribe of Mangs located in their own territory.§ *Ariakè*, moreover, is the name given to a great portion of the Maráṭhā country by the merchant Arrian, the navigator, thought to be the cotemporary of Ptolemy.|| The *A'ryás*, consisting,—except in the times of the Buddhists, and before the origination of the fable of the extinction of the Kshatriyas and Vaishyas, intended to cover the shame of their secession to Buddhism,—of Bráhmans, Kshatriyas, and Vaishyas (originally the common people) were the governing and co-operative portion of the people, keeping the darker coloured races exterior to their circle, and avoiding contact with them as the cause of defilement. *Varṇa*, often rendered caste, meant originally colour; and the *pañḍhar*, or the true "white," still professes to be the municipality of the Maráṭhā villages. These allusions to some of the more salient points of Indian history and local ethnography are intended merely to indicate the origin and

* The word *Sanskrita*, is the perfect participle of a compound verb, formed by prefixing the preposition *sam*, equivalent to the Latin *con* or *com*, to the crude verb *kri*, to make, by interposing the latter *s*, and is exactly the same as the Latin *concreta*. Amongst orientalists it is doubtful whether the Sanskrit is an improved Prákrit, or the Prákrit a degenerate Sanskrit. The latter hypothesis is that which is most favoured. Prákrita means "natural," "unformed." Professor Westergaard (Rad. Ling. Sans. p. xii). thinks that Sanskrit had ceased to be used in common speech in the fourth century, A. C.

† Manu, ii. 22.

‡ Professor Lassen satisfactorily shows, from the Mahábhárat, that at the time of the composition of that poem, or of the great war which it celebrates, the *A'ryás* had only a few partial settlements, or missionary stations, south of the Narmadá and Payoshní or Taptí. On the coasts they had made further progress. See Indische Altherthumskunde, vol. i. p. 572 et seq.

§ They were originally only a profession, as is evident from the Rig-Veda.

|| Turnour's Mahávanso, p. 71.

¶ Turnour's Mahávanso, p. 72.

* Wilson's Vishṇu Puráṇa, p. 188.

† Claud. Ptol. Geog. (lib vii) edit. Bertii, p. 204. The *Porvari* are coupled with the *Phillitæ*, rightly identified as the *Bhillas* by Wilford and Lassen; with the *Candali* (or according to a variant reading the *Gondali*) evidently the *Chandáls* of the Bráhmans, the representatives of whom are most probably the present *Gonds*; and with the *Ambatæ*, or *Ambastæ*, the *Ambashthás* of Manu, etc. These tribes Ptolemy places too far to the east of India; but, as all allow, he grossly errs in reference to the figure of the country.

‡ Consult any intelligent native of the Karnátika.

§ See Mang Vocabulary in the Bombay Government Selections on Kolápur, p. 149.

|| See Vincent's Periplus, vol. ii. pp. 397, 428-438, for the boundaries as stated by Arrian, of *Ariakè*, a term understood neither by that writer nor his commentator. Ptolemy also denominates the country *Ariakè* (lib. vii. pp. 198, 205).

relative position of the two original elements of the Maráthí language. The Scythian, or Turanian, element was that of the first known settlers in the country. The Sanskrit is that of the dominant classes, the representatives of the intrusive but powerful A'ryás.

In regard to the Sanskrit, as found in Maráthí, it is to be kept in mind, that though it has been long assimilated to the Scythian element, it is used by the Maráthí people, as far as vocables are concerned, in a purer form than that which it retains in any of the other provincial languages in India, especially in its vocables. Even the grammar of the Maráthí language is much influenced by the Sanskrit. The declension of its nouns, is affected by a majority of Sanskrit words used as postpositions; and even most of its inseparable postpositions have a Sanskrit connection.* Sanskrit nouns retain their own genders in Maráthí. Even the neuter termination in *-en* of many nouns and adjectives in Maráthí, not of Sanskrit origin, bears a close analogy to the Sanskrit *-am*. There is much agreement in the Sanskrit and Maráthí pronouns, which need not be particularized. The Sanskrit verbs and participles, too, in their grammatical incidents, throw light on Maráthí. The Sanskrit numerals are the fountain of those of Maráthí, the changes made of them being but of a slight character. Many Sanskrit words, as is well known, appear in Maráthí, both in their stricter (*Sanskṛita*) form, or in their *prākṛita*, or looser form. This circumstance gives power and variety to the vocables of the Maráthí. The purer Sanskrit words are used in a higher and more dignified and delicate sense than the looser. When Sanskrit and Scythian words of the same original import may be used in composition, it is to be remembered that the former have the higher implications, even though they should be as intelligible to the common people as the Scythian words. The Sanskrit is the fountain from which we must draw all technical words in theology, literature, and science. The religious and metaphysical implications of the Sanskrit technical words current in the native community have principally a reference to what may be called legendary Hindúism, as modified by the Pantheistic tenets of the prevailing Vedánta school. Among the Maráthá people both polytheism and pantheism are extensively commingled together. The Maráthí language is to be used with the distinct recognition of this fact. Polytheistic and pantheistic appropriations of words, it must be remembered, however, are not absolute. Though the word देव *deva*, god, for example, may suggest to a Maráthá no suitable idea of the true God, the moment we lay down the preposition, "There is no *deva* but one," and enter on an exhibition of the divine perfections and providence to be associated with the word in a suitable theology, it is found to meet our exigencies.

The predominance of Sanskrit in Maráthí has doubtless been maintained by the circumstance that the governments of the provinces in which it has been spoken from time immemorial have, in the main, been favourable to the Sanskrit literature, or rather to the opinions formed upon that literature, both Bráhmanical and Buddhist. Only in the forest and wilder mountain districts, have there been *Náyaks* or chiefs, following the Turanian worship of ghosts and demons, and, with their people, standing aloof from the Hindú systems of faith and practice. Ashoka, in the middle of the third century before Christ, had doubtless *imperial* power over the Maráthá country as well as the adjoining and remote provinces of India; but this may have been quite consistent with the existence of local princes doing obeisance to him as their liege lord. The Sah, or Sinha kings of Gujarát, whose capital was Sinhapur, the modern Sihor, near Ghoghá, about the Christian era, ruled over large portions of the Maráthá country, as evinced by the large number of their coins which have been found at Junír, Elichpur, Nágpur, and other places. Their Walabhí successors may to a certain extent have done the same. Indeed, the Chinese traveler, Hiuan Thsang, of the seventh century, speaks of *Chi lo a ti to of fa la pi* (*Shiláditya* of *Walabhí*) as having reigned in the Maráthá country about sixty years before his visit to it.† The Ujjayiní, Chólá, Chálukya, Kalyání, Tagar, Chandrakutí, Panhála, Konkání, and Devagiri kings following them were all Hindús, showing a varying favour to Bráhmans, Buddhists, and Jainas,—as their numerous charters on stone and copper, which have been lately deciphered by Mr. Wathen, Mr. Walter Elliot, Colonel Le Grand Jacob, Bál Shástrí, and others, clearly show. It was in A. D. 1293, that the last king of Devagiri (or Devagad, *hodie* Daulatábád) fell before the Muhammadan arms; and it is from this date, that the principal infusion into Maráthí of Persian and Arabic words,—afterwards facilitated by the Bijápur, Ahmadnagar, and Golkonda sovereignties and the Moghal conquests in the Dakhan,—took place. What the consequences of a continued Muhammadan rule might have been on the Maráthí language it is impossible to say; but this source of influence became greatly restrained when, on the 6th June 1674, the bold, but cunning and traitorous Shivají, the Maráthá, proclaimed himself a sovereign, from his mountain height of Ráyagad. It was still further restricted when, about the middle of the following century, Sháhu, one of Shivají's successors, conferred upon the first Bráhmanical Peshwah, or leader, the management of the whole Maráthá empire, previously extended to Gujarát, Khandesh, Malwá, Berár, and certain districts of the Karnátika and even Tanjur.

To a good extent we have been able personally to trace the present boundaries of the Maráthí language. On the west, they are formed by the Indian Ocean, from the Portuguese territories of Daman on the north to the Portuguese territories of Goa on the south, where the Konkání, an allied tongue, commences. The river near Daman,—called the Daman-Gangá,—till its emergence from the Gháts, forms its northern limit, as far as the low country is concerned. On the line of the Gháts, however, along their *pánlot*, or

* Our learned friend Dr. Stevenson, in an ingenious paper on the "Structure of the Vernacular Languages of India," in the 13th No. of the Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, says, "The Maráthí dative is *la*, for a parallel to which we are obliged to pass the Himályas to Tibet, in the language of which *la* is the sign of the dative." There is doubtless a Turanian accordance here noticed. But, substituting *n* for *l*, or *vice versá*, according to well known usus, and making due allowance for the vocal difference, on which no philologist lays much stress, we have the analogue of this form in the *ne*, of the Gujaráthí, which often substitutes *e* for the *a*. "From the Telinga *yokka*," says Dr. S, "may be derived the *ka* of the Hindustání, the *चा* *tsa* of the Maráthí, the *ja* (*jo*) of the Sindhí, and the *ge* of the Singalese." In this instance the vowels present no difficulty, though, as will be observed, we have *a*, *o*, and *e*, used as equivalents in the supposed identifications; but the dropping of some of the consonants of

yokka presents a greater difficulty. The consonants in the Hindustání, Maráthí, and Sindhí genitive, appear to me to be derived from the Sanskrit *स्य* *syā*. The disappearance or absorption of the sibilant, leaves the *y* to be transmuted into *j*, *g*, *k*, as is often the case in dialectic changes. The Maráthí *चा*, probably originally pronounced, as written *cha*, is a proximate form of the Sanskrit *स्य*, *syā*, *s* and *h* being interchangeable. The locative case in Maráthí is the same as that of the Sanskrit in many nouns as of the first declension, with the addition of the anuswar, while in many others it agrees with the Sanskrit of other declensions in having the anuswar. The instrumental—*ने* *ne* in Maráthí is the representative of the Sanskrit *न* in some of the declensions. The Maráthí and Sanskrit vocatives, too, are closely allied.

† See Sykes's Notes on Ancient India in Jour. of R. A. S., vol vi. p. 328. Compare La Vie de Hioueng-Thsang, par Hoëi-li et Yeno-Thsong, traduite par Stanislas Julien, p. 416.

watershed, and among the Kulís, Bhills, and other jungle tribes, it extends to the Narmadá, which river separates it from the Gujarátí and Nemáđí, or Newáđí, till the Sátpuđá range, which afterwards forms the boundary, touches on the Narmadá to the west and east. From the neighbourhood of Gáwilgađ where an offset from the Sátpuđá range commences, it runs eastward in the direction of Betul and Sioní, where, in a somewhat semicircular form, with Nágpur as the centre, it turns southward, eastward, and westward, touching on Lánjí and Wairágađ, where it meets the Gondí and Telugu. It then goes on to the neighbourhood of Chándá, from which it begins to run to the west, to the town of Máhur along the Páyín Gangá river, separating it from the Telugu.* From Máhur, it runs south to the Godávarí, where, in a very irregular line, it begins to go to the southwest, touching on Deglur, Náldrug, Solápur, and Bijápur, from which it gets to the Krishna, which separates it from the Canarese, till the course of the Krishna turns to the north nearly opposite Kolápur. The line then runs to the southwest, including the country of the Kolápur state, and that immediately above and below the Goa Gháts, till it terminates at the Ocean at Terákol. To a certain extent, the language is spoken in patches of country beyond these boundaries, which can easily be represented on any map. This is principally owing to the Maráthá conquests. The Maráthí is the Court language of Baroda, Indúr, Gwáler, and even Tanjur; and, through its medium, much of the public business of these states is conducted. It forms the natural lingual utterance of about ten millions of the human race. Its dialectic varieties, either in orthography and pronunciation, are not of such importance as to constitute a difficulty to the student. Among the jungle tribes, even, I have found it spoken with comparative purity; with a preference, on their part, of the Scythian words; an avoidance of double consonants; an occasional interchange of the allied consonants, and of some of the vowels, as *o* for *u*, and *i* for *a*; and with the reduction of some of the irregular verbs to their natural form.

The ancient inscriptions on the numerous Cave Temples of the Maháráshtra are only in the Sanskrit and Pálí. The oldest specimen of Maráthí which we have noticed is a part of an inscription on a stone which was found near Government House at Parell, Bombay, and brought to notice by Mr. Wathen, and registering a grant of land made by the lord of the Konkan, Aparáđitya Deva, (विराजित महाराजाधिराज कोंकणचक्रवर्ति श्रीमदापरादित्य देवकल्याण) to a temple of Shiva called Waidyanátha of Rabhavantí, and bearing the date of Shaka 1102 (A. D. 1181). That specimen is exceedingly brief. It is the expression of a heavy curse on any party who may infringe the royal grant.†

The Literature of the Maráthás is specially to be noticed in connexion with the Maráthí language. It may be arranged under four periods:—that preceding the reign of Shivají, the first Maráthá king after the Muhammadan conquest; that commencing with the reign of Shivají, and extending to the rise of the Bráhman Peshwahs; that embracing the administration of the Peshwahs; and that commencing with the introduction of the British Rule into the portions of the Dakhan which are included in the Maháráshtra. That literature,—though not to be despised as illustrative of the sentiments, feelings, and habits of a comparatively active and enterprising people,—is neither very extensive, varied, nor elevated. It consists mainly of attempts in poetry,—in some respects of original form,—to associate the popular gods of particular shrines in the West of India with a modified Pantheism and a mystical contemplation and service of Deity; of Narratives, also in poetry, relating the glory and adventures of Ráma, Krishna, and other legendary personages, from the Rámáyana, Mahábhárata, and the Puráṇas, particularly the Bhágavata; of *Láwanís*, and *Ponwáđás*, Love-Songs, or Personal Odes, in praise of kings, heroes, and other notable personages; of *Bakhars*, or historical Memoirs of native princes, often associated with fable and fiction; of translations, in prose, of the Morals of Vidur, from the Mahábhárata, and of tales from the Sanskrit Panchatantra; and of translations, or original compositions, intended to make known to the Maráthás the faith of Christ, and the science, history, and literature of Europe.

1. The oldest Maráthí writings, I confidently believe, are intimately connected with the peculiar religious movement associated in other parts of India with the parties bearing the names, or rather denominations, of Rámánuj, Rámánand, Kabír, and Nának Sháh,‡ and which arose in the attempt of the Indian mind, to find a system of quiescent and satisfactory faith, consequent on the agitations following the destruction of Buddhism, the revival of the Bráhmanical power and influence and its association with local forms of superstition too strong for instantaneous assimilation to it, and its first contact with the monotheism and ritual observances of Muhammadanism. They are attributed to *Bhaktas*, or *Bhagats* (devotees), and *Santas* (saints), most of whom, it is worthy of notice, have been actually deified by the Maráthá people.

In the popular estimation of the Maráthás, their oldest writer is NA'MDEVA, a SHIMPI, or tailor, by some represented a foundling, and by others, the son of Dámashetí and Guṇábái. He was a worshipper of the god Viṭhubá, or Viṭhal, at Pandharpur, brought into special notoriety by the Bráhman Punđalík, who had probably a personal interest in the celebrity of that shrine.§ In a notice of him

* The north-eastern and eastern boundary of the Maráthí, which I have here sketched, principally from native information, is thus given in a communication which I have just received from my observant friend, the Rev. S. Hislop of Nágpur, whose personal evidence, as confirmatory of what is here written, is very satisfactory. "Running eastward, along the Gáwilgađ range of hills, the Maráthí passes Betul and afterwards Chindawáđá, a few miles to the south of these towns. It then descends the Gháts with a southerly bend and resumes its eastward course by way of Kámtá almost as far as Lánjí, when it turns south along the east bank of the Wágh river, and skirts the jungles on the east of Sáhangađí and Wairágađ. Continuing its southerly direction, it extends along the east bank of the Wáín Gangá, which river, after bending to the southwest, it crosses a little about its confluence with the Wardhá. When it has passed the latter river also considerably below Chandá, it proceeds westward to Mánakdrug, and thence to a village two or three miles north of Yedlápáđ. From this it goes southwest, striking upon the Godávarí between its confluence with the Mánjará and the town of Nánder, and

subsequently passing Beder at a short distance to the west. Maráthí is spoken beyond these limits; but within the line described it is the prevailing language."

† See Mr. Wathen's transcription, Journal of R. A. S. vol. v. p. 176.

‡ For notices of these notable religionists, see Essay on the Sects of the Hindús by Professor H. H. Wilson, in vol. xvi. of the Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

§ By some it is held that the temple of Pandharpur originally belonged to the Buddhists, and that the worship there prevalent, in which all classes of the Hindús, except Mahárs and outcasts, find access to the god in commingled companies, is affected by that circumstance. The Bráhmans, however, consider Viṭhu only an incarnation of Krishna. He is perhaps a deified hero or saint. His wife, Rakhamái (from the Sanskrit Rukmiṇí), is his constant attendant. The Bráhmans give a curious artificial etymology to the word Viṭhal (it has various spellings) making it to express a "Refuge for the ignorant." See Dictionary, *sub voce*.

in a work lately published at Puná, it is said, that he is the chief poet of the *Abhanga* poetry (अभंग कवितेचा मुख्य कवि तोच आहे). But the palm here given to him is bestowed upon another in the popular *A'ryá*.

सुश्लोक वामनाचा । अभंगवाणी प्रसिद्ध तुक्याची ।

ओवी मुक्तेशाची * । किंवा आर्या मयूरपंताची ॥

—“The *Shloka*, par excellence, is that of Wáman; the illustrious *Abhanga* is that of Tuká; the *Oví* is that of *Mukteshwar*; and the *A'ryá* is that of *Mayur Pant* (*Moropant*).” In the *Bhakta-Vijaya* of Mahípati (the *Acta Sanctorum* of the Maráthás), he has the priority among the Maráthá poets, and is spoken of as a cotemporary of Kabír,—whose followers say he was upon the earth for three centuries!—from A. D. 1149 to A. D. 1449,—and of Dnyánobá, immediately to be noticed. A portion of his writings has found its way into the *Grantha* of the Shíkhs, a fact I have only lately noticed; and Nának, the founder of the Shíkhs, as is well known, drew largely upon Kabír. Náma dwells extravagantly on the praises of Viṭhal (सर्व भावें एका विठोबातें भजा), associating him with the Supreme in a pantheistic sense, and taking refuge in his favour, and expecting rest, if not absorption, in his being. He is the author of the popular piece entitled the *Hari Páth*. Pandharpúr was his favourite shrine (पंढरीची जावें जन्मसुक्त व्हावें). He could occasionally nicely hit off the modes and manners of this degenerate age.

कलियुगाचे मुळे ॥ झालें धर्माचें वाटोळें ॥१॥

पलंगी बैसवूनी राणी ॥ माते हातीं आणवी पाणी ॥२॥

On account of the Kaliyuga, religion is in inanity;

Having set the queen (the wife) on the couch, order the mother to bring water with her own hands!

Several Abhangs are attributed to JANÍ', the slave-girl of Náma, who is said to have been a person of good character, notwithstanding her position. Her alleged conversations with Náma are reported in the *Bhakta-Vijaya*. Pandharpúr was dear to her as to her master (जावें पंढरीचीं निश्चय म्या केला).

DNYA'NOBA' or DNYA'NADEVA, was a Bráhmaṇ, whose head-quarters were at Alandí, north of Puná, where a shrine, much frequented, is now consecrated to his memory. He is highly venerated, especially by the priestly fraternity, in the Maháráshṭra, and is the author of a paraphrase, in the *Oví* metre, of the Bhagavad-Gítá, designated from himself the *Dnyaneshwarí*, or *Opus Dnyaneshwari*. It is full of poetical forms of words differing from those of the language of conversation, and some of its vocables are now obsolete; but it is intelligible to the student.† It bears the date of Shaka 1212 (A. D. 1290), and is possibly of this age. Dnyánobá seems to have belonged to a family noted for its learning. Nivṛitti, his elder brother; Sopádeva, his younger brother; and Muktabái, his sister, are, with himself, mentioned with respect. Indeed, the whole family has attained to the apotheosis,—he, as an incarnation of Vishṇu; Nivṛitti, as an incarnation of Brahmá; Sopádeva, as an incarnation of Shiva; and Muktabái, as an incarnation of Brahmí! This is the more remarkable that he gives some of the pantheistic verses of the Gítá an almost anti-idolatrous turn.

जेथें मज ना वोळखती ॥ नाना आचार करिती ॥

नाना देवतें भजती ॥ नेणती माझें ज्ञान ॥१॥

करुनि मृत्तिकेचा आकारू ॥ तेथें करिती अनाचार ॥

म्हणती हाच सर्वेश्वरू ॥ सर्वोघटीं प्रगटला ॥२॥

ये सृष्टी माजी थोर विघ्न ॥ देवतें भूतें दारुण ॥

राजस तामस प्रगटोन ॥ म्हणती आम्हीच देव ॥३॥

म्हणती पशूचीया दावणी ॥ आचार सांडिला ब्राम्हणी ॥

तुळसी माळा घालोनी ॥ करिती प्रदक्षिणा ॥४॥

Where they do not know me, they resort to wrong practice:

They worship other gods; they are ignorant of the knowledge of myself.

Having made images of clay, they practise improprieties.

They say, This is the Lord of all, manifested in the universe.

This is the grand evil in my creation: horrible deities and demons.

Having manifested the qualities of passion and darkness, they say, we are verily god.

They say this, held in the binding like beasts. Conduct has been abandoned by the Bráhmans.

Wearing the *túlasí*, and the garland, they make *pradakshiná*.

* Here the word *ज्ञानेशाची* is sometimes given, especially by the Bráhmans.

† For examples of these words, and others of a like character, see the Introduction to the valuable Maráthí Grammar of Mr. Dadobá Pandurang.

‡ Often written *Mallári*, “the enemy of Malla,” i. e. Khandaráya, or Khandobá, the god of Jejuri, 25 miles south of Puná, possibly an apotheosis of Khandaráya Deva, king of Devagiri (cir. A. D. 1248), who, in an inscription translated by the Hon. Walter Elliot (*Journal R. A. S.*, vol. iv. p. 27), is spoken of as “the terror of the Gurjar Ráya, causing the Konkan Rájá to tremble, the thruster-out of the Hoisala Rájás [in the

स्त्रिये पाटवाची चोळी ॥ माता अखंड चिंध्या गाळी ॥३॥

ऐसा कलियुगाचा महिमा ॥ म्हणे विष्णुदास नामा ॥४॥

Let the wife have a silken robe of variegated colours, while the mother is endlessly showering rags!

Such is the glory of the Kaliyuga; thus saith Náma the slave of Vishṇu.

करून आले काशी ॥ स्नान केलें भागीरथीशीं ॥

येऊनिया आश्विनमाशीं ॥ करिती पूजन ॥५॥

विभूति चर्चिली लह्याटीं ॥ रुद्राक्षमाळा घालोनी कंठीं ॥

हातीं घेऊनी दिवटी ॥ जाती मल्हारी दर्शना ॥६॥

ऐसें सर्व जन भुलले ॥ हिंसा करितां ज्ञान लोपले ॥

ऐसें मज न ओळखतां गेले ॥ नरकपुरीशीं ॥७॥

येथें असें सुख वरवा ॥ तव मांडिली भूतांची सेवा ॥

अडल्यावरी करिती धांवा ॥ पाव देवा म्हणतसे ॥८॥

They go to and come from Káshí. They bathe in the Bhagíráthí (Ganges).

When the month Ashvín comes round, they perform their worship;

Smearing ashes on their forehead, with the garland of *Rudráksha* round their throat.

Taking a twinkling lamp into their hands, they go to get a sight of *Malhári*.‡

So all men have gone astray. Wisdom has vanished through *Hinsá*.

So, through ignorance they have gone, even to *Narakapur*.

Here, where pleasure is so transient, the worship of demons has been established.

On the coming of adversity, make haste; say, Be found (to us) O god!

Karnátika], the restorer of the Telinga Ráya, etc.” The last of the Kala-bhurí kings, on his field of victory, was Ahawa *Malla*, son of Tribhuwana *Malla*. Elsewhere, I have supposed Khandobá to have been an opponent of Buddhism (*Memoirs on the Cave-Temples etc. of Western India*); but, if this later suggestion of identification be correct, he was an opposer of the Lingáits. The legend of the deified hero refers to the Karnátika, the watchword of his followers being *Yel-kot! Yel-kot!* which in Canarese means seven crores, an exaggeration of the number of enemies slain by him. Dnyánobá would not probably have singled out his worship for contempt if it had had any great antiquity in his day.

Verses ascribed to the deified lady MUKTA'BA'Í have lately been printed in Bombay.*

MUKANDARA'YA, or MUKANDARA'J, judging from the style of his writings, we place after Dnyánobá; but some of the Bráhmans, who are ashamed to acknowledge a tailor (Náma) as the premier poet of their country, give Mukanda the first rank, even sometimes attributing to him an antiquity of twelve hundred years.† His great work is the *Viveka-Sindhu*, or Ocean of Discrimination, a highly metaphysical pantheistic work, more nearly connected with orthodox Vedántism than the other poems of the Maráthás.

SHRI'DHAR is the most copious poet of the Maráthás, among whom his large works, the *Pándava-Pratáp*, the *Ráma-Vijaya*, and the *Hari-Vijaya*,—in which respectively he celebrates, principally in the *Oví* measure, the achievements of Ráma, the Pándavas, and Krishna, after the Rámáyana, Mahábhárata, and Bhágavata,—have to a great extent, in public readings at least, superseded the Sanskrit Epics and Puráṇas. The last mentioned of his works bears the date of Shaka 1493 (A. D. 1571). Shrídhār is the author, too, of the *Shiva-Lilámrita* in praise of Shiva and his worship. He was a resident of Paṇḍharpúr.

EKANÁTH was a Bráhmaṇ of Paithāṇ, or Pratiṣṭhāṇ, on the banks of the Godávarí. He devoted himself to the worship of Viṣṇu, and composed, in the *Oví* verse, an extensive poem; founded on the eleventh Skanda of the Bhágavata, which has lately got into print. He is the author, also, of a work entitled the Rámáyana. He was a cotemporary of Sháhají, the father of Shivají, and is spoken of as studying the Dnyáneshwarí in Sháliváhan Shaka 1506 (A. D. 1584). His preceptor is said to have been a Bráhmaṇ named JANÁRDAN, also an author. He is said to have died at the age of seventy years.

MUKTESHWAR, to whom we have already referred as the most distinguished poet of the *Oví*, was the son of Lílábáí, the daughter of Ekanáth by Vishwambharbáwa her husband. He is said to have lived about 250 years ago, and to have been dumb at his birth. He wrote a translation of the *Gítá* and composed some works, founded on passages of the Rámáyana, Mahábhárata, etc.

2. It was about the time at which we have now arrived that the celebrated Shivají founded the Maráthá kingdom. There cannot be a doubt that the vernacular literature which had sprung up in the province to which he belonged, during the two centuries which preceded him, nursed the spirit of Hindúism in himself and his cotemporaries, and was one of the main causes of their hatred of, and successful rebellion against, the Muhammadan power which he was instrumental in heading. A spirit of enthusiasm was the change which took place in the authorship of his day; and this was the characteristic of the second epoch of Maráthí poetry. This spirit, Shivají himself mightily encouraged both by word and deed. RA'MDÁ'S, the author of the *Dásabodha*, (Instructions on Religious Duties) his own guru, or spiritual preceptor and representative, was a poet, and Shivají, who was greatly under his influence, is said to have proffered to him on one occasion his whole kingdom. This Rámdás is said to have been born in Shaka 1530 (A. D. 1618) and to have died A. D. 1660. He belonged originally to the village of Jám on the Godávarí, and was the son of the Bráhmaṇ Kulakarṇí of that place. His original name is said to have been Náráyana. He was an unmarried religionist, devoted to the worship of the warlike Rámachandra; and ultimately generally resided in the fort of Paralí, south of Sátará. By the Maráthás, he was esteemed a worker of miracles.

Of the poets of Shivají's time the most distinguished was TUKÁ'RA'MA, a Maráthá wāṇí, or shopkeeper. He is said to have been born in the village of Dehu,‡ of parents remarkable for their attachment to the god Viṭhobá, who inspired him with the love of that deity which predominates in all his writings. He died in Shaka Sháliváhan 1571 (A. D. 1649), at the age of forty years. He is the most popular poet of the Maráthás. It does not appear that he had any knowledge of Sanskrit; but he is represented as having perused the writings of his predecessors, Námadeva, Kabír, Dnyáneshwar, and Ekanáth, and others, and to have maintained intercourse with learned Bráhmans. By some he is represented as a reformer of Hindúism; but his writings scarcely support this character. The comparative indifference about most of the gods of the pantheon which is shown in his works proceeds on his pantheistic identification of them all with Viṭhal. His preference of knowledge and contemplation to outward observances is quite in accordance with Vedántism in its ancient forms; though to this system he has added manifestations of love and affection, of a mystical character, quite inconsistent with its olden exhibitions, which make decided war against the emotional nature of man. Ceremonies, even in his own case, he was very far from despising; and in his curious confessions of sin he often laments his neglect of them, particularly of those connected with the Hindú pilgrimage. His satire of Bráhmans and Gosávis, is intended to expose their inconsistencies and hypocrisies, and not to attack what they practise in sincerity. The fact to be noticed with most interest connected with him, and to be improved in endeavours to promote native enlightenment and conversion to the faith of the true God and Jesus Christ whom he has sent,—is a marked spirit of unsatisfied religious anxiety. Within certain limits, he shows such a degree of liberality with regard to caste, as is to be expected from a party ranked as a Shúdra. His most widely diffused pieces bear the title of *Abhanga Náṭak*. Many of them have been lately printed in Bombay. By his admirers, numerous miracles of a grotesque and incongruous character (though somewhat more sober than those attributed to Krishna in the Puráṇas) are ascribed to him;§ and it is feigned that he ascended to heaven without tasting of death, and that on more than one occasion he has since appeared to his disciples. It is possible that the idea of his escape from the influences of mortality may have been suggested by the Gospel history; but it may also have arisen from a misinterpretation of his own figurative language. Identifying himself with Viṭhal as the Supreme he says, आह्वा भय चिंता नाहीं घाक ॥ जन्ममरण कांहीं येक ॥ जाला इहलोक परलोक ॥ आले सकलिक वैकुंठा, "We have neither fear, care, nor awe; we have no birth nor death; both this world and the next are come; we have all got to Waikunṭha (the heaven of Viṣṇu)." This, literally considered, is scarcely reconcilable with anything like orthodox Hindúism, which is founded on the recognition of the regular procession of जन्ममरण, or births and deaths. In corroboration of some of these remarks on Tukobá, and in illustration of his style, I insert a couple of his Abhangs. The first of them gives his estimate of Viṭhal.

* For some of the strange legends of her family, see Moore's *Hindú Pantheon*, pp. 425-7, and the *Bhakta-Vijaya*.

† See, for example, the *Navanít* of Parashurám Pant Godbole, p. 71.

‡ About 16 miles north of Puná.

§ See specimens of the miracles attributed to Tukáráma in the *Bhakta-Lilámrita*, in a paper by the Rev. J. M. Mitchell in vol. iii., pp. 14-29 of *Journal of the B. B. R. A. S.*

विठ्ठल आमचें जीवन॥ आगमनिगमाचें स्थान॥
 विठ्ठल सिद्धीचें साधन॥ विठ्ठल ध्यान विसावा॥१॥
 विठ्ठल कुळीचें दैवत॥ विठ्ठल वित्त गौत चित्त॥
 विठ्ठल पुण्य पुरुषार्थ॥ आवडे मात विठ्ठलाची॥२॥
 विठ्ठल विस्तारला जनीं॥ सगळी पाताळें भरुनि॥

Viṭṭhal (or Viṭhal) is our life, the site of the A'gams and Nigams (the Shāstras).

Viṭhal is the means of perfect acquisition; Viṭhal is the rest of contemplation. Viṭhal is the divinity of the family; Viṭhal is substance, race, and enjoyment.

Viṭhal is merit and the ends of existence; let the splendour of Viṭhal be desired.

Viṭhal is diffused through the universe, filling the seven Pátāls.

The second of them exemplifies his remarkable confession of sin, in which afterwards he was followed, almost verbatim, by Mahípati.

मी तव अनाथ अपराधी॥ कर्महीन मतिमंदबुद्धि॥
 तुज म्या आठविलें नाहीं कधीं॥ वाचे कृपानिधी मायबापा॥१॥
 नाहीं ऐकिलें गायिलें गात॥ धरिली लाज सांडिलें हात॥
 नावडे पुराण बैसले संत॥ केली बहुत परनिंदा॥२॥
 केला करविला नाहीं परउपकार॥ नाहीं दया आली पीडितापर॥
 करूं नये तो केला व्यापार॥ वाहिला भार कुटुंबाचा॥३॥

I am thy helpless sinful one; without works, of blind understanding.

I have never remembered thee with my mouth, O ocean of favour, O parent.

I have not listened to the song of praise; through shame I have lost my interests.

I have not relished the Purāṇas; the assembled Saints I have blasphemed.

I have not practised nor caused to be practised liberality, nor have I been compassionate to the sufferer.

I have done the business which I ought not to have done; I have borne the anxiety of my family.

To these the following affecting lines, illustrative of Tuká's spiritual anxiety, are added:—

सर्व सुखाची आशा जन्म गेला॥ क्षण्येक मुक्तियल नाहीं केला॥
 हिंडतां दिशा शीण पावला॥ माया वेष्टिला जीव माझा॥
 माझें स्वहित नेणती कोणही॥ काहीं न करितां मजवाचुनी॥

My life has passed in the [vain] thirst for happiness; for a single moment I have never made a [right] effort for liberation.

विठ्ठल व्यापक त्रिभुवनीं॥ विठ्ठल मुनी मानसीं॥३॥
 विठ्ठल जीविचा जिह्वाळा॥ विठ्ठल कृपेचा कोंवळा॥
 विठ्ठल प्रेमाचा पुतळा॥ लावियेला चाळा विश्व विठ्ठलें॥४॥
 विठ्ठल मायबाप चुलता॥ विठ्ठल भगिनी आणि भ्राता॥
 विठ्ठलावीण चाड नाहीं गोता॥ तुका म्हणे आतां नाहीं दुसरे॥५॥

Viṭhal is extended throughout the three worlds; Viṭhal is the sage of the mind.

Viṭhal is the essence of life; Viṭhal is tender compassion.

Viṭhal is the idol of affection; the fondled object of the universe is in Viṭhal.

Viṭhal is parent and uncle; Viṭhal is sister and brother.

Without Viṭhal there is no friendship or relationship. Tuká says there is indeed no other.

नाहीं केलें तीर्थीचें भ्रमण॥ पाळिला पिंड कर चरण॥
 नाहीं संतसेवा घडलें दान॥ पूजा अवलोकन मूर्तीचें॥४॥
 असंगसंगें घडले अन्याय॥ बहुत अधर्म उपाय॥
 न कळे हित करावें तें काय॥ नय बोलो आठवतें॥५॥
 आप आपण्या घातकर॥ शत्रु जालों मी दावेदार॥
 तुं तंव कृपेचा सागर॥ उतरी पार तुका म्हणे॥६॥

I have not visited holy places; I have kept back (from labour) my body, hands, and feet.

I have not given service or charity to the Saints; (nor) contemplated images.

With those with whom I ought not to have associated I have been guilty of sin.

I have been ignorant of what is advantageous; nor have I remembered what should have been said.

I am my own destroyer; I am an enemy (to all), I am a spiteful one. Do thou, then, O ocean of mercy, grant salvation. Thus saith Tuká.

I am exhausted by my wanderings to and fro. My soul is covered with the veil of delusion.

No one knows what my interests are, though doing nothing without me.*

WA'MAN PANDIT, a native of Karwír, or Kolápur, and a follower of Vishṇu, is reckoned a cotemporary of Tukárāma. He is said to have been well skilled in the Sanskrit, in which he composed several works, before he became the considerable writer that he is in the Maráthí. He is the author of a commentary on the *Gítá*, in the *Oví* verse; and of various works in the *Shloka*, from the Mahábhārata, Rámáyana, and Bhágavata, some of which have been lately printed by the Native press. His language is not so intelligible to the common people as that of Tukobá. I have not noticed in his writings any Persian words, a few of which appear in those of his cotemporary.

3. If the reign of Shivají, the Maráthá, was honoured by the appearance of the greatest Maráthí poet from the common orders of the people, the reign of the first Bráhmaṇ Peshwah,—who was established in his administration in the year 1717,—was honoured by the appearance of the greatest Maráthí poet from the priestly order. This was MAYUR PANDIT, or MOROPANT, of Bārāmáti in the Dakhaṇ. He belonged to a tribe of Bráhmans, the Karháđí, having no great pre-eminence in the Maháráshṭra, but he has become the great favourite of all the Bráhmans since his day.† He is the lord of the A'ryá metre, in which he copiously writes, with power and ease, drawing his ideas from the Rámáyana, Mahábhārata, and Bhágavata, so often mentioned as the sources of Maráthí excitement, and but seldom improved upon either in thought or feeling. He has undoubtedly great command of the Maráthí language, which he sometimes prostitutes by indulging in such poetical conceits as acrostics, and by writing without the use of the labial letters, introducing the conjunction परंतु (but) into every line, and by commencing each line of his verse by the last word of the preceding line.

* The allusion here is to his own popularity as a poet.

† Parashurám Pant Goḍbole says of him (Navanít, p. 165), प्राक्तन कविनामधेय मोरोपंताचा कविते सारिखी कविता नाहीं. So much for the conquest of prejudice by the talent of the poet. In the Sahyádrí Khandá of the Skanda Purāṇa (Uttara Rahasya, chap. iii) the Karáđá Bráhmans

are spoken of in a most spiteful manner. So, in the preceding chapter, are the Chittpáwaná, or Konkanasths. Both tribes appear to be of pure A'ryá blood; but as both Karháđ and Chipalun, their headquarters, are in the neighbourhood of Buddhist remains, their ancestors probably had something to do with the Buddhist heresy.

Though a follower of Vishnu, he wrote with respect for the other deities, for whom, such as Shiva, the acute and intelligent Konkaní or Chittpáwan Bráhmans, in full power at Puná, had a special regard.* The rise of the Peshwabs, indeed, was the signal for the Maráthí bards,—who had nothing like the heavenborn light and fire of the Hebrew prophets,—altering their tune. Moropant is said to have lived to the age of sixty, and to have died about a hundred years ago. One of his books held in most estimation is the *Mayur Kekáwalí*, the Trumpeting of the Peacock, so called from his own name. It is devoted principally to the extolment of Krishna.

AMRITRA'O, who wrote in the lengthy *Pada*, was the cotemporary of Moropant. His writings are of a metaphysical cast, and are not much admired. One of his pieces, entitled *Dámaji Pant Rasid*, has lately appeared from the Bombay press. Its object is the enhancement of the Pandharpur shrine.

We are now approaching our own times. RA'MA JOSHI', of Solápur, of the reign of the first Bájiráo, is distinguished for his *Láwanís*, or Love Songs, which, though remarkable in some respects, are much grosser than those of Anacreon. Love Songs, it may be here remarked, are numerous among the Maráthás; and, considering their peculiar character, it is to be lamented that they are so well known.†

MAHI'PATI, a Bráhman of Tárábád, near Paithan, is the author of four rather large works, the *Bhakta-Vijaya*, the *Santa-Lilámrita Sára*, the *Bhakta-Lilámritu*, the *Kathásárámrit*,‡ embodying principally the legendary lives of *Bhaktas* and *Santas*, and derived chiefly from the Gwaler (Hindí) work of Nábhájí, entitled the *Sant Charitra*, and of Uddhava Chidghan of the Mándesh, called the *Bhakta Charitra*, but adding fresher legends collected or invented. He is also the reputed author of some minor pieces, as the *Pándurang-Stotra*, *Shani-Máhátmya*, etc. He flourished about eighty years ago.

Several other names of Maráthí poets might have been mentioned, as those of ANANTA TANAYA, MADHU MUNESHWAR, SHIVADI'NA KESARI', whose works are now little known; of DEVI'DA'S, the author of the popular rhapsody entitled the *Vyankatesh-Stotra*, in praise of Vyankobá, or Bálájí, of Tripati; of VISHVANA'TH, the writer of the impure *Nauká Kridan*; of ANANTA PHANDÍ, the sycophantish lauder of the last of the Peshwabs and his most distinguished general; of NA'RA'YANA, the author of the *A'nanda Sagar*; of KALYA'NA MALA, the author of the licentious *Anangarang*, and others of like character. But it is not necessary to give farther particulars in this place. The Maráthás declare that the spirit of poetry has left their country. It may soon appear that in this opinion they are mistaken, even though it may not be expected that Hindúism, with its grotesque and impure gods and heroes, will again inspire the bards of the country.

We have only made a single allusion to the prose works connected with the Maráthí literature. The *Vidur Níti*, or *Morals of Níti*, is a translation from an apocryphal episode of the Udyog Parva of the Mahábhárata. The *Vetál Panchavishí*, the *Panchopákhyán*, and the *Sinhásan Battishí*, are books of fable, useful to European students of the Maráthí language, but lately employed for native educational purposes, for which they are wholly unsuited. The *Bakhars*, or *Chronicles of Kings*, contain strange mixtures of fact and fiction. Something may be got from them of a useful character, though they meet with little attention. Grant Duff has made many gleanings from those of them which refer to the Maráthá Kings and Peshwabs. The proverbs of the Maháráshtra amount to about three thousand; and they form most valuable illustrations of the sentiments and customs of those who use them, as well as striking exemplifications of native idiom. They have been largely drawn upon in the Maráthí and English Dictionary.

4. With the establishment of the English Government in the Dakhan and Konkan, on the fall of the Peshwah's Government in 1818, a new era in Maráthí literature commenced. It is not as yet an era of poetry, but of prose, and that to a great extent, especially where early translations are concerned, of a rugged character. It is destined, however, in the good providence of God, to be one of great importance. Religion and philanthropy are the moving powers in generating and extending what may be denominated the reformed authorship of the Maháráshtra, as well as that of other provinces in India. Government,—from the administration of the Honorable and venerated Mountstuart Elphinstone to that of his nephew Lord Elphinstone, who now occupies his place, maintaining the prestige of the name,—and the Christian Missions, both of Europe and America, have been its greatest patrons; but in connexion with it there have not been wanting individual instances of energy and enterprize. It numbers among its producers not only the natives of the Maráthá country, but its devoted friends from distant lands, with whom in fact it originated. Its most valuable monument is the translation of the whole of the Bible, by several hands, into the language of the people, which, though capable, as a version, of much improvement,—from care, study, observation, and experience,—is nevertheless of a most hopeful character. Associated with it, many religious works of great interest have been prepared. Educational books have perhaps been too rapidly multiplied, without exact adaptation to the wants and progress of the natives. A supply of varied general reading in history, biography, and science has been procured; and daily accessions are made to it, more or less suited to the exigencies of the times. Works intended to illustrate the grammar of the language have not been wanting. All this has not taken place without a great improvement of native intelligence and feeling. The dawn of light, even in the highest sense of the figure, it is to be hoped, has commenced, in the Maháráshtra, and it will continue to shine more and more unto the perfect day. To these encouraging and hallowed results the Maráthí and English Dictionary, published in 1831, has, as a philological work, mainly contributed. It has presented facilities of study to the student of Maráthí, far superior to those enjoyed in association with any other Indian tongue. These facilities, it must be palpable to all, are greatly increased by this greatly improved edition of that dictionary,—the result of wonderful application, patience, judgment, and oriental scholarship,—which, under the arrangements of a considerate government, and with the blessing of Divine Providence, now issues from the press. In connexion with it the expression of our deepfelt gratitude for the English and Maráthí Dictionary of 1847 is not to be withheld. It is only the consideration of the place in which these remarks appear that makes these acknowledgements so stinted in their character.

* It is a remarkable circumstance that the Konkan, with its picturesque and lovely scenery, and its astute and learned Bráhmans, famous throughout India for their political management and administration, lays claim to no name of poetical distinction. This is probably to be attributed to the isolation of that province from the peculiar influences

which roused the mind of Northern India and the Dakhan.

† See a just reprobation of them by Dr. Stevenson in the first No. of the Journal of B. B. R. A. S.

‡ Editions of these three large works have lately appeared at the Bombay press.

The reformed Maráthí literature, and the introduction of typography and lithography into the West of India, it remains to be observed, in conclusion, have brought about such a reaction in the native mind as might have been expected in the circumstances of the case. There has been a *reproduction* of the olden literature, especially by the Bombay press, from which copies of almost all the works which have been noticed in this hasty sketch have lately been issued. This result will not ultimately prove injurious to the cause of truth. It has furnished the means of comparison and judgment; and it will only enhance the victory when, by a higher influence than that of man, it is eventually secured.

JOHN WILSON.

Bombay, June 1857.

As the Public, Native as well as Foreign, disdains not to be oblivious of the order of the Alphabet, and, being so, fails occasionally in finding what it seeks, this order is here conspicuously presented:—

अ, आ, इ, ई, उ, ऊ, ऋ, ए, ऐ, ओ, औ.

क, ख, ग, घ, (ङ, of which nasal this is the place in the Sanskrit alphabet, is represented in Maráthí by the nasal point placed over the letter preceding it: it has, therefore, no separate place; and as, through its being represented by a dot *over* the line, it occupies no place *in* it, it affects not, as to its order, the word in which it occurs; e. g. कक & कंक, चख & चंख, टग & टंग, तघ & तंघ appear in the same spot in the dictionary, the nasal being altogether disregarded,)

च, छ, ज, झ, (ञ, to which nasal apply the notice just given,)

ट, ठ, ड, ढ, (ण, to which apply the notice under the nasal of the first class,)

त, थ, द, ध, न, (when this nasal occurs *initially*, but, when otherwise, it follows the rule stated above,)

प, फ, ब, भ, म, (to which nasal apply the remark made concerning न,)

य, र, ल, व,

श, ष, स, ह,

ळ, क्ष, ज्ञ.

The wisarga (:) is, like the nasals, totally disregarded.

A D I C T I O N A R Y,

MARÁTHÍ AND ENGLISH.

अ—अकडा

अ

अ The first letter of the alphabet, and the inherent short vowel. It corresponds with A in its shortest or most obscure sound, as in *sugar, mortar, collar, jocular*. It is prefixed ad libitum to adjectives, substantives, and participles introduced from the Sanskrit; and, although with less frequency and with no elegance, to words purely Maráthí. Its senses or powers are—

I. Privation or negation: as अपार Boundless, अक्षय Imperishable.

II. Deterioration: as अकोर्ति Ill fame, अकर्म A bad action, अनादर Disrespect.

III. Diminution or deficiency: as अबोलणा or अबोला Taciturn, अबुद्धि Dull of understanding, अशुजा Imperfectly boiled.

IV. Enhancement or transcendence: as अमानुष or अपौरुष Superhuman, अलौकिक Extraordinary.

V. Return, reverting to the former state: as असुजणे To subside or *swell down*—a swelling, अहारणे To become unstrung: i. e. to lose its हार or wreath-form.

अ thus bears the double sense or power of the English *Un*, viz. Negation, as in *Unwise, unhappy*, and the sense, little observed indeed, but worthy of all observation, of Return back or nullification, as in *Unwind, untie, unfold, undo*, and all the shades of the Privative and Deteriorative senses of the English *Dis* and *In*; and, as *In* becomes, by the laws of euphony, *Il, Im, Ir*, so अ becomes अन, as in अनंत, अनक्षर, अनधाय.

Of the above senses of अ the first abounds, and only the well approved cases of its occurrence are inserted; the second is much less abounding; and the third, fourth, and fifth are very rare, scarcely affording an instance additional to those given.

अः An interjection expressing contempt, indifference, unconcern; also disbelief or incredulity; *umph!*

अईचण, अइता, अइरण, अइरीण, अईन, अईनपईन, अईलपईल, अईसपईस. For words beginning with अइ and अई, see under ऐ.

अईन f (अईन P) Good behaviour or breeding; manners or bearing. Ex. हा अइनीचा गृहस्थ; हा अइनीनें जातो or चालतो; ह्याची मोठी अ. आचे. Pr. अइनीला मरावे खरवडोला झुलावे Used of one who, from punctiliousness or fastidious re-

finement, refuses an invitation to a feast, whilst he will eagerly accept scrapings or scraps brought to him from it. Also Pr. अ. रावणाची आस लेंडुकाची One in bearing lofty as Lucifer, but well-contented with a nodule of excrement.

अउटकी & अउटो. See अवटकी & अवटो.

अउटके & अउट. See औटके & औट. Also for अउटभर, अउडके, अउड &c. See under औ.

अउणापाउणा a (पाऊन by redup.) A quarter or so, less or more. Ex. अउणेपाउणे पांच रुपये व्या.

अउत्या a (अऊत) That holds or directs any agricultural implement or operation. 2 That is become of age for field-work: also a plough-boy, peasant-stripling, farming-lad.

अऊत n (आयुष S) An implement or tool, but in the Desh or North Desh, A plough exclusively. 2 As much ground as can be tilled by two bullocks. It is estimated at eighty bighás. Further meanings belong to the form आऊत.

अ. चालणे To be at work or agoing—the plough &c. अ. धरणे To have in hand ploughing or other agricultural operation: also *impers. to be* in hand; and अउते सुटणे or पडणे To cease or be suspended; to lie by. अ. मरणे To be gathered and set in order for work—the implements of

अऊतकरी m See अउत्या. [husbandry.]

अऊतकाढी f A comprehensive term for the implements of husbandry. [धरणे.]

अ. धरणे or चालणे. See explained under अऊत

अऊतपट्टी f A tax on each knife employed in pruning toddy trees. 2 A tax upon the ploughs employed by the cultivator.

अऊतवंदी f The system of taxing the employed ploughs. See नांगरवंदी.

अऊतभरणा m A general or collective term for husbandmen or peasants: also for the implements of husbandry.

अऊस f Preferably अवस.

अऊण or णी a (अनृण S) Free from debt. Pr. अऊणी अप्रवासी तोच सुखी.

अंक m (S) A number, figure, cypher, an arithmetical sign. 2 A mark or sign gen. 3 S An act of a play. 4 The thigh: also the haunch. (Ital. *anca*.) 5 (Commonly आंख q. v.) A temple of the head.

अंकगणित n (S Reckoning with figures.) Arithmetic; as opp. to बीजगणित Reckoning with letters, Algebra. अंकगणित is distinguished into पूर्णांकगणित & अपूर्णांकगणित.

अंकगति f S The course or direction of writing, or the order of reckoning, of the figures (of a sum or account).

अंकचालन n S In astron. tables or calculations. Alteration of the numbers to adjust them to different periods.

अकच्छ a (S) That wears the घेतर or लुगडे leaving the tuck or end pendulous (i. e. without tucking it in behind).

अंकजाल n S (अंक Number, जाल Net.) A table of numbers; an arithmetical table; an arrangement of figures to facilitate calculations.

अकंटक a (S) Thornless. 2 fig. Exempt or free from an enemy, or from a troubler or a trouble.

अकटचिकट a (चिकट by redup.) Particular, punctilious, scrupulous; rigorously exact and minute. 2 Close-sticking, doggedly persisting, importunate. 3 Tough, close-concerted, well-concocted—counsels, schemes. 4 Scrutinizing, narrowsearching, strictly inquisitive.

अकटचिकटसोळा a Scrupulously nice and rigidly strict in maintaining one's self pure. See सोवळा.

अकटविकट or अकटोविकट a (विकट by redup.) Hideously huge. 2 Monstrous, hideous, frightful, shocking, exciting horror, terror, or amazement. Used freely of appearances and of actions.

अकटो f (Properly अगटो q. v.) A chafing dish &c.

अकड f (अकड H) Airs or affectation, pompousness, a strut, stalk, swell, swagger. 2 Priding or pluming one's self upon. v बाळग, धर, दाखव g. of o. [कडवे.]

अकडकडवे n The burden of a song. See आंकण-अकडणे v i (अकड) To strut, stalk, swagger; to move haughtily, pompously, swelling, stiffly. Also अकडत-चालणे-जाणे-वागणे-बोलणे-करणे.

अकडंतिकड n (Imit.) Empty or incoherent speech. 2 Shuffling or evasion. 3 Used *adv* Irrelevantly, incoherently, inconsistently—speaking, acting.

अकडबाज c (अकडबाज H) A beau or belle, a swaggerer, a blade, a spark, one fond of dress, show, and flutter. Also, sometimes, अकडखोर.

अकडबाजी f (अकडबाजी H) The airs, strut, and swell of a beau or belle. Also, sometimes, अकडखोरी & अकडाई.

अकडा m (अंक S) A number, figure, cypher, an arithmetical sign. 2 Also अकडा m A hook or crook, a curved end gen. 3 Also अकडा m The

tail of a scorpion, claw of a crab, curved pod of chili-pepper, tamarind &c.

अ० वळणें g. of s. To be contracted (through cold, fear &c.) अंकडे मोडणें or वसणें g. of s. To undergo the sinking on both sides of the rump (*the parting of the free bones*) which precedes and indicates calving—a cow or buffalo. अंक्यासयेणें To begin to hang over—शेत-पीक-धान्य—the ears of a crop from fulness; to be ripening.

अंकडी f (अंकडा) A pole with a hook or curved blade at the extremity, for gathering fruits or flowers; a meak. 2 A wooden catch or lodge fastened on the hip of a laborer to receive his कायता or bill.

अंकडा a अंकडी a P (अ & कडणें) Unscalded or unheated—milk, oil, ghee. 2 Unheated to the degree of fusion—metals.

अकण a Devoid of कण or grit—cleaned rice. 2 Wanting corn in the ear—standing or thrashed crops. 3 Having no corn to eat. Ex. अकणां कण होय अधनां धन होय. [bob of a song.

अंकणकडवें n (See आंकणकडवें) The burden or अंकणी f A ruler. 2 (Verbal of अंकणें) Marking &c. 3 A division (as in a box), a compartment.

अंकणें v c (अंकन S) To mark, gen.; to number, stamp, dot, rule, mark with lines, figures &c.: also to rule (lines); to trace (outlines); to delineate, sketch, roughdraw, draw, describe.

अंकणें n The sloping divisions upon a घाबें or flat earthenroof for the water to roll off.

अकथित a S Untold, unnarrated, unsaid.

अकथ्य a (S) अकथनीय a (S) Unspeakable, ineffable, indescribable, inenarrable. Ex. परब्रह्म कोर अ०.

अंकन n (S) Marking gen.; numbering, stamping, dotting &c. [the noun अंकन.

अंकनीय a S To be marked, numbered &c. See

अकपट a (S) corruptly, अकपटी a Free from malice or guile; forgiving, frank, ingenuous. 2 Real, true, genuine. 3 Used as s n Candor, openness, ingenuousness, guilelessness, absence of malice or grudge. Ex. मी तुम्हाशीं अकपटानें वागतों.

अकपटी f The ticket or label appended (to a bale of cloth &c.) showing the number and price.

अंकपाश m S In arithmetic. Permutation.

अकबरशाई a Of the currency established by the emperor Akbar—a rupee &c.; relating to the reign of Akbar.

अकबरी a (अकबरी P) Relating to the emperor Akbar—laws, usages, coins. [riceflour.

अकबरी f (अकबरी P) A culinary preparation of

अकबरी मोहर f A gold coin, the *mohur* of Akbar. Hence, fig. applied to a substantial and reputable merchant or trader, to a lucrative business, to a fertile soil &c.

अकवार & अकवारनवीस or अकवारनीस. Preferably अखवार &c.

अंकमोडणी f (अंक & मोडणें) Operations with figures, arithmetic, cyphering. 2 Style of forming the figures (as from left to right or reversely).

अकरकीं ad (अकरा) In the eleventh square or cell. A term at draughts.

अकरकें n (अकरा) A common term for the tables which exhibit the products of the numbers from 11 to 20 multiplied severally into one another: as 11, 12, 13 &c. multiplied by 11; 11, 12, 13 &c. by 12; 11, 12, 13 &c. by 13.

अकरणीय a (S) Improper to be done.

अकरणेप्रत्यवाय a S That which, if omitted or

neglected, brings shame; i. e. due, obligatory, incumbent.

अकरताला or ला a अकरताळ or लो or व्या a (अकृत & आळ) Wild, wilful, violent, headstrong, ungovernable;—used esp. of women and children.

अकरनकर a (अ, करणें, न) Disposed to do what is forbidden, and to neglect what is ordered; perverse, selfwilled, contrary, crossgrained.

अकरमाशा or शो a (अकरा & मासा) Of eleven *māsā* weight—a rupee. 2 (अकरा & मास Month.) Which carries in the womb eleven months—a buffalo. 3 In cant phraseology. Illegitimate. 4 Also अकरमाही a (अकरा & मा P Month.) In which only eleven months' pay is paid of the twelve months' pay due—a service or employment, a रोजमुरा, रोजगार, चाकरी &c.

अकरमाशी खरबूज n (अकरा & माष) A variety of the muskmelon.

अकरसणें v c (Vulgar. आकर्षण S) To draw to, towards, up, in.

अकरसणें v i (Vulgar. आकर्षण S) To contract, shrink, draw up, gather together.

अकरा a ind (एकादश S & ११ H) Eleven.

अकरावा m अकरावें n (अकरा) A ceremony on the eleventh day after the decease of. 2 Close friendship, *cronyship*. (Because if वृद्धस्यति come into the eleventh राशि from जन्मनक्षत्र it is considered as extremely auspicious.) Opp. to बारावा q. v.

अकरावारुद्र m (अकरावा Eleventh, रुद्र A form of Shiva.) The eleventh Avatār of Shiva: also a name of Hanumān. All the रुद्र are fierce, but the eleventh is of course the fiercest. Hence a term applied to a person wrought up into extravagant fury: also to one habitually furious.

अकराशि f (S) A column or a row of figures (to be added &c.); a series of numbers.

अकराळविकराळ a (कराळ S by redup.) Also, simply, अकराळ a Frightful, hideous, terrible, अंकोरी f A vetch, *Vicia sativa*. [terrific.

अकरीं ad (अकरा) In the eleventh square or cell. A term at draughts &c.

अकरीत ad Better written अक्रीत.

अकरण a S Merciless or pitiless.

अकरें n (अकरा) Eleven lighted wicks tied together to be waved around an idol. 2 See अकरकें.

अकरोट or ड m (अक्षोट S) The walnut tree. 2 m n A walnut. 3 An oily nut, *Croton moluccanum* or *Aleurites triloba*. It is called अकरोट because mistaken for walnut.

अकर्तव्य a S That is not (proper, possible, purposed) to be done. Ex. च्याला जें अ० तें त्यानें करूं नये.

अकर्ता a (S) Incapable, incompetent, inefficient.

अकर्तृक a S That is without author, former, maker. 2 In grammar. Impersonal.

अकर्तृत्व n S Inability to perform or do; incapability, inefficiency, incompetency, impotence.

अकर्म n (S) A bad action; a sin, crime, or fault. Ex. सकळ अकर्म टाकोन ॥ सन्मार्गेचि वृत्तावे ॥ [ter.

अकर्मक a (S) In grammar. Intransitive or neuter.

अकर्मि a (S) Wicked, criminal, evil-doing.

अकल, अकलकरा-कारा-काडा-काढा &c. See under अकल and अकलकरा. [blemish.

अकलंक a (S) Exempt from stain, soil, spot,

अकलिपि f (S) The method of denoting numbers by numeral characters (not by letters); figure-writing.

अकल्पनीय a (S) Unimaginable or inconceivable: also uninventable, uncontrivable, undeviable &c.

अकल्पित a (S) Unimagined, unfancied, unthought of. Ex. किं अ० द्रव्य अपार ॥ दुर्बल ब्राह्मणां दिष्टे ॥ 2 Unexpected. 3 Unstudied or unpremeditated. 4 Uncontrived, uninvented, uncogitated, undevised, inartificial. 5 Unintended or undesigned.

अकल्मष a S Sinless. [wretchedness.

अकल्याण n (S) Illbeing or state, infelicity,

अकस m f (अकस A) Spite, grudge, malice.

अकसखोर a अकसी a (अकस P) Spiteful, malicious, grudgebearing.

अकसारणें v i (अकसा) To be celebrated or famed.

अंकस्थल n (S) अंकस्थान n (S) In arithmetic. A place of figures. Ex. गणितांत अंकस्थले or अंकस्थाने नव आहेत.

अकस्मात् ad (S) corruptly अकस्माच्च ad Unexpectedly or suddenly. 2 The learned and literal sense is Without a wherefore, i. e. without seeking or having a reason; unreflectingly or inconsiderately. This sense occurs occasionally in poetry. Ex. दृष्टि न पाहतां अवघा ग्रंथ ॥ उगाच दोष ठेविजे अ० ॥ तो शतमुख जाण निश्चित ॥ नव्हे पंडित विवेकी ॥

अकळ a (Poetry. अ & कळणें) Unintelligible, inconceivable, unknowable.

अकळणें v c Properly आकळणें.

अकळतनकळत, अकळूननकळून ad (अ & कळणें) Commonly कळत न कळत.

अकळवणी n (अकाळ & पाणी) Untimely rain. Preferably अकाळवणी.

अकळी f (अकळणें) A convulsive gasp or throe (esp. in the last agonies); the violent ejecting or springing up of the breath (as in dying or drowning, or under demoniac possession). v दे, ये. 2 Gaping or yawning; a gape or yawn. v दे, ये.

अका f (अका S) A respectful compellation for an elder sister or any elderly female. 2 Or अकाबाई q. v. infra.

अकाई टंकाई or अकाईटणकाई f The names respectively of two hill-forts commanding a pass in Khândesh. Otherwise called दक्षिणचा दरवाजा Gate of the Dakhan. [Poor.

अकांचन a (S अ & कांचन Having no gold.)

अकांत m (आकांत S) Immoderate bellowing or wailing. v हो, वधे. 2 A superlatively grievous misfortune or privation. See अनर्थ in all the examples under Sig. II.

अकांतणें v i (Poetry. अकांत) To bellow or cry immoderately. Ex. अकांतले पृथ्वीचे जन ॥

अकांत लोकांत m Loud and open crying; bawling before the public. v कर, मांड.

अकाबाई f The elder sister of Fortune, *Miss Fortune*. A term for misfortune. 2 A term for a vixen or shrew.

अ० दारीं or दोहो दारीं फुग्या घालतो g. of o. *Miss Fortune* is playing her gambols at the door (or doors) of. अ० नें पाहणें-वेढणें-घेरणें-वेढा- or घेरा-घालणें-हातीं धरणें-पाखर घालणें (or अ० चा पाखर पडणें with वर of o.)-शिरणें &c. express, in varying figures, the visitation of *Miss Fortune*.

अकाबाईचा पाया m The foundation, ground, or reason of *Miss Fortune's* visit. Used of infatuation or folly as betokening the approach of ruin or calamity. *Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat.*

अकाबाईचा फेरा m The perambulation or rounds of *Miss Fortune*. v ये.

अकाबाईचो दया f (The pity or mercy of *Miss Fortune*.) Poverty or adversity.

अकाबाईचे बाळ *n* (A child of Miss Fortune.) A luckless wight. [less.]
 अकामी *a unc* (अ & काम) Useless or worthless.
 अकाम्य *a S* Disinterested or unselfish; unprompted or uninfluenced by desire of recompense—कर्म-धर्म-भक्ति-सेवा &c.
 अकारण *a (S)* Uncaused or causeless. 2 Useless, needless, unprofitable or uncalled for.
 3 Destitute of grounds or reason.
 अकारणिक *a S pop.* अकारणी & अकारणीक *a* Useless—person or thing. 2 Needless or fruitless; uncalled for or unavailing.
 अकारादिकवर्ण *m pl* (S The letter-classes from the first.) The alphabet. [penuriousness.]
 अकारण्य *n S* Freedom from miserliness or
 अकार्य *a (S)* That is not to be done, improper: also inexpedient or inadvisable. Hence, as *s n*, An improper deed or action; a sin or a crime.
 अकाल *m (S) pop.* अकाल *m* An unseasonable juncture or period; an unfit time. Also in comp. as अ० जन्म *m* An untimely birth; अ० मरण *n* or अ० मृत्यु *m* Untimely death; अ० वृष्टि Untimely rain; अ० वचन *n* or अकालोक्ति *f* Unseasonable word or speech; अ० गमन, अकालगमन &c.
 अकालज *a S* Untimely born or produced.
 अकालीन *a S* Unseasonable or untimely.
 अकाल्पनिक *a S* Uninvented; unimagined or unimaginary; unfeigned or unforged.
 अकालवर्णी *n* (अ, काल, पाणी) Untimely rain.
 अकाल्या *a* (अ & काल) Unseasonable or untimely; as अ० पाऊस Unseasonable rain.
 अकिंचन *a S* Extremely indigent; utterly poor and destitute.
 अकिंचित् *ad S* Not a little, i. e. none. In comp. as अ० प्रद-वद That gives or says not even a little; अ० बोध-अस No knowledge; no efforts or pains; अकिंचिज्ज, अकिंचिज्जान &c.
 अकिंचित्कर *a S* (That cannot effect or do even a little.) Light, insignificant, void of weight, use, or importance—a person or thing.
 अंकित *p (S)* Marked. 2 Circumscribed, defined, prescribed; (whose course or path is) traced or marked out. In comp. as आज्ञांकित (Marked or lined by command or order.) Subject to direction or authority; रुच्यंकित (Whose course is marked out by his wife.) Wifegoverned; henpecked; नियमांकित, नीत्यंकित, पापांकित, पुण्यांकित, कर्मांकित, अर्मांकित, क्लेशांकित, शोकांकित, सुखांकित, दुःखांकित, रुच्यंकित, योगांकित, विषय-वासना-असन-भक्ति-भाव-कपट-क्रोध-लोभ-काम-मोह-मद-मत्सर-रस-माया-प्रेम-गर्व-अभिमान-विनय-ज्ञान-बुद्धि-स्वामी-पति-शत्रु-स्व-अंकित. From this sense *Marked out*, arises the popular acceptation *Subject or obedient unto*. Ex. जो श्रीहरिभजनीं होईल रत ॥ कळिकाळ अ० होय त्याचा ॥ [with figures or numbers.]
 अंकी *a* (अंक *S*) Figured, numbered, marked
 अकीक *m* (अकीक *A*) A cornelian.
 अकीर्तनीय *a (S)* Unfit to be extolled or lauded; unworthy of eulogistic description, narration, or mention.
 अकीर्ति *f (S)* Infamy, ignominy, disrepute.
 अकुटेदुकुटे *n* A play among children. It resembles Scotch hoppers or hopabed.
 अकुंठित *a (S)* sometimes अकुंठ *a* Unstopped, unobstructed, unarrested. Ex. तो दशकंठ अकुंठ विसाभुज ॥ ते विषकंठधनु उचली ॥ 2 Unhesitating or unpausing—speech, step, procedure.
 अकुतोभय *a (S अ, कुतः भय)* corruptly अकुतोभय *a* That fears no person or thing, a dreadnought. 2 See the pop. corr. अकुतोभय.

अंकुर *m (S)* A sprout or shoot. 2 Germination. *v चे*.
 अ० दिसणें *g. of s.* (To show a sprouting.) To give indications of future character—a child, a pupil. [nate.]
 अंकुरणें *v i* (अंकुर *S*) To sprout, shoot, germinate.
 अंकुरित *p (S)* Germinated, budded, bearing sprouts or shoots.
 अंकुरितयौवन *a S (न-ना m f)* Having attained the age of puberty, adult, mature.
 अकुलज *a S* अकुलीन *a (S)* Of low birth, plebeian, ignoble, vulgar, base.
 अंकुश *m (S)* An elephant goad. 2 Also अंकुशी *f* A pole with a hook or blade at the extremity, for gathering fruits or flowers; a meak.
 हत्तीला अ० केवडा असतो Behold how small a goad governeth the great elephant! Used where little and mean persons or things rule or manage great ones. [clever or adroit.]
 अकुशल *a (S)* Unskilful, inexperienced, unapt, not
 अंकुशी *a* Bearing the impression of the अंकुश or elephant goad—a rupee &c.
 अकुटशस्त्र *n S* A plain (i. e. unpoisoned) weapon.
 अकृत *a (S)* Unperformed, unexecuted, undone.
 अकृत *n S* An evil deed.
 अकृत *a* Commonly and more correctly अक्रीत.
 अकृतकाल *a S* Of undetermined period—an interest-loan. [offices, ungrateful.]
 अकृतज्ञ *a S* Unacknowledging favors or good
 अकृत्य *n S* An evil or improper deed.
 अकृत्रिम *a (S)* Inartificial, not factitious, natural.
 2 Uncreated, self-existent—the Deity. 3 Real, actual, not illusory. 4 Genuine, not counterfeit.
 5 Guileless, honest, openminded.
 अकृत्रिम *n (S)* Openness, artlessness, ingenuousness, sincerity.
 अकृप *a S* Unformed or unframed: also undevised, uncontrived, uninvented.
 अंकोल *m f S pop.* अंकोळ *f* A small tree, *Alangium hexapetalum* or *decapetalum*. 2 *n* The fruit. The oil is used in enchantments.
 अकड, अकडबाज, अकडबाजी See अकड &c.
 अकल *f र (अकल *A*)* Sense, wisdom, understanding.
 अ० विकत घेणें To learn by costly experience; to buy one's wisdom; to learn a lesson. अ० सांगणें To give advice; to suggest a plan, scheme, or measure. अ० से खुदा पढानना A Hindustani saying, but common. By wisdom we may (or ought to) know even God. (See 1 Cor. i. 21.) The phrase is used in enjoining one to apply his reason or understanding—to make the observations and to draw the inferences proper to a rational being.
 अकलकरा-कारा-काडा-काढा-काला-खार *m* (عاقرا *A*) Pellitory, *Anthemis pyrethrum*.
 अकलखाद *ad* Altogether, wholly, utterly, quite. Used only with verbs expressing ruin, destruction, loss, injury, damage. Ex. यंदा शेतें अ० बुडालीं; यंदा पाऊस अ० गेला.
 अकलदाद *f* A wisdom molar or grinder.
 अकलबाज-वंत-वान्-मान्-मंद *a* (अकल *A* and Affixes.) Sensible, sagacious, shrewd, intelligent.
 अकलहुशारीनें (A phrase formed from عقل and هوشیاری and used in bonds, notes, recognisances.) With sound mind and full purpose; with free will and consent; i. e. without being compelled or craftily persuaded.
 अकलेचा खंदक *m* (A moat or ditch of wisdom.) A term for a wiseacre. [goosecap.]
 अकलेचा गधडा *m* A loggerhead, numbskull,

अक्का & अक्काबाई See अका & अकाबाई.
 अकुतोभय *a* (Corr. from अकुतोभय *S*) Firm, solid, substantial, capable of enduring hard trials;—used laxly of edifices, erections, embankments &c. Ex. मातीची भिंत घालितां त्यापेक्षां चिऱ्यांची घातली न्हाजे अ० होईल. 2 See अकुतोभय.
 अक्रम *m S* Want of order or arrangement, disorder. [saleable.]
 अक्रय or अक्रय *a S* Unpurchasable: also un-
 अक्रस *n P* (अ & रस Juiceless, dry, harsh.) Any dry, rough, coarse, unsavory dish or preparation of food.
 अक्रसतक्रस *n P* (अक्रस by redup.) A comprehensive term for dry, coarse, unsavory dishes.
 अक्राळ or अक्राळविक्राळ *a* Frightful &c. See अकराळ.
 अक्रिय *a S* Uncreating or unworking; not making, forming, or acting; subsisting in absolute quiescence. Used of God after the fashion of the philosophy imported by such terms as निर्गुण, निराकार &c.
 अक्रीत *ad* (A word of correct formation, but of lax or irregular application. अ neg. क्रीत Unpurchased, unsold, not viewed as justly and fairly transacted.) Exorbitantly, extravagantly, unduly, at a rate disproportioned to the value—selling, buying, lending at interest. *v चे, दे, ये*. 2 Extravagantly in general, abnormally, not in the regular or usual course, or not at the market rate. 3 Gratuitously, for nothing (*quasi* as unbought or unlabored after; as unmerited or unduly acquired). Ex. मी अ० खात नाहीं I eat not my bread without working for it; मी कोण्हाचें अ० घेणार नाहीं I will not pocket any one's mistake; अक्रिताचा व्यवहार or व्यापार Dishonest trading. अ० मिळविलेला पैसा जयास जात नाहीं Money unlawfully acquired makes no prosperity; "honesty is the best policy."
 अक्रीतविक्रा *a* (अक्रीत & विक्रय) That sells at exorbitant prices.
 अकुसणें or अक्रसणें *v i* (आकर्षण *S*) To contract or draw together; to shrink, shrivel, pucker, or gather up.
 अकुसणें or अक्रसणें *v c* (आकर्षण *S*) To draw together, up, in; to contract.
 अक्रोठ or अक्रोड *m* (अक्षोठ *S*) The walnut tree. 2 *m n* Its fruit.
 अक्रोध *m S* Restraint or subjection of anger. One of the ten duties of an ascetic. See under योगधर्म.
 अक्रोध *a S* Void of anger.
 अक्लिष्टपणें & अक्लिष्टपणें *ad* (Formations from अक्लिष्ट & पण Affix.) Readily, easily, freely, without embarrassment or pains.
 अक्लेश *ad (S)* Without pains, cares, toils, troubles; easily, freely, smoothly. 2 Or अक्लेशीं Wholly, utterly, altogether, quite, without any portion remaining. Used with verbs expressing ruin, loss, injury, spoliation &c.: as बुडणें, भंगणें, बागणें, नासणें, मरणें, जाणें. Applied often as अगदी *q. v.*
 अक्शाबोक्शी or अक्शाबोक्शी *ad* (Imitative or fanciful.) With loudness and vehemence; with wild action; under utter privation of self-command—crying, bellowing, sobbing.
 अंख *m* (अंक *S*) A number or figure; an arithmetical sign. 2 A temple of the head. See आंख.
 अखजा *f* अखि तीज *f* (Corr. from अक्षयतृतीया *S*) The third lunar day of the first half of the month वैशाख.
 अखंड *a (S अ & खंड* Piece, bit.) Undivided, unbroken, whole. 2 Unpieced; not made up

of pieces; one throughout. 3 Continuous, uninterrupted, unintermitted, unending, lit. fig.

अखंडचोली *f* An unpieced चोली (woman's sleeved breastcoat); i. e. a चोली composed of a whole piece for the body, of two pieces for the arms, and of two for the gores or gussets.

अखंडणे *v c* and *v i* See **अखुडणे**.

अखंडदंडायमान *a S* (Like a continuous stick.) Infinite, interminable, continuous and endless—Time or duration. [sion.

अखंडयेदी *f* In arithmetic. Continued progres-

अखंडसौभाग्य *n* (S) Uninterrupted prosperity or good fortune: also particularly exemption in perpetuity from widowhood.

अखंडसौभाग्यवती *f* (S) A woman blessed with the unbroken joy of wedlock.

अखंडज्ञान *n S* Knowledge by synthesis &c. See under **खंडज्ञान**. 2 Unceasing consciousness; i. e. undying state.

अखंडित *a* (S) Unbroken: also unparted off or undivided. 2 Uninterrupted, unintermitted, continuous. 3 fig. Immense, vast, boundless. Used freely with **ज्ञान-बुद्धि-पराक्रम-संपत्ति-लक्ष्मी** and similar words. 4 Unrefuted, unredargued.

अ० लक्ष्मीअलंकृत (Glorious through unmeasured wealth.) A phrase used in letters to powerful or affluent men amongst Maráthás; forming part of the address or the initial and complimentary portion.

अखंडी *ad* (अखंड S) Always, ever, unbrokenly or uninterruptedly.

अखण *n* (Preferably आकण) Ears of corn trodden out once. See **आकण** & **मदन**.

अखणी & **अखणे** See **अंकणी** & **अंकणे**.

अखत *f* Vulgar corr. of **अक्षत** Sig. I.

अखत्यार *m* (اختيار A Power or authority.) Delegated authority; conferred power or right. 2 Choice, option, power. 3 Used *adj* for **अखत्यारी**.

अखत्यारपत्र *n* A power of attorney.

अखत्यारी *a* (अखत्यार) Invested with authority; a deputy or delegate; a locum tenens or lieutenant; a commissioned manager or conductor. 2 *f* Used *subs* for **अखत्यार**.

अखबार *f* (اخبار A) Intelligence, tidings, news; esp. reports or advices of emissaries at foreign courts.

अखबारनवीस or **अखबारनोस** *m* (اخبار نویس P) A writer of **अखबार**, an intelligencer; a news-reporter: also a newspaper correspondent.

अखम *a* (अक्षम S) Infirm, feeble, weak.

अखर *ad* (آخر P) At the last; in the end; finally.

अखर *m* (آخر P End.) The space at the extremities (i. e. roundabout) of a village, village-precincts. Etymology being unknown, the popular understanding of the word is, A spot near the village whither the pasturing herds are brought at noon to rest, or are gathered morning and evening. Pr. चकले गुरं अखरास पाहवें or शेधावें.

अखरनखर or **अखोरनखोर** *ad* (अखोर by redup.) At the very last, emphatically; at the end of all. Ex. अ० मरायाचाच.

अखरी *f* (Being from आख Axle, preferably आखरी.) The beam upon which rests the frame of a cart. 2 Preferably **अखरो**. [अक्रोत.

अखरीत *ad* Commonly and more correctly

अखा *a* (अखिल S) Whole, undivided, unbroken, unimpaired. 2 All, total, the whole (mass or multitude, quantity or number).

अखाडा *m* (اڪھاڙا H) A community, or the common place of residence or of assembly, of persons engaged in study or some particular pursuit; a college, a disputation-hall, a gymnasium, circus, arena. Hence, A club or clubroom; a stand of idlers, loungers, newsmongers, gossips, scamps. 2 An order of men. Ex. गेसायांचे अठरा अखाडे आहेत. See **अठरा अखाडे**. 3 (Usually अड्डा) A stand or station (of people, animals, vehicles). 4 A rude sort of stile to exclude cattle. 5 The pole of the Native palanquin or पालखी.

अखाय *a S* That is not (possible, proper, proposed &c.) to be eaten, inedible, inesculent.

अखिल *a S* All or every one; the whole quantity or number.

अखिलार्थ *m S* The sum and substance (of a matter); the whole import or burden.

अंखी *a* (अंख) Figured or numbered; marked with figures or numbers. [up or in.

अखुडणे *v c* (अखूड) To contract, shorten, draw

अखुडणे *v i* (अखूड) To stop, draw in, hold the hand, come to a stand &c. 2 To shrink, shrivel, gather, pucker, to draw up or in. 3 To draw up—rain.

अखुडशृंगी or **अखुडशिंगी** *a* Of short horns, curt. Pr. अ० लहान पोटी.

अखुनजी, **अखुंजी**, or **अखवानजी** *m* (اخوان جي H) A respectful compellation for schoolmaster; answering to पंतोजी.

अखूड *a* (आकुंचन S) Contracted or drawn up or in; short gen.

अखें *n* (اڪھا H) A side or half of a bullockload or horseload; of a pakhál &c.; or of the sack or basket containing the load; a pannier, a dorser, one of the two oil or ghee dubbers &c.

अखेती & **अखेतीज** *f* Corr. from **अक्षय्य तृतीया**.

अखेर *a* (آخر P) Ended, concluded, finished.

अखेर *ad* (آخر P) At the last; in the end; finally, eventually.

अखेरनौबत or **द** *f* (آخر P نوبت P) The concluding or closing beat upon one of the drums composing a चौवडा.

अखेरसाल *n* (آخر P سال P) The close of the year. 2 The last year of a cycle or number. 3 The last of the year of account.

अखरी *f* (آخری P) The end, conclusion, termination (as of a business or work): also the state of being consumed or exhausted (as of provision). अ० मारणे-संभाळणे-साधणे To put the finishing stroke to; to give the last touch.

अखरीचे दिवस *m pl* In agriculture. The end of the circle of seasons, i. e. the last fortnight of May.

अखोअंख *ad* (अंख by redup.) According to the number or price marked (on the ticket, label &c.); i. e. without advancement or abatement; at prime cost—selling or buying.

अखोटा *m* A groove or channel notched (as around a peg or stick) for a rope; also a sliding or running groove. 2 A projecting point, a snag. *v* लाग.

अखोड *m* (Commonly **अखरोड** or **अखरोट**) Walnut tree. 2 *n* A walnut.

अखोड *a* (अ & खोड) That is without blemish, stain, defect, flaw. (Better **अखूड**) Short.

अग *ind* (अंग S) A familiar vocative particle in addressing a female.

अंग *n* (S) The body. 2 A limb; a member; an organ. 3 Side, quarter, direction. 4 A divi-

sion or branch of learning, comprehending such science as is considered dependent upon the *Vedas*; hence, also called *Vedānga*. 5 Concern in; part in action; a hand in. Ex. त्या ससलतीत रामाजीपंताचे अंग आहेसें दिसते. 6 Collusion; clandestine support. Ex. हा घरोघर चोरो करीत फिरतो चाला कोतवालाचे अंग आहे. 7 Person or body; considered as the seat of agency or subject of demerit on occasion of any evil deed. Ex. ही चोरी ज्याचे अंगीं लावली त्यास मो शसन लावोन; हा दोष माझ्या अंगीं नाही. 8 A minor or subordinate part or portion (as of an article or a business). Ex. विवाहामध्ये होम प्रधान अवशिष्ट कमें अंग. 9 A face or a side. Ex. पागेटे पुढल्या अंगीं मात्र चांगले दिसते. 10 The portion of intestine which descends in procidentia ani: also the placenta descending after parturition. 11 Ability, capacity, competency, or talent (for any particular work). 12 One on one's side (in high places); an espouser of one's cause; an advocate. Ex. दरबारांत अंग असल्यावांचून कार्य सिद्धीस जात नाही. 13 Any point of the ecliptic on or incidental upon the eastern horizon. Opp. to **अस्तलग्न**.

अंग ओढविणे To bring one's self forward (into, upon, at, unto). Ex. आपुलेचि अंग तुम्ही वाढविलें (i. e. ओढविलें) ॥ त्याचे निवारिलें मद्दा दुःख ॥ **अंग काढणे** or **काढून घेणे** To withdraw one's self (as from a fight or troublesome business). **अंग घालणे** To throw one's self into (to succour, take part &c.) **अंग चोरणे** or **जोगाविणे** To spare or reserve one's strength; to dawdle or idle at work. **अंग झाकणे** or **लपविणे** To conceal one's own part (in a business). **अंग झाडणे** To decline or disallow vehemently, emphatically, outright, smack, flat. **अंग टाकणे** To lose flesh; to get out of condition. 2 To fling one's self violently down: also to lie down rudely and carelessly. **अंग दर्शविणे** To show or intimate one's part or interest (in a matter). **अंग दाखविणे** To display one's self to advantage in a business; to show off or cut a dash. **अंग देणे** To help or aid; to lend a hand to. **अंग घरणे** *g. of s.* To be seized with rheumatic affection. **अंग घरणे** or **घेणे** To get flesh; to become fat or plump. **अंग सरणे** *g. of s.* To have paralysis (of the body or a limb). **अंग मारणे** or **चोरणे** To contract one's self; to gather up into narrow compass; to draw up or in. **अंग मुरडणे** To turn and throw one's self about haughtily or foppishly; to swell and swagger. **अंग मोडून-काम करणे-खपणे-त्रम करणे** &c. To exert one's self strenuously; to perform, labor, work, do with might and main, without sparing the body; to spend one's self in, at, about. **अंग मोडून घेणे** *g. of s.* To have the aching monitory of fever. **अंग राखणे** or **वांचविणे** To spare one's self; to work with reservation of strength. **अंग सावरणे** To regain one's balance; to recover one's self. **अंगाखालीं घालणे** To maintain for one's own use or enjoyment. **अंगाखालीं-पडणे** To come under the practice or performance of. **अंगाचा अंकडा होणे** *g. of s.* To be affected with spasms or with cramp. **अंगाचा आळापिळा करणे** To writhe and wriggle. 2 To make strenuous effort or exertion. **अंगाचा खुर्दा होणे** (अमानें &c.) To suffer prostration of strength; to feel broken in pieces. **अंगाचा दुरपळा** Burning or fierce glow of body (as under fever or passion). **अंगाची चौघडी करणे** To bend one's body fourfold. A practice or feat of tumblers. **अंगाची लाची करणे** To rouse into a passion; to infuriate or enrage. 2 To affect with great heat; to scorch,

broil, parch—the sun or weather. Also अंगची लाही होणे g. of s. To be roused; to be affected &c. अंगची लाहकी or अंगची होळी होणे g. of s. To be under intense burning or glowing (as of fever or rage). अंगाचे आंखण करणे To give up all care and regard for self, and to expose one's self to all roughness and hardness in the service of; to lay one's self out to serve. Ex. त्याचे लग्न व्हावे म्हणून म्यां अंगाचे आंखण केले तरी त्याने काही उपकार मानिला नाही. अंगाचे आंखण होणे (ज्वरामुळे &c.) To be reduced to prostration of strength; to lie spread out in utter helplessness. अंगाचे कातडे काढून जोडा शिवणे To show the deepest feeling of gratitude, affection, or regard for. अंगाचे चकदे काढणे (To draw off the flesh in pieces.) To beat soundly. अंगाचे तीळपापड होणे g. of s. To be furious with passion. अंगाचे घुडके उडविणे g. of o. To beat to a mummy (lit. to reduce to shreds and tatters). अंगाचे पाणी करणे or होणे To turn one's flesh into water; i. e. to undergo great labor or suffering. अंगानिराळा or अंगाबाहेर टाकणे-झोकाणे-साडणे-झिडकाविणे To put off from one's self (a business, concern, interest, responsibility &c.); to cast aside (the regard or consideration of). अंगाने, अंगी, अंगे In person; in propria personâ. Pr. अंगे केले ते काम पदरी असेल तो दाम. 2 From the person of or on the part of; noting mission or representation. अंगापेक्षां बोगा मोठा (The waist protuberance of the पोतर, लुगटे &c. is bigger than the body.) Used where demonstrations or pretensions exceed the virtue, worth, or solid excellence. अंगाबरोबर होणे or अंगात बसणे To sit well on the body, to fit—a garment. अंगावर कोसळणे or कोसळून पडणे To fall bodily upon with angry violence. Ex. तेा सार्वति अंगावर कोसळला. Also अंगावर ओघळणे. अंगावर घेऊन Espousingly, adoptingly, favoringly; as manifesting that we regard as our own. e. कर, बोल, सांग, पुस, विचार. अंगावर घेणे To put to the breast; to give the breast to (a child). 2 To take upon one's self the performance, charge, or responsibility of. 3 To espouse or avow as one's own; to exhibit warm affection or regard for. अंगावर तुटणे or तुटून पडणे or अंगावर येणे To rush upon or address with vehemence and fury. अंगावर (देणे-बांधणे-भरणे-पोसणे-करणे &c.) To (give, build, furnish, support, act in general) upon one's own means or stock or responsibility. अंगावर पडणे, अंगावर येणे To be left on one's hands; to lie as an encumbrance or cause of expense—articles purchased under hope of profitable sale: also to fall upon as demanding to be fulfilled, supplied, or made good—some failure, damage, loss. 2 To devolve upon; to become incumbent upon one to perform—a business or work. 3 To attack with violence or angry demonstrations. अंगावर शेकणे To sustain a loss; to burn one's fingers. The subject of the verb is ordinarily रूपे-व्यापार-व्यवहार-उद्दीम-आळ-कुभांड &c. अंगावरचा (मुलगा &c.) तोडणे To wean (a sucking child). अंगावरचा (मुलगा-मुलगी &c.) A child on the breast; a child yet unweaned. अंगावरून वारा जाणे (The wind to pass over the body.) To suffer a paralytic stroke. अंगास कुंयला or कुंयले लागणे g. of s. To be highly exasperated: also to be wrought up with envy अंगास येणे or अंगी येणे To prove a losing concern; to affect one's capital or original stock—a mercantile adventure &c. 2 To enter into possession of—a devil. अंगास येणे or होणे To fit—a garment. अंगास लागणे or अंगी लागणे To prove nou-

rishing unto; to bring flesh upon one's bones. 2 To be brought home to; to be proved upon—a crime. 3 To fall upon to be sustained by—a loss or damage. अंगास लावणे To bring home unto; to prove upon (a crime). अंगी असणे g. of s. To belong to; to be in one as the subject of. Ex. हा दोष माझ्या अंगी नाही. अंगी आणणे To take upon one's self; to assume the doing or charge of. अंगीची सावली करणे To afford or present the shelter of one's own body or person. Ex. आपुलिये अंगीची सावली. अहोरात्र करीत तया रक्षो. अंगी जिरणे To become habitual unto—some vice or ill trick. अंगी ताटा भरणे To be filled with haughtiness or highmindedness. Ex. अंगी भरलासे ताटा. वळणी न ये जैसा खुंटा. अंगी तुटणे To fall off in flesh; to get out of condition. अंगी नसणे To be without experience or personal knowledge of. अंगी फुटणे To increase in bulk; to get plump; to fill out. अंगी बसणे To get familiar and facile unto. अंगी भिनणे To become habitual, familiar, or natural unto. अंगी (माझ्या &c.) का माझा मेळ्या आहेत? What (am I &c.) idle or indolent? i. e. Am I employed only in killing flies? अंगी or अंगी-साशी भरणे To fill out in body and flesh; to grow plump or become fat and sleek. अंगी मिरचा लागणे or झोबणे To be roused into sudden fury. अंगी सुरणे To be absorbed; to hold deeply in and not form fully—the small pox, measles &c. 2 To take fast hold; to become deepseated or internal—fever &c. आपल्या अंगाने-अंगी-अंगे In, by, or through one's own person. आपल्या अंगी बिछाड देणे or करणे To lodge or entertain in one's heart or soul; to harbour or cherish (esp. some sin or vice). आली अंगावर तर घेतली शिंगावर Used where a thing is taken or an act performed, not of fixed desire or purpose, but because it is come in the way. एका अंगावर असणे or होणे To lie on one side.

अंगअंगप्रत ad Body by body; person by person; separatim, singulatum.

अगई (अगे & आई) An interjection of admiration or fear. Ex. म्हणे अगई ऐकिलेही न कधी असे पापगा.

अंगउद्धार m (Poetry &c. for अंगोद्धार) Extrication or deliverance of the body. 2 Cleansing the body in some sacred waters. 3 Extracting one's bowels by way of the mouth and washing them. An affirmed exploit of the Yogî. [tremors.

अंगकंप m (S) Trembling or shaking of the body, अंगकल m (S) The inclining or leaning of the body.

अंगकवळी f (Poetry. अंग & कवळणे) Locking within the arms; clasping; a clasp, hug, embrace. Ex. परस्परं अंगं होतां. आनंदिली उभयतां.

अंगकष्ट m pl (S) Manual or bodily labor.

अंगकळा f The glow or gloss, lustre, bloom, or freshness of the body (as in health).

अंगकाढो f The frame or make of the body. अंगकाढी, अंगबांधा, अंगघटि &c. are to be distinguished from अंगलट, अंगलोट, अंगढेवण, अंगवटा or टा, अंगवळण. The former have particular respect to the Structure or build of the body; the latter to the general Complexion or contour; the former, to the Framework; the latter, to the Filling up.

अंगकाढू or द्या a (अंग & काढणे) That meanly withdraws himself; that slinks off or draws back (from trouble or danger); a shirker, skulker, flincher.

अंगकाशे n S Slenderness or meagreness of body.

अंगगडी m A dumb partner, a dummy—at cards, draughts, &c.

अगगाई interj See अगई.

अंगघट्ट m S Spasmodic seizure or spasm.

अंगघर्षण n S Friction or rubbing of the body.

अंगचा gen. of अंग used adj Of the body, material, or substance of; not adventitious or extraneous: as अंग खंब A post or pillar formed out of the material (wood, stone &c.) composing the structure; अंग जोड Enlargement springing from the main building or article; addition consisting in further development; अंगचे देऊळ A temple carved out of the surrounding substance (rock, earth &c.) 2 Pertaining or relating to self; of one's own body or one's native stock; not derived or acquired. Ex. अंगची कळा Intrinsic or inherent brilliancy or brightness: also native skill, ingenuity, art, cleverness. अंग सळ (or हातचा सळ) The dirt of one's body. A term used by the receiver of a gift in depreciating it. Ex. अंग सळ द्यायाचा नाही He will not give even the dirt of his body. Used of a miser. 3 Of one's own (making, doing, authorship, origination). 4 Of one's own invention, machination, or evil devising; i. e. forged or fabricated. 5 Peculiar or proper to self; personal, private.

NOTE.—In variations or modifications of the above senses numerous valuable words occur. Ex. अंग कल्पक One naturally inventive or ingenious. अंग कसवी One that by his personal labor and skill makes the common things, executes the common repairs &c. as occasion arises. अंग कारिगर or कारागोर-गाणारा-चितारो &c. An artificer, a singer, a painter &c. of Nature's teaching. अंग झरा A steady spring; a spring independent of supply from rain. अंग घणी A person free from command or control; one's own master. अंग लिहिणार One who executes his own writing work (not employing an amanuensis). अंग वक्ता Eloquent through native talent. अंग शाहणा Clever or capable by nature. अंगची गोष्ट One's personal affair or concern: also a matter of one's own invention or devising. v सांग. अंगची बुद्धि Native sense or understanding.

अंगचापल्य n S pop. अंगचपळारी f Activity, agility, nimbleness; smartness of body.

अंगचुकाक a अंगचुकार or रु a अंगचोर c That spares himself; that works with reservation of strength and spirits.

अंगहा m (Or अंगोहा Corr. from अंगवस्त्र) The उपरणा or shoulder cloth. अंगहा is further used (in Bombay and the Konkan) in the sense of Handkerchief; and is probably a corruption of that word.

अंगहेद or अंगविच्छेद m (S) Chopping off a limb or member, amputation.

अंगज a m (S जा a f) Produced from one's body; one's son, one's daughter. [lent.

अंगजड a Heavy of body, dull, sluggish, indolent. अंगजोर m (अंग & जोर) P There are numerous hybrid compounds similar to this. Many are very common, and in free use even amongst the educated. As irregular and inelegant, they should be discountenanced.) Bodily strength or force.

अंगझोका m The inclining, bearing, or leaning of the body.

अंगझोला m (Poetry.) The long outer garment of males, the common अंगरखा.

अगतचिगट a (चिक्कट by redup.) Slow, dull, dawdling, dallying, poking.

अगटी *f* (आग Fire. Therefore see आगटी.) A little fire (as of sticks, or in a chafing dish); a cruset &c.

अंगठा *m* (अंगुष्ठ *S*) A thumb or a great toe. 2 A form of dovetailing. 3 Used like हाड, काढी, घज &c. in the sense of Frame, make, build. अं० दाखविणे (To show the thumb.) To refuse or deny. In con. with ला or स, अंगथाची आग मसकांत जाणे To be filled with rage or anger (from अं० to मसक). अंगथावर दिवस मोजणे To count the days (preceding some desired event). अङ्गून अंगथाला आग लागली नाही (देह जळायचा). Used where one sinks at the mere contemplation of an approaching evil.

अंगठी *f* (Dim. of अंगठा) A finger-ring or toe-ring. 2 The little finger or little toe. 3 A finger or a toe gen. Pr. अं० कापली तरी हा मुनायाचा नाही Descriptive of an extraordinary miser. Pr. अं० सुजली म्हणून डोंगरा एवढी होईल काय? Can intrinsic littleness or meanness, by airs and swellings, reach or rise up to native grandeur or nobility? आची अं० त्याचाच डोळ्यांत घालणे To catch a man in his own trap.

अंगठेदाम *m* (अंगठा Great toe, दाम Money.) अंगथाचा मान *m* The money given at marriages by the bridegroom to the sister of the bride; to induce her to set free the bride's great toe, which she sits holding and pressing. Which important function is called अंगठेदावणी.

अंगठेवण *f* The cast, complexion, mould, or fashion of the body.

अंगठोळा *m* (अंगठा) An ornament for the hand of children.

अगडतगड *n* अगडवगड *n* (Fanciful formations, or from अगड *H*) Trash, trumpery, rubbish, lumber, miscellaneous articles. 2 Any poor stuff by way of food. 3 Prate, jabber, unmeaning speech. Used also as *a* and *ad*. See अगडघगड.

अगडघगड *ad* (Imitative or fanciful.) Wildly, wantonly, extravagantly, lawlessly, haram scaram—speaking, behaving, acting. 2 Roughly or rudely; in some sort of way; after a manner or fashion.

अगडघगड *n* (Fanciful.) A term of reviling for any unsavory, hard, or poor stuff, as food; poor man's fare. 2 Used sometimes in the other senses of अगडतगड.

अगडघू *c* A term for a huge, bloated, or fat person; a porpoise, a flesh mountain: also for a stout, strapping person (male or female).

अगडघूत *m* (Poetry. अवघूत *S*) A term for Gosávi or naked mendicant gen.: also for any huge burly fellow. Ex. देवापुढे नृत्य करीत अं० मिळवूनिया.

अगडबंब *a* (A fanciful formation.) Gorbellied, corpulent, bulky and gross.

अगडा *m* The tie connecting the जू & दांडी of a गाडा or load-cart; the shaft and thill-yoke-tie.

अंगडी *f* अंगडे *n* (अंग Body.) A long frock or body-garment (of men or children). Ex. शास्त्रयुक्त सांगितले काय. अखंड करावी अंगथाची बाही.

अगडीदगडी जीव घालणे or पाडणे (A phrase formed by reduplicating दगड A stone.) To cast a person into great difficulties or many and sore troubles. अं० पडणे To fall into &c.

अंगण *n* (S or अंगन) A houseyard. Pr. घर सोडले अं० पारखे or परदेशी. Applied also to the cleared and dungsmear level in front of the doorway. 2 fig. An area, a plain, an arena, a field: as युद्धांगण, रणांगण, रंगांगण, मळांगण.

अगणनिगण *n* Commonly आकणनिकण.

अगणनीय, अगण्य, अगण्य *a* S Innumerable, incalculable, uncomputable.

अगणित *a* (S) Uncounted or uncomputed. 2 In popular apprehension. Innumerable or incalculable: also unmeasurable or indeterminable;—as applied to God. 3 fig. Held or esteemed lightly.

अगतिक *a* (S) Stopped, barred, obstructed—a body or work in progress. 2 Helpless, devoid of remedy or resource.

अगतिकगति *f* (S अगतिक Stopped, गति Motion, progress.) The passing on or proceeding (as of a work) through various obstructions and impediments; the managing or shifting (of a person) under much straitness and difficulty: also that which serves in straits and extremities; a last resource or expedient; a shift. 2 Help to (or, by figure, Helper of, and thus used of the Deity or a patron) the helpless. 3 Used *adj* for अनन्यगति Reduced to extremity. [of the body.]

अंगतोला *m* The inclining, bearing, or leaning. अगत्य, अगत्यपूर्वक, अगत्यरूप, अगत्यमेव, अगत्याने *ad* (अगति *S*) Certainly, assuredly, surely, of course: also positively, necessarily, at all risks. See अगत्य the noun.

अगत्य *n* vulgarly अगत *n* *f* (अ & गति Going, passage. Without which there is no getting on.) Indispensableness; absolute necessariness; the condition or quality of a sine qua non. This is the explication of the word; but in its current applications it appears in the sense Regard or consideration of as indispensable, necessary, important; and, thus, in that of Concernedness, engagedness, earnestness in, for, or about. Ex. अं० घरत्यावांचून कोणतेंही कार्य सिद्धीस जात नाही; छाला पडण्याचे अं० नाही म्हणून येत नाही; सुमेदारास छालेचे अं० फार आहे तो कधीं तरी छालेचे कार्य करीलच; आ पदार्थाचे अं० आहे तो अनुकूल नसल्यास जड वाटते.

अगत्यवाद *m* अगत्यबुद्धि *f* Maintenance or view of as Indispensable. See the explication, and senses, and examples under अगत्य.

अगत्यवादी *a* (अगत्यवाद), अगत्याचा *a* Zealous for; interested in; ardently engaged in or concerned about. See अगत्य and its examples.

अंगत्राण *n* S Armour for the body, body-mail.

अंगत्वाने or अंगत्वे *ad* (अंगत्व *S* by inflection.) Representatively or vicariously for; in the name, character, or authority of; in connection with; in dependence upon; in subordinacy unto; under shelter of. Ex. मला न फावल्यास मी आपल्या अं० दुसरा कोणही पाठवीन.

अंगदनीति *f* The morals or righteousness inculcated upon Ravana by the monkey Angada. 2 Hence, Good morals or laws; just and sound rules.

अंगदशिष्टार्थ *f* (अंगद The name of a monkey sent by Rámachandra to negotiate with Ravana the restoration of Sítá; शिष्टार्थ Polite arts.) A term applied to officious and awkward interference betwixt contending parties with the view of reconciling them.

अंगदार्ढ्य *n* S Compactness or firmness of bodily frame. Opp. to अंगशैथिल्य.

अगदी or दी *ad* Altogether, wholly, completely, perfectly; without any exception, reservation, or imperfection. Ex. घरांतोला माणसें अं० मेलीं; पाऊस अं० गेला; तुम्हास पोथी अं० दिव्ही. 2 To the uttermost degree; superlatively, quite, indeed: corresponding with our emphatic particles—stone (blind), stark (mad), dead (drunk), downright

(ass, rogue, &c.) Ex. अं० अंघळा-वेडा-धुंद-मूर्ख. 3 Extremely, exceedingly, very, having the force of the emphatic words *hard, fast, too, utterly*. Ex. हे काम मला अं० नेहटले केलेंच पाहिजे. 4 (With neg. con.) None at all; nowhere on the earth; never since time began. Ex. छान्त गूळ अं० नाही; असला पदार्थ अं० ब्रह्मांडांत नाही; ही गोष्ट अं० होत नाही.

अंगदेण्या *a* The actual cultivator on a farm; the party whose province it is to render bodily labor.

अंगदेवता *f* (S) An attendant deity; a satellite-god; a god subordinate unto and included in the train of. 2 fig. An attendant or follower.

अंगघट *a* Of bullying, brutal, overbearing, or rude manners.

अंगघटार्थ or अंगघटार्थ *f* Mere bodily effort; brutal force:—as opp. to art or skill. 2 Rude bullying violence.

अंगधार *f* See आंगधार.

अंगधुणे *n* Bathing, ablution, washing the body. Used mainly by or of women.

अगन *m* (अग्नि *S* Corrupt and vulgar, but occurring even in the ornate आर्या of मोरोपंत.) Fire.

अंगन *n* S A house-yard, &c. See the pop. form अंगण.

अगननगन or अगाननगान or अगानीनागानी *ad* (انگانی *P* Unexpectedly.) Wrongfully, unjustly, causelessly. [wife of.]

अंगना *f* (S) A woman. 2 One's wife, the अंगन्यास *m* S A religious rite in fixing the देव &c. Touching the body in sixteen places, repeating the mantra &c. Also *m* *pl*.

अंगप *ad* Early; early ripe or ready. Seldom used but in opp. to मागप Late.

अंगपरिवर्तन *n* (S) Turning over from one side to the other. See Ex. under उद्बोधन.

अंगपात *m* S Reduction of body; maceration; loss of flesh. 2 Throwing one's self down (a precipice &c.) 3 Paralysis of the body or a limb. 4 Prolapsus uteri: also prolapsus ani.

अंगपांथी *f* A private share; the share in the profits of a common mercantile adventure, distinct from the share due in common to all, and arising upon a sum embarked in the business upon private account. 2 Sometimes used for अंगवांटा.

अंगपिळा *m* (अंग & पिळणे) Stretching and yawning. 2 Contortions of the body under demoniac possession. *v* दे. 3 Writhing or wriggling.

अंगपीडा *f* (S) अंगबाधा *f* (S) Any disorder or disease constitutional or natural to the body;—as disting. from भूतपीडा or पिशाचबाधा.

अंगप्रत्यंग *n* (S) The body and its members, the whole body.

अंगप्रस्थान *n* (S) Alighting, after leaving one's own house to enter upon a journey, at a neighbor's house, or a contiguous place, and spending there the remainder of that day. (Because on that very day, from the auspiciousness of the juncture &c. it is desirable to commence the contemplated journey; yet, from lateness or other circumstance, the actual setting forth may be inconvenient.)

अंगबल *n* (S) pop. अंगबळ *n* Bodily strength.

अंगबांधा *m* The frame or make of the body.

अंगभंग *m* (S) The feeling of luxation of joints, of shatteredness or great relaxation and lassitude. 2 Corporeal gestures and action; scenic turning and twisting. Ex. अं० बहु दावितो रंगी. रामरंगमुख-सिंधु तरंगी.

अंगभंगवान *m* S The disease अंगभंग, or the disturbance of the humor वान to which it is ascribed.
 अंगभर *ad* Sufficient to clothe or cover the body—apparel. Pr. अं वल पोडभर अन्न.
 अंगभूत *a* (S) Belonging to, being a member or a part of. Ex. सीमांतपूजन हे विवाहाचे अं कर्म होय; ज्वराच्या अं अरुचि असतोच. N. B. Of this class of words, although they are common and sufficiently serviceable, this is the only instance which will be found in order. See notice respecting them under भूत.
 अंगमनीय *a* S Unapproachable &c. See अगम्य.
 अंगमर्दन *n* (S) Rubbing or kneading of the body.
 अंगमर्दाई or अंगमर्दी *f* (अंग & مردی P Ineleg.) Mere bodily effort or force.
 अंगमर्दी *f* (अंग & مستی P Ineleg.) Rude violence; brutal exercise of strength.
 अंगमर्दव *n* S Softness or delicacy of the body.
 अंगमास *n* (अंग Body, मास Flesh.) A loose or careless term for the body. Ex. माझे अं दुखते; तिचे अं शेकले पाहिजे.
 अंगमेहनत *f* Bodily or personal labor.
 अंगमेहनती or त्या *a* That gains his living by bodily labor, a laborer. 2 The personal or actual cultivator on a farm. [working hard.
 अंगमोड *f* Spending or fatiguing one's self;
 अंगमोडा *m* (अंग & मोडणे) Yawning and stretching. *v* दे. 2 The lassitude which precedes fever. Esp. pl. as अंगमोडे येऊ लागले or हा अंगमोडे देऊ लागला.
 अगम्य *a* (S) Inaccessible, impassable, impervious. 2 Improper to be approached, lit. fig.—places, sacred sciences, degrees of kindred. 3 Abstruse, occult, recondite, profound. 4 Unreachable, unattainable, unfeasible, impracticable. Ex. of comp. इन्द्रियागम्य, दृष्ट्यागम्य, बुद्ध्यागम्य.
 अगम्या *f* (S) A female too nearly related to be permitted in marriage. All such are summed up in सकुल, सगोत्र, भिन्नजाति, and आपणाचून वडील.
 अगम्यागमन *n* (S) Carnal connection of the sexes within degrees prohibited, incest.
 अंगघट्टि *f* S The structure, frame, or make of the body. [agallochum. Rox.
 अगर *m* *n* (अगर S) Aloe-wood, Aquilaria
 अगर *conj* (اگر P If.) Or.
 अगरखा or अगरखा *m* (अंग & राखणे) The outer garment of males, a sort of frock. The four common fashions are named गुंडोदार, कंडोदार, मोमकंडोदार, पालेदार *q. v.* in loc.
 अगरचना *f* (S) The form or make of the body.
 अगरडा *m* (अय S) Top, tip, peak, end.
 अगरताळ or ला or व्या or ली *a* See अकरताळा.
 अगरवत्ती *f* A wick covered over with a composition of aloe-wood-scrapings, camphor, and other fragrant substances.
 अगरवादी or द्या *a* (Corr. from अगरवादी.) The complainant or plaintiff.
 अगरस *m* (S) The native juice of fruits or simples as obtained (by squeezing, mashing &c.) without the use of water.
 अगरखा *a* (अंग & राखणे) That spares himself; one that, from dishonesty or indolence, works with reservation of strength.
 अगरग *m* (S) Smearing the body with unguents after ablution. 2 Unguents for inunction.
 अगररी *f* W (Usually अगररी) The sprouting (of trees). *v* फुट, ये.
 अगर *m* (S) Aloe-wood, Aquilaria agallochum. Rox. Ex. अं छणागर सुवासें

अगर *n* Prolapsus ani: also the descending bowel. 2 (Esp. amongst Gujarātis.) Ulceration of the tongue from chronic disease of the alimentary canal.
 अगरेटा *m* A push or shove with the body. Ex. गाचास अं दे म्हणजे चालता होईल.
 अगरेटाई *f* Rude violence; brutal exercise of strength.
 अगरोग *m* (S) Any disorder or disease natural to the body, as disting. from disorders attributed to demoniac influence.
 अगर्य *a* S Unreproachable or uncensurable.
 अगरल or ली *f* (अय S) The driver's seat at the head of a team &c. Better आगल *q. v.*
 अगरल *a* Belonging unto or connected with (by kin, friendship, service).
 अगरल *m* The patronage, protection, support, or shelter of. परब्रह्माचेनी अगरले॥ सृष्ट्यादिक माया करू लागे॥
 अगरलट *f* *m* अगरलोट *m* अगरवटा or टा *m* (अंग & लोटणे & वटणे) The cast, air, form, mould, fashion, general complexion or contour of the body. See अंगकाटी.
 अगरला *a* (ال or ل H) Fore, anterior, that precedes or is of the front. Pr. अं पडला तर मागला दुशार. 2 The head, master, or director of. 3 In angry or vulgar speech. The father of. अं मागला The fore and the hinder.
 अगरली or त्या *a* sometimes अगरला *a* (अगला) Headmost, leading, fore:—used of the head bullocks of a team, or of the boy directing them.
 अगरलावगला *a* (वगला by redup.) A protégé, minion, or servile dependent of.
 अगरवण *f* (अंगवळण) Ability from practice; competency or capacity acquired; conversancy or habitude. 2 Force, vigor, strength, bodily capability: also prowess or power freely. Ex. जळो तुझी अं॥ काय ऐसे वदन दाविसि॥ Also बाणीं खिलले तिघे जण॥ परिते अं न सोडिति॥ 3 A pockpit or a scar gen. *v* पड, उठ, ये, जा. 4 See आंगवण.
 अगरवळ *n* (S) A cloth worn loosely over the shoulders. 2 A cant term for a kept mistress. 3 A polite name for लंगोटी.
 एका अगरवळाने निघणे To quit (one's family or brotherhood, as at a division amongst coparceners) without any portion, bringing away only one's own shoulder cloth.
 अगरवळ *m* *n* *f* Commonly अगूळ *q. v.* A snood.
 अगरवळण *n* (अंग & वळणे) The cast, mould, or contour of the body. See अंगलट. 2 Used in the phrase, अगरवळणीं पडणे To fall under practice; to become the subject of one's daily exercise. Ex. कोणतेंही काम असो एकदा अगरवळणीं पडले म्हणजे सहज होतें. Nom. case seldom occurs.
 अगरवळा *m* (अंग & वळणे) Yawning and stretching. 2 Contortions or writhing of the body. 3 Wriggling and fidgeting (as of children). *v* दे.
 अगरवांटा *m* One of the three shares of the produce of a field (those of the landholder, the bullock-owner, and the actual cultivator); viz. the share of the actual cultivator. 2 In trade or business. The share of the laboring partner, as disting. from that of the monied partner. 3 See अंगपांथी.
 अगरवांटेकरी *m* (अंगवांटा *q. v.*) The actual cultivator considered as a sharer of the produce. 2 The laboring partner, as disting. from the monied partner.

अंगवात *m* (S) pop. अंगवारा *m* The stream of air around a body in motion.
 अंगविकल *a* S Impaired in or lacking some member or part. [or disorder.
 अंगविकार *m* (S) अंगविकृति *f* (S) Bodily disease
 अंगविक्षेप *m* S (Casting about the body.) Gesture, gesticulation, oratorical action.
 अंगवृद्धि *f* (S) Enlargement or growth of the body.) Applied to Swelling of the scrotum or hydrocele.
 अंगवेग *m* (S) Native, inherent, or appertaining velocity or momentum. 2 The expansive force of the animal body in growth.
 अंगवैकल्य *n* S Mutilation of body; maimed, defective, or impaired state. 2 fig. Defectiveness or imperfection (as of a ceremony performed with omission of some essential point).
 अंगशः *ad* S Member by member; part by part; piece by piece.
 अंगशैथिल्य *n* S Slackness of bodily frame, or of bodily state. Opp. to अंगदार्ढ्य.
 अंगस & अंगसणे Better आंगस & आंगसणे.
 अंगसंकोच *m* (S) Drawing up of the body; contraction or contracted state. Ex. किं अंगसंकोचे पारधी॥ टपोनि तत्काळ मृग साधि॥
 अंगसंग *m* (S) Contact of bodies. 2 Carnal connection. Ex. घडे भक्ति जैसी मनाच्या प्रसंगे॥ न साधे तसी माझ्या अंगसंगे॥ 3 Close quarters (in fighting).
 अंगसफाई *f* (अंग & صفائی P) Lightness and nimbleness of body or of action.
 अंगसरकती *m* See अंगवांटेकरी. [limbs.
 अंगसंवाहन *n* S Gentle rubbing of the body or
 अंगसंस्कार *m* (S) Dressing up of the body; i. e. ablution and inunction. 2 Contact of body.
 अंगसामर्थ्य *n* (S) Bodily strength or force.
 अंगसाव्या *a* Epithet of that सेनार or goldsmith who is not employed in coining. Opp. to टंकसाव्या.
 अंगसुख *n* (S) The delight of sexual congress. Ex. द्यावा निजांगसुखलाभ वधूजनार्ते॥
 अंगसुटका *f* Escape from or issue out of (any difficulty, danger, or trouble), without sustaining loss or injury.
 अंगसुली *f* Sluggishness or heaviness of body.
 अंगसूट *a* (अंग & सुटणे) Lightbodied, free, nimble, agile.
 अंगसौकुमार्य *n* S Delicacy, tenderness, or softness of body. [body.
 अंगसौष्टव *n* S Handsomeness or symmetry of
 अंगसाळ or ला or व्या Wild, wilful, violent, ungovernable;—used mostly of women and children.
 अंगसि *m* (S) The name of a saint. He is the Regent of the star Canopus. 2 The star Canopus. 3 Applied appellatively to a Glutton or great eater: because the saint अंगसि swallowed up the ocean. 4 Pop. अगरला or त्या A tree, *Æschynomene grandiflora*.
 अंगसौख्य *n* S Grossness or largeness of body; corpulency, obesity.
 अंगसभाव *m* (S) Native constitution, temper, or disposition. (अंग here has the force of Natural or Own by birth.)
 अंगहीन *a* (S) Lacking a member or a part; mutilated or maimed; unentire or incomplete.
 अगळ *m* *f* (अगला S) A bar (for a door or window). 2 *f* The pit at marbles &c. 3 *f* *m* *n* A snood. See अगूळ.
 अं घालणे To let, bar, check, restrain. अं पडणे in con To suffer some check or restraint.
 अगळगोटी *f* अगळडाव *m* That play with mar-

bles in which pits are used;—as disting. from कौडडाव. Also अगळगोवा *f pl.*

अगळा *a* (अगळ H) Superior to, excelling, surpassing. Ex. जैसे रत्नादुनि रत्न आगळे ॥ हा अ० तो उणा असे नाही. 2 Beyond, over, above, more than. Ex. शेर अगळे मण A maund and one sher. जवा अगळी काशी A barleycorn better than Benares. (Used of Kolhapoor.) 3 Greater or larger: also more numerous or more in quantity. Ex. देखोनि धार्मिकांचि लोळा ॥ अपवित्रास खेद अ० ॥ 4 See अधिक in its last sense. 5 Saucy, saucily;—used of the speech of a servant &c.

अंगळी *f* (अंगुलि S) A finger or a toe.

अगळी, अगळीक, अगळीत *f* (अगळा) Exceeding of bounds; trespassing; pert or aggressive forwardness.

अगा *f m* (अग P Known, acquainted.) Expectation or thought regarding; consideration of as likely to happen. It refers esp. to past time, and requires neg. con. Ex. ज्या महिन्यांत पाऊस पडेल त्याची मला अगा नव्हती. 2 Presence or freshness of mind regarding; clear recollection of. Ex. मी चकले खरे मला ते वेळेस अगा राहिली नाही. अगा *m* or अगे *m* घेणे *g. of o.* To take the conduct or management of; to take the lead or the initiative. अगा बांधणे To forecast; to consider futurity; to provide against.

अगा *ind* A civil vocative particle in calling to or addressing a male. It is prefixed to the name, or, with elision of अ, affixed. 2 This is the plural of अगे *q. v.*

अगाई *ind* The bob of a song sung by nurses as a lullaby. 2 *f* Nursery language. Sleep.

अगाई An interjection of admiration or fear. See अगई. [beforehand.]

अगाऊ *ad* (अग H) In advance; in anticipation; अगाऊडा or अगाऊडा *m* A पानगा or rude cake or mass of dough thrown over embers to be baked; an ember cake.

अंगाखालची बायको or स्त्री *f* or, simply, अंगाखालची *f* A kept mistress.

अगाजणे *v i* (अगाजा) To be noised abroad. 2 To be reputed or celebrated.

अगाजा *m* (अगाजा P) Uproar, outcry, hubbub. 2 Bruit, publicity, noisedness abroad. Ex. त्या गोष्टीचा अ० झाला. 3 Renown, celebrity.

अगाव्याचा Renowned.

अगात or अगांत *ad* (अगा or अग H) Early, rath—sown or ripening. Opp. to मागांत Late.

अगात *n* (अग H) The early grains.

अगांतुकी & अगांतूक Properly आगांतुकी & आगांतूक.

अगाध *a* (S) Bottomless, fathomless, boundless, lit. fig.—water, wisdom, wealth, perfections. 2 In lax phraseology and with neg. con. Difficult or hard to happen; unlikely. Ex. पैकेवानास पाहिजे ती वस्तू मिळवायस अ० नाही हे.

अगापिडा *m* (अगापिडा H) The forepart and the hinderpart; the front and the back; the van and the rear.

अ० पाहणे To be circumspect and deliberate; to consider on all sides. [ton cloth.]

अगावानो *f* A kind of flowered or figured cotton.

अंगार *m* (S) A live-coal: also a firebrand.

अंगार *n* S A house. In comp. as क्रीडांगार Pleasure-house; धनांगार Treasury; धान्यांगार Granary; भांडांगार Magazine or store-room; देवांगार Penetrabilia or adytum; शयनांगार Dormitory; शस्त्रांगार; Arsenal; अग्न्यांगार, जलांगार, न्यायांगार, मद्यांगार, ज्ञानांगार.

अंगारक *m* S The planet Mars.

अंगारकी or अंगारी *f* (अंगारक S) A *tithi* or lunar day—a fourth day of the waning moon occurring on a Tuesday (Marsday), and continuing till moonrise.

अंगारडा *m* (अंग S) Top or tip (of tree, tongue, hair, a pinnacle &c.)

अंगारा *m* (अंगार S) Charred or calcined wood &c. obtained by burning before an idol:—rubbed by its worshipers on their foreheads. Ex. तुझा दास शेषशायी ॥ म्हणुनि लावी अं० ॥ 2 The sectarial or ornamental mark so made. 3 Ashes bestowed by a saint or gifted personage, conferring some superhuman power or competency to cast out demons. 4 Blight;—as attacking the grain जोंधळा, smut. 5 A live coal or firebrand.

Pr. अंगार्याला गेला पांगारा घेऊन आला. Said of one who goes to perform a *feat*, and does some petty or ordinary matter. अं० करणे To rub अं० (Sig. I.) upon the body or forehead of, in order to counterwork some demoniac visitation or poison-malady, or to confer some preternatural gift. 2 fig. To reduce under one's own rule or command. डाव्या पायाचा अं० A mark made on the forehead of a child by its mother, with dirt from the sole of the left foot; in order to avert the influence of an evil eye.

अंगारा घुपारा *m* Applying अंगारा &c. *v* कर. See the phrase अंगारा करणे under अंगारा. 2 fig. Penurious expenditure or scanty supply. Ex. शेरभर तांदुळांचा सदा माणसांस अं० होईल.

अंगारी *f* (अंग S) A sprout or shoot. *v* फुट, ये. 2 See अघारी.

अंगारी चतुर्थी or अंगारी चौथ *f* See अंगारकी.

अगाव *ad* (Better अगाऊ) Beforehand or in advance.

अंगावरचे मूल *n* (Child upon the body, i. e. breast.) A term for an infant or a babe.

अंगाविणे *v c* (Poetry. अंग S) To embrace, espouse, adopt, use; to take up as one's own.

अंगावर्त *n* (S) A ring of hair upon the body (esp. of a horse, and on his shoulder-blade).

अगास & अगासदिवा Vulgar corruptions of आकाश & आकाशदिवा. Ex. घार फिरती अगासी ॥ तिचे चित्त पिछ्यापासी ॥

अगाशी or सी *f* (आकाश S) A chunamed and uncovered (i. e. open to the heavens) terrace.

अगिनबंद रेशीम *n* A kind of silk.

अंगो *f* (अंग) The long body garment or frock of children. 2 A long, loose garment.

अंगी *a* (S) Having limbs, members, appendages or appurtenances.

अंगी उणा or एका अंगी or अंगे उणा *a* That is deprived of one parent: or that lacks one side, i. e. a wife or a husband. 2 Lacking or wanting in any material matter. 3 fig. That is not quite upright or straight; that has a *weak side* or assailable quarter; that is *lame of a leg*;—used of rogues or of consciously guilty persons. Pr. अं० तर जाणे खाणा खुणा One whom the cap fits is quick of apprehension.

अंगीकरण *n* S अंगीकार *m* (S) Claiming, espousing, acknowledging, appropriating, affirming or admitting to be one's own. 2 Assenting to, granting, allowing (a position, an argument &c.) 3 Taking up or undertaking. 4 Acceptance.

अंगीकारणे *v c* (अंगीकार) To claim, espouse, acknowledge, appropriate. 2 To allow, admit, grant. 3 To undertake or take up. 4 To accept. Ex. जरि मी अंगीकारोन राव्यास न ॥

अंगीकृत *p* S Claimed, espoused, acknowledged,

appropriated. 2 Allowed, admitted. 3 Undertaken or taken up. 4 Accepted.

अंगोदुगी-करणे-काढणे-उरकणे-पाहणे *g. of o.* See आंगोदुगी.

अंगोन *m f* (Corr. from अग्नि S, but occurring in poetry with अग्न & अग्ने.) Fire.

अंगुठा *m* (Poetry. Commonly अंगडा.) A thumb or a great toe. [abilities or endowments.]

अगुणी or अगुण्या *a* (अ & गुण) Of few or no अंगुल *n* (S) A measure of eight barleycorns joined side by side. 2 The measure of a finger's breadth.

अंगुलि *f* (S) A finger or a toe.

अंगुलिचाण *n* S (अंगुलि The fingers, चाण That preserves.) A leathern glove put on the hand during practice with a bow and arrow; *finger-guard*.

अंगुलिनिर्देश *a* S Pointed out with the finger.

अंगुलिनिर्देश *m* S Pointing out with the finger, indigitation.

अंगुलिभंग *m* S Cracking the finger joints.

अंगुलिनर्तन *n* S (Finger-dancing.) Any lively movement of the fingers (as indicative of तर्क or deep pondering).

अंगुलिसंदेश *m* S Talking with the fingers.

अंगुलीयक *n* S A finger-ring.

अंगुष्ठ *m* (S) A thumb or a great toe.

अंगुष्ठाची आग मस्तकांत जाणे *g. of s.* To be filled with fury; to be in a blaze from the great toe to the crown of the head. अंगुष्ठावरून दशशिर करणे (To make Ravana out of a thumb.) To tell the whole from seeing a small part. To deal in hyperbole or exaggeration. Also अंगुष्ठावरून दशशिर करणारा. An exaggerator &c.

अंगुष्ठपर्वभर *n* A thumb-jointfull, an inchmeal.

अंगुष्ठाण, अंगुस्तन, अंगुस्तान, *n* (अंगुलिस्थान or अंगुलिचाण S) A thimble. 2 A finger-ring.

अंगुली *f* The thrill, shudder, or creeping sensation on seeing or feeling anything grating or disgusting; or as proceeding from fever. *v* ये, वाट. 2 A shrug of the shoulders or similar sudden movement. *v* दे.

अंगुळी *f* (अंगुलि S) A finger or a toe. Pr. मुजली अं० डोंगरा एवढी होणार नाही.

अंगुळू *a* (In नंदभाषा *q. v.*) Ten.

अंगू or अगेरू *n* See अगळू.

अंगून *prep* (अंग Body.) By the side of; along or adown (the body of); beside or by; noting passage. 2 From the person of or on the part of, from; noting mission or representation. *g. of s.*

अंगूर *m* (अंगूर P) Grapes or a grape. 2 *pl* (अंकुर S) The granulations of a healing sore. *v* ये.

अंगूळ *n* A measure. See अंगुल.

अंगूळ *f m n* (अंगूळ & वळणे) Any thing (e. g. hairs of the tail of the cow of Tartary, a twist made from one's combings, a fillet of silk &c.) taken to bind the वेणी or female hair-braid; a

अंगूळवेढे *n* A finger-ring. [snood.]

अगे *pl* अगा (अगा S) A familiar vocative particle in calling to or addressing a female. Ex. अगे सुने मद्या पाप साख्खा बाई तूमचेंच माप; अगे माझे बाइले ॥ सर्व तुला वाहिले ॥

अगेजणे *v c* Used in poetry in most of the senses of अंगीकारणे.

अगेरी *f* The pit, or the enclosed space, or the house in which Fire-worshipers preserve their sacred fire. 2 Throwing clarified butter over fire on the day of worshiping ancestors. *v* घाल, कर. A term amongst Shúdras.

अगो C A light and familiar vocative particle. Used in accosting a female.

अगोचर *a* (S) Inapprehensible by sense, insensible or imperceptible: as दृष्टोऽन् अ० श्रवणात् अ०

अगोचर *a* (*Agotsar* अगोचर S) New, novel, strange, *unobserved* or *unheard of* before.

अगोचरी *f* An attitude of a Yogī.

अंगोळा *m* (Corr. from अंगवळ) The उपरणा or shoulder cloth.

अंगोट or ट *f* The commencement of the agricultural year; the period just before or after the beginning of the rains. *v* साध, हो.

अंगुठा *m* (अंगुष्ठ S) A thumb: also a great toe. See अंगुठा.

अंगुठा & अंगुळ See अंगवठा & अंगवळ.

अंगोदर or अंगोघर *ad* (अग्र S) First, before, antecedently, in time previous.

अंगोदरचा, अंगोदरील, अंगोघरचा, अंगोघरील *a* (अंगोदर) Prior, preceding, antecedent, anterior in time.

अंगोसर *n* अंगोसी *f* (Corr. from अंगवळ) The उपरणा or cloth which is worn loosely over the shoulders. [अंगुली q. v.]

अंगोसी *f* Thrill or shudder. *v* ये, वाट. Better

अंगोली *f* (अंगुलि S) A finger or a toe.

अग्र *m f* (Corrupt, but occurring in poetry.) Fire. Ex. वामांगी तुमच्या झोबला अग्र ॥

अग्नि *m* (S) Fire. 2 The divinity presiding over fire. 3 Gastric heat, considered as the power of digestion. 4 The Regent of the south-east quarter. 5 The south-east quarter.

अग्निकण *m* (S A particle of fire.) A spark.

अग्निकाष्ठ *n* (S) A firebrand. 2 A live coal.

अग्निकाष्ठें मक्षिणें To offer herself upon the pyre of her deceased husband—a widow.

अग्निकुंड *n* (S) A hole in the ground, or an enclosed space on the surface, or a metal square-mouthed vessel, for receiving and preserving consecrated fire. [caments.]

अग्निकुमार *m* S A particular preparation of medi-

अग्निक्रीडा *f* (S) Illuminations or fireworks, lit. fire-sporting or fire-sports. A recent formation, probably through آتش بازی P or by translators from the English.

अग्निखांब *m* A heated iron pillar. One of the materials of the Fiery ordeal or instruments of Savage persecution. Ex. तत्र भूमीवरी चालवितो पायीं ॥ अग्निखांबास हो कवळवितो ॥

अग्निचक्र *n* S A term of Yoga or abstract devotion. One of the defined regions of the body,—the centre of the forehead. 2 A term of astrology or divination. The sphere (heaven, earth, or hell) occupied by the divinity अग्नि at any particular juncture or season.

अग्निज्वाला *f* (S) Flame.

अग्नितीर्थ *n* S See under तीर्थ.

अग्निदिग्द *n* (S) Fiery ordeal. See दिग्द.

अग्निनाश *m* (S) The going out of the sacred fire. There is a प्रायश्चित्त appointed for the sin of suffering this.

अग्निपंचक *n* S In astrology. A period resulting from certain calculations. It is inauspicious, involving danger from Fire in some or other connection. See चौर पं०, मृत्यु पं०, राज पं०, हानि पं०

अग्निपरीक्षा *f* S Fiery ordeal.

अग्निपुट or ट *m* (S) An application unto of fire; a baking or a heating (of a chemical or medical preparation).

अग्निप्रद *a* S (Conferring fire or heat.) Digestive, peptic, stomachic.

अग्निप्रवेश *m* (S अग्नि Fire, प्रवेश Entrance.) Self-immolation by a widow upon the pyre of her deceased husband. Ex. पुत्रवत्या स्त्रिया विशेष ॥ तिष्ठिं न करावा अ० ॥

अग्निबाण *m* S A fiery arrow, i. e. rocket.

अग्निमणि *m* S The sunstone. It is either crystal or a fabulous gem.

अग्निमांस *n* (S अग्नि Fire, मांस Dulness.) Langor of the digestive power.

अग्निमुख *n* S A medical preparation promotive of digestion and appetite.

अग्निवर्ण *a* (S) Of the color of fire, flame-colored. 2 Red hot.

अग्निवर्द्धक *a* S That increases the heat of the stomach considered as the digestive power; digestive, peptic.

अग्निवर्द्धन *n* S Increasing the gastric heat; improving the stomach-tone or power of digestion. 2 *attrib.* That increases the gastric heat.

अग्निविच्छेद *m* (S) The intermitting of the sacred fire. For this sin a प्रायश्चित्त is appointed.

अग्निवृद्धि *f* S Augmentation of the gastric heat; improvement of the tone of the stomach, or of the appetite.

अग्निशाला *f* (S) अग्न्यगार *m* S अग्निगृह *n* (S) The house in which the consecrated fire is preserved.

अग्निशिखा *f* (S) A spire or tongue of flame.

अग्निस्वात्त *m pl* S Demigods or manes to whom funeral oblations are presented.

अग्निसेवा *f* (S) Worship of अग्नि the divinity presiding over fire. [sacred fire.]

अग्निहोत्र *n* (S) Maintenance of a perpetual and

अग्निहोत्री *m* (S) A Brāhman that maintains a perpetual fire. 2 Applied jocosely to a perpetual tobacco smoker.

अग्न्यभाव *m* S (Absence of fire or heat.) Want of stomach-tone or appetite.

अग्न्यायतन *n* S The same with अग्निकुंड.

अग्न्युत्पात *m* (S अग्नि Fire, उत्पात Falling.) Conflagration. 2 A fiery meteor; a falling star &c.

अग्या *a* (A term esp. in boys' plays.) Foremost or fore. 2 Used as *s m* First or fore part. *v* पत्तकर, घे, घर.

अग्या *m* (Better आग्या) A rough, hairy, stinging plant, a sort of nettle, *Urtica interrupta*.

अंग्या *m* (Commonly अंगी) A long loose garment, a sort of frock.

अग्यारी *f* (or अग्येरी) The house, pit, or enclosed space where Fire-worshippers preserve their sacred fire.

अग्र *n* (S) The point, tip, nib, extreme end: also the top, summit, peak. 2 The fore part or front. 3 In astronomy. The sun's amplitude. 4 In comp. Fore, front, anterior: also chief, principal, prior.

अग्रका *f* S अग्रच्या *f* S Sine of the amplitude.

अग्रगण्य *a* (S) corruptly अग्रण्य *a* Chief or principal; that leads, precedes, presides, conducts.

अग्रगामी *a m* (S) That leads, precedes, conducts, manages. (अग्रगामिनी *a fem.*)

अग्रज *a* S (ज-जा-जं *m f n*) Elder-born.

अग्रणी (S) Chief, principal, leading.

अग्रतः *ad* S Before, in front, in the fore part.

अग्रधान्य *n* (S अग्र Early or *rath*, धान्य Grain or corn.) The early corn, the corn reaped on the close of the rains, the खरीफ़ crops. They consist of जोंधळा, बाजरी, rice &c. See खरीफ़.

अग्रपूजा *f* (S अग्र Chief, पूजा Worship.) The honors and attentions which, at assemblies, are

rendered to the principal man present; the chief honors.

अग्रपूजेचा मान *m* The dignity or respect involved in अग्रपूजा q. v. supra. Ex. वृषभासि भद्रासन ॥ खानासि अ० ॥

अग्रभाग *m* (S) The fore part; the van or front. 2 The point, tip, nib, extreme end: also the top, summit, peak, apex.

अग्रभोजन *n* (S) Eating first; the right or dignity of having one's meal before others.

अग्रभोजी *a* (S) That is entitled to अग्रभोजन.

अग्रवर्ती *a* (S) That precedes, goes before, is situate at the end;—referring whether to time or place.

अग्रवादी *a m* (S अग्र Before, first, वादी That speaks. अग्रवादिनी *a f*) A complainant or plaintiff. 2 That holds or maintains (a position or tenet) stoutly.

अग्रसर *a* S See अग्रसर.

अग्रहार *m* (S) corruptly अग्राहार *m* Villages or lands assigned to Brāhmans for their maintenance.

अग्रा *f* S Amplitude (of a heavenly body).

अग्रांशु *m* S The extremity of a ray of light; the focal point.

अग्रासन *n* (S अग्र Chief, आसन Seat.) The chief seat at assemblies; the chair.

अग्राह्य *a* (S) अग्रहणीय *a* (S) Unacceptable, ineligible, inadmissible.

अग्रिम *a* S Fore, anterior. 2 Chief, principal, foremost. 3 Elder-born.

अग्रिमधान्य *n* S (Commonly अग्रधान्य) q. v. The early crops. [purlieus.]

अग्रवेन *n* (S) The borders or skirts of a wood,

अग्रसर *a* (S अग्र In front, सर Who goes.) That leads, conducts, precedes, presides, manages.

अग्रोदक *n* (S अग्र Fore, first, उदक Water. Water drawn early in the morning.) A term for water taken up from a clear and undisturbed stream or

अग्र्य *a* S Chief, principal, leading. [well.]

अग्र *n* S Sin. 2 Fault, offence, crime.

अग्रतमान *a* S That is not happening or coming about; impossible or improbable. Ex. हे चंचो अ० पै ॥

अग्रतित *a* (S) pop. अग्रतीत *a* Improbable, unlikely, hard of occurrence. Pr. अ० वाचा ॥ कोल्हे गेले तीर्थी ॥ 2 Shocking, monstrous, horrible, unprecedented in evil or badness—an event or deed. 3 Used as *s n* Any wonder or marvel; any strange and hard occurrence. Ex. अ० घडे कापसा ॥ कापसानें कपाळ फुटे ॥

अग्रतितघटना *f* (S) A strange occurrence, a wonder, marvel, prodigy.

अग्रतितविंदान *n* (Poetry.) Wonders, marvels, strange and striking doings: also *a* wonder or feat (of time, fate or fortune, nature or the pervading divinity &c.) Ex. अ० काळाचें ॥ Also शरीर अग्राउदकाविण ॥ तेरा दिवस वांचलें जाण ॥ आणि कोरडे कागद उदकीं राखणें ॥ हे अ० दाविलें ॥

अग्रड *a* Unhewn, unfashioned, unformed—stone &c.

अग्रननघन, अग्रननाघन, अग्रनीनघानी *ad* (اگرنا P Suddenly.) Wrongfully, unjustly, causelessly.

अग्रडा *m* (अग्र S) The tip (as of tongue, nose, nail, finger); the top (of a tree); the nib (of a pen); point or end gen.

अग्रवा or अग्रा *a* (Poetry.) All, the whole, all (the number) or the whole (mass or quantity).

अग्रळणें or अग्राळणें *v c* To shake about in water (a cloth &c.) in order to rinse or wash.

अग्रळपघळ *a* Spacious, roomy. 2 *fig.* Free, inti-

mate, unreserved, undeterred—address, friendship, intercourse. [ting, placing.]

अवळपवळ *ad* Roomily, loosely, at large—sit. अवळाअवळ *f* (अवळणे) Reiterate shaking about (of a cloth &c.) in water.

अवाक *ad* (Commonly अगाक) In advance or before hand.

अवाडा *m* A plant, *Achyranthes aspera*. 2 Or केशांचा The tips or ends of (a female's) hair. *v* बांध, विंचर, घास. 3 Commonly अघरडा.

अवाडी *f* (अवाडी *H*) The front or fore part. 2 The van (of an army). 3 Head-ropes (of a horse). अ० घेणे To take the lead; to head. अ० मारणे To attack in front. अ० साधणे To forestall or anticipate; to accomplish the priority.

अवाडी *ad* Before, in the front or fore part.

अवाडीपिवाडी *f* (अवाडी *H*) The fore part and back part; the van and rear. 2 The head and heel-ropes (esp. of a horse). [and in rear.]

अवाडीपिवाडी *ad* Before and behind; in front

अवूळ *f* Ablution of the body. See अंधोळ.

अवेडा *m* (Commonly अवाडा *q. v.*) A plant.

अघोर *a* (अ & घोर) Careless, unapprehensive, unanxious, unsollicitous.

अघोर *a* (S) Formidable, terrible, dreadful, frightful, monstrous, shocking;—applied freely to objects, places, actions. Ex. अ० अरण्य A frightful wilderness; अ० कर्म A dreadful deed; अ० दंड Awful punishment; अ० निद्रा Profound sleep; अ० पातक Monstrous sin; अ० दुःख, अ० यातना, अ० भोजन, अ० त्रम &c.

अघोरपंथ *m* अघोरमार्ग *m* (S अघोर Horrible, पंथ and मार्ग Way.) अघोरमत *n* (S) An order of mendicants. They arose in the western parts of Hindustán. They wander about naked, carrying in the left hand a human skull containing urine and ordure, and a pan of burning coals in the right. They are exceedingly filthy, and eat every thing, even human carcasses. [order अघोरपंथ.]

अघोरपंथी *m* अघोरमार्गी *m* An individual of the

अघोरयोग *m* A free formation to designate the abominable and revolting rites and practices of the vagrants observing अघोरमार्ग. Also अघोरयोगी *m* That observes अघोरयोग. See अघोरमार्गी.

अघोरी *a* (अघोर) Horrible, frightful, hateful; also vile, filthy, disgusting, loathsome;—used freely of persons inspiring fear or amazement or exciting nausea. 2 An individual of the order अघोरमार्ग.

अंधोळ *f* (अंग Body, होळणे To wash.) Ablution of the body, bathing.

अ० घालणे To bathe or wash (another).

अचकट or अचकटविचकट *a* (विचकट by redup.) Indecent, foul, smutty, obscene—speech or speaker.

अचकवाचक *f* (वाचकणे by redup.) Disorderly, slovenly, unequal and imperfect plucking up (as of the weeds and grass of a corn field).

अचकवाचक or अचकवचक *ad* (वाचकणे by redup.) In a slovenly or disorderly manner—weeding, picking at meals &c. See further under अचटवाचट, for imitative formations are not very accurately distinguished.

अचकाविचका *m* (विचका by redup.) Any mass or material disorderly tossed or stirred about; or disorderly tossing or stirring action; or the disordered state arising; any messing or mess: also fig. destroying, smashing, marring, or destroyed and marred state (of a counsel, scheme, business, character &c.) See विचका.

अचकी A convulsive gasp or heave (as in drowning or dying); the forceful expulsion or the concentrated rising up of the last breath. *v* दे, ये.

अचकूल *a* Weak, flimsy, slight, having little substance or strength—things or structures gen. 2 Ineffective of its function—a member, organ, faculty: also attrib. the person, machine, thing. 3 Mutilated, crippled, hurt, injured in its proper power or function—a member or part: also attrib. the person or thing.

अचंचल *a* (S) Unshaking or unmoving. 2 Unchangeable, unfickle, uncapricious.

अचटवाचट *ad* (Imit.) Unequally, unsmoothly, leaving prominences and vacuities;—used of cutting of grass, plucking out hairs (of head or beard), of cowdung-smearing, sweeping &c.

अचतुर *a* (S) Unskilful, unclever, unapt, unready: also unintelligent or unsagacious.

अचपल *a* (चपल *S*) Wild, wanton, restless, full of pranks and tricks—a child &c. 2 Lively, alert, brisk, stirring—one's destiny or fortune.

अचंबा *m* (अचंबा *H*) Wonder, astonishment, admiration. 2 An object of wonder, a wonder. The *ch* is *tsh*.

अचंबीत *a* (अचंबित *S* Unkissed, i. e. *untouched*.) A laxly used word agreeing with अचानक. 2 Astonished.

अचर *a* (S) Fixed, stationary, not locomotive.

अचरट *a* (अ & चट्टांट *Cord.*) Unrestrained, incoherent, wild, foolish—speech or speaker. Pr. बहिरें ऐके तेर आण अ० मागे सांभारें.

अचरटपचरट *a* (A fanciful formation.) Dry, coarse, harsh, hard, unsavory—food or fare. 2 Incoherent, wandering, wild—speech or speaker.

अचरपचर or अचरवचर *n* Dry, coarse, unsavory food; hard fare.

अचल *a* (S) Fixed, stationary, not locomotive.

अचल *m* (S अ *priv.* चल That moves.) A mountain or hill.

अंचल *m* (S) The end or border of a cloth. 2 A sheet used amongst Yogis. [The earth.]

अचला *f* S (Because supposed to be fixed.)

अचला *m* A handkerchief.

अचलागैर *f* (S अचल & गैर) A name for the woman whom, on the day of मकरसंक्रांति, the neighboring women assemble to fix in a seat and feed and serve; *not suffering her to move*.

अचलित *a* (S) Unmoved: also unmoving or unmovable. [a meal. *v* कर.]

अंचवण *n* (आचमन *S*) Washing the mouth after

अंचवणे *v* (अंचवण) To wash one's mouth after a meal. Pr. जेवायास पंचामृत अंचवायास खारें पाणी. 2 (To wash one's mouth *with respect to*, i. e. to give up *as over, overpast, passed by, gone*.) To lose utterly; as प्राणास अ० To lose one's life; मालास or धनास अ० To lose one's goods or money; अधिकारास-चाकरीस-रोजगारास-भोजनास-बायकोस अ०

अंचविणे *v* c To wash the mouth (of another) after his meal. [or dug.]

अचळ or अंचळ *m* (Commonly आंचळ) A teat

अंचळ *f* *m* (अंचळ. The *ch* is *ch*.) The end or border of a cloth. 2 *m* *pl* The unwoven threads at the end of a web, the thrum.

अचळ *a* (अचल *S*) Slow, gentle, mild, of quiet disposition. 2 Steady, still, settled, tranquil—water &c. 3 Stable, fixed, enduring. 4 Of fixed or firm purpose. 5 Unmoved, untouched, unaffected by use or touch—articles of food &c. 6 *ad* Steadily—carrying, moving, placing.

अचळपद *n* (Poetry.) See अढळपद.

अचळवी *a* (अचळ) Unmoved, untouched, unimpaired, unaltered or unaffected (by use, touch, handling &c.)—articles of food, clothing &c.

अचळवी *ad* Steadily, softly, without agitation—carrying, moving, placing.

अचळवीवाण *n* A vessel of curds presented on the day of मकरसंक्रांति to a woman of whose offspring none has died. (An observance amongst women, and with the view of obtaining health and long life for their children.)

अंचळी *f* (अंचल *S*) A common term for the unwoven threads at the end of a cloth. अंचळ्या *pl* The thrum.

अचळोजी or अचळोवा *sm* (अचळ & वा) Terms for a bulky, bloated, sluggish drone, a lobbcock: also for a fat, lazy, humorous, happy fellow, a *Falstaff*.

अचांगण *v* *i* (अ & चांग Obsolete word for Good.) To fall off or away; to wilt, or begin to droop, languish, decline; to become sickly and feeble; to lose growth, vigor, bloom, freshness—crops, plants, animals: also to fall into lethargy, listlessness, or languor.

अचांगी *f* (अ *priv.* चांगी Goodness.) Falling away, drooping, languishing, sickening. *v* भर, हो. Ex. अ० भरली पोर मेला.

तोडाचा अ० नें शिवी देणे or बोलणे To abuse or speak out of the foulness or badness of one's mouth.

अचांचल्य *n* S Steadfastness or fixedness. 2 Unchangeableness or uncapriciousness.

अचाट *a* Strange, devious, wild, eccentric, excessive, extravagant;—used freely of persons, actions, qualities. Ex. अ० रांवा-शिनळ-बोलणे-लिहिणे-करणे &c.; अ० बुद्धि-सामर्थ्य-लक्ष्मी-कल्पना-तर्क &c. Pr. अ० खाणे मसणांत जाणे. Pr. अ० बुद्धि खेळवावी बलेंच लक्ष्मी मेळवावी. Ex. चाटा पुन्हा बोलची घोट गोष्टी अचाटा ॥

अचानक *ad* (अचानक *H* Chá.) Suddenly or unexpectedly. Ex. अ० गनीम येऊन पडला; चतुर्थीचा चंद्र अ० दृष्टीस पडला. 2 Straight, directly, freely, undivertedly or unobstructedly. Ex. त्या मार्गानें अ० पुण्यास जातील; तो कदाचून अ० समुद्रांत पडला; अरबांचो गोळी अ० लागतो. 3 Softly, steadily, without agitating. Ex. ही काचेची हांडी अ० उचलून देव. 4 Readily, easily, without effort or care. Ex. हा पंथ मला अ० मिळाला. 5 Untouched; unimpaired or undiminished by use—an article of food, clothing &c. 6 Silly, covertly, clandestinely, furtively. Ex. हा कांहीं कांहीं अ० खातोसें दिसते. N. B. There are other applications of this word still more lax.

अचापल्य *n* S Steadiness, firmness, constancy; fixedness in figurative senses.

अचाल *f* (अ & चाल Progress.) Stoppage, stopped state. Ex. तुझी अ० असल्यास दोन दिवस माझी कोयती घेऊन जा.

अचावचा, अचावाचा, अचावचा *ad* Unmeaningly, unconnectedly, irrelevantly—speaking. 2 Dirtily, disorderly, messingly—eating. 3 In a slubbing or slovenly manner—performing or doing.

अचिकित्सनीय *a* S That cannot be prescribed for or treated, immedicable—a malady.

अंचित *p* S Worshiped, adored, honored.

अचिंतित *a* S Unthought of, unconceived, unimagined.

अचिंत्य *a* S Inconceivable, unimaginable, unfanciable.

अचिंत्याव्यक्त *a* S (अचिंत्य & अव्यक्त) Unknown and unimaginable. A title of God.

अचिर or अचिरात् *ad* S pop. अचिरैकहून *ad* In a little while or short time.

अचिरकाळ *m* A short period or time.

अचिरस्त्रायो *a* S That soon perishes or passes away; fugitive, evanescent, transitory.

अचुबित *a* (S) Unkissed. अ० कल्पना or गेष्ट *f* An original device or thought.

अचूक *a* Correct, accurate, unerring, infallible.

Ex. तैसे बाण सोडी रघुपति ॥ अ० आणि चपलले ॥

अचूक *ad* Suddenly, or unexpectedly: also unintentionally, inadvertently &c. Used laxly in some of the other applications of अचानक *q. v.*

अचूकसंधान *n* Unerring aim. Ex. अ० मारुतिचे संधान ॥ सोडिता झाला असंख्य बाण ॥ 2 fig. Unerring planning or forecasting; sure counsel.

अचूकसंधानो *a* Of unerring aim; of correct conjecture or sure counsel.

अचेतन *a* (S) That is without sensation or life, inanimate. 2 Deprived of sensation, insensible, exanimate. [of swoon or trance.

अचेतन्य *n* S Insensibility, unconsciousness, state

अचेष्ट *a* S Incapable of being, or improper to be, sucked, insorbile.

अच् *m* S A vowel.

अच्क *a* S Relating to a vowel. In comp. with a numeral prefix, as एकच्क Monosyllabic, द्व्यच्क Dissyllabic, त्र्यच्क Trissyllabic, बहुवच्क Polysyllabic.

अच्छे *m* (अर्ध Half, & शेर) A measure of capacity or weight, a half-sheer.

अच्युत *a* S That does not slip or move; steady, steadfast, fixed, firm. Ex. अच्युताधिकार, अच्युतपदवी, अच्युतसंकल्प &c.

अच्युतफल *n* (Corr. from चूतफल S) A mango.

अचसंधि *m* S Coalition of vowels or a vowel.

अहंरक्त *a* S Unmetrical.

अहिद्र *a* (S) That is without a bore or hole. 2 fig. That is without flaw, defect, or imperfection.

अहिद्र *a* S Undivided or uncut.

अज *a* S Unborn, uncreate. Used of God. Ex. अज अजित पूर्ण अनाम ॥ Uncreate, sovereign lord, who knoweth his name? Ex. सी अज अजित सर्वेश्वर ॥ सीच नटलो चराचर ॥ In these examples अजित has the force of *Haud ulli secundus*. See phrase under अजित.

अज *ind* (ज P From.) The name of the line drawn over the items of a paper of accounts: also of the column, and of the several places or lines of it, in which are set down the sums or numbers total of the monies or goods (disbursed, received, purchased, sold). 2 From. Esp. in official papers. अजी नसणे Not to be even in the अज (gross total); i. e. not to be at all, to be wanting utterly. Ex. अजी उबो नाही तपकीर कोणदीकडे पाहवी. अजी बाद or त-करणे. अजी वजा करणे To deduct from the अज or gross total. Hence, अजी & अजी-बाद with neg. con. come to signify, None or not at all; and to be used sometimes in the other senses of अगदी *q. v.* Moreover अजीबाद, further corrupted into अजाबाद, will be used in almost all the senses given under अचानक. The acceptations and uses of words introduced from the Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani are absolutely lawless. अजी वजा करणे further expresses an ordinary mode of peculation;—to abstract from the अज or gross amount before bringing it to account by तफशील or detail.

अज *m* S A he-goat.

अजडांश *m* S An immaterial substance or entity. Used of ब्रह्म, आत्मा &c.

अजगर *m* (S) A large serpent, a species of boa. 2 fig. A devotee dead to the pursuits, pleasures, and pains of humanity. 3 Applied to a dull, drowsy, sluggish fellow. Some compounds are अ० स्वभाव-प्रकृति-चाल-संप्रदाय.

अजगरासारखा पसरणे-पडणे-निजणे To lie lazily stretched along. अजगरासारखा चालणे To walk stiffly and disdainfully. अजगरासारखा पोसणे To grow fat and lubberly.

अजगरवृत्ति *f* (S) A drowsy course of life; sturdy mendicancy, shameless sponging &c.

अजगूल *a* Commonly अचकूल.

अजतरफ *ind* (از طرف P From the side or part of.) From. A phrase in letters from a superior.

अंजन *n* (S) A collyrium: also an application to the eye-lashes to darken and improve them. 2 Particular applications to the eyes (as lamp-black, antimony &c.) to confer superhuman powers of vision. Ex. अंजनाविण न साधे निधान ॥ 3 Applied fig. to instruction from a spiritual teacher; to a प्रसाद from an idol &c.; considered as a means of removing mental darkness.

अंजन or नी *f* (The ज is Ja.) Ironwood-tree, Memecylon tinctorium. Graham. Also Hardwickia binata. Graham.

अंजनहारी *m* (S One that could carry off unobserved the अंजन or collyrium of another's eyes.) An adept at thievery.

अजन्म *a* (S) That is without birth, unborn: also uncreated, unoriginated, i. e. eternal. Ex. अ० रघुनाथ जन्मेल ॥

अजपाजप *n* S (जप where there is no formal performance.) Rendering up all one's respirations throughout the day in offering to God or a god. This is the *usus*, but the *power* of the word will admit of some variety or extension of application: as, Making a जप or worship out of अजप or no जप; turning into acts of devotion or religion all one's daily acts involuntary, unavoidable, or ordinary and indifferent. Also अ० संव Rendering जप as above: also the formula of the offering.

अजब or प *a* (عجب A) Strange, wonderful, surprising, astonishing.

अजबाई *f* *unc* (अजब) Strangeness, remarkableness, marvelousness.

अजबाब *f* (اسباب A) Articles of property; goods and chattels. 2 Munitions of war.

अजम *a* (عظيم A Great, grand, noble.) An epithet or designation prefixed in notes to the name of any great or honorable person. (Esp. applied to the names of Muhammadans or of the British.)

अजमत *f* (عظمت A) Greatness, powerfulness, prevalency, real operativeness or living *virtue*. Hence, the name अजमतखान (عظمت خان) given by Awrangzeb to the idol of जेजोरी because he was constrained to flee before the manifestations of its active divinity. Pr. जेथे अ० तेथे करामत.

अजमाव *m* (آزماء H) Trial or experiment. 2 Estimate or computation.

अजमावणे *v* *i* (آزمائا H) To try or attempt; to make essay or endeavor.

अजमाविणे *v* *c* (आزمाना H) To try; to make experiment of. 2 To compute, estimate, calculate roughly.

अजमास *m* (آزمائش P) Estimate, computation, rough calculation or conjecture.

अजमासणे *v* *c* (अजमास) To compute, estimate, determine conjecturally.

अजमासी *a* (अजमास) Conjectured, estimated, computed. 2 Shrewd at guessing or computing.

अजमोदा *f* *m* (S) A sort of parsley, Apium involucratum. 2 A kind of lovage, Ligusticum ajwaen. Rox. 3 Bishop's weed or the seed of it,

अजय्य *a* S Invincible. [Sison Ammi.

अजर *a* S Exempt from decay; imperishable, indestructible, unwasting.

अजामर *a* (S अजर & अमर) Exempt from decay and death; incorruptible, immortal, imperishable.

अंजलि *m* *f* (S) अंजलिपुट *m* *n* (S) pop. अंजळी *f* The cavity formed by putting the hands side by side, hollowing the palms; Scottice, gowpen. अ० जोडणे To apply the palms together rather hollowed or curved;—as in humble or respectful address. [villosum.

अजवला *m* Black basil, Ocimum pilosum vel

अजवान *m* (اوجوان H यवानी S) The seed of Ligusticum ajwaen. Rox.

अजब, अजल, sometimes अजाल *n* A term used of any thing huge, vast, monstrous, stupendous: corresponding to Hulk, monster, mountain.

अजहस्वार्थलक्षणा or अजहल्लक्षणा *f* S (अजहत् Not abandoning, & लक्षणा) A definition or description conveying a sense which, to be apprehended, demands the assumption of some manifest implication, whilst it retains its appropriate or verbal sense. Ex. भाले आले Spears are come—impliedly (the literal sense remaining), Spearman are come. See fully under जहल्लक्षणा & जहद्-जहल्लक्षणा.

अजक्षर *n* S (अच् & अक्षर) A vowel.

अजा *f* (S) A she-goat. 2 Illusion, unreality, ideality of the universe.

अजाकपाणीयन्याय The maxim of the sword upon the neck of the goat. Expressive of meekness and absolute helplessness.

अजा *m* (आर्य S) A grand-father, pat. or mat. Pr. अज्यास नातू शिकविता.

अजागल्लसन *n* (S) pop. अजागल or ल *c* (अजा, गल, & सन) The teat or nipple hanging from the throat of a goat. 2 A term for a worthless, good-for-nothing person. Also in poetry, अजाकढींचे सन. [or heedless doings.

अजागळी *f* Licentious tricks and pranks; riotous

अजागुर *m* The Guru or spiritual preceptor of one's Guru.

अजाण *a* (अ & जाणणे To know.) Ignorant of; unpractised in; unacquainted with. 2 Not acknowledging favors, ungrateful. 3 Irrational, not endued with reason. [knowing.

अजाणता *a* (अ & जाणणे) Simple, silly, un-

अजात *a* S Unborn or unproduced. Some compounds are अजातदंत Of whom the teeth are not shotten or come; अजातयौवन Unattained to puberty; अजातपर्ण-पुष्प-फल Of which the leaf-flower-fruit is not formed; अजात-पुत्र-पराभव-संस्कार and a few others in order. 2 (*Adzāt*.) Base-born, ignoble, obscure of birth.

अजात *ad* (Jā & dzā) Without hitching or catching by the way. See अलाद & अचानक.

अजातप्रकार *m* Non-distinction of castes (as at Tuljápúr, Wyankatgiri &c.)

अजातभय *a* S That has never had fear. Formations such as अजातकाम, अजातक्रोध, अजात-लोभ, अजातमोह-मद-मत्सर-गर्व-वैर-द्वेष &c. (That has never had sexual lust, anger &c.) arise readily to him that needs them. [a minor.

अजातव्यवहार *m* S A lad under his fifteenth year,

अज्ञातशत्रु *a* (S To whom there never has been an enemy.) Mild, gentle, inoffensive, harmless.

अज्ञातसिद्ध *a* (S) Existing unborn, uncreate or unoriginated.

अज्ञादुजा *a* (दुजा by redup.) Mine and thine; own and other. अ० भाव-प्रकार-संबंध-कारभार-विचार &c. See the commoner words आपपर-भाव-प्रकार &c.

अज्ञान *a* (اِجْنا H) Unknowing, unacquainted, ignorant.

अज्ञानबाहु *a* Common corr. of आज्ञाबाहु.

अज्ञानवृक्ष *m* The name of a tree in the temple-court at अलंदी, said to have sprung from the planted staff of Dnáneshwar. It is declared to be sui generis or unique on the earth. [अ०]

अज्ञापालक *a* (S) A goatherd. Ex. किं पंडितापुढे

अज्ञापुत्र *m* (S Son of a goat or sheep.) A kid or a lamb, esp. a kid. Ex. खाटिकाचे करीं अ० आहे ॥ कसाबाची गाय वांचे कैसी ॥

अज्ञावा *m* (See अज्ञावा) Gaffer &c.

अज्ञायुद्ध *n* (S Fighting of goats.) Blustering menaces; appalling but abortive demonstrations; empty intimidations. [per.]

अज्ञार *m* (آزار P) Disease, disorder, distem-

अज्ञारणे or अज्ञारणे गोजारणे *v c* (गोजारणे by redup.) To smooth down in soothing or coaxing. अज्ञारून गोजारून Soothingly, coaxingly, by blandishments and soft caresses.

अजारी *a* (آزاري H) Diseased, sick, ill.

अजाख or ख *n* See अजख.

अजाहत *m* (واجاهت A From, وجہ Presence, appearance, countenance. A title of honor to a Vicegerent or representative, as one exhibiting the presence of.) An acting or officiating functionary of a village or district; a fully-authorized deputy or locum tenens. Applied to पाटोल, कुळकरणी, देश-मुख, देशपांड्या, and generally to वतनी गुमास्ते. 2 *ad* Popularly understood in the sense of Uninterruptedly or unintermittingly (from generation to generation). Ex. माझी वृत्ति तीन पिढ्या अ० चालत आली.

अजाक्षीर *n* S Goat's milk. Ex. क्षीरसिंधूचीं समर्पिले अ० ॥

अजिंक *a* (अ & जिंकणे) Unconquerable.

अजित *a* (S) Unconquered.

अ० जाणे To acknowledge defeat by or inferiority to; to allow the upper hand of. (A use of the word arising from ignorance.) Ex. मी कशाला कोणाला अ० जाऊं? मी काय तुला अ० जाणार कीं? Always neg. con.

अजितपत्र *n* (S) Amongst Pandits and Athletæ. A writing testifying the pre-eminence, at disputations or in the exercises of the gymnasium, of him that bears it. 2 The writing furnished by the party cast in a suit, admitting his failure. The word has double aspect—towards the bearer of the पत्र and towards the furnisher; and is (or ought to be) written respectively अजितपत्र & जितपत्र. See जितपत्र.

अजितेंद्रिय *a* S Of unsubdued senses or passions.

अजिदिलखलास (ازدل اخلاص P) From one attached with a pure affection. A phrase in notes from an inferior.

अजिन *n* S A hide (esp. of an antelope) used as a bed or seat by the religious student.

अंजिनी *m* Ironwood tree. See अंजन.

अंजिरी *a* (अंजीर) Fig-colored—cloths &c.

अजिसेव (ازين صوب P) From. A phrase constant in notes from a superior.

अजी *f* (आर्या S) A grandmother (pat. or mat.) Pr. खायाला अजी करायाला शेजी Used of a fe-

male requiring to be fed and served as if अजी, but who, when any work arises, is शेजी, a mere neighbor. अजीअजी करणे To use soft, coaxing, or flattering blandishments towards an elderly female.

अजी *ind* A respectful or polite compellation in accosting man or woman.

अजीअजी करणे To beseech abjectly, or to assent to continually.

अजी or अजीबात or द *ad* See explication and use under अज.

अजीत or द जाणे See अजित जाणे under अजित.

अजीबाई *f* A term of respectful compellation or mention for a grandmother or an old woman gen.; grandam, granny, greaty.

अजीमाफी (जमीन) *f* Land of altogether-remitted assessment. See अपूर्णमाफी.

अंजीर *f* A wooden implement to be inserted as a guard to the hand, into the mouth of horses and cattle, in administering medicines.

अंजीर *m* (S or انجير P) The garden-fig, the plant or the fruit, Ficus carica.

अजीर्ण *n* (S) अजीर्णविकार *m* (S) pop. अजीर्णता *f* Indigestion, dyspepsia.

अजीर्ण *a* (S) Undigested. 2 Undecayed, unimpaired, unworn.

अजीर्णांश *m* (S अजीर्ण & अंश) Slight indigestion. 2 Undigested food, crudities.

अजीर्णी *f* (अजीर्ण S) A decoction of simples prescribed in cases of indigestion.

अजुनि *ad* (Poetry.) Yet, still, hitherto.

अजुरदा *a* (آزردا P) Unconcerned, careless, indifferent, devoid of zeal for or interest in. 2 Sorrowful, sad.

अजुरदार *c* (آزوردار P) A hired laborer.

अजुरदारी *f* (अजुरदार) The business or place of a hired laborer.

अजुरा *m* (آزور A) Hire or wages (esp. to a journeyman or jobber).

अंजुली *f* & अंजुलीपुट *m n* Popular forms of अंजलि & अंजलिपुट.

अजूम *a* P Disregardful, impudent, saucy: also termagant, refractory, unruly.

अजून or न *ad* Yet, still, hitherto. अजूनतरी *ad* Yet now; even now; now at least. Ex. अ० आपले डोळे उघडा.

अजूल *n* (or अजोळ) Mat. grandfather's house.

अजेगुरु *m* (or अजागुरु) The Guru of one's Guru.

अजेचीर *n* अजेवाण *n* (अजा & चीर Cloth.) Presents (of cloth &c.) made at marriages by the relations of the bridegroom to the grandmother अजेय *a* S Invincible. [of the bride.]

अजेसासरा *m* (अजा & सासरा) The father of one's father in law or of one's mother in law, the grandfather (pat. or mat.) of one's wife or husband.

अजेसाख *f* (अजा & साख) The mother of one's mother in law or father in law, the wife of one's अजेसासरा.

अजोगी *a* C (अ & जोगावणे) That does not loiter or dawdle. 2 See अचलवी.

अजोबा *m* (अजा) A respectful term of compellation or mention for a grandfather or an old man gen., gaffer, gaddy.

अजोरा *m* P The birth or produce of the womb (of a cow &c.) *v* टाक, पड, ये.

अजोळ *n* sometimes अजोला or ला or अज्वला or ला *m* (अजा) Maternal grandfather's house.

अज्जम, अज्जी, अज्जीबात See under अज.

अज्जावळ *n* (वच्च & आलस्य) An ornament for

the neck of children. Worn as a preservative against an evil eye. [still.]

अजुणी, अजून, अजून *ad* (See अजून or न) Yet,

अट *f* An obstruction; a bar, let, impediment, lit. fig. 2 A stone &c. put under a wheel to scotch it. 3 (fig. A let or hinderance to unfaithfulness.) Forfeit or penalty, as attached to engagements. 4 Stubbornness or obstinacy. *v* घर. 5 The bridge of a वीणा or similar instrument. 6 A bar, nail, stone &c. used as a lever. 7 A catch or ravel (of a rope or string), a tangle, a snarl. Hence, fig. a knot in the mind; a prejudice against. 8 The water which flows on (in a पाट or channel) after stoppage of the मोट or other source. (Quasi, अटत अटत जें पाणी.) Ex. एवढ्या अटीनें वाफा भरेल मोट उभी कर. 9 *m* A member of the loom. The notched or channeled stick fastened before the परदेशी. Used to widen or open out the threads. 10 *f* At marbles. The thumb depressed to support the hand and fingers in the position to shoot: also the spot on which this down-pointing thumb rests. [See अटाअट &c.]

अटअट *f* (अटणे) Vehement or toilsome efforts.

अटक *f* (اتك H) Obstruction impediment, hinderance, prevention: also obstructedness. 2 Cohibition, restraint, confinement, control. 3 Penalty or forfeit (as attached to engagements). 4 The name of a river, Attock. 5 A term of the loom. The cross pieces against which the फणी strikes, and, rebounding, acquires force to press close the web. अ० पडणे in. con. To be stopped, posed, non-plused, precluded. Ex. वेदशास्त्रां पडली अ० ॥ तुझे स्वरूप वर्णितां ॥ अटकेंत घालणे To put in confinement or under obstruction; and अटकेंत पडणे To lie in confinement &c.

अटकडी *f* A beam fixing and securing the framework of a माळवद, or, more generally, a beam laid to prevent the slipping of; a stop-beam or stopper. 2 A little iron hook to keep open a win-

अटकण *n* Commonly अडकण. [dow &c.]

अटकणे *v i* (اتك H) To be stopped, obstructed, hindered.

अटकर *a* (अटणे & कर Affix.) Compact, thick-set, light and tight, dapper—a person, a frame, a body: also neat, convenient, commodious, of narrow and manageable compass—a house, an article: also close or well-fitting—a garment.

अटकर *ad* Tightly, compactly, closely.

अटकर *a* (अट Obstinacy, कर Affix.) Obstinate, stubborn, restive.

अटकविणे *v c* (अटकणे) To stop, obstruct, hinder.

अटकळ *f* (اتكل H) Guess, conjecture, supposition, rough computation or estimate. 2 Rule (as of arithmetic or other science): also the proper, prescribed, or popular method or manner (as of riding, wrestling, fencing, of accomplishing any work of art or of performing any operation).

अटकळणे *v c* (अटकळ) To compute or estimate; to calculate roughly; to determine conjecturally. Used *inversely*; as किती आहे तें मला अटकळत नाहीं or, if *directly*, with सांगणे, बोलणे, पाहणे, or other such verb.

अटकळणे *v i* See अडकळणे.

अटकळपंचविशी *f* (अटकळ & पंचविशी added fancifully.) Mere guess or conjecture; crude unwarranted fancy. [or capacity.]

अटका *m* Grasp or compass; sphere of power

अटका *m* Commonly अडका *q. v.* A copper piece of money &c. Pr. अटकाची कोंबडी आणि टका फळणावळ.

अटकाव or वा *m* (اُتْكَاءُ H) Obstruction, impediment, hinderance. *v* घाल, पाड. 2 Stoppage, obstructedness, detention. *v* कर.

अटकावणी *f* (Verbal of अटकाविणे) Obstructing, impeding, stopping. [hinder, stop.]

अटकाविणे *v c* (अटकाव) To obstruct, impede, scantiness (as of rain, water, grain, or any article of consumption). *v* पड, हो.

अटकी *f* A shrub, *Moesa Indica*. Graham.

अटकी *f* See आटकी. अटकी, although etymologically incorrect, is, in the Desh, preferred to आटकी.

अटके *n* A side or half of a bullock-load (of leaves of Piper betel, of vegetables, fruits, charcoal &c. 2 A round or case of sackcloth (pannier-like) to contain the loading. One goes on each side of the animal. 3 An obstacle or a hinderance.

अटकोल *a* That yields not her milk—a milch animal. Commonly पाह्नेचोर.

अटकाचे घोडे *n* (A horse costing an अटका) A term for any thing of little worth or obtained with little difficulty.

अटखोर *a* Obstinate, stubborn, mulish, restive. अटखोळाणा *m* Teasing, tormenting, harassing, worrying: also harassed and worried state. *v* कर *g.* of *o.* हो *g.* of *s.*

अटणावळ *f* (अटणे) Price of fusing or melting.

अटणी *f* A goldsmith's cruset or crucible. 2 The roller inserted betwixt the two lines composing the warp, to keep the space open for the play of the shuttle. 3 A common term for the two sticks passing across the warp, (the one over it, the other under it,) and constituting, together with the cords called गेमडे, the member called ओवी or वही.

अटणी *f* (Verbal of अटणे) Melting or fusing (of metals). 2 Drying up. Ex. पर्जन्याने पृथ्वीवर उदक जे वाढते ते सूखनेने शोषणरूप अ० लाविली आहे. 3 (By some referred to अटण, by some to अटणी, but little understood of either word except in the Proverb.) Restraint, checking, curbing. Pr. दाळ घालावी दाटणीत लेक घालावी अटणीत or वरण दाटणी आणि बायको अटणी or आटणी.

अटणूक *f* (अटणे) Drying up (as of wells or brooks). 2 Hence, fig. Decline in trade or business; impoverishment, decay, wane.

अटणे *v i* (Poetry. अटन S) To travel, roam, peregrinate. Ex. पुढे मृगयामिषे अटतां ॥ गंगातीरा पातला ॥

अटणे *v i* To thicken or inspissate by boiling—milk, sugarcane-juice &c. 2 To be reduced into narrow compass; to become compact and firm: also to shrink or shrivel up; to be contracted—leather, cloth &c. Ex. दोरोस पोळ पडला असतां अटती; नित्य मेहनत केली असतां शरीर अटून बळकट होते. 3 To be consumed or used in; to be taken up by. Ex. दोघे अंगरख्याचे कापड एका अंगरख्याला अटले. 4 To turn out or be short, strait, scanty, deficient—a thing made. N. B. This verb will sometimes be used transitively in the above senses. 5 To waste or dry up—the body, a well or stream: also to be consumed or exhausted—property or a store. Ex. तैसें तुक्याचे धनधान्य समस्त ॥ अटोनि गेलें जेथचे तेथें ॥

अटणे *v c* See the notice under अटणे *v i*. 2 To twist; to form by complication. Ex. जें सुभतिपरी अटून आण. 3 To wear and waste through teasing or tormenting; to torment, worry, harass, gen. Ex. अटिति ताडिति झोडिति निघुर ॥ यमाचे

किंकर बहुसाल ॥ Also अटोन सकळ त्रिभुवन ॥ जेसें प्रल्हादाकारणे संपूर्ण ॥ श्रीनृसिंहे अटिलें ॥ Also to wear out or make an utter end of; as per असे स-मस्त आटोनि रजनीचर ॥ 4 To fuse (metals).

अटताकाळ *m* (अटणे & काळ) Time or season of decline, diminution, deterioration, decay. Ex. धंदा करितां नये यश ॥ अ० यासि आला ॥

अटतापाया *m* (अटणे & पाया) Declining state (of business or affairs); waning fortunes.

अटदार *a* Obstinate, stubborn, perverse.

अटन *n* S Travelling, journeying, peregrination. See तीर्थाटन, देशाटन, भिक्षाटन.

अटप *m* Contracting or drawing into narrow compass; gathering into a compact form or state; closing or winding up. 2 Control, cohibition, governance, rule. 3 Management, address, ability, skill and despatch at business.

अटपणे *v c* To gather together, in, up; to draw in or wind up; to contract into narrower compass, lit. fig. 2 To gather up as in order to put by (books, papers, tools). 3 To take up; to occupy or take possession; to take in hand. Ex. बापाची संपत्ति वडोल भावानें अटपली धाक्यानें रोजगार अटपला. 4 To do or perform smartly, to despatch.

Ex. स्नानसंध्या अटपून पढायस ये; चौघांनी चार कामें अटपलीं तर वरचेवर होईल. 5 To come up with, to overtake; to gain, make, reach, arrive at. Ex. तूं पुढें गेल्यास तरी मी धावत येऊन तुला अटपोन; मीं संध्याकाळीं पुणें अटपले. 6 To manage, control, govern, restrain: also to accomplish, achieve, do. Ex. कारभार-राज्य-घोडा-मूल-अ० 7 To consume, finish, despatch, dispose of (eatables, materials, articles): also, freely, to gather up and dispose of, i. e. to make an end of by slaying or killing. In both these divisions of the sense the ordinary application is in the passive voice, and the construction elliptically (i. e. गेला-लो-लें sub-auditum) passive. Ex. मांघांतला गूळ अटपला; लढाईमध्ये पांच हजार फौज अटपली; तो गृहस्थ पटकीनें हलोहाल अटपला.

अटपता *p a* अटपसार *a* अटपशुद्ध *a* (अटपणे &c.) Small, tight, compact, commodious, of narrow compass, on a manageable scale—the body, a building, affairs &c. अटपसार is further, Shortish and wellfitting—a garment.

अटपता घेणे or घरणे To shorten, narrow, contract (a work or business). 2 To bring towards conclusion. 3 To draw or approach towards the end.

अटपविणे *v c* (अटपणे) To gather together, in, up; to draw in or wind up. 2 To despatch or dispose of; to devour, consume, make a finish of (business, articles). See अटपणे *v c*.

अटपले or अटफले *n* A breadth (of a cloth, a कांबळा &c.)

अटपाअटप *f* (अटपणे) Gathering together; putting up (as of scattered articles): contracting, retrenching, reducing, closing, or winding up (as of engagements, expenses, establishments, concerns): despatching promptly (as of several jobs or businesses).

अटबाज *a* Obstinate. अटबाजी *f* Obstinacy.

अटरणे or अंटरणे *v c* & *i* Commonly अंवरणे or अंटरणे.

अटरफटर *n* (A fanciful formation.) Trash, trumpery, lumber. 2 Prate, nonsense, jabber, gabble, gallimatia.

अटवल *m*-ली *f*-ले *n* See आटवल.

अटवळा *m* (Or अटोळा) A stand in a corn-field whence to sling and shout at the birds; or to winnow the corn &c.

अटवी *f* (S) A forest, wood, grove. Ex. पद्माटवींत गज इक्षुमिसे निघाला ॥ 2 In popular misapprehension. A wilderness or desert.

अटव *a* (अटवी S) Extensive and dreary; vast and frightful;—used of a forest or desert: *wild and howling*. [the body &c.]

अटस *a* Small and tight, compact, thickset—*अटस ad* Tightly, closely, firmly—fitting &c.

अटळ *a unc* (अ & टळणे) That cannot be averted or escaped.

अटाअट *f* (अटणे) Wasting and drying up (of wells, brooks &c.) 2 Hence, Failing or becoming scarce (of money, of corn &c.)

अटाआट *m* अटाघाट *m f* अटाटो *f* अटापिटा *m* अटापिटो *f* अटापोट *f* (अटणे, घाटणे, & पिटणे) Vehement efforts; strenuous and laborious exertion; toil, pains, ado. 2 The state of exhaustion or weariness resulting. 3 Harassing and worrying: also the state of being harassed and worried (as of a debtor by his creditor, of laborers by taskmasters, of a people by marauders). *v* कर, हो, पड.

अटाई (अटणे) Price of melting or fusing. 2 Wasted and dried up state (as of wells, brooks &c.)

अटानिमा *m* Teasing, annoying, harassing. *v* कर *g.* of *o.* See अटाआट.

अटारणे, अंटरणे, अंवारणे *v c* & *i* Commonly अंवरणे.

अटारा *m* (अटणे or अट) Working (a man or beast) hard; knocking up by hard working. *v* पाड *g.* of *o.* पड *g.* of *s.*

अटारोटा *m* (اُتْ, & اُتْ H) The common and mean jobs of a poor widow: (grinding and cake-making.) Ex. दादला मेळ्यापासून मी अ० कडून पोटा भरितें. 2 The assignment upon the villagers of सिधा for a sepoy sent to collect the revenue. 3 (अट & रोटा as a redup.) Used in the sense of अटाघाट or अटापिटा. Worrying, working hard, wearing away. [open terrace.]

अटाली or ली *f* (अटालिका S) A chunamed and अटास or अटाहास *m* Preferably अट्टाहास, Exceeding effort or exertion. [a corn-field.]

अटाला *m* (See अटोळा Sig. I.) An erection in अटो *f* The colored and twisted cord worn around the arm during the Muharram. 2 In plays with marbles. The thumb depressed &c. See अट.

अटोचा खेळ *m* (अट) Play to which is attached a penalty or any imperative condition. अटोची चाकरी *f* अटोचे काम *n* Service or work upon certain strict conditions. अटोचा करार *m* अटोची बाली *f*-बोलणे *n* Any contract or agreement upon binding conditions.

अटोबाज & अटोखोर *a* (अट & affixes.) Obstinate. (अटोबाज or अटखोर is preferable.) [verse.]

अटोल *a unc* (अट) Obstinate, stubborn, per-
अटोव *p* of अटणे Thickened—milk, syrup &c. by boiling. 2 Rendered compact and strong, braced—the body &c. by exercise. 3 Fused—a metal. 4 Shrunk, contracted, drawn up.

अटोवाद *m* (Or हटवाद) Obstinate disputing or disputatiousness: also obstinacy gen.

अटोका *m* Grasp, compass, sphere of power or capacity.

अटोकाट or अटोकट *a* (अति & काट in the sense of a plot or deep scheme.) Exceeding, extreme, transcendent, superlative;—used of excellencies or good qualities. 2 Surpassing, excelling, extremely wise, knowing, clever, capable;—used of persons both in good and in bad sense. 3 (Perhaps from अति & काट Edge or end.) All; absolutely all; utterly and altogether all: (*quasi*, great and

small; high and low; of all grades and degrees; of both ends or extremes.)

अटोप, अटोपणें, अटोपता, अटोपशुद्ध, अटोपसार, अटोपसर See अटप &c.

अटोपो *a* (अटोप or अटपणें) Smart, clever, of despatch and management (at business).

अटोळा *m* An erection in a corn-field, whence, by slinging, shouting &c., to frighten away the birds: also for the winnowing or spreading abroad of corn, कडवा &c. 2 (Commonly अटोळा or अटोळी) The seed-stone of the jack, date &c.

अटोळी *f* The seed-stone of certain fruits, esp. of the jack.

अट्टल *a* Arrant, arch, thoroughgoing, thorough-paced: as अट्टल-चार-लबाड-लुचा-सोदा-गुलाम-शिंदळ-हरामी. 2 Sometimes used in a good sense, Genuine, pure, sterling: as अट्टल-मित्र-खेही-गडी; also Adept, adroit, expert, masterly: as अट्टल-शाहणा-हुशार-पोहणारा-धावणारा-लिहिणारा.

अट्टहास *m* S Violent or phrenzied laughter.

अट्टहास *m* & अट्टहास्य *n* (Corr. from अट्टहास S) Vehement action; exceeding effort or exertion. 2 Toil, pains, ado, laborious efforts.

अट्टोखार *a* अट्टोवाज *a* (अट्टोखार &c.) Obstinate.

अट्टोवाद *m* Dogged, stubborn, or strong determination. *v* कर, लाव, धर.

अव्यापाव्या *f* *pl* A play amongst children.

अठंगुळा or अठंगूळ *a* (See अठांगुळें or अष्टमांगल्य) Born in the eighth month of gestation.

अठंगूळ *n* or अठंगुळें *n* Commonly अठांगुळें A ceremony &c. See under अष्टमांगल्य.

अठतीस *a* (आठ & तीस) Thirty-eight.

अठपळें or अठफळें *n* (Better अठपळें &c.) A breadth (of a cloth, कांबळा &c.) [अठफळी.

अठफळी *f* An offering of eight fruits &c. See अठरणें *v i* To shrink, contract, draw up. 2 fig. To sulk, pout, huff; to draw up in offence.

अठरा *a* *ind* (आठ & दहा) Eighteen.

अठरा अखाडे *m* *pl* The eighteen orders of the गोसावी. These are अघोरी, अरण्य, अवधूत, आनंद, आश्रम, ईद्र उदासी, कानफाव्या, कालबेला, गोदड, गोरखपंथी or गोरखनाथी, डवरा, नंगागिरी, निरंजनी, निबौनी, पुरी, भराडी, भारती, राजळ, वन, सरभंगी.

अठरा उपधान्ये *n* *pl* The eighteen inferior grains; viz. सजगुरा, भादली, वरी, नाचणी, वरग, कांग, खपले-गहू, मका, करडई, राजगिरा, मटको, पावटा, मूग, वाल, कारळा, देवभात, सातू, अंबाडो. Others reckon on them thus—सजगुरा, नाचणी, वरी, मका, मटकी, राजगिरा, शिरस, पांढरफळो, जिरा, मेथो, वेणु-बीज, देवभात, कमलबीज, पाकड, अंबाडो, भेंडोबीज, गोवारी, कुयाचें बीज, and to these some add two others, making twenty, viz. खसखस & पांढराराळा.

अठरा उपपुराणे *n* *pl* The eighteen Upapurāṇas. See the enumeration under उपपुराण.

अठरा कारखाने *m* *pl* (अठरा & کارخانه P) The eighteen great departments of a state. These are उष्टर-खबुतर-जनान-जवाहीर-जामदार-जिकीर-तालोम-तोफ-थडो-दफतर or दप्तर-दारु-दिवान-नगर-पोल-फरास-बंदी-मोदी-शिकार-खाना. Or, according to another classification, तोप-पोल-उष्टर-फरास-शिकार-रथ-जामदार-जवाहीर-जिराईत-नगर-दारु-वैद्य-लकड इमारती-मुदबख-कुणबिणी-खाजगत-थडो, or still, another, खजिना-दफतर-जामदार-पोल-जिराईत-अंबर-फरास-मुदबख-नगर-सरबत-आबदार-शिकार-तालोम-दारु-उष्टर-वक्रे-तोप-सराफ. 2 fig. The departments or branches of a widely-extended business.

अठरा खूम *n* (अठरा & قوم A people, tribe.) The eighteen castes or classes of people, i. e. comprehensively, All, everybody, *tout le monde*.

अठरा गुणांचा खंडोबा *m* A term for a variously-gifted and preëminent rogue. This term is designed to express a personage who, as नाशिककर excels one hundred fold the काशिकर, bears away the palm from सोळा गुणांचा खंडोबा. 2 A term for a person full of maladies and ailments.

अठरा टोपकर *m* *pl* or अठरा टोपी *f* (अठरा, टोपी A hat, कर Affix. The eighteen hats.) A comprehensive term for the people of Europe.

अठरा धान्यांचें कोडबुळें *n* (A कोडबुळें or ring-cake made of mixed flour of the eighteen grains.) A term for an adulterine or bastard: also for a mixed caste or an individual of it.

अठरा धान्ये *n* *pl* The eighteen superior grains; viz. गहू, साळ, तूर, जव, जोंधळा, वाटाणा, लांक, चणा, जवस, मखर, मूग, राळा, तोळ, हरीक, कुळोथ, सावा, उडीद, चवळी, as per Shlok, गोधूम शालि तुवरी यव यावनाल वातान लंक चणका अतसो मसुरा:॥ मुद्र प्रियंगु तिल कोद्रवका: कुलित्या: श्यामाक माष चवला इति धान्यवर्गः ॥ १ ॥

अठरा पगडजात *f* (The castes of the eighteen turbans.) A comprehensive term for the people; *tout le monde*, the *canaille* &c.: also for the Asiatic or turban-wearing nations, in contrad. from अठरा टोपकर. 2 Some derive this word from अठरा & पगडा A mark on a die. The last mark being eighteen, they explain the word in the sense, An indiscriminate multitude; a promiscuous assembly.

अठरा पद्म वानरें *n* *pl* (The eighteen पद्म or the 180 billions of monkeys who assisted at the destruction of the monster रावण.) Hence, applied to a host or swarm of youngsters.

अठरा पर्वे भारत *n* (The eighteen-sectioned भारत.) A term for a lengthy and wearisome story; a long narrative of troubles and sorrows or of any dull matters. [पुराण.

अठरापुराणें *n* *pl* See the names and order under अठरा बाबू *m* *pl* (اٹھارے بابو H) A term for a pack of knaves, a crew of idlers, a club or body of disorderly fellows.

अठरा भार वनस्पति *f* (अठरा Eighteen, भार A weight, वनस्पति A plant.) A comprehensive term for the herbs and plants on the globe.

अठरा विष्टे or अठराविसवे *ad* (Eighteen-twentieths. See विष्टा.) Very much; almost altogether; by a great overproportion. Ex. त्याच्या घरीं अ० दरिद्र आहे, or अ० दरिद्र पाणो वाहते He is extremely poor. अ० पाप-पुण्य-दरिद्र-चौकशी-सूख-धर्म-रोग &c.

अठव *m* अठवगिरी *f* (Vulgar. अठव & گری P) Remembrance or recollection; an abiding in or a returning into the mind. *v* दे. Ex. अ० देईं सूर्यनंदना॥ Also सज अ० तेव्हां देजन॥

अठवडकरी *m* (अठवडा & करी) A grinding usurer, one that demands weekly payment of interest.

अठवडा *m* A period of eight days, viz. from sunday to sunday, both days inclusive: also a hebdomad or week.

अठवडा or वा *a* (अठवडा A week.) That gives milk for eight days, and then stops and kicks—a cow or buffalo. Hence, 2 That is well and ill alternately—a servant, a child &c.

अठवडेपाईक or वाईक *a* (अठवडा A week, पाईक & वाईक Affixes.) That continues or lasts but a short time; liable to sudden dismissal—a servant or public officer. 2 Not durable or permanent, hebdomadal.

अठवण *f* Remembrance, recollection, memory;

the abiding in or returning into the mind; or the faculty of retaining in mind.

अठवणीचा-घड-अटोकाट-बहादूर-खबरदार and similar words. Of a retentive memory.

अठवणूक *f* (अठविणें) Recollecting or remembering; bearing in or recalling into the mind. 2 A memorial or memento; a token in remembrance.

अठवणें *v i* To come into the recollection or memory; to come to mind.

अठविणें *v c* To recollect or to remember; to recal into or to bear in the mind.

अठवणेंस *ad* (अठवण) Within one's remembrance. See जाणोपरो.

अठवा *a* (आठ) Eighth.

अठवा *m* or अठवें *n* A measure of capacity, half a शेर or $\frac{1}{2}$ of a पायली.

अठळी *f* (अष्टि S) The seed-stone of certain fruits (as the jack, the date, the wild plum &c.) 2 A testicle.

अठांगुळें or अठांगुळे or अठांगूळ *n* A ceremony. See अष्टमांगल्य.

अठाथीं *ad* (अ & ठाथ Place.) In a dangerous place; in a bad or awkward part of the body—a blow, thrust &c. given. 2 In some out-of-the-way place. Ex. अ० ठेकनिया नवनीत॥ मांजरा करवीं चाटवित॥

अठाविसाचुर्गो *ad* In the twenty-eighth युग. There have been seven आष्टि or returns of each of the four युग (age or period of the world); and as this grandest of all cycles ever renews its course, the phrase signifies Never; answering to कड्या आदि-त्तारीं or Ad Græcas kalendas &c.

अठीं or अठें *ind* (आठ) Particles used in multiplying a number by 8; as एके अठीं आठ eight times one is eight; तीन अठें चौविस.

अठी *f* A corrugation or wrinkle of the brow. *v* घाल. Ex. एक च्यास पाहतां दृष्टीं॥ कपाळासि घालतो अठी॥ 2 fig. A knot in the mind, a prejudice. *v* धर. 3 fig. A hard and tough point; a knotty particular. 4 The नाडा or cord worn around the arm in the Muharram. 5 (अष्टि S) The seed-stone of the jack, toran, bor, wild plum, date &c. 6 In games of marbles. The thumb depressed. See अट.

अठी कमरेस घालणें To grasp (a person) around the waist. अठी घालणें To clasp or embrace.

अठूळ *f* See अटोळी.

अटोकरब्रह्म or अटोपरब्रह्म *n* (A title of ब्रह्म. अटोक i. e. Unhammered or unmade, uncreate.) A humorous term for a word uncompounded and underived; a primitive or simple word. 2 Applied also to an unteachable blockhead; a natural; a pure simpleton of Nature.

अटोपहार *ad* (अटोप्रहर S through اٹھون H) Through the eight watches; through the night and day; constantly, unceasingly.

अटोपहार बतोंस घ्या *ad* Constantly, continually, unceasingly. [अष्टफळी.

अटोफळी *f* An offering of eight fruits. See अटोळी *f* sometimes अटोळा *m* The seed-stone of the jack-fruit, date, wild plum or जांभळ. By some is included the mango-stone. 2 fig. A testicle.

अठ्ठा *m* (आठ) The throw of eight with three dice. 2 The eight of a suit of cards.

अठ्ठावन or द्र *a* (اٹھاون H) Fifty-eight.

अठ्ठावीस *a* (اٹ्ठाویس H) Twenty-eight.

अठ्ठीं *ad* In the eighth square or place. A term at games with dice. 2 See अठीं.

अडेचाल, अडेचालीस, अडेताळ, अडेताळीस, अडेचाल-ईस-ताळ-ईस *a* Forty-eight.

अडेचर, अडेयाचर, अडेयेचर *a* Seventy-eight.

अडेया *m* (आड) The eight of a suit of cards.

अडेया-ऐशी-यशी-यशी-शी *a* Eighty-eight.

अडेयाणव *a* Ninety-eight.

अड *n* (S) A testicle. 2 The musk bag regarded as the scrotum of the deer. 3 S An egg. See the derivative अडे.

अड काढणे *g.* of *o.* To castrate or geld. अड खाजविणे or अडाखाजी खाजविणे *g.* of *o.* To court with exceeding servility and meanness. अड गळणे To fail or miscarry; to fall short of one's vauntings. 2 To recede fearfully. अड ब्रह्मांडास or कपाळी जाणे *g.* of *s.* To be in utter consternation and dismay. अड म्हणजे चंवरफळ म्हणणे To be extraordinarily ignorant or unintelligent. अडाचे निवणे करून वसणे or अडावर अड घालून वसणे To sit in complacent indolence or idleness. अडावर सूत गळणे or पडणे *g.* of *s.* To be reduced to extreme debility and helplessness: also *fig.* to be contemptibly impotent or incompetent. अडास येणे To become heavy and infirm (from age &c.) अडास लोणी लावणे To cajole or wheedle; to delude by flattering. दुसऱ्याच्या अडाने विंचू मारणे To employ a person in one's own matters recklessly of his ruin or damage.

अड *ind* (अर्ध Half.) An inseparable prefix, expressing Lessness or diminutiveness, inferiority or secondariness, subordinacy or appertinment as an appendage or adjunct, and, sometimes, irregularity or oddness; answering to *By, minor, sub, off, extra, odd &c.* It forms numerous compounds, of which those generally accepted and those demanding explanation occur in order. Whilst अड, coming from अर्ध Half, implies Smalleriness, pettiness, dependency &c., आड as an inseparable prefix, involves the sense, first, of such expressions as *Aside, apart, off the main track or course, out of the way, in some recess or corner*; secondly, of such as *Across, athwart, against, in the way*, (indicating intervention, obstruction, restraint &c.) आड is further an *adverb* and a *preposition*; but for its senses and powers thus see आड. As this distinction betwixt अड & आड as inseparable prefixes, (i. e. as used in composition,) although just, and worthy to be pointed out, and advantageously to be learned and maintained, is not, in all instances, readily discernible by the foreigner, or rigidly regarded by the native, the wrongly compounded words, both of the class अड compounded with आड, and of the class आड compounded with अड, have been gathered and grouped, and referred, for their rendering, to their respective right forms. Further, that the student may be spared disappointment, it must be stated that, ordinarily, the paramount rule of the native, whether in speaking or in writing, is to employ, whether rightly or wrongly, अड if he belong to the Desh, आड if he belong to the Konkan: also that words, although manifest compounds of आड, yet, if current only in the Desh, will surely be made up with अड; whilst, conversely, words of the अड order, having currency only in the Konkan, will be treated as formations with आड. Notwithstanding the above explaining and distinguishing, and the exceeding and earnest labor bestowed to effect corresponding marginal disposition, there will still remain words tasking discrimination, and thus exposed to dispute whether

they are compounds of अड or of आड, and a small number of others of which, in one sense, the appropriate form is अड, and, in another, आड. N. B.—Compounds with this अड from अर्ध *Half* must not be confounded with compounds or derivatives of अड *Obstinacy* or *restiveness* (e. g. अडकर, अडलंड, अडतडू &c.): nor are they to be confounded with words commencing with अड which own connection neither with our inseparable prefix nor with अड the noun:—and such (e. g. अडकवण, अडकिता, अडचण, अडत) are numerous: nor, lastly, with formations from अडवा Cross.

अडकाठी, अडकाया, अडकुडता, अडकुशी, अडकूट or ड, अडखिलो, अडगांवा, अडगात, अडगात्या, अडघात, अडचावट, अडचार, अडताळा, अडदिवस, अडपडदा, अडपदर or द्रा, अडपाट, अडफट, अडफांटा, अडफांया, अडवाजुचा, अडवाजूस, अडभित, अडमार्ग, अडमोरा, अडमोहरी, अडरान, अडरानी, अडवण or अडवीण, अडवळण, अडवळणी, अडवाट, अडवाच्या, अडवेळ, अडसंधि, अडसर, अडसांटा. For these see, according to the explication of अड and आड afforded above, under आड.

अड *f* (ज H) Obstruction, impediment, hinderance. 2 Obstinacy, stubbornness, pertinacity: also restiveness. 3 Penalty or forfeit:—as attached to engagements.

अडभरीं मरणे To revel or run riot in doggedness or piggishness; to *indulge* stubbornness.

अडउवारा *a* (Warm as a new laid egg.) Warmish, lukewarm, tepid.

अडक *f* A surname or a family name.

अडकटाह *m* S (अड Egg, कटाह Semispherical boiler.) A term for the universe or Brahma's egg: also for the eight orbs environing and defining it.

अडकण *n* (अडकणे) Any thing to restrain, obstruct, stop: i. e. a stone placed; a knot or knob; a bolt or bar; a tie, catch, rest, lodge, hold, clasp, stop. [broken grains.]

अडकणी *f* (अड & कणी) Bits of rice, pulse &c.,

अडकणी *f* (Verbal of अडकणे) Stopping, obstructing &c.

अडकणे *v i* (अड) To catch, hitch, stick fast in or at: to be stopped, obstructed, hindered, impeded.

अडकत्या or च्या *m* R (Commonly अडकिता) Betelnut-scissors.

अडकथा *f* (अर्ध & कथा) A by tale; a story by the way; an incidental or a minor narrative; a digression, discursion, episode. Ex. येचविषयीं ऐका आतां॥ दृष्टांतीं आली अ०॥ 2 Wild, wandering discourse or talk.

अडकर *a* Obstinate. 2 Restive—a horse. 3 That fits tightly; that goes stiff or hard.

अडकवण *n* (अडकणे) Any thing that confines or fastens: e. g. a knot or knob; a tie, catch, hold, clasp, stop, lodge, rest. [pede, hinder.]

अडकविणे *v c* (अडकणे) To stop, obstruct, im-

अडकळणे *v i* (Better अडखळणे *q. v.*) To hit against and be stopped or diverted in course; to stumble or trip. 2 To falter or hesitate in speech. 3 (For अडळणे) To fall in the way of; to meet.

अडका *m* A copper piece of money, the half of a रुका: also in land-measurement, the half of a रुका. Pr. अडक्याची देवता सापिक्याचा शेंदूर. Pr. जळला तुमचा अ० माझा झुलच लाडका. Pr. अडक्याची केली वाण लोणच्याची केली घाण Answering to Penny wise and Pound foolish. 2 अडका is more commonly understood in the sense of Money or small money (as *Argentum* &c.) occurring singly, yet more generally in conjunction with पैसा, as

पैसा अडका. Pr. हातीं नाहीं अ० बाजारांत चालला घडका.

अडकाअडकी *f* (अडकविणे) Continual or diversified stopping, impeding, hindering.

अडकाम *n* A minor or subordinate work; a by work or business; a job.

अडकामी or म्या *a* (अडकाम) One performing or qualified for by work only; a jobber.

अडकाव, अडकावणी, अडकाविणे See अडकाव &c.

अडकाया *m* A short and scanty tuck (of a dhotar &c.) For अडकाया as *ad* see आडकाया.

अडकिता *m* A sort of scissors for cutting betelnut. 2 *fig.* A controller or restrainer. Ex. म्हणती मला घरांत दारांत अ०

अडकित्यांत घालणे or धरणे To cast into or to catch in any position of double evil. अडकित्यांत सांपडणे or पडणे To fall into a dilemma; to be caught betwixt evils. वडिलांचा अ० असावा We ought to walk in the fear of our seniors.

अडकुलो *f* अडकुले *n* अडकूल *n m* (Dim. forms of अड) A testicle. 2 Testicles. [bar or let.]

अडके *n* (अड) An obstacle or obstruction; a

अडकोश or अडकोष *m* (S) The scrotum: but, in popular apprehension, the scrotum and testicles. 2 (Abridged from ब्रह्मांडकोष) The universe. Ex. मागीरथी अ० फोडून आली.

अडखया *a* A laboring lad; a stripling earning his livelihood by bodily labor. 2 A fellow for minor offices or work; a scullion, a job boy, an underling or understrapper.

अडखर्च *m* Miscellaneous or minor expenses; by, odd, or extra expenses.

अडखळण *f* A stumbling block or a stumbling place. 2 *n* A lock to the जोडवे or ring: a lodge, stand, or bed for an ink-bottle &c.: a button for a door: a thing or device, generally, to secure, steady, stop, fix.

अडखळणी *f* (Verbal of अडखळणे) Stumbling &c.

अडखळणे or अडखुळणे *v i* To stumble or to trip. 2 To trip in speaking; to falter; to hesitate. 3 To falter in action; to boggle, stagger, demur. 4 To get entangled in or with and be embarrassing unto.

अडखळविणे *v c* (अडखळणे *q. v.*) To make to stumble, trip, falter, hesitate, lit. *fig.*

अडखाणे *n* अडखाद *f* A term for the extra, secondary, or non-essential articles of human food; as fruits, sweetmeats &c.

अडखुळा *m* अडखूळ *n* Obstruction or hinderance: also an obstacle or impediment. 2 A stumbling place, lit. *fig.* *v* कर, लाव, घाल.

अडखोर *a* Obstinate: also restive.

अडखोल *n* A rough-dug well; a well not built up. 2 A well almost filled up with rubbish; or a well incompletely dug and quitted.

अडगई *f* A sort of pickle, composed of citron-peelings, curds, assafetida &c.

अडगडी *m unc* A laborer's mate or underling.

अडगडी *m* (A term at the games of सेकचा) An underplayer, a person subordinate and assistant to the player: also a person imagined to supply the place of a player wanting, a *dummy*. 2 Hence applied elsewhere in the sense of Assistant or mate. A much-favored protégé; a pampered minion.

अडगळी *f* A minor or by lane; a narrow passage.

अडगव *f* अडगवणी *f* Arranging, disposing, setting in order.

अडगविणे *v c* C To distribute or dispose of orderly; to arrange or place in their places (things confusedly scattered). 2 To apply to; set to; put to, at, on (to or at a business or a use).

अडगल *f* Things lying disorderly about ; litter. 2 *m unc* A cross bar.

अडगांव *m n* A petty village ; a hamlet.

अडगिराईकी, अडगिराईकी, अडगिराईक *a* Bought of, or offered for sale by, one not a dealer, —of or by some private person.

अडगूणवडगूण *n P* (A fanciful formation.) Lumbering or non-descript articles. [de hoy.

अडगोखमा *m* A stripling, lad, youth, hobbard

अडगोणी *f* A small-sized गोणी or grain-sack.

अंडगोल or अंडगोलक *m* (S) A testicle.

अडगोष्ट *f* A digression : also an episode. See अडकथा. [अडगिराईकी.

अडग्याईकी, अडग्याईक, अडग्याईकी &c. See

अडघर *n* An off-house or outhouse ; or a petty house, a hut or cottage.

अडघोडा *m* A small horse ; a galloway.

अडच or च *ad* (अड) Tightly, firmly, closely, with obstruction or difficulty—tying, fitting or sitting, entering into.

अडचण *f* Confinedness, straitness, narrowness, want of room. 2 Crowdedness, thronged and pressed state. 3 Litter, lumber, cumbering things. 4 fig. Embarrassing circumstances or embarrassed state ; urgency or the being straitened and pinched (urgedness) ; distress, difficulty, exigency, obstructedness.

अडचणीची वाट A confined, an embarrassed, or a difficult road or way. अडचणी सांगणे To make difficulties ; to start objections.

अडचणणे *v* (अडचण) To be thronged, pressed, confined, impeded, restrained. 2 To be straitened, pinched, embarrassed, distressed.

अडचणीचे दुःख or दुखणे *n* An embarrassing or awkward disorder or pain ; any disorder situate in the pudenda. Pr. अ० जावई वैद्य.

अडचणूक *f* From अडचण *q. v.* esp. in the last sense. [to relieve one's distress.

अ० सोडणे *g. of o.* To remove one's difficulties ;

अडचणे *v* (अडच) To be tight ; to pinch—a garment : also to be pressed, confined, straitened in room—things. 3 fig. To be in narrow circumstances.

अडची *f* Framework to confine a vicious cow or buffalo whilst milking her.

अडचे or जे Two and a half times. The term used in multiplying by $2\frac{1}{2}$. Ex. पंचवीस अ० साडे बासष्ट.

अंडज *a* (S) Produced from an egg, oviparous.

अडजात *f* A several term for the numerous classes of people not included under the four grand divisions ; any by, odd, or non-descript caste or class. See आडजात.

अडजिना *m* An inferior or a secondary flight of stairs or steps ; back-stairs or by-stairs.

अडजुना or अडजून *a* Half-old ; rather worn ; well used ; impaired by use.

अडण *n* The dugs of a cow &c., udder. 2 *f* The slip of bamboo running along and strengthening the fore part of a Súp or sifting fan.

अडण *a* Head-strong, unruly, self-willed.

अडणा *m* अडणे *n* A door-bar.

अडणी *f* A (metal or wooden) three-legged stand ;—for the शंख, eating-vessels &c. 2 The slip of bamboo described under अडण. 3 The bolt of a door. 4 A common term for the two cross pieces of wood supporting a low पाट or stool.

अडणूक *f* (अडणे) An obstinate resisting or opposing. *v* घर, चे. 2 Stopping or hindering.

अडणे *v i* (अडणे) H) To be stopped, detained, hindered, impeded. 2 To work or go tightly,

stiffly, hard ; to pinch. 3 To stop, decline, refuse ; to refrain obstinately. 4 To be restive—a horse. 5 To suffer stoppage in parturition.

अडने or अडले पाहणे-घरणे-मोजणे *g. of o.* To behold one's distress or difficulty without relieving it : or to take advantage of one's necessity. As a form of reduplication of अडणे the verb मिडणे is often taken up. Ex. अडले मिडले काम असले तर मला सांग ; अडला मिडला कोणही आला तर त्याचा समाचार घ्यावा.

अडत *f* Mercantile correspondence or agency : also the business of weighing, or selling, or holding in charge the merchandise of dealers : also the remuneration for this service or for agency.

अडतडू *m* A term for a horse or a person which, by restiveness or perverseness, constantly crosses, thwarts, balks, or baffles one. See अडलंड.

अडताल *m* A certain time or measure of music.

अडती *f* (अडणे) Opposition or resistance ; a difficulty or an obstacle interposed. *v* घाल. 2 The bridge of the lute वीणा.

अडतीस *a* Thirty-eight.

अडत्या *m* (अडत) A mercantile correspondent ; a factor or agent. See अडत.

अंडचास *m* (S अंड A testicle, चास Terror.) Exceeding fright ; consternation, dismay, horror.

अडयळणी *f* अडयळणूक *f* Obstructing or hindering. [hinder, stop.

अडयळणे *v c* (अडयळा) To obstruct, impede,

अडयळा *m* Obstruction, impediment, hindrance. 2 Obstructedness, stoppage, detention.

अडदांड or अडदांडगा *a* Rude, rough, coarse, boisterous, blustrous, bullying.

अडदाणा *m* Any corn given to horses except हर-भरा or gram, which, *par eminence*, is called दाणा.

अडदावा *m* Ground gram with गूळ (as given to colts). [amongst split pulse.

अडदाळ *f* Irregular bits of pulse :—as lying

अंडदोरी *f* The cord of a pack-saddle which, passing over the testicles of the beast, is fastened behind to the बांडणे or back-tie.

अंडघरणो *f* Servile courting ; base acts to propitiate ; mean cringing ; fawning upon and flattering. [पंचा.

अडघोतर *n* A small-sized घोतर or rather large

अडनळ *m* The sub-channel (subordinate to the कोळंबे) of a waterwheel.

अडना *m* (Usually अडणा) A door-bar.

अडनाड-नीट-नीड-नेड *a* (अड & नीट) Inexact ; not strictly the thing ; somewhat exceeding or somewhat falling short of ;—used of numbers, measures, or quantities less or greater than the ordinary round numbers (of dozen, score, hundred), or the ordinary measures (of शेर, मण, खंडी &c.)

2 *ad* In a confused or doubtful manner ; neither this nor that ; neither the one thing nor the other. Ex. आंत तरी बस नाही तर बाहेर तरी बस मध्येच अ० बसू नको.

अडनाव *n* Surname or family name.

अडनावाचा Used with-ब्राह्मण-संन्यासी-जोशी-पंडित-शिपाई-शास्त्री-कारकून &c. A Bráhmaṇ &c. only in his surname ; one ignorant, incompetent, or pretending.

अडपंचा *m* An extremely small पंचा.

अडपडप *ad* (A formation either fanciful or by reduplication from झडप A stoop, swoop, pouncing upon.) By force or fraud or by fair means ; by hook or by crook ; through countless and endless means and ways—gains, pickings, pilferings &c. (This seems the *proper* signification ;

but the popular acceptations are, as is usual with words of imitative or fanciful formation, capricious and licentious to the uttermost. Some of the most common are inserted.) Silly, clandestinely, in huggermugger ;—used particularly of fornication and speculation. In the applications following the word is used adjectively. Indirect, incidental, indeterminate, extra—profits, expenses : minor, petty, by—works, jobs : miscellaneous, unclassified, non-descript—things, traps : of no note or name ; of the herd or multitude—persons.

अडपडणी *f* A small cloth used as girding for the waist during ablution.

अडपताडपता *f* (दडपणे by redup.) That checks, curbs, controls, restrains, governs ;—used of parents, guardians &c. Pr. अडपती नाही साख दडपता नाही भावा.

अडपदप *f* (दडपणे by redup.) Checking, curbing, controlling, restraining.

अडपन्हळी *f* The sub-trough of a waterwheel. It is placed under the channel (कोळंबे) to receive and carry on the water.

अडपसारा *m* A litter of indescribables or odds and ends ; a strew of rattletraps.

अडपेट *f* A small पेट, a town of little extent or consideration.

अडफळे *n* A breadth (as of a कांबळा, शेला &c.)

अडबंक, अडबंग, अडबंगा, अडबंगी, अडबांक *a* (अड & कृ H Crooked.) Stubborn and stupid ; self-willed and saucy ; heady and perverse. 2 Restive—a horse.

अडबंदर *m* An inferior or insignificant trading port. 2 A dangerous or incommodious landing place for vessels.

अडबाजार *m* The market after market-day ; the minor or *stale* market.

अडबाया *m* A young man ; a youth, lad, strippling, hobbard de hoy.

अडबायको *f* A young woman ; a maiden or miss ; a girl entering her teens.

अंडबुली *f* A certain ornament for children.

अडमड *f* C Restless wriggling of the body (as of lively children) ; fidgetiness.

अडमडणे *v i* C (अडमड) To be fidgety and restless—a child &c. [child &c.

अडमया *a* (अडमडा) Fidgety or restless—a

अडमळणी *f* or अडमळणीचाटमळणी *f* (Vulgar. अड & मळणे) Servile court ; base acts to propitiate ; fawning upon and flattering.

अडमाप *n* An odd or irregular measure ; a measure exceeding or falling short of the quantity indicated by the denomination it bears.

अडमापाने मोजणे To estimate or expect extravagantly or unwarrantably.

अडमिलकत *f* अडप्राप्ति *f* By gains ; extra-profits ; perquisites : also odd or irregular gains.

अडमुलगा *m* A lad, a stripling, a hobbard de hoy.

अडमुशी *a* That is in the state of suffocation or choking. 2 Drawn up and rolled together—a person in a fever. *v* पड, हो.

अडमुसणे *v i* To labor under strangling or suffocation. 2 To lie drawn and rolled up as in fever.

अडमुसा *a* Suffering the sense of strangling or choking.

अडमूढ, अडमुथा, अडमोटा or टा *a* (अड & मूढ) Stupid, dull, doltish : or (from अड & मूढ) Unhandy, awkward, clumsy-fingered. 2 A stripling or lad. [turning old.

अडन्हातारा *a* Advanced in years ; elderly or अंडयुग्म *n* (S) The (couple or pair of) testicles.

अडलंड a P (अडणे & लंड Affix of angry reviling.) That crosses and thwarts; that throws one out of his way; that fails one at the moment of need; that leaves in the lurch; cross, perverse, froward, untoward—man, horse, beast. See अडतडू.

अडला m A blade set in a stock, as a slitting knife for fruits and vegetables.

अडलामिडला a (अडणे by redup.) Distressed, straitened, let; stopped or pressed by difficulties.

अडले गांजले पिडले m pl The straitened, harassed, and troubled; the distressed and afflicted. Ex. अ० संसारी ॥ त्यांचा तू कैवारी नारायणा ॥

अडव n A handful of gram-plants as uprooted and lying on the field, or a hand-bundle of such plants.

अडवट or ठ n An unsquared piece of timber; a rough beam. 2 A cross beam or a bar; a timber laid or fixed crosswise. 3 m The central portion of a नथ (nose-ring),—the string or stem bearing the three gems (viz. two pearls and one ruby). 4 n The threads crossing the warp, the weft or woof. 5 n The middle slip of a गोणी or bullock grain-sack, running betwixt its two mouths. 6 n A pole running across (behind) the wheels of a cart, as a sort of lock-wheel (on descending a hill). The wheels rub against it.

अडवण n (अडणे or अड) Anything to stop or obstruct; any bar or cross piece; any stopper, check, or let. 2 or अडवीण n (Better आडवण) The woof.

अडवण f n अडवणूक f अडवाई f (अडविणे) Stopping, obstructing, opposing, hindering: also an obstruction, impediment, hinderance.

अडवण्या f pl (अडविणे) A term for ज्येष्ठानक्षत्र and for the rain which falls under it.

अडवण्या a (अडविणे) That obstructs or hinders.

अडवणीचा a Of some odd (half-and-half) or non-descript color. See आडवणीचा.

अडवा n A winding road, esp. over a hill.

अडवा a Cross, transverse, lying athwart. 2 Broad or wide (viewed in its dimension of breadth): opp. to उभा Long. 3 fig. Adverse, opposed to. 4 Contrary, contradictory &c. 5 Crosswise or sideways. Used with such words as घोंडा-गोळा-गोळी-ईट-घागर-पाटी-टोपलें and with such verbs as दे-टाक-झेल-झोक-वे. To pass from hand to hand (stones, balls, pitchers &c.)

अ० जाणे To fall athwart one's way; to cross one's path. **अ० येणे** To meet, encounter, come in one's way. 2 To oppose. 3 To go out to meet and receive. **अ० लावणे** To find fault with. **अ० होणे** To recline or lie down. **अडवें घेणे** To raise perverse objections and difficulties. **अडवें नेसणे** or **लावून घेणे** To dress sluttishly or slovenly;—used of females. Also **अ० नेसणे** or **घेणे** See explained under उभा. **अडवें घेणे** To fall athwart;—used of the fetus at its birth. Pr. **अडवें आले असतां कापून काढावे.**

अडवाअडव f (अडविणे) A general or a violent or a hurried stopping and hindering. 2 Harassing dunning.

अडवाउभा a Horizontal and vertical; long and high; lying along and standing erect: also transverse and direct; lying across and running straight.

अडवातिडवा a (अडवा by redup.) Rather oblique or transverse: also cross and crooked; curved, warped, and bent.

अ० फुटणे To turn out crooked and deformed;—used of शरीर or अंग the body.

अडवाळ a (Or अडिवाळ) Obstinate or stubborn.

अंडविकार m (S) अंडविकृति f (S) Disease of the testicles or a testicle. [hinder.

अडविणे v c (अडणे) To stop, impede, obstruct, अटवून टाकणे To confine or restrain (बाध-साध-भूत-पिशाच &c.) esp. by a mantra or spell.

अडवी f (अडवा) A small door or window bar. 2 Passing (a thing) from hand to hand (of people in a line). v दे.

अंडवृद्धि f (S) Enlargement of the scrotum or of the testicles, hydrocele &c. [unthrashed bundles.

अडवें n R (Commonly उडवें q. v.) A stack of

अडवें उभें n (अडवा & उभा) Crooked policies; devious devices; tortuous or fraudulent procedure.

अडवें पाणी n (By-water.) A term for the water of rivers, tanks, or wells with reference to irrigation, and as disting. from Rain. The obl. cases, viz. अडव्या पाण्याचा, अडव्या पाण्याने &c. are more in use.

अडव्या अंगाचा a अडव्या बांध्याचा a अडव्या हाडाचा a Short and stout; compact, thick-bodied, thickset, strong-knit.

अडव्या जिमेचा a Of rude, savage speech; that speaks a barbarous tongue: also of incoherent speech: also prompt at quarrelling, reviling, or scolding; of a wry tongue.

अडव्या सुडव्याची रांड f A term of vulgar abuse for a widow or woman.

अडशेरी f (अडोच & शेर) A weight of two and a half शेर. 2 The monthly grain given (to a servant &c.) for his subsistence. 3 A measure of capacity, a half pâyli.

अडस a (अडणे) Tight; that which (a nail, peg, plug &c.) enters with difficulty and fits closely. 2 Tight; that in which a nail, peg &c. enters with difficulty—an orifice or a hole.

अडसट a (Better अडसष्ट) Sixty-eight.

अडसटणे v c unc (अडसट्टा) To estimate or compute roughly.

अडसट्टा m (अडसट्टा H) Estimate or computation; rough calculation or conjecture. v पाह. 2 Reach, range, compass.

अडसण f n Corn sifted or put to be sifted in the Súp. v काढ. 3 Framework to confine a vicious cow or buffalo whilst milking her. 2 The solid and good grain as separated by the sifting fan.

अडसणे v c To shake the súp or sifting fan in a particular manner, for the separation of the fine portion of the meal: also to winnow (the meal) in this manner. 2 To cut branches, to lop: also to chop roughly or coarsely.

अडसणे v i Misused for अडचण.

अडसर m & ad See आडसर.

अडसष्ट a (आठ & साठ) Sixty-eight.

अडसांगड or डी f An off or supplementary float: also a diminutive float. 2 A float (of two linked gourds &c.) for a swimmer.

अडसांगडी or खा a That plies the अडसांगड. 2 That swims without a सांगड or gourd-float.

अडसांगडीं ad Without a सांगड or gourd-float—swimming. v पोह, जा, उतर.

अडसोग n A minor or subordinate character in a dramatic representation.

अडसयंपाक or अडसैपाक m The minor cooking; cookery of the inferior or odd items of a meal.

अडहतेर or अडहत्यार n An inferior or irregular weapon; a dirk, dagger, bludgeon &c.; as disting. from musket, sword &c. 2 By some employed to signify any weapon whatever in contrad. from musket or fire-arms.

अडहतेरी or अडहत्यारी a Armed with अडहतेर.

अडळ m The peg or stick of the रसणी (plough-handle), by which the ploughman holds on.

अडळ m A certain सुसुहूर्त or auspicious period.

अडाअड f (अडणे) General or great stopping, obstruction, hindering. v कर, घाल. Also general or great stoppage or obstructedness. v हो. [boliform.

अंडाकार a (S) Egg-form, oval, elliptical, para-

अडांख m (अड & अंख) The name of the line drawn over the items of a paper of accounts: also called अज.

अडांखताळा m A method of proof in addition: viz. Comparing the sum of items added laterally with the sum obtained by adding vertically.

अडांखा m (अड & अंख) The number remaining of the sum of a column of items after the several subtraction from it of all the items but the lowest; corresponding, if the sum be correct, with this lowest or undeducted item. A method of proving addition. 2 A large sheet exhibiting, in all the particulars of time, place, person &c., monies paid or lent.

अडाण n The people of a village not employed in cultivation; as contrad. from शेतकरी A field-man. 2 Udder.

अडाणकवाड n A comprehensive term for the artisans, tradesmen, and workmen of a village; in contrad. from the शेतकरी Cultivator of the soil.

अडाणचोंट c (A vulgar formation from अडाणी & चोंट) A blockhead, a blunderhead, an awkward booby.

अडाणजात or अडाणीजात f A designation for a people or a person viewed as rude and barbarous.

अडाणपट्टी f A cess levied upon all professions and trades of a village except those included under बलुतेदार, or except the शेतकरी. Other compounds occur; as अडाणबाकी, अडाणवखल &c.

अडाणमत n A rude or wild opinion, notion, thought: also a perverse or crooked mind or wit.

अडाणवखी f A village, or the quarter in a village, inhabited by the classes of people distinguished from बलुतेदार or शेतकरी.

अडाणा m A राग or musical mode. See राग. 2 (आड) Framework to confine a vicious cow whilst milking her. 3 The beam to which the bullocks (of a sugar-mill &c.) are yoked. 4 A door-bar passing full across.

अडाणी a (अडाणी H) Inexpert, unskilful, awkward—persons: uncouth, unpolished, rude—language, manners: clumsy, ill-fashioned, vulgar-like—things.

अडाणीकवाडी m pl A comprehensive term. The clumsy and awkward; the clowns and boobies: also the very low and hardworking classes.

अडाणीगांठ f A grandam-knot.

अडात or थ m (आड) A strengthening bar nailed across or along (a gate, door, shutter, lid). 2 A common term for the two cross slips supporting a low stool.

अडातुडी ad (अड by redup.) At intervals (of leisure, inclination &c.); by fits and starts; intermittingly.

अडाव m n अडावा m A general or abstract account; a balance-sheet. v उतर. A few compounds occur; as अडावबंद, अडावबाकी, अडाववखल, अडावखट. 2 A rough computation or statement of expenses.

अडिचकें n (अडोच) $2\frac{1}{2}$ or any single multiple of it (as set down in a table). Ex. 5, $7\frac{1}{2}$, 10.

अडिंवा m A bar (as for a door or window).

अडिवाळ *a* (अड) Stubborn, resisting, restive; —esp. used of children.

अडिगरी or अडिगरी *f* Commonly अडिगरी.

अडो *f* (Commonly अडो) A layer of fruits on a bed of straw (to be ripened). 2 The basin of a thrashing floor. 3 Sometimes used in the other senses of अडो.

अडोच or ज *a* Two and a half.

अंडीपिली *n pl* (The eggs and the young ones.)

The most private and most minute concerns, circumstances, or condition of; all the points, particulars, secrets, and minutiae concerning. Ex. तू कशास त्याची इतकी प्रतिष्ठा सांगतेस मला अवघी त्याचीं अं ठाकक आहेत.

अंडोल or अंडेल *a* (अंड *S*) That has testicles; not castrated or gelt. 2 That is kept for breeding purposes—a horse &c. अंडोल घोडा A stallion. 3 fig. (Low.) A much favored protégé; a minion. 4 Libidinous, lecherous: also full of youthful ardor and vigor—a male.

अडोल *a* (अड *f*) Obstinate, stubborn, self-willed. 2 (आड *ad*) Situate in the shelter, cover, or concealment of.

आडोसरी or सी, अडेसरी or सी *f* See अडिगरी.

अंडुकली *f* अंडुकली *n* See अंडुकली.

अडुमाडू *a* (माडू by redup.) The weapon described under माडू. Hence, 2 Bold, heroic, doughty;—used of a soldier, one मारायामरायसिद्ध. Hence, ironically, used of a pretender; a Gascon, Hector, Swinge buckler, Rodomonte, Thraso. 3 Applied, both in praise and in irony, to writers, orators &c. as expressive of extraordinary cleverness or capability.

अडुसष्ट *a* (Properly अडसष्ट) Sixty-eight.

अडुलसा *m* (अडलस *S*) A plant, *Justicia ganderussa* and *adhenatoda*. [pidly stubborn.]

अडू *a P* (अड) Obstinate, stubborn, esp. stubborn.

अडू *m* A clasp of iron connecting and binding two stones or timbers. A term of masonry. 2 The perch of a bird cage. 3 A bar (to keep people off &c.) 4 An instrument of stone-breakers,—the steel which is placed upon the stone and hammered. 5 A stick used to tighten by twisting round. 6 A stone or block or other thing used as a lever.

अडून *ad & prep* (आड) From behind; from the shelter, cover, or concealment of.

अडें *n* (अड *S*) An egg.

अडें गळणें To drop (lay) an egg. 2 A term in the boys' play of खोखो. Also अडें घालणें पडणें करणें-होणें. 3 fig. To draw back or give up fearfully; to falter, fail, *funk*. अडेंसयेणें To be ready to lay eggs 2 fig. To tire and break down; to knock up. [willed.]

अडेल *a* (अड *f*) Obstinate, stubborn, self-

अडेलगुण *m* Obstructed, embarrassed, or distressed condition. Ex. कोणचाचा अं पाहू नये Take not advantage of any one's distress.

अडेलतडू *n* (अडेल Stubborn, तडू Pony.) A term for an obstinate, self-willed person, a mule.

अडोंगी *ad* (आड & अंग) On one side; out of the direct way.

अडोपर *f* (अडणें) Stoppage, hinderance, obstruction. *v* कर, लाव, दाखव. *Pr.* माहाराची अं वेशीपाशी. 2 Urging, pressing, hanging upon in enforcement. 3 Insisting upon; stickling for; stubbornly holding fast or dwelling upon. *v* धर, लाव, दाखव. 4 Starting objections; making difficulties; holding back to be pressed. *v* धर. 5 Exi-

gency; requirement or need of as indispensable; (i. e. obstructed or embarrassed state *without*). *Neg. con. Ex.* आज चांदणें पडलें कंदिलाची अं नाही. 6 Obstructedness *gen. v* लाग, पड, हो. *g. of s.* अडोशीपडोशी *a* (پروسی *H* by redup.) Neighboring, of the vicinity of.

अडोशीपडोशी *ad* (پروسی *H*) In the places round about; in the neighboring parts or spots.

अडोसा *m* (आड & वसणें) Shelter, covert, cover; shade or defence afforded.

अडोशानें From behind some shelter or covert (some wall, tree, curtain, screen, veil).

अडोलसा *m* A plant. See अडुलसा.

अडोळा *m* A ridge-pole.

अड्डा *m* (اڈا *H*) A company or associated body (as of cart or cattle-owners, of hammals, coolies &c.) 2 The shed or place of assembling or abiding of such people, animals, and vehicles; a stand or station: also a stand for contingent or passing suppliers of a market or a town. 3 Any business or occupation proceeding constantly, or on a considerable scale, as माण्याचा अं नाचण्याचा अं वादाचा अं: also the place, as an assembly-room, a disputation-hall, a gymnasium, a circus: and (freely) a club-room, an alehouse, a stand, lounge, or meeting-place of idlers, newsmongers, gossips, scamps. 4 Making profession of; setting up pretensions to; pluming or priding one's self upon. *v* बाळग. 5 A weaver's knife (set in a block of wood) for preparing the चोय (bamboo pins) to form the teeth of his फणो or comb.

अडुकेरी *m* The keeper or master of an अड्डा or station (of bearers, beasts, vehicles &c.)

अडुबाज *c* अडुवार्क *c* (अड्डा & बाज & वार्क) One that sets up pretensions to; that makes open profession of; that prides or plumes himself upon.

अंया *a* (अंड) Having swelled testicles.

अयाल *ad* (Low.) On this side; on the hither or near side; opp. to पयाल.

अडळ *a* (अ & डळणें) That tends not to fall, tumble, totter, move; i. e. firm, fixed, fast, stable, secure, lit. fig.

अडळ *m* (अडळणें) A meeting or presenting of itself before; an occurring obvious unto: a case; an instance. Ex. त्या खोकाचा मला पूर्वीं अं झाला नव्हता. 2 Sphere or compass of experience. Ex. ही गोष्ट माझे अडळाना नाही. [the way of.]

अडळणें *v i* To meet; to occur unto or fall in

अडळपद *n* (अडळ & पद Place.) A fixed place or situation; a seat or abode established above all vicissitude;—used in speaking of the fixedness of the pole-star, of the permanency of the heavenly mansions &c.

अडा *m* A turn (as round a post or stick) with a rope or string. 2 An interwoven or interlooped part (of a cord); a curl, a doubling. 3 Used *pl* अडे for अडेपारडे. [music.]

अडा चौताल *m* A certain time or measure of अडाव *m n* अडावा *m* See अडाव or वा.

अडावेढा *m* (अडा by redup.) A doubling or curling up; or a crossing or complication (as in cord or cloth); a loop, snarl, tangle. *v* पड. 2 fig. Tangledness (i. e. stoppage or restraint) of tongue. Ex. जिह्वेला अं असला म्हणजे मुखीस बरा. 3 पायांला अं Intertwining or shuffling of the legs. 4 A perverse objection or suggestion of difficulty. *v* कर, घे. *Gen. in pl* अडेवेढे *q. v.*

अडाळ *a P* Immoderately large or extensive;—used freely of houses, vessels, deserts, tracts.

अडो *f* A layer of mangoes or other fruits on a

bed of straw (to be ripened). अडीत उतरणें So to ripen. 2 A posture—that of a person sitting or lying with the legs stretched and the feet crossed. अडो मारून निजणें is, To lie with a cloth tucked in at the heels and at the back of the head. 3 A divining process observed on the day of the change of the moon of Phalgun (the concluding day of the Hindu year): viz. The village Dzoshi repairs to the temple (of Hanumán or other god); puts of the 18 sorts of grain a little of each into a separate hole, covers each hole with a leaf, and retires. The next day he examines the leaves; and, as those grains over which the leaves are moist are to be abundant, he foreshows the crop of the coming year. 4 An erection in a field (over a heap of grain) composed of bundles of कडवा. 5 A turn (as round a post or stick) with a rope or string. 6 An interlooped or interwoven part (of a cord &c.); a curl or doubling. *v* पड, उलगड. 7 fig. A knot in the mind; a prejudice: also a catch or hitch; an evil surmise or thought. *v* धर, पड. 8 A corrugation or wrinkle. 9 The transverse piece of a राडट or water-wheel, over which passes the माळ or pitcher-wreath.

अडोचा दिढी *ad* Extravagantly, exorbitantly, immoderately—speaking, acting.

अडें *n* A ridge-pole. 2 fig. The ridge along the shoulders. 3 A saw worked by two; a whip-saw. 4 A bar inserted into a body (as into a sugar-press or capstan) to turn it. 5 An udder.

एका अद्याखालचा Of one household or family; एका अद्याखालीं Under one roof. अद्याला पाय लावून निजणें or झोप घेणें To sleep, lie, or be at ease and in high sense of liberty and security.

अडेकड *n* A cross-piece connecting the heads of two spokes of a wheel.

अडेपाट *m* The ridge-pole of a roof.

अडे पारडे *m pl* The rights or dues of the पाटोल of a village from the produce of the soil. The grant of land or इनाम made to this officer is called पासेडी. His dues upon weddings are शेलावा-टो. His stipend or cash allowance is नेमणूक.

अडेवेढे *m pl* (अडा or अडो by redup.) Irregular and inharmonious quavering or tremulous singing. *v* घे. 2 Crooked, perverse, sophisticated objections or arguments; tortuous or evasive reasoning; hypercritical cavilling and carping. *v* घे.

अद्या *m* A common term for the two pegs around which is wound सूत in drawing or clearing thread.

अद्याकरवत *m* (अडे & करवत) A saw (*gen. set* in a frame) worked by two; a whipsaw. [end.]

अणकुची or जो *f* (अणो) A point, tip, nib, sharp

अणखर *m* The last forced or scanty droppings of milk (during milking), *afterings, strokings*.

अणखर *a* (A Canarese word signifying True, genuine, sound, guileless &c.) Firm, strong, stout, lasting;—used of cloths, and esp. of cloths manufactured at नारायणपेट, remarkable both for firmness and for *durability of dye*. Used also of trinkets as Unalloyed or substantial. 2 Hard, harsh, sharp, peremptory: also prompt and blunt and unsophisticate;—used of speech, and, sometimes, of conduct. 3 Hard, grievous, offensive to one's feelings—a matter *gen.* 4 Novel, singular, rare, *hard* of occurrence.

अणखो, अणखो, vulg. अणखोन *ad* (अनेक *S*) More, additionally, besides. 2 Again. 3 *conj* And.

अणखुरणें *v i* To be distended with milk—the udder; and *attrib.* to have a distended udder—a cow &c.

अणणावळ *f* अणणे *f* अणवाई *f* अणाआण *f* See under आ.

अणवाणी *ad* अणवापायाने *ad* अणवाई *ad* (अ & वाहणा Sandals.) Barefoot.

अणा *m* A proverb, adage, saw, saying. 2 A riddle. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ of a rupee &c. See आणा.

अणिमा *m* S Subtily, infinite minuteness, moleculism. 2 The first of the eight सिद्धि,—the subtil and invisible state assumable by a deity; the reduction of one's form to an अणु or atom.

अणिमोल *a* (Poetry or in ballads.) Priceless, invaluable, most precious. Ex. रूप तुझे अ० ॥ सवदा केला अतोला ॥ गोड मजसी बोल ॥ अगे सुंदरी ॥

अणी *conj* And. Commonly आणि.

अणी *f* (अणि S) A point or extremity, a tip or nib. 2 fig. A point of time; the very point or nick (as of opportunity); "the time and tide." Pr. एक अणी चुकली बारा वर्षांचा वायदा. 3 A small silver coin equivalent to an *áná* or $\frac{1}{4}$ of a rupee. 4 The spike of a playing top. 5 The backward-curved tip of a shoe. 6 The point or hither extremity of a rein, the marked off end for the hand of the rider.

अणीक or ख *ad* (अनेक S) More, additionally, besides. 2 Again. 3 *conj* And. 4 *a* (Poetry.) Other, diverse, different.

अणीकप्रकार *m pl* अणीकविध *m pl* Divers or sundry kinds; various sorts.

अणीकसा *a* Singular, strange, uncommon.

अणीदार *a* (अणी & दा P Affix.) Pointed, peaked, acuminate.

अणीबाणी *f* (बाणी by redup.) State of angry and sudden excitement; violent commotion of the mind; a passion, a fume, a rage. Mostly in obl. cases with स, ला, & वर, and *v* ये. Ex. मी सुरळीत बोलत असतां तू अ० वर येतोस हे काय? 2 A critical period or stage, a juncture, a crisis. Ex. आमची पंचाईत अ० स आली; त्याची अ० म्यां सभाळली. अ० स येऊन नासणे To sink in the chaps of the channel; अ० चा कज्जा-लढाई-वाद-भाषण A furious quarrel, fight, discussion &c., a quarrel &c. of extremity; अ० चे काम A delicate business or affair; a matter requiring to be done at the very point or nick (of time).

अणु *m* (S) An atom, a molecule, a corpuscle, a sixth part of a mote in a sunbeam. 2 Hence, a Small, little, minute.

अणुमात्र Merely an atom, i. e. exceedingly small or little: also an exceedingly small quantity or little thing.

अणुरेणु *m* (S) An exceedingly minute particle, an atom, a mote in a sunbeam &c. Gen. used *pl*.

अणुरेणुजाल *n* S The motes in a sunbeam: also any conglomeration of corpuscles or infinitesimals.

अणेगा *f* Preferably आणेगा.

अण्णा *ind* A term of respectful compellation or mention for a male. See व्यावहारिक नाव.

अंत *m* (S) End, termination, conclusion. 2 Death. 3 In निदान or pathology. The fifth division of disease;—result or issue (i. e. recovery or death). 4 In arith. or geo. The last term of a series. 5 fig. End, reach, depth, bottom, extreme capability. Ex. कोण्हाचा अंत पाहिल्यावाचून देव कोण्हावर कपा करीत नाही; त्या घाचाचा अंत पाहून दाहा कोस न्या. अंत पाहणे therefore is To try to the uttermost; to see how much can be done or borne. Ex. संसारीं नको हरो माझा अंत पाहू. 6 Remaining strength, stamina, substance, goodness. Ex. त्या घातरांत कांहीं अंत राहिला नाही.

अंत *prep* (S) In comp. As far as; to or unto. Ex. ह्याने भाषांत व्याकरण आणि गदाधर्यंत न्याय न्हटला आहे.

अंतः *prep* S Within, in, amongst, between. In comp. and abundantly. See in order (in the forms अंतः and अंतर).

अतः *ad* S अतएव *ad* S On this account; for अंतक *m* (S) A name of Yama, the Pluto or Ruler of Hell. Hence, 2 An executioner: also the deadly enemy or dreaded object of; a natural foe: also a mortal malady, a fatal wound or hurt, any being or matter destructive or effecting the end of.

अंतःकरण *n* (S) The internal and spiritual part of man; the seat of thought and feeling; the mind, the heart, the conscience, the spirit or soul.

अं० चतुष्टय *n* S The inner man; the spirit or soul considered as subsisting and operating, and in every internal act, in four modes or forms; viz. मन The seat of the affections and passions; the seat of sentiment, desire, purpose; the heart: बुद्धि The discriminating faculty; the intellect, understanding, judgment; the mind: चित्त The reasoning or thinking faculty; the discursive faculty; the reason: अहंकार The seat of perception or consciousness, or the sense of individuality, distinct being or self; the seat of resolve or volition; the will, the अहं or ego, the soul or self.

प्रसन्नअंतःकरणेकरून With pleased or unhesitating mind; with one's heart or free will; with alacrity or ready consent.

अंतःकरणपंचक *n* S The soul or mind as constituted of अंतःकरण, मन, चित्त, बुद्धि, अहंकार, explained thus; अ० The soul as pure or mere, unstirring, unwishing, unthinking, reposing in quietism; मन The soul under the conception of a purpose or desire, or as the subject of an excited affection or passion; चित्त The soul considering, deliberating, devising, thinking; बुद्धि The soul determining, resolving, willing; अहंकार The soul realizing its personality; the conscious अहं or ego.

अंतःकरणशुद्धि *f* (S) Clearness or rightness of mind or heart; freedom from evil passions or malign purpose; "purity in the inward parts."

अतःकारणान् *ad* S On this account; for this reason.

अंतकाल *m* (S) The hour or time of death. Pr. अंतकालापेक्षा माघान्हकाल कठीण. 2 The concluding period; the time of the end. [envious.

अतखानी *a* P Intolerant of another's good, अंतडो *f* अंतडे *n* (अंत्र S) An entrail, intestine, bowel, gut.

अंतडीं उघडणे-फाडणे-गळ्यांत घालणे-बाहेर काढणे-उपसणे *g. of o.* To scold vehemently: also to expose. अंतडेकातडे एक असणे-होणे-मिलणे-जमणे *g. of s. and o.* To have consanguinity with, esp. to be co-uterine with. अंतडीं गळ्यास येणे *g. of s.* To undergo extreme toil or exertion: also to be greatly distressed or troubled. 2 अंतडीं तुटणे *g. of s.* To yearn. अंतडीं निपसणे *g. of o.* To disembowel. 2 fig. To draw forth the secrets of, to pump. 3 To worry or harass exceedingly. अंतडीं पिळणे or अंतघाला पोळ पडणे or बसणे *g. of s.* To yearn. 2 To suffer intestinal injury through great exertion or hard work. अंतडीं रंगविणे-चोपडणे or रंगणे (To color or to grease one's intestines.) To bring into, or to get into, good condition through feeding. अंतघा वाळविणे or वाळवीत बसणे To sit hungering.

अंतडे कातडे *n* Bowels and skin. Ex. हे माझे अं० आहे Said by a yearning mother of her child.

अंतघाकातघाची माया *f* (The affection of bowels and skin.) Maternal yearning or tender love.

अतत An interjection of sudden admiration. Ex. अ० केवढाही नदोस पूर आला.

अततता *f* (Imit.) Stuttering: also lisping. *v* कर, लाव, मांड. Hence, fig. Demurring, hesitating, faltering.

अतत्याची *a* (आतत्याची S) A term for one subject to wild sallies of rage, and thus propense to extravagant and desperate deeds. Applied also to a mischievous or refractory child.

अतथ्य *a* (S) Untrue, unreal, not actual.

अंतःपट *m* (S) A cloth or curtain interposed, at weddings, between the bride and bridegroom, or at thread-investitures, between the boy and the officiating priest, until the moment deemed auspicious is announced by the astrologer.

अतःपर *ad* S Henceforward. Gen. neg. con.

अंतःपाती *a* S That lies in, with, amidst, amongst; included, involved, comprised. In comp. as जगदंतःपाती, जलंतःपाती, ब्राह्मणंतःपाती, ज्वरंतःपाती, दरिद्रांतःपाती, ऐश्वर्यांतःपाती.

अंतपार *m* (End or farther shore or side.) End, limit, boundary. Always neg. con. Ex. गोकुळींच्या सुखा ॥ अं० नाही लेखा ॥ Also कल्यांत मांडला ते वेळां ॥ शेकास नाही अं० ॥

अंतःपुर *n* (S) The inner or female apartments; the gynæceum or seraglio. [municative.

अंतःप्रकृति *a* S Close, deep, reserved, incom-

अंतःप्रकृति *f pl* S See under प्रकृति.

अंतर *n* (S) Intermediate space or time, interval.

2 Intermission. 3 Difference, variation, dissimilitude. 4 Disagreement or discrepancy. 5 Variance, dissension, slight estrangement. 6 Failure or shortcoming; omission or defective performance (in duty, service, engagements). Ex. चाकरींत अ० पडले असले तर. 7 Inaccuracy or incorrectness. Ex. ह्या हिशोबांत अं० नाही. 8 The mind or the heart. Ex. अंतरीचा ज्ञानदिवा मालवू नकोरे; अंतरीचे दुःख कोण्हास कळते? 9 In comp. Another. Compounds ad libitum; as भाषांतर Another language, a translation &c.; देशांतर Another or a foreign country; देहांतर Another body; स्थलांतर, जन्मांतर, ग्रंथांतर, दक्षांतर, पाषाणांतर, पुष्पांतर &c. 10 In arithmetic. Diminution by subtraction. Ex. विसांत पांचाचे अं० करून पंधरा. 11 (Poetry.) The heavens or midspace.

Ex. किं अंतरीं न खाली पडली ॥ गेली चूर होऊनिया ॥ 12 (Esp. in poetry.) The inside or inner place; as अंतरीं शर भिनला & पाचांतरीं वाजति क्षीरधारा ॥

अं० करणे *g. of o.* In arithmetic. To subtract. अं० देणे To leave, forsake, abandon. अंतर महदंतर (A Sanskrit phrase.) Any difference is a great difference.

अंतरखून or अंतरची खून *f* An inner or a secret mark, sign, token, lit. fig. Ex. म्हणे कांहीं सांगे अं० ॥ तो ताटिकांतक मखपाळण ॥ जेणे करून संतापे ॥

अंतरंग *a* (S) अंतरंगीचा *a* अंतरीचा *a* Near to, closely connected with self; of the circle of one's family, followers, friends, relatives;—opp. to बहिरंग. 2 Own, proper, peculiar, personal.

अंतरंग *n* (Poetry.) The mind or heart. Ex. दचकति नृप सारे देखतां अंतरंगी. 2 The interior or inside gen.

अंतरगळ *m* See अंतर्गळ.

अंतरगडू *a* (अंतर्गडू S or, as this word is scarcely known, from अंतर & गडू) Familiarly acquainted with (particulars of a family, mysteries of a business, facts of a case &c.) 2 Obtrusive, intermeddling, officiously interfering. 3 Superfluous

and troublesome;—used of a part, member, appendage. 4 Used by some as *sm* and in the sense of A hidden resolve or purpose; or a reserved matter. *v* राख, ठेव, बाळग (पोटांत); and further in the sense of An intervening hitch, catch, or obstruction.

अंतरचा निरोप *m* An inner (privy or secret) order or direction.

अंतरणे *vc* (अंतर) To pass, omit, skip; to leave without regarding. 2 To surpass, outstrip, cast behind; to leave at a distance. 3 To lose, miss, fail of. Ex. पुढे विटाळले ते पिढ्यानाही अंतरले. 4 In. con. To be lost unto; to be missed by. Ex. मला चाकरी अंतरली तर अंतरो.

अंतरदृष्टि *f* (S) The inward eye; the "mind's eye." Ex. बस सावधान माझे ध्यानीं ॥ अंतरदृष्टी लक्ष्मी ॥

अंतरपगडी *f* One of the implements of the gymnasium,—a pendent cord with a stick and a hook.

अंतरपट or **अंतरपाट** *m* (Corr. from अंतःपट) The wedding-curtain.

अंतरमळीण *a* (Poetry.) Foul in heart; depraved, corrupt, wicked.

अंतरमाळा *f pl* (अंतर & माळ A wreath.) A fanciful term for the bowels. Used when any suffering is to be expressed, from fear, thirst, anxiety &c.; and with *v* सोक, शेष, वाळ, सुक &c. Ex. ते वर्तमान ऐकून माझ्या अं. सोकल्या Hearing those tidings my bowels shrank and dried up. अं. गळ्यांत घालणें To kill or destroy: also to torment or worry exceedingly. Also-येणें To be destroyed or tormented.

अंतरवन *f* Shoots of the नागवेल (Piper betel) appearing interveningly betwixt the gathering of it up and burying of it and the नवती or regular spring-sprouting.

अंतरवही *f* A dividing fence; a hedge or railing running along between the grounds of two proprietors.

अंतरविटाळ *m* Defilement from mediate contact.

अंतरवेल *m f* A threadlike and twining plant. Called also आकाशवेल, अमरवेल, & सेनवेल *q. v.*

अंतरसाल *f* The inner and fine bark of plants: also the true skin or vera cutis of animals; the skin under the epidermis or cuticle.

अंतरसाक्षी (S) pop. **अंतरसाक्ष** *a* That knows the thoughts and intents of the heart.

अंतरसुख *n* (S) Internal comfort or ease; peace or complacency of soul; happiness. Ex. एक बैसले ठायीं डोलतो ॥ अंतरसुखे कळनिया ॥ Also जयाच लाधले अं. ॥ मग तो न मानी प्रपंचदुःख ॥

अंतरसुती *a* Of which the texture is half of cotton—a web. 2 That works within; that secretly influences the operations or movements of. 3 Of hidden import or bearing.

अंतरस्थ *a* S Inherent, intrinsic, internal.

अंतरज्ञ *a* (S) That knows intuitively what passes in the world; one possessed of second sight; a deuteroscoped or clairvoyant. 2 That knows the thoughts and intents of the heart. [interval.]

अंतरा *m* (अंतर) Intermediate space or time,

अंतरा *m* (अंतर S) Commonly written अंत्रा.

अंतरागमन *n* (S) Coming between or amongst. Interposition, intervention, interference.

अंतरात्मा *m* (S) The inherent spirit or the sentient soul. See जीवात्मा. 2 The inner feelings or emotions. [ment.]

अंतराय *sm* (S) Obstacle, obstruction, impedi-

अंतरायशत *n* (Poetry.) A hundred obstructions and impediments; a host of difficulties and troubles.

अंतरायामवात *m* S A form of धनुर्वात or Tetanus. The muscles of the fore part are affected, and the patient is bowed forward. Contrad. from बहिरायामवात. [cluded space.]

अंतराल *n m* (S) Interval, intermediate or in-
अंतरास्पर्श *m* (S) corruptly **अंतरस्पर्श** *m* Mediate contact; touch through an intervening body.

अंतराल *n* (अंतराल S) The circumambient air or space, the atmosphere, the heavens. 2 Interval, intermediate space.

अंतराल *ad* In the air or sky; up in the heavens.

अंतरालदीप *m* (Poetry.) See आकाशदीप.

अंतरित *p* (S) Passed by or over; pretermitted or omitted; left undone. 2 Separated, detached, parted, cast at a distance. [midspace.]

अंतरिक्ष or **अंतरीक्ष** *n* (S) The sky or heavens; **अंतरिक्ष** *ad* (S) In the air or sky; up aloft.

अंतरीय *n* **अंतरीय वस्त्र** *n* An inner garment.

अंतर्कळा *f* (Poetry.) Cleverness, skilfulness, ingenuity, art.

अतर्कित *a* (S) Unexpected or unthought of. 2 Unpremeditated. [unsupposable.]

अतर्क्य *a* (S) Inconceivable, inconjecturable,

अंतर्गत *a* (S) Included amongst. 2 Interposed or intervening. 3 Internal.

अंतर्गत *n* The inner mind or secret purpose.

अंतर्गर्भ *m* (S) The inner portion; the heart, core, pith, marrow. 2 fig. The inward meaning, design, intent.

अंतर्गर्भित *a* S Involved or implied.

अंतर्गळ *m* (अंत्र & गळणें) Hernia of the intestines and descent into the scrotum, oscheocele: according to others, rupture of the intestines through the peritoneum into the groin, enterocele.

अंतर्गृह *n* (S) The inner apartments of a house; the cooking apartment, the hall, the gynæceum or seraglio &c.

अंतर्चक्षु *a* S That sees within (i. e. into the mind of another): also possessed of second sight; a seer, deuteroscoped, or clairvoyant.

अंतर्चक्षु *m* S An inward-seeing eye or power of vision: also second sight or clairvoyance.

अंतर्जठर *n* S (The inner belly.) The stomach.

अंतर्त्याग *m* S (Poetry.) Real, cordial, hearty rejection; rejection from the heart. Ex. बाह्य कुटुंबा करी सांड ॥ पण जेथें स्थूलदेह न सांडे ॥ तेथें अं. केवि घडे ॥ [or meditation.]

अंतर्दर्शी *a* S Given to abstract contemplation

अंतर्दशा *f* (S) In casting a horoscope.) The influence of any of the minor planets as qualifying the महादशा (the rule or sway of the predominant planet). 2 One's internal or real state or case. Ex. माझी अं. तुम्हास काय माहीत?

अंतर्दाह *m* (S) Heat or burning within (lit. as of fever, fig. as of lust, anger, grief).

अंतर्दृष्टि *f* (S) Looking into one's own heart or mind, introspection: also knowing from within, clairvoyance. 2 attrib. That looks into his own heart or mind: also that knows from within, i. e. a seer or clairvoyant.

अंतर्द्वार *n* (S) An inner gate or door. 2 The door of the seraglio or gynæceum. 3 fig. A person secretly serving as a mediator or a means of access.

अंतर्धान *n* (S) Sudden disappearance; vanishing. 2 A covering or concealing body or power; as a skreen, a film over the eye, Mâyá or Illusion.

अंतर्धायक *a* S That covers or conceals; that hides from by being interposed.

अंतर्ध्यान *n* (S) Profound and abstract meditation; the religious abstraction of devotees.

अंतर्निष्ठ *a* (S) Contemplative &c. See अंतर्मुख.

अंतर्निष्ठा *f* S Absorbedness in spiritual contemplation; abstract meditation. [See अंतःपट.]

अंतर्पाट *m* The interposed curtain or cloth.

अतर्प्य *a* S अतर्पणीय *a* S Insatiable.

अंतर्बाह्य *n* (S) The inside and the outside. 2 The inner spirit and the outward walk; the heart and the profession or practice.

अंतर्बाह्य *ad* (S) Within and without; on all sides; in every point of view. Ex. कोणताही बवहार अं. पाहिल्यावांचून समजत नाही.

अंतर्भाव *m* S Inclusion; comprised or comprehended state (as of individuals under species, of species under genera). 2 Mind; inward purpose or feeling.

अंतर्भूत *a* S Comprised or comprehended under; included, involved, inseated. Ex. नाम धरियेलें कंठीं ॥ असें अं. पोटीं ॥

अंतर्भेद *m* (S) Internal or domestic secrets; private matters. 2 Disclosure of such matters. 3 Knowledge of such matters.

अंतर्भेदी or **या** *a* (अंतर्भेद S) That is acquainted with the private or secret affairs of. 2 That discloses the secrets of.

अंतर्मुख *a* S One ever absorbed in meditation (esp. upon the Deity); abstracted from sensuous objects and attent internally; contemplative.

अंतर्याम *n* (S) The inner soul or spirit. 2 The heart, figuratively.

अं. कळवळणें *g.* of s. To have one's bowels yearn.

अंतर्यामीचे दुःख **अंतर्यामास** डाकक The heart knows its own bitterness (or plague). **अंतर्यामास** डाग बसणें or लागणें To sustain some heavy shock of affliction.

अंतर्यामीची खूण **अंतर्यामास** डाकक One's inward experiences or workings are known to one's own consciousness; or "one's conscience accuseth or excuseth."

अंतर्यामीची खूण आर्द्ला डाकक One's inward workings or stirrings are known to one's mother.

अंतर्यामी ताप बसणें To have deep-seated fever. **अंतर्यामी** रडणें To weep in one's secret soul. **अंतर्यामी** वास करणें To enter deeply and be absorbed. Mem.

All the above phrases employ more frequently the corrupted form of this word, अंत्राम.

अंतर्यामी *a* (S) Intimate, familiar, near and dear.

अंतर्यामीचा *a* (*adj* formed with अंतर्याम in loc. case.) Intimate, one ex imis profundis. 2 Hearty, cordial, sincere, of the inmost soul.

अंतर्युति *f* S A word of translators to render Inferior conjunction.

अंतर्लपिका *f* S A riddle involving and expressing, according to certain rules, its own solution.

अंतर्लोल *a* S Having the hairy side downwards;—used of skins &c. so spread.

अंतर्वर्त्ती *f* S (Poetry.) A pregnant woman.

अंतर्वर्त्ती *a* S Lying within or among; included, involved, comprised, comprehended. 2 Inferior—a planet. Opp. to बहिवर्त्ती Superior.

अंतर्वास *m* (S) Dwelling within, in the secret deep of one's spirit (i. e. in the Divine essence). A profession of the Yogī. **अंतर्वासी** *a* That so dwells within.

अंतर्द्वि *f* (Corr. from अंत्रद्वि) Inguinal hernia.

अंतर्वेदी *f* S The district between the Ganges and the Jumna, the Dooab.

अंतर्वैर *m* (S) Secret enmity.

अन्तर्वेरी *c* (S) A secret enemy. 2 A term applied to one who, setting out to obey the summons of a dying person, arrives after his decease.

अन्तर्गन्ध *a* S That rankles or pricks within.

अन्तर्हित *p* S Disappeared. 2 Covered or concealed.

अन्तर्ज्ञान *n* (S) Knowledge of the secrets of hearts. 2 Knowledge, without observation or testimony, of what passes in the world; intuition, second sight, clairvoyance, deuteroscopia.

अन्तर्ज्ञानी *a* (S) That knows the secrets of hearts. 2 That knows intuitively what passes in the world; one possessed of second sight, a seer, a clairvoyant.

अन्तल *n* (S) A division of the infernal regions, the hell immediately below the earth.

अन्तलस *f* (اطلس) A Satin.

अन्तलस्यार् *a* (S अ, तल Bottom, स्पर्श Touch.) Unfathomable, bottomless, very deep.

अन्तवन्त *a* (अन्तवान् S) Perishable, destructible, mortal, having an end.

अन्तःशौच *n* S Purification or purity of the inner man; cleansing, cleansedness, or cleanness of the heart and affections. [works.]

अन्तःसञ्चार *f* (अन्तःसञ्चार P) Diversion with fire.

अन्तःसञ्ज्ञा *f* S Inward knowledge, consciousness.

अन्तःसाक्षी *a* (S) That witnesses or knows the mind or interior of.

अन्तसी *f* (S) pop. अन्तस *n* Common flax-plant, *Linum usitatissimum*. 2 Bengal flax, *Crotalaria juncea*. [secretly to bribe.]

अन्तस्य *n* (S) pop. अन्तस *n* Money &c. given

अन्तस्य *a* (S) Secret, privy, held or done in a private place. 2 Also अन्तस्थित *a* Situated or standing within.

अन्तस्थपट्टी *f* A cess laid (ordinarily on the जमीनदार, occasionally on the Ryots) to make up the amount required for a bribe.

अन्तस्थपत्र *n* The letter of advice which accompanies a *hundī*.

अन्तःस्थिति *f* (S) The inner state (of the mind or soul or of a thing *gen.*) 2 Situateness or seatedness within; indwelling or inherence. 3 The secret spirit or inmost soul. Ex. ईश्वर अन्तःस्थितो नै पाद्वे. [this moment or instant.]

अन्तस्पर्णी *ad* (Common *corr.* of एतस्पर्ण S) At अन्ता *ad* (अन्तः S) Now, at present, presently.

अन्तार् *a* That has learned, or that has been learned, without the assistance of a teacher—a singer, musician, physician &c., or any of their respective arts. [ment.]

अन्तातय or अन्ताता Interjections of astonishment.

अन्तालिक *a* (S) Untrue, insincere, unreal, hollow.

अन्तार or री *m* (Better अन्तारा) A vender of ottar of roses &c. [present.]

अन्तार्श-श-सा *ad* (अन्ता & असा) Now, at this

अन्ति *ad* (S) Much, very, excessively, extremely. Pr. अन्ति सर्वत्र वर्जयेत् Extremes are always bad. 2 *insep prep* Over, beyond, surpassing, exceeding, transcending. Prefixed to Sanskrit words *ad libitum*: such therefore as अतिकठिन, अतिमृदु, अतिमिष्ट, अतिक्रोधी, अतिगर्व &c., of which the import is manifest, are not in this dictionary, whilst others of less obvious signification occur in order.

अतिरक्षा *f* (Corr. for अतीक्षा, but common.) Great covetousness or greediness.

अन्तिक *a* & *ad* S Near or nigh. This high word is inserted because in the translation called बालमित्र it constantly occurs, and in the sense of Page, valet, body-servant.

अतिकाल *m* (S) Time overlapped or far advanced; lateness through postponement or delay; lateness *gen.*

अतिकाल्या *a* (अतिकाल S) That performs his daily works (ablutions, worship, meals) at a late hour.

अतिक्रम *m* (S) अतिक्रमण *n* (S) Passing over or beyond. 2 *fig.* Transgressing. 3 Passed or crossed state: and *fig.* transgressed or violated state.

Ex. of comp. आज्ञातिक्रम, गुर्वतिक्रम, कालातिक्रम, देशातिक्रम, मार्गातिक्रम, मर्यादातिक्रम, निद्रातिक्रम, भोजनातिक्रम.

अतिक्रमणे *vi* (अतिक्रमण) To pass over or beyond; to traverse or cross. 2 *fig.* To transgress.

अतिक्रान्त *p* S Passed, traversed, crossed—space or time. 2 That has crossed or passed over. 3 Transgressed, exceeded, violated. Ex. of comp. आज्ञातिक्रान्त &c. See under अतिक्रम, and for क्रम substitute क्रान्त.

अतिक्रान्ताशौच *n* (S) Impurity contracted after the event which would have occasioned it is gone by: as from hearing of a death &c. after a lapse of time. [—a planet.]

अतिचर *a* S That is under accelerated motion

अतिचार *m* S Accelerated motion (of a planet).

अतिचौकस *a* Overscrutinizing or inquisitive.

अतिह्व *f* S A plant, *Anethum sowa*. 2 Anise-अतिताई *a* See अतयार्द्र. [seed.]

अतिह्वणा *f* (S) Great covetousness.

अतिथि *m* (S) A person coming uninvited at the meal-hour, and entitled to the rites of hospitality.

अतिथिद्वेष *m* (S) Hatred of guests or meal-visitors; inhospitality.

अतिथिपूजन *n* (S) Hospitality or guest-rites; rendering the attentions (reception into the meal-row &c.) due to an अतिथि or dropper in. This is one of the principal sacraments.

अतिथिभोजन *n* (S) The mealing (i. e. eating at the board of a host) of an अतिथि.

अतिथियज्ञ *n* S The second of the five महायज्ञ. See ऋषियज्ञ.

अतिथिवेला *f* (The time of अतिथि or droppers in.) A term for Noon as the time of dinner.

अतिथिसत्कार *m* (S) Courteous reception of अतिथि (meal-visitors).

अतिथ्यरोति *f* (S) The laws or rules of hospitality, i. e. of reception of अतिथि (meal-visitors).

अतिदिष्ट *a* S Extended or applied beyond &c. See under अतिदेश. 2 Ordered.

अतिदेणे *n* Much debt. Pr. फार क त्याला खाज नाही अ. त्याला लाज नाही.

अतिदेश *m* S Extending (a rule, precept, reasoning, principle, or any affirmation or predicate) beyond the case in hand; applying it to all cases or subjects bearing such resemblance or relation as to require or to warrant the application; understanding here or now what strictly or primarily belongs to another place or another time. 2 An order or command. [that sleeps much.]

अतिनिद्र *a* S Sleepy-headed, somnolent: also अतिपात *m* S Transgression; deviation from laws or customs.

अतिप्रसंग *m* Exorbitance, extravagance, injurious or ill-ending excess (of an action). Ex. बोलतां बोलतां or खेळतां खेळतां or वाद करतां करतां or भांडतां भांडतां अ. झाला.

अतिबल *a* Very powerful or strong.

अन्तिम *a* S Relating to the end or conclusion; last, latter, final. [exorbitant.]

अतिमर्याद *a* (S) Much, excessive, extravagant,

अतिमात्र *ad* S Excessive, very much, very, too.

अतिमान *a* S Excessive, immoderate, intemperate; exceeding the proper quantity or degree.

अतिमानुष *a* S Superhuman.

अतिसुक्ता *f* A scandent shrub, *Hiptage madablota*. Grah. [a great captain.]

अतिरथ or अतिरथी *m* (S) A mighty warrior; अतिरथी महारथी *m pl* (S) A term comprehensively for mighty warriors, doughty heroes &c.

अतिरागा *a* (अति & राग) Extremely passionate. Pr. अ. भोकमागा Passion leads to beggary.

अतिरिक्त *p* (S) Proceeded beyond (due bounds); viz. excessive, exceeding, immoderate, exuberant. 2 In comp. Beyond, over, besides, further; as एतदतिरिक्त Besides this; तदतिरिक्त Farther than that.

अतिरेक *m* (S) Excess, superfluity, superabundance: also extravagance, exorbitance, immoderateness.

अतिरोग *m* S Consumption, *Phthisis pulmonalis*.

अतिवयस्क *a* (S) Too far advanced in years; too old: (as for marriage, acquisition of knowledge &c.) 2 Superannuated.

अतिवाद *m* (S) Obstinate disputing or maintenance of opinion: also extreme disputatiousness.

अतिवादो *a* (S) Perverse in argument; that cavils, carps, hypercritically wrangles.

अतिविष *n* S अतिविषा *f* S pop. अतिविख *n* A tree used in medicine. The bark is employed in dyeing. It is white, red, and black. (Atis or Betula.) As. Res. Vol. 6th 573.

अतिवृष्टि *f* (S) Excessive rain.

अतिव्यय *m* (S) Extravagance or prodigality.

अतिव्ययी *a* (S) Extravagant or prodigal.

अतिव्याप्ति *f* S (अति Exceeding, व्याप्ति Pervasion or diffusion.) A term of logic. Excessive extensiveness or reach (of a definition): applicability of it, from the too general applicability of the terms employed, or from the extensive appertainment of the qualities adduced, to objects not belonging to the species or class which is under definition. Also drawing an inference beyond the warrant of the premisses. See अव्याप्ति & असंभव.

अतिशय *m* (S) Superabundance, exuberance, excessiveness. 2 Excess (of any action); importunity &c. 3 Pressing at an entertainment or feast.

अतिशय *a* or अतिशयित *a* (S) Superabundant, excessive, immoderate, too or very much or many.

अतिशयोक्ति *f* S Exaggeration or hyperbole. 2 Loquacity.

अतिशयणा *a* Cunning overmuch; a scheming knave that overshoots his mark. Pr. अ. छाचा बेल रिकामा.

अतिशूद्र *m* (S) An individual of any of the low classes of people beyond the division of *Shūdra*; as a महार, मांग, चांभार &c.

अतिसार *m* (S) Diarrhoea or dysentery. Some forms are आमतिसार, ज्वरातिसार, पित्तातिसार, रक्तातिसार, स्त्रेयातिसार, & सर्वसाधारणातिसार or सर्वसामान्यातिसार.

अतिसारी *a* (S) Afflicted with diarrhoea &c.

अतिस्नेह *m* (S) Familiar friendship; close attachment.

अतिस्नेही *c* (S) A familiar friend; a crony.

अतिस्वार्थ *m* (S) Excessive selfishness or covetousness.

अतिस्वार्थी *a* (S) Excessively selfish or covetous.

अन्ती *prep loc.* case of अन्त After, upon, on, at the end or tail of. Ex. अनुभवअन्ती After experience of; केव्हाअन्ती, दिव्हाअन्ती, घेतव्हाअन्ती

After or upon doing, giving, taking &c. ; व्यवहाराचे अंती चार पैसे बुडतात किंवा मिळतात हे चाललेच आहे. 2 In consequence of ; because of. Ex. सरकारकामाअंती मी आलो नाही.

अतीत *p* (S) Passed ; gone over or by—space, time, pleasure, pain &c. कामातीत, क्रोधातीत, लोभातीत, मोहातीत, विषयातीत &c. Freed from the domination of lust, anger, cupidity &c. जरातीत Exempt from decay ; देहातीत Disembodied ; दृष्ट्यातीत Disappeared, gone beyond sight ; वयातीत Aged ; कालातीत, देशातीत, दुःखातीत, सुखातीत, बोधातीत, बुद्ध्यातीत, with countless others. Of such compounds only the very commonest are inserted.

अतीत *m* (अतिथि S) A person dropping in (i. e. coming uninvited) at the meal-hour. Ex. रूप अतिताचे धरिले. कापय करून ते वेळे. Also तुजलागीं खोळबला अ. मावुलिये माझे येई घावत.

अतीतअभ्यागत *m* (अतीत & अभ्यागत) A comprehensive or loose term for religious mendicants.

अतींद्रिय *a* S (अति Beyond, इंद्रिय An organ of sense.) Imperceptible, inapprehensible by the senses, insensible.

अतींद्रियज्ञान *n* S Knowledge of what is imperceptible to sense and undiscoverable by the mind ; knowledge of the thoughts of men's hearts and of events past or future or distant in space.

अतींद्रियज्ञानी *a* S That possesses अतींद्रियज्ञान.

अतीव *ad* S Much, very much, much indeed.

अतुरबली or ली *a* अतुलबली or ली *a* (आतुर & बली) Sturdily strong : also bullying, blustering, overbearing. Hence, freely, Huge, enormous, monstrous, extravagantly large.

अंतुरी *f* (Poetry अंतर S) A wife or a woman gen.

अतुल *a* S pop. अतूळ *a* Unequaled, unrivalled, unparalleled.

अतुलनीय or अतुल्य *a* S That is not to be equalled or likened ; incomparable. 2 अतुल्य is further Unequal or unlike.

अतुष्ट *a* S Unpleased, dissatisfied, discontented.

अतूट *a* (अ & तुटणे) Of unwasting quality—particular grains &c. 2 Uninterrupted, uninterrupted, unbroken.

अट्ट *a* (S) Unsatisfied, unsated, unfilled.

अतृप्ति *f* (S) Insatiety or unsatisfiedness.

अंतैवासी *m* S In law. An apprentice.

अंतैष्ट *f* (Corr. from अंतैष्टि) Funeral rites.

अतोनात or स *ad* (Formed out of अतः नास्ति S) Excessively, exceedingly, in the superlative degree.

अत्कारी *m* Corr. from अधिकारी.

अत्तर *n* (عطر A) Ottar of roses : also other fragrant essence. [ottar of roses.

अत्तरदाणी or नी *f* (عطرदान P) A vessel for

अत्ता *ad* (अतः S) Now (emphatically) ; at this very moment. [roses &c.

अत्तार or री *m* (عطار A) A vender of ottar of

अंतुरी *f* (Poetry.) A wife or a woman.

अंत्य *a* (S) Relating to the end or conclusion ; last, latter, final, ultimate.

अंत्य *n* S A thousand billions.

अंत्यकर्म *n* (S) अंत्यक्रिया *f* (S) The last offices ; funeral rites.

अंत्यगोदान *n* (S) The giving away of a cow immediately after the performance of the main ceremony of an अनुष्ठान in expiation of crime.

अंत्यज *a* (S अंत्य Lowest, ज Born.) One of any of the low classes beyond the division of Shúdra, a सद्धार, मांग, चांभार &c. अंत्यज comprehends seven classes or descriptions, viz. रजक, चर्मक, नट, बुरुड, कैवर्त, मेद, भिन्न.

अत्यंत *ad* (S) Extremely, excessively, very much.

अत्यंतसंजन *m* S One connected by the most intimate ties : also any person or thing exceedingly precious unto. Ex. दारा पुत्र धन यौवन ॥ बंधु सेवक अ.

अत्यंतभाव *m* S One of the four kinds of अभाव q. v. Simple negation or non-existence.

अत्यंतधन *n* S The last extreme of an A or G progression.

अत्यंतान्दो *f* See explained under नाडी.

अत्यंतपद *n* S The last place or term of an A or G progression.

अत्यंतफलज्या *f* S The eccentricity or the sine of the greatest equation of the centre of a planet.

अत्यय *m* S Loss, destruction, extinction, perishing. Ex. of comp. धनात्यय, प्राणात्यय, पापात्यय, धर्मात्यय, मोहात्यय, सत्यात्यय, धर्मात्यय. 2 Going beyond, i. e. quitting or leaving ; as गेहात्यय & देहात्यय Abandonment of house and of body (as of a संन्यासी) ; दारात्यय, पुत्रात्यय, संसारात्यय &c. 3 Exceeding, transcending, transgressing.

अत्यर्थ *a* & *ad* S Exceeding, excessive, very much, very. [the point of death.

अत्यवस्थ *a* S corruptly अत्यावस्थ *a* That is at अंत्यांक *m* S The third term of the Rule of three. See त्रैराशिक. [gency.

अत्यायुह *m* (S) Excessive importunity or ur-

अत्यायुही *a* (S) Unweariedly importunate.

अत्याचार *s m* (S) Deviating from prescribed observances. 2 Observance of uncommanded and unnecessary rites or practices : superstitious punctiliousness or scrupulosity. 3 attrib. That has idle scruples and fancies ; punctilious, fastidious, superstitious.

अत्याचारी *a* (S) That deviates from rites &c. enjoined. 2 Superstitiously strict and exact ; punctilious, scrupulous.

अत्यावस्थ *a* (S) That is in the last agonies.

अत्यासक्त *a* (S) Exceedingly intent, bent, or set upon : also much devoted or attached to.

अत्यासक्ति *f* (S) Intentness of application unto : also extreme attachment or fondness for.

अत्याक्षरी *f* (अंत्य The last, अक्षर A letter.) A practice among students (esp. during the अनध्याय or non-reading days). Reciting severally the Shlokas or stanzas, which have been studied and committed to memory, by culling out that of which the initial letter is the same with the final letter of the stanza last recited. Applied also to the pastime of responsive citing or impromptu constructing of Shlokas commencing with the closing letter of the last Shloka uttered. Diversions somewhat answering to Capping of verses.

अत्युक्ति *f* (S) Extravagance of speech, hyperbole.

अत्युद्गार *m* or अत्युद्गारवात *m* S Disorder of the humor वात consisting in excessive eructation.

अत्युष्ण *a* (S) Extremely hot ; ardent, fervid, calid.

अंत्यैष्टि *f* S The last rites ; funeral solemnities.

अंत्य *n* S An entrail or bowel.

अव or अवप or व *n* (Shortened from अवकः संदेहः S) Equivocality, vagueness, indefiniteness (of speech or action). v टेव, राख. 2 Used *adv* Equivocally, ambiguously, vaguely, indefinitely, undecidedly.

अवप or व *a* Surplus, spare. [riage-curtain.

अवपाट *m* (Corr. from अंतःपाट q. v.) The mar-

अवचट्टि *f* S Inguinal hernia.

अवत्रा *m* (अंतर) The second of the three divisions of a ध्रुपद q. v.

अवत्राम *n* Vulgar corruption of अंतर्धाम.

अविक्रि *a* (अंतर) Passed by or over ; pretermitted or omitted.

अविसुत *m* S (Son of the ऋषि named अचि) The moon. Ex. किं अविसुताविण रजनो तैसे आत्म ज्ञानावांचुनि प्राणी ॥ Also अ. सोडीत अस्तधारा ॥

अवतत्वा *a* See अदातदा.

अवलिख or व or अलोक or ख (Corr. from अति-विष S) A tree, Atis or Betula.

अव *ind* S An auspicious and inceptive particle, placed at the head of the first line of a book ; denoting commencement, as our Finis denotes conclusion. It serves to introduce a remark, question &c. ; and corresponds to Therefore, thus, further, afterwards, moreover. [throughout.

अवपाखन इतिपर्यंत From beginning to end, अंतरणे *v c* (आखरण S) To spread. 2 To cover by spreading ; to overspread.

अंथरी *f* (अंथरणे) Matting, carpeting, or a mat or carpet or floor-cloth or bed-cloth gen.

अंथरण *n* (आखरण S) Matting, carpeting, bedding, cloth &c. used to sleep on or sit on. Pr.

अंथरणाप्रमाणे पाय पसरावे Suit your acts or your object to your means. Pr. मुईचे अ. आणि आका-शाचे पांघरण Expresses extreme poverty.

अंथरणाचा घाणा करणे To turn one's bed-mat or bedding round and round (as in fidgety sleep).

अंथरण पांघरण *n* A comprehensive term. Beds and bedding ; material to spread and material to wrap around. 2 Amongst females. A covert term for Connubial enjoyment or experience ; as तिला अ. ठाक नाहीं.

अथर्गण *n* C (An irregular or lax formation.) Wild, vehement, extravagant procedure ; as the passionate bellowing and stamping of a thwarted child ; the blustering or overbearing menaces of a bully ; impatient hurrying and urging &c.

अथर्वण *n* (अथर्व The name of the fourth Veda.) A term for wily and wicked arts or practices in order to injure.

अथर्वणवेद *m* (S) The fourth Veda. अथर्वणवेदी *m* A Bráhma following it.

अथवा *conj* (S) Or. This disjunctive differs from किंवा. It disjoins things opposite or different, and not to be included under one predicate : किंवा distinguishes varieties. The two, however, are, in familiar speech, sometimes confounded.

अथाक or अथांग *a* (Poetry. अ & थांग, or अस्था-ग S) Bottomless. [end, throughout.

अथेति *ad* S (अथः & इति) From beginning to

अद From अर्थ S Half, and much used as a prefix to common Prakrit words ; as अदगज, अदमन, अदकोस, अदखंडो, अदशेर, अदतेळा &c. Half a guz, maund, kos &c.

अदकाव & अदकावाचा *a* (अधिक S) Spare or surplus. [amerceable.

अदंश *a* S अदंडनीय *a* S Unpunishable or un-

अंदण *n* Presents (of land, animals, slaves &c.) additional to the customary and necessary presents (of money, trinkets, and articles of apparel) made at marriages by the father of the bride to his daughter or to his son in law. 2 Applied also to करणी Sig. I.

अंदणा, अंदणी, अंदण्या *a* (अंदण) Received in or relating to अंदण.

अदत्त *a* (S) Stingy, miserly, niggardly.

अदत्तशिखामणि *m* (S) अदत्तशिरोमणि *m* (S अदत्त Ungenerous, शिखा Head or crest, शिर The head, & मणि A gem.) Terms for a miser. The very prince of misers. [an eighth of a sher.

अदपाव *m* A weight or measure or quantity of

अदब *f* (ادب A) Respect, regard, deference. *v* देव, राख, संभाल *g.* of *o.* & राख *g.* of *s.* 2 *m* (See the verb अदबणे) Toil and trouble; labors and pains; fag and ado. *v* पाव, सोस, पड, हो. 3 Incumbency or urgency (of a matter). *v* पड *g.* of *s.*; as त्या कामाचा अ. पडला.

अदबणे *v i* To sink under (great sickness): to be overwhelmed or overcome by (any affliction or trouble): to be oppressed by (fatigue), or overborne by (labors, efforts, pains, cares): also to toil, fag, or work hard; as मी लग्नाविषयीं अदबलो वेळां ते झाले; त्या कामाविषयीं मी पुष्कळ अदबलो; उन्हायडीत पावसापाण्यांत अदबलो.

अदबणे *is* by some derived from अदब Respect (quasi, To bow to, or acknowledge the mastery of); and made further to signify, To attend to and labor about earnestly and diligently. [to.] Respectful.

अदबशीर *a* (ادب A) Respect, शील *S* Disposed
अदबशीर *ad* Carefully, heedfully, regardfully, i. e. without damaging or endangering—moving, placing, keeping. *v* राख, ठेव, राख.

अदभागो *a* Miserly and miserable; a wretch or wight without luck or without the spirit to enjoy it.

अदभिल *n* (Poetry.) Exemption from ostentatiousness, love of display, or arrogation of greatness or goodness. See Ex. under अमानिल.

अदमण *m* A weight or measure or quantity of half a maund.

अदमणा *a* अदमणा *a* Of the weight or capacity of half a maund—a weight, a stone, a vessel &c.

अदमणो *f* (अदमण) A weight of half a maund.

अदमास, अदमासणे, अदमासी See in order under अज.

अदसरे or मोरे *n* (अद for अर्ध & सुरणे) Imperfectly coagulated milk.

अदस्य *a* S Untameable, unsubduable, indomitable.

अदय *a* S (अ & दय) Merciless or pitiless.

अंदरघुशी *f* (اندر گهشا H & اندر P) Privy entering into a house for the purpose of stealing.

अदश्येन *n* (S) Disappearance. 2 Non-vision or non-appearance; the state of not having seen or of not having been seen.

अदलंडमदलंड *a* Commonly अघलंडमघलंड.

अदला *a* The first or foremost of a series. अदले वर्ष or साल The year preceding (any particular year); the year before last. अदल्यादिवसी On the day preceding (any particular day). अदल्या जन्मी In the birth preceding (the present).

अदलाबदल *f* (ادلا بدل H) Interchanging or exchanging.

अदशब्द *m* S In grammar. The proximate pronoun. [uninflammable.

अदहनीय *a* S अदाद्य *a* S Incombustible or

अदळ *m f* Wear and tear; treading and trampling; troubling, worrying, harassing. *v* लाव, काढ, लाग. Ex. ह्या ओढावर सगळ्यांचा अ.; दरिद्राचा अ. संपत्तिमानास फार लागतो. Used much as वदळ or as वरदळ Sig. III.

अदळ *a* (Used with पोटाचा or कासेच्याचा prefixed or affixed.) Unretentive or lax of bowels. 2 (Used with कानाचा) Incapable of secrecy; communicative, tattling, blabbing.

अदळपट *f* अदळपट *f* अदळपळ *f* अदळघोप *f* अदळघोपट *f* अदळाअदळ *f* Flinging the arms and body about; tossing and stamping wildly; or throwing things about, passionately banging and dashing them.

अदळणे *v c* (आदळन S) To dash down or against. Ex. जैसा पर्वतावरि पडला पर्वत ॥ तैसा सुग्रीवा-

वरि अदळत ॥ आवेष्टे ते वेळां झगटत ॥ 2 Familiarly. (To dash into the stomach.) To eat voraciously.

अदळणे *v i* To rush violently towards and upon; to dash at. Ex. एथून फौज उडली ती येठ किल्याच्या माचीस जाऊन अदळली.

अदा *m* (ادا A) The airs and arts of coquetry; blandishments, ogling, mincing, smirking. 2 Gesticulation, action, gestures and postures. 3 Gain, profit, emolument, advantage. 4 Stock, fund, property. 5 Income, revenue, money coming in. Pr. अदा पाहून खर्च करावा. Pr. तीन टके अदा चेपून टके खर्च. Used as *ad* Come to hand, come in: also paid. [a debt).

अदा करणे To pay, discharge, liquidate (a demand, अदाई *f* (अदा) Income.

अदाई *a* (अदा) Come to hand, come in—monies: also paid off, paid, liquidated.

अंदाजा *m* (اندازه P) Proportion or ratio. 2 A certain quantity; a settled allowance. [liberal.

अदाता *a* (S) Ungenerous; not munificent or

अदातल *n* (S) Lack of generosity; miserliness.

अदांभिल *n* (Poetry.) See अदंभिल.

अदालत *f* (عدالت A) A court of justice. 2 Judicial proceedings.

अदावत *f* (عداوت A) Enmity, hatred, spite, grudge. 2 A false and malicious accusation. *v* घाल, घे, कर, पड.

अदावती or त्या *a* (अदावत) That delights in aspersing and maligning.

अदावळ *f* P Mischievous tricks and pranks (as of children): also harassing, worrying, troubling, more gen. 2 A false accusation. *v* घाल, टाक, घे.

अदींचेबदी, अदींचेबिदी, अदींबिदी *ad* See आदींचे बिदी. [gods.

अदिति *f* (S) The name of the mother of the अदुःख नवमी *f* (S अ, दुःख, नवमी) The ninth of the first fortnight of Bhādrapad. On this day Devī is worshiped by women, that all evil may be averted during the ensuing year.

अंद् *m* (S) The chain or rope securing the feet of an elephant. 2 A piece of iron connecting and binding two walls or two stones.

अंद् घालणे To confine, restrain, check, hinder; to cast an obstacle in the way of. [proachable.

अदूषणीय or अदूष *a* S Unblamable or unpre-

अदृश्य *a* (S) Invisible. अदृष्ट *a* (S) Unseen.

अदृष्ट *n* (S) Fortune, destiny, consequence or fruit of one's deeds. 2 (Because the fortunes or lot are supposed to be written on the forehead.) The forehead. 3 Virtue or vice as the source of eventual pleasure or pain.

अदृष्टास येणे To seem proper or advisable unto.

अदृष्टखर्च *m* Unseen expenditure (almsgiving &c.), that which is to be recompensed in the life to come. [one's deeds.

अदृष्टफल *n* (S) The unseen or future fruit of

अदृष्टभय *n* (S) Regard to the fruit or retributory consequences of one's deeds.

अदृष्टवशात् *ad* S Casually, haply, fortuitously.

अदृष्टवाद *m* (S) अदृष्टमत *n* (S) अदृष्टार्थवाद *m* (S)

अदृष्टार्थमत *n* (S) The doctrine of retributory future fortunes; the doctrine of future reward and punishment; the holding or believing of things unseen.

अदृष्टवादी *m* (S) अदृष्टार्थवादी *m* (S) One that holds the doctrine of an invisible world and of future reward and punishment; a believer of things not seen.

अदृष्टवान् *a* (S) pop. अदृष्टवन्त *a* Fortunate.

अदेख *a* (अ & देखणे) Incapable of bearing the sight of another's prosperity; envious.

अदेखणा *a* Unsightly; unpleasant to vision.

अदेखार्ई *f* (अ & देखणे) Impatience of another's success or prosperity; envy.

अदेय *a* S Ungivable, unbestowable, ungrantable.

अदेयदान *n* S An improper gift.

अंदेश *m* sometimes अंदेश *m* (انديشه P) Doubt, surmise, apprehension, fearful anticipation.

अदल *f* (عدل A) Justice; but in Marāṭhī used laxly.) Instruction impressed; care or caution enforced (as through experience of evil); admonition, a warning, a lesson. Ex. मला अ. घडली. 2 Used *adj* Exact, just, true;—used of weights and measures. 3 Adept, adroit, master of his art; as अ. न्हावी, अ. सिंपी, अ. कसबी or, in a bad sense, Arrant, arch, thoroughpaced; as अ. चोर-लबाड-शिन्ध-सोदा-हरामी.

अद्वामी *a* (Corr. from हतभाग्य S) Luckless.

अद्भुत *n* (S) A prodigy; a wonder; any portentous or marvelous phenomenon; as an earthquake, a meteor, a comet.

अ. मांडणे To set up a strange practice. [amazing.

अद्भुत *a* (S) Strange, surprising, astonishing,

अद्भुतकौतुक *n* (S Poetry.) A prodigy or marvel; a wondrous phenomenon; any astonishing object, occurrence, or deed. Ex. अ. वर्तिले जाण ॥ रेका ते भावीक हो ॥

अद्भुतरस *m* (S) One of the nine रस or poetical sentiments, viz. Surprise. See under रस.

अद्भुतशान्ति *f* (S) Certain ceremonies to avert the evil portended by the appearance of a comet, by the occurrence of an earthquake or other अद्य *a* S To-day. [prodigy.

अद्यतन *a* S Relating to to-day. [night.

अद्यतन *n* S The period from midnight to mid-

अद्यतनभूत *m* S In grammar. Imperfect tense: or the aorist past.

अद्यप्रभृति *ad* S From to-day. See under प्रभृति.

अद्ययावत् *ad* S pop. अद्यावत् *ad* Up to the present day, hitherto.

अद्या *m* (Vulgar for अदा) Profit, emolument, gain; revenue from trade, service, or tillage.

अद्यापय्यंत *ad* अद्यापर *ad* Corrupt formations with अद्यापि & पर्यंत & वर in the sense of अद्यापि.

अद्यापि *ad* (S) corruptly अद्याप *ad* Hitherto, still, until now, yet, as yet. [the last agonies.

अद्यावस्थ *a* (Corr. from अत्यवस्थ) That is in

अद्राव्य *a* S Insoluble, infusible, unliquefiable.

अद्रि *m* S A mountain or hill.

अद्वंद *n* & *a* S See the commoner form निर्द्वंद.

अद्वययुक्ति *f* S The system or scheme of अद्वय *q. v.* Ex. किं प्रेमरसावरून भक्ति ॥ निरपेक्षावरून विरति ॥ किं पावला अ. ॥ सहपक्षात्तापत्यामं जाणिजे ॥

अद्वानदा *a* (यद्वानदा S Or this or that.) Wild, inconsistent, extravagant, preposterous—speech, conduct, procedure. From a tale about some sort of medicine applied to some sort of malady, producing, doubtless, some sort of result (i. e. this or that). यद्वा तद्वा भविष्यति expresses the conviction of “the glorious uncertainty (of medicine).”

अद्वितीय *a* S Wanting a second, unparalleled, unequalled.

अद्वैत *n* (S) अद्वैतमत *n* (S) The doctrine of the identity of the human soul and the divine essence, or of the Deity and the universe; pantheism.

अद्वैत *n* (S) अद्वैतभाव *m* (S) Unity of sentiments and views or of interests and feelings; close intimacy, familiar friendship.

अद्वैतकुसरी *f* (Poetry.) The profound mystery or wisdom of अद्वैत (identity of God and all things). Ex. एक नाम हरो द्वैतनाम दूरो ॥ अ० विरिळा जाणें ॥

अद्वैतवन *a* (S) The name of a forest fabled in the Purāns. A place wherein all the animals dwelt together in concord.) Applied to any place of which the inmates are in harmony or peaceful agreement.

अद्वैतवाद *m* (S) **अद्वैतमत** *n* (S) Maintenance of the doctrine अद्वैत. [अद्वैत.

अद्वैतवादी *a* (S) That maintains the doctrine अद्वैतसुख *n* (S) The bliss arising from the realization of the identity of one's own soul and the divine essence.

अंध *a* (S) Blind.

अधः *ad* S Down, downwards, below.

अंधक *a* (S) Dim, pale, feeble—a light or a luminous body. 2 Faint, weak, lustreless—a color or a colored body.

अंधक *ad* (S) **अंधक अंधक** *ad* Dimly, dully, darkly, gloomily, obscurely—objects appearing. *v* दिस. 2 Hazily or thickly—weather prevailing or coming.

अंधकार *m* (S) pop. **अंधःकार** *m* Darkness. 2 fig. Mental darkness. [plus, overplus.

अंधकाव or **अंधकावाचा** *a* (अधिक) Spare, surplus. **अंधकूप** *m* (S) A blind well; a well filled up with rubbish or of which the mouth is hidden. 2 The name of a hell.

अधचामधचा *a* (सधे by redup.) Of the places or parts about the middle.

अधण *n* Ebullition, boiling up. *v* ये. 2 Boiling water or water set to boil. 3 Juice of the sugar-cane as set in the boiler to be inspissated. 4 fig. Weight, burden, charge, responsibility (as of a business). *v* देव. 5 Relying or resting upon; trust or confidence reposed. *v* देव. 6 Used in the sense of अपमृत्यु. Pr. अधणांतले रडतात सुपांतले हासतात Man jeers his fellow creature suffering under woes to which himself is liable.

अधणनिवविणें *n* The proceeding upon सकरसंक्रांति of women to the house of a Bhikshuk Brāhman, and the putting into water he has set to boil of rice together with a bit of gold or silver.

अंधतम *n* S Darkness of spiritual blindness. See Ex. under आत्महित. [अ० केवि पातल्या ॥

अंधल *n* S Blindness. Ex. प्रलयाग्निचा ज्वाळा ॥

अधन *a* (S) Wanting wealth, poor, indigent.

अधनयवहार *m* S Law-matter not concerning property; criminal proceedings or a criminal business or case.

अधःपतन *n* S Falling down; descending to hell &c. See अधःपात. Ex. वेद शास्त्रें पुराणें तथा बोलति अ० ॥ जया नाहिं परिज्ञान गुरुपरंपरेची ॥

अधःपथ *m* (अधः Beneath & पथ Path.) The road to the infernal regions, *descensus Avernii*.

अधपरंपरा *f* (S) A succession or line of the blind. 2 Implicit adoption of the practices of one's ancestors or of a multitude.

अधःपात *m* (S) Falling down. 2 fig. Falling, from स्वर्ग or other place of beatified mortals, into hell or upon this earth; in consequence of the exhaustion of पुण्य or moral merit: also descent into hell gen. Ex. करितां ऐके जा निंदायां संताची ॥ तथासि होतोसि अ० ॥ 3 The infernal regions, hell.

अधःपार्ती (loc. case.) In the abyss of despondence or distress; particularly in the difficulties arising from the frustration, by the fraud or failure of another, of one's hopes and projects, *v* घाल, पड.

अधम *a* (S) Inferior or low. 2 fig. Mean, base, vile, bad.

अधमकिडा *m* A disorder of horses in which is prescribed the blood of goat's liver. 2 A disease of ancient time for which, according to the legend, human liver was prescribed. 3 Applied by some to काळपुळी Carbuncle on the backbone. 4 A term for a child or person ever ailing.

अधमर्ण *c* (S अधम Low, ऋण Debt.) A debtor.

अधर *a* (S) Lower, inferior.

अधर *a* (For अधोर or अ & धरणें) Impatient.

अधर *ad* अधरअधर *ad* (अ & धर Hold.) Lightly, loosely &c. Used freely as अरळ *ad* and in some senses as अचानक, अचळवी, अलाद &c. अ० ठेवणें or लोंबविणें To place or hang in mid-space without support from beneath. अ० बसणें or लोंबणें To sit, lie, hang &c. without support.

अधर *m* (S) The lower lip: also the lips. 2 or अधर दिशा *f* The nadir.

अ० चावणें or चावून खाणें To bite the lip (in rage &c.) Ex. परमसंताप वाटला तेव्हा ॥ अ० चावून खातसे ॥ [viz. kissing.

अधरपान *n* (S) Drinking the nectar of the lips, अधरपुट *n* (S) A poetical term for the lips.

From the conceit of their resembling a closed अंजलिपुट or gowpen. (Ecce ○) Ex. बत्तीस हिरकण्या एक वळीनें विराजती अधरपुटी.

अधरामृत *n* (S) Nectar of the lips.

अधरोष्ठ *m* (S) The lower lip.

अधर्म *m* (S) Unrighteousness, iniquity, sin; all behaviour contrary to the श्रुति and स्मृति or religious and legal institutes. 2 A sin, a crime, a wrong deed. [unrighteously.

अधर्मचारी *a* (S) That walks irreligiously or अधर्मयुद्ध *n* S Unlawful or unfair battle or combat.

अधर्मरत *a* S Delighting in unrighteousness or impiety. Ex. अवघे देखिले अ० ॥ वरिवरि आचार दावित ॥ जैसि शान्ति मैदाचि ॥

अधर्मविपाक *m* S The matured or ultimate product of irreligion and immorality. See विपाक.

अधर्मात्मा *c* (S अधर्म & आत्मा The very spirit or self of sin.) An extremely wicked person.

अधर्मिष्ठ *a* S Superlatively or exceedingly unrighteous or wicked.

अधर्मी *a* (S) Sinful, unjust, wicked.

अधरलंड *a* अधरलंड *a* अधरलंडमधरलंड *a* (मधरलंड by redup.) Of the middle place, rank, or kind; of neither side, party, character, or description perfectly and unequivocally.

अधला *a* The foremost of a series. See अदला; yet the form अधला is preferable.

अधलामधला *a* (सधे by redup.) Of the places or parts about the middle.

अधवड *f* A half-hide. See अधोड.

अधवणी *n* (अधण & पाणी) Water set to boil.

अधवडचा *a* Late, recent, modern, fresh.

अधवा *a* (Vulgar. Formed from मधवा) Eldest (of three children); अधवा, मधवा, घाकटा.

अंधविलोकन *n* (S The seeing of the blind.) A term expressive of an impossibility or a non-entity. See खपुण्य.

अध्याचा *a* (अध्या S Road.) One off the road, viz. one suddenly risen into power or wealth, an upstart: also one engaging himself amongst matters new to his whole line of ancestors. Pr. अ० जोडला आणि पिढीचा मोडला (बरोबर होत नाहीं) Upstart opulence cannot come up to reduced gentility.

अधसळी or **स्यळी** *ad* (Formed out of अधः Below & स्यल Place.) A term in the female

vocabulary. Ex. त्या नेल्यानें मला अ० पाहायला केले That odious fellow has made me ashamed to look the world in the face. 2 Used also in the sense of अभरवशी.

अधलापी *ad* See अधःपार्ती under अधःपात.

अधःखलिक *n* S The nadir. Opp. to खलिक.

अधखो *f* An allusive term for a female slave, or for a kept mistress.

अधखो *a* (Perhaps for अधाशी) Greedy.

अंधळा *a* (अंध S) Blind—a person or an eye. 2 fig. Ignorant or erring: confused, disorderly, wild—as proceedings: blind, undiscerning, undistinguishing—a government &c.

अ० सगि गोष्टी बहिरा गाढव पिटी; अंधव्याचा सर्गीं आयतवार बहिरा न्णतो माझी बायको गव्हार and many others expressive of mutual misapprehension. अंधव्याचा गायी देव राखितो Providence takes care of fools and blind. अंधव्यानें दळावे कुत्र्यानें पोढ खावे or अंधळे दळते कुत्रे पोढ खाते Expresses wild anarchy or misrule. अंधव्यापुढे नाच बहिरापुढे गायन Said of the bestowing of gifts or granting of favors where they are not valued. अंधव्याबहिराची गांठ Used of an intercourse or a meeting where each party mistakes the other. अंधव्यास अ० वाट दाखवितो The blind lead the blind. अंधव्यास आमंत्रणें दोघे येतात If you invite a blind man, you must expect also his leader.

अंधळा डोळा *m* (A blind eye.) A blind person, esp. a person blind of one eye.

अंधळा तिरळा *a* That officiates (at certain games), as dummy. 2 fig. That plays double, a trimmer.

अंधळी कोशिंबीर *f* The name of a play, Blind-man's buff.

अंधळी गाय *f* (A blind cow.) A term for a poor, feeble, inoffensive person.

अंधव्या गायीत लंगडी गाय प्रधान Used of a braggart or swaggerer in the midst of an ignorant multitude.

अंधळी वेळ *f* A season in astrology. A blind or dark period, a period in which things lost or mislaid cannot be found.

अंधळें गारड *n* Covert counsel or purpose; dark and suspicious proceedings; chicanery, jugglery, knavery. 2 A plot or dark plan; an intrigue, a machination.

अंधळें तिरळें *n* Playing or a game with a dummy.

अंधळें नक्षत्र *n* A blind Nakshatra. A common term for Nakshatras, during which a thing lost is not found but after great search.

अंधळें वरण *n* A jocose term for the dish called वरण from which the डोळ (partially-husked pulse) has been extracted. Opp. to डोळस वरण.

अंधव्या *fpl* A term for चिचानक्षत्र and for the rain which falls under it.

अंधव्याचा मार्ग-रस्ता-वाट A term for a straight, broad, open road or way; a road for the blind.

अंधव्याची काढी *f* (A blind man's staff.) A leader or supporter of one blind, infirm, unprotected &c.

अंधव्यांची माळका or **माळ** *f* A string of blind men. 2 fig. A line or long succession of the ignorant and foolish.

अंधव्याची मिठी *f* (A blind man's embrace or clasp.) A close grasp or clinging to, a Cornish hug.

अंधाई *f* (اندهائي H) Blindness or darkness, fig. See अंधांधुदो.

अधांटी *f* A captious or frivolous objection; a cross, crooked, perverse argument or difficulty; a cavil. *v* घे, फोड, काढ. 2 Used with बंधाटी by redup. or alone, in the sense of बंधाटी A lithe or supple stick to bind with.

अधांतरीं or चीं *ad* (अर्ध Half, अंतर Space between.) In the air; in midspace; up aloft.

अधाधुंद or घ *a* (اندهادونده H) Wild, confused, disordered, tumultuous—affairs, a kingdom.

अधाधुंद or घ *f* अधाधुंदी or धी *f* (अधाधुंद) Anarchy, misrule, tumult: also confusion, derangement, wild disorder (of a kingdom, household, affairs).

अंधार *m* sometimes अंधारा *m* (अंधकार S) Darkness lit. fig.

अंधारींउजेडीं (सांगणे, शिकविणे &c.) To tell darkly and openly; in plain language and by hints; in private and in public; in manifold ways and modes.

अंधारकोठडी *f* A dark room or cell as a place of solitary imprisonment. Hence, 2 Solitary confinement. *v* दे, ठरव, ठर.

अंधारकोडी *f* अंधारखण *m* *f* अंधारखणी *f* अंधारी कोठडी *f* A dark chamber, cell, or place of confinement; a dungeon; a black hole.

अंधारगडन *n* Thick darkness. *v* पड, ये, चढ, दो. 2 Used as *ad* In thick darkness.

अंधारणे *v i* (अंधार) To gather and darken in—clouds or rain; as पाऊस अंधारला; अमाळ अंधारले; मेघ अंधारले. 2 *impers.* also अंधारून येणे To be lowering, murky, dark (from gathering clouds): also to fall dark; to close in—the evening.

अंधारी *f* (अंधार) Murk, lower, dimness, haziness. 2 A blind (for a horse, a mill-bullock &c.) 3 Darkness coming over the eyes (from biliousness &c.), or the dimness from age, haughtiness &c. 4 An interstice (as between the cogs of a water-wheel &c.) 5 A board placed across the extremities of the joists under a flooring, to stop up the opening. 6 A dungeon. 7 Darkness, lit. *v* ये, पड.

अंधारीकुंधारीं or-कौंधारीं *ad* (अंधारी by redup.) In dark and dusky places; in murk and gloom. 2 fig. Secretly, clandestinely, furtively, privily.

अंधारीरात्र *s f* A dark night; viz. A night of the waning fortnight.

अधार्मिक *a* (S) Unrighteous, irreligious, unjust. अधारी or सी *a* अधासा *a* Greedy, grasping, covetous, insatiate, [ness. *v* सुट.

अधास *f unc* (अधि or अध: & आशा) Greedy. अधि *S* An inseparable preposition implying superiority in place, quantity, or quality; answering to over, above, on, upon.

अधिक *a* (S) More. 2 Greater or larger. 3 Additional or supernumerary;—used of the intercalary month occurring every two and a half years. 4 Above, beyond, exceeding, surpassing. Also in comp.: as गुणाधिक Of superior merit or worth; of higher excellencies or qualities; रसाधिक Of finer taste or flavor; of surpassing pathos or sentiment. 5 In comp. with numerals as the middle member of the compound. Augmented by: as एकाधिकशत A hundred and one; पंचाधिक-शत-सहस्र-लक्ष-&c. 6 Preëminent or extraordinary, in a bad sense; i. e. wild, wilful, mischievous—a child.

अधिकआमळा *a* Rather more; rather exceeding; a little surplus. Ex. अधिकआमळे चार रुपये लागले चिंता नाही. [smaller.

अधिकउणा *a* More or less. 2 Greater or अधिकमहिना *m* अधिकमास *m* (S) An intercalary month formed of the aggregate days omitted in reckoning the lunar year.

अधिकरण *n* (S) A term of grammar signifying comprehension or location; the sense of the seventh case. 2 A basis, substratum, subject, support, receptacle; that which upholds or contains.

अधिकरणो *a S* Having अधिकरण, i. e. based, founded, grounded, supported, borne.

अधिकाई *f* (अधिक S through ادھکائي H) Excess, superabundance, superfluity.

अधिकांग *n* (S) A member or part excessive (as a sixth finger &c.) 2 *attrib.* One so deformed.

अधिकाधिक *a* (S अधिक by redup.) More and more. Ex. तो अ० वाढे पुढ्याय ॥ जैसा पंडिताचे बुद्धीचा प्रसर ॥ बहुत बोलतां नसरेचि ॥

अधिकार *n* (S) A public charge or employment; an office, post, place. 2 Right, title, authority, justness of claim or pretension. 3 Province; proper office or business: also authority; right of action. 4 In grammar. A general rule laid down; a governing direction or statement; a precept or word heading and applying to a number of particulars: also the application of such rule or precept. 5 Subject, theme, matter proposed or contemplated. Ex. ब्रह्मज्ञान उद्देशून वेदांत प्रवृत्त झाला तस्मात् त्यामध्ये ब्रह्मज्ञानाचाच अ० 6 Rule, government, exercising or holding authority. [from office or power.

अधिकारचुत *a* (S) अधिकारधृष्ट *a* (S) Fallen अधिकारचुति *f* (S) अधिकारधंश *m* (S) Loss of office or power, degradation.

अधिकारणे *v c* (अधिकार. Chiefly in poetry.) To mean or intend; to specify (whether by holding in mental contemplation or by express mention and naming). Ex. त्यानें मला अधिकारून शिष्या दिल्या.

अधिकारत्याग *m* (S) अधिकारोत्सर्ग *m* (S) अधिकारविमर्जन *n* (S) Resignation of office; abdication.

अधिकारशिष्टाई *f* Courteousness or civility of office. [charge.

अधिकारस्थ *a* (S) Established in an office or अधिकारी *a* (S) That holds a public charge or employment, an officer. 2 That holds authority or right; that has just title, claim, or pretension: also that has worthiness, fitness, or any peculiar qualification for. 3 A superintendent or director. 4 A certain district officer ranking next below the देशमुख. The term is applied also to the पाटील of a village. 5 Freely. That presides over; that rules, controls, governs, orders. Ex. जन्माचे अ० आईबाप कमीचा व्याचें तो.

अधिकृत *p S* Established in an office or charge. 2 Meant, intended, borne in view.

अधिकोत्तर *a* (S) Extraordinary, extra, somewhat above common or more than due. [2 Known.

अधिगत *p S* Acquired, attained, arrived, reached.

अधिगम *m* Apprehension or understanding of; an apprehending or attaining: also attainedness (as of a matter of knowledge). 2 In law. Found treasure.

अधिगम्य *a S* Attainable, acquirable, capable of being apprehended or gained;—esp. a subject of knowledge.

अधिदेवत *n S* अधिदैव *n S* अधिदैवत *n S* A divinity residing as the principle of percipience in a sense, an organ, or a faculty of man; as *Sūrya* in the eye, *Ashwī* in the nose, *Dishā* in the ear, *Varuna* in the palate, *Vāyu* in the cuticle &c. Thus अधिभूत is the ज्ञेय or thing knowable, अध्यात्म is the ज्ञानसाधन or means of apprehension, and अधिदेवत is the ज्ञाता or principle of percipience. Ex. मन अध्यात्म जेथें संतय अधिभूत चंद्रमा अ०; लक्षा अध्यात्म जेथें स्मरितय अधिभूत वायु अ०

अधिप *m S* अधिपति *m S* A lord, sovereign, ruler, master. Ex. of comp. ग्रामाधिपति, देशाधिपति, राज्याधिपति.

अधिभूत *n S* An entity; a real existence or

being; an object of human cognizance or apprehension. See अधिदेवत.

अधिमास *m S* See the popular word अधिकमास.

अधिमासशेष *m* (S) Any remaining portion of the अधिमास *m S* A neighbor. [intercalary month.

अधिवासन *n* (S) A summoning and fixing of the presence of a divinity upon an image, a block &c. when he is wanted for any solemnity. 2 The placing of a new image into water, अक्षत &c., the day before the divinity is to be summoned to inhabit it. 3 fig. Fixing one's self in restraint at a person's door;—in order to enforce payment of a debt or compliance with some demand.

अधिष्ठणे *v i* (अधिष्ठान S Poetry.) To dwell, make one's seat in; to reside, stay, inhere, lie in. Ex. तत्पर ब्रह्म अधिष्ठिली.

अधिष्ठान *n* (S) Abiding, residing, or staying in: inhering, lying, or being in. 2 The place, seat, subject &c. of indwelling. 3 fig. Sitting in restraint at a person's door;—in order to enforce compliance with some demand. 4 Ostentatious display (of piety or sanctity, of learning, opulence &c.)

अधिष्ठित *p S* Fixed or seated in; inhabiting, occupying, inhering in. 2 Inhabited, tenanted, occupied by. 3 Fixed, established, set up, set.

अधिष्ठिति *f S* Fixedness or settledness in; inhabitation, inherence, residence, abiding: also the place of inherence, abiding, residing. 2 Fixedness, establishment.

अधिक्षेप *m S* Accusing, censuring, charging.

अंधी *f* (اندهي H) A tempest or storm. *v* हो, उठ, ये, बस, जा.

अधी *ad* (आदि S) Before, antecedently, in time previous. 2 Already. Pr. अधीच बाई नाचरी तिचे पायांत बांधली घागरी. [time.

अधीचा Prior, preceding, antecedent, anterior in अधीचेबदीं, अधीचेबिदीं, अधीबिदीं *ad* See आदींचेबिदीं.

अधीत *p S* That has been read. 2 That has read.

अधीन *a* (S) Subject to; dependent upon. Mostly in comp.; as स्वाधीन, पराधीन, एतदधीन, तदधीन, क्रोधाधीन, लोभाधीन, दैवाधीन, पापाधीन, रोगाधीन.

अधीनामधीं or अधींमधीं *ad* (मध्य by redup.) About the middle; more or less on the one or other side: also roundabout or around (i. e. dispersedly or disorderly)—people or things lying: also at unseasonable times; at a time earlier or later (than the time appointed, expected, proper, due).

अधींमधीं or अध्यामध्यांत or अधेंमधें used with पडणे, असणे, नसणे &c. g. of o. implies, To interfere or meddle with the concerns of; to have concern or connection with.

अधीर *a* (S) Impatient. 2 Unsteady, unstable, inconstant. 3 Irresolute, not courageous or bold. [anterior in time.

अधील *a* (अधीं) Prior, preceding, antecedent, अधीलमधील *a* (मधील by redup.) Of the places or parts about the middle. [sovereign.

अधीश or अधीश्वर *m* (S) A lord, master, ruler, अधुना *ad S* Now, at present.

अधुपा or वा *a C* (अ & धुणे) Unwashed;—used particularly of the rice &c. as daily washed for the meal, or of some daily-washed articles of apparel.

अधुरा *a* (ادھورا H) Incomplete, imperfect, unfinished. 2 Unready; not adept, proficient, or perfected—a person.

अधुरी *a* Impatient. 2 (Or अधोरी) Greedy.

अधू *a* (अधुरा) Weak, defective, deformed, distorted—a limb, member, organ, faculty: and,

attrib. the person so affected. Ex. डोव्यानें अंधू, दांतानी अंधू, कानानें अंधू &c. : or तो डोळा अंधू आहे, हा पाय अंधू.

अंधक *a* & *ad* More commonly अंधक.

अधेसधे *ad* Better अधीसधी. [अंधार.

अंधेर, अंधेरकोडी, अंधेरी See in order under अधेला *m* (अर्धे *S*) A copper coin, a half-pice.

2 (Commonly आधेलें) A serpent of a large but unvenomous kind.

अधेली *f* (अर्धे) A silver coin, a half-rupee.

अधैर्य *n* (S) Lack of patience or steadiness, or of fortitude, resolution, firmness &c.

अधैर्य *a* (S) Unsteady, irresolute, infirm of purpose or spirit: also impatient.

अधोका *a* P (अ & धोका) Safe; free from detriment or loss; —used of mercantile engagements. 2 *ad* Safely, smoothly, prosperously, without loss or damage.

अधोगत *a* (S) Descended or gone down. 2 Situated below or under.

अधोगत *ad* (S) Downwards. Restrictedly used; as अ० वायु सरला; माझे सांगणे अ० गेलें (i. e. vainly or abortively.)

अधोगति *f* (S अघः Below, गति Going or passage.) pop. अधोगत *f* Descending, descent. 2 Descending into hell; or into an inferior form of existence; or into poverty, obscurity, disgrace &c. 3 Hell.

अधोगति *a* S That is descending; or that has the nature or property of descent.

अधोजोहिका *f* S (The lower tongue.) The uvula.

अधोड *n* A half-hide (of a buffalo, bull, or cow). 2 Applied revilingly to a huge, greedy, and sluggish buffalo or cow; to a big, overgrown, unmarried girl &c. 3 The hide (of a beast dying within the boundary) as the Mahars' perquisite.

अधोडो *a* (अधोड) Composed or consisting of the raw hide or untanned and undressed leather —a बादला, shoe, bucket &c. Hence, (also अधोड) Applied to any rude, rough, unskilful workmanship, workman, or article. 2 P Gluttonous, voracious, greedy.

अधोडो *f* (Poetry.) The name of a play.

अधोदिशा *f* S The nadir.

अधोपरी *ad* (अर्धे & उपरी) Within one's birth; not connately or connaturally: as अ० श्रोमंत-दरिद्रो-अंधळा-वेडा-पांगळा.

अधोपो *a* Unwashed—rice &c. See अधुपा.

अधोभाग *m* (S) The lower part; the bottom; the fundament. [gions.

अधोभुवन *n* S अधोलोक *m* S The infernal re-

अधोमुख *a* (S) अधोवदन *a* (S अघः Down, & मुख & वदन Face.) With the face downwards. 2 fig. Dejected, downcast: also abashed, disconcerted, crest-fallen &c. Ex. परमलज्जित अधोवदन ॥ लंकेसि आला रावण ॥

अधोमुखीगोम *f* A centipede-form line of hair pointing downwards. An auspicious mark of the horse. Opp. to ऊर्ध्वमुखीगोम.

अधोयंत्र *n* S The lower vessel of two luted together as an alembic or still. [fect &c.

अधोरा *a* Commonly अधुरा Incomplete, imper-

अधोरो *a* Greedy. 2 (अ & धर) Unretentive of secrets: also irritable or impatient.

अधोर्ध्व *ad* S Below and above; down and up.

अधोली *f* (अर्धे *S*) A measure of capacity equal to two shér or a half-páyli.

अधोवायु *m* (S) The air stationed in the fundament. One of the five vital airs. 2 Ventris crepitus.

अध्ययन *n* (S) Reading or study (esp. of the sacred books). 2 Matter read or studied; one's reading. Ex. अनभ्यासामुल्लेखी अ० विसरलो.

अध्ययनशील *a* (S) Fond of reading or study, studious. [मधलंड.

अध्यलंडमध्यलंड *a* Better and commonly अध्यलंड-अध्यवसाय *m* S Apprehension of by the soul

or self; sentiment, purpose, or resolve arising towards a subject determined by the judgment. 2 Determination or settlement of a matter; ascertainment. 3 A figure of rhetoric. Understanding, in the object adduced for illustration, the illustrated subject.

अध्यवसित *a* S Apprehended or purposed by the soul or self. See the preceding word. 2 Determined, ascertained.

अध्यस्त *a* S Supposed or apprehended erroneously; taken up and believed through misperception: as a snake is अध्यस्त when perceived and believed of that which actually is a piece of rope. 2 Contemplated or considered intently.

अध्यक्ष *a* (S) That superintends, supervises, directs; an overseer, director, comptroller. In comp. as दानाध्यक्ष, घनाध्यक्ष, कोशाध्यक्ष, धर्माध्यक्ष, सभाध्यक्ष, सैन्याध्यक्ष, यामाध्यक्ष, देशाध्यक्ष, गृहाध्यक्ष, शालाध्यक्ष, कर्माध्यक्ष, न्यायाध्यक्ष.

अध्यात्म *n* S The sense, faculty, or power which apprehends, takes cognizance of, receives impressions from an अधिभूत or entity. See अधिदेवत.

2 Dissertation or discourse on the Deity as the mundane soul or pervading and ruling spirit. Ex. आज पुराणांत कथा नव्हती अ० च निघालें or गोसायानें कथा फार लावली नाही अ० च लावले होते.

अध्यात्मशास्त्र *n* S A treatise upon, or the science of spirit. [quired of, spirit.

अध्यात्मज्ञान *n* S Science of, or knowledge ac-

अध्यात्मा *m* S The soul; the spirit as individual or distinct from the Supreme essence, and as presiding over the body. 2 Knowledge of self, or of spirit, or of the Deity.

अध्यात्मिक *a* (S) Relating to the Supreme spirit, or to the soul as the presiding spirit (over the body), spiritual. 2 The word (esp. as corrupted into अध्यात्मक) is more commonly understood and used in the sense of Affectedly spiritual, hypocritical. [the sacred books.

अध्यापक *m* (S) A teacher, esp. an instructor in अध्यापन *n* (S) Teaching, esp. teaching the sacred books.

अध्याय *m* (S) pop. अध्या or अध्याव *m* A section, part, chapter.

अध्यास *m* S Profound or abstract contemplation. 2 Intent consideration of or application unto. 3 Erroneous conception or supposition; the getting fixed in the mind of a false image or idea.

अध्याहार *m* S Adding a word or words to complete a sentence, supplying an ellipsis, subaudition. *v* आण. 2 The ellipsis or subaudition to be supplied.

अध्याहार्य *a* S To be brought in order to complete a sentence—a word or clause.

अध्याहृत *p* S Brought or added to supply an ellipsis, understood, subaudition.

अध्वंमध्यें *ad* About the middle. See अधीसधी.

अध्रुव *a* S Unstable, undurable, unsettled, unfixed.

अध्वपरिमाण or अध्वमान *n* S (अध्वा & मान) A measure of distance; a road-measure; e. g. a कोस, a योजन &c.

अध्वर *m* S A sacrifice. 2 A kind of demigod.

अध्वर्यु *m* S One of the officiating priests at a

sacrifice. 2 A Bráhmañ versed in the Yajurveda. 3 fig. A head manager; a leading man; a master of assemblies; a president or chairman.

अध्वा *m* S A road. अध्वावरचा One off the road; i. e. one suddenly sprung up into power or eminence; an upstart.

अन *ind* A particle of emphasis constant in the Desh, implying, Exceedingly, superlatively, at the uttermost height, pitch, point, bound &c. Perhaps from अणखी More, yet more, or from ऐन. Ex. बाघाला पाहतांच अन माणसें पळूं लागलीं; अन कन्ह पडलें होतें तशामध्ये मो शेतांत गेलीं.

अनंकष्ट *n* (S अ, अंक, षष्ठ) That page of each leaf of a Maráthi book on which the number is not. (Mem. The leaves are numbered, not the अनंकूळ Corr. from अनुकूल. [pages.)

अनखर *a* See अणखर.

अनघ *a* S Void of sin or fault.

अनंत *a* (S) Eternal: unbounded: innumerable:—i. e. endless or boundless whether in time, in space, or in number. 2 *m* A name of विष्णु or कृष्ण. 3 The chief of the Nága or Serpent race that inhabit पाताळ. 4 A silken cord with fourteen knots, tied on the right arm, and worshiped on the fourteenth of भाद्रपदशुक्लपक्ष. 5 An ornament for the ear. 6 Abridged from अनंतचतुर्दशी. 7 A flower. See अनंततगर. 8 In arithmetic. Infinite quantity.

अनंतव्याल *m* *pl* Endless fancies, whimsies, humors, caprices, freaks, tricks.

अनंतव्याली *a* Endlessly fanciful, whimsical, humorsome, freakful &c. [like sea fish.

अनंतगांवा *m* (अनंत & गांव) A slimy and worm-anantachaturdashi *f* (S) अनंतव्रत *n* (S) The fourteenth of भाद्रपदशुक्लपक्ष sacred to विष्णु.

अनंततगर *f* A flower, Tabernæ-montana coronaria. Var. [mit; boundless, endless, vast.

अनंतपार *a* (S अ, अंत, पार) Wanting end or li-anantabhat *f* (अनंत Proper name of an ancient learned man.) The name of a composition by अनंतभट्ट. Hence, fig. Empty pretension to scholarship or talents. *v* मिरव, दाखव.

अनंतर *ad* Afterwards, then. 2 *prep* After.

अनंतर *a* (S अ & अंतर) Following without interval; closely consecutive.

अनंतराशि *f* S In arithmetic. Infinite quantity.

अनंतवात *f* (अनंत Sig. IV. & वात) A wick composed of fourteen threads.

अनंतश्रेणी *f* S In arithmetic. Infinite series.

अनंतो *f* (Dim. of अनंत Sig. IV.) A smaller cord viewed and worshiped as the wife of अनंत.

अनंदक *a* *unc* (अ & नांदणे) Uninhabitable (considered as haunted or unlucky)—a house.

अनद्यतनभूत *m* S In grammar. Indefinite imperfect (tense).

अनधिकारी *a* (S) Destitute of title, right, or claim; unentitled. Ex. संक्षेपदेश अनधिकार्यास कळू नये. 2 Laxly. Disinherited.

अनधिगत *a* S Unknown or undiscovered; unattained or unreached.

अनधीत *a* S Unread—a book or a person.

अनध्याय *m* (S) pop. अनध्या *m* Suspension or interruption of the reading of the Veda &c.: also a day (or other portion of time) on which the reading of it is prohibited. Ex. किं अनध्यायमाजो रसाळ ॥ वेदाध्ययन राहिलें ॥

अनन *n* (A fanciful formation from अन्न, and used only in the following proverb.) Dining or eating a meal. Pr. अधीं अननं सग तननं Food before talk; supper before song; or اول طعام بعده كلام A.

अननस or **नास** *f m n* (انناس H) A pine-apple.
2 f The plant producing it, Bromelia ananas.
अनन्यगति or **अनन्यगतिक** *a* (S अ Not, अन्य Another, गति Course.) Having no other resource; having no alternative or option.
अनन्यभक्ति *f* (S) Worship or love exclusively of the one God (or of one God).
अनन्यभाव *m* (S) Singleness of heart; undividedness of the affections. **2** Simplicity or sincerity;—as opp. to duplicity.
अनन्यविषय *a* S Having one object; single-minded or wholehearted.
अनन्यवृत्ति *a* S **अनन्यमनस्क** *a* S Having the mind fixed on one object; closely attentive. [another.
अनन्यवेद्य *a* S That is not to be known by
अनन्यशरण *a* S That has no other asylum or refuge. [incongruity, irrelevancy.
अनन्य *m* S Inconsistency, unconnectedness,
अनन्ययालंकार *m* S A figure in rhetoric. Illustration of a subject by itself (i. e. without going abroad for comparison or connection). Ex. समुद्रासारिखा एक समुद्रच आहे The ocean alone is simile for the ocean.
अनन्वित *a* (S) Unconnected, inconsistent, incoherent, rhapsodical. **2** Irregular, incorrect, improper—conduct, an act.
अनपत्य *a* (S) Wanting offspring, childless.
अनपराध *a* (S) pop. **अनपराधी** *a* Free from guilt or fault.
अनपेक्ष *a* (S) Undesirous of; unconcerned about; indifferent: also exempt from desire or want.
अनपेक्षित *a* (S) Undesired, unwished, unwanted.
अनभग्न *a* P (Formed of अ & भग्न Broken.) Unpractised or unversed in.
अनभिज्ञ *a* S Unacquainted with; unknowing.
अनभ्यस *a* (S) Unpractised or unexercised in; unversed, unconversant.
अनभ्यास *m* (S) Want or absence of practice or conversancy. S Pr. **अनभ्यासे विषयं शास्त्रं अजीर्णे भोजनं विषयं.** [2 That does not practise.
अनभ्यासी *a* (S) Unpractised or unexercised in.
अनमान *m* (अ & मान) Slight, disregard, unconcern, indifference, heedlessness about. Hence, the apparent sense, Vacillation or hesitation.
अ० न देवणे-घरणे-पादणे g. of o. To pay no deference or respect to; to be unregardful of or unconcerned about (any object that might be viewed as formidable or worthy of regard).
अनमानणे *v c* (अनमान) To slight or disregard; to view with unconcern or indifference. Gen. used with another verb; as **अनमानून बोलणे-वाचणे-लिहिणे-चालणे-जेवणे-खाणे-उत्तर देणे** &c. To speak, read &c. indifferently, unconcernedly, carelessly.
अनमानधपका or **धपका** *m* (अनुमान & धपका A fanciful additament.) Mere guess or conjecture: rough computation or estimate; guess-work.
अनमानिक *a* (अनमान) Cold, careless, indifferent, lukewarm—speech &c.: also indecisive or vague—speech or person.
अनमानित *a* (अनमान) Ambiguous, dubious, equivocal, vague—speech or business.
अनमोल *a* (अमूल्य S) Priceless, very valuable.
अनय *m* S Immorality, injustice, iniquity. **2 attrib.** Immoral, unjust, iniquitous.
अनर *f n C* A fruit-tree, Rámphal or Annona reticulata. **2 n** The fruit. **3** (الر H) A grenade.
अनरसा *m* (اندرسا H) A kind of light, rich, and sweet cake. **2** A kind of cloth.
अनर्गल *a* (S अ & अर्गल) pop. **अनर्गळ** *a* Unrestrained, unchecked, uncurbed, selfwilled.

अनर्गळी *f* (Poetry. अनर्गल) Loose, wild, wanton practices; pranks, tricks, freaks, frolics.
अनर्थ *a* (S) pop. **अनर्थ** *a* Inestimable, invaluable, priceless.
अनर्थ *m* (S अ & अर्थ) Any exceeding, overwhelming calamity, e. g. an inundation, an epidemic, a hostile irruption: also the disorder, tumult, or distress occasioned by it. **2** Excess, extravagance, vehemence, boundlessness. It is used with the uttermost freedom, and of all actions, appearances, qualities, things, of which the speaker would express the immoderateness, exorbitance, or superlativeness. Ex. **ह्या पोराने रडण्याचा अ० मांडिला** or **रडून अ० केला** This child is bellowing with might and main; **देवळ बांधावयाचा ह्याने अ० मांडिला** He is straining every nerve and employing every means to build the temple; **राजाने अ० माजवला** The Raja has set on foot a grievous oppression. **आमचे कुटुंब समग्र ॥ कुंभकर्णे घासिले डार ॥ अ० मांडिला ॥ यंदा सहाईचा अ० झाला** पंधरा पायली तांदूळ रुपयास मिळतात; **पावसाने अ० केला**; **त्याने एका दिवसांत पांचशे श्लोक लिहून अ० केला**. **3** Also used *adj* & *adv* in the above sense. Ex. **हा अ० बोलतो**; **त्याची अ० बुद्धि**. **4** Want or privation of meaning, nonsense. Ex. **होकाचा अर्थ सोडून अ० केला**. N. B. This last sense is the radical or literal sense, but it is uncommon. The intelligent student will recognise in it the source of the other senses, and will call to mind the similar use of the English word Nonsense. **5** Unsubstantialness, unsatisfactoriness, hollowness, inanity. Ex. **जडा अनर्थांत समान साचा ॥ जो अर्थ तो मी प्रिय माणसाचा ॥** In the midst of dreary vanity, the true and unvarying substance or good—am I, the beloved of man. (An utterance ascribed to Deity.) Oh! si sic omnia. [able, unproductive.
अनर्थक *a* (S) Meaningless. **2** Vain, unprofit-
अनर्थमान *n* S Apprehension of calamity or misfortune; evil presentiment; mental misgiving.
अनर्थापात *m* (S) The falling upon or happening unto of any exceeding calamity (as of an inundation, conflagration &c.) **2** See **अनर्थ** Sig. II.
अनल *m* S Fire. Ex. of comp. **कामानल, क्रोधानल, क्षुधानल, दधानल, विरह-विशोग-शोक-&c. अनल**.
अनलस *a* S (अ & अलस) Not indolent or lazy; diligent, sedulous, industrious.
अनवकाश *a* (S) That is without leisure, engaged, busy. **2** That is without room, crowded.
अनवकाश *m* (S) Want of leisure or room.
अनवट *m* A ring furnished with silver balls, worn on the great toe.
अनवटी *f* (हनु S) The chin.
अनवणी *a* (अ & वाहणा Sandals.) That is without sandals or shoes; unshod, barefoot.
अनवधान *n* (S) Inadvertence, inattention, heedlessness. **2 attrib.** Inadvertent or inattentive.
अनवधानी *a* (अनवधान S) That loses or forgets himself. **2** Inattentive.
अनवरत *a* S Unceasing, unrelenting, unceasing: also *ad* Unceasingly or unintermittingly. Ex. **हे पदव्य अमृत सेविजे अ०**.
अनवल *f* C The Rámphal or Annona reticulata.
अनवले *n* C Its fruit.
अनवल्लोभन *n* S A purificatory rite observed in the third month after conception. [unleisurely time.
अनवसर *m* (S) An unseasonable, unsuitable,
अनवसरपतित *a* (S) Occurring unseasonably.
अनवस्था *f* (S) Unsettled, disordered, tumultuated state (of mind). Ex. **पुरते वैराग्य न होतां उगीच हटाने विषयत्याग केला असतां अंतःकरणाची अ०**

मात्र होईल. **2** (Laxly.) Disorder of outward circumstances or of affairs; a *plight*, *pickle*, *hobble*.
3 Also **अनवस्थाप्रसंग** *m* The state of wanting a standing, a resting place, some end or bounds; interminateness, indefiniteness, unboundedness; the region beyond the *ultimate* (fact or truth). Ex. **परमाणूचा अवयव पुनः त्याचा अवयव असी कल्पना करीत सुटल्यास अ० होईल.** **4** The abstract nature as independent of actual existence. **5** Popularly. Neglected or non-attended to state (as of children or animals).
अनवस्थित *a* (S) Unsettled, disordered, deranged, tumultuated. **2** Not residing or abiding.
अनवस्थिति *f* S Unsettledness or unfixedness, lit. fig. (of person, mind, disposition, affairs).
अनवळखी *a* (Or **अनोळखी**) Unknown—persons or matters. **2** Unknowing (esp. persons).
अनवा *m* A huge edible root (like the jack-fruit) of the yam kind.
अनवा *a ind* (انواع A) New, novel, rare, wonderful, precious, excellent, superlative;—used freely in expression of admiration or delight. Ex. **आजचे गाणे अ० झाले**; **आज खीर अ० झाली**; **हे लिहिणे कायदे अ०**.
अनवा *m* (अन्वय S) A rough copy; a hastily and briefly penned writing.
अनवा अपरूप *a* incorrectly **अनवल अपरूप** *a* New and strange, novel and wonderful, singular and striking.
अनवाणा, अनवाणी, अनवाहणी *a* (अ & वाहणा Sandals.) That is without sandals or shoes; barefoot. [say नाग्या पायांनी.
अ० पायांनी With naked or bare feet. They never
अनवाणी काशीकर *c* (One that has acquired the high merit of walking to Benares barefoot.) A term for a very adept in knavery; an arch or ar-
अनशन *n* S (अ & अशन Eating.) Fasting or a
अनश्वे पोटा, अनशिले पोटा, अनशे पोटा, अनशो पोटा, अनशाय पोटा, अनसोळे पोटा *n* (अनशन & पोटा) An empty belly. Seldom used in nom. case. Ex. **अनश्वे पोटी पाणी प्याले असतां नळांत भरेल.**
अनशूद or **अनसूद** *f* Corr. from **अनशुद्धि**.
अनश्रुत *a* (S) Unheard: also unheard of. **2** That has not heard of. [failing.
अनश्वर *a* (S) Imperishable, undecayable, un-
अनसूत *a* (Corr. from **अनुच्छिद्य**) Untasted, unused, untouched (i. e. as yet unpolluted or undiminished by taste or touch)—an article of food &c. **2** fig. That has not received his share of some distribution: that has not carnally known (woman or man) &c.
अनसूत *n* (or conjoined with **श्राद्ध** or **पक्ष**) The oblations to the manes of a male defunct in the first भाद्रपद वद्यपक्ष that occurs after his decease: also (not being so conjoined) the day preceding the day of the annual श्राद्ध after a person's decease.
अनस्ता *f* (Vulgar corr. of **अनास्था** S) Indifference or unconcern, [loss.
अनहित *n* (S) Disadvantage, detriment, injury,
अनक्षर *a* (S) Unlettered, unlearned, boorish.
अनागत *a* (S) Unarrived, not come, future.
अनागतचिंता *f* (S) Providing or caring for the future; *thought for the morrow*. *v* कर.
अनागतविधाता *a* (S **अनागत** The future, विधाता Orderer or disposer. A name of Brahma.) Applied to a provident or forecasting person.
अनागतमंत्रण *n* S **अनागताह्वान** *n* S Invitation (to dinner &c.) of one not invited before.
अनागत *a* S (अ & आगत Coming, arrival.) Want-

ing date of commencement; being from time immemorial—estates, privileges, fashions.

अनागम्य *a* S Unapproachable, unreachable, inaccessible. 2 Unobtainable or unattainable.

अनागोदो *a* (From the name of a town of which, as the legend runs, the king or Raja used to call himself सार्वभौम Sovereign paramount, and divert himself with entering the revenues of the whole earth on the credit side of his ledger, expending them off again on the debit side.) Applied variously, as अ० कारखाना-कारभार-खर्च-वस्तु-बोलणे &c. Disorderly business or proceedings; vast and foolish expenditures; lavish largesses or presents; wild, extravagant speech &c. 2 अ० चें राज्य *n* A term for any very confused and disorderly business or proceeding. अ० चा राजा *m* A term for a soft fellow ready to give whatever is asked from him. The word is sometimes written अनिगोदो. [ly, superabundantly, copiously.

अनाघात *ad* (A lax formation.) Immoderate-
अनाचार *m* (S) Lax, devious, irregular conduct; deviation from the prescribed or popular course.

अनाचारी *a* (S) Disregardful of the commanded or established course of conduct; pursuing ill practices; lax, devious, licentious, libertine.

अनाटायी (अ & टाय Place. An irregularly formed noun, used only in the 7th or loc. case, and found mostly in poetry.) In a wrong place, or out of place: i. e. given to the winds; thrown to the dogs; cast upon the sands; misapplied, wasted, lost. Ex. द्रव्याचा धर्मार्थ व्यव करावा अ० घालवू नये; दुष्टास हितोपदेश केला म्हणजे अ० जातो.

अनाड or अनाढ, अनाडकी, अनाडचाळा, अनाड-झाड, अनाडणे, अनाडबाहुला, अनाडभाजी. See under उ. अनाड &c. is preferred in the Desh.

अनाडचोट *a* A vulgar and rather filthy formation in the sense of अनाडी. [See राग.

अनाडा *m* (or अडाणा) A Rág or musical mode.

अनाडी *a* (اناردي H) Inexpert, awkward, clumsy. अडाणी is the common form.

अनात्मा *n* S Matter:—as opp. to आत्मा Spirit. Ex. नित्य तो परात्मा अनित्य तो अ०

अनाथ *a* (S) That is without a master or protector; forlorn, friendless, destitute. Ex. सो अ० निराश्रय संसारी ॥ अपंगही असे सर्वापरि ॥ अनाथनाथ Friend of the friendless. अनाथबंधु Brother of the destitute; protector of the helpless. अनाथपालन, अनाथपूजा, अनाथभोजन, अनाथ-समाचार, अनाथसेवा, अनाथवत्सल &c.

अनाथप्रेत *n* S In law. An unclaimed or unowned corpse (by any relative &c.) [slight.

अनादर *m* (S अ & आदर) Disrespect, disregard, अनादरण *n* S Treating with disrespect or contempt.

अनादरणें *v c* (अनादर) To despise, disregard, slight; to treat disrespectfully or contemptuously.

अनादरबुद्धि *f* (S) Unconcernedness, indifference, carelessness about.

अनादि *a* (S) That is without beginning or origin; from all eternity.

अनादिनिघन *a* (S) That is without origin or termination; of eternal duration.

अनादिपरंपरा *f* (S) Succession or course through ages without beginning; descent from time immemorial. *v* हो, अस, चालत ये.

अनादिवनजर *n* An ancient waste of bushes and low brushwood or scrub; an immemorial wilderness.

अनादिसिद्ध *a* (S) Established or existing from all eternity or from time immemorial.

अनादिसेयरा *m* (Poetry.) The kinsman (of every person) from time immemorial. A designation of God. Ex. भेटला तो अ० ॥

अनादृत *p* S Despised, disregarded, treated with disrespect or contempt.

अनाद्यन्त *a* S That is without origin or end, from everlasting to everlasting.

अनानस *m* (انناس H) The pine-apple, Bromelia ananas, Linn. 2 *m n* Its fruit.

अनाम *a* (S Poetry.) Nameless. Ex. अज अजित पूर्ण अ० ॥ Used of God.

अनामत *f* (امانت A) A deposit; any thing committed to the charge of another. 2 fig. An article merely noted down in the ledger, not brought to regular account. Ex. of comp. अ० रकम-जमा-खर्च-खाते-झाडा-दिशेव. 3 *ad* (As an article lying in deposit.) Without being brought into consumption, use, enjoyment; as unimpaired or unaltered by use or touch; as it was; in statu quo. Ex. तुम्हीं धान्य ठेवून गेलां तें अजून माझे घरीं अ० पडलें आहे; सारी जिंदगी वाटून घेतली शेतें मात्र अ० राहिलीं आहेत. 4 Just as it is; i. e. steadily, softly, without agitating or shaking. Ex. हो भरलेली दऊत अ० उचलून ठेव. See अचानक for other senses.

अनामतवही *f* A book for loosely noting down unsettled money-transactions; a ledger-book.

अनामस *n* S Healthiness, health, absence of sickness.

अनामिक *a* (S Unworthy or unsuitable to be named.) An individual of any of the low classes beyond the division of *Shúdra*, a महार, मांग, चांभार &c. A comprehensive or common term for these classes. 2 That is without a name, anonymous.

अनामिका *f* (S) The ring-finger, that next to the little finger.

अनायक *n* S अनायकी *f* S Absence of government or rule; anarchy, state of interregnum.

अनायक *a* S That is without ruler or head—a kingdom.

अनायत *a* S Independent or unsubject.

अनायास *m* (S) Exemption from difficulty or the necessity of effort or pains. Gen. used in the third or instrumental case; as अनायासानें or अनायासे Without pains or effort; easily, readily. अनायाससाध्य Easy of performance or acquisition. अनायासकृत Performed or done easily.

अनार *n m* (انار H) The pomegranate-tree, Punica granatum. 2 *n* The fruit. 3 A grenade.

अनारणें *v i* Commonly and properly आयनेरणें.

अनारदाणी or नी *a* (अनार & दाणा A grain.) Marked or spotted as with seeds of the pomegranate—cloth. 2 Of the color of the pomegranate pulp or juice.

अनारसा *m* Properly अनरसा.

अनारिसा *a* (Poetry. अन्यादृश S) Like another; of another kind or manner: strange, new, different. Ex. शून्यासारिखें कीर असे परि शून्य नव्हे तें अनारिसें.

अनार्थ *a* S Unworthy, uncreditable, disreputable.

अनावड *f* Absence of liking or fondness for; dislike.

अनावर sometimes अनावार *a* Irrestrainable, ungovernable, uncontrollable. 2 Unrestrained, uncurbed, unconfined.

अनावस्था *f* Popular corruption of अनवस्था, and used in all its popular senses. [and tricks.

अनावळी *f* Mischievous or childish pranks

अनाहत *a* (S) Unrestrained, uncontrolled, uncurbed. 2 Unenclosed or unenvironed: and fig. unprotected.

अनादृष्टि *f* (S) Want of rain, drought. Ex. किं अनादृष्टि वर्षे घन ॥ मृत्युसमयी सुधापान ॥

अनाश्व *a* S Incorruptible, indestructible, undecayable.

अनाश्रय *a* (S) अनाश्रित *a* (S) pop. अनाश्रयी *a* That is without asylum or refuge.

अनाश्रय *m* S Absence of asylum, protection, support, refuge.

अनाश्रय *a* S Indifferent, unconcerned, careless.

अनाश्रया *f* (S) Indifference, unconcern, carelessness, lukewarmness: also negligence or want of attention to and care of.

अनाहार *m* (S) Abstinence from food; fasting.

अनाहारी *a* S That fasts; that abstains from food. [pected.

अनाहूत *a* (S) Uncalled, uninvited. 2 Unex-

अनिगा or घा *f* (Commonly अवनिघा) Neglect, want of care. *v* कर *g*. of *o*.

अनिगूत *f* P Heedlessness, carelessness, neglect.

Ex. हा घोडा अनिगूतीनें नासला. [different.

अनिच्छ *a* S That is without desire or wish; in-

अनिच्छा *f* (S) Freedom from or absence of desire. Ex. विषयाची अ० असावी.

अनिच्छाप्रारब्ध *n* S Destiny or fate taking its course where there is no desire in the subject of its operation; mere fortune or luck. Contrad. from खेच्छाप्रारब्ध & परेच्छाप्रारब्ध.

अनित्य *a* (S) Not enduring always; transitory, fugitive, fleeting. Ex. अ० प्रपंच जो अनात्मा. 2 Occasional, incidental.

अनिर्दिष्ट *a* (S) Unaccused or unblamed.

अनिर्घ *a* S Irreprovable, irreproachable, unimpeachable.

अनिपुण *a* S Unconversant with; unskilled in.

अनिमेष *a* S That closes not or twinkles not the eyes;—used of a god, a fish &c. [mined.

अनियत *a* (S) Unsettled, undecided, undeter-

अनियम *m* (S) Unsettledness; undetermined or unestablished state. [undetermined.

अनियम or अनियमित *a* S Unsettled, unfixed,

अनियम्य *a* S Irrestrainable, uncontrollable, ungovernable. [settled.

अनिर्णय or अनिर्णीत *a* S Undetermined or un-

अनिर्णय *m* S Undetermined or unsettled state; absence of determination or decision respecting.

अनिर्वचनीय or अनिर्वाच्य *a* S Insusceptible of description or narration. Ex. ब्रह्म तें अनिर्वाच्य जाण 2 Improper to be mentioned.

अनिर्वाह *m* (S) The state of being straitened or distressed; the being *non-plussed* or *inops consilii*.

अनिर्वाह्य *a* S Difficult to be managed, conducted, carried forward or through.

अनिल *m* S Wind or air.

अनिवार *a* (अनिवार्य S) Excessive, immoderate, superabounding, in degree or quantity superlative;—used with great license. 2 Irrestrainable, uncontrollable, refractory—a child &c. 3 Inavertible or irremovable—a calamity, a force. Ex. शापशस्त्रे अ० ॥

अनिवार्य *a* (S) Not to be prevented or warded off; inavertible. [tained.

अनिश्चित *a* Undetermined, undecided, unascertained

अनिष्ट *a* (S) Undesired or disliked: also disagreeable or displeasing. 2 Unfriendly; unfavorable; unpropitious; disadvantageous. 3 Used as *s n* Disadvantage, detriment, damage, any thing undesired or disliked.

अनिष्टसूचक *a* (S) Prognostic of evil; ill-betokening; foreboding, ominous.

अनिष्टापात *m* (S) An evil occurrence, a calamity, misfortune, disaster.

अनिष्पन्न *a* S Unfinished, unaccomplished, unperfected. 2 Unproduced.

अनी & अनौबानी See अणी & अणीबाणी.

अनीक *m n* S An army, forces, troops. [नारिसा.

अनीकसारखा *a* अनीकसा *a* (Poetry.) See अ-अनीति *f* (S) Immorality, injustice, iniquity. 2 Impoliteness, uncourteousness, ill manners.

अनीन *f* (عنان *A*) The reins of a bridle.

अनीश्वरभाव *m* (S) Holding the sentiment of atheism : also such sentiment. Opp. to ईश्वरभाव.

अनीश्वरवाद *m* (S अ, ईश्वर, वाद) Maintenance or advocacy of atheism.

अनीश्वरवादी *m* (S) A maintainer of atheism.

अनु *ind* S A preposition and prefix, implying 1 After. 2 Like, according, in similar manner. 3 Under, inferior to, secondary. 4 With, together with. [ness.

अनुकंपा *f* (S) Tenderness, compassion, pitifulness.

अनुकंपित *p* S Pitied, compassionated, commiserated. [tible.

अनुकंथ *a* S To be pitied or compassionated ; pitied.

अनुकरण *n* (S) Imitating or copying. 2 An imitative sound ; a sound made in imitation of the cry of an animal, or of the sound of a sounding body ; an onomatopoeia : also such written word, as पटापट, घवाघव, भडाभड, करकर, खळखळ.

अनुकरणघातु *m* (S) A verb formed in imitation of a sound ; as करकरणे, खटखटणे, चुकचुकणे.

अनुकरणशब्द *m* (S) An imitative formation or word.

अनुकर्म *m* (S) Deferred performance of a duty ; performance at a period posterior to that for which it is prescribed :—opp. to अपकर्म Anticipation.

अनुकल्प *m* (S) A secondary or succedaneous injunction ; as “ Instead of *Kusha* grass use *Dūr-wā.*” 2 A succedaneum.

अनुकार *m* Imitating or copying. Ex. कामातुराखीवश्या प्रकारे दावितसे बुद्ध जनानुकारे ॥ 2 Resemblance. [resembles.

अनुकारी *a* S That imitates or copies. 2 That imitates.

अनुकार्य *a* S Imitable or copyable.

अनुकूल *a* (S) Favorable or propitious ; kindly or advantageously disposed towards. 2 Agreeing or in accordance with ; conformable unto. Ex. मीमांसमत धर्मशास्त्रास अ० आहे. 3 Ready or at hand ; conveniently at command—money &c. 4 Used as *sn* Suitableness or opportuneness of circumstances. Ex. यंदा काशीस जाण्याचें आम्हास अ० नाही. [ing or mimicking.

अनुकृति *f* S Imitating or copying : also mock-imitation.

अनुक्रम *m* (S) Order or succession ; regular or methodical disposition.

अनुक्रमणिका *f* (S) A table of contents ; an index ; any orderly list.

अनुक्रमणे *v c* (Poetry. अनुक्रम) To enter upon ; to commence in due course ; to take up to perform (a work gen.) [order.

अनुक्रांत *p* S Disposed in regular succession or order.

अनुक्रोश *m* S Accusing, charging, blaming.

अनुगत *p* S Attached or devoted to ; following after ; appertaining, appended, annexed.

अनुगतधर्म *m* S An essential property ; an inherent quality or attribute.

अनुगम *m* S The comprehension mentally of all the properties and relations of a subject. 2 Knowledge of a subject through consideration of all its branches and particulars.

अनुगमन *n* (S) Following ; going after. 2 The self-immolation by a widow of the क्षत्रिय or other inferior class, upon a pile separate from the funeral pyre of her husband, having with her a cloth, wooden clog &c. that had belonged to him : also the burning of a widow with an effigy (of पलाश leaves &c.) of her departed lord :—he having died at a distant place. 3 Applied also to concretion upon the funeral pyre.

अनुगामी *a m* (S अनुगामिनी *a f*) Following, lit. fig. a follower, dependent, attendant.

अनुगुण *a* (S) Congenial with ; corresponding with ; suitable unto ; of according or agreeing qualities. In comp. as औषध पाहून तदनुगुणच पथ्य घेजिलें पाहिजे ; पित्रनुगुणपुत्र, एतदनुगुण, तदनुगुण, कर्मानुगुण, धर्मानुगुण, शास्त्रानुगुण, दैवानुगुण, फलानुगुण. [or regarded.

अनुग्रहीत *p* S Graciously or favorably treated

अनुग्रह *m* (S) Favor, grace, kindness : also graciousness or propitiousness. 2 Instructing in the mystical verses or incantations of the Vedas ; instructing or affording lessons gen. (Teaching being viewed as Conferring of favor.) *v* घे, दे. Ex. आपण धरुनि विप्रवेष ॥ द्यावा तुक्कासी अ० ॥ 3 Holding with ; amicable or assistant connection. Ex. अंतःकरणाचे अनुग्रहावांचून इंद्रियास विषयग्रहणीसामर्थ्य येत नाही.

अनुग्रहीत *a* S Instructed by in the mystical verses or incantations of the Vedas.

अनुग्रहाक *a* S That manifests grace or favor towards. 2 That instructs in the mystical verses of the Vedas.

अनुग्रहाच्च *a* S To be treated with graciousness and favor. 2 To be instructed in the mystical verses of the Vedas.

अनुचर or अनुचारी *m* S A follower, dependent, retainer, servant. Ex. मी श्रीरामाचा अ० ॥ हनुमंत नामें वायुकुमर ॥ [ance, service.

अनुचरण *n* S अनुचार *m* S Following, attending.

अनुचर्य *n* S Service or attendance.

अनुचित *a* (S) Improper, unbecoming, unsuitable, wrong. 2 Unfit, unworthy, unqualified.

अनुचारणीय *a* S Improper to be pronounced or uttered.

अनुच्छिद्य *a* (S) Not having been brought into use ; not rendered stale by touch—water or an article of food.

अनुज *a* (S ज-जा-जं *m f n*) Younger-born.

अनुजीवी *m* S (अनु After or with, जीवी Who lives.) A retainer, servant, or dependent gen.

अनुतप्त *p* S Repentant or penitent : also remorseful or regretting. Ex. शापुनि होय अ० सुनी सतीते ॥

अनुताप *m* S (अनु After, ताप Heat, pain.) Repentance, contrition : also remorse or bitter regret.

अनुतापणे *v i* (Poetry. अनुताप) To repent ; to be affected with repentance or regret or remorse. Ex. ऐसा अनुतापोनी बाह्या ॥ नारदापासी परतेनि आला ॥

अनुतापी *a* S That constantly or readily repents of his acts. 2 Repentant or penitent : also remorseful or regretful.

अनुत्तर *a* (S) Unable to answer. 2 S Chief, principal, best, excelled or surpassed by none, *haud ulli secundus*.

अनुत्तर *n* (S) Want or absence of an answer ; or a defective, inapplicable, irrelevant answer. Pr. अनुत्तर उत्तर or pop. अनुत्तर मेव उत्तर. 2 In law.

Any answer not includible within the four kinds prescribed. See उत्तर. 3 Failure or non-performance of an engagement. Ex. सदरहु लिहिद्याप्रमाणे करीन द्यास अ० करणार नाही. [sistence.

अनुत्पन्न *a* (S) That is without means of subsistence.

अनुत्साह *m* (S) Absence of delight or interest in, for, or respecting ; indifference or unconcernedness. [grave accent.

अनुदात्त *m* S One of the three accents,—the grave accent.

अनुदिन or अनुदिनी *ad* S Every day.

अनुदाह *m* S Non being of marriage or wedlock ; celibacy or single state.

अनुधार *ad* (Formed with अनु With or according to, धार Stream.) Unintermittingly, unpausingly, incessantly.

अनुधावन *n* S (Running after or pursuing ; but the figurative sense below is more common.) Profound investigation ; deep exploration or inquiry.

अनुध्यास *m* S Abstract meditation ; intent and undiverted contemplation.

अनुध्वनि *m* S Echo. 2 The continuing sound of a musical instrument after it is stopped.

अनुनय *m* S Humble supplication. 2 Respectful or reverential deportment. 3 Leading along, training, disciplining. [trains or disciplines.

अनुनयो *a* S Respectful or reverential. 2 That respects.

अनुनासिक *a* S In grammar. Nasal.

अनुनीत *p* S Humbly implored or supplicated.

2 Led along, trained, disciplined. 3 Pacified, persuaded, appeased. [ciplined or trained state.

अनुनीति *f* S Reconciled or pacified state. 2 Disposition.

अनुपकारी *a* (S) Disobliging, not conferring favors. 2 Ungrateful, not acknowledging favors.

3 (Laxly, and used of articles now viewed as lumber.) Unserviceable, worthless, unavailable for any purpose. [after another.

अनुपठन *n* S Reading, rehearsing, or reciting.

अनुपठित *a* S Read or recited after another.

अनुपपत्ति *f* S pop. अनुपत्त *f* Absence of the means of subsistence ; adversity, penury, want.

2 Inconclusive argumentation ; non-establishment (of a position).

अनुपपन्न *a* S Unproved, unestablished, unsubstantiated. 2 Wanting the means of subsistence, indigent. [ble, unparalleled, unrivaled.

अनुपम *a* (S) corruptly अनुपम्य *a* Incomparable.

अनुपमेय *a* S Incomparable.

अनुपयुक्त *a* S Unsuitable to ; unbecoming ; unaccommodated to ; not harmonizing with. 2 Useless or unserviceable. [also unnecessariness.

अनुपयोग *m* S Uselessness or unserviceableness ; unutility.

अनुपयोगी *a* S Useless, worthless, unserviceable.

2 Unsuitable or unaccommodated to.

अनुपस्थित *a* (S) Sunk into oblivion or desuetude—a science, art, practice. 2 Not ready at command ; not fresh in the memory or mind—an acquired knowledge [rule of three.

अनुपात *m* S In arithmetic. Proportion, the ratio.

अनुपान *n* (S) In medicine. A vehicle. 2 Freely. Any article or particular concomitant upon the main one of a regimen : also the subordinate points and items to be observed with respect to a corn-field, garden &c. *v* घर, बाळग, संभाळ. 3 Freely. Any accompaniment in the character of Antidote or Antagonist : as पालीचे तेल विंचाचे अ०, अपथ्य-स्नानाचे अ० तादृशस्नान, अजीर्णाचे अ० लंघन.

अ० साधणे-जमणे-वसणे-होणे-मिळणे expresses the fitting, suiting, agreeing of the secondaries with the

principal, or of the antidote or corrective with the evil incurred.

अनुपाय *a* (S) Remediless or resourceless. 2 as *s* Remedilessness. [Ex. मग परस्परं केला अ० ॥

अनुप्रवेश *m* S (Poetry.) Entrance in succession.

अनुप्रास *m* S Alliteration.

अनुबंध *m* (S) A fetter, clog, impediment, particularly the encumbrances and cares of a family. 2 An element of language, a root, an affix, an adjunct. 3 Appertaining, dependence, close connection or attachment: also an appendage or adjunct or close concomitant. 4 A secondary or symptomatic affection.

अनुबंधचतुष्टय *n* S The four अनुबंध or correlations of a treatise or discourse: viz. विषय The matter or subject; प्रयोजन The use, purpose, or object; संबन्ध The congruity, consistency, or coherence (as of the style or diction or manner of treatment with the subject-matter or the object); अधिकारी The person for whose use it is designed, or to whom it is addressed or is appropriate &c.

अनुबंधी *a* S Appertaining to; dependent upon; closely connected or attached; consequential. Ex. कर्मानुबंधी, हितानुबंधी, नाशानुबंधी.

अनुभूत *a* (Corr. from अभूत or अनुभिज्ञ S) Unknown, unacquainted with, unversant with.

अनुभव *m* (S) Experience; knowledge of through personal experience or observation. 2 Enjoyment or fruition; possession and use of.

अनुभवगम्य *a* S Knowable upon experiment or experience; experimental. See गम्य.

अनुभवरसिक *a* S That has tasted and relished (the excellency of any knowledge &c.)

अनुभवशोर or **अनुभवसिद्ध** *a* Established or determined upon experiment or experience.

अनुभवारूढ *a* (S अनुभव & आरूढ Mounted on.) Experienced, known by experience.

अनुभविणे *v c* (अनुभव) To experience. 2 To enjoy; to have the fruition or the use of.

अनुभवो *a* (S) That has had experience or trial of. 2 That has had enjoyment or use of.

अनुभवीक *a* (S) That has been experienced, tasted, tried; that is known through experience or trial. 2 fig. Sharp, pungent, affecting, touching, that makes itself felt—poetry &c. 3 Wrongly for अनुभवी.

अनुभवीज्ञान *n* Experimental knowledge.

अनुभाव *m* S Dignity, majesty, authority, power, greatness. 2 One of the classes of भाव (See भाव, विभाव, अभिचारीभाव, स्थायीभाव) It is defined as रसाचीं कार्ये The external signs of any sentiment or mental state; corporeal expression of passion or emotion; indication by action, gesture, or look. [tried, enjoyed.]

अनुभूत *p* S That has been experienced, tasted,

अनुभूति *f* S See the more common form अनुभव.

अनुभूयमान *p pr* S That is now under experience or trial. 2 That is under enjoyment or fruition.

अनुमत *n* (S) Approbation of; assent to; accordance of opinion or sentiment; agreement with. 2 Assent or consent expressed; acquiescence, permission. Ex. तेचि मार्ग दावि आम्हाते ॥ तुझिया अनुमते चालू आम्ही ॥ 3 pop. Judgment or formal opinion (as of a पंच or Court).

अनुमत *a* (S) Approving, liking, agreeing or assenting to. 2 Approved, liked, admitted as proper or agreeable.

अनुमति *f* S Approbation of; accordance (of opinion or sentiment) with; acquiescence; consent; permission. [reasons.]

अनुमाता *p pr* S (-ता-ची-ढ m f n) That infers or

अनुमान *n* (S) Reasoning, inferring, drawing a conclusion, a deduction, or a corollary. 2 Conclusion or inference drawn. 3 Rough computation or conjecture. 4 (Poetry. See अनमान) Slight, disregard, indifference, heedlessness. Hence, the apparent sense, Hesitation. Ex. सत्तर घे हवसिंहासन ॥ कांहीं अ० करू नको ॥

अनुमानगम्य *a* S That is to be known by inference, inferible. See गम्य.

अनुमानणे *v c* (Poetry. अनुमान) To reason, infer, deduce a conclusion.

अनुमानधपका or **धक्का** *s n* See अनमानधपका.

अनुमानसिद्ध *a* S Determined by inference, inferred, inferential. See सिद्ध.

अनुमानी *a* (अनुमान) Skilful at inferring or guessing; or at computing or estimating.

अनुमानेक्ति *f* S Reasoning or inferring. 2 Conjectural statement; estimating or guessing.

अनुमापक *a* S That involves or implies (and thus furnishes the means of inference); that forms the basis or material of inference.

अनुमित *p* S Inferred, deduced, concluded.

अनुमिति *f* S Inference, deduction, conclusion.

अनुमेय *a* S Inferible or deducible.

अनुमोदक *a* S That approves, applauds, concurs in, consents to.

अनुमोदणे *v c* (Poetry. अनुमोदन) To approve; to express approval, admiration, acquiescence, assent, permission &c.

अनुमोदन *n* (S) Expressing approbation, admiration, or concurrence; approving, applauding, consenting to, permitting. *v* कर, दे.

अनुमोदित *p* S Approved or applauded: also consented to or permitted.

अनुयान *n* S Coming after, following. 2 fig. Resulting from, consequence.

अनुयायी *a* S That comes after or follows, lit. fig.; a servant or retainer, a follower or disciple: that results from, or is consequential to.

अनुयोगी *a* S Antecedent, original, forming the subject, seat, basis, parent, source, stock:—opp. to प्रतियोगी Appertaining, derived, consequential. Ex. In राजाचा चाकर, बोटाचें नख, & पापाचें फल, राजा, बोट, & पाप are अनुयोगी, & चाकर, नख, & फल are प्रतियोगी.

अनुरक्त *p* S Affected with passion or desire; of engaged heart and affections; not weaned from the world. 2 Attached to, engaged towards, fond of.

अनुरक्ति *f* S Attachment; engagedness of heart; passion, desire, fondness. [tains, pleases.]

अनुरंजक *a* (S) That delights, diverts, enters,

अनुरंजन *n* (S) Delighting, diverting, entertaining, amusing, pleasing. 2 Diversion, amusement, the state of being diverted or pleased.

अनुरणन *n* S Echoing or echo. 2 The lingering sound of a musical instrument (after the performer has ceased).

अनुराग *m* S Love, attachment, desire, engagedness of heart:—as opp. to विराग Indifference, weanedness of the affections.

अनुरागी *a* (S) Fond of; attached to; engaged towards; having passion or desire. [mansion.]

अनुराधा *f pl* S The 17th Nakshatra or lunar

अनुरूप *a* or *ad* (S अनु According to, रूप Face, form &c.) Agreeing with; according with; conformable unto; suiting, fitting, corresponding, answering. Ex. ही स्त्री त्या पुरुषास सर्व गुणानी अ० आहे. 2 Agreeably or conformably. Ex. तुमची आज्ञा होईल तदनुरूप मी चालेन. 3 S Like, resembling, similar. In comp., as आज्ञानुरूप, कालानुरूप, देशानुरूप, सामर्थ्यानुरूप, योग्यतानुरूप.

अनुरोध *m* (S अनु After, or according to, & रोध Obstructing, impeding.) Confining or carrying along with, or in conformity unto, or in observance and regardful obedience; drawing and keeping in the train, track, wake of; at the beck or nod of; under the sway, influence, or operation of: also such confined and conforming state, conduct, or course; swayedness, compliance, observant subjection. Ex. नावेत बसले म्हणजे नावेचे अनुरोधाने जिकडे जाणें घडेल तिकडे जाणें प्राप्त; जाला शास्त्रज्ञान आहे त्याला तदनुरोधाने बोलविं लागतें; राजाचा अ० प्रधानाने संभाळावा or राजा आणि प्रधान ह्या उभयतार्फी परस्परानाचा अनुरोधाने वागावें; ग्रह्याच्या उतरतेपणाचा अनुरोधाने उदक जातें.

अनुरक्षण *ad* (The only form in use of the verb अनुरक्षणे To regard, observe, attend to.) With regard to advertence unto; noting, heeding, minding, observing, following.

अनुरक्ष्य *n* (S अनु After, लक्ष्य View, aim.) Observant conduct or course; obsequious or obedient procedure; imitative or heedful practice; conformity, compliance, regard.

अनुलेप *m* S अनुलेपन *n* S Smearing or be-daubing (esp. of the body with unguents). 2 The unguents so used. 3 The smearing or unction effected.

अनुलोम *a* (S अनु With, लोम Hair. With the hair or grain.) Produced or born in due gradation;—applied esp. to the mixed tribes, as the offspring of a Brāhman man and Kshatriya woman, of a Kshatriya man and Wysya woman, and so on; the male parent being of higher caste than the female. 2 Used as *ad* With the hair or grain, regularly, in the natural order or line.

अनुलोमविलोम *a* (S) That is with and against the grain or natural line; that is in regular and in reverse order; that is partly direct and partly reverse.

अनुलोमविलोमश्लोक *m* S A palindrome.

अनुवर्तणे *v c* (अनुवर्तन) To serve, apply to, or bear on severally and successively; to have reference or application to all the particulars of a series. 2 To follow in obedience or conformity; to serve.

अनुवर्तन *n* S See अनुवर्तन in the third sense.

अनुवर्ती *a* S That serves or attends upon; that subserves, supports, constitutes, composes; that consecutively applies or bears upon.

अनुवाद *m* (S) अनुवादन *n* (S) Repeating another's speech or one's own (as in assemblies); rehearsing. 2 Reciting in assemblies the crime of which a person has been convicted, and pronouncing the penance to which he is adjudged. 3 Divulging another's misdeeds. 4 Tautology: also idle reiteration of a saying; vain harping upon. 5 Laxly. Discourse or conversation. Ex. दोहीचा अ० परियेसा जे ॥ 6 In law. The taking up (of any popular or existing practise or custom) and formally establishing it. [does अनुवाद.]

अनुवादक or **अनुवादी** *a* S That performs or अनुवादणे *v c* (Poetry.) To perform or do अनुवाद. 2 To repeat idly as a parrot. Ex. त्याचें नासकटें करकर ॥ जैसे कीर अनुवादति ॥

अनुवृत्ति *f* (S) Referring or applying to through a series; consecutive application or bearing (as of some general rule or governing direction). Ex. माझ्या श्रुतिपुर्वीची अ० चार पिढ्या चालत आली; आरंभस्थानांत राजपद असतें त्याची अ० पुढील सर्व श्रुतींत होती. 2 Service, obeying, attending upon. Ex. आम्ही राजाची अ० करून पोटा भरतों. 3 Formal presence through or along; constituting or sustaining agency throughout. Ex. अलंकाराचे ठायीं सुवर्णलाची अ० आहे तशीच जगाचे ठायीं सद्रूपेकरून देवाची अ० आहे. 4 Imitation.

अनुवेल *ad* S (Poetry.) Reiterately, time after time, again and again.

अनुवसाय *m* S Consciousness; perception of a judgment or sentiment, or something within.

अनुशासणे *v c* (अनुशासन) To regulate, determine, govern; to restrain or bind within laws or rules.

अनुशासन *n* (S) Regulating or determining; binding under rules or laws. 2 The laws or rules prescribed. [prescribes, governs, restrains.

अनुशास्त्र *a* S (-सा-ची-द्व) That rules, regulates, अनुशीलन *n* S Fond pursuit after or attachment to; studious application unto.

अनुशेषाट *n* An empty belly. See अनुशेषाट.

अनुपंग *m* (S) Company, companionship, fellowship, partnership, association: also mingling with, commixture. Ex. सोद्याचे अनुपंगानें भला फसतो; ताकाचे अनुपंगानें दुधाचें दही होतें. 2 Junction, conjunction, connection.

अनुष्ट *a* (Corr. from अनुच्छिद्य *q. v.*) Not rendered stale by partial use—water, food.

अनुष्टुप् *f* (S) A measure of verse, the stanza consisting of 4 lines of 8 syllables each, or 3 lines of 8, 12, and 12. 2 A stanza of such measure. Ex. विद्यया वपुषा वाचा वल्लेख विभवेन वा ॥ वकारैः पंचमिर्हीनो नरो नाम्नाति गौरवं ॥ 3 *n* (Jocosely, from the above.) A little quantity; a mere drop;—used esp. of clarified butter.

अनुष्ठेणे *v c* (अनुष्ठान) To do, perform, transact, execute, accomplish (a business gen). [ष्ठान.

अनुष्ठाना *a* S (-ता-ची-द्व) That observes an अनु-

अनुष्ठान *n* (S) Performance of certain ceremonies and works in propitiation of a god. Pr. यथा अ० तथा सिद्धि. 2 Such ceremony or work performed. 3 fig. Any great undertaking or laborious work. 4 S Doing or performing gen.

अनुष्ठानप्रसंग *m* (S अनुष्ठान & प्रसंग) A comprehensive term for the graver ceremonies or ordinances of religion (at which a Brāhman must officiate).

अनुष्ठानी *a* (अनुष्ठान) That conducts or officiates at an अनुष्ठान observed by another. Skilful at अनुष्ठान.

अनुष्ठित *p* S Performed, executed, accomplished.

अनुष्ठेय *a* S That is to be executed, performed, or done. [also commixture.

अनुसंग *m* (Properly अनुपंग) Companionship:

अनुसंधान *n* (S) Connecting, disposing, ranging consistently and orderly (the facts, arguments &c. of a statement or discourse: also such connection or methodical disposition. 2 Heed, attention, advertence. Ex. मी गोष्ट सांगतो इकडे आपलें क्षणभर अ० असतें. 3 Aiming, scheming, planning: aim, scheme, plan, device, counsel, contrivance. *v* बांध. Ex. सुखस्थानीं दाद लागायोजोगें मीं अ० बांधून देविलें आहे; त्याचें अ० कोण्हास कळत नाहीं; नामा

वृत्ते ज्या नामीं अ० ॥ तेची परमधन्य विभुवर्णी. 4 A thread or string of marvelous accounts, legendary tales of gods and heroes, as chanted by a *Hardās* or romancer. Ex. आज गोसाव्यानें हरिचंद्राचें अ० लाविलें होतें. 5 Congruity, suitableness, harmonious or reasonable connection. 6 Sometimes used for अनुरोध.

अनुसंधानी *a* (अनुसंधान) Shrewd of counsel; wise at concerting plans and schemes; of deep contrivance. 2 That chants or recites the legends of gods and heroes—a *Hardās* or *Gosavi*. 3 Skilful at scenting out good things, a smell-feast.

अनुसरण *n* (S) Following imitating, conforming unto.

अनुसरणे *v c* (अनुसरण) To follow after; to imitate or copy; to conform one's self to. 2 To agree to or accord with.

अनुसार *a* (S) Like or according to; agreeable or conformable with. In comp. Ex. श्रमानुसार-लाभ, पापानुसारक्षेत्र, आज्ञानुसार, कालानुसार, सामर्थ्यानुसार, योग्यतानुसार, समयानुसार, देवानुसार, कर्मानुसार, प्रारब्धानुसार, प्रसंगानुसार. Additionally to the above, a multitude of lax or popular compounds occur; as कामानुसार (Ex. कामानुसार माणसाची गरज लागतो or का० खर्चवेच करावा), काळानुसार, देशानुसार, दिवसानुसार, आचारानुसार (as आ० फळ प्राप्ति), अर्थानुसार, स्वभावानुसार, कंदानुसार, अन्नानुसार (Pr. अ० बुद्धि We learn to imitate him whose bread we eat), भक्तिनुसार, बुद्धिनुसार, दृष्टिनुसार (After the manner, mood, or disposition of), मर्जिनुसार and others. For all let the principle of the formation be studied here.

अनुसारी *a* (S-री-रिनी-रि *m f n*) That follows, imitates, copies, obeys; that agrees or accords with; that suits, fits, answers, corresponds with. In comp. See examples under अनुसार. [unto.

अनुसृत *S* Followed, copied, imitated, conformed

अनुस्यूत *a* S Regularly and uninterruptedly proceeding; of direct and unintermitting course.

अनुस्यूति *f* S Regular progression or course. Ex. जयाचिया अ० खोमणें नाहीं ॥

अनुस्वार *m* (S) The nasal character as represented by a dot over any letter preceding श, ष, स, or ह. 2 The term is applied also to the dot before whatsoever letter it occur, and whether it represent ङ, ञ, ण, न, or म.

अनुसृत *ad* (Poetry.) Unbrokenly, uninterruptedly, unintermittingly—sound flowing or issuing. Ex. अ० वाजति टाळ ॥ झणझणा नाद रसाळ ॥ Also अ० जेथें वाद्यांचा गजर ॥ दिवस आणि रात्र संध्या नसे ॥

अनुसृतगजर *m* (S) Unbroken acclamation, shouting, or loud sounding gen. Ex. ऐकों येत अ० ॥

अनुसृतध्वनि *m* S Uninterrupted sound.

अनुक्षण *ad* (अनु & क्षण) Every instant.

अनुज्ञा *f* S An order or a command.

अनुज्ञात *p* S Ordered, commanded.

अनूढ *a* S (-ढा *m f*) Unmarried.

अनूप *a* (अनुप *S*) Strange, singular, uncommon: also queer, odd, comical: also wonderful or marvelous.

अनूराधा *f pl* S The seventeenth *Nakshatra* or lunar mansion. [in debt.

अवृण *a* (S अ & ऋण) pop. अवृणी *a* That is not अवृत्त *n* (S) Falsehood. 2 *Attrib.* False.

अनेक *a* (S) More than one; some or many.

अनेकधा In many ways, variously; अनेकवार Many times, frequently; अनेकमादक Having many mo-

thers—a child whose father has many wives; अनेकविधा, अनेकसत्ताक &c.

अनेकचर *a* S Gregarious; as disting. from एकचर Segregarious.

अनेकजिह्वा *a* (S) Many-tongued, viz. false, lying, of contradictory or varying speech.

अनेकत्र *ad* (S) In many places.

अनेकवचन *n* (S) The plural number. 2 The plural inflections of a noun in its cases, or of a verb in its persons and tenses. 3 A word in the plural number. [two or more unknown quantities.

अनेकवर्णसमीकरण *n* S Equation where there are अनेगा *f* Properly आणेगा.

अनेकमत्य *n* S Diversity of judgment or opinion.

अनेक्य *n* S Diversity or difference; not identity or oneness. 2 Disunion, disagreement, variance.

3 Discrepancy. [rous, marvelous.

अनोढा *a* (अनो *H*) Strange, uncommon, wond-

अनोपत *f* R (Corr. from अनुपपत्ति) Distress, trouble, disorder; esp. that arising in a village or family from general sickness.

अनोल & अनोलें See अनवल & अनवलें. [belly.

अनोशीपोटी *ad* (See अनश्वेषाट) With empty अनोळखी *a* (अ & ओळख) Unknown;—used of

persons, things, matters. 2 Unknowing (esp. persons). [unfitness, wrongness.

अनौचित्य *n* S Impropriety, unsuitableness or अन्न *n* (S) Victuals or provisions; esp. used of

bread, rice, or other farinaceous food. Pr. अन्नासारखा लाभ (नाहीं) मरणासारखी हानि (नाहीं). Pr. अन्न तारी अन्न मारी अन्नासारखा नाहीं वेरी. 2 A preparation of food, a dish. Ex. विचित्र अन्न वाढिलीं पावीं ॥

अन्न अन्न करणें or करीत फिरणें To wander about begging for food. Ex. तुक्याची ज्येष्ठ कांता ॥ मेळी अन्न अन्न करितां ॥ अन्न कडे कांटास ठेवणें To put on one side, with a separating line drawn, that portion of victuals served which is excessive, or which it is designed to reserve.

The line is drawn to preserve the food from being rendered impure. अन्न चारणें To feed; to support or provide for. अन्न परब्रह्म Food is the excellent Brahma himself. All honor and glory to Food! अन्नपाणी or अन्न तुटणें or राहणें *g.* of *s.* To lose one's relish of food or one's appetite.

अन्नपाणी सोडणें To give up food; to leave off eating. अन्ना अन्न वस्त्रावर वस्त्र (Food upon food, clothes upon clothes.) Good things in close succession. अन्नाआड येणें *g.* of *o.* To stand against or oppose one's means or prospects of subsistence.

अन्नाचा That is fostered by or nourished by the food of. अन्नाचा मारलेला खालीं पाही तरवारीचा मारलेला वर पाही Feed a man, and he stands

downlooking, humble, submissive, ready to obey: strike a man, and he looks you daringly in the face. Kindness subdues: violence rouses up.

अन्नाची लाज घरणें or, in. con. येणें To do services for in consideration of having eaten the food of.

अन्नाचें खोबरें होणें A phrase expressive of dearth or scarcity. Current amongst people to whom cocoanuts are rare and precious. अन्नाचें पाणी कर-

णें (To turn one's food into water.) To destroy all the relish and nourishing power of one's food (through saying or doing something alarming or inauspicious at the time of eating). Also होणें *g.* of *s.* अन्नाचा पाटीं लागणें To go in pursuit of subsistence. अन्नांत माती कालवणें or घालणें To destroy or impair the means of subsistence of.

अन्नामुळें वाळणें To languish and waste from want of food. अन्नास जागणें To be mindful of (grateful

for) food or subsistence afforded. **अन्नस सहाग** or **अन्नस मोताद** Extremely indigent; destitute of the common necessities. **अन्नस लावणे** or **अन्न लावणे** To put into the way of obtaining support; to give work or employment. **खाँले अन्न अंगी लागत नाही** Used where a deed done, or a thing obtained, does not profit.

अन्नआच्छादन *n* Better **अन्नआच्छादन**.

अन्नकूट *m* (S **अन्न** & **कूट** A peak or heap.) A large heap of victuals offered to **गोवर्धन** on **बलि-प्रतिपदा**. [See **अन्नमयकोश**.

अन्नकोश or **अन्नकोष** *m* S A term for the body.

अन्नगुरु *m* S A term for a glutton. 2 Applied also as **अन्नाचा किडा** & **अन्नाचा पिंड**.

अन्नच्छ *n* Corr. from **अन्नसच**. Ex. **नागवुनि याचा समय** ॥ अ० घातले ॥

अन्नदाता *m* (S) A giver of food; a supporter, maintainer, fosterer, feeder. [maintaining.

अन्नदान *n* (S) Giving of food, supporting.

अन्नदेवता *f* (S) The divinity or god supposed to preside over articles of sustenance. He is worshiped upon occasions of feasts &c.

अन्नद्वेष *m* (S) Loathing of food; loss of appetite; nausea. 2 Disorder from improper or unrequired food.

अन्नपचन *n* (S) **अन्नपरिपाक** *m* S Digestion of food (esp. of **अन्न** or farinaceous food).

अन्नपाणी *n* (**अन्न** & **पाणी**) Bread and water. A comprehensive term for the necessities of life.

अन्नपान *n* (S) Usually **अन्नप्राशन**.

अन्नपूर्णा *f* (S) A name of **Párvatí** or **Bhavání**. She well agrees with **Anna Perenna** of the Romans. Hence, 2 Applied to a female cook under whose management the daily provision seems blessed and increased. 3 A term for an alms-bag. 4 Also **अन्नपूर्णी** *f* A drinking vessel used at Benares. So named after the goddess.

अन्नप्राशन *n* (S) Giving of solid food for the first time to an infant. One of the sixteen **संस्कार**. See **षोडशसंस्कार**.

अन्नमय *a* (S) Consisting in or composed of food;—used of animal life, the body or members &c. Ex. अ० प्राण प्राणमय पराक्रम.

अन्नमयकोश *m* S The first of the five **कोश** or envelopments of **चैतन्य** (the living spirit); viz. the **स्थूलदेह** or Material body. Because it is constituted of **अन्न** or Material aliment derived (in the womb) from the carnal substance of the parents. See fully under **पंचकोश**.

अन्नमोड *m* Solution of food (in the stomach); digestion or gastric concoction. Contrad. therefore from **अन्नविपाक** q. v. 2 Satisfaction of appetite; satiety of food.

अन्नरस *m* (S **अन्न** Food, **रस** Juice or sap.) A term for nutriment or aliment. Ex. **रोम्याचे पोटांत काही करून अ० जाडसे कर म्हणजे थंडावा येईल**.

अन्नवस्त्र *n* (S) Food and clothing. A comprehensive term for the necessities of life.

अन्नविकार *m* (S) **अन्नविक्षति** *f* (S) Disorder of the stomach or bowels from indigestion. 2 Loathing of food, nausea. Ex. **सला तो अमेध्य पदार्थ पाहताच अ० झाली**. 3 A form or modification of food, viz. an animal body or member. 4 Any chemical change or emergent form of food; any new combination of its constituents or elements.

अन्नविपाक *m* S The perfecting of food; the act or the state consequent upon digestion in the stomach, i. e. assimilation: also any product (blood, flesh &c.) of food assimilated.

अन्नव्यवहार *m* (S) The practice or the allow-

ableness of commensality or eating together, as subsisting among persons of different shades or variations of caste. Ex. **दाक्षिणात्याचा आणि गुर्जराचा प्रायः अ० नाही**.

अन्नशान्ति *f* (S) pop. **अन्नशान्त** *f* Distributing food; feeding the hungry. [अन्नशुद्धि.

अन्नशुद्ध & **अगशुद्ध** *f* Common corruptions of **अन्नशुद्धि** *f* (S Purifying or preparing food.) Dropping scantily clarified butter upon rice &c. (to be offered to an idol or to be eaten). 2 Applied also to the clarified butter so used.

अन्नशेष *m* (S) Leavings of food.

अन्नसंतर्पण *n* (S) Distributing provision or food.

अन्नसच *n* (S **अन्न** Food, **सच** Liberality.) Distribution of food to **Bráhmans** and mendicants. 2 (Popularly.) The building erected or employed for this purpose. Pr. **अन्नसची जेवणे आणि मिरपूड मागणे**.

अन्नसंपर्क *m* S **अन्नसंस्कार** *m* (S) Dining, or making a meal. Terms used of the regular repast or meal as opp. to taking a snack or slight refreshment. Ex. **महागिरींत बसल्यापासून अठव्या दिवसी बंदरास लागलो तेव्हा अ० झाला**.

अन्नाचा किडा *m* (A worm closely dependent upon food.) A term for an aged person and for an infant.

अन्नाचा पिंड *m* (A lump of (one's own) food.) A term for the object of the fostering care of; a foster-child, a fosterling, a protégé. 2 (A mass closely dependent upon food:—perishing quickly if food be withheld.) A term for an aged person and for an infant.

अन्नाची क्रिया *f* The oath, or obligation, or moral force pressing upon one through having eaten the food of. *v* घर, also *v* सोड & टाक. [raiment.

अन्नाच्छादन *n* (S **अन्न** & **आच्छादन**) Food and **अन्नादि** *n* Food and so forth. Comprehensive terms for the necessities of life.

अन्नानगत *f* (**अन्न**, **अन्न**, & **गति**) The state of one begging from door to door, crying **अन्न! अन्न!** Bread! bread! Extreme destitution and wretchedness.

अन्नार्थी *a* (S) That wants bread; that needs or is seeking the necessities of life.

अन्नावणे *v* *i* (**अन्न**) To be under the distress, sickness, or pain arising from want of food.

अन्नाशय *m* S (Receptacle of food.) The stomach.

अन्नास *f* (Commonly **अननास**) Pine-apple plant; and *n* A pine-apple.

अन्नोदक *n* (S) Bread and water; meat and drink.

अन्नोदकक्रणानुबंध *m* (S **अन्न**, **उदक**, **क्रण**, **अनुबंध**) The connection of indebtedness or desert; as contracted in some former birth, and forming the ground of one's allotment in the present. 2 The connection of obligation (upon one person) to afford a maintenance (to another).

अन्य *a* (S) Another. 2 Other, different, diverse.

अन्यच्च *ad* S Again; once more.

अन्यजन्माजित *a* S (**अन्य**, **जन्म**, **अजित**) Acquired in some preceding birth—merit or demerit, पुण्य or पाप.

अन्यतः *ad* S By, through, from, or in another.

अन्यतम *a* S Any one of a number, any.

अन्यतर *a* S Either of two. 2 Other, different.

अन्यत् किंचित् *n* (**किंचित्** A little, **अन्य** Another birth.) A remnant of पाप or पुण्य, esp. of the former, from the preceding birth; considered as the procuring cause of present fortune, bad or good.

अन्यत् किंचित् भविष्यति (A Sanskrit adage amongst the learned.) There is yet some little to come to pass.

अन्यत्र *ad* (S) Elsewhere. 2 *conj* Except: also unless.

अन्यत्राची *ad* (Poetry. A corrupt formation. In another place; elsewhere. Ex. **त्या भूमिकेवाचूनि सांपडेना ॥ अ० पदरीं पडेना ॥**

अन्यथा *ad* (S) Otherwise; in a different manner; after another form or fashion. 2 Otherwise; else; that mentioned not being the case or fact. Ex. **हे औषध घाल तरच गुण पडेल अ० पडणार नाही**. 3 (**अ** & **यथा**) Untruly. Ex. **मी खरे असेल तेच सांगेन अ० बोलणार नाही**. 4 Wrongly, improperly, deviously; as **अन्यथाकारो** or **अन्यथाचारी** That acts or behaves badly. Other compounds, as **अन्यथाभाषो**, **अन्यथाभाषी**, **अन्यथावर्ती**, at option.

अन्यथाभाव *m* (S) Change (esp. to a worse state); deterioration, pejoration, vitiation.

अन्यथासिद्ध *a* (S) Unessential, dispensable, not absolutely necessary. 2 Accomplished, established, or existent, or accomplishable &c. by some other means or in some other way. 3 Laxly. Unserviceable or useless unto.

अन्यथासिद्धि *f* S Proving otherwise (in some other way): also executing or accomplishing otherwise (by some other means). 2 Establishing a different conclusion from the same premisses; as, You are but a child, therefore this matter may not be told to you: to which the reply may be, I am but a child, therefore it may be told to me.

अन्यथाज्ञान *n* S Unjust or untrue apprehension or conception; misjudgment, mistake, error.

अन्यदा *ad* S At another time.

अन्यदिय *a* S Relating to another; other.

अन्यपूर्व *a* S (**वै-वा-वै** **अन्य** Another, **पूर्व** Before.) That has belonged to another before.

अन्यपूर्वा *f* S In law. A girl married to one after having been betrothed to another.

अन्यमनस्क or **अन्यमना** *a* S **अन्यमानस** *a* S Wandering in mind or thought; abstracted, absent, distraught.

अन्यमूर्ति *a* S Of another figure or form; transformed, metamorphosed.

अन्यशास्त्री *a* S Of a different sect or (philosophical) school. [to others; common.

अन्यसाधारण *a* S Belonging or applicable alike **अन्याय** *m* (S) Injustice, iniquity, impropriety, wrong. 2 A fault, offence, crime.

अन्यायवर्त्तन *n* S **अन्यायवर्त्तन** *f* S Immoral or irregular demeanour or procedure; libertine or lawless walk and conversation. [misbehaved.

अन्यायवर्त्ती *a* S Of dissolute or devious conduct; **अन्यायो** *a* (S) Faulty, offending, criminal. 2 Unjust, unrighteous, iniquitous.

अन्यायोपार्जित *a* (S) Acquired wrongly; obtained through injustice. [fence.

अन्याव *m* (Corr. from **अन्याय** S) A fault or of-
अन्यून *a* S Not deficient or defective; full,

complete, entire, perfect.

अन्योक्ति *f* (S) Disguised or dark speech; covert insinuation or intimation, inuendo &c.

अन्योन्या (S **अन्य** by redup.) Mutual or reciprocal.

अन्योन्याभाव *m* S Reciprocal non-being. See **अभाव**.

अन्योन्यालंकार *m* S A figure of rhetoric. Reciprocal adorning or embellishing. Ex. **सरसा कमलें कमलेन सरः पागोव्यास डोकें डोक्यास पागोटें** or **नाकास नय नथीस नाक**.

अन्योन्याग्रथ *m* Mutual support or protection; reciprocal illustration and confirmation &c.

अन्योन्याश्रित *a* S Mutually supported, protected, aided &c.

अन्योन्या *a* (Fancifully formed out of अन्य or अन्य) Irrelevant or incoherent—speech : wild, extravagant, eccentric, devious—action.

अन्य *m* (S) Holding with ; linkedness unto ; amicable or influential connection or concern with. Ex. अंतःकरणाचे अन्यावाचून सकल इंद्रिये विषय-हणाविषयी जडप्राय आहेत ; जितका चंद्रकलांवर सूर्य-किरणाचा अ० होतो तितका कला प्रकाशमान दिसतात ; आत्मा मनीं फिरतसे यतिरेकरीतीं ॥ तो अन्ये जडचि निश्चय हा करिति ॥ 2 Grammatical relation or agreement (as of verb with its subject or object, of adjective with noun). 3 Syntactical order or connection ; the natural order or construction, as opp. to the inversion and involution of poetical style. 4 Logical order, consecution, or consequence. 5 Drift, tenor, bearing, leaning, strain, purport. 6 S Race, lineage, succession.

अन्यमुखे In the manner, mode, or form of Positiveness, i. e. connection affirmative, absolute, or direct : opp. to यतिरेकमुखे. Ex. जडपट यतिरेकमुखे हरि ॥ तदपि अन्य दावुनि दे हरि ॥

अन्ययोजना *f* S Arranging in the natural order or construction (as in expounding &c.) the words of a poetical or involved composition ; construction of sentences gen.

अन्ययतिरेक्याप्रि *f* S In logic. Predicability both directly and conversely ; the connection of positive with positive and of negative with negative.

अन्ययतिरेकी *a* S That (position or proposition) of which the direct order and the converse hold equally.

अन्यय्याप्रि *f* S In logic. The connection of presence or positiveness, opp. to यतिरेक्याप्रि. The connection of absence or negativeness ; the connection or concomitancy of an effect with a cause, or of a positive inference from positive premisses ; opp. to the connection of non-result from the absence of an efficient, or of negation in the inference from negation or nullity in the premisses.

अन्ययी *a* (S) Having connection with or relation to. In comp. as उत्तर-पूर्व-अन्य-इतर-अपर-उभय-दूर-एतत्-तत्-अन्ययी.

अन्यर्थ or अन्यर्थक *a* S (अनु After or according to, अर्थ Meaning.) Descriptive ; indicative of by expressing the properties or attributes—a term or name : as मृपाल, जलधि, आतपत्र, ज्ञानवल्ली are descriptive words for king, ocean, parasol, the hemp-plant. 2 (अनु After, अर्थ A real existence, an entity, a reality.) True, real, just, not empty or illusory.

अन्यारब्ध *a* S Having had, or having, contact with &c. See the noun अन्यारब्ध.

अन्यारब्ध *m* S (अनु & आरंभ) Contact (of a subordinate or other person) with the officiating person at a sacrifice, culinary operation &c. : (for the sake of participation in the merit of the work in hand.) [sense.]

अन्यारोहण *n* S See अनुगमन in the second

अन्याहित *a* S Deposited with a person in order to be delivered to the owner. This is the second of the five forms of उपनिधि.

अन्यित *a* S Connected, joined, linked. 2 Possessed of or possessing. In comp. as शर्करान्वित Mingled with sugar ; क्रोधान्वित, कामान्वित, लोभान्वित, मदान्वित Filled with rage, lust, cupidity, pride ; अकर्मन्वित Linked with wickedness ; a rake, a libertine. 3 Connected as in grammar or

construction. Note. Compounds bearing the ample sense, Connected with or possessing, are unlimited : formed with judgment, they are serviceable in ornate composition : e. g. मोहान्वित, मत्सरान्वित, माया-प्रीती-वैर-द्वेष-सुख-दुःख-मय-प्रेम-हर्ष-आनंद-शोक-संताप-कल्याण-जय-दया-करुणा-पाप-पुण्य-धर्म-अधर्म-विवेक-विचार-भार्या-पुत्र-मित्र-प्रकाश-शोभा-वासना-इच्छा-अनिच्छा-अन्यित.

अन्वेषण *n* S Research or investigation. 2 Search or inquiry gen.

अन्वेषणे *v c* (अन्वेषण) To search or investigate ; to inquire after, seek, explore. [gates, explores.]

अन्वेषी *a* S अन्वेषी *a* S That searches, invests-अन्वेषणी or वाणी *a* (Or अनवाणी) That is without sandals or shoes, unshod.

अप् *n* S (Constantly occurring in poetry.) Water.

अप *ind* S A particle and preposition, implying I. Inferiority (below, worse) ; II. Privation (from) ; III. Separation (away from) ; IV. Contrariety (against, opposite to).

अपकरा or अपखरा *m* (अपखरा) P A water or drinking vessel with a spout.

अपकर्ष *m* (S) अपकर्षण *n* S Drawing down or back. 2 fig. Detraction or traducing ; depreciation or deterioration ; degrading or dishonoring : also decline, descent, change to a worse or lower state. 3 Anticipated performance of a duty ; performance at a period anterior to that for which it is prescribed. 4 (In poetry &c.) Anticipation of some word occurring onwards, and application of it to complete the sense of some particular verse or line.

अपकर्षक *a* (S) That draws down or back &c.

अपकर्षणे *v c* (अपकर्ष) To anticipate (a duty) ; to perform it at a period anterior to that for which it is prescribed. 2 See the fourth sense of the noun.

अपका *m* (अप् S Water.) Dashing (of poured out water) with the hand, so as to scatter it, and to sprinkle (garden-beds &c.) : also a smart dash (of water, milk &c. as over a culinary preparation) with the hand. *v* टाक, दे, मार.

अपकार *m* (S) Injuring, hurting, damaging. 2 Injury, hurt, damage, detriment.

अपकारक *a* (S) अपकारी *a* (S) pop. अपकारीक *a* That injures or hurts ; that works or occasions mischief, harm, detriment, damage ; injurious, mischievous, detrimental, deleterious, pernicious, hurtful. [grace, dishonor, infamy.]

अपकीर्ति *f* (S) pop. अपकीर्त्त *f* Disrepute, dis-

अपकृत *p* S Drawn down or back, figuratively ; viz. traduced, depreciated, deteriorated, injured. 2 Performed before the prescribed period ; anticipated. 3 Low, inferior, vile, base.

अपक्व *a* (Properly अपाक्व) Ejected from caste.

अपक्रम *m* S In astronomy. Declination. 2 Reverse or inverse order ; disorder.

अपक्रांत *a* S Passed off or away. [uncooked.]

अपक्व *a* (S) Unripe : also unready, undressed, अपंग *a* (Corr. from अपांग) Wanting or deformed in some limb or member. Ex. मी तो अ०

अनाथ ॥ तू तो अनाथाचा नाथ ॥ [one's person.]

अपंगणे *v c* (Better आपंगणे) To bring up near अपंगणे *v i* (पंगु S Lame, or अपांग) To be crippled (in figur. senses).

अपगत *p* S Gone from, departed, separated.

अपघात *m* (S) Any evil accident occasioning death : also death so occasioned ; any untimely and violent end. Ex. सग प्रसन्न होऊनि रक्विली-

कांत ॥ चुकविला काळाचा अ० ॥

अपघाती *a* (अपघात S) Wild, wilful, headstrong ; prone to violent or venturesome deeds.

अपचय *m* (S) Loss : also decline, decrease, deterioration.

अपचार *m* S Observing unwholesome diet or regimen. 2 Behaving vitiously or deviously.

अपच्छाया *f* S An inauspicious shadow or shade. 2 An evil apparition ; a ghost or phantom.

अपजय *m* S Defeat, discomfiture, overthrow.

अपजाल *f* A false accusation or charge. *v* घाल, घे, टाक, ये.

अपटचापट *f* (अपटणे & चापट) At cardplaying. Sorting of the cards.

अपटणे *v c* (आपतन S) To strike against ; to dash or bang. 2 fig. To beat, worst, foil (in argument &c.)

आपशेंच अ० To do or set about with all fury or eagerness when left to one's self, what one had refused to do on solicitation. कोण्ही अपटला पोर कोण्ही अपटला भोपळा Used where because one person has done a foolish thing, another rushes to outstrip him by a deed of folly quite extravagant. लढ अ० To knock and bang about a club or stick (in vengeful anticipation of one's victim).

अपटणे *v i* To dash against. 2 To come down ; to fall into agreement with (some conditions or terms). 3 To fall in great numbers or with violence. Ex. घाड घाड माणसें अपटतात.

अपटणे घोपटणे *v c* To dash and bang ; to strike and thump and beat hardly, rudely, carelessly. अपटून घोपटून Through, by, with dashing and banging, hard striking and beating.

अपटघोपट *f* अपटाअपट or टो *f* अपटाघोपट or टो *f* (अपटणे by redup. & घोपटणे) Dashing and banging about violently.

अपटा *m* A tree, Bauhinia tomentosa. [*v* बस.

अपटो *f* (अपटणे) A blow or loss (as in trade).

अपंडित *m* S An unlearned man ; a no-scholar.

अपतिव्रता *f* (S) An unchaste woman, one unfaithful to the marriage bed : also a disobedient wife. Pr. अ० सुसलदेवता. [or a widower.]

अपलीक *m* S A man without a wife ; a bachelor अपत्य *n* (S) Offspring, male or female ; a child or young person. 2 A young person assumes this term in writing to an elder brother or a cousin.

अपत्यवाचक *m* S In grammar. A patronymic.

अपत्यविक्रय *m* S Sale of offspring. A heinous sin and crime.

अपत्यविक्रयी *a* S That commits अपत्यविक्रय.

अपत्रपा *f* S Modesty : also bashfulness. 2 Shame ; the abashment and confusion of detected guilt. *v* ये, पाव.

अपथ *m* (S अ & पथ A road.) Heresy or heterodoxy. 2 Irregularity ; deviation from prescribed rules or established customs.

अपथगमन *n* S अपथवर्तन *n* S अपथसंचार *m* S A course of heterodoxy or heresy : also a course of exorbitance or eccentricity, or of dissoluteness or profligacy.

अपथगामी *a* (S) अपथचारी *a* (S) अपथवर्त्ती *a* (S) Heretical or heterodox. 2 Disregardful of rules or laws ; pursuing bad practices ; devious, wild.

अपथ्य *a* (S) Unwholesome, unsuitable, hurtful, disagreeing with—articles of diet, points of regimen.

अपथ्य *n* (S) Bad diet or regimen. 2 Deviation from regimen. 4 fig. Disagreement or unsuitableness (as of means with an end).

अपदागिरी, अपदागीर, अपदागिऱ्या See under अव.

अपदार्थ *m* S In logic. An unreality or non-
entity. [or goblin.]

अपदेवता *f* S An evil spirit; a demon, sprite,
अपदेश *m* S A feint or pretence; an artifice or
a contrivance. 2 Disguise or guise; concealment
through dress or external show.

अपधाक *m* (आपला & धाक One's own fear.)
Sudden conception of terror; fright, affright,
alarm, shock. [overwhelmed with terror.]

अपधाकणं *v i* (अपधाक) To take fright; to be
अपनयन *n* S Wiping the eyes of; comforting
or condoling with.

अपपाठ *m* S A false reading; erroneous varia-
tion of copies. [expression.]

अपप्रयोग *m* S A solecism or barbarism, a vitious
अपभाषण *n* S Ill words, abuse, vituperation.

अपभ्रंश *m* (S) A corrupted word, a corruption.
अपम *m* S In astronomy. Declination.

अपमान *m n* (S) Disrespect, dishonor, disgrace.
अपमानणं *v c* (अपमान) To treat with disrespect
or disregard. Ex. तू जातांच तत्काळ ॥ अपमानील
शुभानने ॥ [honor.]

अपमानीत *a* (S) Treated with disrespect or dis-
अपमृत्यु *m* (S) A minor death. A term applied
to a desperate sickness, an alarming danger,
any awful accident or perilous circumstances, from
which, contrarily to expectation, the subject reco-
vers or escapes. *v चक, टळ, वार, निवार, ये, जा, उड.*
Pr. अ० चा एखादेवेळ म्हामृत्यु होतो. 2 It is used
by some of any evil accident occasioning death.

अपयश *m* (S) Defeat or discomfiture: disgrace
or dishonor: baffled or foiled state.

अपयशाचा घनी *m* A term for an unfortunate
wight made to answer for the faults of others.

अपयशस्कर *a* S Disgraceful, causing ignominy
or dishonor.

अपयशी *a* (S) Unfortunate, unprosperous, un-
successful; wedded to miscarriage and failure: a
wight or luckless wretch. Ex. तो जन्मोजन्मी अ० ॥
यश कधी न येत यशी ॥

अपर *a* (S) Other. 2 In comp. Farther, latter,
the one beyond or after: as अपरार्ध The other or
farther half; अपररात्र The end of the night;
अपरराह The afternoon; पूर्वापर The first and
the latter part.

अपरपार्थ *m* S A synonyme.

अपरपक्ष *m* (S) The second half of a lunar
month; the period of the moon's waning; that
particularly of the month भाद्रपद. 2 The other
party (in litigation or disputation): the defendant
or the respondent.

अपरपाठ *m* (S) A various reading.

अपरंपार *a* (S) Endless, boundless, numberless;
infinite, illimitable. अपरंपारगुण-बुद्धि-शक्ति-पराक्रम-
महल-सामर्थ्य-प्रताप Countless or immeasurable ex-
cellencies, power, might, majesty &c.

अपररात्र *f* (S & *mase*) corruptly अपरात्र *f* The
end of the night; the last watch.

अपरव *a* S Undisputed—an estate or a title.

अपरवड *f* (Poetry.) Strangeness, oddness, ex-
traordinariness, deviousness from the usual course
or way. *v वाट, हो. g. of s.*

अपरसूर्य *m* (S Another sun.) A complimen-
tary title to a Brāhman of commanding genius
or brilliant attainments.

अपरस्त्रिक *n* S The west point of the horizon.

अपराजिता *f* (S) A plant, Crow's beak or
Clitorea ternatea.

अपराध *n* (S) A fault; an omission or a
wrong doing; an offence, a transgression, or a

trespass. अ० करणें *g. of o.* To trespass against.

अपराधी *a* (S) Faulty; an offender or a trans-
gressor.

अपरान्ह *m n* S The fourth period of the day
as divided into five periods; or the second as
divided into two; the afternoon.

अपरिचित *a* S Unknown or unfamiliar to. Gen.
of *s.* when the object is a person; acc. of *s.* when
a thing or a matter. [*a* Unmarried.]

अपरिणीत *a* (S) corruptly अपर्णीत or अपर्णित
अपरितुष्ट *a* (S) Dissatisfied, discontented, ill
pleased.

अपरिमित *a* (S Unmeasured.) Immense, vast,
extensive, immeasurable, immoderate, inordinate,
excessive, unlimited.

अपरिहार्य *a* S Inavertible or irremovable: also
irremediable, immedicable, incurable &c.

अपरोति *f* (S) An irregular or a devious man-
ner, course, custom, proceeding.

अपरोक्षित *a* S Unexamined, unproved, untried.

अपरूप or व or भ *a* (अपूर्व or अप & रूप) Strange,
singular, uncommon: also queer, odd, comical:
also wonderful or astonishing. 2 Prized from
great excellence or rarity; precious.

अपरूपमेवा *m* (Wonderful or precious fruit.) A
term for offspring, esp. for a son.

अपरुबाई or भाई *f* (अपरूप) Rarity, excellence,
preciousness. 2 High estimation on account of
rarity. 3 Doting affection.

अपरोध *m* (S) Hindering or obstructing. 2 A-
bashment, slight confusion or shame: also modest
backwardness or restraint.

अपरोधणें *v i* (अपरोध) To be hindered. 2
To be abashed; to be put into slight confusion or
shame. [ashamed, slightly confused.]

अपरोधीत *p* (अपरोध) Hindered. 2 Abashed,
अपरोक्ष *a* (S अ, पर, अक्षि) Not invisible or im-
perceptible. 2 Present; before the sight or view.
3 (Commonly, but inaccurately.) Absent or away:
or as *ad* or *prep* In the absence of; behind the
back of.

अपरोक्षज्ञान *n* S Knowledge of visible or present
things. 2 Knowledge of self, of spirit, or of God
(as the all-pervading soul). Ex. वेदशास्त्र शोधून ॥
जरि पाहिलें अ० ॥ करो विदूषांसि चर्चा पूर्ण ॥ तरि गुरु-
विण तरेना ॥ Also किं शास्त्राभ्यासावांचून ॥ भाग्ये जा-
हिलें अ० ॥ This is a term of the Hindu pantheism.

अपलक्षण *n* S See the commoner word अवलक्षण.

अपलाद *f* See अफलाद.

अपलाप *m* S Concealment of the truth; evading
or turning off of the truth. See बेकापमुक्ति.

अपवर्ग *m* S Final emancipation or beatitude;
exemption from further transmigration.

अपवर्त्त *m* S In arithmetic. A common measure.

अपवर्त्तक *a* S That abbreviates, or reduces to a
lower denomination. [common measure.]

अपवर्त्तन *n* S Abbreviation; or dividing by a

अपवाद *m* (S) Unjust imputation or censure.

2 Restriction of a general rule; making exception:
also an exception.

अपवादक *a* S That restricts or excepts; as
अ०-विधि-वचन-वाक्य.

अपविच *a* (S) Impure; unclean, ceremonially
unholy, or ceremonially defiled. 2 Unholy, mo-
rally unclean.

अपविध or अपविधपुत्र *m* S A son rejected by his
parents and adopted by a stranger. One of the
twelve sons or heirs at law. [ture, squandering.]

अपव्यय *m* (S) Extravagance, profuse expendi-

अपव्ययो *a* (S) Extravagant; a spendthrift.

अपशकुन *m* (S) An ill omen; an ill boding
prodigy; a portent.

अपशब्द *m* (S) A word contrary to grammar or
purity, a barbarism. 2 A wrong or bad word,
viz. an obscene, abusive, vulgar, or ominous word.

अपसंत or द *a* (अ & پسند P Choice or liking.)
Disapproved, disliked, disagreeable unto.

अपसरण *n* S Moving off, from, away; depart-
ing, removing.

अपसय *a* (S) Right, not left. 2 Opposite or
contrary: also a contrary or inverse action; as
circumambulation with the left hand towards the
object; putting the sacrificial thread over the
right shoulder; writing from the right hand to-
wards the left &c.

अपसातुपसो *f* (आप & तू One's self and thou:
i. e. non regard of another as identical with self.)
Variance, altercation, contest. [away.]

अपसारण *n* S Removing; putting off, from.

अपसारित *p* S Removed; put off or away from.

अपसिद्धांत *m* S An illogical or erroneous con-
clusion, a non-sequitur.

अपसुचा *a* (अपस्वर) Of unmusical voice or
sound—a singer or an instrument.

अपसूर्य *m* Corr. from अपरसूर्य. [tance from.]

अपहत *p* S Moved off or away; gone to a dis-

अपसोशो *a* (अपसोस) That is grieving or sor-
rowing. [menting.]

अपसोस *m* (افسوس P) Grieving, regretting, la-

अपस्नान *n* S Ablution after engagement about
the burning of a corpse. अपस्नात That has per-
formed it.

अपस्मार *m* (S) Epilepsy. 2 fig. Applied to any
refractory and troublesome person; a plague,
pest &c.

अपस्मारी *a* (S) Subject to epileptic fits.

अपस्वर *m* (S) corruptly अपस्वर *m* An unmu-
sical note or sound. 2 *attrib.* Unmusical, dis-
cordant, out of tune—an instrument or the sound
it emits, a singer or his voice.

अपस्वार्थ *m* (Corruptly formed out of आप or
आपला & स्वार्थ) Self-interest or interestedness.

अपस्वार्थी *a* (अपस्वार्थ) Self-interested or selfish.

अपहरण *n* (S) Seizing or taking away from;
robbing, plundering, stripping. [carries away.]

अपहृता *a* S (-ता-ही-हृ) That spoils, plunders,

अपहार *m* (S) Seizing or taking away from;
robbing, plundering, stripping. 2 Loss or priva-
tion through robbery.

अपहारक *a* (S) अपहारी *a* (S) That plunders,
spoils, pillages, pills; that carries off by force.

अपहव *m* S अपहृति *f* S Concealment of the
truth; evading or turning off of the truth.

अपक्षपात *m* (S) Impartiality; non-espousal of
a side; non-respect of persons.

अपक्षय *m* S Decline, decadence, decay, wane.

अपक्षिप्त *p* S Cast or thrown downwards: also
cast or thrown gen. [waned.]

अपक्षीण *p* S Declined, decayed, diminished,

अपक्षेप *m* S अपक्षेपण *n* S Casting or throwing
downwards: also casting or throwing gen.

अपा *m* A term of respectful compellation for
an elder: also of endearment for a son or junior.
It is often affixed to the name, as गोविंदपंतअपा.

Pr. सोनार सिंघी कुळकरणी अपा तिघांची संगत नकोरे
बापा. See बावहारिक नाव.

अपांक्त *a* (S Excluded from or unworthy of the
पंक्ति or meal-row.) Ejected from caste, excom-
municated, outcast from commensality and fellow-
ship: also unfit for commensality &c.

अपाङ्कपत्र *n* (S) A circular notification (by a caste assembled in body) of the ejection of an offender; a writ of excision (from the table and companionship).

अपाङ्ग *a* (S) Wanting or deformed in some limb, member, or organ, i. e. blind, deaf, halt, maimed &c. [eye.

अपाङ्ग *m* S The canthus or outer corner of the अपाङ्गणे *v i* (अपाङ्ग) To be straitened, checked, अपाङ्गणे *vc* Properly अपाङ्गणे. [hindered, crippled. अपात्र *a* (S) Unworthy or unfit as a recipient. अपात्रदान *n* (S) अपात्री दान *n* A gift improperly bestowed. Ex. अपात्रदाने हरिद्रपूर्ण ॥

अपादान *n* S Removal or ablation, the sense of the ablative case. 2 A noun in the ablative case.

अपान *n* अपानद्वार *n* (S) The anus.

अपानवायु *m* or, by abridgment, अपान *m* (S) The air stationed or seated in the anus, one of the पंचप्राण or five vital airs. 2 Ventris crepitus.

अपासार्ग *m* (S) A plant, Achyranthes aspera. The ashes (अपासार्गहार *m*) are used in washing clothes. [Loss, detriment, damage.

अपाय *m* (S) Evil, ill, mischief, calamity. 2 अपार *a* (S) Endless or boundless. 2 fig. Exceedingly much, many, great &c.

अपारणे *v i* (Poetry.) To pass off or away; to abate, decrease, subside—a river, a trouble, a pain.

अपालिपा *m* The play of Hide and seek.

अपाशार्जोडा *m* Shoes of a broad and overlapping end. Named after some one called अपा.

अपास *p* S Cast or thrown from, off, to a distance.

अपुत्र *a* (S) अपुत्रक *a* (S) अपुत्री *a* (S) corruptly अपुत्रिक *a* That is without male offspring. Pr. अपुत्रिकाचें अन्न खाजं नये.

अपुनरावृत्ति *f* S (अ, पुनर्, आवृत्ति) अपुनर्मव *m* S (अ, पुनर्, मव) Final beatitude; exemption of the soul from further transmigration. [or reattained.

अपुनर्लभ्य *a* S Irrecoverable; not to be regained

अपुरता or अपुरा *a* (अपूर्ण *S*) Unfinished, uncompleted, yet wanting of accomplishment. 2 Insufficient, deficient, scant. 3 Incompetent, inadequately qualified or able.

अपूज्य *a* (S) Not to be worshiped or venerated.

अपूट *a* (असूट *S* Untouched.) Unbroken, unopened, untasted, untouched, i. e. not moved or not meddled with—an article of food, clothing &c. brought for consumption or inspection. Ex. हा उसाचा फड तुम्ही येणार म्हणून अ० राखिला आहे; हे वस्तू अडून अ० राखिले आहे; more laxly तुम्ही सर्वांस घेई वहुत पोचंचविले पर आम्ही दोघे मात्र अ० राखिलो. The word is laxly used, and in all the senses and applications of अचानक except the first and last. 9 Untrained &c., undisciplined &c. See अपेट. 3 Undeified by sexual congress—male or female.

अपूप *m* (S) A sort of bread light and rich.

अपूर *f* (अ & पुरणे) Deficiency or insufficiency.

अपूरनपूर *f* Slight deficiency or inadequateness.

अपूर्ण *a* (S) Not filled or full; deficient or incomplete; defective or not entire; imperfect or not adept. [ted assessment.

अपूर्णमाफि (जमीन) *f* Land of partially-remit-
अपूर्णांक *m* (S) A fraction.

अपूर्णांकगणित *n* (S) Arithmetic of fractions.

अपूर्व *a* (S) That has not (taken place, been done, been) before; that is not preceded by any instance or example; first, primary, primitive, original. Ex. ह्या गावांत माझे येणे हे अ०च आहे; आज समुद्राचे अ० दर्शन झाले. 2 Strange, singular,

uncommon, unprecedented: also unexcelled, surpassing, superlatively fine or precious. 3 Used as *s n* Moral quality; merit or demerit; desert in the soul of happiness or wo, as arising from virtuous or vitious deeds. It is called अपूर्व as having had no antecedent (See Sig. I.) existence, but as springing into being from moral action in the present birth.

अपूर्वदर्शन *n* (S) The first sight of. 2 The seeing of something wonderful or novel.

अपूर्वाई *f* (अपूर्व *S*) Strangeness or uncommonness: also, by implication, rarity, preciousness, excellence, surpassing goodness. [great store.

अ० करणे *g.* of *o.* To make much of; to hold in अपूस *m* (Alphonzo. Port.) An Alphonzo mango.

अपेट *a* (अ & पेटणे) Untrained or unbroken in—a bullock &c. 2 fig. Undisciplined, unsubdued, unhumbled: also unversed or unexperienced (as by the trials and troubles, or in the business and duties, of the world).

अपेश & अपेशी *a* Corr. from अपयश & अपयशी.

अपेशाचें खापर *n* अपेशाचें मोटकुळें *n* अपेशाचें टोपलें *n* The weight of the dishonor and shame (of some evil deed), as cast or falling upon or incurred by. Used with वर or डोकावर of *o.* & *v* आण, दे, घाल, घे, ये.

अपेष्टा *f* (A corrupt formation with अपयश & ता or with अप *prep* & दृष्ट) A troublous and distressful condition; a pickle, plight, hobble, mess, predicament.

अपेक्षणीय *a* S अपेक्ष्य *a* S To be expected or looked for, esp. to be looked for with hope or desire; hopeful, promising.

अपेक्ष्या *conj* S Than. In comp. as तदपेक्ष्या Than he or it; मदपेक्ष्या Than I.

अपेक्षा *f* (S) Looking for, esp. with hope or desire; expectation. 2 Desire or wish. 3 Want, need, demand or occasion for.

अपेक्षाबुद्धि *f* S Interestedness; looking for (some remuneration or benefit). 2 Expectation, from something said or done, of something further. *v* धर, ठेव, कर.

अपेक्षित *p* (S) Looked for, esp. with hope or desire; expected. 2 Desired or wished. 3 Wanted, needed, required.

अपेक्षितय *a* S That is to be looked for or expected. 2 That is to be desired; desirable.

अपेक्षी *a* S That expects; or desires; or needs. Esp. in comp.

अपैशुन *n* S Uprightness, probity, integrity. One of the virtues of the योगी. See योगधर्म.

अपोष्णो *f* Corr. from आपोशन.

अपोस *m* (See अपूस) An Alphonzo mango.

अपौरुष *a* S Superhuman, preterhuman.

अप्पी *f* (आपत्ति *S* or آفة A Affliction.) Distressing dearth or scarcity.

अप्याध्या or घोपा *m* A play among children.

अप्रकट *a* (S) corruptly, अप्रगट *a* Unpublished, undivulged, unmanifested, undisplayed. 2 Not evident or clear; obscure or indistinct.

अप्रकांड कथा *f* S Irrelevant or digressive speech; a digression.

अप्रकृत *a* S That is not in hand; that is foreign to the subject or occasion; irrelevant.

अप्रगल्भ *a* S Immature, unformed, unconfirmed—the body or mind. [peopled.

अप्रज *a* S That is without offspring. 2 Un-

अप्रणीत *a* S Unmade or undone (by); unconstructed or uncomposed (by).

अप्रतर्क्य *a* S Inconceivable or incomprehensible.

अप्रतिबंध *a* (S) Unobstructed, unhindered. 2 In law. Undisputed; i. e. absolute, direct, not presumptive or collateral—an inheritance.

अप्रतिबंधदाय *m* S Unobstructed inheritance; a patrimony, as disting. from सप्रतिबंधदाय.

अप्रतिभट *m* S An incomparable warrior; an unrivalled captain.

अप्रतिम *a* S That is without an equal, match, likeness; unequaled, unrivaled.

अप्रतिरव *a* S In law. Uncontested or undisputed—an estate or a property. [honor.

अप्रतिष्ठा *f* (S) Ill-fame, infamy; disgrace, dishonor.

अप्रतीत *a* S Unexperienced; unproved or unknown personally. [knowledge of. See प्रतीति.

अप्रतीति *f* S Absence of experience or personal acquaintance.

अप्रत्यय *m* S Discredit or disbelief; absence of faith, trust, or confidence.

अप्रत्ययो *a* S Untrusting or unconfiding; also not crediting or believing. [minor.

अप्रधान *a* S Secondary, subordinate, inferior,

अप्रफुल्ल or अप्रफुल्लित *a* S Unblown, unopened, unexpanded.

अप्रबुद्ध *a* S Of tender or unmaturing understanding. 2 Dull, doltish. 3 Unknowing, unversed unconversant. [rity.

अप्रमाण *a* (S) That is without proof or authority.

अप्रमाणिक *a* (Properly अप्रामाणिक *S*, but it is an accepted error.) Unproved, unauthorised, unsupported by evidence. 2 Unfit to be trusted or believed. [minable.

अप्रमेय *a* S Immeasurable, illimitable, indeterminate.

अप्रयोजक *a* (S) Unnecessary, useless, worthless.

अप्रवासी *a* (S) Untravelling or undwelling abroad; unperegrinating. Pr. अरुणो अ० तोच सुखी. [inerudite.

अप्रवीण *a* (S) Unknowing, unconversant with,

अप्रशस्त *a* (S) Narrow, strait, confined, not roomy. 2 Inelegant, unidiomatic, unclassical.

अप्रशिक्षा *f* (अ, प्र, शि, ख, the initial letters of the four lines of a certain stanza fabled to have been composed by one on the point of being put to death by his companion.) A term for dark, covert, allusive language; for speech of obscure and mysterious hints and references.

अप्रसक्त *a* S That is foreign to the subject or occasion; irrelevant.

अप्रसन्न *a* (S) Displeased or dissatisfied; unpropitious or unfavorable towards.

अप्रसाद *m* S Disfavor or displeasure.

अप्रसिद्ध *a* (S) Of no real existence; not extant;—as the sphinxes, griffins, and other chimeras of poets. 2 Not current; not generally (practised, admitted, known). 3 Obscure, mean, unknown to fame.

अप्रस्तुत *a* (S) अप्राकर्णिक *a* (S) Unsuitable to the time or subject; unseasonable, irrelevant, foreign.

अप्रा *a* (अपुरा) Short—the nose, a garment. 2 Shortnosed.

अप्राप्तयौवन *a* S (-न-ना *m f* अप्राप्त Unattained, यौवन Youth.) Unadult, adolescent, of immature age.

अप्राप्तवयवहार *m* S In law. A lad under his fifteenth year, a minor. [able.

अप्राप्य *a* S Unattainable, unobtainable, unacquired.

अप्रामाणिक *a* (S) Popularly अप्रमाणिक *q. v.*

अप्रामाण्य *n* S Want or absence of proof or authority.

अप्रामाण्यग्रह *m* (S) Holding to be false; disbelief of or rejection as untrue.

अप्रासंगिक *a* S Unseasonable, untimely, foreign to the occasion or subject.

अप्रासाविक *a* S Unaptly or inopportune introduced or mentioned; unsuited to the occasion or the matter in hand; mal apropos.

अप्रिय *a* (S) Disagreeable, unpleasant, unliked.

अप्रोति *f* (S) Dislike or aversion. 2 Unfriendliness.

अप्रौढ *a* *m* अप्रौढा *a* *f* S That is not attained to puberty, unadult, adolescent; a lad or a maid. [heaven.]

असुरा *f* (S) A courtesan of खर्ग, Indra's

अफतादार *a* (افتا P) Fallen.) Lying unoccupied—ground, a tenement.

अफरातफर or रा *f* Confusion or commotion (as of a country): tumultuous dispersion; wild hurry-scurry (as of people): disorder or derangement (as of articles): slovenly or disorderly state (of affairs).

अफरातफरा *ad* (Imit.) In a slovenly, slubbering, disorderly manner: also in huggermugger or shufflingly.

अफल *a* (S) pop. अफळ *a* Fruitless.

अफलाक or ग *ad* (Misapplied from افلا A The skies or heavens.) Clean over; well in the air and quite clear of the object;—used of a man or horse leaping. [disinterested.]

अफलाकांक्षी *a* S That looks not for reward;

अफलाद *f* (Formed out of افلا A and used in contradistinction to it. See अवलाद) Descendants or lineage of the female branch. 2 Applied also to the descendants of an adopted son; to offspring through a kept mistress, or female slave, or woman in her second marriage.

अफवा *f* (افوا A) Fame, report, rumor, bruit.

अफळणें *v* *i* To be underdone or underdressed—an article of food; also to be imperfectly ripened—fruit in straw [or strike violently against.]

अफळणें *v* *c* (Poetry.) To dash down; to bang

अफाट *a* Immoderately spacious or extensive—a place, a desert, a lake, a building, affairs. 2 Vast, huge, immense—a building. 3 Used freely in such combinations as अफाटबुद्धि, अफाटपराक्रम-सामर्थ्य-कल्पना-संपत्ति &c. in the sense of Mighty, astonishing, exceeding, superlative. Used in poetry of any thing exorbitant, extravagant, enormous, extraordinary &c., as जैसा कां अफाट समोर ॥

अफाटगुरू *n* A beast grazing wildly or at large. Hence, fig. An untutored and unpolished man, woman, or child; a lout, hoiden &c.

अफारी *a* That does not long satisfy; that soon permits the return of hunger—certain articles of food, or a scanty meal. [to opium-eating.]

अफिया, अफिनी, अफिया *a* (अफीम) Addicted

अफीन or अफीम *f* (अद्विफेन S Foam of a snake.)

अफू *f* (افون P) Opium. अफूसारखा जीव ओढणें or लागणें *g*. of *s*. To have a strong craving after or liking for; (as that of an opium eater.)

अफेक *m* Great desire, eagerness, craving: also a liking or taking to; a *penchant*. *v* घर, बाळग. It agrees well with चट or चटक. [दागिया.]

अफतागीर & अफतागिया See अबदागीर & अब-

अंब *f* See आंब in the first sense.

अवई *f* A flower-tree and flower. *Linum-trigynum*. *Grah*. 2 A plant bearing an esculent pod; called also ब्रह्मी & खरसांबळी.

अवक *f* A term in the play of इटोडांडू.

अवकटो or अवकाटो *f* (अंबा & काटो) Mangoes sliced and dried.

अवकटुवक *f* अवकीटुवकीचा खेळ *m* A play amongst boys. A variety of इटोडांडू or Trap stick. The other form is called कवडोचा खेळ.

अवकरा or अवखरा *m* (खुरा P) A water or drinking vessel.

अवका *m* (अप् S Water.) A smart dash (of water &c.) with the hand. *v* टाक, दे, मार. See अपका.

अवजब *m* (अब & जब H) See अरे तुरे.

अवजाळ *n* A false accusation. *v* घाल, घे, टाक, ये. Also अपजाळ.

अंबट *a* (आम्ब S) Sour or acid.

अं० करणें To disappoint. अं० होणें or होऊन येणें or पडणें To be disappointed. अं० मागणें To take another's quarrel upon one's self.

अंबट *f* A scandent shrub, *Embellia tetandra* or *Basaal*. *Grah*. [moist.]

अंबटओला *a* (अंबट & ओला) Rather damp or

अंबटचिंबट *a* (अंबट by redup.) Sour, hard, harsh, unsavory, unpalatable, unwholesome, sour and sharp and such like.

अंबटढाण or अंबट अंबट ढाण *a* अंबट ठस *a* (अंबट & ढाण & ठस enhancingly.) Exceedingly sour;—used of buttermilk, curds &c.

अंबटनिंबू *n* The common lime, *Citrus acida*.

अंबटवणी *n* (अंबट & पाणी) Acidulated or soured water. A drink or sauce with food.

अंबटवाणा *a* Exceedingly acerb or sour. 2 fig. Soured, disappointed, offended, huffed. [बोझो.]

अंबटवेल *f* A creeping plant. Also called अंबटसर *a* Sourish;—used esp. of milk and buttermilk. [used of fruits.]

अंबटा *a* (अंबट) Exceedingly acerb or sour;—

अंबटाई *f* (अंबट) Sourness or acidity.

अंबटाण *f* (अंबट & घाण) A sour smell. 2 W Sourness.

अंबटावणें *v* *i* To be turned or vitiated from eating sour substances—teeth or palate.

अंबटाविणें *v* *c* To make sour (sprinkled flour &c.) by exposure to the air.

अंबटो *f* A scandent shrub. See अंबट *f*. 2 A large shrub, *Antidesma Alexiteria*. Willd.

अंबटो *f* (अंबट) A dish,—gram-flour boiled up with tamarinds, some split-pulse, and peppers &c. 2 A particular plant.

अंबट्या *a* (अंबट) Sour;—used of certain species among fruits which, though other species of the same genus are sweet when ripe, remain always sour; as kinds of the mango, tamarind, jujube &c. 2 That likes sour things.

अवडघोवड *a* (Better ओवडघोवड) Clumsy, misshapen, disproportioned.

अंबणें *v* *i* (अंब) To become sour—moist articles of food by exposure or keeping. 2 To be turned; to be set on edge—palate or teeth, from eating sour things. 3 To become tender and sore—the body or a limb from bruises or blows, or from fatigue. 4 To be sated and wearied with. 5 To become well practised or versed in.

अंबत पडणें To remain suspended for a long time; to lie rotting—any begun work or business. अंबत टाकणें To leave (a begun work) so suspended.

अवदा *f* (आपदा S) A misfortune or calamity. 2 Distress or affliction. [गीर.]

अवदागिया *a* That carries or bears the अवदा-

अवदागीर *n* *f* dim. अवदागिरी *f* (अंबा गिर P) An ornamented umbrella borne over Rajas &c. in their processions.

अवदार *m* (अव P) The officer, on great establishments, in charge of the drinking water; (to

purify it, cool it &c.) अवदारी *f* His office or business. अवदारखाना *m* His outhouse or place for the purpose.

अवधाक & अवधाकणें See अपधाक & अपधाकणें.

अवढ *a* (S) Unbound, unfettered, loose, free. 2 fig. Unconnected, irrelevant, rhapsodical—speech. 3 Lax, licentious, libertine, devious—conduct. 4 Used as *s* *n* A blunder or mistake.

अवढमुख *a* (S) Foulmouthed, abusive, scurrilous: also obscene of speech.

अवनाल *n* The mounting at the upper end of a scabbard. Opp. to तहनाल. [ishment.]

अवव Interjection of sudden admiration or aston-

अंबर *m* dim. अंबरी *f* A smith's pincers.

अंबर *m* (S) Ambergris. 2 *n* Clothes or apparel. 3 In comp. Clothed; as नीलांबर, पोतांबर Clothed in blue or yellow garments, व्याघ्रचर्मंबर, गजचर्मंबर, दिग्ंबर &c. 4 *n* The sky or atmosphere. Ex. अंबर कैसें सृष्टींत समावें.

अंबर *m* (अंबर P) A perpendicular cavity in the wall of a house, as a receptacle for corn.

अं० लुटणें To consume the stock of corn wastefully.

अंबर *f* (Properly असरवेल) A species of Moonseed.

अवरगोवर *ad* In a disorderly and slovenly manner;—used of smearing or daubing.

अवरचवर *n* (Better अरबटचरवट) Weak and unsavory food: also rapid talk: also as *ad* Nonsensically, rapidly.

अवरवेल *f* *m* Properly असरवेल. [mangoes.]

अवरस *m* (अंबा & रस) Expressed juice of

अंबरसा *m* The name of an ornament.

अंबराई *f* (अंबराई H) A mango-grove or park.

अंबरी *a* (अंबर) Scented with ambergris—tobacco &c. [variegated.]

अबलक or ख *a* (अबल A) Pyebald, partycolored, अबला *f* (S A weak one.) pop. अबळा *f* A woman or female.

अंबवण *n* See अंबोण. Both forms are common.

अंबवण *n* The annular lining of the nave of a wheel.

अंबवणी *n* (अंबा & पाणी) Mango-water, a dilute sauce or drink of unripe mangoes parched, and mashed up in water.

अंबवशी *f* Commonly अंबोशी.

अंबवा *m* (अंबा) A cloth dyed with अंबवारंग.

अंबवारंग *m* (अंबा Mango, रंग Color.) A color or dye prepared with indigo and turmeric-colored zedoary.

अंबविणें *v* *c* (अंबणें) To make sour (sprinkled flour &c. by exposure to the air). 2 fig. To trounce or bang soundly; to make sore by beating. 3 To detain under expectation or suspense.

अंबव *m* A caste or an individual of it. It is the produce of a Bráhma with a Wyshyá woman.

अबल *a* (अबल S) Wanting strength, weak.

अबल *f* (Commonly अबाल) Neglect, heedless keeping or treatment.

अंबल & अंबलसा Better असल & असलसा.

अबा *m* A term of respectful compellation or mention for a male.

अबा *interj* & *noun* *f* See अब्ब & अब्बा.

अंबा *m* (आम्ब S) The Mango tree and fruit, *Mangifera Indica*.

अंबा *f* (S) A mother. 2 A name of Durgá.

अबाट *a* Unblameworthy: also uncontaminated or undefiled. 2 *unc* Not ejected from caste.

अबाट *a* (अ & बाटा) Having a small and imperfectly formed stone—a mango of a certain kind.

अंबाडा *m* (आम्बा S) Hog-plum, *Spondias*

mangifera. 2 A mode among women of confining the hair. 3 A plant, Hibiscus cannabinus: also its fibrous integuments.

अंवाडी *f* (आघातक *S*) A plant, Hibiscus cannabinus. 2 The seed of it; from which an oil is expressed. 3 The fibrous integuments of it; of which ropes are made. 4 The leaves of it; which are esculent. 5 A young and unripe mango. 6 A mango-seedling.

अंवाडीचे पान *n* A large and very pungent species of Piper betel. [आ.

अवाद, अवादान, अवादानो, अवादी See under अवाध *a* *S* अवाधित *a* (*S*) Unblamed, unobjected to, unexcepted against, unopposed. 2 Laxly. That cannot be opposed, withstood, resisted, denied, gainsaid. Ex. अवाधितबुद्धि-कल्पना-पराक्रम-सामर्थ्य-चातुर्य-कौशल्य &c.

अवाव *m*, (الواو) *A* An item of revenue books. Grain (a certain quantity per maund) falling to Government from the mass remaining after the deduction of the portions of the several sharers. 2 (Esp. known in Ahmednugger district.) Estimate of the mango-crop.

अवाव or अवावा Interjection of surprise or astonishment. अवावा is also a noun *m* Surprise or astonishment. *v* कर, वाट. Hence, great outcry about; ejaculations or exclamations expressive of astonishment. [swaling torch or light.

अंवावाईचा पोत *m* A term for a huge, flaring, अंवार *n* (انوار) *P* A perpendicular cavity in the wall of a house as a receptacle for grain.

अंवारो *f* (عارى) *A* A tower or canopied seat upon an elephant.

अंवारोत वसणे To rise into honor and eminence. उल्ल्या अंवारोत वसणे or उल्ल्या अंवारोने राख्य करणे To go a begging (with wallet in hand).

अंवाव *n* *m* (अवावावा Exclamations in crying out.) Loud and vehement bellowing with little reason; wild crying (with tearing of hair &c.) *v* कर, मांड. [शार्द.

अवावाईरंग *m* A reddish color or dye. See अवावा-अंवाशिपणे *n* A rite at weddings. Sprinkling, by the bridegroom and bride, of turmeric-water or other red-tinctured water upon a mango-tree drawn upon the wall, and afterwards mutually upon each other.

अवाळ *f* (अ & बाळगणे To cherish.) Also, by redup. अवाळ सवाळ *f* Neglect, heedless keeping or treatment, want of care or attention. Ex. घोडा खाण्यापिण्याचे अवाळोसुळे खंगला. Also म्हणे झाडाची अं. झाली बडत || केरकचरा पडला आंत || बनकरो आणून शिक्षा करावी || 2 Adverse circumstances; a pinched or straitened state; exigency. Ex. संप्रत माझी खाण्या जेवण्याची अं. आहे. 3 Absence of neatness, order, comfortableness &c.

अवाळणे *v* *c* (अवाळ) To treat heedlessly or forgetfully; to neglect. [Carnatic.) A boatman.

अंबी or अंबेकरी *m* (About Kolhapur and in अंबीण *f* A species of the mango tree. The fruit is longer than the common mango.

अंबीर *m* (अंबीर) *H* A fragrant powder composed of sandal, zedoary, cyperus rotundus &c.

अंबीर, अंबीर उंबराव Properly अंबीर &c.

अंबील *f* (अंब) A sort of flummery,—a dilute preparation of Náchuá-flour soured and butter-milk &c. Applied fig. to turbid water.

अंबीलभुरका *a* (A flurruper of अंबील) A term for a weak, soft, imbecile person; a milk-sop, gruel-slopper, spoony, doodle.

अंबु *n* *S* Water. अंबुज *n* *S* A lotus.

अंबुचोचिंबोची *f* An esculent vegetable. Also अंबुचोची भाजी.

अंबुद *m* *S* (Water giver.) A cloud. Ex. किं ऐकतां तव वचनांबुद || मम चित्तशिखी दृत्य करो ||

अंबुद *a* *S* Unknown, not understood.

अंबुदि *a* (*S*) अंबुध *a* (*S*) Foolish, unwise, unknowing. [मी चातक थोराम अं. ||

अंबुधर *m* *S* (Holder of water.) A cloud. Ex.

अंबुधि *m* *S* The ocean: also a sea.

अंबुरकोचिंच *f* Pulpy and nearly ripe tamarinds.

अंबुसणे *v* *i* Commonly अंबणे. [speech.

अंबुलत *a* *S* Sputtered—speech. 2 *n* Sputtered

अंबूर *m* A sort of pincers.

अंबूस *a* (आंब) Sourish, acidulous, subacid.

अंबेदेवे *f* (अंबे H by redup.) Thou-ing and thee-ing; accosting with Sirrah! *v* कर.

अंबेमेहर or मेहेर *m* A small, round, white, and sweet-smelling kind of rice. 2 A kind of नाचणो.

अंबेवन *n* (अंबा & वन H) A mango-grove.

अंबेवळद *f* Turmeric-colored zedoary, or the plant producing it; Curcuma zerumbet or zedoaria, Rox. or Amomum zedoaria, Linn. Also Curcuma amhaldi or mango-smelling ginger. [herb.

अंबोचोचिंबोची *f* or अंबोचोची भाजी *f* A pot-अंबोट *a* *P* (अ & बोट Finger.) Unfingered or untouched, viz. untasted or unused—an article of food &c.

अंबोण *n* (अंबवणे) A mash of grain, bran &c. laid before cows to engage and quiet them during milking: also a fattening mash for cows &c. gen. 2 At marriages. Presents, reciprocally by and to the mothers of the bride and bridegroom, of undressed provisions.

अंबोधनीय *a* *S* Difficult to be taught or told.

अंबोध *a* *S* Unintelligible or unknowable. 2 Hard of learning; unintelligent, dull, stupid.

अंबोधबोधन *n* *S* Teaching a fool or dullard.

अंबोल, अंबोलका, अंबोलणा, अंबोल्या *a* (अ & बोलणे To speak.) Taciturn.

अंबोला *m* (अ & बोलणे) The silence of offence or huff; reserve or coolness; interruption of friendly and free intercommunication. *v* धर, कर.

अंबोशी *f* (अंबा) Unripe mangoes sliced and dried. 2 A small shrub. चटनो is made of its leaves. 3 Also a creeper. See अंबटवेळ.

अंबोळी *f* A preparation of food,—flour soured by exposure to the air and slightly parched upon a girdle or baking-plate.

अज *n* *S* A thousand millions. 2 A lotus.

अजि *m* *S* The ocean: also a sea.

अज्ज or ज्जा Interjection of admiration or astonishment. अज्जा is further used as *s* *f* Ejaculation of one's admiration or astonishment. *v* कर, म्हण.

अज्जस *f* Derided or dishonored state, disgrace, *v* कर *g*. of *o*. [color or dye of a deep red.

अज्जाशई *f* or अज्जाशई रंग *m* (عساي H) *A* अज्या *m* An oarsman or rower: also a boatman.

अज्याचा ढाळा or डाहळा *m* अज्याचे डाहळे *n* (A branch of a mango-tree.) A term for a turncoat or time-server, for an unprincipled fellow ready alike to join a festal or a funereal procession.

अज्र *f* (अज्र) *P* Honor, reputation, respectability.

अज्र गाचांवरून जाणे or चालणे *g*. of *s*. (To have so much honor or reputation as that it goes upon carts.) Used of a notorious rogue.

अज्रुखाज *a* अज्रुघणा *a* That destroys or injures one's reputation or dignity. 2 Used freely in the sense of Baffling, foiling, befooling, posing, nonplus-ing. [pectable.

अज्रुचा *a* अज्रुदार *a* Honorable, reputable, respectable. *n* *S* Water. This word is inserted only because some of the compounds it forms are met with in poetry. Ex. अंभोधि *m* अंभोनिधि *m* The ocean, अंभोज *n* A lotus, अंभोघर *m* A cloud, अंभोरुह *n* A lotus.

अभक्त *a* (*S*) That does not worship or adore; that has no veneration or reverence for. Ex. तेवि भक्तपाळक अभक्तसंहार ||

अभक्ति *f* (*S*) Aversion, disrelish, dislike. 2 Want of faith in or reverence for; incredulity, unbelief.

अभंग *m* (*S*) A particular metrical composition in praise of the Deity, and usually in the *Prākṛit* language; a hymn.

अभंग *a* *S* (अ & भंग Fracture.) Unbroken; infrangible; inviolate; inviolable.

अभंड *a* (For कुभांडी) Slandorous or mischief-making. 2 Immoderate, exorbitant, extravagantly (violent, vehement, plentiful &c.) Ex. यंदा नदोला पाणी अं. आले; अं. पाऊस-पीक-धान्य-बार-&c. 3 Wild, outrageous, unruly, extravagantly wilful—woman, child &c.

अभंड *n* A weight thrown into one scale to counterbalance the receiving vessel placed in the other. 2 Making the counterbalance in this way. *v* कर.

अभद्र *a* (*S*) Evil, boding, inauspicious—speech, as speech upon the solemn subjects of death, sickness &c.: also obsence or foul—speech; also foul, vile, abominable, disgusting, bad freely. Ex. चिताभक्ष अंगी चर्चिले || विखारीं ठाई ठाई वेष्टिले || अं. तितुके अंगीकारिले || सर्वे सेना भुतांचो || 2 Ill graced; of evil sight; that is ever croaking of misfortunes or uttering obscenity.

अभद्र *n* (*S*) Calamitousness or disastrousness: also portentousness or ominousness.

अभय *n* (*S* अ & भय Fear) An assurance or engagement of security or impunity. 2 (For अभय-मुद्रा) An encouraging countenance. Ex. अं. तयाते देईजे || [nothing!

अं. असे (A phrase occurring in grants &c.) Fear अभय *a* (*S*) Fearless, intrepid.

अभयडिडिम *m* (*S*) A proclamation of re-assurance; a promise of safety and security;—as made on taking possession of an enemy's country. 2 A war-drum. [or impunity.

अभयदान *n* (*S*) Granting assurance of security अभयपत्र *n* (*S*) A paper promising security or impunity.

अभयमुद्रा *f* (*S*) A re-assuring or encouraging countenance (as of an idol or a king).

अभयवचन *n* (*S*) An assurance of impunity or security. 2 A word of consolation or encouragement.

अभयहस्त *m* (*S*) The hand stretched forth (as of an idol or a Raja), in re-assurance or in token of favor; the holding out of the golden sceptre.

अभर *a* (भरणे to be filled, अ enhancingly for आ, in lax imitation of the Sanskrit.) Used with करणे, To glut with money or things desired; to fill even to satiety. Used with होणे, To become or be so glutted. Ex. त्याने काय तुम्हाला अं. करायाचे आहे? त्याने त्याला हातो घरले तो अं. झाला.

अभर *f* (See अभर *a*) Possession equal to the utmost stretch of desire; satedness or satiety.

अभरवण *f n P* (भरणे) Gorging; stuffing one's belly; eating to the full. *v* घे or in con. घे.

अभरवशी *ad* (Loc. case of अभरवसा from अ & भरवसा Confidence.) In the straits of disappointment; in the distress arising from the frustration, by another's breach or failure of engagement, of one's hopes or projects.

अभरवसा *m* (अ & भरवसा Confidence, trust.) Destruction or frustration of confidence; disappointment. Ex. तुमचे भरवशावर मी राहिलो आतां ऐते-वेळेस भरवशाचा अ० करूं नका Seldom used except, as above, in opp. to भरवसा.

अभराड *n C* (अ & भरणे) The barren season (as of a cow or buffalo).

अभर्तका *f* (Formed laxly in contrad. to सभर्तका S A woman whose husband is alive.) A widow: also an unmarried female. The proper word is गतभर्तका.

अभक्षणीय *a S* अभक्ष्य *a S* Inesculent, inedible.

अभाग्य or अभाग्यवान् *a* (S) pop. अभागो *a* Luckless. Ex. सद्गुरुसि जे न भजिति ॥ अ० निश्चिंति

अभांड *n* Commonly अभंड. [तेचि पै ॥

अभांड *a* See अभंड *a*.
अभांडकुभांड *n* (कुभांड by redup.) A slanderous or lying machination gen. See कुभांड. Also अभंडो-कुभांडो *a* See कुभांडो.

अभाव *m* (S) Negation, privation, nullity, nihility, nonentity. Four kinds are enumerated: viz. प्रध्वंसाभाव Destruction; reduction into nihility; प्रागभाव Antecedent negation or non-existence; अन्योन्याभाव Reciprocal negation; the not being any other thing of this thing, and the not being this thing of any other thing; अत्यंताभाव Simple negation; nullity or non-existence. 2 (Corr. from आभाव S) Surmise, supposition, suspicion, belief. Ex. हा द्रव्यवान् आहे असा लोकांमध्ये अ० आहे; माझा त्यानें अ० घरला आहे.

अभावीं In the want or absence of.

अभावणी *f* (अभाव or आभाव Supposition.) The estimated gross produce (of a grain field or tract).

अभावनीय *a S* Inconceivable or incomprehensible. 2 Unfit to be contemplated or thought of.

अभाविक *a S* Unbelieving in or unmindful of (the Deity); that does not bear him "in all his heart and thoughts." 2 Unthought of; un contemplated as probable; adventitious, supervenient. 3 Used as *s n* An exceedingly small quantity; a mere imagination. Ex. त्याचे घरीं भोजनास गेली परंतु तूप साखर ह्यांचे अ०.

अभावेव्रतचर्य *n S* A term for sanctity or chastity where there are no objects to gratify unholy affections.

अभाळ *n* The sky. Pr. अ० फाटले तर दिगळास काय द्यावे? 2 Cloudiness or clouds; overspread state of the heavens. *v* घे.

अ० कोसळणे with वर of o. To befall (some one) a very heavy misfortune. अ० डोक्याला लागू लागले or लागले or टोकले or दोन बोटे उरले or ठसठसा लागले or टेंगणे दिसते or होते, Phrases used of a proud man. अ० येणे with वर of o. To have a cloud (i. e. an affliction or a trouble) come over one. अभाळाखाली, अभाळातळी, Phrases corresponding with, Under the heavens, On the face of the earth &c. अभाळावर अ० येणे To have misfortune upon misfortune. अभाळावर चढणे To rise extravagantly high in one's demands. 2 To begin to arrogate or assume. अभाळाशी भांडणे To be very lofty—trees, buildings. 2 To be fiercely quarrelsome अभाळास भोक पडणे Phrase expressive of heavy or incessant rain.

अभाळाचा गाळ *m* (Cloudy dregs or feculence.) Thronging or overpiled clouds; dense cloudiness.

अभाळाची सावली *f* (Shade or shadow of a cloud.) A term for Transitoriness or evanescence. See पाण्यावरचा बुडबुडा.

अभि *ind S* A preposition and particle implying 1 Similarity (so, thus). 2 Presence (before). 3 Separation (severally). 4 Conjunction, particularization (to, with respect to).

अभिघार *m* (S) Dropping clarified butter upon the offerings at sacrifices. Hence, dropping scantily and niggardly clarified butter upon the food set before guests. 2 Sprinkling. [injure.

अभिचार *n S* Incantation or magic to destroy or अभिचारी *m S* An enchanter, a magician. [race.

अभिजन *n S* Native country. 2 Family or अभिजात *a S* Noble, gentle, well-born.

अभिजाति *f S* Nobility, gentility, high birth.

अभिजित् *f m S* The space of time occupied by the last quarter of the 21st Nakshatra and the 15th part of the 22nd; amounting to 19 Dandas, and reckoned as the 28th Nakshatra. 2 or अभि-जित्पुर्त *m* The eighth Muhurta of the day; the period comprising 24 minutes before and 24 after mid-day. 3 Hence, *a* fig. Contingent, adventitious, supervenient. Applied to the dropping in of an additional guest at a feast; to the arising of an additional call upon the purse; to an item or point gen. beyond those expected and provided for. [rection.

अभितः *ad S* Around, roundabout, in every direction. अभिधान *n S* A name. 2 Specification or mention; signification or discrimination effected by a name or by naming. Ex. घट हा शब्द कंबुघोवादि-मान जो व्यक्तिविशेष त्याचे अ० करितो.

अभिधायक *a S* That names, specifies, discriminates, distinguishes, points out.

अभिधेय *p S* Named, specified, signified, pointed out, mentioned.

अभिर्दण *n S* Applauding, gratulating, greeting; delighting by expressions of admiration or joy.

अभिनय *m S* Action and postures expressive of sentiment; esp. the gestures and movements of dramatic representation.

अभिनव *a S* New. 2 Strange, surprising, marvelous. Ex. अवतार देव अ० पै ॥ [velties or marvels.

अभिनवदिवस *m* (S A new day.) A day of no-

अभिनविष्ट *a S* Earnestly attentive, intent, determined upon or engrossed by. 2 Proficient, conversant, familiar with.

अभिनवेश *m S* Intentness or earnestness of application unto; determination or determined endeavor (to accomplish an object); tenacity, persistency, positiveness of purpose. *v* घर. 2 Proficiency, conversancy, advancement into, insight. 3 Spontaneous or instinctive apprehension; deep and abiding conception or feeling; impression.

अभिनवेशी *a S* Persevering, persisting, sedulous, studious, tenacious.

अभिनीत *a S* Well trained or instructed. 2 Expressed by gesture and action—a sentiment or an affection. [अभिनय.

अभिनीति *f S* Expressive gesticulation. See अभिन्न *a* (S) Not different, identical, similar, like. 2 In arithmetic. Unfractional. It is compounded with संकलन-व्यकलन-गुणन-भाजन &c. as भिन्न *q. v.* Addition &c. of integers.

अभिन्नपरिकर्माटक *n S* A formation raised upon भिन्नपरिकर्माटक, but of the same import with परि-

कर्माटक *q. v.* The eight elementary rules of Integers. [A marvel, wonder, prodigy.

अभिन्नव *n* (Popular corruption of अभिनव S)

अभिप्राय *m* (S) in poetry अभिप्राव *m* Meaning, intent, aim, purpose. 2 Import, signification, meaning. 3 In popular license. An official report.

Ex. मामस्तदाराचा अ० पाहवा.

अभिप्रेत *p S* Meant, intended, aimed at.

अभिप्रेत *n S* Meaning, design, aim, object.

अभिभव *m S* Defeat, discomfiture, rout.

अभिभवणे *v c* (Poetry.) To defeat.

अभिभूत *p S* Defeated. [admitted, accepted.

अभिमत *a* (S) Approved by; agreeable unto;

अभिमत *n S* Approval: also liking.

अभिसंवन *n S* Consecrating or charming; making sacred by reciting over it mystic formulæ or prayers. 2 Inviting; addressing; calling unto.

अभिसंवणे *v c* (अभिसंवन) To consecrate or charm by reciting mystic formulæ or prayers.

अभिसंनित *p S* Consecrated, charmed, having had mystic formulæ recited over it. 2 Called to; addressed; invited. [attentive.

अभिसनस्क or अभिसना *a S* Various engaged or अभिसर्द *m S* Violent or excessive rubbing or treading; great trampling down and devastating or destroying.

अभिमान *m* (S) Pride, haughtiness, conceit, opinionativeness. *v* बाळग, भोग, वाह. 2 Conscious feeling towards; apprehension or view of as self, or as belonging to or connected with self; maintaining or holding with engagedness of heart and soul. *v* घर, बाळग. Ex. देहाभिमान or देहाचा अ० जीवात्मा धरितो. In this sense many elegant and expressive compounds are formed; but, as the number is indefinite and the variation but slight, they cannot be inserted in alphabetical order: still, that the method of combination may be seen, and the ability to combine be acquired, the following few examples are introduced and explained. अधिकाराभिमान Pride of office; कुलाभिमान Pride of birth or family; जात्यभिमान Pride of caste; देशाभिमान Glorifying in or zeal for one's country; national pride, patriotic ardor, patriotism; भक्ताभिमान, दासाभिमान, पुत्राभिमान &c. Warmly espousing or making personal the cause of a worshiper, a servant, a son &c.; सत्ताभिमान Fond maintenance of one's own notions; opinionativeness. घनाभिमान, विद्याभिमान, शास्त्राभिमान &c. 3 Claim laid to; pretensions set up to; profession made of; pride indulged or merit arrogated upon. *v* घर, बाळग, भोग, मान, कर, वाह. 4 It corresponds well with our words Honor, proper pride, lofty sense of propriety, noble feeling.

अ० घरणे *g.* of o. or अ० पडणे in. con. To take a warm interest or concern in or for. अभिमानाखाली जाणे To go or be lost through pride. 2 To talk or act in high arrogance or conceit. अभिमानाचे घर खाली असते Pride can never rise: the proud man must remain low and mean, must encounter repressions and humiliations. अभिमानाने मरणे To lose one's life or standing or well-being through one's pride. 2 To maintain one's pride, or one's espoused opinions, party, cause, or one's protégé, even to the loss of life. अभिमानास पडणे To be aroused to diligent effort by a feeling of shame or a suggestion of pride.

अभिमानणे *v c* (Poetry. अभिमान) To lay claim to; to set up pretensions to; to make profession or pride of. 2 To espouse, avow, maintain; to

adopt or hold as a personal concern. 3 To appropriate or acknowledge as own; to own. Ex. नि-
जशरीरचि म्यां अभिमानिलें ॥ प्रभुस गव भरे अपमानिलें ॥
अभिमानधन *a* S Nobly or haughtily stanch to
his word, lofty-minded: also persevering, resolute,
steady to his purpose.
अभिमानि *a* (S) Proud, haughty, arrogant, in-
flated. 2 That glories in or prides himself upon.
For examples see all those under Sig. II. of
अभिमान.
अभिमुख *a* S Fronting, facing, having the face
towards. 2 fig. Intent or bent upon; engaged
in contemplation or consideration of. 3 fig. Pro-
pitious, favorable, disposed kindly or advantage-
ously towards—destiny, the times, circumstances.
Ex. of comp. उत्तराभिमुख, दक्षिणाभिमुख, पूर्वाभिमुख,
पश्चिमाभिमुख, सूर्याभिमुख, समुद्राभिमुख, यज्ञाभिमुख,
अध्वनाभिमुख.
अभियुक्त *a* S Accused of; charged with; com-
plained against. 2 Venerated as sacred; held as
having authority—a writer or writings. अभियु-
क्तप्रयोग An authorised expression or application.
अभियुक्तोक्ति An authorised or venerated saying,
precept, maxim.
अभियोग *m* S Ascribing or imputing to; laying
against; charging upon; accusing. [gratifying.
अभिराम *a* S Pleasing, delightful, diverting,
अभिरुचि *f* S Relish or taste for; fondness for;
delight in. [or beautiful.
अभिरूप *a* S Resembling or like. 2 Handsome
अभिलाष *m* (S) Covetousness, craving, greedy
desire after. Ex. करितां परदारैचा अभिलाष ॥ कोण
कधी पावला यश ॥ 2 Embezzlement or fraudulent
appropriation.
अभिलाषणें *v c* (Poetry. अभिलाष) To covet. Ex.
अभिलाषितां परांगना ॥ तो सुकेल आपुलिया प्राणा ॥
अभिलाषित *p* S Coveted, craved, desired eagerly.
अभिलाषी *a* (S) Covetous, greedy, inordinately
desirous after.
अभिवचन *n* S A promise or assurance.
अभिवादक *a* S That makes prostration or obei-
sance to a person addressed by name.
अभिवादन *n* S Obeisance; bow or prostration
to a person addressed by name.
अभिविधि *m* S Inclusion of the two points (viz.
the dates or the places of beginning and ending
of a period of time or a portion of space. Ex.
रविवारापाखून शनवारपर्यंत अ० विवक्षित असतां
सात दिवस घडतात; पुण्यापाखून नाशिकपर्यंत अ० विव-
क्षित नसतां मध्ये एक देखील शहर नाही.
अभिद्धि *f* S Increase, augmentation, advance-
ment, growth. [features or appearance.
अभिव्यक्त *a* S Clear, plain, open; of decided
अभिव्यक्ति *f* S Clearness, plainness, openness, full
manifestation or appearance; decidedness of fea-
ture or character.
अभिव्यंजक *a* S That manifests, displays, evi-
dences; that exhibits with full development and
openness.
अभिव्यापक *a* S That pervades or is diffused
throughout; that is co-extensive or all-embracing.
अभिव्यापणें *v c* (Poetry अभिव्याप्ति) To pervade.
अभिव्याप्ति *f* S (अभि Every where, व्याप्ति Spread-
ing.) Universal pervasion or extension; all-em-
bracing diffusion; omnipresence or ubiquity.
अभिज्ञ *p* S Falsely accused or charged.
अभिज्ञान *n* S Spreading false accusations
regarding; calumniating.
अभिज्ञसी *a* S That spread injurious allegations
against; that circulates calumnies.

अभिज्ञ *p* S Calumniated generally or widely;
falsely and publicly aspersed.
अभिज्ञाप *m* (S) pop. अभिज्ञाप *m* Unjust im-
putation or censure; false accusation. 2 Curse,
imprecation, malediction. Ex. अ० होईल माझे
माथा ॥ ऐसे सर्वथा न करावें ॥
अभिज्ञवण *n* S Repeating a portion of the Veda,
on sitting down to food at a Shrāddh.
अभिषव *m* S Religious ablution.
अभिषिक्त *p* S pop. अभिषेकी *a* Inaugurated, in-
stalled, solemnly purified and invested. See the
noun.
अभिषेक *m* (S) अभिषिचन or अभिषेचन *n* S
Dropping drop by drop (holy water, milk &c.)
over an idol, a king, an officiating priest, a sick
person &c. by way of ceremonial ablution, royal
inunction or inauguration, or solemn purification
and preparation (whether by dropping over, or as-
persing, or immersion &c.) Ex. पय दधि आणि
घृत ॥ मधु शर्करा गुड संयुक्त ॥ दूर्ति न्हाणेनि पंचावृत्ते ॥
अ० करिती मग तेव्हां ॥ 2 Sprinkling.
अभिषेकणें or अभिषेचणें *v c* (अभिषेक) To inau-
gurate or solemnly install. Ex. इदं स्तंदास आणन ॥
सेनापतिल दिधलें जाण ॥ दिव्यरथी बैसवून ॥ अभिषेकि-
ला आवडी ॥
अभिषेकपात्र *n* (S) A vessel of water with a hole
in the bottom, fixed over an idol &c. for the pur-
purpose of अभिषेक.
अभिसंधि *m* S Aim; the mind as directed or
applied, as attent or intent. *v* देव.
अभिसरण *n* S Running abroad; flowing about;
spilled or shed state (esp. of liquids). 2 Disper-
sion (as of wind in the bowels). 3 Going towards,
approaching.
अभिसार *m* अभिसारण *n* S Spilling or shedding;
dispersing, scattering, spreading far and wide.
अभिसारिका *f* S A female making an assignation.
अभिहत *p* S Subdued, broken down, humbled.
2 Hit, stricken, smitten, slain. [tioned.
अभिहित *p* S Spoken or said: specified or men-
अभिज्ञ *a* S Skilful in; knowing thoroughly;
erudite; well versed.
अभिज्ञात *p* S Thoroughly known.
अभिज्ञान *n* S Thorough or deep knowledge of.
अभोक्षित *p* (S) Desired or wished: also liked or
अभोक्षित *n* S Welfare. [beloved.
अभोष्ट *p* (S) Desired, liked, beloved. 2 Pro-
pitious, favorable, kindly or advantageously dis-
posed towards or for. 3 Used as *s n* Welfare,
weal, well-being.
अभोष्टचिंतक *a* (S) That wishes one's weal.
अभोष्टचिंतन *n* (S) A wishing of one's prosperity
or weal.
अभुक्त *a* (S) Unenjoyed or unused. 2 That
has not dined, impransus: also that has not en-
joyed or used.
अभुक्तकाल *n* S A period of time,—the four con-
cluding घटिका of Jyeshthā nakshatra and the four
first of Mūla nakshatra.
अभूतोपमा *f* An illustration taken from a
chimera or non-entity.
अभेद *a* (S) Undivided: also indivisible.
अभेद *m* (S) Want or absence of difference; iden-
tity, oneness, unity: also unity of views and feel-
ings and pursuits. 2 or अभेदभाव *m* (S) or अभे-
दमत *n* The doctrine of the identity of the universe
and the Deity; or of the identity of the human soul
and the Divine essence; pantheism.
अभेदभक्ति *f* (S) Conception of God and self as

identical: also worship of God under this con-
ception.
अभेदवाद *m* (S) The maintaining of अभेद or
अभेदमत. [मत.
अभेदवादी *a* (S) That maintains अभेद or अभेद-
अभेद्य *a* S That is not to be separated or broken;
infrangible, indivisible, impenetrable &c.
अभोगत *a* (अभुक्त S Unenjoyed or unused.) Un-
determined, undecided, unsettled, undisposed of
finally: also not brought to account; as yet un-
accepted or unrendered.
अभोगती जाणें Phrase corrupted from अधोगति.
To be smashed, dished, ruined; to go to pot.
अभोग्य *a* S Unfit for fruition or use.
अभोज्य *a* S Not to be eaten; unfit for food,
inescutable.
अभोज्यान्न *a* S (अ, भोज्य, अन्न) Of whose hands
food is forbidden to be eaten. [anointed.
अभ्यक्त *p* (S) Rubbed with unctuous substances,
अभ्यंग *m* अभ्यंजन *n* (S) Rubbing the body with
unctuous substances; inunction previous to ablu-
tion.
अभ्यंगस्नान *n* (S) Ablution after inunction.
अभ्यंतर *n* (S) The inner part. 2 Mind or heart.
3 Included space. [अंतर्ज्ञान.
अभ्यंतरज्ञ & अभ्यंतरज्ञान *S* See अंतर्ज्ञानी &
अभ्यर्थना *f* S Supplication, petition, begging.
अभ्यस *p* (S) Practised, versed, exercised in,
conversant with. 2 That has been practised or
studied. 3 Asleep at sunset. 4 Multiplied.
अभ्यागत *m* (S) A guest, a person coming unin-
vited, but entitled to the rites of hospitality.
अभ्यास *m* (S) Practice, exercise, study; re-
peated performance or continued application in
order to master. Pr. अभ्याससारिणी विद्या. 2 Skill
or ability acquired by practice. 3 In arithmetic.
Product.
अभ्यासाखालीपडणें To fall under one's practice.
अभ्यासगम्य *a* S Attainable by practice. See गम्य.
अभ्यासगम्य *a* S Unattainable by practice.
अभ्यासणें *v c* (अभ्यास) To practise or study; to
do habitually. Ex. तेणें अभ्यासिल्या चतुःषष्टि कला ॥
अभ्यासी *a* (S) Practised, versed, or exercised in;
conversant with. 2 That practises or studies con-
stantly or closely; assiduous, sedulous, studious.
अभ्युत्थान *n* (S) Rising to receive a visitor. *v* दे, वे.
अभ्युदय *m* S Rising (esp. of the heavenly
bodies). fig. Ascendant or flourishing period; rising
or opening of one's fortunes. [after or at sunrise.
अभ्युदित *a* S Risen—the sun &c. 2 Asleep
अभ्युपगम *m* S Allowing or granting; agreeing to
or suffering (esp. in disputations, of some posi-
tion of the antagonist through such admission to
be refuted). 2 Approximation: also analogy.
अभ्युपेत्यवाद *m* S Arguing upon the supposition
of the truth of a position:—in order to disprove it.
अध *n* (S) A cloud. 2 The sky or atmosphere.
3 Cloudiness. [talc.
अधक *m n* (S) Talc. अधकमस *n* (S) Calx of
अधकाया *f* (S) Shade of the clouds or a cloud.)
A figure expressing Transiency or fugitiveness.
See पाण्यावरचा बडबुडा.
अधपटल *n* S In poetry अधपडल *n* The cover-
ing (over the sky) of clouds: also overspread
state, overcloudedness.
अध्र *m* (अध्र S A cloud.) A sheet or cloth (as
spread over a sitting carpet, native palanquin &c.):
a coverlet, as over cushions, a bed &c.
अमका *a* (अमुक) A certain person, a particular

person, some one, such a one. 2 (Used with a noun.) Certain, particular, some (person or thing).

अमकातमका *a* (अमका by redup.) Some, certain, particular—persons or things.

अमंगल *a* (S) pop. अमंगल *a* Unpropitious, inauspicious, of unfavorable aspect. 2 Defiling or polluting: foul, vile, loathsome—certain rites, as funeral rites, certain actions, persons, places.

अमटी *f* A creeper and a large shrub. See अंबटी.

अमडा *m* (or अंबडा) Hog-plum, *Spondias mangifera*.

अमंत्रक *a* (S) Over which no मंत्र or mystic formula from the Vedas has been recited—a ceremony &c.

अमदानी *f* (امدنی P) The products of the earth, or articles generally of merchandize, as arriving at market at their particular and set period. 2 That period or season. 3 Revenue arising from imports. 4 Esp. in the dialect of the Customs. The body of passengers upon a new road or bridge or at a ferry. 5 Perquisites, profits, inflowings. 6 Flourishing or ascendant period; day of rule or sway. Ex संप्रति तुम्ही अ० आहे म्हणून मोट्याने गाडी सांगतोस.

अमदाबादी *a* (احمدآبادی P) Relating to the city of Ahmedabad—cloths, brocade &c.

अमनचैन *a* अमोनचमोन *a* (امن A چمن P and by redup. of अमोन) Profuse, exuberant, copious. 2 Used as *sf* Profusion, overflowing plenty. 3 Used also *adv* In safety and peace; safe and sound; securely and happily.

अमनधक्का or अमनधक्का *m* By mistake for अनमानधक्का. Gen. in obl. cases. 2 *ad* By rude estimate or conjecture. [or deity, an immortal.

अमर *a* (S) Immortal. 2 Used as *s m* A god

अमरकंद or अमरकांदा *m* A medicinal root, root of अमरवेल. 2 A fabulous root, the eating of which removes or averts all diseases, and precludes decrepitude or decay. 3 Applied to a bulbous root common at Mahábaleshwar.

अमरकाया *f* An undying (i. e. healthy and vigorous) body: (as implored for, or assured unto, in आशीर्वाद, or as warranted by a physician through his medicines or mantras).

अमरता *f* (S) (Poetry.) Immortality. Ex. कृष्णाया अधराहते अ० तत्काळ त्या पावल्या.

अमरपटा or-पट्टा *m* अमरपत्र *n* (S अमर & पत्र) A writ of immortality; an order of exemption from death. Ex तू काय अ० घेऊन आलास की?

अमरवेल *f* A thread-like creeper, *Curcuta reflexa*. Grah. See सोनवेल & आकाशवेल. 2 See अमृतवल्ली.

अमरसा *m* The name of an ornament.

अमराई *f* (امرائی H) A grove of mango-trees.

अमरावती *f* (S) The name of *Indra's* capital in *Swarga*.

अमर्याद *a* (S) That transgresses due bounds; libertine, licentious, devious; wild, irregular, extravagant; excessive, immoderate, inordinate, exorbitant—persons, actions, quantities, qualities.

अमर्यादा *f* (S) Transgression or overstepping of bounds; disregardful forwardness or pertness; violation of decorum or of due deference.

अमल *m* (عمل A) Rule, reign, sway, government, dominion. 2 An office or post; a public charge. 3 According to some ancient records. A revenue-collector. Hence, at present, A right of share in the revenue of a village.

अमलाचा जोराने By the power possessed through

holding some official employment. अमलांत आणणे To execute (a decree or process of a court). 2 To bring (a person) into court; to bring under the sphere and power of.

अमल *m* (امل H) Intoxication. 2 Intoxicating quality in substances. [liquors or drugs.

अ० करणे To indulge in the use of intoxicating अमलगाहण *n* A pledge in the custody of the person lending the cash. Opp. to नजरगाहण.

अमलदस्तूर *m* (For دستور العمل A) A regulation, statute, ordinance, law.

अमलदार *m* (عملدار P) A person holding an office or public charge. 2 In the Company's armies. A commissioned officer.

अमलदारी *f* (عملदारी P) The office or business of अमलदार. [a post of rule or power.

अमलमल *a* Disdainful or haughty from holding अमलमसो *f* Intoxication or pride of office.

अमलाफैला *m* (عمل A فعل A) A free formation. Sway, rule, government, dominance. Ex. त्या दे-

शवर अ० चांगला बसला. 2 (عملًا فعلًا A) In very deed, i. e. wholly, altogether, absolutely, without reservation. A word of sales, transfers &c.

अमली *a* (عمل A) Pertaining or subject to the government of—गांव, कसबा, परगणा &c. Distinguished into सरकार अमली Subject to the State, परभार अमली Subject elsewhere.

अमली *a* (अमल or عمل H) Addicted to the use of intoxicating drugs or liquors. [substance gen.

अमलीपदार्थ *m* An intoxicating liquor, drug, or अमलीबाब *f* A term of revenue. The department of intoxicating liquors and drugs. It includes दारूकलाली, बीजा, अफू, ताडी, माडी, सिंध &c.

अमरुल or सोल *n* Dried rind of the fruit of रातंबी (*Garcinia cambogia* or *mangostana*).

अमळ *ad* अमळसा *ad decl* A little; in a small degree. [and moon.

अमा *f* S The day of the conjunction of sun

अमा *m* (Poetry and Nursery.) The mother's breast. 2 *f* (Amá, Port.) A nurse, esp. a wet nurse. [of immersion (of moon).

अमांत *m* S A word of-translators to express End

अमात्य *m* (S) A minister one of the अष्टप्रधान q. v., attendant upon a king. 2 A minister or counsellor gen.

अमानत *f* & *ad* (Commonly अनामत q. v.) A deposit &c. Hence, applied to any item (of receipt or of disbursement) not brought to regular account.

अमानिल *n* (Poetry.) Exemption from pride, conceit, or ego-ness (self-assertion): also simple lowliness or humility. Ex. मितभाषण शंत दांत ॥ अंगीं अ० अदंभिल ॥ अहिंसक अतिविरक्त ॥ तेचि गुरु करावा ॥ Also राम उपासक जे संत ॥ हीं लक्षणे त्याचीं निश्चित ॥ अ० अदंभिल अहिंसादिक समस्त गुण जेथें ॥ (This is from the Sanskrit अ० अदंभिल अहिंसा क्षांतिरार्जव.)

अमानो *a* Acting or officiating; that performs temporarily the duty of another. 2 Holding an office or post temporarily for another. 3 Conducted or held by a temporary officer.

अमानुष or अमानुष *a* S corruptly अमानुषो *a* Superhuman or extra human. 2 Applied sometimes in the sense, Foreign or improper to man; inhuman or unmanly.

अमान्य *a* (S) Unacceptable unto; unapproved or disliked by. 2 Unapproving, disallowing, unacquiescing in.

अमाधिकवृत्ति *f* S Judgment or apprehension (of the universe or materiality) undeceived by माया or Illusion; i. e. holding the dogma of Ideality.

अमार्ग *m* (S) Unreasonableness, deviousness, extravagance or strangeness (of judging, speaking, acting).

अमार्दव *n* S Absence of softness lit. fig.; absence of gentleness, mildness, suavity &c.

अमावस्या or अमावास्या *f* (S) The day of new moon.

अमासा *ad decl* (Properly अमळसा) A little.

अमित *a* (S) Unmeasured. 2 (Freely.) Immeasurable, illimitable, incalculable &c. Ex. कां अ० मिळाले तत्कर ॥ त्यांत धनवंत सावकार ॥

अमित्र *a* S Inimical or unfriendly.

अमिनी *f* (امین A) The business or office of अमीन. 2 Immediate management of lands by Government officers.

अमिरी *f* (امیری P) The display or pomp of a nobleman; nobility, grandeur, state. 2 The rank or position of a nobleman.

अमीन *m* (امین A) An umpire or arbitrator. 2 A superintendent, supervisor, inspector, commissioner. 3 The officer presiding in a district-civil-court, now called सुनसफ.

अमीर *m* (امیر A) A nobleman, a grandee, a titled personage;—esp. with reference to Muhammadans.

अमीरउमराव *m pl* (امیر A & its plural أمراء) Nobles, grantees, magnates. And अमीरउल-अमराव (امیرالمرات A) Noble of nobles. Words common in writings.

अमुक *c* (S) A certain person; a particular person; such a one. 2 Used *adj* Certain, particular, some—persons or things.

अमुकतमुक *c* or *a* (अमुक by redup.) Some, some certain or particular (person or thing). 2 *n* Something, something or other. 3 Speech in evasion or excuse of; this story and that story, this matter and that matter.

अमुक्ताभरण *n* S An observance in honor of देवी on the bright seventh of भाद्रपद. [breast.

अम् *m* In nursery language. The mother's

अम् *a c* (अमुख S) Ungifted with speech.

अम्प *a* (Vulgar. अ & माप Measure.) Immeasurable or innumerable; very much or very many.

अमूर्त *a* (S) Wanting form; undefined by figure;—used of *ákasha*, air, time, space, spirit, and *Brahma* (the *anima mundi*).

अमूल्य *a* S Inestimable, invaluable, priceless.

अम्स, अमोस, अमोशा *f* (Vulgar corruptions of अमावास्या) The day of new moon. [mortal.

अमृत *a* S Exempt from death; undying, im-

अमृत *n* (S) The drink of the immortals, nectar. Ex. अमृता चवी यावयालागून ॥ साकर घालून पाहवी ॥ 2 A preparation of milk with sugar and spices. 3 S Exemption from death or from further dying (after this life); final beatitude.

अमृताचे जेवण सुताचे आंचवण (Dining upon nectar and rinsing the mouth with urine.) A term for any grand, ample, or magnificent commencement issuing in pettiness or meanness. पासला पाडून अ० पाजणे To force one to his weal or good.

अमृतकळा *f pl* The almonds of the tongue, tonsils. Used with reference to death or some disorder. Ex. अ० बसल्या आतां वाचणे कठीण.

अमृतकुंड *n* S The vessel containing the nectar (in *Swarga*.)

अमृतकुंडली *f* A particular musical instrument.

अमृतघुटिका or अमृतघुटका *m* A gulp of nectar. A term for any pleasant bit of news, a piece of fine singing or कथा-narration, a bonne bouche or sweet morsel, a refreshing nap &c. or a morning-snooze. [sweet sleeping or napping.]

अमृतझोप or अमृताची झोप *f* Nectar-sleep; अमृतपान *n* (S) अमृतप्राशन *n* (S) Nectar-drinking. Used fig. in the applications of अमृत-घुटका. [nectar.]

अमृतपो *a* (S) अमृतप्राशी *a* (S) That drinks अमृतफल *n* (S) A fabled fruit of which he that eats becomes immortal. Pr. करणीचे वळें अमृतफळें Excellent things are brought to pass by magic.

अमृतवर्षाव *m* (Raining of nectar.) Showering or a shower of good and pleasant things.

अमृतवल्ली *f* (S) A fabled creeping plant conferring immortality on the eater. 2 A species of Moonseed, Menispermum glabrum.

अमृतवेळ or वेळा *f* (अमृत Nectar, वेळ Time. Nectareous season; halcyon hours.) An auspicious or kindly division of the thirty घटिका. See the eight divisions and the account of them under वेळ. 2 (Among the amorous and voluptuous.) The hours appropriate to dalliance and enjoyment. 3 (Among physicians.) The season suitable for taking medicine,—the early morning hours. 4 (Freely.) Mollia tempora (fandi &c.); the season of softness and kindliness.

अमृतसंजीविनी *f* Corr. from मृतसंजीविनी.

अमृतसिद्धिघ्न *m* S A common term for certain periods in astrology, viz. the days of the week, beginning with Sunday, on which occur respectively the following nakshatras, हस्त, श्रवण, अश्विनी, अनुराधा, पुष्य, रेवती, रोहिणी,—the day having its proper nakshatra, or the occurrence of the proper nakshatra on the proper day.

अमृता *f* (S) A plant, Menispermum glabrum.

अमृताची घटका or घडी *f* A nectar-hour; a halcyon season.

अमृताहरण *m* S (Robber of अमृत Nectar.) A name of the bird गरुड. Ex. जैसा अमृताहरण खरे ॥ खगनायक आक्रमि ॥

अमृती *f* (अमृत S) A small drinking vessel.

अमृतेपम *a* (S) Nectar-like, nectareous, exquisitely tasty.

अमृत्यु *m* S Immortality. 2 attrib. Immortal.

अमेज or अमेद *f* (अमिज P) Mixture: also *a* Mixed. [of food, clothing &c.]

अमेध *a* S Impure, foul, unhallowed—articles अमेध *n* S Faeces, excrement, dung.

अमेघ *a* (S) Availing, efficacious, of unfailing potency or virtue—medicines, charms, skill, weapons. 2 Productive, fruitful. 3 (Ignorantly.) Unavailing or unproductive.

अमेघवोर्ध *a* S Of unfailing virility or procreative power. 2 fig. Of ever-efficacious virtue; of abiding potency—a drug, a mantra, any substance or measure.

अमेज *a* C (अ & मेजणे) Immeasurable or innumerable. 2 Unmeasured or unnumbered.

अमेज *n* Commonly अंवेज.

अमोल, अमोलिक, अमोख, अमोख *a* (Corr. from अमूल्य S) Inestimable, invaluable, priceless.

अमल, अमलदस्तूर, अमलदार, अमलदारी, अमली, अमल, अमलसा See under अम.

अम्याग *a* C Mild, meek, gentle, harmless, in-अम्ल *a* S Sour or acid. [offensive.]

अम्लपित्त *m* S Acidity of stomach. [lit. fig.]

अम्लान *a* S Unfading, undecaying, amaranthine,

अम्ली *f* (आम्लीका *f* S) The tamarind tree and fruit, Tamarindus Indicus.

अयट *f* unc Showiness, smartness, dashiness or spiritedness (of appearance, gait, mien, action).

अयटवाज *c* Showy, dressy, dashing, airy; of gay or fine appearance, or of spirited, smart, or degagée carriage.

अयटवाजी *f* Showing off; displaying one's self (by dress or airs), or one's spirit or mettle. See अयटवाज & अयट.

अयता *a* and its compounds. See आयता.

अयलतः *ad* (S) pop. अयलानें or अयलें *ad* Without labor or effort; readily, easily, freely.

अयलसिद्ध *a* (S) Accomplished, obtained, or done without effort.

अयथार्थ (S) Unaccordant with reality or truth; unreal or untrue. 2 *ad* Unreally or untruly. 3 *a* & *ad* (Laxly.) Unreasonable or unreasonably.

अयदी *a* Sluggish and slovenly &c. See ऐदी.

अयन *m* (Or अईन or ऐन) A tree, Pentaptera tomentosa. Grah.

अयन *n* S The sun's journey (north or south); solar northing or southing. See उत्तरायन & दक्षिणायन. 2 A half-year, the period of the sun's approach to the tropic of Cancer, or that of his recession to the tropic of Capricorn. Ex. कोठें वर्ष कोठें अ०. 3 In comp. Going, coming, progress. 4 A road or a way.

अयनक *n* (عينک P Small eyes.) Spectacles.

अयनकाल *m* S The interval between the equinoxes. [equinoxes.]

अयनचलन *n* S अयनांश *m* S Precession of the

अयनवलन *n* S The angle formed at a heavenly body by two great circles, one passing through the poles of the equinoctial, the other through the poles of the ecliptic.

अयनवृत्त *n* S The circle of the sun's passage; the ecliptic or via solis. 2 Used in some translations to express Tropical circle.

अयना *m* (آينه P) A looking-glass or mirror. 2 *pl* Spectacles. [Solstice.]

अयनांत *m* S A term of translators to render

अयव *m* (عیب A) A flaw, defect, blemish, imperfection. 2 A fault, vice, vitious trick.

अयवदार *a* (عیبدار P) Having flaws or faults, defects or imperfections.

अयवोगयवो *m* *pl* (Or ऐवेगैवो) Some fellows, any fellows, some or any common chaps.

अयराण or न *n* (ویران P) A wilderness or desert.

अयव & अयवनवमो See अयो & अयोनवमो.

अयं विशेषः A Sanskrit phrase used in expressing ready approbation of a thing proposed; "the very thing, Sir."

अयल *f* (Or अयाल) A horse's mane. अयलदांडी *f* The mane and the stock of the tail. Ex. घोऱ्याची अयलदांडी घळून चालावें.

अयश *n* (S) Infamy, ignominy, ill fame, dishonor.

अयस्कान्त *m* S (The iron gem.) The loadstone.

अया *m* A compellation of respect amongst the लिंगाईत people.

अयाचित *a* (S) One that begs not, although he lives upon eleemosynary contributions. 2 Unasked or unsought. 3 Used *adv* Without being asked or sought, viz. readily, easily, freely—obtained, acquired.

अयाचितहून *m* Manslaughter or homicide.

अयाचितबावा *m* A term of respect for अयाचित Sig. I.

अयाचितवृत्ति *f* (S) Subsistence upon eleemosynary contributions without begging.

अयाचितव्रत *n* (S) The vow of subsisting upon the eleemosynary aid that may be obtained without begging.

अयाचितो *f* Corn &c. sent to an अयाचित.

अयाल *f* (يال P) A horse's mane. अयालदांडी The mane and the stock of the tail.

अयाल or ल (عياल A In letters and notes.) A term of address or mention for a widow: as सालू सोळखरीण अ० विठोजी सोळखर. It precedes the name of the deceased husband. [ing tones. *v* कर.]

अयावयां *ind* Imit. of piteous accents or whin-अयुक्त *a* S Unjoined, unattached, unconnected.

2 Unfit, unsuitable, improper.

अयुत *n* S Ten thousand, a myriad. [नवमी.]

अयो R & अयोनवमी R See अविधवा & अविधवा-अयोगोलक *m* S An iron ball.

अयोग्य *a* (S) Improper or unbecoming. 2 Unfit, unqualified, unworthy.

अयोध्या *m* The name of the capital of the dominions of दशरथ. Ex. किं नाशिकावांचुनि वदन ॥ अयोध्याभुवन तैसें दिसे ॥

अयोनिचंभव *a* S Unproduced from the womb or in any of the orders of generation; i. e. not जारज, अंडज, or स्वेदज. Applied only to God.

अरई or य *f* (Better अरई from आर A goad.) A painful tumor in ano or on the thigh.

अरकशीवरकशी *f* (برعکس A by redup.) Bickering, jarring, wrangling. *v* लाग, चाल.

अरकस *m* (ارکس P) A saw. 2 A sawyer.

अरकसणें *v* *c* (अरकस) To saw.

अरकसवरकस *f* Weak, unsavory, innutritious food; hard or poor fare. 2 Vapid talk. *v* बोल. 3 Bickering, brawling, squabbling. *v* लाग, चाल, मांड, बांध. [food. See वरकसल.]

अरकसलें वरकसलें *n* Hard, dry, coarse stuff for अरकसी *c* (अरकस) A sawyer. [at Arcot.]

अरकाटगंजीकोट *a* Epithet of a rupee-currency अरखडा *m* See अराखडा.

अरखणा *f* P (Or अराखणा) Cohibition, controlling, restraining: also a curb or check.

अरखुंडा *m* The mark of abrasion (as by a rope). 2 Hollow notched (around a stick &c.) as a channel for a rope.

अरगजा *m* (ارگج H) A certain fragrant powder compounded of numerous ingredients.

अरगडी or अरगड *f* A variety of the grain जोंधळा, sown in the beginning of the year, in चैव.

अरगळणें *v* *i* P (अगंला) To be embarrassed or hindered: to be confounded or nonplus-ed.

अरगीपारगी or अरगोपारगी *f* Reciprocal or alternate action (as the passing to and fro of full and empty baskets or pitchers, receiving and passing on of bricks, tiles &c.) 2 Turns or bouts; reliefs and spells; alternation. Mem. अरगीपारगीनें or अरगीपारगीं are the common cases.

अरजल *a* Having one white leg—a horse.

अरड *f* The operation of parching, boiling, and mashing seeds of करडई (Carthamus), Castor &c. to obtain the oil. *v* घे.

अ० काढणें or घेणें *g*. of *o*. also अरडींदरडीं घालणें or पाडणें (जिवाला) To worry or weary to death; to vex and harass; to exhaust, consume, waste, knock up. अ० निघणें *g*. of *s*.: also अरडींदरडीं पडणें To lose substance and strength; to be worn, wearied, spent, fagged, jaded.

अरड *f* A loud bawling or bellowing.

अरडणे *v i* To cry out; to bawl, bellow, roar lustily (whether in calling to or in expression of pain). Ex. तों अरडत कौसल्यामाय ॥ वरतें करोनिया बाचे ॥

अरडा *m* (अरडणे) A loud bawling or bellowing.

अरडाओरड *f* अरडाओरडा *m* अरडाअरड or अरडाओरड *f* (अरडणे) A combined or a vehement bawling and bellowing. [process अरड.

अरडेल *n* (अरड & तेल) Oil obtained by the

अरडा *a* (अरडणे) That bawls or bellows loudly.

अरणि *m* (S) A tree of which the wood is used for kindling (exciting by attrition) the sacrificial fire *Premna spinosa*. Applied also to the tree अश्वत्थ of which the wood is so used.

अरणिपात्र *n* (S) The board or piece of wood rubbed in kindling sacred fire.

अरणो *f* A short platform of masonry along a field or piece of ground, built as a landmark.

अरण्य *n* (S) A wild, waste, desert:—whether with or without trees. 2 An order among Gosavis &c. [a hedge-scholar; a village-oracle.

अरण्यपंडित *m* (S) A country savant or doctor;

अरण्यरूदन or अरण्यरोदन *n* (S) Weeping or crying in a wilderness.) A term for unregarded or unavailing complaint or supplication. [desert.

अरण्यवास *m* (S) Dwelling in a forest or in a

अरण्यसेवन *n* (S) Adoption of Wilderness-residence. अरण्यसेवो *a* That adopts &c.

अरतणेपरतणे *v c* (परतणे by redup.) To turn over and about; to be constantly turning and stirring (cakes &c. on the girdle or baking pan).

अरतवणपरतवण *n* R (परतणे by redup.) The ceremony of conveying a newly-married girl to the house of her father in law and of receiving her back to her home.

अरता *ad* On this or the near side: opp. to परता on the farther or other side. Ex. देव सारावे परते संत पुजावे अरते. 2 Hither or hitherwards; towards this side or part. 3 fig. Nearer to the heart; more favored or beloved. Ex. मला लेकर अ० आणि पुतण्या परता असे नाहीं दोघे सारखे.

अरतापरता *ad* On the nearer and the farther side; on both sides; around, about, roundabout. 2 Thereabouts; more or less; sooner or later. Hence used as *adj* Minor, miscellaneous, coming under no particular head. Ex. अरतोपरतो मिळकत By gains; extra or indeterminate profits. Ex. मी एकच चाकरी करीन अरतेंपरतें मी कांहीं करणार नाहीं I wont do every little job that turns up.

अरति *f* S Distaste, dislike, disgust. 2 Discontent or dissatisfaction. [satisfied.

अरति *a* S That dislikes or is disgusted or dis-

अरतो See आरतो.

अरति *f* S A measure from the elbow to the tip

अरत्र *ad* (अत्र S) Here. 2 Used as *s n* This present world or mortal life: in contrad. from परत्र The other world or life.

अरचनापरत्र *ad* (By redup. from परत्र, or formed out of अत्र S Here, & परत्र S Elsewhere.) Nor here nor there.

अरद Compounded with this word corrupted from अर्ध, almost all the compounds of अर्ध (corrupted into अरदकचा-जेवा-पडा-पिका-वाट or वाट-गा-बोवडा-मेला &c.) will be met with. For them see severally अर्धकचा, अर्धजेवा &c., and use none of them. [violently or wildly.

अरदळणे *v i* To cry and roar, toss and stamp,

अरब *m* (P) A Arabian.

अरबचरब or अरबटचरबट *n* Weak, unsavory,

innutritious food: also any trash or stuff eaten or viewed as food. 2 Tattle, gabble, jabber, idle talk. 3 Used as *adv* Nonsensically—talking.

अरबट *a* Coarse, rough, dry, wanting unctuousness;—esp. articles of food. 2 Rude, rough, untutored, unpolished, barbarous—person, speech, manners, habits. Applied also, in this sense, to such words as देश-मुलूक-रान-जागा.

अरबटडांड *a* Rude, boorish, clownish, loutish.

अरबस्थानी *a* (P) Relating to Arabia—horses, fruits &c.

अरंबळणे *v i* (Vulgar.) To talk in one's sleep. Hence, 2 To chatter idly. For other senses see आरंबळणे.

अरबा *a* (A) Four. अरबैन *a* (A) Forty. Used of the Arabic year.

अरबा *m* (A) The fire or fighting of the Arabs. *v* झाड with वर of o. Hence, (as this is in volleys, or is sharp and smart,) 2 A volley of abuse or threats; an outburst of passion; any highly brisk and animated action; as रागाचा-जेवण्याचा-लिहिण्याचा-अ०. The word agrees in this sense with झपाटा, तडाखा, धडाखा &c., but is far less common. 3 For अरबा as derived from *arab* see अराबा. 4 At and about सोळापूर. A gate (of a fort or village).

अ० उडणे *g.* of *s.* & वर of *o.* To rise against angrily. अ० पिकन जाणे-पिणे-सासणे To sustain the brunt, ardor, vehemence (of an angry speech or demonstration).

अरबाण्यांत असणे-चालणे-राहणे-वागणे (A phrase. The nom. अरबाणा is extinct. Perhaps from बाणा Manners &c. अरे & बाणा?) To be or to walk in obedience or under subjection. अरबाण्यांत नसणे To be without the command or control of; to be unsubject to. अरबाण्यांतून जाणे To break from the control or restraint of. [age, horses &c.

अरबो *a* (P) Relating to Arabia—langu-

अरबोतगादा *m* Dunning by Arab soldiers or underlings. Hence, this dunning being savage and inexorable, any rigorous pressure and enforcement.

अरबोपाहरा *m* An Arab-guard or watch. 2 Hence, (because the dunning of Arabs is vigilant and strict,) A rigorous dunning. *v* कर, लाव, मांड, बसव, लाग, बस.

अरबोसाल *n* अरबोसन्न *n* See सूरसन्न & सगसाल. A Muhammadan era. The Arabic words expressing the numerals employed in designating the years of this era are अहदे or इहदे, इसने, सल्लास, अरबा, खमससिन, सव्वा, सय्मान, तिस्रा, अशर, अहद-अशर, इसने अशर, सल्लास अशर, अरबा अशर, खमस अशर, सित्त अशर, सव्वा अशर, सय्मान अशर, तिस्रा अशर, अशरीन, सल्लासीन, अरबैन, खमसैन, सित्तेन, सव्वैन, सय्मानोन, तिस्रैन, मया, मयातैन, सल्लास मया, अरबा मया, खमस मया, सित्त मया, सव्वा मया, सय्मान मया, तिस्रा मया, अलफ, अशर अलफ, 1, 2, 3, 4 &c. to 20; then 30, 40, 50, to 100; then by hundreds to 1000; then 10,000.

अरबूज or द *a* Rude, coarse, savage, barbarous: also dull, doltish, awkward, uncouth.

अरबूज (or द) जात *f* A designation for a people or a person whose manners, costume, language &c. are viewed as foreign and barbarous.

अरब्बा *m* Commonly अरबा.

अरसर or अरमार *n* (Armada, armament. Port.) A fleet of ships of war. 2 A ship of war. [सर.

अरसरी or अरसारी *a* (अरसर) Relating to अर-अरर Interjection of dismay or sudden grief.

अरवार or ल *a* Light, rich and soft, crumbling,

friable—cakes &c. 2 Light, soft, not tough or clammy or sticky—mangoes, plantains &c. 3 (Esp. in poetry.) Soft and delicate: as तुमचिं पदे अरवार ॥ 4 P Mischievous, frolicsome, prankish, rantipole, roving, truant;—esp. a child.

अरवाळो *f* P Mischievous pranks, freaks, and tricks; or truantcy and wild roving (esp. of children).

अरविंद *n* S A lotus. Ex. रामाचें वदनारविंद ॥ Also तयाचें जें चरणारविंद ॥ तेथें ओधर अनन्य मिलिंद ॥ दिव्य आमेद सेवितसे ॥

अरशिसो *f* (Corr. from अर्धशीर्ष S) Hemisrany.

अरशो or सो *f* (H) A small looking-glass. 2 Spectacles. [fig. jejune, insipid, dry.

अरस *a* S (Esp. in poetry.) Wanting juice, lit.

अरसपरस *ad* Around or about; in the vicinity of.

अरसा *m* (H) A mirror or looking-glass.

Ex. तयाचा जातां बुरसा ॥ सग तेचि होय सहज अ० ॥ अरशापुढें कोळसा Used where a thing remarkably foul, vile, base, or bad is compared with a thing remarkably bright, pure, fine, or good. अरशासारखा Bright and clear as a mirror;—used lit. fig. of houses, rooms, accounts, handwriting, business. अरशासारखें तोंड-मुख-चेहरा A clear complexion or beautiful countenance.

अरसिक *a* (S) Ignorant of or insensible to the beauties and charms of; destitute of taste. 2 Tasteless.

अरसेमहाल *m* (H) A room hung around with mirrors and pictures; mirror-saloon, drawing room.

अरळ *a* or, by redup., अरळतरळ *a* Loose and slovenly—a truss, bundle, or any package or binding: irregularly fixed; not right, true, square—a stone, post, beam: vague or indefinite—speech: disorderly or slack—proceedings, business. 2 (For अरवाळ or र) Light and crumbling—cakes &c.

अरळ *ad* or, by redup., अरळतरळ *ad* Loosely, slackly, slovenly, disorderly (with verbs of tying, fastening, binding): also untruly or unsquare—planting, setting, fixing: also loosely or roomily; not pressingly or compactly—piling or placing: also laxly, vaguely, indefinitely, immethodically—speaking or performing. [loud bawling.

अरळो *f* C (Better अरोळो) A loud call. 2 A अरळो *f* Reversed hairs on the body of a horse. An unlucky mark.

अरक्षित *a* (S) Unprotected, unguarded, unkept.

अराकस *m* (P) A sawyer.

अराखडा *m* A rough draught or delineation; outlines, lines, marks, traces. *v* घाल. 2 fig. Circumscribing, limiting, prescribing bounds. *v* घाल. 3 A laceration or scratch; a ragged line or stroke. *v* ओढ, काढ, पड.

अराखणा *f* P Curbing, checking, controlling: also a curb, check, or restraint.

अराजक *a* (S) That is without a prince or ruler—a country.

अराजक *n* (S) also अराज्य *n* Vacancy of the throne, interregnum.

अराणूक *f* (Poetry.) Rest, peace, ease, satisfaction, calmness and composure of spirit. Ex. नव्हे अ० लौकिकापासून ॥ आपुन्याआपुण गोविलें तें ॥ Also तेथें अराणूकेचें निकोडें ॥ बैसलिया उठो नावडे ॥ वैराग्याशिं दुणें चढे ॥ देखिलिया ॥ Also मानें बाला-वितां नव्हे अ० ॥ येत असें लोक प्रीतीसाठीं ॥

अराबा (P) Wordly equipage or establishment; dependents and possessions; concerns and

engagements; family, followers, lands, cattle, affairs. *v* पड, घाल, मांड, पसर, उचल, अटप. 2 Pompous display or outlay. *v* घाल, घालून बस. See आव, आडंबर, डोल &c. 3 Misused for अर-बा or अरब्बा. [&c.]

अराम, अरामखाना, अरामशीर Preferably आराम अराव or स *f* (आرایش P) The state of being splendidly fitted up or set out (as of a festive shed, hall, or room with mirrors, pictures, lights).

अरि *m* S An enemy.
अरिमर्दन *a* S Enemy killer or destroyer. Ex. अरिमर्दना उठि आतां ॥ (रामविजय.)

अरिष्ट *n* (S) Calamity, evil, distress, wretchedness. 2 Marauders, invaders, locusts, or such natural phenomena as comets, meteors, earthquakes, a cause or occasion in general considered as calamitous or portentous. 3 Mischievous tricks (as of children). 4 Ill fortune. 5 Injurious excess or vehemence (as of raining, blowing, crying, or of action gen.) *v* मांड. [distresses (of others).]

अरिष्टंतापी *a* (S) Rejoicing in the calamities or अरो *f* A cobbler's awl. Pr. गांडीखालीं अरो आणि चांभार पोर मारी Used when people run wildly about to look for what they hold in their hands. 2 An iron spike (as of a playing-top, of a large hand-mill &c.), a goad &c. 3 (Better इरो) A line or row (as of trees or standing-crops).

अरोराव *m* A blusterer &c. See अरेराव.
अरुचि *f* (S) Loss of taste; vitiation of palate. 2 Dislike, disgust, disrelish; alienation of desire or affection.

अरुचिर *a* S Disagreeable, disgusting, untasty.
अरुण *m* (S) The charioteer of Sūrya; hence, अरुण *a* (S) Red. [the dawn.]

अरुणोदय *m* (S) The rising of the dawn three घटिका before sunrise. 2 That period of time.

अरुता *f* अरु *f* (अर्हता S Fitness or propriety.) Right, place, province, proper office or business. 2 Absolute propriety or necessity (of the presence of, or of the consent or concurrence of); indispensableness. Ex. मी आतां गेलों असतों पण दादाची अ० आहे; कुळाची अ० न घरतां जामोनादार बुद निसवत रुपये देईल. *v* घर or ठेव *g.* of o.

अरुंद or घ *a* Of deficient breadth, narrow, strait. [wife of वशिष्ठकृषि.]

अरुंधतो *f* S A small star in Ursa major, the अरवार or ल *a* (Poetry.) Commonly अरवार.

अरुष or श, अरुष or श *a* (Poetry. आर्ष S) Dull, heavy, blockish; very stupid, foolish, or silly. Ex. तैशाच परि रुक्मिणीपति ॥ भक्त अ० करितां सुति ॥ तीं तुज वचनें गोड लागतो सदेम भक्तिचेनि बळे ॥

अरूप *a* S (Poetry.) Void of figure or form;—used of Brahma, air, sound &c. Ex. अ० तें रूपास आले ॥

अरे *ind* (S) A contemptuous or familiar particle of calling or addressing (a male); corresponding with Oh you! You Sir! You fellow! Sirrah! If affixed to the name, अ is dropped. Pr. अरे तर कांरे अशे तर काय हो.

अरे अरे करणे To forbid, warn, caution &c. अरे-कांरे with बोलणे, म्हणणे &c. To thee and thou a per-

अरेकस *m* (ارکس P) A sawyer. [son.]

अरेजारे *f* Saucy or insolent flouting, scouting, flinging off, back, away. *v* कर, म्हण, मांड, चाल.

अरेतुरे *f* *n* (अरे & तू) Thouting and theeing a person; speaking sharply or slightly. *v* बोल, कर.

अरेराव *m* (अरे & राव) A braggadocio, boaster, blusterer; a bully, a swinebuckler, a Hector.

अरेरावकी *f* अरेरावी *f* (अरेराव) Boasting, blustering, bragging, gasconade, hectoring.

अरेरे Interjection of grief or dismay. 2 An ejaculation upon sudden recollection of some important omission or mistake. [hale, well.]

अरोग *a* (S) That is without sickness, in health, अरोगी *a* (S) Unsickly.

अरोचक *a* (S) Loss of taste; vitiation of palate. अरोसा *m* A point or tapering end (given to a cord or rope), tongue: also a cord so pointed: also a tapering end more gen.

अरोळी *f* A loud call. 2 A loud bawling or roaring. *v* मार, ठोक.

अरोळी हाकाहाक *f* General and great vociferation (shouting or clamor).
अर्क *m* (S) Spirit or essence; extract, essential oil, spirituous liquor. 2 The sun. 3 Gigantic swallowwort, Asclepias or Calotropis gigantea. 4 Quintessence or sublimation. In a bad sense. As हा लबाडाचा अ०, चोराचा-सोद्याचा अ०. Also अर्क-चोर-सोदा-लबाड &c. 5 *n* (Portuguese.) An अर्कद्वेष *m* (S) Deadly hatred. [arch.]

अर्कविवाह *m* (S) The ceremony of marrying first to the tree called अर्क him who is about to espouse a third wife. It is considered very unlucky to marry a third wife. She will surely die early. Hence this engagement with the अर्क.

अर्की *f* (Poetry. अर्क S) Swallowwort, Asclepias or Calotropis gigantea.

अर्कुले *n* अर्कुल *n* The name of the mark denoting the half र; or written over the short vowels इ, उ to lengthen them into ई, ऊ.

अर्कदुसंगम *m* S Conjunction of sun and moon.

अर्गला *f* S pop. अर्गळा *f* or अर्गळ *f* *m* A bar (as of a door or window). Ex. लंकेचि महादारीचि अर्गळा ॥ 2 A manacle or a fetter. 3 fig. Check, curb, restraint; a let or bar. *v* घाल.

अर्घ्य *n* (S) An oblation, to gods or venerable men, of rice, Dūrwā grass, and flowers with water, or of water only, in the palm of the hand or in a small vessel. 2 Venerable, worshipful, deserving worship.

अ० घेणे or घेऊन उभा or तैयार राहणे or असणे To be on the alert to destroy or injure. अ० देणे To destroy or injure; to effect the ruin of.

अर्घा *f* (S) The vessel in which अर्घ्य is offered.

अर्चक *a* (S) That worships, adores, venerates.

अर्चणे or अर्चिणे *v* *c* (अर्चन) To worship; to render adoration or homage.

अर्चन *n* (S) अर्चना *f* (S) Worship, homage paid to gods or superiors.

अर्चनपात्र *n* (S) The vessel containing the articles used in देवपूजा. [worship and service.]

अर्चनपूजन *n* (S) Worship comprehensively; अर्चवट *a* (Better अचरट) Foolish, witless, silly.

अर्चा *f* (S) Worship, adoration, homage. 2 An idol-image. 3 Also अर्चाशुद्धि *f* (S) The ceremony of purifying an image from the hands of the maker and of summoning the numen or divinity to reside in it: also renewed purification of an idol from any defilement contracted.

अर्चनीय *a* S अर्च *a* S Venerable; deserving worship or homage.

अर्चित *p* S Worshipped, or adored.

अर्चिरादिमार्ग *m* (S The path of Light.) The road or way to ब्रह्मलोक. Numerous particulars are appropriate to this way, and all involve LIGHT: as perpetual day, nothing or daily approach of the sun, waxing of the moon &c. Called also उत्तरायणमार्ग and opp. to धूम्रदिमार्ग.

अर्ज *m* (عرض A) A petition; a humble representation. 2 In land measuring. Breadth or width.

अर्जक *a* S That earns, gains, acquires. [quire.]

अर्जणे or अर्जिणे *v* *c* (अर्जन) To earn, gain, acquire.

अर्जदार *c* An offerer of अर्जदास्त, a petitioner.

अर्जदास्त *f* (عرضداشت P) A written petition or representation.

अर्जन *n* (S) अर्जना *f* S Earning, gaining, acquiring. [Breadth.]

अर्जभूज *f* (عرض A) Esp. in land measuring.

अर्जविवंतो *f* Petitioning and supplicating; begging and praying.

अर्जित *p* (S) Earned, gained, acquired.

अर्जी *f* (عرضي H) A petition or humble representation, written or oral. *v* कर, ठोठाव, ठोक.

अर्जी सजविणे To dress up a petition.

अर्जुन *m* (S) The name of a warrior, the third of the पांडव. 2 or अर्जुनसाताडा or अर्जुनसाड्डा *m* A tree, Terminalia alata glabra. Also Pentaptera Urjuna. Grah.

अर्जुनवाद्य *n* (S) A jocose term for Beating the mouth with the hand whilst bellowing.

अर्णव *m* S The ocean: also a sea.

अर्त्तणे *v* *i* (आर्त्त S) To be anxiously eager or painfully impatient.

अर्थ *m* (S) Meaning, signification, sense, import, interpretation. 2 Meaning, intent, aim; matter purposed or proposed. 3 Substance, wealth, property. 4 A thing or matter to be attained or accomplished, an object. Ex. धर्म अर्थे काम आणि मोक्ष हे पुरुषाचे अ०; Sansk. adage अर्थे वा साधयेत् देहं वा पातयेत् Success or death; my object accomplished or my life sacrificed. 5 One of the four grand objects of the human affections and faculties, viz. the pleasures conferred by fame, power, and riches. See severally धर्म, अर्थ, काम, & मोक्ष. 6 A material substance; a created thing; any entity or object of sense: also an existence or relation in the widest sense; any object of the exercise of the mental faculties. 7 Fruit, product, consequence. 8 Desiring, desire, seeking. 9 Substance, strength, goodness, virtue. Ex. ह्या श्रेतांत आतां कांहीं अ० नाही. 10 अर्थ is constantly occurring in learned discourse in the compounds लक्ष्यार्थ Indicated, implied, or tacitly-inculcated sense; वाच्यार्थ Declared or expressed sense; व्यंग्यार्थ Insinuated or covertly-intimated sense. 11 In comp. For the purpose or sake of; in order to. Ex. शेतनिवारणार्थ For the purpose of warding off the cold; अध्ययनार्थ In order to study; उदरपोषणार्थ, देवतार्चनार्थ, दानार्थ, ग्रहणार्थ, गमनार्थ, कथनार्थ &c. 12 The learner must prepare himself to meet with some lax uses of this word: as ज्या अर्थीं तुम्ही मागतां त्या अर्थीं दिहें पाहिजे Since you ask for it, so we must give it to you. कोणत्याही अर्थानें तुमचें व्हावें In some way or other; whatever be the state of the case. 13 In law. A suit or case; an action. 14 अर्थ answers closely to the word MATTER as bearing the wide sense of Thing to be done, or uttered, or understood, believed, thought &c. Ex. वाह्या जाह्या सद्गदित ॥ म्हणें कैसा अर्थ कहूं आतां ॥ Also as per the common असा अर्थ नाही This is not the thing—the matter—the thing said, intended, actual, come about &c.) 15 Regard or care for; sense of need of or interest in. Ex. सर्वोस सर्वोचा अर्थ असावा.

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अर्त्तणे *v* *i* (आर्त्त S) To be anxiously eager or painfully impatient.

अर्थगम्य *n* Knowledge of the meaning of. Ex. हा सुलगा स्त्रोक लावितो परंतु ह्यास अ० नाही. This is a popular use.

अर्थगौरव *n* S Weight or solidity of meaning or substance. Ex. वक्त्याचे वाण सडड अत्यंत ॥ अ० सुख लखलखीत ॥ [understanding, acceptance.]

अर्थग्रह *m* S Apprehension of meaning or sense; अर्थणे *v c* (अर्थना S) To beg or petition.

अर्थतः *ad* S According to the meaning or sense. 2 By consequence; of course; to be sure; necessarily.

अर्थदास *m* S A seeker of riches or property.

अर्थना *f* S Begging or petitioning.

अर्थबुद्धि *f* (S) Want of or desire for. 2 Concern or interestedness about.

अर्थवाद *m* (S) Hyperbolic praise or dispraise. 2 Poetical embellishment; mere fiction or flourish; fanciful reasoning in explanation of. Ex. चिचुंदरी माजराची मावची म्हणून तिला माजर खात नाही हा उगीच अ०

अर्थशास्त्र *n* S The science or system of accomplishing the true interest or well being of this present life; the law of Secularity, as contrad. from धर्मशास्त्र the law of Religion. Ex. अर्थशास्त्रातून धर्मशास्त्र बलाय. See दंडनीति, व्यवहारशास्त्र, दृष्टांशशास्त्र. 2 The word therefore expresses inclusively The science of polity or of political and civil government. 3 अर्थशास्त्र reckoned as an approximate synonyme with दंडनीति is contrad. from आन्वीक्षिकी reckoned as having in agreement the terms न्यायशास्त्र, तर्कशास्त्र, विद्याशास्त्र, and the former stands to express Principles, Science, Philosophy; and the latter, Practicality, or the Reduction of principles and philosophy into observance, exercise, and use. See आन्वीक्षिकी.

अर्थसिद्ध or अर्थानुसिद्ध *a* (S) Implied, involved, comprised as a consequence or concomitant.

अर्थाअर्थी *ad* (अर्थ) In no wise; in no way or manner; in no sense, regard, or respect whatever. Always neg. con. Ex. तुमचा खटला तुटला अ० संबंध राहिला नाही.

अर्थात् *ad* (The 5th case in Sanskrit grammar of अर्थ For or on account of; in consequence of; in necessary result; of course. 2 Virtually; in effect.

अर्थान्तरोपन्यास *m* S (अर्थ, अंतर, उपन्यास) Adding or subjoining to a complete sentence of a clause (to strengthen or modify). Ex. तुम्ही मनावर घेतले तर होईल—थोरांस कांही अवघड नाही.

अर्थानुसंधान *n* (S) Keeping the thread or connection of; maintaining the context. *v* ठेव *g.* of *o.* राह *g.* of *s.* [context.]

अर्थान्वय *m* S The connection of the sense;

अर्थापत्ति *S f* Inference not expressed but tacitly inculcated; involved or included meaning; implication. 2 Reasoning or infering; also a deduction or a corollary. Imagining causes for phenomena; forming an hypothesis; theorizing. (Lit. gaining or procuring अर्थ or substantial meaning.) Ex. अ० उपमान इतिहास परिशेषादि प्रमाण तयानिदि खतं कवण प्रमाण तो बोलेल ॥

अर्थाभास *m* S Semblance or show of meaning or sense; paralogy or a paralogism; pseudo reasoning or a pseudo argument; speciousness or plausibility.

अर्थालंकार *m* S A general term for tropes and figures; disting. from शब्दालंकार Verbal ornaments.

अर्थिला *a* (अर्थ S) Wanting, needing, desiring, seeking. अर्थिलें ठिकाण *n* A needing or desiring

place; a place where there is अर्थ or need. Ex. अर्थिलें ठिकाण पाहून मुलगी द्यावी माजोऱ्यास देऊ नये Give your daughter (in marriage) where she is sought after or wanted.

अर्थी *m* S A petitioner, supplicant, beggar. 2 In comp. That wants, wishes, desires, seeks. Ex. विद्यार्थी, धनार्थी, पुत्रार्थी, मोक्षार्थी, फलार्थी, यशार्थी.

अर्थोदान *n* (अर्थ & दान) Administering to one in his need. Pr. अ० महापुण्य.

अर्द्धितवायु *m* or अर्द्धित *n* S Partial hemiplegia; paralysis of the muscles on one side of the face and neck. [ples follow.]

अर्ध *n* (S) A half. 2 In comp. Half. Exam. अर्धकच्चा *a* Half-ripe-ready-cooked &c.: also incomplete, imperfect, not thoroughly (-done -attained-acquired).

अर्धघडाड *n* A muhúrtt involving the conditions of घडाड, except that there has resulted no remainder. It is auspicious, but less so than घडाड *q. v.*

अर्धचंद्र *m* (S) The moon in her half increase or decrease, half-moon. 2 fig. The hand curved semicircularly, as for the purpose of clutching. 3 A clutch by the neck and push. *v* दे. 4 A semicircular object or appearance gen.

अर्धजरतीय *n* (S corruptly अर्धचरतीय *n* Half-decayed-wasted-worn &c.) Half-work; action of indeterminate character; speech vague and indefinite; a proceeding void of decided leaning or bearing. [that has half made his meal.]

अर्धजेवा *a* (अर्ध & जेवणे) Half-dined or -supped; अर्धनार *f* (अर्ध & नर A man. Half a man.) A woman defective in some parts or powers essential to womanhood, a female hermaphrodite.

अर्धनारीनटेश्वर *m* (S) A name of Shiva as he is drawn, half in his own person, half in the person of his wife Parvatí.

अर्धपड or डा *a* (अर्ध & पडणे) Half-done-made-spoken &c., half-performed or executed gen., i. e. imperfectly, defectively, superficially, slightly.

अर्धपिका *a* (अर्ध & पिकणे) Half-ripened or half-ripe. [filled. *v* जेव, उठ, जा, अस, राह.]

अर्धपोटी *ad* Upon or with a belly but half.

अर्धबाट or -बाटगा *a* (अर्ध & बाटणे) Half-bruised-levigated- pounded- cooked- ripened &c.; half-done-made-accomplished gen. Hence, 2 Half or superficially acquainted with; a half-scholar, a dabbler, dipper, smatterer, sciolist. 3 Half fallen from caste, i. e. lax in the observance of rites and forms. 4 Whose father is of one caste and mother of another. 5 Used as *ad* By half, i. e. imperfectly or defectively.

अर्धबाट पौण सराटे *n* A medley (of languages, of articles, of doings or proceedings); a lingua franca, a farrago, hotch-potch, mishmash, gallimaufry; a wild conduct or course.

अर्धबुकट *a* R By half. See अर्धवट.

अर्धबोवडा *a* Coarsely pounded or bruised—peppers &c.: imperfectly solved in boiling—pulse or rice. 2 Hence, fig. Roughly executed or done—a piece of work.

अर्धमांडणी *f* See अर्धीमांडणी.

अर्धमेला *a* Half-dead, semianimate.

अर्धरथ or अर्धरथी *a* S Unable to contend or cope with even one warrior in his car—a combatant.

अर्धरात्र *f* (In Sanskrit *mase*) Midnight.

अर्धल & अर्धल्या See अर्धल & अर्धल्या.

अर्धलंड *a* Half-done. See अर्धपड.

अर्धलंडमधलंड *a* Better अर्धलंडमधलंड.

अर्धवट *ad* (अर्ध & वट) By half; in an imperfect

or defective manner; superficially, slightly, indcisively, indeterminately, vaguely. 2 Half; in the middle degree; in the state between the two extremes. Ex. हा पुरता वेडा नव्हे पुरता शाहणा नव्हे अ० आहे. [circle.]

अर्धवर्तुल *n* A modern word to express Semi-अर्धवेडा *a* Half-mad; silly, fatuous, doting.

अर्धशिजा *a* (अर्ध & शिजणे) Half-boiled, par-अर्धशिशी *f* (अर्धशीर्ष S) Hemirany. [boiled.]

अर्धा *a* (अर्ध S) Half. Pr. अर्धी सोडून सगळ्याला हात घालू नये.

अर्धासा Half, more or less; about half.

अर्धाअधिक *a* Half and more; above half.

अर्धाकोर *m* See अर्धीकोर.

अर्धाग *n* (S) A side or half of the body. 2 fig. A wife, mistress, or friend. Ex. तरि आजि माझे भाग्य धन्य ॥ पावले खासिचें अर्धाग ॥ 3 or अर्धागवायु *m* (S) Hemiplegia. [knowledge.]

अर्धीगोकार *m* (S) Half-assent; qualified ac-अर्धामर्धा or -सुधा *a* (अर्धा by redup.) About half; somewhat more or less than half. [and half.]

अर्धार्ध *ad* (Better अर्धीअर्ध) By halves; half

अर्धाला *a* (अर्धा) Half. Used with reference to the individuals severally of a number, or to the members or parts severally of a whole or mass. Ex. हे पंचवीस आंबे पन्नास माणसांला वांटून द्यावे तर अ० आंबा द्यावा If we would divide these twenty-five mangoes among fifty men, we must give a half-mango to each; अ० खांब पुर Fix the posts, each half deep. As अर्धावा (halfth) is the ordinal, so अर्धाला is the distributive, of अर्धा. As all the adjectives terminating in आ, although with varying degrees of currency or neatness, (e. g. सोळा, थोरला, लाहनेला, वेगळा, चांगला, काळा, पांढरा, पिवळा, असला, कसला, रवडा, केवडा, इतका, कितका &c.) assume ला and become distributives, such formations, however regular and right, and however declarative of the power of the Maráthí language, are, except this instance, omitted.

अर्धासन *n* (S) A half-seat; a seat shared with another; co-assessorship (as of husband and wife, of two friends, of the king and an honored subject). Hence, 2 Great honor conferred or familiar intimacy enjoyed.

अर्धासनी *a* That enjoys the honor, privilege, or intimacy of sharing the seat of.

अर्धीकोर *f* (A half of the कोर or line of the crescent-moon.) An eighth of a cake of bread, or, in the understanding and use of some, a half. अर्धीकोर, चतकोर, नितकोर, & कोर are not rigorously restrained to signify An eighth, a fourth, an eighth, a fourth of a cake: they rather agree in expressing A small portion of it.

अर्धीपट्टी *f* A tax on pack-bullocks.

अर्धीमांडणी शिरिला *m* A tenure in which a landowner gives his land to another to cultivate, and receives from him half the produce; each party paying half of the Government-revenue. Also अर्धमांडणी.

अर्धीम्हैस *f* (A half-buffalo.) A buffalo that has borne four or five times. The number of calves from a good buffalo is about eight.

अर्धक *m* (अर्ध) A moiety or half.

अर्धल *f* (अर्ध Half.) A half-share or concern in an agricultural or commercial engagement; esp. the half-share, whether of the lessor or lessee, in the produce of a field; or of the monied or working member, in the profits of a mercantile scheme. 2 The practice of two persons' thus joining

themselves. 3 A tenure of land wherein the cultivator is to pay half the produce, net or gross. 4 The state of being reduced to half (of money, goods &c.) Ex. ह्या व्यापारामध्ये मिळकत व्हावी ती तर नाहीच आणि पैक्याची अ० झाली; खंडीभर गूळ वायांत घातला आणि त्याची अ० झाली. Also a moiety or half. Used still with reference to loss, destruction, consumption &c. Ex. धान्य वाळत घातले त्याची अ० गेली.

अर्धली or त्या a (अर्धली) One that undertakes, jointly with another, some agricultural or mercantile concern; esp. in the relation of lessor and lessee, or of the monied member and working member. 2 A cultivator who holds land upon the tenure termed अर्धली.

अर्धवचन n (A half-word.) Ready influence or prevalence; promptly admitted authority. Ex. तेथे माझे अ० आहे. Gen. in loc. case: as अर्ध वचनांत असणे or वागणे To be obsequiously obedient unto.

अर्धाअर्ध ad (अर्ध by redup.) By halves; half and half. [rate of half per cent. per mensem.

अर्धाचा m (अर्ध Half, उत्तर Above.) Interest at

अर्धादय m S Half-risen state (of a heavenly body). 2 Synchronism of the following particulars; (the day) Sunday, (the Yog) व्यतिपात, (the Nakshatra) श्रवण, (the tithi) the change of the moon of पौष or of माघ. [over—a begun work.

अर्धादयी पडणे To be under suspension; to lie

अर्धान्नीलित a S (Poetry.) Half opened—the eyes, a bud &c. Ex. निर्विकल्प समाधि प्रवर्तली॥ इष्टि अ० झाली॥

अर्धाजिवाचा a (Of but half a soul or vital principle.) Semi-animate. Used of one exhausted or much reduced (by sickness, anxiety, toil).

अर्पण n (S) Offering or presenting. 2 Giving or bestowing.

अर्पणीय a S To be offered, presented, delivered.

अर्पणे or अर्पणे v c (अर्पण S) To offer or present. 2 To give or bestow. [bestowed.

अर्पित p S Offered or presented. 2 Given or

अर्बुद n S A hundred millions. [pleton.

अर्भक m n (S) A child. 2 An idiot or a sim-

अर्भकी f (S) A female child.

अर्व n S A thousand millions.

अर्वाक् ad S Before; previously to; in a time within or anterior to (a given date). [skilled.

अर्वाचिक a (Poetry.) Raw, inexperienced, un-

अर्वाचीन a S Modern, recent, of posterior or later date.

अर्वाच a (अवाच S Not to be spoken or uttered.) Low, rude, vulgar, filthy, obscene, scurrilous—persons, speech. 2 Wild, mischievous, scampish, addicted to mad or wicked pranks.

अर्श n m S corruptly अर्ष n Disease of the anus, but particularly Haemorrhoids or piles.

अर्शी a S Afflicted with haemorrhoids.

अर्ह a S Fit, proper, suitable, becoming. In comp. as पूजनार्ह Worthy of worship or respect; भक्षणार्ह Fit to be eaten; दानार्ह, यज्ञार्ह, पठनार्ह, अध्ययनार्ह.

अरळ or अरळतरळ a & ad See अरळ a & ad.

अलकटपालकट &c. Commonly अलखटपालखट &c.

अलकतरा m (القطر A) A composition of राळ (resin) and oil, a kind of pitch.

अलंकरण n S Adorning, decorating, embellishing.

अलंकाव f (القاب A) The complimentary introduction of epistles.

अलंकार m (S) Ornament (of dress); jewels,

trinkets &c.: (of language); figures, tropes, rhyme, alliteration, inversion, comparison &c. Three comprehensive genera are enumerated, each including many species; viz. शब्दालंकार, अर्थालंकार, उभयालंकार. 2 Ornament gen., that which adorns or becomes: a trinket, a jewel, a virtue. Ex. क्षमा हो समर्थ्यास अ० होय जशी चिंचे हीं भिंतीस अ०. [decorate.

अलंकारणे v c (अलंकार) To adorn, embellish, अलंकारी a (S) Elegant, elaborate, ornate, brilliant with figures and flowers—composition, speech, style. 2 That treats of the ornaments of composition or style—a Shāstra &c.: that is versed in the knowledge or use of them—a person.

अलंकृत a Tender, delicate, of frail constitution or construction.

अलंकृत p S Adorned, decorated, ornamented.

अलंका or अलंकाक m S See the derivative अलंका.

अलख or अलखनिरंजन m (अलक्ष्य S) A name of Brahma. A word vociferated by Gosāvis when they beg.

अलखटपालखट, अलखंडपालखंड, अलखतपालखत, अलखणपालखण f A posture,—sitting with the legs crossed and doubled, each under the opposite thigh (in the manner of tailors).

अलखालक f (الحالق T) A long quilted garment with border and fringe; a sort of gown or robe.

अलग ad अलगत ad (अ & लागणे or الگ H) Separately, apart, asunder; without contact or connection. 2 Without catching or hitching by the way; freely, smoothly, flowingly, glibly—a bullet &c. proceeding in its course; a rehearsing or reading. 3 Hangingly, danglely.

अलग a (الگ H) Separate, distinct, different.

अलग f ए Any long building, such as a barrack, rope-shed, weaver's room, stable: also any long slip of a building, or a line of buildings or shops; and hence, a long row of sitting salesmen

अलग ad See अलंबी. [in a market.

अलगड f A perplexing affair or business; a difficulty, a trouble. v पड, ये. Also the state induced by it,—a perplexity, dilemma, strait, scrape, hobble.

अलगणे v i To hang from;—esp. understood of the heavy hanging of ripe fruit. 2 To hang around clustering thickly—fruits. 3 To hang from or dangle more gen. 4 C To be overripe and rotting—fruit.

अलगपोत ad Suddenly. 2 Softly, steadily, without shaking. 3 Softly, stealthily. 4 For other senses occasionally heard see अलग or अलगत ad.

अलगरजी or जू a corruptly अलगरदी or अलग-

रद a (غرض A As if intent only upon private ends.) Slack, remiss, perfunctory, disorderly, slovenly—person, business. 2 esp. अलगरजी Decayed, rotten, crumbling from age.

अलगरजी ad or अलगरजीने Slackly, loosely—holding &c. v धर.

अलगुजे n (الغوزة A) A sort of pipe or flagelet.

2 The bands of tape or cloth connecting, over the horse's back, the two sides or quilted cases composing a खोगोर.

अलंघ्य a S अलंघनीय a S That is not to be crossed, overstepped, exceeded, transgressed, lit. fig.

अलड a (See अलड) Inexperienced or inexpert.

अलताभलता a (भलता by redup.) Some body or other, some one, any one. अलतेभलते pl Some fellows or other.

अलंप्रतीति f S अलंप्रत्यय m Sense of sufficiency or enough; satisfaction or satiety.

अलफ a (الف A) A thousand. Used only of the Arabic year.

अलवत्त or अलवत्ता ad (البته P) Certainly, absolutely, necessarily, positively. 2 It is considered in Marāthī to bear the meaning of At the least; at the lowest; at the very smallest (sum, amount, quantity). Ex. अ० शंभर रुपये तरी पदरीं असावे तर घर बांधावयास आरंभावे.

अलवत्यागलवत्या m (A fanciful formation.) Mr. Somebody or Any-body; some common insignificant fellow or other. [Dick, Jack, and Tom.

अलवतेगलवते pl Some fellows; any fellows; some

अलवलीतगलवलीत a Slack, slovenly, disorderly.

अलंबी ad R (अ & आलंब Without support.) In a place of unsure footing or of dangerous approach;—as at the extremity of a branch, on the brink of a precipice &c.

अलंबुद्धि f (S अलम् Enough, बुद्धि Sense, feeling.) Satiety, satisfaction, the feeling of being glutted or satisfied.

अलवेला a (البيلا H) Airy, easy, light, degagé, careless—the gait, dress &c. of a fop: also fop-pish or vain—a person. 2 Slack, loose, in a lax and slovenly manner—a load or bundle tied, a work or job executed: slight, superficial, flimsy—a building &c.: vague, indefinite, indecisive—speech. Ex. त्याला खसखसीत ताकीद कर उगींच अलवेले सांगून येड नको. [Rare or scarce.

अलभ्य a (S) Unattainable or unprocurable. 2 अलभ्यलभ m (S) Attainment or gain of something beyond expectation or probability; a rare acquisition.

अलम m A sort of small turban, esp. for children.

अलम f ए or अलमदुनया f (عالم دنیا A) The world; the people or folk; the public: also mankind. [of the Emperor A'lamgir.

अलमगिरीपैसा m (عالم گیری P & पैसा) The pysā

अलमदांड a (दांड & عالم A) Exceedingly rude, boisterous, roistering, rowdy, hectoring.

अलम् ad S Enough.

अलक m S Canine rabies, Hydrophobia.

अललल Interjection of dismay or amazement.

अलवण a (S) pop. अलवणी a Wanting salt, unsalted.

अलवरतालवर n m pl or अलवारतलवार m pl (तालवर by redup.) Serving or treating as honorable or noble; making a great one of by courtesies and attentions. v कर, देव, राख g. of o.

अलवान n (الوان A) Of various colors.) A sort of shawl.

अलसिका f S The second stage of spasmodic cholera; the accession of spasms. See विषूचिका & विलंबिका.

अलक्षण a S See the commoner word अवलक्षण.

अलक्षित a (S) Unexpected or unlooked for.

अलक्ष्मी f (S) Misfortune, poverty, adversity. According to the popular understanding (of which see the correction under ज्येष्ठा कनिष्ठा) लक्ष्मी & अलक्ष्मी are two sisters, and arose together out of the sea. The first was espoused to Vishnu, the second seeks a husband at every door.

अलक्ष्य a S corruptly अलक्ष a Inapprehensible in idea, incomprehensible, inconceivable.

अलक्ष लेखणे-धरणे-भोजणे-मानणे-पाहणे-जाणणे To esteem lightly, to disdain.

अलक्ष्य n S Inattention or inadvertence.

अलक्ष्या f S A particular attitude of a Yogī. See under मुद्रा.

अलार्डबलार्ड or अलायबलाय *f* (اليابليل H) All pain, trouble, and affliction. A term used by women whilst waving platters with lamps &c. around a person's head, to remove or avert all evil. अलायाबलाया is the plural. Ex. तूका म्हणें वर्णू काय ॥ घेतो अलायाबलाया ॥

अलागत *ad* See अलग *ad*. [hitherwards.

अलड *ad* On this or the near side, hither,

अलाणटणू or अलालटणू *c* A term for a roving, runabout fellow utterly without care or thought. 2 अलालटणू is further used in the sense of आय-तगळू *q. v.*

अलान *n* The blade of an oar. 2 S A firebrand.

अलानचक्र *n* S A circling firebrand; a wheel of fire. Ex. जैसें अ० फिरें ॥ तैसा चक्रुमंत असुरांत वावरे ॥

अलाद sometimes अलादो *ad* (على حد A Separate.) Without hitching or catching by the way, freely, clearly of, *clean*—a bullet, stone &c. proceeding in its course; a man, horse &c. leaping over an object. 2 This word will be heard in most of the applications of अचानक.

अलाद *f* A term at cards.

अलाप or फ *m* (आलाप S) अलापचारी or अलापचारी *f* (आलाप & चर्या) Tuning the voice previously to singing; running over the notes to catch the key. 2 Humming a tune. 3 Singing the praises of the dead or absent.

अलापिणे or अलापिणे *v c* To perform अलाप.

अलाबु *m* S A long white gourd, Cucurbita lagenaria.

अलाभ *m* (S) Non-obtainment or non-possession; want. Ex. तुमचा भेटोचा अ० होता ती प्राप्त झाली; राब्याला कशाचा अ० नाही.

अलायो कारखाना *m* (کارخانه A) A term for an extensive establishment, a vast manufactory, laboratory, work-yard &c.; immense and mighty preparations; any wide display or outlay.

अलारशी &c. *a* See अलारशी.

अलालय or अलाला Interjections of surprise.

अलालहिशेव *m* अलालनामा *m* A running account; an account of advances or of payments in gross. 2 *ad* In the way or manner of such account; *on account*. 3 अलालनामा is sometimes made to express A rough estimate or statement.

अलालहिशेवो *a* Relating to अलालहिशेव.

अलावा *m* (الوا P) The fire which is kindled in a pit and around which Muhammadans dance in the festival of Muharram.

अलाहिदा *a ind* (على حد A) Separate or distinct. 2 *ad* Separately, distinctly, apart.

अलाहिदाजमा *f* Revenue (from any of the sources save the Land) extra to the estimate; miscellaneous items of revenue.

अलि *m* S A large black bee. [कडचा.

अलिकडचा, अलिकडला &c. See under अली-अलिजाहां or अलीजाहां & अलिशां See अलिजाहां & अलिशां.

अलिता *m* (अलक्त S) A dye of lác lodhra &c., used as red ink; or, by women, to stain their feet. 2 The cotton impregnated with it. 3 A sort of cloth (half cotton and half silk).

अलिप्त *a* (S) Unsmearred or uncontaminated, lit. fig. Pr. करणी करून अ० (Looking) pure yet doing bad deeds. 2 fig. Not united with, separate, distinct. Ex. तू अ० सर्वातर तत्वा ॥ कीं काया-माजीं अग्नि पाहता ॥ अ० जैसा असोनि ॥ Here the involved sense is Not complicated or combined with defilingly.

अलिप्तस्थिति *f* (S) Uncontaminated and unplicated state; purity or innocence from.

अलीकडचा, अलीकडला, अलीकडोला *a* (ऐल & कड) Of this or the near side. 2 Of later times, recent, modern.

अलीकडून *ad* (ऐल & कड) Hence; from this or the nearer side. 2 From (a given past date) up to or towards the present time.

अलीकडे or -कडेस *ad* (ऐल & कड) On this or the near side; hither or hitherwards.

अलुता or त्या *m* (A formation alliteratively from बलुता in extension of the application of that word.) A common term for certain Village officers secondary to the बलुते. Thus बारा अलुते आणि बारा बलुते of whom see the full list under बलुतेदार.

अलुदा *a* (الوده P Contaminated.) Mixed. 2 fig. Agreeing with; familiar with. 3 fig. Mixed up with defilingly. [of a टाणेबंद horse.

अलुलित or अलूल *a* Skittish, frisky, shy;—used

अलें *n* Ginger plant, Zingiber or Arum colocasia. 2 The root in its undried state, green

अलेख *ind* Commonly अलख. [ginger.

अलेपाक *m* Candied or preserved ginger.

अलेमान *f* (الامان Lat. Alemanni. Germ. Als manner.) A kind of sword. It is of two cubits in length, slightly curved, of concave blade, and of superior steel. See तरवार.

अलेल *a* C Arrant, arch, thoroughpaced, thoroughsped;—used with such words as -सोदा-चार-टा-लुवा-लवाड-शिनळ-बटका-मख्या; and expressive always of adroitness in some blackguard art.

अलोचनजागरण *n* S (अ Priv., लोचन Eye, जागरण Wakefulness.) Waking throughout the night, without closing the eye.

अलोटा *a* (Poetry अ & लोटणे) That recedes not, falls not back, changes not: also that cannot be averted or turned back. Ex. जाणोनि त्याचा अलोट-नियम ॥ आज्ञा देऊन पाठवी धर्म.

अलोटा *m* (आलोच S) Conversancy with or versedness: also cleverness from practice.

अलोटाणे *v c* (अलोटा or आलोच) To perform, transact, do. Gen. in. con. as हें मला अलोटाणार नाही.

अलोच or अलोड *n* (Poetically and vulgarly for आलोच *n*) Conversancy with.

अलोच *a* (Poetry. Misused for अलोटा) That may not be put away, turned off, thrown aside, disregarded &c. Ex. त्याची आज्ञा अ० माते ॥ घेऊनि आलों म्हणुनिया ॥

अलोभ *a* (S) Free from covetousness or greed.

अलोभ *m* Lack of affection or love. Ex. तुमचा ऐलीकडे अ० दिसतो.

अलोलीकी *f* Making much of; caressing as precious; fondly honoring and cherishing. *v* कर *g*. of o.: also treating delicately, daintily, tenderly. Also अलोलीक *n* in this sense.

अलोलीक *a* also अलोलीकवाणा or वाणी *a* (Poetry.) Wondrous, marvelous, novel, uncommonly admirable. 2 Tender, endearing, fond, fraught with softness and blandishment—speech, manners, treatment: also nice, fine, delicate, exquisite—a person or disposition.

अलोलीकतालोलीक *n* (अलोलीक by redup.) Treating tenderly and daintily; caressing and fondling; coddling and cockering. Ex. मी नवव्या-चें अ० कोटपर्यंत करूं ?

अलोलीकरचना *f* (Exquisite compages or outlay.) A term for the Creation. Ex. अ० दाखविलो ॥ जग हें हजिलें लांच आयवें ॥ जनकजननी परि लां पा ठिलें ॥ सहज आलों अंगासीं ॥

अलौकिक *a* (S) Singular, strange, uncommon, rare, remarkable—persons, actions, qualifications, qualities, and both in praise and dispraise. [larity.

अलौकिक *m* (S) Disrepute, dishonor, unpopu-

अल्प *a* (S) Little, of small quantity. In comp. as अल्पबुद्धि, अल्पबल, अल्पाहार, अल्पयापार, अल्पलाभ, अल्पभाषी, अल्पविद्य, अल्पबयो. Of the less obvious compounds some are explained below.

अल्पकरणी *f* Scanty or little doing. Seldom used but in Pr. अ० बोभाट बरुन Much cry and little wool.

अल्पकर्ण or अल्पकर्णो *a* pop. अल्पकानो *a* Credulous, esp. in accepting scandal. 2 That cannot keep a secret; a babler or blab.

अल्पक्रोधो *a* Irascible, irritable, prompt to anger. [grade.

अल्पगति *a* (S) Of slow pace or motion, tardi-

अल्पगोष्ट *f* (S) A small matter; an unimportant circumstance or occurrence. [ness.

अल्पदण्ड *a* (S) Of little ambition or covetous-

अल्पदृष्टि *a* (S) Of narrow mind; of confined views; short sighted. 2 Close and careful; minutely and rigorously exact; niggardly precise and particular.

अल्पधन *a* (S) Of scanty means, poor, indigent.

अल्पनिद्र *a* (S) Of little or of easily-broken sleep.

अल्पप्राण *m* S A common term for the facile or unforced movements of the breath in pronunciation; simple utterance without aspiration: also an unspirated letter; as क, ग, ड, च, ज, झ &c. down to व, in all nineteen. See महाप्राण, प्रयत्न, वाच्यप्रयत्न. [understanding.

अल्पबुद्धि *a* (S) अल्पमति *a* (S) Of little or feeble

अल्पभाष *a* (S) pop. अल्पभाषी *a* Taciturn.

अल्पमोली *a* (अल्प & माल) Of low or little price; cheap. Pr. अ० बडदुधी.

अल्पविचार *a* (S) pop. अल्पविचारी *a* Of little consideration or reflection.

अल्पविद्य *a* S pop. अल्पविद्या *a* Slightly learned; of superficial attainments. Pr. अल्पविद्यो महागर्वी.

अल्पविषय *m* (S) A trifling matter; a petty affair or case. [or terrestrial].

अल्पदृष्ट *n* S A minor or a small circle (celestial अल्पशक्ति *a* (S) Weak, feeble, infirm.

अल्पसंतुष्ट *a* (S) अल्पसंतोषी *a* (S) अल्पसमाधानी *a* (S) That is soon satisfied or pleased.

अल्पसमजून *a* Of narrow or feeble understanding.

अल्पसिद्ध *a* (S) That is accomplished, obtained, or done at little cost or with slight exertion.

अल्पसंख्य *a* (S) A little; rather little; of rather small quantity.

अल्पज्ञान *a* (S) Of scanty understanding or sense.

अल्पायास *m* (S) Small exertion or little labor or pains. Seldom used but in the cases अल्पायासाचा, अल्पायासानें. Pr. अ० आणि महत्फल.

अल्पायुष *a* S pop. अल्पायुषी *a* Shortlived.

अल्पारंभ *m* (S) A gradual or gentle beginning or entering upon.

अल्पावशिष्ट *a* (S) Of which little is remaining.

अल्पाहार *m* (S) A slight repast; a light meal; a snack. [ing.

अल्पाहार *a* (S) Temperate or moderate in eat- अल्पाची कांडो *f* A clove of a race or sprig of ginger. [near side.

अल्पाड *ad* (Better अलाड) On this or the अलख & अलफ See अलख & अलफ.

अलड or अलहड *a* (ال H or अ & लहणे) Raw or inexperienced; ignorant or inexpert from youth. 2 Used sometimes for अपेट.

अज्ञाची गाय *f* (गाय & ४॥ A Because the cow under the slaughter-formula of the Muhammadan butcher is silent and quiet.) A term for a meek, gentle, inoffensive man.

अज्ञाद & दी, अज्ञाद & दो *ad* See अज्ञाद.

अज्ञारखी *a* Preserved by God;—used of persons or matters of which there is no adequate preserver or sustainer apparent. ५॥ ४॥ is H for A protégée of God.

अज्ञारशी or अज्ञाकृषि *a* Slack, careless, slovenly, disorderly—a work or proceedings: remiss, languid, indifferent, inert—a person. (From ४॥ A & कृषि S, the notion being that Devotees are, as to matters of earth, lax and neglectful.)

अज्ञा *m* The name of a रागिणी or musical mode. See राग.

अव *ind* S A preposition and prefix to words; corresponding to From, down from, away; and implying diminution, deterioration &c. Examples occur in order.

अवई *f* Fame, report, rumor, bruit.

अवकटा *ad* (Poetry.) Suddenly or unexpectedly.

अवकणें *v i* Commonly अवकणें. [and spoil.

अवकणें *v i* R (Usually अवकणें) To overripen अवकल *f* (अव & कल) Descent in life; impoverishment, decline, wane. [in life.

अवकलणें *v i* (अवकल) To descend or decline

अवकलतवकल *f n* Formed by redup. from तवकल q. v.

अवकहडाचक्र *n* (A fanciful formation.) An astrological figure consulted in naming a child.

अवकल *a* (अव & आकलन) Unrestrained. 2 Irrestrainable, ungovernable, refractory.

अवकलवणी *n* (अवकल & पाणी) Untimely rain.

अवकला *f* (अव & कला) Decline, deterioration, waning; sinking in splendor or grandeur. Ex. हरी ध्याती गाती स्मरती युवती ॥ त्याची सकळा व्रतांचि हे चर्या ॥ म्हणउनि झाली अ० ॥

अवकात or द *f* (اوقات) A Strength, means, resources, esp. corporeal or pecuniary ability.

अवकाश *m* (S) Leisure; unoccupied or unpressing time. 2 Space or room. 3 Interval; intermediate space or time; time yet wanting or short of. अ० घरणें To wait a while; to stop a little.

अवकाळ *ad* (अव & काळ Time.) Now a days; about the present time.

अवकाळवणी *n* Untimely rain.

अवकाळी or व्या *a* Untimely or unseasonable; as अ० पाऊस Untimely rain.

अवकाळी *ad* (अव & काळ Time.) At an unseasonable time, inopportune, mal apropos.

अवकोर्ण *a* S Overcast, overspread, covered over with. In comp. as केशवकोर्ण, जलावकोर्ण, पर्णावकोर्ण, पुष्पावकोर्ण, फलावकोर्ण, मेघावकोर्ण, रक्तावकोर्ण, रजोवकोर्ण, दृष्टावकोर्ण.

अवकृपा *f* (S) Displeasure, disfavor, discountenance, unpropitious regard.

अवक्र *a* S (Poetry. Not crooked.) Sincere, ingenuous, guileless. Ex. नित्यप्रियाभजति संत अ० तूले.

अवक्रिया *f* S Contemning, despising, disdain-ing. 2 Slighting, disregarding, neglecting.

अवखळ *a* (Better अवकल q. v.) Unrestrained &c. 2 Applied constantly to children in the sense of Wild, wilful, headstrong, mischievous, damage-doing. [position, slight disorder.

अवखा *f* C (اوصاف) A An event.) Ailment, indis-

अवखा *m* Misused for अवांका q. v. Power &c.

अवखात or द *f* (Better अवकात) Strength, means, resources, neg. con.

अवगणणें *v c* (अवगणन) To treat scornfully or contemptuously; to contemn or slight.

अवगणन *n* (S) अवगणना *f* (S) Scornful or contemptuous treatment. [despised.

अवगणित *p* (S) Slighted, disregarded, scorned, अवगणी *f* (Poetry. अवगत S) Semblance, seeming, guise, ground on which to be known. Ex. घे कनि पक्षाची अ० ॥ जातीची सारंगपक्षिणी ॥ तिथेही रतला ॥

अवंगणी *f* (Verbal of अवंगणें) Stopping &c.

अवगणें *v i* (Poetry. अवगत S) To appear or seem; to look like, or to have semblance. Ex. वारणावरी घावला म्हेंद्र ॥ तैसा अवगला वायुपुत्र ॥ Also ऐसे देखोनिया मारति ॥ विशालरूप अवगला ॥ 2 To be understood or become known. Ex. हतांत सर्व अवगला ॥ 3 C (Commonly आवगणें) To run wild; to become wanton and dissolute. Also in this sense अवंगणें. [pectation of.

अवंगणें *v i* To stop or wait for; to tarry in ex- अवगत *p* S Known, perceived, understood.

अवगति *f* (S) Descent (to hell or to an inferior station or grade). 2 Descent gen. [hension of.

अवगम *m* S Knowledge; perception or apprehension.

अवगाहन *n* S Immersion or dipping (in water). 2 fig. Entrance or ingress (into a science or subject). [v घर with वर, as अवगोवर घरणें.

अवगी *f* A pompous or stately pace of the horse.

अवगुंढन *n* S Enveloping or enclosing: also veiling, cloaking, covering over, muffling up.

अवगुंढित *p* S Enveloped or enclosed: also veiled, covered over, muffled up.

अवगुण *m* (S) An evil quality or property; a vice or a vitious propensity. 2 An evil effect; injurious operation (as of a medicine, measure, act).

अवगुणी *a* (S) Of a depraved or an evil disposition; vitious. 2 Of evil or hurtful qualities and properties.

अवग्र *a* (Corr. from अवग्र S) All or every one; the whole quantity, mass, or multitude. [of rain.

अवग्रह or अवग्रह *m* S Stoppage or suspension

अवग्रून *ad* Fixedly, setly, determinedly. The word well agrees with such words as हटकून, दाटून, सुदाम, तात्पुरचा &c.

अवघड *a* (अव & घट S) Difficult (of performance, comprehension, access or passage, endurance, occurrence); i. e. arduous, abstruse, inaccessible, impassable, intolerable, improbable. 2 Confined or strait—a place. 3 Severe—a sickness. 4 Strange, eccentric, bad—an action. 5 Awkward, inconvenient, embarrassing—place, circumstances. Pr. अ० जागां दुःख जावई वैद्य. 6 Hard—in most of its figurative applications; as strange, odd, irregular—doing: grievous or afflictive—events: unreasonable or unconscionable; forced or strained &c. 7 Used as *s n* A difficulty, embarrassment, or trouble.

अ० वाटणें or होणें in con. To feel strange, odd, unquiet, uncomfortable. 2 To be difficulted, puzzled, nonplus-ed.

अवघडणें *v i* (अवघड) To be in straits and difficulties. 2 To be awkwardly situated; to be puzzled, posed, nonplus-ed, confounded; to be inops consilii. 3 To be hampered, fettered, clogged; to be embarrassingly engaged or occupied with. 4 To be incommoded or inconvenienced; to be painfully pressed or placed. 5 To be straitened, confined, restrained, hindered, impeded.

अवघडनाथ *m* अवघडा *a* Terms for a loggish, lumpish, round-bellied, short-legged person. (A

very Master of awkwardness and difficulties.) 2 One who makes difficulties, starts objections, and demurs and dallies.

अवघडपंथ *m* (अवघड Odd, vile, & पंथ) An order of religious mendicants. They are very filthy, and eat every thing. They beg at night. अवघडपंथी *c* A member of it.

अवघा *a* All, the whole: also every one.

अवघ्राण *n* S Smelling. अवघ्रात *p* S Smelled.

अवचकपणा *m* -पण *n* (Poetry.) Absence of cheating or fraud; fair dealing. Ex. धान्य ठेविलें लां सांठवून ॥ तें देवालय्याचे कासा लावून ॥ अवचकपणें सर्वाथें ॥ [or evil.

अवचट *n* (अवचित S) An unlooked for mishap अ० चें कवचट (झालें) A strange disaster has happened. [pectedly or unawares.

अवचट or अवचित or तां *ad* (अवचित S) Unexpected अवचितफल *n* An observance among women to obtain offspring. Dropping secretly a cocoanut (into a vessel &c.) in the house of a Brāhman, on the day of मकरसंक्रांति. Also the cocoanut so used.

अवचित्राव *m* A term for a Foundling (when risen into greatness or great pretensions): also for an inheritor or an enjoyer of the property of his foster-father. [rice.

अवचितें or अवचित *n* (अवचित) A kind of early अवचित्या *a* (अवचित) Wild, prankish, mischievous—a child.

अवचिंद or अवचिन्न *n* (Corr. from अवचिन्ह) An omen, portent, prodigy. 2 Used *adj.* also अवचिंदा *a* Ominous, portentous, ill-boding. 3 Wild and mischievous—a child: unlucky and causing ill luck—a person. [tent.

अवचिन्ह *n* S A bad sign; an evil omen; a portent अवचुकून *ad* Inadvertently, unwillingly, by mistake. 2 Unawares or unexpectedly.

अवच्छिन्न *p* S Cut off, divided, separated: also excepted, particularized, discriminated. See the noun अवच्छेद.

अवच्छिन्न *ad* Properly अविच्छिन्न *ad*.

अवच्छेद *m* (S) Cutting off, dividing, separating. 2 The state of being divided or separated; of being distinguished or discriminated (by lines, marks, interstitial spaces; by classes, ranks, heads). 3 A dividing or separating sign, mark, or space; a cut, an incision, a notch, a jag, an interval or interstice; the mark & or || separating parts of compounds or lines of stanzas. 4 Excerption, extraction, exception, specification. 5 Pervasion or permeation (as of scent in earth, of heat in fire, of the Anima mundi in the universe): also essential inherence or appertinment (as of the elements in a material substance, of death to animate creatures). Ex. आहार मैथुन निद्रा भय जीवावच्छेदेकरून आहेत. 6 A distinguishing property; a characteristic or peculiarity. 7 A boundary, a barrier, a thing bounding or barring off.

अवच्छेदकावच्छेदेकरून With the taking up or embracing of all (individuals, species, genera, orders); with comprehension of all (persons, cases, circumstances); by whatsoever excluded or excepted or howsoever specified or distinguished. एकासमयावच्छेदेकरून At once; at one handling; without interval of rest or of attention elsewhere—doing, executing. एतत्कालावच्छेदेकरून At this time only. शत्रुवच्छेदेकरून With all (my, your &c.) power.

अवच्छेदक *n* S That cuts off, divides, or separates; that particularizes or distinguishes; that

bars off or bounds; that pervades, inheres, appertains. See the noun.

अवच्छेदकावच्छेद *m* S Removing exceptions or restrictions, distinctions or peculiarities, generalizing.

अवजड or जाड *a* अवजड *a* (अव & जड) Enormous, immense, huge, vast, bulky; also weighty, ponderous, massive.

अवजतन *n* (अव & जतन) Careless or heedless treatment; want of care; neglect. [gen.]

अवजार *n* (اوزار *A*) The mainsail. 2 A sail अवज्जरता or अवज्जडता *p pr* Commonly ओझरता *q. v.* Glancingly, grazingly &c. [kin, fright.]

अवझा *f* A slut or dirty drab; a drotchel, mal- अवट *m* A pile of timbers as prepared for a building: also of logs or billets for fuel.

अवट *m* R अवटाण *n* R (Commonly ओढट) The ebb-tide. [अवटो.]

अवटकी *f* The office or business or estate of अवटणे *v i* R (Commonly ओढटणे) To ebb.

अवटणे *v c* To gather off the produce of a field; to haul or carry.

अवटरणे, अवटारणे, अवटरणे *v c* To contract, shorten, tighten. 2 Also as *v i* To draw up, shrink, contract;—esp. leather or rope. 3 To get a crick or painful stiffness—neck, loins &c. 4 fig. To draw up in stiff and sulky silence; to take huff, or be in the mumps.

अवटळणे or अवटाळणे *v i* To have a crick or painful stiffness in the neck. 2 *unc* To be stiff from a sprain—a limb.

अवटळा *m* Crick or painful stiffness (in the neck, loins, limbs). *v* भर, ये, and in expression of removal, *v* काढ, निघ. [sulking. *v* घर.]

अवटा *m* Drawing up in dudgeon or sulks; अवटाळणे *v c* To embrace, clasp, grasp. 2 fig.

To comprehend, comprise, include. 3 To amass or gather together (monies, esp. by embezzlement or fraudulent practices). 4 To put off; to postpone guilefully.

अवटो *f* (अवट *S*) A goldsmith's stamp (to impress figures &c.) It is a cube (made generally of पंचरस) with channels or grooves on its face: also a common term for these channels. पेरांची अवटो & वावाची अवटो are stamps of differing forms and uses. 2 A notch or incision (like the groove on the stamp) made upon a piece of wood which is to be chopped, pared, barked &c. *v* घे, पाड, घाल.

अवटो *f* R (Commonly ओढट) The ebb-tide.

अवटो *m* The officer of a town who has charge of the standard measures; and who measures the grain brought to market. 2 The measurer and receiver in great establishments.

अवटा *m* A fit of sulky anger; a sullen humor or mood. *v* घर, सोड, ये.

अवटाणू *n* R (Usually उठाणू) A rising on the body; an imposthume or a suppurating tumor.

अवड *f m* Liking or fondness; desire for or delight in. *v* ठेव or in. con. हो, अस. Pr. अवडीचा पाडणा दिवाळीचा सण One joy upon another.

अवडकचवडक or अवडचवडक *f n* The name of a play amongst children. 2 fig. Wild disarranging and disordering (as of the things in a house). *v* कर, मांड, चालव. Also disarranged and disordered state.

अवडगोड *a* Sweet because liked: also acceptable because the person rendering or bestowing it is pleasing—a service, a gift &c.

अवडचतुर *a* Knowing or clever only in the thing that is liked.

अवडचतुराई *f* Cleverness or skill only in the thing which pleases: also acting according to one's own will or fancy. Also अवडीची चतुराई.

अवडचिवड *f* अवडाचिवडा *m* (चिवडणे by redup.) Confusedly mashing, crushing, squeezing, pressing, kneading &c.: also the state occasioned, a mangled and messed mass.

अवडणणे *v i* P (See अवडणणे) To loathe.

अवडणे *n* Disrelish, distaste, loathing. *v* पड.

अवडणे *v i* in. con. (अवड) To be pleasing, delightful, or agreeable unto.

अवडून घेणे To bind under attachment to one's self; to captivate in the bonds of love.

अवडता *p a* of अवडणे Pleasing; delightful or agreeable unto. Ex. श्रीरामाचे अवडते ब्राह्मण ॥ चर्मक अनामिक आदिकरुन ॥ कुटुंबे वडत चालली ॥

अवडतो वायको *f* A term for the second wife of a deutero-gamist.

अवडते शास्त्र *n* An interpretation of a passage (in a Shāstra &c.) less in conformity with truth than with one's views or wishes. 2 The law of one's liking, or one's liking as one's law.

अवडनावड or अवडनिवड *f* (अवड, न, अवड) Liking and disliking; fondness for some object and aversion for some other; discriminating regard or view. 2 An observance among women on मकरसंक्रांति.

अवडंबर or अवडांबर *m* R Corr. from आडंबर.

अवडा *a* Pleasing or agreeable. Seldom used but as opp. to नावडा. Ex. मला हा पुत्र अ. तो नावडा असा नाही ते दोघे सारखेच.

अवडादेवडा *a* Cross, crooked, awkward, disagreeable, offensive—person, speech, doing. A word vague and indefinite, of the class of वांकडा-देवडा, वांकडातिकडा &c.

अवडणणे *v i* P (अवडणे) To have a disrelish or distaste of; to loathe, to nauseate.

अवडणे *n* Disrelish, distaste, loathing, vitiation of palate. *v* पड, ये.

अवडा *m* A gulp or mouthful of spittle; the spittle that is constantly forming and constantly swallowed. *v* गिळ, ये, जा, उतर, परत. Ex. मला अ. जात नाही दूध कसे गिळू. 2 C A fit of sulky anger or high dudgeon: also a choking fit of passion or other emotion. *v* घर, सोड, ये.

अवडा, अवडाय, अवद्या *m* C Disrelish, distaste, loathing, vitiation of palate. *v* पड, ये; and, to heal or remove it, *v* काढ.

अवडाण *a* R That is ever breaking loose and roaming about—a bullock, cow &c.

अवद्यानागनाथ *m* अवडे *n* The name of one of the twelve Jyotilingam or symbols of Mahādeva; found on the borders of the river Narmadā, near the village अवडे. See ज्योतिर्लिंग.

अवण, अवणी, अवण, अवणे These, as Konkani words, are better written with आ.

अवणापावणा *ad decl* (पाऊण by redup.) After the manner of beating down or of coming down; hagglingly. *v* कर, or करून घे or दे, विक.

अवतण or णे *n* अवता *m* (Vulgar. From आसंचण *S* through अंचणणे) An invitation. *v* दे, सांग. अ. टाकून भीक मागणे To reject an invitation and yet go about begging (i. e. to act very foolishly).

अवतणे *v c* (आसंचण *S*) To invite.

अवतरण *n* S Explanatory observations (upon a stanza or passage); annotations, exposition, comment. 2 Descending.

अवतरणिका *f* S Explanatory observations; an exegesis or exposition; a commentary.

अवतरणे *v i* (अवतरण) To become incarnate;

to appear in some sensible form—a god, demigod, or celestial. 2 (Poetry.) To descend. 3 fig. To rant or rave; to talk in rodомontade or rhapsody: also to start off into any mad, wild, disorderly conduct.

अवतंस *m* (S) A tuft or plume of feathers, flowers, gems for the head; a crest. Ex. भुज पर्यंत लोळे अ. ॥ 2 An ear-ring.

अवताण *n* (अव & ताण The fit time or season.) The wrong time; a time before the season or fit time is arrived.

अवताभवता, अवतीभवती, अवतेभवते *ad & prep* (भवता by redup.) Around, about, roundabout.

अवतार *m* (S) A descent upon earth of some deity under a human, bestial, or other form. There are particularly ten descents or incarnations of विष्णु, viz. मत्स्य, कूर्म, वराह, दशरुच, वामन, परशुराम, राम, कृष्ण, बुद्ध, कल्की. Of these nine are past.

2 fig. A term for a pious or distinguished person; for an atrocious, world-appalling villain; for a wild, violent, refractory child. 3 S Descending, descent. 4 With this word are formed some useful appellatives or descriptive names, answering to our Aristides (the just), Phocion (the good), Scipio (the chaste), Tarquin (the proud), Ulysses (the wise), Aeneas (the pious), Hotspur &c.: as कर्णावतार A name or designation for a man of extraordinary generosity; कृष्णावतार—for a man remarkable for sportiveness, gaiety, frolic, fun; धर्मावतार—for a man of justice, virtue, goodness; बौद्धावतार—for a man of silence, stillness, quietness; रामावतार—for a man of chastity, purity, veracity; रुद्रावतार or यमावतार—for a man fierce, fiery, ferocious, terrible; वामनावतार—for a man characterized by dwarfishness &c.

अ. घेणे or घरणे To enter upon or take up an incarnation. Used of one who starts off into wild, violent, disorderly, dissolute conduct: or of one who displays any particular and extraordinary genius for. अ. होणे or संपणे *g. of s.* (To come to the end of one's incarnation.) To be reduced to indigence or obscurity.

अवतारकृत्य *n* (S) The Avatār-act, i. e. the business or object of taking an incarnation. Ex. आसुचें अ. जाहालें समय ॥

अवतारणे *v i* (अवतार) To run mad; to become wild, flighty, furious, disorderly, dissolute.

अवतारमाळ *f* A string or wreath (series) of incarnations. Ex. अनादिसिद्ध अवतारमाळा ॥ जगदीशें गुंफिल्या अवलीळा ॥

अवतारी *a* (S) pop. अवतारीक *a* That has assumed some earthly form—a deity. 2 Applied fig. to a person distinguished by his piety or attainments: also to a wild, daring, impetuous, or ferocious child or man. Also अवतारी पुरुष.

अवन्ति or अवन्तिका *f* (S) A city, Ougein. This is one of the seven sacred cities, death at which introduces into eternal happiness. These seven are अयोध्या, मथुरा, माया, काशी, कांची, अवन्ति, द्वारका.

अवतीर्ण *p* S Descended into some human or earthly form—a deity. 2 Descended.

अवयणणे or अवयनणे *v i* (अव & यान or यन) To fall away—a child on the reconception of its mother, or on the becoming pregnant of a woman that touched it during her menstruation. See आयनेरणे.

अवयान *n* (अव & यान) The falling off of an infant from its being put away from its mother's breast, or from the deterioration of her milk on her conceiving again. अवयानकरू *a* That is so put

away, or that so falls off—an infant. Also written अवधनकर & अवधनकर.

अवदशा *f* S pop. अवदसा *f* (Ill or adverse state.) Ill-luck or evil destiny personified. 2 Misfortune or adversity. Ex. तुज आली अ० यथार्थ ॥ 3 A term for a vixen or termagant.

अ० अठविणे in con. Used of one who enters upon some wild ruinous course or measure.

अवदसचिन्ह *n* (अवदसा & चिन्ह) A sign, mark, token, or indication of approaching poverty or misfortune. [of Miss-Fortune.]

अवदसेची फेरी *f* The perambulations or rounds अवदसेचे बाळ *n* (Child of Misfortune.) A term for an unlucky person. [year.]

अवदां *ad* (Low.) In, at, or during the present

अवदान *n* (S) A handful of the materials prepared for oblation cast into the fire. 2 fig. Swallowing or gulping a bribe or douceur: also fraudulently appropriating; embezzlement or peculation: also the douceur or the embezzlement. ० मार, दे. Pr. गृहस्थास अ० भिक्षुकास शय्यादान or कारकुनास अ० भटास महादान.

अवदिवस or अवदीस *m unc* An unlucky or a bad day: also an odd day or a common or ordinary day. Pr. सणीं घुग्या अवदिशीं पुन्या.

अवध *f* (Vulgar for अवधि S) End, termination, conclusion (of a term or period). 2 Interval; time yet to pass over; time intervening (between the present moment and a moment or matter stated). Ex. स्वर्पाक होण्यास मध्ये चार घटका अ० आहे. 3 Intermediate space; distance; extent of ground yet remaining to be crossed.

अवधंडा *m* Any overspreading, desolating calamity,—a deluge, storm, earthquake, invasion of locusts &c. [sympathetic tumor.]

अवधना, अवधान, अवधान *m* An indolent and लाजवून अ० आणणे To provoke a quarrel; to draw upon one's self any trouble or evil.

अवधा *f* S The segment of the base of a triangle (made by the perpendicular let fall from the vertex).

अवधान *a* (अव & धातु) Wild, mischievous, refractory, unruly. A word of angry abuse for a troublesome child.

अवधान *n* (S) Attention, advertence, heed; presence (opp. to absence) of mind; awareness. 2 Bearing or bent of the mind; aim.

अवधानी *a* (S) Capable of attending to many things at once; of performing long and intricate mental operations &c.

अवधारण *n* S अवधारणा *f* S Determining certainly and surely: also stating or holding with positiveness and assurance. 2 (Laxly.) Collect-

edness, presence of mind, self-possession. Ex. भिन्नार्थे अ० समेत सुटते. 3 Bearing in mind, remembering (i. e. memory, not recollecting).

अवधारणे *v c* (Poetry. अवधारण) To determine positively and certainly: also to state or hold with assurance or conviction. 2 To bear or retain in mind; to remember or hold fast. Ex. ऐसे अर्थतरि अवधारी ॥

अवधारित *a* S Determined, settled, ascertained: also held with certainty or assurance. 2 Remembered.

अवधि *m f* (S) A limit or boundary; a point of time at which begins or ends any work or business; or a point or line of space marking and defining a thing or body. 2 Intermediate or intervening time or space; a term, period, interval, distance. 3 The standard or measure of a comparison: that than which a thing is affirmed

to be greater or less, better or worse &c. 4 The starting post or the goal, the commencing or the terminating point (of a career or course). 5 Root, seat, parent; the stock from which a body is separated or an action proceeds. 6 Used as *prep* In comp. Until or up to. Ex. पर्जन्यकालावधि, रा-

त्र्यावधि, कालावधि, देशावधि, दिन-मास-वर्ष-अवधि; or (vulgarly) During or whilst; through the time of the continuance of.

अवधिसाक्षा *a* S (अवधि, स, आकांक्षा That has need of a measure.) अवधिसापेक्ष *a* S (अवधि, स, अपेक्षा) Comparative or relative; bearing respect to some standard or measure of comparison.

अवधूत *m* (In Sanskrit, Rejected, removed, agitated, cast away: also विरक्त or Separated from sensuous or carnal affections.) A Bráhma-avá-tar of दत्तात्रेय q. v. He was a great wanderer. Hence, A term for an individual of an order of विरक्तब्राह्मण or गोसावी who roam about in nudity reciting अवधूतगीता a metrical piece found in the भागवत पुराण. Compounds are अवधूत-पंथ-मार्ग-संप्र-

दाय-चरित्र-दीक्षा. The order or ways of the अवधूत roamers; and fig. Non-distinction of castes and general pollution and profligacy. For अवधूतदत्तात्रेय See दत्तात्रेय. In poetry, also अवधूतमूर्ति. Ex. सकळ ब्रह्मांडींचीं देवते धावति ॥ अवधूतमूर्ति पाहावया ॥

अवध्य *a* S Not to be sacrificed or put to death. अवंध *a* S (अ & वंध Barren.) Profitable, productive, availing, not barren. Ex. दिवस अ० करावा वंध जाऊ देऊ नये.

अवन *n* S Preserving, keeping, protecting. अवनत *p* S Bowed, bending, stooping. 2 fig. Humble or lowly; submissive, compliant, or yielding. [Its fruit.]

अवनस *f* C (अवनास) Pine-apple-plant, and *m n* अवनि *f* S The terraqueous globe.

अवनिगा or घा *f* (अव & ग P Sight, looking.) Careless or heedless treatment; neglect; want of care. [or regimen.]

अवपथ्य *n* (Corr. from अपथ्य) An error in diet अवपीड *m* S An ornament for the head (of females). 2 A sternutatory. [See अवघा.]

अवबाधा *f* S In geometry. The segment &c. अवबोध *m* S & अवबोधक *a* S See बोध & बोधक. अवभिताड *n* (अवा & भिताड) The wall in front of a potter's kiln.

अवभ्यक्षान *n* S (अवभ्यक्ष A ceremony at the conclusion of a sacrifice, & स्नान Ablution.) The formal ablutions of the Dikshit and his wife after the performance of अवभ्यक्ष. [slighted.]

अवमान *p* S अवमानित *p* S Disregarded, despised, अवमर्द *m* S अवमर्दन *n* S Treading, trampling, crumpling, crushing, squeezing, kneading; devastating or destroying action gen. [of bounds, lit. fig.]

अवमर्द्यादा *f* (Corr. from अमर्द्यादा) Exceeding अवमान *m* (S) Disregard, disrespect, slight.

अवमानणे *v c* (अवमान) To disregard or slight; to treat disrespectfully or lightly.

अवमास *a* Loose, disorderly, unconfined within bounds and ill-conducted—an establishment or a business. 2 Rude and reckless; daring and headstrong; a burly fellow wildly prompt and forward, and fearing nobody and nothing. Applied also in the sense Bold and obtrusive, to a beast. 3 Used as *ad* Loosely, unrestrainedly, at lawless liberty. *v अस, फिर, हिंड, राह.*

अवयव *m* (S) A limb or member: also a part or appendage. 2 fig. A bubbly, and *pl* a woman's breast. *v ये.* Ex. सुलीला अ० आले.

अवयवशः *ad* S Member by member; part by part; severally, separately, distinctly.

अवयवार्थ *m* S The meaning of the component parts of a word; the exact verbal sense.

अवयवी *a* (S) That has limbs and members, parts, appendages, or adjuncts. [with तवर.]

अवर *ad* On this or the nearer side. Correl.

अवरंगाबादी *a* (اورنگ آبادी P) Relating to the city Awrangabad. Hence, allusively, (similarly with काशीकर, नाशिककर &c.) A sharper, swindler, rogue, scamp. [younger sister.]

अवरज *m* S A younger brother. अवरजा *f* A अवरज *n* P Extensive destruction or damage; wide devastation (as of standing fields by cattle).

अवरजा *m* (اورजा P) A distinct head or account abstracted from or in the ledger. [rectly, specially.]

अवरजून *ad* (Better आवरजून) Expressly, दि-अवरठा *a c* (अ & वरणे) Unmarried. Used of one yet unmarried though advanced beyond the marriageable age.

अवरस *a* Corr. from औरस.

अवरसचवरस *ad* (चवरस by redup.) Around, about, on the four sides. 2 Lengthwise and breadthwise.

अवरा *m* C A legume, a variety of Phaseolus radiatus. Also called कडवा. [of the night.]

अवराच *f* (Corr. from अपरराच) The last watch अवरोध *p* S Obstructed, impeded, hindered, stopped. 2 Kept—a mistress.

अवरोध *m* (S) Obstruction, stoppage, hindered or impeded state. In comp. as मलावरोध, सूत्रावरोध, खासावरोध, रक्तावरोध, कंठावरोध, व्यवहारावरोध, गत्यवरोध, मार्गावरोध, शक्त्यवरोध. 2 Impurity contracted from hearing of a death amongst one's relations. 3 *f* S A woman.

अवरोधणे *v c* (Poetry. अवरोध) To obstruct, impede, hinder, detain, stop.

अवरोह *m* S अवरोहण *n* S Descending, descent, passing (down, from, over, or along). 2 Descending through the notes of the gamut.

अवर्गीय *a* S In grammar. Unclassified, non-descript, miscellaneous.

अवर्षण *n* (S) Want of rain, drought. Ex. अ० देश दुष्काळ ॥ जपतां शिवमंच निर्मळ ॥ Also चित्त याकुळ हे अ० ॥ तेणे आले मोड सुकति ॥

अवल *ad* (اول A) At first; at the beginning. 2 Used as *adj* First, chief, greatest, highest. 3 Used as *s f* The first or earlier part. Ex. पावसाने अ० साधली अखेरी घालविली.

अवलअर्जो *f* In law. The complaint or plaint. अवलआखर *ad* (اول آخر P) From beginning to end; from first to last. 2 (Esp. with neg. con.) Throughout, altogether, utterly, totally.

अवलणे *v c* (अवलें Oar.) To row. Ex. ज्ञान वैराग्य भक्ति ॥ हेचि अवलें अवलिति ॥

अवलदाड or अवलदाड *a* Prime or chief in badness; answering to Arch, arrogant, adept. See अडल.

अवलंब *m* S Refuge, protection, asylum, shelter. 2 A perpendicular. 3 Colatitude of a place.

अवलंबणे *v c* (अवलंब) To grasp or lay hold of; to flee to, cling to, or lay hold on by (for support or protection); to have recourse to. Ex. प्रवेशें नौन्य अवलंबून ॥ 2 To assume, adopt, embrace, take up. Ex. दाविनि शांति अवलंबून ॥ Also लां बरी युक्ति अवलंबिली पाहि ॥ [ing on by.]

अवलंबन *n* S Grasping and clinging to, hold-

अवलंबित *p* S Supported, protected, patronized, cherished. 2 Grasped or clung to (for support or protection). 3 Hanging, pendant, dangling.

अवलसाल *n* (اول A سال P) The beginning or early part of the year. 2 The first year of a series or number. 3 The first year of the year of account.

अवलक्षण *n* (S) An unlucky or ill-betokening mark, sign, appearance, trick, doing;—as a sixth finger, particular spots, gnashing the teeth in sleep &c. 2 An evil omen, a portent.

अवलक्षणी *a* (S) Ill-graced; ill-favored; having ill-betokening marks, tricks, habits, ways.

अवलक्षणी *f* (Properly अवलक्षणी) Misfortune or अवला *m* (Better अवले) An oar. [adversity.

अवलाद *f* (اولاد A) Lineage, race; esp. understood of the male descendants. See अफलाद.

अवलिन *p* (S) Smeared, anointed.) Impurely implicated or accessory; partaking of an evil deed.

अवलिया *m* (اوليا A pl of ولي) A holy personage; a sage or saint; one absorbed in contemplation or in austere devotion.

अवलिळा or अवलिळा *ad* (Poetry. अव & लीळा Play.) Easily, readily, in mere play. Ex. रामनाम जपसी जरि अंतरि ॥ अ० तरसी भवसागरी ॥ तो कपावसे अ० रक्षील आतां ॥ फळपावे अ० ॥ भोगी वैकुंठी सोहळा ॥

अवली *f* (اول A) Anticipation or forestalling; also surpassing, excelling, outdoing. *v* साध.

अवलुटन *n* S Rolling. 2 Misused in the sense Plundering.

अवले *n* An oar. अवलेकरी *m* अवला *a* A rower: and, fig. A ruler or director. [ing, plastering.

अवलेप *m* S अवलेपन *n* S Smearing, anoint-
अवलेह *m* S Medicine to be taken by licking; a bolus, an electuary &c., a lambative, a linctus.

अवलोकणे *v c* (Poetry. अवलोकन) To look: also to see. [holding: also seeing.

अवलोकन *n* (S) Looking, contemplating, be-
अवलोकित *p* (S) Contemplated, beheld, viewed;
अवलोडन *n* S Dabbling in water. [also seen.

अवश *a* (S) Independent, uncontrolled, untamed, unsubdued. [infirmity, feebleness.

अवशक्ति *f* (Vulgar corr. of अशक्ति) Debility,
अवशिष्ट *p* S Remaining, left over, left.

अवशेष *m* S Remainder, remnant, residue, quantity or number remaining. 2 Used *adj* for अवशिष्ट Remaining or left.

अवश्य *a* S Intractable, indomitable, untameable.

अवश्य *ad* (S) अवश्यक *ad* (Misused for आवश्यक S) Certainly, of course, positively, necessarily: also certainly, surely, necessarily.

अवश्यवृद्धि *f* (S) Regard or view of as indispensable or absolutely incumbent or necessary; concernedness, engagedness, interestedness, earnestness. [or be; certain, sure.

अवश्यभावी *a* S That is certainly to take place

अवश्यमेव *ad* S (अवश्यम् & एव) Certainly, necessarily, most positively, most surely.

अवष्टब्ध *p* S Obstructed, hindered, stopped. 2 Supported or sustained, lit. fig.

अवष्टम्भ *m* S Obstruction, hinderance, stoppage. 2 A prop or stay; a post or pillar. 3 Support or sustentation: and, fig. Favor, countenance, patronage.

अवस *f* (अमावास्या S) The day of new moon. 2 The early night: also the hour before dawn. Gen. in loc. case अवशी or अवशीस.

अवसेस पुनवेस येणे or घडणे To happen occasionally (on high days and holy days).

अवसपाहट *f* Early night and early morning. 2 The grazing (of herds) in the early part of the night and in the morning before dawn. *v* कर.

अवसपाहट *ad* In the early night and at early morn.

अवसर *m* (S) Leisure, convenience of time: also fit time, occasion, opportunity: also a conjuncture or juncture. 2 The time or season of; as भोजनावसर, स्नानावसर, पूजावसर. 3 An afflatus of a god or devil. *v* ये.

अवसरणी *f* (अशरीरिणी S or अवसर & वाणी) Words falling from people conversing on their own affairs and fancifully wrested, by a person overhearing them, into connection with some project or subject which he is himself meditating, and interpreted as affording solution of the doubts that oppress him, or indication of the course and measure that befit him. 2 Popular rumor or prediction. *v* काढ, निघ. [an अवसर or afflatus.

अवसरो or या *a* (अवसर) That is the subject of अवसांत *ad* (Poetry. अवसु S) Suddenly or un-
[ness.

अवसाद *m* S Languor, lassitude, animal faint-
अवसान *n* (S) End, termination, conclusion. 2

fig. Death. 3 A pause or a stop; suspension or cessation. 4 A stop (in music or singing); a

breathing or pausing-place marked in stanzas. 5 Bound or limit. 6 Courage, confidence, fortitude,

firmness and presence of mind: also ardor, spirit, bold alacrity. *v* धर, खच, सुट, गळ, फुट. 7 A

stretch or application of strength; an exertion of power; an effort; a strain. Ex. तू दमला अस-

लास तर बैस सी एक अ० मारतो. 8 A critical moment; a point in a duration of exact fitness or

urgent requirement; the nick of time. *v* साध, संभाळ. Ex. पाऊस एरव्ही पुष्कळ लागून अवसानो

घालविता त्यापेक्षां अवसानें संभाळून थोडा थोडा जरी

लागला तरी पुरे. 9 A conjuncture or juncture.

10 The very height of the heat or excitement of an animal, male or female.

अवसानांत असणे or येणे To be or to fall within the power or capability of. And अवसानांतून जाणे

To pass away from the power of.

अवसानघातकी *a* (अवसान & घातकी) That fails at the hour of need; that deserts or disappoints at the critical moment. Pr. अ० महापातकी.

अवसानी *a* (अवसान) Prompt or alert under emergencies; ready and bold at critical times.

अवसाय *m* S Ceasing, desisting, leaving off. 2 Termination, conclusion, end.

अवसार *m* (Poetry. For अवसर) Time, season, juncture. Ex. कानाडी ओढुनि ते अ० ॥

अवसुती *a* (अव & सूत Contrary to the line.) Awkward, irregular, disorderly, slovenly: also clumsy, bungling &c.—workman or work. Also अवसुत्या *a* Awkward or bungling,—of persons only.

अवसां, अवस्य, अवस्यां, अवसू, अवसूक *ad* (अ-
वसु S) Suddenly, unexpectedly, unawares. 2

(अवसात् S At last or finally.) Altogether, utterly, wholly, at all. Neg. con. Ex. हा मजशीं अ०

बोलला नाही. The power and the popular apprehension of the words through this invariable neg.

con. is, Not even by accident; not by any chance or hap; never at all.

अवसु *n* S An unreality, a non-entity, a chimera. 2 Unreality, unsubstantialness, emptiness,

अवस्था *f* (S) State or condition. [vanity.

अवस्थाचतुष्टय *n* S The four stages or periods of human life,—बाल्य, पैगंड, तारुण्य, वार्धक्य Childhood, youth, manhood, old age.

अवस्थानोत *a* S Passed beyond all the ages or states of mortal life; i. e. emancipated from separate existence and absorbed into the divine essence.

अवस्थात्रय *n* S The three states or stages of human life, viz. youth, maturity, old age. 2 The three states,—waking, dreaming, sound sleep.

अवस्थाद्वय *n* S The two periods of human life,—the rising into maturity and the declining into old age; called also पूर्वावस्था & उत्तरावस्था. 2 The two states of life,—waking and sleeping जाग्रद-
वस्था & सुषुप्त्यवस्था. 3 The two conditions of life,—happiness and misery.

अवस्थान *n* S The place, period, or manner of being, staying, abiding; situation, station, position, abode.

अवस्थाभेद *m pl* S or जिवाचे अवस्थाभेद The variations (varied states) of the Soul, viz. जाग्रद-
वस्था, स्वप्नावस्था, सुषुप्त्यवस्था Waking, dreaming, sound sleep. The first is referred to विष्णु and to सत्वगुण; the second to ब्रह्मदेव and to रजोगुण; the third to शिव and to तमोगुण; and they are

termed respectively विद्य, तैजस, प्राज्ञ. To these three states, when the full consideration of the Soul is to be entertained, two other are added, तुरीया & उन्नयो *q. v.* in loc.

अवस्थित *p* S Occupying place or time; being, staying, remaining, abiding; fixed, fast, firm, placed. 2 (Used ignorantly for अकस्मात्) Suddenly.

अवस्थिति *f* S Staying, abiding, residing, resting, being: also abode, residence, dwelling-place: also situation, station, position.

अवहार *m* S Gathering up or together: winding up: summing up. See उषसंहार. 2 Suspension or cessation (of fighting &c.); an armistice or a truce. [tent.

अवहित *p* S Present, advertent, attentive, in-
अवहित्या *f* S Dissimulation.

अवहेलन *n* S अवहेलना *f* S pop. अवहेलणा *f* Treating scornfully or contemptuously.

अवळ *a* (अवळणे) Tight, firm, fast, close. 2 Narrow, slender, slim, contracted—as the neck, wrist, a tube. [or काष्ठ) Dried myrobalans.

अवळकटी or टी or अवळकाटी *f* (अवळा & काटी
अवळणे *v i* (आ & वलन S) To shrink, shrivel,

contract, draw in or up. 2 To become firm and compact; to consolidate or set—a mud building

&c: to become dense and close—the soil as from rain under चित्रा: to be constricted, braced, tight-

ened, closed in—the gums or teeth by lotions or gold fastenings: to get full, plump, distended and

promising—a crop through timely rain: to fatten or flourish—a meagre animal on good feeding;

a pauper upon improvement of circumstances. Note. In some of the above applications the verb

is occasionally transitive.

अवळणे *v c* (आ & वलन S) To draw tight; to tighten or to bind close. 2 To hold or squeeze

tightly; to clasp fast. 3 To shampoo or knead (the limbs). 4 To clench or close fast (the सूट

or fist). 5 To occupy or take possession of forcibly; to seize. Ex. अरबांनी किष्ठा अवळला.

अवळबंधा *f* (अवळणे & बांधणे) Forbidding, restraining, cohibiting, controlling: also restraint or control effected. *v* कर, लाव, मांड, द्या.

अवळसर *a* (अवळ & सर) Rather tight, firm, fast. 2 Rather narrow or slender.

अवळसरा *m* Crystallized sulphur.

अवळा *m* (आमलक S) Emblic myrobalan, Phylanthus emblica. Pr. अ० पिकायाचा नाहीं ससुद्र

सुकायाचा नाहीं Impossible never come to pass. 2 fig. The knob or boss of the pillar of a लांबण-

दिवा or a समई; an ornamental knob gen. अ० देऊन बेल (or कोवळा) काढणारा That gives

a myrobalan and demands or takes a pompon; that exacts or expects much in return for a little. अवले उधडणे g. of o. To scold coarsely: also to beat violently; to *tear to pieces*. (Lit. To rip up the अवले in making अवळकटी.)

अवळाअवळी f (अवळणे) A general tying, binding, fastening, packing up (as of travellers, of an army &c.) [blica.]

अवळी f (आमलकी S) A tree, Phyllanthus emblica. अवळीभोजन n Dining, upon a day of the month Kārtik, under an अवळी. [phur.]

अवळ्यागंधक m (अवळ & गंधक) Crystallized sulphur. अवळ्यांची मोट f (A bundle of myrobalans.) A term for a gang of fellows united by some present and common but evanescent interest.

अवळ्यांचो समई f A समई or lamp of which the pillar has ornamental knobs or bosses in the figure of the fruit अवळा.

अवळ्यांब m A term for a huge lubber or lout.

अवक्षर n Commonly and properly अवक्षर.

अवक्षिप्त p S Cast or thrown downwards.

अवक्षेप m S अवक्षेपण n S Casting or throwing downwards. 2 fig. Sarcasm or irony.

अवज्ञा f (S) Disrespect or slight; disregardful treatment or estimation. v कर g. of o. [slighted.]

अवज्ञात p S Treated or estimated lightly.

अवा m (H) A potter's kiln. 2 The pile of pots (as burned or to be burned). Pr. ज्ञाने न पाहिला अ० त्याने पाहिला दिवा.

अ० उतरणे g. of s. To have one's pile of pots duly burned. 2 fig. To have all one's offspring live and attain to puberty. 3 To prosper in one's measures.

अवा f (अंवा Mother.) See अवाजी.

अवाई f A report or rumor; popular talk. Pr. नवाई पुरवते अ० पुरवत नाही.

अवाकणे v i (अवाका) To consider, ponder, think about: also to hesitate, fluctuate, deliberate, shilly-shally. 2 To estimate or compute. 3 To design, mean, purpose; to have in the mind. Ex. आम्ही यंदा लग्न करावयास अवाकले होते परंतु घडले नाही.

अवाका m Power, ability, strength, lit. fig. 2 Power, grasp, gripe, clutches. Ex. तो माझ्या अवाकांत आला म्हणजे पाहून घेईन. 3 Mental grasp or compass; reach or apprehension of the mind (in considering, computing, conceiving, reasoning). 4 Supposition, notion, conception; thought or view as just or probable. Ex. त्यापासीं लाख रुपये आहेत असा अ० होत नाही.

अवाजी ad C (अव & अंग) In a tender, dangerous, vital part (of the body). v लाग, पड, मार.

अवाड मुख a S Hanging the head; looking downwards; abashed, dejected, sullen. [Southern.]

अवाची f S The south quarter. अवाचीन a S

अवाच्य a S Improper to be uttered or mentioned. 2 Insusceptible of description or enumeration. 3 That is not to be spoken against.

अवाजदारी f (P) Powerfulness of voice.

अवाजी f (अवा & जी) A term of courtesy in addressing or making mention of a Shūdra woman: corresponding to Dame, good woman, mistress.

अवाड n (आवार S) An enclosure around a house; a court, yard, compound.

अवाडाव f The ravages and rude violence of marauders or licentious troops: also mischievous tricks and pranks of children.

अवाड्डय a (अव & वाडणे) Huge, vast, immense, monstrous. Used freely of buildings, the body, forests, wilds; of objects disproportionately bulky, spacious, or extensive.

अवात n C (अव & वात) A tempest, storm, high wind. 2 fig. A sudden and great calamity. 3 (अ & वात) A calm.

अवांतर a (S) The others; the rest; the number or portion remaining. Ex. विवाहाचे पोटाचीं अ० कसे पुष्कळ आहेत. 2 Other, minor, indeterminate, that is under no particular head. Ex.

चाकरीचे दोनशे रुपये येतात अ० शंभर रुपये मिळतात. अवांतरप्राप्ति f अवांतरमिळकत f Minor or miscellaneous profits; by-gains. अवांतरकार्य An extra work; a by-job. अवांतरखर्च Extra-expenses. अवांतरभोजन Entertainment of guests; providing food for others besides the household.

अवाप्त p S Obtained or procured: also that has acquired, attained, gained.

अवाप्ति f S Obtainment, attainment, acquisition. Ex. सुखावाप्ति, दुःखावाप्ति, आनंदावाप्ति, मोक्षावाप्ति. [side. Correl. with तवार.]

अवार ad (Vulgar.) On this or the nearer अवार & अवारखाना See आवार & आवारखाना.

अवारित a S Unobstructed, unopposed, unhindered. [vented.]

अवार्य a S That is not to be warded off or prevented. अवसवा or अवाचे सवा ad Immoderately, inordinately, intemperately, exorbitantly, extravagantly—talking, eating, spending. 2 See अवाड्डय.

अवाळ n A fleshy excrescence, Sarcoma or wen.

अवाक्षर n (अव & अक्षर) A blunder in reading, speaking, or writing; a mispronunciation or mistake of a letter. 2 A single word or syllable; a sound or utterance;—as opp. to perfect muteness. Ex. म्यां त्या समेत अ० काढले नाही. 3 A reproachful or abusive or obscene word or speech. Neg. con. in the two last senses. [spoil—a fruit.]

अविकणे v i (अव & पिकणे) To overripen and

अविकारी, अविकार्य a (S) Insusceptible of change or alteration, unchangeable. 2 Indeclinable.

अविक्रिया अविक्री f (Corrupt formations from विकार) Slight disorder or indisposition; an ailment. 2 Nausea, loathing.

अविचार m (S) Inconsideration; non-advertence or application of mind unto.

अविचारशील a (S) अविचार or अविचारी a (S) Indiscreet, inconsiderate, unreflecting, inadvertent, thoughtless.

अविच्छिन्न ad (S) Uninterruptedly or uninterruptingly. Ex. ही वृत्ति आम्हाकडे पांचशे वर्षे अ० चालली आहे. 2 (i.e. Without deduction or diminution.) Exactly, nicely, just, by not a ream or iota less. Ex. यंदाचे व्यवहारांत अ० दोन हजार रुपये मिळाले.

अविच्छिन्न a S Not divided or separated.

अविद्येयनि f (S) Pudendum muliebre intactum: also mulier vel puella intacta.

अविद्यमान a (S) Unexisting, unextant, extinct.

अविद्या f S Erroneous apprehension through the illuiveness of the material world; admission of these unrealities as real; error or ignorance as opp. to knowledge. Ex. जिवासीं अ० असाधारण. To अविद्या or Ignorance are ascribed the two envelopments of the Pure spirit or Divine particle called स्थूलदेह & लिङ्गदेह.

अविद्यापसारा m An outspreading or expanse of Ignorance. Ex. लो केवळ अ० ॥ or सर्व जग हे अ०.

अविद्यापहितचैतन्य n S (Poetry.) Life enshrouded in ignorance.

अविद्यापाधि m S (Poetry.) Ignorance as a cover or concealing cause. See उपाधि.

अविंध a (अ & विंधणे) Unbored or unpierced—ear, a pearl. 2 m A term for a Musalmán. Because his ears are unbored.

अविधवा f (अ & विधवा Widow.) A woman whose husband is living.

अविधवानवसो f The ninth of भाद्रपदव्यापस; on which day offerings are made to the manes of women who have died unwidowed.

अविधि a (S) Irregular or informal; done without observance of prescribed rites.

अविधि m S Absence or nonness of regulation, law, rule: also breach of regulation or rule.

अविनय m S Pertness, sauciness, rude forwardness. 2 attrib. Pert or saucy: also haughty, imperious, lofty. [permanent.]

अविनाशी a (S) Imperishable, undecayable, अविनिगमक a S Unsupported by proof.

अविभाज्य a S That is not to be distributed, divided, or parted.

अविवक्षित a (S) That is not particularly intended or designed by the speaker; un contemplated.

अविवाहित a (S) Unmarried.

अविवेक m (S) Absence or want of consideration or accurate discrimination.

अविवेकी a (S) Inconsiderate or indiscriminating; that does not or that cannot distinguish and judge justly.

अविश्रांत a (S) Indefatigable, untiring.

अविश्वसनीय a S That is not to be confided in or trusted. [or mistrust.]

अविश्वास m (S) Want of confidence; distrust

अविश्वासी or शू or शूक a (अविश्वास S) Distrustful or suspicious: also untrusting or unbelieving. 2 Not trustworthy. [prescribed.]

अविहित a S Uncommanded, not enjoined or अवोढ a (अ & विटणे) Unfading—a color: never wearying or palling—an article of food: undecaying, unfailing;—used of the precious stones and metals: not to be nauseated or disgusted;—used of a man pertinaciously wicked: that does not readily wear, waste, yield, fail;—used of trinkets, vessels, the body, buildings &c.: immoderate, immodest, licentious—speech: exuberant—a crop. There are other and still more lax applications of this word: all, however, bearing the general sense Unfailing or enduring. 2 Unfailing; an epithet of God.

अवीटआवडी f Undecaying or unfailing love or affection. Ex. तैसा तुका वैष्णवीर ॥ अ० त्याची थोर ॥

अवील & अवीलचल See अवेल & अवेलचल.

अवेच a (अ & वेचणे) Sparing, saving, stingy, parsimonious.

अवेल m (वायला through वार्ल or वैल Separate.) The side or off-portion of a cooking-stove, the hob. 2 f (Better अयाल) A horse's mane.

अवेलकेश a Whose mane extends to his hoofs—a horse. [or hob.]

अवेलचल f A cooking-stove having an Awel

अवेचरी ad (Poetry. अवसर Time or season.) In (that, this &c.) time, season, period, juncture. Ex. ह्या अवेचरीं त्या अवेचरीं.

अवेळ f (अ & वेळ) Lateness, time far advanced. 2 Unseasonable time.

अवेळसवेळ f (अवेळ & सुवेळ) Time considered as bad or good, unseasonable or seasonable, unfavorable or favorable (with respect to a work contemplated). Ex. अ० पाहून काम करणे ते करावे भलते वेळीं कसे नये. See वेळअवेळ.

अवेक्षण n S Looking for, search, quest.

अव्यक्त a (S) Indistinct or unapparent; not evident, plain, or manifest: also invisible, imperceptible, inapprehensible by human vision—the Deity, the soul &c. 2 Unknown—an algebraic

quantity. 3 Inarticulate, not formed by the organs of speech—a sound. [ties, algebra.

अव्यक्तगणित *m* S Arithmetic of unknown quanti-

अव्यक्तगुणन *n* S Multiplication of unknown quantities.

अव्यक्तभजन *n* S Division of unknown quantities.

अव्यक्तराशि *m* S In algebra. An unknown quantity. Some of the terms devised to express the unknown quantity, corresponding with the English letters x, y, z &c. are कालक, नीलक, पीतक, लोहितक, चित्रक, हरितक, मेघक, श्यामलक, कपिलक, पिङ्गलक.

अव्यक्तसाम्य *n* S Equation of unknown quantities.

अव्यग *a* (S) Defective in no limb, member, or organ; complete or entire. 2 fig. Faultless.

अव्यय *a* (S Poetry.) Unperturbed or undiscomposed; quiet, serene, tranquil. Ex. अ० बैसले अदेराच ॥ Also गुंफेद्वारे लक्ष्मण ॥ बैसला रक्षण अ० ॥

अव्यभिचारी *a* S Not common or general; essential, peculiar, proper, appropriate.

अव्यय *n* (S अ & व्यय Expenditure.) An indeclinable word; an adverb, conjunction, interjection &c. [ruptible, unchangeable.

अव्यय *a* S Imperishable, indestructible, incor-

अव्यवस्था *f* (S) Disorder, derangement, irregularity, confusion.

अव्यवस्थ *a* S अव्यवस्थित *a* (S) Disordered, deranged, tumultuously or confusedly lying or being—things, affairs: also disorderly, irregular, immethodical—persons. [fashion or use.

अव्यवहारित *a* S Disused, obsolete, gone out of

अव्यवहित *a* (S) Uninterrupted or unintermitted 2 Adjoining, contiguous, close.

अव्या *m* R Obstruction or hinderance. 2 Interruption (of some course or custom); a calamitous or disturbing occurrence.

अव्याकृत *a* S Unexpounded or unexplained. 2 Unmanifest or unapparent; not evident or plain; wanting formal manifestation or appearance.

अव्यापी *a* S Unpervading.

अव्याप्ति *f* S (अ & व्याप्ति Extension, diffusion, pervasion.) In logic. Inadequate extent or reach (of a definition); inapplicability of it, from the too particular applicability of the terms employed, or from the restricted appertainment of the qualities enumerated, to individuals belonging to the species or class which is under definition. Ex. Man is a cooking animal: which definition extends not to those nations which eat their food raw. See अतिव्याप्ति & असंभव.

अव्याप्यवृत्ति *f* S A term in logic. Partial existence, with respect either to time or to place; finiteness: opp. to eternity, to ubiquity, or to universal pervasion or concomitance.

अव्याप्यवृत्ति *a* S In logic. Not universal or all-pervading; not predicable necessarily.

अव्याहत *a* (S) Uninterrupted or unintermitted.

अव्रण *a* (अ & व्रण) Free from sores or diseases—a person: void of flaw or blemish—pitchers &c.

अव्हेर *m* (अवहेलन S) Disrespect, disregard, slight.

अव्हेरणें *v* c (अव्हेर) To treat disrespectfully or slightly. Ex. द्विजगुरु तीर्थें जे अव्हेरिति ॥ त्या टाकिति नरकसूचीं ॥ 2 To neglect. More frequently used as *v* i To lie disused, neglected, unheeded, forgotten (and to look dull, dirty, disorderly, in consequence)—pots and pans, books, rooms, gardens &c.

अंश *m* (S) A part, portion, piece, share. This word is freely and elegantly used in comp. and, it

may appear to the learner, with some variation of sense. As none of its combinations can be inserted in order the following examples should be studied. Ex. जलांश, पिनांश, ज्वरांश, अर्थंश, सत्तिकांश, अन्नांश, आद्रांश, घान्यांश The water-portion or the (specified or mentioned) quantity of water &c. &c. 2 Remaining influence or effect; remains or remnant of. Ex. केळीं खाळीं तर त्यांचा अंश फार वेळ राहतो. 3 A degree of latitude or longitude; a degree generally or $\frac{1}{360}$ th of a circle. 4 In arith. and alg. A fraction: also the numerator of a fraction. 5 Shoulder-blade. [pable or incompetent.

अशक्त *a* (S) Weak, feeble, powerless: also incapable. अशक्त नी दुर्जन *m* (Powerless and wicked.) A term for a person poor and proud, impotent and malignant &c.

अशक्य *a* (S) Impracticable or impossible.

अंशतः *ad* (S) By parts or portions; by degrees; step by step; bit by bit. [खसुखालया.

अशन *n* S Eating. 2 Food. Ex. अ० अर्पुनिया अशनि *m* S Lightning; a thunderbolt; the weapon of Indra &c. See वज्र. [posed to be divided.

अंशनीय or अंश *a* S Proper or possible or pur-

अंशफलक *n* S Scapula or shoulder-blade.

अशर *a* (عشر A) Ten. अशरीन *a* (عشرين A) Twenty. Used of the Arabic year.

अशरीरवाक् *f* S अशरीरिणीवाक् or वाणी *f* S A divine utterance; a voice from heaven.

अंशसवर्णन *n* S Reduction of fractions to a common denominator. [a sharer, a partner.

अंशहारी *a* S That has a share or portion in,

अंशांत *a* (S) Unquiet, ruffled, tempestuous—mind, ocean, wind &c.: also unsubdued—lusts or passions. 2 That has not subdued or mortified his passions or affections; irascible, ambitious, covetous, sensual &c.

अंशावतार *m* (S) A descent or incarnation of an emanation from the divine essence;—as disting. from पूर्णावतार. [portion, a subdivision.

अंशांश *m* (S अंश & अंश) A share of a share or अशाश्वत *a* (S) pop. अशाश्वती *a* Not eternal or perpetual; transient, fugitive, evanescent.

अशस्त्र *a* (S) That is done in violation or disregard of the rules and rites prescribed by the Shāstras; informal, irregular, uncanonical, unscriptural.

अशिजा *a* (अ & शिजणे) Imperfectly boiled.

अशित *p* S Eaten.

अंशित *a* S Divided, portioned, shared.

अशिक्ष *a* (S अ & शिष्ट Ordered, trained, disciplined.) Indecent, indecorous, irregular, devious, licentious—persons, proceedings, manners, ways.

अशिक्षित *a* (S) Untaught, untrained, undisciplined, uninstructed. [sharer, partner, coheir.

अंशी *a* (S) That has a share or concern in; a अशीर *a* R W (अ & शिरणे) Difficult of entrance; i. e. narrow or strait.

अशुचि or अशुचिभूत *a* S Unclean or impure lit. fig. [pencil of rays.

अंशुजाल *n* S A collection of (sun-) beams, a अशुढाल or अशुढाल or अषढाल *a* (अशु & ढाल or असुढाल Rheumy or bleary-eyed.) An epithet of reproach to a Sleepy and slovenly, dirty and disorderly fellow; and, more laxly, to a filthy and blundering scrawl, to disorderly speech or doings, or disorderly and disgusting speaker or doer.

अशुद्ध *a* (S) Incorrect, inaccurate, faulty. 2 Impure, polluted, defiled. 3 Used as *s* n An error or blunder (in writing or speaking).

अशुद्ध *n* (S Poetry.) Blood. Ex. तेथेंचि मर्दिंला सुष्टिवातें राऊ आणि केतु ॥ इंद्रापासीं आले घावतु ॥ अशुद्धें न्हालें पर्वतु ॥ [blundering; a blunderhead.

अशुद्ध्या *a* (अशुद्ध) One ever mistaking and अशुभ *a* (S) Inauspicious or unpropitious; of unfavorable aspect or indication or import—conjunctions, prodigies, actions, words, marks, signs.

अशुभ *n* (S) Inauspiciousness or unluckiness. 2 Elliptically for अशुभकार्य *q. v.* infra.

अशुभकर्म *n* (S) अशुभकार्य *n* (S) An inauspicious or a hateful rite; an unfestive ceremony in general, but esp. funeral solemnities. 2 A sinful action.

अशुभचिन्ह *n* (S) अशुभलक्षण *n* (S) An inauspicious mark, sign, appearance, or indication. Ex. अशुभचिन्हें अत्यंत ॥ लंकेमाजि हेति वडत ॥ Of the अशुभलक्षणें of the Horse some are अंसुढाल or अंसुपात, आसनकुहा, उघडगांथा or केरसुणी, एकांथा, कैराडोळा, एकवागी, उतरंड, खुंटेउपाड, गोख of which the head points to the horse's tail, चिसुट or चिमोट, चक्रावळ, दलमंजन, कुसभोवरा, कुसगोम, जांघ-उजाड, रिकावदाल, अदमचसम, खांडकुहा, आसन-खोड, जांघभोवरी, वृदावळ, चोटोभोवरी, मुजभोवरी, त्रिकर्ण, दोखुरी, पंचदंती, विक्राळनामा, कृष्णतालु, काळ-मुखी, काखभोवरा, पंचनखी, रक्तनेत्र, काळांजनी, जानु-वर्त, नाकभुंकन, कर्णभूळ, सारभुंकन, लंडावर्त, भेंडुकमुख, लघुदंती, खिमावर्त, विधानैनी, पोतानी, काळटिका, सर्प-जाति, कोरमुख, or रांवासुख, चांदणी, शीरगामो, हयभंग, अंगावर्त, पांढरपायी, कपिसुख, शिरीगोम, फासोळोस उजळटिका, ऊर्ध्वमुखीगोम, एकरंगी पाटीवर शुभ, एकरंगी or हरएक रंगी. [like kind.

अशेला *a* (Better असला) Such, of this or the अशेष *a* (S) That leaves no remainder; all, the whole. Ex. दिवा केली अशेषें ॥

अशोक *m* (S) pop. अशेग A shrub, Jonesia Asoca. 2 The name of another flowering shrub.

अशोधितधातु *m* S Unpurified metal; an ore.

अशैच *n* (S) Impurity &c. See आशैच.

अश्रंतक *m* S A tree, Bauhinia tomentosa. Popularly अपटा. [or gravel.

अश्रुति *f* S Strangury or dysury. 2 The stone अश्रुसार *m* S Iron. 2 Diamond.

अश्रुदय *a* S Stone-hearted.

अश्रु *m* S A stone. In burning a corpse, the stone over which they drop water is not called by any common name but by अश्रु.

अश्रद्धा *f* (S) Want of faith or confidence in. 2 Absence of taking towards or liking to, dislike.

अश्रद्धेय *a* S Unworthy of belief, trust, reliance, confidence.

अश्रुफी (اشرفی P) A gold mohur.

अश्राव्य *a* S Improper to be heard or listened to.

अश्रु *m* n (S) A tear. [2 Inaudible.

अश्रुत *a* (S) Unheard; unheard of. 2 That has not heard or heard of. 3 Unlearned in the Vedas. 4 Contrary to or not directed by the Vedas. 5 That has not bound himself by any oath or engagement.

अश्रुधारा *f* (S) A stream of tears. Ex. नयनीं वा-अश्रुनाली *f* S Fistula lachrymalis. [हत अ० ॥

अश्रुपात *m* (S) Flowing of tears; weeping. ७ चाल, वाह. Ex. ऐसे बोलतां अ० ॥ नेत्रीं रायाचे चाल-ले ॥ 2 A ring of hair underneath the eye. A blemish of the horse.

अश्रुपिंड *m* S A lachrymal gland.

अश्लाघ्य *a* S अश्लाघनीय *a* S Not praiseworthy

अश्व *m* (S) A horse. [or commendable.

अश्वगति *f* (S) A pace or the walk of the horse.

अश्वगंधा *f* (S) A plant, Physalis flexuosa.

अश्वगुण *m* (S) A property or quality of the

horse. 2 An excellency or a good quality of the horse.

अश्वघुटका *m* A certain aphrodisiac.

अश्वचिकित्सक *m* (S) A horse-doctor.

अश्वचिकित्सा *f* (S) Medical treatment of horses.

अश्वत्थ *m* (S) Holy fig tree, *Ficus religiosa*.

अश्वत्थनारायण *m* (S) The tree अश्वत्थ when viewed as a divinity.

अश्वत्थोद्यापन *n* (S) The ceremony of raising a *pār* or mass of earth around an अश्वत्थ tree.

अश्वदोष *m* (S) A vice, blemish, bad property or habit of the horse.

अश्वपति *m* (S) A title of some great Raja of ancient time.) One of whom the military strength consists chiefly of cavalry; or one possessing this arm. [horses.

अश्वपरीक्षक *m* (S) A judge or connoisseur of

अश्वपरीक्षा *f* (S) Knowledge of horse-flesh. 2 Examination or inspection of horses or a horse.

अश्वभार *m* (S) Horse-troops; forces consisting in cavalry. 2 A host or multitude of horses.

अश्वमेध *m* (S) The actual or the emblematic sacrifice of a horse. This sacrifice is one of the highest order. [surgeon.

अश्ववैद्य *m* (S) A horse doctor, a veterinary

अश्वशाला *f* (S) A stable. 2 A riding house.

अश्वशिक्षक *m* (S) अश्वसारथी *m* (S) A breaker in or trainer of horses; a horse-jockey.

अश्वशिक्षा *f* (S) Horse breaking or training.

अश्वसारथ्य *n* S Management of chariot and horses; charioteering.

अश्वहृदय *n* S Knowledge of (the mysteries of) the horse; horse-science. 2 Horse-pathology, or the knowledge of it.

अश्विन or अश्वीन *m* Properly आश्विन The seventh month from चैत्र. Also अषाढ for आषाढ *m* The fourth month. [twenty-seven नक्षत्र.

अश्विनी *f* (S) A mare. 2 The first of the

अश्विनीकुमार or अश्विनीपुत्र *m pl* (S) The twin sons of the nymph Ashwinī, and physicians of Swarga. Hence, applied to a skilful physician, or to a handsome person. 2 A particular medicinal preparation.

अश्वील *n m f* (Usually अश्वल) A bear.

अष्टशी *a* (अष्टोत्ति S) Eighty.

अष्टदण्ड *a* Better and commonly अष्टदण्ड.

अष्ट *a* (S) Eight.

अष्टक *n* (S) An aggregate of eight. 2 The eight sections collectively of Panini's grammar. 3 *m* A common term for the eight portions of a संहिता or collection of the formulæ of the Rig Veda.

अष्टक *a* S Eight: also eighth.

अष्टकपाद्या *a* (That is unable to get on even though he walk and work upon his two feet, his two knees, his two hands, his breast, and his forehead.) Utterly and altogether luckless and

अष्टकोण *n* (S) An octagon. [wretched.

अष्टकोण *a* (S) pop. अष्टकोनी *a* Octangular.

अष्टगंध *n* (S) A perfume composed of eight fragrant ingredients: viz. चंदन, अमरुहीवेर, देवदार, कोष्ठकोलिंजन, कुसुम, शैलज, जटामांसी, सुरगोरोचन.

अष्टगोल or लो *a* Composed of four breadths of cloth, each having two flowered ends or borders—a shelā. [ing stench or fætor.

अष्टघाण *f* (अष्ट Eight, घाण Stink.) An exceed-

अष्टदल *n* (S) pop. अष्टदल *n* A figure of eight petals or divisions, as described to resemble a lotus-leaf.

अष्टदल *a* (S) Octopetalous: also eight-leaved.

अष्टदिक्पाल *m pl* (S) The guardian deities or regents of the eight regions of the heavens: viz. इंद्र of the East, वरुण of S. E., यम of South, नैऋत of S. W., वरुण of West, मारुत of N. W., कुबेर of North, ईश of N. E.

अष्टदिशा *f pl* (S) The eight regions; the eight main divisions of the compass: viz. पूर्व, आग्नेय, दक्षिण, नैऋति, पश्चिम, वायव्य, उत्तर, ईशान्य.

अष्टधातु *m pl* (S) The eight metals, viz. सोने, रपे, तांबे, कथील, शिसे, पितळ, लोखंड, तिखे, Gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, brass, iron, steel.

अष्टनायका *f pl* S The eight chief mistresses of the 16,000 kept by कृष्ण: viz. भैरवी, जांबवती, भामा, सत्या, भद्रा, लक्ष्मणा, कालिंदी, मित्रविंदा.

अष्टपत्रो *f* (S) An octavo volume. 2 The सोवळे or silk cloth used by the bride and bridegroom at weddings.

अष्टपदरो *a* Of eight folds or doubles—a shelā &c.: of eight twists or cords—a rope.

अष्टपदो *f* (S) A piece of poetry or song consisting of eight पद (a metrical piece).

अष्टपाकूळ *n unc* An octopetalous flower.

अष्टपाद *m* S A spider. 2 A fabulous animal with eight legs.

अष्टपुत्रा *f* A woman that has eight sons. Used gen. as a word of benediction to a married woman. See Ruth iv. 11, 12.

अष्टपुत्री *f* A white cloth, turmeric-colored in the border, presented (by her parents or the bridegroom) to the bride at a wedding for her bridal apparel. An expression of desire that she may be rich in offspring. Pr. अ० मेडणी कुत्री.

अष्टपैलू *a* Eight sided. 2 Applied to a clever, variously-gifted fellow.

अष्टप्रकृति or अष्टविधप्रकृति *f pl* S See under प्रकृति.

अष्टप्रधान *m pl* (S) The eight ministers of state. Ex. प्रधान अमात्य सचीव मंत्री॥ उबीर न्यायाधीश न्यायशाली॥ सेनापती त्यांत असे सुजाणा॥ अष्टप्रधानीं ढप मुख जाणा॥ There are other enumerations of these ministers; e. g. वैद्य, उपाध्याय, सचीव, मंत्री, प्रतिनिधि, राजाज्ञा, प्रधान, अमात्य, but the above श्लोक must be accepted as authoritative and authentic.

अष्टफली *f* (S) pop. अष्टफळी *f* or अष्टफल or ठ *n* An offering of eight fruits of one sort. Eight such, each consisting of a different fruit, are made to eight Brāhmans, one to each, by women desirous of obtaining offspring.

अष्टभाव *m pl* S The eight affections of the body considered as indications of the prevalence of सत्वगुण. These are खंभ, खेद, रोमांच, खरभंग or वैखर्य, वेपथु or कंप, वैवर्ण्य, अश्रुपात, प्रलय, as per Shlok, खंभःखेदोत्थरोमांचः खरभंगोत्थवेपथुः॥ वैवर्ण्यमश्रुप्रलयो अष्टौ भावाश्चसालिकाः॥ १॥ See in order or under सालिक. Ex. अष्टभावे होउनि सद्गद॥ आनंदमय जाहला॥ Also अष्टभाव मखरे कडोविकडो॥ नव महाद्वारे तेथें उघडो॥

अष्टम *a* (S-मा *f*) Eighth.

अष्टमंगल *a* S pop. अष्टमंगळ *a* That has a white face, tail, mane, breast, and hoofs; or, according to others, that is white in his legs, tail, breast, and हृषण, and is नवांकित (marked with a hairy curl of the figure of ७) on each flank, and has a lotus-form curl on his forehead—a horse. 2 Understood by some to signify Good in the eight important particulars—a horse.

अष्टमंगल *n* (S) A collection of eight auspicious things. These are variously specified.

अष्टमहारोग *m pl* S The eight great maladies;

viz. वातव्याधि, अग्ररी, कृच्छ, मेह, उदर, भगंदर, अर्श, संग्रहणि, Rheumatism, stone or gravel, strangury, urinary affection, ascites, fistulas and ulcers in ano &c., hæmorrhoids, dysentery. Each has divisions, each comprehending numerous varieties. See प्रमेह, उदर, भगंदर, अर्श. See another account under महारोग.

अष्टमांगल्य *n* S A ceremony observed in the eighth month of gestation; to cleanse the fœtus from the pollution of sins committed under former births. [night.

अष्टमी *f* (S) The eighth lunar day of each fortnight. अष्टयोगिनी *f pl* S The eight Yoginī (female fiends attendant on Durgā). They are named संगला, पिंगला, घन्या, भामरी, भद्रिका, उल्का, सिद्धा, संकटा.

अष्टवर्ग *m* (S) A class of eight principal medicaments. 2 The ceremony of entertaining at dinner, with a boy about to be invested with the sacred thread, eight boys of whom the investiture has been already solemnized.

अष्टवर्ग्या *m* (अष्टवर्ग S) A common term for the eight boys invited at the ceremony of अष्टवर्ग.

अष्टवर्षा *f* (S) A maiden arrived at the eighth year; i. e. attained unto the marriageable age, a nubile girl.

अष्टवस्तु *m pl* S The eight वस्तु, viz. घर, ध्रुव, सोम, आप, अनिल, अनल, प्रत्यूष, प्रभास. In भागवतपुराण the enumeration is द्रोण, प्राण, ध्रुव, अर्क, अग्नि, दोष, वस्तु, विभावस्तु.

अष्टवायन *n* (S) A present of eight articles (viz. हळकुंड, सुपारी, दक्षिणा, खण, रूप, कंकण, धान्य, कांचमणी) made, at marriages, by the bride, to each of eight Brāhmans; to secure good fortune.

अष्टविधसमाधि *m pl* S The eight modes of Yoga or Self-restraint in profound contemplation: viz. यम, नियम, आसन, प्राणायाम, प्रत्याहार, धारणा, ध्यान, समाधि.

अष्टविधाष्टंगारनायका *f pl* S See अष्टनायका.

अष्टसालिकभाव *m pl* S See अष्टभाव & सालिक.

अष्टसावध *a* Capable of attending to many matters at once.

अष्टसिद्धि *f pl* (S) The eight supernatural powers or capabilities: viz. अणिमा, महिमा, गरिमा, लघिमा, प्राप्ति, प्राकाम्य, ईशित्व, वशित्व. Pr. अष्टसासिद्धि (vulgar for अष्टसिद्धि) नवमानिधि (vulgar for नवनिधि) रावतात (त्याचे घरीं &c.) He is endowed with all the attributes of Divinity, and possessed of all the treasures of कुबेर.

अष्टांगपात *m* (S) अष्टांगप्रणाम *m* (S) Prostration in profound adoration or reverence.

अष्टांगयोग *m* S Yoga or Austere devotion in its eight branches or modes. See the eight under अष्टविधसमाधि. Ex. अष्टांगयोगाभ्यासे॥ चित्त निर्मळ होय आपसे॥

अष्टांगी (Loc. case of अष्टांग. अष्ट Eight, अंग A limb or member.) In the whole body or person. Ex. मीं इतका उपदेश केला परंतु त्याचे अ० नाही. It requires neg. con.

अ० नसणे *g.* of *s.* To be utterly exempt from or destitute of; to lack from head to foot.

अष्टादश *a* (S) Eighteen. For अष्टादश धान्यपुराण-उपपुराण &c. See under अठरा.

अष्टाधिकार *m pl* (S) The eight main offices or posts of a village: viz. जलाधिकार Office of bringing or supplying water to public officers and travellers; स्थलाधिकार Office of determining and pointing out the several places of residence, i. e. the office of पाटील or Headman; ग्रामाधिकार Office of supervision of the village trade and general business; कुललेखन Office of keeping the accounts

of the Ryots with Government, and of preserving the public records; ब्रह्मासन Office of a sort of bailiff, bailiwick; दंडविधिनिर्णय Office of magistrate or justice; पौरोहित्य Office of the family or village-priest; ज्योतिषी Office of the village-astro-nomer. The above lofty designations are according to the following authoritative *Shlok*—जलाधि-कारस्य स्थलाधिकारो ग्रामाधिकारः कुललेखनं च ॥ ब्रह्मासनं दंडविधिनिर्णयो पौरोहित्यं ज्योतिषनयमेव ॥ १ ॥ but the popular or vulgar terms are 1 कोळीपणा (concrete is कोळी), 2 पाटिलको (पाटील), 3 देशमुखी, महाजनकी, &c. (देशमुख with महाजन &c.), 4 कुळकरण (कुळकरणी), 5 वर्तकी (वर्तक), 6 धर्माधिकार (धर्माधिकारी), 7 उपाधीक or भटपणा (उपाध्या or भट), 8 जोशीपणा (जोशी). 2 Applied humorously to express the daily operations or business of the body—ablution, inunction, eating, evacuating, sleeping &c.

अष्टावक्र or अष्टवक्र *c* (Proper name of a saint. He was crooked or deformed in eight places. Hence,) A term for any person or article of great deformity or remarkable unshapeliness.

अष्टावधानी *a* (अष्ट & अवधान) Capable of applying one's attention in many directions at once.

अष्टास *n* S An octagon: also *attrib.* Octagonal.

अष्टाक्षरीमंत्र *m* or अष्टाक्षरी *f* The mantra or spell of eight syllables, viz. काय कुरु कुरु कुरु, as supposed to be uttered by persons in great perplexity or poverty.

अष्टोपदीप *m pl* (S) The eight उपदीप or minor insular divisions of the earth. These are खण्डप्रस्थ, चंद्रशुक्ल, आवर्तन, रमणक, मंदरहरिण, पांचजन्य, सिंहल, लंका.

अष्टोपहर *ad* (S) Throughout the eight watches, i. e. through the day and night; unceasingly.

अष्टोविवाह *m pl* S The eight forms or modes of Marriage: viz. ब्राह्म-गांधर्व-राक्षस-दैव-आर्ष-प्राजापत्य-शुक्ल-पैशाच-विवाह. Vide in loc. गांधर्वविवाह is further termed प्रीतिविवाह or प्रत्युद्वाह; & शुक्ल-विवाह gets the opprobrious name आसुरविवाह. These may be briefly described—ब्राह्म. सालंकार कन्यादान, गां. उभयतांचा अनुमतानें, रां. जवरीनें कन्या वरून, दै. कमीग कन्यादान करून, आं. गाय बैल घेऊन कन्यापण, प्रां. प्रजोत्पादनार्थ कन्यापण, शुं. मोल देऊन कन्या घेऊन करणें, पै. कन्या चेहून नेऊन करणें, but they will all appear explained in their order. See धर्मसिंधु तृतीय परिच्छेद पूर्वार्ध & विज्ञानेश्वर.

असका *a* All; every one or the whole; the whole multitude or the whole mass.

असकृत *ad* S Repeatedly; once and again.

असंख्य *a* (S) असंख्येय *a* S Innumerable.

असंख्यात *a* S Unnumbered or uncounted.

असंग *a* (S) Lone, solitary, wanting a companion. 2 That is not to be associated with. Pr. असंगासी संग प्राणासी गांड. [ship.

असंग *m* (S) Absence or nonness of companion.

असंगत *a* (S) Unconnected or incoherent—speech or thoughts: unsuitable or inconsistent—conduct.

असंगति *f* (S) Unconnectedness or incoherency (of speech or thoughts): inconsistency or impropriety (of conduct).

असंगंध *m* (असंगंधा S) A plant, *Physalis flexuosa*.

असंजाल *m* R A false accusation. *v* घाल, घे.

असट *a* Thin, dilute, sloppy, too watery or watery.

असडणें *v c* To pull or throw out (a limb &c.); to pull with a jerk; to catch up (a whip &c.) suddenly and smartly. Ex. किं वृद्धी भावि खद्योत ॥ असडोनि आदित्य खाली पाडू ॥ 2 fig. To chouse

out of; to pluck from knavishly. 3 To cast or fling lavishly (curses or terms of abuse). 4 To dash or cast (down, against, at) forcibly or jerk-ingly. Ex. मग हनुमंतें असुरी समय ॥ बांधोनिया असुडिल्या ॥

असडा *m* (असडणें) A sudden and smart pull or fling or jerk (of a limb): also the pain following it. *v* दे, बस. Also a sudden catching up or snatching; a smart catching up or back (of a whip or cord). *v* दे. 2 A convulsive throe or quiver (as of a drowning, hanging, choking, or dying person): also the rising up and issuing forth of the last breath of such. *v* दे, ये. 3 A shock or blow; a loss or damage sustained (in trade, to a crop &c.) *v* बस.

असडा, असडी, असडोक *a* (अ & सडणें) Unhusked; unbeaten in the mortar—rice &c. 2 fig. Undisciplined, untrained, unbroken in, unpolished.

असडी or असडो *f* The spawn or feculence of flies settling upon a sore, producing maggots in it; a fly-blow. *v* पड, घाल. This word is by some understood to mean the maggots, by others, the fly producing them.

असण or णा *m* असणी *f* (आसन S) A wild tree, *Terminalia alata tomentosa*. [reside, stay.

असणें *v i* (अस S) To be; to exist. 2 To remain,

असत् *a* (S) Untrue, unreal, false; not actual, just, genuine &c. 2 Bad, wicked, wrong. In comp. as असन्निव A false friend; असद्दिद्या Wicked science, i. e. necromancy; असन्मार्ग An evil course or way; असद्ब्यापार or असद्ब्यवहार Bad, foolish, wrong practices or proceedings; असद्भाव An evil disposition; असत्कर्मे, असत्य्य, असत्य्य, असत्सर्ग, असद्दिचार असदाचार, असद्गुति.

असता *p pr* of असणें To be. Having property or substance; substantial. Pr. असत्याचे विकार नसत्याचे घोरकार All variety of fine doings belong to the rich; hard and wild work to the poor. 2 Competent, capable, effective; being or having something. Pr. असत्याचा बाप नसत्याची आई The productive or profitable son is cherished by the father; the get-nothing do-nothing son, by the mother.

असती *f* (S) An unchaste or a disobedient wife.

असंतुष्ट *a* (S) Displeased. 2 Dissatisfied, not content.

असत्तेपण *n* Existence or being. Ex. माझे लोपो अं. ॥ नावरुपाची पडो खंडन ॥ [or discontent.

असंतोष *m* (S) Displeasure: also dissatisfaction

असंतोषी *a* (S) Of a discontented disposition; hard to be satisfied or pleased.

असत्कळ *f* R (असत् & कळ) Wicked or unjust times; an evil or a blind time or state of things. Used in lamenting, at any particular season, the prevalence of depravity, disorder, or distress.

असत्कार *m* (S) असन्मान *m* (S) Disrespect, dishonor, disgraceful treatment.

असत्य *a* (S) Untrue, unreal, false.

असत्यप्रतिज्ञा *a* (S) False to promise or engagement; faithless.

असत्यभाषी *a* (S) असत्यवक्ता *a* (S) False-speaking.

असत्संग *m* (S) Bad companionship or company.

असद्ब्यय *m* (S) Unwise or improper expenditure.

असदाचार *m* (S) Bad conduct or behaviour.

असंपन्न *a* (S) Unwealthy, indigent, poor.

असफलक *n* S The scapula or shoulder-blade.

असंबद्ध *a* (S) Unconnected or incoherent—speech, a writing: inconsistent, lax, devious—actions, conduct: detached from, distinct, aloof, separate. Ex. साधु संसाराचे टावीं अं असतात.

2 Incongruous, absurd, not holding with reason. Ex. पाण्यानें घर जळावे हें अं दिसतें; विष्णू अभिमाना तेथचा तो परमात्मा ही कथा अं पै ॥ [tion.

असंबंध *m* (S) Absence of congruity or connection. असबाब *f* (اسباب A) Articles of property; goods and chattels; things. 2 Munitions of war. Note. The form अजबाब, though not so correct, is equally common.

असंभव *m* (S) Incongruity, inconsistency, absurdity, incompatibility. Hence (by implication), Improbability or impossibility. N.B. This second sense is the common sense.

असंभवो *a* S pop. असंभवित & असंभवीक *a* असंभव्य *a* S Incongruous, incompatible, absurd. Hence (by implication), Impossible or improbable. Ex. साहित्य भरतें अपार ॥ असंभव्य दाटलें ॥ (रामविजय).

असंभावना *f* (S) Want or absence of congruity or compatibility. Hence, by implication, Impossibility or improbability.

असंभावनीय *a* S Incompatible, irreconcilable, incongruous; not consistent or coherent; and thus, not possible or probable.

असंभावित *a* (S) Not coherent, consistent, compatible, congruous; and thus, not probable or possible; absurd. 2 Light, low, disreputable, not respectable.

असंभाव्य *a* S Not capable of being (from incongruousness or unsuitableness); not possible or probable.

असंभूत *a* S That does not consist or cohere rationally and really; that has no congruity or reasonable connection; and thus (by implication), without entity or actuality, and without possibility of being.

असभ्य *a* (S) Unfit for assemblies, i. e. Unpolished, uncourtly, unfashionable, of low manners or life, plebeian, vulgar.

असमज *m* Absence of understanding (a matter).

असमज *a* That does not understand.

असमंजस *a* (S) Dull of apprehension. 2 Unwise, unreflecting, inconsiderate, indiscreet. 3 S Unequal or unlike. [parity.

असमंजस *n* S Unconformity, dissimilitude, dissimilarity. असमंजुती or त्या *a* (अ & समंजुत) Difficult to be influenced by apology or explanation; difficult to be persuaded or pacified. [agreement.

असमंजुत *f* Misunderstanding, variance, disagreement.

असंमत *a* (S) Void of approbation or admission; disallowed or unauthorized. Ex. परिही गोष्ट अं ॥

असमर्थ *a* (S) Powerless, feeble, impotent, incompetent. [inherent and inseparable.

असमवायी *a* S Accidental or incidental; not

असमाधान *n* (S) Displeasure, dissatisfaction, discontent. Disquiet, restlessness, slight disturbance of healthy feeling.

असमान *a* (S) Unequal, unlike, uneven. असमानगति Winding, meandering, flexuous course; unequal or irregular progress; असमानदेश Undulating ground; diversified country.

असमाप्त *a* (S) Unfinished; not concluded or not completed.

असमास *a* S Uncontracted or unconfined; dispersed or diffused; spread abroad. Ex. सधें सुगंध सुवास ॥ तेथें उठतो अं ॥ 2 Unlimited, i. e. (in poetical usage,) uncircumscribed by number, unnumbered. Ex. पुच्छावरि अं ॥ शस्त्रघात प्रेरिति ॥

असरणी *f* R Commonly अवसरणी.

असल *a* (اصل A) Original or primitive;—opp. to copied or derived: principal, prime, excellent, superior, first sort;—opp. to secondary or inferior:

real or genuine;—opp. to counterfeit: legitimate; not adulterine or spurious: noble, well-born, of high family, tribe, caste, breed: also exactly copied; true to the original—a picture, a player's performance.

असलअर्जी *f* In law. The complaint. (The primary representation or preferred suit.)

असलफूल *n* Genuine or pure ऊदफूल (soot of frankincense). 2 Applied to pure or neat spirits and to essences and extracts gen.

असलबाब *f* Original or primitive tax; an original item. 2 An obligation on the Ryots to furnish, at a reduced rate, articles for the use of the garrisons of forts. [fashion; such.]

असला *a* (असा) Of this or the like kind, sort,

असलाई *f* (असल *q. v.*) Primeness, genuineness, excellence, *prime quality*: also nobility, gentility, highness of family or stock. Ex. असलाईस खोटे काम करणें मोठें लांछन; आपली अ० टाकूं नये.

असलाईचा *a* Prime, genuine, excellent, noble &c.

असवर्ण *a* S Of a different caste from. [bear.]

असवल & असवील *n* (Common in poetry.) A असविणें *v c* To season (a new earthen vessel, as by heating it and saturating it with milk). 2

fig. To deflower (a maiden); and gen., to hold illicit sexual congress with (a woman). 3 (आस) To strike (a top) within the ring.

असंयुक्त *a* S Unmixed with. 2 Separate; not living or being in common—a person or a property.

असंस्कृत *a* S That has not undergone any particular संस्कार (as marriage, thread-investiture &c.)

असहन *n* (S) Inability to suffer or bear. 2 Impatience of another's prosperity or success.

असहन *a* (S) Unable to bear or endure.

असहाय *a* (S) Lone, solitary, single; wanting a companion, follower, friend.

असह्य *a* (S) Intolerable, insufferable, unendurable. Ex. चांदणें देखोनि प्रकाशमान ॥ संतुष्ट होति इतर जन ॥ परि तस्करांचें न आनंदें मन ॥ त्याजकारणें अ० ॥

असलका or सा *m* (Corr. from आश्लेष) An embrace.

असा *a* (हा This.) Such; of this kind. 2 *ad decl* So, thus, in this manner. 3 It often occurs finally with the elision of अ. Ex. गोर गरिबांस अन्न द्यावें वाटतें परंतु अनुकूल नाही; तो जातो आहे तो रामचंद्रपंतसा वाटतो.

असाजे or ऐसाजे A phrase constantly occurring at the beginning of notes, answering to "As follows."

असाडी or असाडी *f* The spawn or feculence of flies settling upon a sore, producing maggots in it; a fly-blow. *v* घाल, पड. 2 Hence fig. Evil influence, as supposed to be covertly exercised.

असाणा *m* (See असाणा) A wild tree.

असातसा *a* (असा & तसा) So so, common, ordinary, light, insignificant. Ex. हा पंडित केवळ अशातशांतला नव्हे. 2 *ad* Some way or other; by hook or by crook.

असाधारण *a* (S) Not common or general; i. e. peculiar, proper, particular, exclusive, distinguishing, characteristic &c. 2 Not common or ordinary; i. e. respectable, honorable, distinguished.

असाध्य *a* S असाधनीय *a* S Impracticable or impossible; not to be accomplished or attained. 2 In medicine. Incurable; immedicable.

असान *n* (احسان A) An obligation or a favor.

असान *a* (آسان P) Easy, facile.

असांप्रत *a* S Irrelevant to the matter in hand, foreign, inopportune, unseasonable.

असामी *f m* (اسامي A) A person; an individual.

2 A tenant, renter, client &c.: a debtor or a defendant (in a law suit). 3 A name upon a muster roll.

4 *m* A public employment or service; a situation under Government: also an assignment for a maintenance. [successively, man by man.]

असामीवार *ad* (اسامي وار H) Singly, separately, असामीवारपत्रक *n* A nominal roll.

असार *a* (S) Wanting sap or pith; unsubstantial, unsolid, unreal.

असार *m* A roll of silk as wound off the wheel. 2 Amongst masons. The breadth of a wall: also the interval betwixt the opposing parts of a door or window-frame: also the area of the frame. 3

(اثر A Effect.) Communicated quality; smack, savor, tincture, tang. Ex. दुधामध्ये पाण्याचा अ० आहे; अंगामध्ये तापाचा अ० आहे; पाण्याचा अ० लागून गांढोडे मिजले.

असारा *m* The lines stretched on the loom (esp. before पाजण or the pasting). [cotton].

असारा *m* असारी *f* A wheel for winding silk (or असावध *a* (S) Unheeding, unattending to, in-

advertent, unalert. 2 Heedless, inattentive, or inobservant (constitutionally).

असावरी *f* A रागिणी or musical mode. See राग. असावरीकांड or असावलीकांड *m* A sort of flowered border to a shelá &c.

असासाउसासा *m* (उसासा by redup.) Panting, puffing, blowing: also violent sighing. *v* टाक, दे, घे, सोड.

असाह्य *a* (असहाय S) Lone, solitary, single.

असाळी *f* A female goblin of a particular kind.

2 Hence, A virago or vixen.

असाक्षिक *a* (S) pop. असाक्ष *a* Unwitnessed.

असि *m* S A sword.

असिका *f* (Poetry.) Place of inherence or abiding. Ex. खानुमतीची अ० आनंद साचवू ॥

असिद्ध *a* (S) Not existing or extant.

असिपत्रवन *n* S A fabled forest where the wicked are tormented with leaves pointed and rigid like swords.

असिलता *f* S in poetry असिलता *f* (असि A sword, लता A creeping plant.) The flashing or brandishing of swords. 2 The zigzag coruscations of lightning. 3 A sword. Ex. हातीं अ० करिं खेडकें ॥ कटिं झलकें यमदंड ॥

असील *a* Commonly असल.

असुख *n* (S) Uncomfortableness, restlessness, disquietude, sorrow, pain.

असुख or असूख *n* (Corr. from अहक् S Blood.) Irregular menstruation; mœnorrhagia or fluor albus. *v* सुट.

असुखी *a* (S) Uncomfortable, uneasy, unquiet.

असुजणें *v i c* (अ & सुजणें To swell. To unswell. See under अ.) To abate, subside, go down—a

असुडणें *v c* See असडणें. [swelling.]

अंसुडाल *a* (अंसू & डालणें) Of watery eyes, blear-eyed—a horse. [2 fig. One ever weeping.]

अंसुडाल *m f* A rheumy eye. A disease of horses.

असुदा or असुदाय *a* (أسودا P) Fresh, lively, brisk;—used esp. of horses kept long in the stable.

2 Fresh (after work or exertion); still lively and brisk: also having vigor, bottom, stamina; being little susceptible of fatigue. 3 (Laxly.)

Free, exempt, unentangled (as with business): clear or unencumbered (as with wife, family, furniture, trees, houses): disengaged or unoccupied—persons, places, vessels &c. 4 Unpractised in; unexperienced in; that has not done or known

before.

असुदादस *m* (Fresh breath.) The freshness and briskness that follow rest; recruited spirits; re-

अंसुपान *m & a* See अंसुडाल. [newed vigor.]

असुर *m* (S) An evil spirit or demon. [demons.]

असुरी *a* (असुर) Relating to the असुर or असुरोपपाय *m* A harsh and violent remedy, as amputation, actual cautery &c. असुरीकर्म or द्रव्य

n Any daring mad act. For other compounds see in order under आसुरी.

असुरी *f* (S) A female evil spirit.

असुरी अन्न *n* A common term for उडीद, बाजरी, and some other grains. This is a popular sense, for which see under मासान्न. 2 Applied to victuals in which a hair may be found.

असुरीखणें *n* (Demon-food.) Applied to flesh-meat, spirituous liquor &c.

असुरीविद्या *f* (S) The black art, magic, sorcery, comprising जारण, मारण, उच्चाटन, मोहन, संभन, विध्वंसन. [Unwise.]

असुन्न *a* (S) Unknowing or unversed in. 2

असू *n* (असु S through असو H) A tear.

असवें उगळणें To melt into tears.

असृक् *n* (असृक् S) Mœnorrhagia. See असुख.

असृड *m* (असडणें To catch up suddenly and smartly. Because the whip is so caught up when it is slashed.) The long whip of a cartman or ploughman.

असृडगांठ *f* (असडा & गांठ) The common slipknot with one loop: also the bowknot.

असृत or द *n* (उत्सृक्त S or उंशीत) The repercussion, during eating or drinking, of a particle in its passage over the epiglottis, and the violent agitation occasioned. *v* जा. Ex. तू हासू नको तुला अ० जाईल.

अ० or असुदा जाणें *v imp* To go the wrong way.

असून असून *ad* (असणें To be.) At intervals; by fits and remissions; intermittingly.

असूया *f* (S) Impatience of another's excellence, envy. 2 Calumny.

असूरखाना *m* (عشر A Ten, خانه P Place. Because the first ten days of the Muharram are employed in making it.) A term, amongst the Hindus, for the shed in which the Muhammadans prepare their tabút.

असूरगांठ *f* See असृडगांठ A slipknot &c.

असैं करतां *ad* (असा & करणें) At this rate onwards; in this way of proceeding; at the furthest. Ex. एवढें घर बांधलें असतां आठशें रुपये लागतील अ० हजार लागतील. [like kind.]

असेला *a* (Better असला) Such, of this or the अशोक & असेग *f* (Corr. from अशोक S) A shrub, Jonesia Asoca. [man's whip.]

असेड *m* (See असृड) A cartman's or plough-a असेला *a* (अ & सेलणें) Unhusked, unshelled, unpodded, unpeeled.

असेशी or सी *f* (अ & सेस) Insatiableness, ravenous cupidity, greedy eagerness.

असेशी or सी *a* Insatiable, craving, covetous.

असेशीक *a* (अ & सेसणें) Impatient, hasty, eager, vehement, hot, irritable.

अखंद *m* (अखगंधा S) A plant, Physalis flexuosa.

अखरा *m* Fame, renown, reputation, celebrity.

अखारणें or अखरणें *v i* (अखारा) To be renowned, celebrated, famed. In good or bad sense.

अखारणें निखारणें *v c* (निखारणें by redup.) To scout, flout, reject contumeliously. Gen. used in कन form and with टाकणें.

अखलित *a* (S) Unstumbling or untripping; firm, steady, stable, lit. fig.

अखलितगति A firm walk; a virtuous course;

असखलितबुद्धि An unerring judgment; असखलितब्रह्मचारी An unswerving, undeviating ब्रह्मचारी, Veneris qui præmia nescit; असखलितभाषण or असखलितवाणी Articulate utterance; unfaltering or flowing speech; असखलितवीर्य That lives in perpetual continency. 2 Used as *ad* Uninterruptedly. Ex. माझी वृत्ति अ० चालली.

अस्म *m n* (S) Setting (of a heavenly body). 2 Immersion or obscuration of a planet (as of Venus or Mercury, or of a comet). 3 fig. Ruin; fall into infamy or obscurity. 4 fig. Consumption or exhaustion: also emptiness, absence, lack.

अस्मगत *a* (S) Set—a heavenly body.

अस्मनी *f* (اسمن P) A sleeve.

अस्मनीतली आग *f* (Fire in one's sleeve.) अस्मनीतला साप *m* (A snake in one's sleeve.) A domestic or perfidious foe; a concealed enemy amongst one's family, followers, or friends. Terms for a traitor or an ingrate.

अस्मय *m* (S) अस्मान *n* (S) The setting or the being set (of a heavenly body). [body.]

अस्मान *a* (S) अस्मित *a* S Set—a heavenly

अस्तर *n* (استر P) Lining (of a garment &c.)

अस्तर *n* S Any point of the ecliptic on or incidental upon the western horizon. Opp. to अंग. 2 A sign setting or the setting of a sign. See लग्न.

अस्तर *f* The first of the three divisions of a प्रपद. See अंत्रा & आभोग. 2 (आस्था S) Desire after or concern about.

अस्ताचल *m* (S) The western mountain behind which the heavenly bodies are supposed to set.

अस्तानी *f* (Commonly अस्मनी) A sleeve.

अस्तावा *m* (Commonly तस्त q. v.) A metal ewer or basin.

अस्तावस्त *a* (यस्त S by redup.) corruptly अस्तावेस्त *a* Disordered, deranged, tumultuously or confusedly lying or being—things, affairs: or as *ad* Higgledy-piggledy, in a litter or jumble.

अस्तित्व *n* S Being or existence.

अस्तिनास्ति *ind* S (It is—it is not.) Yes or no; assentingly or denyingly. *v* न्हण. Also yes—no, with fluctuation or hesitation. *v* कर.

अस्ती *f* (Corr. from अस्ति) A bone. [amen.]

अस्तु *ind* (S Root अस To be.) Be it so, let be,

अस्तुरी *f* (Vulgar corr. of स्त्री S) A woman.

अस्तेकरी *m* (असणे To be, करो Affix.) Substantial, reputable, responsible; having some wealth or property.

अस्तेनस्ते *m pl* See explained under नसत्या Sig. II.

अस्तेय *n* S Refraining from theft. See योगधर्म.

अस्त्युत्तर *n* (अस्ति It is, उत्तर Answer. Replying against the truth.) Denial or disallowal of the true, real, actual, positive standing or state of a matter. Used of that perverseness, or ungratefulness, or discontentedness, which ever objects or answers again, or which ever underrates gifts or kindnesses, or which is ever complaining of injustice, or inattention, or inadequate acknowledgment of desert. *v* कर, न्हण.

अस्त्र *n* (S) A weapon charmed by the recitation over it of some mystic formula: also the formula or mantra. Ex. of comp. अग्न्यस्त्र, वारुणास्त्र, मेघास्त्र, सर्पास्त्र, अस्त्रविद्या, अस्त्रप्रयोग. 2 S A weapon gen.

अस्त्रशस्त्र *n* (S Charmed weapons and common weapons.) Weapons and arms comprehensively. 2 Freely. Goods and chattels; bag and baggage; all one's kit and traps.

अस्त्रज्ञविद्या *f* S Knowledge of weapons and arms. Ex. अ० प्रवीण ॥ जाहले राम आणि लक्ष्मण ॥

अस्थायी *a* (S) Transitory, fugitive, fleeting, evanescent.

अस्थि *f n* (S) A bone. Ex. of comp. कपालास्थि, तरुणास्थि or नलकास्थि, दंतास्थि or रचकास्थि, वलयास्थि.

अस्थिगत *a* S Seated in the bones—fever &c.

अस्थिगतप्राण *a* (S Of whom the life has receded into the bones.) That is on the point of death.

अस्थित *a* (S) Extinct, obsolete, passed away, no longer extant or in vogue.

अस्थिति *f* (S) Extinction, obsolescence, desuetude. 2 Want of standing, endurance, or continuity.

अस्थित्वचा *f* S The periosteum. [nuance.]

अस्थिपंजर *m* (S Cage of bones.) The skeleton or compages of bones; the osseous system.

अस्थिभंग *m* S अस्थिभय *n* S Fracture of bones or a bone. [or a bone.]

अस्थिभेद *m* S Breaking or brokenness of bones

अस्थिमाला *f* S (String of bones.) The osseous system.

अस्थिर *a* (S) Unsettled, unfixed, unsteady.

अस्थिरप्राय *a* S Unabiding, unenduring, unlast-

अस्थिव्रण *m* S Ulcer in the bone. [ing.]

अस्थिशेष *m* S Drying and decay of the bones.

अस्थिसंचय *m* S Gathering the bones after the burning of a corpse. In order to preserve them.

अस्थिसंधि *m* S A joint, an articulation. 2 Unit-ing of a broken bone.

अस्थिसमर्पण *n* S Committing the bones of a burned body to some sacred stream.

अस्थिसंधा *m* A joint or knuckle. Constantly used *pl* with *v* दुख, धर, मोड, अखुड &c.

अस्थिसिंचन *n* (S) The ceremony of sprinkling, on the third or other day afterwards, the bones of a burned corpse, to cleanse them from the ashes.

अस्थैर्य *n* (S) Unsettledness, unsteadiness, instability.

अस्नात *a* (S) corruptly अस्नाती *a* Unbathed.

अस्पर्श *a* S अस्पर्श *a* S Not to be touched; not proper, possible &c. to be touched.

अस्पष्ट *a* (S) Not evident, clear, plain; obscure, dim, indistinct.

अस्तुटोच्चार *m* S Inarticulateness.

अस्तुति *f* S Non-remembrance, oblivion, forgotten state. 2 Non-occurrence to mind.

अस्तपना (عصت پنا P Patroness or protectress of chastity.) A term of respect in letters, in addressing or mentioning females.

अस्तत् *pron* S We. In comp. as अस्तदृष्ट, अस्तकुल, अस्तपत्नी Our house, our family, our wife.

अस्तदीय *pron* S Our.

अस्तदाच *m* S In grammar. The first person.

अस्तादिक *pron* (Formed laxly out of अस्तत् We & आदि Et cetera.) We ourselves; we in person. Ex. एथे अ० हेते न्हणूनच ह्या कामाचा उलगडा पडला. It is a term of loftiness or grandiloquence.

अस्मान *n* (آسمان P) The sky or heavens.

अस्मानगिरी *f* (آسمان گیری P) An awning; a ceiling; a covering of cloth over a shed &c.

अस्मानचपेटा *m* (آسمان کا چپेटا H) A blow from Heaven; any heavy disaster or calamity. 2 A galloper up into the clouds. A term of ironical praise for a sorry jade of a horse.

अस्मानतारा *m* (آسمان کا तारा H) A star. 2 A falling star, a meteor. *v* तुट. 3 A term of praise for a very fine horse, or accomplished rider, writer, singer, musician &c.

अस्मानतारे तुटणे See the phrase तारे तुटणे.

अस्मानी *a* (آسمانی P) Sky-colored, light blue. 2 Heavenly: opp. to सुलतानी (belonging to rulers or governments). Applied to calamitous visitations from above; as drought, inundating rains, lightning &c. [from the heavens.]

अस्मानी *f* (आस्मान P) Any calamitous visitation

अस्मानोसुलतानी *a* (आस्मानی سلطان P) Heavenly and regal: also as *s f* Heavenly and regal visitations. See above.

अस्मार्त *a* S Immemorial. 2 Illegal. 3 Not belonging to the Hindú institutes.

अस्मार्तकाल *m* S In law. A period beyond memory or note; time immemorial; i. e. the period of one hundred years.

अस्मार्त or अस्मार्तकालिक *a* S That has been enjoyed or held above one hundred years—a property.

अस्त्व *n* S In law. Absence of title to property.

अस्तरस *m* S Disapprobation, disapproval, dislike; non-attachment towards of the mind or affections.

अस्त्र *n* (With reference to sex *m* or *f*.) A bear, Ursus labiatus. Pr. अस्त्राच्या अंगाला or रानांत केशाचा दुकाळ. 2 fig. A huge hairy caterpillar.

अस्त्री *f* A creeper, Wild asparagus?

अस्त्रीकांड *m* Properly असावली कांड.

अस्वस्थ *a* (S) Uncomfortable, unquiet, indisposed, ill at ease.

अस्वाधीन *a* (S) Independent of or unsubject to.

अस्वामिक or अस्वामि *a* (S) That is without a prince, master, leader, lord, proprietor, owner, claimant.

अस्वामिकविक्रय *m* S In law. Unauthorized selling of the property of another; sale without ownership. [right to property.]

अस्वाम्य *m* S In law. Non-possession of legal

अस्वार *a* (سوار P) Mounted (upon a horse, elephant, camel). 2 *m* A cavalier, trooper, horseman.

अस्वारस्य *n* S Disapproval or dislike.

अस्वस्थ *n* S Ill or uncomfortable state; discomfort, discomposure, indisposition, inquietude: also indigence or penury.

अस्सल *a* (اصل A) Original, primitive. See fully under असल, although this form is equally approved.

अहं *pron* S I. Ex. तो अहं न्हणून बसला आहे.

अहं *ind* Interjection expressing disapprobation, dissent &c.

अहंकार *m* (I am the doer, I.) A formation used as a noun in the sense of Ego-ism or assertion of personal doing or being. Ex. अ० हा भाव गाळून ॥ मन निमग्न रघुनाथी ॥

अहंकार *m* (S) Pride, haughtiness, conceit. 2 Conscious feeling or regard; apprehension of self as an existence distinct from the Deity or from the World without; assertion or assurance of person-ality.

अहंकारभेद *m* S A form or mode of अहंकार or Assertion of personality or self. There are three forms, referred respectively to the three great properties of humanity, and designated as सार्विक, राजस, तामस. Termed collectively अहंकारत्रय or त्रिविधाहंकार. [self.] The body.

अहंकाराशय *m* S (Seat of the soul or sense of

अहंकारी *a* (S) Proud, conceited, haughty.

अहंकृति *f* S Pride or conceit; display of self.

अहंचलंच *f* S Thou-ing and thee-ing. See अरेतुरे.

अहंग *m* A rāg or musical mode. See राग.

अहटणे *v c* (Or अहाटणे q. v.) To bruise or mash (as with a spoon). 2 fig. To worry or harass; to crush.

अहडणी *f* An instrument (of braziers &c.) for smoothing down the dints of new-made vessels.

अहंता *f* (S) Conceit, opinionativeness, egotism. Note. Many of the phrases inserted under अभिमान occur also under this word.

अहदतहद *ad* (A) From end to end; from one boundary to the other. Ex. हा गांव अ० देन कोस लांब आहे. 2 From and to (exclusively). Ex. अहद पुणे तहद काशी सारखा पाऊस पडला. Pr. अहद दया तहद सूर्य. The word is often written अहतनहत.

अहंदेहबुद्धि *f* S Consciousness or conception of individual or personal existence; i. e. (as the Hindús philosophize) arrogance, vain conceit, ignorant egoism. Ex. दुर्धर अहंकार दशानन ॥ अ० लंकाभुवन ॥ Also जैसी अ० सांडेन ॥ योगी विचरे निरंजनी. 2 attrib. also अहंदेही *a* That possesses this consciousness.

अहंपदार्थ *m* S In Hindú metaphysics. Affirmation of egoism or selfness; assertion of personality or distinct subsistence.

अहंपूर्विका *f* S Setting one's self forward; warrior vaunting or defiance.

अहंभाव *m* S अहंमति *f* S अहंमान *m* S vulgo अहंपणा *m* (I-ness or Ego-ism.) Conscious feeling or regard; recognition or apprehension of Self as a distinct existence; persuasion of individuality: also (as identical with or the genuine result of this gross and stolid conviction) highmindedness, haughtiness, conceit, pride. Ex. न पुसतांचि बयें मति ॥ अहंमति भुलोनिया ॥ 2 अहंभाव is misused for भाव or आभाव in the sense of Supposition or surmise; a forethought or fancy.

अहंमत्ता *f* S (अहं I, मम Mine. I-ness and mine-ness.) Assertion or assurance of individuality and personality; belief (through most deplorable ignorance and folly) of one's own existence. Ex. जरि अहंमत्तादि न याय ये &c. 2 Love of self and of one's own. Ex. अहंमतेनें जग बुडालें.

अहंमानी *a* S That recognizes self; that has apprehension of self as an existence distinct from the Deity or from the outward creation.

अहर्गण *m* S (अहन् A day, गण A number or class.) A term or period; a number of days. Ex. अहर्गणाचे अहर्गण लोटले Periods and ages are rolled away.

अहर्निश *ad* S pop. अहर्निशीं *ad* Day and night. अहलक *ind* (अलक्ष्य S A name of Brahma.) A word shouted by Gosávis when they beg.

अहंस्वति *m* S The first intercalary month after क्षयमास.

अहंस्विका *f* S Emulative onset or rush forward.

अहळणे *v i* (अहळी) To burn or scorch under exposure to the glow (of fire or the sun). See अहळणे.

अहळी *f* The glow of fire; ardor or heat thrown forth; a blast of hot air; glare. Gen. used *pl*. अहळीत असणे *g*. of *o*. To walk under the fear of.

अहळीव *n* (अहळी) Cress, *Lepidium sativum*.

अहा or अहाहा Interjections of joy and admiration; or of pity or sorrow; or of detestation, disgust, or disapprobation. Ex. अहाहा दारुण तात तुझा पण. [fire &c.]

अहाई *f* (Commonly अही *q. v.*) The glow of अहाःकार *m* Utterance of the interjection अहा or अहाहा. *v* कर. 2 Crying out; loud complaining. *v* कर.

अहाच *a* (Poetry.) Ordinary, common, general.

Ex. देवा समुद्र गंभीर ऐकिजे ॥ वर तो हि अ० देखिजे ॥ (अहाच is found scarcely but in ज्ञानेश्वरी, and in ज्ञानेश्वरीची परिभाषा is explained by सामान्य.)

अहाटणे *v c* To bruise or mash (as with a ladle or spoon). 2 fig. To torment or worry. 3 (With somewhat of the bearing of such verbs as लाटणे, लोटणे, रगडणे.) To mix (or mash) up with; i. e. to count amongst rashly and recklessly. Ex. राजा प्रधानास चोरांमध्ये अहाटतो.

अहाटीव *p* of अहाटणे Bruised, mashed, crushed (as with a spoon). 2 fig. Worried or harassed.

अहाडून पहाडून *ad* (पहाडणे Desh vulgar form of पाडणे To throw down, अहाडून Form of redup.) Tauntingly, twittingly, in covert and cutting speech—speaking. The phrase agrees with घालून पाडून. Also अहाचा पहाचा or पाचाचा *a* Taunting &c. agreeing with भाषण or बोलणे.

अहाणा *m* A proverb. 2 Verses recited at weddings &c. 3 A riddle. See आहणा.

अहाय अहाय *int* Alas! alas! *v* कर.

अहार *m* A serpent of the Boa kind. 2 Embers. 3 Starching and ironing. *v* दे.

अहारणे *v i* (आहार Food or eating.) To lie torpidly or sluggishly from over-eating. 2 To yield and sink down or in; to give way—a building, post, the ground.

अहारणे *v i unc* (अ & हार A string.) To slip and come unstrung—the string of pots around a water-wheel. [embers.]

अहारोळी *f* (अहार & पोळी) A cake baked on अहाडा *int* See अहा.

अहाळणी *f* (Verbal of अहाळणे) Undergoing of burning or scorching from hot blasts. Ex. तपें अहीचा अ० ॥ विश्व पोळू लागलें ॥ 2 Panting, gasping, breathing hard. *v* दे. 3 fig. Earnest or anxious longing after. *v* दे.

अ० टाकणे or देणे To give vent to one's feelings (of resentment, anger, pain &c.—देषाची-रागाची-दुःखाची &c.) Also अहाळण्या कहाळण्या *f pl* टाकणे or देणे.

अहाळणे *v i* (अही) To undergo burning or scorching by hot blasts (from fire or the sun). Ex. किं वणयांत अहाळे अजगर ॥ Also परम जाज्वल्य रविमंडळ ॥ तेजें अहाळेल माझे बाळ ॥ Also कैसें ब्रह्मांड गेलें अहाळेली ॥ 2 fig. To be sorely afflicted.

अहाळीव *n* (Or अहळीव) Cress.

अहि *m* (S) A snake. [harm.]

अहित *n* (S) Disadvantage, detriment, injury, अहित *a* (S) Disadvantageous or detrimental.

2 Inimical or hostile.

अहिरण or अहिरणी *f* (अहीर) A cowherdess.

अहिरण *f* (Commonly ऐरण) An anvil. 2 Blunt-leaved senna.

अहिरा or अहेरा *m* A disease of the eye,—inflammation and bloodshotness with whitish circles. 2 A stone hard and reddish. Rings are made of it to apply to an eye diseased as above: also a natural spot upon this stone. It is called also अहियाचा खडा and, when considered as set as a gem, अहियाचा मणी or अहियाची सुदी.

अहिरी *f* The daubed pitchers of which, at the ceremonies of marriage and thread-investiture, piles are raised to enclose an area for the idol. Pr. लोटा घडतां येईना आण अहिरोचा इसार.

अहिरी *a* See under अहेराक. [night.]

अहिर्निशी *ad* (Corr. from अहर्निश S) Day and अहिसक or अहिंस *a* (S) That destroys not life. See ex. under अमानिल.

अहिंसा *f* (S) Non-destruction of life (for the

sustenance of man; vegetarianism. 2 Harmlessness towards all living creatures; innocence of bloodshedding.

अही *f* The glow of fire; ardor or heat thrown forth. 2 A blast of hot air; glare; the undulations as of flame observable in hot weather. Gen. in *pl* अह्या.

अहीर *m* (आभीर S) A cowherd or herdsman. अ० is the name of a caste or tribe. See आभीर.

अहीर *m* A serpent of the Boa kind. 2 A river-fish, black, serpent-form, and of a large mouth. 3 A caste, or an individual of it, of Shúdras in Khándesh. They are not Herdsmen but Traders.

अहेतु or अहेतुक *a* S Void of cause, ground, reason &c. See हेतु. [ful, dull, heavy &c.]

अहेदी *a* (Or ऐदी) Sluggish and slovenly; sloth-अहेर *m* Presents (of articles of apparel) from friends and relations to one in whose family there is a marriage or other festive occasion. *v* कर.

अहेरण *f* (Commonly ऐरण) An anvil. Ex. हिरा देविता अहेरणीं ॥ बांचे मारिता जो घनीं ॥ 2 Blunt-leaved senna.

अहेराक, अहेरी, अहिराक, अहिरी *a* (अहेर) Suitable to be given in अहेर—articles of apparel. As in अहेर the pieces of cloth given are, although showy, but of little value, this term is applied to cloths in general of which the intrinsic worth corresponds not with the appearance.

अहेव *f* (अविधवा S) An unwidowed woman. Pr. अहेवचा मेला खेळायला गेला A dead child of a woman having a husband is but gone to play. (i. e. Such a mother may hope to get her loss repaired.) For अहेव & अहेवनवमी see अविधवा & अविधवानवमी.

अहेवतंतू *m* (Poetry.) The marriage string; a string with a bit of gold strung on it, cast by the bridegroom around the neck of the bride; and which she wears until widowed.

अहेवदारा *m* The गळसरी or अहेवतंतू of an unwidowed female. 2 fig. Any abiding office, employment, estate, standing &c.

अहेवमरण *n* Death to a woman whilst possessing a husband; unwidowed death. An event esteemed as very desirable.

अहेवसवाण *f* An unwidowed woman.

अहेवसुयेव *ad* Whilst yet unwidowed—dying.

अहो A respectful particle of calling or address to man or woman. 2 After a name or a word अ is dropped, as कायहो, कांहे. 3 An interjection of admiration or sudden delight.

अहोजाहो *ind* (अहो, जाणें, अहो) To address by the respectful vocative particles; to address respectfully. *v* म्हण, बोल. Ex. कोणही थोर आला असतां त्यास अहोजाहो म्हणावें.

अहोदिवस *ad* (Through ignorance of the meaning of अहः A day.) During or through the whole day.

अहोपी *a* Greedy, cupidinous, covetous.

अहोरात्र *m n* (S) A day of twenty-four hours or thirty Muhúrtt; the period from sunrise to sunrise.

अहोरात्र *ad* S pop. अहोरात्रीं *ad* Day and night. 2 (By the ignorant.) During or through the whole night.

अहोरात्रवृत्त *n* S The circle described by the sun in his daily course; a parallel of declination or parallel of latitude. [See अविधवा &c.]

अह्वव, अह्वो, अह्वानवमी, अह्वानवमी, अह्वानवमी

अळ *f* C अळई *f* (Better अळी) A maggot which infests grain and fruit: also a little creature of the caterpillar kind.

अळकरण, अळकार, अळकारणें, अळकारो, अळकारीक, अळकत See under अलं.

अळका *a* (आळ) Mad after; longing or hankering after; set eagerly and vehemently upon. Ex. मुकचा अ० Ravenous after food; झोपेचा अ० Ever drowsy; sleepyheaded. [ladium esc.

अळकुडी *f* (अळ & कुडे) The root of अळ Cal-

अळकुवा *a* R Enamoured of; doating on; mad after; fondly attached to or warmly pursuing. 2 Used also as अळका.

अळग *f* र (Usually अलंग *q. v.*) Any long building or long slip of a building.

अळग & अळगत *ad* Properly and commonly अलग & अलगत. [forth—a female animal.

अळगावणें *v i* P To be on the point of bringing

अळगें *n* A loop on the outside of either half of a गोणी or grain-packsack. Through these two passes the तडकणी or tightening cord.

अळगेंविळगें *n* R Turning and twisting of the body: stretching, wriggling, writhing, contortions. *v* दे.

अळण *n* A sauce,—flour of gram (Cicer arietinum) boiled and spiced. 2 Flour, or other matter, used as thickening stuff to dishes.

अळणट *a* (अळणी) Undersalted; less salted than is desirable or due.

अळणी *a* (अलवण *S*) Wanting salt; unsalted. Pr. नावडतोचें मोठ अ०. 2 fig. Wanting pith, nerve, vigor, expression, animation, beauty—speech, writing, countenance.

अळणीभात *m* (In the Carnatic. Because there they usually boil rice *with* salt.) Rice boiled without salt.

अळणें *v c* To inspissate (a liquor).

अळणें *v i* To become inspissate—milk, syrup &c. 2 fig. To dry up; to become lank and meagre. 3 To attain puberty, i. e. to attain the settledness and compactness of full-formed youth.

अळता *m* (अलक्तक *S*) A dye of lác, lodhra &c.; used as red ink, or by women to stain their feet. 2 The cotton imbued with it.

अळदें *n* A water-pitcher of a particular kind. Known by this name especially during the festivity of पोळा.

अळपण or णें *n* Any thing to bind or tie or wrap with. 2 fig. Any cause of cohibition or restraint.

अळपणें *v c* To bind around; to bind by wrapping or winding around. Note. This verb has for its object, not the thing rolled or wound, but the thing bound; and it always implies forceful or tight binding; and it generally is used in conjunction with बांधणें, as अळपून बांधणें. अळपणें is not, as बांधणें, To tie, or to fasten, or to draw or close up, but to *bind*; अळपणें is specific, बांधणें is generic.

अळपा *m* Applying a वेडा (a turn around) in order to bind. *v* घाल, घे, दे. 2 The material wherewith to bind or wrap. 3 Binding tightly. *v* घे, दे.

अळबळोतगळबळोत *a* (A fanciful formation.) Of easy, affable, yielding, conciliating disposition or manners. 2 Open, frank, familiar, agreeable—speech, address. [tris: also a toadstool.

अळवें or भें *n* A mushroom, Agaricus campest-

अळमटळस or अळमटाळस *n f* अळमटाळ or लो *f* (Fanciful formations.) Dilatoriness; dawdling; dillydallying; careless and listless performance or lazy procrastination: also slackness or indifference. *v* मांड, लाव, कर. 2 Shuffling, evading, putting off. 3 Doubtfulness; uncertainty of event. Ex. त्याचे येण्याचें अ० दिसतें. 4 Vagueness or indeterminateness (of speech).

अळमटळस *ad* In a dull, drowsy, listless manner: also vaguely, equivocally, evasively &c.: also (as descriptively of scanty showering) indeterminately, undecidedly &c.

अळमळीत *a* अळमळीतगुळमळीत or अळमळीतगुळमुळीत *a* Vague, indefinite, indeterminate—speech: also careless, unconcerned, listless, lazy—work or action. [अळ *m*.

अळव *m n* A tree and its fruit. The same as अळवट *f* An implement for smoothing ploughed ground.

अळवटण *n* The cook's bag containing the ingredients of sauces and seasoning; the spice-bag.

अळवडो *f* (अळ & वडो) A common term for the bits of a roll of अळ leaf which, together with gram flour within, has been spiced and fried and chopped.

अळवण *n* (अळणें) Flour or other matter used as thickening stuff. 2 (Verbal of अळविणें *q. v.*) Inspissating, drying up &c.: conciliating, soothing &c. 3 fig. Drying up through causing to fast; famishing or starving: also dried up state. *v* घाल, काढ *g.* of *o.* & निघ *g.* of *s.*

अळवणी *n* Misused, sometimes for वळवणी, sometimes for अकाळवणी. Little known.

अळवंत *f* A female goblin, the ghost of a woman dying in child-birth. Commonly चडळ or जखीण.

अळवावरचें पाणी *n* (Water upon the leaf of अळ which is oily.) A term for any thing transitory, fleeting, fugitive; or light, fickle, mutable; as riches, glory, purposes, promises. See पाण्यावरचा बुडबुडा.

अळविणें *v c* Causal or another active of अळणें *q. v.* and frame the senses accordingly. 2 To conciliate (a god, king, lover, mistress): to soothe and lull (an infant) by soft accents, coaxing speech, tender blandishments and endearments, kind fondling, dandling, caressing &c.; to appease or pacify gen. Ex. सद्वाचें अळवुनिया पंदरीराया ॥ केली काया ब्रह्मरूप ॥ 3 To implore or intreat by tender appeals or soft persuasions. 4 To sing (a गीत, राग, रागिणी, नान) with tremulous modulations and touching movements and gestures: also to warble (notes) melodiously—birds. Ex. किं वसंतकाळीं कोकिळा ॥ पंचम आळवी रसाळा (or पंचमखरें आळवी) ॥

अळवीण *f* (अळू) The tree bearing the fruit अळू or Calladium esculentum.

अळशी, अळस, अळसी, अळसणें, अळसावणें, अळा, अळाबांधा, अळीकर, अळीपाळीनें See under आ.

अळशी or सी *f* A plant, Flax, Linum. 2 Linseed.

अळशी or अळाशी *f* (आळा) A few handfulls (of reaped corn) lying along to dry, the quantity of a sheaf or bundle, a *reap*. अळशी & पाथरा are by some confounded: they should be distinguished, for, whilst अळशी is a sheaf-quantity or *reap*, पाथरा is a *swath*. [bean: also the bean.

अळसुंदा *m* A creeping plant bearing a sort of अळापिला *m* Turning and twisting; wringing. *v* दे. 2 See the plural अळेपिले.

अळिता *m* A dye of lác &c. See अळता.

अळी *f* (अलि *S*) A maggot which infests grain and fruit: also a little caterpillar-like creature found upon leaves. 2 A lane, an alley, a row. 3 The mark ∞ (or, among the Gujaráthís, ∞) placed in papers of accounts before any fractional item (of money, measures &c.) indicating the absence of the integral sum or quantity: corresponding, therefore, with our (∞). 4 A cavity

made around the foot of trees &c. See अळे Sig. I. 5 Importunate begging or beseeching. Usually

अळीकर & अळीपाळीनें See under आ. [आळ.

अळीनावळीचा *a* That is neither of one's street nor of one's neighborhood, i. e. utterly unknown. Pr. अ० आणि खरबुचा डोईचा.

अळीपिलो *f* A twist or turn (in rope, cord, cloth). *v* दे, घाल, खा, घे, पड. 2 *pl* Turning and twisting (of the body). See अळेपिले.

अळीव *p* of अळणें Inspissated or thickened—a juice or liquor. 2 Settled down into adult age—a person or his bodily frame.

अळुमाळु *ad* (Poetry.) Slightly, scantily, a little;—esp. of actions. Ex. अ० प्रकाश करी तेतुलेनेच उभाकू घरी ॥ Also सुख माखिलें अ० ॥ चुंबन घेतां येता परिमळु ॥ नवनीताचा सये ॥ Also न्हुनि आतां पुसें अ० से ॥ मग करूं देवा ठाके जैसें ॥

अळू *m* A tree and its fruit. Its fruit is sweetish and of the color of snuff. 2 A vegetable, Arum campanulatum. Sykes. Also Calladium esc. In the Konkan the form is अळू.

अळू *n* C An esculent vegetable, Calladium esc. अळवाची खाज अळवास ठाकक Every man best knows his own (troubles, foibles, failings): “the heart knows its own plague.” अळवावर अंचविणें To lavish favors upon an ingrate.

अळे *n* (आलवाल *S*) A cavity made around the foot of trees to receive water: or in a heap of earth or lime of which mud or mortar is to be made: or in a garden-bed or field banked around for the reception of a pompion-melon- or cucumber seed, and retention of the water given. *v* कर for the first clause, *v* घाल for the second. 2 A couple of Brinjal, Chili &c. plants, as just transplanted. 3 A sort of harrow. This is the term in अट्टाग्रप्रत for डिफळा elsewhere. 4 The mark ∞ used in books and writings before the figures denoting measures, whether of weight or capacity; as ∞ before the denoting figure one *maund*, ∞ before that of one *sher*, or one *páyli*, ∞ before टांक: also used before the figures denoting *ánás*, *pies* &c. See also अळी Sig. III.

अळेदांडो *f* अळेपिले *n* The stout stick which is used to twist round and thus tighten the अगडा (shaft and thill-yoke-tie—जू आणि दांडोचो दोरो) of a common गाडा.

अळेपिले, अळेकेपिलेके, अळुकेपिलुके *m pl* अळ्यापिल्या *f pl* (पिलेणें by redup.) Turning and twisting of the body; stretching, writhing, contortions. *v* दे, खा, घे. Ex. अळेपिले अंगासीं देत ॥ हिंदे क्षुधाहपापीडित ॥

अळेवळे *ad* (वळ by redup. Willy nilly; whether or no; by force or with free will; by hook or by crook. Ex. म्यां अ० दोन घांस खाकें; त्याला म्यां अ० आणलें. 2 By force or constraint; by great effort or exertion or with great difficulty.

अळेणो *n* Miswritten and misused like अळवणी.

अक्ष *m* (S) A die for playing with. 2 Axis, axle. 3 A seed used for rosaries, Elaeocarpus. 4 Terrestrial latitude.

अक्षकर्ण *m* S Argument of the latitude. [bling. अक्षकोडा *f* (S) अक्षयूत *n* (S) Dice-playing, game. अक्षजवलन *n* S The angle formed, at a heavenly body, by two great circles, one passing through the poles of the Equinoctial, the other through the poles of the Prime vertical.

अक्षव्या *f* S Sine of the latitude.

अक्षत *f* (S) Rice as consecrated, or as taken to be consecrated, through the recitation over it of

mystic formulæ. It is thrown, on festive occasions, over the heads, or stuck on the foreheads, or placed on the hands, of persons whom it is designed to honor or to bless. It is stuck on the forehead of idols; sent around in token of invitation on occasions of marriage &c. &c. 2 The sectarian circlet on the forehead in the centre of the stripe, and of a color different from it. It is made with or without grains of rice. 3 The pigment used for this purpose. 4 Applied sometimes to rice. gen. अ० काढणें (or फिरविणें) To carry out (or to carry around) the consecrated rice on the business of invitation. And अ० निघणें (or फिरणें) To proceed out (or to be in circulation) on this business—the rice. This occasion often involves a ceremonious procession and much display, termed अक्षतेचा समारंभ. अ० टाकणें To throw grains of rice (over a house &c.), and then listen to what the people therein are talking about. A mode of divining. (-देवावर) To dismiss the numen or divinity summoned for an occasion. अ० देणें To invite (to an entertainment &c.) by giving on the hand a few grains of rice: and अ० घेणें is to accept an invitation so signified. अ० (or अक्षता) पडणें (डोक्यावर g of o.) To be a subject of a wedding: (तोंडावर g. of o. From the figure of casting अक्षत upon an object to bring divinity into it.) To be powerful or lawless of speech. Ironically. अ० लावणें or देणें (घरास or घरादारास, चुलोस &c.) To invite to an entertainment a whole household, (वेशीस) a whole village. अ० लावणें To predict. 2 To bind or engage one's self. अ० वाचणें To offer rice (to an idol). या या माझ्या कपाळाचा अक्षता पाह्या Said reprovingly to one who is calling another without reason. वरतें अक्षता मध्ये गोपीचंदन खाली रक्षा (or अंगारा) Raw grains of rice on the top; in the middle, grains soft as गोपीचंदन; at the bottom, grains burned to ashes. A jocose and punning description of very badly boiled rice. For वरतें अक्षता &c., whilst it graphically describes spoiled rice, is also a description of the vertical mark on the forehead of the followers of विष्णु. See वैष्णवी मान.

अक्षत a S Uninjured or unimpaired; sound, whole, good. 2 Unknown by her husband; intemerata marito. This is the first of the three पुनर्मु q. v.

अक्षतमरिच ad (Formed out of अक्षतमरिचचाक्षु S) Without being impaired or interrupted. Ex. ही माझी दृष्टि पांचवे वर्षे अ० चालत आली आहे; तुमची संपत्ति अ० असे.

अक्षतयेनि f S A virgin, mulier intemerata viro.

अक्षता f See अक्षत Sig. II. & III. and, as f pl, I.

अक्षतारोपण n (S) At weddings. The casting by the bride and bridegroom, upon each other, of अक्षत or consecrated rice. [Diospyros glutinosa.

अक्षतेचे खोड n A name for the roots of the tree

अक्षमा f S The same with पलमा q. v.

अक्षम a S Impatient, intolerant, unenduring. 2 Unforgiving. 3 Envious.

अक्षमा f S Impatience or intolerance. 2 Unforgiveness. 3 Enviousness or envy.

अक्षमाला f (S) A string of beads, a rosary.

अक्षय or अक्षय्य a (S) corruptly अक्षयी a Imperishable, indestructible, undecaying, unfading. 2 Inexhaustible or unfailing; as अक्षयमाता A quiver ever full. Ex. माझे धनुष्य अक्षयमाने विशेष वरदशने अणावीं ॥ 3 (Laxly.) Permanent, not transitory or temporary. Ex. आमचे राहणे ह्या गांवांत अ० असतें तर घर बांधले असतें.

अक्षय m (S) Indestructibility.

अक्षयवाण n (अक्षय & वाण) An offering (of coconuts, rice &c.) to Brāhmans by women desirous of long life and prosperity.

अक्षयसुख n (S) Inexhaustible or imperishable happiness or enjoyment. See ब्रह्मसुख.

अक्षयीं ad (अक्षय S) Always, ever, unceasingly, without fail. 2 Altogether or wholly; and, with neg. con., None at all. अक्षयीं is used in the senses of अगदी q. v.

अक्षय्यदत्तोया f (S) corruptly अक्षदत्तोया f The third lunar day of the first half of Wyshākha. The consequences of meritorious actions performed on this day are permanent.

अक्षय्यवट m (S) A वट or Indian Fig-tree which dies not and decays not. Several such are (it is said) at certain sacred places.

अक्षर n (S) A letter of the alphabet. 2 A syllable. 3 fig. Letters, learning, erudition. Ex. अ० नाहीं चातुर्य नाहीं मग प्रतिष्ठा कशानें होईल.

अक्षर a S Imperishable, undecaying, unfading.

अक्षरओळख f Knowledge of the letters; acquaintance with the alphabet.

अक्षरजीवी or अक्षरोपजीवी a S That gets his living by his learning. 2 A public writer, scribe, or clerk. [or spelling.

अक्षरव्यास m S Setting of letters; orthography

अक्षरपद्धति f (S) The order or arrangement of the letters (of words); orthography or spelling.

अक्षरपरिभाषा f (S) Manner of forming the letters; style of writing. [The alphabet.

अक्षरमाला f (S अक्षर & माला String or wreath.)

अक्षरवटिका f (अक्षर & वटणे) Expressing the letters distinctly and articulately; distinct pronunciation; prolotion. [letters singly.

अक्षरशः ad S Letter by letter; by or with the

अक्षरशत्रु c (S An enemy to letters or learning.)

अक्षरशून्य a (S Void of learning.) An ignorant person; or a person averse to study or learning.

अक्षरारंभ m (S) The ceremony of setting down a child to learn the alphabet from the sand-board.

अक्षरी a (अक्षर S) Relating to letters. 2 Written in letters—a number &c.

अक्षवण n (आक्षवंत q. v.) Waving around the head (of the host, the idol &c.) at a marriage or other festive occasion, of a platter containing a burning lamp with several wicks. The design is to avert malign influence, and to confer longevity. 2 The platter waved.

अक्षविक्षेप m S Dice-playing; casting of dice.

अक्षवृत्त n S A parallel of latitude.

अक्षान्ति f S Impatience, intolerance, non-endurance or allowance. 2 Impatience of another's superiority or success.

अक्षारलवण m S Such food as may be eaten during a season of mourning, religious observance &c.: as cow's milk, ghee, rice &c.

अक्षांश m S A degree of (terrestrial) latitude.

अक्षि n S An eye. Ex. of comp. अक्षिगोचर, अक्षिपात, अक्षिमौलन, अक्षुन्मौलन. [of the eye.

अक्षिकूटक n S अक्षिगोल or -गोलक m S The ball

अक्षिकोश m S The socket of the eye.

अक्षितारा f S The pupil of the eye.

अक्षिपटल n S A coat of the eye.

अक्षी ad (Vulgar corr. of अक्षय) Always, ever. 2 Altogether, utterly; and, with neg. con., None at all. It agrees in use with अगदी throughout.

अक्षुण्ण a S Unbruised, uncrushed, unbroken. Hence, fig. Unimpaired, unwasted, untouched, unused, unfrequented &c.

अक्षुण्ण मार्ग m S An unbeaten road. 2 A little-studied branch of knowledge. [water.

अक्षोभ a (अक्षोभ S) Fathomless or very deep—अक्षोभनरक m S The name of one of the Hindú hells. [—a mild disposition, deep water &c.

अक्षोभ्य a S Not to be excited, disturbed, ruffled अक्षोहिणी f S A hundred trillions. 2 An army having its complement of foot, horse, chariots, and elephants.

अज्ञ a S Unlearned or unknowing. [norant.

अज्ञात a S Unknown. 2 unc Unknowing or ignorant. अज्ञातपातक n (S) अज्ञातपाप n (S) A sin of ignorance. [unexampled, novel, strange.

अज्ञातपूर्व a S Unknown before; unprecedented, अज्ञातयौवना f S (अज्ञात Unknown, यौवन Youth.) A girl not yet acquainted with the feelings and symptoms proper to puberty.

अज्ञातवास m (S अज्ञात Unknown, वास Abiding or abode.) Living in concealment or seclusion.

अज्ञातहत्या f (S) Ignorant or undesigned killing, homicide.

अज्ञान n (S) Want of knowledge, ignorance. 2 Spiritual ignorance; worldly illusion; admission as real of the material world. 3 Want or absence of understanding or intelligence. Ex. पाषाणादि जड-पदार्थी अ० राहते. 4 Stupidity. [or dull.

अज्ञान a (S) Unlearned or ignorant: also stupid अज्ञानगत f State of ignorance or bewilderment; as ते वेळेस मला अ० झाली. [person.

अज्ञानजन m (S) An ignorant or unintelligent अज्ञानतिमिरहेदक or अज्ञानतमहेदक a S Destroyer of the darkness of ignorance. An epithet of the Deity or of Divine knowledge.

अज्ञानधन n S In law. Property of an idiot, a lunatic, or a minor.

अज्ञानपटल n S in poetry अज्ञानपडल n The film of ignorance, esp. of Unspirituality or Spiritual darkness. Ex. तुझे अ० विरालें ॥ तुज झाली दिव्यदृष्टि ॥ [intelligence. Applied to a brute.

अज्ञानप्राणी m (S) An animal void of reason or

अज्ञानबुद्धि f (S) Ignorant or foolish apprehension or conception. Ex. हे तू झणतोस अज्ञानबुद्धीने. 2 Ignorance or foolishness. 3 attrib. Ignorant or foolish: also a simpleton or booby, a mere child.

अज्ञानभुररे or अज्ञानभुरळ n (Poetry.) The spell or illusion of Ignorance, i. e. of ignorance of self as one with Deity. Ex. जें फिटे अ० ॥

अज्ञानसिद्ध a (S) Grounded or established on ignorance. 2 Necessarily resulting from or consequential to ignorance or folly;—as punishment to sinning &c. 3 Established and asserted even amongst the ignorant. Ex. तापावर दूध खावें असतां विकार होतो हे अ० च.

अज्ञानी a (अज्ञान) Unlearned, ignorant.

अज्ञेय a S Incomprehensible, unintelligible.

आ

आ The second letter of the alphabet, corresponding with A in Father, chance. As a preposition or prefix to words from the Sanskrit, it signifies I. Diminution: as ओष्णम् Warmish; from आ & उष्णम् Warm. [& भोग Enjoyment.

II. Extension: as आमोग Repletion; from आ III. Limit inceptive:—from that place; from that time: as आसमुद्रात् From the sea; आजन्मतः From birth.

IV. Limit conclusive:—until, unto, as far as, whether inclusive or exclusive: as आफलोदय Till

success crown us (incl); आसमुद्र As far as the ocean (excl).

V. Limit inclusive, containing, or comprehending: as आक्रमण Pervasion, thorough occupation (from आ & क्रम To go, walk, step); आसकलात् ब्रह्म Brahma containeth or comprehendeth all things (from आ & सकल All).

VI. It is redundant: as आभास, आघ्राण, आघात, आह्लाद, The same as भास, घ्राण, घात, ह्लाद.

VII. It extends, restricts, reverses, and otherwise varies the application and meaning of words: as आग्रह Retention (as of a purpose or opinion) after taking; inflexible persistency (from आ & ग्रह To take). आचार Moving;—conducting one's self, agreeably to the precepts of the Vedas (from आ & चर To walk, to move). आगमन Approach, coming (from आ & गमन Going). आमोद Fragrance (from आ & मोद Pleasure). आकृति Form, figure (from आ & कृति Deed, act).

आं A particle of inquiry. Used when an observation &c. made is but indistinctly heard; eh?

आ m (Imit. of the sound in pronouncing the letter आ) Opening the mouth widely; or the wide-opened mouth. v कर, पसर, वास. 2 This letter, being the initial letter of आशीर्वाद (Benediction), stands at the head of epistles from Brāhmins to Shūdras, correspondingly with the letter द (the initial of दंडवत Obeisance) vice versa.

आ वासणे To yawn or gape. 2 To be ready to devour; to open the mouth upon. 3 To cry out, *pecavi*; to beg for mercy: also to acknowledge subjection. Pr. नाक दबलें म्हणजे आ वासतो. आ वासून or पसरून वसणे To sit eagerly expecting.

आदकणे, आदकभट्टी, आदकीव See under ऐकणे &c.

आदणी f (Poetry.) Desire; craving after or longing. Ex. अज्ञानाहि कवितेकें रूप केलें विकें ॥ जव आ० तुझी ठिके पुरे झणे ॥ [Sunday.]

आदतवार m (आदित्यवार S through *النوار* H)

आदता, आदती, आदते, आदतेजी, आदतगळू &c. & आदना & आदनेरणे & आदनेरे See under आय.

आई f (अंबा S) A mother. 2 A term of fondness for an infant.

आईचें दूध कीं गायीचें दूध Used where two courses of action are presented, so similar as to preclude preference or rejection. आईजीचा दोदावर बाईजी उदार Used where one person is generous upon the property of another. आ० जेवूंचा लीला बाप भोक मागूं देईना Expresses a dilemma or strait; pressure betwixt two difficulties or two authorities. आई ती गुरवीण चोईन नैवेद्य खाईन Used of an idle female of a household forward enough to devour the prepared meal; a female drone. एका आईचीं लेकरें (Children of one mother.) A term expressing Fraternity or Brotherhood.

आईन m A tree, *Pentaptera tomentosa*. Grah.

आईपोरका a Orphan on the mother's side.

आईबाई f (आई & बाई) A term of endearment for a kind motherly old woman. Pr. देई घेई ती आ० न देई ती मसणांत जाई. 2 pl as आयाबाया Old women gen.; mothers and matrons; old wives and gossips. Pr. परोट नागविला तर आयाबाया नागविला. आ० or आईमाई करणे To flatter, coax, cajole (a female).

आईबाप m pl आईबापे n pl Mother and father, आईबापावरून पावणे To abuse (or to touch and gall) a person through abusing his parents.

आईमाई f A mother comprehensively or indefinitely; any motherly person.

आईस f C (Vulgar for आई) A mother.

आईसमाईस n Cajolery, coaxing, soft persuasion. v कर dat. of o. [rice.]

आउज f C (Better आविज) Transplantation of आउटके & आउट Better औटके & औट.

आउक्ष or आउख n (Corr. from आयुष्य S) Life, life-time, the term or period of life. [vous.]

आउक्षवंत-वान् a (आयुष्यवान् S) Longlived, longe-

आऊ f (आई or अंबा Mother.) A term of courtesy in addressing or making mention of a Shūdra woman, corresponding to Dame, good woman, mistress, mother.

आऊ f (Imit.) Moaning. 2 Objecting, demurring, scrupling. 3 Utterance or suppressed exclamation (as of one under a beating).

आऊत n (आयुष्य S) An implement or a tool. 2 As much ground as can be tilled by two bullocks, a yoke. 3 m n C The bill used by the Bhandāri caste. 4 n R A basket or sifting fan or vessel gen. of bamboo-work made by the Mahār caste.

आऊतकाढी, आऊतबंदी, आऊतभरणा, आऊत्या See under अ. [metical sign.]

आंक m (अंक S) A figure or number; an arithmetic. आकडी f (Better आगडी q. v.) A chafing-dish; a cruset &c. [Up to the throat.]

आकंड or आकंडमर्याद ad (S आ, कंड & मर्यादा)

आकंडणे v c (Poetry.) To overtake. Ex. देव मोळा घावे भक्तापाटोपाटीं ॥ उचिता आकंडी माघो-माघ ॥ [under अं.]

आंकडा, आंकडी, आंकणी, आंकणे, आंकपट्टी See आकडी f The treble-beating stick of the tabor संबळ. The other stick is डंढा.

आकण n Ears of corn (of जोंघळा, बाजरी &c.) which have been trodden out once. In some parts of the country आकण denotes, not the ears, but the corn which is obtained on the second treading. See under मदन.

आंकणकडवें or आंकडकडवें n (अंक & कांड) The introductory and recurring stanza of a song; burden, bob, chorus, *refrain*. Hence, fig. Continual urging of a request which has been refused; continual reverting to a subject which has been settled; hanging on; harping upon: also a recurring word in one's speech, an expletive.

आकर m (S) A mine or quarry lit. fig. Ex. रत्नाकर, ताम्राकर, गुणाकर, दयाकर, करुणाकर.

आकरपंथ m (S A book like a mine.) A huge book or volume; a vast tome.

आकरसणे v c (Vulgar corr. from आकर्षण S) To bind or draw tightly. Gen. used with v बांधणे, as आकरखून बांध. [or draw up.]

आकरसणे v i (Commonly अकरसणे) To contract आकरज्ञान n S Understanding of mines; capacity of determining, by inspection of the ground, whether and what mines there are.

आंकरी f R (अंकुर S) A very young shoot of a tree; a tender spike (as of the Milk-bush).

आकर्ण ad (S आ & कर्ण) To the ears; back to the ears. Ex. घनुष आ० ओढून बाण सोडिला.

2 Extending to the ears;—used of long eyes and, *attrib.*, of the person. Ex. आ० इष्टि, आ० नेत्र, आ० नयन, आ० लोचन, आ० नेत्री, आकर्णाक्षि.

आकर्णणे v c (Poetry. आकर्णन S) To hear, hearken, listen. Ex. शिवमंथननिपंचानन ॥ कर्णी आकर्णितां दोषवारण ॥ Also सौमित्रा घाव घाव झणुनि ॥ सीता कर्णी आकर्णित ॥ परम घावरली &c.

आकर्णन n S Hearing or listening.

आकर्णवरी ad (Poetry.) As far as the ears. Ex.

अर्धचंद्रबाण त्वरित ॥ आ० वोडिला ॥

आकर्णित p S Heard or listened to.

आकर्षक a (S) That draws, pulls, attracts.

आकर्षण n (S) Drawing, pulling, attracting, lit. fig. 2 Contraction, drawing up, in, together.

आकर्षणे v c (आकर्षण) To draw or attract, lit. fig. 2 To draw up, in, together, to contract.

आकर्षित p (S) Drawn or attracted, lit. fig. 2 Contracted.

आकलणे v c (आकलन) To confine, bind, tie. 2 To comprehend, comprise, contain.

आकलन n (S) Binding, confining, restraining, coercing, cohibiting. 2 Comprehending, comprising, embracing, including: also comprehending mentally, conceiving, compassing.

आकलित p S Confined, restrained, cohibited. 2 Comprehended, comprised, contained, included: also comprehended mentally, conceived, compassed.

आकल्प ad (S आ & कल्प) To the end of a day of Brahma (a period of 432,000,000 years), i. e. to the end of the world or until a far-distant period.

आकस्मिक a S (Wanting a why or wherefore.) Sudden or unexpected.

आकळणे v c (आकलन S) To bind, confine, restrain, regulate, lit. fig. Ex. जडेंत आकळलें गिंते ॥ Also आकळूनिया निज मन ॥ 2 To comprehend, comprise, include: also to comprehend mentally; to conceive or compass. Ex. जननिहंत कुचेष्टा ॥ बुद्धिने आकळेना ॥ 3 fig. To confine upon a narrow scale (one's affairs or concerns).

आका म्हणतां बाका येत नाहीं ओ म्हणतां टो येत नाहीं Used of an utter ignoramus. (The words आका &c. are arbitrary.)

आका, आकांत, आकांतणे, आकाबाई See under अ.

आकार m (S) Form, figure, shape. 2 Appearance, aspect, form, similitude. 3 An image impressed upon the mind, an impression: also an idea. 4 Definiteness or determinateness of form or appearance (as of a work approaching to completion; of a transaction, event, or other object of consideration or conjecture). 5 A roughly-framed statement or estimate (of expenses, profits, produce, revenue); the Jamābandī settlement. 6 Sign, semblance, indication, appearance. Ex. च्या व्यवहारांत शंभर रुपये मिळतील असा आ० दिसतो. 7 An affection of the body considered as indicative of mental sentiment or emotion; as trembling, smiling, horripilation &c. are of dread, gratification, fright &c. 8 This word is much and neatly used in comp. as मंडलाकार, चक्राकार, गोलाकार, चंद्राकार, वर्तुलाकार, शूपाकार, गट्टाकार, दृक्षाकार, अंडाकार, पुष्पाकार, Annular, circular, globular, moon-form, like a house, tree &c. 9 (In modern geometrical works.) Figure. 10 Manner, way, style, fashion. Ex. मी परब्रह्म येणें आकारें ॥ जेथें जीव खरूप स्फुरे ॥ When the जीव calls to mind its true being as शिवात्मा, and disallows its distinctness as जीवात्मा, then it exclaims after this fashion.

आ० दाखविणे To make the show or pretence of. 2 To present the form, figure, or appearance of. आकारास येणे To be assuming some definite shape or likeness—a work &c. in progress, a sickness, a transaction or an event. 2 To fall or be reduced into some moderate form or amount; to abate.

आकारगोपन n S (Concealment of the real form or figure, or of the real sentiment or emotion.) Disguising, veiling, hiding. 2 Dissimulation, hypocrisy.

आकारजमा f The estimated or computed revenue: as contrad. from वसुलीजमा.

आकारण n S Calling, summoning, inviting: a call, a summons, an invitation.

आकारणी *f* (Verbal of आकारणे *v c*) Taking the number, measure, or amount of; surveying. Certain compounds are common: as आकारणी-खरडा-ताळेबंद-तेरीज-पचक-वाको-वखल-खूट-हिशेव. 2 A rough draught or estimate.

आकारणे *v c* (Poetry. आकारण *S*) To call, summon, invite. 2 To survey, number, measure, take the amount of. 3 To bring on to fulness and definite form (a malady &c.) 4 (आकार) To draw up a general account, statement, estimate.

आकारणे *v i* More commonly आकारास येणे *q. v.* under आकार.

आकारवंद *m* A written or drawn up estimate; preëminently, the official statement (of the revenue, lands, assessments, remissions, assignments &c.) framed at the making of the annual settlement. 2 An estimate-sheet, or a rough account-sheet gen.

आकारमान *n* (*S* Measure or quantity as determined from the figure or appearance.) A word invented to express Bulk or size. (A bad coinage however, मद्दल being far more eligible.)

आकारशुद्ध *a* (*S*) Of just, regular, well-proportioned form.

आकारशुद्धि *f* (*S*) Regularity or justness of shape or form; handsomeness, symmetry, shapeliness.

आकालिक *a* *S* Untimely, unseasonable, malapropos.

आकाश *n m* (*S*) The sky. *Pr.* आ० जर फाटले तर त्यास दिगळ काय? 2 The atmosphere. 3 The empty space. 4 The fifth element considered as a subtil or ethereal fluid pervading space, and forming the vehicle of sound and life.

आ० पाताळ एक with ला of *s*. Used of an exceedingly proud man. आ० पाताळ एक जेणे Expresses the commingling of heaven and earth (under torrents of rain). आ० पाताळचा भेद Difference great as the interval betwixt heaven and hades. आकाशाला घेरा घालणे or देणे To achieve prodigies, exploits, feats. 2 To perform or to attempt an impossibility. 3 To be ambitious, aspiring, grasping, comprehensive &c. आकाशी राहणे To dwell in the garret or top-room; to live in the attics.

आकाशकक्षा *f* *S* (Girdle or zone of the heavens.) The visible horizon.

आकाशगंगा *f* (*S*) आकाशनदी *f* (*S*) The Ganges or river of the sky, the galaxy or milky way.

आकाशची कुन्हाड *f* (An ax from the sky.) आकाशची धाड *f* (An attack or assault from Heaven.) Terms for any disaster or calamity from Heaven, Nature, or Chance; as disting. from evils inflicted by man. *Pr.* आकाशची कुन्हाड कोन्हाच्या दातावर.

आकाशदिवा *m* आकाशदीप *m* (*S*) A lamp hung upon a pole or tree from the full moon of आश्विन to the full moon of कार्तिक. 2 Any light hung aloft (as a guide or beacon.)

आकाशनगर *n* A visionary town in the clouds or sky. The word may be used to render Fata Morgana. The better known word is गंधर्वनगर.

आकाशपंथ *m* आकाशमार्ग *m* (*S*) The heavenly or aerial way. *Ex.* दे आकाशपंथे झोकून ॥ दशदिशे गेले पाषाण ॥

आकाशपाणी *n* (Sky-water.) A cant term for spirituous liquor, and particularly the spirituous extract from Palm trees. So named because produced on high—on high tree-tops; mountain-dew.

आकाशभाषण *n* (*S* Converse with the sky.) Converse with the deities and immortals of Heaven; —as in dramas &c.

आकाशमंडप *m* (*S*) The canopy of heaven. *Ex.*

आ० आसडत ॥ नक्षत्रे रिचविति अपार पै ॥

आकाशमंडल *n* *S* The celestial sphere.

आकाशमुनी *m* A term for a camel.

आकाशवृक्ष *f* (*S*) A plant, Pistia stratiotes. 2 Cuscuta reflexa.

आकाशयान *n* (*S*) आकाशवहन *n* (*S*) A vehicle that proceeds through the air, rides upon the wind &c., a balloon.

आकाशवल्ली *f* (*S*) pop. आकाशवेल *f* A creeper drawing its nourishment from the tree round which it winds; dodder, mistletoe, a parasite plant. आकाशवेल is esp. applied to the airy and twining yellow thread which delights in choking the शेर or Milk-bush. See सेनवेल & अमरवेल. अंतरवेल is another name for it. आकाशवेल is also applied to the flowering creeper गणेशवेल *q. v.*

आकाशवाणी *f* (*S*) A divine utterance or voice from the heavens.

आकाशी *a* (*S*) आकाशीय *a* *S* Relating to the heavens or air; atmospherical, empyrean, ethereal, aerial. [wished; desirable.

आकांक्षणीय or आकांक्ष *a* *S* To be desired or आकांक्षा *f* (*S*) Wish or desire. 2 Want, need, demand or occasion for. 3 (Vulgar.) Surmise or suspicion. 4 (Corr. from कक्षा *S*) An objection or reply. (In scholastic argumentation.)

आकांक्षापूर्ण *n* *S* Supplying of the clauses or words wanting to complete a proposition. 2 Supplying or gratifying a want gen.

आकांक्षित *p* (*S*) Wished, desired, wanted.

आकांक्षी *a* (*S*) Desirous or wishful.

आकीर्ण *a* (*S*) Crowded. In comp. in the sense of Filled with; studded thick with; covered with; overspread with &c.: as जलाकीर्ण, मेघाकीर्ण, सैन्याकीर्ण, दृक्षाकीर्ण, नक्षत्राकीर्ण &c. endlessly.

आकुंचन *n* (*S*) Contracting, drawing up, in, together: also shriveling, shrinking, closing up.

आकुंचित *p* (*S*) Contracted, closed, drawn up, in, together.

आकुल *a* *S* pop. आकूळ *a* Filled with; overcome or overwhelmed with; thoroughly occupied and overborne by. In comp. as क्रोधाकुल Inflamed with anger; चिंताकुल Distressed by anxiety; भयाकुल Agitated by fear, alarmed, confounded; निद्राकुल Overpowered with sleep; मदाकुल, शोकाकुल, लोभाकुल, दुःखाकुल, क्षुधाकुल, तृषाकुल, कामाकुल, मोहाकुल, मायाकुल, दुःखाकुल.

आकुलित *a* (*S*) Filled with &c. See आकुल and its compounds. *Ex.* शोकाकुलित दिपंचवदन ॥ म्हणे हे प्रगटले अद्भुत विघ्न ॥

आकूत *m* *S* Meaning, mind, purpose.

आकूर *m* (Corr. from अंकुर *S*) A sprout or shoot; esp. certain tender sproutings from the ground viewed as esculent.

आकृति *f* (*S*) Form, figure, shape.

आकृष्ट *p* *S* Pulled, drawn, dragged, attracted.

आकोल or आंकोल *n* A shelled tamarind-pod.

आक्रंदणे *v i* (Poetry. आक्रंदन *S*) To cry loudly; to bawl, bellow, roar, wail. *Ex.* आक्रंदली खरूर दोन वाणी ॥ Also म्हणू तळमळति जळाविण ॥ किं मातेवांचूनि आक्रंदे ताहें ॥

आक्रंदन *n* (*S*) Loud crying; bellowing, bawling, wailing.

आक्रम *m* *S* Ascending, surmounting. 2 Ascent or advancement beyond; surpassing, superiority, preëminence.

आक्रमण *n* (*S*) Passing over or through; pervading, overspreading, occupying thoroughly, embracing, grasping, seizing or holding in pos-

session, lit. fig. (a country, a science, a subject). 2 Advancing beyond, surpassing, transcending.

आक्रमणे *v i* (आक्रमण *S*) To pervade, overspread, occupy thoroughly; to seize and hold in possession; to pass over or through; to traverse. *Ex.* आक्रमी खचरणे विजगते राम ॥

आक्रमशक्ति *f* (*S*) Grasp, compass, comprehension; sphere of power or capacity.

आक्रमणे *v i* (आकर्षण *S*) To contract or draw together; to shrink, shrivel, pucker or gather up.

आक्रांत *p* (*S*) Passed over or through; traversed; seized and occupied by; pervaded, overspread, overcome, overrun, possessed, subjected. Elegantly used in comp. as कामाक्रांत, क्रोधाक्रांत, लोभाक्रांत, मोहाक्रांत, मदाक्रांत, भयाक्रांत, शोकाक्रांत, दैन्याक्रांत, जलाक्रांत, भाराक्रांत, श्रवाक्रांत, क्षुधाक्रांत, तृषाक्रांत, चिंताक्रांत. 2 Surpassed, surmounted.

आक्रांत *m* (आक्रंदन *S*) Immoderate bellowing or wailing.

आक्रांतणे *v i* (आक्रांत *S*) To be painfully affected with hunger; to raven. 2 In. con. as मला भुकेने आक्रांतले.

आक्राळ *m* Loud bellowing; violent crying.

आक्रोश *m* (*S*) Loud crying, bellowing, bawling.

आक्खाबोक्खी *ad* (Better आक्खाबोक्खी) With loudness and wild vehemence—crying.

आंख *m* (अंक *S*) A number, a figure, an arithmetical sign. 2 A temple of the head. 3 (अक्ष *S*) Axis or axle.

आंख मोडणे To induce defluxion from the head by applying to the temples the marking nut &c. आंख मोडणे or बसणे *g. of s.* To undergo the sinking on both sides of the rump (*the parting of the free bones*) which precedes and indicates calving—a cow or buffalo.

आंखटणे *v i* *C* आंखडणे *v i* *C* To catch and tear; —as clothes by a thorn or nail.

आंखटणे *v c* *C* Deteriorative form of (आंखणे) To rule roughly or hurriedly (lines or a paper); to sketch or roughdraw; to trace (outlines).

आखडणे *v c* (आखूड) To contract, shorten, draw up or in.

आखडणे *v i* (आखूड) To contract, shrink, shrivel, close. 2 To draw or hold up—rain.

आंखण, आंखणी, आंखणे, आंखपटी *C* See under अंकण &c.

आंखडुणे *v c* *C* (आंदोलन *S*) To shake and agitate (a vessel containing rice, vegetables &c. to be washed or dressed). [अखर *m.*

आखर *m* Village-extremities or precincts. See आखरो *f* (आख Axle.) The beam over the axle upon which the frame of the cart rests.

आंखा *m* A netting in which cocoanuts, melons &c. are carried or kept.

आखा *a* (Properly अखा) Whole. 2 Used as *s m* The whole (mass, quantity, or number).

आखाड *m* (आषाढ *S*) The name of the fourth month, reckoning from चैत्र, June-July.

आखाडझड *m* The long-continued showers of the month आखाड. 2 fig. A prosing, tiresome narration or speech.

आखाडदवणा *m* The slimy worm दवणा. So called because it appears in the month आखाड.

आखाडपागोळी *f* The rain that falls from the eaves in the month आखाड. This rain a married female should not see in the house of her husband before a year has passed over after her marriage.

आखाडपाटी *f* The sweetmeats, playthings, articles of apparel &c. which a man sends in a पाटी or tray to his son in law and his father, in the first month आखाड that occurs after the marriage.

आखाडभूनी *m* A term for a scamp or cheat. Supposed to be the name of a vagabond in former days. 2 *f* Fraudulent dexterity or practices : also sanctimoniousness or religious hypocrisy.

आखाडलाहणी *f* The sheep-shearing of the month आखाड.

आखाडसासरा *m* आखाडसास *f* Terms of abuse in the female vocabulary to persons officiously obtruding advice or information.

आखाडी *f* (आखाड) The day of full moon in आखाड. 2 The heavy or continuous rain of that month. *v* बस, लाग. 3 The period of it. Ex. आखाडीचा दिवसांत दुखणें फार म्हणून जपून असावें. 4 From the great importance of the rain of आखाड in bringing forward the crops, this word is, in the time of deficiency of that rain, or in the subsequent time of deficiency of the crops in consequence, used to signify that deficiency ; and so frequently and so extensively, as to lose in the apprehension of many its appropriate sense and its reference to the month आखाड, and at length it comes to signify Deficiency or scantiness, failure or exhaustedness gen. Ex. यंदा विहिरीमध्ये पाण्याची आ० पडली ; यंदा पावसाची आ० म्हणून धान्याची आ० 5 Applied to the eleventh lunar day of the light half of आखाड. 6 A disorder attacking cattle in this month.

आखाडी *a* sometimes आखाडा *a* Belonging or relating to the month आखाड.

आखान *n* (S A great cavity, hollow, or recess.) A recent formation of translators to express Bay or gulph. [tached. Used to gather mangoes.

आंखी *f* A pole with a hook and a netting at-
आखु *m* S A rat or mouse.

आखुकर्णी *f* S A plant, *Salvinia cucullata*.

आखुडणें *v c & i* (आखुड) To draw up or in ; to contract. [gather up. 2 To hold up—rain.

आखुडणें *vi* (आखुड) To contract, shrink, shrivel,

आखुडवण *n* C (आखुडणें) The rope by which the pitcher-wreath of a water-wheel is drawn up higher or let down lower as the water of the well rises or falls.

आखुडवत *n* C (आखुड & पत्र) The last and short leaf that issues from the womb of a Plantain, and immediately precedes the कोंका or style.

आखुड *a* (आकुंचन S) Short, of deficient length.

आखें *n* (H) A half of a bullock or horse-load : also of the bag, sack, basket &c. containing or confining it ; a dorser, a pannier ; half of a Pakhál or waterskin ; a single one of the two oil or ghee-dubbers ; a side of a beast-load gen. खाकन आख्याचा माल दिसतो पाकण आख्याचा माल Used where the produce or result of a cost incurred falls short of the cost itself. [आंख See under अ.

आखेर, आखेरनौबत, आखेरमाल, आखेरो, आंखो-
आख्या *f* (S) Renown, fame, celebrity. 2 Popular talk or rumor. 3 S A name or an appellation.

आख्यात *p* S Rumored or talked about. 2 Inflected, varied by declension or conjugation. [able.

आख्यान *n* S A tale, story, fable, apologue, par-
अख्यायिका *f* S A tale or story. 2 A tradition, legend, history, true, probable, or fictitious.

आंग *n* The body. See अंग. Also for the numerous compounds and derivatives of this word see in order under अंग. A few, of which the composition or derivation is less obvious, or which are purely or particularly Konkani, follow in order here. Although all the compounds with अंग may be found, both orally and in writing, as आंग, yet

only Prakrit compounds or derivatives in the form अंग (e. g. आंगठा, आंगठी, आंगडी, आंगधार, आंगरखा, आंगवण, आंगो) are correct :—Sanskrit compounds thus sounded or spelled being earnestly to be condemned and rejected.

आंग *a* S Relating to the body, corporeal.

आग *f* (अग्नि S) Fire. 2 fig. Ardor, heat, burning, glowing.

आग पाखडणें with वर of o. To scatter calumnies concerning. आग रिघणें To immolate herself upon the funeral pyre of her husband—a widow. आग लागणें acc. of s. as धान्याला-वखाला To be exceedingly dear. आग लागो Fire seize it ! burn it ! आग लावणें To excite a quarrel ; to kindle dissension. आग लावील आणि विझाली कां नाहीं जाकन पाहील Used of a malignant and mischievous fellow who will set people by the ears, and then affect concern about it. आगलाया नी बोंब-
मान्या *m* A term for one who will perpetrate a mischief or an act of wickedness, and then vehemently charge it upon another. आग वरसणें (To shower down fire.) Used with numerous words, such as पाकस, जन, लढाई, संकट, चोर, and in gen. case as पावसाची-उनाची-लढाईची-संकटाची-चोरांची-आग वरसणें, signifying To be excessive, intense, intolerable, overwhelming : also with धान्याची-फळांची-गुळाची-लाडवांची-तुपाची-आग वरसणें To be overflowing copious or plentiful. आग हातीं धरवेल पण (हा) हातीं धरवणार नाहीं Said of a hot-headed, wildly passionate person. आगींत उडी घालणें or टाकणें To rush daringly into danger. आगींत or आगोवर तेल घालणें or ओतणें To cast oil upon fire ; to add fuel to the flame. आगोवांचून धूर निघत नाहीं The waves never rise but when the winds blow. आगोवायाचें भय (from आग & वारें q. v.) Expresses fear or apprehension of the epidemic cholera. 2 (आग & वारा Wind.) Also आगोवायाचे दिवस Expressions in constant use in windy weather with reference to scattered grass or rubbish. *v* हो, लाग, सुट. कोण्ही आग व्हावे कोण्ही पाणी व्हावे Men ought to be diverse and multiform : some should be quick and fiery ; some should be slow and gentle.

आंगओलाचें *n* C Land with a wet bottom. This is cultivated in the dry weather without irrigation. आंगचें *n* (आंग) The small-pox. *v* ये. 2 (The stirring and awaking within a man of the demon that haunts him. *v* ये. 3 The descending bowel in Prolapsus ani. *v* ये, उतर.

आगजाळ्या *a* (That can burn fire.) Exceedingly fierce or furious ; a *Hotspur*. Applied also to a malignant or mischievous person : also to speech and deeds considered as sharp, bitter, virulent.

आगटो *f* आगटें *n* (आग) A heap of sticks and straws kindled : also a few embers or livecoals placed in a vessel, a chafing dish. 2 A goldsmith's fire-pot, a cruset. Pr. सोनाराचें पाहणें आगटोत. 3 A hole dug in the ground to hold fuel and fire. आ० पेटविणें To kindle some mischief ; to foment some dissension. आ० विझून टाकणें (To put out the fire of.) To extirpate a tribe or family.

आंगठा, आंगठी, आंगठेदाम, आंगठोळा, आंगथाचा मान, आंगडी, आंगडें, आंगण See under अं.

आगडा *m* (Commonly अघाडा) A plant, *Achyranthes aspera*.

आंगणें *n* C A yard or court. See अंगण.

आगत *p* S Arrived, attained, reached, come.

आगतखागत *n* (S) Welcoming or welcome ; the civilities and courtesies of receiving a guest ; guest-rites or hospitality.

आगती *f* (आगत S) The coming, in due pomp and form, of a girl to the house of her intended husband for the wedding.

आगतुक *a* (S) Accidental, incidental, adventitious. 2 That is not a fixed resident ; a sojourner, passenger, pilgrim, stranger. 3 One that drops in uninvited, or one arriving accidentally, at entertainments or meals. 4 In vulgar ignorance. Sudden or suddenly.

आगतुकलाभ *m* (S) An unexpected acquisition or profit, a windfall : also a by-gain or a perquisite. आगतुक खर्च-परितोष-भोजन-समाचार and other compounds occur.

आगतुकवृत्ति *f* (S) आगतुको *f* Subsisting by dropping in at feasts or meal-hours ; the business of a sponger or smell-feast.

आगतुकव्रण *n* S In medicine. Incidental or externally-occasioned ulcer. Contrad. from शरीरव्रण.

आगघाड *f* A conflagration or great fire. 2 fig. An oppressor or a tyrant ; a mischievous and vexatious child ; any great tormentor or troubler : also any great torment or trouble.

आगधार *f* A stream of milk obtained (from a milch animal) by dint of squeezing and forcing ; as disting. from the copious streams which flow when food or the calf is presented.

आगप *ad* C Before-hand ; before it is due ; in advance. 2 See अगप.

आगपरमं *n* Gonorrhœa or a scalding running through the urethra.

आगपाई *f* C (आगप) Precipitancy, rash forwardness, hastiness. 2 Hurrying to do before ; forestalling, anticipating. *v* साध, कर.

आगपाणी *n* (Fire-water.) A recent formation to express Nitric acid (*Aqua fortis*). 2 Worthily available to render Spirituous liquor.

आगपेण *f* Herpes Zoster.

आगबोट *f* (आग Fire, and Boat.) A recent coinage for Steam-boat or Steamer.

आगम *m* (S) A general name for a Shāstra or work on science and of divine origin. 2 A class of Shāstras, containing spells and incantations. 3 Rise, origin, the reaching or falling unto (as of an estate) considered as constituting the claim or title to it. (القَبْضُ دَلِيلُ الْمَلِكِ) 4 Beginning, commencement, outset. Pr. पातक आगमीं गोड निर्गमीं कडू. Also आगमे सुखमाप्नोति निर्गमे प्राणसंकटं. 5 Approach, arrival, coming to. 6 A title-deed ; any voucher, record, or document, constituting a legal title. 7 A grammatical augment.

आगमन *n* (S) Approaching, arriving, coming to.

आगमनिरपेक्ष *a* S That needs no title-deed or legal voucher ; i. e. that has been in uncontested possession one hundred years—an estate or a property.

आगमनिर्गम *m* (S) The beginning and the end ; the outset and the result ; the whole business or proceeding. [written title or voucher.

आगमरहित or आगमविरहित *a* S Devoid of a title (to an estate or a property), founder.

आगमसापेक्ष *a* S That lacks or needs a legal title—a property.

आगमाग *m* (माग by redup.) A comprehensive or lax phrase for Trace, track, vestige, mark, appearance.

आगर *m n* (आकर S) A plantation (of Cocoanut, Betelnut, or other fruit-trees). 2 (Or मिडागर) A tract on the sea-shore on which salterns are established. 3 An enclosure around a house sown or

planted. 4 fig. A place or spot gen. of abundance or particular prevalence: as विद्येचा आ० The seat of science (Benares); गाण्याचा आ० The land of song (Hindustán); हा केवळ शास्त्राचा आ० आहे He is a very mine of sacred science.

आगर *n* (Poetry. अग्र *S*) Point, tip, nib, end. Ex. मिष्टान्नाची गोडी जिद्धेचा आगरीं ॥ ससक भरल्या-वरी खाद् नेणें ॥

आंगर *n* *C* A bifurcated stick set in an opening to exclude cattle: also a broken off branch or crooked stake as planted along in formation of a fence. [outer garment of a male.

आंगरखा or आंगराखा (Better अंगरखा) The आंगरगांव or आंगरीगांव *m n* A village having a plantation of fruit-trees. [prehensively.

आंगरडोंगर *m pl* Coast and hill-enclosures com-आंगरमाळिका *f* (आंगर & माळिका from माळा A string or line.) A succession of plantations of Cocoanuts or Betelnuts.

आंगरवाडी *f* *C* An enclosed plantation (of fruit-trees with patches of corn) around a dwelling-house. [tation.

आगरी *a* (आगर) Relating to an A'gar or plan-आगरी *m* A caste of Shúdras or an individual of it. [cultivated in an आगर.

आगरी मिर्रीं *n pl* A small kind of black-pepper; आगरुं *n* *C* (आग & रुक्) The descending bowel in Prolapsus ani. 2 Eruptions upon the tongue and lips, from heat &c.

आगल or लो *f* (अग्र *S* & لاء *H*) The driver's seat of a ploughing team, generally behind the two front pairs of oxen and before the two hinder. 2 आगलो is further the third pair of a team (the first and second being घुरोचे or घूरकरी, & चादुरे). It may take the numeral adjective पहिलो or stand singly. The pairs in advance are respectively दुसरो आगलो, तिसरो आगलो &c. 3 In some parts आगली is the second pair of a ploughing team (esp. of a team of eight pairs).

आगला or लो & आगल्या See अगला & अगल्या.

आगलाया *a* (आग & लावणें That kindles fire.) One that sets people by the ears; an embroiler, incendiary, mischief maker, make-bate.

आंगवण *f n* A vow to an idol or a god. Ex. किं वोरयिचि करितां आ० ॥ प्रताप वाढे विशेष ॥ For other senses see अंगवण.

आगवळ *m n f* (Commonly अगळ *q. v.*) A snood.

आगवीस *f* *W* र (आग & विझणें) Extinguishing a conflagration of the jungle (by clearing the ground around it of its bushes and grass). *v* काढ. 2 Averting an impending calamity. [flame.

आगशी *f* *R* (आग & शिखा) A tongue or spire of आगस *ad* Early, early ripe or ready, rath. Seldom used but as opp. to मागस Late.

आगसणें *v i* (आगस) To be early ripe or ready—grain, fruits &c. Pr. आगसली ती मागसली मागून आली ती कापसली.

आगळ, आगळगोटी, आगळडाव, आगळा, आंगळी, आगा, आगाक, आगापिडा, आगाबाणी, आंगार, आंगारा, आगाव, आगाशी See under अ.

आगळा *m* *C* See आगळा.

आगळीक *f* sometimes आगळीत or आगळी *f* (आगळा) Trespassing upon; injurious or troublesome aggression (upon the person or property of). *v* कर *g. of o.*

आगा *m* The front piece which intervenes betwixt the पेशकळी & the छुटकळी of an अंगरखा.

आंगावडी or आंगागणीक *ad* (See आंगीगडी) Severally, singly, singulativim. [गंतुक.

आगांतुकी & आगांतूक Properly आगांतुकी & आ-

आगामी *a* *S* Approaching, coming, future.

आगळा *m* *C* An oval-form bundle or case of straw or grass containing rice or sowing seed. Also called कोळें & बिबळा. See मुडा.

आंगिक *a* *S* Expressible or expressed by bodily action; gesticulatory or gesticulated—a passion or sentiment. 2 Relating to the body, corporeal.

आगिवळा *m* (आग Fire.) A heating of a metal vessel &c. (in order to purify or sweeten it). *v* दे. 2 Besmoking (timbers &c.) to harden them. *v* दे.

3 Also आगिवळी *f* (आग & वळ) A tongue or spire of flame. [2 A long, loose garment.

आंगो *f* (Or अंगो) The long garment of children.

आंगोचा पुलाव *m* (A fiery hot *pilaw*.) A term for a hot-brained, passionate man; a Hotspur.

आंगोचा लोळ or -कळोळ *m* A volume or sheet of fire. 2 fig. A formidable warrior: also a fiery, furious fellow; a Hotspur.

आंगोची जीभ *f* A tongue or spire of flame.

आगींत तावून काढलेला *a* (Heated in and drawn from the fire.) A term for a person or thing well tested and proved.

आंगोदुगो *f* (A phrase of which the derivation is variously suggested. It is most probably from आग: *S* Sin, transgression, misdoing; and दुगो a reduplication in enhancement.) The crimes and offences, faults and follies (of others); with implication of tattling, or officious intermeddling, or censorious observation, and gen. with neg. con. *v* काढ, पाह, कर, उरक. Ex. मी कोण्हाचो आ० पाहत नाहीं; बाबा कोण्ही कांहीं करो कोण्ही कोण्हाचो आ० करूं नये.

आंगोदुगींत नसणें *g. of o.* To have no concern with the misdeeds of. 2 The word is often used to express the business or concerns gen. of another (with the same implication of some idle meddling).

आंगोभागी पडणें *g. of o.* (To fall into the fire of.) To concern one's self with, or to fall into affecting connection with, some perilous, hazardous, or troublesome affair of. [the मण्यार.

आगीमण्यार *f* A venomous snake, a variety of आंगोमाशी *f* A kind of stinging fly.

आंगूळ *n* (अंगुल *S*) A measure of eight barley-corns joined side by side. 2 The measure of a finger's breadth. 3 *m f n* (See अंगूळ) A snood.

आंगेंमागें *ad* (मागें Behind, *لَا* *H* Before.) About a particular time or place; a little sooner or later; a little before or behind, on this side or on that.

आंगेरुं *n* (Or आगरुं) The descending bowel in Prolapsus ani.

आंगीगडी or चा *ad* *C* (आंग & गडी) Severally, separately, distinctly and apart; to, by, per every person singly. Ex. आ० शेलें पागेटें दिल्लें; आ० सांगू लागला तर म्यां कसें करावें; आ० कारभार कळें लागले राज्य बुडतें. [and again.

आंगीघडी or चा *ad* *unc* Every instant; again आंगोट, आंगोट, आंगोटा, आंगोदर or घर, आंगोदरील or घरील See under अ.

आंगोतली or आंगोयली *f* *C* आंगोतो *f* *R* The extreme portion of a plantain leaf:—as disting. from दांडाळवत.

आंगोपती *ad* (अंगप्रति *S*) Severally; each for himself or on his own bottom; each independently of all the others. Ex. ते चौघे भाक आ० संसार कळें लागले म्हणून घर बुडालें. For further explanation and exemplification see आंगीगडी.

आंगोस *f* *R* The beginning of the dry weather; as आंगोड is of the rains.

आंगोसर *n* आंगोशी *f* (Corr. from अंगवस्त्र) A cloth worn loosely over the shoulders.

आंगोशी *f* Thrill or shudder &c. See अंगुली. *v* ये, वाट.

आंगोळ *m* See आगवळ. 2 *n* *W* Juice of the fruit of the Rátambí (as expressed for the purpose of steeping and preparing the rind).

आंगोळी *f* (अंगुलि *S*) A finger or a toe.

आग्नेय *a* *S* Relating to fire or to the deity अग्नि. आग्नेय *f* or आग्नेयी *f* *S* The south-east quarter.

आम्या *m* (आग) A kind of Nettle, *Urtica inter-rupta*.

आम्या *a* (आग) That occasions a burning heat on biting or stinging;—epithet of certain serpents, bees, flies &c. 2 Hot and fiery—a person, a temper. [species of Boa.

आम्याघणस or -घोणस *m* A variety of the घणस-आम्यादेवी *f pl* A fierce form of Small-pox. See देवी.

आम्यावेताळ *m* A demon. In his name there is a *mantra* at the recitation of which fire is kindled in the person or property of the man to be injured. 2 Hence, met. A fiery fellow, a Hotspur.

आम्येफुरसें *n* *C* A variety of the snake फुरसें.

आम्येमोहोळ *n* *C* The nest of the stinging fly आघोमाशी.

आग्रह *m* (*S*) Unyielding maintenance of an opinion or a purpose; inflexibility. *v* घर. 2 Importunity, earnest solicitation: also urgent invitation or earnest pressing. *v* कर.

आग्रही *a* (*S*) Persistent, obstinate, determined. Gen. in bad sense. 2 Importunate. 3 Urgent, earnestly pressing.

आघ, आघटी, आघटें See आग &c. आघाडा, आ-वाडी, आघाडी पिडाडी, आघेडा See under अ.

आघरुं *n* (Better आगरुं or अगरुं) The descending bowel in Prolapsus ani.

आघवा or आघा *a* (Poetry.) All; the whole mass or quantity, or every one of the number.

आघळ *m f* (अर्गला *S*) A bar (as of a door or window). [चुकवावया आ० ॥ काय करो पंदरीनाथ ॥

आघात *m* (*S*) A blow, stroke, hit. Ex. छाचा आघार *m* *S* Dropping clarified butter upon the offerings at sacrifices.

आघारी *f* (आघार *S*) Throwing, as an offering, clarified butter into the fire, at a *Shráddh* for paternal ancestors: also throwing of rice into the fire or air as an offering to the crows. (A word used only by Shúdras.)

आघाळणें or आघळणें *v c* To shake about in water (a cloth after washing it): also to wash slightly; to dip and wring once or twice.

आघिवळा, अघिवळी, आघोदुघींत, अघोमण्यार See under आगि.

आघो or आघोमाशी *f* A kind of stinging fly. Pr. मेल्लें मेंढरुं आघोस भोत नाहीं.

आंघूळ or आंघोळ *f* Ablution of the body. See अंघोळ. [under आम्या.

आघा For this word and its compounds see आघावाघळी *f* A variety of the sea-fish वाघळी.

आघें *n* *C* (आघ Fire.) A bees' nest,—the whole collectively, the nest, the comb, and the bees.

आग्रव *m* (Corr. from आग्रह) Importunity. 2 Urging, pressing.

आग्रान *n* *S* Smelling. आग्रान *p* *S* Smelled.

आंच *f* (हार् *H*) The glow of fire; the ardor or heat radiated. 2 An application of fire unto; a heating, baking, melting (as of medical preparations, metals &c.) *v* दे. 3 fig. Care or concern about; anxious heedfulness; apprehensive caution. 4 fig. A shock or sudden impression of

terror : also an abiding impression ; the enchained state of the faculties under terror ; affright. *v* वस. 5 fig. Scalding one's fingers ; being burned ; sustaining of loss (in an adventure or a speculation). *v* वस.

आंच वसणे or लागणे in. con. To be scorched, singed, seared. आंचीत असणे g. of o. To be under the fear or awe of.

आंचकणे *v c* (आंचका) To pull suddenly and smartly : also to push or strike with quick action so as to jolt or shock. 2 (Cant.) To pluck, pill, bob.

आंचका *m* A sudden and smart pull, push, or agitating blow ; a quick jerk, jog, or jolt. *v* दे. 2 A sudden impression of terror, a shock, a blow. *v* वस.

आचंगणे or आचांगणे *v i* Commonly अचांगणे.

आंचणी *f* See आंच Sig. II. and III. 2 C A dish of rice, turmeric, cocoanuts &c., presented by women to the women of a house in which a marriage &c. is under celebration. 3 A churn-rope.

आचंद्रार्क *ad* (S आ, चंद्र, अर्क) As long as the sun and moon endure. Ex. राजा तुझे राख आ. असो. [tonishment or admiration ; to wonder.

आचंबणे *v i unc* (अचंबा) To be struck with as-
आचमन *n* (S) Sipping water, before or after religious ceremonies or meals, from the palm of the hand :—whether to be swallowed after reciting a *mantra*, or to be ejected after rinsing the mouth. Ex. किं आ. करून सागर ॥ उदरमाजी जिरविला ॥

आचमनीय *n S* Water to be used in आचमन.
आचरण *n* (S) Conduct or management of ; transaction or performance of (a ceremony or business). 2 Deportment, demeanour, behaviour, procedure.

आ. करणे g. of o. To practise or observe ; to perform or carry out ; to employ or use.

आचरणोय *a S* To be conducted or performed—a ceremony or business. 2 To be observed, followed, acted out.

आचरणे *v c* (आचरण) To conduct or manage ; to transact, perform, do. Ex. ज्या अंगना कधी न आचरल्या तपाते ॥

आचरणे *v i* (आचरण) To behave ; to demean or conduct one's self.

आचरित *p S* Performed, done, managed—a business &c. : observed, practised, employed, used—a faith, form &c.

आचरित *n S* Behaviour, deportment, conduct.

आंचवण, आंचविणे, आंचळी See under अं.

आचार *m* (S) Conduct conformable to the श्रुति & स्मृति (religious and legal institutes). Pr. दोन प्रहर आ. नंतर अनाचार (All religious exactness up to 12 o'clock ; then all licentiousness.) Used where one rigidly pays his devotions and performs the appointed rites, and then gives himself up to sensual indulgence. According to some, the observance of the prescribed religious duties, if accomplished before noon, is आचार ; if postponed until the afternoon, is but अनाचार. 2 Conduct or deportment gen. 3 Endless compounds are formed : as कुलाचार, देशाचार, वृद्धाचार, लोकाचार, शिष्टाचार, सदाचार, कदाचार, दुराचार. Also आचार-प्राप्त-युक्त-शूल-प्रिय-वेत्ता- or ज्ञ, आचारानुगत, आचारानुरूप &c. Many are valuable ; and those of less obvious signification will occur in order. [deportment.

आचारपद्धति *f* (S) General conduct, course,

आचारपूत *a* (S) आचारसंपन्न *a* (S) आचारशुद्ध *a* (S) आचारवान् *a* (S) Regular and correct in the observance of institutes and usages. 2 आचारशुद्ध

means further, Correctly managed, conducted, executed—a business. [lar observance or usage.

आचारप्रसिद्ध *a* (S) Customary, usual, of popular
आचारधृष्ट *a* (S) आचारवर्जित *a* (S) आचार-हीन *a* (S) Lawless, libertine, licentious ; neglectful of prescribed or established rites and practices.

आचारधृष्टी *a* (Incorrect for आचारधृष्ट) Neglectful of or disorderly in ordinances and rites. Pr. आ. सदाकधी.

आचारविचार *m* (S आचार & विचार) A general or comprehensive term for ceremonies and observances, practices and usages prescribed or established : the rites, forms, laws, rules, proprieties, decencies (of orderly life).

आचारशील *a* (S) Delighting in or disposed to the observance of religious ordinances and rites.

आचारशोधक *a* (S) That discriminates between, or that investigates, आचार & अनाचार (Religious course and Lawlessness).

आचारानुगत *a & ad S* Accordant with or according to आचार or established religious practice.

आचारो *m* A cook,—esp. a Bráhmaṇ-c Cook.

आचारीपाणक्या *m* (A cook and a water-carrier.) A term for any dull, common, or vulgar fellow.

आचार्य *m* (S) A spiritual guide or teacher : he who invests with the sacrificial thread, and instructs in the Vedas and in religious mysteries. 2 A conductor of religious ceremonies. 3 A founder or leader of a religious order or sect. 4 It is affixed, as our word Doctor is prefixed, to the names of learned men : as राघवाचार्य, रामाचार्य.

आचूळ or आंचूळ *m C* A teat, nipple, dug.

आचोद्रा *a C* sometimes आचुद्रा *a C* Blear-eyed : also blear or rheumy—the eyes.

आच्छन्न *p S* आच्छादित *p S* Covered over or with ; overspread : also concealed or hidden.

आच्छादक *a S* That covers or overspreads : also that conceals or hides.

आच्छादणे *v c* (आच्छादन) To cover over (as a cloth &c.) : also to conceal or hide gen.

आच्छादन *n* (S) Covering over : also concealing or hiding. 2 Covered over or concealed state. 3 A covering gen. ; a cloak, mantle, coverlet, sheath, case, lid, shutter.

आज *ad* (आद्य S) To-day. The word दिवस is often added to it ; as आजचा दिवस. [अज.

आज & its phrases आजो नसणे &c. See under आजउद्या *n* (आज To-day, उद्या To-morrow.) Putting off from day to day. Ex. त्याचे आ. दोन वर्षे चालले.

आजकाल *ad* (आज To-day, काल Yesterday.) Now a days ; at the time present.

आजकाली *ad* (आज To-day, काल Time.) At the present time ; at or on this day.

आंजणी *f C* आंजरीली *f C* A sty on the eyelid.

आजतव *ad* (Vulgar. आज & ते) Up to to-day.

आजदिन or आजदिनपर्यंत *ad* Up to the present day. [day.

आजदिवशी *ad* On this day last year. 2 To-
आजन्म *ad* (S) From birth. For this word आजन्मपर्यंत, आजन्मापाखून, आजन्मप्रथति, आजन्मांत &c. are ignorantly used. 2 Until death.

आजन्मतः *ad* (S) From birth. 2 Until death.

आजन्मसर्णे *ad S* From birth until death.

आजन्मांत *ad* (S) From birth (until the present time). 2 From birth to death ; in one's whole life-time.

आजलग *ad* Until to-day. This phrase is the Hindustání *آج*, but it is common in notes and writings.

आजला *ad ind* (आज) For to-day. Ex. मला आ. खरचावयाला चार रुपये पाहिजेत. 2 By to-day. Ex. मी सुज झाल्यापाखून जर शास्त्र पढतो तर आ. पंडित झालो असतो. [hitherto.

आजवर or आजवेरी *ad* Till or up to to-day ; आजवरी *f* (Corr. from आजवरी) The anniversary of to-day.

आजवरी or आजवर्ष *ad* corruptly, आजवरी *ad* On the anniversary of to-day.

आजवळ *n R* (Commonly आजूळ) The house of a mat. grandfather.

आजखारी *ind* To-day our Cavalcade or equipage, i. e. ourselves, we, I,—is at &c. A term expressing the date of place of the writer, in notes to an inferior.

आजा *m* (आद्य or आर्य S) A grandfather pat. or mat. Pr. आज्यास नातू शिकविता. [Guru.

आजागुरु *m* The Guru (spiritual guide) of one's
आजादेवी *f* (आर्यादेवी S) A certain trumpery goddess worshiped by the lower classes.

आजानुबाहु *a* (S) Whose hands, whilst standing erect, reach unto his knees ; *longimanus*.

आजाबा *m* See आजोबा. [disorder or malady.

आजार *m* (آزار P) Disease, sickness, illness ; a
आजारी *a* (आजार) Sick, ill, afflicted with disease. [pat. or mat.

आजास *m C* (Vulgar for आज) Grandfather
आंजणी *f C* A sty on the eyelid. [ternal.

आजी *f* (आजा) A grandmother paternal or ma-
आजी *ind* A respectful or polite particle used in accosting a male or female.

आजीबाई *f* A term of respectful compellation or mention for a grandmother or an old woman ; *granny, goody*. [pat. or mat.

आजीस *f C* (Vulgar for आजी) Grandmother,
आजुनि, आजून, आजुरदा See under अ.

आजूबाजू or आजूबाजूस *ad* (बाजू by redup.) Around, about, in the vicinity.

आजूळ or आजोळ *n* (आजा & ओळ) The house of a mat. grandfather. [Guru.

आजेगुरु *m* (Or आजगुरु) The Guru of one's

आजेचीर or -वाण *n* (आजा & चीर & वाण) The presents (of cloth &c.) made at marriages by the party of the bridegroom to the grandmother of the bride.

आजेसासरा *m* (आजा & सासरा) The father of one's father in law or of one's mother in law ; the grandfather (pat. or mat.) of one's wife or husband.

आजेसासू *f* (आजा & सासू) The mother of one's father in law or of one's mother in law ; the wife of one's आजेसासरा.

आजोबा *m* (आजा & बा) A respectful term of compellation or mention for a grandfather or an old man ; *gaffer*. [Ocymum pilosum.

आजोळा or ला or आजळा or ला *m* A plant,
आज्य *n S* Clarified butter of अजा or She-goat.

Hence, clarified butter gen.

आज्य *a S* Relating to the goat. [to, until now.

आझुणी, आझून, आझून *ad C* Yet, still, hither-
आट *f* Obstinacy &c. See अट.

आट *f* Teasing &c. See अट, अटाघाट &c.

आट *f* Grit of rice boiled and mixed up with flour. 2 *f m* A term of the loom. The instrument of pressing home the woven portion of a web.

आटंका sometimes आटांका *m* Grasp, compass, sphere of power or capacity. 2 Computation, calculation, estimate of the amount of.

आटंकाळ *m P* (आटणे & काळ) Scarcity or

dearth; scantiness (as of any article of consumption).

आटकी *f* A shrub, *Mæsa Indica*. Grah.

आटके *n* (आठ) A measure of capacity, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a *páyli* or a half *sher*. 2 A term in children's games with pebbles or marbles.

आटखोर, आटणी, आटणे, आटताकाळ, आटदार, आटप, आटपणे, आटपता, आटपसार, आटपळे, आटपाआटप See under अ.

आटघाट *f* (अटणे & घाटणे) Teasing, tormenting, worrying; also worried or harassed state. See further under अटघाट.

आटहाट *f* Obstinate stickling for or insisting upon; exceeding punctiliousness or preciseness; rigid exactitude. *v* कर, घर, लाव. 2 Culled or picked things (whether as the good or the bad of, as choice or refuse).

आटहाटीचा Culled or picked—things or persons, and in praise or dispraise. 2 Punctilious, precise, exact, rigidly insisting.

आटपाट *f* A play of children. Touching hands and then running behind one another to touch on the back. *v* खेळ, घे. Hence, *fig.* Following and importuning. *v* घे *g.* of *o.* 2 Rigid insisting or stickling; preciseness.

आटरणे *v i* To contract, draw up, shrink.

आटवळ *m n* लो *f* ले *n* (आटवणे) Rice or grit of rice boiled up in a great quantity of water, forming a dilute dish.

आटवी *f* A shrub. It bears a white berry of intoxicating quality.

आटा *m* A hoop or ring; any annular or circular binding;—as that around a barrel, drum, musket &c.; a boys' hoop; a mountebank's hoop, a pail-carrier's hoop. 2 A turn (around a post &c.) with a rope. 3 R The frame of a हवी or इरले.

आटापाणी *n* (آٹا H Flour, پانی H Water.) Provision or livelihood; one's daily food or one's means of subsistence.

आटाआट, आटाघाट, आटापिटा, आटापिटी, आटापीट See अटपिटा, and for आटाळी See अटाली.

आटाले *n* C A wooden drenching instrument for cattle. It is a segment of a hollow cylinder with two lateral projections.

आटीक *f* The name of a tree. 2 *n* Its fruit.

आटीबाज, आटीव, आटोका, आटोकाट, आटोप, आटोपणे, आटोपता, आटोपणूद, आटोपसार, आटोपी, आटोपाया See under अ.

आठ *a* (अष्ट S) Eight. Pr. आठ्ठी जेवणे मठी निद्रा Used of one who subsists amongst the eight (i. e. the *people*—who obtains a meal daily, in rotation, from charitable persons) and sleeps anywhere; an idle vagabond.

आठका *a* (आठ) Consisting or composed of eight;—as a candy of eight maunds: also of, or for, or suitable to, or requiring eight;—as a load of eight porters.

आठकी *f* (आठ) An aggregate of eight; as a beam or load requiring eight porters; a body of eight men; a खंडी consisting of eight मण &c. 2 Remission of one bullock out of eight by the Custom farmer. 3 A term in the girls' play of toss and catch,—a throw of eight.

आठके & आठफळी See under अ.

आठघात A phrase ordinarily coupled with सारारे म्हातारे, signifying Of the eighth month of gestation—death: of the seventh month—life and old age. Used of a child born.

आठनहाण *n* The ceremony of the ablution of the bridegroom and bride on the eighth day after

the marriage. This ceremony is observed four times; viz. on the eighth day, on the tenth day, on the sixteenth day, and on the completion of the month, after the marriage; and it is called, respectively, आठनहाण, दसनहाण, सोळनहाण, मासनहाण: also आठबंधन, दसबंधन, सोळबंधन, मासबंधन.

आठपाट *f* A play of children. See आटपाट.

आठबैली *a* Requiring eight bullocks to work it—a मोट, गाडी &c.

आठरणे *v i* To shrink, contract, draw up. 2 *fig.* To sulk or pout; to draw up in displeasure.

आंठल *f* R (अष्टि) A seedstone, esp. of the Jack.

आठव, आठवगिरी, आठवडकरी, आठवडा, आठवडा or चा, आठवडे पार्क, आठवण, आठवणूक, आठविणे, आठवा, आठवे, आंठली, आंठांगळे, आंठांगुळे, आठो, आठो See under अ.

आठवर *f* or *a* (अष्टवर्षा S or आठ & वर On, up to.) A maiden arrived at the eighth year; i. e. attained unto the marriageable age.

आठवळा *a* See आठोळा.

आठवी मासळी *f* A tax in kind paid by fishing boats bringing dried fish for sale from another village.

आठवेढ *f* Personal service for one day in eight, exacted by the खेत from the common ryots.

आंठल or आंठोळ *f* C आंठोळी *f* (अष्टि S) The seedstone of the Jack, the date, the wild plums &c.

आंठुरणे or आंठोरणे *v i* C To be drawn up; to feel tense or tightened—the skin, a limb &c. 2 To draw up or contract more gen.

आठे, आठोपहार, आठोफळी, आठ्ठी, आंठ See under अ.

आठोळा *a* Brought forth in the eighth month of gestation—a child. Applied also to the mother delivered at this period.

आड *m* The common round well without steps. Ex. आडांत पडिला म्हणजे किं सांपल्यांत कोडिला यात्रा ॥ तैसा साचार गुंतलो मी ॥

Pr. आडांत पाणी खारट पोहोच्यांत कोडून गोड येईल? Can an impure fountain send forth sweet water? इकडे आड इकडे विहोर (Here a draw-well, there a step-well.) A dilemma, a strait betwixt two.

आड as an inseparable prefix see explained and distinguished under अड. 2 *ad* In the state of intervention or interjacency (whether as obstructing perception or access, or as affording shelter, cover, or protection); *between or betwixt; in the way.* Ex. मेघ आड असला म्हणजे चंद्र दिसणार नाही; भिंत आड असली म्हणजे वाऱ्याचे भय नाही. 3 *prep* In the shelter, cover, or protection of. Ex. शेताआड चोरी दादल्या-आड शिंदळकी Under cover of possessing a field, theft (as of the neighbor's corn): under cover of a husband, whoredom. Also डोंगराचे आड खरं गेला. Hence, आड करणे To place under the shelter, shadow, or defence of. 4 आड occurring betwixt a reduplication, conveys the force of Every other: as साल आड साल, दिवस आड दिवस, घर आड घर, झाड आड झाड Every other year-day-house-tree. Also occurring without reduplication; as तास आड वेळ आणि दीस आड बायको (मारावी म्हणजे ठीक) A proverb amongst the Shúdras indicative of their barbarism. 5 In comp. as a prefix. Odd or occurring oddly; as आडदिवस, आडवार, आडसाल.

आड *f* An obstinate resisting or insisting upon: also a point maintained of opposition or difficulty. *v* कर, घर. 2 R A glen or dingle. 3 R A distinct portion of a village. [*v* घे.

आडई *f* C (आडवा) Lying down or reclining.

आडकड *prep* (आड by redup.) Behind, under the cover or concealment of. 2 *ad* In some hole or recess; in some nook or corner.

आडकणी, आडकथा, आडकर, आडकळणे, आडका, आडकाम, आडकिता, आडकुली आडकुल See under अ.

आडकाठी *f* An obstacle, impediment, obstruction, hinderance. 2 Restraint, control, cohibition. *v* कर *g.* of *o.*

आडकाष्टा *ad* With the काष्टा (tuck of the dhotar) not loosed—sitting down to लुचो (making water). For आडकाष्टा as a noun see अडकाष्टा.

आडकुडता or -कुडचा *m* Holding across the mouth one's कुडता (hollowed palm) so as to drink therefrom. Ex. आ० करून पो or आडकुडत्याने पो.

आडकुशीचा *a* C (आड & कुस A side. By inflection from आडकुस not in use.) Situate on one side; not of the direct way; not of the main stock or subject.

आडकुशीस or आडकुशी *ad* C (By inflection from आडकुस not in use.) On one side; out of the direct way; off.

आडकूट or ड *n* Any thing (a wall, hedge, curtain &c.) interposed; any thing set up as a fence, skreen, or shelter (as from wind, rain &c.) 2 (Properly अडकूळ) Obstruction or an obstacle. *v* कर, लाव, घाल, द्या, लाग, पड, ये.

आडकोटा *ad* (Poetry.) In a nook or corner; off, aside, apart, in a retired place. Ex. जैसा दृष्टिक अन्याय करनि ॥ बैसे लपोनी आ० ॥

आडखण्णा, आडखर्च, आडखळणे, आडखणें, आडखाद, आडखळणें, आडखळ, आडखोल, आडगडी, आडगडी, आडगळी, आडगांव, आडगिऱ्हाडी, आडगिऱ्हाईक, आडग्राडी, आडघाडा See under अ.

आडखिळी *f* A cross-bar (as of a door).

आडगळ *f* C A cross-bar. A litter. 3 W A general term for villages and hamlets, as disting. from towns. [to fame.

आ० चा Boorish, clownish: also obscure, unknown आडगांथा *a* Rancorous, vengeful, spitebearing; that harbours *cross knots* (i. e. grudges or prejudices).

आडगात *n* (आड & गात्र) The girth of the body. 2 A cross piece of a bedstead or similar frame.

आडगात or त्या *a* (आड & गात्र) Perverse, crooked, cross-witted, queer; that starts objections and makes difficulties: also stupidly untoward or contrary. Pr. आ० ना उभगत वाटेनें चालला गीत गात.

आडगूण *m* R (Out-of-the-way-quality.) Demoniatic influence. Used when a sickness is, from certain symptoms being observed, ascribed to demons.

आडगोखमा (See under अड) A stripling or lad.

आडघात *f* A by or irregular time; an inopportune season: also a juncture not quite appropriate or exact. [cover of.

आडचा *a* (आड) Situate in the shelter or आडचावट *a* Of troublesome or tiresome chatter; tediously talkative.

आडचेर *c* A thief of odds and ends, or of things lying loosely about or thrown into corners.

आडच, आडजुना, आडणा, आडणी, आडत, आडत्या, आडचास, आडदांड, आडदाल, आडदोरी आडधरणी, आडधोतर, आडनळ, आडपंचा, आडपेंढ, आडवंक, आडवांक, आडना, आडनाड, आडनीड, आडनीड, आडनेड, आडपन्हाळी, आडफळे See under अ.

आडजात *f* or *a* (A cross caste.) A term for a crabbed, cross-grained, and contrary fellow: also for a mischievous or troublesome child. See अडजात.

आडझट *n* A by-scraps or trouble; a thwarting occurrence; a difficulty starting up, or brought by some low fellow.

आडताळा *m* A cross examination or by-testing or proving (as of an account). *v* चे, पाह.

आडदावा *m* Secret hatred; concealed malice or spite; a rankling grudge.

आडदिवस or **आडदोस** *m* A day upon which no particular observance or ceremony is commanded; an intervenient and blank day. 2 A day occurring odd with another; an odd day. 3 A wrong or unseasonable day.

आडपडदा *m* A curtain or cloth interposed; a skreen or blind. 2 fig. Cover or concealment; closeness, restraint, reserve (esp. of delicacy, decorum, deference); modesty, shamefacedness.

आडपदर *m* Also written **आडपद्म** *m* A film (over the eye, a sore &c.) 2 Cover or concealment, fig. i. e. the closeness or secrecy of delicacy or modesty.

आडपाट *m* The cross or central slip of a गोणी (grain-packsack) running betwixt its two mouths.

आडफट *f* A by-chink (as through a flooring or a door): also a by-corner; a by-place; a recess or retired spot.

आडफांटा *m* A captious or frivolous objection; a perverse argument; an evasive difficulty; a cavil or quibble. *v* चे, फोड, काढ. 2 An obstacle or impediment suddenly arising; a thwarting accident. 3 C Demoniac visitation or influence:—when considered as the cause of an illness or affliction.

आडफांटा *a* (आडफांटा) That is constantly starting objections and making difficulties. 2 Perverse, untractable, contrary: also crotchety, whimsical humorsome.

आडंबर *n* (S) Arrogation and ostentatious display (as of sanctity, learning, opulence); mighty and imposing plans, preparations, measures, movements, but vain and abortive; empty noise and stir, bustle and show. *v* घाल, मांड.

आडबंदर, **आडबाया**, **आडबायको**, **आडमाप**, **आडसुया**, **आडचातारा** See under **अड**.

आडंबा *m* C A bar (as for a door or window).

आडबाजूचा *a* (Gen. of **आडबाजू** obsolete.) Situate on one side, off the direct line, out of the way.

आडबाजूस *ad* (Acc. of **आडबाजू**) On one side; out of the direct line or way; in some corner or recess: also out of its proper place, as mislaid.

आडबुली *f* (Better **अडबुली**) A certain ornament for children.

आडभित *f* A wall interposing as a barrier, or serving as a partition, skreen, shelter &c.

आडमळणी *f* (See **अडमळणी**) Fawning upon or flattering. [A stripling, lad, youth.]

आडमानई or **आडमानाय** *m* R (आड & माणस)

आडमार्ग *m* An off or by-road. Ex. परमार्थपथ क्रमितां सांग ॥ पाजल पडलें आडमार्ग ॥ 2 The side or edge of a road.

आडसुटोचा *a* R Raised or sown as described under **आडसूट**—particular grains, as नाचना, वरी &c.

आडसूट *f* R (आड *f* सूट) An odd or a strange hand; a sparing and intermitting hand.) A manner of sowing seed, viz. the partial and regardful manner observed in sowing upon the rocky and bushy sides and summits of hills; where the hand, in scattering the seed, catches and closes as rocks, trees, shrubs &c. present themselves.

आडमेळे *n* R A cross and thwarting accident; an unforeseen and fortuitous obstruction.

आडमेरा *a* That is on the side off; that is not in the front or direct way of. 2 *ad decl* Interviently or interposedly; in the line or way of obstructingly. *v* चे, अस, हो, पड, घाल, देव.

आडमेहरी *ad* Under some covert; before something lying आड (athwart or obstructingly). 2 In some by-place; in some nook or corner; aside, off, out of the way.

आडय *f* C **आडव** *f* C (आडवा) Lying down or reclining, i. e. getting on one's side. *v* चे.

आडरान *n* Desert tracks; devious places or paths; i. e. the region off the proper tract or way. 2 fig. Discursive or digressive speech; wild wandering. Used esp. in oblique cases; as **आडरानांत भरणे-जाणे-भिरणे-फिरणे-वहकणे-गुनणे** To stray or wander.

आडरानी *a* (आडरान) Of the country (not of cities or towns)—a manufacture, method, fashion, person.

आडला *m* C A blade set obliquely in a stock. Used in slitting up vegetables and fruits.

आडव *n* W A double armful of rice-stalks.

आडवट *n* The woof. 2 A cross beam or a bar; any piece of wood fixed crosswise. 3 The cross or central strip of a गोणी. 4 The cross pole lying and pressing against the hinder wheels of a cart. A sort of lockwheel. For further meanings see **अडवट**.

आडवण *n* C The space between the base and the summit of a mountain. 2 (आड & वीण) Weaver's term. The woof. Opp. to **उभवण**. [flour.]

आडवत *n* C Cucumber-scrappings boiled in rice-

आडवणाचा *a* (आड & वण) Of cross or ill-origin; arising from demoniac influence &c.;—used of a disease. See **अडवणाचा**.

आडवस्ती *f* Populated state, or a populated spot, in a recess or a recluse region: also residence in such region.

आडवळण *n* A retired or unfrequented spot; a place removed from the track of passengers: also retiredness or unfrequented state (of a spot or tract).

आडवळणी *a* (आडवळण) Removed from the main road; situate in an unfrequented spot; lying out of the way.

आडवा, **आडवातिडवा**, **आडवेडमें** **आडसणे**, **आडसांगड** & **डी**, **आडहतेर**, **आडहत्तार** See under **अ**.

आडवाट *f* An off or by road or path. 2 The side or edge of a road or path.

आडवाचा *a* (आडवाट) Of cross ways or thoughts; perverse, contrary, crooked.

आडवार *m* An odd day.

आडवारणे or **आडवरणे** *v* i P (आडवा) To lie down or recline. [उभवीण.]

आडवीण *f* (आड & वीण) The woof. Opp. to

आडवेळ *f* An unseasonable time; an improper or an inconvenient hour. 2 R The evening meal-hour of children.

आडसंधि *f* *m* **आडसांध** *f* A recess gen. of the body, esp. as considered to be a mortal part; e. g. the line of junction of thigh and groin; the axilla or armpit; the cavity behind the ear. 2 An inconvenient or an unseasonable juncture: also an idle or a vacant moment.

आडसर *m* C A bar (as of a door or window); a cross bar. 2 C A cocoanut of the middle stage or state. 3 The girdle or bar-like ridge along a mountain. 4 A member of the loom. The cross

bar before the वही, underlying the warp, to prevent it from swagging or puckering. 5 fig. A long burly fellow; as **आडसरासारखा पडणे-निजणे-पसरणे** To lie along like a huge bar.

आडसर *ad* Tightly, firmly, fast.

आडसांठा *m* An off stock or store; a side or corner heap; a mass of articles thrown by for the present. Gen. in loc. case, **आडसांथास**, and thus it may also import Mislaid or misplaced.

आडसाल *n* A year occurring odd with another. 2 A crop cultivated in rotation with another every other year.

आडळ *n* C A tree. See **गोरवी कटगी**.

आडळी *f* A bird, *Turdus ginginianus*.

आडा *m* R (अडणे) A fence of quick trees or bushes. 2 A bird. See **आडी**.

आडसांग, **आडडकम**, **आडांख**, **आडांखा**, **आडांखनाळा**, **आडाणचोट**, **आडाणपडी**, **आडाणवस्ती**, **आडाणा**, **आडाणी**, **आडाणीजात**, **आडाणीकवाडी**, **आडात**, **आडातुडी**, **आडाथ**, **आडाव**, **आडावा**, **आडील**, **आडुकली**, **आडून** See under **अ**.

आडांतला बेडूक *m* (A frog in a well.) A term for an obscure or a recluse person who knows little of the great world. Ex. आ. आणि ससुद्धाचा गोष्टी सांगतो. [part. *v* लाग, पड, मार.]

आडांची *ad* W In a tender, dangerous, vital

आडांव *n* C A rough-dug and unbuilt well.

आडाव *a* One armed with any inferior or irregular weapon.

आडिंबा *m* A bar (for a door or window).

आडो *f* (आडि S) A bird, *Turdus ginginianus*.

आडो *f* (A Khandesh word.) A daughter or a girl.

आडो *f* C A common term for the bars of a waterwheel. 2 Framework to confine a vitious cow during milking. 3 The intertwined state of the feet of wrestlers. 4 Commonly **अडी** esp. in Sig. I. [cealment of. See **आड**.]

आडोल *a* Situate in the shelter, cover, or con-

आडूगांडू *m* *pl* (गांडू by redup.) A comprehensive term for imbecile and impotent, or for low and worthless persons. Ex. चार आ. मिळाले म्हणून न्याय होतो काय? [*v* चे.]

आडे *f* C (आडवा) Lying down or reclining.

आडे *n* C A ridgepole. 2 A saw worked by two men. 3 A keel. 4 The beam or cross bar (of a sugarmill &c.) [see **अडे**.]

आडे *n* C (अंड S) An egg. For phrases &c.

आंडार or **ल** *m* (A Khandesh word.) A son.

आडोसा, **आडळ**, **आडळणे**, **आडा**, **आडी**, **आडे**, **आडेकड**, **आडेवेडे** See under **अ**.

आडांव *f* *n* C A rough-dug and unbuilt well.

आडी *f* C Framework to confine a vitious cow during milking.

आद्य *a* (S) Wealthy. In comp. as **घनाद्य** Rich in money or treasure; **विद्याद्य** Rich in learning or science; **बलाद्य** Strong; **गुणाद्य** Able, clever, possessing qualifications or good qualities. Also **गर्वाद्य**, **विज्ञाद्य**, **अभिमानाद्य**, **क्रोधाद्य**, **लोभाद्य**, **मोहाद्य**, **कामाद्य**, **मदाद्य**, **रोमाद्य**, **रसाद्य** and others.

आद्यता *f* (Formed with **आद्य** & **ता** Affix.) Arrogance, airs, haughty pretensions or notions; holding a high head. *v* ओढ, बाळग, मिरव. 2 Repute or celebrity:—usually in a bad sense, notoriety. [a saw with two handles.]

आद्याकरवत *m* (आडे & करवत) A double saw;

आण *f* An oath. *v* घाल, वाह, घे. 2 C A quantity of salt; at some ports, three खंडी, at others,

आण *conj* (For **आणि**) And. [two and a half.]

आणकिया *f* A lax or a general term for Oaths and solemn engagements.

आणखी & आणखीन See under अ.

आणगावळ *f* आणवाई *f* (आणणे) The price or cost of bringing.

आणणे *v c* (आनयन S) To bring or to fetch. 2 This verb well serves to convey the sense and power of our adverbs Almost and nearly. Ex. किंवा बांधीत आणला होता; श्वची फळी फोडीत आणली होती; हे काम म्यां संपवीत आणले.

आणा आणा मागे लागणे or पाठीस लागणे, in. con. To have *bring! bring! get! get!* attached to one: i. e. to have a wife; to be married, or to have a family, a multitude of mouths crying out; or to labor under straitness of circumstances gen.

आणने *f* (Roots of आणणे To bring & नेणे To take away.) Reiterated and fruitless bringing and removing: also the fuss, bother, and vexation attendant.

आणप्रमाण *f* (आण & प्रमाण here in redup.) An oath carelessly or indefinitely. 2 See आणकिया.

आणमाक or भाष *f* (आण & भाष) An engagement or a promise confirmed with an oath. 2 This word is uttered at weddings during the rite of कंकणबंध, intimating that the parties now come under oath to be mutually faithful.

आणशपथ *f* (आण & शपथ Both signifying Oath.) A lax or a general term for Oaths, promises, and engagements.

आणा *m* The sixteenth part of a rupee. 2 A land-measure, containing 7.5625 square yards. It is $\frac{1}{16}$ th of गुंठा or $\frac{1}{16}$ th of an Acre. The गुंठा chain has sixteen links or आणा. 2 The sixteenth part of certain other quantities.

आणाआण *f* (आणणे by redup.) Reiterated, general, or hurried bringing (to any spot); gathering and collecting from all quarters.

आणापट्टी *f* An extra cess of one आणा (per बिघा, per plough, per head &c.)

आणा, आणखी, आणी, आणीक, आणीदार, आणीबाणी See under अ.

आणि *conj* And. In popular and rapid speech आणि is contracted into न.

आणगा *f* (आण Oath.) Adjuring (in the name of some authority); prohibiting or enjoining upon oath or upon imprecation; binding under solemn obligation. *v* घाल, कर, मोड, मान. The word agrees in use with दुराही or द्राही. 2 Interdiction or prohibition more gen. [tard-apple.

आत *f* A father's sister. 2 *n* (آ H) A cus-

आंत *ad & prep* (अंत: S) In or within; inside or inside of. 2 Within a given date; before. 3 In, amongst, together with, inclusively: also in connection with; in the train or wake of; subordinately. Ex. कामांत काम-गोष्टींत गोष्ट-खर्चांत खर्च-कजांत कर्ज-उद्दिमांत उद्दीम-पोटांत पोटा-करणे-चालविणे &c. To do, perform, provide for &c. several things at once, or a minor thing in subjection to a main thing. आंत मध्ये (Incorrect, but constantly occurring amongst the vulgar.) In the inside. आंत बाहेर करणे or पाहणे To look inwards and outwards; to observe, consider, and ponder. आंत येणे To be contracted or diminished—a business, funds, means. [in. Ex. सांग जायी म्हण आं.

आंतउतां or तीं *prep* (Poetry.) In, inside, with-

आंतकोनाडा *m* A recess or niche within a recess.

आतखानी *a* Envious, malignant, evilminded.

आतगी *f* (आत) A respectful term for a paternal aunt. Esp. amongst the Wani caste.

आंतचा *a* (आंत) Interior, inner, inward.

आंतचाल *f* An astrological season. In proceeding from the Sūryanakshatra towards the Dina-

nakshatra, the space of time occupied by the first four nakshatras that occur is आं०, that occupied by the following three बाहेरचाल, and thus on alternately. [intestine. See अंतडे.

आंत *n* आंतडी *f* आंतडे *n* (अंत S) An entrail or आततायी *c* (S) A felon (i. e. a murderer, a poisoner, an incendiary, a robber, a seizer of another's lands, a seizer of another's wife,—any one of these six). 2 fig. A violent, heady, furious fellow.

आतप *m* S Sunshine or sun-heat. Ex. ज्या अंगना कधी न आचरल्या तपाते ॥ सोख्नि ही परवर्ष-हिमातपाते ॥

आतपचाण or आतपच *n* S Any defence from the heat of the sun, a parasol or an umbrella.

आंतवडा *m* (आंत & वडा) Exchange or percentage deducted, in contrad. from बाहेरवडा Exchange added (in exchanging money of various currencies); exchange from a currency of the same numerical amount with the standard, but of inferior value. 2 fig. A term for loss where profit was expected, i. e. वडा on the wrong side of the book. See बाहेरवडा.

आंतर *a* S Interior, internal, inner.

आंतला *a* (आंत) Of the inner side or part.

आंतली छुणगांड *f* The inward purpose or secret counsel or mind. [आंतचाल.

आंतली चाल *f* R An astrological season. See

आंतली पाल *f* The inner convolutions of the ear. Disting. from वरली पाल.

आंतल्याआंत *ad* (आंत) In the inside; in or within. 2 Privately or secretly; in the deep of one's own bosom, conscience &c. 3 Within the circle of one's own; amongst one another: inter nos, ipsos &c.

आंतल्या कडचा or आंतल्या कडला or आंतल्याकडील *a* Of the inner side or part, inward. [side.

आंतल्या कडेस *ad* आंतल्या घडेस *ad* On the inner

आंतल्या गांडोचा *a* Close, reserved, of secret purposes and plans: also deep, of profound contrivance or counsel. [ward.

आंतल्या घडचा *a* Of the inner side or part, in-

आंतवार *n* R (आंत & आवार) The space on the inner side (of a house or wall); as disting. from बाहेरवार.

आतस *f* C (Vulgar for आत) A father's sister.

आतसबाजी *f* (آتش بازی P) Diversion with fireworks. [to touch. Ex. अन्याय आतळां न द्यावे ॥

आतळणे *v c* (Poetry.) To come in contact with;

आतां *ad* (अत: S) Now. See notice under रव्हां.

आतां घटके *ad* (Vulgar.) At this hour; just at present. [ottar &c.

आतारी *m* C (Better अचारी) A vender of आतांशीं or शे or सां *ad* (आतां & असा) At the present moment; just now.

आतिथ्य *n* (S) आतिथ्यपूजन *n* (S) आतिथ्यमान *m*

(S) आतिथ्यसन्मान *m* (S) आतिथ्यादर *m* (S) आतिथ्य *n* S Hospitality; guest-rites. [or guest-rites.

आतिथ्य *a* (S) आतिथ्येय *a* S Pertaining to guests

आंतोल *a* (आंत) Of the inner side or part, interior, inner: also intestine; as आं० फितूर-दंगा-फूट-भेद. Also secret or private; as आं० जाच-जुलूस-यातना-संतोष-दुःख-संताप.

आंतोल आंख *m* The private mark (on their goods) of tradesmen and dealers. आंतोल is much used by such in the sense of Private or secret; as आंतोल खाते-पत्र-याद-वही-हिशेब &c.

आंतोल करारनामा *m* A sub-bond or note of engagement or agreement. Taken by private transaction.

आंतोल जामिनकी *f* The office or business of आंतोल जामिनदार.

आंतोल जामिनदार *m* A private security granted to the person who is become the official or open security. [or imperfection.

आंतोलभोक *n* An inner or a hidden flaw, blemish, आंतोल सजकूर *m* The contents (of a writing).

2 fig. The inward purpose, intention, mind.

आंतोल रोग *m* fig. An inward and hidden ground of infirmity, incapability, repression &c.

आतुडणे *v i* (Poetry.) To come in contact with; to touch: and, freely, to be attained, got, or found by. Ex. योगियाचे ध्यानीं ध्यातां नातुडेसी ॥ ते वृं आम्हापाशीं मागेपुढें ॥ लपोनि जिवीं न कळे जिवी ॥ धरितां देवा नातुडेसी ॥ कैसी भक्ति करूं आतुडसी देवा ॥ कोण्णा भावे सेवा सांग तुझी ॥ तुका म्हणे तुझे पाय आतुडति ॥ त्या सज विपत्ति गोड देवा ॥ Also गुग्गुलुजी आतुडे ॥ ब्रह्मज्ञान विशेष पै ॥

आतुर *a* (S) Hurried, impatient, excited, distressed, perplexed. In comp. as चिंतातुर, क्षुधातुर, दयातुर, कामातुर, लोभातुर, शेकातुर, भयातुर, रोगातुर. Ex. कामातुराणां न भयं न लज्जा ॥ अर्थातुराणां न पिता न माता ॥ क्षुधातुराणां न रुचि न पक्वं ॥ चिंतातुराणां न सुखं न निद्रा ॥

आतुरसंन्यास *m* (S) संन्यास (abandonment of worldly possessions and carnal affections) taken by dying Brāhmans.

आतुरी *f* (Poetry.) A woman or a female.

आतू *f* (आत) A respectful term of compellation or mention for a paternal aunt.

आतून *prep & ad* (आंत) From the inside of or from within. [satiety.

आढप्ति *ad* S pop. आढप्ति *ad* Until satisfaction or

आते *f* R (Commonly आत) A father's sister.

आतेगौरव *m n* आतेचोर *n* आतेवाण *n* आतेमान *m* Presents of cloth &c. made at marriages by the bridegroom's party to the bride's paternal aunt. 2 The act of thus honoring: also the honor thus rendered. [husband.

आतेदोर *m* A son of the paternal aunt of one's

आतेवहीण *f* A daughter of one's paternal aunt.

आतेभाऊ *m* A son of one's paternal aunt.

आतेमासाचे or चा or चीं *m f n pl* (आत & मामा) Cousins: viz. children of whom the father, and children of whom the mother, bear the relation of brother and sister—these reciprocally.

आतेस *f* C (Vulgar for आत) A father's sister.

आतेसासरा *m* A son of the paternal aunt of one's father-in-law.

आतेसासू *f* A paternal aunt of one's husband or wife; a sister of one's father in law. [ceedingly.

आतोनात or स *ad* (Better अतोनात q. v.) Ex-आतकार्य *ad* (Common in letters and papers of dealers &c.) On private account.

आत्मगति *f* S The ultimate or final condition of the spirit or soul of.

आत्मयज्ञ *m* (S) Knowledge of the Deity, or of spirit, or of one's own soul. 2 Calling or holding as one's own; owning or espousing.

आत्मघात *m* (S) Suicide. This term is not applied to any of the modes of self-murder prescribed by the Shāstras. Ex. तव तो वशिष्ठ गुरुनाथ ॥ म्हणे सहसा न करावा आं ॥

आत्मघातक-घातकी-घाती *a* (आत्मघात S) A self-murderer, felo-de-se.

आत्मज *m* S A son. आत्मजा *f* S A daughter.

आत्मधन *n* (S) One's own wealth. 2 One's own soul or self. 3 fig. A son.

आत्मनिंदा *f* (S) Self-reproach; self-crimination.

आत्मनिवेदन *n* (S) Offering up of one's self as

a living sacrifice (to the Deity); consecration of body and soul.

आत्मनिष्ठ *a* (S) Intent in contemplation upon the Deity or one's own soul. 2 Seated in the soul; cordial, fervent, profound.

आत्मनेपद *n* S In grammar: The middle voice.

आत्मपरिचय *m* (S) Self-knowledge.

आत्मपरिभवयथा *f* S The pain or irksomeness of holding Self under restraint and government.

आत्मप्रतीति *f* S pop. **आत्मप्रचीति** or **प्रचीति** *f* Discovery or knowledge of through personal experience or observation. 2 Self-knowledge. (प्रचीति may be regarded as from परिचय.)

आत्मप्राप्ति *f* (S) **आत्मलाभ** *m* (S) Self-acquisition; intelligent apprehension of the Deity, of spirit, and of self as one; real finding of God or of one's own soul. Ex. महासंघ आत्मप्राप्तीची खाणी॥

आत्मबंधु *m* (S) One's own kinsman,—a first cousin or father's sister's son, mother's brother's son, mother's sister's son.

आत्मबुद्धि *f* (S) One's own wisdom or sense; or one's own invention, contrivance, thought, device; —in distinction from the sense or suggestion of another.

आत्मबोध *m* S Knowledge of self, of spirit, and of God as one; true self-knowledge.

आत्मभरो *a* S Selfishly voracious; solicitous only about one's own belly.

आत्ममानी *a* S That has the due reverence or regard for one's self, self-respecting.

आत्मयज्ञ *n* S Observing or attending to all that is due or important to self.

आत्मलिंग *n* (S) The lingam of कैलास, the embodied essence of Shiva.

आत्मवत् *ad* (S) As one's self; as one's own soul. Ex. आ० सर्वभूतानां or आ० सर्वभूतं जाणावीं. Also आ० देखावे अवघे जन॥ नसे देहभान किंचित्॥

आत्मवश *m* S Self-subjugation or control.

आत्मविचार *m* (S) Consideration or investigation of spirit (i. e. of one's own soul or of the all-pervading Deity). Ex. संतसंगे आ०॥ सारासार होय पै॥

आत्मविद्या *f* (S) Self knowledge. 2 Spiritual or Divine knowledge or science. [देखन आ०॥

आत्मविधि *m* S The law of Spirit. Ex. ऐका चित्त

आत्मशास्त्र *n* S Better अध्यात्मशास्त्र.

आत्मशुद्धि *f* S Self-purification: also purification or purified state of the spirit or soul.

आत्मसंतोषाने or **आत्मसंतोषे** *ad* (Inflection from आत्मसंतोष) Voluntarily; with consent of will.

आत्मसंतोषी *a* Careful to please self; selfish.

आत्मसंयम *m* Self-restraint, stoicism.

आत्मसात् करणे To make one's own; to appropriate. **आत्मसात् होणे** To be appropriated.

आत्मसाधन *n* S Working out Life; accomplishing the end of one's being. Ex. जैसि संताचि कास सुसुक्ष्म नर॥ धरिति आत्मसाधना॥ 2 The means through which Life may be wrought out or obtained. 3 (Laxly.) One's own interest or private end. Ex. त्याच कांहीं तरी आ० असेल तरच तो इतकी खटपट करितो॥

आत्मसाक्षात्कार *m* S Internal or spiritual manifestation of the Deity. The word agrees with निर्गुण साक्षात्कार, and is contrad. from सगुणसाक्षात्कार. Also **आत्मसाक्षात्कारी** *a*.

आत्मसुख *n* (S) Own or inherent pleasure; the complacency or satisfaction consisting in consciousness of being.

आत्मसुति *f* (S) Self-praising. Ex. आ० मनां-तून॥ खमीं जयासि नावडे॥

आत्मस्थिति *f* S The soul or self as possessing an absolute standing or being—a being distinct from the body and all things. Ex. आ० ओळखावो-जाणावो-संपादावो-जोडावो-धरावो-सोडून घे &c. or आ० वर असणे. [आत्मघात.

आत्महत्या *f* (S) Self-murder. See remark under **आत्महत्या** *a* (S) That kills himself.

आत्महित *n* (S) Profit or well-being of the soul: —considered as consisting in the fruition of God.

Ex. आहा नरदेह उत्तम पूर्ण॥ केवळ भगवत्प्राप्तीचें स्थान॥ म्यां आ० न करून॥ बुडालो किं अंधतमीं॥ 2 Private gain; own or proper good.

आत्मज्ञ or **आत्मज्ञानी** *a* (S) That knows self, or spirit, or God. Ex. आत्मज्ञ योग परिपक्व हो दक्ष जाला॥ होजनि द्रष्टा हो भजेच अधोक्षजाला॥

आत्मज्ञान *n* (S) Knowledge of self (i. e. of spirit or of God). Ex. प्राप्त होतां आ०॥ धांतिम जाय निरखून खेणें॥

आत्मा *m* (S) The vivifying principle; the animal soul or life. 2 The soul of the universe, ब्रह्म (anima mundi); or the immaterial and immortal spirit of man considered as identical with it. 3 The self, the abstract person or individual. 4 The nature or constitution; the natural temperament or disposition. 5 This word is further used to express—The intellect or understanding; the faculty of reason; wind or air; the body. Note. Countless compounds are formed with आत्म after the assumption of क. See क.

आत्मानंद *m* S The joy or gratification of abstraction from sensuous objects and contemplation of one's own spirit or the Deity: also the pleasure of consciousness of being. See आनंद. In Hindú metaphysics, आनंद is one of the constituents or essentials of the soul. Ex. झाला आनंदीं आनंद॥ अवघा भरला गोविंद॥

आत्मानात्मविचार & **आत्मानात्मविवेक** *m* S (आत्मा, अनात्मा, विचार, विवेक) The discriminating betwixt the pure and divine essence within us and the grosser or material constituents of our compound person.

आत्मानुभव *m* S Experience or knowledge of spirit or self; self-knowledge. Ex. तेथें आ० बोलिजे कैसा कवणपरि॥

आत्माराम *a* (S) Dead to the objects of sense, and delighting in the contemplation of one's own soul or the Deity.

आत्माराम *m* (S) Laxly. The soul; the vivifying or the sentient principle. Ex. आ० जंवर आहे तंवर देह शोभतो; तुम्ही जेवून आ० घंड करून घेतला; आ० दुखवू नये. 2 आत्माराम is primarily A designation or epithet of the Deity. Ex. जयदेव जयदेव जय आत्मारामा॥ परमात्मे आरती तुज पूर्ण कामा॥ Also अदृश्य अमेद अरूप आ० परिपूर्ण॥

आत्मार्पण *n* (S) Self-consecration (to God &c.) Ex. आत्मार्पणाविण हरि वळतो कसारे॥

आत्मग्रहदोष *m* S In logic. (The fault of relying or resting upon itself.) The fault of Reasoning in orbem or in a circle. [self.

आत्मीय *a* (S) Own; belonging or relating to

आत्मोपासना *f* S Divine or religious service in spirit, i. e. through ध्यान or abstract contemplation. See कर्मीपासना & ज्ञानोपासना.

आत्मोपम्य *n* S Identity with self; equality with self. Ex. आत्मोपम्यानें सर्व जग पाहावे Regard your neighbor (all mankind) even as yourself.

आत्यंतिक *a* S Extreme, excessive, superlative.

आत्यंतिकप्रलय *m* S The destruction of all things but ब्रह्म. See महाप्रलय & दैनंदिनप्रलय. Ex. म्हणोन

हे अशेष प्रपंचबंधन निःशेष संहारे तो प्रलयो देख आत्यंतिकी॥

आत्या *f* (आत) A respectful term of compellation or address for a paternal aunt. 2 *m* A term of courteous address or mention for a male.

आंचिक *a* (or अंचिक) Passed by or over, pretermitted or omitted. [intestinal.

आंचिक *a* S Relating to the entrails or bowels, **आयडणे** *v c* P To snatch or catch hold of; to catch forcibly or with a jerk. [mat of bamboo.

आंयर *m* P (आखरण S) A large and coarse आंयरणे, आंयरी, आंयरुण, आंदण, आंदणा, आंदणी, आंदण्या, आदसुरे, आदमोरे See under अ.

आथि (Constantly occurring in poetry for आहे.) Is, there is. Also आथिला for असला or झाला.

Ex. कामें आथिला मैथुना रिचे॥ Also गुणपंचके धरिची आथिली॥ आथिला is an antiquated form of the past tense of असणे in like manner with धावित्रला, कोपित्रला, वाढित्रला, मोहियेला, सांडियेला, पडियेला, जाणितला, बोलियेला, गळियेला, राखियेला &c. &c. There are not आयणे, धावित्रणे, कोपित्रणे, मोहियेणे, सांडियेणे &c.

आदत *f* (آدات A) A bad habit or way. *v* धर, लाग, पड. 2 *unc* A habit (indifferently, bad or good). [Honoring or accepting (of a bill).

आदर *m* (S) Respect, homage, reverence. 2

आदरआतिथ्य *n* (S) A comprehensive term for the courtesies and civilities due to visitors at meals.

आदरउपचार *m pl* **आदरमान** *m pl* (S) **आदर-सत्कार** *m pl* (S) Comprehensive terms for attentions, courtesies, and civilities. [with respect.

आदरण *n* S Honoring or reverencing; treating **आदरणीय** *a* S Worthy to be honored or venerated.

आदरणे *v c* (आदरण) To treat with respect, honors, or courtesies. 2 To admit, acknowledge, allow; to accept gen. 3 To take up or in hand (a business or subject); to espouse (a side, a case); to patronize, to favor.

आदरून *ad* (आदरणे q. v.) Determinedly, expressly, with fulness of design or bent of purpose.

आदर्श *m* S A mirror. 2 A commentary.

आदला *a* (आदि S) First or foremost (of a number or series). [spring.

आदल्या घरचा *a* Of a former husband—off-**आदळआपट**, **आदळउपट** &c. and **आदळणे** See under अ.

आदळणे *v i* C To fail or fall short—a crop. (The slang or vulgar idea is, To be dished or smashed; to be knocked on the head. See the sense of the verb in the active voice.

आदान *n* An ill betokening conjunction or aspect. 2 (आघण) Applied to a desperate sickness, an alarming danger, any awful accident or perilous circumstances from which, contrarily to expectation, the subject recovers or escapes. *v* ये, जा, चुक, टळ, वार, निवार. [receiving.

आदान *n* S Taking from; seizing, accepting, **आदाय** *m* Profits, gains, money flowing in.

आदावत *f* C An evil accident; a calamity or disaster. [See under अ.

आदा, आदावत, आदावती, आदावत्या, आदावळ **आदि** *m* (S) Source, stock, root, origin; the seat or subject sustaining, or the cause or principle originating. 2 The beginning, commencement, first part. 3 The first term of a series.

आदि *a* (S) First, prior, principal, chief. 2 In comp. although the meaning is still this, First or principal, it well corresponds with Et cetera: as इंद्रादि देव Indra and the other gods, i. e. Indra

being first, the gods; रंभादि-लिखा, कामक्रोध-लोभादि &c. As the medial member of a compound it assumes क and becomes आदिक, as अकारादिकवर्ण; ब्राह्मणादिक जाति; आकाशादिक भूत. The alphabet from अ; the castes from the Bráhmaṇ; the five elements from आकाश. 3 It forms compounds such as आदिकाल, आदिकाय, आदिदेव, आदिधर्म, अदिभाषा, आदिसंप्रदाय &c. Others occur in order.

आदिअंत *m* The first and the last; the beginning and the end.

आदिकरुण *ad* (आदि & करुण) With (some particular thing which is named) at the head; together with (that as first); that and the rest; that et cetera. Ex. ज्ञान झाल्यानंतर देहादिकरुण सर्व पदार्थ तुच्छ वाटतात.

आदिकवि *m* (S) The first poet. A designation of ऋग्वेद & of वल्मीक, and then of व्यास &c. Hence, used, appellatively, in high praise.

आदिकारण *n* S A first or primary cause.

आदिगादी *f* The original throne; the throne of the founder of the kingdom or state.

आदिघराणे *n* The original family of a race; the house of the founder. [originally, initially.]

आदितः *ad* S From or at the first; primarily,

आदिताल *m* (S) A time or measure of music.

आदित्य *m* S The sun. 2 A deity of a class, a form of Sūrya. 3 A deity gen.

आदित्यवार *m* (S Day of the sun.) pop. आदित्यवार *m* Sunday. [like a mushroom.]

आदित्याची इची *f* A little wild shrub. It grows

आदित्याची तुळस *f* A plant. It resembles the तुळस or Ocimum sanctum. [progression.]

आदिधन *n* S The first extreme of an A. or G.

आदिनाथ *m* The name of an ancient saint, founder of a पंथ or order. [यण as the First cause.]

आदिनारायण *m* (S) A name of विष्णु or नारा-आदिपद *n* S The first extreme or term of a progression (arith. or geo.)

आदिपश्चात् *ad* (S) A little before or behind; thereabout; hereabout. 2 Sooner or later; a few days before or after. 3 Confusedly, intermingledly, higgledy-piggledy. 4 Reversely, in contrary order, hysteron-proteron.

आदिपीठ *n* Commonly मूलपीठ.

आदिपुरुष *m* S A name of Shiva or the Supreme Being, the primeval male.

आदिबीज *n* S The first seed, source, principle, cause. Applied to the Deity.

आदिम *a* S First, primary, primitive.

आदिमग *ad* (Formed licentiously with आदि Before & मग After.) Sooner or later; a few days before or after. 2 In confused intermixture, higgledy-piggledy.

आदिमध्यांतररहित *a* (S आदि, मध्य, अंत, रहित) Wanting beginning, middle, and end;—used of God.

आदिमाया *f* S आदिशक्ति *f* S pop. आदिमाता *f* Nature; a goddess united to the primeval male and genitress of the material world. Names of पार्वती as the wife of आदिपुरुष.

आदिराजा *m* The first or founding Raja.

आदिवदन *n* S The first extreme of an A. or G. progression. [or directed.]

आदिप *p* S Ordered or commanded; prescribed

आदिसिद्ध *a* S Existing at the beginning, eternal.

आदिचोयरा *m* By poetical lawlessness. The first kinsman of every person. Ex. जो जगद्व्या आ०॥

Used of God. [also as *prep* Before or preceding.]

आदीं *ad* (आदि S) First or in time previous; आदींचे विदीं or आदींविदीं *ad* (आदीं by redup.)

First of all; before all others. Ex. उद्या आ० निजून कोण उठतो पाहू. 2 Well before; in good time before. Ex. आ० घर शकरलें म्हणजे पाऊस केव्हां कां पडेना.

आंदुळणी *f* R A sty on the eyelid.

आंदुळणे or आंदोळणे *v c* (आंदोळन S) To swing.

आंदुळणे or आंदोळणे *v i* To oscillate. 2 To rock or toss about—a ship.

आहत *p* S Respected, honored, revered. 2 Honored, i. e. accepted—a thing presented. [eligible.]

आदेश *a* S Acceptable, receivable, admissible, आदेश *m* (S) An order or a command; a prescription or direction. 2 Mistaken for अतिदेश. 3

The word used by Gosávis of the Kánphátýá order, in making obeisance among themselves. 4

In grammar. Substitution (of letters for letters of the root); substitution or a substitute. Ex.

इदं च स्थानो ईं च आ० होतो.

आंदोल *m* S A swinging bed or seat.

आंदोलणे *v i* (Poetry. आंदोलन) To shake to and fro; to rock or totter: also to oscillate or swing.

Ex. आंदोलन ब्रह्मांड पै ॥ Also आंदोलली वसुंधरा ॥

आंदोलन *n* S Swinging: also oscillation. 2 Rolling to and fro, rocking. [time previous.]

आदौ *ad* (S) First, before, antecedently, in

आद्य *a* (S) First or initial; that begins a course, whether, in time or space. 2 Chief, principal, preëminent. [See चैराशिक.]

आद्यंक *m* (S) The first term of the Rule of three.

आद्यकवि, आद्यकारण, आद्यकाल, आद्यकाय, आद्य-देव-धर्म-पुरुष &c. Preferably आदिकवि &c.

आद्यगोदान *n* (S) Giving away of a cow immediately before the performance of the main ceremony of an अनुष्ठान in expiation of crime.

आद्ययज्ञ *m* S The first apprehension, conception, or impression of.

आद्यंत *m* (S आदि & अंत) The beginning and the end, the whole. See उपज निपज. 2 Used *adv*

From beginning to end, throughout.

आद्यनाडी *f* See explained under नाडी.

आद्यपीठ *n* (S) आद्यस्थान *n* (S) The seat of one's ancestors: also the spot at which any divinity first manifested himself: also any ancient, venerable, and holy city.

आद्यज्ञान *n* S First or original knowledge; instinctive or unacquired knowledge; connate or native intelligence: also any original device; any invention, excogitation, or primitive conception.

आद्या *m* (Properly अदा) Gain, profit, emolument. [custom.]

आद्याचार *m* (S) Primitive or original practice or आद्यन *n* See अद्यन.

आद्यमर्थ *n* S (अद्यम & ऋण) The state, quality, capacity &c. of debtor, debtorship.

आद्यरुण *ad* R Commonly आदरुण. [der अ. आद्यवड, आद्यवणी, आद्ययाचा, आद्यळा See un-

आद्यळा *a* C (अर्धा & ओला Half-moist.) Of which the milk is not yet dried up—a cocoanut.

आद्यळीकोशिंबोर, आद्यळेंनक्षत्र, आद्यळेंवरण, आद्याटी, आद्यांतरी See under अ.

आधा *a* (Poetry. ½ H अर्ध S) Half.

आधाण or न *n* A term for a desperate sickness, an alarming danger, an awful accident; for any impending or threatening death. *v* ये, जा, चुक, टळ, वार, निवार.

आधान *n* S Fixing, establishing, placing. 2 The first ceremony in Agnihotra,—the excitation of fire by attrition of the wood of Premna spinosa.

3 Abridged from गर्भाधान. 4 See आदान Sig. III.

आधायक *a* S That fixes, establishes, sets, places.

आधार *m* S Support, lit. fig., the power of sustaining, or the sustentation afforded. Ex. of

comp. आधारगत, आधारचलन, आधारच्युत, आधार-धृष्ट, आधारस्थान, आधारस्थित, आधारभूत. 2 A

support, that which supports, sustains, upholds, protects, lit. fig.; sanction, authority, warrant; patronage, countenance, favor. 3 In grammar.

Comprehension or location, the sense of the seventh case. (In, on, at.)

आ० लावणे To support, second, or help. आधारास लावणे To examine or trace to the bottom: also

आधारास लागणे To get to the bottom of, or to some bottom or foundation.

आधार, आधारकोंडी, आधारखण, आधारखणी, आधाररी, आधाररी रात्र See under अं.

आधारचक्र *n* S In Hindú poetical anatomy. The base चक्र, the hypogastric and pubic region. See चक्र.

आधारपत्र *n* (S) The leaf placed under the plate of leaves off which the food is eaten, a dish-bottom.

आधारास पंथ *m* (आधार Ground, bottom, पंथ Way or road. Way to some ground or footing.)

Line or chain of reasoning towards some conclusion; series of premisses or points conducting to some judgment or determination. Ex. ह्याचे

भाषणांत आ० दिसत नाही; हा चोर मार खाव्याचून आ० लागू द्यावयाचा नाही. Neg. con., and *v* लाव,

लाग, मिळ, दिस, अस.

आधि *m f* S Mental pain; the pain of fear, grief, anxiety &c. 2 *m* A pledge or pawn. 3 *f* (Laxly.) A bore, a pest, a trouble, a scrape, a hobble.

आधियाधिरहित or विरहित Exempt from, or आधियाधिविनिर्मुक्त delivered from, all afflictions and pains, from all sorrow and suffering.

आधिक्य *n* S Excess, moreness, greatness.

आधिदैविक *a* S Relating to the divinities or principles of percipience supposed to reside in the organs of sense. See अधिदेवत. 2 Relating to a presiding or controlling deity. See further under त्रिविधताप.

आधिपत्य *n* S Lordship, rule, mastery.

आधींविधीं *ad* See आदींचे विदीं.

आधिभौतिक *a* S Relating to entities or real existencies. See अधिभूत & अधिदेवत. 2 Relating to the primitive elements. See under त्रिविधताप.

आधुनिक *a* S Recent, modern, of late times. 2 Misused in the sense Temporary or unenduring.

आधेय *p* S Placed or deposited; supported on; contained or comprehended in. 2 To be placed or deposited. 3 To be placed as a pledge or deposit.

आधी, आधीं, आधींनामधीं, आधींमधीं, आधील, आंधेर, आंधेरकोंडी, आंधेरी, आंधेली, आंधेली, आंधोड, आंधोडी See under अ०

आंधेला *m* C (अर्ध S Half.) A small copper coin, a half-pice. 2 or आंधेलें *n* C A serpent of a large but unvenomous species. Pr. आंधेल्याचे मनीं आदित्यार. Pr. आंधेल्यावर घोंडा कोणी तरी टाकोल.

आंध्य *n* S Blindness. [chapter.]

आध्या *m* (Vulgar corruption of अध्याय) A

आध्यात्मिक *a* S Relating to the senses, organs, or faculties, by which the objects of human cognizance are apprehended and conveyed to the अधि-

देवत. 2 Relating to the Supreme spirit, or to one's own spirit as presiding and ruling. See अध्यात्म & अध्यात्मा; also see under त्रिविधताप.

आन *ind* A vulgar intensive particle in great use. It bears the sense of ऐन (Height, extremity, superlativeness, meridian, acme, heyday, flush &c.), and is probably corrupted from it. Ex. आन पाकस-वारा-कन्ह-पीक-महागार्ह-अमदानो.

आनखशिख *ad* (S आ, नख, शिखा) From the nails of the toes to the tuft of the crown; from head to foot.

आनंत्य *n* S Continuousness; uninterruptedness (whether of time or of space).

आनंत्य *n* S Endlessness; infinity (whether of extension or of duration).

आनंद *m* (S) Joy, happiness, pleasure, gratification. Five characters or departments of आ० are treated in five sections of पंचदशोप्यं, named आनानंद, ब्रह्मानंद, विषयानंद, विद्यानंद, योगानंद. See in order. 2 An order among Gosávis and Sanyásis.

आनंदी आ० Joy in or upon joy; exceeding joy.

आनंदकंद *m* (S Poetry.) Root (i. e. source, stock, spring) of happiness or joy. A name for the Deity.

आनंदवन *a* S (Poetry.) Of full and perfect joy. An epithet of ब्रह्म or the Deity. Ex. जेथें भेटे आ० केवल ब्रह्म ॥

आनंदणें *v i* (आनंद) To be glad or joyful; to rejoice. Ex. तैसा देखौनि संतसुर्ति ॥ वाद्वेवी आनंदति ॥ Also कै कै आनंदले घोर.

आनंदभैरव *m* A particular medicinal preparation.

आनंदभैरवी *f* A राग or musical mode. See राग.

आनंदमय *a* (S) Filled with joy or gladness. Ex. आ० सकळ ब्राह्मण ॥ चिंतिति रामविजय कल्याण ॥

आनंदमयकोश *m* S The fifth of the five कोश (Obstructing cases or coverings of the Spirit or Divine particle); viz. Sensibility to contemplate its good works, and susceptibility of satisfaction or complacency from the contemplation; proneness to ascribe to itself its virtue and goodness, and to rejoice therein. With this कोश agrees the देह called कारणदेह or अविद्या, as with प्राणमयकोश, मनोमयकोश & विज्ञानकोश collectively agrees सूक्ष्मशरीर or लिङ्गदेह, and with अन्नमयकोश agrees स्थूलदेह. [also attrib. of a joyful &c.]

आनंदवृत्ति *f* (S) A joyful or happy disposition:

आनंदाची घडी *f* A happy hour or season. *v* ये, उगव, उपस्थित हो, निघ, चाल.

आनंदाचें युद्ध *n* Friendly altercation, controversy, or debate. Ex. वैरभाव नसतां किंचित् ॥ हें आ० हो ॥

आनंदायु *m* S A tear of joy. *v* ये, आण.

आनंदित *p* (S) Rejoiced, delighted, gladdened.

आनंदी *a* (आनंद) Gay, lively, ever joyous and gleeful. [pily.]

आनंदेशी *ad* (Poetry.) Joyfully, gladly, happily.

आनन *n* (S) The mouth. Ex. वचन हें निघतां ऋषि आननीं ॥ 2 The face.

आनयन *n* S Bringing or fetching.

आनर्थक्य *n* S Want of meaning; nonsense. 2 Unprofitableness, unavailingness, abortiveness.

आनसा *a* (Poetry.) Another, other, different.

आनाकानी *f* (अनाकर्णन S through اناکاني H) Negligence, carelessness, disregard, unconcern: also slackness or remissness of action; dallying, dawdling, shillishall-ing. Ex. छ्वास जें काम सांगवें त्याविषयीं हा आ० करितो.

आनाह *m* S Suppression of urine, epistaxis.

आनीत *p* S Brought or fetched.

आनीबानी *f* Properly आणीबाणी or अणीबाणी.

आनुकूल्य *n* (S) Propitiousness, favorableness, suitability, opportuneness, towardness. Many

useful compounds are formed; as यद्दानुकूल्य, द्रव्यानुकूल्य, लोकानुकूल्य, स्थलानुकूल्य, गृहानुकूल्य, कालानुकूल्य, देशानुकूल्य.

आनुगुण्य *n* S Congeniality; accordancy or agreement of disposition or qualities; correspondency of features or marks. [ness.]

आनुचित्य *n* S Impropropriety, unfitness, wrong-

आनुपम्य *n* S State of being without an equal or a rival; uniqueness.

आनुपूर्वी *f* S आनुपूर्व्य *n* S Order, method, regular disposition, course, or consecution. 2 Used ignorantly in the sense of अवतरण Sig. I.

आनुभविक *a* S That has been experienced, tasted, tried, enjoyed &c. 2 That has experienced, tasted &c.

आनुमत्य *n* S Approbation of; assent to; accordance with of opinion or sentiment.

आनुमानिक *a* S Inferred, deduced, conjectured; gathered by reasoning or conjecture.

आनुकूल्य *n* S Conformity or correspondence with; agreement with (of features, character, qualities).

आनुलोम्य *n* S Direct order; regular succession or procedure; the state or being of अनुलोम q. v.

आनुषंगिक *a* S Accompanying, concomitant, consubstant. 2 Consequential, resultant. 3 Proportionate; analogous. [from debt.]

आवृण्य *n* S (अ & ऋण) Exemption or freedom

आन्वयिक *a* S Orderly, consecutive, consequential: also successional or successive.

आन्वोक्षिकी *f* S The first of the four divisions of राजनीति (the science of kingly administration). Searching out or scheming and planning by consideration and consultation. See चयो, वार्ता, इंड-नीति. 2 Or आत्मविद्या Science of spiritualities or spirit; science of principles, nature, or being; ontology, metaphysics, or general philosophy. आन्वोक्षिकी is explained as comprehending न्यायशास्त्र & वेदान्त or Logical philosophy and the Philosophy of spirit. See अर्थशास्त्र.

आप *pron* (آپ H or आप S) Own, related to self, of one's kin. Pr. आपघर कीं बापघर. Used with reference to a married female. Pr. कुणब्याला जो म्हणेल आप त्याचा गाढव बाप. Pr. आप सुखी जग सुखी All are well if Self be well. 2 Own, one's own. In comp. as आपहले, आपसुखे, आपसुखीने.

3 Used as *s n* Self. In comp. as आपगर्जी, आपदंग, आप *n* (अप् S) Water. [आपमतलबो.]

आप अपर *a* See आपपर.

आपआप, आपआपजांत *ad* (आप by redup.) Of one's self or itself, spontaneously.

आप आपला *a* Each his own. Ex. ते आप आपलीं पुढेकें घेऊन आले; सर्वांस आ० स्वभाव चांगला वाटतो.

आपई *f* (आप S) A present (of fruits, clothes &c.) sent to a friend at a distance.

आपका *m* (अप् S Water.) A smart dash (of water &c.) with the hand. *v* टाक, दे, मार. See अपका.

आपखरा *m* (آبخور P) A water or drinking vessel.

आपखुशीने *ad* (آپ H & خوشی P) Voluntarily; of one's own will and pleasure. The nom. आपखुशी Voluntariness is sometimes met with.

आपगंड *a* R Self-willed, wilful, wild, wanton, wayward.

आपगणें *v c* (आपला & अंग) To bring up near one's person; to foster or nurture kindly and affectionately. Ex. शरणागता कैचा झालासी निष्ठुर ॥ आपले किंकर ॥ आपंगावे. 2 To take as one's own; to adopt.

आपगर्जी *a* Concerned about one's own; selfish: आपटणें, आपटणें घापटणें, आपटा, आपटाआपट or टी, आपटाघापट or टी See under अ.

आपडणें *v c* (See आफडणें) To touch.

आपदंग *m* (آپدنگ H) Wilful pranks; lawless practices.

आपदंगी *a* Wild, wilful, wanton, licentious.

आपण *pron* (आत्मा S through अप्या in बालभाषा) One's self. This is a representative or referential pronoun, standing indifferently for I, thou, he, we, ye, they; or for Myself, thyself, himself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves. Ex. म्यां त्याला जेवू घातलें मग आ० जेवायास वसलें; तू मला खटपटींत लावून आ० खस्य वसलास; त्यानें चोरी करावी आणि आ० च चोर चोर म्हणून हाका मारीत सुटावें; and in this manner, through the plural. 2 In the style of majesty or magniloquence, आपण is assumed by the first person singular, bearing the plural significance and regimen of We; and in the reverential or respectful style, it is used in addressing the second person and in designating the third person singular, exercising the plural government of Ye and They, and conveying the force of such English phrases as Your majesty, Your honor, Your worship, His excellency, His highness &c. 3 आपण rather especially stands for No. 1, the first of the persons, for I or myself, or for We or ourselves. Ex. त्यापाशीं मागितलें असतां तो आपणास देईल.

आपणावरून जग ओळखावें From thyself learn the whole world. आपणावर आपणें or वर्तविणें To take the credit (of a matter performed) to one's self. Ex. सांगतो हळूहळूच अचाटें ॥ आपणाचवरि वर्तवितां ॥ आपणास म्हणविणें To vaunt or set forward one's self (as great, clever, worthy &c.) [personally.]

आपण होऊन Of one's own self; voluntarily or आपत *a* (Vulgar corr. of आप S) Related or connected. Pr. आ० आणि घातक An unnatural monster; one that destroys, ruins or injures his own. [lation or connection.]

आपतविषयी *m* (Corr. from आपविषय S) A re- आपत् *f* S Misfortune, calamity: also distress or affliction.

आपत्काळ *m* (S) pop. अपत्काळ *m* Adverse times; an unpropitious period or season.

आपत्ति *f* (S) corruptly आपत & आपत्य *f* Distress, wretchedness, state of misery from want, sickness, or other cause: also misfortune or calamity. 2 (In comp.) Obtainment or acquisition. Ex. सुखापत्ति, दुःखापत्ति, इष्टापत्ति, हितापत्ति, अनिष्टापत्ति, दोषापत्ति &c. [pitious period or season.]

आपत्तिकाल *m* (S) Adverse times; an unpropitious period. आपत्तुरवणो *f* Making the most of a bad argument; vindicating an erroneous position or dogma because advanced.

आपदा *f* (S) A misfortune or calamity. 2 Distress or affliction; suffering from want, sickness &c. [misfortune or affliction.]

आपदावणें *v i* P (आपदा) To be involved in आपदहि *a* Self-regarding or seeking; selfish.

आपदेश *m* (Occurring in ballads &c.) One's native country.

आपदर्म *m* S A succedaneous rite or work permitted to one disabled by adverse circumstances from performing the rite or work prescribed.

आपधाक & आपधाकणें See under अ.

आपन्न *p* S Reduced to want and wretchedness; distressed, afflicted. 2 Gained, obtained, acquired. In comp. as खेदापन्न, शोकापन्न, भयापन्न, विस्मयापन्न, संशयापन्न, हर्षापन्न.

आपपर *a* (आप & पर) Own and other. आप-परभाव, आपपरबुद्धि, आपपरभेद, आपपरमत, आप-परवर्तन, आपपरवृत्ति, आपपरविचार, आपपरवृद्धि. Regard to meum et tuum; distinguishing between one's own things and the things of others: also respect of persons; distinguishing between one's own (relations, friends &c.) and the multitude. *v* पाद.

आपपरकीय or आपपरकी *a* Own and other. आपपरकीय भाव-भेद &c. See under आपपर.

आपमतलबी *a* Self-aiming, selfish, self-interested.

आपमुखतार or-मुखतार *a* (आप & مختار *A*) Absolute; independent of control. आपमुखतारी *f* Absoluteness or irresponsibility; as अदालतीचें काम आपमुखतारीचें.

आपमौती or आपमौती *f* (आप & موت *A* Death.) आपमरण *n* A natural death; death without external violence. *v* भर.

आपरस *m* The native juice of fruits or simples as obtained by squeezing, mashing &c. without the use of water.

आपरूपी *a* (आप & रूप) Resembling in features neither his father nor his mother; that has a face of its own. Used of a child.

आपलकी/आपलकी *f* आपलपणा or आपलेपणा *m* (आपला or आपण) Ownness; possession through blood, affinity, mastership &c.: also the fondness, partiality, pride, or espousing promptitude pertaining to the feeling of ownness. Ex. परो चें गुणें अति निर्गुण आपलकी या नाही ॥ 2 *unc* Egotism. आपलकी लावणें-दाखविणें-माजविणें To assert relationship or close connection with; to show or carry (himself) as one of us.

आपलेपणांत येणें To become adult; to come of age.

आपलपोटाच्या or आपलपोटा *a* (आपला & पोटा) That minds or cares about his own belly only; selfish. Pr. आपलपोटा गंगाळउपचा.

आपला *pron poss* (आपण) One's own, own. It answers to the *pron pers* आपण throughout the persons of both numbers. See आपण and its examples. 2 It often occurs expletively, as a mere pillow-word (تکيه کلام) for the listless or uncertain speaker. Ex. मी आ. रथून उठलों तों आ. त्याचा घरीं गेलों. NOTE. आपला is very commonly used, even by the educated, for आपण, as आपल्यास or आपल्याला for आपणास. This barbarism is to be discountenanced.

आपली वाढवून खाणें To push forward selfishly one's own interests. आपलीशीं करणें To establish, set up, make to prevail one's own (will, cause, side); to carry one's own point. 2 To act like one's self; to keep in character. आपलासा न्हणें-समजणें To call or suppose one's own or friendly-disposed towards one's self. Ex. पिंज्यांतला वाघ आपलासा न्हणूं नये. आपल्या चेपया दुसऱ्या फुल्या (Pressing down in the measure when helping himself; filling the measure loosely when helping others.) Used of a greedy or selfish person. तूं आपला ऐस Go to; mind your own business.

आपलातुपला *a* Mine and thine; own and other; meum et tuum; appropriated; viewed as property. आपलातुपला forms the same compounds as आप-अपर or आपपर. [accord, or of itself.

आपलेआपण or आपल्याआपण *ad* Of one's own आपल्या घरचा थोर *a* आपल्या घरचा राजा *m* Terms for a self-willed and headstrong person: also for a man despotic at home, but powerless or spiritless elsewhere; a cock of his own walk, or a house-hero.

आपवणी *n* (आप & पाणी) Water flowing through the channel; in distinction from Water brought in pitchers &c. Used with reference to gardens.

आपशा, आपशांच, आपशेंच, आपसयां *ad* (आप) Of one's self, or of itself.

आपसामर्थें *ad* (آپس *H* & मर्थें) Amongst (our-your-their-) selves; one with another.

आपसां, आपसांत, आपसाआपस or सीं *ad* (आप) Amongst (our-your-their-) selves; one with another.

आपसुखानें-सुखें-सुख-सुख *ad* (आप & सुख) With one's own consent or pleasure; voluntarily or spontaneously; of one's self.

आपसोशी *a* Selfish, greedy.

आपसोशी *ad* R With free and full gratification of heart and will; to the uttermost reach of desire without obstruction or apprehension. Used esp. with verbs signifying Beating, injuring, retaliating upon &c. 2 Freely and fearlessly; heedlessly of danger; in joyous sense of security;—enjoying one's self.

आपसंब *m* (S) The name of a ऋषि; and now the designation of a tribe of Brāhmans following him.

आपस्वार्थ *m* (A barbarism for स्वार्थ) One's own interest, or one's regard to it. Also आपस्वार्थी *a* Self-interested.

आपहस्तक, आपहस्तकीं, आपहस्तीं आपहस्तें *ad* (आप & हस्त) With one's own hands or hand; with one's own means; by one's own power. Ex. गरिबाचें काम आपहस्तें परहस्तें होईल तितकें करावें.

आपा *A* term of respectful compellation for an elder, or of endearment for a son or junior. 2 It is often affixed to the name; as गोविंदपंतआपा. Pr. सोनार सिंपो कुळकरणी आपा तिघांची संगत नकोरे बापा. 3 A certain culinary preparation.

आपाआप or आपाप *ad* (आप) Of one's own accord; of one's self; of itself.

आपाततः *ad* S (Passable) until it fall; answering for the present; admissible or available until it be confuted—an argument, a solution, a hypothesis or theory.

आपातरमणीय *a* S Excellent or satisfactory until it be confuted; admissible for the present—an argument, a conclusion &c.

आपादतलमस्तक *ad* (S) From the sole of the foot to the head. [cap-a-pie.

आपादमस्तक *ad* (S) From the foot to the head; आपापला *a* Better written आप आपला.

आपापाचा माल गपापा *A* phrase formed to express the popular sentiment that Property acquired easily is consumed lavishly; agreeing with the Persian مال مفت دل ہے رحم

आपामरसाधारण *a* S (आ, पामर, साधारण Common down to the base and vile.) Common to all; alike to all classes and descriptions. Ex. भोजनादि व्यवहार आ. आहेत.

आपामरसाधारणवृत्ति-भाव-बुद्धि-मत-लक्ष्य-दृष्टि-वर्तन Impartiality; indifferent and unbiassed deportment. [under अ.

आपारणें, आपाशाईजोडा, आपूस or आपोस See आपालिपा *m* The play of Hide and seek.

आपुला *pron poss* (Poetry.) Own. See आपला. Ex. वहनीं बैसुनि आपुलाले ॥

आपुल्याकून *ad* (Poetry & Vulgar.) आपल्याकडून *ad* (Vulgar. For आपणाकडून) From one's self, or of itself.

आपेआप or आपोआप *ad* (आप by redup.) आपेसां or सें *ad* (Poetry.) Spontaneously; of one's own accord; of itself.

आपैसा *m* P (आप & اس *H*) Making one's own; making one's self at home or at ease respecting. *v* कर.

आपोशन *n* (S) pop. आपोष्णी *f* Sipping of water from the palm of the hand at the beginning and end of a meal: also the water so sipped.

आप्त *a* (S) Related; connected by consanguinity or affinity. 2 Worthy of trust or reliance; confidential, authoritative. 3 S Gained, got, obtained, aptus.

आप्तवाक्य *n* आप्तवचन *n* आप्तोक्ति *f* A speech or saying demanding credence: an authorized or a well-warranted (word, use, acceptance, sense).

आप्तमित्र *m* *pl* आप्तविषय *m* *pl* Relatives and friends, comprehensively or collectively.

आप्तविषय *a* (S) pop. आप्तविषयी *a* Related; connected by consanguinity or affinity. 2 Used as *s m f* A relation or connection.

आप्तागिरी, आप्तागिया, आप्तागीर See in order under अवदागिरी.

आप्ती *f* (आपत् *S* or آفت *A*) Distress arising from failure of crops; distressing scarcity.

आप्याघण्या or घेण्या *m* A play among children.

आप्य *a* S Obtainable or acquirable. 2 Relating to water; watery, aqueous.

आप्यायन *n* (S) Nourishing or fattening. 2 Food or nutriment; aliment or pabulum. Ex. तो यान देईच्या नाडीतें आ. पुरवी ॥ 3 Applied popularly to eating of dainties and delicate morsels: to drinking of milk &c.: to fraudulent appropriation, embezzling, peculating.

आभुत *S* Wetted, sprinkled, bathed. 2 In figurative sense and in comp. as आनंदाभुत Transported with joy; शेकाभुत Overwhelmed with grief; स्नेहाभुत Overflowing with affection or fondness.

आफडणें or आफुडणें *v c* C To touch. (With implication of defiling or rendering common.) Phrase. आरती ये आफडूं नको. आफडूं नयेशी See explained under शिवूं नयेशी. [tune. *v* पड, ये, गुदर.

आफत *f* (آفت *A*) A calamity, affliction, misfor-

आफत अस्मानी *f* آفت آسمانی *P* A calamitous visitation from Heaven: as contrad. from आफत सुलतानी Any infliction of evil from rulers or governments. [undercooked.

आफळणें *v i* C To be underdone, underdressed, आफळणें *v c* (Poetry.) To strike violently against. Ex. कंस तेव्हां शस्त्र घेउन ॥ रागें आफळी मेदिनी ॥ 2 (For आफडणें *q. v.*) To touch.

आफू *f* (Better आफू from انیرون *P*) Opium.

आव *m* Credit, reputation, repute (as for probity, integrity, wealth, learning). 2 Creditableness, respectableness; taking or imposing character or appearance (of a person, proceeding, business). Ex. आपण पांघरणाचा आव ठेवावा पांघरण आपला आव ठेवील.

आंव *f* An acid obtained by spreading, in the evening, a cloth over flowering plants of Cicer arietinum. It imbibes the acid with the dew. This liquor was examined by Vanquelin, and found to contain oxalic, malic, and a little acetic acid. The word may be used to render Vinegar. 2 A species of the mango-tree. The fruit is rather longer than ordinary. 3 The principle of fermentation or souring (as inherent in heat and air). Ex. थंडीचे दिवसीं आंव कमी न्हणून दहीं फार आंवत नाही.

आंव ओरणें To draw off the cream, marrow, pith (the substance or essence) of; to gather (for self) all the virtue or good of.

आवई, आवक, आवका See under अ.

आंबकटी or आंबकाटी *f* Mangoes sliced and dried. [vessel.]

आंबखरा *m* (آمخور) *P* A water or drinking
आंबखाज *a* आंबघेया or गा *a* See इजतखाज.

आंबकार *m* (آبکار) *P* A distiller.

आंबकारी *f* (آبکاری) *P* Tax on or the revenue from spirituous liquors. 2 The business of a distiller. 3 This term includes especially four branches of the Intoxicating (Anglice, Poisoning) trade:—the distillation of spirits; the extraction of opium; the preparation of गांजा or hemp-tops; and the making of बीजा or beer.

आंबट, आंबटओला, आंबटचिंबट, आंबटढाण, आंबटवणी, आंबटवेल, आंबटा, आंबटाई, आंबटाण, आंबटाविणे, आंबटी, आंब्या, आंबण, आंबणे See under अ. [—buttermilk, flour, boiled vegetables.]

आंबटणे *v i* C (आंबट) To turn or become sour

आंबटाव *m* (आंब by redup.) Creditableness or reputation gen. [आमण.]

आंबण *f* C The name of a Jungle tree. Also

आंबडणे *v c* C to work hard; to drive, bang, beat (a beast, in order to tame). 2 W To gather together (the cattle, in order to lead them out or to bring them in).

आंबडधावड *a* (आंबडधावड) Clumsy, misshapen.

आंबते *n* C (आंबणे) Flour wetted and exposed to the air in order to be soured: also flour so soured. [distress or affliction.]

आंबदा *f* (Properly आपदा) A calamity: also

आंबदाव *n* (आंब & दाव) corruptly, आंबताव *m* Weight or influence; credit or reputation; fame for virtue, wealth, learning: also authority on account of this repute. *v* राख, संभाळ or सोड, गमाव, उडव. आंबदावाने With credit and honor.

आंबदागिरी, आंबदागीर, आंबधाक, आंबधाकणे-आंबरस, आंबराई See under अ.

आंबनूस *m* (आंबनूस) *P* Ebony.

आंबर *m* (Or आंबूर) A sort of pincers.

आंबरू *f* (आंबरू) *P* Honor, reputation, respectability. [ble, reputable.]

आंबरूचा & आंबरूदार *a* Honorable, respectable

आंबली *f* (आंबली) *S* The tamarind-tree and fruit.

आंबले *n* A gourd, Momordica charantia.

आंबवण *n* C A song of boatmen whilst rowing. 2 Any substance thrown (into flour, bran, tobacco &c.) to sour it. 3 See अंबाण.

आंबवणी, आंबविणे, आंबवारंग See under अ.

आंबटाण or आंबसाण *f* C (आंबट & घाण) A sour smell. [still moist or humid.]

आंबसुका or खा *a* C (आंब & सुखा) Almost dry;

आंबसुल or आंबसेल *n* C Dried peelings or rind of the fruit of रार्तबी (Garcinia cambogia or mangostana).

आंबळ or आंबळ *f* C (Properly अंबळ) Careless keeping or treatment; neglect.

आंबा *m* A term of respectful compellation or mention for a male. [Mangifera Indica.]

आंबा *m* (आंब *S*) The mango-tree and fruit, आंब्याचा तळका A half of a mango.

आंबाडा & आंबाडी See under अ.

आबाद *a* (آباد) *P* Well-peopled, thriving, flourishing—a country, city, place.

आबादान *a* (آبادان) *P* Populous and thriving. 2 (Laxly.) Secure, safe and sound, uninjured. Ex. वरकड विषय चोरानांनी नेला पेटी मात्र तेवढी आ. राहिली.

आबादानी *f* (آبادانی) *P* आबादी *f* (آبادی) *P* Populousness and prosperous state (of a country

or city). 2 (Laxly.) Plentifulness (of things esteemed or desired).

आबाधा *f* *S* A segment of the base of a triangle; esp. that formed by the perpendicular falling from the vertex.

आबालहद *ad* (*S* आ, बाल, हद From the child to the old man.) All, the whole population, *tout le monde*.

आबाशाई, आंबीण, आंबील, आंबूस, आंबेसाहर, आंबेहळद, आंबेण, आंबेशी, आंबेळी See under अ.

आंबी or आंबेकरो *m* (About Kolhápúr and Satará.) A boatman.

आबुखा *m* (Also आबका, आपका, अपका, अबका) A smart dash (of water &c.) with the hand. *v*

आंबूर *m* A sort of pincers. [टाक, दे, मार.]

आबेजाबे *f* (آبجابه) *H* Come sirrah, go sirrah. Contemptuous or disrespectful address.

आंबेबार *m* The fruit-crop which ripens in the mango-season (in the month फाल्गुन); i. e. the third crop. The first and second are म्हगवार & हत्तीवार. [Its fruit.]

आंबेल *f* A variety of the Plantain. आंबेले *n* आंबेल *m* (बेल). Used only with दुबळ & निबळ)

A half *áná* or $\frac{1}{2}$ part of a rupee. [culata.]

आंबेली *f* Yellow wood sorrel, Oxalis corni-

आंबेल or ली *f* Yellow amaranth or yellow barleria (the plant). आंबेल or ले *n* The flower of it.

आंबेसा *m* Dried plums from the Persian Gulf; prunes.

आबू, आबूचा, आबूदार See आबरू &c.

आभ *n* C The sky. 2 Cloudiness or clouds.

आमंड or आमंड A weight thrown into one scale to counterbalance the vessel placed in the other. [making &c. See अमंड *a*.]

आमंड *a* Quarrelsome, slanderous, mischief-

आमंडनार *f* A quarrelsome or termagant woman. आभरण *n* (*S*) An ornament, a trinket, a jewel.

2 Ornament, decoration, embellishment.

आभा *f* *S* Light, lustre, splendor.

आभार *m* (भार *S*) The weight or burden of a favor received, obligation.

आभारभरित *a* (A modern phrase.) Filled with a sense of obligation; much obliged.

आभारी *a* (आभार) Obligated, that has received favors and kindnesses: or grateful, that acknowledges benefits conferred. [mise or supposition.]

आभाव *m* *S* (See the popular form अभाव) Sur-

आभास *m* (*S*) Semblance, likeness, similitude, appearance. 2 A fancy, a thought, an impression, a slight belief; perception or view of as actual or probable. 3 In logic. Semblance of a reason; an argument plausible yet erroneous; a fallacy, sophism, paralogism. See उत्तराभास, भावाभास, रसाभास, हेलाभास, पक्षाभास in order. Other compounds are formed at will: as कर्णाभास, क्रोधाभास, उत्साहाभास, खेदाभास, प्रीत्याभास.

आभाळ *n* C The sky. 2 Cloudiness or clouds. For phrases see अभाळ. [gician.]

आभिचारिक *a* *S* Magical. 2 A sorcerer or magician.

आभिमुख *n* *S* Oppositeness, facing, fronting.

See the *adj* अभिमुख. आभोर *m* *S* A cowherd or herdsman. According to Ptolemy's geography आ. is the name of a tribe originally established about the mouths of the Indus.

आभेळ *n* C The sky. 2 Cloudiness or clouds.

आभोग *m* (*S*) The third of the three divisions of a ध्रुपद. It has two तूक or parts, whilst अलार्ई & अंतरा have each but one.

आभ्यंतर *a* *S* Inner, interior, internal.

आभ्यंतरप्रयत्न *m* *S* The first of the two great acts or movements of the air in the lungs towards the formation of speech or vocal expression,—that of filling and expanding the throat and air-passages conduively to बाह्यप्रयत्न the second act,—that of the organs of speech in fashioning and conveying it abroad into articulate utterance. आ. is subdivided into स्पृष्ट, ईषस्पृष्ट, विहृत, संवृत, whilst बा. has eleven subdivisions, viz. विवार, संवार, स्वास, नाद, घोष, अघोष, अल्पप्राण, महाप्राण, उदान, अनुदान, खरित.

आम *a* *S* Undressed, uncooked, raw. 2 Unripe.

आम *m* *S* Affection of the bowels; diarrhoea &c. 2 Used for आमांश.

आमकाटी *f* Properly आंबकाटी.

आमगूळ *a* Mildly acid, sub-acid, acidulous.

आमचा *pron poss* Our, belonging to us.

आमटी *f* A dish. See अंबटी. [आंबण.]

आमण *f* C The name of a Jungle tree. Also आमंजन *n* (*S*) Calling or summoning; a call or summons. 2 Inviting; an invitation. *v* कर, दे.

आमंजणे *v c* (Poetry. आमंजन) To call or summon. 2 To invite.

आमंजण्या *a* (आमंजन) A servant whose office it is to summon to the ready meal the persons that have been invited. 2 That calls, summons, or invites gen.

आमंजित *p* *S* Called or summoned. 2 Invited.

आमदनी or आमदानी See अमदानी.

आमनेसामने *ad* (आमने सामने) *H* Under reciprocal fronting or facing; confrontingly.

आमपाचन *a* (*S*) That removes or relieves affection of the bowels—a medicine. [the bowels.]

आमपाचन *n* *S* Removal or relief of affection of

आमय *m* *S* Disease or disorder, sickness, illness.

आमरण or आमरणांत *ad* (*S* आ, मरण, अंत) Until death. [mangoes.]

आमरस *m* (आंबा & रस) Expressed juice of ripe

आमराई *f* (आमराई) *H* A grove of mango-trees.

आमलक *m* (*S*) A tree, Phyllanthus emblica or Emblic myrobalan. 2 *n* Its fruit. Ex. तुरट वाटे आ. परि पुढे गोडी दिसे अधिक.

आमलकी *f* *S* A tree, Phyllanthus emblica. 2 Dried myrobalans.

आमवात *m* (*S*) आमवायु *m* (*S*) Chronic rheumatism proceeding from affection of the bowels.

आमविकार *m* (*S*) आमविकृति *f* (*S*) Affection of

आमशूल *m* (*S*) The flatulent colic. [the bowels.]

आमसाण, आमसूल or -सेल, आमसुका See आंबसाण, आंबसूल, आंबसुका.

आमा *m* A breast or bubby. Esp. used in nursery language. 2 (Amá. Port.) A nurse.

आमातिसार *m* *S* Dysentery. [to Bráhmans &c.]

आमात्र *n* (*S*) Undressed corn or pulse (as given

आमांश *m* (*S*) Undigested food remaining in the bowels or stomach. 2 Affection of the bowels in consequence. 3 The loose or crude matter voided.

आमिष *n* (*S*) Flesh-meat. 2 A bait, a lure, a

stale, any enticing object: also a douceur or bribe.

आसुते *pron* (Poetry. For आम्हास) Us or to us.

आसुक्षिक *a* *S* (अदस् This, becoming in genitive case असुक्ष, whence आसुक्षिक Of this; i. e. ऐहलौकिक Of this world, and आसुक्षिक Of this i. e. of the other.) Relating to the other world.

आसूलचूड *ad* *S* (आ, सूल, चूडा) From the root, origin, beginning &c. to the top, termination, close, or end.

आमेज *m* (आमेज) *P* Intermixture or mixture. 2 In music. A mixed tune or mingled quality of tune.

आमोण *n* Properly and commonly अमोण.
 आमोद *m* S Fragrance ; any diffusive perfume.
 2 Joy, gladness, delight. [glad, delighted.
 आमोदित *p* S Scented or perfumed. 2 Joyful,
 आम्राय *m* S The Vedas. Ex. नेति नेति न्मोनेन ॥
 आ० जेयें तटस्थ ॥ Also आ० आणि वासव ॥ सुविती
 ज्ञाते सर्वदा ॥ [fera Indica.
 आम *m* (S) The mango-tree and fruit, Mangi-
 आमपल्लव *m* (S) A tuft or cluster of mango-
 leaves. Used on various occasions both festive
 and funereal. Hence fig. A low unprincipled fel-
 low, ready alike for whatever turns up, whether a
 marriage procession or a funeral party.
 आस *n* S An acid drug or medicament. Five
 specific ones are reckoned; viz. झाळुंग, निंबू,
 नारिंग, चिंच, अवळा.
 आस *a* (S) Sour or acid. [burn, Cardialgia.
 आसपित्त *n* S Acidity on the stomach; heart-
 आसवेतस *m* S Sorrel, Rumex vesicatorius.
 आसो *pron* (असं S) We.
 आय *m* (S) Gain or profit: also receipt or in-
 come. 2 A term for the remainder or the cipher
 after a division, by eight, of the product of a mul-
 tiplication together of the designed length and
 breadth of a house to be erected. It represents,
 according to its amount in numerical order, a
 banner, smoke, a lion, a dog, a bull, an ass, an
 elephant, a crow; which are emblematic of royalty,
 of the culinary function, of war, of hunting &c.
 &c.; and which stand in certain connections of
 suitability with the eight regions or points of
 the compass. It indicates therefore the station
 or occupation; and thus, the figure and descrip-
 tion and aspect of house, to which the given
 dimensions are appropriate. And if the station,
 profession, or purpose of the builder, and the
 size, shape, aspect &c. of the house thus indicated,
 correspond not with the circumstances and inten-
 tions actually existing, the dimensions must be
 varied and the calculation be continued, till the आय
 required be produced, and all disagreement be
 आय *f* (See आई) A mother. [removed.
 आयकणे, आयकमट्टी, आयकींव See ऐकणे &c.
 आयंडा *m* C A load or mass of rice-plants as
 just reaped and brought in to be thrashed. A
 bundle or truss of the straw (after thrashing) is
 पदा, पेंडका, पेंडके, आयंदाची पेंडो. 2 In some
 districts आ० is A wad, or large and loosely bound
 bundle of Rice-straw. 3 A cord appropriated to
 the service of binding the quantity of rice-plants
 अयत *a* S Long. [taken to be thrashed.
 आयतन *n* S Place or seat; place of residence
 or inherence. In comp as भोगायतन The seat of
 enjoyment or feeling, viz. the body; झुलायतन
 Source, spring, origin, birth-place.
 आयता *m* (अयततः S) A sort of *hasty pud-*
ding,—flour hurriedly kneaded up with salt and
 slightly baked.
 आयता *ad decl* (अयततः S) Without effort or
 toil after; without labor, care, or search; at hand;
 ready-made; already accommodated to one's pur-
 pose. Ex. मी आंब्याचे झाडाखाली गेलो तो आ० आंबा
 पुढे पडला; हा डागिना मी करविला नाही मला
 आ० मिळाला. 2 (Arriving, happening, being)
 Without our agency or thought—the person,
 event, thing desired. 3 (आयात S Come.) Arrived,
 come, now present;—used of time. Ex. लग्नाचे
 साहित्य अर्धी करून देवा न्मज्जे आयते वेळेस खोळंबा
 होणार नाही.
 आयत्या पिटावर रेघा ओढणे or गुटका मारणे To riot

and revel upon patrimonial or ready-got wealth.
 आयत्यावर कोयता (A wood-bill falling upon wood
 ready-prepared to split or yield.) Used of one
 coming in towards the close of some struggle or la-
 bor to reap the honors or the fruits of it. Used
 also in expression of lavishness or free indulgence
 where the material is another's, or has been ob-
 tained without cost: answering to مال مفت دل به رحم
 आयत्यावर रायते करणे To spend or use out of
 one's present stock. आयत्या वेळेस Upon occa-
 sion; upon (the emergency, event &c.) arrived;
 at the moment of need. आयत्या विळी नागोवा
 बळी (or गोसावी) Said of one who seizes and uses
 the fruit of another's labor.
 आयता झुल *m n* A child brought to one by his
 marriage with a widow. आयती बायको A ready-
 made wife.
 आयताळें *n* (आयता) Preparedness or readiness
 (of things required). Ex. माझ्या घरीं आ० आहे.
 अयती *f* आयते *n* (आयता) The raw materials
 washed, picked &c., and placed ready to be cooked.
 आयतो वेळ *f* The time of readiness (of the
 meal, and, hence, of any matter); pudding-time;
 nick of time.
 आयते सुयते *n* (आयता by redup.) The imple-
 ments and materials required for; apparatus.
 आयतोजी, आयतगळू, आयतमार or चा, आयतो-
 बा *m* (आयता) Terms for a fellow who always
 manages to pop in at pudding-time; for one who,
 holding off during the toil of preparation, comes
 forward at the completion to participate in the
 fruits. Pr. आयतगळू आणि पैसा ढळू. Pr. आयत-
 मार आणि खायाला तैयार. Pr. आयतमाच्या आणि
 ताटशिंगाच्या.
 आयतोळा *a* (आयता) Ready-made; made to
 one's hand;—spoken in pleasantry of a child obtain-
 ed on marrying a widow.
 आयतोळा *m* An ornament for the neck. Amongst
 the Shūdra tribe.
 आयत *p* S Dependent on, following, subserving.
 आयदण *n* R A basket (of whatever shape or
 आयदी, आयपत See ऐदी & ऐपत. [size).
 आयना *m* (آينه P) A mirror or looking glass.
 आयनेरणे or आयनरणे *v i* To be affected with
 आयनेरें *q. v. infra*.
 आयनेरें *n* (आई & न्यारा) The falling off of an
 infant from its being put away from its mother's
 breast, or from the deterioration of her milk on
 her conceiving again.
 आयराणी *f* A female goblin or sprite, otherwise
 named मायराणी. [out garishly and flauntily.
 आ० मायराणी Used jocosely of a female tricked
 आयल *f* (Better अयाल. ل P) A horse's mane.
 आयवट See ऐवट.
 आयवय *m* (S) Receipt and expenditure; reve-
 nue and disbursement. 2 In astrology. Calcula-
 tions (from the heavenly configurations or aspects)
 of the incomings and outgoings (profits and losses)
 of a person through his life.
 आयःशूल *m* S (An iron spike.) A term for
 any great affliction, hardship, or grievance: also
 for a jeopardy or extreme peril.
 आयःशूलिक *a* S (Like an iron spike.) Prompt,
 smart, sharp, clever, penetrating, perspicacious.
 आयस *a* S Composed of or relating to iron,
 ferreous.
 आयाओया *n f* (Imit. of the sounds आय, ओय)
 Ejaculating the interjections Ah! Oh!, exclama-
 tions of one in pain. [come.
 आयात *p* S Arrived, approached, reached unto,

आयातनिर्गत *a* S Come and gone; arrived and
 departed. [customs levied on them.
 आयातनिर्गत *f* (S) Imports and exports: also
 आयाबाया *f pl* (आई & बाई) A term of con-
 tempt for a feeble, effeminate, puny, pithless,
 worthless person or thing. Ex. अरे तुझे सारखा
 वीर जेथे थकला तेथे च्या आ० च्या हातून काय
 व्हायाचें? Pr. दक्षामध्ये एक साया वरकड साया आ०
 आयाम *m* S Length.
 आयांवायां *ind* Whiningly, complainingly, in
 piteous tones. *v* कर. Better अयांवायां.
 आयास *m* (S) Labor, pains, exertion, efforts.
 2 *pl* Weariness, fatigue, exhaustion. *v* हो in. con.
 आयासप्रयास *m pl* (S) Labors and pains;
 efforts and endeavors; diligence and exertion
 comprehensively. [of effort.
 आयासी *a* (S) Laborious, diligent, strenuous
 आयु *n* S The term or period of life, life-time.
 आयुध *n* (S) A weapon. 2 Laxly. An imple-
 ment or a tool.
 आयुरारोग्य *n* S Exemption from sickness
 through life. आ० ऐश्वर्य अपार ॥ संतति संपत्ति
 ज्ञान विचार ॥ श्रवणमात्रे देणार ॥
 आयुर्दाय *m* (S) corruptly आयुर्दाव *m* The term
 or period of life, life-time. [by gesture and action.
 आयुर्भाव *m* (Corr. from आविर्भाव) Representation
 आयुर्वेद *m* S The name of a treatise on medi-
 cine and on the probabilities of life. See उपवेद.
 आयुःशेष *a* S That is on the point of death.
 आयुःशेष *m* (S) Remaining life. Ex. त्याचा आ०
 होता न्मून वांचला. 2 The end of life. [2 Living.
 आयुस्मान् *a* S (स्मान्-स्मन्-स्मत् *m f n*) Long-lived.
 आयुस्मान् भव देवदत्त Long life to thee! good man.
 A form of benediction.
 आयुस्मान् *m* S The third of the twenty-seven योग.
 आयुष *n* (S) Life, life-time, the term or period
 of life.
 आयुष्याचें उणें करणे To consume one's life.
 आयुष्यदोरी or आयुष्याची दोरी The thread of life.
 आयुष्यमर्यादा *f* (S) The limit or reach of life.
 आयुष्यक्षेप *m* S Throwing away or wasting of life.
 आयुस or आयूस *n* (Vulgar corr. of आयुष)
 Life, life-time.
 आयुःक्षय *m* S Consumption or waste of life.
 आये & आयाये Interjections of pain, grief, great
 आयोधन *n* S (Poetry.) Battle. [surprise &c. oh!
 आर *f* An iron spike (as of a top, a handmill,
 a wooden axle, a goad &c.) 2 Urgency, pressing,
 hurrying. *v* लाव, लाग. 3 A spoke of a wheel.
 4 A painful tumor in ano &c. See आरई. 5 A
 tuft or ring of hair on the body. 6 A term in
 the play of इटोदांडू,—the number six. 7 *m* A
 large serpent of the Boa-kind. 8 Applied fig.
 to a dull, heavy, sluggish fellow; a lubbard. 9
 An acuminate or pointed end (of a stick, rope
 &c.) 10 The old-age-sproutings of नागवल्ली (Piper
 betel). On their appearance the plant is unwound
 from its supports, and set, according to the manner
 of Arcuation, well covered over with mould. Ex.
 नागवल्लीची आर एकदा वजली न्मज्जे वेल वाढतो. 11
 A tendril. 12 आर as the common termination of
 the words descriptive of the artisans, e. g. सेनार,
 सुतार, लोहार, कांसार, चान्हार, कुंभार &c. is from
 the Sanskrit कार Doer or maker; thus describing
 them as doers or workers in gold, iron, brass
 &c. संसाराची-प्रपंचाची-रोजगाराची-आर The goad-
 ing of worldly affairs, earthly necessities &c. *v*
 लाव, लाग.

आर्षविवाह *m* S A form of marriage. The father of the bride receives one or two pair of kine from the bridegroom. See अर्षविवाह.

आल *f* A tree (*Morinda citrifolia*) from the roots of which a red color is extracted for staining leather, dyeing silks &c.

आलंकारिक *a* (S) Elegant, elaborate, ornate, brilliant with figures and flowers—composition or style. 2 That treats of the ornaments of composition or style—a Shāstra &c.: that is versed in the knowledge or use of them—a person.

आलबेला *a* Better अलबेला.

आलम *f* र or आलमदुनया *f* (A دنيا P) The world; the people: also mankind.

आ० झुकणे The sway or bearing along (as towards some sight) of a multitude.

आलय *n* S A house, a dwelling, a receptacle, a place of receiving and containing.

आलवाल *n* S (Poetry.) A cavity made around the foot of trees &c. See the popular अळ Sig. I.

आलस *n* S Sloth, laziness, indolence.

आलगेला *m* आलगेले *n* (येणे To come, जाणे To go.) A term for a guest or transient visitor. 2 The coming and going (of visitors, travellers &c.)

आलगेला *a* (येणे & जाणे) Also आलेला गेलेला *a* That comes or goes; that passes by.

आलादिवस *ad* (येणे & दिवस As the day comes; as each day turns up.) Daily. [form अलाप.

आलाप *m* S Conversation. 2 See the popular आलापचारी, आलाफचारी आलापणे &c. See under अ. [food; mere greens and roots.

आलापाला *m* (पाला by redup.) Simple or coarse आ० खावा गोसावी घाला Used of one satisfied with the simplest and plainest food.

आलावा *m* (See अलावा) The Muharram-fire.

आलिकडचा or ला, आलिकडोल, आलिकडून, आलिकडे, or आलिकडचा &c. See under अ.

आलिंग *m* The leathern ring at the end of the handle of a कोरडा (ploughman's whip), receiving the तुताती or whip-thong.

आलिंगणे *v* C (आलिंगन) To embrace, clasp, hug.

आलिंगन *n* (S) Embracing, an embrace. *v* दे.

आलिंगित *p* (S) Embraced.

आलिजाहा *a* ind (عالی P) Grand, magnificent, extensive, imposing—an establishment, a business, an equipage.

आलिशा or आलिशान *a* (عالی شان P) Of exalted dignity. Used only in letters and petitions.

आली *f* S A female friend or companion; a confidante.

आलीगेली *f* (येणे & जाणे) Profit and loss; receipt and expenditure, success and failure; victory and defeat. *v* घाल, ये. 2 Esp. in commercial transactions. Any accidental or contingent matter, good or bad. The word is *fem.* because of गेष्ट understood. Ex. तुम्ही आपले निराळे आली गेली मजवर लोटणार. [red dye.

आलीचे मूळ *n* A red-yellow root, useful as a

आलु *m* S An esculent root, *Arum campanulatum*. Applied also to the yam, potato &c.

आलु *m* आलूदोखार *m* (آلو دخار P) Prunes from Bukhārā, Persian prunes.

आले, आलेख, आलेपाक See under अ.

आलेख *n* S Drawing, tracing, describing figures: also writing. One of the sixty-four arts. See चौसठ-कळा. [greens and roots.

आलेपाले *n* (Better आलापाला q. v.) Mere

आलोकशब्द *m* (S) The call of the Chobdars to the Raja, as he rides in procession or sits in as-

sembly, to regard and receive the obeisances of his subjects. [looking, contemplating.

आलोक *m* S आलोकन *n* S आलोचन *n* S Seeing, आलोडणे or आलोडणे *v* c (Poetry. आलोडन)

To stir about. 2 fig. To revolve mentally; to turn over and over and consider. Ex. तुम्ही आलोडून खम्याची खूण ॥ सांगा मजलागी ॥

आलोडन *n* S Stirring about. 2 fig. pop. आलोडन *n* Considering; agitating or revolving in the mind.

आलोडित *p* S Stirred about. 2 fig. Considered, revolved, well-agitated and viewed.

आलोच *a* S To be stirred about, lit. fig.

आलोच *n* (S) pop. ओलाच *n* Conversancy or versedness. Ex. ज्योतिषांत त्यांचे आ० चांगले आहे. Also written आलोड.

आल्यगेल्याचे घर *n* A term for a house ever filled with guests and strangers. [ginger.

आल्यची फडी *f* आल्यचे फडे *n* A race or sprig of

आव *m* (आकार S) Great show; imposing display; grand and mighty indications. *v* घाल. 2

Neatness, seemliness, pleasingness of shape or exterior. 3 Courage, confidence, ardor, spirit, bold alacrity. *v* घर. Ex. तो अमरेंद तये वेळा ॥

आव घरी युद्धाचा ॥ 4 Grasp, power, hold, sphere of rule or capacity.

आव *f* (आम S) Affection of the bowels. 2 The mucus voided. 3 Crudities on the stomach.

आवई *f* (Or अवई) Fame, report, rumor.

आवक *a* (आ H To come.) Come, arrived, received, inward;—used of letters and official documents or books. Opp. to जावक That is to go or to be despatched, outward.

आवकणे or आवकणे *v* i See अवाकणे.

आवगणे *v* i To adopt a disorderly and dissolute course; to take to loose and wicked practices; to run riot.

आवजणे *v* c C To transplant rice &c. See आवणे.

आवजाव *f* (آؤ جاؤ H Come, go.) Shuffling off (of a person) from time to time; “call again to-morrow.” *v* कर, लाव, मांड.

आवड *m* A pile of timbers (as prepared for a building): also of logs or billets for fuel.

आवडणी *f* (Verbal of आवडणे) Replanting &c.

आवडणे *v* c C To replant (stalks of náchui, warí &c.) This is performed by throwing them, stalk after stalk, into the mud prepared to receive them.

आवडरणे or आवडारणे, आवडळणे or आवडाळणे, आवटो, आवड, आवडकचवडक, आवडणे, आवडता, आवडते शास्त्र, आवडनावड, आवडनिवड, आवडा, आवडा or आवडा, आवडा See under अ.

आवडकृत्य *n* (Poetry.) An agreeable or acceptable deed. Ex. शीघ्र येजनि पुत्रासदित ॥ संपादोन आ० ॥

आवडभूत *a* (A lax formation with आवड & भूत) Relished, delighted in, become pleasant unto. Ex. हे घर मला मोठे आ० आहे. 2 Used as *s* *f* Relish of, delight in, fondness or liking for. G of *s*. & वर of *o*.

आवडवणी *n* Warmed and medicated water for ablution.

आवडसावड *f* (सावड by redup.) The practice amongst agriculturalists of using reciprocally (men, bullocks, ploughs &c.): sometimes, more generally, Mutual interchange of work or things.

आवडाव *m* (डाव by redup.) Grasp, gripe, clutch- es. Only in loc. case. Ex. हा माझे आवाडावांत आला म्हणजे मी मारीन. 2 *f* See अवाडाव.

आवडी *f* (Poetry. See अवड) Liking or fondness. Ex. तुका म्हणे कुडो ॥ जेवी प्राणाची आ० ॥

आवण *n* In the Konkan. The first or the grow-

ing field of rice: also such rice rootlets or plants. 2 In N. D. The field into which rice-plants are transplanted. 3 In some districts. Ground into which corn in general or certain esculent vegetables are transplanted.

आवणी *f* (Verbal of आवणे) Transplanting &c. 2 The ground into which rice-plants are transplanted.

आवणू *a* C (आवण) Prepared to receive rice-stalks from the आवण—ground. 2 Set with plants from the आवण—ground. 3 Transplanted—rice-stalks from the आवण.

आवणे *v* c C (आवण) To transplant rice or नाग-ळी, मिरची, वांगी &c.; to root up the plants from the आवण and set them in आवण.

आवणे or आवणे *v* i P (अंचवणे) To wash one's mouth after a meal.

आवतणे *n* (आमंचण S) An invitation. *v* कर.

आवतणे *v* c (Poetry. आमंचण S) To invite; to bid to an entertainment. Ex. भोजना आवतिला सहपरिवारें.

आवतर *a* (Corr. from अवांतर) The rest. 2 Other, minor, secondary. [to the deities.

आवथी *f* (Corr. from आदति q. v.) An offering

आवर *m* S आवरआढोप *m* Contracting or drawing into narrow compass; gathering into a compact form or state; closing or winding up. 2 Control, cohibition, governance, rule. 3 Management, address, ability, skill and despatch at business.

आवरआवर *f* See आवरसावर.

आवरक *a* (S) That encloses, encircles, enwraps, covers: also that restrains, restricts, curbs, checks.

आवरकशक्ति *f* (S) Management, conduct, address, ability or skill at business.

आवरक्त *n* (आमरक्त S) Dysentery or Bloody flux.

आवरजा *m* (آؤ P) A distinct head or account in the ledger or abstracted from it.

आवरजून *ad* (आवर्जन S) Expressly, directly, positively. See मुजरत.

आवरण *n* (S) Enclosing, encircling; enwrapping, enfolding; overspreading, covering: also that which encloses, encircles &c., viz. a railing, paling, hedge, fence, wrapper, cover, case, mantle, cloak: also the state induced, viz. encircledness, enwrappedness, guardedness. 2 Control, cohibition, restraint: also governance, management, rule. 3 The guttling and gorging of women on the night of भाद्रपदशुद्धद्वितीया. 4 In Hindú philosophy. One of the two (viz. आवरण & विक्षेप) sources of error or erroneous apprehension:—the overspreading or covering (by an object contemplated) of its real nature or character; whilst विक्षेप is the casting forth or throwing out (by the object) of an unreal or untrue appearance. There is, however, another acceptance of आ० & विक्षेप. Both these sources of error are represented as consisting, not in the object, but in the contemplating mind; which, first overspreads and covers the real, and then casts around qualities and features and a semblance unreal. Thus, आ० is Cloaking and concealing, and विक्षेप is Investing or clothing. आ० is Veiling of the true; विक्षेप is Ascription of the false. आ० is Hiding; विक्षेप is Disguising. Ex. अनजानास आ० आणि विक्षेप हे कारण होय.

आवरणदेवता *f* pl (S) The environing deities or idols around the chief deity; as the regents of the eight regions around अनंत &c. Hence fig. The ministers and satellites around a king, the courtiers or cortège: the myrmidons or minions, the circle or train of any great personage.

आवरणशक्ति, आवरणशक्ति, आवरणशक्त f Misused for आवरणशक्ति.

आवरणशक्ति f S The power of illusion (i. e. of माया or the illusive veil overspreading all things).

आवरणे v c (आवरण) To gather together, in, up; to draw in; to wind up; to contract into narrower compass, lit. fig. (things, affairs, concerns). 2 To manage, transact, execute. 3 To overspread and cover; to enwrap or enfold; to enclose or encircle. 4 To rule, restrain, control, curb, hold in. 5 To draw to one's self; to espouse or take in order to bring up (an abandoned or a destitute child &c.) 6 (Poetry.) To protect, support, sustain, cover, gen. Ex. मज बुद्धतां आवरी ॥ देवा प्रपंच-सागरी ॥ [of भाद्रपदशुद्धद्वितीया.

आवरणे n The gorging of women on the night

आवरणे आटोपणे v c (The two verbs conjoined to effect enhancement or generalization. See आ-वरणे esp. in Sig. I.) To gather together, in, up; to wind up &c.

आवरदा m or आवरदे m pl (आवर P Brought.) An import or imports. 2 Used sometimes as आवक.

आवरदाजमा f Revenue from imports.

आवरदेरवाना m pl (आवर P Brought & روانه P Departed.) Persons or things brought (or come) in and gone out; imports and exports: also customs or duties on them.

आवरसावर f आवरावर f for आवरआवर (आ-वरणे) A general or a hurried gathering together or up; a binding, tying, wrapping, covering; a packing up &c. 2 Used sometimes in other of the senses of आवर.

आवराबावरा a Commonly कावराबावरा.

आवर्त्त m (S) A whirlpool or whirlwind. 2 Revolving or turning round. 3 A ring of hair (as on a horse).

आवर्त्तन n S Turning; turning around; stirring about. 2 Reading through (gen. although esp. of a sacred book); repetition or doing over again gen. Ex. चिंतिला मनोरथ पूर्ण होय ॥ एक आ० करि-ताचि ॥ 3 Hence, Studying or practising. 4 Turn- ing towards or coming.

आवर्त्तनी f S A vessel for mixing or stirring (of metals); a crucible. [end.]

आवर्षांत ad (S आ, वर्ष, & अंत) Unto the year's आवर्लणे v c (आवर्ल) To row.

आवर्ल f (S) A row, range, line, rank.

आवर्ले n An oar. आवर्लकरी m An oarsman, a rower. [tioned form.]

आवशुद्ध a Of just, neat, regular, duly-propor- आवश्य n S Necessity or necessariness.

आवश्यक a (S) Certain, necessary, positive; absolutely sure or requisite to happen or to be done.

आवस f See अवस.

आवस n (आमिष S) The flesh of a bullock, cow &c. killed by a tiger and left by him (to be devoured on the following day).

आवसावरचा वाघ m (A tiger leaving his prey, and rushing upon some object that has appeared and interrupted him.) A term for a furious, ferocious, impetuous fellow.

आवसा m C (आवास S) A temporary and slight erection (esp. of leafy branches and stakes), a booth.

आवह a S That brings, conveys, confers, occa- sions. In comp. as गुणावह, सुखावह, दुःखावह, दो- षावह, संकटावह, हितावह, शोकावह, भयावह, हर्षा- वह, कल्याणावह Producing effect, pleasure, pain, blame, trouble, advantage &c.

आवळ, आवळकटी, आवळकाटी, आवळणे, आवळ-

सर, आवळसरा, आवळा, आवळी, आवळीभोजन, आवळ्यागंधक, आवळणे, आवळां, आवा, आवाजी, आवाड, आवाडाव, आवांतर See under अ.

आवळाजावळा a (जावळा by redup.) Twin. आवळेजावळे m pl आवळ्याजावळ्या f pl आवळीं- जावळीं n pl Twin (-boys-girls-children); twins.

आवा m R A handful of rice-plants, as uproot- ed from the आवण in order to be re-set in the आवणू: also each tuft or cluster after transplan- tation: also each couple of brinjal-plants, chilies &c. regularly set in their new bed.

आवाज m (आवाज P) Sound, noise, voice.

आवाजदार a (आवाज P) Of a good voice, sound, tone.

आवाजा m (आवाज P) Voice, sound, publicity bruit, noisedness abroad. 2 Celebrity, renown, great cry about.

आवाड n Commonly आवार. [वाप, क्षेत्रवाप.

आवाप m S Sowing. In comp. as घान्यावाप, बीजा- आवार n m C (आवार S) An enclosure; an en- closed space; a compound or yard. 2 Applied some- times to the enclosing body (fence, hedge, railing, wall, ditch &c.): also to the enclosedness effected. Ex. पाडेनि देवाचे शिखर ॥ घातले सभोवते आ० ॥

आवारखाना m (आवार & خان P) A privy or jakes within a compound or yard.

आवारा m (आव) Extensive and mighty pre- parations; an imposing display of measures, ma- terials, arrangements, indicating some vast pro- ject. v घाल. 2 fig. The rising and forming again after bursting (of a boil or tumor). v घर, घाल.

आवाह a (In नंदभाषा) Two. [an abode.

आवास m S A place of abiding or residence; आवाहणे v c (आवाहन q. v.) To summon or invoke.

आवाहन n S Summoning or invoking (a divi- nity to occupy an image just prepared to receive him, or to enter into any object, when, for the due performance of some rite or ceremony, his presence is required). 2 Summoning or calling.

आवाहनविसर्जन n (S) Summoning and dismiss- ing (a divinity &c.) See under आवाहन. 2 Invok- ing and discharging (the numen of a mantra).

आ० बराबर Used of things or matters quite ephemeral or transient. See पाण्यावरचा बुडबुडा.

आवाहित p S Summoned or invoked—the divi- nity into an image or other object. 2 Summoned or called. [cence, Sarcoma or Wen.

आवाळू n (Or अवाळू) A large fleshy excres-

आविज or अविज f C (आविणे) The transplanting of rice; the rooting up of the plants from the आवण, and the setting of them in the आवणू. [आविज.

आविजणे or आविजणे v c (आविणे) To perform आविर्भवेणे v i (Poetry. आविर्भवन) To become manifest; to appear openly. Ex. किं संधाराग पश्चिमे आविर्भवला ॥ Also हृदयी आविर्भवली पांडुरंग- मूर्ति प्रेमभक्तिचेनि बळे ॥

आविर्भवन n S Appearing openly; coming forth into manifestation or conspicuousness.

अविर्भाव m (S) Manifestation, plainness, open and clear appearance. 2 Indication (of a passion or sentiment) by gesture and action.

आविर्भूत p S Come forth into manifestation; standing out displayed or revealed; become openly apparent.

आविष्करण n S Manifesting, revealing, pro- claiming; exhibiting, displaying, or publishing openly. [or declared; shown or told publicly.

आविष्कृत p S Manifested or displayed; revealed

आविष्ट p (S) Possessed, occupied, engrossed (by any sentiment or feeling, by a demon &c.) Ex. कामाविष्ट, क्रोधाविष्ट, कोपाविष्ट, लोभाविष्ट, लपा- विष्ट, हर्षाविष्ट, शोकाविष्ट. See other examples under the noun आवेश.

आवृत्त p (S) Enclosed, encompassed; enwrap- ped, encased. 2 Revolved, whirled, turned round.

आवृत्ति f (S) pop. आवृत्त f Going over or through (a work or business); a single perform- ance. 2 Returning or a return. 3 Revolving.

आवेग m S Force, forceful velocity, impetuosity, momentum. 2 The force or violence (of a pain); sharp pang. 3 One of the भाव. Haste, hurry, confused precipitancy. See भाव.

आवेदन n S A respectful representation.

आवेल n Oil obtained from heated scrapings of young cocoanuts.

आवेश m (S) Occupation by any sentiment or feel- ing; absorption of the faculties in one passion or wish; excitement, engagedness. Ex. कामावेश, क्रोधा- वेश, लोभावेश, शौर्यावेश, पिशाचावेश, हर्षावेश, शोका- वेश, भयावेश, ईर्ष्यावेश, लपावेश, मोहावेश A fit of lust; a paroxysm of rage; a transport of desire or cupid- ity; demoniac possession &c. &c. 2 Ardency, vehemence, warmth, passionateness, promptitude to emotion.

आवेशणे v i (Poetry. आवेश) To be excited or enkindled; to be filled with ardor or furor. Ex. लंका देखोनि तेवळीं ॥ मनामार्जी आवेशला ॥ 2 To enter. Ex. मनीं आवेशले अद्भुत ॥ [prompt.

आवेशी a (आवेश) Ardent, vehement, hot, आवेस f The early part of the night. Little used except in loc. case, आवेशीं.

आवाहख m Proper name of a man in popular story. Hence applied to any one remarkably in- digent. [pursuit, or thing).

आशक a (आशक A) Loving or liking (a person, आशकणे v i (Poetry. आशका) To doubt, scruple, apprehend; to have a fear or misgiving.

आशका f (S) Fear or apprehension: diffidence or doubt: a misgiving or scruple: want or ab- sence of assurance, conviction, or satisfaction. Ex. ऐकोनि आ० वाटेल मनीं ॥ तरि सादर ऐकावे प्रीति करुनि ॥ 2 In logic. An objection or a diffi- culty (to a thesis or position). v घे, कर, घे, उठ.

आशकानिवृत्ति f S Solution or removal of doubt- fulness or a doubt.

आशंकित p (S) Feared or apprehended: also distrusted, doubted, scrupled at. 2 That has fears, apprehensions, doubts, or scruples regarding.

आशय m (S) Purpose, intention, aim, object, meaning, mind. 2 Place, seat, abode, receptacle. In comp. as अन्नाशय, अहंकाराशय, जलाशय, पिता- शय, मलाशय, सूत्राशय.

आशा f (S) Hope; expectation with desire. Pr. आशा अमर आहे Hope is immortal. 2 Desire; longing after. Ex. पेरू पाहिले तेव्हां माझी आशा त्यांजवर गेली. 3 Fondness for; attachment to. This is a lax use. Ex. आतां ह्या फाटल्या अंगरख्या- ची आशा कशास घरोतोस खाद्यास देऊन टाक.

आशेची निराशा होणे g. of s. To be disappointed.

आशादुराशा f (S) Hope and expectation; hope altogether, good or bad; hope and fear. Ex. आ० त्याजा ॥ आधि तो उमजा ॥ खहित समजा ॥ दुर्भाव टाका दुजा ॥ सुक्तीस लावा ध्वजा ॥

आशापाश m (S आशा Hope, पाश A net.) The entanglements of worldly hopes and desires; the snare of lust or desire. 2 A descriptive term for the world.

आशाबद्ध a (S) Entangled in the snare of desire;

enfettered by worldly hopes and desires. आ० जन
ता अवसरा ॥ नृणनी तुक शेट जाउनि बाजारा ॥ 2
Hopeful.

आशाभंग *m* (S Breaking of hope or expecta-
tion.) Disappointment, frustration of hope.

आशाभूत or आशाळभूत *n* (आशा Hope, भूत A
sprite or goblin.) A reproachful term for one im-
moderately and shamelessly greedy or eager.

आशावणे or आशवणे *vi* (आश) To hope, desire,
long for. [Hopeful.]

आशावान् *a* (S) pop. आशावंत *a* आशाविष्ट *a* (S)

आशाविणे *v c* (आश) To cause to hope or desire.

आशाळ *a* (आशा S) Greedy, grasping, cupidi-
nous.

आशी *a* S That eats. In comp. as आशताशी, वि-
पाशी, अद्राशी, अल्पाशी, मिताशी, पय्याशी, बहुवाशी.

आशी *n* C Fine particles resulting from shaking
पोहे in the winnowing fan. [(persons or things).]

आशीक *a* (عاشق A) Fond of, that loves or likes

आशीपाशी *ad* (See आसपास) Around or about.

आशीवाद् *m* (S) आशीर्वचन *n* S Bestowing a
blessing: also a benediction, a blessing expressed.

Ex. वधूवरसि आशीर्वचन देत ॥

आशीवाद्पत्र *n* (S A letter of blessing.) A term
for a letter from a father or an elderly person to
a son or a youth, or from a Brāhman to one of
inferior caste.

आशीवाद्दार्थ or आशीवाद्दार्थक *a* S Benedictory,
expressing a blessing—the stanza pronounced to
the audience at the close of a celebration of the
attributes and excellences of a god. [contented.]

आशुतोष *a* S That is quickly pleased or easily

आशैच *n* (S) Impurity contracted in conse-
quence of a death or birth in one's family or tribe;
or from having carried a corpse; or during an
eclipse &c. Alone, the word has generally the
sense of मृतशैच Impurity on account of a death:
in comp. The sense of the leading member. Ex.
जननाशैच, यज्ञनाशैच, निर्हरणाशैच, जातशैच,
प्रताशैच, शवाशैच, स्पर्शशैच, खावाशैच, पाताशैच
आनुगमनाशैच, दर्शनाशैच &c. 2 fig. Filthiness,
slovenliness, disorderliness of person.

आशैची *a* That has contracted आशैच.

आश्चर्य *n* (S) Surprise, astonishment, admiration.
2 A wonder, a marvel, a novel and surprising
matter.

आश्रम *m* (S) A religious order. There are four
kinds, referable to the four ages of life; viz. ब्रह्म-
चर्य, गार्हस्थ्य, वानप्रस्थ्य, संन्यास. 2 A hermitage, an
abode of saints and sages. 3 An order among
Gosāvis. [गार्हस्थ्य, वानप्रस्थ्य, संन्यास.]

आश्रमचतुष्टय *n* S The four आश्रम, viz. ब्रह्मचर्य,
आश्रमांतर *n* (S Another order.) Changing one's
religious order; becoming, from being a ब्रह्मचारी,
a गृहस्थ; but esp. taking संन्यास. [other order.]

आश्रमतिरगत *a* S That is passed down into an-
आश्रमी *a* (S) Relating to one of the four आश्रम.

आश्रय *m* (S) An asylum; a refuge; a place of
protection or security. 2 Shelter, protection, de-
fence, cover, lit. fig. 3 Support or sustentation, lit.
fig. sanction, authority, warrant, countenance;
grounds, reasons, data: also that which supports,
sustains, upholds, establishes. 4 Having recourse
to; adopting, employing, using; observing, follow-
ing, practising. 5 Proximity or vicinity.

आश्रयण *n* S Seeking an asylum or refuge; hav-
ing recourse to for protection or support. 2 Hold-
ing or embracing (an opinion, a doctrine).

आश्रयणे *v c* (आश्रयण) To betake one's self to for
defence, shelter, protection; to have recourse to.
2 To embrace or cling to (an opinion, a doctrine).
3 To resort to or adopt (a remedy or measure).

आश्रयी *a* That has sought the protection or
support of; the refugee of.

आश्रया *m* (आश्रय S through आश्रय H) See आश्रय.

आश्रित *p* S Protected, defended, supported,
maintained, sheltered, lit. fig. 2 That has been re-
sorted to for protection or shelter. 3 Following,
observing, practising. 4 Employing, using, having
recourse to.

आ० कोटोनिविष्ट or आ० कोट्यंतर्गत Included among
the millions of (your &c.) refugees and dependents.

आश्रित *p* S Embraced.

आश्रय *m* S Embracing; an embrace. [nakshatras.]

आश्रया *f* S The ninth of the twenty-seven

आश्रयायन *n* S A branch of the ऋग्वेद: also a
Brāhman following it. 2 The name of a ऋषि.

आश्रयणे *v c* (आश्रयण) To encourage or
reassure; to inspire with comfort or hope.

आश्रयन *n* (S) Encouraging, reassuring, com-
forting. [ed.]

आश्रयित *p* S Encouraged, reassured, comfort-

आश्रयिन *m* (S) The name of the seventh month
from चैत्र, viz. September-October. [नाचणी.]

आश्रयिनी *a* Epithet of a species of the grain

आश्रयिनी or नो *a* Relating to the month आश्रयिन.

आश्रयिनी *n m f* (Commonly असल) A bear.

आषाढ *m* (S) The name of the fourth month

reckoning from चैत्र, viz. June-July. [खाड &c.]

आषाढपागोळी, आषाढपांटी, आषाढभूती See आ-

आषाढा or ढी *a* Relating to the month आषाढ.

आषाढी *f* A term for the एकादशी of the month

आषाढ. [2 *f* The name of another tree.]

आष्ट or आस *m* A tree, Hibiscus populneoides.

आस or आस *m* (अक्ष S) An axle.

आस *f* (आशा S) Hope. *v* धर, वे, लाग. Pr.

आस तो आस Dum spiro spero. Pr. आस का बा

निरास की मा In prosperity a father, in adversity a

mother. 2 At top-playing. The hitting of a

top within the ring: also the hit state.

आसक्त *p* (S) Intent, bent, or set upon; devoted-

edly attached to; diligently prosecuting.

आसक्ति *f* (S) Intentness upon; closeness of

application; fondness of attachment; assiduou-

ness of pursuit.

आंसट *a* (See असट) Thin, dilute, too watery.

आंसड *m* A dug, teat, nipple. [under अ.]

आंसडणे, आंसडा, आंसडी, आंसण or णा See

आंसडी *f* Lashing out or kicking. *v* मार. Used

of a cow, buffalo, or bullock.

आसणी *f* C The churn-staff-ropes.

आसंद *m* (अश्रगंधा S) A plant, Physalis flexuosa.

आसन *n* (S) A seat gen.; a stool, chair, couch,

carpet, mat: also a means of conveyance; a horse,

bullock, bird, rat &c. (as the bird and rat of

विष्णु & गणपति). 2 Continuing in some posture

or attitude (as do the Yogis in their devotional

exercises): also such posture or attitude, of which

eighty-four are enumerated. 3 A column or division

of a page. 4 A seat on horseback.

आ० ओळखणे To know his rider—a horse. आ०

गुंडाळणे To pack up and move off. आ० घालणे

To take up some sitting posture, esp. आसनमांडी.

आ० जड होणे *g. of s.* To sit fast; to love the

sitting posture. 2 To be lifted up; to be elated

with pride. आ० जमणे *g. of s.* To become firmly

seated or fixed. 2 To gather densely and fixedly—

clouds. Also आ० जमविणे To form one's seat. आ०

जोडणं To squat. आ० ठरणे *g. of s.* To get a seat
on horseback. आ० ठेवणे To mount (a horse &c.)

आ० डळमळणे *g. of s.* To totter in one's seat, lit.

fig. 2 To be restless and fidgety. आ० डळणे *g. of s.*

To lose one's seat, footing, standing, hold. आ०

पडणे *g. of s.* To obtain a (seat or fixedness in or at)

footing. आ० वसणे *g. of s.* To get a seat (upon

horseback). आ० रुंदावणे *g. of s.* Also आ० वाढणे

g. of s. To get fat, broad, and burly. 2 fig. To

acquire greatness and a swelling train. आ० सोडणे

To leave one's proper position, place, or province.

आसनीं खेळणे To play or stir or revel freely in its

own झाड or occupied subject—a devil or fiend.

2 To play pranks and tricks on one's own ground,

with one's own means &c. आसनीं येणे To come

round to one's original position.

आसनकुहा or वा *m* One of the seventy-two ble-

misses in the horse,—lines or a discoloration on

the seat of the rider. It indicates death or calamities

to the owner. Hence, cujus uxores, una post alter-

am, præmature conficiuntur, istius vitium: iste

etiam cui hoc vitium.

आसनखोड *f* आसनखोच *f* See above आसनकुहा.

आसनचलन *n* S (Changing of one's seat or

posture.) Fidgetiness or fickleness; unsteadiness

or inconstancy, lit. fig.

आसनबंध *m* (S) आसनरचना *f* (S) Fixing or

forming a posture or an attitude. Esp. in योग.

आसनमांडी *f* आसनवटा *m* A posture,—sitting

with the legs doubled each under the opposite

thigh (in the manner of tailors). *v* घालून बस, घाल.

आसनविधि *m* (S) In Yoga. The law determin-

ing the several आसन or attitudes:—how to form

them; how long to maintain them &c. &c.

आसन्न *a* S Near or nigh.

आसन्नकार्य *a* S That is about to do.

आसन्नकाल *a* S आसन्नसरण *a* S आसन्नमृत्यु *a* S

आसन्नावधि *a* S That is on the point of death.

आसन्ननिद्रा *a* S That is just falling asleep.

आसन्नप्रसव or आसन्नप्रसूति *a* S That is on the

point of parturition.

आसन्नसमाधि *a* S That is about to take समाधि;—

used of a संन्यासी. [about, in the vicinity.]

आसपास *ad* (آسپاس H from पास S) Around,

आसपासचा *a* आसपासोळ *a* (आसपास) Relating

to the vicinity, neighboring.

आंसफळ *n* The fruit of the tree आंस. 2 *f* C

A variety of the Artocarpus or Jack.

आसभास *m* (भास by redup.) Sign, appearance,

indication; slight grounds for a supposition or

surmise. Ex. मला अगदी आ० समजला नाही; हा

चोर निघेल असा मला आ० नव्हता.

आसमंतात् *ad* (S) On all sides; all around;

round about. By pop. corr. आसमंत, आसमंत-

जार्गी or -भार्गी: also आसमंतचा *a* Of the neighbor-

hood. [accomplishment.]

आसमाप्ति *ad* S Until the end, completion, or

आसर *m* R An interval in the rainy season of

fine weather; a break.

आसरा *m* (आश्रय S through आसरा H) An asylum

or a refuge. 2 Shelter, defence, cover. 3 Support,

lit. fig. sanction, authority, warrant. 4 *pl* as आसरे

Water-demons.

आसव *m* S Spirit distilled from sugar or mo-

lasses: also spirituous liquor gen. 2 A bolus

prepared from herbs, sugar, spices, and various

medicaments. [A bear.]

आसवल & आसवील *n m f* (Commonly असल

आसवेल *f* Asparagus racemosa.

आसा or आसाणा *m* (See असणा) A wild tree.

आसाडी *f* (See अंसडी) A fly-blow.
 आसादन *n* S Placing, arranging, laying out (vessels for a sacrifice, dishes for a meal, materials or apparatus for a work). 2 Obtaining, acquiring, getting. [Obtained, acquired, got.
 आसादित *p* S Placed, arranged, laid out. 2 आसामदार, आसामी, आसामीदार, आसामीवार See under अ.
 आसार *m* A roll of silk as wound off the wheel. 2 Space betwixt the opposing parts of a door or window-frame.
 आसारी *f* A wheel for winding silk.
 आसावणे or आसवणे *v i & c* (Poetry.) Commonly आशावणे, To hope or desire; or to excite or encourage hope or desire. [mode. See राग.
 आसावरी *f* (Or असावरी) A Rāgini or musical आसोमांत *ad* S Unto the borders or bounds.
 आसुडणे *v c* C To shake in a particular manner, a Sūp or sifting fan, for the separation of the chaff.
 आसुडपाखुड *f* A comprehensive term for the various operations of shaking, sifting, and cleaning grain. Hence, fig. Close cross-questioning.
 आंसुढाल *a* (आंसुढाल H) Blear-eyed—a horse. 2 fig. Of a weeping eye. 3 Used as *s f* A rheumy आसुति *f* S Distillation. [eye.
 आसुर *a* S Relating to an Asura or demon. 2 fig. Fiery, ferocious, wicked, malevolent: horrible, atrocious, shocking: ugly, hideous, frightful—persons or deeds.
 आसुरविवाह *m* (S) A form of marriage; in which the bridegroom gives what he can afford to the bride, her father, and paternal kinsmen. See विवाह.
 आसुरी *f* (S) A division of medicine, surgery; curing by cutting with instruments, applying actual cautery &c. [ing to the असुर or demons.
 आसुरी *a* (Properly आसुर) Belonging or relating to आसुरीउपाय *m* आसुरीउपचार *m* A desperate remedy or measure: also a violent remedy. आसुरीकर्म *n* आसुरीक्रिया *f* (S) आसुरीकृत्य *n* Any violent, wild, or extravagant deed. आसुरीभोजन *n* Gluttonous or indiscriminate eating. These compounds, excepting singly आसुरीक्रिया (wherein आसुर becomes आसुरी because of the feminine noun क्रिया), are incorrect. The proper Prakrit derivative from असुर is not आसुरी, but असुरी. आसुरी with nouns feminine is correct.
 आसुरीचिकित्सा *f* (S) A term for any harsh and violent remedy or means of cure; such as amputation, actual cautery &c.
 आसुरीनिद्रा *f* (S) Heavy and stupid sleep.
 आसुरीमाया *f* (S) Sorcery or witchcraft; the mighty feats and achievements, in days of yore, of the demons.
 आसुरीसंपत्ति *f* (S) Prodigious and violently-acquired wealth. 2 Prodigious, riotous, mad revelling. 3 (As opp. to दैवी संपत्ति) Worldly opulence or wealth, the objects of काम, क्रोध, लोभादि.
 आसू *n* (असू S Through असू H) A tear.
 आसूड, आसूडगांठ, आसोड, आसोशी, आसूद, आसूरा See under अ.
 आसि *n* R A chisel. [गणासेवित शिव आला.
 आसेवित *a* S Served or attended by. In comp. as आसेल *n m f* C (Commonly असल) A bear.
 आसरण *n* (S) Spreading. 2 A thing spread or fit to be spread; a cloth, carpet, rug, mat, bed.
 आसरणे *v c* (आसरण) To spread.
 आस्तिक *a* (S) That believes in God and a future state; Theist in opp. to नास्तिक Atheist. 2 This

word is uttered at night on lying down to sleep; as a safeguard against snakes &c. Gen. with redup. आ० आ० [future state.
 आस्तिक *n* S Theism, belief of a Deity and a आस्तिकबुद्धि *f* (S) corruptly आस्तिकबुद्धि Belief in God and a future state, theism.
 आस्तिकवाद *m* (S) Maintenance of the doctrine of theism. आस्तिकवादि *a* Maintainer of it.
 आसीर्ण *p* S आसृत *p* S Spread or laid out—a cloth &c. 2 Overspread or covered with—the ground &c. [स्त्री S) A woman or female.
 आसीरी *f* (In old books and in vulgar speech.
 आस्था *f* (S) Care or concern about; engagedness or interestedness in; zeal, ardor, or desire:—opp. to lukewarmness or indifference. 2 Hope, wishful expectation. *v* कर. Faith or belief.
 आस्थिक *a* S आस्थिकरी *m* आस्थिकार्क *a* Careful or concerned about; zealous, ardent, warmly engaged or interested.
 आस्यद *n* S A place. In comp. as अर्चकारास्यद Seat of consciousness or self, the body; गुणास्यद Seat of excellencies or qualities, a clever, learned, or virtuous man; मोहास्यद Seat of desire, woman, money &c.; समतास्यद Centre of one's affections, a son &c.; लोभास्यद, हर्षास्यद, शोकास्यद, दुःखास्यद, सुखास्यद &c.
 आस्फालणे *v c* (Poetry. आस्फालन S) To dash down; to strike vehemently to the ground. Ex. आस्फालितां ही खकरें न राचे चेंडू जसा तो उसळेचि पाचे.
 आस्फोट *m* S A sounding blow, a slap, smack, आस्मान and compounds. See under अ. [cuff.
 आखल or आखील *n m f* A bear, Ursus labiatus. 2 fig. A huge, hairy caterpillar.
 आखाद *m* (S) Taste, flavor.
 आखादणे *v c* (आखादन) To taste.
 आखादन *n* S Tasting. आखादित *p* S Tasted.
 आखटणे or आखाटणे *v c* To bruise or mash, as with the ladle or spoon. 2 fig. To worry or oppress. [with a spoon).
 आखटीव *p* of आखटणे Bruised or mashed (as आखणा or आखाणा *m* A saying, saw, proverb, adage. 2 A piece of metrical composition, jocular and humorous, recited by women at marriages, by men at Shingá &c. 3 A riddle.
 आहत *p* S Struck, beaten, hit.
 आहत्य or आहत्यमेव *ad* S Certainly, positively, आहरण *n* S Bringing. [assuredly.
 आहारा or आहारा *m* (हार S) A ring of grass (placed under a pitcher &c.)
 अहर्ता *a* S (हर्ता-हर्ता-हर्ता) That brings.
 आहळ or आळी *f* The glow or ardor of fire; a blast of hot air; solar fervors; glare. Gen. used *pl* आहळी or आहळ्या. [awe of.
 आहळीत असणे *g* of o. To be under the fear or आहळणे *v i* (अही) To burn or scorch under exposure to blasts (from fire or the sun). See ex. under अहळणे. [dium sativum.)
 आहळीव or आहळीव *n* (अहळी H) Cress, Lepi-
 आहा or आहाहा Interjection of surprise, admiration, disapprobation, pity, or sorrow.
 आहार *m* (S) Food, victuals, provision. 2 Eating a meal; dining, supping &c. 3 The wonted power of eating: also the usual quantity or allowance of food. Ex. माझा आ० तुटला; त्याचा दोन शेरचा आ०; जसा आ० वाढवावा तसा वाढतो. 4 Embers; hot cinders. 5 A species of Boa. 6 Starching and ironing (of clothes). *v* दे.
 आहारी असणे *g* of s. To be within one's power of management or compass of ability. (Lit. To

be within one's usual quantity or allowance.) 2 To be within one's grasp or power;—used of persons. आहारी पडणे or जाणे *g* of o. To fall under the power of. आहाराखाली or आहारी आणणे To bring under one's power (of management &c.) [torpidly like a Boa.
 आहारणे *v i* (आहार) To lie sluggishly and आहारपानग *m* A पानग or rude cake baked upon the embers; an ember-cake.
 आहारी *a* (S) That lives or feeds upon. In comp. as दुग्धाहारी, फलाहारी, मत्स्याहारी.
 आहारोळी *f* (आहार & पोळी) Bread baked on embers, an ember-cake.
 आहार्य *a* S (To be brought.) Assumed, feigned, brought or taken up hypothetically; conceived or supposed (with implication of falseness or error).
 आहार्यनिश्चय *m* S False determination or judgment (respecting). [deception, mistake.
 आहार्यज्ञान *n* S False conception or supposition; आहार्यरोप *m* S Assumption; assuming, supposing, or feigning (of a thing to be what it is not); false supposition or conception. [posited.
 आहित *p* S Fixed, placed, set, established, de-
 आहिताग्नि *a* S That maintains a sacred fire.
 आही *f* (See अही) Glow, ardor, glare &c.
 आहुति *f* (S) pop. आहूत *f* A handful (of rice, ghee, sesamum &c.) cast into fire, water, upon the ground &c., as an offering to the deities.
 आ० घेऊन उभा असणे or राहणे with *g*. or विषयी of o. To be waiting and watching to destroy or ruin. आ० देणे *g* of o. To sacrifice. Hence, To destroy or ruin; to cast into peril or risk of damage or loss.
 आहूत *p* S Called, summoned, invited.
 आहूत *p* S Brought or fetched. [of hot air &c.
 आहू *f* Poetry for अही *q. v.* Glow of fire; a blast आह आह नाही नाही A phrase expressing indifference or ignorance respecting the being or the doing of any thing. If it be, it is; if not, not. (What matter? who knows? who cares?)
 आह्वेपण *n* -पणा *m* (असने To be, पण & पणा Affixes.) Being, existence, reality, actualness.
 आह्वे, आह्वेराज, आह्वेरी, आह्वेरी C See under अ.
 आहोपुष्टिका *f* S Military vaunting; warrior-defiance.
 आह्विक *n* S The daily duties of a Brāhman: also daily work or constant occupation gen.
 आह्लाद *m* (S) Joy, rapture, transport.
 आह्लादक *a* S That rejoices, enraptures, delights greatly. [gladden, delight, transport.
 आह्लादणे *v c* (Poetry. आह्लादन) To rejoice, आह्लादणे *v i* To joy or rejoice.
 आह्लादन *n* S Rejoicing, gladdening, enrapturing, delighting. [with delight.
 आह्लादित *p* S Rejoiced, delighted, transported
 आह्वान *n* S Calling, summoning, inviting; a call or summons. 2 Naming: also a name.
 आह्वानणे *v c* (Poetry. आह्वान) To call: also to cite or summon. 2 To name.
 आळ *m f* A false accusation. *v* घे, घाल, घे. Pr. एक आळ आणि एक महाआळ Once a false accusation, and soon very serious injury. 2 fig. A mere appearance, guise, semblance, shadow of: as पुढ्याचा आळ माच The form or shadow of a man; ब्राह्मणाचा आळ, शिपायाचा or शिपाईगिरीचा आळ.
 आळ *m f* Longing or hankering after: also importunate begging or beseeching. *v* घे, पाळ, पुरव. 2 *f* R A lane, an alley, a row. 3 *m* R Commonly आळा.
 आळका, आळकत, आळगेविलेगे, आळण, आळणे,

आळपणे, आळवट, आळवण, आळविणे See under अ.
आळवा *a* R (आळविणे) Young and tender; fit for fondling and dandling—a child.

आळशी or सो *f* A plant, Linum or Flax. 2 Linseed. 2 A few handfuls of reaped corn (wheat, जोंधळा &c.) not yet bound up into a sheaf, a *reap*.

आळशी or सो *a* (आळस) Lazy, indolent, slothful, sluggish. Pr. आळशा दुणे काम लोभ्यां दुणा खर्च. Pr. आळशास त्रिलोकाचे ज्ञान.

आळशावर गंगा येणे or वाहणे Used humbly in expression of one's deep sense of honor conferred upon one's unworthy self by the condescending visit of some great one. (Like unto the holy Ganges leaving his bed and flowing on to the house of a lazy fellow, to give him ablution.)

आळशाचा मायबाप *m* आळशाचा राजा *m* Terms for an exceedingly lazy fellow.

आळस *m* (आळस *S*) Sloth, indolence, laziness. Pr. आ. भिकारी कुटुंबाचा घात करी Laziness is the worst timber in a poor man's cabin. 2 Slackness of pursuit or coolness of desire after; remissness, perfunctoriness &c. See हयगई throughout.

आळसट *a* (आळस) Slothful, sluggish, lazy. आळसमोडारा *a* Sluggish, lumpish, log-like. Esp. used of one heavy and inert from age.

आळसडा *a* (आळस & शील) Disposed to indolence or sloth. [missness, lack of ardor or concern.

आळसार् *f* (आळस) Slackness, coolness, re-आळसावेणे & आळसणे *v i* (आळस) To become lazy and indolent.

आळा *m* A binding or tie; any thing used to bind or fasten (a bundle, a bale &c.) 2 Confinement, cohibition, control, restraint: also contraction, limitation, restriction. *v* घाल, तुट.

आळ्यांत असणे-राहणे-वागणे-चालणे To be in obedience or subjection. आळा पिळणे To twist (by means of the आळदांडी) the आळा or binding of the आखरी & साटा of a cart. [slackness.

आळाटाळी *f* Dawdling, dallying, indifference, आळाटेळा *m* (आळा by redup.) Grasp, compass, sphere of comprehension or conception. Ex. ही गेष्ट माझ्या आळ्याटेळ्यास आली असतां मी करीन.

आळाबांधा *m* sometimes आळेबंद *m* (आळा & बांधणे) Restraint, cohibition, governance (of persons): limitation, restriction, confinement within bounds, or management under order and rule (of affairs). *v* घाल. [lac &c.

आळिता *m* Commonly अळता *q. v.* A dye of आळी *f* (Poetry.) Unreasonable longings or importunate begging (of a child &c.) Ex. माय-बापापुढे लेकराची आळी. आणीक हे पाळी कोण लळे. 2 Commonly अळी.

आळीकर *a* (Poetry. आळ & कर Affix.) That contracts unreasonable longings, and is unweariedly importunate—a child &c. 2 A fellow-resident in an alley or a lane.

आळीपाळीने *ad* (पाळी by redup.) By bouts or turns; alternately: also by reliefs or spells.

आळीव *n* Cress, Lepidium sativum.

आळुकेपिळुके, आळेपिळे, आळुकेपिळेके *m pl* आळ्यापिळ्या *f pl* See अळेपिळे.

आळे *n* A cavity made round the foot of trees &c. See अळे Sig. I. Ex. काय करील ते साकरेचे आळे. बीज तैसीं फळे येति तया. [cōitu primo.

आक्षारणाय *m* S Mulieris strepitus vel clamor in आक्षिप *p* S Objected to or disallowed—the position or some reply of the respondent (in argumentation).

आक्षेप *m* (S) Drawing (up, towards, after, with, away with): drawing figuratively, attracting, al-

luring; also drawn or attracted state. Ex. लगाम हातीं असला म्हणजे घोद्याचा पाहिजे तेव्हां आ. करा-वयास सांपडतो; त्याचे चित्त परमार्थाकडे लागले आहे त्यास विषयाच्या गोष्टी सांगून त्याचे चित्ताचा आ. करू नका. 2 Drawing or hanging back; declining or demurring (upon weak pretences); starting and stickling upon difficulties and objections. *v* घर.

Also looking and waiting for as indispensable; stopping from the absence of (some person or thing considered as absolutely necessary). *v* घे, घर, g. of o. Ex. कोणद्याचा आ. न घेतां खतां फडशा करीन. 3 fig. Drawing after or in its train; carrying along with; importing: also imported, implied, or borne state. Ex. माझे कृण घेतलेस ते दे द्या वाक्यांत कृणाने याजाचा आ. होतो. 4 Objecting to or disallowing (esp. in disputations, the position or some solution of the respondent). Ex. एवढा आ. गिरि-जेचा. 5 A figure in rhetoric, Irony; a fling, sneer, taunt, sarcasm.

आक्षेपणे *v c* (Poetry. आक्षेप) To draw up, towards, after; to attract, to allure. 2 In argumentation. To disallow or dispute: also *v i* To make objection. Ex. सभेमाजीं गुरुशीं आक्षेपति.

आक्षेपून *ad* (आक्षेप *S*) Expressly, directly, positively; with determinedness of will or mind; with fulness of design and bent of purpose:—as opp. to casually, accidentally, indirectly.

आज्ञा *f* (S) An order, injunction, command. आज्ञा वंदणे To reverence (obey) an order. Ex. आज्ञा वंदेन निघाला तेव्हां. Also तुमची आज्ञा वंदिली आज्ञेनिराळा Contrary to order. [शिरां.]

आज्ञाकर *a* (S) आज्ञाकर्ता *a* (S) आज्ञाकारी *a* (S) आज्ञाकित *a* (S) आज्ञाधारक or आज्ञाधारी *a* (S) आज्ञाधीन *a* (S) आज्ञानुसारी *a* (S) आज्ञानुवर्ती *a* (S) Obedient, dependent; that receives or obeys orders. आज्ञाधारक as used in letters well answers to "Your obedient servant."

आज्ञातिक्रम *m* (S) आज्ञातिक्रमण *n* (S) Transgressing an order; disobedience.

आज्ञापक *a* S That commands, directs, enjoins. आज्ञापणे or आज्ञापिणे *v c* (आज्ञापन) To command, order, direct, instruct. Ex. आज्ञापिला निजपिता वसुदेवदेवे. Also अणीक कथा राहिल्या अपार. मग वृक्षिणीवर आज्ञापी.

आज्ञापन *n* (S) A term for a letter from Government to any of its officers; or from a superior gen.; a written order, an edict. [instructing.

आज्ञापन *n* S Ordering, commanding, directing, आज्ञापनीय *a* S (Worthy or suitable) to be ordered, enjoined &c.

आज्ञापलक *a* (S) That regards or minds orders; attentive, obedient, dependent, subject.

आज्ञापलन *n* (S) Regard to orders, obedience. आज्ञापित *p* S Ordered, commanded, enjoined.

आज्ञाय *a* S (Purposed, possible, or arisen) to be ordered or enjoined.

आज्ञाभंग *m* (S) आज्ञाभंग *m* (S) आज्ञाभंगन *n* (S) आज्ञा An order, भंग Breaking, लंघ & लंघन Stepping over.) Breaking or transgressing an order, disobedience.

इ The third vowel. It corresponds with I in pin, sin, grin. [place, way, quarter, direction.

इकडचा or ला, इकडील *a* (इकडे) Relating to this इकडचातिकडचा *a* (इकडे & तिकडे) Of this place, quarter, sort, subject, and of that, i. e. of various places, sorts, subjects.

इकडून *ad* vulgarly इकडने *ad* Hence; from this place, quarter, direction. [vicinity.

इकडूनतिकडून *ad* Hence and thence; from the इकडे or डेस *ad* (हा This, & कड Side or quarter.) Hither, hitherwards. 2 Here, in this place or way. 3 See एथे Sig. II.

इकडेतिकडे *ad* Hither and thither; here and there. 2 Used as *s f* Equivocation, tergiversation, shuffling. *v* कर, लाव, मांड.

इकणे, इकत, इकार &c. This is a vulgar misspelling of विकणे &c. Several such occur in notes &c., and for all turn to वि.

इकरार *m* (إقرار A) An acknowledgment or a confession. 2 A deposition (oral or written). [ment.

इकरारनामा *m* (إقرارنامه P) A written engagement or इकळी or इकळून *f* (Vulgar.) Nausea. *v* घे.

इकुडचा or ला, इकुडील *a* Better इकडचा *q. v.* इकून *ad* (Vulgar for इकडून) Hence.

इखण *n* (Vulgar corr. of विखंड) An implement or a tool. [ness.

इखलास *f* (اخلاص A) Friendship, affection, fondness. इखलासनामा *m* (اخلاصنامه P) A letter of friendship or affection. A term amongst friends or familiars for one another's epistles.

इखलासी *a* (इखलास) Friendly, affectionate, fond. इंगणे *v i* (Vulgar for वेगणे) To be overcome with (i. e. be embraced by) sickness, fatigue, anxiety &c.

इंगरेज or इंग्रज *m* (انگریز P) An Englishman or a Briton.

इंगरेजी or इंग्रजी *f* (انگریزی P) The English language. 2 The rule or sway of the British.

इंगरेजी or इंग्रजी *a* (انگریزی P) English or British.

इंगरेजीदार *f* (English gunpowder.) A term for an irritable person: also for a person rapid, smart, sharp, clever &c.

इंगळ or ला *m* इंगोळ *m* (अंगार S) A live coal. Pr. इ. हातीं धरवेल पण हा हातीं धरवणार नाही Used of a passionate or fiery person.

इंगळासारखा लाल होणे To be red with passion. इंगळा *m* A kind of सुंगळा or large ant.

इंगळी *f* (इंगळ) A kind of scorpion. It is large, black, and of a deadly sting. [leather.

इंगा *m* A currier's instrument for smoothing इंगा फिरणे with वर of o. To be humbled and subdued by adversities.

इंगित *n* (S) A hint or sign; any indicative gesture or action. 2 Aim, intention, design, covered purpose. 3 (Corr. from खंगित) Covert speech.

इंगितज्ञ *a* (S) That understands signs, hints, gestures &c. [विचकटणे, विचकणे.

इचकट, इचकटणे, इचकणे More correctly विचकट, इचका *m* A sort of sling. 2 A grass and its seed. It is classed under ढणधान्य. 3 A shrub. Its leaves are esculent. [marredness, smashedness &c.

इचकोपा or बा *m* (Or विचकोबा *q. v.*) Ruin, इचा (Possessive form of the proximate pronoun ही) Her; belonging to this female or to this word in the feminine gender.

इच्छा *f* (S) A wish or desire. 2 That term of the Rule of three which involves the question. The three terms are आद्यंक, मध्यांक, अंत्यांक; इच्छाफल is the answer. [able, suitable &c.

इच्छेजोगता According to desire or wish; agree-इच्छांक *m* (S) The third term in the Rule of three. The others are प्रमाणांक & मध्यांक.

इच्छाकार्य *n* (S) A desired or contemplated act. इच्छादत्त *ad* (इच्छा & दत्ति) To the extent of one's

wishes or wish; to the utmost gratification of desire. [sires; satisfaction.]

इच्छादति *f* (S) Complete attainment of one's desire.

इच्छादान *n* (S) Gift of a thing desired; gratification of a wish.

इच्छादानो *a* (S) That grants one's wishes. Ex. तुका न्हणे इ० ॥ पुरवी आवडीची घनी ॥

इच्छादिशक्तिचक्राचा नियंता *a* (S) (Poetry.) Governor or orderer of the whole system of Máya; ruler of the Illusory universe. A term for the Hindú deity.

इच्छापूर्ति *f* (S) Full gratification of one's desires.

इच्छाफल *n* (S) The fourth term or the answer in the Rule of three. [desires or desire.]

इच्छाभंग *m* (S) Denial or disappointment of one's desire.

इच्छाभोजन *n* (S) Dining or making a meal to heart's content. 2 Such a dinner or meal. 3 Giving (a Bráhmaṇ) to eat whatever he asks for.

इच्छामरण *n* (S) Death at will; dying, or the power of dying, whenever disposed to die.

इच्छामरणी *a* (S) That can summon death whenever disposed to die. [sired.]

इच्छालाभ *m* (S) Obtainment of the thing desired.

इच्छावान् *a* (S) Having desire or wish.

इच्छाविनाश *m* (S) इच्छाक्षय *m* (S) Mortification of inclination or desire; self-denial.

इच्छाविलास *m* (S) इच्छाविहार *m* (S) Pastime, diversion, sporting at will.

इच्छाविलासी *a* (S) इच्छाविहारी *a* (S) That sports or delights one's self at will.

इच्छिणे *v c* (इच्छा) To wish or desire. Pr. इच्छो परा येई घरा One's curse of another falls upon

इच्छित *p* (S) Wished or desired. [one's self.]

इच्छु *a* S That wishes or desires. In comp. as विद्येच्छु, द्रव्येच्छु, मोक्षेच्छु.

इजत *f* (عزت A) Honor, greatness, respectability, dignity, reputation. 2 The complimentary introduction of epistles.

इजतीचा Honorable or respectable.

इजतआसर *ind* (عزت آثار) Persian phrase in notes used before the name of a person, designating him as honorable—the very similitude of honor or dignity.

इजतखाक or -घेणा *a* (इजत & खाणे & घेणे) That destroys or lessens one's reputation or dignity. 2 Used freely of works or matters in the sense of Baffling, foiling, befooling, nonplus-ing.

इजती *a* (इजत) Honorable, reputable, respectable.

इजमायलो *a* Slight, feeble, weak, answering only the present purpose—a building &c.: superficially or cursorily (executed, performed, done). 2 Temporary or open;—used with हिसाब, and referring to the village-account.

इजवटा *a* (Better विजवटा) Mischievous, prankish, plaguing—a child &c. [milk &c.]

इजळणे *v i* To ferment and corrupt—fruits,

इजा *f* (إضا) A Trouble, molestation, vexation, harassment, torment. [showy but hollow.]

इजाई *a* Finelooking, flashy, dashing, gorgeous;

इजाईत *a* Flimsy—cloth: unsubstantial or weak—timbers, buildings: badly executed or made—work, article. (The जा is Já.)

इजाफत *f* (إضافة A More, or Addition.) इजाफतगांव *n m* A village held in permanent farm by an Inámdár. So called from its having been added to the वतन or इनाम. 2 इजाफत is further understood as That department in which presents and offerings to and from Rajas or foreign states are brought to account. Hence इजा-

फतखर्च Disting. from मुजाफत & मुजाफतखर्च. 3 इजाफत whether as *n f* or as *a* is also used in its proper senses, Addition, moreness, and more.

इजाफतजमा *f* (إضافة جمع H) Any monies realized by Government from loans, the sale of presents &c., and from any extra-ordinary source; additional revenue gen. 2 Monies received into the treasury of one Subhá or Mahál &c. belonging to or carried to the credit of some other Subhá or Mahál. See मुजाफतखर्च. 3 The revenue of any village under sequestration.

इजाफतो *a* Relating to इजाफतजमा.

इजाविजातिजा *ad* (A careless formation from एक, दोन, तीन) Once, twice, thrice, i. e. several times, frequently.

इजायलो *a* (ازال) A Base or mean.) Common or jungly;—used of timbers in contrad. to Teak timber. [जो इजार शिवोले तो भोक ठेवोले.]

इजार *f* (ازار P) Trowsers or long drawers. Pr.

इजारदार *m* (اجاردار P) The holder of इजारा, a contractor or monopolist.

इजारपट *m* (इजारा & पट) A schedule of the farms (of a village or district). 2 The account of the dues, balances, dispositions &c. of the revenue furnished to the Head-Patil at the annual settlement: also गांवचा ठराव होऊन जो कागद पाटलास देतात तो.

इजारा *m* (اجارة P) A privilege or an income of variable amount sold for a fixed sum; a contract, a monopoly, a farmed item of the revenue.

इजितपच & इजितजाणे Properly अजितपच & अजित जाणे. [mischance.]

इजोगत *f* *unc* An evil accident, a mishap or

इज्याईत *a* Flimsy &c. See इज्याईत.

इज्यानिवा A tortured formation from این جناب P common in epistles, signifying Unto your dignity or honor (represented, told &c.)

इटकर or इटकूर *f* (ईट) A brickbat. 2 Brickdust.

इटा *m* A sort of spear. Used formerly in the field and in the exercises of the arena; now serving only to be carried before a Raja &c. in his processions. [spelling is vulgar. See under विटाळ.]

इटाळ, इटाळणे, इटाळी &c. &c. This form of इटाळे *n* (ईट & आलय) A brick mould. 2 (From its resemblance to a brick mould.) The ground-portion of a double चौकट or door-frame, the portion consisting of the उंबरा, लतखोरा, and the two हिल्या. [of इटोदांडू.]

इटो *f* The stick which is struck in the game इटोदांडू or इटूदांडू *m* A play amongst boys, trapstick.

इटोमिटी *f* (Poetry.) Earth taken up and waved (over a child &c.) to avert the influence of an evil eye or of evil spirits. Ex. झणी लागेल माझी दृष्टि न्हणून घेतली इ० ॥ लिंबलोण उठावडी करो गोमटो निजमावे ॥ [processions &c.]

इटेकरी & इटेवरदार *m* A bearer of the इटा (in

इटेबंदी *f* Commonly and properly ईटबंदी.

इटाळ *f* (ईट) A piece of brick or stone heated red hot, over which, butter, mustard &c. being previously put upon it, buttermilk is poured to receive a flavor.

इडा *m* S A certain tubular vessel, one of the (आसाच्या नाथा) channels of the Vital spirit. In the anatomy of the Yoga school are particularized three great passages of the breath and air running from Os coccygis to the head. Of these इडा is the passage on the right side, proceeding through (or springing from) the नाभिचक्र or um-

bilical region and through the nose; पिंगळा that on the left; सुषुम्ना ascends betwixt the two, entering into the middle of the head. Ex. इडा आणि पिंगळा वाहती वाघ दोन्ही ॥ अहं सोहं सरणीं नित्य चाले ॥ See ex. under सुषुम्ना.

इडापिडा *f* (पोडा by redup.) All pains, trouble, and affliction. A term used by women, whilst waving lamps around a person's head to remove or avert all evil. Ex. इ० जाओ बळीचे राज्य होओ.

इतउपर *ad* (इतउपरि S) Henceforward.

इतका *a* (इयत् S) So many. 2 So much, great, large &c. See notice under एवढा.

इतक्यांत or इतक्यामध्ये Within so much space or time. 2 In a short time, in a trice, jiffey, shake.

इतकावा *a* (इतका) Of this degree; of this point or stage (of a series or succession).

इतकासा *a* (इतका) A little, a small quantity, just so much. [tent; so much.]

इतपत *a* (इयत्परिमित S) To this degree or extent:पर *ad* S Henceforward.

इतवार *m* (اعتبار A) Confidence, trust, reliance, faith, belief. [trusty.]

इतवारी *a* (इतवार) Confidential, trustworthy,

इतसाम *m* (التيهات A) Retinue, train, suite, equipage: also the public or the domestic establishment. [or an establishment.]

इतसामी *a* (इतसाम) Having retinue, train, suite, इतर *a* (S) Other, different.

इतरविशेष The rest, others remaining; the appendages or minor particulars.

इतरच *ad* S Elsewhere. इतरथा *ad* S Else, otherwise, in another manner.

इतराज *a* (اعتراض A) Displeased or offended.

इतराजी *f* (اعتراض A) Displeasure, disfavor.

इतरेतर *a* S Mutual, reciprocal, one with other.

इतलतितल *a* & *ad* (Fanciful, or from इधरतिधर) Fickle, capricious, changeful, whimsical: also in a fickle &c. manner. *v* कर, बोल, चाल, लाव, मांड. इतलाख *f* or इतलाखनेमणूक *f* Any fixed payment from the public treasury, granary, or store.

इतलाख or खो *a* sometimes इतलाक or की *a* (اطلاق A or اعتلاق A) Separate, distinct, independent, free. Applied particularly to troops kept for the public service by chieftains, and paid from the treasury. Opp. to सरंजामी That are paid by villages and lands being assigned for them. Applied also to public servants borne on one establishment and employed by another: also to supernumerary or extra public servants, or to public servants or troops entertained for an emergency or occasion.

इतला *m* (اطلاع A) Concern, business, or connection with; engagement or interest in. 2 Information or intelligence (esp. as furnished to Government). *v* कर, दे, सांग, लिह.

इतलेपचक *n* A written report from public intelligencers or emissaries; a letter of tidings or advices. इतलेपचक (from Report) is now common.

इतवा *a* Of this degree (thisth). See इतकावा.

इतलत: *ad* S Here and there; in a dispersed or scattered manner.

इति *ind* S A particle implying likeness (as, so, thus), or sameness of manner (thus, in this way), or conclusion (finis).

इतिकर्तव्यता or इतिक्रिया *f* (S इति Thus, कर्तव्यता & क्रिया Doing.) The manner or mode (of performing, doing, making); process.

इतिश्री *f* (S) A word written at the end of a book or chapter, denoting conclusion, and corre-

sponding with our Finis. Hence, Completion, termination, accomplishment.

इतिहास *m* (S) History; written or traditional account of. This word is used interchangeably with शब्द as a form of प्रमाण or Proof. See ex. under प्रमाण. 2 A detailed account of an affair gen.

इतुका *a* (Poetry. See इतका) So much. 2 So many.

इत्यभूत *ad* S (इत्यम् Thus, भूत Past, been.) As it happened; exactly as it occurred or existed—telling, narrating. इत्यभूतकथन-निवेदन-वर्णन-प्रतिपादन-विचार-प्रकार &c.

इत्यर्थ *m* S The sum and substance, pith and marrow (of an affair or story); the whole business or matter. Ex. न सांगावा इ० जाण ॥

इत्यादि *a* (S इति & आदि Thus first or principally; this being chief; thus or this as the first.) This formation well corresponds with Et cetera. In comp. with a word following it ordinarily assumes क and becomes इत्यादिक.

इयचा, इयला, इयपर्यंत, इयपावेतो, इयवर, इयून, इये See under ए.

इयरणे *v i* (Vulgar for वियरणे) To become dis-solute or disorderly; to run wild.

इदंकाराख्य *n* S Any thing exterior to or distinct from self; any object of the world without.

इदमित्य *n* (S इदम् This, इत्यम् Thus.) The whole business or matter; the whole (to be known, told, इदरतिदर *n* Properly इधरतिधर. [done.]

इदंशब्द *m* S In grammar. A proximate pronoun.

इदारणा & इदारणे *v i* Vulgar for विदारणा & विदारणे. [Monday.]

इंदु *m* S The moon. इंदुवार or इंदुवासर *m* S

इंदुवदना *f* (S and Poetry. A female with a countenance like the moon.) A beautiful woman or maiden.

इंद्र *m* (S) The name of the deity presiding over Swarga (the Hindú paradise) and the secondary divinities. He is also regent of the south-east quarter, and is more particularly the deity of the atmosphere. 2 A king or chief; a main or a principal. In comp. as स्वर्गेंद्र, विप्रेन्द्र, खगेंद्र, कपीन्द्र, पक्षीन्द्र. 3 An order among Gosávis and Sanyásis, or an individual of it.

इंद्रकट *n* (इंद्र & काष्ठ) The wall-plate.

इंद्रकापशी *f* A species of the cotton tree.

इंद्रकीट *m* S इंद्रगोप *m* S A kind of lady-bird.

इंद्रकील *m* S (The pin or bolt of the ankle.) The ankle-joint.

इंद्रगेल *n* The region of the ankle. In a phrase of mock Sanskrit इंद्रगेल occurs, viz. इंद्रगेलंच धोतंच The dhotar descending even to the ankles. 2 The popular sense is The excrescence behind just over the hoof (of a cow or buffalo): also that region.

इंद्रचाप *m* S इंद्रधनुष *n* S इंद्रधनु *m* S (Bow of Indra.) The rainbow. [Wrightia antidysenterica.

इंद्रजव *m* (इंद्रयव S) Seed of कुडा Echites or इंद्रजाल *n* (S) Jugglery, legerdemain, conjuring.

इंद्रजोत *f* A shrub, Wrightia antidysenterica. Grah. [day.]

इंद्रध्वज *m* S The गुढी q. v. erected on New year's

इंद्रनील *m* S A sapphire.

इंद्रवाही *f* A common term for the central and the two side-slips which lie along a door.

इंद्रभुवन *n* (S) The residence of Indra; Indra's world or court. 2 fig. A sumptuous or magnificent edifice. [a starveling.]

इंद्रमंडे or ढें *n* A term for a puny meagre fellow; इंद्रयव *m* S See the derivative इंद्रजव. [cynthis.

इंद्रवारुणी *f* S Bitter gourd-plant, Cucumis colo-

इंद्रवारुण or इंद्रवरुण *n* The fruit of इंद्रवारुणी. Ex. अंतर कडू वरी वरी दावी सुंदर ॥ इ० फल जैसे ॥

इंद्राटी *f* (इंद्र & काष्ठ) The wall-plate.

इंद्राणी *f* (S) The wife of Indra. Pr. इंद्र फिरतो इ० फिरत नाहीं. 2 A shrub, Vitex negundo.

इंद्रायुध *n* S (The weapon of Indra.) The rainbow.

इंद्रावण *n* (इंद्रवारुणी S) Bitter gourd, Cucumis colocynthis. As this gourd, though beautiful in appearance, is of bitter taste, a handsome but worthless person, or a person meek-looking but ferocious or rancorous at heart, is called इ०.

इंद्रिय *n* S A sense, a faculty or power by which external objects are perceived: also an organ or a member, a natural instrument by or through which action is performed. Ten are enumerated, viz. त्वग्निंद्रिय, चक्षुरिंद्रिय, श्रोत्रेन्द्रिय, रसनैन्द्रिय, घ्राणेन्द्रिय. These are called ज्ञानेन्द्रिय The five senses. वागिंद्रिय, हस्तेन्द्रिय, पादेन्द्रिय, गुदेन्द्रिय, उपस्थेन्द्रिय. These are called कर्मेन्द्रिय The organs and members of action. To these ten some add मन The mind. N.B. इ० signifies, throughout these ten, both the percipient or sensitive principle inherent, and the organ or apparatus by or through which it manifests itself and acts. Another classification is into ज्ञानेन्द्रिय. कर्मेन्द्रिय, अंतर्निद्रिय Organs of sense or perception, Organs of action, Internal organs. The first are Eye, ear, nose, tongue, skin: the second, Larynx or organ of speech, hand, foot, anus, parts of generation: the third मन, बुद्धि, चित्त, अहंकार q. v. under अंतःकरणचतुष्टय. Some useful compounds are formed with this word; as इंद्रियदमन, इंद्रियनियम, इंद्रियनियम Subduing or restraining the senses and affections; इंद्रियपाठव Sharpness or soundness of the senses and organs; इंद्रियवैकल्य Disorder or derangement of the senses or organs; इंद्रियगोचर, इंद्रियविषय, इंद्रियवश, इंद्रियाधीन, इंद्रिय-जेता, इंद्रियनियामक, इंद्रियनियन्त्री, इंद्रियतर्पण, इंद्रिय-पोषण, इंद्रियशमन, इंद्रियशान्ति. 2 Membrum virile vel pudendum muliebre.

क्रोध असावा इंद्रियदमनो ॥ लोभ असावा इंद्रिय-भजनो ॥ Let us have Anger, but—in subduing our senses and lusts: let us have Desire, but—in worshipping God. इ० ज्ञातो घरणे To be greatly addicted to fornication or wenching.

इंद्रियगम्य *a* S Knowable by the senses or a sense, sensible, perceptible. इंद्रियागम्य *a* S Unknowable by the senses.

इंद्रियग्राम *m* S The five senses, or the ten organs or faculties, collectively. 2 The seat of the senses, or of the organs and members: viz. the body.

इंद्रियजुलाव *m* A diuretic. 2 Increased excretion of urine; a scouring by the urethra.

इंद्रियविप्रतिपत्ति *f* S Erroneousness of an organ of sense, or of an organ of action, or of any power or faculty of the inner man (अंतःकरणचतुष्टय).

इंद्रियार्थ *m* S An object of sense.

इंधन *n* (S) Firewood or fuel.

इधरतिधर *f n* (ادھر & ادھر H) Irrelevant equivocal, evasive, shuffling speech. v कर, मांड, लाव. 2 Used as *ad* Irrelevantly; in an equivocating, quibbling manner (i. e. here-there, now-then, today-tomorrow &c.) [equitable adjudgment.]

इनसाफ *m* (انصاف A) Justice or equity: also

इनसाफी *a* (इनसाफ) Just, equitable, righteous; —used of persons only. 2 Skilful and just in determining differences.

इनाम *n* (انعام A) A grant in perpetuity without conditions. Now applied loosely to a grant gen.

इनामइकाम *n* (انعام اکرام A) A comprehensive term for gifts and grants.

इनामइजाफत *n* Augmentation or advance of a grant (as in recompense of some service rendered). v दे. इनामइजाफतदार *c* A holder of an increased or improved इनाम.

इनामइजाफत or तो *a* Relating to इनामइजाफत.

इनामचिटणावळ *f* A बाव or cess in general made by the सरकार upon an इनाम.

इनामचिट्टा *m* A schedule or roll of the several Ináms (of a जिल्हा or तालुका). 2 A deed of Inám.

इनामचौकशी *f* See इनामपाहणी.

इनामचौथाई *f* One-fourth of the produce of an इनाम (as paid into the Government &c.)

इनामत & इनामतनामा Mistaken for इनायत & इनायतनामा.

इनामतजिआई *f* One-third of the produce of an इनाम. Also one-third of the regular land-tax levied upon इनामस not altogether freehold.

इनामती *a* Relating to इनामत.

इनामदार *c* (انعام دار P) A holder of an इनाम.

इनामपट्टी *f* इनामताजम *f* An impost upon the holders of Inám. It was laid every third year, and to the extent of the whole produce of that

इनामपत्र *n* The title-deed of an इनाम. [year.

इनामपरभारा *m* Inám taken by the Inámdár direct from the land, not received from the Sarkár.

इनामपासोडी *f* A comprehensive term for the minor grants of land (to the village-officers): as that to the पाटोल (in lieu of, and, thus, bearing the name of पासोडी); that to the कुळकरणी (in lieu of a रुमाल); that to the पोतदार (in lieu of a घोंगडी); that to the भट or जोशी (in lieu of a धोतर); that to the महार (in lieu of a जोडा).

इनामपाहणी *f* Examination or inspection of the Ináms granted.

इनामफैजावी *f* (انعام & فیض A) An annual payment (formerly) by Inámdárs of a third of the Government-share of their lands.

इनामी *a* (इनाम) Relating to इनाम.

इनायत *f* (عنایت A) Favor, grace, kindness, bounty: also a gift or a grant from a superior; kindness manifested.

इनायतनामा *m* (عنایت نامه P) A letter of favor or grace. A designation for a letter from a superior.

इपट *n* (Or विपट) Disagreement, variance, misunderstanding. v पड, पाड.

इपतर *a* (Vulgar.) Wicked, wild, vitious, vile &c.—a child. See विपतर.

इपसळ or ला (Or विपसळा or उपसळा) Vitious, mischievous, prankish and plaguing—a child.

इपारणे or इपरणे *v i* Vulgar for विपारणे.

इपारा *a* Deformed, distorted, ugly: also idiotic or silly: also that comes to the birth feet foremost or in other way wrongly.

इबरत or इभरत *f* (عبرت A) Awfulness, dreadfulness, greatness, the quality of impressing with awe or fear. 2 Often understood in the sense of mercantile credit or respectability.

इबरती or इभरती *a* (इबरत) Awe-inspiring, commanding, authoritative. [ing gen.

इंबला or इमला *m* (عملة A) An edifice or build-

इंबलीस *c* (ابليس A) A Muhammadan name of the devil.) Applied to a wild and mischievous child: also *adj* to doings, pranks, speech.

इमलाफैला *m* Less incorrectly अमलाफैला.

इमान *n* (ایمان A) Sincerity, honesty, veracity. 2 Conscience.

इनामइकाम *n* (انعام اکرام A) A comprehensive term for gifts and grants.

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इनामी *a* (इनाम) Relating to इनाम.

इनायत *f* (عنایت A) Favor, grace, kindness, bounty: also a gift or a grant from a superior; kindness manifested.

इनायतनामा *m* (عنایت نامه P) A letter of favor or grace. A designation for a letter from a superior.

इपट *n* (Or विपट) Disagreement, variance, misunderstanding. v पड, पाड.

इपतर *a* (Vulgar.) Wicked, wild, vitious, vile &c.—a child. See विपतर.

इपसळ or ला (Or विपसळा or उपसळा) Vitious, mischievous, prankish and plaguing—a child.

इपारणे or इपरणे *v i* Vulgar for विपारणे.

इपारा *a* Deformed, distorted, ugly: also idiotic or silly: also that comes to the birth feet foremost or in other way wrongly.

इबरत or इभरत *f* (عبرت A) Awfulness, dreadfulness, greatness, the quality of impressing with awe or fear. 2 Often understood in the sense of mercantile credit or respectability.

इबरती or इभरती *a* (इबरत) Awe-inspiring, commanding, authoritative. [ing gen.

इंबला or इमला *m* (عملة A) An edifice or build-

इंबलीस *c* (ابليس A) A Muhammadan name of the devil.) Applied to a wild and mischievous child: also *adj* to doings, pranks, speech.

इमलाफैला *m* Less incorrectly अमलाफैला.

इमान *n* (ایمان A) Sincerity, honesty, veracity. 2 Conscience.

इनामइकाम *n* (انعام اکرام A) A comprehensive term for gifts and grants.

इनामइजाफत *n* Augmentation or advance of a grant (as in recompense of some service rendered).

v दे. इनामइजाफतदार *c* A holder of an increased or improved इनाम.

इनामइजाफत or तो *a* Relating to इनामइजाफत.

इनामचिटणावळ *f* A बाव or cess in general made by the सरकार upon an इनाम.

इनामचिट्टा *m* A schedule or roll of the several Ináms (of a जिल्हा or तालुका). 2 A deed of Inám.

इनामचौकशी *f* See इनामपाहणी.

इनामचौथाई *f* One-fourth of the produce of an इनाम (as paid into the Government &c.)

इनामत & इनामतनामा Mistaken for इनायत & इनायतनामा.

इनामतजिआई *f* One-third of the produce of an इनाम. Also one-third of the regular land-tax levied upon इनामस not altogether freehold.

इनामती *a* Relating to इनामत.

इनामदार *c* (انعام دار P) A holder of an इनाम.

इनामपट्टी *f* इनामताजम *f* An impost upon the holders of Inám. It was laid every third year, and to the extent of the whole produce of that

इनामपत्र *n* The title-deed of an इनाम. [year.

इनामपरभारा *m* Inám taken by the Inámdár direct from the land, not received from the Sarkár.

इनामपासोडी *f* A comprehensive term for the minor grants of land (to the village-officers): as that to the पाटोल (in lieu of, and, thus, bearing the name of पासोडी); that to the कुळकरणी (in lieu of a रुमाल); that to the पोतदार (in lieu of a घोंगडी); that to the भट or जोशी (in lieu of a धोतर); that to the महार (in lieu of a जोडा).

इनामपाहणी *f* Examination or inspection of the Ináms granted.

इनामफैजावी *f* (انعام & فیض A) An annual payment (formerly) by Inámdárs of a third of the Government-share of their lands.

इनामी *a* (इनाम) Relating to इनाम.

इनायत *f* (عنایت A) Favor, grace, kindness, bounty: also a gift or a grant from a superior; kindness manifested.

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इमलाफैला *m* Less incorrectly अमलाफैला.

इमान *n* (ایمان A) Sincerity, honesty, veracity. 2 Conscience.

इमानास जागणे or इमान धरणे To guard or to maintain one's integrity.

इमानदतवार *m* (ایمان A) Trust, confidence, credit, reliance generally or indefinitely. Also इमानीदतवारी *a* Trusty &c.

इमानप्रमाण *n* (प्रमाण S ایمان A) Integrity, probity, fidelity, good faith generally or indefinitely. 2 Swearing and obtesting; making oath or vow, promise or solemn assurance.

इमानी *a* (इमान) Sincere, true, honest, fair.

इमामजयंती *f* (A burlesque formation from امام A & जयंती S) A name given by the Hindús to the Muhammadan festival of the Muharram.

इमामदांडगा *m* (امام A) Here used to express Head or Chief, & दांडगा Big and blustering.) A term for a rude, brutal, overbearing fellow; a burly bully.

इमामवाळी *f* A term for the बाळी or large earring which formerly was put into the ear of an elephant. 2 A huge बाळी with pearls &c. worn in one ear (by Musalmáns, Bháls, Rámoshís &c.)

इमारत *f* (عمارت) An edifice or a building, esp. a large and fine building; a palace or mansion. 2 Constructing, or a construction in general, of stones or of bricks and mortar (i. e. of any masonry or *pakká* work); as किल्लाची इ०; विहिरीची इ०.

इयत् *a* S So much; thus much. इयत्ता *f* S The quality or being of इयत्, *tantity*, *somuchness*; also an appointed or allotted quantity; an allowance. 2 Prescription of degree, method, season &c.; directing the (*somuchness*) exactitude or dueness of.

इरगोमिरगो *f* A play among children.

इरजीक *f* The practice among husbandmen of mutually helping one another with men, ploughs, and bullocks, as the occasions for such assistance arise to each party.

इरज्या *a* That is lent or borrowed according to इरजीक—man, bullock, plough, or other implement.

इरड or इरवड or इरवाड *f* The roaming about of cows &c. in the morning, to eat up the excrement at that season deposited (*v* कर): also the actual eating. *v* खा. 2 fig. Sponging; haunting the neighbors' houses in greedy quest: also adulterous practices. 3 *n* (Commonly विरड) Grain sown amongst other grain (or other produce agricultural or hortulan) to grow up with it. 4 A head-load (of wood or grass) from the jungle: also a trip to the jungle for it. [Grah.

इरण *f* A shrub, Clerodendron Philomoides.

इरसद *m* S Lightning. This high word is inserted because, as signifying That which plays amongst the watery clouds, it may serve to express Electricity or the electric fluid.

इरले *n* C dim. इरलो *f* C A sort of skreen or covering used in rainy weather. A frame of bamboo-slips or laths with Teak or other leaves intersewn, curved hood-form to shelter the head, and descending behind down to the thighs; a rain-hood.

इरसाल *a* (ارسال A) Sending. Fit to be sent in presents. This explicatory sense is utterly unknown in Maráthí. Of the richest flavor or finest quality;—used of mangoes, the jack, and some other fruits, and of the trees bearing them. Used also of fruits, flowers, plants, seeds, considered as of superior goodness, and as suitable to be sent anywhither, or as having originally come from another district or part. 2 fig. Arrant, arch, thoroughsped, thoroughpaced—a rogue, liar, li-

bertine &c. 3 Used as *s n* the literal sense, Sending, being still unknown. A remittance to the treasury. [remittances to the treasury.

इरसालनामा *m* इरसालपट्टी *f* A roll or list of इरसालभरणा *m* Revenue forwarded (from the Maháls) to the treasury.

इरळ *n* Corn or pulse sown to grow up with some other corn; any grain sown as secondary with another, or amongst sugarcane, pumpions, chilies &c. Also written इरड, इरवड, इरवाड.

इराकत or खत *f* Making water, urining. 2 Urine.

इराणी or नी *a* (ایرانی P) Relating to Persia, Persian.

इरादा *m* (ارادة A) Purpose, design, intention: also will, accord, spontaneity. This word is much misused, and most frequently in the sense of इलाखा (claim, title, right).

इरे *f* R See ईर in the second sense.

इरेफ or इराव *a* & *ad* Amongst tailors. Oblique or obliquely—cloth cut or cutting cloth. *v* काप. Opp. to रास or कास Straight down.

इरोळी *f* A disorder of the feet of cattle.

इलगार *m* (Commonly एलगार) A vigorous attack or onset gen. [*v* ये, लाग, लाव.

इलजाम *m* (الزام A) Blame, censure, reproach.

इलम *m* (علم A) Science. This word is, as are many others from the Muhammadan languages, grossly misused.) Remedy, resource, effort, endeavor, measure, attempt, device. 2 Conjuring tricks: also magic or sorcery, the black art.

इलमबाज *c* इलमी *a* (علم A & باز P) Knowing in charms and conjuring devices; a sorcerer, charmer, wizard, warlock.

इलाखा *m* (علاقه A) Claim, right, title; just connection with or hold upon. 2 Connection with gen. 3 A village under a township; a dependency. Ex. हा गांव पुणे इ० आहे आणि तो नगर इ०. 4 A common term for the tassels attached to the pole of a native palanquin (पालखी). 5 An assignment upon the revenue.

इलाचा *m* (الانچه H) A kind of silk cloth.

इलाची or इलायची *f* (الانچه H) Cardamoms. 2 A cardamom. [moms &c.

इलाचीदाणा *m* A sweetmeat made with carda-

इलाज *m* (علاج A) A remedy, resource, scheme, contrivance, device.

इलाहत *n* S One of the nine वर्ष or divisions of the world. It comprehends the most central part of the old continent.

इलिसा or इवला *a* (Low.) A small quantity: also small, petty, diminutive: also rather, somewhat, in some degree. Used before nouns, it respects quantity or size; before adjectives, it is adverbial and affects qualities.

इलत or इलथ *f* (آلت A) An implement or a tool. An iron tip to a dibble or similar thing.

इलत *a* (علت A) Mischievous, prankish, vitious—esp. a child.

इलम, इलमबाज, इलमी See इलम &c.

इला *m* (Canarese. None, no.) Consumption, exhaustion, spent state: also utter negation or nonness. [hand.) To give nothing; to balk.

इलाबिळा दाखविणे or करणे (To show the empty इवलासा or इवलिसा *a* (इवला & असा) Little, very little, very small &c. See इवला.

इवळखार *c* (इवळणे) One ever moaning.

इवळणी *f* (Verbal of इवळणे) Moaning &c.

इवळणे *v i* (विवळ) To moan or groan.

इश or इशरे Interjection of disgust, Foh! fugh!

इशर & इशरीन See अशर & अशरीन.

इशाड *n* (Or इसाड) A stock with grafts.

इशारत *f* इशारा *m* (اشاره A) A sign or signal. 2 A hint.

इशी *f* (इश) A term for the alvine discharge of children; corresponding with Cacking or cack.

इशीम *f* (اسم A) A proper name misapplied in Maráthí as usual.) Lofty feeling; proper pride; sense of honor; consciousness of importance and greatness. *v* बाळग, भोग, धर.

इश्या, इशश, इशशे Interjections of disgust at seeing or smelling a stinking thing; foh! fugh!

इश्क *m* (عشق A) Love, the passion betwixt the sexes. 2 A taste, liking, predilection, propensity;—esp. towards woman, dice, dress, singing &c.

इश्कपेच *m* (عشق بیچا H) A flower, Ipomœa quamoclit, American Jasmine.

इश्कबाज *m* इश्की *a* (عشق باز P) That has lewd propensities; a sporter with woman, a rake, a lecher. [rakishness.

इश्कबाजी *f* (عشق بازی P) Amorous dalliance;

इष्कल or इष्कील *f* (اشکال A) A difficulty, hinderance, obstruction. *v* कर, घाल, पाड, पड.

इष्ट (S) Wished or desired: loved or liked: approved, preferred, cherished. 2 Favorable or auspicious—an aspect, a conjunction &c. 3 In arithmetic. Assumed or supposed. Ex. of comp. इष्टकाळ, इष्टघटो or घटिका, इष्टमुहूर्त, इष्टराशि.

इष्ट *m* (S) A friend. 2 *n f* S An act of sacrifice or oblation; any essential ceremony, as ablution, investiture &c.

इष्टआप्त *m pl* Friends and relatives.

इष्टकर्म *n* S In arithmetic. The rule of supposition or position: also the working by such rule.

इष्टकल्पना *f* S In logic or mathematics. An hypothesis or assumption: also a postulate.

इष्टकाल *m* (S) The desired or auspicious period or time for. *v* ये. [piousness.

इष्टल *n* (S) Friendship or friendliness. 2 Aus-

इष्टदेवता *f* (S) इष्टदैवत *n* (S) A tutelary deity or patron-saint.

इष्टपंगत *f* इष्टभोजन *n* (S) The dining together of the master of the house and his select friends, after the celebration of Shrāddh &c.

इष्टमित्र *m pl* (S) A comprehensive term for friends and acquaintances.

इष्टराशि *m* S इष्टराशिक *m* S In arithmetic. Position. Disting. into एकेरी & दुहेरी Single and Double. 2 The number supposed or assumed.

इष्टसंख्या *f* (S) In arithmetic. An assumed number.

इष्टानिष्ट *a* (S इष्ट & अनिष्ट) Liked and disliked; desired and not desired; auspicious and inauspicious. [of a desired end.

इष्टापत्ति *f* (S) Obtainment or accomplishment

इष्टापूर्त *n* S Any religious duty or act of pious munificence.

इष्टि *f* S A sacrifice, any sacrificial rite.

इष्टिका *f* S A brick.

इस *int* Foh! fugh! See ईस.

इसकाड *n* The pole of a plough.

इसकी *f* The handle (upright fixed in the दिंड or crossbeam) of a कोळपे &c.

इसजे *a* (اثنان A) Two. Used of the Arabic year.

इसप or ब *m* (विसर्पिका S) An itch or scab which attacks the wrists, ankles &c. See विसर्पिका. 2 A large and darkly-red tick infesting cattle.

इसपगोल or इसबगोल *m* (اسپغول P) The seed of

fleawort or plantain, *Plantago psyllium* or *Ispaghul*. 2 Used ignorantly in the sense of इसप.

इसबंद *m* (اسپند *P*) A seed burned at marriages and births &c. to repel demons and goblins, and to prevent इष्टिबाधा.

इसम or इसीम *n* (اسم *A*) A proper name. 2 *n* In accounts. An article or item: also the name or description of an item; a heading name; a class-name. Ex. माळीइसम हाजोर झाले; कुंभार-इसमाकडे बाकी राहिली. 3 Sense of dignity &c. See इसीम. [cial papers. The abovenamed.

इसममजकूर *a* (اسم مذکور *P*) In notes and official papers. इसममुवाद्दा *m* (مبادلہ *A* اسم *A*) A changed name (upon the muster-roll &c.), a substituted name. 2 A substitute; a person brought in exchange for another.

इसमवार *ad* (اسم وار *H*) Regularly by the names. 2 Name by name. 3 In detailed heads of account.

इसमवार कमव्याखी *f* A roll of names with payments attached. Other compounds with इसमवार are इसमवारअर्जी-नावनिशी-पट्टा-पत्रक-पावणी-पावती-फाजील-वखलबाकी-खुट-हाजरी-रजवान &c.

इसमवारी *f* (اسم واری *H*) A roll of names; a muster-roll.

इसर & इसरकी See इसाड & इसारकी. [tian era. इसवी *a* (عیسوی *A*) Christian. 2 *f* The Christian. इसल or ली *f* इसला *m* Emulation. See इसाल.

इसाड *n* (ईषा *S*) The pole or shaft of a plough. 2 Also इसाडा *m* A grafted tree, a stock with cions ingrafted. [tree &c.

इसायाचा *a* That has grafts or a graft—a mango-इसाप or ब & इसप or ब *m* P Commonly इसप *q. v.* इसाफत or इसापत *a* Properly इजाफत.

इसार or रा *m* Earnest-money. इसारकी *f* C The ring or bolt of the hinder extremity of a plough.

इसारा *m* (Better इशारा) A sign or signal. Pr. गाढवाच टाणपा तेजीस इ. 2 A hint.

इसाल or ला *m* (Vulgar corr. of ईर्ष्या *S*) The spirit of rivalry or competition; emulation. *v* ये, घर.

इसालाइसाली *ad* (इसाल) Emulously, vieingly, in rivalry. Also इसला इसली or इसला इसला. Pr. इसला इसला शेजारी पिसळला.

इसालू or व्या or ला *a* (Corr. from ईर्ष्यालु *S*) Ardent to cope or compete with; emulous.

इसकवील *prep* (استقبال *A*) From (a certain past event or date inclusive) onwards. 2 Used in conjunction with तागायत *q. v.* infra.

इसकवीलतागायत *prep* (استقبال & تاغایت *A P*) From (a certain date) to (a certain date). Ex. इसकवील चैव तागायत फाल्गुन From the month चैव to the month फाल्गुन. [customary study or use of.

इसमाली *f* (استعمال *A*) Practice, conversancy,

इसमेल *f* In accounts. Striking off (esp. of grain or corn) as expended, and entering its flour, bran &c. Also, generally, Shifting and changing the two sides of Bringing on and casting out; converting the जमा into खर्च, the खर्च into जमा. Hence, Busy trafficking or dealing; active adventuring or speculating. Applied freely in agreement with such words as घालमेल, वर्गावर्गी, उल्लेखाले, घडामोड &c. [titles of property.

इसाद *f* (استعداد *A*) Goods and chattels; ar-

इसारी *f* (Better विसारी) A platter of leaves. इसावा *m* The practice of increasing annually the tax upon grounds let out to be improved or brought under cultivation. 2 Such annually in-

creasing tax. 3 Jocously. Negation, absence, non-ness. Ex. आज जेवणास इ. बसला.

इस्ली *f* (स्ली *S* through استری *H*) A smoothing iron. 2 Ironing.

इसल *a* (Vulgar for अचपल) Fidgety, restless, lively with mischievousness or troublesomeness; —esp. children.

इसन *m* A turmeric-colored fish.

इहजन्मी or इहजन्मांत *ad* (Formations from इह & जन्म) In the present birth; in this state or stage of being.

इहनापर *ad* (इह, ना & पर) Nor here nor there.

इहलोक *m* (S) This world;—as disting. from परलोक The other.

इहिदे *a* (احد *A*) One. Used of the Arabic year.

इलत *f* A ploughshare-spud or scraper. It is attached to the कडारणे or whip-handle. As attached to the end of a wooden फावडे and other implements it is *Spud* more gen. [or shrubs.

इला *m* A curved instrument for cutting grass इला आणि मोपळा (From the difficulty, in consequence of the excessive curvature of the इला, of separating by it the pompion from its stalk.) A phrase used of man and wife, master and servant &c. of dispositions uncongenial and incompatible. In this sense इव्यावाळुकाशी गांठ (पडणे-घालणे &c.)

इला मोडून खिला करणे To destroy some large and valuable article in order to make something petty or insignificant. इव्याइतका वांकडा Crooked as an इला lit fig.

इलाखिला *m* (इला & खिला) A comprehensive term for the movables of a house; the valuables and the trifles; the great things and the small. 2 The minor and less important articles.

अंगाचा or शरीराचा इ. करणे (To make one's body sometimes bowed double, sometimes, stiff and rigid.) To work hard; to exert one's self strenuously; to toil, drudge, fag.

इली *f* (Dim. of इला) A blade set obliquely in a stock. Used in slitting up vegetables and fruits.

इलीमिली चिपचिली (Words in the plays of children.) Silence! silence! whist!

इलु *m* (S) Sugarcane, *Arundo saccharifera*.

इलुकांड *m* इलुदंड *m* (S) A stem or stick of the इलुमेह *m* S Diabetes, *D. mellitus*. [Sugarcane.

इलुयंत्र *n* S A sugar-mill.

इलुरस *m* (S) Sugarcane-juice. [juice.

इलुरसासव *m* S Spirit obtained from sugarcane-

ई

ई The fourth vowel. It corresponds with *ee* in green; but is here represented by *I'*, *i*.

ई *ind* A particle used in mocking or laughing at. Amongst women only. Ex. ई आतां कशी भ्याली मे. 2 (For आई Mother.) A particle of courtesy attached to the names of females; as ईट *f* (इष्टिका *S*) A brick. [ताराई for तारा.

ईटबंदी *f* (اینٹ بندی *H*) Brick-work, building or a building in brick. Whether the working or the work. [A lime, *Citrus limonum*.

ईड *f* (S) The Lime-tree. 2 *n* also ईडलिंबू *n* ईडपीड *f* Commonly इडापिडा.

ईति *f* (S) pop. ईत A common term for seven calamities, viz. drought, excessive rain, rats, locusts, parrots, legal oppression, foreign invasion.

ईद *f* (عيد *A*) Any Muhammadan festival or solemnity. 2 *m* *f* A common term for the great

festivals (मकरसंक्रांति, दिवाळी, दसरा &c.) occurring in the first year after the marriage of a couple: on which they send to each other presents of sesamum, coarse sugar &c.: also such presents.

ईदश *a* S Such, similar, like this.

ई न मी न सवा तीन or ई न मी न साडे तीन (ही She, my wife, न and, मी I, न and one son, and one daughter—reckoned as a half-person.) Phrases signifying great paucity or fewness.

ईर *f* (Popular contraction from वीर्य *S*) Strength, vigor, virtue, power; the principle constituting the excellence, soundness, firmness, or effectiveness of. 2 At chess. The line of check as occupied by a protecting piece. Hence, ईरेस सांपडणे To be involved in some inextricable difficulty.

ईर *f* (ईर्ष्या *S*) Emulation, rivalry, vieing or coping with. *v* घर, ये.

इरेस पडणे To feel bound (to do something) by a sense of honor or aroused pride, or through a spirit of competition or emulation. [fellow.

ईरपीर *m* (Vulgar for वीरपीर) A daring or bold

ईरमोड *f* (ईर्ष्या & मोडणे) This form, although etymologically the better form, is less common and less approved than वीरमोड *q. v.* Disheartening: also disheartened state. *v* कर, हो *g.* of *o.* & *g.* of *s.*

ईर्ष्या *f* S pop. ईर्ष्या *f* Impatience of another's prosperity, emulation, rivalry, the spirit of competition or vieing. *v* घर, ये.

ईर्ष्या देणे To incite, stimulate, urge on.

ईर्ष्यालु *a* S pop. ईर्ष्यालु *a* Emulous: also sometimes, envious.

ईश *m* S A ruler, master, lord, sovereign.

ईशान्य or ईशानी *f* (Properly ऐशानी *S*) The north-east quarter.

ईशिता *f* S Supremacy: one of the eight attributes of शिव as the Supreme deity.

ईश्वर *m* (S) The Supreme Being, God. 2 A name, particularly of शिव, but used also of विष्णु and others. 3 A lord, ruler, master, sovereign. 4 This word is used in comp. with all latitude and quite inelegantly to express Hugeness or vastness; as डोंगरेश्वर, घोडेश्वर, खांबेश्वर, वाडेश्वर, पाडेश्वर, नदीश्वर, फुलेश्वर. This *lav* use is to be carefully distinguished from that apparently similar use of ईश्वरो there designated as pure and classical.

ईश्वरकर्तृत्व *n* (S) Divine agency or action; the working or doing of God.

ईश्वरकृति *f* (S) The making or doing of God; divine workmanship; a deed of divine accomplish-

ईश्वररुपा *f* (S) Favor or grace of God. [ment.

ईश्वरदत्त *a* (S) Of divine grant or bestowal; God-given; Deo datum. [God.

ईश्वरनियमित *a* (S) Ordained or appointed by ईश्वरप्रणिधान *n* S Maintaining steadily the idea of God; close contemplation.

ईश्वरप्रसाद *m* (S) Divine complacency or satisfaction: also divine propitiousness.

ईश्वरप्रीति *f* (S) Divine well-pleasedness. 2 In popular understanding and use. Divine loving-kindness or favor. [God.

ईश्वरप्रीत्यर्थ For the sake of pleasing or gratifying ईश्वरभक्ति *f* (S) Worship of God: also piety or devoutness, or the fear of God.

ईश्वरभाव *m* (S) Belief in God or a Supreme Cause; theism, opp. to अनीश्वरभाव Atheism.

ईश्वरमाया *f* (S) pop. and poetice, ईश्वरमाय *f*

The wonderfulness or the wondrous workings of God (in creation or in providence). Ex. आपण करुं जाता एक॥ प्रारब्ध घडवो अनेक॥ ईश्वरमायेचें कौतुक॥ ब्रह्मादिका न कळेचि (or नेणवेचि)॥

ईश्वरसत्ता or ईश्वरीसत्ता *f* (S) The constraining power or government of God; Divine providence.
ईश्वरसाक्षात्कार *m* (S) An appearance of God; a divine manifestation.

ईश्वररूच or ईश्वरीरूच *n* (S) The divine process or line of procedure; the order or course ordained by God; providence.

ईश्वराचा प्राणी *m* A living creature of God. A term esp. of pity or tenderness.

ईश्वराचा लाल *m* (Ruby of God.) A term for a person much beloved or esteemed as highly precious by God; or for a person highly prosperous.

ईश्वरार्पण *n* (S) Dedicating or offering to God: also a matter dedicated.

ईश्वरावतार *m* (S) An incarnation of God. 2 fig. also ईश्वरावतारी *c* A pious, benevolent, or excellent person.

ईश्वरी *a* (S) Relating to ईश्वर or the Supreme Being, divine. 2 This word, in agreement with the Hebrew idiom, is employed (although not with all amplitude) to express Great, large, much, many, superexcellent, superlative, transcendent &c. See ईश्वरीआनंद, ईश्वरीनाश, ईश्वरीवल, ईश्वरीलाम, ईश्वरीसेवळा. This use, which is pure and classical, must not be confounded with that use condemned under ईश्वर.

ईश्वरी *f* (S) A general name for the शक्ति or female energies of the deities, a name for दुरगा, लक्ष्मी, सरस्वती &c.

ईश्वरीआनंद *m* Joy in God: also joy from (originated and maintained by) God. 2 Joy of God; and hence, great joy. More commonly ब्रह्मानंद.

ईश्वरोत्पत्त *m* A portent or prodigy, or any ordinary phenomenon (as lightning, a comet &c.) considered as such. [tination.

ईश्वरीकृपानबंध *m* The divine decrees or predestinations.
ईश्वरीकरणी *f* ईश्वरीकृत्य *n* ईश्वरीकर्तृत्व *n* The divine doings or procedure; "the ways of the Lord."

ईश्वरीकळा *f* The divine skill or wonder-working excellence.

ईश्वरीकौतुक *n* The sportings or diversions of God. Applied both to His workings in Creation and His government and ordering in Providence.

ईश्वरीगादी *f* (Throne of God.) The seat of judgment; the Bench.

ईश्वरीचेष्टा *f* The divine working or doing.

ईश्वरीजीव or -प्राणी *m* A term for a living creature gen. 2 An ascetic or austere devotee.

ईश्वरीतंत्र or ईश्वरतंत्र *n* (S) The divine thread or line.) The course or chain of God's government; providence.

ईश्वरीतेज *n* The majesty or glory held to rest over or around a great or good man. 2 Jocosely. Clarified butter: also gold.

ईश्वरीदेणें *n* or -देणगी *f* A divine grant or gift.

ईश्वरीनाश *m* (S) The सदाप्रलय or Universal destruction. 2 fig. Applied to any overwhelming or preternatural or inexplicable calamity.

ईश्वरीनियम *m* (S) pop. ईश्वरीनेम or -नेमानेम *m* A divine ordinance, appointment, institute, or law.

ईश्वरीन्याय *m* (Divine justice.) Just judgment; perfect justice.

ईश्वरीपराक्रम *m* The divine power.

ईश्वरीपसारा *m* (The development or outspreading of God.) A term of pantheism for Creation.

ईश्वरीपुरुष *m* (S) A term for a sage or holy man, one who has subdued fleshly lusts and appetites. Applied also to any simple, unsuspecting, inoffensive

ईश्वरीप्रसाद *m* Better ईश्वरप्रसाद. [person.

ईश्वरीफल *n* A term for male offspring.

ईश्वरीबल or -बळ *n* Applied to any extraordinary strength or force. [piety.

ईश्वरीभावना *f* Godly-mindedness, devoutness,

ईश्वरीमहिमा *m* The divine majesty.

ईश्वरीमाया *f* (S) pop. ईश्वरीमाव *f* The wisdom and skill, the marvels and wonders, of God. See ईश्वरमाया.

ईश्वरीमुद्रा *f* The divine image or semblance. Applied to kings, grandees, and devotees.

ईश्वरीयंत्र *n* (S A machine or engine of God.) A term for any creature of God, esp. for any animal or plant. [any exceeding gain or advantage.

ईश्वरीलाम *m* (A divine acquisition.) A term for ईश्वरीलाल *m* See ईश्वराचा लाल.

ईश्वरीलोळा *f* The divine sportings. Applied to the works and ways of God whether in creation or in providence.

ईश्वरीवाचा *f* (S) The voice of God (as in the air, or in visions, or through a prophet).

ईश्वरीसंकल्प *m* (S) The divine counsel, determination, or purpose. Also ईश्वरीसंकेत *m*.

ईश्वरीसेवळा *m* (Festivity of God.) A term for luxurious banqueting; exquisite sporting and merry making; any superexcellent or intense revelry or enjoyment: also any exceedingly festal season or occasion. 2 The sporting and frolic or diversion and gratification which characterise the existence of the Hindú ईश्वर: also the delight arising to him from the contemplation of the jumble and wild disorder of man's mundane condition and relations.

ईश्वरीक्षोभ or ईश्वरक्षोभ *m* (S) The wrath of God.

ईश्वरेच्छा or ईश्वरीइच्छा *f* (S) The will of God.

ईश्वरी *f* (S) Wish, desire, regard; care or concern about; anxiety or earnestness for. Ex. of comp. लोकेषणा, पुत्रेषणा, विनेषणा, दारेषणा.

ईश्वरी *ad* (S) A little. In comp., and both adverbially and with the power and import of adjective; as ईश्वरीदुष्ण Slightly warm, tepid; ईश्वरीदृश A slight or faint view, a glance; ईश्वरीदोष A small error or blunder, a venial offence; ईश्वरीदमन ईश्वरीकर &c. [stock.

ईश्वरी *n* (or ईसाड) Pole of a plough. 2 A grafted

ईश्वरी Interjection of disgust, foh! fugh! 2 Used as *s f n* ईश्वरी म्हणें To express disgust or disapprobation. Mostly with neg. con., as ईश्वरी देखील म्हणली नाही or मनांत ईश्वरी देखील आली नाही. Also To utter an ejaculation upon any sudden pain.

ईश्वरी *f* S Wish or desire. [See चाह.

ईश्वरी *p* S Wished or desired.

ईश्वरी *m f* (Vulgar for वेळ) Time; a time or a while. Ex. एवढा ईश्वरी बसलों.

ईश्वरी The whole day &c. See वेळभर.

ईश्वरी *n* S Seeing or sight. 2 An eye.

ईश्वरी *p* S Seen.



उ The fifth vowel; corresponding with u in full, and here represented by U. 2 (उद् or उन् S) An inseparable particle and prefix to verbs, implying contrariety of action, privation, deterioration &c.: as उस्विणें, उपिकणें, उलगाडणें, उचकटणें, उपिठणें, उं *f* A louse. [उवळणें.

उडला *a* (उं) Lousy.

उकट *f* (Commonly उकड) Flour prepared by boiling (for मोदक &c.)

उकटणें *v c* To chisel or to renew the incisions by chiseling (a mill or grinding stone); to face or reface. 2 fig. To pit (or be pitted) with the small-pox. 3 To turn (a cake on the baking pan). 4 R Commonly उचकटणें. 5 *unc* Used for उकलणें.

उकटाई *f* (उकटणें) The cost of facing or refacing a grinding stone. 2 The business or work.

उकटी *f* (उकटणें) The handful of corn which is ground on a newly-chiseled grinding stone (in order to carry off its loose particles). 2 The chisel used in facing the mill. 3 Boils &c. breaking out (on the heel or sole) from stepping over this flour; which is thrown on the ground disposed in the form ⊕: also called उकटी.

उकटीव *p* of उकटणें Chiseled, pointed, faced, set: also rechiseled, refaced, reset—a handmill &c.

उकड *f* (उकडणें) Flour (of rice or of Holcus sorghum) boiled in preparation for मोदक, पोळी, and similar things. [ting it.

उंतिवणें To knead rice after well soaking or wet-उकड *ad* Asquat. *v* बस.

उकडआंवा sometimes उकडंवा & उकडांवा *m* (उकडणें & आंवा) Mangoes boiled and preserved in a salt pickle.

उकडगरे *m pl* Boiled lumps of Jack-pulp.

उकडणें *v c* (उत् & कथन S) To dress by boiling, to seethe. 2 *v imp* To be hot or sultry—weather: to feel close and confined—a room or place: to be affected with a sensation of heat, to swelter—a person or animal. Ex. जळचरें उकडोनिचा मरति॥

उकडपोड *n* Boiled or scalded flour (of rice &c.)

उकडपोळी *f* A cake composed of flour of rice or of Holcus sorghum, boiled and stuffed into a lump of wheaten dough.

उकडलोणचें *n* Pickled limes, chilies &c.

उकडवा *a* Squat, cowering, sitting close.

उकडइंडी *f* (उकडणें & इंडी) A dish,—green legumes dressed by steam in an inverted pitcher having fire kindled upon its bottom: also this method of dressing.

उकडा *a* (उकडणें) Merely boiled—greens &c.; i. e. boiled without salt and peppers. 2 (Commonly उकडवा) Squatting.

उकडा *m* C Commonly उकाडा *q. v.* Sig. II.

उकडीव *p* of उकडणें Dressed by boiling. 2 Scalded; slightly heated in water—rice &c.

उकडेतांदूळ *m pl* Rice husked and cleaned after having been scalded. [scratched up or out.

उकर *m* उकरी *f* C (उकरणें) A heap of earth

उकरडा *m* A dunghill or rubbish-heap.

उंफुंणें (To blow the dunghill: as an ass &c. does in looking for its food.) To be reduced to great poverty. उकरयासारखा वाढणें To grow or swell apace—child, plant, debt, adversity, evil. उकरयाची देना फिटती Even a dunghill is sometimes cleared and swept &c. (how much more—I, you, he &c.) उकरयाची घण (करणें &c.) Enriching of a dunghill. Said when we throw away as bad things asserted (by others) to be good.

उकरणें *v c* (उत्किरण S) To scratch, scrape, scoop up or out;—as rats &c. from the ground, as from a cocoanut &c. with a scoop. 2 To scratch or mark with incisions (the ground or a substance); to scratch and roughen. 3 fig. To elicit (secrets) by artful interrogatories; to pump: to force or draw on (a quarrel) by insult and provocation. In these two senses उकरून काढणें is more common.

उकरणे *v i* To loosen or nearly detach from—as dried paste &c. from the sides of the vessel, as dried plaster &c.

उकरमणे *v i P* To have its adhering victuals or its caked dirt loosened—a vessel, a garment or cloth: also to become detached and be falling off—scraps, dirt. [cavation.

उकराई *f* (उकरणे) The price or cost of any ex-उकरीड *m R A* dunghill or rubbish-heap.

उकरीव *p* of उकरणे Scratched or scraped or scooped up or out. [or unravelment, lit. fig.

उकल *m* उकला *m P* (उकलणे) Disentanglement उकलणे *v c* (उक्तीलन *S*) To disentangle, unravel, undo, unwind, untwist; to disengage, loosen, free from. 2 To split or slit open. 3 fig. To expound, explicate, explain.

उकलणे *v i* (उक्तीलन *S*) To disentangle or become clear; to unwind, untwist, come undone. 2 To expand, open, gape—a bud, the earth, a ripe fruit, a plank, the teeth.

उकलाउकल *f* (उकलणे) Reiterated and idle ty- ing and untying, doing and undoing; thought- less turning about and twisting.

उकलीव *p* of उकलणे Disentangled, unraveled, unwound &c. 2 Blown, expanded, opened. 3 Split or slit up. 3 Unfolded; that has been opened—a folded or a new cloth.

उकवण or उकवीण *n C A* charm which destroys or drives away the maggots of a sore. 2 The reci- tation or application of this charm.

उकशी *f* The name of a wild little shrub.

उकसणे *v c R* Commonly उकसकटणे.

उकळ *m* Boiling, bubbling up. See उकळी. 2 Sometimes used in the sense of उकाळा Sig. I.

उकळणे *v i* (उकळी) To boil.

उकळणे *v c* (उकळी) To boil. 2 (उक्तीलन *S*) To gather in (sums due, victuals &c. as alms). Pr. वुसळतीपेक्षां उकळतीचे घरीं फार. 3 To decoct (herbs, drugs, medicaments): to boil (copper) with acids &c. in preparing उकाळा.

उकळा *m* (उकळणे) Gatherings (of dues of money, garden-stuff, buttermilk &c.) from the peasants by the Hakkdars: also gatherings by mendicancy.

उकळी *f* (उक्तीलन *S*) Ebullition, boiling, bub- bling up. *v* फुट, ये. 2 fig. A sudden ardor; a burning, boiling, longing. *v* ये. 3 Swelling over (of affection, sorrow, anger &c.) *v* ये.

उकळीत *f* (उकळणे) Gathering in (of sums due); collecting (of victuals) by begging from door to door. 2 Sums or alms so collected. 3 The fees in kind exacted by the शेखदार &c. from garden- stuff, grocery &c. brought to market. 4 The col- lections by Village-officers of dues from the Ryots. 5 The memorandum sent round to the घारेकरी, announcing the amount of each instalment due.

उका *a R* (Commonly ओका) Bare, naked, void.

उकाडा *m* (उकडणे) Sultriness or close heat. 2 The practice of taking in regularly a certain quan- tity (of milk, garden-stuff, flour &c.), making pe- riodical payments; *running up a score*: also such quantity regularly taken. 3 A decoction of tamar- inds or other acid substance with salt;—used in scouring blackened silver &c.: also the applica- tion or using of such decoction. *v* दे, कर.

उकाल *m* (उकलणे) Disentanglement or disen- gagement, lit. fig.; coming out into manifestation. Also उकाला *m*. 2 Relief (as from a sickness). *v*

उकाल *m P* Commonly उखाळ Sig. I. [पड, हो.

उकाळा *m* (उकळणे) Water in which some acid substance, salt, and a piece of copper have been

boiled together;—given, to promote vomiting, to one that has swallowed poison. 2 A decoction of medicinal herbs; an extract: also generally, the water in which a thing has been boiled. 3 Ebulli- tion. 4 Gathering in (of sums due): also the sums gathered. 5 A right of the Village-officers upon the garden-stuff brought in;—the right of taking a वचकभर or handful. [ting close.

उकिडवा or उकुडवा *a* Squatting, cowering, sit- उकिरडा *m A* dunghill or rubbish-heap. [माठ.

उकिरडीभाजी *f* A coarse kind of the vegetable उकीर *m* (उकरणे) A heap of earth scratched up or out. 2 Mucus of the eyes.

उक्त *p* (*S*) Spoken, said, uttered.

उक्तनिर्वहेत् *A* Sanskrit phrase used as a noun in the sense of उक्तनिर्वाह. Used also both *adj* & *adv*.

उक्तनिर्वाह *m* (*S*) Maintaining an affirmation, promise, or utterance; establishing or vindicating the words of one's mouth.

उक्तनिर्वाही *a* (*S*) That carries through or per- forms his engagements or utterances.

उक्ता *ad decl* In the lump or gross; by the mass; by wholesale—goods sold or purchased. 2 By the great; by the quantity of work accom- plished; by the trip; by contract—labor paid, ser- उक्ति *f S* Speech or speaking. [vices engaged.

उक्ती *fem* of the *adj* उक्ता. Tenure of land at some stipulated sum (lower than the assessment).

उक्तीजमीन *f* Land held in the gross instead of at a rate per bighā. [assessing &c.

उक्ते *ad* In the lump or gross, or by contract—

उक्तेमाप *n* Conjectural measurement; roughly estimating or guessing.

उक्याचा *a* That is (sold or bought) by the gross or mass; wholesale. 2 That is done by con- tract or the great.

उकशाबुक्शी or -बोक्शी or उकसाबुक्शी *ad* With loud vehemence or wild action—crying, bellowing, sobbing. [state; exposure. *v* कर, हो *g*. of *o*. & *s*.

उखई *f P* Ridiculed, derided, or dishonored

उखडणे *v c* (उखडा *H*) To root up or out. 2 fig. To turn out (of an office or a post); to oust.

उखणणे *v c* (उ & खणणे) To dig or break up (a floor, terrace, or piece of ground).

उखता, उखते, उखत्याचा Better उक्ता &c.

उखर *a C* (उखर or उषर *S* Sterile.) Used of ground, esp. of Rice-grounds, which, as elevated, or sloping, or of low banks, or of scanty depth of mould, are capable of holding but little water, and, thus, are sterile. Opp. to ओडण Deep.

उखरणे & उखरीव Properly उकरणे & उकरीव.

उखरवळी *f* उखरी *f* A detached fragment of a crust or coating; a cake, scale, scab, pellicle.

उखरवाखर, उखरावाखर, उखरपाखर, उखरवखर *a* Uneven, unequal, rugged, rough; having little asperities or depressions—ground &c. 2 *unc* Jumbled—papers &c.

उखलाडवर *f C* Lifting and setting; removing and placing; raising and laying (as of disordered things). [the breaking up of the ground.

उखळ *f* (उखळणे) The first ploughing of a field;

उखळ *n m* (उखळल *S*) A stone-mortar. Ex. उख- लांत घालून करी कांडण ॥ आपल्या करे मजदेखतां ॥

उ० पांढरे होणे *g*. of *s*. To become affluent and great. उखळांत घातला असतां सतरा घाव चुकवि- णारा Used of a determined and adroit shuffler.

उखळांत डोसकें असणे *g*. of *s*. To be in exceeding jeopardy or peril. उखळांत डोसकें घालणे or देणे To cast one's self into danger. उखळामुसळाशीं

गांठ पडणे Used of the association together of par- ties who must ever clash and quarrel.

उखळण *f P* (उखळणे) Worn and ragged state (of a cowdung-smeared floor, of a pavement, of a planked flooring &c.)

उखळणी *f* (Verbal of उखळणे *q. v.*) Turning up the ground; unscrewing, unpinning, undoing, breaking up, taking to pieces.

उखळणे *v c* (उत्किरण *S*) To plough a field the first time; to break up the ground. 2 To unscrew, undo, break up; to destroy by pulling out the screws, nails, pegs, pins, bolts, spikes, legs, arms, pieces confining or composing any structure or compages. Ex. तो रावणाचा उखळला हस्त ॥ शस्त्र- पडिले धरणीवर ॥ 3 fig. To heave out (of an office or a situation); to uproot, uproot, oust.

उखळणे *v i* To come undone; to become loose or fall to pieces—any machine or complicate fabric.

उखळवेर or उखळावेर *f* (उखळणे & वेरणे) Plough- ing lengthwise and crosswise.

उखळवेरीज *f* (उखळणे & वेरीज) उखळापाखळ *f* (उखळणे by redup.) Haling forth to light; ripping up or bringing forward (one's follies, foibles, faults, vices); taunting and twitting with. *v* काढ *g*. of *o*.

उखळाउखळ *f* (उखळणे *v c*) General, great, or hurried breaking up and pulling to pieces (of a machine or fabric).

उखळी *f* (Dim. of उखळ) A small wooden or stone-mortar shaped like an hourglass. 2 A whirl- pool or eddying water. [surface—a coin.

उखळ्या *a* (उखळ) Pitted, having a cavity on the

उखाडपहाड *f* (उखाड *H*) Rooting up and overthrowing.) Exertions, efforts, toilsome en- deavors, pains, ado.

उखाणा *m* A riddle. Ex. परडीभर फुले तुझ्यानें मेजवे नात माझ्यानें मेजवे नात. 2 A proverbial saying of covert significance. 3 The metrical rallying and bantering with which, at marriages, the mothers of the bride and bridegroom amuse one another and themselves. [solve or tell a riddle.

उ० घालणे To propound a riddle. उ० सांगणे To उखाणापोटरा *m* The readiness (of a field of corn) to shoot out into ears; readiness to shoot the hose. Ex. शेत उखाणापोटत्यांत आले. [जा.

उखार *m* The starch of raw or unboiled silk. *v*

उखार *a C* Shallow &c. See उखर.

उखाळ *m* Any thing administered to produce vomiting. 2 Vomiting. *v* हो.

उखाळी *f* उखाळीपाखाळी or उखाळीवाखाळी *f* (उखळणे) Gen. in *pl* The faults, foibles, follies of, as brought forward or held up to ridicule. *v* काढ *g*. of *o*. [Uneven, unequal &c.

उखिरवाखिर or उखीरवाखीर *a* (See उखरवाखर)

उखता, उखते &c. Preferably उक्ता &c.

उगण *f* (Or उगवण) The eruption or coming out (of the small-pox &c.)

उगणा *m* (Poetry.) Coming forth &c. See उगाणा.

उगम *m* (उद्गम *S*) Source, spring, rise, origin, lit.

उगराणी *f* Commonly written उगाणी. [fig.

उगराबागरा *a* (उग्र by redup.) Fierce, ferocious, savage: also excited or wrought up into fury.

उगराविणे *v c R* (Commonly उगारणे) To point, set, or hold menacingly (a stick &c.)

उगला *ad decl* (Poetry. See उगा) Silently; still; idly, merely, simply. [pox &c.]

उगवण *n C* (उगवणे) Eruption (of measles, small-

उगवण *f* उगवणी *f* उगवणूक *f* (Verbal of उगविणे) Gathering in or realizing (of monies due). 2 Un- ravelling (of entangled thread &c.) 3 Monies gathered in.

उगवणे *v i* (उद्गमन S) To rise—a heavenly body. 2 To shoot up or spring forth—a plant from seed. 3 To break out—a cutaneous eruption. 4 To burst forth into notice; to shine out—genius, talents, vices. 5 To become unraveled and clear—entangled thread, hair, an obscure passage &c. 6 To turn up; to come into sight. 7 To flow in freely; to be realized—monies due. 8 To come out right; to balance or square—an account of receipts and expenditures.

उगवत *f* (उगवणे) The orient or east.

उगवत *ad* (उगवणे) Towards the east.

उगवतामावळता *m* (The riser and setter.) A name for the sun. Ex. तुझे ह्या उगवतामावळत्यास टाकक आहे. [हा सुलगा उ० रडतो.

उगवतामावळता *ad* From sunrise to sunset. Ex.

उगवा *m* उगवोल *f* C (उगविणे) Gathering in (of monies due). 2 Monies gathered in.

उगविणे *v c* To disentangle or disengage (thread, hair &c.): to explicate or unfold (a perplexed writing or account): to expound, explain, open out. Ex. सांगितले सती तुम्हा उगवुनि ॥ 2 To gather in (monies due). 3 R To ascend and overpass; to surmount (a hill).

उगवीतपागवीत *ad* (उगविणे by redup.) By gradual gathering—realizing monies due.

उगळ *f* Matter ejected from the mouth. *v* टाक. Ex. सर्पाने उ० टाकलो. 2 Trodden and spoiled fodder.

उगळणे *v c* To rub to an impalpable powder, to levigate. 2 To hold under discipline or tuition. 3 To spit out. 4 fig. To divulge or blab (a secret matter). 5 To bring up (the cud) under rumination. 6 To tread (one's fodder) under foot—a beast. 7 (Note. The following senses, although for the sake of perspicuity, expressed in the neuter form, are really *passive*; and, as passive, they might have been left to be explicated by the student; but students are sometimes not wakeful, and not observant of the import of *v c*.) To yield under levigation or rubbing; to break down or fall asunder—a substance: and, fig., To soften down under discipline or instruction; to become obedient or subject under one's hand; to be broken in—man or beast. Pr. उगळला तर परमेश्वर खटला तर शनैश्चर: also to relent or become favorably disposed (i. e. to be rubbed down and mollified): also to reform, or return to rectitude (i. e. to have had his vices rubbed off)—a dissolute or libertine person: also to recover his pristine powers—an imperfectly gelt bull &c.: also to melt into tears, as असे मच्छिशूने उगळून ॥ आणून ठेविला पूर्वस्थळी ॥ or to melt upon; to become propitious and kindly towards.

उगळणे *v i* (उद्गिरण S) To vomit.

उगा *ad* *decl* sometimes उगो *ad* Without speaking, moving, working, doing; without a profession or business; without a purpose or motive;—i. e. silently; still; at rest or ease; idly, merely, unthinkingly: also without cause, occasion, grounds, reason, necessity, profit &c. Laxly applied. Ex. उगा ऐस बोलसील तर; उगा बैस अगदी हालू नको; तुझे शरीर अगदी श्माने अलले तू महिनाभर उगा बैस; त्या दिवसापासून मी उगा आपले घरी पडलो; मी उगा आलो मला बोलावयाचे काही नाही; ही शूची तो खूब नी नक्षेची उगी झाली काय? हा पाकस उगा पडतो; म्यां दोन वर्षे उगा व्यापार केला. The learner should trace out in these examples the exemplification of the senses given above. उगा or उगांच, उगींच &c.

is in every body's mouth, and possibly with yet obscurer applications.

उगांच *ad* (उगा) Without occasion or reason; idly, merely, unnecessarily. Also उगींचचे उगींच & उगीचे उगींच. See उगा.

उगाणणे *v c* (Poetry. उगविणे) To gather in; to take to one's self (sins and shortcomings); i. e. to absolve and free, or grant final emancipation to, the worshiper. Ex. दोष माझे मनीं नाणा ॥ करो पापाचा उगाणा ॥ उगाणिलीं जन्ममरणे ॥

उगाणा *m* (Poetry. उगावा or उगविणे) Gathering in; gathering up and taking to one's self (the sins of a worshiper) i. e. clearing or ridding the subject. Ex. दोष काही नाणी मनीं ॥ करोनि पापाचा उ० ॥ दाखवी चरण मजलागीं ॥ Also चेखटिवा आपुल्या ॥ पुढोला उ० घावया ॥ तथा दर्पणाची परी ॥ धनंजया केली आम्हा ॥ Also ऐसा जी हा आघवा श्रीकृष्ण तथा पांडवा ॥ उ० दिखला जिवा जिवाचिया ॥ 2 Freely or ironically. Gathering up and closing; completing the amount of (as having no more to get or expect). Ex. सताचे अवगुण आणितं पै मना ॥ केलासे उ० सुकताचा ॥

उगासुगा *ad* *decl* (उगा & सुका, or उगा by redup.) Silently and still; without speaking or moving. See उगा.

उगारणे *v c* (उद्गृहण S) To raise and set or hold menacingly (a sword, a stick, the arms &c. as in the act of striking). 2 To gather in (monies due). 3 To throw, toss, fling.

उगारणी *f* उगावा *m* उगाई *f* (उगविणे) Gathering in (of monies due). 2 Monies gathered.

उगावागा *m* (उगविणे by redup.) Clearance, disentanglement, settlement (of disputes or affairs). 2 Gathering in (of monies due).

उगळ *m* Matter ejected from the mouth. 2 fig. A mess or disorderly mass; mingled or disturbed condition (as of papers, clothes &c.)

उगळणे *v c* To rub to an impalpable powder, to levigate. Ex. परम सुवास जो मनशील ॥ तो खकरे उगळोनि तात्काळ ॥ निडळीं टिळक रेखिला ॥ 2 To waste away (one's body—शरीर or देह) as in service or labor. 3 fig. To hold under a course of discipline or tuition. 4 To reiterate (an intimation, a declaration &c.); to inculcate, impress, enforce.

उगळा *m* (उगळणे) A levigated mass or substance. उगळी *f* Stone broken up into small bits (to be spread over a road, filled into a foundation, terrace &c.)

उगींच or उगींच *ad* See उगांच & उगा.

उगीदुगी *f* (Imit.) Meddling or idle tattling or gossiping. *v* कर *g*. of *o*.

उगीर *a* (उग्र S) Strong—a smell: and, *attrib.*, strong-smelling. 2 fig. Haughty, disdainful, supercilious. [rise, origin.

उगूम *m* (Corr. from उद्गम S) Source, spring.

उग्र *a* (S) Fierce, ferocious, *ogre-like*—a person or disposition: frightful or hideous—a countenance, an appearance *gen*: rough, harsh, savage—speech, a voice: atrocious, appalling, shocking—an act or deed. 2 Strong—a smell: also strong-smelling. [from a क्षत्रिय father and शूद्र mother.

उग्र *m* S A mixed tribe, or an individual of it, उग्रगंध *a* (S) Strong-smelling. [strong-smelling. उग्रट *a* (उग्र S) Strong—a smell: and, *attrib.*, उग्रटाण or उग्रटाण *f* (उग्र & घाण) An overpowering or a strong smell. [magistrate.

उग्रदंड *a* (S) Of harsh or severe arm—a king or उग्रम *m* (उद्गम S) Beginning, origin, rise, spring (esp. of a business or affair). 2 (उग्र S) The force, fierceness, violence, vehemence, brunt (of a dis-

ease, of periodical rains, of winds &c.) Ex. पावसाचा उ० मोडल्यावांचून थंडी पडत नाही; गळवाचा उ० मोडला नाही. [also strong—a smell.

उग्र *a* (Commonly उग्रट) Strong-smelling: उग्राणी *f* (उगविणे) Gathering in or realizing (of monies due). 2 Monies gathered. [वाग्रा. उग्रावाग्रा *a* Fierce, ferocious &c. See उग्रा. उघडा *a* (उघडणे) Open, plain, clear, manifest, evident, apparent: also open, explicit, free from disguise or secrecy: also public, popular, vulgar, notorious. [ther). 2 Notoriety (of a fact).

उघड *f* Holding up (of rain); fairness (of weather. उघडांड *f* Open or bare posteriors. One of the inauspicious marks of the horse. Exposed posteriors through constant cocking of the tail. [above.

उघडांग्या *a* Of ever-cocked tail—a horse. See उघडझांक or उघडझांप *f* (उघडणे, झांकणे, झांपणे) Opening and shutting with reiteration (of a door or box, of the eyes, of wings &c.); clearing and lowering (as of clouds); unveiling and veiling, uncovering and covering *gen*.

उघडणे *v c* (उद्घाटन S) To open, uncover, uncover (a door, box &c.) 2 fig. To disclose, divulge, publish.

उघडणे *v i* (उद्घाटन S) To open *gen*. 2 To hold up; to clear away—rain, the weather. 3 To become favorable or propitious—fortune.

उघडदोरा *m* The opening and gathering string of bags and purses, knittle.

उघडमराठी *f* Commonly उघडीमराठी.

उघडमाथा *ad* Openly, publicly, abroad, with broad front or unblushing mien—whoring, swindling, reveling &c.

उघडमीट *f* (उघडणे & मिटणे) Reiterated opening and closing (as of the eyes, lips, flowers &c.)

उघडवाघड *ad* (उघडणे by redup.) Openly, publicly, undisguisedly.

उघडवासऱ्यांत *ad* In an open or exposed place; in the open (air, street, yard &c.) The *nom.* case उघडवासरा or उघडवासारा may sometimes be met with, signifying either An exposed place or exposed state.

उघडा *a* (उघडणे) Open, uncovered, unclosed. 2 Clear, plain, apparent, manifest, evident. 3 Open, exposed, unprotected, unsheltered—a territory, a place. 4 Notorious, popular, public. 5 Fair—weather. 6 Naked, i. e. naked from the waist upwards, or having covering only over the pudenda. Pr. नागवापासीं उ० गेला सारे रात्र दिवने मेला. 7 Naked, bare, bald, void, offensively plain. उ० पाडणे To lay open to censure or ridicule; to expose. 2 To blazon abroad; to divulge.

उघडानागडा *a* उघडाघात *a* उघडावंव *a* Wholly unclothed; stark naked.

उघडाबोडका *a* (उघडा & बोडका) Having the upper parts of the body uncovered, i. e. being without Angrakhā and turban; being in dishabille (according to the fashion of the east). 2 fig. Destitute; devoid of friend or protector. 3 & उ० बाळसंतेष Terms for a man without family, occupation, and care; a man free from all encumbrances and engagements.

उघडामाथा *m* (A clear open forehead or front.) An unrepressed, unshamed, unblushing front or mien:—whether in a good or a bad sense. 2 fig. Justification, vindication, acquittal. 3 Exemption from censure or reproach. Ex. कसविणीने शिंदळकी केली तर तिला कोण बोलतो झळचाच तिचा उ०. उघडामाथ्याने फिरणे-वागणे-चालणे-जाणे To go about without shame or repression (whether as acquitted from a charge or as defying censure).

उघडाबागडा or -बाघडा or -वागडा *a* (उघडा by redup.) That is wholly without clothing; stark naked. 2 Quite open or exposed; quite uncovered or unclosed—place or thing. [fair account.

उघडाहिशेव or -हिशेव *m* An open, clear, plain, उघडी *f* C (उघड) A floodgate or sluice.

उघडीक *f* (उघड) Disclosed or publicly divulged state; publicity. 2 *unc* Clearing up of the weather.

उघडीमराठी or मझाठी *f* Straightforward speech or demeanour; plain-spokenness, plain dealing, explicitness.

उघडीमांडी *f* करणे-टाकणे To expose or lay bare one's thigh; i. e. to do indecent things shamelessly;—used of male or female.

उघडेपरब्रह्म *n* A term for a matter strikingly open and manifest.

उघडावर *ad* (उघडा) In an open or exposed place; in the open air, street, yard &c.

उघळ *f* The stale remains of a घांस or feed of a cornmill: also the handful of corn ground to sweeten a new mill.

उघळणे *v* *c* To clear out the उघळ of a handmill. 2 To clear or sweeten a mill by grinding a handful of corn.

उघळणे or उघाळणे *v* *c* (Commonly उगळणे) To rub to an impalpable powder, to levigate.

उघाड or डो *f* (उघडणे) Opening or clearing up (of the weather); temporary fairness.

उघारणी & उघारणी *f* C See उघारणी.

उघारणे *v* *c* Commonly उगारणे.

उंच *a* (उंच *S*) High, tall, lofty. 2 Elevated or exalted lit. fig. (in place, station, rank): also high (in merits, attainments, value, price). 3 High—a note or tone. 4 Very steep—an ascent, (acclivous). Opp. to खोल as used of a descent, (declivous). 5 R Deep (agreeing with *altus*)—a well or pit.

उंच *ad* (उंच *S*) Aloft, high in the air or high up.

उचकटणे *v* *c* (उ & चिकटणे) To draw out forcibly; to wrench out (a nail &c.): also to tear off or away roughly (planks of a floor, roofing of a house, nailed lid of a box, scabs from a wound &c. &c.); to tear and pull asunder violently and disorderly (fixtures gen.) 2 fig. To bring up a buried transaction; to rip open a healed wound &c. See notice under उचकटणे.

उचकटाउचकट *f* उचकटणे) A general and hurried pulling off, tearing asunder, wrenching &c.

उचकणे *v* *c* (उचकणे *H*) To snap up and pocket; to pick pockets; to lift at shops &c.; to obtain by swindling and various fraudulent practices.

उचकणे *v* *i* To take up monies on loan or goods on credit, but ever with the implication of fraudulent intention. [fortunate.

उचकपाव्या *a* (उंच & कपाळ) Of high destinies,

उचकव्याउचकव्या *f* *pl* (उचकव्या by redup.) Bobbing up and down (of a drowning person). *v* *दे*. 2 fig. Struggling and striving (as for a subsistence); bobbing and dipping in the circling of Fortune's wheel. *v* *दे*.

उचका *m* (उचकणे) Swindling, cozenage, sharper-practice; pocket-picking; shoplifting; borrowing far and wide; buying up goods on tick &c. *v* *चे*, काढ, कर. Also the monies so borrowed or goods so bought. उचका always implies Wildness and rashness in such taking up of monies or goods, and generally Fraudulent intention. 2 An impression upon the mind so vivid as to produce a dream; or to occasion, during waking hours, a vision or a perception as of a real object;—caused

by earnestness of expectation, intensity of dread, or ardent contemplation of some project. *v* *चे*, लाग, पड. 3 An earnest looking for, a deep apprehension of, or an absorbing meditation upon. *v* घर, लाग, बस.

उचकाउचक *f* (उचकणे) A general or eager snatching, snapping, catching up furtively or forcibly; extensive and wild shoplifting, pilfering, borrowing, sequestrating, confiscating &c. See उचका Sig. I. *v* कर, काढ. [लिंगापाखन येतसे जाणा ॥

उचकी *f* Hiccough, singultus. *v* *चे*. Ex. उ० उदान-उचका *a* (उचकणे) One addicted to sharper-tricks; a pickpocket, shoplifter, a catcher up &c. Pr. बाजार भरला उचकांनीं कमरा बांधल्या. 2 An extensive (esp. as considered as unprincipled) borrower of monies, or buyer of goods upon tick, or undertaker of contracts &c.

उचखाल *ad* (उंच & खाल) Up and down; unevenly or unequally—placed, standing &c. 2 Sometimes used as *adj* Uneven or undulating—ground.

उचंगणे *v* *i* C (उचंग *S* or उच & अंग) To grow vigorously; to shoot up rapidly—child, animal,

उचट & उचटणे See उचाट & उचाटणे. [plant.

उचट *a* P (उच) Rising, ascending, acclivous—ground. 2 Rather tall or high.

उचटणे *v* *c* To detach or disengage something stuck or fixed (as a cake from the baking-pan, a nailed lid &c.) See further under उचकटणे.

उचटणे *n* An instrument to turn a cake on the baking pan. See उलथा or उलथणे.

उचडळणे *v* *c* (उच & आंदोलन *S*) To spill; to shed (a liquid) by agitating the vessel.

उचनीच *a* (उंच & नीच) High and low; uneven, unequal, not level or plain.

उचपट *a* (उंच) Rather elevated or rising—ground. 2 Highish, of rather high make or form: opp. to खालपट.

उचपट *n* An elevated tract or spot.

उचबळ *f* Fulness unto overflowing (of a vessel); esp. the rising and swelling and progress to overflowing (of a river or tank). Ex. काय पाण्याची उ० चाललो हो. 2 With खाणे—उ० खाणे To spring up and make a stir; to rise and reagitate; to keep restlessly agog; opp. to पड खाणे To sit quiet, calm, composed, contented;—used of the confuted or cast party in a disputation or litigation &c.

उचबळणे or उचमळणे *v* *i* sometimes उचमणे *v* *i* To spill; to rise on agitation and flow over: also to flop about. 2 To swell and overflow—tanks, rivers &c: also fig. joy or other emotion. Ex. आनंद मनीं उचबळे ॥ 3 To work or stir—the bile: also *impers* To be queasy from bile.

उचमपचम *n* (Imit.) Impertinent interference or meddling. *v* कर, उरक, पाह. 2 Idle finding of fault. 3 Idle demurring or excuse-framing. 4 Used as *ad* Meddlingly; carpingly or peckingly; demurringly &c. N.B. The च is *cha*.

उचल *f* (उचलणे) An assault; a falling upon. *v* कर. 2 Reviving; regaining of vigor (of a repressed disorder, repelled enemy &c.) *v* खा. 3 Inciting, instigating, urging, encouraging, persuading. 4 Raising, restoring, reestablishing (a bankrupt &c.) 5 *unc* Raising (in the literal sense) by a combined or vehement effort. 6 (In dividing an estate &c.) A portion of land given in exchange for some portion (or for a well, or for permission to use it) fallen to the lot of some other of the sharers. 7 Monies borrowed from various quarters, or at different periods, or taken up, from time to time, from one's own banker. *v* उचल, फेड: also so bor-

rowing or so taking up of monies. *v* कर. 8 Seizing and dunning; catching up and harassing for payment. *v* कर, लाव *g*. of *o*.

उचलचावडा or रा *a* P Freakful, fanciful, fickle, capricious: also unsteady at business or work.

उचलटणू *c* (उचलणे & टणू A fanciful affix.) That stays only a few days; a sojourner, a passenger, a rover, a bird of passage.

उचलणी *f* (Verbal of उचलणे *q*. *v*.) Raising &c.

उचलणे *v* *i* (उचलन *S*) To rise—pustules, boils, or bumps upon the body; bubbles or waves upon water; mounds, mole-hills, ant-hills upon the ground; crust or scales upon a cowdung-smeared floor; clouds over the sky &c. &c.: also to increase or grow fatter or bigger. 2 To advance in height; to shoot up—animals or plants. Ex. दोन दिवस पाऊस लागताच झाडे उचलली. *v* *imp* or उचलून येणे To rise and heave in the stomach; to be affected with short gastric convulsions; to be queasy or qualmish. Ex. कालचे उपोषणामुळे क्षणोक्षणीं उचलते.

उचलून जाणे or येणे (वादाविषयी or युद्धाविषयी) To provoke or bring on (a discussion or a fight). उचलून जाणे (लग्नस or विवाहाविषयी) To go with one's daughter and with the people and materials necessary, to the village of the intended husband; there to celebrate the marriage. This is a deviation from decorous usage. उचलून बोलणे or उचलून गोट सांगणे To speak big; to talk high, loftily, vaingloriously &c.

उचलणे *v* *c* (उचलन *S*) To raise; to heave or lift up. 2 fig. To undertake, take in hand, assume, adopt (a business, province, part, character). 3 To incite, instigate, urge, set on. 4 To catch up and pocket; to snap up furtively.

उचलून अपटणे To kick up and throw; to kick up the heels of. उचलून देणे To lift up (गणपति, गंगालळी, तुळसी, बेल, भंडार, घान्य &c.) and put into the hand of, i. e. to swear unto by गणपति &c. उचलून घरणे with ला of *o*. To dun hard; to worry and torture for payment or for alms;—used of a banker or a beggar. 2 To make high and hard terms; to ask high interest—a banker. 3 With *g*. of *o*. To lift up; to take the part of; to espouse and extol or vindicate.

उचलपांगडी or -वांगडी *f* Carrying a person by seizing and holding his arms and legs. Hence, fig. A general rising against and turning out (as of a public officer).

उचलला *p* *a* of उचलणे Lifted up; i. e. appointed, ordered, allotted, allowed &c. at the will and pleasure of: as उ० पगार-वेतन-शेर Wages, stipend, board fixed or allowed at the absolute will of; उचलले काम Work or business imposed at the discretion or pleasure of; उ० हात The hand uplifted (to bestow what it may). Ex. आईबाप जे उचलल्या हाताने देतील ते मी घेतें.

उचलला ससार *m* (A trade or business which is upheld or sustained, viz. by ready or early payments or speedy returns;—which can afford no remissions or long credit &c.) A term for the business or the employment generally of a poor man (of one living from hand to mouth). Ex. माझा पैसा लागलाच द्यावा माझा तर उ०

उचलसांचल or उचलासांचल *f* (उचलणे by redup.) See उचलाउचल.

उचला *m* C (उचलणे) A certain stone in the temples of Durgā, or of the village deity. A person desirous of consulting the idol upon some point endeavors, after proposing some terms, (that the

stone shall be heavy or light &c.) to raise this stone. Its preternatural weight or levity affords the solution.

उचलाउचल *f* (उचलणे) A general and hurried, or a frequently-repeated, lifting up and carrying off (as of bag and baggage, traps, items of furniture or property). 2 Tossing and tumbling about; rummaging hurriedly.

उचलाक *a unc* (उचलणे) Capable of being, or designed to be, raised or lifted up.

उचलाडवर *f* (उचलणे & डवरणे) Reiterated lifting up and setting down (as of burdens).

उचला *a* (उचलणे) That snaps up and pockets; a pickpocket, shoplifter, cutpurse, sharper. 2 That stays only a few days; a sojourner or passenger. In this sense there is reproachful or contemptuous implication.

उचवट *a* (उच) Rather tall or high; higher than is ordinary. 2 Rising, ascending, acclivous.

उचवटा or **उचवळा** *m* (उच) A rising ground or an eminence; a mound or a tump; a bump upon the body or a thing; a protuberance or rising in general upon a plain surface.

उचसखल *a* (उच & सखल) High and low; elevated and depressed; undulating or uneven; not level or plain. [superior or more costly.

उचा *a* (उच) Higher in quality or in price;

उचाट *m n* (उचाटन *S*) Impatience under; weariness of; state of urgedness or excitement (to quit a place or an occupation, to accomplish a purpose &c.) *v* भर, खा. 2 Sale by private auction.

उचाटणे *v i* (उचाटन *S*) To be sick or weary of; to conceive disgust or loathing.

उचाड or **टा** *a* (उच) Tall, high, lofty. [a tump.

उचाड *n* A rising ground, an eminence, a mound,

उचापत *f* by redup. **उचापतविचापत** *f* (उचापत) *H* whether *tshá* or *tsá*.) Taking (of goods) upon tick or credit. 2 Goods so purchased. *Pr.* उचापतीचे पोते सवा हान रिते.

उ० खाणे To eat or enjoy anticipatively; to feast upon the expectation of. 2 To take up or forestall (a quarrel &c. of another). **उचापतीचा-रोज-मार-घंदा-यवहार-यवसाय** &c. Employment or business in which उचापत prevails: opp. to रोकडीचा.

उचापतखाक *c* (उचापत & खाणे) That lives upon tick or credit. [lives upon, tick or credit.

उचापत्या *a* (उचापत) That sells upon, or that

उचारापाचारा *m* From पाचारा by redup. *q. v.* A (renewed or a new) malady from exposure to an evil eye. *v* कर, हो, *g.* of *o.* & *s.* 2 (उचार by redup.) Tattling, blabbing, telling abroad the secrets of. *v* कर, *g.* of *o.* 3 Confounded by some with उधारपाधार.

उचाल *m* & **उचाल जाणे** *P* (The चा is *chá*.) Preferably उचाल & उचाल जाणे.

उचावणे *v i* To grow tall or taller. 2 To form or swell out—the breasts of a female. 3 To get or become high; to rise; to ascend; to soar.

उचाविणे *v c* (Poetry उच) To erect, raise, set up (a flag-staff &c.): also to elevate or raise up aloft: also to increase the height of; to make higher or taller.

उचित *a* (*S*) Proper, suitable, becoming, right. **उचितास येणे** *g.* of *s.* To seem right unto; to be

उचित *n* Presents &c. See अंद्ग. [approved by.

उचितास *a* *S* That knows or discerns proprieties; discreet, sensible, judicious, wise.

उंची *f* (उच) Height, as one of the geometrical dimensions. 2 *R* Depth. [costly.

उंची *a* (Or उचा) Superior, better: also more

उंची *prep R* (उच) Above, on the top of, upon, over. [top of.

उचून *prep* (उच) From above; from over the **उचेट** *f* (उचटणे) The gold or silver which is scraped out of a socket in which the precious stone was set.

उचला *a* (उच) Tallish, rather high or lofty.

उचाटा *m* A rising ground or an eminence; a mount, mound, or tump: also a rising or bump gen.

उच *d* *S* High, tall, lofty, lit. fig.

उच *n* *S* The apogee of the sun or a planet. 2 That sign of the zodiac in which a planet obtains its most powerful influence; viz. Aries for the sun, Taurus for the moon, Capricornus for Mercury &c.

उचलन *n* (*S*) or **उचालन** *n* (*S*) **उचलन** *n* (*S*) Raising or lifting; but familiarly used in the sense of Ejecting from a post or office; *ousting out*; *uproosting*. उचलन is further used in the sense of उचळी Splashing or spurting up &c. &c.

उचखर *n* *S* pop. उचखर *n* A high note or tone.

उचखराने In a high tone or with a loud voice.

उचाट & **उचाटणे** See उचाट & उचाटणे.

उचाटन *n* (*S*) pop. उचाटण *n* Bringing upon a person, through charms and incantations, disgust with his abode or occupation, and causing him to quit it: also causing of idiocy in a person. 2 The magical process for this purpose. 3 Expulsion or turning out gen.; *ousting out*. [ance, expression.

उचार *m* (*S*) उचारण *n* (*S*) Pronunciation, utter-

उचारणीय *a* *S* (Proper or suitable) to be pro-

nounced, uttered, expressed, enunciated. [press.

उचारणे *v c* (उचारण) To pronounce, utter, ex-

उचारित *p* (*S*) Pronounced, uttered, expressed.

उचार्य *a* *S* (Purposed, possible, or arising) to be pronounced or uttered. [utterance.

उचार्यमाण *p pr* *S* That is under pronunciation or उच्चाद *m* (उच्चादन *S*) Harassing and worrying

doings gen.: the oppressions and ravages of robbers; the pranks and tricks of mischievous children &c. *v* आण, दे. 2 Harassed, worried, and wearied state; sense of molestation or annoyance. *v* आण. [curse.

उच्चाप *m* (*S*) Mitigation or commutation of a उचाल *m* *P* Rise, increase, augmentation, lit.

fig. 2 With जाणे To rise in temper; to sally upon or start up angrily. 3 To bound or spring—a horse &c. (The च्हा is *chhá*.) [Shástras.

उचाल *a* *S* Contrary to or differing from the उच्छिन्न *p* *S* Utterly demolished or destroyed.

उच्छिष्ट *p* (*S*) Corruptly उच्छिष्ट *p* Left, rejected, left of a meal; leavings, orts, offals. 2 fig. Used and left, i. e. enjoyed, occupied, worn &c. before.

उच्छिष्टकल्पना *f* (*S*) A stale invention or thought.

उच्छिष्टांडाली or **ळी** *f* An observance for propitiating देवी. Keeping a bit of bread &c. betwixt the jaw-teeth, from one meal to another.

उच्छिष्टे *v c* (Poetry. उच्छिष्ट) To defile by tasting; to bring (food, clothes &c.) under the denomination of Left or cast, by tasting, wearing, using. Ex. येरु म्हणे गा उच्छिष्टे होमद्रव्य नेणति ॥

उच्छिष्ट-भाषण-श्लोक-वाक्य &c. (*S*) Uttered before and by another (sayings, stanzas &c.), a plagiarism.

उच्छिष्टान्न *n* (*S*) Leavings of food.

उच्छिष्ट *a* (*S*) Unrestrained, unbridled, uncurbed, wilful. 2 Irregular, desultory, discursive.

उच्छेद *m* *S* उच्छेदन *n* *S* Utter rooting out, or utter excision, demolition, or destruction. Ex. of comp. धर्माच्छेद, वंशाच्छेद, वृत्त्युच्छेद, वनोच्छेद, कुलोच्छेद, गृहोच्छेद. 2 (Laxly.) Harassing doings. See उच्चाद Sig. I.

उच्छेदक *a* *S* That roots out; or that demolishes or destroys.

उच्छेदणे *v c* (Poetry. उच्छेदन) To root out: also to demolish, destroy, raze, ruin, annihilate.

उच्छेदिन *p* *S* Rooted out: also demolished, destroyed, razed. [as deep.

उच्छ्वसन *n* *S* Respiration or breathing, esp.

उच्छ्वास *m* (*S*) Breathing; but esp. used of deep respiration or sighing. 2 An air-hole or a spiracle (of a water-conduit). 3 A receptacle constructed at intervals along the course of a water-conduit; to cause the water to rise, and then descend and proceed with renewed force. In these two senses the derivative उस्वास is more common.

उच्छृङ्खल *f* (*S*) Sustaining life upon corn picked up around barns and thrashing floors. A variety among the austerities of devotees. 2 *attrib.* That so gleans corn and subsists. [tions, labors, pains.

उखाडपखाड *f* (Preferably उखाडपखाड) Exer-

उखाव *m* (Corr. from उत्खव) A festival or holiday.

उजवुरा or **खोरा** *a* (उजवा & खोर) Right-handed. Opp. to डाववुरा.

उजगरा or **उजगिरा** *m* *C* Commonly उजागरा.

उजड, **उजडणी**, **उजडणे**, **उजडता** See उजेड &c.

उजदार *n* (उजू & दार) The front door.

उजरणे *v c* (उजलन *S*) To brighten or deepen; to make clear, full, and striking (a line drawn, a mark made, a stamp impressed, by repeating the operation): to confirm (commands given, experiments made, knowledge acquired, by reiterated injunction, trial, study): to restore to rectitude or shape (crooked nails, battered and beaten vessels):

to renew, refreshen, repair, rectify (in many applications). In this sense, To rectify or make straight, right, correct, good, and through all its variations, उजरणे is from ऊजु Straight. Likewise उजरणे *v i* *q. v.* infra.

उजरणे *v i* To recover; to return to pristine strength, spirits, correct conduct—an animal, a plant, a wild wilful child. 2 To become somewhat knowing or intelligent—a dull scholar.

उजरी *f* (Poetry.) Brightness, brilliance, glitter, gloss. Ex. जेणे तुझी उ० न संडो साते ॥

उजवट *a* (उजल *S*) Fair or of light complexion. Almost confined to books. Ex. नवव्यापरीस नवरी

उ० सोन्याचे तुला मोट साळुबाई.

उजवणी *f* **उजवणूक** *f* Verbal of उजवणे *q. v.*

उजवणे *v i* (उजून *S*) To be concluded; to have been conducted and to be closed in the right manner and with due form—a vow, a religious observance or act. 2 To have undergone; to have had performed upon or pass over one's self; to have come through rightly, honorably, safely

(the ceremony of marriage, of thread-investiture &c., a course of study &c., the diseases, trials, troubles &c. incidental to man). 3 To turn out well.

उजविणे *v c* (उजून *S*) To conclude, close, wind up (any religious observance). 2 To perform upon any one (any ceremony or rite—a marriage &c.)

दादा अंगी उजविणे To perform for both sides; to defray the expenses of both the parties of a marriage, and to celebrate the wedding. Said to the bride-

उजवा Right:—opp. to left. [groom's party.

उ० घालणे To leave on the right hand (an object in circumambulating or passing it). उजवी देणे To grant or to assent to;—used of an idol when some grains of rice stuck upon it fall from the right side. उजवीडावी देणे To answer or say explicitly and decidedly; to grant or refuse; to allow or deny.

उजवीगुदी *f* देणे To consent, agree, permit, allow. See under गुदी.

उजवोबाजू *f* (The right side.) The right side co-assessors (with a Raja or grandee); the magnates or nobles: also the trusty, important, or *right-hand* man (of a king &c.)

उजळ *a* (उजळ *S*) Bright, glittering, well furnished or burnished—metals: also of a shining or clear white. 2 Fair, of light complexion. 3 Glistening or glossy; of full or clear color—ripening fruits.

उजळटक *m* A splendid or specious cheat; a person or thing glaring and glittering, but without sincerity or value.

उजळणी *f* उजळणूक *f* (Verbal of उजळणे) Burnishing, furbishing, polishing. 2 fig. Among schoolboys. Refreshening or confirming of the handwriting by weekly or occasional writing off of the letters acquired; brushing or rubbing up generally of literary acquisitions. 3 fig. Scolding or abusing roughly. *v* कर, *g.* of *o.*

उजळणे *v c* (उजळन *S*) To burnish or furbish; to polish or shine by scouring, scrubbing, brushing. 2 To kindle, light, ignite, set on fire. 3 To illuminate or light up. Ex. इस्तख्ते तेजे करून ॥ उजळति नभाते ॥

उजळणे *v i* (उजळन *S*) To kindle, light, take fire. 2 To be brightened or lighted up—heavens on the approach of day: to become clear, clean, beaming, blooming—flushed eyes, countenance on returning health, fruits approaching to maturity.

उजळतामाथा *m* उजळतोड *n* उजळमाथा *m* (Bright countenance.) Clearedness from foul charges or aspersions; acquitted or justified state; acquittal. *v* कर *g.* of *o.* & हो *g.* of *s.* 2 Used sometimes *adj.*, as उजळता माथा होणे To be acquitted.

उजळपाजळ *a* (उजळ by redup.) Bright, shining, glossy, glistening, glistening.

उजळा *m* (उजळणे) A scouring, scrubbing, furbishing (of blackened gold, silver &c.) *v* दे. 2 Scouring-stuff, i. e. alum, saltpetre, sand &c.

उजळा *a* Commonly उजळ *q. v.* Of a bright or clear white &c. [ing.]

उजळाई *f* (उजळणे) Price of scouring or polishing. उजळायाचा दगड *m* The furbishing or polishing stone of goldsmiths.

उजागर *ad* Openly, publicly, before the world. उजागर *or* रा *m* (उत् & जागर *S*) Wakefulness, state of waking or watching. *v* पड, हो, घड. 2 Fearlessness, boldness or clearness of front. Ex. ते पुस्तक माझेच मग त्यापासून मागून घ्यायाचा मला उ० नाही काय ?

उजागरी *or* उजागिरी *f* (उजागरा) The state of being disclosed or divulged; openness, publicity, notoriety. 2 (Gen. in third case, उजागरीने) Looseness from the restraints of fear or shame; shamelessness: also sometimes, in a good sense, Openness and boldness; dauntlessness. उजागरीस आणणे To bring into notoriety or celebrity. [from the restraints of decency.]

उजागीर *a* Open, shameless, barefaced; loose. उजाड *a* Desolate, depopulated, forsaken by its inhabitants.

उजाडेणे, उजाडतां, उजाडताकाळ See उजेडेणे &c. उजाडी *f* (उजाड) Desolateness, depopulated state.

उजू *f* and by redup. उजूबूजू *f* Respect, regard, deference, consideration. *v* ठेव *or* राख *or* उड *g.* of *o.* 2 उजू simply is used in the first sense of उजू. Ex. कुळाचो उजू न करितां रुपये देईन.

उजू *a* (ऊजू *S*) Straight or direct; not curved or crooked. 2 fig. Just, right, equitable, fair, honest. Pr. उजू पण इव्याइतका वांकडा Fair-looking but a thorough rogue. 3 Plain, simple, free from involution, dark allusions &c.—a composition.

उजू *ad* (ऊजू *S*) Straight on: also rightly, properly, in the right direction, on the proper side—a thing placed or lying. Ex. रथियाउजू पार्थिवोर ॥ भिमें लक्षिलें गजभार ॥

उजू *or* उजू *ad* (Low. उजू) Again.

उजूर *m* (Corrupted and misapplied from उजर *A*) Looking or waiting for as indispensable; consideration for. *v* घर *g.* of *o.* Ex. कुळाचा उ० न धरितां मी खुदनिस्वत फडशा करून देईन; मदिना भरल्या वर माझा उ० न धरितां तुम्ही माझण विकून ऐवज घ्या. 2 Right, province, place, proper office or business. 3 Excusing one's self: also power or liberty of making excuses. Ex. बायकोला नवऱ्यापुढे उ० नाही; चाकराला आणि बटकीला उ० नाही.

उजेड *m* Light. 2 Something to cast light; any lighted thing. Ex. आंधार पडला कांहीं उ० सगे घ्या. उ० पाडणे-लावणे-करणे To do mighty things (ironically); to make a blaze; to set the Thames on fire. उ० होणे *or* पडणे *g.* of *s.* To be blazoned abroad. Agreeing with उजेड पाडणे other phrases are मशाल पाजळणे-लावणे, टेभा पाजळणे, नगाच्यावर टिपण टाकणे-वाजविणे, दिवसां मशाल लावणे, बेचाळीस *or* कूळ उद्धरणे, वडिलांचे नाव गाजविणे.

उजेडणी *f* C (उजेड) Branches of the Cocanut or other Palm loosely tied together and kindled;—serving as a flambeau.

उजेडेणे *v imp* & *i* (उजेड) To dawn. 2 fig. To become fortunate or favorable—times, circumstances.

उजेडतां *ad* उजेडताक्षणीं *ad* (उजेडेणे) At dawn or daylight. See under the phrase बंदाखालीं वसणे.

उजेडताकाळ *m* The time of dawn. 2 fig. The dawning of prosperous days. [a bright one.]

उजेडाचा माणूस *m* (Ironically.) A splendid fellow; उजेरेणे *v c* & *i* R To clear out; to free from rubbish, grass, weeds (a drain or water-channel). 2 Commonly उजरेणे. [shining.]

उज्वल *a* S Bright, glossy, glittering, clear and उज्वलन *n* S Kindling or lighting: also brightening up. 2 Polishing, burnishing, furbishing.

उज्वलित *p* S Kindled. 2 Polished.

उज्झड *a* (Formed out of उत् & झटति) Blunt of speech; that rattles, raps, or blurts out rudely.

उज्झित *p* S Left, abandoned, forsaken, castaway. उज्झेड, उज्झेडेणे, उज्झेडताकाळ P Commonly उजेड &c. [and उटकटारी see under ऊं.]

उट *m n* (उटू *S*) A dromedary or camel. For this उटकर *or* उटकळ *a* Loose and rocking—a stone. उटकळ *or* उटकर *f* उटकळा *f* See उटकळ.

उटकळी *f* R Sour rising in the mouth. *v* ये.

उटकर *a* Impudent, insolent, saucy.

उटंगर *m n* उटंगळ *n* A very small round hillock; a knoll, tump, mount: also a bump or whelk (on the body). 2 A stone &c. placed under a mass which is to be rolled along.

उटंगर *or* उटंगळ *a* Abounding in tumps or mounts, or small risings; uneven, unequal, unlevel.

उटंगळ *ad* Unevenly, unequally—lying, resting.

उटणे *v c* (उट *H*) To rub, scour, scrub (with sand, earth, ashes &c.)

उटणे *n* A composition of fragrant ingredients to rub on the body. 2 The application of this composition. [necked.]

उटमाया *a* (उट & मान) Camel-necked, long-उटवर *a* Rugged with tumps or mounds—ground.

उटवरा *m* A tump or mound; a slight protuberance or rising (on the ground).

उटा *m* A scotch-stone or stopper placed under a wheel. *v* दे. See ऊट.

उटाणेंगळा *a* P (Commonly उटंगळ) Having bumps, tumps, mounds, or risings—ground.

उटारेंटा *m* उटारेंटी *f* also उटारेंटा *m* उटारेंटी *f* (उटणे To rise, रेंटणे To push.) Idle meddling or interference. 2 Restlessness, fidgetiness, restless stirring and bustling (as of children): picking and tossing of food (as by persons not hungry, i. e. idle meddling with it): fiddlefaddle or busy idling gen. 3 Tale-telling or gossiping. *v* कर, *or* उटारेंटीस येणे.

उटारेंटी *or* टां *or* टीं *ad* (See the noun.) In busy idleness; in gossiping, meddling, fiddlefaddle, or restless and fruitless bustling gen. Ex. दिवस गेला उ० बोटांने काडवाती लोटी. 2 With fidgety messing; pickingly and tossingly (of food when hunger is appeased). [ing, inciting, pushing or urging on.]

उटाळणी *f* Verbal of उटाळणे *q. v.* 2 Instigating. उटाळणे *v c* To turn over; to turn and roll on by applying a lever.

उटाळणे *v i* fig. To be articulated distinctly. 2 To be made clear—a sense or meaning.

उटाळा *m* उटाळी *f* P (उटाळणे) A thing placed under to turn over, a lever. *v* दे. 2 An effort with a lever. *v* कर. 3 Distinct prolation or utterance. 4 Rendering plain and intelligible (an obscure stanza &c.) 5 Instigating or inciting. *v* दे. 6 *unc* Giving the shoulder, shoving. *v* दे. [scotch it.]

उटाळे *n* A stone &c. placed under a wheel to उटिंगळ *n* & *a* & *ad* C Commonly उटंगळ.

उटिवरा *m* C A round hill or hillock; an eminence or a mound: also a bump or whelk.

उटो *f* Smearing the body with a composition of sandal and other fragrant ingredients. *v* कर. 2 The composition for this purpose. *v* लाव. Ex. ज्याचे आंगीं सगमदाचि उटो ॥ तो काकविष्टा न पाहे दृष्टि ॥ 3 A stone &c. placed under a wheel to scotch it. 4 R Rice-straw or grass stacked around a post.

उटोण *f* (उट) A female dromedary or camel.

उटोव *p* of (उटणे) Scoured or scrubbed.

उटे *n* A recompense of evil; an act of requital or retaliation. *v* काढ, उगव, घे *g.* of *o.* 2 See वढे.

उटकळ *f* sometimes उटकर & उटकळा & उटकट *f* (उटणे & काळ Time to rise up.) Getting up and away; necessity or call to rise, remove, or depart. Ex. हा सुभेदार आला त्या सुभेदारास उ० आली. उटकळ &c. is Call to rise, or a stirring, whether as an impulse within or as an incitement or a movement from without. Verbs pertaining to the first division of this sense are आण, लाव, ये, to the second, लाग, ये.

उटणे *v i* (उठान *S*) To rise, to become erect. 2 To rise *figuratively*, corresponding with the English word through the most of its acceptations; viz. to rise upwards; to mount or ascend into the air; to grow—smoke, dust, plants: to awake and rise (from sleep, swooning, death): to rise, break up, move off—an assembly, an army: to rise from; to become disgusted with—the mind or affections: to rise against, to be insurgent: to appear plain or clear—a stamp, impression, color: to rise, arise, break forth, appear, originate, come into existence—eruptions, epidemics, troubles, rumors, events. 3 To get up, i. e. to ache—the head—डोई, डोसके-कपाळ-मस्तक-शीर: also, although of restricted currency,—दाढ *or* दांत, कान, हात, पाय. 4 To become fresh, blooming, beaming, bright-look-

ing—a person, animal, plant, color. 5 To stand up against (घरावर-मनुष्यावर) maliciously or falsely. 6 To rise;—as a bite, stripe, stroke, or दांत-इडी-चाबूक &c. the instrument inflicting it.

उठून जाणे To run away, or to go off without leave. नित्य उठून or रोज उठून With constant, daily, or regular repetition; as of daily or regular course; continually. उठला ठाव देवत नाही in. con. (I &c.) cannot even rise and place the leaf or dish (for the meal). Expressive of utter prostration of strength.

उठतवसत *ad* (Rising and sitting.) Haltingly, hobblingly, by walking and resting—coming, going, journeying.

उठतां वसतां, उठल्यां वसल्यां, उठल्यां पडल्यां *ad* (उठणे & वसणे) Every instant; in whatever business; on all occasions; continually. Ex. उ० जर साखं लागलां तर मग परिणाम काय?

उठतां वसतां-उपास *m*-निराहार *m*-नवरात्र *f* The practice (observed by some) of fasting on the day of summoning the divinities to attend and inspire the नवरात्र and on the day of dismissing them, i. e. on the first and last days of नवरात्र.

उठपळ *f* (उठणे & पळणे) Reiterated running off or away (as of a discontented servant, an ill-treated girl from the house of her mother in law &c.) *v* लाव. 2 (Causing to run away reiteratedly.) Oppressive or harassing treatment. *v* लाव. 3 Restlessness or fidgetiness; giddy running hither and thither. *v* कर, लाव, मांड. 4 Rising to start off or depart. *v* कर. 5 *ad* Ever and anon (i. e. restlessly). Ex. हा पोर उ० खेळायला जातो. [ऊठपाय.

उठपाय *ad* Ever and anon, continually. See

उठवशी, उठवशी, उठवस *f* (उठणे & वसणे) Reiterated rising and sitting; fidgetiness; restless agitation: also idle and busy meddling. Pr. कोणहाच्या नशी कोणहाला उठावशी. 2 An exercise of the athletæ.

उठल्यां पडल्यां *ad* (Whether standing or lying.) At all seasons and times; in season and out of season.

उठवण *f* उठवणूक *f* *unc* उठवळ *f* *unc* (उठविणे To raise.) The state of exhaustion or extreme weakness (of a bullock, horse &c.) when it cannot rise, but must be raised, from the ground. *v* घे, or उठवणीस घेणे. 2 *fig*. Utter destitution; extreme poverty and wretchedness.

उ० सोडणे *g*. of *o*. To raise and restore to strength (a bullock &c.); to raise from misery and helplessness (a person).

उठवणकर-करो-करू *a* Exhausted and fallen; unable to rise from the ground—a bullock &c., a person.

उठवळ *a* (उठविणे To raise.) Sluggish, heavy, torpid; that will not rise until raised. Pr. उ० साखू थोड जावई.

उठविणे *v* *c* (Active of उठणे *q*. *v*.) To raise, lift, elevate, erect, exalt. 2 *fig*. To arouse, awake, make to get up. Pr. निजलेल्या कोणही उठवील जाग्याला कोण उठवील? None so deaf as they that wont hear. 3 To excite, enkindle, stir up. 4 To make to ache (the head).

उठाउठी *ad* (उठणे) Smartly, promptly, instantly. Ex. पाप ताप दैन्य जाये उ० ॥ जाहालिया भेटी संताचिया ॥ Also भाव व्याचे पोटी ॥ त्यासीं लाभ उ० ॥ Also किं ब्राह्मण पात्रीं बैसला ॥ तो बाहेर घातला उ० ॥

उठागीर *a* (उठणे) In reproach or contempt. A sojourner or mere passenger.

उठाव or ठेव *f* (उठविणे To raise or take up, ठेवणे To place. Reiterated and fruitless taking up

and setting down.) Close, curious, scrupulous examination or inquiry of things or on subjects with which we have no business; idle interference or meddling. Pr. बोडकीला कुंकवाची उ० कशास पाहिजे? 2 Officious and malignant bearing to and fro of tales. 3 Bother and fuss; toil and trouble (as attendant upon business).

उठाणू *n* (उठणे) A rising on the body; an imposthume or suppurating tumor.

उठापायीं or उठोपायीं *ad* (उठणे & पाय) Continually, ever and anon. [वशी.

उठावशी or सी *f* Rising and sitting &c. See उठ-उठारेंटा *m* उठारेंट or टी *f* Commonly उठारेंटा.

उठावणी *f* (Verbal of उठावणे) Rising and setting to (a fight, a business) with ardor and vehemence: starting up quickly, as to rush upon or to sally forth: rising against; rising in arms: rising to move off; decamping. 2 (उठविणे) Raising (a pauper or bankrupt) from poverty and difficulties. 3 Inciting, urging: animating, encouraging: abetting, furthering.

उठावणे *v* *i* (उठणे) To sally forth or start up vehemently or eagerly: also to set to or fall upon (a work or business) with ardor and spirit. 2 To rise in arms or against—robbers, rebels, petty chieftains. Ex. म्हणेंद्रावरि जंबुक ॥ अपार जैसे उठावले ॥

उठावा *m* sometimes उठाव *m* (उठणे) Rising to go; decampment, departure. 2 Rising (as in arms against, as from sickness or from obscurity). See उठावणी *Sig*. I.

उठू *f* (उठ! उठ! Up! up! rise! rise!) Harassing exaction of work (as by taskmasters). *v* लाव, मांड, कर.

उंड *f* Oilnut-tree, Pinnay tree, Calophyllum Inophyllum. 2 *m* Wind in the bowels.

उंडकी *f* R (Usually उचकी) Hiccough. *v* घे. Gen. in *pl* उंडक्या.

उंडगळ *a* उंडगा *a* उंडगा *a* (उंडणे) Shamelessly light and idle; averse to work or application; truant, rantipole, runabout;—esp. of children.

उंडगादगड *m* उंडगा *m* A rough or unwrought stone; a rude block. 2 *fig*. A rude boy or child.

उंडणटणू Commonly उडाणटणू.

उडणे *v* *i* (उड्डान *S*) To fly; to soar. 2 To leap, spring, bound, frisk, curvet, caper. 3 To leap or jump over. 4 To bound, rebound, hop. 5 To spring upon; to rush or fall upon with fury or ardor. 6 To pass away; to elapse. 7 To disappear suddenly; to be off quickly. Pr. दिवस बुडाला आणि मजूर उडाला. 8 To fade; to become faint or pale—a color: to be expended, exhausted, consumed—money, provisions, materials: to fail, fly off, cease, be no more—courage, water in a well, a means of subsistence, honors, riches, pleasures. 9 To rise from; to be disgusted with—the mind or affections. 10 To become dry; to cease to give milk—a milch animal. 11 To be fired or discharged—a gun. 12 To arise and prevail—fighting, altercation; wickedness, wantonness; sport, merriment; famine, havoc, disorder, distress. 13 To jump or bound upon, i. e. to proceed or act upon confidently or hopefully (wealth, power, a promise &c.) 14 To leap upon—the male of beasts in covering.

उडून चरणे To live well; to feed in rich pastures; to dwell in courts or high places.

उडतउडत *ad* (उडणे) By hops and jumps; in a springing or bounding manner—coming, moving. 2 *fig*. Intermittently, skippingly. Ex. सगळी कथा सांगावी तर वेळ लागेल उ० सांगतां. 3 Lightly,

loosely, as floating carelessly from mouth to mouth—a report heard. Ex. हें काम त्यास होणार असो बातमी म्यां उ० ऐकिली.

उडतघुमा *m* In top-playing. So hitting a top as that it shall run to a distance and then spin.

उडतपगडे *m* *pl* A mode of playing at साक्या or draughts. *v* कर.

उडतवातमी *f*-वर्तमान *n* Flying reports.

उडतापील *m* (A soaring cub or whelp.) A term for a child fast springing up into hopeful manhood: also for a rising or well-promising person gen.

उडत्या पांखराचें मेज करणारा *a* (That can measure a bird whilst on the wing.) A term for a clever fellow. [bean उडीद. See उडदावळ *Sig*. I.

उडदळ *f* Ground bearing or suitable for the उडदाण *n* Stalks or chaff of thrashed उडीद.

उडदानी *a* (उडीद) Resembling in color the pulse उडीद;—used of लुगडे, रंग &c., i. e. black.

उडदावेगण *f* A piece at chess—a variation of the knight. His step is over $3\frac{1}{2}$ squares, and in a variation of the play called उडदावेगणीचा खेळ performed on a board of a hundred squares.

उडदांसुहूर्त *m* (उडीद & सुहूर्त) The grinding of उडीद (Phaseolus radiatus) at some lucky hour: also the hour pronounced auspicious for this rite.

उडदावळ *f* (उडीद & ओळ) Ground for the bean उडीद; ground on which it is now growing or is usually cultivated. 2 A sort of लुगडे.

उडदो *a* Of the color of उडीद.

उडदोलुगडे *n* A लुगडे black with white squares.

उडद्या मुरुम *m* A kind of मुरुम (decayed rock). It breaks into very fine and black particles resembling the pulse उडीद.

उडपाल *n* (आड & पाल) A small pâl (Pâl is a cloth stretched over a ridge-pole, and fastened at both ends to the ground; forming a light traveling tent, with two sloping sides and two open ends) attached to the larger pâl (as a convenience for cooking or ablution). 2 A cloth thrown over the hood of a कांबळा-cloak (as a farther preservative from the rain).

उंडल *f* R Commonly उंड or उंडीण. 2 *n* Its fruit.

उंडलटणू *a* Commonly उडाणटणू or उडाळटणू.

उंडलीण *f* Commonly उंड or उंडीण. [of उंडीण.

उंडलेल (उंडल & तेल) Oil obtained from the fruit उडवणी *f* (Verbal of उडविणे) Scattering, dispersing, squandering, rejecting &c.

उडवा *m* A stack of गावली (gram-plants dried): also a stack of dried leguminous plants gen. 2 Understood in the Konkan as a large उडवे or rice-stack. 3 Applied, from its form, to a कलोड or pile of cowdung bits.

उडवागी *f* P (उडविणे) Rejecting or slighting; turning off or treating (a person or his speech) contemptuously. *v* कर.

उडविणे *v* *c* Active or causal form of उडणे *q*. *v*. throughout. 2 To scatter, disperse, cast abroad; to cause to fly or run in every direction. 3 To spend lavishly; to squander. 4 To turn off; to shuffle or evade. 5 To treat with slight and scorn; to reject contemptuously.

उडविला उडविला *a* (उडविणे) Scattered abroad; dispersed widely apart; lying far asunder. Ex. आंबे बहुतकरून आभाळानें गळाले आतां कोठें उडवले उडवले आहेत.

उडवाउडव or वी *f* (उडविणे) Scattering, dispersing, tossing about: also the state so occasioned. 2 Profuse expenditure, squandering. 3 Turning off, evading: also slighting, rejecting, treating scornfully.

उडवी *f* C उडवे *n* C A stack of unthrashed bundles (of rice, नाचणी, वरी, of any of the ढण-धान्य, also of grass). 2 Applied, from its resemblance in form, to a कल्लोड (pile of cowdung bits).

उडया *a* (उडविणे) That spends lavishly, a spendthrift, a squanderer. 2 That evades or rejects.

उडळ *f* A plant, *Modecca trilobata*. Grah.

उडा *m* A lump of kneaded dough. A dish composed of boiled flour of rice and उडीद &c. Pr. एक मारी उडे एक मारी मांडे.

उडाउडी *ad* (उडणे) Scramblingly; through, in, with the springing, jumping, and jostling of many; i. e. under eager competition. Ex. हीं वांगीं उ० विकलीं. [lavish; a squanderer or spendthrift.

उडाक *a* (उडविणे or उडाक) H) Prodigious, profuse, उडाकक्यो or पू *a* (A fanciful formation from उडाविणे) That turns off or evades. [or apart.

उडाण *m* A portion of a farm or lands lying off उडाणटपू or उडाळटपू *a* (A light formation from उडणे) That stays but a short time (in one place, employment, mind); vagrant, roving, run-about, fickle, unsteady, flighty, inconstant. 2 Applied sometimes to business, employment, or work of unenduring character.

उडाकू *a* P (उडणे) Inconstant, unsteady, of short or uncertain continuance or duration—person, employment, state: also changeable or fickle—a person. [puffed up; swelling or wild wantoning.

उडारणे *f* (Verbal of उडारणे *v* i) Becoming उडारणे *v* i To get inflated or puffed up; to become haughty and heedless (from good living, sudden riches &c.): to get wild and unruly (from rich feeding)—a beast: to grow rank or luxuriant—a plant. [turn away floutingly.

उडारणे *v* c (For उडारणे) To throw up: also to उडावणी & उडाविणे Better उडवणी & उडविणे. उडाळ *a* (उडणे) That stays not long in one place. 2 R Dissipated, diverted or detached from—attention, mind, affections.

उडिणी *f* C Oilnut-tree. See उडोण.

उडी *f* (उडणे) A leap, spring, jump, bound. *v* घाल, मार, टाक. 2 fig. Stretch or reach (of ambition, desire, purpose). 3 Grain or money in compensation for the loan of a bullock upon agricultural employment.

उया पडणे Expresses lively scrambling or great eagerness after; as त्या राजमाराविषयी उया पडतात. उया मारणे To cut capers; to give one's self airs; to wanton and revel; to follow fearlessly and heedlessly one's own impulses; to play wild pranks and frolics—a child. 2 To vaunt, vapor, talk big; make lofty professions; to live freely and fearlessly (as under the protection of another). Ex. आजपर्यंत आम्ही तुमचे बळावर उ० मारीत होतो परंतु तुम्ही हानचे सोडले. 3 To refuse or decline, i. e. to overleap the course prescribed.

उडी *n* The fruit of उडोण Oilnut-tree.

उडी *f* (Dim. of उडा) A mouthful or little mass of boiled rice. 2 A little ball of dough (as dropped into खोर &c.)

उडी or उया उकळणे To glean rice-morsels (or victuals gen.) by presenting one's self (as guest or mendicant) at the doors of people at meal-time.

उडी *f* उडोण *f* Pinnay-tree, or Oilnut-tree, *Calophyllum Inophyllum*. 2 Another tree, *Guateria laurifolia*. Grah.

उडीद *m* A pulse, *Phaseolus radiatus*. Pr. उडदा-माजी काळोमारे ॥ काय निवडावे निवडणारे ॥ 2 fig. The fly or sight of a musket.

उडु *n* S A star. उडुगण *m* S The stars, the starry host. [of उडोण.

उडेल *n* (उड & तेल) Oil obtained from the nut उडेलटपू *a* Commonly उडाणटपू.

उडुान *n* S pop. उडुाण *n* Flying. 2 Leaping, jumping, bounding.

उया *a* (उडणे) That leaps, jumps, bounds. Pr. उया पुरवेले पण पया पुरवत नाही. 2 fig. Prompt, smart, quick, impetuous, spirited.

उया उकळीत फिरणारा, उयाउकळ्या, उडी उकळणारा *a* उडीवकाल *m* (उडी & उकळणे) A gatherer of rice-morsels; a parasite-attendant at people's doors at the meal-hour; a trencher-fly or general sponger.

उये *n* The fruit of उडोण. उयेले *n* The oil of it. उडा *m* A thick kind of bamboo.

उणवाई *f* (उणा) Deficiency or scantiness. *v* ये.

उणा *a* (ऊन S) Deficient or scanty; less than the just number or quantity; falling short of. 2 Defective; wanting the just quantity. 3 Wanting or absent; required to complete. 4 Inferior; lower in value or excellency. 5 Low or mean; unbecoming one's station or character. [ment.

उणाअप्रा *a* Scanty in length, too short—a garment. उणाख *a* (उणा & आख) That is of inferior value or price. Applied esp. to cloths and stuffs.

उणादुणा *a* (उणा by redup.) Disparaging, disregarding, contemptuous, vilifying—शब्द, भाषण, बोलणे. 2 (Confounded with उणापुरा) Less or more—a quantity, quality, number &c.

उणापुरा *a* (उणा & पुरा) Less or more, nearly, about. Ex. तो गांव येथून उ० कोसभर आहे.

उणावणे *v* i (उणा) To abate, diminish, lessen: also to remit in intensity, to relax.

उणावळ *f* उणीव *f* P (उणा) Deficiency or scarcity. *v* ये. Ex. परि उणिवेचा सोस नाही नयासी ॥

उणे (Neuter termination of उणा *a*) A fault, foible, failing, weakness, blemish, imperfection.

उणे आणणे To bring deficiency or inferiority upon; to put to shame. Ex. वरि झळकति दिव्य कळस ॥ उणे आणति उडुगणास ॥ उणे घेणे To take

to heart one's उणे, i. e. one's fault or failing or misfortune or affliction: also to take up sorrowfully, or to take humbly. उणे पाहणे *g*. of *o*. To regard or notice the faults or failings of. Ex. आपल्या दासाचे न पाहसी उणे ॥ उभा त्या कारणे राचं दीस ॥ [speech.

उणेउत्तर *n* उणेभाषण *n* Scornful or slighting

उतटणे *v* i (Formed of उत् & तट) To burst through excessive expansion or stretching, to snap. To be stretched or distended, so as to be ready to burst. 3 To open or part; to burst; to split; to chap; to get asunder.

उतणणे *v* c (उ & तण Grass.) To strip of its grass or cadjans (a roof). To take off (from a roof) its grass or cadjans. [inflated with pride.

उतणणे *v* i (ताणणे) To be puffed out; to be

उतणे *v* i (उत् S) To boil up and flow over. 2 To run with rheum or mucus—eyes. 3 To break forth into eruptions about the lips &c.—a fever: to cause eruptions—a rough or a foul razor. 4 To rise—a blister. 5 To effervesce. 6 To ferment—milk, victuals &c. 7 To grow rank or luxuriant—corn, grass, vegetables. 8 To become exceeding plentiful; to overflow—grain, fruits, things gen. 9 To effloresce or break out into pustules. 10 To be inflated with pride; to swell over.

उतू जाणे or चालणे. Ex. माझे काय त्यावांचून उतू जाते What do I lose, or what damage sustain, without that? (What of mine boils over?) Also

तुझे-त्याचे &c. उतू येणे To boil up and flow over: also to effervesce. In con.

उतप *a* (Better उताप) Sunny, not shaded.

उतफाळणे sometimes उतफळणे *v* c (उत्फालन S) To rend asunder; to rip off or utterly; to tear to pieces.

उतरट *a* (उतरणे) Rather declivous or sloping.

उतरंड or उतरण *f* A creeper, *Cynanchum extensum*.

उतरंड or उतरंड *f* (उतरणे) A pile (of pots, pitchers &c.) 2 fig. One of the seventy-two blemishes of the horse, viz. three vertical and reversed rings of hair on the forehead.

उतरडी उतरणे *g*. of *o*. To meddle with officiously.

उतरड *f* (उतरणे) A declivity. 2 The transverse beam through which revolves the axle of the male screw (in a sugar-mill).

उतरण *f* (उतरणे) A declivity descent, slope. Pr. चढणीस घेडा उतरणीस रेडा. 2 Declivousness. 3 The north-wind. 4 Decline (as of age, fortunes &c.) 5 *f* *n* A ford. 6 In mechanics. An inclined plane. 7 *f* An amount of mangoes gathered (taken down).

उतरणे *v* c (उत्तरण S) To set down or put down; to place upon the ground. 2 To set down, unload, disembark, discharge (as at the end of a journey). 3 To bring down; to assist in descending. 4 To reduce in height; to make lower or shorter. 5 To carry across; to convey over (as over a river). 6 To transcribe or copy; to sketch (a landscape); to take (a likeness); to form or frame according to a model: also to imitate, copy, mimic. 7 To abate, diminish, reduce (rates, demands). 8 To reduce in rank or station: also to lower one's pride or conceit. 9 To assuage the ardor or burning (as of poison, spirits &c.) 10 To wave (a coconut &c.) around the head in exorcising. 11 To cut off or out (nose, ears, tongue). 12 To cross (a ford, a river). 13 To take off, to doff (clothes, ornaments). 14 To throw over; to bring over and adown slopingly (a इप्पर, पडवी, सोपा &c.). 15 To shave clean off (whiskers or beard).

उतरून टाकणे To humble or bring down (i. e. to unbrace or relax a drum). 2 To wave (around some sick person &c.) some person, animal, or thing.

उतरणे *v* i (उत्तरण S) To descend or dismount; to go or come down gen. and both lit. & fig. 2 To tally, suit, correspond, agree with—accounts, measures, events with predictions, original with copy. 3 To alight, stop, put up. 4 To fall, fail, sink, abate, subside—courage, anger, fever, prices, value. 5 To fade, decay, decline, deteriorate; to change gen. to a worse state; e. g. to look wan—the countenance; to decline (in years and infirmities); to be getting threadbare—clothes; to be losing freshness, floridness, firmness, tastiness, lustre—the body, flowers, fish, meat, pearls. 6 To overripen and rot—a fruit: also, as used of mangoes in अढी, to ripen. 7 To turn out; to end or issue in; to become finally. Ex. एक काडीलभर रसाचा चार मण गूळ उतरला; हा रंग सुकल्यावर कसा उतरेल तो पाहावा. 8 To get well over; to pass through safely (as through a disease or malady, as through an examination or other difficulty). 9 To turn to go; to turn into any direction. 10 To sink down into (the mind). 11 To fall in with; to suit or please (मजीस-मनास). 12 To run in the bore or slit—a pearl, a trinket.

उतरता *p* *a* of उतरणे Declivous, sloping, slanting: also declining, decaying, deteriorating lit. fig.

उत्तरता दिवस *m* See उत्तरती वेळ.
 उत्तरता पाया *m* Declining or decreasing footing; progression or tendency downwards (as into poverty or disrepute). [or circumstances.
 उत्तरती कमाण or न *f* Declining or sinking state
 उत्तरती पायरी *f* (Descending step.) Decline or deterioration of circumstances; decadence, wane.
 उत्तरत्या पायरीस लागणे To be going down (in condition or in life). [scending.
 उत्तरती भांजणी *f* In arithmetic. Reduction of
 उत्तरती वेळ or -वेळा *f* The declining half of the day, the afternoon and evening. 2 fig. Adverse times; period of declining (as into years, disrepute, poverty). [ing progression.
 उत्तरती श्रेढी or -श्रेणी *f* In arithmetic. A descending
 उत्तरपराई *f* (Better उत्तरपराई) The declining half of life. [emporium.
 उत्तरपेंढ *f* (Commonly उत्तरपेंढ) A mart or
 उत्तरल or ला *m* The recess along the cross pieces covering the lintels of a door. Used as a shelf. [ing. 2 fig. That is on the decline.
 उत्तरवट *a* (उत्तरणे) Rather declivous or sloping
 उत्तरवटा *m* Descending ground, a descent.
 उत्तरवण *n* (उत्तरणे) A declivity or slope.
 उत्तरवणी *n* P (उत्तरणे & पाणी) Water in which rice has been but slightly boiled; thin rice-gruel.
 उत्तरवाट *f* A descending road or pathway.
 उत्तराई *a* (उत्तरणे) Discharged from the obligation (of a kindness or favor, a debt or promise). Ex. तुका म्हणे काय होऊं उ०॥ जीव ठेवीन पायीं संताचिया॥ Also उ० काय होऊं आतां॥ उपकार नवता न विसरे॥ Also जनकजननीची उपमा ऐसी॥ द्यावी आतां सद्गुरुसि॥ तेवि हो न उ० निखयेंसि॥
 उत्तराई *f* (उत्तरणे) Price of carrying or conveying (down a hill, over a river &c.): price of transcribing, copying, sketching, drawing, picturing: price of plucking or gathering (mangoes &c.) 2 R The descending portion of life; declining years. *v* लाग, जड.
 उत्तराण *f* (उत्तर S) The north-wind.
 उत्तरावारा *m* (A nautical phrase.) A northerly wind. [down)—mangoes and other fruits.
 उत्तराव *p* of उत्तरणे *v c* Gathered (not shaken
 उत्तरव *m* C A sort of arched framework slung and suspended from the roof. Used in rainy weather, with a fire kindled beneath it, as a drying-horse for clothes, or for betelnuts, salt &c. 2 An overflowing fresh to a river. *v* ये.
 उत्तरवणे *v i* To boil up—water.
 उत्तरवणे *n* also उत्तरवणी *n* Boiling water.
 उत्तरविणे *v c* (उतू) To stretch (taffeta &c.) over a heated pitcher, and mark with lines: also to draw waving lines between the seams with a hot needle.
 उत्तर & उत्तरवट Preferably उत्तर & उत्तरवट.
 उत्तरणे *v i* C To be full and plump; to be ready to be gathered and ripened in straw—mangoes &c.
 उत्तरपातळ *f* Idle tale-bearing or tattling.
 उत्तरपातळ *a* (पातळ by redup.) Scanty, sparse, rare, thinly scattered—crops, trees, buildings, rain.
 उताट *f* उताटकी *f* (उताटणे) Readiness to burst, fig. i. e. impatience, fidgetiness, excitement or high-wrought eagerness. *v* ये.
 उताटणे *v i* (See उताटणे) To snap. 2 To be hard-stretched; to be ready to burst, or (actually) to burst. 3 fig. To be impatiently eager.
 उताणखाट *n* (A bedstead or cot lying face upwards.) A term for a haughty or supercilious person.

उताणणे *v c* (Poetry.) To describe or declare. Ex. उताणितां तुझी कीर्ति॥ उणाव नसे आम्हाते॥
 उताणा *a* (उत्तान S) Supine, not prone. 2 That (lies, stands, is) with its face or mouth upwards.
 उ० चालणे To strut or stalk; to walk with stately steps. उ० पडणे To fall (or lie) supine; i. e. bankrupt, pauper, wretched, helpless; or to fall or lie sick. 2 To lie empty or unemployed; or to become unserviceable;—used of दुधली-पाव-भांडे or thing gen.
 उताणापाताणा *a* (उताणा by redup.) (Turning) over and over, from back to belly, from belly to back. *v* पाड, कर.
 उताना, उतानापाताना, उतानखाट See उताणा &c.
 उताप *a* (तप S) Open, sunny, not shaded.
 उतार *m* (उत्तरणे) Fordableness: also a ford. 2 Ferriage, fare at a ferry. 3 A medicine given to arrest the too potent operation of a medicine before administered; a medicine that counterworks another; a charm or any measure to overcome (a venomous bite or sting). 4 Articles of apparel or ornaments presented in honor from off one's person. 5 The flowing off or subsiding (of the waters of a flood &c.): abatement or alleviation (as of a disease or of pain): decrease, decline, wane (of wealth, fame, grandeur). 6 Declivousness, descent, slope. 7 The closing chime or peal of the चौघडा. 8 Of the compounds with this word some are valuable, and such will follow in order; some are arbitrary, and would not warrant insertion; and some are of too obvious signification to require insertion. Of the latter two classes some instances are उतारखर्च-पत्र-पान-औषध-गोळी-पुडो-मात्रा &c. and उतारमोल-मोली-डाव-वाट-रंग-काळ-चावडी-मंत्र-मार्ग-मसलत or बेत.
 उताराखाली असणे or पडणे To be abating, decreasing, declining. उताराखाली चालणे or जाणे To abate one's speed.
 उतार *a* That is on the decline; descending into years. 2 Inferior or secondary: opp. to चढ Excelling. 3 Sinking, failing, declining, decaying.
 उतारकरी or -करु *m* A person alighted for a time upon a journey, a passenger: also a passenger in a ship or boat.
 उतारघाट *m* A stairs at a river &c.
 उतारचढ *m* Descent and ascent, undulation (of a country): fall and rise, fluctuation (of prices): remission and exacerbation (of fever): waning and waxing gen.
 उतारचावडी *f* An alighting house (in a village) for travelers. Hence, fig. A place of resort for पाहुणे, visitors, spongers &c.
 उतारचिठो *f* A pass over waters. A canceled bond or note. (As by the श्री at the head of the paper being torn off.) 3 A paper tied as a charm to overcome (a venomous bite or sting). 4 A transcript or copy (of any small note or writing). 5 Jocosely or freely. A bill of discharge or discharge.
 उतारजमीन *f* Descending ground. [missal. *v* दे.
 उतारतसरीफ *f* Articles of apparel or ornament presented in honor from off one's own person.
 उतारतळ *m* An alighting place (outside a village)
 उतारतेज *a* Of faded lustre. [for travelers.
 उतारतोड *n* The beginning of the descent from a mountain; the mouth of a ghát. [tune &c.)
 उतारदिवस *m pl* Days of decline (of life, of fortune)
 उतारपातार or उतारवितार *m* (उतार by redup.) A comprehensive term for the expenses of traveling or transport; ferriage, transit-duties &c. 2 Ferriage.

उतारपान *m* At cards. A descending card. 2 The page or leaf (of a वही) on which an account is carried forward.
 उतारपेंढ *f* A commercial city or town; a place of *depôt* for merchandize for all quarters; an emporium. 2 The quarter (of a town or large village) where travelers alight.
 उतारपोशाक or -पोशाक *m* Articles of apparel presented in honor from off one's person. See 1 Sam. xviii. 4. 2 Cast-off clothes.
 उतारबंद *a* P Declivous, descending, sloping downwards. 2 *unc* fig. That is on the decline.
 उतारबंद *m* A बंद (breadth of a sheet) on which any thing is copied off. [touching at by the way.
 उतारबंदर *n* Port of debarkation. 2 Port of
 उतारवाजी *f* The cards descending from ten (of a pack). 2 A declining or losing game. 3 The closing chime or peal of the चौघडा.
 उतारवाजू *f* At cards. A descending hand.
 उतारमणी *m* उतारमोहरा *m* A gem considered as an antidote to poison.
 उतारमान *m* Dishonoring, disgracing, bringing down. 2 *a* (Irregular.) Disgraced or brought down.
 उतारमाल *m* Goods to be ferried over. [cence.
 उतारवय *n* The declining period of life, senescence.
 उतारवस्त्र *n* Clothes fit to be laid aside. 2 See उतारपोशाक. [half of it.
 उतारवेळ *f* The afternoon: also the declining
 उतारा *m* (उत्तरणे) Product; quantity finally produced or resulting (as after any operation of making). Ex. पंधरा शेर लोणी कढविले त्याचा वारा शेर उ० आला. 2 Correspondence, agreement, tallying (as of different measures). 3 A waving around a person possessed (of a cocoanut, a fowl, some rice &c.) in order to eject the demon: also the articles used in the ceremony. Also removing (of a sickness) by drugs or charmed substances: also the substances employed. 4 Answer or key to an enigma; a stanza corresponding with another in structure, measure, some leading expressions &c., but opposed to it in its doctrine or sentiment: also a stanza or sentence corresponding with another in import, but differing in letter. 5 A copy or transcript: also a counterpart. 6 Ferriage. 7 (Commonly उतार) A ferry. 8 (Elliptically for पाणउतारा) Disgracing or dishonoring. 9 Cast-off clothes: also clothes taken off to bestow in honor. 10 Wages or cost of gathering (esp. mangoes) from the tree. 11 The वही or stitched book in which copies (esp. of hundis) are taken.
 उतारो *f* (उत्तरणे) Loss of the command of the game by playing off the high cards. *v* कर. 2 fig. Decline (of life, prosperity &c.) 3 *m* A passenger (on board a vessel): one alighting on a journey: a traveler, a sojourner. 4 A charmer of snake-bites, scorpion-stings &c. 5 (Poetry.) A ferryman.
 उतारु *c* (उत्तरणे) A person alighted for a time upon a journey: also a passenger on board a ship or boat. उतारुपातारु *m pl* Passengers, wayfarers.
 उताया *a* (उतार) A ferryman. 2 A gatherer of mangoes.
 उतावळ or ली *f* (उतावळ H) Haste, hurry, precipitance, rash forwardness or impatience. *v* कर. 2 esp. उतावळी An early species of जोंधळा.
 उतावळा, उतावीळ, उतावेळ *a* (उताम्यत् S) through
 उतावळी *f* (उतावळ H) Hasty, eager, impetuous, impatient. Pr. उतावळा नवरा आणि गुडघाला बांशिंग. Ex. उतावीळ युद्धासीं राजा रघुनंदन येकनि सत्वर आणि बोलावून भेटोशीं मन उतावीळ॥

उत्तीव *p* of उत्तणे, Boiling over.
 उत्तुतणे *v i* To break out into pustules or rash.
 2 fig. To be in a hurry or fidget.
 उत्तु *m* (अत्तु H) A mode of marking cloth with lines: also the lines so stamped or made. See under उत्तविणे.
 उत्ते *n* C Rice raised on unburned ground.
 उत्तेदी *f* Sloping land in which rice-plants are grown from steeped and sprouted seed.
 उत्कट *a* S Much. 2 Many.
 उत्कटा *f* (S) Eagerness after; impatient longing or hankering; anxious desire.
 उत्कठित *p* (S) Affected with eagerness or impatience; excited by desire; anxiously longing or hankering after.
 उत्कथित *p* S Seethed or boiled.
 उत्कर्ष *m* (S) Excellence; the state of abounding in any valuable possession or good quality; prosperous or flourishing condition. 2 Abundance, plentifulness, copiousness.
 उत्कलिका *f* S A sudden and strong desire; a kindling of the mind or passions; a burning or boiling (to do, go &c.) *v* चे. 2 A bud. [tience. *v* चे.
 उत्कळ *f* (उत्कलिका S) Eagerness: also impatient
 उत्किरण *n* S Scratching or scraping up or out.
 उत्कीलन *n* S Disentangling or unraveling. 2 Disengaging or loosening. 3 Expanding or opening.
 उत्कृष्ट *a* (S) Excellent, best, superlatively good.
 उत्क्रम *m* S Irregularity, want of order or method.
 उत्क्रमण *n* S Proceeding up or out; ascending, soaring; departure, egress. [from; soared aloft.
 उत्क्रान्त *p* S Proceeded up or out; departed
 उत्क्रान्तिधेनु *f* (S) pop. उत्क्रान्तधेनु *f* A cow given to Brāhmans by a dying person, that he may die easily and with his sins forgiven.
 उत्खान *p* S Eradicated, extirpated, outrooted.
 उत्प *a* C Open, sunny. 2 An open and sunny
 उत्पन्न *a* S Exceedingly heated. [place.
 उत्तमिन्त *a* S Raised, elevated, set erect or upright.
 2 Protuberant, prominent, standing out—a woman's breasts. 3 Erected or pricked up—ears.
 उत्तम *a* (S) Excellent, very good, best. 2 First, chief, principal.
 उत्तमगति *f* (S The best condition or passage.) Emancipation from personal existence, and absorption into the divine essence. 2 A happy death; death at a holy place, or upon a good day, or at a lucky juncture. 3 Fair progress in or acquaintance with (a science &c.)
 उत्तमद्रव्य *n* S In law. Property (as stolen) of one of a superior caste. 2 Any fragrant drug.
 उत्तमपुरुष *m* (S) In grammar. The first person.
 उत्तमर्ण *m* (S उत्तम & ऋण) A creditor: opp. to अधमर्ण A debtor. 2 A descriptive name for a Banker.
 उत्तमसाहस *m* S A fine of 1000 or of 1080 पण. 2 Capital punishment;—branding, banishment, confiscation, mutilation, death. 3 Any offence demanding capital punishment. 4 Any extreme exertion or effort. [The head.
 उत्तमंग *n* (S उत्तम & अंग The chief member.)
 उत्तमोत्तम *a* (S) Exceedingly good, superlative-
 उत्तर *f* (S) The north. [ly good.
 उत्तर *n* (S) An answer, reply, rejoinder. 2 In law. A defence. 3 It is often used in the sense of mere speech. Ex. मीं एक उ० ही बोललो नाही आणि हा मला उगीच शिवा देतो; उत्तरास प्रत्युत्तर करतो He answers again (impudently); he retorts, recriminates &c.; उणे उत्तरानें बोलतो He speaks

to disregardfully, slightly, saucily. 4 A verse or portion of a catch or other piece of light composition. 5 The common difference in arithm. progression. 6 In law. Answer (of the culprit, plaintiff, witness &c.) Four kinds are prescribed:—असंदिग्ध (unequivocal, unambiguous, explicit); अनाकुल (consistent, coherent, not confounded or jumbled); अवाह्यागम्य (distinct, intelligible, not needing interpretation); न्याय्य (legal, right, proper). For the culprit or defendant four kinds are prescribed:—सत्योत्तर (plea of Guilty); मिथ्योत्तर (plea of Not guilty); कारणोत्तर (plea which, whilst it admits the charge, invalidates it); प्राङ्मन्योत्तर (plea that the complainant has before preferred his charge, and has been cast). 7 In law. Replication or reply: as disting. from जवाब.
 उत्तर *a* S In comp. Exceeding or greater: farther or latter: superior, surpassing, excelling. Ex. पंचोत्तरशत A hundred and five, क्रोशोत्तरयोजन, अंगुलोत्तरहस्त &c.: उत्तरार्ध, उत्तरश्लोक, उत्तररात्र &c.: राजोत्तरप्रधान, नरोत्तरनारी, गुरुत्तरशिष्य, स्वाम्युत्तरसेवक शस्त्रोत्तरवेद, ज्ञानोत्तरभक्ति. It is further used in comp. in the manner and with the sense of After; as उत्तरकाल After ages, posterity; उत्तरबधा or उत्तरयातना After pains; उत्तरव्यय After expenses; उत्तरायुष्य, उत्तरवय &c. With उत्तर in the sense of Exceeding or going beyond, are formed the words एकोवा, तिहोवा, चौहोवा पंचहोवा &c. expressing the rates of interest (surplusage) upon monies.
 उत्तर *prep* (S) After. Ex. ज्येष्ठोत्तर लघ्वे होत नाहीत; एतदुत्तर, तदुत्तर After this; after that.
 उत्तरकथा *f* (S) The conclusion of a story. उत्तरकथाभाग *m* The concluding book or chapter.
 उत्तरकर्म *n* (S) उत्तरकार्य *n* (S) उत्तरक्रिया *f* (S) Funeral rites. *v* सांग.
 उत्तरकाल *m* (S) Futurity. 2 The time of death, or the concluding part of life. 3 Subsequent or after time.
 उत्तरकुल *m n* (S) One of the nine divisions of the globe, the country around the north-pole; the arctic circle.
 उत्तरकोन *m* S The northern quarter.
 उत्तरखंड *n* (S) The farther or latter division (of a book, a town &c.) 2 See उत्तरदेश.
 उत्तरगति *f* (S) Emancipation. See उत्तमगति.
 उत्तरगोल *m* S The farther half of the zodiacal circle, comprehending the signs from Aries to Virgo.
 उत्तरण *n* S Descending. 2 Crossing (a river &c.)
 उत्तरव *ad* S Afterwards, subsequently, in time posterior. 2 Beyond, in place more remote.
 उत्तरदशा *f* (S) Subsequent or after state. 2 Declining years.
 उत्तरदिवस *m* The day following or subsequent to. 2 The day to come; the morrow &c. Ex. पूर्व दिवस गेला उ० कसा येईल तसा येवो.
 उत्तरदेश *m* The country extending from the eastern to the western sea, and bounded on the north and south by the Himālaya and Windhya mountains.
 उत्तरपथ *m* The road northwards over the Himālaya mountains, beyond बदरिका; stated to be the road to स्वर्ग, and to be inaccessible to mortals. 2 fig. A course of austerities and pilgrimages in preparation for death. [of death.
 उ० धरणें or उत्तरपथास लागणें To be on the point
 उत्तरपराई or -पझाई *f* The latter or declining half of life.
 उत्तरपक्ष *m* (S) In law. The defendant or his

cause. 2 The respondent or his replies and solutions. (In disputation.) 3 The minor proposition in a syllogism. (In logic.) 4 The fortnight of the waning moon. 5 A rejoinder.
 उत्तरपालवी *f* C A term for land of a northerly aspect (sheltered by hill or grove from the heat of the south). Opp. to दक्षिणपालवी.
 उत्तरपूजा *f* (S) Worship and dismissal, at the close of a ceremony, of the divinity summoned and set up at the commencement of it. The देव is conducted into the river or wilderness, or is buried.
 उत्तरभाग *m* (S) The latter or farther part.
 उत्तरराग *m* (S) A musical mode sung towards the close of night. [close of night. See राग.
 उत्तररागिणी *f* (S) A रागिणी sung towards the
 उत्तररात्र *f* (S) The latter half of night; the period between midnight and dawn.
 उत्तरलोक *m* (S) A general name for the लोक (distinct residences of the gods or saints) above.
 उत्तरवय *n* The declining years of life.
 उत्तरवयस्क *a* (S) Of declining years; descending into the vale of life. [tion-pipe for the urethra.
 उत्तरवस्ति *f* S The hypogastrium. 2 An injection.
 उत्तरवादी *m* (S) In law. The defendant. 2 One who pleads that he obtained the contested property from, or subsequently to, the complainant.
 उत्तरवेदी *f* S The northern (face or side of) altar. Lev. i. 11.
 उत्तरव्यवस्था *f* (S) Arrangement for the future. 2 Testamentary disposition, will. 2 Funeral obsequies; or the directing and ordering of them.
 उत्तरसाक्षी *m* S An evidence on the defence.
 उत्तरहीन *a* (S) Incapable of making an answer.
 उत्तरा *f* (S) The north. 2 *pl* The twelfth mansion of the moon.
 उत्तरांग *n* (S उत्तर & अंग) The latter or concluding half. Pr. पूर्वांग पुरवतें उ० पुरवत नाही.
 उत्तराण *f* (उत्तर S) The north wind.
 उत्तराधिकारी *m* S In law. The defendant.
 उत्तराफाल्गुनी *f* (S) The twelfth lunar mansion.
 उत्तराभाद्रपदा *f* (S) The twenty-sixth lunar mansion. [or prevaricating reply.
 उत्तराभास *m* S In law. An indirect, irrelevant, उत्तराभासां or चीं *ad* Every instant; ever and anon; continually.
 उत्तरायण *n* (S) The northing of the sun or other heavenly body; progress northwards from the tropic of Capricorn.
 उत्तरायणमार्ग *m* (S) The path of the sun &c. from the tropic of Capricorn to that of Cancer. 2 The way to ब्रह्मलोक. See अर्चिरादिमार्ग.
 उत्तरार्द्ध *n* (S) The latter or farther half.
 उत्तरालंकार *m* S A figure of rhetoric. Expressing, together with the answer to the question, some desire or sentiment of one's own. Ex. यचा-सो वेतसी पांथ ॥ तचेय सुतरा सरित् ॥
 उत्तरावस्था *f* S The ultimate or final condition. Ex. विनाश व्याची उ० भेद सत कायी ॥ That is not true or real (is not पारमार्थिकभेद) which ends in ruin. (Finis coronat opus. Or, Dique beatus Ante obitum nemo supremaque funera potest.)
 उत्तराषाढा *f* (S) The twenty-first of the lunar mansions.
 उत्तरी *f* (उत्तरीय S) A slip of new cloth thrown loosely over the shoulder (during the performance of funeral rites); a scarf. 2 A strip of cloth stamped with राम &c. cast by some Brāhmans over the shoulder during ablution and worship. 3 also उत्तरी-

बस्त्र *n* Clothes thrown over the body (not put on).
 Ex. तिनै उत्तरीबस्त्र फाडून ॥ आभरणे टाकिलीं बांधेनि ॥
 उत्तरीय *n* S A cloth to be cast over the shoulders.
 Ex. स्व उत्तरीयावर त्या समाजीं ॥ बांधेनिया चाप त्यास माजीं ॥ 2 Used also in the senses of उत्तरी.
 उत्तरोत्तर *ad* (S) More and more onwards; gradually more as we advance. Ex. तुमचें उ० कल्याण व्हावें; धान्य उ० सवंग होईल. [wards. 2 Shallow.
 उत्तान *a* S Supine, having face or mouth up.
 उत्तानार्थ *a* (S उत्तान & अर्थ) Clear, plain, readily intelligible, of obvious meaning. [perspicuity.
 उत्तानार्थ *m* S Clearness of meaning, plainness.
 उत्ताप *a* C Open, sunny, not shaded.
 उत्ताप *n* C An open and sunny place.
 उत्तीर्ण *p* (S) Descended or crossed; gone over or through lit. fig.—a mountain, river, difficulty, danger, business or work: also he that has descended or crossed &c. 2 Released from the obligation of (a kindness, vow, promise). Ex. होईन माकेस उ० ॥ नसे अनुमान सर्वथा ॥ [stirs, urges.
 उत्तेजक *a* S That instigates, incites, induces.
 उत्तेजन *n* (S) Instigation or incitement; urging, stirring, provoking: also an incentive, a motive, an inducement.
 उत्तेजित *p* (S) Instigated, incited, urged.
 उथळ *a* (Or उथळ) Shallow.
 उथ्या *f* S Rising: birth or production. Ex. of comp. मायेत्यसंसार The ideal or unreal world; the world and the business of it as arising from Mâyā (Illusion personified as a goddess); अज्ञानोत्थ Sprung from ignorance; भ्रमोत्थ, अजीर्णोत्थ, ज्वरोत्थ &c.
 उथ्यान *n* (S) Rising, standing, getting up. [up.
 उथ्यापक *a* S That raises, establishes, erects, sets
 उथ्यापन *n* (S) Raising, establishing, erecting, setting up, lit. fig. 2 Rising to receive a visitor. *v* दे, घे. 3 fig. Removing (from an office). 4 In arithmetic. Substitution. [2 Removed.
 उथ्यापित *p* S Raised, established, erected, set up.
 उथ्यापाकाक्षा *f* S A difficulty raised against some position or argument: also the raising of such
 उथ्यित *p* (S) Risen, got up, stood. [difficulty.
 उथ्यित *f* (S) Rising, standing, getting up. 2 Risen state, standing.
 उथ्यति *f* (S) Birth or production; proceeding or issuing from; coming forth.
 उथ्यति, स्थिति, लय or संहार Birth, life, and death; production, existence, and destruction. The three predicables of every creature, and referred respectively, as their patron-deities, to ब्रह्मा, विष्णु, शिव.
 उथ्यन *n* (S) Produce, profits, proceeds.
 उथ्यनास येणे To begin to be profitable; to be making
 उथ्यन *p* (S) Born or produced. [ing returns.
 उथ्यने *v* i (उथ्यन. Poetry, and mostly in the past tense.) To be born or produced. Ex. उथ्यनलो नदी जेथें अमृतोदकें प्रवाह ॥
 उथ्यनक्षी *a* (S) That lives from hand to mouth. Pr. उ० मथ्यान्ह दुरिद्रो. Also sometimes उथ्यनभोजनी *a*.
 उथ्यनभोजनी *a* (S) That lives upon a patrimony or inherited wealth. 2 That lives from hand to mouth.
 उथ्यनविनाशी *a* (S) उथ्यनविनष्ट *a* S That perishes as soon as produced; frail, fleeting, transitory, evanescent, ephemeral.
 उथ्याटणे *v* c To eradicate. उथ्याटन *n* S Eradicating. उथ्याटित *p* S Eradicated.
 उथ्यात *m* (S) A portent: also any natural prodigy or striking phenomenon (as an earthquake, a comet, a meteor). 2 fig. Ravage, havoc, devastation (as of marauders): mischievous or trouble-

some pranks (as of children): revelry or riotous doings gen. [spreading destruction.
 उथ्यातप्रलय *m* (S) Any great catastrophe or over-
 उथ्याती *a* (उथ्यात) Mischievous, troublesome, full of wild tricks and pranks—a child. 2 Bold, adventurous, of daring or wild enterprise.
 उथ्यादक *a* (S) That creates or produces.
 उथ्यादणे *v* c (उथ्यादन) To create or produce.
 उथ्यादन *n* S Creation or production.
 उथ्यादित *p* S Created or produced.
 उथ्येक्षण *n* S Illustrating or comparing.
 उथ्येक्षणे *v* c (उथ्येक्षण) To illustrate or compare.
 उथ्येक्षा *f* S A figure in rhetoric,—comparison or illustration. 2 A simile, illustration, parable. *v* घे.
 उथ्येक्षित *p* S Illustrated or compared. [blown.
 उथ्युक्त or उथ्युक्षित *p* S Unfolded, expanded,
 उथ्याचें भात *n* (कत & भात) Rice raised on कानठ (sheet-rock) having earth strewn over it; forced rice.
 उथ्यकळ or -खळ or -गळ *a* (उथ्यखल S) Unrestrained, unbridled, uncurbed; wild, wilful, way-
 उथ्यम *m* S The lap. [ward, wanton.
 उथ्यम *m* (S) Abandonment, resignation, renunciation, giving up. It forms useful compounds; as सलोत्थम, सूत्रोत्थम, दक्षोत्थम, कूपोत्थम, अभिमानोत्थम, लोभोत्थम. 2 A rule, a precept, a law. Ex. माणसास एका हातास पांच बोटे असावीं हा उ० 3 Giving up or making over (of a temple, well, dharmshālā &c.) to the idol; dedication or consecration.
 उथ्यमंत: *ad* S Generally; of course; according to rule; without specification or limitation.
 उथ्यजन *n* (S) Abandoning, quitting, resigning, renouncing, giving up. 2 The ceremonies at the annual renewal of the sacrificial thread: also the ceremonies when the reading of the Veda is to be suspended. [up.
 उथ्यजित *p* S Abandoned, quitted, resigned, given
 उथ्यव *m* S corruptly उथ्याव *m* See the commoner word उथ्याह.
 उथ्यार *m* S उथ्यारण *n* S The remaining of figures in a dividend on the right of the figure unto which the division has reached: also each place or figure so remaining to be divided.
 उथ्याह *m* (S) Ardor, alacrity, joyful readiness or forwardness. 2 Joy, delight, gratification. 3 Rejoicing or merry-making; public rejoicings or festivities; a festival, a holyday, a jubilee. Betwixt उ० & सण there is a difference. Whilst both signify A holyday or festival day, उ० bears especial reference to A HOLY DAY strictly—a festival sacred to a god or goddess, or as an ordinance of Religion; and सण, although, as are all and every institution and practice and usage and act amongst the Hindús, of a Religious character or connection, is a holyday popularly,—a festivity or feast; a season of eating and sporting, of reveling and merry-making, of diversions and pastimes and frolic and fun.
 उथ्याहबुद्धि *f* (S) Ardency or fervor of mind or purpose; alacrity, earnestness, zealous promptitude. Ex. जेव्हां पुरोहित म्हणे धनु कां न वेढा उ० नमनाप्रति दे उढाया.
 उथ्याहभंग *m* (S) Breaking of joy.) Also उथ्याहनाश *m* (S) Destroying of ardor, zeal, hope, joy: also disappointed, dispirited, disheartened state. 2 Disturbance or interruption of festivities.
 उथ्याहसूक्ति *f* (S) The idol which is carried about in processions. 2 fig. The bustling or business-member (of any joint or extended concern); the man sent about on all occasions; a commercial traveler.

उथ्याहवान् *n* (S) उथ्याही *a* (S) Glad, joyful, rejoicing. 2 Ardent, eager, joyfully ready.
 उथ्याहशक्ति *f* S The third of the three Powers of war,—Ardor, confidence, assurance of victory. See प्रभुशक्ति & संचशक्ति. [ed or gratified.
 उथ्याहित *p* (S) Rejoiced or delighted. 2 Pleas-
 उथ्युक *a* (S) Eager or impatient; excited towards; anxiously desirous of; eager or earnest (in good or bad sense).
 उथ्युष्ट *p* S Abandoned, quitted, given up.
 उथ्युष्टपशु *m* S In law. A bull (sometimes a cow) dedicated to the gods and set at large.
 उथ्येक *m* S Boiling over. उथ्येक्षित *p* S Boiled over.
 उथ्येक्षित *p* S Thrown up, out, away.
 उथ्येक्षे *m* S उथ्येक्षण *n* S Throwing up, out, away.
 उथ्येक्षणे *v* c (Poetry. उथ्येक्षण) To throw up, out, away. [or simple.
 उथ्यल *a* (उत् & तल) Shallow. 2 fig. Guileless
 उथ्यलवट *a* (उथ्यल & वट) Shallowish—water: not deep or much depressed—ground or land.
 उथ्यला *m* The socket for either end of a post. 2 A common term for the droppings from a tree after a shower. [paddy is produced.
 उथ्यलापाठ *a* Epithet of villages in which sweet
 उथ्यलो *f* The socket of the foot of a post.
 उथ्यले or उथ्याले *n* The socket of the foot of a post. 2 The piece which is inserted betwixt the top of a post and the पिढें. [sultriness. *v* घे.
 उथ्याण or न *n* Closeness of weather, mugginess,
 उथ्य or उत् *S* A particle and prefix to words; implying I. Superiority in degree or place: (over, up, above, aloft.) II. Separation or disjunction: (from, out of, away from.)
 उथ्यई or थ *f* P A white ant, Termes.
 उथ्यईक *ad* (उथ्य S) To-morrow.
 उथ्यक *ad* S Towards the north. Ex. उथ्यक सुख,
 उथ्यक *n* (S) Water. [उथ्य, उथ्यगहन.
 उ० येणे (नयनांत-डोळ्यांत-नेत्रांत &c.) To have tears coming into the eyes. Ex. दर्भनिर्मित तथा शयनांतें देखतां उ० ये नयनांतें ॥ उ० सोडणे or देणे with acc. of o. To abandon, quit, relinquish (a thing, practice, matter). उ० हातावर घालणे To relinquish one's right unto. उथ्यकापाण्यानें करून टाकणे To perform or celebrate with but slight expense or pomp (funeral rites, a marriage &c.)
 उथ्यकक्रिया *f* (S) Funeral solemnities of which casting handfuls of water to ancestors is one point.
 उथ्यकघात *m* S The art of stopping the water of aqueducts at the proper intervals or places, that it may accumulate and acquire force to proceed. This is one of the चौसष्टकळा.
 उथ्यकदान *n* (S) At obsequies. Casting water upon the ground in the name of the defunct. Hence Funeral solemnities gen. 2 Giving of water.
 उथ्यकमेह *m* S Passing watery urine. See प्रमेह.
 उथ्यकवाद्य *n* S A musical instrument composed of glasses having different depths of water; musical glasses with water.
 उथ्यकशान्ति *f* (S) Sprinkling (over a fever-patient &c.) of water upon which a mantra has been recited. [mans upon occasions).
 उथ्यकुंभ *m* S A pitcher of water (given to Bráh-
 उथ्यकुंभदान *n* S उथ्यकुंभश्राद्ध *n* S The giving away daily, for a year after the decease of a person, of a pitcher of water, in oblation to the manes.
 उथ्यगहन *n* S (उथ्यक & अयन) The sun's progress northwards from the tropic of Capricorn.
 उथ्यगमादगा *a* (मातगा by redup.) Haughty, supercilious, disdainful. Also उथ्यग singly.
 उथ्यगोल *m* S The northern half of the ecliptic.

उदङ *a* (उदङ *S*) Many, much, abundant.
 उदधि *m* *S* The ocean : also a sea.
 उदफालणे *v c* (उदफालणे *S*) To tear in pieces ; to rend asunder ; to rip off or utterly.
 उदमस *a* (उदमस *S*) Puffed up and insolent ; proudly disregarding or overbearing.
 उदमी *m* (उदमी *S*) A trader, trafficker, dealer.
 उदमीचाल *f* The practice or way of dealers ; the laws of trade. 2 The customs or common life of traders.
 उदमेख *m* *C* (उदमेख *S*) Earnestness, engagedness, concernedness, interestedness. *v* कर. [about.
 उदमेखी *a* *C* (उदमेख *S*) Earnest or concerned in or
 उदमेखून *ad* *C* Expressly, directly, positively, with determinedness of will or mind ; with fulness of design and bent of purpose ;—as opp. to casually, accidentally, indirectly.
 उदय *m* (*S*) Rising or ascending (esp. of a heavenly body). 2 Emersion (of Venus or Mercury). 3 Proceeding, issuing, springing from (as of flowers or sprouts from trees or the ground) : arising on or in (as of hairs, perspiration &c. on the body, of passions in the mind). Ex. of comp. पुष्पोदय, घर्मोदय, कामोदय, क्रोधोदय, लोभोदय. 4 fig. Rising into eminence ; emerging from poverty or obscurity. [sign. See लग्न.
 उदयलग्न *n* *S* A sign rising, or the rising of a
 उदयगिरि *m* (*S*) उदयाचल *m* (*S*) The eastern mountain behind which the heavenly bodies are supposed to rise.
 उदयीक *ad* (उदय *S*) To-morrow.
 उदर *n* (*S*) The abdomen or belly : also, popularly, the stomach. 2 Ascites, or enlargement of the abdomen from dropsy or flatulence : distinguished into जलोदर, वातोदर, मस्योदर, श्लेष्मोदर, स्रोतोदर, रक्तोदर. 3 Womb. Ex. मम उदरा आलासि स्यात् ॥ तस्मिन् करि आतां मांसा उद्गार ॥
 उदरदरी *f* (*S* Abyss of the abdomen.) The stomach or the belly gen.
 उदरनिर्वाह *m* (*S* Carrying on of the belly.) Sustentation or supporting of life : also any provision or means of support, a subsistence or maintenance.
 उदरपिशाच *m* *S* A term for a voracious and indiscriminate eater. [satisfying of the belly.
 उदरपूर्ति *f* (*S*) Satisfied state of the belly : also
 उदरपोषण *n* (*S*) Feeding the belly ; supporting the animal life. [the belly.
 उदरभरण *n* (*S*) Nourishing or supporting of
 उदरभरि *a* *S* pop. उदरभर *a* Selfishly voracious or gluttonous. [port for the belly.
 उदरवृत्ति *f* (*S*) A maintenance or means of support.
 उदरसूत्र *n* *S* Diameter. [minal or hypogastric.
 उदरी *a* (*S*) Dropsical. 2 Corpulent. 3 Abdominal.
 उदरी *f* A herbaceous plant, *Linum Mysorensis*.
 उदरी *f* (उदरी *A* rat. Because the head and hair present the appearance of having been assailed by rats.) A disease of the head in which the hair falls off. The disease attacks also the wool of animals. Otherwise called चार्द & कातर or कातरी.
 उदक *m* *S* Futurity. In comp. as उ० काल Future time ; उ० फल Future fruit, i. e. end, issue, result, product ; उ० कार्य, उ० कथन, उ० चिंतन, उ० सुख, उ० दुःख, उ० लाभ, उ० प्राप्ति, उदकावस्था.
 उदई *m* *n* *S* Scarlet fever.
 उदया *f* *pl* (उदरी *A* rat.) A term for the विशाखाक्षत्र and for the rain which falls under it. Because this rain is supposed to produce or to bring abroad rats and venomous reptiles and poisonous plants very plentifully. Ex. उ० लागल्या, पडल्या &c. यदा उ० कोरल्या गेल्या.

उदयामांजया *f* *pl* (उदरी *Rat*, & मांजर *Cat*.) A term for the two नक्षत्र called विशाखा & अनुराधा, and for the rain which falls under them. Because, whilst the prevalence of the first is supposed to produce rats, reptiles, and noxious plants, that of the second is supposed to destroy or remove them.
 उदव (उदयोसु or उदय) An exclamation used by the worshipers of देवी when begging ; corresponding to Arise ! Awake ! An interjection of displeasure or reproach.
 उ० करणे or लावणे To do mighty things ; to perform feats and wonders. (In a bad sense.)
 उदवणे *v i* (उदव) To perform exploits and achievements. Said ironically and reproachfully. See उदव करणे above. [cense.
 उदविणे *v c* (उद) To fumigate with frankincense.
 उदात्त *a* *S* Open—as a vowel : acute—as the accent : high or sharp—as a tone.
 उदान *m* (*S*) One of the five vital airs,—that which rises up the throat and passes into the head. 2 *n* Gasping and heaving (as in the agonies of death) ; sense of suffocation through over-eating or from disease. *v* लाग.
 उदानू *a* (In नंदभाषा) Three.
 उदार *a* (*S*) Generous, munificent, bountiful. Pr. उ० तोच श्रीमंत छपण तोच दरिद्री. See Prov. x. 4, xi. 24, and xxii. 9. 2 Bold, ample, free ; opp. to mean, pitiful, contracted, fettered ; and applied variously : e. g. Bold, frank, liberal—speech, deportment : open, full, manly—features, countenance : broad, roomy, capacious—boats, vehicles, vessels.
 उदारकर्ण *m* (*S* Proper name of a hero celebrated for liberality.) An appellative for a generous man. 2 An ironical term for a churl or niggard.
 उदारलक्षण *a* (*S*) Of open, prominent, striking, commanding (features, marks, indications) ; having the lineaments which constitute beauty or indicate luckiness.
 उदारंग *a* (*S*) Of large and free make of body.
 उदारचें पोतें *n* (The bag of a generous man.) A term for one profuse or liberal upon the property
 उदारवर्त्त *m* *S* The iliac passion. [of another.
 उदास *a* (*S*) pop. उदासी *a* Sad, sorrowful, dejected, dispirited. 2 Regardless, indifferent, unconcerned, void of affection or inclination towards ; also stoical, ascetical, of mortified passions. 3 fig. esp. उदास Gloomy, dreary, dismal—a place.
 उदासवचन *n* (*S*) A sorrowful or mournful speech or word. Ex. उदास वचनें रेकोनि सलरी ॥ अश्रुपात नेत्रीं वाहती ॥ [difference or loose regard.
 उदासस्थिति *f* Unconcerned state of mind ; indifference.
 उदासी *m* (*S*) A stoic, one without affection or passion. 2 An order of Gosávis, or an individual of it.
 उदासीन *a* (*S*) One neither friendly nor hostile, a neutral. 2 Regardless, indifferent, wanting desire or aversion concerning : also neutral, impartial, unbiassed. 3 Indifferent, neither commanded nor prohibited—an action. 4 Sad, dejected, dispirited.
 उदाहरण *n* (*S*) An example or illustration : also a case or an instance. [ample or illustration.
 उदाहृत *p* *S* Enforced or supported by an example.
 उदित *p* (*S*) Risen—a heavenly body. 2 Blown or expanded. 3 fig. Awakened, become propitious—one's fortune or destiny. 4 Aroused or excited—the mind, an affection or a passion. 5 Ready, intent, about to act. Ex. लंकेस जावया उ० ॥ Also राण्या आणि दशरथ ॥ प्राण द्यावया झालीं उ० ॥ महाविष आणि लें लरित ॥

उदितकार्य *n* *S* An emergent or incidental duty or business.
 उदितकाल *m* Season of prosperity ; ascendant period. [eucullata.
 उदिरकानी or उदिरकिनी *f* A plant, *Salvinia*
 उदिरौ *f* (Commonly उदरी or उद्री) A disease of the head occasioning the fall of the hair.
 उदी *f* (उद) Ashes of frankincense.
 उदी *a* (उद or उदी *H*) Brown.
 उदीची *f* *S* The north.
 उदीचीन or उदीच *a* *S* Northern.
 उदीम *m* (उद्यम *S*) Traffic, trade, business, dealing. Pr. उ० करितां सोळा बारा शेत करितां डोईवर मारा If you trade, expect to meet with losses : if you till, be content to carry loads. 2 Laxly but popularly. Applied to the crops or produce of one's field, plantation, or market-garden. उ० करणे fig. To lose in business (i. e. to trade wrongly).
 उदीमपट्टी *f* Tax on grain dealers.
 उदीमव्यवसाय *m* उदीमयापार *m* उदीमपादीम *m* Comprehensive or careless terms for Trade or business.
 उदीर *m* (उदुर *S*) A rat : also a mouse. Mem. In comp. (as in the compounds below) उदीर is vulgarly written and pronounced उदर. Pr. उ० गेला मळतास पण सावकार नाही झाला A mean man becomes not great by visiting great places. Cælum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt. Pr. उदीरास मांजर साक्ष Summon not your enemy to befriend you. [Salvinia cucullata.
 उदीरकानी *f* (Properly आलुकर्णी *S*) A plant,
 उदीरखाद *f* (The eating of rats.) Destruction by rats. 2 A cess laid under the pretence of making good the destruction of grain by rats in the Government-depôts.
 उदीरखुरी *f* उदीरनखी *f* उदीरगेळ *n* The excrescence behind just over the hoof (of a cow or buffalo). 2 Some understand the words also in the sense of A division of a cloven hoof. [field.)
 उदीरघाड *f* Invasion or attack of rats (as of a
 उदीरवासा *m* A common term for the rafters which descend along the summit of an interior sloping wall, furnishing play-room betwixt this surface and the roof for rats. This space is ordinarily plastered up.
 उदीरसांघ *f* The vacuity or play-room furnished to rats by the उदीरवासा *q. v.* supra.
 उदीसर *a* Brownish. [merata.
 उदुंबर *m* (*S*) Glomerous fig-tree, *Ficus glomerata*.
 उदुंबरमशक *a* *S* (Like the midges or flies of the fruit of the उदुंबर.) Thick-clustering, close-thronging, densely crowded.
 उदेणे *v i* (Poetry. उदय *S*) To spring or proceed ; to arise or be produced. Ex. अहा हो हें पाह्या अमृत मयितां तें विष मद्या उदेले ॥ 2 To become propitious—destiny. Ex. भाग्य अदुत उदेले ॥ 3 To rise—the sun &c. Ex. उदेला तुझा भाग्यमित्र ॥
 उदेरीखांदेरी *f* The names respectively of the two rock-forts off the harbour of Bombay ; the brothers, *Henry and Kennery*.
 उदेल *n* (उद & तेल) Oil of frankincense.
 उदेल *a* (उद) Perfumed with the smoke of frankincense.
 उदो Better उदव. [incense or benzoin.
 उदत *p* *S* Proceeded or sprung from. 2 Ascended or gone up.
 उद्गम *m* (*S*) Source, spring, rise, origin, lit. fig. (of a river &c. of a dispute, fashion, practice). 2 Ascending.
 उद्गार *m* (*S*) An ejaculation ; an interjection ; utterance expressive of sentiment. Ex. of comp.

आनंदोद्धार, आश्चर्योद्धार, कवणोद्धार, क्रोधोद्धार, दयोद्धार, दुःखोद्धार, भयोद्धार, विस्मयोद्धार, शोकोद्धार. 2 A sudden and undesigned exclamation; lapsus linguae. 3 Utterance; mere vocal expression. Ex. साधूचे जे उ० त्यांची शकुनगांड बांधावी. 4 S Vomiting: also eructation.

उद्धारणे *v c* (उद्धार S) To utter, pronounce, declare, speak. 2 To address vehemently and passionately.

उद्धारण *n* S Vomiting. उद्धारणे *p* S Vomited.

उद्घाटन *n* S Opening or unclosing. 2 fig. Explaining or unfolding: also disclosing or publishing. Ex. of comp. देवोद्घाटन, समोद्घाटन.

उद्घाटित *p* S Opened, lit. fig.; explained, disclosed &c.

उद्घोष *m* S Reiterated recitation or expression (of a subject or matter to be committed to memory); conning over. 2 fig. Unceasing mention (of a purpose, an expectation &c.); dwelling upon one note or strain. 3 Popular talk; general report.

उद्दाम *a* (S) Bold, forward, daring: also rude, turbulent, overbearing. 2 fig. Firm, stiff, vigorous—a sprout, a plant: large, massy, imposing—a trinket, a gem: bright, glaring, dazzling—a color: strong and overpowering—a smell: deep, full, swelling; or sonorous and powerful—a voice or sound.

उद्दिष्ट *p* S Designed, purposed, intended, meant. 2 Pointed out, described, specified, mentioned.

उद्दीपक *a* S That kindles, ignites, inflames, excites, lit. fig.

उद्दीपन *n* (S) Kindling, igniting, inflaming. 2 fig. Exciting or inflaming (as of anger, lust &c.) 3 Any thing that kindles or inflames, figuratively; an incentive, a provocation. Ex. of comp. कामोद्दीपन, क्रोधोद्दीपन, हर्षोद्दीपन, लोभोद्दीपन, क्षुद्रोद्दीपन.

उद्देश *m* (S) Purpose or design: also meaning, intent, mind. 2 Pointing out; showing, describing.

उद्देशणे *v c* (उद्देश) To mean or intend; to specify (whether by holding in mental contemplation or by express mention and naming). 2 To purpose or design.

उद्देश्य *n* S The matter purposed or designed; the object contemplated or meant.

उद्देश्य *a* S To be purposed or contemplated.

उद्देश्यवाचक *m* S A term of grammar. The word expressing the object. [overbearing.

उद्धटार् *f* (उद्धट) Rudeness, roughness, coarse

उद्धट *a* (S) pop. उद्धट *a* Rude, impudent, overbearing. Commonly उद्धरगत. [bearing.

उद्धरण *n* (S) Drawing up or out. 2 fig. also उद्धरणो *f* Rescuing or delivering (from hell or perdition): releasing (from the operation of a curse): repairing, renewing, brushing up (a ruined temple &c.): restoring, recovering, reestablishing (a lost, forgotten, disused estate, privilege, practice, fashion): refreshing and raising up, morning and evening (the sacrificial fire): delivering, extricating, or saving gen.

उद्धरणे *v c* (उद्धरण) To rescue, deliver, save (from hell or perdition): to emancipate from a low form of existence, or to exempt from further migration. 2 Used occasionally in all of the variations of Sig. II. of उद्धरण. Ex. राम उद्धरनि मातमजाया. [saves &c. See under उद्धरण.

उद्धर्ता *a* S उद्धारक *a* S That rescues, delivers,

उद्धार *m* (S) See उद्धरण. 2 also उद्धारगत *f* (उद्धार & गति) Rescue or deliverance; esp. emancipation from an inferior form of existence, or exemption from further migration; final salvation.

उद्धारण, उद्धारणी, उद्धारणे See उद्धरण & उद्धरणे.

उद्धूलन *n* S Throwing forth or about (dust, ashes, powders, perfumes &c.) 2 fig. Scattering gen.: dispersing, squandering, dissipating.

उद्धृत *p* S Rescued, delivered, saved; raised up

उद्धूधन *n* S Hanging or fastening up. [or out.

उद्धोज *a* (उद्धिज्ज S) That suddenly springs up or appears;—used of ants, locusts, gnats, and vermin.

उद्धोज *n* (उद्धिज्ज S) A swarm or host (as of ants, gnats, bugs) suddenly appearing. [getable zone.

उद्धिज्जकटिबंध *m* A word devised to render Ve-

उद्धूध *p* S Instructed, informed, apprised. 2 Aroused, awakened, excited. 3 Admonished, reminded, warned.

उद्धोष *m* S उद्धोषन *n* S Instructing. 2 Admonishing or exhorting. 3 Arousing, awakening, stirring up. Ex. आषाढमासीं शयन भाद्रपदमासीं अंगपरिवर्तन कार्त्तिकीं उ० (असें विष्णु करिते). 4 esp. उद्धोष Knowledge, information, intelligence possessed.

उद्धोषक *a* S Indicative or predictive; as grass between the teeth of submission; meteors &c., of calamity: emblematic;—as the हवी and ध्वज of royalty: symbolical;—as idols of the attributes of Deity: diagnostic or symptomatic;—as yawning, hot hands &c., of fever: monitory;—as age and infirmities, of death: stimulant or inflammatory;—as acids, of the palate; as beauty, of desire. This word, therefore, will serve to express Incentive, instigatory, excitant, provocative, typical, significative, representative, prefigurative, adumbrative &c. &c.

उद्धूट *a* S (Poetry.) Daring, dauntless, intrepid—a warrior. 2 Immense, mighty, prodigious, exceeding, surpassing: also rigid, strict, harsh, hard, freely. Ex. तपे आचरतां उद्धूटे काम क्रोध आडवेयेति.

उद्धूव *m* (S) Birth, production, proceeding or issuing from. 2 Manifestation; coming forth or appearing openly. 3 Used vulgarly in the sense of उद्गम. [duced. 2 To be manifested.

उद्धूवणे *v i* (Poetry. उद्धूव) To be born or pro-

उद्धूविणे *v c* (Poetry. उद्धूव) To produce, create, bring into being. [nifesting, displaying openly.

उद्धूवन *n* S Producing, bringing forth. 2 Ma-

उद्धूज्ज or उद्धूद् *a* S That bursts forth; that sprouts or shoots; growing or existing as a tree, plant, or vegetable. [issued, come forth openly.

उद्धूत *p* S Born or produced. 2 Manifested,

उद्धूद *m* S Breaking or bursting through (as of shoots through the ground). [overbearing.

उद्धूत *a* (Corr. from उद्धूत S) Saucy, impudent,

उद्धूत *p* (S) Ready intent, about to do or be. 2 Risen or ascended—the sun &c.

उद्धूतदंड or उद्धूतबाड *a* S (Having staff or arm ever upraised and ready.) Severe, strict, rigorous—a king or magistrate.

उद्धूत *m* (S) Business or occupation: also busiedness, occupiedness, engagedness.

उद्धूती *a* S Ever engaged or occupied: also diligent, assiduous, sedulous.

उद्धूती *ad* (उद्धूत S) To-morrow.

उद्धूती आदित्यार *m* (The sunday after to-morrow.) A phrase answering to Latter lamas or Greek calends. उद्धूती आदित्यारीं Ad Græcas kalendas.

उद्धूतान *n* S A garden; a park; a pleasure-ground. Ex. लोहतरुचे उद्धूतान समस्त ॥ शरीर ते उद्धूतिले ॥

उद्धापन *n* (S) The ceremony closing and concluding any religious observance. The ceremony on the completion of a tank, धर्मशाला &c., dedicating it to its use or purpose. 3 fig. A winding up gen.; a catastrophe.

उद्धापित *p* S Closed with the due rite or ceremony—a religious observance: dedicated to its use or purpose—a new tank &c.

उद्धूक्त *p* S Occupied or engaged in or about.

उद्धूल *n* (Better उद्धूल) Oil of frankincense.

उद्धोग *m* (S) Business, employment, occupancy or exercise in or about. 2 A business, an employment, an occupation, a profession. 3 S Strenuous exertion.

उ० चालविणे or करणे *g. of o.* To set in process of execution or accomplishment; to take in hand to perform or do.

उद्धोगवेळ or -वेळा *f* A name for one of the eight divisions of the thirty घटिका (of the day and of the night). See the eight under वेळ.

उद्धोगी *a* (उद्धोग) Diligent, laborious, assiduous, sedulous; one constant in application, or one ever busy and bustling. 2 That follows some profession or occupation. [dry, dead, flat, vapid, jejune.

उद्धूत *a* S Of departed flavor or savor; stale,

उद्धूत *a* S Overabundant, exceedingly plentiful.

उद्धूत *m* S Exuberance, profusion, overflowing plenty. 2 A throe or heave; a sudden and sharp movement of the bowels during or just previously to stool. In this sense वेग & लहर. 3 Sudden impulse; sudden animal suggestion or prompting. Used with पोटांतून येणे.

उद्धूतन *n* (S) corruptly, उद्धूतन *n* Cleaning with perfumes (an idol, the body). 2 fig. Turning out (from office).

उद्धूत or उद्धूत *a* (उद्धूत & वसिति S) Abandoned, depopulated, desolate. 2 R (उद्धूत & वस S) Disordered, confused, deranged—things, affairs.

उद्धूतन *n* (S) Dismissing the divinity from an image or other object into which he has been summoned. 2 fig. Expulsion (from office).

उद्धूत *m* S Matrimony, marriage, wedlock.

उद्धूतित *p* S Married.

उद्धूत *a* S Disturbed, discomposed, disquieted; affected with fear, sorrow, anxiety &c. [fligate.

उद्धूत *p* S Licentious, libertine, dissolute, pro-

उद्धूत *n* S उद्धूतशकु *m* S See उद्धूतल & उद्धूतलशकु.

उद्धूत *m* (S) Disturbance, discomposure, disquietude (from fright, grief, or anxiety).

उद्धूत or य *f* P A white ant, Termes.

उद्धूत *a* (Properly उद्धूत) Rude, burly, rowdy, bullying, boisterous.

उद्धूत *ad* उद्धूत *ad* *decl* In the lump or gross; by the mass; by wholesale &c. See उद्धूत.

उद्धूतणे *v c* (उद्धूत Priv. उद्धूत Whole.) To open the seam; to rip up. 2 To tear off roughly (bark or rind); to strip. 3 fig. To turn out, oust, uproost (from a post or office).

उद्धूतमाप *n* Conjectural measurement; roughly estimating or guessing.

उद्धूतणे *v i* C (Vulgar. उद्धूतणे) To vomit. Used also *inv* or *imp* as मला उद्धूतणे.

उद्धूतगति or -गतो *f* (Corr. from उद्धूतगति or उद्धूतगति) Ascent up to heaven; final salvation. 2 attrib. Ascended up to heaven; saved.

उद्धूतगती जाणे To attain to heaven.

उद्धूतणे *v i* Properly उद्धूतणे.

उद्धूतणे *v c* C To put up (a handmill, a पाटी or dust-board &c.) after using. [squandering.

उद्धूत *f* (उद्धूतणे) Prodigality, profusion, wild

उधळखोर *c* उधळपट्ट्या *a* उधळपांखा *m* उधळमाण-
का *m* उधळमाधव्या *a* उधळवाद्या *a* Terms for a
prodigal or wasteful man; a spendthrift, squan-
derer, scatterling.

उधळठक *m* Mistaken for उजळठक.

उधळण or जी *f* (Verbal of उधळणे) Dusting,
throwing about, scattering &c. Ex. काय अंगी
लावूं भस्म उधळण ॥ फिर्क देशा कोण छुट चारी ॥

उधळणे *v c* (उधळून *S*) To throw about (dust,
powders, ashes &c.) 2 To winnow. 3 fig. To scatter
or disperse; to rout; to put to general and con-
fused flight (an army, a mob &c.): to expend la-
vishly and profusely (money).

उधळा घालणे To jump about wildly; to romp,
caper, frisk. 2 To force to run off or depart (esp.
by arts of magic or devilry).

उधळणे *v i* To flee in every direction—a
routed army: to run away wildly—a frightened
horse, bullock &c.: to run from home; to burst
the bounds of restraint—a child: to start up and
set to (abusing, beating, working) with passion or
vehemence: to burst out violently—some smo-
thered disease &c. &c. 2 To fail—a crop. 3 To
run off—a tenant &c.

उधळपट्टी *f* Prodigality, profusion, squandering.
2 Rating or scolding vehemently; abusing or re-
vilting with wild passion. *v* काढ, *g.* of *o.* [woman.

उधळमवानी *f* A term for a prodigal or wasteful
उधळमाणकी *f* उधळमाधळ *f* (उधळ by redup.)
Prodigality, profusion, squandering, wild waste-
fulness. *v* कर.

उधळवाफ *f* The state of partially dried up
moisture of the soil. With reference to sowing.
2 The period after the fit season for sowing is
elapsed: opp. to रेनवाफ or वाफ or घातवाफ.

उधळा or व्या *a* (उधळणे) Prodigal, profuse, lavish.
Ex. धर्म करी त्याला उधळा म्हणतो ॥ न केव्हा बोलतो
पोटपोशा ॥

उधळाउधळ *f* (उधळणे) General or great throw-
ing about, scattering, spending &c. 2 Sparseness,
scatteredness, dispersed or intermitted state (of
crops, an army &c.)

उधान *n c* उधान *n* Spring tide. 2 The extraor-
dinary flow at the equinoxes. 3 The desire of co-
pulation;—esp. as prevailing periodically in the
brute creation. 4 fig. Flower of youth: also the
flush or heyday of prosperity or success.

उधानणे *v i* (उधान) To be at the springs, or to
be under the influence of the equinoxes—the ocean.
2 To be in the glow and fire of youth, or under
the ardor of excited lust.

उधानु *a* (In नंदमाषा) Three.

उधार *m* (उधार *S*) Buying and selling upon
trust; or upon borrowed money. *v* कर. Pr. उधार
आणि अंधार Purchases upon credit are as pur-
chases made in the dark, i. e. are extravagantly
dear. 2 The money owed upon goods so pur-
chased or sold: also such goods. 3 Debt not
bearing interest; a trust or a loan: also goods or
things lent or borrowed. Pr. उधाराचें पोतें सवा
हान रिने. [आण, ने.

उधार *ad* On trust or credit; on loan. *v* दे, घे,
उधारपट *m* Amongst tradespeople. The list
of customers who have borrowed money or bought
on tick; the loan or credit-roll.

उधारपाधार *m & ad* From उधार by redup., and
used for it comprehensively or loosely. Borrowing
and loaning.

उधारा *a* W Having the face upwards, supine.
उधाली *f* P A leap, spring, bound. *v* मार.

उधेल *a* Pockpitted. उधेलतोड *n* A pockpitted
face. [prankish—a child &c. 2 Wild—a plant.

उनाड *a* Roving, rantipole, runabout, truant,
उनाड *ad* At large, loosely, without curb or re-
straint—cattle, children &c., roaming. 2 Wildly,
without cultivation—growing.

उनाडकी *f* उनाडचाळा *m* Mischievous or wild
roving or strolling; scampish vagabondism (esp.
of children).

उनाडझाड *n* A wild tree or plant: also a weed.

उनाडणे *v i* (उनाड) To stroll about wildly and
wilfully; to roam wantonly or mischievously; to
rantipole. [—esp. of children.

उनाडबाहुला *a* Wild, roving, rantipole, freakful;

उनाडभाजी A pot herb of the Amaranthus
variety. [hot; scalding hot.

उनून *a* (ऊन by redup.) Very hot; burning
उ० पाण्याने घर जळत नाही Abuse, calumnies, me-
naces &c. may be furious, but they kill nobody.

उन्नत *n S* उन्नतांश *m S* उन्नति *f S* Altitude (of a
heavenly body): opp. to नतांश Declination.

उन्नत *a S* High or tall.

उन्नति *f S* Height, elevation, altitude.

उन्नयन *n S* Taking up or away; raising, uplift-
ing, removing. [drowning person).

उन्नञ्जन *n S* Bobbing up and down (as of a

उन्नंडल *n S* The horizon at the equator in a
right sphere. [at six o'clock.

उन्नंडलशंकु *m S* The sine of the sun's altitude

उन्नत *a* (S) Haughty, arrogant, supercilious.
2 Intoxicated, lit. fig. [ration.

उन्नतभैरव *m S* A particular medicinal prepa-
उन्नतवायु *m* (S) Delirium, mental derangement.

उन्नन *a* (Poetry.) Escaped from consciousness
of personality and swallowed up in the Deity or
in Divine contemplation; absorbed in the state
उन्ननी *q. v.* infra. Ex. पाहतां मन उ० होय ॥

उन्ननी *f S* The fifth of the five states or modes
of human existence (जाग्रति, स्वप्न, सुषुप्ति, तुरीया,
उन्ननी), viz. that of emancipation from the thral-
dom of Māyā (Illusion), and absorption in the
contemplation of Truth (the Divine essence).

उन्नळणे *v c & i* (उन्नळून *S*) To uproot. Ex.
उन्नळिले त्या भावे विमलार्जुन ॥ [the stomach).

उन्नळणे *v imp* (Poetry.) To work and heave (in
उन्नाद *m* (S) Arrogance, haughtiness, extrava-
gant conceit. 2 Intoxicating influence or power
(of spirits, drugs, riches, honors). [fig.

उन्नादक *a S* That intoxicates or infuriates, lit.

उन्नादवायु *m S* Supervening delirium or frenzy.

उन्मान *n S* Weighing. 2 Quantity determined by
weighing, weight. 3 A mass by which, as the stand-
ard, bodies are weighed, a weight. 4 A balance.

उन्मिलणे *v i* (Poetry. उन्मीलन *S*) To open or
expand. Ex. मग तो उन्मिलला प्राणधर ॥ Also शक्ति
होऊन उन्मिलला वर ॥

उन्मीलन *n S* Opening or expanding (of eyes, a
flower &c.): opening or uncovering (of an eclipse).
2 Twinkling.

उन्मीलित *p S* Opened or blown—eyes, a flower
&c.: uncovered or emerged—an eclipsed body.

उन्मुख *a S* Having the face set towards, lit. fig.;
about (to go or do). Ex. गमनोन्मुख About to go;
मरणोन्मुख About to die; प्रसवोन्मुख, दानोन्मुख,
विषयोन्मुख, प्रयाणोन्मुख.

उन्मूलन *n S* Eradication. उन्मूलित *p S* Eradicated.

उन्मेष *n P* (Corr. from उन्मेष) Knowledge, under-
standing, intelligence.

उन्मेषून *ad* Determinedly; with fulness of purpose

or fixedness of mind. See मुद्दाम, मुजरद, दादून.

उन्मेष *m S* Twinkling of eyelids; a blink or wink.
उन्मेष as contrad. from निमेष is the movement *up-*
wards. 2 Opening (of eyes, a flower &c.) 3 fig.
Opening of the mind; getting knowledge, or sim-
ply, knowledge (as acquired, pursued, desired).

उन्मणे *v i* (उन्म) To be under heating; to be un-
dergoing heating influence (of fire, sunbeams &c.)
Seldom used but in the form उन्मत with ठेवणे &
form उन्मू with देणे. [scalding hot; hot, hot, hot.

उन्मन *a* (Usually उन्मून or ऊनऊन) Burning hot;
उन्मवणी *n* (ऊन & पाणी) Water heated in the
sunbeams. [broiling sunshine.

उन्माचा कढ *m* The height of the sun's heat;

उन्माटणे *v i* (ऊन) To get sunburnt without
ripening—a fruit.

उन्माताहाचा *ad decl* (उन्म by redup.) In the
heat of the day; whilst it is hot. Ex. एव्हा उ०
जाऊं नको असल शिलोपा पडला म्हणजे जा.

उन्माळकस *m* Sugarcane raised in the hot season.

उन्माळणे *v i* (उन्माळा) To be affected by heat of
weather. 2 To slit or open by exposure to the
sun—timber, fruits. 3 To be affected with hot
dysury.

उन्माळपावसाळ *ad* (उन्माळा & पावसाळा) In the
dry season and in the rains; throughout the year.

उन्माळवांगी *f* (उन्माळा & वांगी) A species of
Brinjal which grows in the hot season. उन्माळवांगी
n Its fruit.

उन्माळसावली *f* A building erected for or ap-
propriated to the hot season; a summer-house.
2 Jocosely or irrisively. A hovel, a shed, a mere
shelter.

उन्माळा *m* (ऊन & काळ) The hot season. 2 The
dry season; the eight months as disting. from
the four monsoon-months. 3 *pl* The hot dysury.
4 Orphan-state; exposure (through the removal of
the shelter of the parent) to the heat (storms and
blasts) of the rude world. Ex. पोरवाळाचा उ०
झाला. Also generally, scorched, blasted, marred,
spoiled, ruined state (of fields, crops, establish-
ments, articles).

उन्माळी *f* (उन्माळा) Heat of weather; the heat
of the hot season. 2 The hot dysury. *v* लाग, हो.
3 A particular plant. 4 *C* The hot season.

उन्माळोपावसाळी *f* Words in plays signifying
respectively Dry and wet side (of a thing spit upon
and tossed up—to determine by its fall the first
to play). [or hot spring.

उन्माळे *n* (ऊन & आलस) ऊन्हेरे *n c* A thermal

उन्मून *a* (ऊन by redup.) उन्मून आग *a* Burning

hot, scalding hot. See ऊनऊन.

उप *S* A particle and prefix implying I. Vici-
nity or assemblage: (near, by the side of, with.)
II. Inferiority: (less, minor, secondary.) III.
Excess: (over, above, beyond.) IV. Likeness or
resemblance. V. It is often redundant.

उपकंड *ad S* Up to the throat—eating, life rising.
2 *prep* Near.

उपकरण *n* (S) An instrument or implement; a
means. 2 A constituting or a subsidiary parti-
cular, an ingredient, an element. 3 or उपकरणे
n A common term for the articles used in देवपूजा
(bells, censers, dishes, vessels). 4 Used *pl* The
calculations made as preparatory to the framing
of an almanac. 5 *pl* The insignia of royalty.

उपकरणसामग्री *f* (S) The vessels and imple-
ments and apparatus gen. of अनुष्ठान or देवपूजा.
Ex. माता निरोपी कैकेतें ॥ उ० लागेल येथें ॥ सिद्ध करवि
ते देई.

उपकर्ता *a* S (-र्ता-र्त्ता-र्त्त) That assists, helps, favors, promotes.

उपकार *m* (S) A favor; a kindness; an obligation; a benefit conferred. 2 Benefit, advantage, good.

उ० देवणे *g.* of *o.* To keep or retain a favor, i. e. not to repay it. उ० बाळगणे-मानणे-न विसरणे To preserve a grateful remembrance of a favor. Ex. तेला आणुनि द्यावे घरा ॥ तुमच्या उपकारां न विसरू ॥ उपकारांनीं बांधणे To lay under obligations. उपकारांनीं मारणे To kill with kindnesses.

उपकारक *a* S That benefits, helps, assists, furthers, promotes.

उपकारसुति *f* (A recent formation, but admissible.) Thankful acknowledgment of benefits or kindnesses.

उपकारसुति *f* (S) pop. उपकारस्मरण *n* Remembrance of favors, gratitude. Both the formations are recent.

उपकारी *a* (S) Gracious, that confers benefits and favors. 2 Grateful, that acknowledges benefits and favors. 3 That aids, assists, subserves, promotes. [assisted, benefited &c.]

उपकार्य *a* S (Purposed or occurring) to be aided, उपकृत *a* S Favored, benefited, helped, aided.

उपक्रम *m* (S) Beginning, commencement, setting to or upon. 2 Entrance into form or being (of an action); initial or inchoate stage; beginning.

उपक्रमणे *v* *c* & *i* (Poetry. उपक्रम) To begin, commence, enter upon.

उपक्रांत *p* S Begun, commenced, entered upon. 2 That has begun or commenced.

उपखर्च *m* (Formed out of उप *S* خرچ *P*) Minor or miscellaneous expenses; extras; et ceteras.

उपगुरु *m* (S) A scholar assistant to the master, a monitor.

उपग्रह *m* S The ascending or the descending node. See राहु & केतु. 2 A subordinate planet, a satellite: also a secondary or minor planet, an asteroid.

उपघात *m* (A lax formation with उप & घात) A blow of misfortune or evil; any adverse occurrence. Ex. तू सुसुद्धांतार निघ न्हणजे घात उ० सारे वारले.

उपचय *m* S Increase, augmentation, accumulation.

उपचार *m* (S) An application (of labor or effort, of means or materials) to effect or accomplish; adoption of measures; trial or use of remedies &c.: also any one of the applications, operations, efforts, trials, means, remedies, materials, apparatus, articles &c. made, used, or employed. 2 A common term for the particulars and points of idol-worship; of which sixteen are enumerated. See षोडशोपचार. 3 A common term for the particulars and points of medicine or medical treatment; of which seven main ones are specified. See सप्तापचार. 4 Treatment, esp. medical. 5 Attentions and courtesies (to priests, guests, visitors). 6 Deflection of words from their literal and primitive sense; using a metaphor or figure: also a metaphor or figure; tropical or figurative speech.

उपचारिकनाव *n* A descriptive or significant name for a person; a familiar name. See व्यावहारिक नाव.

उपचित *p* S Gathered, collected, heaped.

उपज *m* (उपजनन *S*) Produce, product, proceeds, profits. 2 Birth, origin, source. Ex. त्याचा उ० निपज सगळा टाकक आहे. (Seldom used in this sense, but in conjunction with निपज.) 3 New

and skilful modulations or quavering (in singing); ingenious conjectures and inventions; original theories and conceptions (on subjects gen.): also flighty imaginations or soaring fancies. *v* चे.

उपजणे *v* *i* (उपजनन *S*) To spring or proceed from; to be born or produced. Pr. उपजल्या प्राण्यास मरण हे लागलेच आहे.

उपजणे & उपजा Commonly उपजणे & उपजा, but the verb is disapproved in either form.

उपजत *ad* (उपजणे) From birth; by nature. Ex. उपजतअंधळा, उपजतकवि, उपजतरोगी, उपजतशाहणा, उपजतरडवा Blind, a poet &c., from birth. उ० रिंगणे or रांगणे To crawl as soon as born. 2 Used of the demanding at once of a heavy price for an article; of prompt assertion of competency for some proposed difficulty &c.

उपजतखोड *f* A vice, bad propensity, blemish, or imperfection (physical or moral) from birth.

उपजतगुण *m* An ingenerate or native property or quality.

उपजतवागी *a* (Holding a bridle at birth.) Expert at riding as by endowment of Nature; a born horseman or rider.

उपजतस्वभाव or उपजतअंगस्वभाव *m* Natural disposition or constitution; native properties and qualities; nature. Hind. adage. रागी बागी पारखी नाडी व न्याव इन पंचोको गुरु हे पर उपजतअंगस्वभाव A singer, a rider, a money-examiner, a physician, a judge—these five have indeed a teacher, but it is NATURE. [non fit.]

कवीस गुरु आहे पण उपजतअंगस्वभाव Poëta nascitur उपजनिपज *m* Birth and growth, rise and progress, origin and proceedings (of a person): also beginning and end, outset and result, source and issue (of an affair or a business).

उपजापक *c* S That whispers against; secretly calumnious or slanderous.

उपजीवक *a* S उपजीवी *a* (S) That lives by or upon; that is maintained or supported by. In comp. as ह्योपजीवी That sustains himself by agriculture; विद्योपजीवी, शालोपजीवी &c.

उपजीवन *n* (S) उपजीविका *f* (S) Living, subsisting, sustentation. 2 Means of subsistence; viz. aliment, a livelihood or living, a maintenance. 3 Preservation, conservation, support, maintenance; the being continued in its proper form or state (of a body gen.): also the means (the pabulum, power &c.) of its preservation.

उपजीव्य *n* S That which maintains, supports, preserves; which sustains in life or being.

उपजीव्यविरोध *m* (S) Falling out with one's patron, or quarreling with one's bread and butter.

उपट *f* Exuberance or overflowing plenty (esp. of rich dishes at a feast). 2 Satiety, state of being glutted. *v* चे. 3 C A blow with a stick held in both hands. *v* घाल.

उ० खाणे To recover vigor—an enemy beaten, an opponent silenced, a disease smothered. उ० घेणे or जेवणे To eat to satiety; to glut one's self.

उपटखुंटा *m* The short peg of an उपटजाते. उपटजाते *n* A handmill not requiring to be fixed in the ground; a removable mill. [out.]

उपटणी *f* (Verbal of उपटणे) Plucking up or उपटणे *v* *c* (उत्पादन *S*) To pluck up or out. 2 fig. To draw from (money &c.) by fraudulent arts; to pluck. 3 To snatch up and pocket; to catch up furtively.

उपटून जेवणे or उपटून खाणे (Quasi, To clear and even root up or make an end of the dishes.) To gormandize, gorge, cram, stuff.

उपटणे *v* *i* (اُپٹنا *H*) To come up and fall out—a nail, peg, tree. 2 To turn up; to come to light; to become public. 3 To break out; to come to the surface; to become manifest—a disease &c. 4 To rise upon or fall upon angrily. Ex. अन्याय केला कोणही आणि मजवर कां उपटतोस?

उपटसुवा or भा, उपडसुवा or भा *m* P That stays but a short time (in one place, employment, mind). See उचलटपू, उडाणटपू, उचलचावरा. 2 Applied abusively to a Bachelor.

उपटसुरी or लो *f* The name of a creeping plant.

उपटसूळ *c* (उपटणे & सूळ) A term for an officiously intermeddling and quarrelsome fellow.

उ० or उपटन सूळ खांद्यावर घेणे To draw upon one's self by reckless folly a trouble, difficulty, or evil.

उपटा or उपाटा *m* (उपटणे) General and knavish borrowing; raising by swindling and scampery. *v* मार. 2 Pilfering, pocketing, catching up furtively. *v* दे with ला or स of *o*.

उपटाउपटी or उपटाउपट *f* (उपटणे) Borrowing (fraudulently) in numerous places.

उपटीव *p* of उपटणे Plucked up—a crop &c., i. e. not reaped or mown: plucked out—hair; not shaven or cut: rooted out; not hewn &c.—trees or plants.

उपट्या *a* (उपटणे) A tricking fellow; a sharper, shark, pickpocket, shoplifter; a wily purloiner or snatcher up.

उपडणे *v* *c* (उ & पडणे) To pluck up or out.

उपडणे *v* *i* (उ & पडणे) To come up and fall out—a peg, stake, tree. [the belly or mouth; prone.]

उपडा *a* उपडी *a* R (उपडणे) Upside down; on उपडातांब्या *m* The copper drinking vessel of a woman turned on its mouth; as an indication that she is menstruous.

उपडीमांडी *f* A posture,—sitting with the thigh turned up, for convenience of writing.

उपणणी *f* (Verbal of उपणणे) Winnowing.

उपणणे *v* *c* To winnow (grain) by letting it fall in the wind; i. e. not by पाखडणे, उमळणे, झडणे, फटकणे or other operation of the रूप or sifting fan. 2 fig. To treat as chaff; to treat scornfully or lightly. [The basket or scuttle used in winnowing.]

उपणपाटी or उपणवाटी *f* (उपणणे, पाटी, वाटी)

उपणा *m* Boiled simples or leaves for a fomentation. *v* शिजव, कर, लाव, बांध. 2 (Revilingly.) Badly boiled rice; as भाताचा उ० वाढला.

उपणी or उपणी *f* (Verbal of उपणे) Sowing.

उपणे *n* Grain winnowed. See the verb उपणणे.

उपणे or उपणे *v* *c* P (वपन *S*) To sow.

उपतप्त *p* S Heated.

उपतरणे *v* *i* Properly उपतरणे. [anxious cares.]

उपताप *m* (S) Trouble, harass, pressing duties,

उपतिष्ठणे *v* *i* (उप & स्थि *S*) To abide in (the mind) operatively; to make impression; to produce effect; to have weight and efficacy—instruction, advice. 2 (Poetry.) To be present; to stand in the presence of. Ex. इंद्रादि देवता घरीं पुरवतो वस्तु जात ॥ उपतिष्ठति न चिंतता रुद्धि सिद्धि ॥ 3 To arise and come unto (to be enjoyed or endured)—good or evil fortune considered as determined by the moral quality of one's actions performed in former births; to stand up and appear before (quasi, finding the doer out)—one's sin &c.

उपतिष्ठित *p* *a* (S) Impressed, inseated, abiding operatively in the mind—counsel, reproof &c.

उपदंश *m* (S) Lues Venerea, syphilis.

उपदंशी *a* (S) Afflicted with Lues Venerea.

उपदिशा *f* *pl* S The minor points of the compass;—those remaining after the exception of the

four cardinal points, or of the eight regions, or of the ten (including the zenith and nadir).

उपदिष्ट *p* S Instructed or taught. 2 Advised or counseled. 3 Communicated or imparted—knowledge of a mantra &c. [demigod.

उपदेव *m* S A subordinate or inferior deity, a

उपदेश *m* (S) Instruction, teaching, communicating knowledge. 2 Advice, counsel, admonition. 3 Impartation of or initiation in a mantra.

उपदेशक *a* (S) **उपदेष्टा** *a* S That instructs or teaches. 2 That advises or counsels. 3 That imparts a mantra.

उपदेशणे *v c* (**उपदेशन**) To teach or communicate knowledge (of a mantra &c.): also to instruct or make acquainted with gen. Ex. मज निजज्ञान सर्वेश ॥ ज्ञपा करुनि उपदेशी ॥ Also केवल जे वेदांतज्ञान ॥ रामासि उपदेशिला ब्रह्मनन्दन ॥ 2 To advise, counsel, admonish, exhort.

उपदेशी *a* (S) Instructed or taught. 2 Advised or counseled. 3 Instructed with a mantra.

उपद्रव *m* (S) Trouble, disturbance, annoyance, molestation, harassment. 2 (*Par excellence*.) Demoniac possession.

उपद्रवी or **उपद्रवीक** *a* (**उपद्रव** S) Produced by demons—some disease or affliction. 2 Unwholesome, producing disorder—an article of food or a regimen. 3 Troublesome, annoying, harassing. 4 **उपद्रवी** is further, Afflicted by some demoniacal visitation. [to bugs, fleas, mosquitoes &c.

उपद्रवीजीव *m* A troublesome creature. Applied **उपद्रष्टा** *m* S He that presides and directs (at sacrifices &c.)

उपद्रुत *p* S Harassed, troubled, worried.

उपद्वीप *n* (S) An insular portion of the earth. Eight are enumerated. See **अष्टोपद्वीप**. 2 An island.

उपद्व्याप *m* (A formation out of **उप**, **उत्**, **व्याप** S) Great pains or efforts; laborious exertion. Ex. सरकार दरबार पंचादती इतका जेव्हां उ० केला तेव्हां त्याजकडोल रुपये उगविले. 2 Trouble, harass, worrying. *v* दे. 3 Great and imposing preparations or measures; wide-spread outlay or show of business.

उपद्व्यापी *a* (**उपद्व्याप**) Laborious, assiduous, sedulous, ever toiling and bustling. 2 Mischievous or troublesome;—esp. a child.

उपधातु *m* (S) A common term for the secondary or inferior metals. 2 A mineral or fossile body; a mineral in the restrained sense.

उपधान *n* S Conferring, bestowing, affording, imparting, communicating. 2 (Commonly **उपाधि**) Communication, by body to body, of qualities (as through union or juxta-position): virtuous reflection.

उपधान्य *n* A common name for the inferior grains. Eighteen kinds are enumerated. See **अठराउपधान्ये**.

उपधायक *a* S That confers, affords, imparts, communicates. In comp. as **गुणोपधायक**, **फलोपधायक**, **हितोपधायक**.

उपधानीय *a* S Pronounced from the palate. Used esp. of the letter **प** defined thus **अर्धविसर्गपूर्वक** पकार.

उपध्वनि *m* S Inferior or secondary sound, echo.

उपनगर *m* S The outskirts or supplement of a town; suburbs or precincts.

उपनयन *n* S Initiation of the three first classes; investiture with a thread or cord to be worn over the left shoulder and under the right. The cord of the Brāhman is of cotton or of munja or Kusa grass; of the Kshatriya, of flax; of the Vyshya, of wool. [name. For **उपनावाचा** see **अडनावाचा**.

उपनाम *n* (S) pop. **उपनाव** *n* Family name or sur-

उपनामक *a* S Bearing the surname of. In comp.

as **वैशंपायनोपनामक**, **पंडितोपनामक**, **एतदुपनामक**, **तदुपनामक**. [entrusted to the charge of.

उपनिधि *m* S A deposit or a pledge; property

उपनीत *p* S Invested with the characteristic string. See under **उपनयन**.

उपनेत्र *m* (S Auxiliary eyes.) Spectacles.

उपन्यसनीय *a* S To be disposed, arranged, laid out &c.—an argument, a fact, a case. See under **उपन्यास**. [bited, stated. 2 Placed near.

उपन्यस्त *p* S Adduced, disposed, laid out, exhibited

उपन्यास *m* S Adducing or disposing (as of arguments or facts); exhibition or statement of a truth or case; exposition, setting in order, placing before one's view. 2 An exordium or introduction.

3 Juxtaposition. [heart or leman.

उपपत्ति *m* (S) A gallant, a paramour, a sweet-

उपपत्ति *f* (S) Establishing, evincing, adducing arguments and illustrations in proof. 2 Rationale, theory, detailed account, explication of reasons or principles. 3 Demonstrated conclusion. 4 In arith. or geom. Proving or proof. 5 Means, resources, expedients, instruments.

उपपत्नी *f* (S) A concubine.

उपपद *n* (S) See **उपशब्द**; **उपपदसमास** *m* A formation by reduplication or adoption of an auxiliary word.

उपपन्न *p* S Established, evinced, proved by reasoning. 2 Having means or resources, substantial, monied.

उपपातक *n* (S) A crime in the second or third degree; the crime of killing a cow, selling a daughter, atheism &c. See **महापातक**.

उपपात्र *n* (S) A small drinking vessel.

उपपादक *a* S That states or represents: also that establishes. See under **उपपादन**.

उपपादणे *v c* (**उपपादन** S) To state, lay down, propose, represent, teach. Ex. भक्ति ज्ञान विरक्ति जिये शास्त्रे उपपादति तिये बोलावि महति यथार्थवादे ॥ 2 To prove or establish.

उपपादन *n* S Stating, representing, proposing; laying down with system and method (a position, a dogma). 2 Proving, evincing, establishing.

उपपादित *p* S Stated, represented, proposed, laid down, set in order. 2 Proved or established.

उपपाद्य *a* S To be stated, laid down, proposed &c.: also as *s n* A proposition or a position.

उपपुराण *n* (S) A minor or secondary Purāṇ. There are eighteen; viz. लघुकालिका, बृहत्कालिका, पराशर, सिंह, नारद, सनत्कुमार, सौर, दुर्वास, कपिल, मानव, विष्णुधर्मोत्तर, शैवधर्म, माहेश्वर, नंदी, कुमार, औशनस, देवी, वरुण.

उपप्राण *m* (S) A secondary or inferior vital air belonging to the body. Five are enumerated, नाग, कूर्म, हकल, धनंजय, देवदत्त.

उपस्रव *m* (S) Ravages and excesses (as of hostile armies, marauders &c.): also exactions and oppressions (as of a tyrant); annoyance, harassment, molestation.

उपभुक्त *p* (S) Enjoyed or used (that has been or that has enjoyed or used). 2 Experienced (enjoyed or suffered); apprehended and known in one's own person.

उपभोक्ता *a* S That enjoys or uses; that is in the fruition or possession of. 2 That experiences; that apprehends and knows by personal enjoyment or suffering.

उपभोग *m* (S) Enjoyment, fruition, use. 2 Experience; knowledge of through personal enjoyment or suffering. 3 Cohabitation.

उपभोगणे *v c* (**उपभोग**) To enjoy; to have the enjoyment, fruition, or use of. 2 To experience, to know through personal enjoyment or suffering of. 3 To hold in sexual embrace.

उपभोगी *a* (S) That has been enjoyed, used, or experienced. [experienced or undergone.

उपभोग्य *a* (S) To be enjoyed or used: also to be **उपमणे** *v c* (**उपमा**) To liken unto; to compare with. Ex. तुझे निदैव ॥ आन्ही कवणाते उपमावे ॥

उपमणे *v i* (**उपमा** S) To resemble or be like: also to be compared with or likened unto. Ex. तेथे होमधूध प्रगटला ॥ तो गगनमार्गेसीं उपमला ॥ जैसा जणउ (जाणो) निघाला ॥ मचा देवासी ॥

उपमर्द *m* (S) **उपमर्दन** *n* (S) Rubbing or kneading (the limbs). 2 Treading, trampling, squeezing, messing: harassing, oppressing, worrying: reviling, dishonoring: confuting, posing, confounding. Freely used in the sense of Rough, violent, and injurious action.

उपमा *f* (S) corruptly **उपम** *n* A simile; the object adduced in illustration. 2 Resemblance, similitude. 3 A resemblance (as a picture, an image, an effigy, a figure).

उपमाता *f* (S) A wet-nurse. 2 A foster-mother.

उपमान *n* (S) An illustration; an object or a matter adduced in illustration. 2 One of the four kinds of evidence;—that of analogy. [गम्य.

उपमानगम्य *a* (S) Knowable by analogy. See **उपमानसिद्ध** *a* (S) Established by analogy.

उपमित *p* S Illustrated or compared.

उपमिति *f* S Analogical knowledge. 2 Resemblance, similitude: also a resemblance, a likeness (as a picture, an image &c.)

उपमेय *n* S The subject of an illustration.

उपयुक्त *a* (S) **उपयोगी** *a* (S) Serviceable, useful; conducive or helpful to any purpose; convenient for any end.

उपयोग *m* (S) Use or usefulness; adaptedness or helpfulness to any end or purpose. 2 Need of; demand or occasion for.

उपर *ad* (**उपरि** S) After, afterwards, then. 2 Up the coast; towards the north.

उपर *prep* Beyond, besides, above, more than. Ex. ह्याउपर तुला मिळणार नाही. 2 After. Ex. ह्याउपर, त्याउपर, गेल्याउपर, आल्याउपर.

उपर *m* (**उपरि** S The *ad* or *prep* **उपर** used as a noun.) Superiority, or a sense of it, as impressed (upon another). *v* देव. Ex. हा जिकडे जातो आपला उ० लोकावर देविता.

आपला उ० देवणे To hold the upper hand over; to assert one's mastery over.

उपरकाठी लागली A phrase used when the point of a stick trodden upon has suddenly and forcibly entered into or struck the foot.

उपरखणी *f* The second floor or story of a house.

उपरक्या *m* A term at dice-playing.

उपरकडी *f* A summersault or somerset; a leap head over heels (esp. into the water).

उपरटपका or **-टपका** *m* or **उपरटप्या** *m* Unmerited reproach or censure;—esp. from one from whom praise or thanks are due.

उपरटप्यी or **-टप्याचा** *a* (**उपर** & **टप्यी** A fanciful adjunct.) Empty, unmeaning, shallow, superficial—speech, discourse.

उपरंडणे *v c* & *i* To overturn; to upset.

उपरणा *m* A small single cloth worn loosely over the shoulders.

उपरति *f* S Stopping or ceasing; cessation or discontinuance. 2 Weariness of worldly pursuits and pleasures.

उपरदंडा *m* (उपर & दंडणे) Demand (as of service or work) over and above. 2 Assertion of mastery or superiority over; taking high ground over: also high ground taken over, or any obtained advantage or command over; domineering or lording it over. *v* कर, घे, चढव, चालव, देा, चढ, चाल. 3 An over-recompense (esp. for an ill office); a Rowland for an Oliver. *v* कर.

उपरदुवा, उपरपगडा, उपरपव, उपरपजा *m* Terms belonging to dice-playing.

उपरयादी *f* A term at chess. Checking with a pawn and checkmating with a second pawn.

उपरवाहेरचा वारा *m* (A nautical term.) A north-westerly wind.

उपरम *m* S Stopping or ceasing: cessation or discontinuance. Ex. अहो ज्या सद्वाचें जनन मरणाचा उ०.

उपरमणे *v i* (Poetry. उपरम) To stop, cease, discontinue. 2 To be refreshed or gratified. Ex. खकरिते करि चंचळता मनीं ॥ उपरमे श्रीगुरु गायनीं.

उपरमाडी *f* The second floor or story of a house.

उपरवळ्या or **उपरवाळ्या** *ad* From above; from over. Ex. सफेलीवरून उ० खंदकांत उडी टाकली. 2 Above, aloft, overhead.

उ० अंबट मागणे To espouse another's quarrel or enter into another's trouble unnecessarily.

उपरवांचा *ad* Causelessly or needlessly.

उ० अंबट घेणे To quarrel unnecessarily.

उपरसाल *f* The outer bark, rind, or skin: as **उपरसाल** *f* A kind of rice. [opp. to अंतरसाल.

उपराग *m* (S) **उपरागिणी** *f* (S) A variation in the musical mode called respectively राग & रागिणी. Ex. येक गायन करिति सद्गम ॥ डुलत रामचंद्र ऐकता ॥ राग उपराग भार्यासहित ॥ सूर्यना शरीर होई कपित ॥

उपराग *m* S An eclipse. [&c. See राग.

उपराटणे & उपराटा See **उफराटणे & उफराटा**.

उपरांडणे *v c & i* To turn over; to upset.

उपरांत or **उपरांतीक** *ad* (उपरि S) Afterwards, after, then. 2 *prep* After. [continuance.

उपराम *m* S Stopping, ceasing; cessation, dis-
उपराळ *a* P Surplus, spare, redundant.

उपराळणे *v i* P To run over—a vessel, a river. Gen. **उपराळून** येणे-भरणे-चालणे.

उपराळा *m* (उपरि S) A weight placed upon one side of the load upon a beast, to produce equilibrium of the two sides. 2 Surplus stock, goods, or money; a provision for emergencies; an excess taken or a reserve made: also surplus remaining (as of a payment, an expenditure &c.) 3 Preponderance; excess of weight above the standard (as of a bale, sack, or other indivisible mass). 4 A false charge or imputation: also a pretext or false plea. 5 An aggressive or provoking act. 6 Advantage over; superiority (after a dispute or contest). 7 Backing, helping, succouring. 8 Excess upon certain articles (oil, ghee, गूळ, tobacco &c.) given by the vender. 9 Any trifling addition (as a bundle, a few sticks &c.) thrown over the load upon a beast. 10 Requital or recompense of evil. *v* कर. 11 The weight put into the scale with the article under weighing.

उपरि *prep* S Over or above; at or towards the upper side of. 2 On or upon. 3 With एतत् or तत् as एतदुपरि, तदुपरि Upon this; upon that; moreover, besides, furthermore. [face.

उपरिभाग *m* (S) The upper part, portion, side, **उपरिभूमि** *f* (S) The space or ground above (as that of an upper story, of a hill &c.): also an upper room.

उपरी *m* (उपरि S) A sojourner; a lodger; a temporary resident; one dwelling where he has

no property in the soil. 2 A tenant or farmer having no right of occupancy; as opp. to थलकरी A landed proprietor.

उपरी *ad* (उपरि S In notes, as आशीर्वाद उ० विनंती उ० &c.) After, further, onwards, to proceed.

उपरोध *m* (S) Restraint, repression, hinderance.

Ex. गांवाजवळ जर तुम्ही सैन्य उतरले तर ग्रामस्थांस उ० होईल; जें काम पडेल तें मला सांगित जा दे थोर ह्यांस कसें सांगवें असा उ० बाळगून का. 2 Restrainedness (of speech); repressed and covered intimation; backward and dark insinuation; sly taunting and twitting; irony, sarcasm.

उपरोधाचा *a* **उपरोधी** or **उपरोधीक** *a* (उपरोध S) Repressed and covered; concealed under the guise of irony; dark and sarcastic—speech.

उपलक्ष *m* S (Throwing stones.) Exulting and triumphant confutation; a vehement casting at of argument upon argument, and overwhelming in confusion. 2 The efforts, through clamor and nonsense, of a confuted disputant to hide his defeat. 3 Laying false charges against; loading with abuse &c.

उपलब्ध *p* S Gained, got, acquired, attained.

उपलब्धि *f* (S) Gain, acquisition, attainment. 2 Knowledge, known state, existing or extant state (as of sciences or arts). Ex. रसायन शास्त्राची उ० त्या देशांत नाहीं.

उपलब्ध or **उपलब्धमान** *p pr* S That is under present apprehension or knowledge; not disused or obsolete; existing or extant. 2 Arising as profit, accruing, flowing in. [paration gen.

उपलवण *n* (Poetry.) A sauce or relishing pre-

उपलक्षण *n* (S) Synecdoche (of a part for the whole, of an individual for the species, of a species for the genus, of a quality or accident for the subject); elliptical or metaphorical expression gen.

उपलक्षण *v c* (Poetry. उपलक्षण) To mean; to intend; to aim at mentally. [implied, involved.

उपलक्षित *p* S Spoken of by way of synecdoche;

उपलक्ष्य *a* S That is to be seen or understood; that is to be viewed as involved or implied; inferrible, deducible.

उपलाणा or **णी** *a* (उ & पल्याण) That is without saddle or cloth, naked-back—a horse. [cloth.

उ० वसणे To sit upon a horse without saddle or **उपलाणू** *a* R Wanting saddle or cloth—a horse.

2 fig. A temporary resident, a sojourner, a lodger.

उपलिप्त *p* S Smeared, plastered, daubed.

उपलेप *m* S **उपलेपन** *n* S Plastering or smearing. 2 Plastering material, plaster.

उपवन *n* (S A minor or diminutive wood.) A garden; a plantation; an orchard; a grove.

उपवर *a* Of marriageable age or a little beyond it, and yet unmarried—a boy or girl, and esp. a girl.

उपवस्त्र *n* (S) A cloth worn loosely over the shoulders. 2 A cant term for a kept mistress.

उपवास *m* (S) Keeping a fast: also a fast.

उपवासी Without having eaten; with empty belly.

उपवासी *a* (S) Fasting, keeping a fast. 2 Not having taken the dinner or meal, impransus &c.

उपविद्या *f* S Science or a science inferior to the science of God or Spirit or Religion; profane science. [or sitting gen.

उपविष्ट *p* S Seated or sitting near. 2 Seated

उपवीत *n* S The cord worn by the three first classes of Hindús over the left shoulder and under the right. [vertical. 2 A secondary circle gen.

उपवृत्त *n* S A small circle parallel to the prime

उपवेद *m* (S) A minor or secondary Veda. There are four, viz. आयुर्वेद, धनुर्वेद, गार्ग्यवेद, स्यापत्य-

वेद (i. e. विश्वकर्माशास्त्र or शिल्पशास्त्र). See हतौय खंभे of भागवत पुराण. [gen.

उपवेश *m* S **उपवेशन** *n* S Sitting near. 2 Sitting **उपशब्द** *m* (S An auxiliary word.) A synonymous word, or an imitative formation, appended to the significant word, in enhancement or amplification. See e. g. the latter portion of each of the formations following:—पोथीपुस्तक, लाकूड-फांटा, गवतकाडो, शकभाजी, वस्त्रपात्र, औषधपाणी, दगडगिगड, दंगाघोषा, झाडझाडोरा, भाकरीभिकरी. Of such there are thousands and yet thousands.

उपशम *m* S **उपशान्ति** *f* S Assuagement, mitigation, abatement (as of anger, pain, fever): tranquillity or calmness after excitement. Ex. मायेशीं होय उपशान्ति ॥ केवळ उरे ज्ञानि ॥ Let but माया (Illusion) subside or cease, there will remain Pure knowledge or truth.

उपशमन *n* (S) Abating, subsiding, the cooling or becoming calm (of an exciting cause or excited state). 2 Any thing that allays, assuages, composes, tranquilizes: an anodyne, a composing medicine.

उपशाखा *f* (S) A minor or secondary branch; a branch shooting from a branch; a ramification: also a shooting from any of the main roots, a radicle. [posed, calmed.

उपशान्त *p* S Allayed, assuaged, mitigated, com-

उपशास्त्र *n* (S) A minor science, or a minor branch of literature (as medicine, mechanics, poetry &c.): also a treatise upon such science or branch.

उपशिक्षक *m* (S) An upper scholar employed by the master in teaching and controlling the others, a monitor.

उपश्रुति *f* (S) Speech uttered (esp. by persons of low caste, as washermen, workers in leather &c., whilst sitting at night in their houses), and fancifully wrested by a person who is privily listening on the outside, into prophetic declaration; and, as such, viewed as solving some doubts which perplex him, or indicating the issue of some works or plans which engage him. 2 Hearsay (utterance heard) more generally, considered as portentous or boding. 3 Popular talk, rumor, report.

उपसमीप *a* S (Poetry.) Near, nigh, close. Ex. चित्त जो उ० चि वासी ॥ राखवीं करील तो उपवासी ॥

उपस्थित *p* S Placed near to, contiguous, adjoining, bordering. [tiguity.

उपस्थेय *m* S Juxtaposition, proximity, con-

उपस्थंभ *m* S Base, basis, ground, occasion, support, foundation. [forms the basis or ground of.

उपस्थंभक *a* S That upholds, sustains, supports, **उपसण, उपसणी, उपसणे, उपसा, उपसामर, उपसा-**

उपसी. Formed by metathesis from उपसण &c. **उपसरण** *n* S Approaching, appropinquating, advancing to.

उपसर्ग *m* (S) A particle prefixed to roots &c., as प्र, परा, उप, अभि, अनु, an inseparable preposition. 3 Laxly. Troubling, worrying, oppressing; annoyance, molestation, harassment. 2 A portent; a prodigy boding evil. [proaching.

उपसर्पण *n* S Going or coming near unto, ap-

उपसंहार *m* (S) Drawing in or together; contracting into narrower compass. It is more frequently used in figurative senses; as Winding up; bringing to conclusion (a business); summing up particulars and drawing the conclusion. Ex. प्रपंचाचा उ० होय तेथें आत्यंतिक ॥ [cluded.

उपसंहृत *p* S Wound or summed up; closed, con-
उपसळा *a* Vicious, mischievous, wickedly troublesome—a child.

उपसलो *m* Harass, molestation, infestation (as of rats, cats, dogs &c.): worrying and wearying out (as of children). *v* आण, दे. [smell. *v* ये, पड.
उपसाण *f* C (Or **उवसाण**) Musty or mouldy
उपसातुपसी *f* (उपसणे i. e. उपसणे by redup.)
A general and animated drawing of swords &c., or of baling or emptying out.

उपसामग्री *f* (S) **उपसाहित्य** *n* (S) The minor means, implements, instruments, materials, ingredients, articles (of a work or preparation). Ex. करावया विसला हवन ॥ तेथे उ० आणून ॥ जगन्माता देत असे ॥

उपसारा *m* (Formed out of उप & ह S) Unconfined or unobstructed moving about; free expatiation: also amplitude or freedom of place; roominess (for persons, beasts, furniture, things, rubbish). Ex. ह्या घरांत उपसायाची or उपसायाला जागा नाही; ह्या घराला उ० असतो तेथेच राहवे. 2 The minor articles of a house, traveling kit &c., the light traps: also the off-businesses, petty jobs, or secondary affairs of life.

उपस्कर *m* S An article, item, point, particular, which serves to make complete, entire, or perfect; a useful or ornamental but not indispensable additament. 2 Any article of condiment; any article of household use.

उपस्य *m n* (S) The male or female organs of generation. 2 The recess of a car or vehicle where the driver sits. [tinence.

उपस्यनिग्रह *m* S Abstinence from Venery, continence.
उपस्यान *n* S The arising, springing up, occurring, coming to pass (of a business or an event). 2 A form of worship with mystic prayers &c.: also such mystic prayer. [to pass.

उपस्यापन *n* S Occasioning, producing, bringing
उपस्यापित *p* S Occasioned, brought to pass.

उपस्थित *p* (S) Approached, arrived, arisen, sprung up, taken place—an event, a business or matter. 2 Known, extant, cultivated, not fallen into oblivion or desuetude—a science, a rite.

उपस्थिति *f* (S) pop. उपस्थित *f* The presence, freshness, state of being at hand and at command (of a science or point of knowledge). Ex. सो व्याकरण म्हणजे खरे परंतु उ० नाही. 2 The state of being present, of having arisen, of being now before one (in action, operation, motion &c.) of an occurrence, affair, or business. Ex. माझे घरी लयाची उ० झाली. 3 The arising or coming into the mind. Ex. रोग म्हणजे म्हणजे वेद्याची उ० होतो.

उपहत *p* S Struck, hit, hurt, demolished, destroyed. [state; destruction, demolition, ruin.

उपहति *f* S Poetry. उपहतो *f* Struck or hurt
उपहसित *p* S Derided, ridiculed, laughed at.

उपहार *m* S A complimentary present. 2 (Corr. from उपहार) A slight refreshment.

उपहास *m* S Deriding, ridiculing, laughing at.
उपहासक *a* S That ridicules, jeers, derides.

उपहासणे *v c* (Poetry. उपहास) To deride, ridicule, jeer.

उपहासास्य *n* S (उपहास & आस्य Place or seat.) A laughing-stock; a butt for ridicule.

उपहास्य *a* S To be ridiculed or derided; ridiculous; laughable. 2 Used as *s n* (Misused for उपहास) Derision or ridicule.

उपहास्यता *f* (S) Misused for उपहास in the sense of Ridicule or derision. Properly, it signifies Ridiculousness or worthiness of derision.

उपहित *p* S Affected or acted upon by उपाधि, q. v. In comp. as मायेपहित चैतन्य, घटोपहित आकाश.

उपल *f* (उत्पन्न S) The state of ground saturated (as after heavy rains), and burst in numerous places by gushing rilllets. 2 fig. That state of body, induced by the bite of a घोणस or फुरसे (kinds of snakes), in which blood is constantly oozing from the pores or orifices, Purpura hæmorrhagica. 3 *m* A rill or streamlet trickling down hills, or oozing from the ground in rainy weather. 4 Laxly. Immoderate flow of the menses: also fluor albus or the whites.

उ० खाणे To rise or come out into active working;—used with दमा, खोकला, ताप, दुखणे, रोग: also to recover vigor—a malady repressed &c.

उपलजमीन *f* Ground bursting out into streams and rilllets; saturated ground.

उपलणे *v i* (उत्पन्न S) To dissolve (through saturation) in rilllets and streams—the ground in rainy weather. 2 To emit blood at every pore—the gums, the body. 3 To fall out—trees or plants from excessive wetness and looseness of the ground.

उपलवट *a* (उपल) Saturated with moisture—the ground. 2 Ever running with rilllets or full of moisture—a soil or ground.

उपलवटा *m* **उपलवट** *f* Saturated ground. 2 fig. esp. उपलवट Overflowing plenty. *v* हो, ये, कर.

उपलवणी *n* (उपल & पाणी) The water of rilllets gushing from saturated ground. 2 Applied, fig. in expression of their transiency, to the riches, honors, and pleasures of human life.

उपली *f* (उपल) A rill or streamlet trickling down hills, or oozing from the ground (in rainy weather). [See आयज्ञान.

उपज्ञा *f* S Original or instinctive knowledge.
उपाई *ad* Properly उपायी.

उपाकरण *n* S **उपाकर्म** *n* S The annual ceremony of renewing the sacrificial or the characteristic thread. 2 Studying the Vedas after investiture with the thread. [anecdote, fable, parable.

उपाख्यान *n* (S) A little tale, story, apologue,
उपांग *n* A minor branch, division, portion, appendent ceremony (of a religious observance or other work); any supplementary or auxiliary act or article. Ex. दकडे वीणा टाळ म्हणजे झळरी किंकिणी उ० ॥ देवांगना घेऊनि उपभोगवनास वेगे चालिल्या ॥

उपांगललिता *f* S The name of a goddess worshiped on आश्विनशुद्धपंचमी. [angle of the eye.
उपांत *m* S Margin, verge, brink, end. 2 The
उपांत or **उपांतिक** *a* (S) Near, neighboring, proximate. [ed, conceded.

उपात्त *p* S Taken or accepted; admitted, allowed.
उपांत्य *a* S In grammar. Penultimate. 2 In general. The one coming before the last.

उपांत्य *n* S Neighborhood or proximity.

उपादान *n* S Taking or accepting; admitting, allowing, granting. 2 The immediate or proximate cause. [ble, acceptable, admissible.

उपादेय *a* S Fit to be taken or received; eligible.

उपाद्वीक, **उपाधपण**, **उपाधीक**, **उपाधपण** *n* The office, function, wages &c. of उपाध्या.

उपाध *f* (उपाधि S) A mischievous, annoying, disquieting (person, affair, occurrence); a bore or pest; an encumbrance or a clog; a wearisome sickness; a vexatious dispute; a trouble, scrape, difficulty, predicament.

उपाधपेट *f* **उपाधपेटेची** सनंग *n* **उपाधपेटेची** पागोट *n* (Formations from उपाध्या A family-priest, पेट A trading town, and सनंग A cloth.) Terms for the common and coarse articles of apparel which are presented, on occasions of marriage &c., to the family-priest and others. 2 Applied to a worthless (cloth, turban &c.) gen.

उपाधि *m* S Causative, operative, or influential combination, contact, contiguity, or other close connection. E. g. the solution in water of colors, odors, sapid bodies &c. (i. e. उ०) renders the water colored, odorous, sapid &c.; the juxtaposition to a chameleon, a diamond &c. of a vividly-colored object (i. e. उ०) renders the chameleon &c. colored conformably. उ० is applied also to the body or substance which, through union, contiguity, or virtuous reflection, communicates its qualities. 2 An occasion, reason, ground. 3 A discriminative or distinguishing property. 4 A discriminative appellation; a designation or title; a nickname or a lovename. 5 A cause generally; that which produces, occasions, effects, works. Ex. अग्नीपाखून धूर उत्पन्न होतो त्यास आर्द्रधनसंयोग उ० होय. In the wide sense of Cause, as Controlling, circumscribing, determining, defining, bounding, covering, or, in other similar manner, affecting or operating upon, उ० is incessantly occurring in philosophical writings and conversation. 6 In the Vedānta उ० is applied to certain natural forms or properties, considered as coverings or disguises of Spirit. 7 *f* A mischievous or troublesome (person, affair, matter). See the popular form उपाध.

उपाधिनिरास *m* S Casting off or putting away of all exterior obstruction, restriction, influence, or affecting cause. See उपाधि.

उपाधीक *a* (Corr. from औपाधिक) Affected by or relating to उपाधि.

उपाध्या *m* (उपाध्याय S) The priest that conducts all the sacrifices and ceremonies (of a family, village, place of pilgrimage &c.)
उ० भेटणे *dat.* of *s.* To be met by the priest. Said of an article purloined or stolen. [उपाधपेट.

उपाध्याचे सनंग-पागोटें-&c. See explained under
उपाध्याय *m* S A spiritual preceptor. Ex. of comp. कुलोपाध्याय, ग्रामोपाध्याय, तीर्थोपाध्याय. 2 See the popular form उपाध्या.

उपाय *m* (S) A remedy, a resource, a measure: also a scheme, contrivance, expedient, device, stratagem.

उपायचतुष्टय *n* (S) The four measures of war or expedients for prevailing against an enemy; viz. साम, दान, दंड, भेद, q. v. in loc. [sent.

उपायन *n* S A complimentary or respectful pre-
उपायी *a* (उपाय S) Inventive, ingenious, contriving, fertile of resources and expedients.

उपायी *ad* (For दुपायी or from उन् & पाय) With येणे. To stand upon the hinder legs, to rear. 2 fig. To be aroused or excited wrathfully.

उपार *m* C (उपाहार S) Offering (of rice, sugar &c.) to the divinities and demons.

उपार्जणे *v c* (उपार्जना) To propitiate or court abjectly or obsequiously. 2 To earn.

उपार्जन *n* S Earning, gaining, acquiring.

उपार्जना *f* (S) Humble beseeching or courting; endeavors to propitiate and please; obsequious service. 2 Earning, gaining, acquiring.

उपार्जित *p* (S) Acquired, earned, gained.

उपाव *m* (أُپَاو H or उपाय S Poetry.) A remedy or resource; a scheme, contrivance, expedient.

उपावणे *v i* To stand on tiptoe. 2 To rear. [&c.

उपाशी & **उपाशीपोटी** or **उपाशेपोटी** See उपासी
उपांशु *ad* S In a whisper or subdued tone.

उपास *m* (उपवास S) Fasting or a fast, esp. religiously. Contrad. from लंघन.

उपासआनास *m* (उपास by redup.) A comprehensive or indefinite term for Fastings and austerities.

उपासक *a* (S) That serves, honors, worships.
उपासकर or -करी *m* One that is observing a fast.
उपासणे *v c* (उपासना) To serve or worship; to render adoration or reverence or homage.

उपासना *f* (A lax formation from उपास Fast-
ing & ताडन Thirst.) Attending to and supplying
the common wants and necessities of. *v* पाह *g.* of
o. 2 Bearing or going through wants and priva-
tions, labors, cares, and sorrows. *v* काढ.

उपासनापास *m* (उपास by redup. or उपास & तप)
A comprehensive term for austerities and penan-
ces. *v* कर or उपासीतापासी बसणे.

उपासना *f* (S) Worship or religious service.
The distinctions are आत्मोपासना, कर्मोपासना, ज्ञा-
नोपासना *q. v.* in loc. 2 Observing or keeping
(an ordinance, a rite, a mantra).

उपासनानिरूपण *n* S Presenting by a distinct
offering, at the conclusion of it, a performed reli-
gious service. [लाव, मांड, लाग.

उपासपारणे *n* A general term for Fasting. *v* कर,

उपासमर *f* C उपासमार or -मारा *m* (उपास &
मरणे or मारणे) Dying or killing with hunger; forc-
ing a fast; starving or starved state. 2 Stinting
or pinching the belly: also stintedness.

उपासित *p* (S) Worshiped, served, adored, re-
verenced. [the meal. 2 Hungry.

उपासी *a* (उपास) Fasting, that has not taken
उ० मरणे To die of or be keenly pinched with hun-
ger; to be starved. पिकल्या झाडाखाली उ० मरणे
Expresses superlative sloth or indolence.

उपासीअनासी, उपासीकराडी, उपासीतपासी *a & ad*
(उपासी by redup.) Fasting or hungry; fastingly
or hungrily.

उपासी or उपासी पोटी *ad* With empty belly.
उपासी पोटी अन्न ठेवणे To set food for a person
before having dined one's self. This is a pure
service. [of one's worship.

उपास्य *n* (S) The object (the particular divinity)
उपाहार *m* (S) A slight refreshment (of fruits,
sweetmeats &c.) [service.

उपासि *f* S Propitiation, worship, religious
उपास्य *a* S That is (proper, possible, purposed
&c.) to be worshiped.

उपाळी *f unc* Jeering, deriding, ridiculing.
उपिकणे *v i* (उ & पिकणे) To overripen and spoil
—a fruit. [in chinks—a cake under bad baking.

उपिठणे *v i* (उत् & पीठ) To be doughy and open
उपीठ *a* (उपिठणे) Doughy and opened in chinks
or fissures—a cake badly baked.

उपीत-घेणे or पिणे To act in some outrageous
way (of daring or of exertion); to act extrava-
gantly or with reckless vehemence. 2 To be in
exceeding hurry or impatience.

उपेग *m* (Vulgar corr. of उपयोग) Use or useful-
ness: also need or want of.

उपेड *a* R Elevated and open; commanding a
clear view—ground.

उपेक्षक *a* S That delays, dallies, procrastinates;
that neglects or disregards as unimportant (a
matter to be done).

उपेक्षणीय or उपेक्ष्य *a* S Worthy to be overlooked,
slighted, or treated lightly.

उपेक्षणे *v c* (उपेक्षा) To view with indifference or
unconcern: also to delay or disregard as of no im-
portance. Ex. जे ईश्वराने अनन्यभावे शरण जाताना
त्यांस ईश्वर उपेक्षित नाहीं. Ps. cxlv. 18. Jas. iv. 8.

उपेक्षा *f* (S) Indolent or careless putting off;
delaying, dallying: also viewing without concern
as light and insignificant: slighting. 2 Overlooking
(an offence).

उपेक्षित *p* (S) Overlooked, neglected, disregarded,
treated with unconcern and indifference.

उपोद्घात *m* S Exordium, introduction, proēm.
2 In Nyāya Shāstra. The argument or heading
(as of a book or canto). 3 In Amarkosh. An
apposite argument or illustration. 4 Analysis.

उपोषण *n* (S) Fasting or a fast, esp. religiously.
See लंघन.

उपोषित *p* (S) That has not taken his meal,
fasting, impransus. 2 That is keeping a fast.

उफट *a* Wan, pallid, lack-lustre, sickly-looking.
उफटणे *v i* To look pallid and wan. [See उपणणे.

उफणणे *v c* To winnow (grain) by letting it fall.

उफणणे or उफाणणे *v i* To grow rapidly; to shoot
up briskly—crops, plants, a child. 2 To rise in
blisters (as through some blistering applica-
tion); to break out in eruptions—the lips &c.:
also, as applied to the blistering cause, To work its
due effect, to rise. Ex. विषा उफणला, शेर उफणला,

उबराचा चीक उफणला, उवर उफणला, बला उफणला
(the razor, i. e. a new and rough one, or an in-
fected or foul one, has by cutting caused an erup-
tion of pustules). 3 To ferment and rot—fruits
&c.: to sour and corrupt—milk or other liquor.

4 To swell and puff from conceit.

उफर or रा *m* R & W The crop or annual pro-
duce (of a fruit, vegetable, or flower tree). 2
Winnowing. [it fall in the wind. See उपणणे.

उफरणे *v c* R & W To winnow (grain) by letting
उफराटणे *v c* उफराडणे *v c* To turn upon the

contrary face or side or into the contrary direc-
tion; to turn over or about.

उफराटणे *v i* उफराडणे *v i* To turn over or about;
to turn upside down or fore end backward. 2
(With or without the word डोळे) To turn up the
eyes (in death, swooning, intoxication &c.)

उफराटसुफराट or उफराटासुफराटा *a* Upside-
down; inside out; hinder end-foremost; reverse,
inverse, contrary: also that is with and against
the natural line; that is in regular and in reverse
order. [direction or on the wrong side.

उफराटा *a* Reverse, inverse, that is in the wrong
उफराटीदुनिया *f* (The world turned upside
down.) General misrule or disorder.

उफराटीबाहुली *f* A nearsighted eye. उफराव्या
बाहुल्यांचा Nearsighted.

उफराडे काळोज *n* A term for a desperate dare-
devil fellow; a dreadnought, a madcap. Also उफ-
राव्या काळजाचा *a*. [kindness.

उफराडे मांडण *n* Quarreling in return for love or
उफराडे शाहणपण *n* Contrary cleverness or cun-
ning, i. e. folly.

उफलणे *v i* (उफुल्ल S) To open—a bud, grain
&c., on being soaked. 2 fig. To expand, dilate,
open kindly upon—the heart. 3 To become favor-
able or propitious—fortune. [&c.

उफळ, उफळणे &c. Commonly and preferably उफळ
उफळणे *v i* (फाळ) To be turned up by the फाळ
or ploughshare—ground.

उफाचाचा *a* उफाटा *a* Of rapid growth; that
shoots up rapidly; forward and fine (i. e. that is
or that is disposed to be early and vigorous)—corn,
a plant, a child.

उफाचाने वाढणे To grow rapidly. उफाचास येणे To
be coming forward; to be rising—a field of corn,
a plantation, plant, child. उफाचाची जमीन-शेत-
&c. Soil capable of yielding rapid and strong
produce.

उफाचाचे हाड *n* A growing and enlarging bone.
Said of the bone (or radical structure) of a child

or young animal when it promises rapid and great
growth. Opp. to खुजटहाड.

उफाणणे *v i* Commonly उफणणे. [v जा.

उफान *n m* P Ebullition. *v* ये. 2 Boiling over.

उफानगिरी *f* P Prodigality, profusion, squan-
dering. [उफराटा.

उफारटा & compounds. By metathesis from
उफारशेया *m* A term for one that turns upon
and quarrels with his good adviser or friend.

उफाल *a* Overplus; that is above the sum or
quantity needed: also surplus, spare, being a re-
serve for exigency.

उफाल or ला *m* Ebullition; bubbling up. 2 Sud-
den rise or swelling up; spurting or splashing up:
also gushing up or forth (of water). *v* निघ, ये. 3
An overplus or excess.

उफालणे *v i* To boil or bubble up. 2 To rise,
ascend, mount up—flame, fire. Ex. केला जरी
पोत बळे चिखाले ॥ आला तरी ती वरते उफाले ॥ 3 To

rise or swell up; to spurt or splash up: also to
gush up or forth; to spring—water. 4 To
swell (through pride or anger). Ex. सिंह उफालले

अहंकारे ॥ कुंजर लक्ष्मि कुंजरे ॥ 5 To increase or
become overplus—corn &c. in measuring. 6 To
be turned up by the फाळ or ploughshare—

उफालणे *v c* To winnow. See उपणणे. [ground.

उफिट & उफिटणे See उफट & उफटणे.

उफिणणे or उफेणणे *v i* C (Commonly उफणणे *v i*)
To ferment and rot; or to sour and spoil—fruits,
milk, liquors. 2 For other senses sometimes oc-
curring see उफणणे *v i*.

उफेणे *v i* R W To spring up to the surface;
to rise and float—a log or other thing thrown un-
der water.

उब *m* A large tree, Nephelium longanum. Grah.

उबक *m* (Esp. in poetry.) The rising of matter
from the stomach (to be vomited); a qualm. 2
fig. The rising and heaving of grief, tenderness,
or compassion.

उबग *m* (Poetry.) Weariness of; sense of irk-
someness; impatience under. *v* धर. Ex. तरी हे
टाकू नको व्रत ॥ उ० न धरी मनांत ॥ Also उ० न धरी
मनांत ॥ बोलणे सत्य जाण वें ॥ [dy &c.

उबगट *a* (Commonly उबट) Musty and moul-
द.

उबगणे *v i* (उब) To have the feeling of suffoca-
tion or oppression (as in a hot, close, or confined
place); to swelter. 2 To be weary of or impatient
under. Ex. मी उबगले सासुच्या आतां मज माहेरां
न्याहे. [lessly or indifferently.

उबगणे *v c* To slight or disregard; to treat care-
lessly. उबजणे *v c unc* (उबजा) To husk and clean rice
as described under उबजा.

उबजत & compounds. Properly उबजत.

उबजरणे *v i* To return to or to get into freshness
and healthiness; to recover or to flourish—animal
or plant.

उबजरा *m* Returning or rising freshness and
healthiness (of animal or plant). *v* ये or उबज्यास
येणे: also आणणे.

उबजळणे *v i* To get wearied with or tired out.
Ex. उबजळली बाळा ॥ गेली सवतीच्या माहेरां ॥

उबजळा *m* Worrying or wearying out: also
worried or wearied state. *v* दे, आण, लाव, लाग.

उबजा *m* (उब) Rice husked and cleaned by
pounding, after having had boiling water poured
over it, and been parched or heated, and again
cooled. Used *pl* as उबजे. [ration for उबजा.

उबजे *n* Rice kept soaking in water in prepa-
ration for उबजा.

उबट *a* (उब) Musty and mouldy—fruits, grain
&c., or the smell of them: foul, foetid—the air

of damp and confined places: smelling or feeling close—a place. 2 Rather hot—water, the body from fever &c. 3 Spoiled through forced or too rapid ripening—fruits.

उबटणे *v i* (उबट) To become musty and mouldy; to contract a foul smell—fruits, grain &c. 2 To spoil through too rapid ripening; to rot without ripening—fruits.

उबटाण *f* (उबट & घाण) The smell of musty and mouldy fruits, flowers, grains &c.; or that arising from close, damp, and hot places; mustiness, frouziness.

उबणे *v i* (उब) To have the feeling of suffocation or oppression (as in a hot, close, or confined place); to swelter. 2 To spoil through heat and moisture; to ferment and rot—fruits &c.: to become fusty or musty—corn or grain, the cellar or granary: to work towards suppuration—a boil. उबत ठेवणे To keep (tobacco, an imposthume &c.) moist and warm, in order to its solution or suppuration.

उबणे *v imp* (उब) To be close and sultry.

उबचा *m C* The upper or the under cross piece of a door-frame.

उबटणे *v i P* (उब) To gather—a boil or pustule. 2 To swelter. 3 fig. To suffer harass and worry.

उबर *m* (उदुंबर *S*) Glomerous fig-tree, *Ficus glomerata*. 2 *n* The fruit of it. 3 *m* A culinary preparation, a बडा without the usual hole. *Pr.* भरले पोटां उं कडू A full stomach loathes the honeycomb. [with but slight advantage to one's self. उं फोडून केवरे काढणे To do injury to a person]

उबर *a C* Humid or retentive of moisture—arable ground.

उबरघाट *m* (उबरा & घाट) A term for one's own threshold when we are about to cross it and proceed on a long journey. *Ex.* उं सुटणे हे महा कठीण.

उबरठा *m* (उबरा & ठाव) Threshold, the ground under the door. Used sometimes for उबरा Either cross piece of a door-frame.

उबरणे *v i* (वर) To emit sanious or watery matter—pustules of the itch &c.: to rise or come fuller out—pustules of small-pox &c.; to flow or run—a sore or its matter from error of regimen: also to take its effect and cause the running or rising—a blister, a rough or foul razor &c. 2 To rise or form (i. e. to come into the due shape and state)—a सुडी or grain-package.

उबरणे *v c* To raise or form, i. e. to bring into the due shape and state (a सुडी or grain-case).

उबरपट्टी *f* उबरसारा *m* (उबरा & पट्टी & सारा) House-tax.

उबरा *a* (उबरणे) Corruptive of the humors; causing sanious issues (from wounds or sores)—articles of food.

उबरा *m* The under, and, sometimes, the upper cross piece of a door-frame. *Ex.* सोन्याचे उबरे होतील आणि कपाळास लागतील. 2 Housing or housen, quantity of inhabited building. *Ex.* ह्या मंदिरांत लाख उं आहे.

उं चढणे *g. of o.* (To mount, i. e. cross, the threshold of.) To enter house of. उंब्याची साल काढणे or उंब्याला माती राखून देणे To wear away one's threshold by constant visiting. वरचा उं The upper cross piece, the lintel. खालचा उं The under cross piece. उं is of the outer चौकट or frame, as लुतखारा is of the inner.

उबराचे फूल *n* (Flower of the उंबर) Used of a person of whom we are but seldom favored with the sight; an angel-visitor.

उबरणे *v i R* Commonly उबरणे.

उबलक or ख *a* (From some tortured and misapplied Persian or Arabic word, perhaps *مبلغ*) Unnumbered, countless, profusely abundant. 2 Used as *ad* Without specification; generally; in the gross or lump. 3 Undecidedly, equivocally, vaguely. See उबळक, for these are doubtless but two forms of one word. [trees.]

उबला *m* A reddish sort of ant; found mostly on उबले *n* Grain kept soaking in water in preparation for parching (to be made into पोहे or लाह्या).

उबवणे *v imp unc* Commonly उबावणे.

उबवरा *a* (उब) Soft, squashy, clammy, not duly steamed and dried—boiled rice &c. [place.]

उबवले *n* (उब & आलस) A confined and hot उबविणे *v c* (उबणे or उबवणे) To make to swelter; to suffocate or oppress with heat. 2 To mature or mellow (mangoes, betel-leaf &c.) as under layers of straw: to quicken through application of heat (eggs) as by hatching or otherwise: to suppurate (a boil or tumor). [v ये, पड.]

उबसाण *f* (See उबटाण) Musty or mouldy smell.

उबळ *f* A fit of coughing. *v ये.*

उबळक *ad* Not brought finally to account; floating or current—an item on a tradesman's day-book: also without the closing or concluding agreement—a bargain: without settlement—a price. See उबलख, for that word and this are but two forms of one word.

उबळणे *v i* To become soft and rotten through excessive heat—fruits &c. 2 To have one's pregnancy resolved, or one's conception to ferment and perish in the womb. [dens. Grah.]

उबळी *f* A large scandent shrub, *Gnetum scan-*

उबार *f* In papers of accounts. Balance in hand.

उबार *a* Belonging to the balance in hand. 2 Surplus, supernumerary, spare.

उबारणे *v i* (उब) To spoil through heat and moisture; to ferment and rot—fruits, victuals. 2 To be oppressed with heat, to swelter. 3 To emit sanious or watery matter, to run—pustules of the itch &c.: to come fuller out—pustules of the small-pox &c.

उबारणे *v c* To hatch (eggs). 2 To ripen in layers of straw (mangoes &c.) 3 *R & W* To prepare (i. e. to bring into the due form and state) a garden-bed for the reception of the seed. 4 *R & W* To dishevel (hair); to disarrange (things gen.) 5 (Better उभारणे) To tack together (a garment to be sewn): also to run up (any scaffolding or temporary framework).

उबारा *n* (उब) Heat; heat gen. yet esp. confined heat, closeness, sultriness, mugginess. 2 fig. Substance, property, wealth. *Ex.* त्याजपासीं कांहीं उं आहे. 3 Heating: also heatedness. *v दे.* 4 It will be heard in all the senses of उब.

उबाला *m* उबाल *n* Tangled or overgrown state with weeds and rank herbs: also such weeds.

उबावणे *v imp* (उब) To be close and sultry: also to be felt as hot and confined (as in a shut up place). 2 To be affecting unto with sweltering or sense of heat and closeness: also to be affecting (unto fruits, victuals &c.) with rotting or spoiling. Note the impersonality.

उबालणे *v i* (उब) To boil. 2 To spoil through heat—fruits, victuals &c.

उबाला *m* (उब) Heat of weather. 2 The hot or the dry season. Bubbling up or foaming up (as of boiling water, of water of a cataract &c.): also a gushing out. *v ये.* 4 The swelling and

bursting forth (of tenderness, anguish, grief &c.: also of other strong emotions, as of delight, joy, pleasure). *v ये.* 5 The blazing up (of fire). 6 An instrument of braziers. It is stuck in the ground, and on the top of it the vessels are fixed and hammered. [blind bump or tumor.]

उबाळ *n* (उब & गळू) A rising on the body; a उबोल *m* A large and red kind of ant. Gen. found उबेणे *v i R* Commonly उबणे. [upon trees.]

उभगत *n* (उभा & गात्र) A common term for the two long pieces of a cotframe &c. Opp. to आडगत.

उभट or उभंड *a* (उभा) Rather high; of high make or form; as disting. from spreading, squat, or low—a vessel, a turban.

उभड or डा *m* Gushing out or spouting forth (as of water from a rock, blood from a wound). 2 fig. A sudden bursting forth (of grief, affection, tenderness).

उभणे *v i* (उभा) To draw or hold up—rain.

उभय *pron* (*S*) Both, twain, the two.

उभयकुल *n* (*S*) The two families of a wedded pair. *Ex.* उभयकुलाला बडा न देई असा सुलगा असावा. उभयकुलानंददायिनी A female the joy of both families (of her own and that of her husband). उभयकुलोद्धार Salvation or saviour of both families. For other compounds of उभयकुल see those of कुल.

उभयगामी *a* (*S*) That goes to, on, in &c. the two (directions, sides, parts).

उभयचर *a* (*S* That moves in or on the two.) That lives in water and on land or in the air: also that lives on land and in the air or in water;

उभयतः *ad* (*S*) On both sides. [amphibious.]

उभयतः पाररज्जु *f S* (On both sides are the cords of a snare.) An embarrassing case; a dilemma; position betwixt Scylla and Charybdis.

उभयतां *a* (उभयतः *S*) Both, twain, the two.

उभयतोमुख *a S* Looking in two directions, double-faced, bifronted.

उभयतोमुखी *f S* A cow looking two ways; i. e. a cow in delivery, the head of her calf just peeping forth. 2 A river disemboguing or a fountain discharging by two mouths.

उभयतोवाही *a S* (उभयतोवाहिनी *a fem*) Flowing in two courses or streams.

उभयत्र *ad S* On both sides. [two sides.]

उभयदर्शी *a* (*S*) That regards or considers the उभयद्वारे *n pl* The two private doors or vents of the body. *Ex.* राजसेवक फिरति नद्र॥ उं सुक्त सांडेन॥

उभयनिष्ठ *a S* That regards or respects both (sides &c.)

उभयपराङ्मुख *a S* (Opposed to both.) That obeys neither (of two commands given &c.); perverse, contrary.

उभयपक्ष *m pl* (*S*) Both or the two sides or parties.

उभयपक्षीं समान *a* Alike in both points of view; applicable equally on either side. 2 Unbiased, impartial, alike regardful of the two: also of independent principles; unattached to party. 3 Loose, unprincipled, ambidexter; a trimmer, turncoat, timeserver. [and earth.]

उभयलोक *m pl* (*S*) The two worlds, i. e. heaven

उभयविध *a* (*S*) Of two kinds, sorts, natures &c. Hence, mankind (consisting of two sexes): a verb (when transitive and intransitive): a double dealer, dissembler, trimmer &c.

उभयसाधारण *a* (*S*) उभयसामान्य *a* (*S*) Alike in both points of view; applicable equally on either side. 2 Unbiased or impartial; of independent principles; unattached to party.

उभयसामिक or उभयसत्ताक *a* (*S*) Of two masters.

उभयान्वयी *a* S That connects, respects, or relates to both sides or parties. 2 In grammar. A copulative or conjunction.

उभयान्वित *a* S Connected on both sides.

उभयान्वितव्य *m* or उभयान्वित *n* S Terms of grammar. A conjunction or copulative.

उभयार्थ *a* S Of double meaning; ambiguous or equivocal. 2 A proposition involving a double sense; an equivocal or double entendre.

उभयालंकार *m* (S) Mixed rhetorical ornament; ornament both verbal and that consisting in tropes and figures.

उभयंग *m* A faded or pale color. 2 *attrib.* Of a faded color—an article: also faded and pale—a color. [liquids] out or into. 3 See उभारणे *v c*.

उभरणे *v c* To winnow. 2 To pour (corn, sand,

उभरणे *v i* P Commonly उवरणे *v i*.

उभरा *a* Of a faded color: also faded—a color.

उभवण *n* (उभवणे) A thing gen. taken in defence from rain,—an umbrella, an इरले, a cloak &c. 2 also उभवण *f* (उभा & वीण) The warp: opp. to आडवण *Woolf*.

उभवणी *f* (Verbal of उभविणे *v c*) Raising, erecting, pitching, planting &c.: also fig. raising from poverty, obscurity, sickness, obstructed condition (a person or a business); *setting on foot*. Ex. ऐसे जाणुनी केली उ० दैत सारनि तो एकमनी अंकिला. 2 (Poetry.) Thing raised, erected, established, or set up. Ex. असो हे उ० ॥ मायामय जेणे रचिली ॥

उभवणे *v i* (उभा) To rise; to become upright or erect; to be pitched, planted, built, set up. 2 fig. To recover from sickness; to stand on one's legs; to rise from poverty or obscurity. 3 To draw or take up—rain.

उभविणे *v c* (उभा) To raise, erect, pitch, plant, build, set up. Ex. दोहिकडे मंडप उभविले लरे ॥ उभविली दुर्गे दारवटे कारंजी ॥ कोटो चर्या माजी शोभलिया ॥ 2 To stop; to make to stop, stand, pause, cease. 3 To await the holding up of rain. Ex. म्यां पाऊस उभविला मग निघालो. 4 To put up after use (a handmill &c.) 5 To dishevel (the hair). [ly ridiculed state. *v* कर *g.* of *o*.

उभखना *f* C (उत् & भखना S) Exposure; public-उभळ *f* sometimes उभळण *f* A violent fit (of coughing, crying, laughing &c., but esp. of coughing). 2 *m f* R Highly wrought eagerness and impatience. [tion of उभळणे.

उभळ *m* (उभळणे) Grit separated by the operation उभळणे *v c* To separate the grit and husks of meal by shaking the रूप in a certain manner. 2 To prove or to sweeten a mill (जाते) by grinding a few grains: also to grind a few grains (दाणे) in order to prove &c.: also (for उघळणे) to clear out the घांस or stale feed of the mill. 2 P To boil (a liquor).

उभळणे or उभळणे *v i* R (उभळ) To be impatiently eager or anxious; to be highly wrought up.

उभा *a* (उत्तमन S) Erect or upright; not jacent or recumbent. 2 Lying along (not across): also long (i. e. viewed in its dimension of length): opp. to अडवा Broad or wide. 3 That is on foot or in progress—a business. 4 Standing in the field; yet unreaped—crops. 5 Standing up (i. e. come forward, or presenting one's self as ready) to act. Ex. कोण्ही घावयास उभा राहिला म्हणजे मो किम्वत सांगेन. 6 (As an epithet of दावा-देष-डाव-वैर &c. Malice or hatred.) Determined, implacable, unrelenting, unslumbering &c. 7 (As an epithet of वर्ष-साल-संवत्सर Terms for a year.) Whole, all complete. 8 Standing, perpetual, con-

stant; as उभा पाऊस, उभा वारा Constant or continuing rain, wind. उभा पाऊस further signifies Downright or perpendicular rain. 9 Coming against (i. e. being ahead or in the teeth of)—wind at sea.

उभा करणे To stop; to bring to a stand. 2 To stop for a season; to suspend (a business or work). 3 To realize or make good; to earn or gain. And उभा होणे To stop or stand: to stop, pause, rest, cease awhile, be suspended. 4 also उभा धरणे To hold under rigorous restraint (a debtor &c.) उभा जाळणे To oppress or torment exceedingly. उभा नाहणे (घामाने) To be bathed in sweat—(रक्ताने) To be streaming with blood. उभा राहणे To arise or come; to be realized or made—a profit or gain. 2 To come to pass, or to draw near; to be impending or imminent: also to arise to be performed or done. उभा राहणे *acc.* of *o*. To stand up to the succour or support of. उभ्याने यावे ओणव्याने जावे Expresses the necessity or expediency of making shifts, humble self-accommodations &c. उभे नेसणे-घेणे-लावून घेणे-लावणे (Because done or capable of being done उभ्याने whilst walking or standing.) To throw on (लुगडे, पडदणी, or a short cloth) loosely and negligently (as during ablution). A phrase amongst females. आडवा नेसणे is To cast (लुगडे &c.) around the middle simply or any how. The two phrases express a difference in this important affair, which, however ordinary competency may fail to state it, is discernible enough to the hair-splitting Hindú; and they are used both in Desh and in Konkan, but conversely, the उभे नेसणे of the Desh conveying, in the Konkan, the sense of आडवा नेसणे et vice versa: with some, however, आडवा नेसणे or लावून घेणे is merely To cast (the garment or cloth) loosely or carelessly around the middle. The two phrases also denote respectively two modes of putting on the घोतर amongst males.

उभाई *m* -करणे *g.* of *o*. To make a recommencement of; to begin de novo.

उभाउभी *ad* उभाउभी घाईघाईने *ad* (उभा by redup. & घाई) Smartly, quickly, in a trice, shake, jiffy. [rock or crag; a precipice or cliff.

उभाखडपा *m* A perpendicular or precipitous उभांग *a* (उभा & अंग) Rather high; higher than ordinary; high-looking.

उभागत *ad* (उभय & गत) Without being portioned out or used—the stacked produce of a field, or other property held in common. 2 For other senses see उभारत. [low.

उभाट or ड *a* High; not spreading, squat, or उभाड *a* उभाडांग *a* उभायाचा *a* उभाटा *a* (उभा & अंग) High or tall for its time; of high and good growth; forward and fine—plant, child, animal.

उभातांब्या *m* A metal vessel of a particular description.

उभादांडा *m* (An upright or erect pole.) Direct, straightforward, ingenuous course of conduct; plain and honest procedure. [from टीप.

उभादोरा *m* A single running stitch; as disting.

उभापाहरा *m* Strict or hard sentinelship; rigid maintaining of a guard or watch. Hence fig. Close and severe attendance (as upon the sick &c.)

उभाबाजार *m* The whole bazar from end to end; the bazar up and down. Ex. उभ्या बाजारांत कथा ॥ हे तो नावडे पंढरी नाथा ॥

उभामार्ग *m* A highway; a direct, open, public road. 2 The whole road; the road from end to

end. 3 fig. A straight, fair, honest procedure or course. [along (without deviating or loitering). उभ्यामार्गने जाणे or येणे To go or come straight उभामाल *m* Crops still standing (i. e. yet un-

उभ्यामालाची पाहणी Survey of such. [reaped). उभार *a* (उभा & आकार) Rather high; high as disting. from spreading or low: also of erect or upright form. 2 *a* & *ad* Running or runningly;—used of a stitch or stitching.

उभार *m* A handful of grain taken from a horse's nose-bag, and reserved to be thrown in it at the next feed. 2 *f* Height (as of a vessel, box, garment).

उभारणी *f* (Verbal of उभारणे *v c*) Raising or erecting, lit. fig. See the verb. 2 A boiling up of sugarcane-juice in the boiler. 3 (Verbal of उभारणे *v i*) Rising, standing up &c.: bristling up under horripilation &c. Ex. कंठ दाटला दोघांचा ॥ उ० जाहली रोमांचा ॥

उभारणे *v c* (उभा) To raise, erect, set up, pitch, plant; to fix erect or upright. 2 To set on foot; to put in motion or being (a business or an affair). 3 To establish in trade; to exalt from obscurity (a person). 4 To instigate, incite, stir up. 5 To make higher; to increase the height of (any low or spreading thing). 6 To build or set up (reasonings, conjectures, systems). Ex. म्हणुनि तर्क उभारिति कामिनी ॥ 7 To stitch loosely together (a garment previously to sewing it): also to run up loosely (some framework or rudimentary structure).

उभारणे *v i* (उभा) To rise; to become erect or upright; to stand up. Ex. पालवितो करी उभारुनि बाहे ॥ छपावता पाहे मजकडे ॥ 2 To bristle up—the hair. 3 To rise—a blister.

उभारत *ad* (उभारणे) Generally, without specification or particular application. 2 Without determination or settlement; standing over. Ex. माझी पंचाईत उ० राहिली आहे. 3 Equivocally, undecidedly, loosely—speaking. 4 Without the closing or conclusive agreement—a bargain &c.: without settlement—price or terms: without ascertainment, unmeasured, unweighed, unnumbered—a mass or quantity. Ex. त्या शेताचे घान्य म्यां उ० त्याचे खाधीन ठेवले.

उभारतपणा *m* (उभारत) Impartiality, non-respect of sides or parties.

उभारला *m* See उभामार्ग.

उभारा *m* (Poetry. उभा) The rising and spreading (as of a fragrance &c.) Ex. जैसा कसुरीचा निकरा ॥ तेथे परिमळाचा उ० ॥ तैसा ज्ञानाने शिखरा ॥ जन्मलासि तू ॥ 2 The standing up, continuing, subsisting, being (of a business or work, of a power, influence, sway). Ex. कुसालाचा भोवरा जैसा भवे गरगरां ॥ कर्मवेगाचा उ० जोवरीं ॥

उभारा or ला *m* A farrier's anvil.

उभारु *m* (Poetry.) Haughtiness or arrogance. 2 Erectness, lit. fig. (of a building, post, person after sickness or from poverty or obscurity).

उभालगास *m* An arched bitmouth. See लगाम. उभावणे *v c* Commonly उभविणे.

उभाशिवार *m n*—टाकून जाणे or पळणे &c. To run off leaving the crop unreaped. A practice of the Ryots. [ceedingly steep ghāt or ascent.

उभासूळ *m* (An erect stake.) A term for an ex-उभाळा *m* Commonly उभाळा.

उभीचाकरी *f* Rigorous or strict service; service admitting of little remission.

उभीचाथ *f* or -चतुर्थी *f* The fourth lunar day of each dark fortnight. So termed by such as have, on this day, a व्रत or observance, in honor of Ganpati, of being upon their legs from sunrise to moonrise.

उमीदपार *f* The height of noon.

उमीपट *f* The whole town up and down.

उमीराश or स *f* (Erect heap.) The produce of a field collected and stacked; not yet divided among the sharers, nor yet ascertained. Hence, Property in general, of which the division is not made or the amount or value determined. [grain.

अजमास उ० गन्ना The estimated gross produce of उमीविळी *f* A विळी (vegetable or fruit slicer) of standing or fixed blade. Opp. to पडकीविळी.

उमेउभ्यां, उमेउभ्यांनी, उभ्यांउभ्यां, उभ्यांउभ्यांनी, उभ्यांघाई *ad* (उभा by redup.) Smartly; in a trice, shake, jiffy; on the spot; there and then.

उमेउटा *n* (उमा) Rather high; high as disting. from spreading, squat, or low—a vessel, a turban &c.

उमेदुखणे *n* A slight disorder or indisposition; any ailment which permits the subject to be on his legs and at his ordinary work.

उमेदानप्रहर *m pl* High noon; exact midday.

उमे वारे सुटणे in con. (Phrase from the distress or disquiet always experienced by an Indian under a high wind.) To be filled with hurry to flee; to be in great commotion and precipitation (from sudden fright or terror): also to feel lonesome, dreary, desolate &c.

उमेता *a* (उमयतः *S*) Both, the twain or two.

उभ्याकुडीचा *a* Tall and lank: also of high frame or make—a cow &c.

उभ्याघाई *ad* (Standingly, without sitting to rest, whilst traveling on the road &c.) With all eagerness or excitement; with full-aroused and applied spirit; with might and main and right good will—crying, bellowing, calling &c.: also with all earnestness or urgency; with all hurrying or pressing—pursuing, enforcing, hanging upon. [ing down; to be bathed in blood.

उ० रक्ताने न्हाणे To stand with one's blood stream—उभ्याने *ad* (उभा) In the upright attitude; as upright or erect. Pr. उ० सुतायाचे मग गुरूला काय विचारारे? Why should you ask counsel when your mind is made up?

उभ्यावर्षात *ad* Throughout the present year.

उमखा *f* A rising in the mind; a stirring of desire; incipient inclination or impulse towards.

उमग *m* (उमगणे) The appearing or coming to light (of a lost thing or hidden matter). *v* पड *g.* of *s.* पाड *g.* of *o.*

उमगणे or उमगणे *v c* (उमगज्जन *S*) To discover or find by inquiry or consideration; to search out, detect, lay open. [secrecy to notice; to transpire.

उमगणे *v i* To become known; to escape from

उमग्या *m* (उमगणे) A tracer out; a tracker.

उमचळणे *v i* To be uprooted; to fall up or out—a tree or plant. Commonly उमचळून पडणे.

उमज *m* (उमजणे) An understanding of; apprehension of in the judgment; impression or view regarding. Ex. पाप करूं नये म्हणून म्हटलें तस्मात् पापाने नाश होतो असा उ० पडतो; also पंचायती पडला उ० ॥ त्यानीं लज्जा रक्षिली ॥ 2 Understanding, sense, power of apprehending.

उमजणे *v c* & *i* (उमज्जन *S*) To understand. Used also with in. con. as मला उमजतें. A distinction subsists betwixt this verb and समजणे, and is regarded even by the populace. समजणे is to understand in general, in the ordinary measure or way; to apprehend: उमजणे is To understand deeply, thoroughly, fully; to comprehend. Ex. हा मघाचीं समजला होता खरा परंतु उमजला न्हवता. 2 To recover or rally from sickness; to brighten up.

उमजसमज *f* Understanding or apprehending indefinitely. [understanding.

उमजोका *a* (उमज) Sharp, intelligent, apt of उमट *m* (उमटणे) The appearing, turning up, or coming to light (of a lost thing or hidden matter); the appearing strikingly or conspicuously (of an obscure object). *v* पड *g.* of *s.* 2 Clear understanding of. *v* पड, हो *g.* of *s.* 3 (Conjoined usually with ओकारीचा) Qualmishness, queasiness, nausea.

उमटणे or उमटणे *v i* To appear or come forth; to come to light lit. fig.—a thing or matter hidden. 2 To be articulate, clear, distinct, full—a voice, sound, tone: also to be clear, prominent, conspicuous, striking—a stamp or an impression.

उमड *m* Commonly उमड.

उमणणे *v c* To measure with &c. See उमाणणे.

उमदळणे *v imp* To feel qualmish or queasy; to heave; to keck. Ex. मला उमदळतें or पोटांत उमदळतें. [to muddle.

उमदळणे *v c* To stir and befoul (water &c.);

उमदा *a* (उमाद *A*) Noble, illustrious, excellent, fine, splendid—used freely of persons and things.

उमप *a* (Or उमाप) Many, much, overabundant. A low word. [m n Misused for उंबर.

उमर *f* (उमर *A*) Age; period of life attained. 2

उमरटा & उमरा See उंबरटा & उंबरा.

उमराव *m* (उमरा *pl* of उमरा *A*) A grandee or nobleman. Among Muhammadans.

उमलणे *v i* (उमलील *S*) To open or expand—a bud or flower. 2 To open and fall to pieces, to slack—quicklime, earth &c. on being moistened: to loosen—caked dirt on a cloth &c.: to swell and split—grains steeped in water. 3 fig. To expand or be exhilarated—the mind.

उमलणे *v c* To bend back the end of a nail or spike, to clinch; to double in the ends of a hook; to unite and blend two parts of an ornament. 2 To loosen the integument or skin (of beans or grains) through steeping them.

उमले *n* (उमलणे) Corn (rice, holcus sorghum &c.) soaked or lying soaking, in preparation for parching.

उमल *f* (उमलणे) Qualmishness. *v* सुट. 2 The state of ground saturated (as after heavy rains) and burst in numerous places by gushing rills; the corrupted and oozy state (of the body bitten by the फुरसे or घोणस, of fruits affected by heat and moisture &c. &c.) [much rain—crops &c.

उ० पडणे (शेतास &c.) To be rotting under over-

उमलट *n* R (उमलणे) A rill or streamlet trickling down hills or oozing from the ground in rainy weather. [sels &c.

उमलणे *v c* (Vulgar.) To wash (clothes, ves-

उमलणे *v i* To be soft and oozy from excessive rain—ground: to become loose from excessive moisture in the ground—a tree: to shed blood at every orifice—the body bitten by the फुरसे or घोणस: to ooze out at every orifice—the blood affected by the poison of those snakes. 2 To become soft and rotten through excessive heat—fruits &c. 3 To become vapid—water by standing. 4 To open—a bud or flower. 5 To slack—lime &c. See उमलणे Sig. II.

उमलणे *v imp* To work and heave in the stomach; to be qualmish. 2 To have one's pregnancy resolved, or the conception to ferment in the womb.

उमळा *a* R (उमलणे) Wishy-washy or sloppy—a dish: weak and watery—fruits &c.: oozy, slimy, liquescent, squashy. [ness, nausea. *v* सुट, ये.

उमळावण *n* R (उमलणे) Qualmishness, queasi-

उमळी *f* A shrub. See उंबळी.

उमा *a* Simple, plain, unlearned. Ex. आपण मराठी उमे माणूस आपणाजवळ दाखला नाही.

उमाट *m* Commonly उमाटा. [—ground.

उमाट *a* C Elevated or highish; opp. to पाणथळ

उमाटा *m* (उत् & माया) An eminence or height; an elevated tract or spot. 2 fig. Publicity or notoriety. *v* हो, with *g.* of *s.*, but the form उमा-यास येणे (To be noised abroad) is more common. 3 A clear appearing (of a matter). *v* पड, हो.

उमाड *f* C Roughness or tempestuousness (of the sea).

उमाडा *m* The rising and heaving of a nauseated stomach. 2 The gushing forth (as of water): and fig. the sudden bursting forth (of grief, tenderness &c.)

उमाणणे *v c* sometimes उमाळणे *v c* (उन्मान *S*) उमापणे *v c* (उ & माप) To measure with; to compare one measure (of capacity, weight, length &c.) with another. 2 fig. To measure, weigh, or estimate gen. one thing with another. 3 To measure or determine over again; to compare one measurement with another.

उमाप *a* (उत् & माप) Many, much, countless, exuberant. A low word. [vagrant expenditure.

उ० लंगोन सावधान A phrase for profuse and extra-

उमासा or उमास *m* The working and heaving of a bilious or nauseated stomach; qualmishness or queasiness: also a qualm. *v* ये. 2 The rising and swelling (of lust, anger, joy, tenderness, grief, or other strong emotion): the working and preparing (of a tempest or storm, of a boil or tumor, of a sickness or disease); brewing, suppurating, gathering, fermenting: the rising and heaving (of a cough): nausea from the stirring of worms. *v* ये. उ० टाकणे (Lit. To cast forth or give out breath.) To take breath; to have an interval of leisure or rest. Ex. मला उ० टाकायला फावत नाही; मला क्षणभर उ० टाकू दे मग संगे चालता होईन. Also उमास or उमास खाणे in this sense, and उमास or उमासा पडणे in. con.

उमाळा *m* उमाळी *f* Qualmishness or keckishness &c. See उमासा. 2 The rising and swelling, fermenting or working (of lust, anger, love &c.) See उमासा throughout. Ex. खानंदाचे उमाळे देत ॥ सारासारविचारें तळपति ॥ 3 Boiling up. See उफाळा. 4 Disentanglement, unraveling, clearing or coming plainly out (of a business or an affair). *v* पड, *g.* of *s.* 5 In poetical license. A flake of fire; or a blazing mass in the air. Ex. प्रलयचपळें उमाळे उठति ॥ तेवि दिव्य कुंडलें तळपति ॥ Also जैसे कल्यांत विजेचे उमाळे ॥

उमाळा or उमाळी पडणे (शेतास-पिकास-धान्यास &c.) To be affected with the rot—crops &c. as from excessive rain. उमाळी, उमाळीस, उमाळ्या, उमाळ्यास *ad*-पडणे-येणे To turn up or come to light; to be found, or to become public.

उमेद *f* (اميد *P*) Confidence, assurance, hopefulness. 2 Puberty, maturity, ripe age.

उमेदीस येणे To attain unto maturity or the state of promise or hopefulness—a female, fruits, plans, business.

उमेदणी or नी *f* C The operations in general subsequent to thrashing; viz. winnowing, measuring, disposing of in heaps or stacks.

उमेदवार *a* (اميدوار *P*) Hopeful, confident, assured and bold. Hence, an expecting applicant, a candidate. 2 Of mature age;—used of man, beast, plant.

उमेदवारी *f* (اميدواري *P*) Hopefulness or

expectancy; state of hope (as of obtaining an object), or of confidence and assurance (as in one's own abilities). 2 Maturity (esp. of animals and plants). [profusely, sweaty.]

उमेराघामेरा *a* (घामेरा by redup.) Sweating उमोप *a* (उन् & माप Vulgar.) Many, much, countless, copious. [उमळ &c.]

उमळ, उमळणे, उम्लास, उम्लासा, उम्लाळा See उयला *m* C A shelled bean or pea.

उरक *m* sometimes उरका *m* Power of management or despatch; competency or smartness at business. Ex. व्याला व्या कामाचा उ० त्याला ते काम सांगिवे.

उ० उरकणे To perform or do the doing (claimant business) of; to despatch and dispose of; also to meddle with the business (of another); उ० पडणे कामाचा *in. con.* To have to perform or do.

उरकणे *vi* To be over, done, finished, consumed, exhausted—a business, articles of provision, money &c.; also to be no more, viz. to be dead, or to die. 2 To approve itself unto; to come to as genial or suitable; to be facile or simple or ready unto. (Lit. to be performable or manageable by.)

उरकणे *v c* To despatch, execute, finish; to carry to accomplishment or completion (a business). 2 To do or make more generally or freely. Ex. आपण आपल्या कामांत असावे लोकाची कुचनिंदा उरकू नये.

उरकती वाट *f* sometimes उरकता मार्ग or -रस्ता *m* A manageable or accomplishable road (i. e. reasonable or good from its shortness, shadiness, levelness &c.)

उरकमणे *vi* P To drop or let go its adhering remnants of victuals or its dirt—a vessel, a cloth &c.; also to become detached—scraps, dirt &c.

उरका *m* (उरकणे) Despatch, performance, execution, accomplished or done state. Ex. कामाचा उ० झाला मग येईन. [nish, dispose of.]

उ० उरकणे *g. of o.* To despatch, accomplish, finish.

उरकाउरक *f* (उरकणे) A hurried or a general despatching (of businesses and works).

उरग *m* S (That goes upon the breast.) A snake or serpent.

उरजा *f* (ऊर्जा S) Careful keeping; care or heed unto in order to preservation in good state. *v* राख *g. of o.* [to be left.]

उरणे *vi* (उर्वरित S) To remain, to be a residue, उरता *p pr of* उरणे Used with करणे To leave a balance; viz. to discharge a debt &c. in part.

उरता *f* (उरणे) Deficiency (esp. of any action of beating, abusing, reviling, ridiculing, disgracing, tormenting &c.); portion conceived as left undone. *v* राख, दे, राख, देव, धर, बाळग, *g. of o.* and neg. *con.* Ex. मी कोण्हासीं कांहीं बोलत नाहीं पण बोलू लागलों तर उ० ठेवणार नाहीं. Sometimes more generally; as तू माझी उ० धरू नको Don't mind my being lacking; don't wait for me. Also उ० न धरणे or ठेवणे *g. of o.* is Not to revere, regard, heed.

उरदाणा *m* (उरणे & दाणा) Grain remaining in the nose-bag of the allowance given to a horse.

उरफाटणे, उरफाटफारफाट, उरफाटसुरफाट, उरफाटा, उरफाटासुरफाटा Formed by metathesis from उफराटणे &c.

उरपणे, उरवणे, उरवणे *vi* (ऊर) To chestfounder.

उरमट or ट *a* (उन्नत S) Rude, overbearing, violent. [blustering, domineering.]

उरमटणे *vi* (उरमट) To become rude, bullying.

उरमटाई or उरमटाई *f* (उरमट) Rudeness, violence, overbearing demeanour.

उरमाळ *m* Mistaken for बमाळ.

उरलासुरला or उरसूर *a* उरलापुरला *a* (उरणे by redup.) Left or remaining;—as orts, fragments, dregs, refuse.

उरवई *f* (उरणे) Remainder or surplusage. *v* ये.

उरवळी *f* (Or उरोळी Commonly रोवळी) A metal sieve or strainer, or an open-textured basket (for washing rice &c.)

उरविणे *v c* (उरणे) To make to remain over; so to consume or use as that there shall be a residue; to reserve, save, leave. Ex. सर्व तूप वाढू नको थोडेसे उरोव. [puberty—a female.]

उरशी *a fem* (ऊर) Having breasts; arrived at उरसर *a* S That goes upon the breast; that crawls or creeps; a serpent &c.

उरस्फोट *f* (ऊर The breast, फोडणे To break or burst.) Vehement endeavor; painful exertion; esp. at explaining and enforcing a subject: heart-splitting work. 2 (Poetry.) Urgent and importunate entreaty. Ex. पदरीं धरिरी ॥ किनी करिरी उरक्षत *n* S Ulcer of the chest. उ० ॥

उरा *m* A low and flat place (in a river) appearing at low water; a shallow or shoal.

उराचा तख्ता *m* (Plank or board of the breast.) A term for the Chest when speaking of it as full, broad, open, or well-expanded.

उराचा पांजरा *m* (Cage of the breast.) A term for the Breast or chest when exposed prominently through leanness.

उराची शिंप or -शिंपी *f* The pit of the stomach, serobiculus cordis; esp. when emaciation renders prominent the cartilago ensiformis.

उराझूरा *a* (Poetry.) Standing off from; holding at a distance; reserved or close. *v* बाग.

उराटी or टी *f* (ऊर) The breast-tie of a सूट or packsaddle. Opp. to बांडगे. 2 A steep acclivity or ascent. 3 The ball of blood which rises and is vomited upon the bite of certain serpents. Commonly called झेडू.

उराड *n* (ऊर) A high projecting breast. 2 A contemptuous term for the breast or chest. 3 Strain or press upon the breast. *v* लाग. [ously.]

उ० काढून चालणे To strut haughtily or pomp-

उराडी *f* (ऊर) A projecting or a broad breast; a fine expanded breast. For उराडीं भरणे and some other phrases see under ऊर. 2 (Amongst butchers.) The breast-bone: also the brisket.

उरावरचा गोदो or -धगड *m* A term for an object (a person or a thing) of which one lives under the dread or apprehension.

उरावर सगडी *f* (A pan of hot coals upon the breast.) A heavy affliction, trouble, solicitude, burden. *v* ठेव, घाल, वार, काढ.

उरी *f* (Poetry. उरणे) Remainder, residue, remnant. *v* उर, ये. Ex. तुम्ही जावे येथुनि लवकरी ॥ ना तरी तुमची न उरे उरी ॥ दशमुखाचि न उरे उरी ॥ Also सकुमार सुमनकळि केवरी ॥ चपला पडतां न उरे उरी ॥ उरसी येणे See उवारीस येणे.

उरुवरु or उरुवुरु *ad* (उरो P) Before, in the presence of. 2 Used as *sf* Presence.

उरुमूल *n* S उरुसंधि *m* S (ऊरमूल & ऊरसंधि are preferred.) The groin.

उरुस *m* (عروس A) Offerings at the shrine of a Muhammadan saint. 2 *n* A marriage-feast (among Muhammadans). Pr. आले उ० ते चुकू नये गुरुस.

उरोगामी *a* S That goes upon the breast or belly; creeping, crawling.

उरोटा *m* The cistern of a draw-well. 2 (उरणे) Residue or remainder. उरोत्याला पुरोटा or उरोटा-

पुरोटा Supplying the remaining or wanting portion; filling up a deficiency.

उरोसुरो *ind* (A fanciful phrase formed from सुरणे To soak or sink into.) Ex. उ० बाळा पोटीं दूध जिरो Used as a lullaby in giving the breast to infants. 2 Used as *sn* Embezzlement. Ex. त्या वस्तुचे छाने उ० केले.

उरोळी *f* A bound-marking bank thrown up in a field by the Surveyor. 2 A sieve or strainer (metal or of basketwork) for washing rice, vegetable &c. उरुदुरो *m* S A wen, Sarcoma. [tables &c.]

उर्वरित *p* S Left over, left, remaining.

उर्वी *f* S उर्वीमंडल *n* S The earth. Ex. दणाणीत उर्वीमंडल ॥ Also कां उर्वीचे ठाईं सहज ॥ प्रकाशे वासर-मणीचे तेज ॥

उलकटणे *v c* To toss and tumble about; to disturb or discompose an arrangement gen.; to tear off or away roughly (the carpeting of a floor, the tiling or roofing of a house, the nailed lid of a box &c.); to take to pieces (a watch, a machine, any compacture).

उलखणे *vi* (उत् & लाख) To have the gold coating or crust so worn as that the lac stuffed within is become visible—a trinket. 2 (Freely.) To lose its lac, solder, cement, or its joined state—a कडी, फांसा, खोळ, सांधा, जोड, any thing.

उलग *f* The residue after a clearance. Esp. used in उलग वारणे or वाहन टाकणे *g. of o.* To give or dispose of the refuse or dregs of.

उलगडणे *v c* (उ & लगटणे) To unravel, disentangle, clear, open out, lit. fig. 2 To take to pieces; to reduce into its parts (a complex machine &c.) 3 To take down; to open out; to break up (a pile, a folded cloth, any orderly construction or disposition). 4 To despatch or dispose of; to bring to completion or conclusion (a business, a ceremony).

उलगडणे *vi* (उ & लगटणे) To get unraveled, clear, loose. 2 To fall into its parts or constituent pieces; to fall abroad or asunder; to lose consistency, coherence, or any (superimposed) connection. See the verb as transitive. 3 To pass away—a season or time.

उलगडा *m* उलगडणे Disentanglement; unraveled or cleared state, esp. in figurative senses (as of a difficulty, a mystery, a problem). 2 Settlement (as of affairs). [youth, a season.]

उलगणे *vi* (उ & लग) To cease, end, pass away—

उलगणे *v c* To clear (a field, garden &c. of its produce, a granary or store of its contents, a treasury, money-bag &c.): also to clear away (crops, produce, provisions, stores, materials). 2 To conclude, close, wind up (a business, service, rite).

उलगडलग *f* उलगडालगी *f* (उलगणे by redup.) Closing or winding up (as of a transaction or ceremony): putting up, removing, clearing away (as of erections, dishes &c. after a festival): also concluded or cleared away state.

उलगडाल *f* (उलगणे & घालणे) Reiterated and wearisome or fruitless action gen.; moving and removing; placing and clearing away. 2 Fiddlefaddle; fidgeting; idle or mischievous handling and disarranging (as by a child); engaging in wild speculations and enterprises. 3 Sometimes used in the acceptations of उडाडेव.

उलघाल *f* Turning and tossing about (as in fever); painful restlessness: also animal distress and agitation (from heat, thirst, hunger, biliousness, or in dying). *v* कर, हो. 2 Busy speculating and scheming. See उलेंडाले.

उलट *m f* (उलटणे) Returning or return (as the

rebounding of a ball); reflux (of the sea); recovery (of a beaten foe); running back, unwinding, untwisting (of a wheel or a rope wound around it, of a rope or cord); return (of a fever, a pestilence, a famine); retractation (of a promise); turning back or away from. *v* खा. 2 Return or requital (as of favors, injuries, courtesies). *f* Vomiting or a vomit. 4 In comp. Return. Ex. उलटअहेर Presents (of cloth &c.) made in return for presents received at a marriage or other festal occasion. उलटउत्तर A reply back, a return-answer. उलटपत्र A letter in reply. उलटभेट A return-visit. उलटमान Return civilities or compliments. उलटमेजवानी, उलटजाबसाल &c. 5 In comp. Repetition; as उलटतपासणी (Repetition of examination.) Revision or reconsideration: also Reversal; as उलटसंभुवी Reversal of a decision, or reversed decision. उ० घेणे with वर of o. To object to.

उलट *ad* Contrariwise. Ex. मी तुजपासी कांहीं देसीलक्षणून आलो आणि तू उ० माझेच कांहीं घेऊ पाहतेस. [or another award.]

उलटदनसाफ *m* Another (judicial) investigation, उलटकर *a* (उलटणे) Likely to turn over; so set that it would turn over if stepped upon or pressed.

उलटकरदगड *m* A rocking stone. See उलटादगड. उलटगोष्ट *f* A return-word (in recrimination, retort, or insolence). [plication of sauciness.]

उलटजवाब *m* A return-answer. (With im-
उलटदाल *f*-दाला *m* Turning the standard of one's army against (one's ally or one's own side). Hence Turning from one's word or primary manifestation. *v* दे. 2 Sometimes for उलटोदाल.

उलटणी *f* (Verbal of उलटणे) Doing again: viz. remeasuring (a quantity of grain); revising (a writing). See the verb.

उलटणे *v c* (الْتَنَ H) To turn over; to overturn or upset. 2 To turn; to bring the inside out (of a garment). 3 To do over again; to repeat an operation or a process: e. g. to remeasure a quantity of grain; to revise a writing; to recommence and go through again (a course of study). 4 To despatch or dispose of; to turn about and get through with (a work, an intricate account &c.) Ex. हे सारे लिहिणे पडले आहे हे उलटायस देन महिने पाहिजेत. 5 To solve or interpret, i. e. to turn over successfully (a problem, a riddle, a vision or dream).

उलटून गोष्टी सांगणे To reply saucily; to answer again;—as a servant his master. उलटून बोलणे To speak again; to repeat a thing said. 2 To reply saucily, retortingly &c.

उलटणे *v i* To turn over or upset. 2 To turn back; to turn and proceed in the contrary direction. 3 To return or recover strength—a half-subdued fever, a subsided epidemic &c. 4 To pass over; to be turned of (a period or stage of life); as तिथी-चाळशी-साठो-उलटणे *g.* of *s.*

उलटणे *n c* A basket or similar thing taken up (as at a thrashing-floor) to measure and determine loosely the quantity of grain. [उलटासुलटा.

उलटपालट & उलटसुलट See उलटापालट & उलटपुलट *f* (उलटणे by redup.) Turning over and over; rolling about. [epistolary].

उलटसजकूर *m* A return-statement or message

उलटलढाई *f* Battle after defeat or repulse; rally-

उलटवारा *m* An opposite wind. *v* ये, लाग. [battle.

उलटसनद *f* A grant confirmed by another grant.

उलटउलट *m* A repeated order. 2 A counter-

उलटा *a* (उलटणे) Reverse or inverse; of the wrong direction or of the wrong side; upside-down; inside-out; hinder end-foremost. 2 *ad decl* Contrariwise. Ex. म्यां त्याला रुपया दिव्हा त्यानें माझा उप-कार मानावा परंतु तो उ० मला मारायला पाहते.

उलटा *m* Answer or key to an enigma; a stanza &c. directly opposed to another in some particular contemplated: also one exactly correspondent; a reciprocating sentence or passage; a counterpart; a copy. 2 In comp. Return, as in Return-presents &c. See ex. under Sig. IV. of उलट, and some others in order below.

उलटादगड *m* A stone set so as easily to overturn, a rocking-stone.

उलटापालट *f* (उलटणे & पालटणे) Tossing and tumbling about; turning over and over; disordering, deranging: also the state so induced; confusion, disorder, tumultuous intermixture. 2 fig. Cross-questioning. 3 or दुनियेची उ० Worldly planning and scheming; commercial speculating or adventuring; रुपयांची or पैशांची उ० Turning the penny.

उलटापालट *ad* Topsy-turvy; higgledy-piggledy.

उलटापालटा *a* उलटासुलटा *a* Upside-down; inside-out; hinder end-foremost; reverse, inverse, contrary: also with and against the natural line; in regular and in reverse order.

उलटासुलटा उभा राहणे To stand one (or some) facing this way, the other (or others) that way.

उलटासुलटा पाहूरा *m* A double sentinel and double-fronted, i. e. one facing and pacing in one direction, the other in the opposite.

उलटो *f* (उलटणे) Vomiting or a vomit. 2 Turning over. *v* दे, घे, मार, खा. 3 fig. Recession (from an engagement): denial (of an affirmation); deflection (from one's principles or party). *v* कर.

उलटोदाल *f* Turning the standard (of an army) in the opposite direction (as indicative of the march). *v* दे. 2 fig. Revolting or rebelling; turning against gen. *v* दे. 3 See उलटदाल.

उलटोदुनिया *f* (The world turned upside down.) General anarchy or general disturbance of rule or order. [ing, disgracing, deriding.

उलटोपुजा *f* Reverse worship; i. e. dishonor-

उलटोबाहुली *f* A nearsighted eye. उलट्याबाज-

ल्यांचा Nearsighted. [A Rowland for an Oliver.

उलटोबुकी *f* A return-blow. Pr. उ० लान चापट

उलटोशिबी *f* Return-abuse.

उलटोसुलटो *f* उलटोसुलटो हजामत or उलटो हजामत *f* Reverse or cross shaving. 2 fig. Vehe-

उलटोसुलटो *f* Reverse or cross shaving. 2 fig. Vehe-

उलटून *ad* (उलटणे) Contrariwise, reversely,

उलटेंउत्तर *n* An answer back, i. e. an answer where there should be respectful silence.

उलटेंदर्शन *n* A visit or interview on returning. 2 A visit in the reverse order: (as from a great man antecedently to the visit of the inferior

उलटेंदान *n* A return present or gift. [person.]

उलटेंशाहणपण *n* Reverse cunning or cleverness, i. e. folly.

उलटणे *v c* & *i* To turn over; to overthrow or upset. 2 To spill through upsetting. 3 To overflow—a river or a vessel. 4 To pour out (a liquid).

उलंडी *f* (उलंडणे) A contrivance with a beam and poles rigged along one side of a boat, to lie upon the water and prevent the boat, from upsetting, an outrigger.

उलटाल *f* Commonly उलटादाल.

उलणे *v i* To crack or open; to break into clefts and fissures. Ex. तो शेक सांगतो उलले घरणी॥ Also दक्ष आणि पाशाण॥ दुःखें करुनि उलताति॥

उलथ *f* (उलथणे) The farther side (of a hill); the farther end or portion (of a village &c.)

उलथणे *n* उलथा *m* A sort of flat-headed ladle for turning cakes upon the girdle, for taking up fried things, live coals &c., or for stirring boiling milk &c. 2 Turning and bringing to the surface the under portion (of grain, sugar-candy &c.) in pounding in a mortar.

उलथणे *v c* (उत् & तल) To turn over or upon the other side or end. 2 To bring the inside out; to turn (a coat, a turban &c.) 3 To do; to despatch or dispose of; to turn about and get through with (a work, a problem, an intricate affair). 4 To turn over or about; to rummage.

उलथणे *v i* (उत् & तल) To turn over or upon the other side or end. 2 To turn upon; to turn and come against or unto. 3 fig. To drop down dead.

उलथा or (उलथणे) Supine; being on its back; having face or mouth upwards; opp. to पालथा.

उलथा or उलथाजमोन *f* A portion of a farm or lands lying off or apart; an answering or supplying portion (making up a deficiency in the main body). Ex. ह्या शेताची उ० or माझी उ० रथून कोशभर आहे. 2 Fallow land.

उलथा *m* P and Vulgar. (उलथणे) An answer. *v* दे. 2 (Poetry.) A contrary or an opposite. Ex. निद्राकाळीं बुद्धीचे माथां वैसे जागतीचा उ०॥ वासनामय खभावस्था ते तुज दर्शे पै॥

उलथापसा *m* (The hollowed and held out palm, the palm in its position of begging.) Used of incessant begging. [उलटापालटा.

उलथापालथ & उलथापालथा See उलटापालट & उलथो *f* (उलथणे) Turning over; a turn over. *v* खा, दे, घे. [dicants.

उलफा *m* Undressed corn or pulse given to men-
उलवण *n* The threads which remain in the फणी or comb after the completion of the web. [लिसा.

उलसा or उलिसा *a* (Vulgar.) See इवला & इव-
उलगीर *c* P A sojourner or passenger. 2 Come without being injected or invoked—a devil: also come without invitation—a person.

उलघाल *f* उलघाल *f* Turning and tossing (as in fever &c.); painful restlessness. See उलगाघाल for senses sometimes met with. 2 Busy speculating and scheming. See उलेंदाले.

उलघाली or ल्या *a* Restless; fidgety &c. See above, also उलेंदाल्या.

उलाट *ad* (-जाणे) Commonly उल्लाट (-जाणे.)

उल्लाट & उल्लाटणे Better उल्लाट & उल्लाटणे.

उलूक *m* S An owl. [blockhead, booby, owl.

उलूका बच्चा *m* (الْوَلَكَةُ H Child of an owl.) A

उलूखल *n* S A wooden mortar for husking rice.

Ex. उलूखलीं दादुनि सवर॥ तन्न मुसळें चेंचिति॥

उलेंदाले *n* sometimes उलघाल *f* Busy speculating and scheming; engaging in wild adventures and projects; trying all modes of turning the penny; the business and fuss, the trouble and turmoil of life.

उलेंदाल्या *a* Wildly speculative and enterprising; busy, bustling, full of schemes and shifts for turning the penny. [falling star. 2 A fire-brand.

उल्का *f* S Fire falling from heaven; a meteor or

उल्कापान *m* (S) The falling of a star, a meteor-shoot. 2 fig. The ravages and depredations of invaders or marauders; a wide-wasting calamity gen.

उल्लवण *n* (S) Excess and vitiation of any of the three humors of the body, and disorder in consequence. 2 fig. pop. उल्लवण *n* Any general and desolating calamity; e. g. the harrowing of invaders, the ravages of a pestilence, a drought, inundation, tempest &c. 3 Applied also to a common trouble or embarrassment.

उल्लुक *n* S A burning piece of wood, cowdung &c.; a firebrand. [2 To transgress.

उल्लघणे *v c* (उल्लघन) To cross, traverse, pass over.

उल्लघ *m* S उल्लघन *n* (S) Crossing or passing over. 2 Transgressing. [Transgressed.

उल्लघित *p* (S) Crossed or passed over. 2 fig.

उल्लसित *p* S Delighted, rejoiced, pleased. 2 *a* Brilliant, splendid, glittering.

उल्लास *m* (S) Delight, joy, pleasure: also delighting in; liking or fondness for. Ex. अधीच शंखाचा उ० त्यांत पातला फाल्गुनमास.

उल्लासणे *vi* (Poetry. उल्लास) To rejoice, joy, exult.

उल्लासी *a* (S) Ever joyful and gay; of a light and happy temperament.

उल्लाळणे or उल्लाळणे *vi* To spring or bounce up or out—a fish from the water. 2 To run and kick and caper gleefully—cattle &c.: to be in high merriment or delight; to be in a transport of joy. Ex. ती सासऱ्यास जायाला मोठी उल्लाळली. 3 To be inflated or lifted up.

उल्लाळणे or उल्लाळणे *v c* Also उल्लाळ जाणे or उल्लाळ जाणे *vi* To upset, esp. to turn over backwards—a loaded vehicle or man.

उल्लाळा or उल्लाळा *m* A leap or spring out or up (as of a fish). *v* घे, मार, खा, दे. 2 Transport of joy, rapture, ecstasy.

उल्लू *m* (الو H An owl.) Applied, met., to a person heavy and stupid (from drinking, opium-eating &c.): also to a dolt or blockhead.

उल्लेख *m* S Utterance or mention; expressing, enunciating, rehearsing. 2 Expressing by writing.

उल्लाटयंत्र *n* (Poetry.) A piece of ordnance. Ex. उल्लाटयंत्राचे भडिमार.

उल्लास, उल्लासणे उल्लासी Properly उल्लास &c.

उल्लाळे *n* The peg or pin confining the ओवी of उंबला *m* R A shelled bean or pea. [a loom.

उंबला *a* (क) Lousy.

उंबळ or उंबळ *a* (उंबळणे) Loosely twisted; or slack from the twist having run back.

उंबळणे or उंबळणे *vi* (उ & वळणे) To untwist, unturn, come undone—a rope or cord. 2 To become soft and rotten through excessive heat—fruit without ripening. 3 To shed blood at the pores—the body from the bite of the फुरसे or घोणस: also to ooze out at the pores from such bite—the blood. 4 To return to his pristine powers—a bull &c. imperfectly castrated: also to recover vigor and virtue—the genitals of such animal. 5 To expand, dilate, open kindly upon—the heart or affections.

उंबळा *a* (उंबळणे) Soft and rotten, squashy—fruit from too rapid ripening. 2 Flat, dull, jejune, wanting spirit or expression—speech, a countenance. 3 R (Commonly उंबळ) Loosely twisted.

उंबारीस or उंबाऱ्यास येणे (उरणे & येणे) To be left or be over for, to remain or be surplus (and fall to the share of). See the phrase वारीस येणे.

उंबोळ *a* More commonly उंबळ.

उंबेर or री *f* (उरणे) Remainder, residue, surplus. उंबेरा or ला *a* (क) Lousy. [plusage. *v* घे.

उशागत or उशगत *n* (उसे & गत) Head of a bed. 2 fig. Head of a field or plain.

उःशाप & उशशाप & उशप *m* (Corruptions from उच्छाप) Mitigation or commutation of a curse.

उशिरा *ad* (उशोर) Late; with delay; after a long उशो or उशो *f* (उच्छीर्षक S) A pillow. [time.

उशांपायतीं असणे-उभा राहणे-बसणे-लागणे To be always at the head and foot of one's bed (to protect, serve, injure &c.); to be about one's bed (and one's path). उशांपायतीं रडणे To cry or complain unto incessantly.

उशीत *n* (उत्क्षिप्त S) The repercussion of some particles during eating or drinking. *v* जा dat. of s.

उशोर *m* Lateness, time far advanced. 2 Delay. 3 Time yet wanting; time before or until. Ex.

अरे अझून भोजनास किती उ० आहे.

उशिरावर धरणे To keep till late; to detain long. उ० धरणे To wait a while; to stop a little.

उशोर *m* S A grass, Andropogon muricatum.

उशील *n* R (कस) A plantation of sugarcane.

उशगत *f* See उशागत.

उशस or सा *m* Breathing hard, blowing, puffing. *v* घे, टाक. 2 fig. Resting, pausing, taking relief or respite. *v* घे.

उशप & उशशाप *m* See उःशाप. [vors &c. *v* कर.

उशमा *m* (See उश्मारा) Reminding one of fa-

उश्यास *m* (Corr. from उच्छ्वास q. v.) Deep breathing &c. *v* टाक. Ex. भरोसा नाही वाचेल ऐसा ॥ म्हणानि उ० टाकीत ॥

उषःकाल *m* (S) The period consisting of two घटिका before the breaking of dawn.

उषःपान *n* S The drinking of water medicinally during उषःकाल.

उषणे *v c* To detach or disengage (something fixed or stuck fast). It well agrees with उचटणे or उचकटणे.

उष्टरखाना *m* (شترخانه P) The place where camels are tied up: also the camel-department. Sometimes उष्टर is met with for Camel.

उष्टवड or ढ *f* Better उष्टावळ.

उष्टवणी *n* (उष्टा & पाणी) Water in which rice, dishes, hands &c. have been washed; stale or used water. Called also वखटवणी or ओ.

उष्टवण or उष्टावण *n f* (Verbal of उष्टाविणे) The giving of solid food for the first time to an infant.

उष्टा *a* (उच्छिष्ट S) Left or rejected—food: left of a meal (leavings, orts, fragments). 2 Foul, i. e. with unwashed mouth and hands after a meal: also such mouth and hands. 3 fig. Used and left; enjoyed, employed, worn &c. before. 4 fig. Uttered before and by another. Hence उष्टे भाषण Using other men's words or stealing from their writings; a tu-quoque; a plagiarism. उष्टा बोल An imitator; a plagiarist &c.

उष्टा होणे (To become defiled or foul through eating.) To take a snack; to eat a few morsels. उष्ट्या हाताने कावळा मारीत नाही Descriptive of a rigid miser. [interrupted.

उष्टाउपास *m* Hasting after a meal that has been

उष्टापाष्टा, उष्टामाष्टा *a* (उष्टा by redup.) Comprehensive or lax forms of उष्टा. Left and stale; stale, crumbled, messed &c.

उष्टावळ *f* (उष्टा & वळ) The line of fragments and leavings where a public meal has been made.

उष्टाविटाळ *a* Impure from the touch of left food or of a person or vessel yet unwashed after a meal.

उष्टाविणे *v c* (उष्टा) To defile by tasting or using; to bring (food, clothes &c.) under the denomination of Left, rejected, cast (by tasting, wearing, using).

उष्टीपत्रावळ or ढी *f* (A stale पत्रावळ or leaf-plate). A common strumpet.

उष्टीली *f* A wife (or woman) no longer intacta (marito vel viro).

उष्टीहळद *f* The turmeric &c. which (at marriages) is sent to be rubbed over the body of the bridegroom after the bride has used it upon her उष्टुरखाना *m* See उष्टरखाना. [own body.

उष्टे *n* (उष्टा) Stale or left food; a stale or used plate of leaves; a yet unwashed vessel or dish.

उष्टेखळी *f* A rubbish pit; a hole for offals and उष्टू *m* S A dromedary or camel. [refuse.

उष्ण *a* (S) Hot or warm. 2 Heating—articles of food &c. 3 fig. Ardent, impetuous, vehement, fiery.

उष्ण *n* (S) Heat (as of the sun or weather). 2 also उष्णता *f* (S) Morbid heat in the system.

उष्णकाल *m* (S) pop. उष्णकाळ *m* The hot season. उष्णमान *n* S (A measurer of heat.) A thermometer. [and hot eructations.

उष्णवायु *m* (S) Flatulence with heat. 2 Sour उष्णवीर्य *a* (S) Of heating virtue—a medicine &c.

उष्णा & उष्णवाण See उसना & उसनेवाण.

उष्मा *m* (S) Heat (of the sun or weather, or from fire). [twinge. *v* म्हण, कर. See हाय.

उस An interjection upon a sudden pang or उसकटणी *f* (Verbal of उसकटणे) Tossing about &c.

उसकटणे *v c* To toss and tumble about; to disturb and discompose an arrangement gen.; to take to pieces (a watch, a machine &c.): to pull about and disorder (smoothed hair, stacked grass &c.) This verb must not be confounded with उचकटणे. This expresses the discomposing or disordering of some arrangement or order; that, the wrenching, ripping, or tearing asunder of compactures or fixtures. This is derived from उ or वि & शकल; that from उ & चिकटणे.

उसकटाउसकट *f* (उसकटणे) General or vehement tumbling and tossing about; disordering and discomposing (of an arrangement gen.): pulling to pieces (of a watch or other machine).

उसण, उसणव, उसणावळ *f* Sharp lancinating or shooting pain (in the trunk of the body). *v* भर, निघ, चाल. These words apply not to pains in the Belly or Limbs. See कळ, तिडीक, कणक, धमक.

उसणवार, उसणवारी, उसणा, उसणेवाण See उसनवार &c.

उसंत or थ *f* उसंधि *f* (उत् & संधि) A pause from labor; a moment's leisure or intermission of work. *v* खा, घे. Ex. भजनाखालीं अहोरात्री ॥ उ० नाही तयारी ॥ [loan.

उसनवट *f* उसनवारी *f* Borrowed or lent state, उसनवट, उसनवार, उसनवारी *ad* On loan; in the manner of loan.

उसना *a* Borrowed or lent—money without interest, or articles to be returned, or to be repaid in kind. 2 Used fig. of a slack, lukewarm, indifferent servant or workman (he seeming to conceive of himself as belonging elsewhere, and as lent for a season): used also of his service or work: also of cold or unconcerned speech.

उसने घेणे-उसविणे-फेडणे To take revenge of; to pay off or repay. उसनी गोष्ट सांगणे To tell another to do what we can do ourselves.

उसनेपासने *ad* (उसना by redup.) On loan; by way of loan. [nefit-injury.

उसनेवाण *n* A return-present-entertainment-be-

उसपण *n* उसपणी *f* उसपा *m* (Verbal of उसपणे) Baling, ladling, basketing, handing &c. out: also the material so taken out.

उसपणे *v c* (उसपण S) To bale out (water from

a boat or pool) : to ladle out (milk, ghee, oil from its vessel) : to empty out gen. (with a bucket, ladle, basket, hoe, the hand &c.) 2 To unsheath (a sword &c.) : to draw out of its sheath, case, or covering (a thing gen.)

अंगावर उ० To fall upon angrily. काम or घंदा उ० To perform or do a work or business. शिंग उ० To stand ready to gore with the horns.

उसपाउसपो f (उसपणे q. v.) A general and animated baling out &c., or of drawing of swords.

उसपाभर f (उसपणे & भरणे) Reiterated and fruitless emptying out and filling. 2 See उठावेव.

उसवणे v i (Imit. or from सुंदन S) To sob. उसरत f उसरपत f (Poetry.) An interval during work; a free or unoccupied moment. Ex. वारामती भावे काम करी॥ उसरत नाही दिवस राती॥ Also ऐसा करिता येरझारा॥ उसरपत नाही भवसागरा॥ माजि बुचकळ्या देत असे॥

उसराण n (कस & राण) Ground prepared for the planting of sugarcane. 2 A cleared plantation of sugarcane.

उसरी f उसर f Dried and preserved फळभाजी (fruit-vegetables). उसरी is Dried vegetable-fruits, as पळवा is Dried vegetable-leaves.

उसर करणे g. of o. To dry up, i. e. to reduce or emaciate (an animal, as by neglect; a person, as by annoying or vexing). [delay.]

उसरी ad (Better उशिरा or उसा). Late, with उसल or उसल n P (कस & आल्य) A sugarcane-plantation.

उसवण f (Or उसण) Shooting or sharp pain in the trunk of the body. v भर. See घमक.

उसवणी f (Verbal of उसविणे) Ripping &c.

उसवणे v i (उ & शिवणे) To open in the seam. Pr. उसवले त्यास शिवील पण निसवले त्यास काय करील? 2 R To subside or be reduced—a swelling.

उसवास or सा m (Properly उच्चास q. v.) An air-hole (of an aqueduct). 2 A collecting and raising cistern of a water-conduit.

उसविणे v c (उ & शिवणे) To open the seams or a seam; to rip open.

उसळ f (उसळणे) A dish,—consisting of pulse boiled, well spiced, and fried up with greens &c.

उसळणी f (Verbal of उसळणे) Spurting up &c.

उसळणे v i (उच्चासन S) To fly up or forth with a quick stream or in small particles;—as the spray of a dashing wave; dust in a gale &c.; to splash up, spurt, spit, sputter. 2 To spring or bounce up or out;—as a fish from the water, a man from a crowd. Ex. दशशेर गगनी उसळले॥ वीरभद्रे पाया-तळी घातले॥ 3 To turn upon or start up hastily and angrily. 4 To shoot up rapidly—a child, corn &c. 5 To bathe hurriedly and scantily (to jump in and to jump out). [उसळ.]

उसळणे v c To prepare or make the dish called उसळपा m R A fire billet or log.

उसळवट a C Having springs and bursting rills—ground. [frying with spices &c.—pulse gen.]

उसळा c R (उसळणे) Prepared by soaking and

उसळी or उसळी f (उसळणे) Splashing or spurting up. 2 A leap or spring up or out (as of a fish from the water). v खा, सार. 3 fig. A dashing away from restraint: a burst or sally of anger or ardor; a flying out vehemently. v खा. See the verb.

उसाण n C Extraordinary flow of the sea (as at the equinoxes or change of moon): also a sudden swelling and overflowing of a river.

उसांतले वाड n C (The branching crop of a sugarcane.) A term of endearment for a promising little child.

उसार m Room left; space yet vacant (in an occupied place). उसास m (Poetry.) See उच्चास. [pied place].

उसासणे v i (उसासा) To have her breasts formed—a female: also to come well out; to rise and look full—breasts of a woman at puberty. 2 To sigh; to swell and heave.

उसासा m (उच्चास S) A sigh, a deep-drawn breath. v दे, टाक. 2 A spiracle or air-hole (of a water-conduit). [sighing and heaving. v टाक.]

उसासाअसासा m (उसासा by redup.) Vehement उसुलवार a C That shoots up rapidly; of vigorous and forward growth—a child, a plant.

उसू a C Open, slack, that fits slackly or loosely—as a plug or peg, a tenon in a mortise, joints &c.

उसें n (उच्छोर्षक S) The head of a bed. 2 Any thing taken by way of a pillow or support for the head. 3 Applied also to the head with reference to its reclining upon something. Ex. उसें मुईवर टेवूं नको उसीवर टेव; उसाखालीं हात सांपडला म्हणून दुखवला. [The head of a field or plain.]

उसेगत n (उसे & गत) The head of a bed. 2 उसारा or उसारासुसारा m Panting, puffing, blowing. v दे.

उसरणे v c (उ & आसरण) To take off (old tiles or thatch) from a roof: also to strip (a roof) of its old tiles or thatch: to take down (the boards of a temporary erection): to untape, to unratan, to rip open (a couch, a chair, a garment): to rummage; to toss and tumble about; to discompose an arrangement gen. Ex. सारी पोथी उसरली पण तें पत्र कोठें सांपडलें नाही.

उसराउसर f (उसरणे) General or extensive stripping of a roof, untaping, undoing, uptearing, opening &c. See the verb.

उसवारी f (استوارى P) Repairing, restoring, resetting up and repeopling (ruined houses, desolate villages or districts): reestablishing (of bankrupt persons): also bringing under cultivation (of waste lands). 2 Keeping in order or good condition.

उसाद, उसादगिरी, उसादो See under वसाद.

उसें n C The morning crepusculum; the first glimmerings of dawn.

उसारेणे v i To sob: also to swell and heave (with emotion): also to blow or pant.

उसारेणे or उसारेणे v c but agreeing with its subject. (सरण S) To remind (as of one's own obligations and favors, or of the other's injuries or evil deeds); to bring up ever and anon. 2 To mention or tell gen.

उसरा m Taking breath; resting and composing one's self after exertion. v घे. Also heaving and throwing out a deep or long breath. v टाक.

उसारा m उसमा m (सरण S) Casting in one's teeth (one's favors and kindnesses or the other's unkindnesses). v टाक, with उसारा. v कर, with उसमा. 2 Mentioning or telling gen. v कर.

उसमा m (Better उसमा) Panting. v घे, टाक.

उसां or उसीं ad (उशीर) Late; with delay; after a long time. [commutation of a curse.]

उसाप m (Corr. from उच्चाप S) Mitigation or उसास or सा m Properly उच्चास q. v. yet, in the two latter senses, this is the commoner word.

उंऊं Interjection of negation or prohibition; no! not! don't!

उह m (उह S) Deviation in particular cases from the letter (of a general precept &c.) in order the more faithfully to observe the spirit of it: altering or supplying the points rendered necessary by alteration of circumstances. 2 The introduction or first mention; the breaking of a matter or subject.

व काढ. 3 A scheme, plan, stratagem. v रच. Ex. रात्रीं जाऊन घर वेढून त्याला धरवें असा उह रचला.

उळकवणे or उळकुवणे v c To hang so as to make to dangle.

उळकवणे or उळकुवणे v c To hang danglely: also to swing. 2 To be affected with congestion through long suspension—feet, neck &c.

उळकवली पाटी f A sort of safe,—a basket suspended from the roof. [ing. v घे, मार.]

उळकवा or उळकुवा m Dangling, hanging, swinging. उळगाक a उळगी a (उळगी) Suitable to be given as उळगी—cloths. [or the contents.]

उळंबळणे v i To overflow—a river or a vessel, उळा m (Commonly उळा) Green pods of gram (Cicer arietinum) or of peas parched.

उळगी n sometimes उळग n & उळगी f (Poetry.) An obligation or a burden; some duty, task, or necessity lying pressingly; esp. some unpleasant obligation from favors conferred. v वार, सार, फेड, दवड.

क

क The sixth vowel. It corresponds with U in Rule, and is here represented by U'.

क f (यूका S) A louse. The plural is उवा short-क f (Or क) A louse. [ened into वा.]

क int What? How? Eh? What is that?

क: int Pshaw! pish! pugh! tush! tut!

कट f A scotching stone or stopper placed under a wheel. v दे. 2 Obstruction (as of a stone, mound, bank &c.) occurring to a wheel. v लाग.

कट उतरणे g. of o. To humble, bring down, break the pride and swelling of: also to ruin or impoverish. 2 g. of s. To begin to run down the hill (of adversity, dishonor &c.)

कंट m n (उडू S) A dromedary or camel. 2 fig. A Jack of straw, or Gaffer long legs.

कंट कोण्या कानीं बसेल कोण जाणें Let no one laugh at the calamity of another. उंटावरून शेव्या वळणें or हाकणें (To tend goats whilst seated upon a camel.) To evince superlative sluggishness or indolence: also to tell and bid and charge others (whilst wholly refraining one's self).

कटपाय ad (उठणे & पाय) Ever on foot; continually rising (to go, to do); i. e. ever and anon; reiterately at short intervals.

कंटकटार m कंटकटारी f (انٹكٹار H) A thistle dear to camels, Globe-thistle, Echinops echinatus. Rox. [sides of a door-way or window-aperture.]

कड f The slant of the wall above and on the

कत m (उतणे) Boiling over or up. 2 fig. Inflation, haughtiness, airs. v ये, जिर, जिरव. 3 fig. तावण्याचा

कत The effervescence of youth; संपत्तीचा कत The flush or flow of prosperity; समतेचा कत The overflowing of affection; गर्वाचा कत The extravagance of pride; हे कुणाचा-पिसवाचा-चिलटाचा-कत.

कत मारणे To strike down any ebullition.

कतमात m (उतणे & मातणे) See कत) Haughty doings or swellings; arrogant pranks or pretensions; inflated airs and reckless ways. v कर, मांड, उतर, जिर, जिरव, मोड.

कद n (उद्र S) Typus Paradoxurus. See कांडेचोर.

कद m (عود A) Frankincense: also Gum Benjamin or Benzoin. Four kinds are named: viz. मोमसेनी-जनार्दनी-लोहबंदी-कवशा-कद. 2 A tree, Ailanthus Malabarica. Grah.

कदकाडो f कदबत्तो f A stick smeared over with frankincense, a pastil. 2 Ironical names, from its stench, for the salted fish बोंबोल or Bummelow.

जदफूल *n* Soot of frankincense. It is obtained by condensation, in a paper-cover over the mouth of a pipkin, of the smoke of the frankincense in combustion within. [sunshine.]

जन or जन् *n* (उष्ण *S*) Heat (of the sun's rays); ज० खाणे To get heated (from exposure to the sun). ज० तावणे To be hot; to strike hot.

जन *a* *S* Deficient, wanting, less than the just quantity or number.

जन *a* (उष्ण *S*) Hot: also warm.

जनजन or जन्जन् *a* Burning hot; scalding hot, piping hot. Also जनजन आग. 2 fig. Hot and fresh; brand new; quite recent, just made, done, come to pass.

जनताहण *f* न्हणणे-पाहणे-मानणे with neg. con. To make no objection or demur on the ground of the Parching heat &c., i. e. to manifest alacrity or readiness to go out and do.

जनपाकस *m* Rain during sunshine.

जनपारखा *a* Strange to (overbearing or oppressive) sun-heat; i. e. unexperienced in the hardships and roughnesses of life; dandled in the lap of prosperity.

जनवारा *m* -लागणे in. con. जनवारा सोसणे with neg. con. To suffer no exposure to the fierce heat or rude blasts; i. e. to be brought up, or to live, tenderly and delicately. Also in positive construction. To be accustomed to all weathers.

जनित *p* *S* Diminished, lessened, reduced. Ex. पंचेनित Lessened by five; दशेनित Lessened by ten.

जव *f* Sultriness or close heat; heat of closeness and confinement. 2 Heat (as from fire or heated bodies). 3 Animal heat. 4 Heated vapor or air. 5 fig. The pride and intoxication (of learning or riches): also the confidence and assurance thence arising.

जव जिकणे *g.* of *o.* To lose the impression of fear or awe respecting; to become familiar or at home with. [reduce the swelling and heaving of.]

जव जिरविणे *g.* of *o.* To humble haughtiness; to

जर *m* (उर *S*) The breast. Pr. उरीं केश मायां टकल What is gained in one way is lost in another.

जर काढून चालणे To strut haughtily or pompously. जर दडपणे, *g.* of *s.* To sink or be oppressed at heart; to lose courage or spirit (through envy, fright, bashfulness &c.) जर दबणे-बसणे-फाटणे-उलणे To be alarmed or amazed. जर दाटणे or भरणे *g.* of *s.* To have infarction or stuffing in the chest. 2 To be overcome with violent emotion (as of sorrow, affection &c.) जर पिकणे *g.* of *s.* To have one's throat stuffed with thick phlegm. 3 To be chest-strained from wearisome teaching or speaking or other fatiguing labor. जर फुटणे *g.* or acc. of *s.* and *m* *pl* To arrive at the age at which the breasts form—a female. जर फोडणे To make great efforts. 2 *g.* of *o.* To knock up by overworking; to make to chestfounder. जर बडविणे To clap the breast (in admiration, self-congratulation, or compunction). उराला हात लावणे To assert determination, or self-confidence, or truthfulness. उर पोटावर उचलणे To lift, carry, perform, do, with vehement effort. उरावर असणे To be in authority over. उरावर घेणे To take up (any hard or great matter) to perform. उरावर घोंडा ठेवणे To repress one's feelings; to put a force upon one's self. उरावर बसणे (To lie upon one's breast.) To be imperatively incumbent or urgent—a duty: to be felt as a load or check. उरावर हात ठेवणे or लावणे or ठेवून or लावून सांगणे or बोलणे To promise or protest vehemently; also to aver or affirm truly,

positively, assuredly. उरासीं घरणे To beseech humbly and earnestly. 2 To clasp and hug affectionately. उरीं डोंगर घेणे To undertake a great work: also to take great pains or trouble. And उरीं डोंगर पुरीं काया घेणे (To carry a hill upon one's breast, and to drag out thorny bushes from the freshes of the river) is to undergo hard labor, and to adopt all variety of expedients (to obtain a living &c.) उरीं पोटीं करणे To strain hard; to exert one's self; to strive strenuously. उरीं पोटीं घरणे To embrace with ardor of affection. Used generally, as दादा बाबा करणे and similar phrases, signifying To use persuasive, endearing, or mollifying arts. उरीं फुटणे or भरणे To be chestfoundered; to knock up (from exertion).

जर *f* (उर्वरित *S*) Deficiency &c. Used as उरता *f* *q. v.* 2 Remainder or residue; the portion left or the portion remaining over. 3 *n m* (Or और for पुर) A flood or a river-fresh.

जरतूट *f* Cessation or interruption of clasping to the breast; i. e. estrangement, alienation. *v* कर, हो. [fig. Envy or jealousy.]

जरदुखी *f* Affection or aching of the chest. 2 जरनपूर *f* (उरणे, न, पुरणे) Quantity insufficient whether to remain over or to serve the occasion; insufficiency.

जरपूर *f* (उरणे & पुरणे) Sufficiency and a quantity over; superfluity, exuberance, plenty.

जरफोड *f* (Commonly उरफोड *q. v.*) Painful or strenuous exertion. 2 *attrib.* or in comp. That demands such exertion; laborious, arduous, toilsome, hard. Used agreeingly with दगडफोड & धोडेफोड. [and embracing.]

जरमेठ *f* Coming breast to breast, i. e. meeting जरखूर *f* (उरणे by redup.) Leavings, remnant, residue. 2 Used as *a* Left, remaining, lying over.

जरू *m* *f* *S* The thigh.

जरूसूल *n* *S* (The root of the thigh.) जरूसंधि *m* *S* (The place of junction of thigh.) The groin.

जरूसंध *m* *S* Paralysis of the lower extremities. 2 Chronic rheumatism of the thigh.

जरू *m* *S* Power, strength, vigor.

जरू *f* *S* See the popular form उरजा.

जरूजित *n* (*S*) Prosperous affairs or days.

जरूजितकाल *m* (*S*) Prosperous days.

जरूनाभि *m* *S* A spider. Ex. जरूनाभीच्या तंतु-सूत्रीं ॥ जरि ॥ उचलिजेले धरिबी ॥

जरी *f* *S* Wool; hair of sheep, deer, camels &c. 2 Woollen cloth. 3 A circle of hair between the eyebrows.

जर्ध *ad* (*S*) Above, up, on high, in the heavens.

जर्ध *m* (*S*) Gasping or heaving. 2 By eminence. The gasping of the dying hour. 3 The zenith.

जर्धगति *f* (*S*) Ascending on high; soaring into the heavens. 2 *attrib.* That ascends on high.

जर्धदृष्टि *a* (*S*) Of upturned or heavenward vision. 2 Of high conceptions or views; conceited or haughty; aspiring, ambitious, lofty-minded.

जर्धदृष्टि *f* (*S*) Looking up into the heavens. 2 fig. Conceit, ambition, high aspirations &c.

जर्धदेहिक *n* (Corr. from और्धदेहिक) Funeral solemnities. [नाडी & इडा.]

जर्धनाडी *f* The ascending air-canal. See सुषुम्ना-जर्धपथ *m* (Poetry.) The road to Swarga or into the heavens. Ex. जां जां वाढे पर्वत ॥ मैनाकनाभें अद्भुत ॥ तां ज० आडवा येत ॥ हनुमंतासि ते काळीं ॥

जर्धपान *n* (*S* High drinking.) A cant term for spirit-drinking or wine-drinking, or for spirituous or vinous liquors.

जर्धमुखीगोम *f* A centipede-form curl of hair pointing upwards. An inauspicious mark of the horse. Opp. to अधोमुखीगोम.

जर्धरेखा or -रेषा *f* (*S*) A straight line running up and along the sole of the foot or the palm of the hand. Ex. ज० पाया असली न्हणजे राज्य किंवा तीर्थयात्रा.

जर्धरेतक or जर्धरेता *a* *S* That has, through austere devotion, obtained command over the seminal discharge. 2 That lives in perpetual continency. Ex. तो राखव प्रिय विरक्त ॥ ज० वज्रदेही ॥

जर्धलोक *m* (*S*) The worlds above; the several heavens. 2 (Popularly.) Swarga, the heaven of Indra.

जर्धवायु *m* (*S*) Gasping, panting, heaving; esp. the labored breathing on the approach of death.

जर्धखलिक *n* *S* The zenith.

जर्धधर *a* *S* (जर्ध & अधर) Pointing to the zenith and nadir; vertical, perpendicular.

जर्धसन *n* *S* One of the आसन or postures of the Yogī—that of Standing.

जर्ध *ad* (عرف *A*) Commonly or vulgarly; as known amongst the people. It corresponds in use with Alias. Ex. माझे मोहरम ज० चैव.

जर्ध *f* *m* (*S*) A wave. 2 fig. A sudden ardor or impulse; a burning, boiling, longing, itching. Ex. अठरा दिन पर्यंत ॥ जाहाली उन्मनी अवस्था ॥ मनाचि-या जर्धी ॥ समस्ता खुंटलिया ॥ Also किं क्रोधजर्ध दा-रण ॥ सद्विवेके आवरिजे ॥ [or from fire].

जर्ध *m* (उष्ण *S*) Heat (as of the sun or weather) जर्ध *a* *S* In grammar. Sibilant. It is applied to the letters श, ष, स, ह.

जस or जस *m* (इक्षु *S*) Sugarcane, Arundo saccharifera. Pr. जस गाड झाला न्हणन काय जाव्या-मुव्यासुद्धा खावा? Shall we utterly beggar a benevolent man in our haste to enrich ourselves by his benevolence? (Shall we kill the goose in our greediness after her golden eggs?) 2 A sugarcane-plantation, or standing crop. Pr. उसांत जाऊन वाढें शेधो or आणणें.

जसदार *n* (उजू & दार) The front doorway or entrance: also the tract or space in the neighborhood. Opp: to पसदार. [Sig. I.]

जस *m* *S* Reasoning or inferring. 2 See उह जहापोह *m* *S* Careful reasoning or reflecting upon; considering, pondering.

जड *int* No! not! don't!

जळ *f* *P* Onion-plant, Allium commune.

क

क The seventh vowel. The sound of it can be represented by no English letter, and must be acquired by the ear. Ri is here used for it. [Vedas.]

कवेद *m* (*S*) The Rigveda, the first of the four कवेदी *m* (*S*) A Brāhman following the कवेद.

कजु *a* (*S*) Straight or direct. 2 fig. Honest, upright, fair: also guileless, artless, simple.

कजुमुजक्षेच *n* *S* A rectilinear figure or polygon.

कण *n* (*S*) Debt. Three departments of man's debt are reckoned, viz. देवकण, ऋषिकण, पितृकण, *q. v.* in loc. To these some add मनुष्यकण. 2 In arithmetic. The subtrahend. 3 In algebra. Negative quantity, minus.

कण करणे To subtract. कण काढून सण करणे To incur the pressure of debt, and then squander the loan in wild holiday-keeping.

कणकरी *m* A creditor. 2 A debtor. 3 A term

for a lubberly drone or other useless person whom, although we derive no benefit from him, it is yet necessary to maintain: also for a person from whom we are continually receiving favors and

कृणयस्त्र *a* (S) Involved in debt. [kindnesses. कृणयस्त्र *n* S The three debts. See देवकृण, कृषि-कृण, पित्रकृण. Ex. सो कृणययापास्त्रन चिश्चिदि ॥ सुक्त शालो भगवता ॥

कृणदार *c* A debtor. 2 fig. A term for one who eats and costs, but does no work or yields no profit.

कृणधन *n* (S) Loan-money; money borrowed;

कृणबद्ध *a* (S) Bound under debt. [debt.

कृणबंध *m* (S) कृणबंधन *n* (S) The bondage of debt.

कृणमुक्त *a* (S) Released or freed from debt.

कृणमुक्ति *f* (S) कृणमोक्ष *m* (S) कृणमोचन *n* (S)

कृणमोचन *n* (S) Payment or liquidation of a debt.

कृणमोचित *a* (S) Released or freed from debt.

2 In law. One who, having been liberated from his debt, becomes a servant to him who was the creditor. [name of God. See Luke v. 21.

कृणहर्ता *a* (S) That releases from debt.) A

कृणार्त *c* (कृण S) See कृणकरी esp. in Sig. III.

कृणार्तस्त्रूपी *m* (Resembling a creditor, or his dun, who lives at the charge of his debtor.) A term for a lubberly drone or other useless person, whom, although we derive no benefit from him, it is yet necessary to maintain.

कृणदान *n* S The business of money-lending. 2 Recovery of a debt.

कृणानुबंध *pop.* कृणानुबंध *m* (S कृण & अनुबंध) The connection of indebtedness or desert: as contracted in some preceding birth, and forming the ground or reason of certain sufferings or enjoyments in the present. 2 Friendly relation or footing. [debt.

कृणी *a* (S) Indebted, a debtor. 2 Relating to

कृतु *m* (S) A season, a period of two months. The Hindú year is divided into six such; viz. वसंत, ग्रीष्म, वर्षा, शरत्, हेमन्त, शिशिर. 2 The menstrual flux. 3 fig. The periodical conception or bringing forth of female animals: also the flowering and bearing of trees and plants.

कृतुगण *m* S The seasons collectively. [menses.

कृतुदर्शन *n* (S) The first appearing of the

कृतुपर्याय *m* S The revolution of the seasons.

कृतुमती *f* (S) Corruptly कृतुवती or कृतुवता *f* A menstruous woman.

कृतुशान्ति *f* (S) *pop.* कृतुशान्ति *f* A ceremony performed by the husband of a woman in whom the menses are now first making their appearance.

कृतुस्नाता *f* (S) corruptly कृतुस्नात *f* A woman that has bathed and is become again pure (on the fourth day after the commencement of the menstrual flux).

कृतुद्रव or कृतुद्रावक *a* S Emmenagogue.

कृत्विज *m* (S) A Bráhma appointed to conduct a particular portion of a sacrifice.

कृद्धि *f* S Prosperous or thriving state. 2 Prosperity, riches, affluence.

कृषवत् *f* (رشوت P) A bribe.

कृषि *m* (S) A saint. A common term for seven ancient sages who form (in astronomy) the asterism of Ursa major. 2 A sanctified personage gen.

कृषिकृण *n* (S) Debt due from man to the company of the कृषि or sanctified personages in the several heavens. It is rendered by तर्पण (casting water at the recital of their names). See देवकृण & पित्रकृण the two other departments of man's indebtedness or obligation.

कृषिधान्य *n* S A common term for several infe-

rior sorts of grain; as सांवे, वरी, देवभान and others not included in अढरा धान्ये.

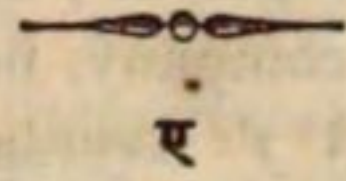
कृषिपंचमी *f* (S) The fifth of the bright fortnight of भाद्रपद; on which day the seven कृषि are worshipped.

कृषियज्ञ *n* S The second of the five महायज्ञ. Setting apart of food from the ready meal addressed to the कृषि or saints. Also termed ब्रह्मयज्ञ & अतिथियज्ञ. See पंचयज्ञ.

कृषेस्त्राचा कारभार *m* (A business of the king or head of the कृषिलोक) A term for any dilatory, dawdling, dull-proceeding business.

कृष्कत *f* (رشوت P) A bribe. Also कृषवत् *f*.

कृक्ष *n* S A bear. 2 *n* A star or a constellation.



ए The eighth vowel. It corresponds with E as sounded in most languages of Europe, and as sounded by the Scotch in the English words There, Where. It is of the Sanskrit alphabet the eleventh vowel; but as ऋ, लृ, लृ occur not in Maráthí, it here succeeds as the eighth.

ए *ind* (S) A familiar vocative particle; eh! hey!

एक *a* (S) One. 2 One, single, alone, solitary.

3 One indefinitely, some one, some person. 4 One particularly or preëminently. Ex. एक वीर, एक कारभारी, एक शाहणा, एक सोदा, एक लबाड, एक शिनळ An unrivalled hero, minister &c.; an arrant scamp, liar &c. 5 One, alike, identical; the same thing. Pr. तुम्ही आम्ही एक कंठाळेस मेख. 6 One, noting excess or continuousness. Ex. एक पाऊस

One unremitting rain; एक रड One unpausing cry or wail; एक घोळ, एक गोंधळ, एक गजब, एक मार, एक अनर्थ &c. 7 (Used with words expressing quantity or number.) About, near, more or less. Ex. एथून कोस एक भर समुद्र आहे; शंभर एक रुपये शिल्लक असतील; शेर एक, मण एक, पांच एक, बीस एक.

8 One, ever one, unvaryingly the same. Ex. तुम्ही थोर तुमचे वचन एक असवें. 9 Other, different, distinct, not the same. Ex. हे औषध एक ते एक एकसारखा गुण कसा येईल; केले एक आण झाले एक, करावयाला जावे एक आण हेते एक. 10 Words are compounded ad libitum: the most useful follow in order.

आपल्या ठिकाणी एक म्हणविणे To maintain some regard or estimation of self; to hold or to assert one's self to be somebody. एक असणे-होणे-पडणे To be in concert or agreement. एक धरून बसणे To hold obstinately to one.

एकएक or एकक *a* Each one; every one singly, one by one; one after another.

एकएकटा, एकएकला, एककटा, एककला *a* See the preceding word. 2 Alone; one's self singly; wanting (the assistance &c. of) another.

एककट or इ *ad* एककूट or इ *ad* See एकगट.

एककली or एककली *a* (एक & कल) Obstinately adherent to one set of opinions, habits, modes, ways; narrow, bigoted.

एककांयालखून *m* *f* A kind of garlic. It has but one bulb and is void of cloves.

एककानी *a* Having but one touch-hole (*eye*)—a musket. [work or business.

एककामी *a* Of (fit for or competent to) but one

एककार *m* (Corr. from एकाकार) Tumultuous crowdedness or confused mixture. [coeval.

एककालिक or एककालीन *a* (S) Contemporary or

एकखटा *ad* P All together; in one mass or lump; in the gross.

एकखती *a* (एक & خط A) Of single lines or stripes—a cloth.

एकखेप *ad* One time; one turn or bout; once.

एकगजब See explained under गजब.

एकगजर *f* A vehement and combined cry; a shout; a roar; an acclamation.

एकगट or इ *ad* All together; all in one assembly or mass or lump. 2 Unitedly; agreeingly; in combination or in concert.

एकचएक *a* One emphatically; one solely or singly; sole. Ex. माझे एं पागेटे ते तुला देऊन काय करूं.

एकचर *a* (S) Segregarious: as disting. from अनेकचर Gregarious. [now to Wheelbarrow.

एकचाकी गाडी *f* A one-wheeled cart. Applied

एकचाल *a* Of the same practice, customs, tone, tune &c. 2 or एकचाली *a* Obstinately adherent to one set of opinions, habits, modes, ways; narrow, bigoted &c. [tient. 2 Attentive.

एकचित्त *a* (S) Unanimous, concordant, consensual

एकचिन्ह *n* A term for a wonderful or remarkable person. In dispraise. [lord—a country.

एकद्वी *a* (एक & द्व) Subject to one king or

एकद्वीराज्य *n* (S) Rule or a realm under one sovereign: also universal sovereignty or empire.

एकजतीएकमती *f* (जयणे & मत) Agreement or concurrence (of a number of individuals); full unanimity. Ex. एं असल्यावांचून आम्ही गाहण ठेवणार नाहीं. 2 Used *adv* With one consent and accord. Ex. हा रोखा एं लिहून दिव्हा सही. Note. The cases एकजतीएकमतीचा & -ने are more in use than the nominative. See जतीमती.

एकजथा *m* Oneness of tribe or family.

एकजन्मी *a* That lasts a whole life; very durable or long-continuing. 2 That is done but once in a life; or that is done once for all, needing no repetition, renewal, or repair. 3 That demands a whole life for the performance of it.

एकजात *ad* Purely or merely; simply and singly; that altogether and only; without mixture of other (substance or quality). [scription.

एकजातीय *a* (S) Of one kind, sort, class, description.

एकजिन्नस *a* Of one kind or sort—bales, goods.

एकजूट *n* Concert or combination. 2 Used as *ad* In concert or close combination. [dow.

एकझडपी *a* Of one fold or leaf—a door or window

एकट *ad* P Alone, solely, singly. Ex. एं जाण्याची सोई नाही.

एकटक or एकटक *ad* In a continued manner; unintermittingly—staring, raining, crying &c. See at large under टक.

एकटणे *v* *c* & *i* (Commonly एकवटणे) To gather together. 2 To mingle or jumble together.

एकटडुकट *ad* Singly or almost singly; solely or with another or so. Ex. ह्या वाटेने एं चोर फिरतात or फिरतो.

एकटथी or ट्या *a* Of one टप—a tent, i. e. consisting, not of shell and fly, but of either one.

एकटा *a* Alone, single, solitary. Pr. एकटाची एक वाट A person quite single or sole may have oneness of course or will; or can do but one thing, move but in one way &c.

एकटांकी *a* Of one shape, color, and general appearance—letters of a writing, as having been written with one pen. 2 Stitched with one pin—a द्राण &c. [an uninterrupted running of the pen.

एकटांकीमोर्तब *m* The word मोर्तब written with

एकटाटिकाजी *m* एकटा एकसुरा *m* Reviling or light terms for an unsocial and solitary person: also for a Bachelor.

एकटाडुकटा *a* (एक & दोन) Almost alone;

alone, or, perhaps, having one associate. एकव्या-
दुक्क्याचा Suitable to, or relating to, one or two;
of or belonging to an individual or a couple—a
business or work. एकव्यादुक्क्याने By one or by
two; singly or almost singly. See एकटुदुकट.

एकटाप्राणी *m* A person or living being standing
sole or single. [2 By wholesale.

एकटोक *ad* In the lump or mass; all at once.

एकडकाटी *f* The fixed bow or bar supporting
the वही or ओवी of a loom. It is the same with
कपालकाटी & डेंकणी.

एकडा *m* The figure one (१).

एकडोळा *m* (One eye.) A term for an only son.
Pr. ए० तो का डोळा म्हणावा Having but a single
son how can we say there is offspring? [one eye.

एकडोळीकरोटी or -करवंडी *f* A coconut with
एकतंत *ad* Continuously—of time, space, or action.

एकतंत *ad* At once; at one time; with one
string, tool, instrument &c.—doing many things.

एकतंत्री *a* That with one string (or instrument
or means) performs two or more works.

एकतली *ad* In one point or particular; in or at
one object—जीव धरणे or ठेवणे—चित्त देणे—मन लावणे
—अनुसंधान धरणे &c., fixing the soul, the attention &c.

एकतरफा *a* Belonging to one master or ruler—a
country. 2 Of one side, partial—a statement.

एकतरफा *ad* On one side. Ex. ए० वस्ती आहे ए०
फौज उभो राहिली. 2 Ex parte, on one part.

एकतरफो *a* Relating to one side; as ए० इनसाफ
Partial justice, i. e. injustice, or an inequitable a-
ward. ए० -कज्जा-चौकशी-जामीन-पंच-पंचाईत-पाटिल-
की-पुरावा-फैसला-बोलणे-सजकुर-मोकदमा-वाद-साक्ष-
साक्षो-हिस्सा.

एकतहा *f* One (strange, singular, odd, queer)
kind, manner, style, fashion. Ex. बोलण्याची ए० आहे.

एकतहेचा *a* (एक & طرح *A*) Of a distinct class;
i. e. strange, singular, eccentric, devious, *sui generis*.

एकताटी or व्या *a* Of one or the same dish.

एकताटीं जेवणे Messing together; eating off the
same plate. Pr. ए० आणि घांस मोजणे.

एकतान *a* (S) Closely attentive; having the
mind fixed on one only object. In comp. as गायनैक-
तान, शृंगारैकतान, भजनैकतान, अध्ययनैकतान, विषयैक-
तान, परमार्थैकतान, सत्कर्मैकतान. [instrument.

एकतारा *a* Of one chord or string—a musical

एकतारा *m* A monochord. 2 An unrivaled or
a peerless star. A term of praise for a person of
brilliant performances or powers.

एकतारी *f* A monochord. 2 *attrib.* Of one
chord, one-stringed.

एकताल *m* A time or measure of music.

एकताल or ली *a* Of the measure एकताल.

एकताळीस *a* (एक & चाळीस) Forty-one.

एकतीस *a* (एक & तीस) Thirty-one.

एकतोडी *ad*—with वाद-पुरावा &c. (With or in
one mouth.) Ex parte, or one-sided, an ex parte
complaint, establishment, defence &c. एकतोड
करणे is To confront.

एकत्र *ad* (S) In one place, together. 2 In asso-
ciation or partnership, together.

एकथोट *m* Uniform arrangement or disposition
(as of soldiers in array, trees in rows &c.)

एकथोक *ad* एकथोप *ad* In the lump or mass;
all at once. 2 By wholesale.

एकदस *ad* Without stopping, hesitating, or tak-
ing breath; at one stretch of effort. 2 At one
time; at one act; at once.

एकंदर *ad* (एकत्र *S*) Together, in union or com-
bination or mixture with. 2 Together, in one sum
or amount; in the state of aggregation. In this

sense, Compounds as एकंदर आकार-जमा-ताळा-
पत्रक-पट्टी or एकंदरींचा-हिशोब-बेरोज-वहो-&c. 3 To-
gether; in association or concert. 4 In the lump;
in the mass or gross. 5 Once for all; all (proba-
ble occasions of injunction, prohibition &c.) pro-
vided for at once. Ex. च्याप्रमाणे वर्त्तावे म्हणून त्यास
ए० ताकीद केली आहे. 6 With neg. con. and with
some such ellipsis as मो ए० सांगतो it has the im-
port of Never, on no pretence whatever. Ex. तू
माझ्या घरीं ए० येऊ नको Never never show yourself
at my house.

एकंदर *f n* (एकत्र *S*) Adding together; summing
up. 2 *n R* Mediate contact. Ex. त्या सुतक्याचे मला
ए० झाले म्हणून स्नान करितो. 2 Companionship.

एकंदरगट *ad* All together; all in one amount or
quantity, or in one company, body, or mass.

एकंदरची सरासरी *f* Average of the totals (of
some general account).

एकंदरभाव *m* Average price or rate.

एकंदर विकरी *f* Sale in the gross or lump.

एकंदरी *f* Total, amount, sum.

एकदल *a* (S) pop. एकदळ *a* Monopetalous.

एकदा (S) pop. एकदां *ad* At the same time; at
once. 2 Once.

एकदांचा *ad decl* (एकदा) Once; if but once; at
least once then come what will; once even if never
again. Ex. एकदांचे लग्न झाले म्हणजे सुटलो; तो ए०
तेथे पावला म्हणजे पुरे; हे काम एकदांचे संपले म्हणजे
जन्माचे सार्थक झाले.

एकदाणे *n* (एक & दाणा) A particular necklace.
It has one golden bead in the middle of glass or
other beads. [समांतररेषा *f pl* Parallel lines.

एकदिग्गत *a S* Proceeding in one direction. ए०

एकदिन *ad* एकदिवस *ad* On a day; one day.

एकदिली *a* (ایک دلی *H*) Oneness of heart or
mind; unanimity.

एकदुःखसुख *a* (S) Having fellowship of pains
and pleasures, sorrows and joys. [affliction.

एकदुःखो *a* (S) Having fellowship of pain or

एकदेशी *a* (S) Of one or the same country. 2

Applicable only in part; confined, restricted, par-
tial—a simile, a reasoning: also ex parte (view,
opinion, statement). 3 One that, in establishing
his position, admits and reasons from some portion
of the reasoning opposed to it. 4 Confined or be-
longing to one place; not ubiquitous; not univer-
sal; not of other places. Ex. सर्वव्यापक अयोध्या-
वासि ॥ किंवा आहे ए० ॥ सांगे मजपासीं निश्चये ॥ Also
जरि दावावा रघुनंदन ॥ तरि तो ए० नव्हे पूर्ण ॥

एकदेशीय *a* (S) Of one or the same country.

एकदोरी *f* One string or line, i. e. one rule or
sway. Ex. च्या राच्यांत ए० हालतो.

एकधान्य *n* (S) Subsisting upon only one kind of
grain. [री तलवार or -तरवार *f* A backsword.

एकधारी *a* One-edged; one-bordered &c. एकधा-

एकघोतरी *a* (Having but one घोतर) Having a
scanty wardrobe; poorly provided with apparel.
Used esp. of Brāhmans. Pr. ए० महाक्षेत्री Wretch-
edly poor but a clever rogue. Explained also as
signifying, Poverty has great privileges and a
wide range. [clining &c.

एकघोरणी *a* Of but one aim, intent, bearing, in-

एकनळा *ad decl* (एक & नाळ) In uninterrupt-
ed succession;—used of children of either sex born
without the intervention of a child of the other
sex. Ex. एकनव्या तीन मुली झाल्या. Also एकनाळी
ad as एकनाळी जावळे रावळे Twins (i. e. of one
or a common navel-string). 2 Used as *a* Of
one navel-string, i. e. twin.

एकनाडी or एकनाड *f* The occurrence in one

नाडी *q. v.* of the जन्मनक्षत्र of the proposed bride
and of that of the proposed bridegroom. Ex. ए०
आली असतां लग्न होत नाही.

एक नाही दोन नाही A phrase, in common with
numerous phrases amongst this lively people,
(such as आद्यांत नाही मध्यांत नाही, हरा नाही
शिवा नाही i. e. So far from saying, Rob him, I did
not say, Touch him &c.); used in affirming that
Perfect silence or perfect non-interference had
been maintained.

एकनाळ-ळी-व्या *a* (एक & नाळ) Of one navel-
string, i. e. twins. 2 *fig.* Of one liking, disposi-
tion, or mind.

एकनिरवडी *a C* (एक & निरवणे) Despatched, dis-
posed of, performed, transacted, completed (at
once, by one act, at one uninterrupted handling).

एकनिश्चय *m* (S) A firm resolution or determi-
nation: also a steady belief. 2 *attrib.* Of a firm
resolution &c.

एकनिष्ठ *a* (S) Of mind and affections intently
fixed upon one object. 2 (Ironically.) Arrant or
thorough-paced: as ए० -लबाड -सोदा -शिनळ-
काशीकर-लुचा-खोटा-&c.

एकनिष्ठा *f* (S) Fixedness and intentness (of
mind) upon one object; singlemindedness, whole
heartedness &c.

एकनिष्ठा *ad* (S) With singleness of mind or
heart. [together.

एकपंगत *f* (एकपंक्ति *S*) Chumming or messing

एकपत्नी *a* (S) Having but one wife: also faithful
to the marriage-bed, continent—a male. 2 That
has been married but once: or that is resolved
against marrying again; or that has but one wife
at a time.

एकपत्नीवत्ती *f* (Poetry. एकपत्नी & वत् One wife-
hood.) Monogamy, or the condition of having
but one wife. Ex. तूक्ष्मी ए० ॥ दुसरी वरिली कां
अपकीर्ति ॥ Also येक बाण येक वचन ॥ ए० रघुवंदन ॥
चैदा वर्षे भरल्याविण ॥ कदाहि आगमन घडेना ॥ [सार्गी.

एकपंथी *a* Of one way, method, or course. See एक-

एकपदरी *a* Of one flowered border—a turban,
लुगडे &c. 2 Single, of one fold. [for Indian file.

एकपदोमार्ग *m* A pathway for one only; a way

एकपक्षी *ad* In one respect or point of view; un-
der one form of the case. [side or part.

एकपक्षी *a* Particular or partial; confined to a

एकपांत *a* (S) pop. एकपंगत *a* Of one or the
same row at meals; a table-companion or chum,
a messmate.

एकपाखी *a* Of which the roof consists of one
slope—a building. एकपाखी घर *n* A penthouse.

एकपाटी *a* (एक & पाठ Reading.) That can recite
after reading but once.

एकपाटी or था *a* (एक & पाठ Back.) Consecu-
tive; uninterruptedly successive; that follows in
birth;—used of children of a family.

एकपाणी नरकवाणी (Only one tank or well ac-
cessible to the village, and that having execrably
bad water.) Used where there is but one son, and
he a scamp.

एकपात्र *n* The law or rule of having one's leaf-
plate and ghee-leaf (butter-boat) of one kind of
leaf. Opp. to भिन्नपात्र. [dian file.

एकपावलीवाट *f* A pathway for one person, In-

एकपिकी *a* That bears but one annual crop—
soil, trees, plants.

एकपुटा *m* One aggregated body; one assembled
multitude. Ex. सगळ्या माणसांचा ए० जमला आहे.

एकपुडो *a* Having but one पूड or skin-head—
a म्हदंग or tabor.

एकपुत्री *a* That has but one son. Pr. ए० रडे आणि सानपुत्री रडे.
 एकप्रकार or एकप्रकारचा *a* Of a distinct class, i. e. strange, singular, eccentric, devious, *sui generis*.
 एकफणी *a* (Of one comb.) Of one texture, weft-age, or quality of weaving—cloths.
 एकफरमा *a* Of one shape, size, and general appearance—troops in array, letters of a writing &c.; of one form more gen.
 एकफरमा *m* (एक & Form. Corrupt but common.) Oneness of form and general appearance.
 एकफसली *a* That yields but one annual crop—
 एकवरी *a* Of one breadth—a cloth. [ground.
 एकवागी *a* Having a ring of hair on one side of the neck—a horse. An inauspicious mark.
 एकवाट *m* Promiscuous assemblage.
 एकवाट *ad* Promiscuously; in a confusedly intermingled state.
 एकवारो *a* That explodes but once—a squib, cracker, musket. 2 That bears or produces but once annually—a fruit tree. 3 (Or एकवरी) Of one breadth—a cloth.
 एकबुंदकी or एकबुंदो *a* Epithet of a currency of rupee. It has a बुंद or drop-like rising on its surface.
 एकबुरजी *a* (एक & برج P A bastion or tower. Of the form of a tower.) One-poled—a राहोटी rowtie.
 एकबेरजी *f* The first entering upon the books of sums disbursed or received; opp. to दुबेरजी. Used also in comp. with लिहिणे-दिशेव-कलम-रकम-कारकून &c.: also single entry; opp. to दुबेरजी double entry. 2 A grand total of several amounts.
 एकबेरजीदफ्तर *n* An office for the arrangement, registry, and deposit of all accounts from the other departments; and from them were framed abstracts of the total receipts, expenditures, and balances of Government on all accounts for the year: also the abstracts called खतावणी.
 एकबोटिंगंध *n* A line of गंध drawn upon the forehead with one finger.
 एकभक्त *n* (S) एकभुक्त *n* (S) एकभुक्ति *f* (S) Subsisting upon one meal daily. Ex. दशमीव्रत एकभुक्त साचार. एकादशी उपोषण हरोजागर.
 एकभाज *a* Parched or roasted once.
 एकभाव *m* Oneness of mind or counsel. [diem.
 एकभुक्त *a* (S) That subsists upon one meal per
 एकमंगल or ल Promiscuous intermingling of persons or castes; intercourse without regard to the distinction of ओवळा & सोवळा.
 एकमजला or लो *a* Of one story—a house: single-bordered—लुगडे, turban, dhotar.
 एकमय *a* (S) One all-pervading or all-inherent; as ब्रह्म ए० आदे. 2 All of one (kind, character, substance, quality);—as ए०-धर्म-आचार-स्थिति-प्रकार &c. 3 Used *adv* In one combination or concert; unitedly.
 एकमार्गी *a* Obstinate adherent to one set of opinions, habits, modes, ways; narrow, bigoted &c.
 एकमास एकहाड *a* Of one flesh and bone (blood); consanguineous, connatural, congenital.
 एकमासी *a* Of one month.
 एकमुखो *a* Of one mouth, face, side, aspect. 2 Like-visaged; of one cast of features. 3 That is under one head or chief.
 एकमुखीरद्राक्ष *c* (S A flower or berry of रद्राक्ष of one petal.) A term for a person (a king, a magistrate &c.) who receives all (his information, counsel, suggestions) from one mouth. [conspiracy.
 एकमुटाण *n* Unanimity; or a confederation or
 एकमुठी, एकमुठ, एकमुठीचा *a* That is under one

(ruler, minister, master, manager). 2 Of one band or mind, agreed.
 एकमुठी चालणे To walk together in agreement.
 एकमुठी or एकमुठ *ad* At one time of giving; with one hand. Ex. ए० म्यां हजार रुपये दिले. 2 At one time of handling or doing.
 एकमुठी *f* One root. Used of a single remaining child of a family. व राह. 2 With agriculturists. One root, i. e. one single subject of the corn-culture (of a village or tract). Ex. ए० बुडाली म्हणजे गांव उजाड झाला.
 एकमुठी *a* (Of engrossing or excluding root.) That suffers no other corn to be raised on the spot once entered by itself—applied to wheat and
 एकमेक *a* Mutual or reciprocal. [जोडला.
 एकमेक, एकमेकाशी, एकमेकांत *ad* Amongst (ourselves, yourselves, themselves); one with another.
 एकमेळणी or एकमेळी *ad* (Poetry.) In a body; all together or at once.
 एकमेळो *a* Obstinate adherent to one set of opinions, habits, modes, ways: also of one cast, form, fashion, style, configuration.
 एकमेळ *n* C Promiscuous intermingling of persons; intercourse without regard to the distinction of ओवळा & सोवळा.
 एकमेळी *a* S Coulerine.
 एकरकम *ad* In a lump; in one mass or quantity.
 एकरकम *f* The total of different items.
 एकरंगो *f* A throw in games with three dice.
 एकरंगी *a* Of one color.
 एकरंगो or हरएकरंगी *a* Of one unmingled or unqualified color—a horse. An inauspicious mark.
 एकरंगीपाटीवरभुश *a* Of one general color and along the back white—a horse. An inauspicious mark.
 एकराज्य *n* (S) One dominion or sway; the universal sovereignty of one. Ex. जाहाले सकळीक ए०.
 एकरात्र *ad* Through or during a whole day (of twenty-four hours). [cable.
 एकराशि *a* (S) Of one राशि or sign, i. e. ami-
 एकरास *a* Of one kind, sort, quality; of the same degree of estimation.
 एकरूप *ad* In a uniform manner; without remission or variation—an action proceeding. Ex. मी ए० दाहा रोज अनुष्ठानाला बसलों. 2 With neg. con. Never; in no way, manner, or fashion; on no account or consideration. Ex. तू ए० त्याचे वरी जाऊ नको; मी ए० याचा नाही.
 एकरूप *a* (S) Of one form or figure.
 एकरोंखो *a* or एकरोंदकी *a* Of one bent, bearing, pointing, aspect, inclination, determination. 2 Flowered, figured, embroidered &c. only on one side—chintz &c. [quarter.
 एकरोंखोशिवार *n* Village-grounds lying all on one
 एकल, दुकल, तिकल &c. Terms at marbles.
 एकलकांजा *m* At marbles. A term for the first shot or the number One.
 एकलकांग्या, एकलकोट, एकलकोडा, एकलनिपशा, एकलटिका *a* That loves solitude and seclusion; recluse, unsocial, misanthropic. The words have reproachful implication. Pr. एकलकोडा वरा रांचा.
 एकलग *ad* Standing alone or apart—a house, a tree.
 एकलगी *a* That has a wing or side supported on a लग q. v.—a building. It agrees well with एकपाखी, and is opp. to दुलगी.
 एकलंगीपेच *m* A certain twist or turn of wrestlers. A term of the gymnasium.
 एकलपायी *a* That is without assistant or companion; single, sole. (Lit. That has no feet to use but his own.) [tremor and then death—a snake.
 एकलहरो *a* Of which the bite occasions but one

एकलक्षी *a* That has but one object of regard or aim. [एकवाट. See under एकटा.
 एकला *a* Alone, single, solitary. Pr. एकल्याची
 एकलोल्या *a* Of one head;—designative of a kind of rice. [ber.
 एकवचन *n* (S) In grammar. The singular number.
 एकवचन or नो *a* (एकवचन) Of one word or promise, i. e. of faithful performance of promise.
 एकवट *ad* Together; i. e. in the same place, or in union, in combination, or in mixture.
 एकवटणे *v c* To assemble or gather together. Ex. सप्तकोटि मंत्र पाहीं. एकवटले वाणाचे ठायी. 2 To mingle or jumble together.
 एकवटणे *v i* To gather together. Ex. किंक्षीरसागरी लहरो उठति. जैसा येके ठायी येके वटति.
 एकवटा *m* Collected or gathered state. 2 Unit-
 edness or agreement together, combination, confederacy, concert, concord. [wholesale or gross.
 एकवट्याचा जिनस or -पदार्थ Goods or an article in
 एकवडा *a* Single, sole, alone.
 एकवत *n* (एक & व्रत) Subsisting upon one meal daily (according to a vow).
 एकवर्ण *m* (S) Confusion of castes: also cessation of the distinctions of caste.
 एकवर्ण *a* (S) pop. एकवर्णी *a* Of one color.
 एकवर्णसमीकरण *n* S In algebra. Equation where there is but one unknown quantity.
 एकवसा *m* An off or a detached place; a retired or sequestered spot. 2 (Usually एकोसर) A disease of the dugs. [or aside.
 एकवशी or एकवशास Off from the main road; apart
 एकवस्त्रपरिधान *n* (S) एकवस्त्रज्ञान *n* (S) or simply
 एकवस्त्र *n* (S) The rite of a married pair performing their first ablution at a sacred place girt with the same ablution-cloth. This act at a तीर्थ is पुण्य (act of merit); elsewhere, is पाप (act of demerit).
 एकवळा *m* Combination, confederacy, association.
 एकवाक्यता *f* (S) Agreement or uniformity of meaning or import (of different books, passages, statements). 2 Collating (of different copies &c.): reconciling or reducing to agreement (of doctrines, dogmata &c. apparently contradictory).
 एकवाड *f* Placing at once upon the plate before each person what is to serve for his meal; helping once for all.
 एकविधभाव *m* (S Poetry.) Agreement together; fellowship of sentiment or mind; concord or un-
 एकविधा *ad* In one way or manner. [animity.
 एकविधाभक्ति *f* (S) Acknowledgment and worship of one deity only (i. e. disallowing all the others of the Pantheon).
 एकविसणी *a* Of one cooling; that has been cooled by being lifted off the चूल or fireplace—
 एकवीस *a* Twenty-one. [water &c.
 एकवृत्तगतफलद्वयन्याय *m* S The rule of a couple of fruits upon one stalk. It answers to Killing two birds with one stone.
 एकवेळ *ad* At the same time; at once. 2 Once.
 3 Used as *s f* A common term for the two divisions of the day (the forenoon and the afternoon).
 एकवेळी At once; in one act; without break or pause during the performance.
 एकव्यसनोमंडलो *f* (S) A company or an assembly of one mind. In a bad sense.
 एकशफ *a* (S) Solidungulous or whole-hoofed.
 एकशय्या *f* (S) One couch or bed.) Close friendship; affectionate intercourse.
 एकशरीर *a* S Consanguineous.
 एकशेगकापशी *f* A shrub, the same with देवकापशी, Gossipium religiosum. Grah.

एकशेज *ad* In one line or row.

एकशेवडो *a* C Slender and bare—a tree which has run up high without shooting branches.

एकचित्त *a* (S) Of collected and fixed mind; exercising undivided attention.

एकसडो *a* (एक & सडणे) Once-husked—rice. 2 (एक & सड) Of but one stalk or stem;—as हरभरा, तूर, मेथीचो भाजी &c.

एकसंध or धो *a* Of one (stone, plank &c.); of one piece—a vessel, a stool, a swing, a boat: woven throughout—a garment.

एकसर-रां-रीं-रें *ad* In one line or stream. Ex. ए० सुटले शंभर बाण॥ Hence, 2 At one time, at once. Ex. तुका न्हे देह दिव्या ए०॥ तथासी दुसरे नाहीं जन्म॥ [run, go.

एकसरा *ad decl* Suddenly. 2 At one stretch, एकसष्ट or एकसठ Sixty-one.

एकसांगी *f* One telling or bidding once for all.

एकसांज *f* (See सांज) The yielding (by a cow &c.) of her milk but once a day. Ex. गयीनें ए० धरलो or गाय एकसांजेवर आलो. [but once daily. एकसांजेचें दूध Milk from an animal that yields it

एकसांज *ad* (See explained under सांज) Once only per diem (giving milk)—a cow &c.: also (taking a meal). Ex. मी ए० जेवतो ए० फराळ करतो.

एकसारखा *a* Resembling (one another); of corresponding look, figure, appearance. 2 *ad decl* also एकसाचा & एकसोय *ad* In a uniform manner; without remission or variation—any action or operation proceeding. Ex. ह्या औषधास एकसारखें पथ्य केले पाहिजे; सकाळपासून ए० बोलतो आहे; पाकस महिनाभर ए० पडला.

एकसालो *a* Relating to one year.

एकसाक्षिक *a* (S) Witnessed by one.

एकसुईचा *a* Of one सुई or style, spike, stem, head;—used of the produce of such trees or plants as cocoanuts, betelnuts, wheat, maize, rice, holcus &c. [without variation or interruption.

एकसुतो *ad* (एक & सूत) In an uniform manner;

एकसुरा *a* Sole or single; free from the encumbrance of family or wife.

एकसूत *n* One line, order, course, procedure &c. A formation like एकमासला, एकफरमा, एकमसलत, एकमत, एकविचार and numberless others.

एकसूर *a* Of one sound or tone, monotonous.

एकसैपाक *m* One cooking (for all the day or for the whole household).

एकसोस धरणे To be choking or checked in utterance by some vehement emotion.

एकहतो or -हातो *a* That is (conducted, managed, used, done, made) by the hand of one person—a business, an animal, an article.

एकळो *f* A hawthorn-like shrub. [of music.

एका *m* The ace at cards. 2 A time or measure

एकाकी *ad* Suddenly, unexpectedly, all at once.

एकाकार *m* (S) Confused crowdedness or intermixture (of various sorts of things); tumultuous assemblage, jumble. 2 Oneness of form or figure: also oneness (i. e., as sensitively apprehended, confusion) of caste and grade and social standing.

एकाकार *a* (S) Of one bent, bearing, leaning, propension—the mind or will. 2 Of the like shape, figure, or appearance. 3 Collected, fixed, intent—the mind. [mial.

एकाकी *a* (S) Alone, single, solitary. 2 Mono-

एकाखांवावर द्वारका *f* (Because द्वारका was supported solely by ह्यण) A term for a family maintained or upheld by one sole-surviving male.

एकांगवीर *m* (S) A champion serving alone, attached to no corps and having no followers; a

warrior in his own might. 2 Applied to a bold energetic fellow gen. that seeks not and needs not assistance.

एकांगी *a* Of one side only—chintzes, silks, velvet &c.: of one color on one side and an inferior color on the other. 2 Sufficing only for one person—a couch, sleeping-mat &c. 3 Of but one qualification, talent, or shift. 4 R Spare, slim, slender.

एकांगीखण *n* A चोळखण having but one showy or good side.

एकांगीघर *n* A house having a roof of but one slope; a एकपाखीघर or Penthouse. [one side.

एकांगोझाड *n* A tree living or sprouting only on एकांगोपान *n* A leaf (i. e. a betel-leaf or a plantain-leaf) good only on one side; the other being crimped &c. [parte statement of a dispute.

एकांगीभांडण *n* A onesided dispute; or an ex एकाय *a* (S) Fixed upon one object—mind, attention, affections. [sweep, run, go.

एकाघाची *ad* At one effort or act; at one spurt, एकाची एक *a* Unanimous or consentaneous; all one;—used of a multitude of individuals.

एकाड *a* C Singular, strange, eccentric, unsocial.

एकाचा *a* (एक & अंड. Of one testicle.) Of which the scrotum has but little sensible division—as a horse &c. This is one of the inauspicious marks of the horse. 2 fig. A single champion or warrior; one that serves without followers and without being attached to any corps. Applied to a clever Hardás, musician &c. who acts without assistants; and, generally, to one of whom we say “He is a host in himself.” [sultation or conference.

एकांत *m* (S) A private place. 2 A private con- एकांतकोठडो *f* A solitary cell (as in a prison). 2 Solitary confinement.

एकातागडोचीं पारडीं *n pl* (The two scales of one balance.) A term applied to any couple (of liars, thieves, villains) equally expert or infamous; *par nobile fratrium*.

एकाताटांतला *a* Of one or the same dish; that eats off the same plate; a chum, a messmate.

एकांतीं लोकांतीं *ad* In private and in public. Sometimes the nominative एकांत लोकांत will be met with. [ternate days—a fever.

एकांचा or तरा *a* (एक & अंतर) Occurring on alternate days or तरा *ad decl* On alternate days.

एकांचाआड or एकांचाड *ad* (एक, अंतर, & आड) On alternate days.

एकाद *a* (Better एखादा) One, some one, any one.

एकादश *a* (S) Eleven.

ए० स्थानीं असणे To be on terms of the closest friendship. See explained under अकरावा.

एकादशरुद्र *m* (S) A common term for eleven रुद्र or demigods: viz. वीरभद्र, शंभु, गिरीश, अजैकपात, अहिबुध्न्य, पिनाकी, अपवाजित, भुवनाधीश्वर, कपाली, स्याणु, भव.

एकादशी *f* (S) pop. एकादस *f* The eleventh day of the waxing or of the waning moon.

ए० चे घरीं शिवराज Used when misfortune follows misfortune, or when one starved wretch begs of another.

एकादा & एकादुसरा Better एखादा & एखादुसरा.

एकानेक or एकानेक *ad* (एक, अनु, एक) Every one or all; all without exception or remainder.

एकानुसंधानी *a* (S) Of one object or aim; single-minded.

एकाद्र *n* (S) A single meal, or a subsisting upon a single meal, daily. Ex. आज पंधरा दिवस ए० चालले आहे. 2 Subsisting upon one sort of grain. 2 *unc* Messing or boarding together.

एकापक्ष or क्षीं *ad* (Better एकपक्षीं) In one respect or point of view.

एकापासोळीचा *a* (Single ribbed.) Spare, lean, infirm, feeble;—opp. to दुहिरी हाडाचा or लंगर हाडाचा.

एकामो or मे' *ad* (Performing, commencing and completing) at once, in one act, at one handling, without turning aside to any other work. 2 (Going, doing) for good, once for all (without intention of returning or repeating). 3 At once, together, in one body (coming, going, acting).

एकामेळीं *ad* (Poetry.) In a body; all together or at once.

एकार जाणे-होणे To heel—a vessel: also to slip on one side—a load upon a beast: to topple forward or lie over more gen.

ए० बसणे To sit leaning or inclining sideways; and, fig., to hang aside or aloof disdainfully.

एकारणे *v i* To swag on one side—a swollen testicle or the filled scrotum. 2 To slip on one side—the load upon an animal: also to lie over; to heel—a ship or boat. 3 To run up into gatherings or complications—a rope. [into a heap.

एकारणे *v c & i* To gather together; to collect

एकारतो *f* A vessel used in performing आरती.

एकार्णव *n* S (One wide sea.) Universal deluge.

एकावन or द्र *a* Fifty-one. [and idols).

एकावळी *f* An ornament for the neck (of females एकांशिक or एकांशो *a* S Relating to one portion or part; partial, topical, restricted, confined &c.

एकांशीं *ad* (एक & अंश) In one part or respect.

एकसरे *ad* After one order or disposition.

एकाद *m* S A whole day, a period of twenty-four

एकादत्तर *a* Seventy-one. [hours.

एकादिक *a* Common corr. of ऐकादिक.

एकाद्विशेषीं *ad* Under one consideration or account or regard; under one view of the case.

एकाक्ष *a* S Monoculous, one-eyed.

एकाक्षर *a* S Monosyllabic. Used as *s n* A monosyllable. [by one; as एक एकीं एक.

एकीं *ind* The particle used in multiplying unity

एको *f* (एक) Union, amity, concord. 2 Oneness (of interests, sentiments, pursuits). 3 (In the play of एकीवेकी. Odd or even.) An odd number. 4 Used by boys at school in asking permission to go out to perform लव्हो. [rection, quarter &c.

एकोकडचा *a* एकोकडोल *a* Of one side, face, direction, quarter, direction, face, part. 2 All together; all considered as one; as one whole &c. Ex. तुम्ही सगळे ए० शिवा देज लागलां तर.

एकोकडे or -कडेस *ad* On one side, face, part. 2 Aside or apart; off from the main road; out of the usual track or course.

एकोकरण *n* S Making one: viz. gathering together; adding together; mingling; uniting, reconciling &c. [even.

एकीवेकी *f* A play among children. Odd and एकीय *a* S Single, sole, relating to one.

एकुणअशी or -ऐशी *a* (एक, उणा, ऐशी) Seventy-

एकुणचाळोस *a* Thirty-nine. [nine.

एकुणतीस *a* Twenty-nine.

एकुणनव्वद *a* Eighty-nine.

एकुणपन्नास or -वन्नास *a* Forty-nine.

एकुणवोस or एकुणोस or एकोणोस *a* Nineteen.

एकुणशंभर *a* *unc* Ninety-nine.

एकुणसाठ *a* Fifty-nine.

एकुणहत्तर *a* Sixty-nine.

एकुणात or एकुनात sometimes एकुणहात *f* The

balance of an account; the total amount of an

account on closing it. 2 The name of a certain mark and line drawn over the signature affixed to the amount; the line ५— See रेघ. 3 The signature or mark (upon a letter or bill) of the principal.

एकनएक, एकुणएक, एकूनएक, एकूणएक *ad* One and the same; all one; the same thing. 2 Every one; all without exception or remainder; the whole multitude.

एकुणेर or एकुनेर *ad* See एकुनएर.

एकुणेशी *a* (Or एकुणेशी) Seventy-nine.

एकुणेशीचा आंक *m* (The figure of ७९) A term for mutual rivalry or opposition.

एकुनएर or एकुनयेर *ad* (Vulgar.) One with another, amongst themselves, mutually, reciprocally. 2 Used laxly in the senses of एकुनएक. [more.]

एकुलता & एकुलताएक *a* Only, single, one and no एकूण or न *ad* Well, then, since it is so; in brief; to be short. Ex. फार बोलून काय ए० तुम्ही जाणार.

2 Used in summing up and drawing the total. Ex. पांचा जणानी पांच पांच रुपये दीले ए० पंचवीस झाले. Hence used in the sense of Arrant, arch, thorough-paced, utter; as ए० लबाड-लुबा-सोदा-हरामी-सूखे.

एकूनजमा *f*-बेरीज *f* Sum or quantity total; amount aggregate. unity. Ex. तीन एके तीन.

एके *ind* The particle used in multiplying by एकेचाळ-चाळीस-ताळ-ताळीस *a* Forty-one.

एकेपासोळीचा *a* (Single-ribbed.) Thin, lean, spare.

एकेरा or एकेरी *a* Single; not doubled, folded, twisted, complicated. 2 fig. Weak or feeble;—used of the गळा, कंठ or voice with reference to singing. 3 Of the singular number—language of address or mention. Ex. थोरस ए० शब्द बोलून नये.

एकेरीवर येणे To begin to thee and thou a person; to address or make mention of in the singular number. [gle position.]

एकेरीद्वाराशि *f m*-राशिक *n* In arithmetic. Sin-
एकेरीकारकून *m* An inferior scribe or clerk, one knowing but one thing. Commonly used in expression of contempt.

एकेरीवहिवाट *f* In book-keeping. Single entry.

एकेरीसरकत *f* In arithmetic. Single fellowship.

एकेरीहान *m* A coin—a kind of Hon or pagoda.

एकेहत्तर *a* Seventy-one. [once.]

एकोएकी *ad* (Better एकाएकी) Suddenly; all at एकोटणे *v c* & *i* and एकोटा See एकवटणे & एकवटा.

एकोवा *m* (एक & उत्तर) Interest at one per cent. per mensem.

एकोवे *n* (एक & उत्तर) The product (as set down in tables) of a number multiplied by itself; the square of a number. [mother, couterine.]

एकोदर *a* S (एक & उदर Of one belly.) Of one एकोदरशें or एकोदशें *ind* (Corr. from एकोत्तर & शें)

In bills and notes. One hundred and one.

एकोदित *n* (S) pop. एकोत्तित *n* A Shrāddh or offering to the manes performed on the eleventh day after the decease. [tion, confederacy.]

एकोपा or बा *m* Agreement, concert, combination. एकोशास, एकोशी, एकोस *ad* C Off from the main road; on one side—a village &c. situated.

एकोसा *m* A disease attacking the dugs of animals. [trus emarginata. Grah.]

एकोळ *m f* A large erect-growing shrub, Celas-
एका or एका *m* The ace (at cards).

एका *m* Unanimity, oneness of mind, counsel, purpose, plot. 2 A peerless or nonpareil person; एकाऐसी or एकाचशी *a* Eighty-one. [an unique.]

एकाण्णव *a* Ninety-one.

एका माळेचे मणी *m pl* (Beads of one string.) A term for several individuals of one class, order, genus, stamp, mould; birds of a feather.

एखत्यार & एखत्यारी See अखत्यार & अखत्यारी.

एखरा *m* The seed of कोळिखा Barleria longifolia. It is the same with तालोमखाना. [esteem.]

एखलास *m* (اخلاص) A Affection, regard, loving एखाद or दा *a* (एक & आदि) Some one, any one, one. Ex. कोधें करनिया दशरथ ॥ वधील ए० त-

यानें ॥ तुजपासीं ए० रुपया असला तर दे; अपय्य करितोस पर एखादे दुखणें येईल. 2 (By ellipsis.) At some time or in some way or other. Ex. पाण्यांत जाऊं नको ए० बुडशील.

एखादुसरा *a* (एखाद & दुसरा) Some (rare, stray, unobserved) one or two more; some possible one besides (those enumerated).

एंगणें *v c* (Vulgar. For वेगणें) To embrace.

एज *n* (Vulgar for बेज) A bore (in a gem &c.): the eye of a needle &c.

एट or ट, एटण or एटण, एटणें or एटणें, एटली or एटली, एटळणें and others. Vulgar for वेट &c.

एड *f* (उड़ी H) Urging on with the heel. *v* दे.

एडका *m* (एडक S) A ram. एडका & मेंडा are equally Ram, but एडका is ordinarily understood of A ram trained to fight, or suffered to live long enough to obtain horns. 2 An ant-lion.

एडवळ or एडोळ *ad* (एवढा वेळ) This while; all this while; this (long) time.

एडवळ or एडोळ *m* (एवढा वेळ) A long while.

एडोळां *ad* (एडोळ) Within this time; within some stated period. [through this.]

एणेंकडून or कडून *ad* By these means; by or एणेंप्रमाणें *ad* According to this; after this fashion or manner.

एतत् or एतद् *pron* S This. In comp. as एतद-
तिरिक्त Besides this; beyond, exceeding, or surpassing this; एतदंतर्गत Included in or belonging to this; एतद्वत Done by this; एतदर्थ On this account; for this reason; एतदर्थक Of this meaning or import; एतदनंतर After this; एतदनु रूप In this manner; after this fashion; एतदवधि Up to this; as far as this; as much as this; to this (time, space, or degree); एतदारभ्य Hence (inclusively).
एतपर्यंत & एतपावेतो Better एतपर्यंत & एतपावेतो.
एतादृश *a* S Like this; suchlike.
एतावत् *a* S So much; so many.

एतावता *ad* (S) From so much; from that; from this fact or this state of the case. In use it corresponds nearly with still, yet, notwithstanding. Ex. त्यानें आदरआतिथ्य केलें गोड बोलला ए० त्याचे मनांतील द्वेष गेला असें म्हणूं नका.

एतावधि *ad* Common corruption of एतदवधि S Up to this; as far as or as much as this.

एथचा or एथील *a* Relating to this (place, quarter, region).

एथपर्यंत, एथपावेतो, एथवर, एथोर, एथवरी *ad* Up to this; as far as (this place or time); hitherto.

एथून or एथोन *ad* vulgarly एथने *ad* Hence; from this place or time.

एथें *ad* (अत्र S) Here, in this place. 2 Used as एथें is in Hindustānī. At one's house, home, dwelling-place: as त्याचे ए० माझे ए० At his house, at my house. It corresponds therefore with *chez* in French, *apud* in Latin, *with* in English.

एदगिरी *a* Relating to एदगीर (a town near Nág-pūr);—used of शेल्या, धोतरजोडा, and other cloths.

एधवळ or एधोळ or डां Better एडोळ &c.

एधवां or वा *ad* (Poetry.) Now.

एधट *a* (Corr. from यथेष्ट S) Abundant, exuberant, overflowing.

एनतेनप्रकारें *ad* (Corr. from एनकेनप्रकारिण S) In some way or other; after this fashion or that.

एर *a* (इतर S) The others or rest; that or the

other; as opp. to something specified. Hence Of little estimation or use—person or thing. 2 (Poetry.) Other or different. [coming and going.]

एरजार-झार-धार *f* (Properly घेरजार) Fruitless
एरंड *m f* (S) Castor oil-plant, Palma Christi or Ricinus communis. Pr. ओसाड गांवीं ए० बळी. Pr. थोर वाढला ए० तर काय होईल इधुदड?

एरंडासारखा वाढणे To shoot up rapidly—animal or plant. With implication of overgrowing its strength. [medicinally.]

एरंडमूळ *n* The root of Castor oil-plant. Used

एरंडाचें गुहाड *n* A term for rapid speech, or for trifling, unmeaning conduct.

एरंडी *f* The seed of Castor oil-plant. 2 Castor oil-plant: also understood by some of a variety. 3 A tree, Guarea binectarifera. Grah.

एरंडें *n* An inferior kind of silk (for the garments of सोवळे &c.)

एरंडेल *n* (एरंड & तेल) Castor oil.

एरंयासाप *m* A species of snake. So named from the similitude of its spots to the spots upon castor oil-seed.

एरमीठ *n* (एरव्हो & मीठ) A free term for common or table salt. Understood to be always sea-salt.

एरवां or व्हां *ad* On the fourth (according to some, on the fifth) day that preceded, or that is to succeed, the present day.

एरवीं or व्हीं *ad* एरीं, एरवीं, एरहीं *ad* Idly, merely, without a purpose or an object. 2 Simply, spontaneously, without effort, care, or apparent cause.

3 Or, otherwise, in the opposite case. Ex. पैका माझा दे ए० मी तुझे घराडून जाणार नाहीं. 4 Else; in other respects. Ex. त्या पंडितास वक्तृत्व माच नाहीं ए० बरा आहे. [Done to no purpose.]

एरव्हो करिछे (A phrase of mock Sanskrit.)

एरशेर *a* (एर by redup.) Of little estimation or use; light, trifling, worthless—person or thing.

एरणेर *a* Vulgar for एकुणेर. [from a well or pit].

एरकाविणे *v c* To hoist up; to draw up (as एरकी *f* P Sharp lancinating or shooting pain (in the trunk of the body). *v* भर. See under घमक.

एरगार *m* An impetuous assault; a determined and vigorous attack or onset.

एरलो or एरलो *f* (الاج H or एरलो S) Cardamoms. 2 A cardamom.

एरलो or एरलो *f* A common term for the two cross pieces (the upper and the under) composing the चाळा through which pass the threads of the

एरलोडा *m* (एरलो & दोडा) A cardamom. [warp.]

एरलो *f* S A cardamom (large or small), a seed of Eletteria or Alpinia cardamomum: also the plant.

2 *m* A tree, Terminalia nitida. Grah.

एरलें *m* The leathern tie connecting the beam or pole (of a plough, कुळव, पाभर &c.) with the yoke. It is reeved through the कोडकें or concave wooden catch.

एवं *conj* S Thus, so, in this manner. [be short.]

एवंच *ad* S Well then; since it is so; in brief; to

एवढा *a* (एतावत् S) So great, so large, so much, of such magnitude or quantity: also so many, of such multitude or number. Betwixt this class of

words, viz. एवढा, जेवढा, तेवढा, केवढा and the class इतका, जितका, तितका, कितका, a distinction should be noticed. The first signify (So, as &c.)

large, great, or much, and have reference to magnitude or quantity: the second signify (So, as &c.) many, and have reference to multitude or number.

This distinction, however, like other distinctions, quite just and possessing value, is often disregarded in colloquial liberty or hurry.

एवद्यान्दां With such loudness or noisy vehemence.

एवढावळ or -वेल *ad* This while ; all this while ; this (long) time.

एवढावळ or -वेल *m* A long while ; such a while.

एवीच *ad* R (एवम् S) Still, mutely, quietly ;— used with verbs of watching, observing, marking.

एवीतेवी *ad* Whether in this way or in that ; in whichever of two suppositions ; at any rate ; whether or no. Ex. ए० वाच खातो मग पळून फळ काय त्याचे अंगावर जावें.

ए० भरगा देवी Somehow or other, yet, O Devī, or granny, or good woman, please to fill, complete,

एवढा *a* Preferably एवढा. [perform &c.]

एव्हा *ad* Now, presently, at this very time. The difference betwixt this word and आतां is, that this word is emphatic, and involves the power of आतां with च affixed, or आतांच.

एव्हांएव्हां *ad* (एव्हां by redup.) About this time of the day ; about this hour. Used in speaking of an occurrence upon a past day. Ex. काल आपण तेथून ए० निघालों नाहीं वरें?

एव्हांशे *ad* (एव्हां) Just now ; just at this moment.

एषादिक *pron pl* (A corrupt formation out of एषः & आदि S) These (persons), or (as in use it always implies *ironically* some particularity or distinction) these personages, these grandees or magnates.

एष्य *a* S That is to come, future. 2 In astronomy. Remaining to be passed through (by a heavenly body in its course)—a sign. Opp. to गत Passed through. [lage, yard).

एस *f* (Properly वेस) The gate (of a town, vil-

एसकर *m* (Properly वेसकर) A man of the Mahār caste appointed to keep the gate of a village. 2 Hence, A Mahār gen.

एहसान *n* (احسان A) A favor conferred ; an obligation of kindness. 2 A remitted assessment.

एळ *f m* (Vulgar for वेळ q. v.) Time : also a time, a period.

एळकोट *m* or एळकोटभेर *m* The word shouted out by the worshipers of खंडोबा when they lift up the तळी before the idol, or when they beg. Hence, A combined and vehement effort ; a determined assault or onset ; a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together. The word is Canarese, meaning seven कोटि or crore ; and it refers to the vast hosts of देव constituting the army of खंडेराव in his conflict with सन्न the दैत्य (from which conflict his name सन्नारि).

एळा *f pl* (एला S) Cardamoms, esp. of the large kind. 2 A tree, Terminalia nitida. Grah.

एळिया or एळ्या *m* (الوا H) A medicinal preparation of the inspissated juice of aloes and other drugs. [foliata.

एळियाबोळ, एळ्याबोळ, एळ्या *m* Aloes, Aloe per-

ऐ

ऐ The ninth vowel ; corresponding with Ei in height. It is properly a diphthong. It is, in this work, represented by Ai.

ऐकणे *v c* (आकर्णन S) To hear. 2 To hearken or listen ; to apply the faculty of hearing. 3 To attend to, observe, mind, obey.

ऐकभट्टी *f* (ऐकणे & भट्टी A kiln or furnace.) A facetious or free term for Hearwork or hearing ; acquisition by the ear, as disting. from acquiring through study or the regular application. Ex. कोणची उपजत गवई असतो कोणची सहसायासे शिकून असतो कोणची अयत्नतः ऐ०चा गवई असतो.

ऐकमत्य *n* (S) Oneness of opinions, sentiments, tastes, views.

ऐकवणी *f* (Verbal of ऐकविणे causal of ऐकणे) Making to hear (or understand) ; explaining. *v* कर.

ऐकाहिक *a* S Of one day, requiring one day for its performance—a work. 2 To be observed or held for one day—a fast &c. 3 Of one day's duration, ephemeral. 4 Remitting—a fever. See जर.

ऐकीव *p* of ऐकणे Heard ; known by hearing.

ऐकून ठाऊक *a* That knows from having heard : also known unto through hearsay.

ऐक्य *n* (S) Oneness or identity. 2 Unity or sameness (of interests, pursuits, habits, feelings, counsels, desires). 3 or ऐक्यमत *n* or ऐक्यज्ञान *n* The doctrine of the identity of the human soul or of the universe with the Deity, Pantheism. 4 In arithmetic. Sum or amount.

ऐक्यास येणे To amount or come to one ; to agree, harmonize, tally. Ex. किं वेदांतशास्त्रांच्या श्रुति ॥ ऐक्यास येति परस्परें ॥

ऐगूवैगू *m pl* (A capricious formation.) Some fellows, any fellows, Jack, Dick, and Tom, Tag, rag, and bobtail.

ऐचण, ऐचण, ऐतण *f* Litter or lumber : also littered or lumbered state : also a crowded and obstructed place : also overgrown state with weeds and rank herbs ; weediness, weeds.

ऐच्छिक *a* (S) Wished or desired. Ex. ऐ० पदार्थ मिळाला म्हणजे संतोष होतो. 2 Free, optional, voluntary, subject to one's will. Ex. साधूची ऐ० प्रवृत्ति ऐ० निवृत्ति. 3 Licentious, wanton, wilful, unregulated by reason. Ex. ऐ० व्यवहार कळू नये शास्त्रानुरूप वृत्तीवें. 4 Capricious, arbitrary, fanciful. Ex. हा ऐ० प्रयोग आहे ह्यास शास्त्रप्रमाण कोठें? 5 Designed, purposed, intentional. Ex. ऐ० पापाचें प्रायश्चित्त ऐट, ऐटबाज, ऐटबाजी See under अयट. [मोठें.

ऐतगवू, ऐतमार, ऐता, ऐतोजी, ऐतोळा. See under आय. [Sunday.

ऐतवार *m* (आदित्यवार S through آیتوار H) ऐता *pron* This, He, She, It ; corresponding in use with Here ! This one ! or as Voila ! Yonder ! There (he, she, it) is !

ऐतिह्य *n* S Traditional accounts, tradition.

ऐदी *a* Sluggish and slovenly ; heavy, filthy, dronish &c.

ऐंद्र *m* S The 26th of the astronomical Yogas.

ऐंद्र *a* S Relating to Indra.

ऐंद्रजालिक *m* (S) A juggler or conjurer.

ऐंद्रियक *a* S Perceptible by the senses or mind, sensible.

ऐन *ind* (عين A) A particle and prefix of emphatic power. It implies exactness, completeness, superlativeness &c. Ex. ऐनउन्हाळा, ऐनचिंवाळा, ऐनपावसाळा The very height or middle of the hot season, of the winter, of the rains ; ऐनदोन-प्रहर Exact noon ; ऐनवेळ The very nick of time ; ऐनसोदा-लुचा-लबाड-हरामी An arrant or thorough-

paced scamp, rogue, liar &c. ; ऐनभर The spring, prime, zenith, plenitude, meridian, heyday, flush (of prosperity, health, youth, fame &c. ; of products of the season ; of imports &c. ; as ऐनदौलत, ऐनजवानी, ऐनऐश्वर्य, ऐनआमदनी, ऐनचंगाम &c.) ; ऐनघाई The height of hubbub and hurry ; ऐनमारामारी The heat of the conflict ; or the thickest of the fight. 2 It is used also in the sense of “ Original, primary, principal” : as ऐनकज The original debt ; the sum borrowed or lent ;—as disting. from the sum increased through the accruing of interest ; ऐनकारभारी The head (manager, minister,

factor, steward &c.) ; ऐनकिमत Prime cost ; ऐनखर्च Original or main cost or expenses (as of a horse, opp. to that of horse-furniture ; of the articles of food at a feast, opp. to the expense of fire-works, shows &c.) ; ऐनगण्णा The amount of corn as determined by the survey : also the survey-assessment. ऐनजमा or ऐनजमाबंदी The established or regular revenue ; as disting. from खेरीजजमा or कमावीजजमा Results from fines, presents, arbitrary exactions &c. ; or The original and ordinary revenue ; as disting. from increase or decrease in a particular year ; ऐनजिन्नस The products of the soil ; as disting. from money. (Used with reference to payment of the revenue in kind.) ऐनदस्त The regular cess or impost (upon fields and enclosures &c.) as disting. from सवाई, वर्ताळा, बाबती &c. ऐननकद or नकद The amount of the revenue receivable in money : also the money-value of revenue receivable in kind. ऐनवसुली That part of the revenue-grain which, after the amount commuted at fixed rates is deducted, is received in kind. ऐनमोकासा The Sirdar-allotment of चौथ q. v.

ऐनफाजोल A head in revenue-accounts. It includes all produce extra to or excepting agricultural and the regular horticultural ; viz. that from mango-groves, melon-plots, पाणभरा grounds, meadows or grass-enclosures &c. ऐनसुदल The original sum (lent, borrowed, embarked), opp. to interest, or to profits accruing from traffic.

ऐन *f* (أین P) Good behaviour &c. In this sense the word is better written अईन.

ऐन *m* A tree, Pentaptera tomentosa. Grah.

ऐनक *n* (عينک P Small eyes.) Spectacles. [tax.

ऐनकाळी *f* The assessment upon the soil, land-

ऐनजिनसी, ऐनदसी, ऐननकदी, ऐनसुदली &c. Adjectives formed from the nouns ऐनजिन्नस &c. (q. v. supra) signifying Pertaining or relating to ऐनजिन्नस &c. 2 ऐनजिनसी as used with -धान्य-कापड-डागिना &c. signifies Of that kind, of that very article—a payment.

ऐनपैन or ऐनपैण *f* (पैण by redup.) Wagering, i. e. affirming doggedly or positively. *v* कर, घाल, पड.

ऐनवसुली *f* The nett revenue.

ऐनवाफ *f* The exact season for seed-sowing.

ऐनसादडा *m* A tree, Ulmus integrifolia.

ऐना *m* (آینه P) A mirror or looking glass. 2 or ऐने *pl* Spectacles.

ऐनेरणें or ऐनेरणें & ऐनेरें See आयनेरणें & आयनेरें.

ऐपत *f* (عفت A) Means, funds, finances, substance, property : also power or ability.

ऐपतदार *a* ऐपती *a* (ऐपत) Possessing means or property, power or capability. [imperfection.

ऐब *m* (عیب A) A fault, flaw, defect, blemish,

ऐबतेगैबते, ऐबूगैबू, ऐबूगैबो *m pl* See ऐगूवैगू.

ऐबदार *a* (عیبدار P or H) Faulty, blemished ; that has faults, flaws, or imperfections.

ऐयट, ऐयटबाज, ऐयटबाजी See अयट &c.

ऐयाल or ल *f* (Better अयाल) A horse's mane.

ऐरण *f* or जो *f* (جران H) An anvil (whether of blacksmith or of goldsmith).

ऐरण *f* or ऐरीण *f* Blunt-leaved variety of senna-

ऐरणभेरण *f* Indian liverwort. [plant.

ऐरा *m* See अहिरा. [sert. 2 fig. Lonesomeness.

ऐराण *n* (ویرانه P) A dreary wilderness or de-

ऐरावत *m* (S) pop. ऐरावती *m* The name of Indra's elephant. Pr. इंद्राचा ऐ० शंभटाची तटाणी.

ऐरिणी *f* (S) pop. ऐरीण *f* A bamboo-basket containing lumps of dough as stands for oil and

lighted wicks. It is worshiped on the concluding day of the marriage-ceremony.

ऐरीगैरी *a* (गैरी by redup.) Weak, silly, frivolous: also stupid or dull—a person: light, trifling, worthless—a thing.

ऐर *ad* On this or the near side. In comp. as ऐरतीर ऐरकांड. [ऐरलथडी.]

ऐरलथडी *f* The hither or near bank. Opp. to ऐरपैल *ad* On this and on that side; on the nearer and on the farther (side, bank, shore).

Ex. नदीचे ऐ. वसी आहे. ऐरपैल *or* ऐरफैल *a* Various, divers, sundry, miscellaneous, indeterminate;—used freely of things, words, doings. See अदातदा.

ऐरपैलवस्तू *f pl* also ऐरपैल *or* ऐरफैल *f* singly Trash, trifles, trumpery: also miscellanies or sundries.

ऐरफैल *f* (By redup. from फैल abridged from बदफैल *i. e.* بدفعل P) Insurrection, revolt, mutiny, any insubordinate doings. 2 Wild frolics; mischievous pranks: also insolent demeanour or speech. *v* कर, बोल.

ऐरला *a* Of this, the hither, or nearer side: opp. to पैला. [अलीकडचा &c.]

ऐलीकडचा, ऐलीकडला, ऐलीकडून, ऐलीकडे See ऐवज *m* (عوض A) Property, substance, wealth; money or chattels; cash or goods. Ex. पांडुरंग आणितां धानांत ॥ तो ऐ. आठविला मनांत ॥ 2 Soundness or solidity (opp. to rottenness or decayedness): spirit, vigor, heartiness (opp. to infirmness or decrepitude): worth or value, (of any item of property) considered as consisting in its convertibility into cash. 3 Revenue cash-receipts.

ऐवजदार & ऐवजशीर *a* (عوض A دار P) Sound, strong, serviceable; of good consistency or in hale condition—articles, substances, animals.

ऐवजमोबादला *m* An article of the property of one man in possession of another, in lieu of an article similarly transposed. 2 Giving one thing for another; bartering. *v* कर. 3 Borrowing money upon a deposit; pledge-loaning or a pledge-loan. *v* कर, देव, दे. Opp. to ज्ञातावर आणणे—काढणे—घेणे.

ऐवजमोबादलाचें लिहिणें *n* A department of accounts. Keeping the account (also the account kept) of monies borrowed and deposits made; of partial repayments, partial redemptions, fresh borrowings of varying amount, fresh deposits of varying value: also keeping the account (also the account kept) of revenue-payments in kind—in kinds of varying money-value or of varying relation to the grain appointed as standard. Ex. ऐ. महाकठोण छांत जो कारकून पार पडेल तो लेखणीचा घड. [or lieu of.]

ऐवजीं *ad* (عوض A) Instead of; in the room ऐवट *a* (صلب A) Solid, substantial, massive—trinkets &c.: huge, immense, enormous—houses, posts, trees &c.: thick, coarse, stout—cloth. The word is applied with great latitude; even to men and animals as bulky and monstrous, to speech as gross, rude, coarse, blunt, to a work or business as vast or multifarious, to articles in general as large, substantial, and showy. 2 Dull, heavy, grossly stupid: also of clumsy or awkward make, gait, mien, or action—a person.

ऐशआराम *m* (عیش آرام P) Pleasure and ease; diversion and recreation; sensual or voluptuous enjoyment. Properly ऐशआराम. [joyment.] ऐशानी *f* S The north-east.

ऐशी *int* Bravo! Well-done! Noble!

ऐशी *a* (अशीति S) Eighty. Pr. ऐशीं तेथे पंचाय-शीं In a large expenditure what are five rupees more or less?

ऐश्वर *a* S Divine, godly, relating to ईश्वर.

ऐश्वर्य *n* (S) Supremacy, lordship. 2 Power, authority, majesty, grandeur. 3 Opulence. 4 The divine perfections and attributes.

ऐश्वर्यपोट *n* (S Poetry.) The seat of grandeur or opulence. Ex. किं ऐश्वर्यपिठीची देवो सुंदर ॥

ऐश्वर्यवान् *a* (S) Great, noble, illustrious. 2 Opulent, prosperous, flourishing.

ऐश्वर्याचा प्राणी *m* A term for one who has never known aught but prosperity; Fortune's minion or favorite. [आराम.]

ऐषआराम *m* sometimes ऐषआरामी *f* See ऐश-ऐष्टिक *a* S Relating to इष्टि, Sacrificial, sacrificatory. [a chamber.]

ऐस्पैस *a* Spacious, roomy, unconfined—a house,

ऐस्पैस *ad* Loosely at large, well-apart—people sitting, things placed. 2 (For आसपास) Around, about. [form असा.]

ऐसा *a* & *ad decl* (Poetry.) See the popular ऐहलौकिक *a* S Relating to the present world; mundane, temporal, sublunary.

ऐहिक *a* S Relating to this. It is in use confined to the sense of ऐहलौकिक *q. v. supra.*

ओ

ओ The tenth vowel; corresponding with O in tone, lone.

ओच ओळखणे Used of a dolt who knows but one thing—has but one apprehension of whatsoever object or subject. 2 ओचा नावाने पूज or ओचा नावाने शून्य काढतां (or ओची गांड फोडतां) येत नाहीं असा (That knows not how to frame the शून्य or गांड, the circular member of the letter ओ or उ.) A term for a dunce or dullard. 3 ओ देणे—दैवाने—कर्माने—पारवाने To become propitious—Fortune:—चारांनो-भुतांनी-वाघांनी &c. To be exceedingly numerous or alert—thieves, demons &c., *i. e.* to answer to the call. 4 ओ म्हटल्यावर टो (One that, if you utter ओ, hears टो) A term for a great dunce or blockhead. 5 ओ येई तो पर्यंत (जवणे-खाणे &c.) Until nausea or satiety; *usque ad nauseam.*

ओ *f* Answer to a call. *v* दे. 2 (The sound in vomiting.) Vomiting. *v* ये. Ex. ओ येईपर्यंत जेवला.

ओंइचणे *v c* C To shake the súp or sifting fan in a certain manner. See वैचणे.

ओंदरण *f* ओंदरणे Commonly वैरण & वैरणे.

ओई *f* Vulgar for ओवी.

ओंजळ *f* A flower-tree, and *n* its flower, Mimulus Elengi. ओंजळदोडा *m* Its fruit.

ओक *f* Vomit, the matter thrown up. 2 A cretaceous substance found in the vicinity of Kártik Swámí in the Carnatic. Held to be from the milk of Párvatí vomited up by Kártik Swámí when pursued by her. [to sight or smell.]

ओकटा *a* Bad. Used freely of objects offensive

ओकटे *n* (Poetry.) A trouble, hobble, scrape, a perplexing case. 2 Applied revilingly to an owl; the foul or ominous bird. 3 A bier. 4 A certain मूत or पिशाच and any thing abominable. [To vomit.]

ओकणे *v i* (ओक Imit. of the sound in vomiting.)

ओकणे *v c* (Imit.) To vomit. 2 fig. To utter vehemently (curses, abuse). 3 To disgorge (un-

lawful gains): to refund (peculations): to cast forth (the pearls or beads of a string).

ओकती *f* (ओकणे) A contrivance for drawing water, the transverse beam and stone. 2 The bucket or vessel used.

ओकरा *a* (ओकणे) Given to vomiting.

ओका *a* Bare, naked, void; wanting the usual ornaments or accompaniments.

ओकाओक or ओकाओक *f* (ओकणे by redup.) Excessive and continued vomiting: also general vomiting.

ओकाओक *f* A mode of playing with संगत्या.

ओकारणे *v i* (ओकार) To be nauseated or disgusted: also to be wearied out.

ओकारा *m* ओकारी *f* (Imit. formations from ओ!) Straining to vomit; retching, or the noise made in retching. 2 fig. Nausea, loathing, disgust with, weariness of. *v* ये.

ओकशाओकशी or ओकशाओकशी *ad* See उकशाओकशी.

ओखट *a* (In poetry and amongst the vulgar.) See ओखटा *a*.

ओखटवण *n f* ओखटवणी *n* (ओखटा & पाणी) Wash for cattle. 2 The washings of dishes, hands &c.; any muddled or used water: also any foul water.

ओखटवर्ण *a* Vulgar, and by mistake for ओखट-वाणा, Vile, nasty, disgusting, abominable, execrable—water, victuals, places, persons, objects gen.

ओखटवाणा or -वाणी *a* (Vulgar. ओखट Bad, वाणी Like.) Qualif. form of ओखट. Badish, vilish &c.

ओखटा *a* (Vulgar.) Vile, hateful, loathsome, nauseating, offensive;—used freely of objects offensive to sight or smell.

ओखटा *m* The anxious longing after an absent person (of a child). *v* घर, कर.

ओखटीवेळ *f* (Vulgar.) An inauspicious or unlucky season or time.

ओखटे *n* (ओखटा) A term revilingly for an owl, “the foul bird.” Hence, Any thing disgusting or abominable. 2 Allusively. A bier. [drug.]

ओखद *n* (Corr. from ओषध) Medicine or a ओखदी *a* (ओखद) Medicinal; of healing virtue.

ओखरणे *v c* To smooth a field after ploughing.

ओंगण *n* Grease or oil for or as applied to the axle of carts. Pr. घरचाही गाडा ओंगणावांचून चालत नाहीं. [by the ladle.]

ओगर *m* A mass (esp. of boiled rice) turned out ओगरणे *v c* (Poetry. उद्गिरण S) To ladle or dish out (victuals). Ex. तुम्ही ओगरलां काळामचांत सर्व खळ मांडे ॥ [for boiled rice &c.]

ओगराळें *n* (ओगर & आलय) A serving ladle

ओंगळ *a* (असंगल S) Bad, foul, filthy, nasty, offensive, loathsome. Used freely.

ओंगळ *m* Commonly ओळग or ओळक.

ओंगळ, ओंगळी, ओंगळणे Commonly ओषळ &c.

ओंगळवाणा or -वाणी *a* (Vulgar. ओंगळ Bad, & वाणी Like.) Qualif. form of ओंगळ Badish &c.

ओंगळसोंगळ *a* (ओंगळ by redup.) Bad and vile.

ओघ *m* (S) Stream, current, flow. 2 A stream; a division of a river. Ex. गंगा साता ओघांनी समुद्रास मिळाली. 3 fig. A course, consecution, succession; a traditional account or usage: also a popular or extensive practice or fashion. 4 In music. Quick time: also the term indicating it, *presto.*

ओघ येणे *g.* of *s.* To descend in a stream or course, lit. fig. ओघा ओघा खालीं In the current of; during the going on (of one course or process)—doing, giving &c. Also ओघा ओघाचा Of the current of &c. and ओघा ओघाने With, in &c. ओघांत पडणे or ओघास येणे To fall into the course of.

ओघळ *f m* (ओघ) A streamlet, rillet, rill : also an oozing or a trickling. 2 *f* A ravine or gully; the bed of a mountain torrent : also a furrow as made by water.

ओघळणे *v c* To slip off from a wreath or string; as सरावून म्यां दादा मोतीं ओघळलीं or हातावून बांग्या ओघळल्या; also to take out or draw off (a small quantity generally from a mass or stock); as तांदूळ ओघळले, शेरभर ओघळला, पांच रुपये ओघळले (This sense arises from the conceit of making the mass loose as a wreath.)

ओघळणे *v i* (ओघळ) To ooze, exude, trickle. 2 To be enlarged in the bore—a pearl &c. : to be slit from the weight of the ornament, to run—ear, nose. 3 To fall off or asunder—strung pearls or beads : also to fall in pieces—a wreath, necklace, rosary. 4 To be omitted or left out.

ओघळनिघळ *m* (ओघळ by redup.) Any rude, irregular, ill-defined stream (as trickling down a wall, running down a face, along a floor &c.)

ओघळी *f* (Dim. of ओघळ) A rillet or rill : also an oozing or a trickling. 2 A furrow as made by a rush of water.

ओचका *m* An impression upon the mind so vivid as to produce a dream, or to occasion, during waking hours, a perception as of a real object;—caused by earnestness of expectation, intensity of dread, or ardent contemplation of some project.

ओचणे *v c* C (Commonly वैचणे) To shake the sup in a certain manner.

ओचा *m* A loose gathering up (of a cloth); a bagging or bellying fold. 2 The tuck of the घातर ओच्छेद *f* C Shadow. [or लुगडे.]

ओज *f* (ऊर्जा S) Careful treatment or keeping; heed or attention unto in order to preservation in good condition or state. *v* राख. 2 Careful performance or execution (of a business or work). 3 Management, handiness, expertness, dexterity. 4 Neat, orderly, or good condition. Pr. घराची ओज अंगण सांगते.

ओज *n* S Life, vitality, the vital faculty or principle. 2 Metallic lustre. 3 Virility. 4 Lustre.

ओजविणे *v c* (ओज) To perform or finish carefully and correctly; to do or dress up properly (a business or thing); to make qualified and ready (persons). [flow, or fall of water more largely.]

ओझर *m* A running, trickling, oozing. 2 Stream, ओझरणे *v i* To trickle, exude, ooze; to run in streamlets or rillets. 2 To subside or abate—a swelling. [rase, rub off.]

ओझरणे *v c* (Commonly झाजरणे) To graze, ओझरता *p a* sometimes ओझडता *p a* (ओझरणे) Glancingly, grazingly, brushingly, as touching in transit. *v* पाह, लाग, पड, जा, दिस, sometimes दाखव & देख. The word agrees well with निघुरता *q. v.*

ओझळ or ओजळ *f m* (अंजलि S) The cavity formed by putting the hands side by side, hollowing the palms. Scottice, gowpen.

ओझळीने पाणी पिणे *g. of o.* (To drink water out of the palm of.) To follow implicitly; to be obsequious or slavishly submissive unto; to be led by the nose by.

ओझील or ओझीक *a* (ओझे) That carries well; that sustains heavy burdens. 2 *fig. esp.* ओझीक That manages well the burden of a household.

ओझे *n* A load or burden. 2 *fig.* Weight incumbent (as of favors received, of duties to be performed, of cares, anxieties, responsibility &c.)

ओझेकरी *m* (ओझे) That carries loads or burdens; a carrier or porter.

ओझेरी *a* ओझेल or ली *a* (ओझे) That carries loads; a porter. 2 That carries well; that sustains heavy burdens, lit. *fig.*

ओट *f m* (ओढ S) A tree, and *n* its fruit. The fruit is much used in making सार or sour sauce.

ओटभरण *n* ओटभरणी *f* See ओटोभरण.

ओटवणी *n* (ओट & पाणी) Decoction or infusion of the fruit ओट.

ओटळा *m* C (ओटा in amplification.) The lap (of a घातर or लुगडे) so filled as to look large.

ओटा *m* The skirt of a घातर or लुगडे hollowed and held out, the lap.

ओढांत घालणे To give into (the lap or bosom) adoption. ओढांत घेणे To receive into adoption.

ओढा *m* A raised mass of earth or bricks, serving as a seat. 2 The parapet or raised edge along a terrace. 3 A certain insect which preys upon trees.

ओढारणे *v i* P (Or ओढरणे or वढारणे) To stare at angrily; to glare at. 2 P (ओढा) To be affected by the insect ओढा, and thus be stopped in growth—trees. Hence, To be checked in growth gen. (i. e. from any cause)—trees or plants, and sometimes, children.

ओढी *f* The veranda or unwallled space in front or rear of the साजघर or central space; a porch or vestibule.

ओढी or ओढी The lap of a घातर or लुगडे: also such cavity formed with the shoulder-cloth. Ex. गतधवा स्त्रिया घेउनि || ओढी भरिति स्त्रिका घेउनि || संगळसूच तोडुनि || 2 The rice, turmeric, flowers &c. used in the rite of ओढीभरण. 3 Udder. 4 The lower portion of the abdomen, the hypogastric and pubic region.

ओढी भरणे To fill (replenish or resupply) the bosom or arms of. Said by a wife to a physician who restores a dying husband, or by a mother on his healing a sick child. Also to fill (with fruits, flowers, rice &c.) the lap of a married woman (on festal occasions). ओढीत घालणे To commit to the protection and kind care of; to cast into the lap of. 2 To bring home (a crime or fault) unto. 3 also ओढीत देणे To give into the adoption (bosom) of. ओढीत घेणे To receive into (one's bosom) adoption. भरल्या ओढीने With full lap; without having suffered any loss of children. Said to or of a married woman returning or returned to her father in law's house from a visit to her parents or mother.

ओढीभरण *n* (ओढी & भरणे) Throwing of rice, fruits &c. into the lap of a pregnant woman. An observance to ensure happy delivery. 2 A ceremony performed to favor conception.

ओढ or ओढ *m* (ओढ S) A lip. ओढतुष्या *a* Harelipped. ओढाळ *a* Of blobber or large lips. ओढाळी *f* A horse's grooming or watering rope. N. B. ढाढ is the preferable form in the Desh.

ओढगण *n* (अवष्टंभन S) A thing to lean or recline against; a prop or stay. 2 *fig.* A support, resource, patron, protector.

ओढगणे *v i* (ओढगण) To lean or recline against. 2 *fig.* To depend upon; to trust or look to (for support, protection, assistance). 3 To be manageable; to be within grasp or compass, or within sphere of control or capacity—a person, a work. Ex. हा पोर मला ओढगत नाही; जें काम ओढगेल ते करावे.

ओढणे *v i* To rise or come off: to appear prominently or conspicuously—a stamp or impression. 2 For other senses see वढणे.

ओढरणे *v i* P See ओढारणे in both senses.

ओढाविणे or ओढविणे *v c* C (ओढ) (To shoot out the lip in mockery.) Hence, To taunt, twit, reproach with.

ओढिंगण & ओढिंगणे See ओढगण & ओढगणे.

ओढ, ओढक, ओढकर, ओढगल or -घल, ओढगली or -घली, ओढण, ओढणी, ओढणे ओढदारा, ओढव, ओढवणे, ओढा, ओढातान, ओढाळ &c. See under ओढ.

ओढ *f* A tree, Artocarpus leukocha. Rox.

ओढ *a* C Deep—water, a well, a pit, a rice-field.

ओढकी *f* ओढकूर *n* ओढके *n* ओढी *f* (Dim. of ओढा) A small fire-billet.

ओढण *a* C Deep, low, capable of holding water in great depth;—used of ricegrounds, opp. to उखर.

ओढण *f n* C Deep or basin-form ground.

ओढण *n* (Poetry.) A shield. See ex. under ओढण. [m (Poetry.) A juggler or conjuror.

ओढवर *n* Properly and commonly आढवर. 2

ओढवरी *f* (Poetry.) Jugglery, conjuring, snake-charming &c. Explained by readers of ज्ञानेश्वरी by the word राक्षसीमाया. Ex. अथवा कोण्ढरीचे असिवार नातरी ओढे अळंकार || किं गंधर्वनगरीचे आवार आभासति कां ||

ओढवरीचे लेणे *n* A trinket or an article generally produced by jugglery. [basin, bottom, hollow.

ओढवण *n* C Deep or basin-form ground; a ओढा *a* C Deep—water &c. See ओढ *a*.

ओढा *m* A smooth log or billet for fuel. 2 A block or chump; a piece of the trunk of a tree.

ओढाण or ओढाण *a* R (See ओढाळ) Straying, roving.

ओढ *a* C Deep—water, a well, pit, rice-field.

ओढ *f* Pulling; a pull (in order to stretch or tighten). *v* दे. 2 Strain, stress, tension, pull; operation upon of a distending force. *v* घाल, पड, वस. 3 Drag-rope, traces, any dragging apparatus. 4 The matter to be dragged along or drawn up. 5 Draught, drawing force or power. Ex. हा पाषाण साहा बैलांचे ओढीचा आहे. 6 The track of a load dragged along. 7 Straitness of circumstances; pressure of want; urging and harassing of creditors &c. 8 The feeling of stiffness after fatiguing exertion. 9 Force or draught (as of a stream or current). 10 The pendulous filaments or fruit-stalk of the सुरसाड. Much used as tie-cord, where there is exposure to rain or wet. 11 Propension, tendency, drift, striving or endeavor towards. Ex. उदकाची ओढ खभावतः निम्न प्रदेशाकडे असती. 12 The influence of the attractions and allurements, embarrassments and engagements (of the world, of a business, of a family): drawing or constraining force (of the affections, of love, desire, hope &c.): yearnings of tenderness; sympathetic affection. Ex. कांमि बाई रोड तर गांवाची ओढ or गांव रोन बोड. 13 Hanging back; resisting stubbornly: also tending impulsively, drift, draught, forceful current or course, driving. *v* घे.

एक ओढ or एके ओढीने At one pull; at one stretch, strain, spurt, effort; ओढीं ओढ असणे Misfortune to come upon misfortune, or trouble upon trouble; ओढीत ओढ (वारणे, करून घेणे &c.) To remove or clear off (or to contract) one difficulty or burden whilst suffering under others.

ओढक *a* (ओढणे) That haggles, stickles, drives hard, insists upon obstinately. That hangs back and resists (as one urging silly objections against what he is desirous of).

ओढकर *m* (ओढ & कर Affix.) One that gains his subsistence by dragging into market timber, stones &c., a hauler.

ओढकाढी *f* C The draw-pole (piece connecting the two members of the जोखड) of a Sugar-press.

ओढगस or -वस *a* (ओढ Straitness, & वस Seized.) That is in distressed circumstances; pinched, straitened. [cumstances, exigency, want, penury.

ओढगसी or -वसी *f* (ओढगस) Straitness of cir-
आंण, ओंढाण, ओंढाणी *a* C See ओंढण.

ओढण *n* *f* (ओढणे) Balance of a closed account brought forward. 2 Descent or course through ages or generations (of a fashion, practice, belief); traditional custom or usage. Ex. वडिलांचे ओ. असेल त्याप्रमाणे चालावे. 3 Hanging back; resisting stubbornly. *v* चे. 4 A common term for the two draw-ties or ends of a लुगडे. They are drawn together in tightening the waist-band. 5 *n* A rope in general for drawing or pulling; a drag-rope, a tent-rope, a drum-rope (brace), a cart-rope. 6 Laborious dragging or drawing; a heavy pull. Ex. गाडोला (or बैलांला) वाळूमध्ये ओ. लागली. 7 A shield. Ex. शेक मेढाचे चपेटे पूर्ण. आंगी आदळति येऊन विवेकाचे पुढे करानि ओ. ज्ञानरत्न उपसावे.

ओढणवाकी *f* (ओढण & باقى A) The balance due carried forward. Esp. in revenue-matters.

ओढणशिलक *f* Balance in hand brought up (to the new account).

ओढणी *f* (اورهني H) At marriages and amongst women and children. A shawl or an embroidered cloth thrown over the head and shoulders. [cloak.

ओढणी *f* (Verbal of ओढणे) Pulling &c. 2 A

ओढणे *v* *c* To pull, draw, drag. 2 To draw (a field), viz. to drag (over a field) an open box or a similar thing, in order to scrape off earth. 3 To draw (lines); or to rule (a paper). 4 To draw;—as a blister, as heat, disease &c. draws (the eyes): to reduce (the body)—sickness, want: to draw (a smoking-pipe &c.): to suck (the breasts): to draw (the udder), to milk: to take (snuff). 5 To force or strain (language beyond its strict signifi-
cation).

ओढून आणणे To draw (one's self) up haughtily or in high self-estimation. 2 To draw or hold (one's self) back hesitatingly. ओढून काढणे To strain out; to draw by some farfetched device or thought; to force. ओढून घेणे To draw upon one's self (some trouble or evil). ओढून बळकट करणे (To make tight and difficult of solution a knot which was loose or easy.) To outwit one's self; to overshoot the mark; to aggravate (terms, a case, a condition) by resistance or refractoriness. ओढून विकणे To sell at an exorbitant price. 2 fig. To rate or estimate (one's self) highly. कर्ज ओ. To contract debt upon debt. चाबूक ओ. To draw a whip over. जमीन ओ. To bring ground under cultivation. जीभ ओ. To dry and harden the tongue—some malady. बाकी ओ. To carry forward the balance of an account. वरून ओढून टाकणे or ताणणे as शास्त्रावरून ओ. विद्येवरून ओ. (To drag over or through.) To give a smattering or superficial knowledge of. खास ओ. To draw breath.

ओढणे *v* *i* To hang or hold back; to haggle, stickle, scruple; to insist upon or to resist obstinately. 2 To draw, i. e. to dry and shrink in boiling—rice. 3 To draw up; to be affected with spasmodic contraction. 4 To belong or be subject to; to be included under. Ex. हा प्रांत नगरा-
खाली ओढतो. 5 To incline or draw to—the mind: also, literally, to draw to or impulsively tend to-

wards; as Pr. बुडत्याचे पाय खोल पाण्याकडे ओढतात. ओढता घेणे To hang or hold back; to stickle, scruple, demur. 2 To draw back or from; to back out of. ओढता or ओढून घेणे To hang or hold back; to make difficulties and objections. ओढून घेणे To hold fast to one's original terms. ओढून पाहणे To stick to or to strain one's terms; to stickle or to haggle. ओढून बोलणे To speak with prolation or protracted utterance, to drawl. ओढून येणे To gather—pus in a tumor: to draw to a head or to concentrate—a disorder. जीव ओ. *g.* of *s.* To suffer the distress of hunger, thirst, fatigue &c.: also to yearn upon in affection or tenderness. देवी, गेवर &c. ओ. *g.* of *s.* To have one's pustules of small-pox, measles &c. dry up. मृत्यु-सरण-आयुष्य-काळ-ओ. *g.* of *s.* To draw constrainedly to one's death or to that which is appointed to effect it; to be impelled to one's fate.

ओढदारा *m* The draw-string of a purse, a knittle.

ओढप *f* (ओढ) Heavy draught; stress or strain at drawing or pulling. *v* पड. [a loom.

ओढपट्टी *f* The pin which confines the beam of ओढव *f* (ओढ) The inclined plane at a draw-

well. 2 *m* The ascending gamut: also ascending the gamut. *v* कर. [or brook.

ओढवण *n* The dry bed of a mountain-torrent

ओढवणे *v* *i* (ओढणे) To tend impulsively; to come or pass with a constraining current; to drive, or have a drift, draught, or forceful course; to bear upon with strong and steady sway; to draw towards or unto;—used of fortune or destiny, death, adversity, troubles and accidents of life, and with implication of imperative or powerful operation or bearing. Ex. वाटे ओढवला प्रलयकाळ. देव ओढवले, मृत्यु ओढवला, मी सुधे काम करीत असतां मला दुःख ओढवले, दुःख सुख जे ओढवले ते भोगणे प्राप्त, ओढवले परम कठोर. Note. As used of Fortune, and with देव, प्रारब्ध &c., the sense is not always of Calamity or evil; as परम सुखे जरी असला देव ओढवले म्हणजे ऐश्वर्य भोगायास सांपडते. 2 Rather laxly. To come upon determinedly, with fulness of design and force of movement;—used of calamities, enemies, wild beasts, beggars, of any event or object considered as a heavy and resistless evil. 3 Used with मन, अंतःकरण, चित्त &c. To tend, bear, lean, incline (towards); to draw or drive (in any direction). 4 Angrily and revilingly. To come (*quasi*, to bring one's evil or hateful presence; to make a visitation upon).

ओढविणे *v* *c* (Poetry. Formed upon ओढणे) To stretch out (the hand &c.) upon or towards. Ex. ओढविता हात भाजीचा पाना. [billet &c.

ओंढा *m* Commonly ओंडा *m* *q.* *v.* A log or ओंढा *a* (Or ओंडा) Deep—water, a pit, a rice-field.

ओंढा *m* (ओंढ) See ओंढ Sig. I, II, IX, XI. XII. 2 A steadying and strengthening (rope, bar &c.); a stay. 3 Plucking off from transplanted rice-plants the withered stalks and blades. 4 The business and jobs of a household. *v* ओंढ. Ex. सारा दिवस घरांतला ओंढा ओंढला पाहिजे. 5 Drawing (as of a blister): also application of blistering herbs or drugs. *v* घाल, लाव, शेक, घर. 6 Gathering (of cocoanuts, betelnuts &c.) 7 A brook; a rivulet; esp. a stream formed by rain in some rugged channel: also the dry bed of such, a ravine or gully. 8 A rope or cord for drawing and fastening (as of the पडाडी or girth of a pack-saddle).

ओंढा ओंढणे *g.* of *o.* To hold or maintain love for. ओंढ्यांत ओंढा वारणे To do another necessary work in doing one.

ओंढाओंढ or ढी *f* (ओंढणे) A general or a violent pulling and hauling. 2 fig. Dunning or urging on all sides.

ओंढाखोडा *m* (ओंढा by redup.) A comprehensive term for Brooks and streams, or for Ravines and rugged hollows, i. e. for mountain torrents or for their dry channels.

ओंढाताण *f* (ओंढणे & ताणणे) corruptly ओंढा-टाण & ओंढाताड *f* Pulling about violently or rudely; pulling and hauling. 2 fig. Mental agitation or perplexity; distraction (as under a press of business from all quarters; as under a conflict of motives &c.) 3 Higgling, haggling, chaffering.

ओंढामाणकी *f* or ओंढामाणक्या *f* *pl* Hanging or holding back affectedly; pretending aversion or reluctance where there is desire or liking. *v* घर, लाव, कर. [riage.

ओंढावण or णे *n* (ओंढणे) A kind of drag-car-
ओंढावण *f* ओंढावणे *n* (ओंढणे) Hereditary or established usage or practice.

ओंढाळ *a* (ओंढणे) That resists confinement and restraint; that is ever breaking loose from the fold; that grazes widely from the herd; that, leaving its own crib or cratch, attacks those of its neighbors; a rover, a breaker out. Ex. मन हे ओ. गुहं परधन परकामिनीकडे धावे. 2 fig. Discursive, errant, roving—the mind: wandering, rambling, runabout—a child.

ओंढाळकी *f* ओंढाळगिरी *f* ओंढाळी *f* (ओंढाळ) The roaming about (of a bullock &c.) that is ओंढाळ.

ओंढिस *a* (ओंढ Straitness, and सख) That is in distressed circumstances; pinched, straitened, hard pressed.

ओंढीक *a* (ओंढ) That draws well—a draught beast. 2 Embarrassed in circumstances; straitened, pinched, drawn up. 3 That holds fast to his terms—a shopman or chapman. 4 That parts slowly with his money; penurious, niggardly.

ओंढील or ल *f* (ओंढणे) An end of the two ends of the female garment which meet around the waist, and are drawn in tightening the waist-band.

ओंढून चंद्रबळ *n* Pretence of aversion or reluctance towards a thing or matter desired or liked; requirement of much pressing. *v* आण. 2 Affectation of importance or consequence. *v* आण. 3 Using farfetched expressions. *v* आण.

ओ. आणणे is literally To force Moon-propitiousness (for any rite) when the moon is unpropitious. ओंढून चंद्रबळाचा Affected, assumed, pretended. 2 Arrogated, unwarrantably claimed or asserted. 3 Forced, farfetched, strained.

ओंढूनताणून, corruptly ओंढूनताडून or -ताडून *ad* (ओंढणे & ताणणे) By dint of drawing and dragging, pulling and hauling. Ex. ओ. मोजले असतां दाहा हात भरेल. 2 Stretchingly, strainingly, forcingly, lit. fig.

ओंढे *n* (ओंढणे) An act of revenge or requital of evil. *v* काढ, घे, उगव *g.* of *o.* 2 (Freely.) Compensation or amends. *v* घे, काढ.

ओंढ्या *a* (ओंढणे) A jocose term for a stepchild (child obtained through marrying its widowed mother).

ओंढ्याजगन्नाथ *m* An image of जगन्नाथ said to have been drawn out of the sea at जगन्नाथपुरी.

ओणव *f* Inclination forward of the body, stooping posture.

ओणवणे or ओणावणे *v i* (ओणवा) To incline forwards, to stoop. 2 To be bowed with age or infirmity. [forwards.]

ओणवा *a* (अवनत S) Stooping; bent or bowed
ओत *m* (Commonly कत q. v.) Boiling over or up. 2 A stream from an overflowing river running a while by its side. *v* फुट.

ओतणी *f* (ओतणे) Pouring, casting, founding &c. 2 A mould for melted metal.

ओतणे *v c* To pour. 2 To form by melting and pouring into a mould, to cast.

ओतणे *v i* (उत्त S) Commonly उत्तणे.

ओतपोत *ad S* corruptly ओतपोत *ad* Vertically and horizontally; lengthwise and crosswise; in directions perpendicular to each other. 2 Used (in poetry) laxly in the sense of Roundabout; in every direction. Ex. सेना उत्तरली वातपोत॥

ओतल *m n* A convenience for heating water,—a buried or fixed stove or boiler. 2 Understood about पंढरपूर, सोलापूर &c. (there written वतल) of the Boiler alone, and, in other districts, of A large broad-mouthed vessel (metal or earthen) for heating (or for holding) water.

ओताक *a* P (Commonly ओतीव) Cast.

ओताणा *m* An implement of the goldsmith. See काकंता.

ओतारी *m* (ओतणे) A caster or founder.

ओतीव *p* of ओतणे Formed in a mould, cast.

ओतीवयालीपोड *n* A dish,—boiled flour and water thrown into a pot with ghee or oil, and dressed over the fire.

ओतू *m* Commonly उतू.

ओत्ता *a* (هـ) H) Light, low, mean, of no estimation. 2 Deficient, short, less than the due degree or quantity: also lower in price or terms: also inferior or lower in value: also shorter, of lower stature. Of these applications all but the first belong to Gujarath.

ओथंबणे *v i* To hang upon so as to bend down (a bough &c.) 2 To hang down from the weight of its fruit—a bough: or to hang from its weight—a ripe fruit: to swag or sway—the belly, a dense cloud &c.: to hang down from weight gen. 3 To hang from; to dangle or swing. 4 C To hang heavily from plethora—a limb &c. 5 To climb upon or lean upon; to seek support from.

ओथंबणे *v c unc* To press or bend down (a bough, a board &c.)

ओथंबा *m* A stake planted as a support (to a tree, a climbing plant &c.) 2 fig. Support, countenance, patronage: also a supporter or patron. 3 Swinging or dangling. *v* घे.

ओथळा, ओथिळा, ओथिवळा *m* C A common term for the droppings from a tree after a shower. Ex. शेत ओथिवळ्यांनीं मेलें; म्यां पाऊस निवारला परंतु ओथळ्यांनीं मिजलों. [or panels run.]

ओंदण *n* The grooved slip along which shutters

ओदन *m* (S) Boiled rice. ओदनाचें *n* A dinner or a meal.

ओंध *f* C sometimes ओंद *f* C Gloominess of clouds, haziness, murk, lower. *v* घाल, as मेघांनीं or पावसानें ओंध घातली.

ओंधट *a* C (ओंध) Dark, dull, lowering, murky—the day: darkish or gloomy—a room: dim, dusky, obscurely perceptible—an object.

ओनव, ओनवा, ओनवणे, ओनावणे See ओणव, ओणवा, & ओणवणे.

ओनवा *m* (Better वनवा) Conflagration of a forest or of the bushes and grass of the jungle.

ओप *f m* Polish or burnish as operated or

wrought. *v* दे for the operator, *v* घे, & in. con. वस for the subject. 2 Gilding or plating. *v* (as above) दे & घे, वस. 3 Bleaching or bleachedness. *v* (as above) दे & घे, वस. Note. ओप is not, in any of these three kindred senses, a noun of action, referring to the agent or doer: it throughout points to the operation effected or work wrought, the *opus operatum*. 4 From this third sense arises the use of ओप in the sense of Sunshine, and, because of popular practice, The morning and mild sunshine of the cold season. In this SHINE persons sit and bask, enjoying the exquisite operation of BLEACHING. *v* घे or घेत वस. Ex. आभाळ आलें म्हणजे वसाला ओप वसायाची नाही आणि तुला देखील ओप घेवणार नाही. 5 Steam or vapor. ओप देणे To adorn, befit, become; to give grace or lustre to. Ex. गाय्या मनुष्यास काळा पोषाक ओप देतो. [thin, lean, meagre.]

ओपटणे *v i* C To fall in and look flat; to grow ओपणी *f* (ओप) A polishing instrument for metals. 2 (वपणे) Sowing. 3 Selling &c. See ओपणे

ओपणे *v c* (अर्पण S) To commit to the conduct or care of; to deliver over or intrust with: also (facetiously or freely) to give; to make over to; to present with. Ex. रावणाचे शृङ्गार देख॥ हनुमंते सुष्टि ओपिलो॥ 2 (Vulgar.) To sell. [under ओप.

ओपणे *v i* (ओप) To undergo bleaching. See ओपते *n* C (ओप) Cloth exposed to be bleached.

ओपवणी *f* (Verbal of ओपविणे) Bleaching; polishing; gilding or plating. See under ओप.

ओपविणे *v c* (See ओप) To bleach. 2 To furbish or polish. 3 To gild or plate. [*v* दे.

ओपसरा *m* Polishing, burnishing, furbishing.

ओपसळई *f* A polishing instrument or material (commonly a flint or a cowrie or other shell) for metals.

ओपळी *f* C (Commonly ओप q. v.) The morning and mild sunshine of the cold season. *v* घे, घेत वस, ओपळीस वस, sometimes घे, पड. See explanation under ओप.

ओपारा & ओपारेकरी See ओवांडा & ओवांडेकरी.

ओपावणे *v i* R To stand on tiptoe.

ओपीव *p* of ओपविणे Bleached.

ओफट & ओफटणे See उफट & उफटणे.

ओफरे *n* P An afflatus or blast from a पिशाच or fiend; indicated by craziness or fatuity, or by wildness of passion. Hence A paroxysm or gust of passion gen. *v* घे, चढ, जा, उतर. Ex. आईबापाला ओ० आलें म्हणून लेकराचें ओ० जाईल काय?

ओव *m* A timber-tree, Nephellium longanum.

ओवक *m* (Imit.) Retching: also the noise in retching. *v* कर, हो. [loosely.]

ओवकळणे *v i* To dangle or swing; to hang ओवकळा or ओवकाळा *m* Dangling or swinging. *v* घे. [and such like.]

ओवट *n* A head or ear (esp. of राळा, वरी, सावा, ओवट *a* Lukewarm. [disproportioned.]

ओवडघोबड *a* Clumsy, misshapen, ill-formed, ओवण *n* The lath-work or the layer of loppings

or old grass over the rafters of a roof; forming a level bed for the tiles or the thatch. 2 Commonly अंबाण or अंबवण. [rafters with ओवण.

ओवणे *v c* To lay the ओवण: also to cover the ओवरट *a* P Coarse—cloth, thread.

ओवळणे *v c* To wash slightly; to plunge and wring; to dip and dry. [wheat parched.]

ओंबो *f* An ear of wheat. 2 ओंब्या *f* pl Green ओंबो टाकणे To shoot hose—wheat. [on trees.

ओंबोल *m* A reddish sort of ant. Found mostly

ओम् *ind S* The mystic name of the Deity prefacing all the prayers of the Hindús. It is formed of अ A name of विष्णु, उ of शिव, & म of ब्रह्मा.

ओमण, ओमणे, ओमळणे See ओंबण &c.

ओय Interjection expressing a sudden pang or ओयरण & ओयरणे See वैरण & वैरणे. [pain.]

ओयरा *m* The portion (of rice, pulse &c.) allotted for the day's consumption, taken out from the store and set apart to be dressed. Pr. जों जवळ ओ० तो जग सोयरा; निराळा ओ० कोण कोणचा सोयरा. 2 The portion out of this set aside (by the women) as a hoard. 3 A kitchen, the cooking apartment. 4 In some parts. The माजघर or body of the house within the four or two verandas.

ओर *f* Commonly ओरी or ओवरी q. v. 2 *m n* (See ओर) A sudden accession of water down or up. [organ.]

ओरक *n* sometimes ओरग *n* (Orgão. Port.) An

ओरकल *m f n* A कसोटो or test-stone for gold. Gen. fixed in a frame.

ओरखडणे or ओरखाडणे *v c* To scratch, to lacerate or tear the surface. 2 fig. To plough superficially: also to write or draw irregularly and awkwardly; to scratch, scrawl, scribble.

ओरखडणे or ओरखाडणे *v i* fig. of the sense of ओरखडणे *v c* To acquire a smattering of; to rub or tear through hurriedly. [tion.]

ओरखडा or ओरखाडा *m* A scratch or laceration

ओरट or ड *m* Effluvia of burning peppers; of peppers under the operation of pounding; of candle-snuff &c.; strong and stimulant effluvia, esp. foetid or offensive.

ओरंट *m* P Cramp, spasmodic contraction.

ओरटघाण, ओरटाण, ओरडघाण *f* Stink of strong and irritating effluvia. [See अरड &c.]

ओरड, ओरडणे, ओरडा, ओरडाओरड &c.

ओरंडो *f* A ridge, raised border, parapet-wall &c. See वरबंदो. [factor.]

ओरटाण *f* (ओरट & घाण) A strong stench or

ओरण & ओरणे See वैरण & वैरणे.

ओरप *f m* (ओरपणे q. v.) Drawing the comb forcibly and roughly through the hair (to kill the lice &c.) A practice amongst women. *v* कर, घाल.

2 Used sometimes as verbal of ओरपणे more generally. Drawing through forcibly, stripping &c. Hence, 3 Plundering, spoiling, pilling. *v* घे, कर. 4 Material obtained by stripping, drawing through or off, rude scraping &c. *v* काढ.

ओरपणे *v c* To sip with a flurrying noise. 2 To strip off (leaves of a twig, flowers of a stem &c.): to draw forcibly through the fingers or hand (matted or entangled hair, filaments &c.): to scrape or draw (a furred tongue, a field &c.): to pass rapidly a heated iron (over a part to cauterize it). 4 To scratch hard and roughly. 4 fig. To plunder, spoil, strip, pill.

ओरफडणे, ओरबडणे, ओरबाडणे *v c* See ओरपणे in the second, third, and fourth senses.

जमोन-रान-शेत-ओ० To scratch up the surface; or to clear the surface of its bushes, herbage, weeds, stubble. [(esp. with the nails).]

ओरवडा or ओरवाडा *m* A scratch or laceration

ओरंबा *m* A mound or ridge of earth (as to a garden-bed &c.); a bank or raised border gen. *v* घाल. See वरंबा.

ओरवा *m* Dropping of anchor for a season in some still water: also such anchored state: also the sheltered or still spot of such anchorage.

ओरछाण *f* C (ओरट & घण) Stink of irritating effluvia; any strong factor.

ओरा or ओरा *m* C Commonly ओयरा.

ओरा *m* (لا) H A sweetmeat, a little ball of white sugar.

ओरा *m* C A distinct portion or act of ploughing (as in a large field); a bout (or a few bouts) of the plough: also the elliptical space ploughed.

ओरी *f* Commonly ओवरी.

ओर्क or ओर्ग *n* (Orgão. Port.) An organ.

ओल *f* *n* (S) Humidity, moisture, dampness, wetness. 2 fig. Feasibility, ground to work on. Ex. तेथें कांहीं ओल आहे There is something to be got there, some succulence or sappiness, some facilities or favorable indications, some points to warrant expectation or hope.

ओल आहे कीं पोल or फोल आहे, ओल ना पोल, ओल कीं पोल (Any moisture? or all dry husks?) i. e. Is there anything to be got (at, in, on, by)? 2 A phrase of inquiry amongst children in presenting a closed hand. ओल धरणे To plough the ground before its moisture (from the rains) has evaporated. ओलीला ओल मिळणे Used of the regular rain meeting with the moisture of the soil; falling before it is dried up.

ओल *f* A hostage. 2 A slip of cloth.

ओलंगर *m* P An oozing or a gentle trickling.

ओलट *a* (ओल) Damp, moist, humid.

ओलट *f* Green sticks, logs, or billets.

ओलटा *m* C (ओला) A common green stick. Pr. पडला तर आंवा नाही तर ओ.

ओलंडणे & ओलंडा See ओलोडणे & ओलांडा. 2 This verb ओलंडणे is misused for उलंडणे To spill or turn over.

ओलपटणे *v* c To throw an ओलपटा or stick at: also to strike by throwing an ओलपटा.

ओलपटणे *n* ओलपटा *m* C A common stick or ओलवट *f* Green wood. [piece of wood.]

ओलवण *n* ओलवणी *f* (ओला) Any thing to moisten; as milk, buttermilk, curds; any sauce, syrup, pickle, to soften and make palatable (rice, bread &c.): water (to moisten earth, flour &c.)

ओलवण *f* R A verdant pasturage; a fresh and green spot.

ओलवत *f* (ओला) Verdure or green vegetation appearing here and there in moist places.

ओलवा *m* (ओल) Humidity, moisture, wetness. See ओलावा.

ओलवाहु *a* That holds moisture—soil: also raised upon such soil—crops. Opp. to कोरडवाहु.

ओलविणे *v* c (ओला) To wet or moisten (wheat, flour &c. by sprinkling, steeping, soaking).

ओलसर *a* (ओला & सर) Moist, humid, damp.

ओलसर *f* P Moisture, dampness.

ओला *a* (ओल) Wet. 2 Fresh, green, sappy, succulent. 3 (Opp. to कोरडा Fruitless, vain.) Fruitful, profitable, productive, lucrative: also pithy, marrowy, solid, substantial: also having property or substance. Pr. हान ओला तर मैव भला. ओलें कोरडे पाहणे To be dainty and nice (in eating). ओलें जाळणे To burn even the green, i. e. to tyrannize exceedingly. Luke xxiii. 31.

ओलाइसप *m* Running herpes or tetters.

ओला कचकचीत *a* Wet emphatically, very wet.

ओलाचा *a* (ओल) Cultivated, produced &c. without water by irrigation or rain, but by the moisture of the soil—sugarcane &c.

ओलाचिंब or ओलातिंब *a* Very wet, dripping wet, drenched.

ओलांडणे *v* c (उल्लंघन S) To cross or pass over (whether to travel over or to step across).

ओलांडा *m* A rag knotted with seven knots and containing seven marking nuts, thrown upon the public road by a person afflicted with boils or other sores (with the view of ridding himself of his affliction). 2 Disease contracted in consequence of stepping over such a rag; esp. Venereal lues represented to have been caught either in this manner or by stepping over or making water at the spot at which a person afflicted with it has made water before. 3 (Esp. amongst hammals.) A place (a cleft or cut across the road) requiring to be stepped over. [लांबणदिवा.

ओलाणी *f* A clothes-line. 2 String of the ओलाणे *n* String or loop of the लांबणदिवा. 2 The cloth which the people of a household wear during ablution.

ओलादंड *m* An ever-running channel of water. A figure descriptive of a garden or plantation that is kept up all the year through. Ex. त्याचे घरीं ओ. आहे. [occasioned by excessive rain.

ओलादुकळ or -दुकाळ *m* (Wet famine.) Famine ओलादेठ *m* Green stalk. Applied to immature grass or a corn-crop. [Herpes exedens.

ओलानाचटा *m* Moist or running ringworm, ओलावण & ओलाविणे See ओलवण & ओलविणे.

ओलावा *m* ओलाखा *m* (ओल) Humidity, moisture, dampness, wetness. 2 fig. Lucrativeness; profitableness; probability of success or advantage; ground to work on or to warrant hope; as घनाचा or पैसाचा ओ.: also milkiness or softness; as समतेचा or छपेचा ओ.: also latent sappiness or reality; as बुद्धीचा, शाहणपणाचा ओ.

ओलायाचा Humid, moist, wet. 2 fig. Solid, substantial, lucrative, containing profit, advantage, honor; or, in another phase, sappy, succulent, pithy, marrowy, containing truth, reality, heart: and, thus, it is opposed to कोरडा, which is used as constantly in a figurative sense of Dry, i. e. Unsubstantial, unprofitable, unproductive, vain; or Untrue, unreal, unmeaning, spiritless, heartless. Ex. ओलायाचा-बवहार-बापार-धंदा-रोजगार-चाकरी-उद्योग-आधार-आश्रय-काम; ओलायाची समता-प्रीति-मैत्रिकी-स्नेह-मान-सन्मान-भाषण-बोलणे.

ओलीआग *f* (Wet fire.) A term for water (inundations, heavy rains &c.) considered as a source of calamity. Pr. कोरडी आग पुरवेल ओ. पुरणवार नाही.

ओलीकाडी *f* (Green straw.) A term for a corn-crop or a field of grass yet young and tender.

ओलीकूस *f* (A wet side or womb.) A term for the womb of a female after recent delivery.

ओलीखरज *f* The purulent or running itch. 2 fig. A troublesome fellow, a pest, a plague.

ओलीभांग *f* A term for a wilful, freakful, or irascible and fiery fellow. Because ओ. is more potent than कोरडी भांग.

ओलीमिक्षा *f* Alms of dressed food: opp. to कोरडी मिक्षा. The regular word is माधुकरी.

ओलीममता *f* Real and genuine affection; that affection which gives or acts; pithy affection.

ओलें *n* (ओला) A wet article of apparel or cloth. 2 Green food (grass, leaves &c.) for cattle.

ओलें अंग *n* (Moist body.) Used of the person of a newly-delivered female.

ओलें कुष्ठ *n* Purulent or running leprosy.

ओलेटा or ओलेता *a* (ओला) That has a wet cloth around his loins (as in preparation for ablution or after it); that is yet unwiped.

ओलेटे or ओलेते *n* (ओला) A wet article of apparel or cloth. [leaves &c.] for cattle.

ओलेपाले *n* (ओला & पाला) Green food (grass, ओल्लंडणे & ओल्लंडा C See ओलपटणे & ओलपटा.

ओल्लंडणे & ओल्लंडा See ओलंडणे & ओ. ओवांडा *m* The holding and cultivating of land which lies without the tract subject to the village in which the proprietor resides: also land so held and cultivated. Hence, freely, the carrying on of any business or work at a distance from one's house; or of which part is to be done at one place and part at another. [person holding ओवांडा.

ओवांडेकरी, ओवांडकरी, ओवांडकर &c. *m* A ओवाण *f* Threading, stringing. 2 Sewing, stitching. [(Amongst the vulgar.) To stitch or to sew.

ओवणे or ओवणे *v* c To thread or string. 2 ओवर *n* (वधूवर through वधूवर) A married couple; esp. as returning from the wedding, or as on their visit to the idol. Used also *pl* as ओवरें.

ओवरजवा or ओवरयाचा *f* The visit of a newly married couple to the family-god. *v* भर. Also ओवरभरणी *f* & ओवरभरणे *n* *v* कर.

ओवरजेवण *n* An entertainment given to a newly married couple by the father of the bride.

ओवरा *m* The cooking apartment of a house, the kitchen.

ओवरो *f* A common term for the several apartments under the portico or arcade which is erected along the course of the enclosing wall of a temple. They are designed for the accommodation of pilgrims and resident devotees. Derived probably from वांवा a fathom, the apartments being one fathom in breadth.

ओवसणे *v* i (वसा) To perform or observe (by vow) some religious rite. Used of women. Ex. संग-ला गौरी पांच वर्षे ओवसावी लागती.

ओवसा *m* (Commonly वसा) A self-imposed obligation to hold any particular religious observance. *v* घे, हो. Among women only. [दोडा.

ओवळ & ओवळदोडा See ओंजळ & ओंजळ-

ओवळा or ओवळा *a* (असंगल S) That is in the common state, neither in the state of defilement nor in that of perfect purity. Used of Brāhmans. He to whose qualification for the performance of important duties (संध्या, भोजन, यज्ञ &c.) ablution is necessary, is अशुद्ध or impure: he whom simpler acts (change of dhotar &c.) would qualify, or he of whom the सावळेपणा or qualification for the highest offices has been destroyed by his touching common persons or things, is ओवळा. Those things also which are in the common, i. e. the unwashed and unpurified state, or which have been touched by a person in that state, and of which the touch, therefore, would reduce the highly purified person to the common state, are ओवळा. He whose कासेटा (tuck of the dhotar) is fallen out is ओवळा. Persons and things are ओवळा on many other grounds; but of the explanation given few will mourn the deficiency. It is contrad. from सावळा. [flower, Mimops Elengi.

ओवळी *f* C (Or ओंजळ) A flower tree and its ओवळ्याभोवळ्या *f* *pl* (भोवळ by redup.) Whisking or whirling round (in child's play).

ओवा *m* A seed of the Dill kind, Ligusticum Ajwaen: also Bishop's weed, or the seed of it, Sison ammi. Pr. ज्याचें पोटा दुखेल तो ओवा मागेल He who is sick will seek the physician.

ओवांडा *m* & ओवांडेकरी or ओवांडकरी Better ओवांडा & ओवांडकरी.

ओवाळणी *f* Verbal of ओवाळणे *q. v.* Waving &c. 2 The money with which the audience at a kathā &c. reward the Hardās after waving it around him. 3 The money thrown into the platter of the person performing the rite described below.

ओवाळणे *v c* (अवज्वलन *S*) To wave (a platter containing lighted wicks, a piece of money &c.) around the head of a person or an idol; for the removal of all troubles and evils: also to wave around in offering or consecrating. Ex. तन मन धन यथार्थ॥ रामावरुनि ओवाळिति॥

ओवी *f* (ओवणे) A stanza of a particular measure of Prākṛit verse. 2 A light air sung by women whilst grinding, lulling infants &c. Ex. हातीं छुंटा आल्यावांचून ओवी सुचत नाही. 3 The member of a loom, consisting of cords called गोमटा, through which proceed, alternately raised and depressed, the threads of the warp. Often used *pl* ओव्या.

ओसंगला घालणे or देणे (ओसंग *Lap.*) To commit to the protection of: also ओ० असणे-पडणे-राहणे To be in, or to fall under, the protection of.

ओशट *n* sometimes ओशेट *n* Greasiness, unctuousness, oiliness. 2 Any thing unctuous or greasy. Ex. जर आला असता ओ० खाऊ नये. 3 (Vulgar.) Flesh-meat.

ओशट *a* sometimes ओशेट *a* Greased, oiled, touched by some unctuous substance: also smelling of such substance.

ओशन or द *f C* Shade cast (by a tree, lamp-stand, bedstead, man, and some other things); viewed with reference to the evil of which it is productive to the person or thing exposed to it. 2 Shade or shadow more gen.

ओशाल *a* Shameless, wanton, loose;—used of women. Pr. ओ० आढळ गुरू आणि ओ० बायको.

ओशालगत *f* ओशाली *f* ओशालीक *f* Shame, abashedness, the sense or feeling of repression and restraint before or by.

ओशालणे *v i* To be ashamed or abashed: also to be restrained or overawed by.

ओशाला *a* sometimes ओशाल *a* Ashamed, abashed, cowed or awed before; repressed or restrained by. G. of o. Pr. ओ० आदिवाराला भितो. Ex. हण हण रुपये दिव्यावांचून कोण्ही कोण्हाचा ओ० होत नाही. (Perhaps from ओस Shade; *quasi* evil-affected by the shade of.)

ओशिंड *n* A bullock's hump.

ओशेटा *m C* Indistinct appearance (as of a distant or rapidly passing object). 2 Tree-shade. Considered as opposing vegetation. [dicament.

ओषध *n* (Properly औषध) Any drug or medicine. ओषधी *f* (S) An annual or deciduous plant. 2 A tree, shrub, or herb gen.

ओषधी *a* (S) Medicinal, of healing virtue.

ओष्ठ *m S* A lip.

ओष्ठ आखादणे (To taste the lip.) To kiss. Ex. कोण्ही ओष्ठ हो नाचता॥ सुख सुखी घालनि आखादिले॥

ओष्ठाहत *n S* (Poetry.) Nectar of the lips.

ओष्ठ्य *a* (S) Labial;—used of the letters प, फ, ब, भ, म. [in one's sleep.

ओष्णावणे or ओष्णेणे *v i R* (उत्सन्न *S*) To talk. ओस *a* Desolate, depopulated, forsaken—a town or village: lying uncultivated—land.

ओस *f C* Shakings or minute bits of ricestraw. 2 The integuments (of the Cocoanut, Plantain-stems &c.) torn or stripped off. 3 W The fleshy root of the cartilaginous septum of the nose.

ओस *n* ओसंग *m P* Tree-shade; the darkness of a thicket or under a tree. Viewed as injurious to vegetation. [Asoca.

ओसंग or गो *f* (अशोक *S*) A shrub, Jonesia. ओसंग or मा *m* (Poetry. उत्सन्न *S*) The lap. ओसंगी घालणे or देणे To commit to the protection of. ओसंगी असणे-पडणे-राहणे-निघणे To be in, or fall into &c. Ex. तुका म्हणे पांडुरंगा॥ तुझ्या निघालां ओसंगा॥

ओसंगळ *f* (ओसंग) The lap figuratively, i. e. protection, shelter, covert, asylum. The word is mostly used in its cases, ओसंगळीचा, ओसंगळीने, ओसंगळीं.

ओसट *n* & *a* Greasiness &c. See ओशट.

ओसट *n* Tree-shade. Considered as hostile to the growth of plants.

ओसंड or डे *n* A bullock's hump.

ओसंडणे or ओसांडणे *v i* (Poetry. उत् Out, सांडणे To spill or lose.) To spill, drop, fall; to be shed or to go off. Ex. खरूपानंद ओसंडे सर्व हो इद्रियद्वारे॥ Also मन सुशोळ प्रेमळ अद्भुत॥ देवें इद्रिये वेसांडत॥ Also वेसांडल्या क्षीरे अमृताया मायो॥ जैसी व्याची आई तैसा झाला॥ (In this last example the sense-variation is, To spill through overflowing; and it will apply both to the containing vessel and to the contents.) The word appears both as ओसंडणे & as वेसांडणे, and esp. in the latter form.

ओसंडणे *v c* (Poetry. उत् & सांडणे) To cast off, give up, abandon: also to throw away.

ओसंडणे *v c* (Common in the मावळ) To plunder or rob. [of a bullock or male buffalo.

ओसण *n* (Properly वेसण or न) The nose-bridle. ओसणणे, ओसणवणे, ओसणावणे, ओसांडणे *v i* (उत्सन्न *S*) To talk in one's sleep, to somniloquize. 2 To rave.

ओसणे *v c C* To strip off (the integuments of the Plantain-stem or the Cocoanut-tree, or bark gen.); to decorticate, to bark.

ओसन or द *f C* Commonly ओशन.

ओसवणे *v i R* (Commonly उंसवणे) To sob.

ओसर *m f* (ओसरणे) Room given to pass; space afforded by stepping aside or passing off distantly. *v* घे, दे.

ओसरणे *v i* (अपसरण *S*) To run down or flow off—freshes of a river: to abate, subside, go down—rain, fever, swelling: to decline or pass away—flush of prosperity, heyday of fame, youth, spirits: to pass over or away—rain, clouds: to thin, diminish, dwindle away—a market, an assembly, a crowd. Ex. क्षणे शकिले जलार्णव॥ सूर्य उगवतां तम सर्व॥ जाय जैसे ओसरोनि॥

ओसरी *f* The veranda or unwallled space in the front or back of the माजघर or central space of a house. [the growth of plants.

ओसवा *m* Tree-shade. Considered as hostile to ओसा *m C* A blank spot in a field of corn, a bare patch.

ओसाड *a* Desolate, depopulated, forsaken by its inhabitants. Pr. ओ० गांवीं गाढवीं सवाणी.

ओसाडा *m* Rain driven in by the wind, spray. *v* घे. Gen. in *pl* ओसाडे. [state.

ओसाडी *f* (ओसाड) Desolateness, forsaken ओसार *m* (Better ओसर) Room given to pass. *v* घे, दे. [ment, subsidence.

ओसार or रा *m* (ओसरणे) Flowing off, abate—ओसीक *a* (ओस) Lying uncultivated or fallow—land. [or under a tree.

ओसे *n C* Tree-shade, the darkness of a thicket ओहट *m* ओहटी *f* ओहटे *n* (ओहटणे) The ebb or reflux of the ocean.

ओहटणे *v i* (अव & अटन *S*) To ebb. 2 To flow down or abate. Ex. गंगेचा पूर मागे ओहटे॥ ओहड & ओहडणे Better ओढ & ओढणे.

ओहण *n C* (वाहणे) A streamlet (from a mountain-torrent &c.): also the channel cut for it.

ओहदा *m* (अर्ध *P*) An office or a post; a public charge or employment. Commonly उद्दा.

ओहमा *m* (Properly वद्दमा) Surmise, suspicion. ओहमाय *f* A wife's mother. [cion &c.

ओहर *n* (वद्दर) A married couple, esp. as returning from the wedding, or as on their first visit to the idol.

ओहर *m C* A channel worn into the land by irruptions of the sea. 2 A branch off from an arm of the sea.

ओहरजवा or ओहरयावा *f* The proceeding of a married pair to visit the idol. *v* भर. Also ओहरभरणी *f* & ओहरभरणे *n*. *v* कर.

ओहरणे *v c* To stuff or fill up (a cavity). 2 fig. To overspread (the body with trinkets, unguents &c.) See होरणे.

ओहरा *m C* A distinct portion or act of ploughing (as on extensive grounds); a bout (or a few bouts) of the plough: also the elliptical space ploughed.

ओहळ *m* (वाहणे) A streamlet, rillet, rill: also an oozing or trickling. 2 A rude brook or mountain-stream; a rugged chasm with water or without. Pr. ओ० उडून राजत होणे To be valiant and bold after we have got out of harm's way: or to turn upon our benefactor after we have served our ends through him.

ओहळखावळ *m* (ओहळ by redup.) A comprehensive term for Brooks and streams, or for Gullies and hollows, ravines and ditches.

ओहळीं खावळीं शिरणे fig. To beat about the bushes; to answer or speak deviously from the point, or with ambages.

ओहळणे *v i* (वाहणे) To ooze, exude, trickle, run. 2 To be enlarged in the bore—a pearl &c. See further under ओघळणे.

ओहळणे *v c C* To upset or turn over.

ओहळी *f C* (Dim. of ओहळ) A rillet or rill; an oozing or a trickling. [ओहरजवा.

ओहार, ओहारजवा Commonly ओहर & ओहोवाप *m* At weddings. The father of the bridegroom. ओहोमाय *f* The mother of the bridegroom.

ओहो or ओहोहो Interjection expressing wonder, admiration, sudden delight, reminiscence &c.

ओहोट, ओहोटणे, ओहोटी, ओहोड, ओहोडणे, ओहोण, ओहोर, ओहोरणे, ओहोरा, ओहोळ, ओहोळणे, ओहोळी A common but vitious mode of spelling. See all under ओह.

ओळ *f* (आवलि *S*) A row, a line, a rank. 2 A line as drawn by the pen, or a line of writing. *v* पाड, ओढ. 3 fig. Course; line of department or procedure. [fall in the current of.

ओळीस येणे To occur in the course of speech; to ओळ *f P* (For ओहळ) A streamlet, rillet, rill.

ओळक *m C* dim. ओळकी *f C* A hollowed cocoanut (usually with a stick handle); for dishing out water &c. 2 A metal vessel of this form and use: also a wooden bowl serving as a ladle.

ओळकवणे or ओळकुवणे *v i* To hang danglingly: also to swing. 2 To be affected with congestion of blood through long suspension—feet, neck &c. 3 To hang or bend down under its own weight.

ओळकवणे or ओळकुवणे *v c* To hang dangling; to dangle or swing; to wave to and fro.

औ

ओळकंबली पाटी *f* A sort of safe; a basket suspended from the roof.

ओळकंबा or ओळकुंबा *m* Dangling, hanging loosely, swinging. *v* घे, मार.

ओळख *f* (ओळखणे) Acquaintance; knowledge (of persons or things). 2 Recognition. 3 A token; a thing or a sign to preserve remembrance of. 4 A person named and accepted as a sort of Surety for a person borrowing money.

ओळखण *f* (ओळखणे) A mark or token in order to recognition. *v* कर. Also a thing given. *v* दे.

ओळखणे *v c* (उप & लक्षण) To know. Pr. आपणावरून जग ओळखावे Know thyself, know the world. 2 To recognize.

ओळखदेख *f* (Knowledge and sight.) ओळखपाळख *f* (ओळख by redup.) Acquaintance with; knowledge. (Loosely, without reference to the degree, whether familiar or superficial.) Ex. ओळखपाळखचीं बीस आहेत Altogether, friends and mere acquaintances, I have twenty. तो माझे ओळखीचा नाही पाळखीचा नाही Neither do I know him nor have I seen or heard of him.

ओळखवणे & ओळखवा See ओळकवणे & ओळकवा. [known of or unto.]

ओळखी *a* ओळखीचा *a* (ओळख) Known; ओळखोदेखी, ओळखोदेखीचा, ओळखोपाळखी, ओळखोपाळखीचा, ओळखादेखा, ओळखापाळखा *a* (ओळख & देखणे) Of one's friends or acquaintances.

ओळग *m c* A hollowed cocoanut having a handle. Used as a vessel. The बेल्ले is without a handle.

ओळगणे *v i* To hang from; to dangle; to swing. Ex. अन्नावरि वीर ओळगले.

ओळगणे or ओळगणे *v c* (आलिंगन *S*) To clasp eagerly (as in order to grasp or snatch from); to enfold and cling to. Ex. शतांच्या शत दासो॥ ओळगति जयेपासो॥ इंदुवसना नाम जयेसो॥ Sometimes applied as वळगणे *q. v.* [a trickling.]

ओळगर *m R* A rillet or rill: also an oozing or ओळण *f* See ओलाणी. 2 Better वळण.

ओळणे *v i* (वळणे. Poetry.) To be drawn propitiously towards.

ओळदांडी *f* The stick-lever wherewith the आळा (binding of the आखरी & साटा or axlebeam and frame) of a cart is tightened by twisting it round. [by applying the ओळबा.

ओळवणे *v c* To prove or determine (a wall &c.)

ओळवणे *v i* (अवलंबन *S*) To dangle; to swing. 2 To hang upon so as to bend down (a bough &c.): also to hang or bend down under its own weight. 3 To be affected with ओळबा—feet &c.

ओळवळणे *v i* (Or उळवळणे) To overflow—a river or vessel, or the contents.

ओळबा *m* (अवलंबन or लंब *S*) A mason's plummet. 2 That part of a cart through which the Sol or trace proceeds. 3 also ओळवी *f c* Distension or a distended part (as in the feet, as about the dewlap of an infirm bullock &c.), occasioned by the determination of blood thither; hanging heavily from plethora. [portment or procedure.]

ओळा *m* (ओळ) Course, fashion, line of देओळा & ओळासेळा Vulgar for ओवळा &c.

ओळागर *m R* (Or ओळगर) A rillet or rill: an oozing or a trickling.

ओळाणे *n* The string or loop of the लांबणदिवा.

ओळी *f R* (Usually ओहळी) A streamlet or brook: also a rillet or rill. 2 A gutter or narrow water-channel: also the dry channel of a streamlet.

औ The eleventh vowel, corresponding with Ou in House, and here written Ou.

औकात or द, औकाळ, औकाळी See under अव.

औख & औखण See औक्ष & औक्षण.

औचित्य *n S* Propriety, fitness, suitableness, right.

औजड or औजाड *a* Huge, unwieldy, monstrous, ponderous, massy. [gloss.]

औज्वल्य *n S* Brightness, brilliancy, glitter,

औट *a* Three and a half.

औट *m* A pile of timbers, as prepared for a building: also of fuel-logs.

औट or औटभर *n* A space or quantity of plough-work accomplishable within the unforced powers of the cattle. *v* नांगर. Also termed छुटणभर. [or estate of अवटो.]

औटकी *f* (Better अवटकी) The office or business

औटके *n* (औट) $3\frac{1}{2}$ or any multiple of it.

औटकी *n pl* A table of the multiples of $3\frac{1}{2}$. Ex. 7, $10\frac{1}{2}$, 14, $17\frac{1}{2}$.

औटघटोचे राज्य *n* (From the story of the allowing, by किरटो रामराजा to his अवदागिच्या, of kingly rule for a period of three and a half घटिका or eighty-four minutes.) A term for any post, occupation, or enjoyment remarkably transitory or brief. See पाण्यावरचा बुडबुडा.

औटो *f* A chop or deep cut made across a chump or rude log which is to be chipped or pared. *v* घे, पाड, कर.

औटणे *v i* (Commonly ओहटणे) To ebb.

औटो *f* (Commonly ओहट or ओहटो) The ebb-tide. [औटभर.]

औड or औडभर *m* A space &c. See औट or औड *a* & औडके *n* See औट *a* & औटके *n*.

औत, औतकाटी, औतबंदी &c. See under अऊत.

औतण or णे, औतण or णे, sometimes औतन or ने *n* (Vulgar. आमंत्रण *S*) Inviting; an invitation. *v* कर. See अवतण.

औतणे or औतणे *v c* (Vulgar. आमंत्रण *S*) To invite. औतून कटकट or कज्जा आणणे or करणे To invite a quarrel. Also -येणे To come &c.

औत्पतिक *a S* Portentous, relating to portents or prodigies. [cified or restricted.]

औत्सर्गिक *a S* General, not particular, not special

औत्सुक्य *n S* Impatience, eagerness, precipitance.

औदंबर & औदंबरी (Poetry.) See ओडंबर & ओडंबरी.

औदरिक *a S* Relating to the belly; ventral, abdominal, intestinal &c. 2 Gluttonous. [currente.]

औदा *ad* (Vulgar for यंदा) This year, anno

औदार्य *n S* Munificence, liberality, generosity.

औदासीन्य *n S* औदास्य *n S* Indifference, unconcern, stoicism.

औदुंबर *a S* Relating to the tree उदुंबर.

औदुंबर *m* Incorrectly used for उदुंबर. Glomerous fig-tree. [demeanour.]

औद्वत्य *n S* Rudeness, impudence, overbearing

औद्धारिक *a S* Relating to उद्धार (emancipation, deliverance, salvation).

औपचारिक *a S* Figurative or metaphorical. 2 Complimentary or adulatory—speech.

औपम्य *n S* Resemblance, similitude, likeness.

औपरोधिक *a S* Repressed and covered; dark and sarcastic—speech.

औपसर्गिक *a S* Portentous. 2 Relating to उपसर्ग.

औपाधिक *a S* Affected by or relating to उपाधि.

औपासक *a* (Poetry. Incorrect for उपासक *S*) That worships or serves. Ex. ह्याच्या औपासकासि विष्णु॥ कव्हे कवण शकेल॥ Also औपासकयें झळकति॥ (यें here is संवाचीं आयुद्धे Charmed weapons.)

और *m n* (Or ओर) A fresh of a river. 2 Applied also to an accession of water (running up a creek or inlet) from the sea.

औरत *f* (اورت) *A* A wife or a woman. Used mainly by the peasantry and in official writings.

औरस *m* (*S* Of one's own breast or bosom.) One's own son by one's own wife. Opp. to दत्तक &c. 2 *f* By popular misapprehension. A wife of लग्न or the formal marriage; in contrad. from पाटाची.

औरस *a S* Relating to the breast, pectoral.

औरसचौरस *ad* (चौरस by redup.) Around, about. 2 Lengthwise and breadthwise.

और्ध्वदेहिक *n S* Funeral solemnities. [ment.]

औषध *n* (*S*) A drug; any medicine or medica-

औषध or औषधें करणे To employ medicines. औषधाला नसणे (Not to be enough even for medicine.) To be wanting altogether.

औषधपाणी *n* Medicines, or medical measures, comprehensively or indefinitely. *v* दे, घे, कर.

औषधिद्रव्य *n S* A drug or medicament gen.

औषधी *f* (औषधी *S*) A tree, shrub, herb, plant

औषधी *a* (*S*) Medicinal, of healing virtue. [gen.]

औषधोपचार *m pl* (*S*) The remedies, applications, and operations comprehended under medicine. See स्रोतोपचार. 2 Used *sing* A common term for the remedies &c.

औषधोपाय *m pl* (*S*) pop. औषधी उपाय or औषधउपाय *m pl* Medicine-remedies, resources, or measures. Ex. हा दुखणार्हत औ० करून मुर्दचा सावडला. See औषधोपचार.

औस *f* See अवस. [period of life.]

औक्ष *n* (Vulgar. आयुष्य *S*) Life, life-term, the

औक्षण or औक्षवण *n* A platter containing lighted lamps;—used at marriages and other festal occasions to wave around the head (of the idol, the parties, the guests): also the waving of this platter.

औक्षवंत or औक्षवान् *a* (Vulgar.) Longlived.

क

क The twelfth letter and first consonant. It corresponds with K. 2 It is a pleonastic affix to many Sanskrit nouns on their entering into composition. As thus many exceedingly neat and valuable compounds are formed, and as some, especially those with आत्म, मूल, पूर्व, are of constant occurrence, and might be somewhat perplexing, we insert a number to familiarize the learner with the rule of formation, and to enable him to use it as occasion arises. Ex. आत्म becomes आत्मक and acquires the sense, That constitutes or composes; that forms the soul, spirit, nature, essence, principle of; as हे जग पंचभूतात्मक आहे This world is compounded of the five elements; अलंकार सुवर्णात्मक An ornament consisting of gold; सुत्यात्मक, निंदात्मक, गद्यपद्यात्मक, विदोषात्मक, विगुणात्मक, पुण्यात्मक, पापात्मक, दर्षात्मक, शेकात्मक, लोभात्मक &c. मूल becomes मूलक and acquires the sense, That originates, occasions, produces; that forms the root, spring, source, basis, principle of; as पाप-

सूलकदुःख Sin-originated pain; pain of which sin is the root or source; पुण्यसूलकदुःख, स्त्रीसूलककलह, आकाशसूलकवायु, जलसूलकपृथ्वी &c. पूर्व becomes पूर्वक and acquires the sense, That leads, precedes, heads, introduces, goes before; as बुद्धिपूर्वक The understanding or judgment having gone before: i. e. deliberately, designedly, purposely; आदर-पूर्वक With respect, respectfully; इच्छापूर्वक With desire or inclination, voluntarily; शपथपूर्वकभाषण Speech with an oath; अगत्यपूर्वक, आस्थापूर्वक &c. &c. जीवन्मृतकपुरुष A man whose father is, or whose parents are, alive; देवमातृकदेश, आनन्दविषयकवाक्य &c. &c. 3 It is a redundant additament, as पुत्रक, दंडक, बालक, for पुत्र, दंड & बाल.

कइचा, कइली, कइवार, कइक &c. For words beginning with कइ & कइ see under कै.

कई *ad* (Poetry.) When? Ex. तुका न्हणे पाई कई ठेवीन मो डोई. 2 (Poetry.) Where? Ex. प्रभु तुम्ही सुखाम्हाते डोहो॥ न्हणेनि आम्ही आपुलिया खेच्छावो॥ एथें हि सलगी करू बिदे (i. e. मिथुं) तरि निवे कई पां॥

कउलावण, कउली, कजड, कजल &c. For words beginning with कउ & कज see under कौ.

कजबक *a* (Fanciful.) Ugly, disgusting, ill-looking, misshapen &c.—a thing gen.

कंक *m* S A heron or curlew.

कंकण *s m* A ring of colored glass, worn as a bracelet by women. 2 A string or riband tied round the wrist at sacrifices &c. A string in which are wrought a few bits of Durwā grass and a bit or two of turmeric; tied by the bride on the right hand of the man and by the bridegroom on the left hand of the woman at a wedding.

कंकणबंध *m* S A circular Shlok so constructed that, at whatsoever letter of the thirty-two beginning be made, good sense will be obtained. Hence 2 A sort of Round Robin. 3 At weddings. The reciprocal binding of the कंकण by the bridegroom and bride. [दार.

कंकणी & कंकणीदार Commonly कंगणी & कंगणी-कंकर *m* Gravel: also a single pebble or particle. Pr. नरसदेत जितके कं० तितके शंकर. 2 (Commonly कांकर) A brace of a drum.

कंकर or री *f* A variety of the Acacia. The same with देवबामळ. [silk. Contrad from नग.

कंकरी *f* Silk cord; a लड or string of twisted

कंकवा *m* A sort of comb. See कंगवा.

कंकातणें *v i* To be distressed with hunger: also to get weary.

कंकातणें *v c* To worry, harass, weary out.

कंकाळा *a* (Poetry.) Cruel, savage, truculent.

कःकेनसंबंध (कः Who? केन To or with whom? संबंध Connection. Where is the connection? of whom and with whom?) A Sanskrit phrase used in remarking upon extreme inconsistency, incongruity, or incoherence. Ex. तुझा जिन्नस घेतला कोणही आणि रुपये मागतोस कोण्हापासीं कः? तो कोण्ही कडचा मो कोण्ही कडचा कः [pimenta.

कंकोल *m* (S) pop. कंकोळ *m* Allspice, Myrtus कंकांतणें *v i* To be overcome or distressed (esp. with hunger); to famish or starve.

कक्रो न्हणून बसणें (A fanciful phrase.) To sit ravening with hunger.

कंगणी *f* A sort of bracelet. 2 The prominent band of certain turbans. 3 Any ornamental and projecting line (as along a wall, around a column or post); a cordon.

कंगणीदार *a* Having a कंगणी.

कंगणें *v i* (Usually खंगणें) To be reduced and enfeebled (by sickness &c.)

कंगवा *m* A sort of comb. It has teeth but on one side and a curved back, and is mostly used to confine the शेंडी or वेणी, a horse-shoe-comb.

कंगाल *a* (کنگال H) Poor, penniless, poverty-stricken. 2 Applied with the amplitude of Poor, mean, beggarly, barren, lacking, wretched, to persons, countries, villages, crops, soil &c.

कंगालपोतें *n* (A poor or beggarly sack.) A term for a bagging article of apparel (-अगरखा-चाळो-इजार &c.) [poverty. 2 Poorness &c. See the *adj*.

कंगाली *f* (کنگالی H) Wretchedness, destitution, कंगुमंगु or कंगमंग *f* (Imit.) Shillishalli-ing, dawdling, dillydally-ing. 2 Equivocal or vague speech.

3 Picking and messing; eating squeamishly or nicely. 4 Used as *adj* & *ad* Hesitating, fluctuating, faltering—person, speech, conduct: also equivocal, indeterminate, unmeaning—speech. 5 Weak, feeble, infirm, incapable;—esp. of things animate.

कंगोरा *m* (کنگور P) An ornamental cordon, band, groove, serrature, pectination &c.; a paling, a balustrade; a battlement; spiral lines; retiring ledges (as of a pagoda or a well of masonry); salient and reentrant carving or moulding.

कंगोरी *f* A flower tree and flower, Passion-flower.

कच *f* (Imit.) A state of difficulty and perplexity, a strait, a dilemma: also a state of crowdedness or confinedness, pressure, press. 2 Grittiness (as in bread, sugar &c.) 3 Fearful yielding or drawing back. *v* खा. 4 *m* A dint. 5 A clamorous dispute, a brawl, brabble, jangle: also any noisy clashing with sticks. 6 A notch. *v* पाड.

कचक *f* (कच Imit. of the sound.) A smart contest; an angry clashing; a brawl or squabble (with swords, sticks, tongue &c.) *v* झड, उड. 2 A sharp, shooting, lancinating pain; a sudden shock: also a sudden sprain or strain. *v* भर. 3 A ring, hook, or curved member (as of a sword-belt, to suspend it): the catch (of a buckle or clasp).

कचक *a* (Imit.) Used of a mighty edifice, a ponderous load, an enormous meal; of any thing monstrous, huge, prodigious, vast; answering to Whacking, thumping, banging.

कचकच *f* (Imit.) The screaming of the crane; the sound from a gritty substance between the teeth &c. 2 fig. Wrangling.

कचकच or चां *ad* (Imit.) Grittily—bread &c. tasting or sounding: also craunchingly—chewing certain substances. *v* चाव, खा.

कचकचणें *v i* To produce the sound कचकच. 2 To gnash the teeth.

कचकचाट *m* (कच!) A loud and combined sound (as of the screaming of cranes, the clashing of swords, sticks, tongues, in a squabble &c.)

कचकचीत *a* (Imit.) Hard—rice imperfectly boiled. 2 Sounding as cracked—an earthen vessel. 3 *unc* Large and showy—an ornament. 4 *ad* Grittily; tasting or sounding as having grit in it—bread &c. 5 In ready cash; down on the nail. 6 Sternly, strictly—enjoining &c. In the two latter senses, as in others which might be given, the word merely expresses *emphasis*.

कचकट *f* (कच! Sound of snapping.) An angry or a contemptuous term for a sword, writing reed, post, rafter, stick &c. viewed as brittle or flimsy.

कचकडा *m* Tortoise-shell.

कचकणें *v i* (कच!) To give way; to yield or sink under pressure; to slip aside; to start from its

place. 2 To be sprained or strained—a limb &c. 3 To yield timorously, to blench, quail, falter, flinch, to fail in courage. [jerk, to shock.

कचकणें *v c* R To pull suddenly and smartly, to कच-कन-कर-दिशी *ad* Imit. of the sound in the snapping or sudden breaking of glass, an earthen pitcher &c.; in the forcible entrance of a weapon into the body &c.; in the craunching of a granule of grit &c. *v* कुट, वाज.

कचकरणें *v i* (कच!) To give way; to yield or sink under pressure—a beam &c.: to slip aside—as the hand in writing. 2 To yield timorously; to blench or shrink back; to recede or falter.

कचकल *n m* A half (esp. the lower half) of a broken pitcher. R 2 A heap (of shards or bits of glass or glass-ornaments &c.) 3 The hard, seedy core of certain green fruits.

कचका *m* (कच!) A sounding stroke (with a sword, stick &c.) 2 A sudden and smart pull. 3 A free colloquialism. Rapid, rough, unheeding use or treatment; vehement or impetuous action; energetic promptitude, vigor, smartness; an overbearing press (as of business). Ex. ह्याचे कचकाखालीं हें धोतर टिकायाचें नाहीं; त्या सुभेदाराचा क० कठीण; सद्या कामाचा क० भारी. 4 A shock or sudden impression (of fear &c.) *v* खा, and in. con. बस.

कचकाविणें *v i* (कचका) A highly expressive colloquialism. To bind tightly; to draw closely and forcibly together (a bundle, load &c.) 2 To beat, kick, scold, abuse &c. with vehement action and vociferation. 3 To attack (a business, work, matter) with might and main. 4 To pull suddenly and smartly. 5 To ram or drive hard.

कचकावून & कचकून *ad* Forms of the verb कचका-विणें, but used with still greater licence. They accompany almost every verb when force, ardor, smartness, vehemence &c. is to be expressed. Ex. क० बांधणें To draw tightly; to tie with a smart pull: -घरणें To hold firmly or grasp closely: -मारणें To beat soundly; to bang with good will: -जेवणें or -खाणें To eat a bellyful; to stuff one's self to the throat: -बोलणें-सांगणें &c. To speak out or outright; to rate, scold, reprove &c. sharply. कचकावून-कापणें-तोडणें-मोडणें-पोट भरणें-खर्च करणें-रुपये देणें &c. &c.

कचकोल *m* (कचकुल H) A half, esp. the lower half, of a broken pitcher; a rim-broken or mouth-detached pitcher. 2 *n* C A heap (of shards or bits of glass or glass-ornaments).

कचक्या *a* (कचका) Smart, prompt, ready, bold and vigorous (at repressing impertinence, at despatching business &c.) 2 See the more common form कचक *a*.

कचडें *n* The lower part of a vessel (earthen or metal) of which the upper part is broken off.

कचणें, कचरणें *v i* See कचकरणें.

कंचन *m* (कांचन S) A flower tree and its flower, Michelia champaca. 2 Mountain ebony, Bauhinia

कंचनी *f* (کنچنی H) A dancing girl. [variegata.

कचपाश *m* S A head of hair; the hair as upon the head. 2 A snare of hair. क० घालणें is To cast (around the neck) a noose of hair; i. e. to kill or ruin under cover of meekness, blandness, or loving-kindness (as by an invisible hair). The phrase answers to गळा केशानें कापणें q. v.

कचंबणें, कचमणें, कचमळणें *v c* To stir about; to muddle. 2 To dabble with mud; to finger, squeeze, mess, toss about (victuals).

कचंबणें or कचमणें *v i* To get general disturbance of bowels or system. [sounding.

कचमच or चां *ad* (Imit.) Grittily—tasting or

कचमा *m* Muddled state (of water or a liquor) : also muddiness or miriness. 2 Messed and disordered state (of victuals) : confusion (of affairs) : tumultuous thronging or press (of cattle or of men). 3 Rubbish, straws, dirt.

कचर *f* An esculent root growing in tanks.

कचरट *a* (कच!) Snapping readily, brittle—certain kinds of wood or iron. Hence, fig. Weak, worthless, feeble, flimsy, void of substance, vigor, firmness—man, beast, cloth, thing.

कचरट *n* Straws and dirt; rubbish.

कचरणे *v i* (कच!) To give way; to yield or sink under pressure. See **कचकरणे**.

कचरणे *v imp P* To rise in the mouth (esp. in hiccupping). Ex. माझ्या गळ्यासो कचरणे.

कचरा *m* Rubbish; dirt, straws, fragments. 2 or **कचरो** *f* (कचूर *S*) Zedoary, Curcuma zerumbet. 3 An esculent root resembling the fruit of the Castor oil-plant. [grooving plane or line-plane.

कचरा *m* (Or खचरा) A tool of carpenters : a **कचरा** *a* Epithet of a kind of rice.

कचरी *f P* (Commonly काचरी) Vegetables or fruits cut into slices or shreds and dried.

कचलपट *a P* Yielding, failing, faint-hearted.

कचला *m* Preferably कचला or कचरा.

कंचा *pron* (Vulgar.) Which (interrogatively).

कचाकच or **चा** *ad* Imit. of the sound in vigorous slashing, hacking, hewing &c. Ex. त्याने तरवारोने क० माणसे तोडली. Also see **कचकचा**. [pute.

कचाकच *f* (Imit.) A brawl, squabble, sharp dis-

कचाकचो *f* (Imit.) A sharp brisk contest (with swords, sticks, or clashing weapons).

कचाच *m* (कच! The sound fancied.) A loud and combined screaming (as of cranes); a sharp twittering or chattering (of birds, monkeys, men).

कचाचणे *v i* (कचाच) To scream—cranes &c.: to twitter or chatter; to be angrily clamorous—sparrows, monkeys, men.

कचाट *m* A scheme, speculation, enterprise, adventure;—as in pursuit of subsistence. Ex. हजार कचाटे करावी तेव्हा पोटा भरते. 2 A perplexing affair or business; a difficulty or trouble: also the state induced by it; a dilemma, strait, scrape, hobble. 3 A calumnious machination; a device or invention to injure.

कचाटो *f* An embarrassing case or state; a dilemma, strait, scrape, trouble. *v* सांपड, घर. Gen. in loc. case.

कचाटी or **खा** *a* (कचाट) Busy and bustling; planning and contriving; full of schemes and speculations. 2 Full of plots and devices to injure.

कचाडे *n* The upper (broken off) half of a pitcher.

कंचार or **रो** *m* (Better कांचार) A glass bangle maker.

कचावणे *v i* (कच!) To give way; to yield or sink under pressure; to slip aside; to give. 2 To yield timorously; to recede, falter, shrink back. 3 To be jerked or strained (by a smart pull &c.)

कचो *a* (कच! The sound in sounding it.) Split, cracked, having a flaw—a rupee &c.

कचोदेली or **कचोदेलीचा** *a* Somewhat cracked or dented and somewhat effaced—rupees &c.

कचोवहिवाट *f* A voucher in the handwriting of the कुळकरणी signed by the पाटील of the receipts and disbursements. For other compounds with **कचो** see under **कचो**.

कंचुक *m* (S) A jacket or sleeved waistcoat; a sort of covering for the upper body. 2 The exuvies or slough of a snake, 3 Husk, rind, peel, skin, shell; an integument or envelope gen. 4

A coat or mail: also armour more gen. 5 (Poetry.) A coating or covering gen. as नभाचा &c.

कंचुकी *f* (S) A woman's चोळी. This is fastened behind, but चोळी in front. 2 The calix or cup of a flower &c. 3 S A snake. 4 A plant, Physalis flexuosa. [children.

कचेबचे *m pl* (कच H) Little ones; infants or

कचेरो *f* (कच H) A hall of audience; a town-house; a court for the administration of public business. Applied by meton. to the people assembled and to the business proceeding.

कचोरा *m* **कचोरी** *f* **कचोला** *m* (कचूर *S*) A plant or its dried root, Curcuma zedoaria or zerumbet, zedoary. [and उडोड and fried.

कचोरी *f* A dish. It is made of flour of wheat **कचोळे** *n* sometimes कचोळ *n* A little metal vessel to hold rice, गंध &c. 2 A ring of people sitting. 3 The calix or cup of vegetables, flowers, and grains.

कचा *a* (कच H) Unripe, undressed, unboiled, uncooked, raw. 2 fig. Rude, rough, unfinished—an account, a draught, a work. 3 Crude, immature, undigested—a plot or a counsel. 4 Imperfectly known or acquired—an art or a science: also imperfectly skilled, practised, or versed—a person. 5 Young, tender, weak—understanding &c. 6 Minor, smaller, less—a measure or weight, a stage, a kos &c. among others. 7 This word is used in endless modifications, literal and metaphorical, of the sense Raw, crude, imperfect, or deficient: e. g. Unvarnished, unembellished, undressed up; naked or bare; just as taking place—occurrences or the narration of them. In this sense are कचा-मजकूर -लिहिणे -वर्तमान -वातमी -इकिकत-कैफियत; i. e. cursorily sketched or drawn up or out, rough, rude. In this sense are कचाताळा-ताळेबंद-कोर्द-जमाबंदी -बाब-हिशेब-बेरोज and countless others; unfinished, uncompleted, unclosed, unperfected;—used as a common term for the numbers constituting the product of the multiplication together of two terms in the Rule of three. These numbers are कचे, the operation of Division by the third term not having been performed. The numbers or number after this operation (i. e. the quotient) are termed पक्के or पक्का. Full exemplification may perhaps be better afforded by marginal arrangement. See therefore the words in order.

कचाअमल *m* An appointment (as the government of a district &c.) upon a stipend: as disting. from मत्त्याचा अमल Farmed government. Synonymous with this is कचामामला or कचोमामलन.

कचाआकार *m* A rough estimate or account.

कचाकागद *m* Unpasted paper; paper unfinished with खळ or paste.

कचाडांक *m* Common solder, i. e. cement of कथील or tin. See पक्काडांक. [to the crisis.

कचाताप or -ज्वर *m* Fever not fully formed or risen **कचादोरा** or -धागा *m* Raw thread.

कचापक्का *a* Containing both the original rough and the finally drawn out or wrought up (जमाखर्च-हिशेब-वही-खतावणी &c.)

कचापाडा *m* The rude, unwrought, unspun, unadorned material (of an occurrence). *v* वाच g. of o.

कचाबटवडा *m* Single or individual payment (as of a number of public servants); poll-payment.

कचाभरणा *m* The revenue (in cash or kind) as delivered by the Ryots.

कचामामला *m* See कचाअमल.

कचामोकदमा *m* A business of which the person

conducting it has no concern in the profits or loss—i. e. transacted upon a settled salary or remuneration. [by boiling.

कचारंग *m* Paint or coloring material unprepared **कचावखल** *m* The revenue in the unassorted state in which it was paid in.

कचो *f* A term at Songtyá or draughts. Revived and come again into play—a killed piece. 2 fig. Exposure or disgrace; derided or dishonored condition. [ढेली.

कचो & **कचोदेली** or **कचोदेलीचा** See **कचो** & **कचो** **कचोअसामी** *f* A farmer, contractor, tenant, applicant &c. disqualified by bankruptcy or deficient means.

कचोकमाविशी or -कमावीस *f* Collection of the revenue (of a district or village) upon a stipend: opp. to मत्त्याची कमाविशी Collection upon a farm or contract: also stipendiary collection of any article of revenue.

कचोकंदी *f* Washing and dressing (of clothes) without putting them into the boiler; cold-water-washing: also washing and mangling without starching. [and ridicule. See कचो.

कचोखोर *c* A person subject to constant jeering **कचोजग्री** *f* A law-term. Sequestration before judgment. See पक्कोजग्री.

कचोबाजू *f* A term at Songtyá. A certain throw. **कचोबुटी** *f* Spots raised on a cloth with a liquid preparation of gold or silver. [ousness.

कचोमाती *f* Dry earth, earth destitute of unctu- **कचोमामलन** *f* See कचाअमल.

कचोमुदत *f* Amongst bankers. A term of days after sight assigned to a hundí: opp. to बंदीमुदत A term of days after date. 2 A term (of a hundí) as yet unfilled or unexpired; a period short of the term (whether of sight or of date) fixed.

कचोलढाई *f* Battle without decisive or marked result; a drawn engagement.

कचोवहिवाट *f* See कचोवहिवाट.

कचोशाई *f* Ink made without lac.

कचोसुपारी *f* Betelnut prepared without boiling.

कचोहुंडी *f* A hundí as yet unaccepted (the amount ordered by it not having been forwarded &c.)

कचेंअडे *n* A new-laid egg. [unformed hand.

कचेंअक्षर *n* Rude or unpractised writing; an

कचेंदरमाल *n* The revenue just as it is sent (to the Government-treasury or depôt) from the districts.

कचेंकानडे *n* Untanned or uncolored leather.

कचेंखोर *c* See कचोखोर.

कचेंगिरी *f* A vulgar formation from कचा & گری *P* expressing imperfection, incompleteness, immaturity. [washing removes the coloring matter.

कचेंहीट *n* Chintz or printed stuff of which **कचेंदूध** *n* Raw (i. e. unsalted) milk. 2 Milk within the tenth or twelfth day after the delivery of the animal.

कचेंनाणें *n* The hard cash (mingled metals or currencies) of the revenue just as it is paid in.

कचेंपान *n* The immature leaf of नागवेल (Betel): opp. to पक्केपान the immature leaf plucked and ripened. [which it reaches the treasury.

कचेंपोतें *n* The money-revenue in the state in **कचेंरेशीम** *n* Raw (unboiled) silk.

कचेंलोणी *n* Butter drawn from (the cream of) unsalted milk.

कचांचा हिशेब-हिशेब *m* A name for the Rule of three. See explanation under कचा.

कच्छ *m* (S) The tuck of घातर or लुगडें. *v* घाल.

2 A turtle: also a tortoise. 3 A country, Kutch.

कच्छप *m* (S) A tortoise or a turtle. 2 Used for कच्छ, as कच्छपी लागणे *g.* of *o.* To dangle after; to dance attendance or to be dependent upon;—used of persons: to fall unto; to become incumbent upon, grievous unto &c.;—used of things or matters.

कच्ची *a* (कच्छ S) Relating to the country Kutch.

कजलणे & कजली See कजेलेणे & कजेली.

कजाख or ग *a* (قضاق Turkish.) Fierce, ferocious, savage, cruel, a *Cossack*. [savageness.

कजाखी or गो *f* (कजाख) Fierceness, ferocity,

कजार *n* A multitude of the कजारी people: also that people considered collectively.

कजारी *m* (-ण *fem*) A certain low caste, or an individual of it. [कज्जा &c.

कजिया, कजियाखोकला &c. Commonly written

कजूस or स *c* (کنجوس H Sucker of ear-wax.) A term for Miser, answering to Curmudgeon, hunks, skinflint &c. [with dice.

कजेल *n* कजेली *f* A name for particular throws कजेलेणे *v i* To have or get the dice-throws termed कजेली.

कज्जल *m* (S) Lamp-black. It is considered as a collyrium, and is applied medicinally and ornamentally.

कज्जली *f* (S) Sulphuret of mercury, Æthiops mineral. 2 Medicaments levigated to an impalpable powder resembling कज्जल or lamp-black.

कज्जा *m* (قضيه A) A quarrel, dispute, contest. 2 In law. A case, esp. a criminal case.

क० खांदून काढणे. To force a quarrel. [कजाखी.

कज्जाक or ख, कज्जाकी or खी or गी See कजाख &

कज्जाखोकला *m* कज्जाभांडण *n* कज्जाकफावत *f* Comprehensive terms for quarrels, disputes, and differences. *v* कर, काढ, आण. [contentious person.

कज्जेखोर *c* (कज्जा & खोर) A quarrelsome or कज्जेदलाल *c* (कज्जा & दलाल) A quarrelsome person. 2 One fond of fomenting or of involving in quarrels; an embroiler, incendiary, makebate.

कज्या, कज्याखोकला &c. Preferably कज्जा &c.

कट *m* (S) A combination, confederacy, league. 2 A ring around a matchlock, securing the barrel in its socket, or around a सतार or guitar: also a tie around the सांध or line of junction of the loops of a cross-wound mass of thread. 3 Caked or deeply insinuated dirt, grime. 4 (कष्ट) Pains, labor, toil. Used *pl* and with खा, भोग. 5 A dense form of array (of troops &c.); a close column. 6 In dice-playing. A square of which the Songti is not to be touched. 7 A cap of leather (as attached to a tent wall to secure the ends of the sticks; or as sewn on to the fly and shell where the ropes are to be fastened): also an edging or a border of leather *gen.* 8 A decoction of any kind of pulse (sometimes of corn) in preparation for certain dishes. Applied laxly to water in which dirty cloths &c. have been dipped. 9 A decoction of iron with myrobalans. 10 A measure, esp. of कडवा, a quantity enclosed by a cord of a certain length.

कटास हात लावणे To swear fidelity to a league by touching the threshold or a step of a temple.

कटई *m* (कट Sig. VII.) A class, or an individual of it, of cobblers or workers in leather.

कटक *n* S An army. Ex. एका प्रहरांत वीस कोस ॥ नले क० दूर वर्नी ॥ 2 A bracelet of gold, shell &c.

कंठक *m* (S) A thorn. 2 A fishbone. 3 fig. A pest, a plague, a vile hateful fellow. 4 fig. A merciless or savage fellow: also a miserly fellow.

कटकट *f* (कट! कट!) Wrangling, squabbling, a brabble or brawl. 2 Teasing and wearying persistence (in begging, objecting against, chiding).

कटकट *ad* Imit. of certain sharp and irritating sounds.

कटकटणे *v i* (कटकट) To sound sharply or hardly; to emit certain cracking or snapping sounds. 2 W or C To be unquiet and anxious; to fret or grieve at; to vex one's self about.

कटकटा *ind* (Poetry.) An interjection of distress or vexation or high dissatisfaction; an outcry upon Destiny. Ex. चाललो जसी वनां अन्हवणी ॥ बोलली क० जनवाणी ॥ [disposition; of a scolding temper.

कटक्या *a* (कटकट) Of a peevish and wrangling कट-कन-कर-दिशीं *ad* Imit. of the sound in snapping (a stick, a tight cord &c.) [bushes.

कटकवन *n* (S) A wilderness of thorny trees or कंठकारी *f* C A kind of prickly nightshade, Solanum Jacquini.

कटकास गुळवणी *n* (Sugar-water to an army.) A phrase used in remarking upon a scantiness of provision for a multitude of guests.

कटंजन *n* (काष्ठ S through کٹھن H) A pale or paling; any (esp. ornamental) arrangement of upright posts or little bars; banisters or a balustrade; the paling-guard before a door or low window; the bar-work side-fences of a cart or ends of a sleeping cot &c.: also trellis-work or lattice-work. 2 Applied also to an ओटा (raised mass as a seat) with a back, whether of open bar-work or solid.

कटणे *v i* (कट) To be begrimed or deeply dirtied; to contract or take grime or dirt. 2 To be practised, versed, well exercised and skilled in. 3 To toil, strive, exert one's self strenuously.

कटणे *v i* (कटना H) To be killed in fight: also to be cut off—a limb &c. in fight. 2 To be cut, in figurative senses *gen.* e. g. to be reaped—a field: to be retrenched—expenses: to be diminished or cut—wages or pay.

कटून करणे To perform or do vigorously or strenuously. कटून सरणे To be cut to pieces in fight; to be cut up. कटून लढणे To fight so as to slay in heaps; “to perform prodigies of valor.”

कटतर *n* Weaver's term. See खाटसरी.

कटते व्याज *n* Interest upon broken periods.

कटदोरा *m* (कटि & दोरा) A silk cord, or a silver chain or twist, worn around the loins.

कटबंद *m* The inner ring or band around the extremity of the तुंब or nave of a cartwheel. The outer ring is तोंडबंद. [dy and overbearing.

कटमसल or सला *a* (کٹمست H) Burly and rude; stur-

कटमिती *f* कटमुद्दत *f* (कटना or कटना H मिती & मुद्दत Cut date or period.) A mode of settling the interest upon a loan; viz. reducing the principal from time to time according to the several payments made with their accrued interest; (loaning and paying upon the rule of) broken periods: also issuing and receiving with interest respectively debited and credited. The words agree with वूटमिती & वूटमुद्दत, and, like them, are mostly used in obl. cases, as कटमितीने, कटमितीचा.

कटला *m* An excess given upon a पक्का of weight. See कडता.

कटवणी *f* A small bickern or stonecutter's bar.

कटवणी *n* (कट & पाणी) A decoction of any kind of pulse (sometimes of corn) in preparation for certain dishes. 2 Laxly. Water muddled or befouled by dirty cloths. [pain. *v* म्हण. See हाय.

कटा An interjection or ejaculation of sudden

कटा *m* See कडा. A raised place &c.

कटाकटो *f* (कटणे) General retrenchment; cutting and clipping (of various items or of numerous stipendiaries).

कटाग्रि *m* S The punishment of binding straw or grass around a criminal and setting it on fire.

कटांजन *n* Commonly कटंजन.

कटार *f* (کٹار H) A sort of dagger or poniard. 2 A dagger-form stripe on cloth. 3 fig. Any piercing or severe affliction or trouble.

क० जिवाला असणे or लागणे *g.* of *s.* To suffer poignant sorrow or great anxiety. क० टांगणे जिवावर *g.* of *s.* To have a dagger (as of debt, imperative duty, menaced evil) hanging over one; to be in the position of Damocles. क० लावणे To reproach, probe, taunt.

कटारकांड *m* A dagger-border (to cloth).

कटारा *m* (Commonly कडडा) A railing or paling; banisters &c.

कटारी *a* कटारोदार *a* (कटार) Having stripes in the form of daggers—chintz or cloth: also waving like the blade of a dagger—a seam, a गोफ or other trinket.

कटाव *m* (کٹاव H) An imposing display; firm and showy array (of troops, of a retinue &c.) 2 fig. Closeness, compactness, nervousness (of a composition, speech &c.) 3 Spruceness or smartness (of dress, gait, air). 4 A combination, league, plot. 5 also कटावाची कविता *f* See कटिबंध.

कटावणी *f* (Abridged from व्याजकटावणी) Calculating interest for broken periods. 2 A species of metrical composition. See कटिबंध.

कटास *m* Hardship, hardness, hard suffering (as from want of necessities—अन्नवस्त्राचा-पाण्याचा-घराचा &c.): also from toiling; fag and drudgery (as of attending upon the sick, discontented, peevish &c.) *v* काढ or सोस *g.* of *o.* *v* निघ *g.* of *s.*

कटासणी & कटासणे *v c* See कडासणी & कडासणे *v c.*

कटासणे *v i* (कटास) To endure hardships; to undergo fatiguing work: also to become jaded or wearied out.

कटासन *n* (S) A sitting mat made of the grass दर्भ or मोळ or of grass *gen.* [and sanctity.

क० घालून बसणे To set up a pretence of piety

कटाव *m* S A boiler or a frying vessel of a semi-spheroidal shape, and with handles.

कंटाळ *m* (Commonly कंटाळा) Weariness of. 2 Disgust or loathing.

कंटाळखोर *c* (कंटाळा & खोर) One fastidious or squeamish, extravagantly dainty or delicate.

कंटाळणे *v i* (कंटाळा) To be tired of or wearied with. 2 To loathe or nauseate.

कंटाळवाणा or -वाणी *a* (कंटाळा & वाणी Like.) Disgusting, nauseating, loathsome.

कंटाळा *m* (कष्ट Pains, toil.) Weariness of. *v* ये in. con. *v* कर *g.* of *o.* 2 Disgust, loathing, nausea. *v* ये &c. [pleasure, work, or occupation).

कंटाळ्या *a* (कंटाळा) That soon tires (of his

कटाक्ष *m* (S) A leer, side-glance, oblique view. 2 fig. Secret drift; covert aim; point, bearing, leaning (of a speech &c.) 3 Looks of displeasure and anger. 4 Hardiness, capability of enduring fatigue and privations. Ex. उपोषण करायस शरीरास क० पाहिजे. [or a person.

कटाक्ष *a* S Hardy, tough, enduring—the body कटाक्षावेक्षण *n* S Casting lewd or amorous glances; ogling. [above the hip, the flank.

कटि *f* (S) The loins or reins. 2 The region

कटिंजन (Properly कटंजन) Banisters or any lit-कटितट *n* S The hip and loins. [the paling.

कटिंदर *m* A wild animal, otherwise called कलिंदर, कांडेचोर, जद, काळमांजर, *Typus paradoxurus*.
कटिबंद *a* Continent;—used of either sex.

कटिबंध *m* (S) pop. कटिबंद *m* A girdle, cincture, zone. 2 A zone of the earth.

कटिबंध *m* (S) pop. कटिबंद *m* कटिबंधकविता *f* A species of metrical composition,—that in which antithesis, alliteration, rhyme, and other verbal ornaments abound: also a piece of such composition.

कटिबंधन *n* (S) A girdle or zone. Ex. कटिबंधने अंगशूल परिधान पीतांबर प्रावरणे हे सामग्र्य आणावी.

कटिवात *m* S (The humor वात affecting the loins.)
कटिशुलाची बधा *f* Furor Venereus. [Lumbago.

कटिशूल *m* (S) A covert term for the sexual lust (in males).

कटिसूत्र *n* (S) A silk cord, silver twist &c. worn around the loins. [waist.

कटिस्नान *n* (S) Ablution from the feet up to the कटु *a* (S) Pungent, sharp, acrid. 2 Sharply

bitter. 3 fig. Offensive, keen, cutting—speech. 4 fig. Fierce or fiery: also impetuous, vehement, ardent, smart.

कटुकर्ज *m* S Febrifuge nut, *Guilandina Bonduc*. Linn. *Cæsalpina Bonduc*. Rox.

कटुकी *f* (S) Christmas flower, Black hellebore, *Helleborus niger*. [the plant or its fruit.

कटुतुंबी *f* (S) Bottle-shaped and bitter gourd,

कटुबाण *n* R W A grant, or a tenure in perpetuity, for a fixed sum, of barren or fallow lands: also such lands.

कटुरोहिणी *f* S (also called कटुकी S & काली कटुकी H) Black hellebore, *Helleborus niger*.

कटुळनें or कटोळनें *n* The circular bag of shroffs and goldsmiths.

कटोरा *m* dim. कटोरी *f* (कटोरी H) A bowl or cup; a basin or semispherical dish. 2 fig. A little and pretty (woman, child, cow &c.); a tiny and dapper (person or animal).

कट्टा *m* (About Kolhápúr.) A raised place (of stone or wood) along the side of the road, to help travelers to rest their burdens: also a raised mass (of earth or stones) for a seat.

कट्टा *a* (कट्टा H) Stout, sturdy, lusty. 2 Clever, smart, expert, adroit, skilful;—used, widely, of writers, speakers, riders, fighters &c. 3 Fierce, furious, ardent, vehement, strenuous, hard, assiduous;—used of लडाई-कच्चा-मारामारी-वाद-अभ्यास-अध्ययन-यासंग-भाषण-मेहनत. 4 Bold, daring, energetic;—used of मसलत a counsel, scheme, measure: powerful, mighty, formidable—an army, an array, or a display.

कट्टा *m* (कट्टा H To be cut.) A general slaughter or massacre, cutting up, cutting to pieces. 2 A confederacy or league.

कट्टार *f* (Better कटार) A dagger or poniard.

कंठ *m* (S) The throat, i. e. the fore part of the neck and the two passages within. 2 In singing. The voice. Ex. खराबानि समजे कंठ ॥ 3 The head of the trachea, the larynx. 4 The neck (of a pitcher or other vessel). 5 Sound from the throat, guttural sound. 6 The down or feathers of the throat (of small parrots, pigeons &c.)

कंठ दाटणे or सड्कित होणे *g.* of *s.* To be choking under some vehement emotion. Ex. प्रेमें कंठ होय सड्कित ॥ नेवीं अश्रुपात वाहति ॥ 2 कंठ फुटणे *g.* of *s.* To get a cracked voice. 3 कंठी प्राण उरणे *g.* of *s.* To have one's life in one's mouth; i. e. to be al-

most dead. 4 कंठी प्राण धरणे To hold in or retain one's life a little (as under some yet unfulfilled expectation or hope). 5 कंठी प्राण येणे To be much alarmed or distressed. 6 मोकळा कंठ करून रडणे To give way to grief or distress; to cry unrestrainedly. [patient.

कंठक *a* (कंठणे) Possessed of fortitude, enduring, कंठकर्कश *n* S Shrillness or sharpness of voice.

कंठकोकिला *f* S pop. कंठकोकिला *f* A term for a female of melodious voice.

कंठगत *a* (S कंठ & गत Gone.) Attached to the neck or throat—an ornament. 2 Seated in the throat: also come up into the throat.

कंठगतप्राण *a* (S Of whom the life is come up into the throat.) That is in articulo mortis.

कंठ or (कंठगत) चामीकर न्याय *m* S The rule of the Neck and its ornament. Used of Looking about for a thing which is on one's person or in hand. Agreeing with काखेंत कळसा गांवाला वळसा or गांडोखालीं आरो चान्हार पोर मारो.

कंठडा *m* (काठ S) A railing or paling; banisters &c.; any similar frame-work (the arms of a chair; the paling-form ends of a bedstead; sides of a cart; guard of a door or low window; bamboo or board frame around the sides of a ship or boat, to keep off the spray; sides of a camel-saddle, or bows of other saddles &c.)

कंठ्याचें खोगीर *n* A frame-saddle, a saddle guarded with frame-work or with pads and stuff-

कंठण *n* See कंठवणी *n*. [ing on the two ends.

कंठणे *v c* (कंठ S) To endure; to undergo (sickness or pain): also to toil through (time): also to travel over (space, a distance).

कंठधूम *m* S Vapory and sour eructation or rising. One of the signs of घुमाग्रि. [of the neck.

कंठभूषण *n* (S) Any ornament for the fore part

कंठमणि *m* (S कंठ & मणि Gem.) A jewel worn on the throat. 2 The prominence of the larynx, Adam's apple. 3 fig. A dear and most beloved object; the apple of one's eye.

कंठमर्याद *ad* (S) Up to the throat.

कंठमाधुर्य *n* (S) Sweetness of voice.

कंठरडा *m* (Or कंठडा *q. v.*) A railing or paling.

कंठरव *m* (S Sound of the throat.) The voice.

कंठरवेकडून By a particular precept; by special mention. कंठरवान्त Delivered by special mention.

कंठवणी *n* See कंठवणी *n*.

कंठशेष *m* (S) Aridness of the fauces. 2 fig. Wearisome and fruitless explaining, exhorting, expostulating, reproving &c.

कंठस्थ *a* (S) Situate in the throat. 2 Guttural. 3 Being ready on the tongue; known by heart or rote.

कंठस्थान *a* (S) Seated in the throat; guttural.

कंठस्नान *n* (S कंठ & स्नान Ablution.) Ablution from the throat downwards. Practised by females.

v कर. 2 A covert term for cutting the throat: also for plundering of all. *v घाल.*

कंठा *m* (कंठ) An ornament (of gold beads, pearls &c.) for the neck of females. 2 A spherical bunch of strung flowers. See, if curious, तुरा.

कंठाग्र *n* (S) The top or tip of the throat or voice-organ. Gen. used in loc. case, कंठाग्रें. Ex. कंठाग्रें संधानी धरियेला हरी ॥ अवघ्या विखारीं व्यापियेला ॥ [gen. See काठण.

कठाण *n* or कठाणमठाण *n* Pulse or legumes

कठाड or रा *m* P (Commonly कठडा *q. v.*) A railing or paling.

कठाडो खोगीर *n* Commonly कठ्याचें खोगीर.

कंठाभरण *n* (S) Any ornament for the fore part of the neck. 2 A ringlet of hair under the throat of a horse. An auspicious mark.

कंठावरोध *m* S Obstruction of the fauces; stoppage of the throat.

कंठाळ *f* A double sack carried across a beast. तुम्ही आम्ही एक आण कंठाळीला हात लावूं नको You and I are one, yet (you say) lay not hands upon my bag.

कंठाळ्या *a* (कंठाळ) Fit for or employed in carrying कंठाळ—a beast. 2 Used revilingly of a dull fellow fit only for bearing burdens.

कठिन *a* S pop. कठीण *a* Hard, solid, firm. 2 fig. Difficult (of performance, endurance, comprehension, occurrence &c.); i. e. arduous, grievous, abstruse, improbable. Used of works, business, pains, distresses &c. 3 fig. Cruel, merciless, unrelenting. 4 Hard at death's door.

कठिनोत्तर *n* S (Poetry.) A harsh or hard or abusive answer or speech. Ex. म्हणोनि भांडे दिवसराच ॥ क० बोलात ॥

कंठी *f* (कंठ) An ornament (of gold, pearls &c.) for the neck and breast of men. 2 The square breast-piece of an अंगरखा.

कठीणमजी *f* Heavy displeasure or disfavor: also austere or sternness of disposition.

कठीणवर्ण *m* The harsh or hard class of letters; viz. टवर्ग & जोड अक्षर.

कंठीदार *a* Having कंठी—an angrakhá. It is disting. from घालेदार &c. See अंगरखा.

कठोर *a* (S) Hard—stone, wood &c.: but the figurative uses are more common; viz. hard of heart, cruel, savage, pitiless: sharp, offensive, cutting—speech: harsh or rough—a voice: severe, stern, rigorous, extreme—a punishment or treatment.

कठोरभाषी *a* (S) Of harsh and offensive speech.

कंथ *a* S Relating to the throat, guttural.

कड *f* (कड S) The hollow above the hip, the flank. 2 The outer part, edge, verge, border, brink, margin. 3 A quarter, region, direction. Used in obl. cases, as छाकडेस, त्याकडेस, इकडे, तिकडे, इकडचा, तिकडचा, इकडून, तिकडून. 4 A sort of soft sandstone.

कड ओढणे or घरणे *g.* of *o.* To take or espouse the side of. कड काढणे To carry at once to the conclusion; to begin and finish with one effort. कडचा Situate on, or belonging to, the brink, margin,

कड *m* R (Commonly कड) Ebullition &c. [side.

कंड *f* (कंडू S) The itch. 2 fig. An itching (for fight &c.)

कडक *a* (कडक! the sound fancied in snapping.) Brittle, hard but comparatively of less toughness or weaker cohesion;—used of kinds of wood, and of iron as compared with lead or gold. 2 Dry, crisp, hard and stiff from dryness—bread, a cloth &c.: also hard from unripeness—a fruit or vegetable. 3 Hale and hearty—man or beast. 4 fig. Fierce, ardent, impetuous, prompt—fire, heat, a person, a disposition, a horse: hot, acrid, pungent—peppers, medicines, snuff &c.: sharp, pinching, biting—cold &c.: shrill or piercing—the voice: angry or high-toned—language.

कडक *ad* (Imit.) Smartly, promptly, rapidly, freely—men, business &c. running, doing, proceeding.

कडकझोप *f* A good sleep or nap; a good bit of sound sleep. Also तबलझोप and other formations of similar character. *v घे.*

कडकड or डां *ad* Imit. of the sound of drums, cymbals &c.; of crouching dry substances; of

the gnashing and fuming of anger; of the crashing down of a tree; of the sound proceeding from heated oil &c.

क० दांत खणें To gnash the teeth in anger or vexation. क० भेटणें To clasp to one's bosom strongly and *soundingly*; to give a Cornish hug.

कडकडणें *vi* To send forth the sound कडकड. e. g. To be highly heated lit. fig.—water, oil, a man in anger. To storm or bellow at. To crash, crack, peal &c. 2 Used as *sn* Squabbling.

कडकडाट *m* (Intens. of कडकड *q. v.*) A loud crashing, cracking, crackling, rattling &c. Ex. राक्षसाचा भार क० वाद्यांचा होय दणदणाट; any loud sounding or noise or human vociferation. 2 fig. Sternness, severity or austerity of manner.

कडकडाटणें *vi* (A lawless formation of the poets from कडकडाट) To make a loud crack, clatter, crash, roar, *twang* &c. Ex. सीत ओढितां आकर्ण कडकडाटे घोष दारण.

कडकडावाळ *m* C (कडकड Imit. of the sound of craunching, & वाळ) Parched pulse, esp. वाल *Dolichos spicatus*.

कडकडी *f* Stiffness and cracklingness: also the crackling or rustling (as of well-starched cloth, or of dry leaves, stiff paper &c.) See the verb. 2 Feverishness, the tremors or rigors attendant on fever.

कडकडीत *a* (कडकड) Crisp; that emits a crashing or crackling sound—parched grains &c. under chewing. 2 Intensely hot—sunshine, water &c. 3 Ready, fresh, vigorous—an acquired knowledge: also prompt and smart in the use of it—a person. 4 Plain, outright, void of reserve or subtlety—speech, dealing: also a person. 5 Rigidly observant of prescribed rites; minutely exact and correct—a person, a conduct. 6 Stiff and crackling from dryness—a cloth. 7 Hard, severe, rigorous—a regimen, a course, a वैराग्य, तपश्चर्या &c. 8 Strictly or strikingly real; true out and out—a वारें or demon-afflatus. 9 (Poetry.) Rough. Ex. तव तें वळ्ळें क० कठीण न येति सीतेलागून. The common word is खरखरीत or खडबडीत.

कडकडून *ad* (कडकडणें *q. v.*) Firmly, closely, tightly—fastening, clasping, grasping, hugging. 2 Ardently, vehemently, furiously—rushing upon, railing at &c.

कडकणा *m* कडकणी *f* कडकणें *n* A piece of paper circularly cut, with indentations &c. and suspended over an idol on नवरात्र and other occasions. 2 A thin cake fashioned as above and fried.

कडकणी *f* (कडक) A term for tabies or wasting disorder gen. *v* बस.

कडकणें *vi* (कडक) To dry up; to become lean and meagre—man or animal. 2 To crack or open from intense dryness. 3 To become or to be dry-ripe, dry for reaping—corn or grass: also to dry up without ripening (as through dry heat or great cold). 4 To dry stiffly or hard—cloth. 5 To craunch; to crackle; to rustle—crisp bread under chewing, dry grass or corn under cutting, thorns under burning, dry and stiff clothes, paper &c. 6 To rail and bellow in passion; to storm at. With वर of o. 7 To crack or peal—thunder. Ex. वीज कडकली.

कडकून सांगणें-बोलणें &c. To tell, say, or speak in a loud voice; to exclaim, bawl, bellow.

कडकविजली *f* Agreeing in sense and application with कडकवोज, but, being a Joekey term, appearing more frequently as a metaphor for a mettlesome and fleet mare or horse.

कडकवोज *f* (Cracking lightning, or Smart as the

lightning-flash.) A term for a fiery and sharp person or animal. [active female.]

कडकसावित्री *f* A term for a smart, brisk, and कडका *m* (Imit.) Intensity, keenness, rigor, severity (as of heat or cold—उन्हाचा-थंडीचा): sharp smarting or sudden and strong pain (as of a blister or actual cautery): sudden pealing or the crack of a loud stroke (of thunder): crash or combined sounding (of many musical instruments): vehement brawling or wrangling: vociferation or outcry about (as about rain—deficient or excessive, corn or necessities, high prices, pestilence, invasion, any general visitation). For further illustration see कडाखा & तडाखा.

कडका *ad* (कडक) Smartly, briskly, rapidly, promptly—business proceeding, men speaking or acting. [make of body, slim.]

कडकांगी *a* (कडक & अंग) Of spare or slender कडकावणी *f* (Verbal of कडकाविणें) Whacking &c. कडकावणें *vi* To storm at, to roar at (in scolding, in forbidding, or in enjoining).

कडकाविणें *vc* (Imit.) To lay on smartly; to give a sounding rap or stroke, to *whack*: also to crack (a whip &c.) 2 To speak out; to *out with* (an answer, a quotation &c.) fearlessly, promptly, smartly; to *rap out*.

कडकावून or कडकून *ad* (कडकाविणें) Smartly, briskly, vigorously: also promptly, boldly, dashingly. See कडकडून.

कडकिंद *m* An edible root in the डांग. It is white, resembling शिंगाडा in size and in taste. It is sliced and boiled.

कडकी *f* (कडक) A violent and general seizure and shock (as by fever, lues Venerea, poison, powerful medicines &c.) *v* बस.

कडंग *a* Hard and dry—rice from drought or overripeness. 2 Hard and dry so as to emit a noise under chewing or pounding—cakes, parched कडंग *f* Slight feverishness. [grain &c.]

कडंगणें *vi* To be कडंग—rice, cakes &c.

कडंगी *f* R (Usually कडांगी) Febrile symptoms. *v* ये, लाग, भर, जा, निव.

कडगुलें *n* R A ring of colored glass. Worn as a wristlet by women. 2 A dark ring, as around the body of certain snakes.

कडचा आदितार *m* The last sunday, i. e. never. The day fixed for the doing of a thing which is not to be done at all. The phrase corresponds with Latter lammas or Greek kalends.

कडचा आदितारीं *Ad* Græcas kalendas.

कडचा पोहणारा *m* (Swimmer along the margin or side.) A term for a cautious or wary (tradesman, speculator, rider, friend, helper &c.)

कडची *f* A small कडई or boiler: also a vessel for heating oil &c.

कडडड *ad* Imit. of the cracking and crashing of a falling tree; of rapidly successive peals of thunder &c.

कडण or कडणें *n* C A matted or platted branch of the Coconut, esp. a half-branch, a *cadjan*.

कडण *f* R (कड) Edge or verge (esp. of a precipice or steep bank). 2 A side of the body; a hypochondre or flank. 3 Abraded and itching state of the sides from the rubbing of the dhotar. कडणी *pl* is the customary form—the hypochondres or flanks. This sense belongs to Rājāpūr; in some parts of the Konkan कडणी is *sing*—a flank. [from. 2 From the direction of.]

कडणे or कडने *prep* (Commonly कडून) Away कडतर *n* An old, broken, or much worn basket,

sifting fan, bamboo mat &c. Applied sometimes to an old, rotten, or ragged article of apparel. 3 (For खडतर) An old झांप (branch of a Coconut, Palmyra, or other Palm). [ground.]

कडतरी *f* A small field, or a patch of arable कडता *m* Excess above the forty-sher-maund (weight-maund) given in selling certain articles, e. g. 1½ sher per maund of oil, of तूप, or of गूळ.

कांटा is a deduction made, in favor of the अडत्या, from the आखें or half पक्का, e. g. of 5 sher per आखें of तूप or of गूळ, 3½ sher per आखें of oil. In some parts कडता is an excess of 10½ sher per पक्का of weight, and कांटा is a surplus of 2½ sher, total 13; which, added to 120, the nominal amount of a पक्का, constitute a पक्का पक्का. In yet other districts there are other differences of the quantities of both कडता & कांटा.

कडदण, कडधण, कडधान्य *n* (कड from काष्ट S through कट, & धान्य S through दाणा. Growing on little trees.) A general name for leguminous plants and legumes, viz. मूग, मठ, उडीद, तूर, मसूर, हरभरा, करडई, पावटा, वटाणा, लांव &c.

कडदोरा *m* (कटि & दोरा) A silk cord or silver twist worn around the loins.

कडन *n* (S) Pounding in a mortar. Used esp. of pounding rice or other corn, and for the purpose of husking it. 2 fig. Killing. Ex. अन्नासहित वोरक० एकसरे मांडिलें. [pounding rice].

कडनी *f* S A wooden bowl or mortar (esp. for

कडप *n* A few handfuls of plants of gram or other of the pulses uprooted and thrown together (into a little heap) to dry previously to the stacking or binding into bundles. The word is in some parts applied to a *reap* of corn. [lean.]

क० वळणें-बसणें-होणें *g.* of s. To emaciate or grow कडया *f pl* (कडप An untied sheaf, a *reap*.) A term for the चिचानक्षत्र and for the rain which falls under it. Because that rain falls when the कडपें of बाजरी are exposed to dry.

कडवड *f* The residue of eaten and trodden कडवा; pieces of the mere culm without the blade.

कडवडीत *a* C (Imit.) Crackling, rustling, brustling, rattling from dryness or stiffness—cloth, paper &c.

कडबा *m* The culm or haum of जोंधळा dried for fodder. 2 fig. (Because कडबा is the mere culm without the head.) Refuse, rubbish, worthless stuff.

कडबानायकीण *f* (कडबा in the sense of Refuse or rubbish, mere culm: or, in the compound, A mere carrier of कडबा) A term of reproach for a vulgar and cheap prostitute: also for an old bawd or wench-mistress.

कडबी *f* After-sproutings of जोंधळा. Cut in the hot season as food for cattle. 2 Misused by foreigners of the south and by साहेबलोक for कडबा.

कडबू *m* A cake stuffed and rolled up; a sort of Roll-a-pole or (American) Turn-over. 2 fig. An insignificant fellow; a whiffler or trifle.

कडबोळें *n* (Commonly कोडबुळें) A ring made of mixed flour and fried.

कडमड or डी *f* कडमोड *m f* कडमोडा *m* The lassitude, aching, and disorder preceding or concomitant on fever. *v* ये, भर. 2 With *v* राह, ये, हो. Feverishness remaining after a paroxysm. 3 The heat and aching (of a boil or tumor): the painful glowing (of legs, eyes, teeth), or general animal disquietude (as after fatiguing exertion).

कडमडणें *vi* To be feverish; to have the symptoms of approaching fever. Used with दिवानें, तापानें &c. or as कडमडत निजणें or पडणें or as

कडमडून येणे in. con. 2 To glow and ache—a tumor, legs, eyes, teeth, the system.

कडवई *f* (Or कडवी) A plant, *Phaseolus radiatus*.

कडवंची *f* A particular wild plant.

कडवट *a* (कडू) Bitterish. [conclusion.

कडवर *ad* (कड End, वर To, till.) To the end or कडवसा *m* By metathesis from कडवसा.

कडवल *n* After-sproutings of *Holcus sorghum* (जोषळा), or *Holcus sorghum* raised in the hot season, or in any season, or as cut whilst green, for cattle: also green stalks of मका cut for cattle. Used in some places of बाजरी raised for cattle.

कडवा *a* (कडू) Bitter:—opp. to गोडा, and used of varieties among vegetables. See at large under गोडा. 2 Savage, harsh, hard to deal with: also stern, severe, unrelenting. Applied also to battles or brawls or armies or weapons in the sense of Vehement, fierce, sharp. 3 fig. Callous, hardened, dulled by habituation;—used of the body in respect to diseases, and opp. to delicate, tender, susceptible.

कडवा *m* A caste, or an individual of it, amongst Shúdras. See under कडू *c*. 2 A legume, bitter variety of बाल, itself a variety of पावटा. कडवा is properly *adj* occurring with बाल and numerous other names of vegetables; and is opp. to गोडा, whither turn for exemplification. कडवा बाल is, in some parts, called अवर.

कडवी *f* The plant bearing कडवाबाल. 2 (कडू Bitter.) A covert term for opium.

कडवीजात *f* The caste called कडू *q. v*.

कडवे *n* (कड Limit.) A portion of a Prákrit poem or song as defined by the choral stanza, which is named आंकडकडवे.

कडवेळ *n* Commonly कडवल.

कडस *ad* Tightly. *v* बांध.

कडसणी *f* The cord along which a curtain, or the mouth of a knittle or draw purse, or the head of tent-walls &c. runs or is drawn. 2 A cart-rope; a binding rope for loads. 3 (Poetry.) Careful examination or consideration: also investigation or inquiry. Ex. नित्यसुक्त आणि जीवन्मृत हे हि कं हे निधांत ते उपाधि आरोपित म्हणूनच ॥ 4 R or C A side of the chest; a hypochondre or flank. Ex. हे गुरू कडसण्या हाणते or त्याचा कडसण्या तटाटल्या This beast is heaving its flanks. 5 (कडी Link.) Skilful construction or composition; as बोलण्याची-लिहिण्याची-करण्याची कं. 6 Either side of that region of the body which is encircled by the घोतर or लुगडे. Used esp. in the oblique cases, with स, चा &c. and with reference to the tucking in of any little article. *v* खोव, छुपस, or कडसणीचा (-पेसा-डब्बी-सुपारी-&c.) 7 (In तुकारामचरित्र) Churning. Ex. कां करितां दधिकं ॥ कष्ट वाटति तये क्षणीं ॥ also in ज्ञानेश्वर (and so explained in ज्ञानेश्वरी परिभाषा). Ex. नातरी जाणी वेचा आयणी करीत दधिकं ॥

कं घालणे or कडसणीत धरणे To catch, entangle, embarrass, confound, non-plus. कडसणीस लागणे To waste away. [with बांधणे, अवळणे &c.

कडसणे *v c* To bind or tie tightly. Gen. used

कडसणे *v i* To grow lean or meagre; to emaciate

कडसर *a* (कडू) Bitterish. [or waste away.

कडसर *f* The slope or side of a hill.

कडसरणे *v i* (कड Edge or side, सरणे To move.) To go aside, lit. fig.; to draw off or retire.

कडसरा *m* The horizontal or double cord around the centre of a मुडा of corn.

कडसरी *f* The edging, or extreme and closing

slip, of a basket (पाटो, डुरडी &c.) 2 Commonly कडोसरी or कडोखो. 3 (कडा & सरी) The region along the base of the कडा (precipitous brow) of a कडसर *n unc* Stubble (esp. of rice). [mountain. कडल *n* Commonly कडवल.

कडल काढणे A phrase apparently used for करड काढणे *q. v.* under करड.

कंडा *m* (कंडू Itch.) Swelling with fancied importance; itching to display one's superiority; conceit. 2 A rope covered over with cloth, or a silver ring, as an ornament for the neck of a horse, bullock &c. 3 A term in boys' plays signifying Victory or gain of the game. *v* लाव, लाग.

कडा *m* (कड) A cliff or precipice. *v* तुट. Ex. ऋषेश्वर पळति सकळ ॥ कडे वेगति पर्वताचे ॥

कडाकड or डां *ad* Imit. of a cracking, crashing, loud rattling &c. See further under कडकड.

कडाकडी *f* (Imit.) Any loud, cracking, crashing, clattering, rattling; the noise of a fight or कडाका *m* Commonly कडाखा. [squabble &c.

कडाकूट *f m* Minute and toilsome investigation or discussion; wearisome sifting or debating. 2 Toil, trouble, efforts, pains; laborious bustling or ado; earnest and harassing scheming and striving. 3 Extravagant copiousness or abundance: also exceeding vehemence or force of action. Ex. काय हो आज आंब्याची कं; गुळाची-तुपाची-लाडवांची-पिकाची-धान्याची-आमदनीची-कं; पावसाने-वायाने-यंडीने-कं केली. MEM. This word should not be confounded with कडाकोट.

कडाकूट *ad* Fully, copiously, densely, grossly, heavily, vehemently, violently;—used freely of rain pouring, clouds scudding or gathering, wind blowing, dust flying, tempest roaring, darkness thickening &c. &c. Used also as a term of emphasis, or to convey the sense of Intensity, absoluteness, or utterness. Ex. आज कं पंडित मिळाले होते. See further illustration under the noun.

कडाकोट *m* (कड Edge or verge, कोट Fort.) Confining on a spot having a precipice or an escarpment on all sides. 2 Making all (through locking, bolting, barring &c.) fast and secure. Ex. घरांत जिकडे तिकडे कं केला. 3 Surrounding a spot with some strong means of protection: also such surrounded and protected state; as फौजेचा कं निवडुंगाचा or शेराचा कं. Encompassing a place with troops, with a fence of the prickly pear &c. and वाघाच्या भयासुळे घनदर म्हशीचा कं करितात. मेघाचा-पावसाचा-आभाळाचा कं. Overspread state (of the heavens) with dense masses of clouds. Hence, freely, Overflowing or all-pervading state; exceeding extent and prevalence; overwhelming plentifulness (of operations, proceedings, doings, or of products or articles; as लढाईचा-मारामारीचा-तोफांचा-वादाचा-वाद्यांचा-अध्ययनाचा-गाण्याचा-बोलण्याचा-मंडळीचा-समारंभाचा-धान्याचा-पिकाचा-पेक्याचा-कं. 5 Although demanding to be distinguished from कडाकूट, it is sometimes confounded with that word. 6 Used in comp. or as *adj*, as कडाकोट बंदोबस्त Any strong and secure disposition or arrangement.

कडाखा *m* (Imit.) A loud-sounding blow or stroke; a strapping, a whack, a whop: also the sound of it, or generally, a loud whacking or crackling sound. 2 fig. It is extensively used in the sense of Sharpness, fierceness, rigor, severity &c., intensity or extremity generally, of action or of quality; as थंडीचा कं Sharpness of cold; उगाचा कं Fierceness of heat; पावसाचा or पाण्याचा कं

Severity or violence of rain; रागाचा कं Extravagance of anger; धारणेचा कं Exorbitance of price or rate; धान्याचा कं Great scarcity of corn or grain, i. e. great outcry about it; महा-मारीचा कं Intense ravages of the cholera; पेंढा-यांचा-रामोशांचा-परचक्राचा-कं &c. &c. 3 कं is further used, almost interchangeably, with तडाखा & धडाखा, under which words see at large.

कडांगी *f* R (कड for कड A boiling or sensation of heat, and आंग The body.) Febrile symptoms or feverishness. *v* ये, लाग, भर, जा, निव.

कडाचूर *m* Shivered or shattered state; brokenness into fragments. 2 fig. Eating all up; making clear decks. Ex. खाऊन खाऊन कं करून टाकला.

कडाचूर *a* Absorbed in, engrossed by, intent upon.

कडाड *m* (Imit. from कडकड *q. v.*) A loud crashing, cracking, rattling (as of trees falling, of peals of thunder).

कडाडणे *v i* (कडाड) To crash, crack, rattle &c. loudly. 2 To break, burst, snap &c. with a roar or great noise. Ex. कडाडितां चाप भयानका ही ॥ करी असा उयजनास कांहीं ॥

कडाडां *ad* कडाडून *ad* (Intens. of कडकडां *q. v.*) Crashingly, crackingly, rattlingly &c.

कडाडेग *m* Cliff and crag, rock and steep, i. e. mountain-toil. Ex. बावा म्हानारा झाला त्याला कं होत नाही or राहिला. [a horse.

कडापट्टा *m* Ornaments for the neck and head of कडाबोन *f* Corr. from Carbine.

कडारणा *a* Large and fine; stout and thick; large, substantial, and showy;—used widely of men, animals, trinkets, ropes, thread, posts, timbers.

कडारणे *v i* To get large and full;—used of sugarcanes, of heads or ears of corn &c. 2 fig. To grow large and lusty—man, animal, plant.

कडारणे *v c* (Usually कडाडणे) To gnaw or nibble.

कडारणे *n* An instrument of goldsmiths,—the iron spike which is hammered upon plates in reducing them to shape. 2 The handle of a ploughman's whip. 3 The central and thick part of a दावे. 4 A little indented instrument, used to cut flowers and figures out of paper. 5 A cudgel or club. 6 A large and coarse ornamental ring. Esp. used with सरीचे, गोयाचे, कयाचे &c. as सरीचे कं. 7 A barber's nail-parer.

कडाशीण *f* (कैदाशीण from कैकाडीण Female of the कैकाडी people.) A vixen, virago, shrew, scold.

कडासणी or नो *f* A binding rope for loads gen.; a cart-rope &c. 2 Cleverness, skill, tact, knack (of speech or gen.): also sharpness or keenness of speech. 3 For other senses see कडसणी.

कडासणे *v c* (Or कडसणे) To bind or tie tightly. Gen. in the जन form with बांधणे, अवळणे &c.

कडासन *n* (कटासन S) Any hide or skin used as a seat (by devotees &c.)

कंडाळी *f* A fiction, fabrication, machination; a false report set in circulation. *v* उड, उठ, पिक.

कडिये or कडियेला *ad* (Poetry.) On the hip or flank. Ex. राघे हा मुकुंदकडिये ॥ उचलुनि घेई घेई ॥

कडी *f* (कटक S) A ring or circle of metal: viz. a link of a chain; a chain consisting of three or four links; a window-hook (which closes by entering into a staple). 2 A roll of fine cotton thread. It is usually ten or twelve cubits long; and consists of from one hundred to two hundred turnings around two stakes or pins. It is equal to four पुंजा. Such a roll of coarse thread is called चिवट. 3 A small squared piece of timber; a spar or beam. 4 Style, fashion, manner (of any doing).

कंडी *f* A fiction or fabrication; a false report or popular rumor. *v* उड, उड, पिक. 2 From कंडू *q. v.* in the fig. sense.

कडोकाळ *m* A poetical corruption of कळीकाळ Adverse time &c. Ex. कास घालुनि बळकट॥ होय कडिकाळावर नीट॥

कडीकोट *m* (i. e. कयांचा कोट A fortification or wall of links; a place secure with locks and rings &c. as a fortress.) Making secure and strong on all sides; surrounding with some means of defence or protection: also such surrounded and defended state. See the numerous examples under कडा-कोट Sig. II. 2 Used as *adj* in the sense of Thick, dense, close, crowded, copious, with such words as -पाकस-पावसाची फळी-अभाळ-मेघ-फौज-मंडळी-दर-बार-सभा-कचेरी-लढाई-मरामारी-वाद-भांडण-समारंभ-पीक-अमदानी &c.: also as *ad* Thickly, densely, copiously &c. 3 Used as *adj* in the sense of Equipped and prepared; provided with the accoutrements, apparatus, furniture, gear &c. necessary: also, esp. with the word बंदोबस्त, in the sense of Strong and secure.

कडीपाट *m* Laying the beams and joists of a floor or flat roof: also the floor or roof laid.

कडोबंद *a* Consisting of joists: opp. to किलच-बंदी. [It is spun in the air.]

कडीभोंवरा or भोंरा *m* A kind of spinning top.

कडील *a* (कड) Relating to a quarter or direction. Attached in use to the word expressing the place or point: as गांवाकडील, घराकडील, त्याकडील.

कडीलोड *m* Properly कडेलोड.

कडू *f* (S) The itch. 2 The quality (as of certain vegetables) of occasioning an itching on being touched or eaten. 3 fig. An itching (as for fight &c.); an impulse of ardor or emulation: also mettle, playsomeness, inordinate liveliness. Ex. घोखाला नगात्याखालीं घाला म्हणजे त्याची कडू जिरेल.

कडू *c* (Lit. A bitter thing.) The offspring of a female slave: that of a wife, whether in her first or in her second marriage, is called गोड sweet. 2 *n* A covert term for Opium: also, at night, for कात Catechu. 3 *n* Abridged from कडूविटाळ. 4 *f* Aching of the eyes (from ophthalmia, watching, dust &c.) *v* ये with डोळ्यांला.

कडू *a* (कटु S) Bitter. 2 Used fig., much as the English word, of a disagreeable business or subject, of a persecuting enemy &c. Pr. आदि कडू सग गोड. 3 Bitter relatively; bitter as a species or variety amongst other species or varieties. 4 In this and the following senses कडू is opposed to गोडवा or गोडा *q. v.* Hard, untender, unyielding;—used of the heart of certain timbers (esp. of the बाभूळ) in contrad. from the exterior portion. 5 Unkindly; ungenial to the taste of wood-worms—certain trees or plants. 9 Rough, austere, not sweet—certain oils. 7 Hard, saline, unloamy, unsuitable for cultivation—a soil. 8 Strong, sharp, biting, bitter—varieties of certain vegetables. 9 Stern, severe, unrelenting—a person or disposition.

कडू कडू जहर or -विखा *a* Bitter as gall.

कडूकरंदा or -करंदा *m* A plant, Dioscorea bulbifera. Grah. [तीळ.]

कडूकारळी *f* A species of sesamum. See कारळा

कडूकारळें *n* कडूजिरें *n* The seed of कडूकारळी.

कडूकाळ *m* (Bitter time.) The day of sorrow or adversity; season of the prevalence of an epidemic, famine, or other affliction. *v* ये, अस, चाल, वाढ, जा, टळ, टाळ, चुक or चुकव.

कडूझोप *f* An unpleasantly short nap or snatch of sleep, *v* कर.

कडूतेल *n* Oil obtained from करंज. 2 Applied to the oil of उंडोण, Pinnay oil. 3 Applied also, generally, to oils not sweet;—in contrad. from चाख-टेल or गोडें तेल. [कडूभोपळा.]

कडूदोडका *m* See the two figurative senses of कडूदोडकी *f* A cucurbitaceous plant. It blossoms about the month भाद्रवा, and its leaves are used medicinally. Called also दिवाळी.

कडून *prep* (कड) From, away from. Ex. त्याकडून रुपये घ्या. 2 From, from the direction of. Ex. हा हिंदुस्थानाकडून आला. By or with; noting the instrument. Ex. त्यानें शल्लेकडून मारलें. 4 Through; noting the agent, means, medium, channel. Ex. मी त्याकडून घर बांधवोन; सराफाकडून रुपये देवोन; पर्जन्येकडून सर्वांस सुख होतें.

एणेकडून By or through this; तेणेकडून By or through that. [Azadirachta.]

कडूनिंब *m* corruptly कडूलिंब *m* A tree, Melia कडूपडवळ *n* Snake-gourd, Trichosanthes dioeca or anguina.

कडूपाणी *n* Medicated (with कडूलिंब &c.) and warmed water for the ablutions of a sick, convalescent, or puerperal person. 2 A term, amongst women, for the water of their ablutions, when, as during impurity, they pour it from over their heads: also for such ablution. *v* घे. 3 The water of boiled vegetables. 4 Common water when used for the ablutions of a person just emerged from कडूविटाळ or मृताशौच (Impurity on account of a death). It is called कडू because of its connection with the bitter occasion. *v* घे. Hence, कडूपाणी काढणे To remove or get rid of the bitter water. Phrase used by women when, upon the termination of the term of death-impurity (signalized by the कडूपाणी-washing), they resume their ordinary ablution, inunction, and adorning.

कडूपाला *m* (Bitter blades or leaves.) A term applied by women, at ablution with कडूपाणी *q. v.* supra, to leaves of करंजी, लिंब, निर्गुंडी, जांभळी &c.

कडूभोपळा *m* The bottle-shaped and bitter gourd, Lagenaria vulgaris Var. Grah. 2 fig. A bastard or offspring of a female slave. 3 fig. A person relatively inferior in caste, with reference to Commensality or पंक्तिव्यवहार.

कडूभोपळी *f* The plant bearing कडूभोपळा.

कडूवाघांटी *f* Capparis Zeylanica.

कडूविटाळ *m* Impurity (arising to the members of a family) from a death or a miscarriage occurring in it. *v* ये, जा, सर, फिट. 2 The ten-days-impurity of a puerperal woman.

कडूहंदावन *n* Bitter apple or Colocynth. 2 fig. Applied to a snarling misanthropic fellow; a cynic, a churl, a cur.

कडें *n* A ring; a circle of metal (ornamental or otherwise): a ring or encircling line (as of troops or hills): the circular edge, border, or frame (of a tamborine, sieve &c.): the ring of वेल &c. around the post of a thrashing floor.

कडे *prep* (कड) Towards, in the direction of. 2 With; under the control of, or in the charge, trust, or management of. Ex. त्याजकडे शंभर शिपाई आहेत; ह्याजकडे लाख रुपयांची मामलत सांगितली आहे. 3 Of, under, in subjection to, in connection with. Ex. हा पागेकडे चाकर आहे. 4 To; noting delivery. Ex. व्याचें त्याजकडे दे. 5 To or

unto; noting dueeness or appertainment. Ex. सरदारानी तरवार मारावी परंतु यश धन्याकडे. 6 With; in the hands of. Ex. त्याजकडे माझे रुपये आहेत.

कडेकपाटे *n pl* (कडा by redup.) A comprehensive or loose term for crags and cliffs, precipices, dells, and caverns. Seldom found in nom. case: usually thus;—कडेकपाटांत or कडेकपाटीं Among rocks and crags; among caves and hollows of the mountains. Ex. कडेकपाटीं जाऊनि॥ म्हासादे दडाले॥ कडेकांढास or कडेकांढेस *ad* (कड & कांढ) Apart, aside, away, off. [laid. See कडीपाट.]

कडेपाट *m* Laying of a floor &c.: also the floor कडेलोड *m f* (कडा & लोटणे) Precipitation from a precipice (of a criminal, or of one's self in propitiation of a god &c.) 2 fig. A rapid and great degradation. 3 Treating with extreme disdain or contempt: also turning out (of an office or a post). 4 Pursuing some extreme effort or measure. 5 Superlative quantity or the intensest quality (of rain, crops, riches, or of any action).

कडेलोड *a* (See the noun.) Of the very lowest grade, significance, or estimation—a person, matter, thing. [very lowest.]

कडेशेवट *ad* (कड & शेवट) At the least; at the कडेशेवटचा *a* Of the extreme end; the farthest-most or outermost. 2 One (stupid, aged, infirm, luckless &c.) to the uttermost degree. 3 Of the very last, farthest, remotest—a measure. 4 Of the lowest practicable amount—costs, expenses, gains.

क० उपाय-उपचार-मसलत-योजना-तोड-मनसुबा-वेत कडेस *prep* See कडे. [&c. A dernière ressource.]

कडोजी *f* An umbellate plant.

कडोरा *m* C (Commonly गंडेरी) A joint or small piece of sugarcane: as exposed for sale, ready for the mouth.

कडोविकडी *f pl* Sometimes कडोविकड *f sing* (कडी by redup. Ring within ring; intervolved links.) Subtle tortuousness and darkness of speech; speech craftily obscure and indeterminate, replete with turnings and windings and wary provisions. More frequently used in gen. case, as कडोविकडीचा *q. v.* infra.

कडोविकडीचा *a* (कडी Link; link within link. See above कडोविकडी) Used with भाषण or बोलणे. Rhetorical or oratorical complication; speech fraught with innuendo, double entendre, artful catches, clever manœuvring, and ingenious intricacy. Used also with अर्थ-कल्पना-मसलत-काम-लिहिणे-गाणे-वाजविणे-नाचणे-&c., implying अर्थ &c. full of conceits, subtleties, niceties, quips, quirks, devices, fetches, contrivances; or of artistic figuring and flourishing, shaking and quavering, strokes, touches, tosses, gesticulations and attitudes. In the latter portion of this application of कडोविकडीचा, that is, as characterizing the गाणे, वाजविणे, नाचणे &c., कडोविकडी also occurs although with adverbial power. Ex. गोपालें नाचति बागडीं॥ आनंद करिति कडोविकडी॥ Also पुच्छ नाचवि कडोविकडी॥ तोंड वेंटावि डोळे मोडी॥ Also अष्टभाव मखरें कडोविकडी॥ नव म्हाद्वारे तेथे उघडी॥ 2 (कड Extremity; by redup.) Extreme or superlative; i. e. fierce, furious, desperate—a quarrel, fight, debate: sharp, high, hot—abuse, words: strict, determined, rigorous—a summons, a demand.

कडोसरी, कडोस्री, कडोस्री *f* (कड Edge, सरी Verge; or from कटिवस्त्र S) The upper extremity or the encircling band of a dhotar or लगडें, with reference to the tucking in there of any thing: also either side of that region which is so encircled; and the callousness or the abraded and sore state incidental

to it. Esp. used in obl. cases, with स, चा &c. as कडोसरीस खोवणे, कडोसरीस खुपसणे, कडोसरीचा पैसा &c. [quite spent or overcome.

कडोसरी or कडोसरीस घेणे To be tired out; to be कडोसा *m* Commonly कडवडा.

कडोळ *n* See कडवळ.

कडोळी *f* कडोळे *n* A metal ring.

कडोळी (or व्या) लगाम *m* One of the forms of लगाम or Horse-bit. A plain bit having four कडो or little rings, two at each extremity. See लगाम.

कड्या *m* A yellow flower-shrub or the seed of it. 2 Another plant and its fruit. 3 A soldering iron.

कड्याखार *m* The same as टांकणखार or Borax. Disting. into two kinds, तेव्हा टांकणखार (called also चौकीचा टांकणखार) & खड्या टांकणखार.

कड्यांचा लगाम *m* A horse-bitmouth consisting of rings or links; a chain-bit. See लगाम.

कड्याळ *n* Holcus sorghum (जोधळा) and sometimes बाजरी raised (whether in ज्येष्ठ or भाद्रपद, having been sown in चैत्र or ज्येष्ठ) for fodder to cattle. See कडवळ. Applied fig. to a tall and coarse woman. क० दांतीं घरणे To seek refuge with, or acknowledge subjection unto: also to declare poverty and destitution.

कड्याळे *n* Any exceeding gain or profit in business. *v* लाग. 2 Any incidental gain or good, a windfall. *v* लाग. 3 See कडोळ्या लगाम.

कडे *f* C (कड) The hollow above the hip, the flank. Only in obl. cases; as कडेवर or कडेला घेणे To carry (a child &c.) on the hip.

कडे *ad* C (कड) On the hip. See कडिये.

कड *m* Ebullition. *v* ये. Pr. जाळावांचून or आगीवांचून कड नाही मायेवांचून रड नाही. 2 fig. Boiling or sensation of extreme heat in the head (as from the long continuance of a load). 2 fig. A vehement impulse or emotion (to cry, fight, argue with, scold). *v* ये. Ex. रडण्याचा-भाडण्याचा-क्रोधाचा-कड. [intended for another.

कड ओढून घेणे To draw upon one's self the anger कड जिरविणे To quell the fury (of a blusterer &c.)

कडई *f* (कटाह S) A frying vessel of a semi-spheroidal shape and with handles. Used also as a scalding for milk, caldron for sugarcane-juice, a boiler for certain things.

कडण or कडवण *n* (कडविणे) Something boiled down, a decoction; esp. broth of some pulse or grain.

कडणी *f* (Verbal of कडणे q. v.) The undergoing of the process of scalding, heating, boiling &c.

कडणे *v* i (कड) To undergo scalding, heating, or boiling—milk, oil, butter, wax, and similar unctuous or semisolid substances. The word is rarely applied to the boiling of water. 2 To be heated to fusion—a metal. 3 To get in a passion with, to get hot. [burning hot;—used generally.

कडत *a* (कडणे) Scalding hot; boiling hot;

कडतवणी *n* (कडत & पाणी) Boiling water. Poured as a sort of sauce over bread.

कडता *m* See कडता.

कडविणे *v* c (कड) To scald or to heat (milk, oil, butter, wax &c.); to boil, although seldom used of water. 2 To heat unto fusion (metals).

कडशीळ *a* P (कड & शीळ) Hottish, approaching to boiling heat.

कडी *f* (कड) A dish,—flour &c. boiled in buttermilk. कडी पातळ होणे *g*. of *s*. To be greatly emaciated (by a sickness &c.)

कडीगवत *n* कडीपात *f* (कडी & गवत Grass. Used in कडी) Lemon-grass, Andropogon Schoenanthus.

कडीनिंब *m* A tree; called also झिरंग, Bergera Koenigii. It resembles the Melia Azadirachta, but its leaves are fragrant, and are used in कडी, whence its name.

कडीभुरक्या *a* कडीभातखाणारा *a* (Flurruper of कडी, Eater of कडी and rice.) Contemptuous terms for a Bráhma with reference to his unstrengthening diet.

कड्या *m* A particular plant. 2 The seed of it.

कण *m* (S) A particle, an atom, a minute bit. 2 The spark or facet of a gem. 3 A grain (of corn). 4 By synecdoche. Corn or grain. Pr. दाम डुपट कण तिपट.

कण *f* Crick or painful stiffness; local spasm or cramp; esp. in the neck, back, or loins. *v* भर. See घमक.

कणजब *f* C (कण Grain, जब Heat.) The sultriness that prevails in October when the grain is ripening, crop-heat.

कणक *f* Lancinating pain (in the belly, loins, back, head, limbs) from strains or rheumatism. *v* भर, निघ, चाल. The word differs from उसण, but agrees with कळ & तिडोळ. See under घमक.

कणकणणे *v* i (कणकणी) To be affected with febrile sensations.

कणकणी *f* कणकण *f* (Imit.) Feverishness; tremors or rigors preceding or concomitant on fever. *v* ये, भर. Also, with राह, ये, हो, the feverishness remaining after a paroxysm.

कणकणे *v* i (कलंक Verdigris.) To be affected by the qualities of the metal—a substance prepared in an untinned pot: also to be affected by such (acid &c.) substance—the pot.

कणका *m* Preferably कनका.

कणकेंत मीठ *n* (Salt in wheat-flour.) A term for moderate or reasonable peculation; peculation proportionate to the fund or amount practised upon.

कणक्या *a* (कणीक Wheaten flour. Opp. to पिठ्या Soft, yielding, from पीठ Flour of any of the inferior grains.) Stern, strict, inexorable, inflexibly rigid.

कणखर *a* (कण Substance, & खर) Hard, firm, solid, of dense substance—wood, stone &c.: strong, stout, durable—cloth: hardy, opp. to delicate—the body or a person: fierce, ardent, potent—flame from kinds of wood.

कणखाविणे *v* c (Commonly खणकाविणे q. v.) To scold, abuse, menace, caution, warn &c. vociferously and vehemently.

कणंग *f* A cornbin composed of twigs and light sticks wattled together. 2 The fruit of कणगर.

कणगर *f* A plant bearing a sort of yam, Dioscorea aculeata. 2 *n* The fruit of it, Goa potato. 3 *f* *m* A tree, Garruga pinnata. Grah.

कणगा *m* A large कणंग or cornbin. 2 An enclosure for grain consisting of matting rolled around a slight frame, the ground forming the bottom.

कणगी *f* C कणगुला *m* (Dim. of कणंग) A small cornbin. 2 The fruit of कणगर, A Goa potato.

कणगुली *f* कणगूल *n* कणगोली *f* A circular basket of bamboo-matting. Used as a कणगा &c.

कणणे *v* i P To be affected with कण, spasm in the trunk. 2 (Commonly कण्णे) To groan or moan.

कणदार *a* Granulous, composed of granules. 2 Full-eared—corn: also well-filled—ears. 3 Freely. Having substance or richness—कडवा, grass, grain, a soil, गूळ, दूध &c.

कणलक्ष्म *m* S Any exceedingly small particle; an ultimate atom; a corpuscle or molecule; an infinitesimal.

कणलोणी *n* Butter composed of granules; i. e. butter made out of rich butyraceous milk (from an animal stall-fed). Opp. to तणलोणी.

कणव *f* Pity or compassion. Ex. वेदियलां चोरीं अंतर्बाह्यात्कारीं ॥ क० साझी हरो न ये तुज ॥

कणवट *f* W R Commonly कडोसरी.

कणवण *f* (कण्णे) Fretting and whining, or moaning (esp. of a child).

कणवणणे *v* i (कणवण) To fret whiningly or to moan;—esp. a child. [under कण्वळणे &c.

कणवळणे, कणवळा or कणवाळा, कणवाळू See कणशा *a* (कणीस i. e. कणीस चोळणारा Contented with a head of corn rubbed out in his hands; or competent to break off heads of corn.) Rustic and rude; boorish, clownish, loutish.

कणशी *f* C (कणिश S) An ear of rice.

कणस *n* R Commonly कणीस.

कणा *m* The spine or back-bone. 2 fig. The ridge of a mountain; a path or narrow road up and down a mountain; a path or space along any double slope (see रांग); the lines and figures drawn on occasions over a wall or floor, with flour or रांगोळी; a ridgeform line of grain; the roller of a draw-well; the beam of a hand-waterwheel; the axle of a cart. 3 The turn round the body of the lower garment of women. 4 The name of a tree.

कणाळी *f* A stream (as of grain running out of a sack, as of water rilling through a पाट or water-course). *v* लाग.

कणिका *f* S A small particle gen.: also a granule, as घृतकणिका, मधुकणिका, शर्कराकणिका.

कणिंग *f* (Or कणंग) A cornbin. 2 *n* The fruit कणिश *n* S An ear of corn. [of कणगर, a yam.

कणी *f* (कण S) A broken bit; a particle (esp. of rice or other grain), a granule. 2 The portion remaining hard in grain imperfectly boiled. 3 R The flour used to thicken some preparations of vegetables. 4 *pl* The granulations of rich and fresh ghee, honey, candied sugar &c. 5 *pl* Broken kernels of rice: also particles of rice or other grain boiled. 6 The pupil of the eye.

कण्या कण्या करणे To beg meanly and importunately: also to excuse one's self abjectly. कण्या खाजन मिश्रांस दूध लावणे To pinch one's belly in order to cut a dash in company. [flour or meal.

कणीक *f* ए (कण S) Wheaten flour, whether fine कणीक तिंबणे *g*. of *o*. (To knead the flour of; to make dough of.) To beat well; to pommel into a mummy. Also कणकोसारखा तिंबणे.

कणकेचा गरा Fine wheaten flour.

कणीकूट *n* कणीकोंडा *m* (कणी, कुटणे To pound, कोंडा Bran.) The bits among rice after the process of pounding.

कणीदार *a* Composed of granules or minute and distinct particles;—as ghee, kinds of sugar, congealed honey, cocoanut oil &c.

कणीस *n* (कणिश S) An ear of corn gen. (rice and वरी and, by some, wheat, excepted.) 2 The flour of Ketaki or Pandanus odoratissimus: also the bed of its petals. 3 The fruit-stalk of the Cocoanut. 4 A mass of boiled and kneaded rice-flour, prepared to be pressed through the utensil named शेवगा, सुन्या, or सोन्या into strings or rolls like vermicelli and called करडइ.

कणीसपागोरा *m* A lax or careless term for कणीस An ear of जोधळा, बाजरा &c. *v* घे, तोड, मोड. Ex. हिंडत्या फिरत्या बलत्यांनी कणीसपागोरे तोडून नेले म्हणून तांटेथोटीं राहिलीं.

कणू *n* (Dim. of कण) A small particle.

कणकड *n* (कणा & कड) The beam or wooden axle of a waterwheel.

कणकडाचे खापेकड करणे (To chop a piece of wood down to the size of a खापेकड in endeavoring to make a कणकड) To make worse in attempting to mend.

कणेची बाहुली *f* A common term for the two side-pieces upon which the कणा of a draw-well rests and revolves.

कणेर or रो *f* (करवीर *S*) A shrub, Oleander or Nerium odorum, Almond flower. 2 कणेर *n* Its flower.

कणरा *a* (कण) That in which there is excess of fragments or broken grains—cleaned rice.

कणरान *n* (Amongst butchers.) The loin.

कणराभात *m* Bits of rice boiled.

कणरो *f* also कणरा *m* A thin diluent drink or food,—water boiled with fragments of rice.

कणरीकेळ *f* A species of the Plantain; and कणरे केळे *n* Its fruit.

कणरीलुगडे or कणरेलुगडे *n* (कणेर & लुगडे) A sort of लुगडे. It has white stripes upon a red or black ground.

कण्व *m* (कण्व Name of a Muní or saint.) A tribe of Bráhmans or an individual of it.

कण्वेर, कण्वेराभात, कण्वेरी, कण्वेरीकेळ, कण्वेरेलुगडे &c. See कणेर &c. [torum.

कतक *m* *S* Clearing nut plant, Strychnos potak-
कतवा (کتابة) *A* The writing furnished to the पंचायत by the parties before it, averring their declarations to be true, and engaging to admit themselves criminal if they be proved untrue. 2 Applied also to bonds and recognizances.

कतरबेत *m* (کتار H To cut or clip. یونکتا H To cut out clothes, قترالیت *A*) Thrift, parsimony, clipping and shaving. 2 Illicit picking. 3 Natty arrangement or trim order. [2 That illicitly picks.

कतरबेती *a* (कतरबेत) Thrifty, frugal, saving.

कतरभेद *m* *pl* Artifices, wiles, tricks: also stratagems, manœuvres, feints of generalship.

कतवर or कतवार *n* (کتوار H) The baggage and followers of an army. *Pr.* एकपट लश्कर सातपट क०. Hence 2 A company or multitude of common people: also a band of ragamuffins, gossips, idlers, children &c. 3 Rubbish, straws, dirt, dust, sweepings. 4 Lumber.

कतार *f* कतारा *m* (قطار *A*) A row, rank, line, or string (esp. of camels). 2 A line or chain (of hills).

कतेरा *m* (کتیرا H) A gum resembling tragacanth. Obtained from Sterculia urens. Rox.

कतल or कतल *f* (قتل *A*) Slaughter or massacre. *v* कर, उडव. 2 Applied to any general havoc or destruction; to the hewing down of trees, razing of buildings &c. 3 The ceremonies among Muhammadan fakírs on the tenth night of the कत्ती *f* (Canarese.) A sword. [Muharram.

कंचण, कंचाण, कंचाट, कंचाड *n* A deep contrivance or counsel; a skilful or a wily scheme, plan, or plot. 2 This last word कंचाट or ड is now a naturalized corruption from *Contract*; and कंचाया *a* & कंचाटदार *c* are formed from *Contractor*. 3 From the two former (some untraceable corruption) arise कंचाणी & कंचाण्या in the sense Contriving; shrewd of counsel; fertile of schemes, devices, plans, plots; esp. with implication of mischievousness or evil.

कंच *m* (In amorous poetry. कान्त *S*) A husband.

कथक *a* (*S*) A narrator of legends; one who recites a story, or who publicly reads and expounds the Purán.

कथंचित् *ad* *S* In some one way; peradventure, perchance, possibly. 2 See यथाकथंचित् from which it is abridged. [legend-narrator.

कथया *m* (कथा) A light term for a हरिदास or कथणें *v* *c* (कथन *S*) To relate, narrate, tell, say.

2 To tell poetice, to sing. *Ex.* वशिष्टे कथिलें निश्चिंतिं || [To foretell.

कथून ठेवणें or अगोघरच कथून ठेवणें or कथणें simply.

कथन *n* (*S*) Saying, narrating, relating, telling.

कथनोय *a* *S* (Proper or suitable) to be narrated, told, spoken, said.

कथला *m* (कथोल) The itch of cattle, scab.

कथली *f* (कथोल) A certain vessel made of tin.

2 The itch or scab of cattle. [tin.

कथली *a* (कथोल) Composed of tin; relating to कथलीखरुज *f* The purulent or running itch. 2 fig. A mischievous, hateful fellow: also any sorely harassing trouble.

कथलीबाध or धि *f* कथलीपीडा *f* General eruption into purulent sores from Lues Venerea. 2 Terms for a vile, hateful, pestilent fellow: a pest, a plague, an abomination.

कथले *n* (कथोल) A large vessel made of tin.

कथले दुःख *n* कथल्यारोग *m* कथले परमे *n* Eruption into purulent sores from Lues Venerea.

कथा *f* *S* A patched cloth or garment; a quilt of rags and shreds.

कथा *f* (*S*) A feigned story; a tale, fable, apologue. 2 A legend of the exploits of some god related with music and singing, and with embellishing marvels invented at the moment;—forming a public entertainment. 3 Used in the sense of importance, weight, significance; as त्याची कथा

काय Of what account is he? See similar words under किमत. 4 *S* Speech, saying, telling.

कथा होणे *g.* of *s.* To live only in story; to be as a tale that is told; *fruit Ilium.* कथेची गति The course of a narrative or story. *Ex.* जेव्हां कथेची गति

हे वदावी || धनुष्य भंगी रसरौद्र दावी ||

कथानक *n* *S* A tale, fable, story.

कथानुसंधान *n* (*S*) Connection or consistency of a narration, discourse, or speech.

कथाभाग *m* (*S*) A division or section (of a पुराण or other book) narrating the exploits of kings and heroes. [Ex. कथाम्बताला जन हे भुकेले ||

कथामृत *n* (*S*) Story or speech sweet as nectar.

कथारस *m* (*S*) Dressing up of a कथा or legend; embellishing it, during the narration of it, with the charms and arts of genius and elocution. *Ex.* हरदासानें क० चांगला केला. 2 Simple कथा (or भगवद्गुणानुवाद Recitation of the excellencies of Deity) without implication of dressing up; mere narration of a holy legend, or such legend; as क० काय निघाला or काय चालला होता?

कथारूपग्रंथ *m* (*S*) A book of history or narrative. 2 Prose-composition.

कथाशेष *a* (*S*) Remaining only in story; known only by tradition or fame; extinct.

कथासंदर्भ *m* (*S*) corruptly कथासंदर्प *m* Connection or coherence of speech or a composition; construction or syntax. 2 Connection of a discourse or narration.

कथित *p* *S* Related, narrated, told, said.

कथोल *n* Tin. [chatter, gabble.

क० कुटणें To make vain repetitions; to prate, कथोलकुव्या *m* A term of reviling for a goldsmith; a tin-torturer. 2 Used as कायाकुव्या A prater, chatterer, jabberer.

कथोलकूट *f* Idle gossip or chat.

कथेकरी *m* (कथा & करी) A narrator of legends of the gods. 2 A story teller gen.

कथेलागी *a* Suitable for the entertainment called कथा—a musical instrument, a singer or his voice &c. 2 *unc* One ever running after कथा.

कथ्य *a* *S* (Possible purposed, occurring) to be narrated, told, spoken. [&c.

कथ्यमान *p* *pr* *S* That is under narration—a tale कथ्यादेवी *f* *pl* A very purulent and loathsome form or stage of the small-pox. The pocks are large, spreading, and oozy. Otherwise called चिघ-व्यादेवी. See varieties under देवी.

कंद *m* (*S*) A bulbous or tuberous root. 2 fig. and in comp. Root, stock, source, fountain; as आनंदकंद, अमृतकंद, सुखकंद, विलासकंद.

कद *m* A sort of silk cloth for dhotars. It is without काठ or border. See पितांबर. 2 Thickness; i. e. substance, solidity, quantity of material or degree of density. *Ex.* चिन्त्याचा कद जस जसा पातळ तसतशी त्याची किमत अधिक.

कद (قد) *A* Stature.) A misunderstood and mis-used word. Value, virtue, goodness, excellency, qualification. *Ex.* तुझा काय कद सजशी वाद करा-याला or सजपुढे बोलायला? 2 The dividing piece or running stitch betwixt the two sides of a गोणी or packsack.

कद जिरविणें or सोडणें *g.* of *o.* To take the conceit out of. कद पाहणें *g.* of *o.* To test the goodness, mettle &c. of. कद घरणें, कद सोडणें &c.

कदन *n* (कंडन *S*) Massacre or slaughter; a general killing.

कदन्न *n* (*S* कु Bad, अन्न Food.) A general term for the lowest sorts of grain unfit for offerings &c. 2 Applied to dry, coarse, unsavory food.

कदंब *m* *S* A tree, Nauclea cadamba. 2 Mustard seed plant, Sinapis dichotoma. 3 A pole of the Ecliptic. 4 A multitude or assemblage. *Ex.* फिरोनि पाहता तथा लोकदंबी || हरि देखिला वक्रदृष्टि

कदंबभ्रमरच *n* *S* A polar circle. [कदंबी ||

कदवा *m* (Better कतवा) A writ of agreement or self-binding.

कदम *m* (قدم *A*) A step or pace. 2 (For कदंब) A tree, Nauclea cadamba: also Nauclea parvifolia.

कंदमूल *n* (कंद & मूल) A general name for esculent roots.

कदर *f* (قدر *A*) A constitution of mind as respects sternness or mildness, energy or imbecility; authoritativeness, imperativeness, commandingness. 2 Disposition or temper; but esp. understood of a bad temper, a temper hard, harsh, morose, unpropitiable &c.

क० काढणें or सोसणें *g.* of *o.* To bear the temper of; to undergo the sharpness, savageness, peevishness, or discontent of: also to serve under the imperiousness or impatience of (a sick master, an ailing child &c.)

कदरणें *v* *i* To get fatigued, tired, weary.

कदरदान *c* (قدرदान *P*) Discerner or appreciator of merit or worth. Confined to notes, and there common.

कंदरा *f* *S* A cave (artificial or natural).

कंदर्प *m* (*S*) A name of Kámadeva, the Hindú Cupid. 2 (Corruptly formed from कंद Root, or कुत्सितदर्प Bad smell.) An onion.

कदर्थ & कदर्थु *a* *S* (कदर्थ is the name of an ancient miser.) Avaricious or miserly; a miser, a niggard. [कदली.

कदल *n* *S* A plantain or banana, the fruit of कदलणें *v* *i* To have turned up to one particular numbers with dice termed कदली.

कदलणे *v c* To pass or spend (time).
 कदली *f* A common name for certain throws with dice. [radisiaca, sapientium &c.
 कदली *f* (S) Plantain or Banana-tree, Musa pa-
 कदा *ad* S When, at what time?
 कदाकाळाचा or -काळीचा *a* (कदा When ? काल Time.) Of some long time back ; of remote origin ; of time immemorial.
 कदाकाळी or कदानकाळी *ad* (कदा & काल) Once and away ; at some few and distant times ; rarely.
 कदाचित् *conj* S pop. कदाचित् & कदाचित् also कदाचित्पक्षी also कदान *conj* Lest, perchance, if perhaps, should. 2 *ad* At some time or other.
 कदात्र *n* (Corr. from कद्त्र) Any of the lowest sorts of grain. [whatever, never.
 कदापि *ad* (S) Always neg. con. At no time
 कदाळी *f* C (कदन S Slaughtering.) The ravages and excesses (of an invading army, of marauders &c.)
 कंदाळू *n* (कंद & अळू) The name of the magnificent Lily of Mahábaleshwar. So called from its enormous bulb-root, and, locally, महादकांदा and sometimes भूकमळ.
 कंदी *a* (कंद Root.) Root-colored ; i. e. brownish or whitey-brown ; dust-colored. [origin ; ancient.
 कदीम *a* (قديم A) Of long standing ; of remote
 कंदील *m n* (कंदील A) A term applied to our glass lamps and lanterns. 2 A brass लांबणदिवा or hanging lamp, with five or seven wicks.
 कंदुक *m* S A playball. Ex. एक हरि पर्वत उचले-
 नि ॥ कंदुकवत् झेलिति गगनीं ॥
 कदेल *n* कदेलडाव *m* कदेलदान *n* कदेली *f* & कदेलणे See कजेली & कजेलणे.
 कंदारी *f* A shed covering a rope-walk. 2 (कंदुरी P) A feast held by Musalmáns in honor of Fatima, Muhammad's daughter. 2 A charmed cord which women bind around their necks. 4 *m* A caste or an individual of it: the same with कंजारी.
 कधी *ad* (Always with neg. con. and then signi-
 fying) Never at all ; at no time whatever. It is always emphatic.
 कंधा *m* (कंदील A) A lantern.
 कडू *a* (कदर्थ S) Avaricious or covetous.
 कंधरा *f* S The neck.
 कधी *ad* (कदा S) On what day? when? See notice under केव्हा. 2 Ever, at any time. [then.
 कधी कधी *ad* At times ; sometimes ; now and
 कधी काळी *ad* At some few and distant times.
 कधीच *ad* At some long time back ; at some remote period.
 कधीचा *a* (कधी) Of some long time back ; of immemorial or remote origin. 2 Of when? of what day or time?
 कधीतरी *ad* At some time or other.
 कधी नवत or -नव्हत *ad* (कधी & न & होणे) Never before ; on some few and widely distant occasions.
 कधी न होतला or -नव्हतला *a* (कधी नवत). That was never before ; that has happened never or scarcely ever.
 कधीबधी, कधीमधी, *ad* कधी ना कधी, कधी नाही कधी, कधीतरी, (कधी & मधी & बधी) forms of reduplication). Sometimes ; occasionally ; now and then.
 कधीशीक, कधीसक or -साक *ad* (Vulgar.) When-soever? Interrog. and neg. con.
 कन *ind* An adjunct added to all imitative particles. Ex. झटकन, चटकन, पटकन.
 कनक *n* S Gold. 2 Thorn-apple, Datura.
 कनकनारायण *m* A term for a wealthy person, a Croesus or Crassus.

कनकफल *n* (S) The fruit of Thorn-apple. Ex. फणस टाकुनि रसाळ ॥ प्रीतीने घेतले क० ॥
 कनका *m* (Imit.) Fieriness or sharpness of disposition, temper, manner, or proceeding ; sternness, severity, rigor. Ex. च्याच्या कनकाखाली कोण टिकेल बरे? त्याचा क० कठीण हो. 2 (Commonly कडका) Rigor of severity (of weather, esp. of cold, sometimes of wind and of rain). *v* पड, सुट, चाल.
 कनकाचल *m* S कनकाद्रि *m* S The golden mountain, Sumeru. Ex. किं कनकाद्रिभोंवति पाळो ॥ कुलाचलाचि विराजित ॥ [grown and lank.
 कनकाचा *a* R Disproportionately tall ; over-
 कनकावळा *m* (कावळा A crow. Flying as a crow or bird.) A sort of paper kite. 2 A squib.
 कनव *f* Appealing to the pity of. See कन्हव.
 कनवट *f* R W See कडोसरी.
 कनवळ *f* कनवळा or -वाळा *m* & कनवाळू *a* or कनुवळा or -वाळ *a* Commonly कन्हवळा & कन्हवाळू.
 कनशा *a* N. D. Loutish, boorish, rustic and rude. See कणशा. [&c.
 कना *m* (Commonly कणा q. v.) The backbone
 कनात or थ *f* (कनात or कना A) A tent-wall : also a cloth skreen enclosing a space around a tent &c.
 कनात *f* (कनात A Contentment &c.) Bearing and doing the hard service of ; bearing the discontent, peevishness, or hard treatment of (as of the sick or humorsome). *v* काढ or सोस g. of o.
 कनादणे *v i* R (कु S Badly, नांदणे To dwell or live.) To be sorely straitened ; to be grievously pressed and worried (by poverty, duns &c.)
 कनाळी *f* (See कणाळी) A stream (as of grain or water running out). *v* लाग, पड.
 कनिष्ठ *a* (S) Younger. 2 Inferior (in merit &c.)
 3 The least, last, lowest, worst ; the third of the three stages उत्तम, मध्यम, कनिष्ठ. 4 Small or little.
 कनिष्ठपक्ष *m* (S) The last and lowest stage, degree, order. 2 Used as *ad* At the least ; at the very lowest. Ex. लग्नाला क० शंभर रुपये लागतील.
 कनिष्ठिका *f* S The little finger.
 कनीनिका *f* S The pupil of the eye. [wheel.
 कनेकड *n* (Properly कणेकड) Beam of a water-
 कनेजा or कन्होजा *m* (कन्यकुज S Kinnoge or Canogyza, an ancient city of Hindustán.) A tribe of Bráhmans or an individual of it.
 कन्या *f* S A girl, a lass, a maiden.
 कन्या *f* (S) An unmarried girl about eight years of age ; a girl gen. 2 The sign Virgo.
 कन्याकुमारी *f* The southern promontory of the peninsula of India. From this word is corrupted Cape Comorin.
 कन्यागत *m* (S) The position of Jupiter in the sign Virgo ; and the period so marked. This period succeeds सिंहस्थ, is auspicious, and accordingly is signalized by the celebration of the marriages and thread-investitures restrained under the prevalence of सिंहस्थ. 2 *n* A dowry.
 कन्याग्रहण *n* (S) Taking a girl in marriage.
 कन्यादान or कन्याप्रदान (S) Giving a daughter in marriage. [defloration.
 कन्यादूषण *n* S Violating or defiling a virgin ;
 कन्यादोष *m* (S) A blemish in a virgin.
 कन्याधन *n* (S) Purchase-money of a maiden (to be a wife). [posed or sought as a bride).
 कन्यानिरीक्षण *n* S Inspection of a maiden (pro-
 कन्यापुत्र *m* (S) A son of an unmarried girl.
 कन्याप्रसू *f* S A woman all whose offspring are females. [term of endearment for a daughter.
 कन्यारत्न *n* (S A daughter viewed as a gem.) A
 कन्यारास *a* (Of the girl-class.) Impotent ; lack-
 ing virility. 2 Effeminate, womanish, imbecile.

कन्याशुल्क *n* S Purchase-money of a maiden (in marriage).
 कन्याहरण *n* (S) Carrying off a girl, rape.
 कन्याळ *f* A species of the Plantain. 2 *n* or कन्याळे *n* The fruit of it.
 कन्हणे *v i* To moan or groan. Pr. कन्हतो कुंथतो मल्लियाला उठतो or कामाला मरतो Used of a drone or idle pudding-eater. [and helplessness.
 कन्हत पडणे *fig*. To lie in confession of feebleness
 कन्हव *f* Appealing to the pity of ; piteous sup-
 plication or moving accents. Ex. पारख्याची करावी क० ॥ [or pity.
 कन्हवळणे *v i* To yearn or melt with tenderness
 कन्हवळा or कन्हवाळा or कनोळा *m* (कन्हणे To moan, वळणे To be sympathetically affected.) The meltings of tenderness or pity ; commiseration or sympathy. *v* ये. [der feeling.
 कन्हवाळू *a* (कन्हणे) Pitiful, sympathetic, of ten-
 कन्हारणे *v c* To sprain or strain (the body, a limb or member) : also to set a thrilling or aching (the body, as through setting a saw ; the teeth, as through craunching a pebble) : also to strain or make to ache (a limb or the body through long restraint or pressure).
 कन्हारी or कन्हरी *f* Moaning or whining piteously. *v* कर, or with *v* गा & नावान of o. To make complainings against. Gen. in *pl* as कन्हार्या or कन्हार्या.
 कन्हारणे *v i* (Commonly कन्हणे) To moan or groan.
 कन्हें *n* Groaning or moaning. *v* चाल, हो, कर.
 कन्हें & its compounds. See कण्हें.
 कन्हैया *a* (کنهيا H A name of कृष्ण) Playful, sportive, jocund, blithe, merry, full of fun and frolic.
 कप *m* Cotton, the cotton-like substance around the bark of young सुरमाड trees, and other similar things used for kindling fire ; tinder. The कप of the सुरमाड is also a styptic.
 कप *m* (S) Tremor, trembling, shaking. 2 In music or singing. Shake or quaver.
 कपचा *m* कपची *f* C A chip knocked off a stone &c. 2 C A scab, a peeling off, a crust.
 कपट *n* (S) Fraud, deceit, guile. 2 Falsity, contrariety to truth. 3 Spite, malice, grudge.
 कपटकुभाव *m* Malice and evil-mindedness ; spite, hatred, or evil feeling gen.
 कपटनिंदा *f* (False censure.) Disguised or covert praise, affected reproach. The classical term is व्याजनिंदा.
 कपटपाश *m* S pop. कपटफांसा *m* False dice fabled in the poem of पांडवप्रताप. 2 False dice.
 कपटबाव *f* In law. A case of malice ; a charge or complaint against of some wilful evil.
 कपटवृत्ति *f* (S The very image of wickedness or falseness.) A term for a very bad person.
 कपटयुद्ध *n* (S) Battle or war conducted upon the principle of stratagems : also that principle or department ; military strategy. [or form.
 कपटरूप *n* (S) A disguise ; an assumed character
 कपटरूपी *a* (S) Disguised ; of an assumed character or appearance. [practice.
 कपटविद्या *f* (S) Guile, wiliness, false and crafty
 कपटवेश *m* (S) A disguise ; an assumed dress. 2 *attrib*. Disguised.
 कपटसिंधु *m* (S) A method of multiplying. Adding mentally to the products of the figures of the multiplicand by the first figure of the multiplier, the products successively by the remaining figures of the multiplier, setting down the ultimate total. See गुणाकार. 2 A term for a very false or perfidious person.
 कपटस्तुति *f* Apparent praise but real censure ;

disguised or covert reproach; irony. This word and its fellow कपटनिंदा are mere Prākṛit coinages in substitution of व्याजस्मृति & व्याजनिंदा.

कपटा *m* (कापण) A slip or piece (as of a plantain-leaf or of paper: also of stone or wood).

कपटाई *f* *unc* (कपट) Fraudulence, guilefulness, perfidiousness. 2 Spitefulness, maliciousness.

कपटो *a* (कपट) False, fraudulent, deceitful. Ex. क० पूर्ण दुरात्मा ॥ 2 Spiteful.

कपडलेप *m* (कपड Cloth, लेप Smearing.) Enwrapping (of a vial, pipkin &c. containing medicaments) with folds of cloth plastered over with earth—to be baked in the fire.

कपडालत्ता *m* (کپڑالته H) A comprehensive term for articles of apparel.

कपण or कपणकांटा *m* A balance for nice weighing, a tongue-balance. [shiver, quake.

कपणें *v i* (कप S Usually कापणें) To tremble,

कपदरी *f* C (For खबदडी) A rude hole or hollow; a rugged chasm; a sunken or retired place; a cave, cavern, den.

कः पदार्थ *int* (S कः Who? पदार्थ Thing. What thing is this?) An interjection of contempt.

कंपन *n* S Trembling, quivering, quaking.

कंपमान S pop. कंपयमान *p pr* Shaking, quaking, trembling.

कपरधूल or ठ *m* (کپر دھول H) A kind of gauze.

कपरा *m* dim. कपरी *f* sometimes कपर *f* A pointed or edged bit of stone (as knocked off by the chisel), a chip: also a shard, a piece of broken glass &c. *v* निघ, जा, उड.

कपर्दक *m* (S) pop. कपर्दिका *f* कपर्दीक *m* A small shell used as a coin, a cowrie.

कंपवायु *m* (S) The shaking palsy.

कपळा *m* A large shaving or chip or detached piece (of wood, stone, plaster &c.)

कपा *m* A piece of cloth; a fragment or remnant. 2 A patch. 3 A division or pocket (of a purse or bag). 4 The till of a box. 5 A large pulley-block or reeve-block. [dow-shutter.

कपाट *n* (S) A door, or a fold of a door, or a win-

कपात *n* (قفعت A) A case of matted palm-leaves (to hold dates &c.)

कपार *n f* (خفر A) A hole (in a hill or rock); a cavernous excavation or hollow; a cave, cavern, den. [फावत.

कपारत or कपालत *f* Commonly कफारत or क-

कपाल *n* S pop. कपाल *n* The skull or cranium: also the sinciput. 2 A half of a pitcher or water-pot. 3 The forehead. 4 (Because man's fortunes are supposed to be written on his forehead.) Fate, fortune, destiny: also the writing declaring one's destinies *apparent* on the forehead. 5 कपाल S is further Scapula or shoulder-blade: also thigh-blade: also a hemisphere lying on the side (east or west) of any meridian. 6 This word is ever and anon uttered as an ejaculation importing down-right denial or disallowal of some pretension or affirmation. The implication is, Such a matter is altogether out of the destiny or lot of.

क० उठणें or चढणें *g. of s.* To get a head-ache.

Ex. भजन करितो सर्वकाळ ॥ उठतें क० आसुचें ॥ क०

काढणें To make one's fortune propitious; to strike out good luck. क० टेकणें To rest or repose upon (figuratively); to cast one's self and hopes and wishes upon.

क० खुवून पाहणें To find out or determine the secret writing of one's destinies; to read the book of the fate of. Gen. neg. con. क० फुटणें *g. of s.* To have one's fortunes take an evil

turn; to become unfortunate. क० भर कुंकू हात भर बांग्या A phrase used by a woman of her husband when she values him only on the ground of his enabling her to adorn herself with pigments and trinkets. For on her widowhood she would be deprived of this competency. क० चें कातडें नेणें To blast one's fortunes; to mar all one's luck: also

क० जाणें *g. of s.* To lose all luck or good fortune. कपाळाची रेघ or रेघा उघडणें or उघटणें *g. of s.* To have one's fortunes turn propitious. कपाळाला केस उगवणें Said in remarking upon some most improbable occurrence, or in disallowing some declaration about the future. (So the "Hair sprouting on the palm"—the Parthian's taunt to Crassus.)

कपाळावर or कपाळीं हात मारणें To express astonishment, sorrow, or concern. कपाळाशीं क० घासणें To keep company with (as with a prosperous or lucky person, in the hope of sharing his fortunes). 2 To dangle after; to hang about; to copy with servile emulation. कपाळास अपकीर्ति-

-अपयश-दारिद्र्य-आपत्ति &c. येणें *g. of s.* To fall into dishonor, poverty, misfortune &c. कपाळीं कांटी घेऊन जाणें To take one's self off; to make one's self scarce; to go away. कपाळीं डाग लागणें *g. of s.* To be branded in the forehead; to be stigmatized. कपाळीं भद्रा असणें *g. of s.* To be fixed fast in poverty and wretchedness through evil stars.

कपास *m* (کپاس H) Cotton. 2 Applied to a flock of cotton, or a flake of any light substance flying about, or to the cotton-like substance around a young भेरलीमाड. Esp. as used for tinder.

कपाळकरंटा *a* Luckless, ill starred, ill fated.

कपाळकटो *f* कपाळकूट *f* कपाळखटखट *f* Wearisome and wasting labor (as that of instructing a fool, convincing the opinionated &c.) 2 A teasing or tiresome insisting upon a subject; incessant prate; importunate begging; pettish chiding &c. [haunting or wearisome labor.

कपाळकटो *a* (कपाळकट) That undergoes any ex-

कपाळकाटो *f* A member of the loom. The fixed transverse pole which supports the वही (ओवी) or चाळा.

कपाळचा डाग *m* (A foul spot on the forehead.) A slur, sully, soil, stigma, blot. *v* लाग, चुक, लागू हो.

कपाळटेंक *f* कपाळटेंकणो *f* कपाळटेंकणो *f* (Leaning the head.) Reposing or resting upon (figuratively); casting one's self and hopes and wishes upon. [head-ache.

कपाळदुखी *f* A wearying or long continuing

कपाळपट्टा *m* A member of the सरोसर or Horse-headstall, the upper or forehead strap or band. Disting. from मुखपट्टा the face-strap.

कपाळपट्टी *f* The forehead. 2 The fore piece and band of a sort of hood or cap that passes across the forehead. 3 The upper cross piece of a door-frame; the cross piece connecting the two up-rights of a draw-well; the transverse beam in many pieces of machinery. 4 (पट्टी A slip of writing.) One's written destinies, the scroll of Fate.

कपाळपांचशेरी or कपाळपांसरो *f* (कपाळ & पांचशेरी Subsistence.) The unalterable destiny or fortune of. Ex. कोठें हो गेलों तरी क० बरोबर.

कपाळफुटका *a* Of blasted or broken fortune.

कपाळफोड *f* (Head-breaking.) A term for any exhausting or very wearisome occupation.

कपाळफोडी *f* A plant, Octandria monogynia. Called in some districts चिरबोटी also फोपेटी. Its fruit (कपाळफोडा *m*) is puffed or air-blown. Children, by pressing it to their forehead (कपाळ), burst it with a pop. Hence its name.

कपाळफोया *a* (Forehead-breaker.) An individual of a class of importunate mendicants who go about, striking their heads and making other violent demonstrations to extort alms. Hence, fig. Violent, heady, desperate, of ungovernable passions.

कपाळमाळा (कपाळ & माळ) An interjection of astonishment and grief. 2 *f* (Properly कपालमाळा) A necklace of human skulls. One of the ornaments of Shiva.

कपाळमोक्ष *m* The bursting of the skull of a corpse on the pyre: also breaking of the skull of a deceased Sanyāsī with a शंख or Conch. 2 The name of one of the five principal तीर्थ at Benares.

कपाळरेषा or -रेखा *f* or -लेख *m* Fate or destiny (as supposed to be written on the forehead).

कपाळशूल or -शूल *m* A wearying, unceasing head-ache.

कपि *m* (S) An ape or a monkey. 2 Applied fig. to some elderly, experienced, leading person of an assembly; or to one long conversant with any business or work.

कपिंजल *m* S The francoline partridge.

कपित *p* S Shaking, quivering, trembling.

कपित्य *m* (S) Elephant or wood-apple, Feronia elephantum or Cratœva valanga. 2 *n* The fruit of it.

कपिसुख *n* (S) A monkey-like face: also *attrib.* monkey-faced—a horse. An inauspicious mark. It consists in a short upper lip and a lengthy under

कपिला *a* S pop. कपिला *a* Tawny. [one.

कपिला *f* (S) A certain fabulous cow. 2 A cow wholly of one color. Used with the adjective before it, as काळो-तांबडो-पांढरो-क० 3 A cow gen. Ex. माझे घरी पांच क० आहेत. 4 The red powder of certain dried flowers. Used in dyeing. Disting. into कपिला & कपिलो of which कपिलो is the better. 5 Applied also to काच or red ochre.

कपिलापट्टी *f* (S) pop. कपिलपट्ट *f* A day on which synchronize six particulars,—the day, Tuesday; the month, Bhādrapad; the date, the sixth of the dark fortnight; the Nakshatra, Rohini; the Yog, Wyatipāt; the Mahānakshatra, Hastī. This synchronism is of course rare; hence कपिलापट्टी-चा योग is applied to any astonishing and un hoped for combination of favorable circumstances.

कपिश *a* S Of a dark brown color.

कपिश *m* S Styra or coarse Benzoin.

कपो *f* A patch. 2 A pulley-block. 3 A piece cut out of a melon or gourd to declare its quality.

कपुत्र *m* (Better खदुतर) A pigeon or dove. [wax.

कपुरी मेणवत्ती *f* A candle of the best or whitest

कंपू *m* (Camp.) Applied sometimes to a camp or tented army, but generally to a corps or division.

कपूत *m* (कुपुत्र S) A disobedient or bad son.

कंपेश *m* (کم و بیش P) A slight difference; a small quantity more or less. 2 Used as *adj* More or less; that slightly exceeds or slightly falls short of.

कपोत *m* (S) कपोता *m* (Poetry.) A dove or pigeon, esp. the spot-necked pigeon. कपोती the female.

कपोता वळणें *g. of s.* To emaciate or waste away.

कपोल *m* S A cheek.

कप्पा & कप्पी See कपा & कपी.

कफ *m* C (Or कप) Cotton or similar substance used as tinder. 2 A block (with or without a pulley). [or quaver.

कफ *m* (Properly कप) In music or singing. Shake

कफ *m* (S) Phlegm, one of the three humors: also the mucus hawked up. 2 Watery froth or foam gen.

कफ़, कफनाशक, कफभेदक, कफसारक or कफ-निःसारक, कफहर or -हारक, कफारि &c. *a* S Expectant or phlegmagogue.

कफज्वर *m* (S) Fever arising from excess or vitiation of the watery humor; catarrhal fever &c.

कफण *n* (كفن A) A shroud or winding sheet (esp. among Muhammadans).

कफणो sometimes कफनी *f* (कफण) A sort of cloak worn by classes of mendicants, covering the whole person but the head and fore-arms; an unsleeved अंगरखा. *v* घाल.

क० घालणे (गव्यांत &c.) To take up the begging trade: also to abandon secular life.

कफपित्तज्वर *m* (S) Fever ascribed to the predominance or vitiation of the watery and bilious humors.

कफपित्तवातज्वर *m* (S) Fever ascribed to the morbid condition of the three humors, humoral fever. [perament: also attrib. of phlegmatic &c.]

कफप्रकृति *f* (S) Phlegmatic constitution or temperament.

कफल or कफलक *m* A description of mendicant.

Applied to one wretchedly poor; a king of the beggars. कफल is the name of the first thief. Hence the word is used by people in calling out against the approach of thieves. For ब्रह्मदेव gave this boon to कफल, as per आदिचोरकफलस्य ब्रह्मदत्तवर-कफलास *m* S In medicine. Wheezing. [स्यच &c.]

कफस्थ *m* (S) Pulmonary consumption.

कफारत or कफालत *f* *m* A slanderous or false charge. *v* घे, आण. 2 (A form of redup. from कज्जा, and used, although not invariably, in conjunction with that word, as कज्जाकफालत. Yet the common form of redup. is कफावत) A quarrel or dispute. 3 A difficulty, trouble, scrape: also a bore, pest, plague, torment. *v* घे, गव्यांत पड, उभाराह, उपस्थित हो. The word belongs to the class लुचांड, झुट, झेंगट, पिडा &c.

कफावत *f* A foible or fault as exposed or detected. *v* काड, घे, आण *g.* of *o*. 2 The word is generally considered as a mere reduplication of कज्जा, A quarrel or dispute.

कफोदर *n* (S) A disease ascribed to the prevalence of the watery humor, a form of dropsy.

कवई *f* (कबा P) A sort of robe or gown. [melons. कवकवोत *a* Weak, watery, insipid—sugarcane, कवखत & कवखती See कसवखत & कसवखती.

कवज *n* (قبض A) A written receipt. 2 A sequestration to pay creditors; a seizure of any articles of property: also the property or income so seized. 3 Restriction or obligation resulting from the passing of a receipt, bond, or promise. 4 Constipation of the bowels. 5 Laying hold of or catching, lit. fig. but esp. fig. (as a person in his speech). *v* घर, पाड, loc. case of *o*.

कंबडो *f* A slip or split piece (of a bamboo &c.)

कंबध *m* *n* (S) A headless trunk.

क० नाचणे (Because, according to the Purans, a trunk rises and dances upon the slaughter of 100000 persons.) A figure expressive of exceeding carnage. [or tomb.

कवर *f* (कबर A) A Muhammadan mausoleum

कवर *f* (कम P) For this word and compounds see कसर and compounds. [gated.

कवरा *a* (कबूर S) Grey or dirty white. 2 Variegated—cattle, horse &c. See under बांडा Sig. I.

कंबल *m* S A blanket &c. See कांबळा. [stone &c.)

कंबल *n* R A half or large division (of fruits, of a

कवलात or कवलायत *f* (See कबुलात) A written agreement.

कंबळ *f* A tree, Hymenodactylon excelsum. Grah.

कंबळो *f* (کملی H) This is a Hindustani word of the same sense as कांबळा (a coarse black blanket); but it is used in Marathi with implication of badness (oldness, wornness, smallness, flimsiness &c.)

कबाई or य *f* (कबा P A) A sort of robe or gown.

कबाड *n* A bullock-horse-or camel-load (of grass, कडवा, firewood &c.) By some it is confounded with आखें A half-load.

कबाडकट *m* *pl* कबाडकाम *n* Low drudgery; any toilsome or merely manual occupation or work.

कबाडखोत *m* A monopolist of the cutting of firewood. 2 A contractor to supply bullock-loads of firewood.

कबाडखोती *f* Monopoly of the cutting of firewood in the forests. 2 A contract for the supply of firewood (sometimes of कडवा, grain &c.) by the bullock-load.

कबाडो or चा *a* (कबाड) Employed in bringing loads—an animal or its driver. 2 Applied contemptuously to a low, drudging fellow: also to a coarse or clumsy artificer. [man or trader.

कबाडोगलबत *n* A ship of burden; a merchant-ship.

कबाबचिनी *f* (کبابچینی P) Cubebs. Formerly called Piper caudatum, now Piper cubeba. कबाबचिनी is (as the Drug-venders testify) often misapplied to signify नागकेशर or Cassia buds. [chase.

कबाला *m* (Usually कबाला *q.* *v.*) A deed of pur-

कबिला *m* (قبيلة A) A wife, esp. as mistress of a household. 2 A family or household.

कबीत *n* (कविता S) A variety of song, esp. in the Hindustani language. 2 Poetry, poesy: also a piece of poetry. [the devotee कबीर.

कबीरपंथ *m* (कबीर A & पंथ) The sect or order of कबीलदार *m* (قبيلهदार P) A married man.

कंबु *m* S A conch.

कबुतर *n* (कबوتر P or कपोत S) A pigeon or dove.

कबुतरखाना *m* (کبوترخانه P) An establishment or a place of breeding pigeons. 2 A pigeon-house; a dove-cot.

कबुतरबाज *c* (कबوتر & बाज) One who keeps sporting pigeons. [written or oral.

कबुलात or कबुलायत *f* (قبولیت A) An agreement,

कबूतांदूळ *m* A fine kind of rice.

कबूल *a* (قبول A) Agreeing or assenting to; admitting or allowing. 2 Agreed to, admitted, allowed. 3 Approved.

कबूलकतवा or कबूलकदवा *m* (قبول کتابه A) A writing furnished to a पंचाईत by the parties before it, declaring their acquiescence in the decision which they may make.

कबूस *m* A ship's kitchen, Caboose. The word is German, Kabuse or Kabyse Dan.

कब्ज *a* P Tough and hard; that holds back refusing payment—a debtor: also close-fisted, rigid, hard—a miser.

कम *a* (कम P) Less, wanting, short of. Used as per Ex. आण्याकम रुपया, शेरकम मण.

कमअकल *f* (कम عقل P) Feeble understanding or lacking wit. 2 *a* Of feeble understanding or wit.

कमअसल or कमअसल *a* (कम اصل P) Mean, ignoble, of base origin. See कससल.

कमअसलाई *f* Meanness, baseness, ignobleness.

कमकसर *a* & *ad* Less or more, nearly, about.

कमकायदा *m* (कम قايده P A) Deficiency of law,

order, decorum, propriety; laxity, remissness, slackness. Pr. कमवेतन राहवें क० राहूं नये. म्यां त्याचे घरी क० पाहिला म्हणून जाणें सोडलें. 2 Shortcoming; falling short of the customary or the due. *v* कर.

कमकुवत *a* (कम قوت P) कमजोर *a* (कम زور P) Weak, feeble, of scanty strength.

कमचो *f* (कम چي H) A switch, cane, twig &c.

कमजवाद *a* (कम زیادہ P A) Less or more. 2 Used as *s* *n* Shortness or surplus; deficiency or excess.

कमजात *a* (कम ذات P) Of low caste or base stock.

कमज्यास or खो *a* (कम زیادہ P) Less or more; deficient or excessive.

कमज्यास *n* कमज्यासो *f* (कम زیادہ P) Deficiency and excess: also deficiency or excess. [or horn).

कमटा or टा *m* (कमठ S) A bow (esp. of bamboo कमठ *m* S A tortoise or turtle.

कमंडलु *m* *n* (S) The waterpot used by the ascetic and the religious student.

कमतणूक *f* Deficiency, scarcity, shortness.

कमतनूक *a* Spare, slender, slim, meagre, lean—a person or an animal: also thin and weak—a post, rafter, building.

कमतर *f* (कमتر P) Failure in duty, omission, slight fault. 2 also as *a* That fails or comes short.

कमतरीन (कमترین P Common in notes.) Least or lowest; most base; very insignificant. Used by the writer of himself.

कमता *a* (कम P) Deficient, less than needed or due.

कमताई *f* Deficiency. [or lessen gradually.

कमतावणे *v* *i* (कमता) To abate, decrease, subside

कमतो *f* (कमती P) Deficiency. 2 Used as *a* Deficient. [increase; decline and advance.

कमतीवढतो *f* (कमती بڑھतो H) *f* Decrease and कमतोला *a* (कम P & तोला) Of deficient weight,

lit. fig.; of little influence or authority.

कमदर *m* Reduced rate (esp. of assessment). 2 Used as *a* also कमदरी *a* Of reduced rate;—esp. an assessment.

कमदस *m* Reduced or a low assessment. 2 Used as *a* sometimes कमदसो Of which the assessment has been reduced or is low. [sirable.

कमनीय *a* S Beautiful, pleasing, agreeable, de-

कमबखत *a* (कम بخت P) Of ill fate or fortune.

कमबखतो *f* (कम بختی P) Lucklessness.

कसर *f* (कसर P) The loins or waist.

क० खचणे-वसणे-मोडणे *g.* of *s*. To sink or become weak in the loins. 2 fig. To lose hope, ardor, or courage; to sink or fail in spirit. क० ताडणे *g.* of *s*. To become rigid or stiff (through sickness &c.) क० बांधणे To gird up one's loins; to prepare one's self determinedly. क० भरणे or घरणे *g.* of *s*. To get lumbago.

कसरकचका *m* A bump with the knee upon the small of the back. *v* दे, मार, बसव, बस.

कसरकस *m* Gum of पळस or Butea frondosa. Used as a drug.

कसरका *m* Commonly कसरगा. [bola.

कसरख *n* (कसरख S) A fruit, Averrhoa caram-

कसरखुलाई *f* (कसर کھلائی H) The money exacted by a Government-peon &c. from the poor wretch to whom he is sent before he will sit down or loosen his loins. [certain twist of wrestlers.

कसरखोडापेंच *m* A term of the gymnasium. A

कसरगा *m* (कसरगा P) The belly or protuberant girding (of a mountain): the middle portion of a vessel (protuberant or depressed). 2 *unc* The

waist. 3 Seizing by the waist. A manœuvre of the gymnasium. 4 With **मारणे** Attacking (an enemy) in flank. [power of procreation, impotent. **कमरचा ढिला** *a* (Slack of loins.) Wanting the **कमरटाव** *m* Depth of water up to one's waist. **कमरपट्टा** *m* sometimes **कमरपट्टी** *f* (**कमर & पट्टा** *H*) A zone or waist-cincture (of gold or silver). **कमरबंद** *m* (**कमरबंद** *P*) A sash or girdle; girding for the loins. 2 The tie (of certain Angra-khās) that occurs about the waist. [pared, alert. **कमरबंद** *a* (**कमरबंद** *P*) Of girdled loins, ready, pre- **कमरबंदी** *f* (**कमरबंदी** *P*) Preparing, getting ready, girding up the loins: also prepared state, alertness. **कमरबस्ता** *m* (**कमरबस्ता** *P*) Girding up of the loins: also the state of readiness, lit. fig. *v* कर, बांध. 2 Used also of the girding band. **कमरमोड** *f* (Breaking one's loins.) Hard labor or work. 2 Also **कमरमोडकाम** *n* Business or work demanding hard labor. **कमरमोडी इरले** *n* (**कमर, मोडणे, इरले**) An इरले formed to turn inwards, below the back, on the stooping of the wearer. [loins. **कमरी** *a* (**कमर**) Strained or weakened in the **कमरेचा कांटा** *m* The concluding or lowest vertebra of the spinal column. Contrad. from **मानेचा कांटा** Processus dentatus. [joint, the hip. **कमरेचा खवाटा** *m* **कमरेचे खवाट** *n* The thigh- **कमरेचा जोर** *m* Bodily strength (as contrad. from the power and influence of money, friends, talents &c.) **कमल** *n* (*S*) A lotus, Nymphaea (rubra &c.) Grah. 2 A lotus-form vessel or stand for an idol. 3 Added by poets to **सुख** or **वदन**, **नेत्र** or **लोचन**, **कर** or **हस्त**, **पाद** or **चरण**, **हृत्**, **नामि** &c. in eulogy of their form. **कमलकला** *f* (*S*) pop. **कमलकळा** *f* The freshness and lustre of the lotus. Hence, The lustre, grace, beauty, charmingness (of a countenance &c.) **कमलबीज** *n* (*S*) A seed of the lotus. Reckoned amongst the **अठराउपधान्ये**. Used also medicinally and for beads. **कमला** *f* (*S*) pop. **कमळा** *f* A name of Lakshmi, and hence applied to an excellent woman. **कम लावणे** *n* *C* (**कम** *P* Less, **लावणे** To plant. Opp. to **भर लावणे** The full planting.) The planting in an A'gar (plantation of Cocoanuts &c.) of a less number per bighā than the authorized or standard number. 2 The diminished tax in consequence. **कमलाक्ष** *m* (*S* **कमल** & **अक्ष** The eye.) A seed of the lotus. Used for beads &c. 2 A flowering shrub, and *n* its flower. **कमलिनो** *S* pop. **कमळीण** *f* The lotus plant. Ex. किं रविकिरणीं कमळणीं विकासति॥ दाता देखतां याचक हर्षति॥ **कमलिनोवरचा बिंदु** (Like the drop upon the lotus.) A favorite simile with poets for Life, riches, glory &c., expressive of transitoriness and uncertainty: also for Mind, purposes, promises &c. in expression of Fickleness or faithlessness. See **पाण्यावरचा बुडबुडा**. **कमविणे** *v* *c* (**कमा** *H*) To earn, gain, acquire. Pr. कवडोपाखून कमवावे लाखापाखून खर्चावे Acquire pennies and spend pounds. **कमसल** *a* (**कम** *P*) Ignoble, baseborn, base, mean. Pr. असल आपला असलपणावर गेला क० म्हणतो मला भ्याला. Also क० आपला कमसलपणा डाकोत नाही तर असलाने असलपणा कां टाकावा?

कमळ *n* (**कमल** *S*) A lotus. 2 Lotus-form vessel or stand. 3 Applied descriptively to **केळफूल**. **कमळगट्ट** *m* (**कमळ & गट्टा** Bulb &c.) The seed vessel of the lotus. **कमाई** *f* (**कमाई** *H*) Gains, profits, earnings. 2 The various operations (of manuring, raking &c.) in dressing up a field: (of kneading, rolling &c.) in preparing dough: (of treading &c.) in tempering mortar: (of mingling ingredients, levigating, mashing, compounding &c. &c.) in working up any thing: the breaking in or training (of a horse &c.) **कमाज** *a* (**कमाविणे**) That earns or acquires. 2 Well trodden or tempered; well wrought up or dressed—mortar. [member of a family. **कमाजपूत** *m* (Commonly **जोडतापूत**) The earning **कमाण** or **नफ** (**कमान** *P*) A bow. 2 An arch. 3 The spring (of a watch, rat-trap, lock &c.) **कमाणगार** or **कमानगार** *m* (**कमान** *P*) A maker of bows and arrows. **कमाणदार** or **कमानदार** *a* (**कमान** *P*) Arched. **कमाल** *n* (**कमाल** *A* Perfection or completeness.) The highest revenue (of a village or tract); settled by measurement, not of its cultivation, but of its whole arable, including fallow, and by estimating the produce if all be cultivated up to its full power. Also **कमाल तनखा** *m* in this sense. **कमाल**, retaining its Arabic sense of Completeness or Wholeness, forms in Revenue-matters numerous compounds: as **कमालपत्रक** *n* or **कमालझाडा** *m* General roll or schedule of the totals of **तनखा**, **रगवा**, **कूळ**, **इनाम**, **मोजणी**, **वखल**, **दर** &c. **कमाल-रगवा** The lands (of a तालुका or a village) collectively. **कमाल इनाम-दर-मोजणी-वखल-टिकेबंदी-आकार-लावणी-वहीत-पडोत-गायराक-हडोळा** &c. The original Ināms collectively, the original or full assessment, survey, revenue &c. For **कमाल** in these compounds **कमाली** is sometimes used. 2 By persons conversant with Muhammadans **कमाल**, meaning Perfectness or fullness, is used without restriction: as **कमाल दौलत-नसीब-छपा-मेहरबानो-पीक-भरणा-भरतो-पूर-सलाई-लढाई-थंडी-कन्ह** &c.: also without composition, as **जरोमरीचे क०, दरिद्राचे क०**. **कमालखानीदार** *m* (**कमाल** *A* proper name, & **हार**) A necklace of flowers extending down to the knees. Ex. **क० व पंचवीस लडे तुरा** A huge necklace and an enormous crest or plume; i. e. monstrous or gorgeous adorning. *v* घाल. **कमावता** *p* *a* of **कमाविणे** That earns or acquires. 2 also **कमावता पूत** *m* That is the earning member of a family. [To perform **कमाई**. **कमाविणे** *v* *c* (**कमा** *H*) To earn, gain, acquire. 2 **कमाविणे** or **सो** *f* **कमावोस** *f* Collection of the revenues. 2 The collected revenue. 3 fig. The gain, profit, advantage, good realized (in any undertaking). **कमावोसजमा** *f* The revenue collected under the head of fines, forfeits, and other irregular heads or sources. [nues of a district. **कमावोसदार** *m* The Head-Collector of the revenue. **कमावोसदारी** *f* The office or business of **कमावोसदार**. **कमी** *a* (**कम** *P*) Deficient, wanting, short. [shirt. **कमोज** *m* (**कमि** *A* through Camisa. Ital.) A **कमीपणा** *m* Deficiency &c. **क० घेणे** To acknowledge one's inferiority to, or one's imperfection, failing, or fault. **कमोद** *m* A kind of rice. 2 A Rāg or musical mode. See राग. 3 *n* (Corr. from **कुमुद** *S*) A variety of the lotus, Nymphaea esculenta.

कयरा, कयरी, कयवार, कयवारी &c. See under **कै**. **कया** *f* (**काय** *S*) Freshness, clearness, healthiness of appearance (of the countenance or body). **कयाखाक** *a* That eats up the lustre or glory of; dishonoring, disgracing, slurring. **कयावान** *a* Of clear, fresh, healthy look—a person or his body. Opp. to **कयाहीन**. **कयास** *m* (**कयास** *A*) Judgment upon a suit or case; judicial decision. *v* ठरव, काढ, ठर, निघ. 2 Judgment or opinion gen.: also consideration, deliberation, pondering. Ex. **जो व्याचा कयासास येईल तसा निर्णय करील**. [judgment or decree. **कयासनामा** *m* (**कयासनामा** *P*) The record of a **कयाहीन** *a* (**कया & हीन** Wanting.) Dull, pallid, wan, lustre-lacking, unhealthy-looking. **कर** *m* (*S*) Royal revenue, toll, tax, assessment, impost. 2 A settled allowance to certain orders in a village,—to the **पाटोल**, **कुळकरणी**, **जोशी** &c.; a sum or quantity in general fixed to be given. 3 A hand. 4 Attached to the names of towns, it implies Inhabitant. Ex. **काशीकर, पुणेकर**. 5 As the last member of a compound in comp. with Sanskrit words, it implies Agent. Ex. **प्रकाशकर, सुखकर, आनंदकर**. 6 *ind* It follows imitative particles. Ex. **झटकर, पटकर, चटकर, धडकर**. 7 *f* An unlucky day, viz. the day following an eclipse, that of either of the solstices, that of the death of a person in the village, the day of the burning of the **होळी** &c. **कर** *m* *unc* (**करणे** To do.) A doing; a hand or concern in. Pr. **व्याला कर नाही त्याला डर नाही**. 2 Used for **करी** as in **मजूरकर, काठकर, पोयकर**. **करक** *m* (**करी** *S*) Shoots of the plant **दिंडा** when boiled. 2 *f* A lancinating pain (in the neck, loins, back) from strains or rheumatism. See **घसक**. **करक** *m* *n* *S* The water-pot of the student or ascetic; or the shell of a cocoanut hollowed to form a vessel. **करकचणे** & **करकचाविणे** sometimes **करकटणे** & **करकसणे** *v* *c* To bind tightly; to draw closely and forcibly together (a bundle, a load): also to hold or grasp firmly. Gen. used with *v* बांध, आवळ, ओढ, धर, as **करकचून बांध, करकचून धर**. **करकचा** *m* *R* (Commonly **करकोचा**) The mark of a rope or the groove notched for it. **करकटणे** *v* *i* To have remains (of dough, rice &c.) hard caked on—the hands, a culinary vessel: also to adhere to the vessel or hands—rice, dough &c. **करकर** *f* (Imit.) Any harsh, grating, disquieting sound;—the cawing of crows; the grating of a file, the creaking of doors &c. 2 Wrangling, brawling, squabbling. 3 Teasing and worrying persistence (in begging, scolding &c.) **करकर** or **रा** *ad* Imit. of the cawing of crows, of the grating of a file, of the gnashing of teeth, of any harsh, grating, or creaking sound. *v* वाज. Ex. **रावण क० दांत खात**॥ **करकरणे** *v* *i* (**करकर**) To caw—crows: also to grate, creak &c.; to emit a harsh or rough sound. Pr. **कावळा करकरला म्हणून पिंपळ मरत नाही**. **करकरणे** *v* *c* To caw out; to utter hoarsely; or (with contemptuous implication) to utter or speak. Ex. **त्याचे नाम व्यर्थ करकर॥ जैसेकीर अनुवादति**. **करकराट** *m* (Intens. of **करकर**) A combined or loud cawing, grating, creaking &c. **करकराविणे** *v* *c* (**करकर**) To grind or gnash (the teeth). 2 It is sometimes used in the sense of **करकचणे**.

करकरीत *a* (A fanciful formation from करकर) Brand new; spick and span new; crackling and rustling from newness—a garment, a pair of shoes &c. Applied sometimes to houses, trinkets, vessels. Gen. used after such words as नवा, कोरा, ताजा, and thus it may be viewed as mainly an adjunct of enhancement. Ex. नवा क०, कोरा क०. 2 Hard and crackling—cucumbers, pickles &c.

क० तिनीसांजा *f pl* The very height of evening twilight. This is an inauspicious juncture.

करकरून *ad* Tightly, firmly, forcibly, fast. Used with -बांधणे-धरणे-खेचणे-ओढणे &c. (verbs of binding, holding, pulling, drawing) after the manner of कचकावून, कचकून, खचाटून, रगडून &c. Ex. कर श्री-कांताचा करकरून माता धारे करे॥

करक्या *a* That makes the noise करकर.

करकुची *f* (कौच *S*) Damoiselle crane, Ardea

करकुची *f* (करकचणे) See करकोची. [virgo.

करकोचधाड *f* (करकोचा & धाड) A descent of a flock of cranes (as upon a corn-field).

करकोचा *m* करकोची *f* (करकचणे) The mark left by a rope tightly drawn. 2 The hollow notched (around a stick &c.) as a channel for the reception of a rope. 3 Damoiselle crane, Ardea virgo. [or little toe.

करंगळी or करंगुळी *f* (करंगुलि *S*) The little finger

करगोटा *m* A silk cord or silver twist &c., worn around the loins.

करचकर, करचकर, करजकर, करजकर, करजगार *m* (करकचकर *S*) An armorer or a brazier. See कारचकर.

करचलो *f* (Or कराचली *q. v.*) A sort of sword.

करदा *m* (कर *H*) करडो *f* An implement of the confectioner,—a sort of उल्लखणे or flat-ended करज & compounds. See कजे. [ladle.

करज or करंज *m* (*S*) A tree, Galedupa arborea. Rox. Pongamia glabra. Grah. 2 See करंडी.

करजी or करंजी *f* Produce of the tree करंज. 2 A puff of that form. 3 Grey Bonducilla-nut tree.

करजेल *n* (करंज & तेल) Oil obtained from करंज.

करजतकाळ or करजतकाळ *m* (Corr. from कर्तात-काल) A terrible or dreadful man (or other object).

करड *m n* A fruit. It is extremely bitter; and its seed resembles that of the तवसें, although it is much longer. Its rind or shell, when the pulp is scooped out of it, is used as a vessel for oil and a wick (a पंधा). See करवट.

करट or करंट *n* A boil or angry tumor.

करंटपक्ष *ad* At the least; at the very lowest.

करंटलक्षण *a* (*S*) Of marks, signs, or qualities indicating lucklessness or boding evil.

करंटलक्षण *n* (*S*) A mark, sign, or quality betokening lucklessness or evil.

करंटवलो & करंटवले See करंटोली & करंटोले.

करटा or करंटा (*करंट S*) Luckless; ill-starred and wretched. Ex. जिनें नव मास वाहिलें पोटी॥

लीस म्हणे परम करंटो॥ 2 Freely. Poor, bare, barren, destitute of any riches or resources—a village, a country: of unfortunate or unprofitable devisings—

an understanding or a mind: miserable—an expedient &c. [wants the marks of a speaking parrot.

करंटोपोपट *m* A common wild parrot; one that

करंटाबांगडा *m* A variety of the saltwater-fish named बांगडा.

करंटो or करंटो *f* (Dim. of करंट) A small boil: also a small imposthume or pustule.

करंटो *f* (करंटो *S*) The shell of the cocoanut—the whole, a half, a fragment, or a vessel made of it. Pr. पोरस जेवूं सांगे वाटीत तेां पोर जेवो करंटोत Children love their own way. 2 A skull.

करंटुली or करंटे ली *f* A kind of gourd, Momordica muricata or charantia. करंटुले or करंटोले *n* Its produce. [भाकर & भाजी &c.

करंटखाणे *n* Wretched or poor fare, as mere करंटेलक्षण *n* A mark or sign indicating lucklessness or boding evil.

करंथा कपाळचा or करंथा हाडाचा *a* Luckless.

करड *f* Rice once ground or pounded; rice divested of its glume or outer husk. 2 *n f* A kind of grass, red, coarse, and ill-flavored. It is the hill-grass of the Konkan. 3 Dryness and coarseness of hair (i. e. state in which it resembles the grass called करड). Ex. केशांचे क० झाले. 4 Used as *a* Dry and coarse; stiff and indicating age—the hair. [hurry coarsely over.

क० काढणे *g. of o.* To do roughly and rapidly; to

करंड *m* (*S*) A little casket. 2 A basket of bamboo wicker-work.

करंड आडुळसा *m* A species of Justicia picta.

करंडई *f* Safflower, Carthamus. 2 Its seed.

करंड कांगोणी *f* A variety of कांगोणी.

करंडकूट *n* (करंडई & कूट) करंडगूळ *n* (करंडई & गुळी) Chaff of करंडई or Carthamus.

करंडणे or करंडणे *v c* To gnaw or nibble; to wear away by biting.

करंडा *a* A color of horses, iron grey; and, attrib., a horse so colored. 2 Unhusked or imperfectly husked—rice. 3 Stern, severe, rigid, savage. 4 Half hoary, turning grey—hair. 5 Hard from alloy—iron, silver &c. 6 Stiff, coarse, dry—hair.

करंडा *m* (करंड *S*) A casket (of metal, wood, ivory). 2 A covered basket of bamboo. 3 *C* A clump, chump, or block of wood. 4 The stock or fixed portion of the staff of the large leaf-covered summerhead or umbrella.

करंडा *m* The arrangement of bars or embossed lines (plain or fretted with little knobs) raised upon a तार of gold by pressing and driving it upon the अवटो or grooved stamp. Such तार is used for the ornament बुगडी, for the hilt of a पट्टा or other sword &c. Applied also to any similar bar-form or line-form arrangement (pectination) whether embossed or indented; as the edging of a rupee &c.

करंडा अमल *m* (करंडा & عمل *A*) Rigorous administration or rule; harsh or stern sway. 2 (करंडा & عمل *H* Intoxication.) Potent influence (as of particular inebriating substances); potency, strength, sharpness. [of bamboo.

करंडो *f* (Dim. of करंडा) A little covered basket

करंडो *f* The name of a tree. Its fruit, as it resembles a सुद्रा (metal stamp), is called सुद्रा. It is, by Maráthá soldiers, dipped into गोपचंदन and applied to stamp marks, by way of ornament, over the temples and under the eyes.

करंडो *f* (See करंडई) Safflower: also its seed.

करंडो कमान *f* (करंडा Stern, کمان *P* Bow. With knitted brows.) Displeasure, anger, indignation.

करंडो नजर *f* Severe or stern regard: also habitual severity of regard.

करंडो मजी *f* (करंडा & مرضی *A* Will, pleasure.) Displeasure, disfavor, offence. 2 Sourness, crabbedness, austerity, severity of disposition.

करंडू or करंडे *n* A kid. [ket of bamboo.

करंडूल *n* (Dim. of करंडा) A little covered bas-

करंडे तांदूळ *m pl* Rice once ground or pounded; rice divested of its glume or outer husk.

करंडेल *n* (करंडई & तेल) Oil of Carthamus or safflower.

करंदाची अवटो *f* An implement of the goldsmith. A stamp for forming the bars or raised lines called करंडा. It is channeled or grooved with (or without) little cavities. [heron.

करंडाक or की *m* करंडाक *m* A kind of crane or करण *m* (Popular form of कर्ण *S* amongst artisans.) The hypotenuse of a triangle, or the diagonal of a quadrangular figure.

करण *n* (*S*) An instrument or a means of action; an organ of sense, or a member of the body. Ex. किं करणांमार्जी चपल मन॥ तथाह्नन सवेग कपि उड्डाण॥ 2 In grammar. The instrumental case. 3 An astronomical period. There are eleven in irregular recurrence, each answering to half a lunar day.

These are वव, बालव, कौलव, तैतिल, गरज, वणिज, विष्टि, शकुनि, चतुष्यद, नाग, किंस्तु. 4 A treatise containing tables for calculating eclipses &c. from any particular epoch:—thus contrad. from सिद्धांत & तंत्र. 5 In comp. Doing or making. Ex. पवित्रीकरण, निर्मलीकरण, पापकरण, शुद्धीकरण, व्यक्तीकरण, पृथक्करण, संचयीकरण, स्थोलीकरण, विदेशीकरण, संदीकरण, श्रुचोकरण, मलीकरण एकीकरण. Such compounds are valuable, and they are formed at will. They are omitted, however, save a few bearing some special claim for insertion.

करणकुहं *n* (कर्ण Ear, & कुहं) In joinery. A mode or form of joining pieces of wood,—ear-form tenon.

करणचौकट or करणाचो चौकट *f* (कर्ण Ear, & चौकट) A frame of which the members are united by the ear-form tenon or करणकुहं.

करणपुतळी *f* (See करपुतळी) A mode of divining.

करणवाच *n S* In grammar. An instrumental noun. [trumpet which sounds the bass.

करणा *m* (قرنائي *H* from قرن *A*) The large brass करणावळ *f* (करणे) The price or cost of doing or making.

करणो *f* (कर्णो *S*) A mason's trowel.

करणो *f* A tree, Mimosa hexandra. Grah.

करणो *f* (करणे) Presenting (in marriages) of cloths, ornaments &c. to the bridegroom and his party. *v* कर. 2 Setting or addressing against of any magical process: also an incantation or spell. 3 Verbal of करणे though used restrictedly. Ex. हे क० ने केले; त्याचो क० वाईट This was artificially effected; his proceedings are evil. Used also to signify A marvelous or an extraordinary doing; as हो गोष्ट घडावी असें नव्हें पण देवाची क० ह्या सुळें घडली. Also विचित्र क० वडावी॥ Also सप्रपाताळा झाली तो क० ऐकिलो नाहीं. 4 *S* A surd or irrational quantity.

करणो *a* (See करणी) Profuse of presents to the bridegroom and his party;—used of the bride's

करणगत *a S* In algebra. Surd. [father &c.

करणोचा *a* Artificial: as क० राघ-घोडा-ब्राह्मण &c. A parrot &c. made of earth; करणीचें फूल An artificial flower; करणीचें पागोटें A turban made on a

frame and fixed; क० राग or करणीची बाधा A disorder effected through some incantation or magic;

क० आंवा A grafted mango-tree, or its fruit; क० वाघ-घोडा-कुचा &c. A man assuming the appearance and acting the part of a tiger, horse, dog.

करणोच *a S* (Proper or fit) to be done.

करणोसार *ad* (करणो & अनुसार *q. v.*) According to work or doing. Pr. क० फळ Reward or fruit according to the work.

करणे *v t* (कृ *S*) To do, act, perform, commit, achieve, execute; to form, frame, make. Used with the amplitude of our verb To do. 2 Used as *v i* To work or ferment. Ex. मला मळमळ करतो,

भोंवळ करती, उन्हाळे करतात. 3 To act or move in any particular manner.

केले केले न केले न केलेसे करणे To do (a business or work) indifferently, unconcernedly, carelessly. करून घेणे with कडून of o. To get done by; to effect from. करून घेणे with or without प्राप्ति g. of o. To acquire, procure, obtain.

करणे *n* (कृ S) An action, act, deed, doing.

करणे *prep* As soon as; not later than; by or at: noting time. Ex. आज प्रारंभ केला तर उद्यां दोन प्रहरा क० संपेल; सकाळींच करून लागतां तर एव्हां क० अटोपले असते.

करणेकरी *m* Bass-trumpeter, the blower of करणा.

करणे *n* Presenting (in marriages) of cloths and ornaments to the bridegroom.

करतल *m* (S) The palm of the hand.

करतलभिक्षा *f* (S करतल Palm, भिक्षा Alms.) Begging from door to door under a vow to eat upon the spot the food placed by the charitable upon the palm.

करतलामल, करतलामलक, करतलामलकवत् *ad* (S करतल Palm, अमलक Myrobalan. As plain as a myrobalan on the hand.) Used of any thing on which, from the clearness and cogency of the evidence it bears, dispute seems impossible. Corresponding to "Like the sun at noonday."

करतालिका or करताली *f* (S) pop. करताल *m n* A musical instrument, a sort of castanet. 2 Striking the palms together. *v* वाजव, दे, पिट. 3 Snapping the fingers. *v* वाजव.

करताल *m* घरणे To beat time with the palm.

करंद *f* (See करवंद) Corinda-tree, and *n* Its fruit.

करदनकाळ *m* (Corr. from कृतान्तकाळ) A term for a terrible or dreadful man (or other object).

करदळ or लो *f* A scandent flowering shrub, *Ancistrocladus Heyneanus*. Grah.

करदा *m* (کردار P) One who cultivates a farm, the actual cultivator, whether tenant or proprietor. Often written plurally, as करदे पाटील.

करंदा *m* (Or कारंदा) The Corinda tree or its fruit. [like the Camomile blossom.

करदावले *n* A small weed with yellow flower
करंदोचोकर *f* A double frame,—two frames connected together by arms.

करंदे *n* The fruit of the कारंदा or Corinda tree.

करदोटा or डा or रा *m* करघोटा or डा *m* (कटि The waist, दोरा A string.) A silk cord or chain or twist worn round the loins.

करदोडी *f* A cotton cord worn around the loins. Among Shúdras. 2 also करदोरो *f* A rope shed.

करदोडी *f* A particular tree.

करदोरा तोडणारा *a* (That will burst the करदोरा) Used of highly pungent tobacco.

करनकर, करनकरी, करनाकरी *a* (करणे, न, करणे) That does what he should not do and omits what he should do; perverse, contrary, cross-willed.

करनाटक *n* (कर्णाट S) A country, the Carnatic. क० ओस पडणे *g.* of s. To become deaf.

करनाटकी *a* (करनाटक) Relating to the Carnatic.

करप *f* Victuals burned in the dressing. 2 Crops burned or parched up (from heat).

करप *n* R (कूर्प S) An edged and sharp bit of a hard substance *gen.*; a piece of broken glass, a shard, a shell, a chip of stone.

करपट *a* (करपणे) Burned—rice, bread &c. during the cooking: also such smell. 2 Sour—an eructation.

करपटसद्या *a* (करपट & सडणे) Ever lean and meagre; whom no richness of aliment can fatten.

करपटाण *f* (करपट & घाण) The stink of burned articles of food.

करपणे *v i* To burn, scorch, singe—an article of food. 2 To be blasted—crops or a plant from intense heat or cold. 3 fig. To wither; to sink into vacancy; to lose all spirit and energy (from fright or extreme grief): also to dry up or emaciate—the body from disease or pain.

करपलव *m* (S कर & पलव) A poetical term for the hand. 2 Beckoning with the hand. *v* कर.

करपलवीभाषा or करपलवी *f* corruptly करपालवी *f* (कर, पलव, भाषा) Talking with the fingers. *v* कर.

करपविणे *v c* (करपणे) To burn, scorch, singe (an article of food in dressing it). 2 To blast or burn up (a plant). [Sour—an eructation.

करपा *a* (करपणे) Burned, scorched, singed. 2

करपा *m* A burned or scorched piece or part.

करपो *f* (करपणे) Burned state (of crops, from want of rain). *v* पड. 2 Morbid heat (of stomach) from fever, hunger &c. *v* पड. 3 Blacks or soot adhering to the bottom of pots, *crocks*. 4 Burned victuals.

करपुतळी *f* A mode of divining, or examining omens, by means of lamps and a bellmetal vessel covered with lamp-black.

करपुष्कर *n* (S By poetical pleonasm.) The tip of an elephant's (कर hand) proboscis; and, yet more poetically, the tip of a man's hand or fingers. Ex. घे इक्षु वारण जसा करपुष्करानें ॥ श्रीराम चाप उचली करपुष्करानें ॥

करपृष्ठ *n* (S) The back of the hand.

करपेल *n* A soft and fine kind of cattle-grass.

करंबट *f* A seasoning,—myrobalans &c. prepared with peppers and assafoetida.

करंबड *n f* P (Commonly कडबड) The residue of eaten and trodden कडबा.

करंबडणे *v i* To be foul—hands &c. See करंबडणे.

करंबल *f* (कर्मरंग S) A plant, and *n* Its fruit, *Averrhoa carambola*.

करंबुटी *f* C A young unripe mango.

करंबे or करमणे *n* A sauce consisting of mangoes or tamarinds mixed up with raw sugar and spices. 2 A mango or other suitable fruit seeded, stuffed with seasoning, and grilled or roasted. [करमळ.

करंबेळ *m* A tree and *n* The fruit of it. See

करभ *m* S The hand from the wrist to the root of the fingers, metacarpus. 2 A young camel or any young animal.

करभार *m* (S कर Tribute, भार Burden.) करभाग *m* (S) Tribute. *v* दे, घे, बसव. Ex. सर्वराव देति क० ॥

कर जोडुनि वारंवार ॥ Also प्रति संवत्सरीं क० ॥ भूपाळ देति समग्र ॥ [See explained under कर्म.

करम *n* (कर्म S through कर्म H) Destiny or fate.

करम *n* (कर्म P) करमकंद, करमकांदा, करमगड्डा, करमाचा कांदा *m* करमाचो भाजो *f* Terms for cabbage.

करमट *f* (See करंबट) A particular seasoning.

करमणूक *f* करमत *f* (Poetry.) (करमणे) Spending time pleasantly. 2 A pastime, diversion, or pleasant occupation.

करमणे *v c* (करम S) To spend (time) pleasantly.

करमणे *v i* To pass pleasantly—time. Ex. मला

करमत नाही Tædet me vitæ.

करमणे *v i* R To contract into corrugations; to shrivel or pucker up. [rhoa carambola.

करमर *f* (कर्मरंग S) A plant and *n* Its fruit, *Averrhoa*

करमरा *a* (करमर) Like the fruit of the करमर—glass beads &c.

करसळ *m f* A forest tree, *Dillenia pentagynia*. Grah. 2 *n* Its fruit. 3 *f* A garden tree, *Averrhoa carambola*. Grah. 4 *n* Its fruit.

करमाला *f* (S) The fingers used as a rosary.

करल *n f* Husk of rice, सावा, नाचना, राळा, वरी; esp. *fine* chaff.

करली *f* A white kind of fish covered with prickles or barbs. 2 C A water-scuttle or baler. See करले. 3 A kind of grass.

करले *n* W C A scuttle or scoop-form vessel for dashing water (from a pool &c.) over grounds.

करवजे *n* A medicinal shrub. 2 (For कारंजे) A jet d'eau.

करवट *m n* (Poetry.) A certain bitter fruit and its seed. Popularly करट *q. v.* Ex. जैसे भाजिले करवटे ॥ तेणें क्षुधा न घटे ॥

करवटणे *v i* P (کروٹنا H) To lie over on one side.

करवटी or करवटी *f* (Or करोटी *q. v.*) Cocoanut-shell &c.

करवडणे *v i* To have remains (of dough, boiled rice &c.) caked on—the hands, a culinary utensil: also to adhere to the hands or utensil—dough &c.

करवत *m* (करपव S) A saw.

अडवा क० घालणे To thwart, cross, hinder. क०

लागणे or असणे जिवाला To have keen anxiety.

करवताखालीं घरणे To hold under severe bondage; to oppress grievously.

करवतणे *v c* (करवत) To saw.

करवती *f* (Dim. of करवत) A small saw. 2 A tree, *Ficus oppositifolia*. Grah.

करवतीकांटी *a* (करवत Saw, कांठ Edge.) Indented like a saw, saw-edged, serrated.

करवतीलगाम *m* A bit serrated or indented like a saw. See लगाम. [sa Carondas.

करवंद or दो *f* (करमई S) Corinda tree, *Caris*

करवंद *n* The fruit of the Corinda. 2 (From the sharp sourness of the fruit.) Added enhancingly to मार, as मार मार क० Intensely or bitterly cold—air, weather, liquors.

करवंदणे *v i* (करवंद) To be sharply cold—weather, water, buttermilk, hands &c.

करवल *m* (کرول H) A horse-musketeer.

करवला *m* (करा & वाला Affix implying an agent.) In marriages. A jocose term for the brother of the bride or bridegroom. This being the masculine form of करवली *q. v.* infra.

करवली *f* In marriages. A term for the sister (or female officiating) of the bride or bridegroom. From कहा the water pot which she bears, and वाली or वली affix. 2 (کرولي H) The art or business of a horse-musketeer. [chief.

करवल *n* (कर Hand, वस्त्र Cloth.) A handker-

करवा *m* A morsel of sugarcane as prepared for the mouth. Applied with the verb पडणे to a limb or part considered as broken off. Ex. हाताचा क० or कंबरेचा क० पडला. 2 A hollow notched as a channel for the reception of a rope. 3 (Better कारवा) A description of dance. 5 A flaw upon a pearl,—a line roundabout its middle.

करवीं or करवे *prep* By or through: noting means or instrumentality, medium or channel. Ex. तुला करवेना तर मुलाकरवे करीव.

करवीर *m* S A flowering shrub or its flower, *Oleander* or *Nerium odorum*.

करसांबळ or ली *f* A creeper &c. See खरसांबळी.

करस्थापना *f* (S) Imposing of an assessment.

करळ *m* A sort of soft sandstone, called also कड. 2 *n f* R (Or करल) Husk of rice and of the inferior and coarse grains. 3 A vacuity or an interstice (as in a loose-textured basket, in रोवळी, पाटी, खूप &c.)

करळ *n* करळा *m* The half-burned grass of a

kiln underneath the pitchers, bricks, tiles &c. : also a single काडी or stalk of it.

करळ जाणे or होणे To incline. Common amongst peasants, and used of जूथिल्ल-योक, धुरी pole of cart or plough, or of गाडा, नांगर &c. ; also of a balance or its beam. क० घरणे To sway (the plough) horizontally; and क० चालणे To proceed horizontally. Opp. to शेव घरणे-चालणे To sway &c. vertically.

करळी f Spasmodic affection (esp. of the legs). 2 A common term for the two extreme cross pieces which, together with the two central cross pieces (तरसे m pl) and the longitudinal pieces (घोडी or घोडकी n pl), compose the bed of a गाडा (load-cart void of साटा or box). 3 A cross-piece overlying the पिढे of a cart, and narrower. The pegs pass through it. 4 An upright of the box of a cart, a sloat. 5 (Commonly कुरळी) The interstitial unwoven threads of a web.

करळी a Built or made with the stone करळ. करा, करादिवा, करादियाचा मान See under कऱ्हा. करा कार्यसिद्धि Do it, and success attend you! A form of benediction.

करा f R Scum or film on the surface of water. 2 m The shooting of corn in the ear (after being stacked or cut).

कराकर or रां ad Imit. of the sound in gnashing or grinding the teeth (as in chewing sugarcane, cucumbers &c.)

करांगुलि f S pop. करांगुळी or करांगळी f The little finger or toe. [is straight and rather short.

करांचली f (करांचली H) A sort of sword. It

कराड m A paroxysm or accession-violence (of fever or disorder gen.): sudden and vehement excitement (of the spirits or system); orgasm. v ये. कराडणे v c To gnaw or nibble; to wear away by biting.

करांडा m C A cylindrical piece as sawn or chopped off the trunk or a bough of a tree; a clump, chump, or block.

कराडी f P Strength, force, vigor. v घर, ये. 2 in pl कराद्या Spasms or cramp. v ये, चढ, ओढ, उढ, कराडू n (Commonly करडू) A kid. [उतर, बस.

कराणा m A particular esculent vegetable.

करांती f A sort of uncovered carriage.

करांदा m (करमई S) Corinda tree or fruit, Carissa Carondas. 2 The name of a creeper having an esculent fruit and root. Disting. into गेड करांदा & कडू करांदा Sweet (cultivated or esculent) करांदा and Bitter (wild and inesculent) करांदा.

करांदे n The root of the esculent creeper करांदा or गेड करांदा.

करावीन f Naturalized from Carbine.

करासत f (करासत A) Any machine, engine, instrument, structure of intricate and ingenious complication; any astonishing and skilful device, contrivance, disposition of means for effecting. 2 A miracle, a marvel, a wonder.

करासती a (करासत) Ingenious, inventive, clever, of astonishing powers.

करार m (करार A) A promise, engagement, agreement. 2 A determination, resolution, fixed purpose. कराराचा Faithful of promise. 2 Firm of determination.

करारनामा m (करारनामा P) A written engagement.

करारमदार m (करारमदार A) A comprehensive term for promises, bonds, notes of engagement or agreement &c. 2 (मदार used intensively.) A solemn promise or engagement.

करारी a (करार) Adherent to one's promise or purpose; faithful and firm: also stanch, steady, constant, abiding, enduring &c. 2 Lasting or durable—a color, a material. 3 Made to order, i. e. substantial, firm, capable of holding out.

करारी f P (Or कराडी) Strength, force, vigor. v घर, ये. 2 R (For करार) A promise or an agreement: also a determination.

कराल n (Or करल) Husk of rice and of the inferior and coarse grains. [terrible.

कराल a S pop. कराळ a Frightful, formidable,

कराळी f The eighth of the dark fortnight of आश्विन. On this day virgins, bearing in their hands a करा (waterpot) filled with गंगोदक, worship देवो. An observance about काशी or Benares. Note. The student is advised that he will hear कार्तिक & आषाढ and other months named as the season of this rite; for the Brāhmans, although they like not to acknowledge it, are fast forgetting the matters of their faith. And let the notice of discrepancy given here be apprehended as of application in very numerous instances.

कराळ जाणे or होणे To incline. See करळ जाणे.

कराळी f Spasm of the limbs, cramp. v चढ, उतर, बांध. Gen. in pl कराळ्या.

करिचमं n S Elephant-hide or leather made from it. Ex. क० घेत प्रावर्ण॥ न कंटाळे दुर्गंधीने मन॥

करिणा or ना m (करिणा A) A statement or representation, esp. a written one (as of one's cause or case before a पंचाईत).

करितां prep On account of; for the sake of; for.

करियात or द f (करियात A) A मजाल composed of ten or twelve villages belonging, some to one मजाल, some to another.

करी m (करीण fem. करणे To do.) An affix to nouns implying I. The possessor, master, lord, or rightful person. Ex. पैकेकरी A monied man; घरकरी The master of the house; मानकरी The person entitled to receive the honors. 2 The inhabitant, or the person belonging to. Ex. गांवकरी A man of the village. 3 The dealer in; the worker, laborer, occupant in, by way of subsistence. Ex. कापडकरी, भाडेकरी, शेतकरी, भिक्षेकरी. 4 The bearer or carrier, as इटेकरी; or practiser of, as पट्टेकरी; the mere performer, as यात्रेकरी, मारेकरी. करी has other senses, of which the explanations will appear under the respective leading words. These are given here because they are the most frequent; and because the words to which करी thus significant is affixed, being too numerous for insertion, are omitted. करी however may not be employed so arbitrarily as वाला: hence the admission of so many of the formations with it. 5 An adjective form of कर (the affix to the names of towns) expressing Relation, as पुणेकरी Belonging to, like &c., the people of Poona.

करी m (S Having a hand.) An elephant.

करीबल n (S) The elephant-branch of an army; the elephant-force.

करीर m n S A thorny tree or its fruit, Caparis aphylla. Commonly नेपती or ते. [through.

करीव prep R (See करवी or करवे) By or करण a S Moving, affecting, pity-exciting. 2 Pitiful, compassionate, merciful.

करण m S कर्णा f (S) Pity, compassion, tenderness, mercy.

कर्णा भाकणे To appeal to pity; to make pitiful complaints; to supplicate movingly. As कर्णा

signifies (not pitiful accents or speech, but) pity; the explication of the phrase is, to speak so that pity be excited. Ex. म्यां क० भाकितां थार॥ उःशाप बोलिला कुबेर॥ For other ex. see भाकणे. See under दया certain common compounds.

कर्णाकीर्तन n (S) Celebrating the compassions and mercies (of God &c.) 2 fig. Piteous supplication; appeal to pity in tender tones.

कर्णारस m (S) One of the nine रस or sentiments, that of Compassion. See रस.

कर्णास्वर m (S) Piteous accents; tender tones; pity-moving sounds.

करून prep By or through: noting means or instrumentality, medium or channel. 2 Used as although not so correctly as होऊन in the sense of Of one's own accord. See होऊन.

करेणु f S A female elephant.

करेलआंबा m A kind of mango.

करेला m A weapon of the gymnasium. A large kind of सुगदल used with both hands.

करोट होणे g. of s. (A vulgar phrase from कारट) To die, i. e. to become the subject of funeral solemnities.

करोटी f (S) The shell of the cocoanut,—the whole, a half, or a fragment, or a vessel made of it. 2 A skull. [ing.

क० हातांत घेणे To take up the business of begg-करोडगिरी f The office or business of करोडा.

करोडा m P An officer, in some districts, answering to Commissioner or Head-Mámlatdár; and, about Hyderabad, an officer of the customs.

करोल m (करोल H) A horse-musketeer. करोली f His art or business.

करोळा m The half-burnt grass of a Potter's kiln: also a single stalk of it.

करोळे n A cross piece of the साटा or frame of a cart: opp. to बाजू the side-piece running lengthwise. करोळे, being only a varied form of करळी, may be, in some districts, used for that word in its second and third senses.

कर्क m (S) A crab. 2 The sign Cancer.

कर्कट m (S) कर्काटक n कर्काटक n A pair of compasses. 2 A crab. [शिंमो.

कर्कटशृंगी f S A plant. See the derivative काकड-कर्कश a (S) Harsh, grating, thrilling, piercing, sharp or shrill-sounding. 2 Cross, crabbed, savage, ill-tempered. [of a shrill voice.

कर्कशा f (S) A vixen, virago, scold. 2 A female

कर्काटक m (S) In legendary history. A certain monstrous black serpent, having the strength of 9000 elephants, and exceedingly venomous. 2 Hence applied as a designation to the कऱ्हाडा Brāhmans, from the conceit that they harbour malign intentions towards the Brāhmans gen. 3 Perfidious, rancorous, vengeful.

कर्काटकी or कर्काटी f S A kind of gourd, Momordica charantia. Commonly करटुली.

कर्चूर m S A plant or its dried root, zedoary, Cur-कर्ज n (कर्ज A) Debt. [cuma zerumbet. Rox.

कर्ज लागणे To become a debtor; as हा-ही-हे कर्ज लागतो-तो-ते He &c. owes. डोईवरून पाणी जाई इतके कर्ज असणे To be over head and ears in debt.

कर्जअमदान (कर्जअमदान P Debts to come.) This word heads that side of a paper of accounts on which are registered "Receipts in discharge of debts." See कर्जदादन.

कर्जकरी m That borrows money. 2 That lends money. 3 That is employed in dunning debtors—a peon &c.

कर्जखत *n* (قرض A خط A Note.) A note of acknowledgment of debt, a bond.

कर्जदादन (قرض دادن P Debts to be given.) This word heads that side of a paper of accounts on which are registered "Payments in discharge of debts." See कर्जअमदान.

कर्जदार *a* (قرض دار P) That owes money, a debtor. 2 That lends money, a creditor.

कर्जपाणी *n* A comprehensive term for Debts.

कर्जबाजारी *a* (قرض بازار P) A general debtor; one who owes money throughout the market.

कर्जभरी *a* (قرض भरणे To be filled.) Loaded with debt.

कर्जरोखा *m* (قرض رقعہ A) A note of acknowledgment of a debt. [sively or loosely.]

कर्जवाम *n* (قرض وام A) Debt comprehensive. कर्जाक *a* (कर्ज) Lent or borrowed at interest—money. [received.]

कर्जी *ad* (कर्ज) At interest—money given or कर्ण *m* (S) An ear. 2 The sense of hearing. 3 The name of the half-brother to the पांडव princes, famed for munificence. Hence used appellatively of a liberal man: also कर्णावतार or कर्णाचा अवतार in this sense, or, ironically, of a niggard. 4 The hypotenuse of a triangle, or diagonal of a quadrangular figure. 5 Rudder or helm.

कर्ण (or कान) ओढणे or ओढविणे To stretch out the attentive ear. Ex. जो सायानियंता ॥ तो वशिष्ठापुढे वाढवो कर्ण ॥. कर्णे सृष्टे कटिं चालयति Used of one who answers wildly from the question; i. e. a dolt or booby.

कर्णकटु *a* (S) Offensive to the ear, harsh, grating.

कर्णगत *a* (S कर्ण Ear, गत Gone.) कर्णघृष्ट *a* (S कर्ण Ear, घृष्ट Rubbed.) That has passed the ear; that has been heard. [of a thief].

कर्णहेद *m* (S) Cutting off the ears or an ear (as

कर्णजप *m* (S) Whispering in the ear.

कर्णधार *m* (S) A holder of the ear.) A helmsman or steersman. [ear-gate. Ex. कथा गेली कर्णपथां.

कर्णपथ *m* (S) The way or channel of the ear,

कर्णपालि *f* (S) The curving edge of the auricle, the helix.

कर्णपिशाच *m* (S) A demon capable of being bound by a mantra, and forced to communicate (by whispering in the ear) the affairs of people. 2 *n* Fortune-telling.

कर्णपिशाचो *m* A fortune-teller.

कर्णपिशो *f* A demon. See कर्णपिशाच.

कर्णपुट *n* (S) The auricle or outer ear. [females.]

कर्णपुष्प *n* (S) pop. कर्णफूल *n* An ear-ornament of

कर्णमधुर *a* (S) Sweet or grateful to the ear; melodious &c.

कर्णमूल *n* (S) The root or bottom of the ear. 2 Also कर्णवल्गु *m* Abscess in the region of the parotid gland. 3 A ring of hair at the root of the ear of a horse. [the ear.]

कर्णमैथुन *n* (S) A covert term for whispering in

कर्णवेध *m* (S) The ceremony of boring the ear

कर्णव्रण *m* (S) Ulcer of the inner ear. [of a child.]

कर्णशूल *n* (S) Ear-ache.

कर्णश्रुत *a* (S) Heard by the ear.) Heard.

कर्णाचा पाहारा *m* A term for the first watch, the three first hours of the day from sunrise. A very holy season.

कर्णात् *ad* (S) Unto the ears—eyes &c. extending.

कर्णारूढ *a* (S) Ascended to or reached the ear.) Heard, known by report.

कर्णार्श *m* (S) Eruption of pustules in the ear.

कर्णावतंस *m* (S) An ear-ornament gen.

कर्णावळ or ढो *f* The name of a flowering shrub.

कर्णिका *f* (S) The pericarp of a lotus. 2 The middle finger.

कर्णी *f* (S) A mason's trowel. [traducer.]

कर्णजप *m* (S) A slanderous whisperer; a secret

कर्णोपकर्णी *ad* (कर्ण & उपकर्ण) From ear to ear; as heard by one and related to another. Used as our From mouth to mouth. [ning.]

कर्त्तन *n* (S) Cutting, clipping, shearing. 2 Spin-

कर्त्तनीय *a* (S) (Proper or suitable) to be cut, clipped, shorn &c., scissile.

कर्त्तव्य *n* (कर्तव्य H from कर्त्तव्य S) The arts of song; the various modulations &c. constituting melodious singing. 2 Art, capability, or skill gen.

कर्त्तव्यदारी *f* (कर्तव्य दारी P) कर्त्तव्यगारी *f* Skillfulness in singing; the possession and command of कर्त्तव्य q. v. supra. 2 Skill and cleverness gen., handiness, dexterity.

कर्त्तरि (In Sanskrit the seventh case of कर्त्तृ) Agreeing with or indicating the agent:—opp. to कर्मणि Agreeing with the object. Used of the various affixes to roots and words forming derivatives and inflections. [agrees with its subject.]

कर्त्तरिप्रयोग *m* (S) A sentence in which the verb

कर्त्तरो *f* (S) Scissors, clippers, shears. [or doer.]

कर्त्तव्यो & कर्त्तव्यो *m* (Vulgar corr. of कर्त्ता S) A maker

कर्त्तव्य *a* (S) (Purposed or necessary) to be done. 2 Used as *s n*, also कर्त्तव्यता *f* Deed, doing, action: also skill in working or doing. Ex. विचित्र कर्म निरञ्जनाचे ॥

कर्त्ता *m* (S) In comp. कर्त्तृ & कर्त्तृक) A doer, performer, agent, causer: a maker, former, framer. 2 In grammar. The nominative case, or the subject of the verb. 3 A manager or acquirer; the laboring and earning member of.

कर्त्ताहर्त्ता *m* (S) The doer and the undoer; the maker or setter up and the destroyer or remover; he that killeth and that maketh alive.) A title or epithet of God.

कर्त्ताहर्त्तापाळिता *a* (Poetry.) The Creator, the Destroyer, the Preserver. A title of God. Ex. क० ॥ मजपरता नसेचि ॥

कर्त्तुल *n* कर्त्तुक *f* (Vulgar corruptions of कर्त्तृत्व S) Making or doing: also skill in making or doing; handiwork.

कर्त्तुमकर्त्ता or कर्त्तुमकर्ता *a* or *m* (A formation from कर्त्तृ) Competent, clever, capable; a skilful manager or conductor.

कर्त्तुमकर्त्तुमन्यथाकर्त्तुमसमर्थ (कर्त्तुं For to do; अकर्त्तुं For not to do; अन्यथाकर्त्तुं For to do otherwise; समर्थ Capable). A Sanskrit phrase but common, and used of one of whom we would describe the vast and uncontrollable power; "that killeth and that maketh alive";—used of God, saints and sages, kings and rulers.

कर्त्तुवगारी *f* (कर्तव्य & गरी P) Skill in working; workmanship; professional cleverness or capability.

कर्त्तृक *a* (S) In comp. That does, performs, makes.

कर्त्तृत्व *n* (S) Capability or competency, power of doing. 2 Agency, doing, act, deed. Ex. क० कुमारीचे कळले ॥ ऋषीने शापिले ते वेळे ॥

कर्त्तृभूत *a* (S) In grammar. That stands as the subject of the verb. [tive &c.]

कर्त्तृवाचक *m* (S) A verbal adjective, a denomina-

कर्त्तृवाच्य *m* (S) The active voice: also a noun of agency; an active participle &c.

कर्दनवस्तन *n* (کردن & بستن P) Making up and melting down; forming and reforming (esp. of trinkets and ornaments). 2 In accounts. Striking off (as expended) of an article in the gross, and entering (as new matter) of its products or changed form. (As striking off of cloth and entering the made tents, garments &c.; striking off of corn and entering its flour, bran &c.) 3 Changing of great monies into small and of small into great.

कर्दम *m* (S) Mud, muck, mire. 2 fig. Any slop, mess, nastiness, or confusedly mingled mass. 3 fig. Promiscuous assemblage of castes or of the clean and unclean.

कर्दळी *f* (Mistaken by the ignorant for कदली) The Plantain or Banana-tree. 2 A flower shrub, Canna Indica.

कर्पूर *m* (S) Camphor. [piebald.]

कर्वर *a* (S) Grey or dirty white. 2 Variegated or

कर्म *n* (S) An act or a deed; action gen. 2 Religious action, as sacrifice, ablution &c.; esp. as originating in the hope of future recompense, and as opposed to speculative religion. Three kinds are specified; viz. नित्य, नैमित्तिक, काम्य. 3 Actions or works; a conduct or course. Hence used for

Destiny; destiny being only the allotment, to be enjoyed or suffered in the present life, of the fruit of the good and evil actions performed in former lives. Ex. अरे अरे कर्मा ॥ बारा वर्षे झालीं

याच धर्मा ॥. The common terms कर्मबलिवंत, कर्मबळेतर, कठीणकर्म, कर्मघोर &c. express All powerful destiny, Hard destiny &c. 4 Action specific; moral duty; obligation imposed by peculiarities of

tribe, occupation &c. 5 The subject of action in grammar; the accusative case or the object of a verb. 6 A business, office, function; a prescribed and peculiar work. 7 Par eminence. Sexual copulation.

कर्म दोन पावले पुढे Destiny goes ever before us. कर्माने ओढणे or ओढवणे expresses the Constraining of destiny; -जमिने दोणे the propitiousness of destiny; -धाव घेणे the running before or preventing

of destiny; -पाठ पुरविणे or उभे राहणे the opposing of destiny; -मागे घेणे or सरणे the falling back or failing of destiny. केव्हा कर्माचे फळ The reward of a deed done. Ex. केव्हा कर्माचे फळ बापा ॥ ऐश्वर्य तुज देतील ॥

अरे तू भुलू नको नटू नको ॥ [destiny.]

कर्मकचाट *n* Trouble or evil appointed by one's

कर्मकटकट or कर्मखटखट *f* A term for any vile, pestering, perplexing person or business—as attributed to destiny: also for the toil and trouble, fuss and ado of one's allotment: also for any

harass, bother, or annoyance,

कर्मकथा *f* (S) A story, i. e. an act of one's destiny—a trouble, embarrassment, plague, pest, bore.

2 Egotistical or idle talk. 3 A true and exact relation of an occurrence or a deed. [one's destiny.]

कर्मकपाट *n* (S) Trouble or evil appointed by कर्मकहाणी *f* A tale of destiny or fate; i. e. a tale of misfortune or disaster. 2 A story of one's own doings and experiences. Hence 3 Unmeaning and tedious talk.

कर्मकांड *n* (S) The section of the Vedas which treats of rites: also the rites and observances collectively obligatory on Bráhmans. Ex. तैसे सुक्त विषयी प्रमाण क० चे ॥ Also कृष्णगीत कथनां श्रवणाते ॥

क० कचि न दे कवणाते ॥ 2 fig. Idle and tedious talk; prosing gabble or chatter. *v* गा, सांग, बोल.

कर्महत *f* (S) One of the forms of legal restraint—prohibition from following the ordinary occupation.

कर्मगति *f* (S) Fate or destiny. See the explication under देवगति.

कर्मचंडाल or कर्मचंडाल *m* (A very चंडाल in his actions.) A term for a savage, hard-hearted fellow: also for a loose, dissolute, *irreligious* person.

कर्मठ *a* S Scrupulously exact in the discharge of all religiously enjoined acts and works.

कर्मणि *a* S Agreeing with or indicating the object. See at length under कर्त्तरि.

कर्मणिप्रयोग *m* S A sentence in which the verb agrees with its object.

कर्मणिवाच्य *m* S In grammar. The passive voice: also a passive participle &c.

कर्मदक्ष *a* (S) Clever or competent at religious ordinances and works. The usus of the word is simply that of कर्मठ, कर्मशील, कर्मनिष्ठ, कर्मिष्ठ &c. Ex. कर्मदक्ष कर्ममोचका. जयराम कोदंडभञ्जना.

कर्मधर्म *n* sometimes *m* (The compound, notwithstanding the masculine gender of the latter member, is generally *neuter*, because the signification is wholly derived from the first member, कर्म action or act, the word धर्म being viewed as supplementary or enhancing.) Conduct, procedure, behaviour, doings, one's acts and deeds. Ex. जसें व्याचें क० तसें त्यास फलप्राप्ति; कर्मधर्माने कोणही संपत्ति भोगतो आणि गादीवर बसतो कोणही फांशी जातो; कोणच्या कर्मधर्मांत काण्हाचा वांटा नाही. Every one must be answerable for his own acts and deeds. [union of कर्मधर्म. See कर्मधर्मसंयोग.

कर्मधर्मगुण *m* S The influence or power of the कर्मधर्मविरहित *a* (S) Omitting or exempt from the observance of ordinances, rites, and religious works. Ex. आही कर्मातीत झालो म्हणति. झालो क०. सना आवडे तो भोग भोगति. The sense is both good and bad, referring whether to कृषि & साधुजन or to libertines and scamps.

कर्मधर्मसंयोग or कर्मधर्मयोग *m* (S) The union of destiny and one's good works, of one's fortune and one's merit (i. e. the union of the allotment appropriate to good deeds in a former birth and of the desert of some good deeds or deed in the present). Hence कर्मधर्मसंयोगाने By wonderful concurrences or conjunctions; by rare accident.

कर्मनिष्ठ *a* (S) Exact in the observance of all enjoined rites and acts.

कर्मन्यास *m* S Giving up of works or working (towards recompense in another life): also, for फलन्यास, Rejection of claim or hope of recompense for works.

कर्मफल *n* (S) The allotment of destiny; the good and evil to be experienced as the consequence or fruit of merit and demerit in former stages of कर्मफुटका *a* Luckless. [existence.

कर्मबंध *m* (S) The bondage of the law of works. Ex. जो पडुडला खानंदसागरी. कर्मबंधी न पडे तो.

कर्मबंधु *m* (S) A brother or fellow by sameness of employment or business.

कर्मभूमि or कर्मभूमिका *f* (S) The sphere of works or theatre of action; the field of labor (for mortals). A term for this earth. Ex. तुज खर्गी भेटेल पिता दशरथ. क० स येईल अवचित.

कर्मभोग *m* (S) The experiencing of the pain and pleasure allotted by destiny; fulfilment of destiny.

कर्मभ्रष्ट *a* (S) Neglectful of prescribed acts and works; lax in keeping ordinances and observances.

कर्ममार्ग *m* (S) The law of works; the road to heaven through observance of rites and ceremonies and performance of virtuous deeds. 2 The pre-

scribed or proper way of performing religious acts and works.

कर्ममार्गी *a* (S) One who seeks the Deity through faithful observance of enjoined rites and works; a legalist.

कर्ममोचक or कर्ममोचन *a* (S) That releases from कर्ममार्ग the way of ordinances or law of works. A name of Rāma as God. Ex. कर्मदक्ष कर्ममोचका. जयराम कोदंडभञ्जना. [ness, casualty, chance.

कर्मयोग *m* (S) Fortune or fate: also fortuitous-कर्मलंड *a* (S) Irreligious, contemptuous of the ordinances and rites of religion.

कर्मलोप *m* (S) P etermission or omission of some कर्म or religious act (of the daily course).

कर्मवाद *m* (S) The doctrine that Salvation is by works.

कर्मगदी *m* (S) One that maintains कर्मवाद.

कर्मवासना *f* (S) Desire after the rites and works of the daily religious course.

कर्मविधि *m* or *m pl* (S) The law or rule, or the prescriptions and ordinances, regulating religious rites and works: also the law or canon for any particular one.

कर्मविपाक *m* (S) The name of a treatise upon sins and their sure products in after births.

कर्मवेग or कर्माचा वेग *m* The momentum, impetus, sway, forceful pressure or bearing of Fortune or Fate. Ex. कलाल चा भोवरा जैसा भवे गरगरां कर्मवेगाचा उभारा जोवरी. जेथे कर्माचा वेग सरे. तेथे घांव पुरे. Where Fortune or Destiny ceases (to succour or favor), there the घांव (run, march, progress, doing) ceases. 2 The sway, influence, or forceful operation of actions (often done); the force of habit. Ex. क० भलत्याकडे ओढून नेईल.

कर्मशील *a* (S) Intent upon works; that carefully observes all rites and religious acts commanded.

कर्मसंगी *a* (S) One constantly engaged in works, ordinances, and rites:—as disting. from ज्ञानाभ्यासी.

कर्मसूत्र *n* (S) The series of the daily rites and religious acts; the string of duties. Ex. भवपाश तोडिते शूलज्ञान ईश्वराचे विचित्र परि जिवाचे कैसे क० जे अनावडो तेथे विषयी.

कर्महीन *a* (S) Disregardful of the rites, ceremonies, and works of Religion.

कर्माकर्मविचार *m* (S) Consideration of things right or to be done, and of things wrong or not to be done; weighing moral actions.

कर्मग *n* (S) Any portion, part, or appendage of a कर्म or rite.

कर्मगदेवता *f* (Abridged from कर्मगभूतदेवता S) The divinity to which is addressed any rite or ceremony.

कर्माचा दोरा *m* The thread or tissue of the fortunes of. Commonly प्रारब्धाचा दोरा. [rites.

कर्मांतर *n* (S कर्म & अंतर Period, end.) Funeral कर्मांत्या *m* (कर्मांतर) A light term for the Brāhman who directs the performance of funeral solemnities.

कर्मातीत *a* (S) Passed beyond the obligation of observing ordinances and rites. See ex. under कर्मधर्मविरहित.

कर्माध्यक्ष *m* S Judge of actions; Weigher of the deeds and ways of men. A name of God. Ps. xi. 4.

कर्मारपण *n* S Offering up (to God or a god) of one's religious services and works. Ex. कर्मारपणाचा क्रम सांग झाला.

कर्मिष्ठ *a* (S) Intent upon works; devoted to the

performance of all rites and acts religiously appointed. [tive case.

कर्मीभूत *a* S In grammar. Being in the object-कर्मेद्रिय *n* S An organ of action. Five are reckoned; the hand, the foot, the larynx or organ of the voice, the organ of generation, and that of feculent excretion (पाणि, पाद, वाक्, उपस्थ, वायु).

कर्मेवर्से *n pl* Follies, foibles, failings, slips. *v* काढ *g.* of o.

कर्मापासना *f* S Worship or religious service by अनुष्ठान; service by works. Disting. from आत्मोपासना & ज्ञानोपासना *q. v.*

कर्थाद *f* र (قرية A) A Mahál composed of villages belonging, some to one Mahál, some to another.

कर्शण *n* S A division or branch of medicine,—that which treats of Reducing or lowering: opp. to वृंहण Nourishing or fattening.

कर्ष *m* S A weight of gold or silver equal to sixteen माष or eighty गुंज, about two hundred and eighty grains troy.

कर्षक *a* S That cultivates the soil; that ploughs or tills. 2 That pulls or draws. [drawing.

कर्षण *n* S Ploughing or tilling. 2 Pulling or कर्षणे *v c* (कर्षण) To pull, draw, attract. 2 To plough or to till.

कर्षित *p* S Ploughed or tilled. 2 Pulled or drawn.

कन्हा *m* (करक S) In marriages. A पंचपात्र or metal pot containing water, and having a cocoanut and a sprig of mango-leaves inserted in its mouth. It is borne in the hand of the sister or female friend respectively of the bride and bridegroom, whilst standing behind them. *v* घे. 2 A waterpitcher with a raised hole as a short spout. 3 *unc* A कलश or water-vessel gen.

कन्हाट *m* A wild and bitter cucumber.

कन्हाडकांगुणी or -कांगेणी *f* A variety of कांगेणी.

कन्हाडा *m* A tribe of Brāhmans or an individual of it. [&c. as described under करा. *v* घे.

कन्हादिवा *m* The metal pot and the lamp held

कन्हाया *m* A soft kind of sand-stone.

कन्हादियाचा मान *m* The articles of apparel &c. presented in acknowledgment of the service named कन्हादिवा.

कल *m* (S) Inclination, bearing, tendency; bent or leaning towards lit. fig.; inclining or propension of mind or will; bent of genius or disposition. 2 Turn or commencement of decline (of the day, a malady, a paroxysm, a flood or any exorbitance). *v* खा.

कल पाहून वागणे *g.* of o. To conduct one's self with obsequious conformity to the will of; to steer according to the wind. 2 To observe the bearing and requirement of the times &c.

कलई, कलईकर, कलईगर &c. See under कल्हई.

कलंक *m* (S) Rust of copper or brass, verdigris. Applied also to the base portion of silver, the dross of iron &c. 2 A spot or mark; esp. the dark portion of the moon's disk. 3 fig. A stain, slur, sully, stigma.

कल-कन-कर-दिशी Imit. of the sharp sound of a sudden rent, crack, split. Ex. क० फुटले-उलले-चीर गेलो.

कलकल *m* (S) Confused jangling or noise (of men); twittering or chattering (of birds &c.)

कलकल *ad* Imit. of the noise of men brawling, birds angrily chattering &c.: expressive also of the disquieting effect of such noises: as माझे डोकें क० करितें. 2 Expressive of the tremulous or undulating manner of intense heat, as कन्ह क० करितें.

कलकलणे *vi* (कलकल) To be disquieted and irritated (as by the noise of people squabbling, birds chattering &c.) [&c.]

कलकलाट *m* (Intens. of कलकल) Great jangling
कलंकित *a* (S) कलंको *a* (S) Affected with verdigris. 2 fig. Stained, sullied, soiled, contaminated. 3 Slandered. [the tenth अवतार.]

कलंकी *m* (Corr. from कल्की) A name of विष्णु as कलखापरी *f* Calamine, impure carbonate of zinc. कलंगडा *m* A Rāg or musical mode. See राग. कलंगडी & कलंगडे See कलिंगडी & कलिंगडे.

कलगी *f* (کلی T) A gem-studded ornament for the turban; a plume or crest gen. 2 A plume of feathers for a horse's head. 3 A description of लावणी or amorous song; that in which प्रकृति is held to be superior to देव, and in which the lady courts and woos the man. 4 A flower-tree and flower, Cockscomb, Amaranthus.

कलगीवाला *a* (کلی والا H) A holder of the supremacy of प्रकृति over देव and singer of the लावणी termed कलगी. [the body]. *v* चढ, वस.

कलच *m* Grime or thick-caked dirt (esp. upon कलहा *m* Properly करहा. [side.]

कलंडणे *vi* (कल) To lie over; to incline on one कलंडणे *vc* To overturn; to turn on the opposite or another side.

कलंडविणे *vc* (कलंडणे) To make to lie over or incline on one side. 2 To overturn or upset.

कलंडा *a* (कल) Lying over; inclining or resting on one side.

कलंडी *f* A roll over: also a turn over. *v* दे.

कलणे *vi* (कल) To lie over; to incline one side; to heel or tip. 2 fig. To begin to decline; to be past noon—the day: to be past midnight—the night. 3 fig. To have a bent, bearing, leaning towards—the mind, will, disposition.

कलता *p pr* (कलणे) Lying over; inclining or resting on one side.

कलत्र *n* (S Body. Hence) The wife of. (One's wife being one's body or वामांग left side.) Ex. वृद्धापकाळीं ओळखिजे क० ॥

कलथणे *vc* & *i* (कल) To overturn; to turn on the opposite or another side. 2 To turn; to move round a little (a body heavy or in some part fixed); to slew. [on one side.]

कलथा *a* (कल) Lying over; inclining or resting
कलथा *m* A sort of flat-headed ladle for turning cakes on the baking pan, for taking up fried things, live coals &c., or for stirring boiling milk &c.

कलथी *f* (कलथणे) Turning over or on one side.
कलंदर *m* (See कलंदर) A certain wild animal.

कलंदरा or कलंद्रा *m* (کلندرا H) A silk and cotton stuff. 2 The shell of a tent.

कलना *f* S Sensation or sensibility; apprehension of or the faculty of apprehending the qualities or the influences of objects.

कलप or फ *m* Starch. 2 A composition used to blacken the hair. 3 (कलप S) Doubting, doubt: a scruple, a misgiving respecting.

कलपणे *vi* To be in great pain or distress; to roll and toss, or to pant and struggle, under pain.

कलपणे *vc* Corr. from कल्पणे and used in all its senses. 2 To desire evil for; to curse in one's heart. Job i. 5. [sail. *v* दकार.]

कलवी or कलवी *f* (कळवी) The mizen or after

कलवून or द *m* कलभून or द *m* (کالبد P) A block or frame upon which to make any thing: a block for making a child's पगडी; a last for shoes; the mass of earth upon which an arch is turned and

built; the stock or fixed portion of the staff of a native umbrella (summerhead); the skeleton of a beast. 2 fig. A thickset or short and sturdy horse or man: also a solid and substantial trinket, vessel, or other article.

कलभा *m* (कलमा or कलम्बा q. v.) Brawl, squabble, clamor, vociferation. *v* लाव, मांड, कर, माज &c.

कलभांड *a* (कलह & मांडणे) Quarrelsome.
कलभांड *n* An order, or an individual of it, of Gosavis. See अठरा अखाडे.

कलम *n* (قلم A कलम S) A paragraph: also a distinct head, item, article. 2 A graft or cion. 3 Ingrafting. 4 A painter's brush or pencil. 5 A pen. 6 Chopping off (of hands or feet). Sometimes used of the lopping and pruning of trees. 7 *m f* Fainting or swooning. *v* ये.

कलमकसई *m* (A pen-butcher.) A term for a Kár-kún (accountant, auditor, paymaster &c.) when reviled as making sweeping retrenchments and reductions. 2 One that ruins people by his pen.

कलमकुचराई *f* (قلم A & कुचराई) Fraudulent omission of some item (as in an account): also dropping of a letter here and there, as in hasty or lazy writing. [*v* कर, चाल.]

कलमजारी *f* (قلم جاری P) Enrolling or enlisting.

कलमताराश or स *m* (قلم تراش P A penknife.) A term for a clever or ready penman.

कलमदान *n* कलमदानी *f* (قلم دان P) A pen-case or pen and ink-case, a standish. 2 Applied, in the humor of house-masons and furnishers, to a cloth ceiling of which the central portion (called नबक) is flat and the sides are sloping along the sides of the roof; exhibiting to their bright fancy the form of the plain standish.

कलमबंदी *f* (قلم بندی P) A writing of distinct heads and items;—as a code of instructions, the articles of an agreement or a settlement. 2 Enrolling or enlisting.

कलमल *f* Exhaustion, lassitude, extreme debility and disquietude:—as resulting from labor, fasting, biliousness &c. 2 (Or कळमळ) Qualmishness.

कलमलणे *vi* (कलमल) To be affected with the feeling of exhaustion or extreme debility;—used of जीव, डोके &c. 2 *imp* To work in the stomach; to keck or be queasy: as मला कलमलते.

कलमवार *ad* Article by article; item by item; minutely and particularly. [graphy, penmanship.]

कलमसफाई *f* (قلم صفائی P) Fine writing, calligraphy.
कलमसूत्रा *a* (قلم A सूत्र S) Skilful in writing; a good penman.

कलमा or कलम्हा *m* (کلمه A) The grand all-comprehending dogma of the Muhammadans, There is no god but God &c. The loud and fervid utterance of this the Marāthās are pleased to interpret as, and to accept the word as signifying) A brawl, squabble, wild uproar, or mere vociferation. *v* कर, लाव, मांड, माजव, उठव, चालव, & *vi* हो, लाग, माज, उठ &c.

कलमो *a* (قلم P) Written, official, authentic; opp. to oral or floating. 2 Bearing grafts—a tree: also produced by a grafted tree—fruit.

कलमोदालचिनी *f* A strong kind of cinnamon.
कलमीलता *f* Clove-scented creeper, Rivea fragrans. Grah. [and in long crystals.]

कलमीसेरा *m* A good kind of nitre. It is white
कलयुग *n* (Properly कलियुग) The fourth age.

कलवड *m* Commonly कलोड.

कलवडणे *vi* To quarrel &c. See कळवडणे.

कलश *m* (S) A water-vessel, whether of metal or earth.

कलह *m* (S) Strife, dissension, quarreling.

कलहंस *m* S A drake or a gander; or, according to some, a teal. 2 A name of Brahma.

कलहंतरिता *f* S (Whose quarreling is removed or covered.) A pacified or composed wife. Understood by the pseudosavans, who use the word, in the sense of Wife separated from her husband on account of disagreement; and, hence, in the sense of Virago, vixen, or shrew.

कला *f* (S) An art (as writing, reading, singing, riding); a mechanical art, of which sixty-four are enumerated. See चौसठकला. 2 The art (as of an ingenious contrivance); the plan of its construction, the mode of its operation, the manner of applying or using it; the secret trick, key, spring, turning pin. 3 Skill, ingenuity, cleverness. Ex. तुका म्हणे द्याची कोण जाणे कला ॥ वागवी पांग ॥ पायांविणे. 4 A digit, or one-sixteenth of the moon's diameter. Used in translations for Phase. 5 A division of time; nearly equal to 8 seconds. 6 A १६th or minute of a degree. 7 (A sixteenth or a smaller part.) A whit, jot, tittle, grain, particle. 8 Freshness, clearness, comeliness, grace, lustre (of the countenance or person): also cleanness, tidiness, trimness (of places). Pr. घराची कळा आंगण सांगते.

कलाकल *ad* Imit. of certain sharp sounds in quick succession (as of the bursting of stitches, of the snapping of ties, of rending, cracking &c.)

कलाकौशल्य *n* (S) Art and skill &c. See कळा-कुशळता.

कलागत *f* (कलह) Sharp contention; angry reviling; squabbling, wrangling, bickering.

कलागती or त्या *a* Contentious, brawling, quarrelsome. [ful fellow; a pest, plague, bore &c.]

कलांट *n* R A term for a troublesome and hate-कलांडणे & कलांडा See कलंडणे & कलंडा.

कलांतर *n* S Interest on money.

कलाप *m* S An assemblage. In comp. as केश-कलाप, क्रियाकलाप, मुद्राकलाप, पक्षवकलाप, तंतुकलाप, कारणकलाप.

कलाफ *m* (कल्प S) Doubt, misgiving or hesitation of judgment regarding: also a doubt, a misgiving, a scruple. [with gold or silver.]

कलावतू *m* (کلابتون H) Silken thread covered
कलाय *m* S A pea, esp. Grey pea, Pisum Arven &c. [vender of spirituous liquors.]

कलाल *m* (کلوار A कल्यापाल S) A distiller or
कलाली *f* The business of a कलाल. 2 Assessments on distilleries and spirit shops.

कलावत *m* (کلاوت H) A kind of song.

कलावंत *a* (कलावत् S) Knowing some art. See कला—but used esp. of singers and musicians, and more esp. of the player of the पखवाज or सारंगी behind the कलावंतीण.

कलावंतीण *f* (कलावती S) A dancing girl.

कलावा *m* (کلاوا H) The sling or foothold for the rider of an elephant. 2 Turning or inclining (to a side); directing (to the right or left): turning about (a horse); exercising with a turn or two: also taking a turn or two. *v* दे throughout. Ex. तू शेताकडे क० देऊन ये. [hobbles &c.]

कलावा *m* (Commonly कळवा q. v.) Pasture-कलि *m* (S) S The fourth age of the world, the iron age or that of vice. It commenced, according to some, 300, according to others, 3101, according to others, 1370 years before the Christian era. Its duration is through 432000 years; at

the expiration of which period the world is to be destroyed. 2 Strife or dissension.

कलि संचरणे Used of a person beginning to quarrel : as द्याचांत-मनांत-पोटांत कलि संचरला.

कलिका or कली *f* S An unblown flower, a bud.
कलिकाल *m* (S) A time of the age कलि, i. e. a dark, troublous, calamitous time. See ex. under कळीका.

कलिंगड *f* A tree, Gardenia Enneandra. Grah.
कलिंगडी *f* कलिंगण *f* C कलिंगड *f* C (कालिंगी S) The plant bearing कलिंगडे *n* or कलिंगड *n* C The water-melon, Cucurbita citrullus.

कलिंगर *m* An animal; otherwise called ऊद, कांडे-चोर, काळसाजर, कानेदर &c., Typus Paradoxurus.

कलिंगर *m* (قلندر H) A class of Muhammadan mendicants.) A word common in the sort of ballad called लावणी but variously understood as Libertine, rake, voluptuary; or as A fine-looking, smart, and degagé person; or as a tatterdemalion and filthy vagabond. Ex. पति बिजवर नवरा माझा क० राज.

कलिंगरा *a* Like a कलिंगर, i. e. Ragamuffin-like, slovenly and filthy : also dissolute, rakish, loosely amorous. [cloth.

कलिंगरा or द्रा *m* (قلندرا H) A silk and cotton कलिंगरा or जिवाचा कलिंगरा *m* (کلیج H) The liver.) Applied to a dear friend or other darling object.

कलिद्रुम *m* S Beleric myrobalan, Terminalia Belerica. 2 The marking-nut plant. [ed man.

कलिपुरुष *m* (S A man of the iron age.) A wick-कलिमाहात्म्य *n* (S) The sway or influence of the evil age कलि.

कलियुग *n* (S) The fourth age. See कलि.

कलियुगाचा ब्रह्मा *m* A term for a person of an inventive or creating genius.

कलिवर *n* Properly कलेवर q. v. The body.

कलीचा पाहारा *m* (Watch or sentinelship of कलि The iron age.) An exclamation uttered upon any occurrence of monstrous wickedness or lawlessness.

कलुली or कलौली *f* (कल्लाल S) The excitement of a stallion or horse (towards the mare) : also heat in mares. See further under कुलुली.

कलुष *n* S Sin.

कलुष *a* S Turbid, muddy, foul, lit. fig.

कलुषित *p* S Muddied, rendered muddy, turbid, or foul. [for blackening the hair.

कलप *m* (Or कलफ) Starch. 2 A composition

कलेवर *n* (S) The body (of man or beast). Used mostly in contrad. from the soul or animating principle; or in anger and revilingly, and thus in a manner corresponding to the use in English of Carcass.

कलोड *m* A pile of dry cowdung-lumps plastered over with a wash of cowdung and earth : also a little hovel or erection to shelter such pile during the rains. 2 Applied, in some districts, to a pile or stack gen. of wood, कडवा, cowdung-lumps &c. plastered or not plastered.

क० वसणे *g.* of s. To sink into decrepitude.

कल्क *n* S Medicaments reduced (by levigation, pounding, bruising, boiling &c.) to a slimy consistence.

कल्की *m* (S) A name of विष्णु in his future capacity of destroyer of the world; the tenth and last Avatár.

कल्प *m* (S) A day and night of ब्रह्मा, a period of 4,320,000,000 solar-sidereal years, measuring the duration of the world, and the interval betwixt its

annihilation and re-creation. 2 A side or view (of a case or subject). 3 More frequently विकल्प Optionality or alternative. 4 The name of a Shastra, one of the six Vedāngas comprehending the description of religious rites. 5 Doubting or doubt. 6 A resolve or purpose.

कल्प *a* S Capable of; competent unto. 2 In comp. Like or resembling.

कल्पक *a* (S) Ingenious, inventive, imaginative, contriving, devising.

कल्पतरु *m* (S) कल्पद्रुम *m* (S) A fabulous tree of Indra's heaven; a tree which yields whatever may be desired. Applied to productive fruit-trees on earth, to a munificent host, a lucrative business &c.

कल्पना *f* (S) A thought or an idea; a fancy conceived, or an image formed, in the mind. 2 A plan, scheme, device, invention. 3 Sentiment, fancy, imagery, conceit : also a fiction, a fancy, a mental creation. 4 A conjecture, fancy, imagination, a mere conception. 5 A design, purpose, intention. 6 A doubt, apprehension, misgiving. Ex. कल्पनेची बाधा न हो कोणे काळीं॥ ही संत-मंडळी सुखी असो॥ 7 An assumption, supposition, hypothesis. 8 The art of arrangement or construction (of words or sentences). Ex. पदे जरीं ठाऊक असलीं तरी वाक्याची क० करण्यास बोलण्याचा अभ्यास पाहिजे. 9 The art, trick, secret (as of an ingenious contrivance); the plan of its construction, the mode of its operation &c.

कल्पनावाज *a* (कल्पना S) P An agent.) Shrewd at conjecturing or imagining; of fertile invention.

कल्पनारूप *a* (S) Imaginary, conceived, supposed; subsisting only in the fancy;—used with -प्रपंच-संसार-सुख-दुःख-देह-संपत्ति-दृष्टि &c.

कल्पनाशक्ति *f* (S) The power of forming ideal pictures or of excogitating schemes, devices, modes, fancies: the faculty of imagination or invention.

कल्पनादृष्टि *f* (S) A creation or figment of the imagination; imaginary phantasms; ideal, fanciful, utopian schemes; fictions and inventions (as of a poet).

कल्पनीय *a* S (Worthy or suitable) to be imagined, supposed, conceived, invented, thought.

कल्पलता *f* (S) A wishing vine or creeper in स्वर्ग. See कल्पतरु.

कल्पवर *ad* Up to the end of the कल्प.

कल्पवृक्ष *m* (S) The wishing-tree of Indra's heaven. See कल्पतरु. This term is applied severally to five trees, पारिभद्र or लिंब, संदार, पारिजातक, संतान, चरीचंदन. Another enumeration excludes पारिभद्र, and makes कल्पवृक्ष itself one of the five. कल्पवृक्षाखालीं बसून झोळोला गांढो कां द्यावा? Why, when sitting under the Wishing-tree, should we close and tie up our bag? Also क० आंगणीं देख॥ तो कासाया मागेल भोक?

कल्पांत *m* (S) The end of a कल्प. Total annihilation called कल्पांतप्रलय then takes place, and remains through another कल्प. 2 Applied in all the senses and examples of अनर्थ Sig. I. and II. 3 fig. Extremity of distress or suffering (मुकेने-ताहणेने-उन्हाणे-रोगाने-दुःखाने-विरहाने- &c.) *g.* of s.

कल्पांतकाल *m* (S) The period of a कल्पांत or general destruction. A term for an exceedingly ferocious and terrible (man, demon, Rākshas).

कल्पांतरीं or कल्पांतरीं *ad* कल्पांतवरीं *ad* (Poetry. कल्पांत) With neg. con. Never; not whilst the world lasts. 2 Sometimes without neg. con. For ever; throughout the कल्प. Ex. तो पडेल अघोरीं॥ कल्पांतवरीं पतिता॥ [a कल्प.

कल्पादि *m* (S कल्प & आदि) The beginning of

कल्पिणे *v c* (कल्प S) To think; to form ideas or thoughts. 2 To conceive (plans, schemes, devices). 3 To excogitate or invent; to create mentally. 4 To imagine or fancy; to frame conjectures and notions. 5 To purpose, meditate, contemplate, consider. 6 To assume, to suppose, to feign.

कल्पित *p* (S) Thought, conceived, imagined, fancied, feigned: also contrived, invented, arranged, constructed &c.

कल्पितकादंबरी *f* (S The name of a book of amusing fictions.) A mere fiction; a creation of the brain.

कल्मष *n* S Sin. 2 fig. Feculence, filth, sordes, any excretion or excrementitious matter.

कल्या *f* From कुल्या S and corruptly used for it in the compounds दृतकल्या, मधुकल्या &c. for which see दृतकुल्या &c. [Rāg or musical mode. See राग.

कल्याण *n* (S) Well-being, welfare, weal. 2 *m* A कल्याणी *f* S The name of the seventh astrological करण. 2 (Because made at Callian.) A description of vessel.

कल्ला *m* (کله H) A whisker. The barbs or wattle of a cock. 3 (Imit.) Noise, uproar, tumult, hubbub.

कल्लाल *m* (S) pop. कल्लोळ or कल्लोळ *m* A surge, a billow, a large and swelling wave. 2 A volume of fire; a roaring sheet of flame. 3 A tumultuous noise gen., a bellowing, bawling, roaring, shouting. Ex. हरिनामें पिटेनि टाळी॥ कोर्तन कल्लोळीं गर्जति॥

कल्हई or कल्हे *f* (کلهی A) The wash of tin given to culinary utensils: also the application of it. सोन्याची क० or रण्याची क० Wash, or the applying of it, of gold or silver (upon trinkets &c.) 2 (For काहोल or काईल) A sugar-boiler.

क० करणे To wash over; to varnish, brighten up, dress out superficially. 2 To make fuss or ado; to make the most of (as about or of a trifling hurt &c.) 3 Jocosely. To stuff (पुरणपोळी &c.) very scantily. क० चा Tin-washed: and fig. washed, brightened, or done upon the surface; *tinseled over* &c. [Affixes.) A tinner of pots and pans.

कल्हईकर or -गर or -गार *m* (کلهی A कर or گر P कल्हार *n m* S The white esculent water lily, Nymphaea lotus.

कल्हे & कल्हेगर or -गार Usually कल्हई & कल्हईगर.

कव *f* Embracing or an embrace. Ex. करिता आठव॥ धावुनिया घाली कव॥ Also सहचारुने कव घालून॥ योवेसीं धरिला दशवदन॥ 2 The embrace or comprehension of the arms extended circularly and meeting. Ex. हे झाड माझ्या कवेत मावत नाही. 3 The space encompassed by lines of posts and nets (in inlets &c. to catch fish). 4 The grasp or comprehension (as of the expanded mouth, of scissors, of the mind or intellect).

कव घालणे (संसारस or कामास) To cherish or mind fondly or closely.

कवकवीत *a* Watery, weak, insipid, tasteless. Note. Of words spelt initially, sometimes with कव, sometimes with कै, the major portion will be found under कै.

कवच *n m* (S) Armour. 2 Any natural armature or defensive coating. 2 A piece of bark inscribed with mystical verses carried about the person as an amulet or a charm.

क० टाकणे To cast off its skin—a snake: to rise from the sordes and squalor of sickness—a convalescent person: to undergo the peeling off and falling of its old and dry coat of red lead—मारति or other idol.

कवचकुंदरी or लो *f* कवचकुंदरी or लो *f* Cowach or Cowitch (the plant or its produce), Dolichos pruriens or carpopogon.

कवचबीज *n* Seed of *Mucuna pruriens*.
 कवचाळ *n* A circle or ring of people sitting. *v* घाल, बस, जम.
 कवंची *f* C A small slice or bit (as knocked off or bit off). 2 An egg-shell; esp. a half or a piece. 3 The fore part of the skull; a half of a cocoanut-shell &c. [See कव.
 कवट *f* C The embrace or compass of the arms.
 कवट *n* C An egg. [to funk.
 कवटेंगाळणें To lose courage; to fail through fright;
 कवटल or ल or ल *n* कवटल or ल *n* Any magical process or crooked device to injure. Ex. तो नाना कौटल्यनिधान ॥ मंच हवनें जाणतसे ॥. 2 fig. A fabrication, a machination, a lying tale against.
 कवटाली or ल्या or व्या or कवटाली *a* (कवटाल) One who uses wild charms and spells to injure. 2 Slandorous; dealing in injurious fabrications.
 कवटालणी *f* (Verbal of कवटालणे) Claspings &c.
 कवटालणे *v* c (कव) To clasp or embrace; to comprehend within the arms. 2 To cling around. 3 To receive amongst; to take in; to admit into friendly relation. 4 To occupy or take hostile possession of (a country &c.) 5 fig. To comprise, contain, include. 6 To understand.
 कवटालीण *f* (See कवटाल) A female practiser of the black art; an enchantress, sorceress, witch &c.
 कवटी *f* C The embrace &c. See कव.
 कवटी *f* C An egg-shell &c. See कवंची.
 कवटल or ल or कवटल *n* कवटलमंच *m* See कवटल or ल. Ex. जपति सदा कौटल्यमंच ॥
 कवटें *n* An egg-shell.
 कवट *f* (कपित्थ *S*) Elephant or Wood-apple, *Feronia elephantum* or *Cratæva Valanga*. 2 *n* The fruit of it. 3 *f* The name of another tree, and *n* of its fruit. The fruit resembles the wood-apple. 4 *n* C An egg.
 कवटी *f* The sinciput or fore part of the skull.
 कवटी *f* (कवट) Elephant or Wood-apple-tree.
 कवटेल *n* (कवट & तेल) Oil obtained from the wild कवट. [coanut.
 कवड *f* C (करोटी *S*) A half of a divided colocynth.
 कवडल or ल *f* A mild variety of *Colocynth*. The leaf is tripartite, rough, and wrinkled. Applied often as इंद्रावण in the sense of Vile, malignant, dark and hateful. 2 *n* The fruit. 3 C (कर्मंडलु *S*) A hollowed cocoanut used as a vessel.
 कवडसा or कवडा *m* Rays shining in at the door or a window, or through the roof or any crack or chink: also reflected rays or light: also shadow of the lamp-vessel, or, at night, of a bedstead, a man, and some other objects of shadow boding and dire.
 कवडा *m* The Francoline partridge. 2 A large sort of cowrie. 3 fig. A dusky film over the eye, the web. 4 Ragged clouds, or broken state of the clouds.
 क० मिरविणें *gen.* of the governed noun. To display or sport the badge or token of. (From the practice of the देवीभक्त or भुत्या, who bind कवडे or a huge कवडा around their neck.) Ex. आपले कवड्याचा क० मिरवी सधन सभेपुढां ॥ [खपल्यागडूं.
 कवडागडूं or कवद्यागडूं *m* A sort of wheat. See कवडी *f* A cowrie. There are three kinds:—
 दहीकवडी, सगुणीकवडी, भवानोकवडी. 2 A white spot or speck, as on certain snakes, as arising on the nails, as on silk cloth &c. 3 A term in the game विटोदांडू. 4 *pl* Revilingly. The teeth. 5 Used fig. for money. Pr. हातीं क० विद्या दवडी. 6 Allusively. The cornea or white of the eye. 7 or कवडीचें झाड *n* A little plant bearing white

flowers, which are used in fever &c. 8 or दद्याची कवडी A drop or lump of curds. Similar to दद्याची कवडी are the formations ताकाचा थेंब or ताकाचें पाणी, तुपाची धार or तुपाचा शिंताडा o तुपाचें नख, तेलाचा टिकळा or तेलाची धार, दुधाचा थेंब, मधाचें बोट, लोण्याची कणी or लोण्याचें बोट, which see respectively under दही, ताक, तूप, तेल, दूध, मध, लोणी. 9 An ear of wheat remaining amongst thrashed wheat-stalks. [or trapstick.
 कवडीचा खेळ *m* A variety of the play विटोदांडू
 कवडीटक *m* कवडीचुंबक *m* कवडीपूत *m* (कवड here put for Money, चुंबक Kisser, कवडी, & पूत for पुत्र Son.) Terms for a miser.
 कवडफोक *m* Shaking grass; *anglice*, Quaker.
 कवद्याऊद *m* A whitish kind of benzoin or olibanum. [called घणस or घोणस.
 कवद्याघणस or -घोणस *m* A variety of the snake
 कवद्यासर्प or -साप *m* A snake having spots like cowries. [मन कोटें घावतें कवणे स्थानीं ?
 कवण *pron int* (Poetry.) Who? also what? Ex. कवणी *f* A bird, Hoopoe, *Upupa minor*. Shaw.
 कवणें *v* c (कवन *S*) To compose or string together (lines, stanzas, a discourse, a treatise); to compose.
 कवण्या गुणें *ad* (Poetry.) On what account? wherefore? Ex. कां माझा विसर पडला मायबापा ॥ सांडियेली छपा क० ॥ [vulgar.) Corr. from कौतुक.
 कवतीक & कवटुक *n* (In poetry, and amongst the कवंद *f* R A peeling off; a detached cake or scale (as of plaster, of a cowdung floor, the scab of a sore &c.); dried pocks or pustules. [रानकेळ.
 कवदर or री *f* A kind of wild Plantain. See कवन *n* (*S*) Composing (of verses &c.) 2 A composition, esp. poetical.
 कवल, कवलकरार &c. For कवल and its compounds see under कौल.
 कवल *m* S pop. कवल *m* A mouthful. Ex. न वळ प्रेक्षी परी यति हसोचा वादतां गळे कवल.
 कवला, कवला फोक, कवला लसलशीत, कवलार, कवलारू, कवलावण, कवलो, कवलूं &c. See under कौ.
 कवसकुंदरी or ली & कवसकुंदरी or ली *f* Cowach or cowitch, *Dolichos pruriens* or *carpopogon*.
 कवसाल *n* A slanderous or an injurious plot or machination. [evil fabrications.
 कवसाली or ल्या *a* That deals in calumnious or कवळ *f* *n* C Loppings of bushes. 2 (कव) A quantity embraced: also the embrace, the comprehension of the arms extended circularly and meeting. 3 *m* The pin or wedge of the रसणी or plough-handle. 4 An application of hot leaves (to foment). 5 *n* *f* also *m* *pl* P (For कावीळ). A disorder of the bile producing jaundice.
 कवळकाटी *f* The bushes and loppings brought to be strewn over ground and burned. 2 Light sticks and chips, chatwood, chats.
 कवळदें *n* C Hill-land left uncultivated that it may produce bushes for कवळ (loppings for ground-burning).
 कवळणें *v* c (कव) To clasp or embrace. See at large under कवटालणें. 2 R To gather together; to collect into a heap (scattered articles). 3 (Poetry. कवल *S*) To seize with the mouth: to get into one's jaws. Ex. सर्पानें मंडूक कवलिला.
 कवळा *m* From कव and used in the second sense of कवल. [moner word कौवळा.
 कवळा *a* From कौमल and used for the कवळासणें *v* c To throw into a river or tank the image of गणपति, गौरी &c., after the conclusion of the ceremonies.
 कवळी *f* (Dim. of कवळ) A quantity embraced: also the embrace or brachial comprehension. 2

A row of teeth. 3 A pack or bundle of Betel-leaves (containing 550). 4 Any little pile of Betel-leaves. 5 An ear-ornament. 6 The pin or wedge of the रसणी or plough-handle.
 कवळ्या *a* (कवळ) At a sugarmill. He whose office it is to gather up in his arms (कवळणें) the prepared heap of कांडी or पेरें (joints) and deposit them with the कांडेकरी or near the mill (ready to be thrown in). [coffee.
 कवा *m* (قهوة *A*) Decoction or hot infusion of कवाइती or दो *a* (قوانید *A*) कवाईतदार or कवाईदार *a* Skilful in military tactics; but more frequently used of a deep, designing, plotting fellow.
 कवाईत or द *f* (قوانید *A*) Military manœuvres; the evolutions of troops. Used fig. of arts, wiles, plots, subtle devices.
 कवाटी *f* C Commonly कव. The embrace &c.
 कवाड *n* (कवाट *S*) A door.
 कवाडी *f* (Dim. of कवाड) A little door of matting; a wattled frame &c., the gate of a field &c. 2 A term in the game of विटोदांडू.
 कवाणी *f* (Or कवणी) A bird, Hoopoe.
 कवाता *m* A young Cocoanut-plant.
 कवाल *m* (قوال *A*) A singer (esp. of airs called ख्याल or خیال) 2 That variety of song.
 कवाला *m* (قبالة *A*) A deed of purchase (of lands or houses), a title-deed.
 कवाली *f* or कवाली ख्याल *m* (कवाल) The airs which the kawāl sings. *v* गा.
 कवाली *a* Relating to कवाल.
 कवि *m* (*S*) A poet. Pr. जें देखलें नाहीं रवि ते देखलें कवि Where are the bounds of the vision of the poet? What the sun in his wide circuit hath never discovered that hath been seen by the poet. "The poet's eye" &c. Shaks.
 कविजा *m* A sort of flat-headed ladle. See कलया.
 कवित *n* कविता *f* कवित *n* कवित *n* कवित *n* (कविता *S*) Poetry, poesy. 2 Ornate or studied composition, whether in verse or in prose.
 कविताशक्ति *f* (*S*) Poetical genius or talent.
 कवितकरणी *f* (Poetry.) Skill in poetical composition.
 कवितकला *f* (*S*) The art of poetry. 2 The beauty of poetry. 3 The grace, glow, lustre, radiance of poetry or poesy (as beaming in a poet's countenance &c.) [cal licentiousness or license.
 कविनैरंकुश *n* S The uncurbedness of poets; poeticalness *n* (Better कौल) A tile.
 कय *n* S An oblation to deceased ancestors.
 कच्चर *ad* (Vulgar, and about Bombay.) How far? how long? to what point or degree? Of space or of time.
 कंशा *m* (Vulgar corr., esp. amongst women, of कौवसा) An espouser of one's cause; an avenger or a protector; esp. an abettor or a backer in quarrels and broils. [kind, sort, fashion?
 कशाचा *a* (काय) Of what? of which? of what कशाला *ad* (काय) For what? why?
 कशिदा or कशीदा *m* (كشیده *P*) Embroidery, variegated needlework. [नाचणी). See पिशी.
 कशी *f* C A thrashed or an empty head (esp. of कशेट *n* sometimes कशेट *n* कशेर *m* S A grass, *Scirpus kysoor*, or *Cyperus tuberosus*. Willd.
 कशेला *a* (Vulgar for कसला) Like what? of what kind, sort, manner? [some or certain persons.
 कसन or कसित *pron* S Some one; somebody: also कसल *n* S Sin.
 कसल *a* S Foul or dirty lit. fig.
 कश्यपीं लागणें By mistake through कच्छपीं लागणें for कच्छीं लागणें. See under कच्छप.

कषपायण *m* or कष *m* simply S A touchstone.

कषाय *m* (S) A decoction of medicinal herbs; an extract or essence. [2 Of a red-ochre color.

कषाय *a* (S) Of an astringent flavor or taste.

कष्ट *m* (S) Bodily exertion, labor, toil, pains, endeavors. Pr. कष्टों फल आणि तपीं राज्य. 2 The sensation of fatigue or weariness resulting. 3 Pain or inquietude (whether mental or bodily). Gen. in *pl.* [and toilsome work.

कष्टकरी *m* A laborer; one employed in coarse कष्टों *v i* (कष्ट) To be fatigued or harassed (by toilsome exertion): to be distressed or vexed (mentally): to suffer much pain or affliction or trouble. 2 To labor or work, esp. with implication of toilsomeness.

कष्टसाध्य *a* (S) Painful or toilsome; to be accomplished or executed only through pain or toil.

कष्टाची घण *f* Satedness or fullness of laborious exertion or efforts; *plenty of pains or toil.* Used where painful labor has been undergone without profit—where one gets *his labor for his pains.*

कष्टालू *a* (कष्टालु S) Laborious, industrious, hard-working, painstaking.

कष्टी *a* (कष्ट) Laborious, toiling, painstaking. 2 Fatigued, harassed, vexed, distressed.

कष्टी होणे To be overpowered with grief or vexation.

कस *m* (कषाय S) Strength, substance, essence, marrow, pith, virtue, goodness (of a thing gen.): the vegetative or nutrimental principle (as of soils and of their productions, of articles of food &c.): the butyraceous portion of milk: profitableness or remunerativeness (of a trade or business): vigor (of body &c.) 2 (कष S) The quality of gold or silver as determined by its appearance on the touchstone. 3 *f* A strain or the ache of it. *v* भर. [of छण.

कंस *m* (S) The name of the uncle and enemy

कंस *m* A segment of a circle as a parenthesis: also a bracket of any form, (, [, { &c. 2 An arc.

कसई *f* (कशेरू S) A sort of grass. Called also कशेट *q. v.*

कसकस *f* (Imit.) Lassitude and aching premonitory of fever: also aching of the body or a limb gen. *v* ये, भर. 2 The creeping sensation, shudder, or thrill (as from hearing a filing, seeing something horrible). *v* ये, वाट, भर. 3 Anxiety or apprehension: also regret. *v* लाग.

कसकसचा & कसकसला *a* (कसा by redup.) Of what kind, form, manner? how? like what?

कसकसणे *v i* (Imit.) To ache—the body or a limb (as from fracture, rheumatism, a strain, over-exertion). 2 To have the lassitude and disorder which precede and indicate fever—the body. 3 To shudder or thrill.

कसकसा *a* (कसा by redup.) Of what kind, form, or manner? how? like what? 2 Used as *ad* How? by what means? for what reason? in what manner? also in what sense or import? Ex. तू कसकसा गेलास? त्यानें कसकसें सांगितलें?

कसचा *a* (By inflection, sometimes of काय, sometimes of कसा) Of what? of which? of what kind, sort, fashion?

कसणी *f* (कसणे) A tie or drawing cord (as of a load or bundle); a band, binding, ligature. 2 (For कसा) A long narrow money bag. 3 (Verbal of कसणे *v c*) Binding tightly; trying, testing, examining &c. 4 The bow and string for working an augre.

कसणुसा, कसनुसा, कसनसू *a* See कसाचसा.

कसणे *v c* To bind tightly; to draw closely with a rope or cord. See करकचणे. Also to draw

or grasp forcibly; as तीर कसून सोडला; धोडा or टोला कसून मारला. 2 (कष S) To try (gold &c.) on the touchstone. 3 *fig.* To examine closely and rigorously; to sift; to cross-question; to test or try more gen. Ex. कसेनि पाहे वक्त्रिणीरमण ॥ टाकितो भजन काय माझे ॥

कसणे *v i* To be hardy and firm—the body from labor: also to be well-practised or exercised in, and to be skilful accordingly. [body or a limb.

कसणे *v i* (Commonly कसकसणे) To ache—the कसदार *a* Having कस *q. v.* Sig. I. Substantial, pithy, sappy, possessing substance, strength, goodness. [a splint, a straw, a hair.

कसपट *n* A minute particle (as of wood &c.); कसपटाप्रमाणे सोजणे-लेखणे-गणणे-मानणे-घरणे To hold lightly, esteem as a straw, *vilior alga, flocci* &c. Pr. बायको घसकट दादला क.

कसब *n* (कसब A) A business, trade, employment, profession: also an art, accomplishment, acquirable power (as writing, riding, fencing, swimming). 2 Skill, cleverness, expertness, conversancy in any art. 3 The trade of a courtesan, putanism, harlotry. 4 A wily scheme, a stratagem, artifice, device. 5 *m* Fine-drawn silver wire.

कसबचिटी *f* A writ of permission granted to a prostitute to prosecute her trade.

कसबचोर *m* An artificer who dishonestly spares his skill; one who designedly executes in an imperfect manner a work committed to him.

कसबचोरी *f* The dishonesty of a कसबचोर, fraudulent reservation of skill.

कसबा *m* (कसबा A) The chief town of a मजाल or परगणा. 2 The portion of a city first settled, as disting. from modern additions; *the old town.*

कसबाती *a* (कसब) Wily, subtle, full of fraudulent schemes and devices. 2 *unc* (For कसबो) Clever &c.

कसबो *a* (कसब) Clever, skilful, well versed (in some art or business). [notice under कळवंतीण.

कसबोण *f* (कसब) A dancing girl, a harlot. See

कसर *f* (कसर A) Deficiency, imperfection, incorrectness (in quantity or measure, in the execution of any work, in an account &c.) It expresses a slight remove, whether of defect or of excess, from exact sufficiency or precise rectitude. It implies also the part or portion wanting or excessive: also the faint and lingering remainder (of a quality, affection &c. removed or departed). Ex. पागेव्याचा रंग पुरतेपणीं गेला नाहीं कांहीं क. आहे; जर गेला परंतु कांहीं क. राहिलो. In some of its current applications it bears the sense of Excess or profit, and in others that of Deficiency or loss; occurring, in the first case, with such verbs as मिळणे, राहणे, येणे, निघणे, and in the second, with such as बुडणे, जाणे. Ex. दादा तोळे सेनें घेऊन विकरी केली त्यांत मासाभर क. राहिलो; त्या रुपयांमध्ये क. मिळालो; ह्या व्यापारामध्ये माझी क. बुडाली; तू भोजन्यामध्ये क. करू नको. This equivocality, however, although contended for by the natives themselves, is only apparent; the just explication of the word being, as above, *Lack* or *imperfection*—i. e. shortcoming or remove from the fullness or perfectness contemplated. क. काढणे therefore is To get out the deficit or deficiency of; i. e. to get or make, for a loss or lack in one business or thing, compensation or amends in another. 2 In accounts. A sum added to or subtracted from either side to make up a difference, or to make the totals agree. 3 Feverishness; faint febrile symptoms; whether as indicative of a fever approaching, or as the remnant of a fever removed. 4 Parsimonious clipping

and cutting; retrenching, economizing: also clippings, savings, retrenchments. 5 By-gains, or illicit gains, ill-defined pickings. 6 Light fleecy clouds; the cirro-cumulus or mackerel sky. 7 A certain aquatic and esculent root. 8 A moth.

कसरकसर *f* कसरकसरात *f* (कसर by redup.) Deficiency or imperfection indefinitely. See कसर Sig. I.

कसरणे *v i* (कसर) To slip aside; to move a little out of place. 2 *fig.* To abate or be mitigated—fever, rain, famine: to decline—the day.

कसरत *f* (कसरत A) Practice, exercise, constant occupancy (in an art, in the gymnastic feats &c.): also the skill and expertness resulting. 2 Toiling, fagging, great exertion.

कसरता *ad decl* (कसरणे) With inclination; deviously from a straight line; sidelingly, aslant, obliquely.

कसरते घेणे To slide cunningly and gradually out (of a skirmish &c.); to slink away; to sidle off.

कसरती *a* (कसरती A) Practised and adroit from practice. [Ryots paying in kind.

कसरदिडी *f* An extra levy of grain from the कसरपट्टी *f* Excess in distributing the individual assessment. 2 A cess imposed to make up a deficiency.

कसरा *a* Grey or dirty white. 2 Variegated.

कसरी *a* (कसर *q. v.*) Economical, frugal, saving; but esp. with evil implication, answering to Niggardly or parsimonious. Used also of articles and acts bought, made, or done economically or with pecuniary advantage.

कसलत & कसलती Commonly कसालत & कसालती. कसला *a* (कसा) Of what kind, sort, fashion? like what? [stone.

कसवट or टी *f* (Commonly कसेटी) A touch-कसवंटी *f* A kind of pickle.

कसा *a* Of what kind, sort, fashion, manner, appearance? Pr. कशांत काय फाटकांत पाय.

कसा *ad* How? in which way or method? for what reason? by what cause? This word is much used in connection with the verbs, indicating unprecedentedness or extraordinariness of action; as हा घावतो कसा-जेवतो कसा-लिहितो कसा-वाचतो कसा-बोलतो कसा &c. This man runs, eats, writes &c. how? oh! how shall I describe it—with what comparison compare it? घाव कसा, जेव कसा, बोल कसा &c. Run, eat, speak &c. how? oh! how shall I say how? i. e. Run &c. with utterly unexampled speed; run as मारुति; speak as वृहस्पति; write as गणपति; give or be liberal as कर्ण or बली. 2 Used also in indication of generalness or indefiniteness; as जा कसा, ये कसा, बोल कसा &c. Go, come, speak &c. somehow or other, any how.

कसा *m* (कसणे) The string or tie (of an Angrakhá, cap &c.) 2 A long narrow money bag. 3 The string by which the mouth of a bag is drawn and closed, knittle.

कसाई *m* (कसाई A) A butcher.

कसाकसा *a* (कसा by redup.) Of what kind, sort, manner? like what?

कसाकुशा *f* (Imit.) Higgling and haggling, chaffering: also shillishallying or dillidallying.

कसाचसा *a* (An expressive formation from कसा How, च emphatic particle, and सा or असा implying similitude.) Like something indescribable, like I know not what. Used of things of strange and surprising appearance. Ex. हा काय पदार्थ चमत्कारिक हा क. दिसतो. [or Cyperus tuberosus.

कसाट or ड *n* (कशेरू S) A grass, Scirpus kysoor,

कसाब *m* (قصاب A) A butcher.

कसाबी *f* (कसाब) Butcher-business.

कसालत *f* (کسالت A) Hard work; laborious and oppressive business. *v* काढ. 2 Great toil and pains. *v* घे, कर. 3 With काढणे & सोसणे and *g.* of *o.* To bear the burden and harass of; to execute the drudgery or fag of; "to bear the murmurings of." 4 Properly खसालत.

कसालती *a* (कसालत) Hardworking, laborious, toiling, that drudges and fags.

कसाला *m* (کسال A) Working hard or tasking or treating severely; oppressing, harassing. *v* कर, लाव. Also hard worked state; oppressedness. *v* हो, लाग, गुदर.

कसिदा or कसीदा *m* (کشیده P) Embroidery.

कसेर *m n* S A grass. See कशेट. [manner?]

कसेला *a* (कसा) Like what? of what kind, sort,

कसोटा or कसोटापेच *m* A term of the तालीम-खाना or gymnasium. A turn or twist amongst wrestlers.

कसोटो *f* (कष S through کسوٹی H) A touchstone. *v* घे, पाह, कसोटोस उतर. 2 fig. Making trial, experiment, or examination of *gen.* *v* घे or पाह *g.* of *o.*

कसोशी *f* (कसणे) Careful, earnest, painstaking examination, inspection, or inquiry. 2 Cares, pains, diligent labors, earnest exertion. *v* खा, भोग. 3 Teasing, worrying, constant and petty oppression. *v* खा, सोस. Ex. नवव्याची क० बायकोने फार खाली. 4 Sharp or strong pain; smart or pang of. *v* सोस.

कस *n f* Detriment, damage, loss. *v* सोस, खा. 2 fig. Deficiency, lack. *v* घे, खा. Ex. हा कसाही प्रसंग पडला कधी कस घेत नाही He never confesses any deficiency or inferiority. [pains. *v* खा.

कस *f* (Corr. from कष्ट *q. v.*) Exertion, toil,

कसर *n m* Soldering: also soldered state. *v* कर, हो, लाग, बस, जा. In some rare applications the word means Solder. 3 (For कसन) Dry and loose grass-rubbish.

कसरणे *v c* & कसुरी करणे To solder.

कसा or सो *a* Inclined; deviating from rectitude—a wall, a post, a balance-beam, a measure. Hence, 2 Light or deficient—a measure or a weight: also the material measured or weighed: opp. to राखी: also fig. Light, unfair, dishonest—speech, a business &c.: also turned aside; declining from the way.

कसे घेणे To step aside; to get out of the way: also to draw out (of a business).

कसान or कसन *n* (कुसित Bad, हण Grass.) Dry and loose rubbish; old thatch-grass and leaves. 2 A tightening or fastening cord; a cartrope &c.

कसो *a* (कष्ट S through कस) Laborious, industrious, painstaking.

कसो *f* (Vulgar. कष्ट S) Exertion, pains, toiling.

कसूर *n m* Soldering: also soldered state. *v* कर, हो &c. See कसर. [कसूर or solder is applied.

कसूरगोल *m* The iron instrument with which कसूरो *f* (S) pop. कसुरी *f* Musk. 2 A term for a black टिकला. [chiferus.

कसूरीमृग *m* (S) The musk-deer, Moschus mos-

कसळ *n* & *a* Properly कसल.

कहगया बहगया or कहिगया बहिगया *a* & *ad* (کہ گیا H) Gone to the winds; wafted away; wasted, lost, gone;—esp. of advice, instruction, or speech. Also written कैहगया बहगया or कैगया वैगया or -वहिगया.

कहडणे *v c* Usually and preferably कढणे.

कहर *m* (قہر A Rage, wrath.) Excess, vehemence, boundlessness &c. For full explication

and for examples see अनर्थ Sig. II. Ex. उदंड झाला क० तर टाकू नये शहर. 2 See note at the end of कहरी.

कहरदर्याव (دریا P قہر A) A term for the Ocean considered as awfully vast and grand; "the great broad sea."

कहरवा & कहाको See कारवा & काकवी.

कहरी or -या *a* sometimes कहारी *a* (कहर) Furious, outrageous, violently wrathful. 2 Exceedingly venomous—a serpent, scorpion &c. 3 Fiery, ardent, vehemently glowing—sunbeams, fever, headache, sickness. 4 Freely. Excessive, extravagant, exorbitantly grievous, monstrous, prodigious—a burden or load, an affliction, a stage or a kos, a mountain, wilderness &c. 5 Wild and vehement—crying, scolding, or other action. Note. In these two concluding senses, कहर as *adj* is sometimes used; as कहर मजील-कोस-उन्ह-पाजस-वारा.

कहाडणी & कहाडणे See काढणी & काढणे.

कहाणी *f* (کہانی H) A tale or story; a tale of one's troubles or sorrows. *v* सांग, गा. 2 Instruction, admonition &c. Pr. उपडे घागरीवर पाणी नी सूखाजवळ क० 3 A disease incidental to the grain जोंघळा, smut. 4 A certain religious observance among women.

कहात or कहत *f* (A corruption and misapplication of قحط A Famine.) A sudden irruption of marauders or thieves; an attack upon good things (of ravenous children); upon a field of corn &c. (of cattle). [furious and outrageous.

कहातोस येणे To fly into a passion; to become कहाता *ad decl* With inclination; deviously from a straight line; sidelingly, aslant, obliquely.

कहाती or कहती *a* (कहत) Fearless, daring, intrepid: also furious, rash, reckless, wildly bold. 2 Daring, desperate, outrageous, phrenzied—a deed. 3 Laxly. Extravagantly great—a load, a mountain-steep, a journey-stage, heat, rain, wind &c.

कहार *m* Commonly कहर.

कहार *m* (کار H) A palanquin-bearer.

कहारवा or कहिरवा See कारवा.

कहालो *f* Commonly काहिलो. [wits.

कहावणे *v i* C To be frightened out of one's

कहो *f* (کھو H) A foraging party.

कहोवाला *m* (کہی والا H) An individual of a foraging party. 2 Used fig. of a dirty, naked, mean-looking fellow.

कहू तो मा मरजाइगी ना कहू तो बाप कुता खाजाइगा A Hindustani saying expressive of Dilemma or case of difficult decision. [मान, ऐक, पाळ, मोड.

कह्या *m* (کہ H) Saying, order, command. *v*

कह्यांत *loc case* In obedience unto; under subjection to. *v* अस, राह, वाग, चाल *g.* of *o.* कह्यांत नसणे To be unsubject to. [Nymphaea lotus.

कहार *n* (S) The white esculent water lily,

कळ *f* Sharp lancinating pain (in the head, belly, or trunk *gen.*) *v* उड, हो. See धमक.

कळ *f* (कला S) Any little contrivance where-with to shut and open, to close and unclose; as a stopcock, doorball or lockhandle &c. 2 The art, plan, trick, secret (of a machine or device). See कला for this sense. [or seat or prime fountain of. कळ दावणे To press the spring; to touch the home

कळ *f* (कलह S) Quarreling, brawling, contending. *v* काढ. Pr. बोलता कळ धुता मळ Quarrel is aggravated by speaking (answering again): dirt is brought out by washing.

कळक or कळक *m* A bamboo of a large kind.

कळक *f* A clump or cluster of bamboos. 2 *m*

A single stick of this cluster. 3 (Properly कलंक *q. v.*) Verdigris &c.

कळकट *n* (कळक) Verdigris. 2 Filth or dirt (on clothes, vessels, articles).

कळकट or कळकट *a* (कळक) Affected slightly with verdigris. 2 Filthy or foul *gen.*—person, apparel, ways. [ly affected with verdigris.

कळकटणे or कळकटणे *v i* (कळकट) To be slight-kळकणे or कळकणे *v i* (कळक) To be affected with verdigris.

कळ-कर-कन-दिशी-दिनी *ad* Imit. of the sound in snapping (of glass or other brittle substance).

कळकळ *f* Concern, solicitude, earnest and anxious care (as about a work). 2 The yearnings of pity; commiseration. *v* वाट, अस *g.* of *s.* & in. con. 3 (कलकल S) Vehement and vociferous speech (as of quarrels).

कळकळणे *v i* (कळकळ) To glow, to rage, to be ardent;—used of ऊन or the sun's heat. 2 To roll and heave about with heat; to wallop—boiling water. 3 To be greatly distressed or agitated;—used of one's जीव or spirit; to be under the yearnings of tenderness or pity: to heave in the stomach; to be qualmish. 4 To be ravenously hungry. 5 To be clamorous (as in quarreling).

कळकळणे *v imp* To heave in the stomach. Ex. मला or माझ्या पोटांत कळकळते.

कळकळवणी *n* C Mere water. A term used in reviling weak and watery milk, buttermilk &c.

कळकळी & कळकळीत See किलकिली & किल-किलीत. [and clamorously, obstreperous.

कळकळ्या *a* (कळकळ) That speaks passionately कळकळ्या *f pl* See किलकिल्या.

कळको *a* (कळक) Relating to or made of the large bamboo called कळक—baskets &c.

कळको *m* & *a* Properly कलंको.

कळकोकागद *m* (Because said to be made of bamboo.) A term for the very white and good Dowlutabad paper. [or disreputable fellow.

कळकोनारद *m* A term for a profligate, dissolute, कळकोनारायण *m* A term for an exceedingly and unsightly tall man. [with powder.

कळकोबाण *m* A rocket; a bamboo tube filled कळकुंबा *a* P (कळकाचा कोम?) Stout, sturdy, strapping.

कळकूट *n* (कळक) A small piece of bamboo.

कळकूट or कळकूट *a* (Properly कळंकट) Affected slightly with verdigris.

कळक्याजस *m* (कळक & जस) A kind of sugarcane, hard, and of little yet very sweet juice.

कळगा *m* Fragments of बांग्या (glass-bangles). 2 C A fragment of a बांगडो or कडगुले.

कळगा *a* W (कळ) Quarrelsome.

कळगाटा *a* कळचेया or -चेतया *a* (कळ & चेतणे) An incendiary, embroiler, make-bate.

कळजणे *v i* C To be exhausted and faint (from long waiting for food or from vehement crying).

कळण *n* C Decoction or broth of some pulse. 2 also कळणा *m* The powder and fragments amongst split pulse.

कळणाकौडा *m* (Fragments of pulse and bran; fragments and husks freely arising on grinding and pounding.) Poor man's fare. Ex. कळण्या-कौद्याची भाकरी आणि केण्याकुंज्याची भाजी. 2 The employment of grinding and pounding. Ex. मी क० करून पोटा भरते.

कळणे *v i* (कलना S) To be understood or known to; to be clear unto. 2 To tingle or thrill; to be sensible, or instinct with some lively sensation (esp. of pain)—a limb or member.

कळे न कळे इतका A little, very little, a quantity scarcely perceptible. कळे ना वळे ना भाजी भाकर गिळे ना Used of an utter ignoramus or non compos.

कळत *ad* (कळणें) Knowingly, wittingly, consciously. न कळत *in. con.* It not being known unto or felt by; unknowingly &c.

कळत न कळत *ad* (कळणें) Slightly, faintly, feebly; in a manner scarcely perceptible, admitting neither positive affirmation nor positive denial. Ex. ताप क० येतो. 2 Inadvertently or unwittingly. Ex. अपराध क० असल्यास क्षमा करावी.

कळतसुख *a* (कळणें & सुखें) Knowingly ignorant, or craftily stupid.

कळव *n* A wife, the wife of. See कलव.

कळप *m* (कलाप *S*) A herd or a flock.

कळपशुद्ध *a* (कळप & शुद्ध *Right.*) That keeps with the herd or flock; that does not stray: opp. to ओढाळ Breaker out.

कळपा *m* sometimes कळपणें *n* A peeling off, a scab, a crust, a decortication. 2 A scale, crust, or fragment falling off (from rusty iron); a chip off a stone &c.: also a small piece of stone, wood &c.

कळपांतलें गुरू *n* (A beast of the herd.) A term for a rude, coarse, untutored, or untrained person; a boor or lout.

कळव *m* (कदंब *S*) A plant, Nauclea Cadamba.

कळवी *f* The mizen or after sail.

कळवें *n* A mushroom: also a toadstool.

कळभांड *a* (कलह & भांडण) Quarrelsome.

कळमळ or ली *f* Nausea preceding vomiting; qualmishness.

कळमळणें *v imp* (कळमळ) To work in the stomach; to keck. Ex. माझे पोटांत or मला कळमळतें My stomach is queasy; I feel sick. 2 To yearn in tenderness or pity.

कळयूग *n f* (Properly कलियुग) The fourth age.

कळलावी *f* Canchorie root-plant, Tragia involucrata. 2 A flower tree and flower, Yucca gloriosa or Gloriosa superba.

कळलाव्या *a* (कळ & लावणें) An incendiary, mischief-maker, make-bate.

कळवडणें *v i* (कळ or कलह) To quarrel clamorously; to altercate, squabble, brawl. 2 To run and jump over one another in eager and noisy fight or play—dogs, cats &c.

कळवडा *m* Squabbling. 2 The lively and noisy fighting or playing (of dogs &c.) [quarreling.

कळवडाकळवड *f* (कळवडणें) General or mutual

कळवतीण *f* (कलावती *S*) A dancing girl. There is a distinction betwixt the कळवतीण and the कसवीण. This dances or stands whilst she sings; the कसवीण sits. Each class resists encroachment on the part of the other. 2 A butterfly.

कळवळणें *v i* To yearn with tenderness or pity. 2 To writhe in agony. [ness or compassion.

कळवळ *f* कळवळा *m* The yearnings of tender-

कळवा *m* A rope connecting two legs (of a horse &c.), to confine the animal at pasture, hobbles: also confining the animal with such rope. *v* घाल *acc.* of o.

कळवाकळव *f* (कळविणें) General telling, or telling to all around. 2 Reciprocal communication.

कळवांतीण *f* See कळवतीण.

कळविणें *v c* (कळणें) To make known unto; to acquaint, apprise, inform: also to enlighten or instruct by expounding or explaining.

कळवी *f* Monies returned from the treasury to the provinces as false or of bad currency.

कळशी or सी *f* (कलश *S*) A small metal vessel.

कळस *m* (कलश *S*) An ornamental piece of paint-

ed wood &c. as fixed on the spires of temples, on tent-poles, corners of a roof &c. Applied also to a dome or cupola. Ex. राजमंडळाचे ढळले क० ॥ 2 fig. Pinnacle, vertex, acme (as of greatness or of any particular virtue or vice): also the conclusion or terminating point (of a business). 3 fig. The spire of the neck, i. e. the head; as in the phrase मानेचा क० ढळणें *g.* of *s.* To be on the point of death. 4 (For कलश) A water vessel (metal or earthen).

कळसणें *v c* To spy out or spy; to survey narrowly and curiously; to examine with intent and inquiring look; to observe or notice closely and carefully. [ticular waving figure—cloths.

कळसपाकी *a* (कळस & पाक) Painted with a par-kळसवणी *n* (कळस & पाणी) In marriages. A pitcher of water poured over the bride and bridegroom during their ablutions. 2 R The water with which the bridegroom has performed his ablution (taken and poured over the body of the bride).

कळसा *m* C (कलश *S*) An earthen water-vessel with a spout. 2 R A metal water vessel. 3 The mass of kneaded earth (at a pottery) from which the pots are formed.

कळसूत्र & कळसूची See कळासूत्र & कळासूची.

कळा *m* (कली *S*) A large कळी or bud: an ornamental bud-form knob (as that of the handle of चौफुला &c. &c.): a large कळी in some other senses. See कळी, of which word this is the intensive or enhancing form. 2 From कला and used in all its senses.

कळा कळा करणें (कळा कळा *Imit.* & करणें) To beg with teasing and worrying persistence: also to tell to do, or to chide, with wearisome reiteration.

कळाकांती *f* A comprehensive or indefinite term for Brightness and clearness, glow, lustre, and bloom (as of the complexion, countenance, or body). Ex. परम मळोण दिसती ॥ क० नसे कांहीं ॥

कळाकुशळता *f* कळाकौशल्य *n* Art and skill; skill and expertness; device and ingenuity; genius and talent.

कळाकुसरी *f pl* (कळा *Art*, कुसरी *An* obsolete word, here used as an enhancing particle.) A comprehensive term for skilful inventions, ingenious contrivances, clever devices: also for arts, acquirements, and accomplishments.

कळाखाक-घेण *a* (कळा *Splendor*, lustre, खाक That eats.) That destroys one's reputation or dignity; i. e. that baffles, foils, and befools one. Used freely of difficult and perplexing works or matters. 2 That which eats up (renders null and void) whatever adorning or beautifying may be bestowed upon it;—used esp. of women and children.

कळांतर *n* (कलांतर *S*) Interest on money. Pr. कळांतराचे आशे आणि सुद्ध नाशे.

कळाफुल *n* A certain bud dried and used as a drug. 2 Any bud-form flower.

कळावंत *a* Knowing some art &c. See कलावंत.

कळावंतीण *f* Commonly कळवंतीण *q. v.* A dancing girl.

कळावा *m* Pasture-hobbles &c. See कळवा.

कळाशी or सी *f* A close and neat adjunction or interjunction of two pieces, a mortising, a dovetail, a suture &c.

कळासूत्र *n* The string or mechanism of a puppet. कळासूत्राचा खेळ A puppet-show. कळासूत्राची वाडली A puppet. [with -खेळ-माणूस-वाडली-&c.

कळासूची *a* Relating to a puppet-show. Used कळी *f* (कली *S*) A bud. 2 A vessel of ivory,

wood &c. of the form of an unblown lotus. 3 A

grain of the dish called बुंदी. 4 A nodule of burnt limestone. 5 A roll of betel-leaf, supári &c. of the form of a bud. 6 The hinder of the two triangular pieces composing, together with the आगा, a side of the skirt of an angrakhá. 7 A common term for the bud-form twists in the front of the turban of a Maráthá. 8 A quantity of silk (about three मासे weight) wound around a stick. 9 A bit of stick, a rib of a leaf, or any thing similar coated over with earth and afterwards with tinsel, or a little roll of earth tinselled over. Ex. गणपतीच्या मस्तकावरची कळी पडली. 10 (Formed from कळ Quarreling, to agree with नळी in the proverb.) A quarrelsome female. Pr. येगे कळी बैस माझे नळी. 11 A side-piece of an oblong इप्पर. कळी उमळणें *g.* of *s.* To open out; to drop reserve and enter freely into talk—a cold or taciturn person. 2 To glow with emulation.

कळीकाळ *m* (Poetry.) The age called कळी or a time of the age कळी, i. e. an evil or adverse time. Ex. घालुनिया कास करितो कैवाड ॥ कळिकाळासिं आड लागों नेदी ॥ Ex. तुझिया सुदिकेचें अद्भुत बळ ॥ तेणें क्षणैक जिकिजेल क० ॥ Ex. क० तोडरीं बांधोन ॥ लंकेस सुखें नांदेका ॥

कळीचा चुना *m* Lime prepared from चुन्याच्या कळ्या (burnt limestones), i. e. slaked lime.

कळीचा नारद sometimes कळीनारद *m* (कळ Strife, नारद Name of a ऋषि) An incendiary, a mischief-maker, a make-bate or embroiler.

कळीचें पान or कळीदार पान *n* A leaf of the betel-plant which, from downward growth, or during the process of ripening, has acquired an elongated or budlike form. [or of fruits.

कळीत *n* (कळणें) An estimate of standing crops कळीलावा or व्या *n* (Commonly कळलाव्या) An embroiler or incendiary.

कळेवर *n* (Properly कलेवर) The body.

कळहणा *m* C (Or कळण) Powder and fragments amongst split pulse.

कळहांटणें *v c* R To sift or clear of its dirt (corn or grain) by taking up handfuls and dropping them. [brawling. *v* कर, माजव.

कळ्हे *m* (कोलाहल *S*) Quarreling, contending, कक्ष *m* S The axilla or armpit. 2 A side or flank.

कक्षा *f* S In disputation. Objection or reply. 2 An apartment. 3 Orbit (of a planet or satellite).

कक्षापति *m* कक्षाधीश *m* (Humorous formations from कक्ष Armpit, to rhyme with लक्षापति & लक्षाधीश, as per Pr. क० कीं लक्षापति Aut nullus aut Cræsus.) One that holds up his arms, in indication of utter destitution and beggary.

का *ind* An expletive particle terminating a remark of the interrogatory form. Ex. चें तूं आणलेलें पागेटें का? तूं मग तिकडे जातोस का? 2 *conj* Or. Ex. सळो का पळो.

कां *ad* Why? wherefore? 2 *ind* An expletive constantly occurring in poetry. Ex. देशेदेशींचे जे कां वृप ॥ [incidental to जांघळा).

काइणी *f* (Properly काइणी or कइणी) Smut (as काइमो *f* (काईम) Fixedness, settledness, established state.

काइलीतला खडा *m* (A pebble that has been in the sugar-boiler.) A term for a severely tried and well approved person.

काई *pron* (Poetry. For काय) What? [lit. fig. काईम *a* (قايم) A) Fixed, settled, established,

काईमदाईम or काइमदाइम *a* (قايم دايم) A) Perpetual, permanent, of long standing.

काईल *a* (قائيل A) Confuted, silenced, posed.
 काईल *f* A boiler for the juice of sugarcane. This differs from कडई in having a wider mouth and in wanting ears. [chips, chats.
 काउळकाटी *f* (Or कावळकाटी) Light sticks and काऊ *m* In nursery language. A crow.
 काऊ *m* (S) A crow.
 काकई *f* The name of a shell-fish and of its shell.
 काकजंघा *f* S A plant, *Leea hirta*. Rox.
 काकट or काकड *a* Of stiff, firm, strong make.
 काकड *n* A particular fruit. 2 Cramp from cold. *v* भर.
 काकड *a* R Not duly solved in boiling—rice.
 काकडआरती *f* (काकडा & आरती) The waving around an idol, at daybreak, of kindled clothwicks.
 काकडकुडा *a* (काकडणे by redup.) Stiff from cold.
 काकडशिंगी *f* (कर्कटशिंगी S) A medicinal plant. Its fruit is compared to the claw or feelers of a crab or to the horn of a goat.
 काकडणे *v i* (काकडा) To contract or draw up (from cold or cramp).
 काकडा or कांकडा *n* A coarse wick of cloth. 2 The wick of a lamp. 3 A little roll of cotton cloth &c. 4 An unripe fruit gen. 5 fig. of Sig. I. The lash or tail of a leathern whip. 6 fig. A long pod (of tamarinds &c.)
 काकडा *a* Young and succulent; green and sappy; of just-matured sap. See जारस.
 काकडी or कांकडी *f* (कर्कटी S) A cucumber, *Cucumis sativus*. Pr. कोल्हे कांकडीस राजी. 2 Applied also to young pompions. 3 Extreme cold; contracting or stiffening cold. *v* भर.
 कांकडे *n* C A young and tender cocoanut.
 कांकण *n* A bracelet of women, and the string or riband described under कंकण. 2 Also कांकणी *f* A bracelet of women, also called कंगणी. Pr. चातच्या कांकणास आरसा कशास?
 कांकणभर or दोन कांकणे Expresses a slight excess where two things are compared. Ex. त्यापेक्षां चा कां व्याख होईल: also a small quantity gen.
 कांकणा *m* A wooden implement of goldsmiths &c. Used in making rings or circular ornaments. 2 P A handbreadth.
 कांकणीताफता *m* A kind of taffety.
 काकता or काकणता *m* An instrument of the goldsmith,—the tapering column upon which are wound and curved bars of gold, and are formed गोट, पातळी and similar trinkets. Called also देश-मुख & वरताणा.
 काकतालोच *n* S (काक Crow, ताल Palmyra.) Coincidence, chance, casualty. 2 Used as a Coincidental, casual, fortuitous.
 काकतालीयन्याय The law of the crow and the Palmyra-fruit. Said when any occurrence synchronizing with, or immediately following, some other seems, however in truth independent of it, to have been occasioned by it;—as a fruit of the Palmyra falling at the alighting upon it of a crow, may appear to fall in consequence. [alty. See above.
 काकतालीयवत् *ad* S By mere coincidence or casual.
 काकदंतपरीक्षा (काक Crow, दंत Tooth, परीक्षा Examination.) A Sanskrit phrase used on remarking upon any fruitless and laborious minuteness.
 काकदृष्टि *f* (S काक Crow, दृष्टि Sight.) Quick or sharp sight or eyes: also *attrib.* sharp eyed or sharp sighted.
 काकपद *n* (S काक Crow, पद Foot. From the resemblance.) The mark *v* showing where something interlined should be read, a caret.
 काकपक्ष *m* (S Wing of a crow.) A common term

for the two bunches of side-locks which are left when the head is first shaved. They are suffered to remain during boyhood, and with some (esp. with persons of the military class) throughout life. [Said to be one with काकमारी.
 काकफळी *f* A plant, काकफळ *n* The fruit of it.
 काकबलि *m* (S) pop. काकबळ & काकबळी *f* Rice (remaining of an oblation to the inferior deities &c.) thrown out to the crows.
 काकमारी *f* (S) A twining shrub, *Cocculus suberosus*. It furnishes the *Cocculus Indicus*.
 काकमैथुन *n* (S) Copulation of crows. Pr. का. पाहावे साक्षा मद्दिन्यांत स्मशानांत जावे.
 काकमैथुनशान्ति *f* (S) Certain mummeries to atone for the sin or misfortune of witnessing काकमैथुन.
 कांकर *m* A brace (of a drum). 2 R A mark of a goring.
 काकर *f* In ducks and drakes. A skip from the water through the air (of a shell, tile &c.) so thrown as to skim the surface. 2 The languid spinning (the turning once or twice) of a boy's top on being thrown. [timorously reluctant.
 कांकरणे *v i* To hesitate, waver, demur; to be काकरता or कांकरता *ad decl* With inclination; deviously from a straight line; sidelingly, aslant, obliquely. [haul off.
 का. घेणे To withdraw one's self; to draw back; to काकरो *f* A bout or turn of the plough. *v* घे.
 कांकरो *f* Spun silk: also a skein, hank, or roll of it. [Adam's apple.
 काकलक *n* S The prominence of the larynx, काकवंध्या *f* (S काक Crow, बंध्या Barren.) A woman or female animal whose womb dries up after bearing once.
 काकवी or कांकवी *f* Juice of the sugarcane boiled to some consistence, molasses. 2 Dripings from newly prepared sugar whilst in suspended baskets.
 काकसावणे *v i* (Vulgar. कांक्षा S) To doubt, demur, scruple: also to misgive, to have suspicions or surmises.
 काकसावळा *a* Of a black or dark blue color.
 काकस्नान *n* (S Bathing of a crow.) A term for a hurried and slurred ablution. See सुसस्नान.
 काकस्पर्श *m* (S) The touch by a crow of the पिंड (ball of rice offered) on the eleventh day after a death, in consequence (as it is said) of the fulfilment of or engagement to fulfil (by the son &c.) every desire expressed by the deceased in his dying hour. [note.
 काकखर *m* (S Crow's voice.) A high and cracked काकलून *f* sometimes काकलून *f* and by redup. काकलूननामलून *f* (काकली S A low and sweet tone.) Pitiful complaining; moving solicitation; pity-exciting accents or tones. *v* कर. 2 Commiseration, compassion, soft and tender meltings. *v* ये & कर with *g.* of *o.* Ex. देवाला भक्ताची का. आलो. काकलुनीस येणे To make pitiful moanings and whinings. का. करणे *g.* of *o.* To take pity on; to be melted or moved by piteous accents &c.: also to implore or supplicate earnestly and humbly. काकलुनी करणे or काकलुनी येणे R To appeal to pity; to make moving complaint or entreaty.
 काकलूनवाणा or वाणी *a* Piteous, pity-moving, mournful, dolorous—accents, speech. [branch.
 कांका *m* C The end-portion of a Cocoanut-काका *m* (कक H) A paternal uncle. This meaning is rather that of the Hindustani word कक. In Marathi काका is generally used as a respectful com-

pellation for a paternal uncle, an elderly cousin, or other elderly male person. See व्यावहारिक नाव. काका मामा करणे To address flatteringly or persuasively. [atoo.
 काकाकव्वा *m* काकावू *m* A sort of parrot, a cock-काकाक्षिगोलकन्याय (The rule or law of the eyeball of crows. Crows are supposed to have one eye or visual orb; which, as occasion requires, moves from the cavity on one side into that on the other.) A Sanskrit phrase used in illustrating the applicability of one word in two or more senses; or of one thing to two or more uses.
 काकिणी *f* S A weight of shells equal to 20 cowries. 2 A cowrie. 3 The fourth part of a दंड or pole; a cubit. [See observation under काका.
 काकी *f* (کاکي H) The wife of a paternal uncle.
 कांकी or काकी *f* A certain wild esculent vegetable. 2 Molasses &c. See काकवी.
 कांकी *conj* (कां Why? कीं Thus, then, that &c. Why? if you ask, then Thus, for this reason.) Because.
 कांकीट *a* C Of slender frame, gaunt, lank, spare.
 काकीस *f* C (Vulgar for काकी) A paternal aunt.
 काकु *f* S One of the forms of a proposition—that in which, through the interrogative or other tone of utterance, the sense intended is shown to be opposite to the sense literally expressed. Ex. मी काय समजत नाहीं परंतु मी निरुपाय होतो i. e. I do understand; तो काय म्हणू आहे i. e. He is not a fool; हे होणार नाहीं i. e. This assuredly will be.
 काकुलती, काकुळती, काकुळत *f* Pitiful complaining &c. See काकलून. Ex. किती देवा तुझी कर्क का. ॥ आणिका मी कोण्हा जाक का. ॥ कोण कामा येती ॥ अंतकाळीं ॥ काकुलती is used adjectively in the second example.
 कांकुला *m* The hair preserved on the crown of a child at his tonsure. *v* देव.
 काकु *v* vulgarly काकुस *f* C A respectful compellation for a paternal aunt, an elderly cousin, or other elderly female person.
 कांकू or काकू *ad* (Imit.) In a hesitating, vacillating, shilly-shallying manner. 2 Used as *s f* Hesitation, hemming and hawing. 3 Moaning (as in fever &c.): utterance or faint vocal expression (as under beating). *v* कर, म्हण.
 कांकोरा *m* P A scratch or laceration.
 काकोली *f* S A medicinal root, a febrifuge and phlegmagogue. Called also क्षोलिका & वायसाही.
 काकर्य *m* S Contrariety of intended sense (of a proposition) as disting. from the sense literally expressed, and as discovered or gathered from the interrogative, emphatic, or other tone or mode of utterance. See काकु.
 काख or कांख *f* (कक्ष S) The armpit. Pr. काखेंत घाकटे म्हारवाड शोधी. 2 (Because it issues from the hollow of the flexures of the stem.) A tendrill or clasper. *v* फुट.
 काखा वर करणे (To hold up the arms over the head.) To plead bankruptcy or insolvency.
 कखा वाजविणे To exult or triumph; to clap the sides rejoicingly; काखेंतला काढून बाजारांत मांडणे To blazon abroad as true one's own fabrications.
 काखेस मारणे (कोण्हा एकास) To take (one) under protection; to espouse: (कांहीं पदार्थास) To make off with; to pocket and decamp.
 काखबिंदी *f* See बगलबिंदी.
 काखभोवरा *m* A ring of hair or a circular discoloration in the hollow of one of the fore legs. One of the inauspicious marks of the horse.
 काखसांजरी *f* (काख & सांजर Cat. Because the

cure is effected by the licking of a cat; to which office the animal is allured by butter spread over the part.) A tumor in the axilla, an axillary bubo.

कांखर *m* R The mark of a goring.

काखवी *f* R Commonly काकवी.

काखसावला *a* (Like one who, as a passer by or as one standing to go, has his सावले or cloth under his arm.) Idle, indifferent, showing no regard, care, or interest (about a business or work going on). Applied reproachfully to a listless servant, son, or member of any common concern.

काखा *m* C A naked stalk or stem; the bare culm. 2 fig. A leafless tree or shrub; a meagre lanky person &c. [under काख.

काखा *m* A clasper or tendril. See explication काखाटणे *v i* (काख) To hold up the arms over the head (in token of bankruptcy or utter poverty).

काखाटणे *v c* काखाळणे *v c* (काख) To snatch up and carry off under one's arm.

काखाटी or काखाटी *f* (काख) A free term for the region under the arm. Used only with reference to something carried or held there. Ex. काखाटीस ओझें मारून चालला; त्यानें ह्याचा कऱ्या काखाटीस मारला He has espoused his quarrel.

काखाविणे *v c* See काखाटणे *v c*.

काखाळा or व्या *a* P (काख) Ready to snatch up and carry off; greedy, grasping, appropriating. Used also in the kindred sense of ओढाळ (borrower from its neighbor) of a beast. [Italicum.

कांग *m* (कांगु S) A kind of panic seed, Panicum

कागडा *a* (کڑک H A crow.) Shrewd, sharp, clever, penetrating. It is a rather low or familiar

कांगणी *f* Commonly कांगुणी. [word.

कांगणेल *n* (कांगणी & तेल) Oil obtained from कांगणी.

कागद *m* (کاغذ P) Paper. 2 A letter or note; any piece of writing.

कागदावर बसणे Amongst school-children. To be advanced beyond the dusty floor or the sandboard, and to begin to write upon paper. कागदावर बसविणे or घालणे To set to write upon paper.

कागदकुटारी & कागदकुत्या *m* (کاغذ P & कुटणे) A paper-maker.

कागदपत्र *n* (कागद P पत्र S) A comprehensive term for letters and notes, writings and papers.

कागदाचा घोडा *m* (Paper-horse.) A note in acknowledgment (of a loan &c.) *v* करून दे.

कागदी *a* (कागद P) Relating to paper. 2 fig. Slight, flimsy, of superficial structure. 3 fig. Of thin delicate skin or bark—kinds of mango and other fruits, varieties of the bamboo &c. 4 That carries letters, a postman, messenger, courier.

कागदी खवुतर *n* A milky-white pigeon.

कागदी चिंवा *m* A female bamboo of the kind called चिंवा. Opp. to भरीव चिंवा.

कागदी ज्ञान *m* A term for a young man of slight and feeble make.

कागदी निंबू or लिंबू *n* The small thinskin lime.

कागदी वेळू *m* (कागद & वेळू) A kind of bamboo.

कागदोपची *ad* (कागद P पत्र S) By way of letter; through epistolary communication. 2 In letters or notes.

कागवळ *f* (Corr. from काकवळ S) Rice thrown out, as an offering, to the crows. [हजार वर्षे नागा.

कागा *m* (काग S) A crow. Pr. शंभर वर्षे कागा

कागाकव्वा *m* (Or काकाकव्वा) A cockatoo.

कागाळी *f* (कागा & अरोळी) Crying against, complaining against, a complaint. 2 Telling against; informing against. *v* कर.

कागाळीखोर *a* Given to complaining or carrying tales against.

कागिनी *f* The name of a रागिणी. See राग.

कांगुणी or कांगोणी *f* (कांगु S) A grain, Panicum italicum. Rox. 2 A scandent shrub, Celastrus paniculata. Grah. [Italicum.

कांगू *m* (कांगु S) A kind of Panic seed, Panicum कांगाई *f* कांगाव or वे *n* कांगाव or वे *n* Loud bel-

lowing (upon slight hurt, or to move compassion). कांगाईखोर or कांगावखोर *c* One that roars loudly and wildly (upon slight injury &c.)

काच *m* S Glass. 2 Crystal or quartz, used as a jewel. 3 Any salt of potash in a crystalline state. 4 Gutta serena. The word in the above senses is pronounced as Kách. 5 *f* also कांच *f* (Káts or Kánts) Glass. [rying.

काच *f* (काचणे Káts.) Teasing, tormenting, wor-

काच *m* (Káts. For काज) A button-hole.

काचकमळ *n* A lotus-figure, a series of circles around a circle having their centres along its circumference.

काचकळणे *v i* C To stammer or falter; to speak with hesitation and confusion. Hence To perform any thing in a hesitating and confused manner.

काचकिरडा *a* C (काच S) Tasting hard or grittily—rice or vegetables (from imperfect boiling or from dirt).

काचकुयरी *f* A plant. See under कुइरी.

काचकुली *f* R Titillation;—whether the act or the sensation. *v* कर, हो.

काचणी or कांचणी *f* A furrow worn by attrition. 2 A cord prepared to cut (horns of buffaloes &c.)

3 Anxiety; anxious concern or apprehension. Ex. ऐसा पडिलो कांचणीं धावा करो म्हणवुनि. 4 Teasing, tormenting, worrying.

काचणे or कांचणे *v i* (काच S Saw.) To wear away through attrition. 2 fig. To wear away (through hunger, thirst, anxiety, affliction, pain, sickness): to be worn or worried out (by numerous harassments).

काचणे or कांचणे *v c* To harass, worry, weary.

कांचन *n* (S) Gold. 2 A tree bearing a yellow fragrant flower, Michelia Champaca. 3 Mountain ebony, Bauhinia variegata. 4 One of the suits of cards.

कांचनार *m* (कांचन S) Mountain ebony.

काचफोड *m* (By mispronunciation of कासेफोड) A large watery blister.

काचबिंदु *m* काचबिंब *m* (काच Crystal, बिंदु Drop, a clear drop: or बिंब Disk, a crystal disk.) Gutta serena. [ed as a jewel.

काचमणि *m* S Crystal or quartz. It is considered as a jewel.

काचरी *f* Vegetables or fruits cut into slices or shreds and dried. 2 fig. The shriveled and pendulous breast of an old woman. 3 (Better कचरा) Zedoary.

काचरी सुपारी *f* See under खांडकापी सुपारी.

काचलवण *n* (کچلون H) A factitious salt.

कांचवा *m* A sort of waistcoat or unsleeved and unskirted अंगरखा.

काचळ *f* A longish piece of stone, a slip: also a piece knocked off longitudinally, a chip.

काचळरान *n* A waste or ground generally abounding with काचळ or chips of stone.

काचा *a* (Poetry. See कच्चा) Unripe, undressed &c.: raw, crude. [of glass-bangles.

कांचार or री *m* (कांच Glass.) A maker or vender काचावणे *v i* (काच) To be reduced and emaciated (through sickness): also to be worn or worried out (through numerous harassments). 2

(Poetry.) To yield timorously; to falter or quail; to fail in courage. Ex. काचावला वीर पुढें घजेना.

कांची *f* (S) A girdle or zone of gold or silver.

कांचेचे भांडे *n* (Glass-vessel.) A term for a frail and delicate thing or animal (a woman, a horse &c.)

कांचाटी *f* (Poetry.) A bead or ball of glass, considered as a brilliant or ornament. Ex कां. आणि वासरमणि केवीं तुळणा पावति.

कांचाळणे *v i* (कांचाळी) To have its stone just formed—a mango. [Fine chaff.

कांचाळा *m* P The husk or hull of corn &c. 2

कांचाळा *m* A piece of stone knocked or broken off, a chip: also a longish piece detached, a slip.

कांचाळी or कांचाळी *f* A sort of sleeved breast-coat of women. It is distinguished from चोळी in being fastened behind. 2 A (white and one-pieced) चोळी given to the bride at her wedding. 4 A mango-stone just formed.

कांचाळीपंथ *m* An order of libertines in Gujarát. They meet on certain days, and, after feasting &c., they put all the कांचाळी of the females into a vessel, whence the संहत or Superior, after reciting a mantra, draws them and distributes them, at his pleasure, to the males. The woman owning the कांचाळी is to be, for that night, the property of the man receiving it. [scribed.

कांचाळीपंथी *a* A member of the order above de-

कांचाळे *n* The calix or cup of a flower or vegetable; the hull of corn &c. 2 A little metal vessel to hold rice, गंध &c.

काचा or कांचा *m* (कच्चा S) The tuck of the घातर or लुगडें. *v* घाल, खोंच. 2 The tucking in of this tuck. *v* घाल, मार. 3 (کچک H) A long cloth of a span's breadth, used as girding for the loins. काचा घालणे or पिटणे or मिडविणे To draw the कांचा tightly; or to gird up the loins.

काची *m* (कच्चा S through کچک H) A caste or an individual of it. In Hindustán they are gardeners, but, here, they are venders of the fruits and vegetables of others.

काज *f* (Properly काच) Glass. 2 *m* (کچ H or rather, Caso, as in Caso do botão. Port.) A button-house or button-hole.

काज *n* (Poetry. कार्य S) A work, business, affair. Ex. म्हणे दया समुद्र उज्ज्वल केले. शुन्य पडिले सर्व काज.

काजकाम & काजकारभार See कामकाज & कामकारभार. [ruler gen.)

काजकीर्द *f* Administration, rule, sway (of a

काजगी *f* (کاجی A) A grooming bridle, a bit with a rope passing from the horse's mouth along the back and under the tail. 2 A bearing rein.

काजणी *f* Chicken pox. Gen. in *pl* (काजण्या). *v* ये, निघ, उगव. 2 A pustule raised by the disease, a pock. 3 *unc* The hairs on a side of the face along the ear.

काजरवेल *f* The name of a scandent shrub.

काजरा *m* A tree, Strychnos nux vomica.

काजवणी *n* (काजी & पाणी) Rice-gruel boiled up with flour and salt and chilies.

काजवा *m* A firefly, Elater noctilucus. Pr. काजवाचा उजेड गांडीभावता Humble persons can achieve only humble deeds; or can serve, help, keep &c. only themselves. 2 Used *pl* Atoms floating before the eyes, Muscae volitantes.

काजवाचा उजेड *m* (Light of fireflies.) A figure to express Transiency or fugitiveness: also Scantiness or insufficiency of any good thing. Pr. कां. गांडीपुरता. See पाण्यावरचा बुडबुडा.

काजळ *n* (कजल S) Lamp-black. It is consi-

dered as a collyrium, and is applied medicinally and ornamentally. [formed over a lamp.

काजळाचा डोंगर The inverted cone of lamp-black
काजळकुंकू *n* A comprehensive term for the decorations of the toilette (of females). 2 Applied allusively to the flower of a particular wild plant.

काजळाची काठडी *f* (Chamber of lamp-black.) A significant term for the business of the public treasury or for extensive money-keeping or money-dealing. Pr. का० गेले तर तोंड काळें भोजले तर हान काळे.

काजळी *f* (काजळ *S*) The snuff or charred portion (of a wick, torch &c.) 2 Blight, esp. as attacking the grain जोंधळा, smut. 3 The soot which the smoke of a lamp deposits. 4 A portion of burnt lac remaining in the socket or some cavity of a trinket after the extraction of the mass by burning. 5 Darkness coming over the eyes from biliousness &c. 6 A vessel or any article placed over a lamp to receive the काजळ or soot. 7 Medicaments levigated to exceeding fineness (to impalpable powder like काजळ or lamp-black). 8 The name of a tree.

काजळी *a* (काजळ *S*) Made of lamp-black—ink, a dye for turbans &c. : also so dyed—a cloth.

काजळी *f* *P* Biestings boiled.

काजा *m* (*Kájá*. Commonly काजगी) A grooming bridle : also a bearing rein.

काजाक *a* (कार्य *S* through टक *H*) Available for a work or use, useful, serviceable.

काजाणू *n* The timbers and sticks of an edifice ; the wood-portion considered collectively.

काजारो *m* (काच *S*) A caste or an individual of it. They are sellers of glass-bracelets &c.

काजिणी *f* काजें *n* Chicken pox. See काजणी.

काजी *m* (قاضی *A*) Among Muhammadans. A judge ; an administrator of the law. More frequently used of the officer who declares the law (as in the English courts) ; or of him who states the precepts of the Koran concerning cases.

काजी *f* (*S*) Sour gruel, water of boiled rice in the state of spontaneous fermentation. 2 Rice-gruel or gruel gen. 3 Starch. [Grah.

काजुरागारी *f* Mango-ginger, Curcuma Amada.

काजू *m* Cashew-nut—the plant, the pulpos portion, or the nut, Anacardium occidentale.

काजूगोळा *m* *C* Fruit of the Cashew-nut ; the pulpos portion together with the surmounting nut.

काव्या *m* A grooming bridle &c. See काजगी.

काट *m* Ingrained or thickly caked dirt, grime. 2 A composition (of talc, gum &c.) for raising figures on cloth. 3 *n* A decoction of नाचणी, बाजरी &c. to make ink. 4 *n* Sauce made of the vetch कुळीत. 5 *m n* The water in which betelnut, or coloring substances, or pulse have been boiled. 6 The juice of the रानेंबा used in preparing 'Amsol. 7 *n* *C* Loppings of bushes. 8 A little pile (as of betel leaves &c.) 9 (काटणें) A cut heap or parcel of a pack of cards. 10 *m* A deeply laid plot or plan ; a counsel of shrewd contrivance. 11 Economy, management, arrangement, order (of a kingdom, establishment, house).

कांट *n* A leech-like creature appearing in the rains. 2 *f* *C* A फाटा or single stick of a mass of loppings (as of the बाभळ, बार, मागली एरंड, शेर, कण्हरी &c.) to form कुंपण or hedge.

काटक *m* A description of people or an individual of it in the Carnatic, very savage and blood-thirsty. Hence applied to cut-throat people gen.

काटक *a* Hardy ; the body : also hardworking—a person. [pulse &c.

काटकडी *f* A dish made of the water of boiled काटकवळ *n* *C* Loppings of bushes.

काटकसर *f* (کسر *H* कसर *A*) Parsimonious clipping and cutting, retrenching, economizing. *v* कर, काढ, पाह. 2 Clippings, savings, retrenchments.

काटकसया *a* (काटकसर) Thrifty, frugal, economical.

काटकाई *f* The ravages and depredations of the people called काटक, or of the रामेशी, वेरड, भिन्न &c. Hence 2 Cruelty or barbarity gen.

काटकी *f* (काटूक) A fragment of wood ; a little stick, or chip ; a chat.

काटकुटो *f* काटकुट *f* (काटणें by redup.) Cuttings, clippings, chips, chats. 2 A little stick or chip, a chat. 3 (कुटणें) Discussing or debating ; argumentation. [also meagre, lean, thin.

काटकुळा or काटकोळा *a* Slender, slim, slight :

काटकुळी or काटकोळी *f* A little stick or chip ; a firewood-chat.

काटकोन *m* A term used in translations from the English to express Right angle.

काटकोना or न्या *m* A mason's square.

काटक्याकुटक्या *f pl* Little bits of wood, chips, sticks, chats.

काटगिरी *f* (Vulgar. काट & گری *P*) Cleverness or shrewdness of counsel ; ingenuity at plotting or projecting ; subtlety or astuteness (esp. in devising काटगोल *m* A round rafter, a pole. [evil].

काटणी *f* (Verbal of काटणें) Reaping of the ears, esp. of जोंधळा & सजगुरा. 2 Cutting of the pack (at cards). 3 The turn to cut. 4 Piling up neatly (betel leaves). 5 Cutting down (as of a forest) ; slaughtering (of an army &c.)

काटणीवाटणी *f* (काटणें & वाटणें) Cutting and dealing at cards.

काटणें *v i* (काट *Dirt.*) To be begrimed ; to be thickly dirtied. Ex. घुळीने काटले आकाश॥

काटणें *v c* (काट *H*) To cut, but used restrictively :—to cut the pack (at cards) ; to cut off (a limb &c.) ; to deduct or subtract. 2 To spend or pass under pain, difficulty, or weariness (time).

काटदार *a* काटबाज *a* (काट in Sig. X. & दार) Contriving, scheming, devising, full of plots and stratagems.

काटमागरी *f* A variety of the flower Mográ.

काटला *m* (Or कटला) See कडता.

कांटला *m* कांटलो *f* कांटवेल *f* A wild creeper, a variety of करटोली.

कांटले *n* The fruit of कांटला or लो.

काटवणी *n* (काट & पाणी) Water in which pulse, coloring substances, or, laxly, anything has been boiled. 2 Applied to extremely turbid water, to a sanious running &c. [trees or bushes.

कांटवन *n* (कांटा & वन) A wilderness of thorny काटवल *n* *C* Grass in general (whether for cattle or for thatching) : as disting. from भातेण or rice-straw.

काटवळ *n* Loppings from thorny bushes.

काटविकरा *m* *R* Exceeding scarcity and dearness. *v* ये. Ex. भाजोस का० आला.

काटशहा *f* (Properly काटशहर) Opening of check.

काटळणें *v c* To extract the seeds of tamarinds from the pulp. [frumentaceum or miliaceum.

काटळी *f* One of the inferior grains, Panicum कांटा or काटा *m* (कटक *S*) A thorn. 2 fig. A troublesome fellow, a pest, plague, bore, a prick in the side. 3 The tongue of a balance. 4 A balance having a tongue, esp. the balance of a

shroff or goldsmith. 5 *pl* Erection of the hairs of the body (from fright, cold &c.), horripilation. 6 *pl* Eruptions or roughnesses remaining after fever. 7 *pl* Shivering preceding fever, rigors. 8 The sting of a scorpion. 9 The tongue or bolt (of a lock, padlock, spring, or catch), the portion which shoots out and retires. 10 The efflorescence (of the bamboo and some other plants). 11 The back-bone. 12 The cross drawn when a multiplication is to be proved. कांटा करणें To prove by this cross. 13 A disease in the throat incidental to parrots, starlings &c. 14 A quantity deducted or given on certain articles sold by weight. See under कडता. 15 A rock in the sea or a river. 16 This term is applied generally to any thing resembling a thorn—to a fish bone, the rowel of a spur, the hand of a watch, the spikes or points of a rough bit, a saw &c., to a fork or prong, to bristles or stiff hairs on animals or vegetables &c. &c. 17 The congelations or crystals (of चलवा or other candy). *v* ये, उमट, वट, उट.

कांटा उपटणें *g.* of *s.* To lose one's thorn, i. e. one's troubler or trouble, one's tormentor or plague. कांटा उपटणें *g.* of *o.* (as of a troubler &c. or of a malady.) To pluck up the very root or deepest spring of. कांटा करणें *g.* of *o.* To (esteem as a thorn and) withdraw from the company of. कांत्याचा नायटा होणें. (Ringworm arising from a thorn-puncture.) Expresses the rising of a great evil out of a small one.

कांत्याने कांटा काढणें To employ one hateful person or thing to destroy another.

काटाकाट or टी *f* काटाकूट *f* (काटणें To cut.) General clipping and retrenching ; reduction of expenditure. 2 A mutual or a general slaughter, a massacre, a cutting up. [or paling &c.

काटांजन or काटिंजन *n* (Properly कटंजन) A pale

काटांत जाणें or असणें (काट *Wood*, here taken for the funeral pile.) A phrase expressing that some one, of whom we know or care nothing, is gone, or is, we know or care not whither or where.

काटारा *m* (Properly जंटकटारा) Globe thistle.

कांटारा *m* *R W* (कांटा) A thorn.

कांटी or काटी *f* (कांटा) A thorny tree or bush : also a detached branch of such. 2 The name of the two side-lines of the square drawn in the play आख्या पाख्या : the other line from end to end is पाटो. 3 Applied to the बाभळ (Acacia) whilst small and young.

कांटी लावणें (घरास-संसारास-व्यवहारास-रोजगारास) To ruin, destroy, crush. Ex. आपल्या संसारास लावून कांटी॥ आमचे पाटी लागलास कां॥ काव्या आपल्या पाटावर ओढणें To be ready to draw thorny bushes over one's belly—rather than not stuff it. To be very greedy or selfish.

काव्याकुव्या *f pl* Thorny bushes and shrubs. Pr. दुखून डोंगर साजरा जवळ गेले का० Things (or matters) agreeable in the distance often show roughnesses on near approach to them. काव्या घासणें with सी of *o.* To scold roughly : also to harass, worry, torment. काव्यांचे कोळे करणें (To make jackals out of thorn-bushes.) To make a serious charge out of little matter. काव्यांवरून ओढणें (To drag over thorny bushes) To worry grievously : also to scold coarsely and vehemently.

काटी or कांटी *a* (In नंदभाषा) Twenty.

कांटोल *f* A wild creeper, a variety of करटोली.

2 *n* Its fruit. [stick or chip ; a chat.

काटूक or कांटूक *n* A fragment of wood ; a little कांटे *n* A leech-like creature bred in the rains.

The same with कांट & काणीट.

कांटेकडोलगाम *m* A bitmouth with spikes &c. A variation of कांटेलगाम. See लगाम. [The fruit. कांटेकणग *f* A plant, Dioscorea aculeata. 2 *n* कांटेकुयाचा *a* कांटेसरायाचा *a* Thorny—a tree or plant.

कांटेकुयरी *f* A variety of the plant कुयरी. कांटेकुवर *m* कांटेकुवारी *f* कांटेकोरफड *f* Thorny variety of Aloe. [Grah.

कांटेकुवळा *m* A tree, Sideroxylon tomentosum. कांटेकेकत or तो *f* A wild variety of केकत. Ex. कांटेकेकतीचे झाडाला आंत जन्मला केवडा.

कांटेकोर *a* (कांटा A fine balance, कोर Edge, verge, brim.) Exact, close, strict, precise; accurate in executing or performing, or rigorous in exacting or enforcing. 2 Exactly executed or performed; rigidly correct, right, just, good; elaborately wrought or done, or exquisitely proper or good. 3 Fine, subtil, delicate; demanding accuracy and exactitude—a business or work. 4 Used as *ad* Nicely-adjusted-balanced-proportioned; executed to a *T*. 5 With rigorous exactitude or propriety—behaving, performing.

कांटेचुवक *m n* Globe thistle, Echinops echinatus. Rox. Camels are fond of it. It is said further to possess the power of extracting thorns from the flesh, on being pounded and applied to the part.

कांटेडोळे *m pl* (काटा & डोळा) Acute ophthalmia. *v* चे. Contrad. from शेणेडोळे Purulent ophthalmia. [lance.) Of exact or rigid weight.

कांटेतेल *a* (Weight by the कांटा or tongue-balance) कांटेघातरा *m* Yellow stramonium.

कांटेभाजी *f* A pot-herb, Amaranthus spinosus. कांटेभोवरी *f* The name of a thorny tree. It bears a roundish fruit like a भोवरा.

कांटेमोडणावळ *f* A fine originally levied from each house by a Mamlatdār whose foot had been hurt by thorns in making his survey of the village-lands.

कांटेरा or कांटेरा & कांटेरी *a* (कांटा) Thorny, armed with thorns, armed. [nectareous flower.

कांटेरा *m* A little thorny plant, bearing a white कांटेरिंगणी *f* (Or रिंगणी) A prickly plant, Solanum Jacquinii. Willd.

कांटेरे *n R* (कांटा) A thorny bush or branch.

कांटेलगाम or काव्यालगाम *m* A rough bit, a bit having spikes or points or prickly rollers. See लगाम.

कांटेवन *n* A wilderness of thorny trees or bushes.

कांटेवेली *f* A flower-tree, Rosa glandulifera. कांटेवेलीचे फूल *n* Its flower.

कांटेखी *f* An implement of the weaver. A cane or rod with short nails driven through it. It is struck in at both sides of the web on the loom, to keep it stretched.

कांड or कांड *m* Border, side, verge, edge, margin: also edge, rim, brim, encircling portion (of a dish, pitcher, hat &c.): also shore, coast, adjoining land (of the sea or a river). 2 A flowered or an ornamental border (of a garment).

कांड कोणा मोजणे To survey closely; to examine with rigorous minuteness. कांडावर बसणे (The falling of the stroke upon the edge of the पखवाज, and thus the occurring of a cracked or flat sound.) To be spoiled, marred, dished, squashed, ruined—a business or matter. Used *impers.* as छाया कांडावर बसली—चोप, कांडी, or some feminine noun being understood. कांडावर मारणे To spoil, marr, dish &c.

कांडकर *m* (कांडी & कर Affix.) A common term for the bearers of a pole having a turban rolled round it—as in processions of idols &c.

कांडकिनारा *m* (कांड & کنار P) Margin, border, brink, verge, edge, generally or indefinitely.

कांडकोपरा *m* Margin and corner; edge and angle. Ex. सारे शेत पिकले (or गेले) नाही कां पिकला (or गेला). [frame, slim, gaunt, lank, lathlike.

कांडगा or ग्या *a C* (कांडी & आंग) Of slender कांडण *n* (कांड Wood, दाणा Grain. Grain produced on stalks.) Pulse or legumes gen. By some the term is not applied to the रबी crops, and, hence, not to हरभरा, वाटाणा, मसूर, लाख &c.

कांडणे *v c* (Commonly कंडणे) To endure; to toil through &c. [a garment.

कांडोरा *m* The raised cord along the edge of कांडप्रा *m C* (कांड) The upper half of a pitcher considered as broken off. [mouth.

कांडफुटका *a* Of broken edge, border, rim, or कांडभोवरी *f* A tree. See कांटेभोवरी.

कांडमोडका *a* कांडमोडा *a* Of broken edge, rim, brim, margin, mouth.

कांडमोरा *m* The upper half of a pitcher or similar earthen vessel, considered as broken off. 2 A piece of a cake &c. broken off. *v* घे, तोड.

कां गळ्यांत अडकणे or येणे To get (like a dog running off with the mere rim of a pitcher around his neck) the empty shell of a business.

कांडरे *n* (कांड) The edge or border of a cloth. Ex. घातराची कांडरी लोबू लागली.

कांडवट *f* (कांड & वाटी) A wooden bowl usually with handles. 2 The nether transverse beam (as of a sugarmill) in which revolve the axles of the screws. [dealers from कांडेवाड.

कांडवाड *n* A camp or a multitude of horse-कांडळी or कांडळी *f* One of the inferior grains, Panicum frumentaceum or miliaceum. 2 (or कांडाळी) The border of a cloth.

कांडा *m C* (कांड) Coast, border, adjoining shore or country. 2 The stratum of rock underlying the superficial mould, the rock-subsoil. Ex. विहिरीस दाहा हातापाखून कांडा आहे. [or form.

कांडांग or ग्या *a C* (कांडी & आंग) Of slender make कांडाड or कांडाड *n* (कांड) A side of the face, a cheek. A low word, used only in threatening a slap on the cheek.

कांडाण *n* Pulse or legumes gen. See कांडण.

कांडाप्रा *m C* See कांडप्रा.

कांडार *n* कांडारा *m* Shore, brink, side, margin (of sea, river, well).

कांडारा *m* The upper half of a pitcher considered as broken off. 2 The mere frame of a ship, the hull.

कांडाळी *f* (कांड) The border of a cloth.

कांडिन्य *n S* Hardness, firmness, solidity.

कांडिळी *f* A grass-grain. See कांडळी.

कांडी *f* (कांड S) The stalk, stem, or trunk of a plant. 2 A staff, rod, pole, wand, stick gen.; a flagstaff, a walking stick, the mast or the yard of a ship or boat &c. 3 A blow with a stick. *v* मार. 4 A land measure,—five cubits and five hand-breadths, १८th of पांड or १८th of विघा: also the measuring rod. 5 (or शरीराची कांडी) The frame or structure of the body: also (viewed by some as arising from the preceding sense, Measuring rod) stature. 6 Membrum equinum.

एका कांडीने हाकणे To heap promiscuously together; to treat of or view as similar or equal (particulars differing one from another). कांडी टाकणे To throw up his मंदारकी or office—a village-Mahār. कांडी टेकणे To walk using a stick. कांडी शिखरास लागणे (At jatras the flagstaves of the several मंजकरी are inclined against the pinnacle

of the temple, in token of paying one's respects to the idol.) Hence To attain the object or aim of one's life, or of some earnest endeavors. 2 To be arrived at the close of earthly existence. कांडीने पाणी शिंपणे (To sprinkle water with a stick.) To (expect to) perform a business or work by telling and charging others (whilst putting not one's own hand). कांडीने पाणी शिवणे (To touch water with a stick.) To perform or do scantily, poorly, listlessly, reservedly &c. कांडीने पाणी हाडले तरी देण ठिकाणी होत नाही Expressive of a close and strong friendship or attachment. कांडीला सोने बांधून चालावे Expressive of great security and safety. कांडीवर कांबळा घेणे or घालणे (To free one's body from the embarrassment of the कांबळा; to strip.) To start up or stand out ready (to quarrel or for other evil work).

कांडीकांबळा *m* Mark of a herdsman's staff and a कांबळा made on the fore arm by children of herdsmen in emblematic representation of कृष्ण as a गुराखी. [term for a Mahār.

कांडीवाला *n* (Man with a staff.) An allusive कांडे *n W* (कांड) The throat. 2 The neck.

कांडे *n R* (कांड) Arable ground at the head of the declivity of a rocky hill.

कांडेडोळे or कायेडोळे *m pl C* See कांटेडोळे.

कांडेवाड or डो, कायावाड or डो *a* Relating to Kāthewār (Cattywar). 2 fig. Gaunt, meagre, dry and lean;—used of horses and men.

कांडेवाडी or -कायावाडी-भिकार *n* A contemptuous term for a gaunt or lank person. [Brimful.

कांडाकांड or कांडाकांड *ad* (कांड by redup.) कायागहं *m* (कांडी & गहं) A kind of wheat.

कायाळा *a* (कांडी) Lean, lank, meagre, gaunt.

कायाळे *n C* (कांडी & आलय) Honeycomb environing a stick. 2 (Because the वडे being few in number are dished out with a कांडी) A term for a humble entertainment of two or three Brāhmans upon some minor देवकार्य or religious occasion.

कांड *n* (S) The included portion betwixt two articulations or joints, an internodation. 2 The trunk or stem of a tree. 3 A chapter or section; a division of the Vedas, of which there are three, viz. कर्मकांड, यज्ञकांड, उपासनाकांड. 4 *S m n* An arrow.

कांड *n* The rope by which the sail is hoisted, halliards. 2 Straw or thrashed stalks (of wheat, náchni, gram &c.)

कांड *n f* Thrashed or trodden stalks of leguminous plants, pulse-straw. 2 *f* Straw (of wheat, नाचणी, उडीद, वरी and others). 3 *C* The chaff and bits that fall from rice-straw on beating or shaking it. 4 *C* Plants of rice left over from a transplantation. 5 Peeled stalks of अंबाडी or नाग. 6 *n* Legumes gen. [of lashing, caning &c.

कांड-कन-कर-दिशो-दिनी *ad* Imit. of the sound कांडकुसुंबा *m* A wild esculent vegetable.

कांडकूट *f* कांडणकुटण *n* (कांडणे & कुटणे) A loose or general term for the operations of pounding or husking (of rice &c.)

कांडके *n* (कांड) A division or section (of a wall or line of masonry). A block or large chump of wood. 3 fig. A huge loutish person (male or female).

कांडक्या *a* (कांडूक A stick. As a stick, poking a fire, promotes the blaze.) An embroiler, incendiary, make-bate. A term by the यजुर्वेदी Brāhmans for the followers of the क्रमवेद in part-payment of their scurrility.

कांडण *n* (कांडन S) Pounding (of rice &c.) to

husk it. 2 The quantity or material taken to be pounded. 3 The price or cost of pounding. 4 Straw of नाचणी or उडोद.

कांडणसळ *f* An apartment or an out-appendage of a house, appropriated to pounding of rice &c.

कांडणावळ *f* (कांडणे) Price or cost of pounding.

कांडणी *f* (Verbal of कांडणे) Pounding &c.

कांडणे *v c* (कांडन S) To pound in a mortar (rice &c. in order to husk it).

कांडचय *n S* The three sections of the Vedas, treating respectively of कर्म, उपासना, & ज्ञान, and named accordingly कर्मकांड &c. See कर्म, उपासना, ज्ञान.

कांडदान *n* A little receptacle (or a hole in the wall &c.) for the काचा (straws or little sticks) provided (at an entertainment) as toothpicks.

कांडप *n R* Commonly कांडण.

कांडपो *m R* (-ण *f*) One that pounds (rice &c.)

कांडभिकारी *m* (Straw-picker.) A term for a miserly or sordid fellow.

कांडमुंगी *f* An ant of a particular kind.

कांडह *n* (कांड) Swelling &c. attacking the joints and ends of the fingers. 2 A piece (consisting of three or four knots) of sugarcane.

कांडवात *f* (कांडो & वात) A wick, cotton rolled around a little stick. Pr. सूया पुढे का. Ex. रात्री उजळोन कांडवाती॥ अर्चनी ओवाळिजे गमसि॥

कांडवाळा *m* A silver ring as an ornament around the ankles of boys.

कांडविणे *v c* (कांडू The itch.) To scratch to allay an itching. 2 fig. To excite, provoke, stir up.

कांडवेल *m f* A plant. It is disting. into चौधारी कांडवेल & तिघारी कांडवेल, *Cissus quadrangularis* &c.

कांडशोर *n* The haum or stalks of बाजरी.

कांडशेर *m* A certain long, delicate, and jointed creeper. Gen. found around the milk-bush.

कांडसर *n m* कांडसरी *f* A bow-form implement consisting of two intersecting laths or sticks. Used to tighten or keep stretched the woof. का. differs from जिभई or मथित in that, whilst that implement is of one stick and that straight, this is of two arcuated. [stalks of legumes.]

कांडसर *n* (कांड & सर) Thrashed or trodden

कांडळणे *v i* To be abraded; to be worn through rubbing. If other senses be heard, turn to कांडाळणे.

कांडळणे *v c* (कांडू) To scratch to allay an itching.

काडा *m C* Milk-bush, *Euphorbia tirucalli*.

कांडाई *f* (कांडणे) The price of pounding.

कांडान *n* कांडणे *g.* of o. (कांडणे To pound.) To beat well; to bang, drub, pommel soundly.

कांडाळा *m* कांडाभरडा *m* (कांडणे, दळणे, भरडणे To pound and to grind.) Comprehensive terms for the operations of husking and comminuting rice &c.

कांडानुसमय *m S* The order, when a suit or set of things is to be given to each individual of a multitude, of giving at once all the articles composing the suit or set: as disting. from पदार्थानुसमय. [pent.]

कांडार *f* कांडारे *n* A venomous species of ser-कांडारणे *v i* (कांड Stem.) To shoot up vigorously; to grow full and strong in stem;—used of sugarcane, sometimes of जोंघळा, sometimes of a child.

कांडारणे *v c* (Usually कांडारणे and more usually करांडणे) To wear away by biting; to gnaw.

कांडारा *m* (कांड) A division across the length

(as of a bamboo, sugarcane, plantain-stem, or similar small trunk). 2 (कांडणे) Chaff separated from corn by pounding.

कांडाविणे *v c* See कांडविणे.

कांडाळणे *v i* (कांड) To have its several कांड (internodations or portions included betwixt two articulations) forming long and strong, i. e. to be shooting up vigorously;—used of जोंघळा, बाजरा &c. Hence fig. To grow or shoot up—a child. 2 In some districts, as around Nashik &c. To get black and diseased at the joints;—used of जोंघळा, बाजरा, जस &c.: also to be affected with रक्तपिती or black leprosy at the joints—a person.

कांडाळणे *v c* (कांडू S) To scratch to allay an itching. 2 (For कांडारणे or करांडणे) To wear away by nibbling or gnawing; also by chafing or कांडाळणे *v i* (कांडू S) To itch. [rubbing.]

कांडो *f* A blade (of grass &c.) Hence a bit of straw; a fragment of wood; a chip or stick; a slip of metal; a match &c.; a thing in general or a quantity of the form or importance of a blade of grass. Pr. कांडोचोर तो पांडोचोर. 2 (Preceded by जरीची or रेसिमाची) Bordering lines or a border (of gold and silk threads). 3 At cards. The won game, the game.

अडवी उभी कांडी ओढणे with neg. con. Not to be able to form the cross and straight strokes, i. e. not to be able to write. कांडोचो आग मांडोस लागतो A great person is obnoxious to injury from the lowest or least. कांडीने औषध लावणे To trifle with; to apply scantily or act reservedly where the application or action ought to be in full. कांडी माच Gen. with neg. con. Not a particle or bit; not a jot or whit. कांडी मोडून देणे To break and give mutually a little stick or a straw, declaring that the connection betwixt them is dissolved—a husband and wife when they wish to separate. This rite, and that expressed by पदर फाडून देणे or पालव कापून देणे, answer to the ancient *Diffareation*. काचा *f pl* Lines or stripes (on a cloth &c.) काचा ओवाळणे To wave a few काचा (straws or bits of stick) around a child, grandee, benefactor &c., to avert or remove the influence of an evil eye. Hence हा आपणावरून काचा ओवाळतो is said of a person who praises or highly estimates himself. (Because इष्टि is held to alight upon only the handsome or the good.)

कांडो *f* (कांड S) A shoot of the root (of ginger, turmeric, garlic &c.), a clove: also a joint or piece (of sugarcane &c.) Hence 2 A short piece of similar form (of metal, wood &c.); a stick bearing a roll of thread; the roll enclosed in the weaver's shuttle; the winding quill, a bobbin, a spool. 3 A whole root (of garlic).

कांडी फिरविणे or -फिरगाळणे To use his wand; to pass it around his left arm &c.—a conjuror in कांडोखार *m* Stick caustic. [crying Presto.]

कांडोचें लाकूड *n* The cane or reed upon which thread is wound off the wheel, spool, bobbin.

कांडीपेंढी *f* See पेंढीकांडी.

कांडीमहाल *n* (House of straw.) A term of contempt for the straw-erections of the कोल्हाटी and other itinerant tribes or classes. [rope.]

कांडुळणे *v i* To break into bits—thread, cord,

कांडुळणे *v c C* (कांडू S) To scratch to allay an itching.

कांडू *m* The common earthworm, otherwise called गांडवळ & दानवे or दानवा. 2 A tool of carpenters.

कांडूक *n* A little stick or fragment of wood, a chip, a chat.

कांडे *n* (कांड S) A joint or knot, an articulation. 2 The portion included between two knots, an internodation. 3 A piece (as of sugarcane or bamboo) comprising three or four knots. 4 The whole stem or trunk of a plant, or esp. up to the shooting of the branches. 5 fig. A measure of length,—a pole, stick, straw, thread, any thing (of definite or indefinite length) taken to measure with: also the measure so taken. *v चे*. Hence A section or defined portion (of a long wall, of an elevated platform sometimes appended to a draw-well, of a raised पाट or plantation-watercourse, of any long line of masonry). 6 A creeping plant old, dry, and stiff. 7 Stalks and heads of corn once trodden or thrashed (as thrown or reserved for a second treading or thrashing). 8 A young plant (of नाचणी, वरी &c.) fit to be transplanted. 2 A disease attacking the finger-joints.

अडचा कांचावर घेणे (Because two large and one small कांडी or joints are the amount of a stalk of wheat.) To be ready to throw out the ear (to shoot the hose)—wheat. 2 fig. To be nubile or ready for a spouse;—said of a boy or a girl. कांडे पेरें लावणे or लावून पाहणे To compare together the foot of a person (suspected to be a murderer, thief &c.) with a footprint. And कांडे पेरें मिळणे, कमीव्यास देणे &c. expresses their agreement or disagreement. Hence ह्याचे त्याचे कांडे पेरें मिळाले Said of two persons of mutual resemblance. कांडे पेरें घेणे to take the measurement of. कांडे पेरें पाहून After observing the joints and points. Said in purchasing cattle &c.

कांडेकरी *m* A functionary at a sugar-mill. His office is to supply the mill with the कांडी or prepared joints of cane brought to him by the कवव्या. 2 About Kolhápúr. A carpenter.

कांडेखार *m* (कांडो & खार) Stick caustic.

कांडेचिराईत *n* (कांडो & चिराईत) Stick or dried Chirayet, *Gentiana Cherayta*.

कांडेचोर *m n* कांडेदर *m n* A depredating animal otherwise called उद, काळसांजर, कलिंदर, कानेदर, वनेर, *Typus Paradoxurus*.

कांडेश्वर *m* (कांड & ईश्वर. See under ईश्वर) A popular name for a long-necked bird of the बक or *Ardea* genus.

[पानसावर.]

कांडेसावर *f* *Euphorbia tortilis*. Contrad. from

कांडेडरा *m C* Milkbush, *Euphorbia tirucalli*.

कांडारी *f* कांडारे *n* See कांडे in the three first senses. [ing.]

कांडाळणे *v c* (कांडू) To scratch to allay an itch-

कांडाळी *f C* कांडाळे *n C* A ridge of earth as raised in various places over a plantation or field, to detain the water.

कांडाळे *n* A silver ring as an ornament for the ankle (of children). 2 An exaction from the Ryots in the villages of Gorabunder and Mera, originating from a wedding-gift to the Portuguese proprietor's daughter.

काचा *f pl* of कांडी An article somewhat resembling a toast pin, composed of little silver spikes काचाखार *m* Stick caustic. [(to hold विडा &c.)]

काचाडरा *m* Milkbush, *Euphorbia tirucalli*.

काढ *m* A clump or block of timber as dragged along from the jungle. [vegetable.]

काढकुसुंबा *m* (Or काढकुसुंबा) A wild esculent काढघाल *f* (काढणे & घालणे) Reiterated and fruitless taking out and putting in, removing and placing &c.

काढणी *f* (Verbal of काढणे although used restrictedly.) Gathering of the harvest; i. e. the reaping (of जोंधळा, wheat, barley &c.), or the plucking up (of the legumes); the *gathering* and the *carrying* of the fruits of the earth; the *reaping* and the *hauling*. 2 A stout rope, esp. of cotton, but also of अंबाडी, ताग, & रेशीम. Used restrictedly: e. g. a rope for drawing water from a well; a rope for tying a horse to his picket, or for leading him about; the rope attached to a गेणो, कंठाळ, आखे, बस्रा or load or bale gen.; a tent-rope.

काढणे *v c* (कर्ष S) To take out, off, forth, from, away from, lit. fig. 2 To trace, form, draw (letters, lines, figures). 3 To form on the loom, to weave. 4 To invent, devise, strike out (a fashion, way, mode). 5 To draw, derive, gather, obtain from. Ex. ह्या शेतांतून वर्षास देण खंडी धान्य काढतां. 6 To earn; to gain by labor. 7 To take up (money); to draw; to borrow. 8 To bring out or introduce (as a subject of discourse). 9 To detect, discover, apprehend (faults, excellences, properties). 10 To drag along; to bear or undergo (grievous days or circumstances, pain or affliction). Ex. म्यां धान्यावांचून देण दिवस काढले; एका घावावर खंडी काढिली. Pr. गुरू काढिते भूक आणि पोर काढिते दुःख. 11 C To train; to break in (a beast). 12 चाकरी का. (पाराची, दुःखणेक्याची &c.) To wait upon; to serve or minister unto (the sick &c.) 13 To explore, trace, search out (a road or any object of quest).

कज्जा का. To force or bring on a quarrel. काढते घेणे To work one's self out (of a fight or an unpleasant business); to slink off. काम का. To prolong or draw out work. 2 g. of o. To kill or to ruin; to do for. 3 g. of o. To hold sexual congress with. केश का. To shave the head (esp. of a woman). घोडो का. To bring the horse to the mare. दाणा or पोक का. To reap the corn or crop. दुखणे का. g. of o. To bear the burden and do the service of the sick. देव-प्रारब्ध-नशीब &c.-का. To draw out or obtain good fortune. पाकस or आभाळ का. To bring rain or clouds—wind. रडे का. To set up a piping or crying. शेत-वनजर-नवे रान-का. To plough up new ground.

काढणे *v i* To abate; to lessen or to subside wholly—rain, fever, water of a river; to draw off.

काढणे *n* A drawing vessel from a well.

काढते *n* Among gamblers. An ivory counter &c. placed to represent a sum of money.

काढत्या कामाचा *a* That will do (or is competent to do) only the work which is set out for him.

काढत्या रेषेचा *a* That can perform only that work which is traced or marked out.

काढवणी *n* (काढणे & पाणी) Water drawn: as opp. to water flowing from a stream or water-channel. [wheels.]

काढवान *n* A kind of sledge or carriage without

काढविणे *v c* (काढणे) To bring a mare to the male. 2 To get out (offspring) of a mare.

काढशहा *m* (काढणे & شاه P King.) A term at chess. Opening of check; check by withdrawing a piece.

काढा *m* (कषाय S) A decoction of medicinal herbs; an extract or essence. 2 (काढणे) Grain &c. or money stipulated by way of interest or premium upon money lent: also the practice of so borrowing or lending money. *v* काढ, कर, or in the obl. cases, as काढावर, काढाने. 3 In purchasing vegetables &c. The quantity begged after

receiving the quantity due. *v* घे. Pr. एका पैशाची खरेदी देण पैशाचा काढा.

काढा काढणे (From the practice of begging a surplus in buying vegetables.) To draw out excess gen., or to be grasping or greedy.

काढाक *a* (काढणे) A person (a servant, a wife &c.) inveigled away. 2 Commonly काढीव.

काढाओढ *f* काढाओढा *m* (काढणे & ओढणे) Borrowing from every quarter.

काढाओढाचा धनो *m* A term for a person overwhelmed with debt.

काढाकाढो *f* (काढणे) Hurried, animated, or general taking out or away. Hence eager or brisk preparations or adoption of measures. Ex. तुका म्हणे आतां करी का. ॥ जाती ऐसी घडो पुन्हा न येई. ॥

काढीव *p* of काढणे Commissioned; made to order; got up. 2 Applied reproachfully to a mischievous child, a termagant wife &c. 3 Produced, formed, got out;—used of a breed of horses.

काढू or द्या *a* (काढणे) One that borrows or draws from every one, meanly insinuating himself into favor; a sponger or sucker.

काणकूण *f* (Imit.) Suppressed talk about; low rumor, whispering. 2 Murmuring, low grumbling. 3 Shilli-shallying.

काणा *a* (S) Of which the vision is destroyed—one of the two eyes: and attrib. blind of one eye, monocular. S adage, क्वचित् काणा भवेत् साधु: Pauci monoculi sunt honesti. Pr. अंधव्यांत काणा राजा, or अंधव्यांमध्ये काणा श्रेष्ठ. 2 Squint-eyed. This is the general understanding of the word. Also squint—an eye. The applications are एका डोळ्याने or दोघो डोळ्यांनी काणा, or simply, काणा, or डोळा काणा, or डोळे काणे. 3 Applied to a country, town, or village of uncertain supplies and alternating cheapness and dearness; also to a country or place whither one, from his crimes or follies, is ashamed to go. Pr. डोळा काणा असावा पण सुलूक काणा असू नये: also to a cord of which one of the strings composing it is thick and another thin: also to a warped and thus crooked (bedframe, cot, cart). 4 Oblique or slanting; cross-going or devious.

काणीट *n* A little creature of the leech kind. It attaches itself softly to one's flesh and sucks the blood.

काणीपेट *f* (A monocular town.) A term for a town where, from there not being any quantity of goods in stock, and, thus, in dependence of supplies from without (i. e. the town having but one eye), the market is ever fluctuating betwixt overflowing plenty and distressing scarcity; affording, through the alternating dirt-cheapness and famine-dearness, scope for the trickery of dealers and suppliers and rate-speculators.

काणोसा *m* (Properly कानोसा) Listening. *v* घे.

काणव *m* (काण्व S) A tribe of Bráhmans or an individual of it.

काणूबाणू *n* (Fanciful.) Something or other; something or somebody nobody knows or cares what or who. A term expressive of insignificance or indefiniteness. Ex. त्या जागी कांहीं का. भरले; ह्याने कांहीं का. आणले; तो कांहीं का. बोलला. 2 A term much used by females to signify the soft whispering solicitation of a male. *v* बोल. 3 A covert term for illicit amours, *crinum crancum*.

कांत *f* (कांति S) Lustre, gloss, glitter, brilliancy. 2 fig. Freshness, clearness, healthiness (of complexion or look). 3 fig. (Because of its glistening.) The exuvies or slough of a snake,

कात *m* (काय S) An astringent extract obtained from Mimosa chadira or catechu, from Phyllanthus emblica, from Acacia Arabica &c. It contains much tannin. It is the same with Catechu or Terra Japonica.

एवढ्याने काय कात होणार A phrase used in ridiculing, as utterly inadequate, materials or means presented for an end.

कांत *m* (कातण) Shavings of wood, ivory &c., under the turning lathe. 2 C (Corr. from कांड) Edge, verge, brink.

कांत *m* (S) A husband. Abridged from लोह-कांत) The loadstone: also a calx prepared from it. Boilers &c. are made of it.

कातकरी *m* A caste of Shúdras or an individual of it. They are makers of कात. [the sensation.

कातकुली *f* Titillation or tickling,—the act or कातगोळी *f* A ball of कात made up with several fragrant ingredients.

कातचुली *f* A tax on the manufacture of कात.

कातडी *f* C The skin or hide (of man or beast), the whole skin. 2 A bit of the skin as rubbed off, as hanging about &c. [raw or dressed.

कातडे *n* The skin or hide. 2 Leather. 3 A hide आपल्या अंगाचे का. काढून जोडा शिवला तरी फिटणार नाही. Used to express exceeding gratitude or sense of obligation.

कांतण *n* (कर्तन S) Cuttings (from the edges of puffs &c.) made by the कांतणे or crimpling instrument. 2 *f* (कातणे) An insect of the spider family.

कांतणीचे घर *n* The cocoon or cod of the spider called कांतोण. It is used as a styptic.

कातणे or कांतणे *v c* (कर्तन S) To draw out into threads, to spin. 2 To form on the turning lathe, to turn. 3 To crimple the edges (of cakes, puffs &c.) 4 fig. To contrive or devise (mischief or evil). Ex. त्याने मजवर or मजविषयी फारसे कातले. 5 To harass, worry, vex, weary. Ex. तुका म्हणे रांडे नावडे भूषण ॥ कांतले जे श्वान पाटी लागे ॥

कांतून पिंजून काढणे To make or effect with great toil and pains.

कांतणे *v i* C (Usually कांचणे) To wear away through attrition. 2 fig. To wear and waste (through sickness, trouble, worry); to emaciate.

कातणे *n* An instrument for crimpling the edges of cakes and puffs.

कातबोळ *m* A preparation with catechu and gum myrrh &c. for puerperal women. Pr. पोराले पांर गेले आणि का.चे मागणे आले. Pr. वांझेस का. कशाला? or संन्याशास खळ वांझेस का.

कातभट्टी *f* A भट्टी or furnace for the preparation of कात. A tax on each furnace so employed.

कातर *f* A disease of the hair and wool of living creatures. *v* लाग. Called also कातरी, चई or चार्ई, उंदरी. [ous, cowardly.

कातर *a* (S) Frightened: but pop. fearful, timor-

कातर *f* (कर्तरी S) Large scissors or shears. 2 fig. The triangular space included between two rivers or roads meeting; between two radii of a circle; between two rafters joined transversely &c. &c.: applied likewise to the two rafters so joined, a couple. 3 Hence a state of difficulty and perplexity; a dilemma or strait. 5 The triangular space included between particular lines on the palm; or the lines so meeting as to form it. It is indicative of lucklessness, conjugal love &c. 6 The scissor-form member of an oilmill, embracing the घाणा and turning with it.

कांतर *conj* (कां Why? तर Then.) Because,

कातरकुतर *a* (कातरणे) Cut in and out, indented, serrated.

कातरकुतर *f* Clippings, cuttings, shreds.

कातरण *f* कातरणी *f* (Verbal of कातरणे) Clipping, cutting, shearing.

कातरण *f n* (कातरणे) The ends of the warp or the threads remaining in the फणो (weaver's comb) after the completion of the web.

कातरणे *v c* (कर्त्तृ S) To cut with scissors; to clip or shear. 2 Laxly. To cut by gnawing, nibbling, pecking &c. 3 To shear (sheep).

कातरता *ad decl* (कातरणे) Aslant, obliquely, sidelingly. See काकरता.

कातरबेत & कातरबेती, also कातरबेत & कातरबेती Properly कतरबेत & कतरबेती.

कातरविडा or कातरीविडा *m* (कातरणे & विडा) A wirā (roll of betel leaf &c.) of which the composing leaf has been previously cut at the edges into indentures or serratures.

कातरवेळ *f* (The time at which night and day cross each other like the two blades of scissors.) Exact evening tide.

कातरशितर *a* (कातरणे by redup.) Economical, thrifty, frugal: also cautious, considerate, circumspect.

कातरा *m* (कातरणे) Clippings or cuttings (of cloth, wood, paper, betelnut, leaves): also the portion to be cut off. 2 An indentation with scissors. *v* पाड, हो. 3 (Commonly पाथरी *q. v.*) A wild pot-herb. 4 A slicing off of a bit: also the portion sliced off. *v* घे. 5 fig. The diagonal descending from the ridge, where two portions of the roof of a building meet at a right angle;—as at the junction, perpendicularly to each other, of two sheds. 6 R A cleft or chap in the feet or hands. *v* पड. 7 A few layers or a stack of sheaves of शालू or जोंधळा. In districts, as in parts of the North Dakhan, where शालू or जोंधळा is not grown, the word is identical with ढीग, गंजी, सुडो or stack *gen.* *v* घाल.

कातरा *ad decl* Aslant, obliquely, askew.

कातरी or या *a* (कातर. As if clipped.) Indented, serrated, saw-edged—certain plants &c., as कातरी निर्गुंड or -निर्गुंडो or -निर्गुंड, कातरी निवडुंग: also कातरी पान, कातरी विडा.

कातरी *f* (कर्त्तरी S or Dim. of कातर) Scissors. 2 fig. The place of intersection of the two cross pieces at the bottom of an oilmill. [कातर.

कातरी *f* A disease of the hair &c. *v* लाग. See कातर्ये *n* S Cowardice or timorousness. [purse.

कातर्याचोर *m* (कातरी & चोर) A cutpocket or cut-throat. (See कातकरी or कातोडो) A caste &c. कातरवणे *v i* To snap at.

कातरविणे *v c* (Or काताविणे) To weary out.

कातळ *m n* A sheet of rock; sheet-rock.

कातळवट *a* Consisting of sheet-rock—ground, a country. [culent roots).

कातळा *m c* A thin slice (esp. of fruits and es-कातळाकस *m* A kind of sugarcane. [tress.

काता *f* (S) A beloved or lovely woman, a mis-काताडो & काताडे See कातडी & कातडे.

कातार *n* S A forest or wood. Ex. सिंह सखा असता पाहिं || कां० हिंडता भय नाहीं ||. 2 A difficult or bad road.

कातारी or कातारी *m* (कातणे) A turner.

कातावणे or कातावणे *v i* To fly at snappishly and petulantly; to turn upon sharply.

काताविणे or काताविणे *v c* To weary out; to worry or wear beyond endurance—a person, or a pain or trouble.

कांति *f* (S) Beauty, splendor, light, lustre. 2 pop. कांती *f* The exuvies or slough of a snake.

कांतिमान् *a* (S) Having light, lustre, brilliancy, beauty.

कातो *f* The cleaver or bill of a भंडारी.

कातोडुमारी *f* A cess upon the Cocoanut-trees from which toddy is extracted.

कातीण or कांतीण *f* (कातणे) An insect of the spider tribe. It makes a hard and brightshining cocoon. It has long legs and a little black body. It spreads no web for flies. कांतीणोचें घर The cocoon or cod of this insect. Used as a styptic.

कातीव or कांतीव *p* of कातणे Formed on the turning lathe, turned. 2 fig. Slightly but neatly formed.

कातीव कोरीव *a* (Turned and engraven.) Hand-some, graceful, neat, of elegant shape or form.

कातोडो *m* A jungle tribe, or an individual of it, in N. Konkan. They are makers of कात &c.

कात्या *f pl* R The pleiades. Commonly कृत्तिका. कात्यायन *n* Killing or beating; ruining, destroying, or damaging *gen.* *v* कर or काढ *g.* of o.

काथ, काथकरी, काथगोळी, काथबोळ, काथवडी, काथोडो. See कात &c. [of काथा.

काथकडो *f* (काथा & काडो) A fibre or filament काथवणे *v i* R To be arrived at that stage in which the stone forms—a mango.

काथवा *m* A Plantain offshoot (whether as still adhering to the roots of its parent, or as separated and planted); a sucker or stole.

काथवट or काथोट *f* (Or काठवट) A wooden bowl. 2 The lower cross beam (as of a sugar-press).

काथा *m* The fibrous integuments of the cocoanut soaked, beaten, and drawn out, *coir*. 2 Cord or rope made of it. 3 The fibres covering the surface of the सुरमाड. 4 Applied laxly to the fibres of a stringy mango. [chat.

काथा कुटणे To make fruitless discussion or empty काथाकूट or काथेकूट *f* (काथा & कुटणे) Unprofitable discussion; idle gossip or chat.

काथामेया *m* A general term for the herbs and plants of old wives or the common people employ-काथा *f pl* R The pleiades. [ed as medicinal.

काथा *m* Properly काथा.

कांदपणे *v i* Commonly कानपणे.

कांदबरी *f* (S The name of a book of amusing fictions.) A fiction, invention, tale, romance, legend, any wild fanciful story.

कांदळ *m n c* A tree growing on the banks of creeks or in salt marshes. Ex. शेत बुडून कांदळाचे रुख झाले.

कांदा *m* (कंद S) An onion, Allium cepa. 2 Any bulbous or tuberous root. 3 fig. The root of the tongue. 4 That part of the पोळी or honeycomb which contains the honey. 5 A tax on onions grown on Government-grounds.

कादाचिक्क *a* S That may perchance occur; possible although unlikely. 2 Occurring at times, incidental, occasional.

काद्रव *m* (Poetry. काद्रवेय S) A serpent of the race inhabiting पाताल, a Nāga. Ex. किं काद्रवे देखता अरुणानुज || येऊनिया झडपो जैसा ||.

कान *m* (कर्ण S) An ear. 2 fig. The handle of a frying dish or similar vessel; a thing in general ear-form. 3 Hole bored in the ear (for an ornament). 4 (Better and more frequently काना) The eye or touch-hole of a gun.

कान उघडणे To open the eyes (one's own or those of another) to one's evil or foolish deeds. कान उघडून सांगणे To apprise and warn explicitly. कान

उपटणे-घरणे-पिळवटणे-पिळणे *g.* of o. To pull the ears of (in correction or admonition). कान कापणे or कान कापून हातावर देणे *g.* of o. To outwit, outdo, excel, surpass. कान किटणे *g.* of s. To be wearied (of some frequently-told tale)—the ears. कानखडी लावणे To admonish or caution impressively. कानखडी लावून घेणे To admonish or impress upon one's own self. कान झाडणे To refuse flatly; to stop one's ears against. 2 To reject all reproof or counsel. कान टवकावून ऐकणे or पाडणे To prick up one's ears; to be all attention. कान टोचणे *g.* of o. To prick on; to instigate. कान घेवून or पिळून घेणे To take possession of (some disputed thing) forcibly. कान निवणे or खंड होणे *g.* of s. To experience the gratification of hearing a much desired object; to obtain the desire of one's ears. कान पाडणे To lose courage; to give up hopelessly. 2 To feel one's insolence checked; to draw in one's horns. 3 To pretend not to hear. कान पिळून घेणे To impress upon one's own mind the folly or wickedness of an act, and to determine against repeating it. कानपूर ओस करून बसणे To sit affecting deafness. कानपूर or कर्णपूर ओस पडणे *g.* of s. To be deaf. कान फुंकणे To impart the knowledge of a mantra. Usually performed by whispering in the ear. कान पसरून ऐकणे To hear with all readiness and attention (but not to do). कान फुंकणे or भरणे or भारणे *g.* of o. To whisper in the ear; to prompt secretly, esp. by calumnious suggestions. कान फुटणे *g.* of s. To become deaf or hard of hearing. कान येणे *dat.* of s. To get the faculty of hearing. Supposed to be in the third month of infancy. कान होणे *in. con.* To take warning; to become careful and cautious. कानाआड or कानामागे or कानावरून क जात नाही *g.* of s. Reproof, counsel, instruction &c. affect (him) in no degree whatever. कानाचे कानवले होणे *g.* of s. To have crisped auricles (like the puff कानवला). कानाचे किडे झाडणे To purify the ears of one who has listened to slander; to disabuse the ears of. 2 (Under the conceit that insects have crept into the ears.) To restore one to a right understanding; to admonish, instruct, teach; i. e. to scold or rate soundly. कानांत जपणे To whisper in the ear; to prompt secretly. कानांत तुळसी घालणे or घालून बसणे To feign deafness. 2 To assume the appearance of having mortified the affections and passions; to be sanctimonious. कानांत तेल घालून निजणे To be extremely inattentive or heedless. कानांत भरणे To be tutored or secretly prompted (to the evil of). कानावाहेर or कानाविगळा करणे To give no ear to; to disregard. कानामध्ये or कानांत सुंठ फुंकणे (To puff ginger-powder into the ear.) To instigate or put up to. कानामागून आले तिखट झाले (Because the horns shoot up after the ears.) Used of an eclipsing upstart. कानामागे टाकणे To refuse to hear (counsel, reproof &c.) कानाला खडा लावणे To resolve stoutly against repeating any wicked or foolish act. कानावर (उजव्या or डाव्या) पडणे-निजणे-लेटणे To lie on a side (i. e. on an ear, right or left. कानावर मान ठेवणे To sit indolently or listlessly. (To drop the head over on one side.) कानावर हात ठेवणे or कानांत बोटे घालणे or कान झाकणे To intimate utter ignorance of any transaction, or utter declining to have concern or part in. कानावरून जाणे *g.* of o. To graze the ears of; and fig. to affect with some slight loss. 2 To come to the hearing of. कानाशी कान लावणे To hold secret counsel together; to lay heads together. कानाशी

लागण' or कानीं लागणे' g. of o. To speak in the ear of. कानास कोन न कळू देणे To keep profoundly secret. कानास दडे बसणे' g. of s. To be deaf. कानीं कपाळीं रडणे' or ओरडणे' g. of o. To be ever dining (warning, reproof &c.) into one's ears; to be ever lecturing. कानीं कोर्ची बसणे' or लागण' To squat in nooks and recesses, corners and crevices (as for the purpose of listening); to eavesdrop &c. कानीं मनीं नसणे' g. of s. Never to have been heard or dreamed of. कानीं सान बाळ्या असणे' Said (esp. by children) in signification of determination not to hear. ह्या कानाचे ह्या कानास न कळू देणे To keep profoundly secret; to let not your left hand know &c. ह्या कानाने एकिले' or घेतले' ह्या कानाने सोडले' To let in at one ear and out at the other. [fish.

कानईचा m The name of a black and white sea-kankavda m Commonly कानखवडा.

कानकळाशी or सी f The shape, make, form of the ears and head (of a horse, bullock &c.)

कानकारी f The stretching or tense-keeping bow across a web on the loom.

कानकिरळी f C कानकोड f कानकुरकुटी f कान-कुरटो f Scabbiness of the ears.

कानकूण or न f Suppressed talk about; popular whisperings. 2 Murmuring. 3 Hesitating, scrupling, demurring. [ing.

कानकूस f (Imit.) Hesitating, demurring, dally-कानकूस m pl Shaving the head and stripping the ears of their rings (of a woman just widowed); reducing her to agreement with her desolate condition. v कर g. of o.

कानकोडा a (कान & कोडणे). As one deaf, or whose ears are closed; i. e. to whom it is not tolerable or expedient to hear what is said about him.) Ashamed, abashed, repressed, silenced, shut up: also awed or cowed (as before one's patron or great benefactor, or one acquainted with our crimes, or one possessing our secrets). Ex. तुजसीं झालों मो का. ॥ पेशिले पिंडा ॥ कशोरे गति माझी दोईल रामा ॥ चुकलों मो नेमा ॥. Also तरिं ह्या लोकीं परलोकीं निचिती ॥ का. झालों दुर्भति ॥. 2 That feigns not to hear. 3 unc Used as s m Feigning not to hear; turning the deaf ear unto. [dery, scurfy earwax.

कानकोडा m (कान & कोडा Ear-bran.) Dry, pow-कानकोडो f unc कानगाडा more commonly काना-गाडा m (कान, कोडणे, गाडणे) Feigning to be deaf or not to hear: hence demurring or hesitating obedience. v कर.

कानकोपरा m A devious and irregular portion, an ear or angle; a projecting or protuberant spot (as of a field, a solid body &c. conceived to be squared).

कानकोरणे n कानकोरणी f An ear-pick.

कानखवडा m A disease affecting the ears of calves. A बाळो or ear-ring of tin is applied to charm it away.

कानगची f Muffling the ears with a wrapper or cloth. v कर, बांध. 2 fig. Blocking up the ears of (by false or evil suggestions). v कर.

कानगी f (कान) Telling in the ears of (secretly or quietly). v कर, दे. 2 The money offered annually to the idol Wyankobá. 3 Listening. v घे, घेत बस.

कानगेष्ट f A matter whispered in the ear.

कानघुशी f कानघुसणी f Terms at marbles. The holding of an ear by the thumb and a finger, and striking on of a marble with the elbow.

कानघाण f An ear wig, a sort of centiped.

कानचा कोन ad & m In or at the corner of the ear, i. e. in the smallest degree of hearing. Ex.

म्यां त्याची लबाडी का. (i. e. कानाचा कोनाला) कळू दिव्ही नाही; का. समजला नाही.

कानचिपो f Pressing down the upper part of the ear. v घे or करून घे. A punishment at schools or amongst children at play. 2 Squeezing of the flap of the ear. By children in confession (of unfair or irregular play). v घाल.

कानचिबळी f C Pulling the ears. v घे g. of o.

कानची f The long-eared bat.

कानट f The name of a little sea-fish.

कानटाळ n कानटळीं or ठे n pl कानटळ्या f pl (कान & टाळे A lock.) Also कानटाळ्या f pl कान-टाळीं or ठे n pl R Used with बसणे' g. of s. To be deafened or stunned (as by a loud noise, a cold &c.) 2 Used with उघडणे. To have such a deafness removed. 3 fig. To become tractable and teachable: also as v c, To make tractable &c.

कानडा a (कान) That turns a deaf ear unto; i. e. that turns himself away from, or sets himself against. 2 (Commonly कानवडा) Lying on a side. v अस, निज, पड, टेव.

कानडा a (कर्णाट S) Relating to the Carnatic.

कानडा m A Rág or musical mode. See राम.

कानडे n (कानडा Of the Carnatic.) Applied to any strange, harsh, rude, barbarous (fashion, speech, costume, custom).

कानडे m A common term for the two (span-high) uprights which support the चान or whirler of a spinning wheel.

कानडोळा m Overlooking (an offence): also con-
niving at. 2 Urging by a wink or secret sign. v कर.

कानन n S A forest, wood, grove. Ex. कीं पाप-कानन निचारी ॥ हे दावाग्रि केवळ पै ॥. [the ears.

कानपट्टी f A cloth bound around the head over कानपणे' v i To fall, subside, disappear;—esp. used of the pustules of the small-pox, measles &c.; sometimes of fever or other sickness. 2 fig. To be confounded, abashed, ashamed.

कानपा m C (कान) The ear-form handle of the काठवट and similar vessels. 2 A trunnion.

कानपिसा a C (Mad of ear.) Credulous (esp. in accepting scandal).

कानपिळा or व्या m In marriages. A name for the brother of the bride. It is a point of his office to pull the ears of the bridegroom; and another, to place the लाक्षा upon the hands of the bride for लाजाक्षेम; in remuneration of which services he receives कानपिळ्याचे' (or कानपिळणीचे') पागेडे.

कानफट or ड f n The hollow of the outer end of the face along the ear: also simply a side of the face. Used mostly with reference to slapping or cuffing that part. Ex. मो तुझे का. सुजवीन-फोडीन; कानफडांत मारोन.

कानफाटा-व्या-डो-डो m (कान & फाटणे) A descriptive term for an order, or for an individual of it, of mendicants. They wear heavy ear-ornaments, are worshipers of Gorakhnáth &c. Pr. एकदा का. नाम पडले म्हणजे वारंट It is as good to be hanged as to get a bad name.

कानफुटी f A creeper, Cleome pentaphylla.

कानफुसी f Whispering in the ear.

कानभेरा a (Deaf of the ear.) Deaf. [ear.

कानमंत्र m कानमंत्री f A matter whispered in the

कानमुशी f A variety of the sea-fish मुशी.

कानवडणे' v i (कानवड) To lie on one side.

कानवडा a (कान) Lying on a side. v निज, पड, हो.

कानवळा m A sort of puff or stuffed cake. 2 The name of a tree. In cant or jocose phrase. Pulling the ears. v दे, घे, खा, मिळ.

हातांपायांचा का. होणे' g. of s. To have one's limbs contracted and curved like a कानवळा.

कानवसा m Striving to catch a faint sound, listening. v घे, लाव, लाग. [mumps.

कानवळ m Inflammation of the parotid gland, कानवळा a (Better कानवडा) Lying on one side. v अस, निज, पड. [tery below the left ear. v दे.

कानवळा m A line (upon a beast) of actual cau-कानवळे m pl (कान & वळ. Rarely used in sing.)

The hairs on each outer side of the face along the ear. [listening. v घे. 2 Earwax.

कानवा m (कान) Striving to catch a faint sound, कानवेणी f The hair (of women) that lies above the temples braided and carried backwards.

कानव्हाळा m Striving to catch a faint sound, listening. v घे, लाव.

कानशिरा f pl (Sing. कानशीर) Parotid mus-
cles. Known to the Hindús mainly as very pain-
ful things. Ex. का. दुखतात-घमकतात-उठल्या &c.

कानशील, कानसल, कानसूल, कानाड n (कान & शाला or स्यळ) The hollow of the outer end of the face along the ear: also simply a side of the face. Used as कांटाड & कानफट.

कानशीलवेणी f A braid of hair (of females) brought along above the ears.

कानस f m A file. 2 P A saw.

का. घालणे' dat. of o. To enjoin, caution, or warn impressively. 2 g. of the word expressing the sub-
ject matter. To intimate or tell impressively; as त्या गोष्टीची का. घातली. [Sawing.

कानसणी f (Verbal of कानसणे) Filing. 2 P कानसणे' v c (कानस) To file. 2 P To saw.

कानसूल m (कर्णशूल S) Sharp shooting or ach-
ing of the ear.

कानळ m An outrunning portion of a mountain; an ear (with Indians); a knee (Anglice).

काना m The eye or touch-hole of a gun. Ap-
plied by many to the priming pan. 2 The down-
right stroke of a letter: also the stroke attached to
a letter noting the presence of the long vowel आ.
3 C The hole through a wall for a drain or water-
channel. [squint-eyed,

काना a (Commonly काणा q. v.) One-eyed or
कानाकोचा a Offensive to the ear, harsh, grating.

कानाकोपरा m कानाकोचा m (कान, कोपरा, & कोच) Ears and angles; juttings and retirings; pro-
jections and recesses; inequalities of surface (of a
place or thing gen.) कानाकोपऱ्याचे' भाषण (Speech
in nooks and corners.) Speech not intended for,
or not suitable to, the public ear; speech uttered,
or suitable to be uttered, only in the privacy and
secrecy of home.

कानागाडा m (कान & गाडणे) Feigning to be deaf
or not to hear: hence tardy and reluctant obedi-
ence. v कर. [municative, tattling, blabbing.

कानाचा अदळ a Of unretentive ear; i. e. com-
कानाचा जड a Heavy or hard of hearing; deafish.

कानाचा तिखट a Sharp or quick of hearing;
fine-eared. [of the ear.) The tympanum.

कानाचा पडदा m (Veil or covering membrane
कानाचा हलका a Light of ear, i. e. communi-
cative, prone to blab. 2 Of facile belief; credulous.

कानाडो ad (कान) Back to the ear—a bowstring
drawn. v ओढ. Ex. अकूरे' गुण का. ओढिला ॥. Also
का. वाढन सावज लक्षो ॥.

कानाडोळा m (Derived by some from कानाकडे
डोळा करणे) Overlooking or passing by (of an of-
fence): also connivance or winking at. 2 Slack-
ness, languidness, indifference (on an occasion
demanding fire and energy).

कानाफुशी or सी *f* Whispering in the ear.

कानामात्रा *f* A comprehensive term for the strokes and lines to be regarded in accurate writing.

कानावर लेखणी बाळगणारा *m* A term for an adept or supereminently clever karkún or scribe.

कानावर्च *m* (Corrupt compound of कान & आवर्च) A ring of hair on the ear. An inauspicious mark of the horse. See अशुभ चिह्न.

कानी *f* A disease attacking जोंघळा, the smut. C The loop either of the दावे or दावण; either the loop which encircles the bullock's neck, or that loop which, proceeding from the दावण, meets and is connected with this by a knot in the middle. 3 A string of a suspending sling.

कानोगोष्ट *f* R Commonly कानगोष्ट.

कानीन *m f* S A son or a daughter of an unmarried woman. 2 A daughter's son.

कानीमनी *ad* (In the ear or mind.) In one's expectation or contemplation; in one's mind or thoughts (as likely to occur &c.) Ex. आजच ते येतील असे माझे का. देखील नव्हते.

कानू *f* (قانون) A rule, regulation, statute. Pr. कान द्यावा पण कानू देऊ नये. A maxim amongst tenants. Suffer anything, but take care that no new exaction be established by too easy compliance. Also expressed as कान देऊ पण कानू सोडणार नाही. 2 The right of requiring, from every man exposing things for sale in the market, a portion of his goods.

कानूकनात *f* (قانون) A कनात form of redup.) A rule, custom, practice; or a privilege or right; comprehensively or generally.

कानूकायदा *m* (قانون) Rules and regulations comprehensively: also any rule or regulation indifferently.

कानूजाबता *m* (قانون) A code of regulations; the writing containing all the rules and statutes (of the government of a province &c.)

कानेकोंचे *n* (काना Looking askance, कोंचे by redup.) Secret drift or meaning; covert insinuation or aim. *v* लाग, जाण, समज, पाह. 2 or कानेकोंचे भाषण *n* (Perhaps काना & खाचणे To prick.) Probing, irritating, offensive speech. का. बसणे or लागणे Preferably कानी कोंची बसणे &c. To eavesdrop.

कानेदर *m* A depredating animal. See कांडेचोर.

कानोकान or नी *ad* From ear to ear; as heard by one and related to another. [वडणे &c.]

कानोडणे, कानोडा, कानोसा, कानोला See कान-कानोसा *m* A rudely made cake of ground rice कानू बाणू *n* See काणू बाणू. [boiled.]

कान्हा *m* C A piece of the पोई (end-portion of the integument of a Coconut-branch). Used to scrape up cowdung &c. 2 (Poetry.) A boy. Ex. येशोदे बाळ तुझा कान्हा कान्हा॥ तो रांगत आला तान्हा॥

कान्हा, कान्हाडोळा, कान्हामात्रा, कान्ही, कान्हू, कान्हू-जाबता See under काना & कान.

कान्ही *f* A disease attacking जोंघळा, smut.

कान्हेर sometimes कानेर *m* A din or a deafening clamor or noise.

कान्हावा *m* (A name of कृष्ण) An idol much resorted to, and by Muhammadans as well as Hindus.

काप *m* An ear-ornament of females. Pr. काप गेले भोके राहिली. 2 (कापणे) A slice (esp. of fruits and esculent roots). *v* कर, पाड, पड.

काप *m* (कंप S) Shivering, quaking, trembling.

कापकडोसुपारी *f* R (काप A bit, कडो from कडणे

& सुपारी) Betelnut cut into pieces when tender, and boiled and dried. [sheep &c.]

कापटणे *v c* C (कापणे) To shear (buffaloes, कापटा *m* (कापणे) A slip or piece (as of a plantain-leaf or of paper: also of stone or wood).

कापटो *f* C (काप) A slice (as of a melon, mango &c.) [कपोने का. नेणान &c.]

कापय *n* S Falsity. 2 Fraud, deceit, guile. Ex.

कापड *n* Cloth. कापडकरो *m* A clothier.

कापडआंख *m* The figure attached to a cloth or a bale, showing the number or the price.

कापडचापड *n* (कापड & चापड) A comprehensive term for cloths and unctuous substances (ghee, oil &c.): also for articles of clothing and minor sundries; or for cloths and stuffs simply.

कापडणे *v c* C (कापड) To overlay with cloth (a post, ceiling &c.) 2 R (Or कापटणे) To shear (buffaloes &c.) [ness of कापडनोस.]

कापडनिशी or कापडनिविशी *f* The office or business of कापडनोस or कापडनिवीश *m* An officer of great establishments,—Keeper of the wardrobe, Groom

कापडलेप *m* See मातकापड. [of the stole.]

कापडो *a* (कापड) Composed or made of cloth.

कापडो *m* An individual of a class of mendicants who itinerate from one sacred place to another, carrying a red flag, selling rosaries, the sacred thread, holy water &c. They have a prescribed costume (भगवे वस्त्र &c.), and are to carry a staff.

कापण or णो *f* (कापणे) A light term for shaving (of the head and beard).

कापणावळ *f* (कापणे) Cost of cutting; i. e. of reaping a field, of hewing wood &c.

कापणो *f* (Verbal of कापणे) Act of cutting;—but esp. used of reaping.

कापणे *v c* To cut. 2 fig. To reduce pay or wages; to retrench; to clip or cut. 3 C To shave. 4 in. con. To be performable or accomplishable by; as हे काम मला कापते.

कापले तरी आपले Beat and half-kill one's own, still it is one's own (child &c.) [tremble.]

कापणे *v i* (कंप S) To shake, shiver, quake,

कापता *ad* decl (कापणे) Aslant or obliquely.

कापरवणी *n* (कापूर & पाणी) Camphor water.

कांपरा *a* (कांपणे) Given to shaking and shivering.

कांपरा *m* कांपरी *f* कांपरे *n* (कंप S) Quaking, shivering, trembling. *v* सुट, भर.

कापटिक *m* S The mendicant described under कापडो. [dealers &c.]

कापला (قافلة) A caravan (of pilgrims, horse-

कापसा *a* C (कापूस) Fat and bloated; flabby.

2 Of loose and watery substance, or become cottony or soft and flaccid;—used of सुळा, भोपळा, दोडका &c.

कापशी *f* (कापूस S) The cotton plant, Gossipium.

कापसांखळो *f* An ear-ornament of females. It is the काप with a chain.

कापालिक *a* S Relating to कपाल the skull. 2 That worships Shiva after the वाममार्ग order. He carries half a कपाल or skull as a drinking cup &c.

कापळा *m* C (कापणे) Slices of the pulp of उंड (fruit of Oilnut-tree).

कापा *a* (कापणे. Opp. to बरका Oozy and flabby.) Hard and solid (so as to be cut and eaten);—used of fruits, of kinds of Jack, mango &c.

कापेंव *p* of कापणे Fit to be mown or reaped. 2 Mown or reaped: also cut, chopped, hewn.

कापीसुपारी *f* A preparation of Betelnut: viz. Betelnut-slices boiled in milk and dried.

कापुरवणी *n* (कापूर & पाणी) Camphor water.

कापुसणे *v i* (कापूस Cotton.) To be covered with

fine hairs from mouldiness. 2 To become fat and flabby. [term for a bloated or puffed out person.]

कापुसाची मोट *f* (A bundle or bale of cotton.) A

कापूर *m* (कपूर S) Camphor. चोळला का. नासतो An affair is damaged by much dwelling upon it.

कापूरआरतो *f* Waving (around an idol, Guru, Bráhma &c.) of a platter containing burning camphor: also such platter.

कापूरकचरा *m*-कचरी *f* Sage, Salvia Bengalensis.

कापूरकरदळो *f* A particular plant.

कापूरचिनी *f* A plant, Allspice, Myrtus pimenta.

कापूरपोवळे *n* False or imitation coral.

कापूरभेंडो *f* A tree, Hibiscus mutabilis.

कापूरमोती *n* False or imitation pearl. [&c.]

कापूरविडा *m* A roll of betel-leaf with camphor कापूरवेल *f* A variety of the betel-plant. 2 A certain flowering creeper.

कापूस *m* (कापूस S) Cotton. Applied also to a similar substance produced by the सांवरी, रई, कुडा and other trees. 2 fig. Mouldiness appearing in fine hairs or lines (as of melons &c.) 3 fig. The flaccid flesh (of a wen, large wart &c.) 4 The fibres of काल (the core of the stem of केळफूल).

का. सहाग करणे To become lean and gaunt. का. सवंग or स्वस्थ करणे To become fat and sleek. [उंड.]

कापोळा *m* R (Or कापळा) Slices of the pulp of काप्रवणी *n* (कापूर & पाणी) Camphor water.

काफर *a* (کافر) A Infidel.) A term of abuse, corresponding to rogue, rascal, knave.

काफरी *m* (کافر) A Abyssinian.

काफला *m* (قافلة) A body of pilgrims or travelers, a caravan.

काफी *f* A रागिणी or musical mode. See राग.

कांब *f* A longitudinal division (of a bamboo &c.): hence a bar of iron or other metal. 2 also मणगटाची कांब A bone of the fore arm, the radius. 3 A grasp with one arm round the neck of the adversary (in wrestling). [arm.]

कांब मोटो असणे *g*. of s. To have great strength of कांबट *f* कांबटो *f* C Commonly कांबोट.

कांबळण *n* (Vulgar for पांघरूण) An article of ap-

कांबरे *n* C Dry mucus of the eye. [parel.]

काबलो *a* Relating to Cabool—camels &c.

कांबळ *f* P A dewlap. [of two breadths.]

कांबळा *m* (कंबल S) A coarse blanket composed कांबळी *f* (कंबल) A dewlap. 2 A woollen and loosely woven stuff. Two breadths compose a कांबळा.

कांबळे *n* A light or depreciative form of कांबळा. भिजत का. जड होणे Said where an evil neglected grows worse and worse. [laborer.]

कांबळ्या *a* That wears a कांबळा, i. e. a common

कांबळ्या *m* कांबळ्या घोणस *m* A species of Coluber.

काबा *m* A description of people towards the north. [less.]

काबा *m* C A coconut thin, flaccid, and taste-काबाटणे *v c* N. D. (कांब) To kill (a cow &c.) by inserting into her निरण or pudendum a poisoned कांब or lath. Supposed to be a practice of the Mahár-caste that they may get the cow's flesh to eat. [कबाड.]

काबाड, काबाडकट, काबाडकाम &c. See under

काबाळ *m* C The fibrous integuments of the coconut, soaked, beaten, and separated into threads.

काबीज *a* (قابس) A Seized, subdued, subjected—a country, a person. 2 Used vulgarly as *s n* A trouble, scrape, hobble, predicament (a hold-fast condition).

कांबोट *f n* A slip or split piece (of a bamboo

&c.) a lath, a slice. 2 fig. The radius of the arm, or the bone of the fore leg of beasts.

कांबीण *f* (Commonly कामीण) Jaundice.

काबील *a* (قابل *A*) Clever, capable, competent, proficient. 2 Strong, sturdy, lusty.

काबुयार *m* (قابويار *H*) A shrewd man; a person of deep counsel or contrivance. Applied seldom in this good sense; more generally in the sense of Scamp, rogue, rascal; a low and crafty fellow. [scampish arts and practices.

काबुयारी *f* (قابوياري *H*) Roguery, knavery, काबू *a* (قابو *A*) Cunning, wily, skilled in low arts and tricks, knavishly clever, *knowing*.

कांब्याशेंदूर *m* (कांब & शेंदूर) Red lead in little spars or bits.

कामरूप *n* (Or कांबरूप) An article of apparel.

कामेरा *m* sometimes कांबेरा *m* (खांब) A stanchion. Understood esp. of the stanchions which support the ridge, or sometimes the purlins, of a roof.

काम *n* (कर्म *S*) An action or act, a deed. 2 A work, a business, a job. 3 Action, work, doing. 4 Applied loosely to an affair, matter, or transaction gen. 5 Need of; occasion for. Ex. सद्यः मला चावूचें काम नाही. 6 Use, fitness, adaptedness, serviceableness. 7 *m* (काम *S*) Lust or carnal desire, the sexual passion. 8 The name of the Hindu Cupid. 9 *S* Wish or desire. 10 *S* One of the four (धर्म, अर्थ, काम, मोक्ष) grand objects of the human affections and faculties; viz. the pleasures of sense. 11 *ind* (In Sanskrit composition.) Following one's own desire; as कामवाद Speaking what one lists; कामभक्ष Eating what one likes; कामचार Doing whatever one chooses. 12 *ind* (In comp. with Sanskrit roots inflected by the affix तुमुन्) Desirous, wishing to do; as गंतुकाम Wishing to go; मर्तुकाम Wishing to die; भोक्तुकाम Wishing to eat.

काम काढणें *g.* of *o.* To work or use violently or roughly. 2 (Freely.) To take the conceit out of; to pose, non-plus, *settle*. 3 To slay or kill. काम चोरणें To work idlingly or dawdlingly. काम नाही *g.* of *s.* (It &c.) is of no use—no avail—no advantage—no propriety. कामाचा Useful. 2 Having work or employment; engaged for work. कामांत काम (करून घेणें-उरकणें &c.) To despatch or do work within work. कामांतून जाणें (To go out of use.) To become useless or unserviceable. कामा-मध्यं काम भज मना राम Worship God mentally whilst in the midst of your business. कामास or कामी येणें or पडणें To be killed in battle. 2 also कामावर पडणें To become useful; to turn to use or advantage. 3 To become, befit, suit; to be correct and proper—actions, procedure.

कामकरी *m* A common laborer or working man.

कामकाज *n* (کام کام *H*) A comprehensive term for work; implying work and business of every or of any kind.

कामकारभार *m* A comprehensive term for the business and duties of a court or government.

कामक्रोधलोभादि *m pl* This term, abridged from काम क्रोध लोभ मोह मद मत्सर (The sexual passion, anger, desire, affection or love, pride, envy or jealousy) is often used to express the Affections or the Passions. These six, designated, wrongly enough, षड्विपु (the six enemies), are beautifully and with due allowance, justly, distributively addressed and attached in the following verses—काम नसावा परलियेचा, क्रोध नसावा सत्यरुपाचा, लोभ नसावा शरीराचा, मोह पुत्राचा सारक (or बाधक) ॥ मद

नसावा सुरज्जाति, मत्सर नसावा सर्वाभूती, काम असावा ईश्वरभजनी, क्रोध असावा इंद्रियदमनी ॥ तीर्थ प्रसाद शेषयज्ञांनीं लोभ अपार असावा, मोह असावा सज्जना-नीं, मद असावा दुर्जनांनीं, मत्सर असावा संसारांनीं, असावा तो असें कीं ॥

कामगत *f* (काम & गति) Work or business; work to be done. Ex. म्यां त्याचा घराची का० पतकरली. 2 A body of hired laborers.

कामगार *m* A servant (as of Government); a minister of state, a secretary, a public officer. 2 A laboring man gen.

कामगिरी *f* sometimes कामगारी *f* (काम & गरी *P*) Work, business, work to be executed, transacted, or done. 2 Execution or transaction of business. 3 Workmanship.

कामयत्न, कामपोडित, कामदग्ध, कामव्यथित, काम-याकुल, कामयात्र, कामवश कामाकुल, कामाक्रांत, कामातुर, कामांध, कामाधोन, कामान्वित, कामार्त्त. All *S* and all concurring to express Of excited lust.

कामचलाक *a* Passable, serving or suitable for an occasion.

कामचुकार or रु, कामचुकावू -चुक्या -चोर *a* (काम & चुकणें) That evades duty or work; a skulker, shirker, shammer.

कामचेष्टा *f* (*S*) Amorous dalliance, toying. Ex. का० करि तरळि ॥ मधुरवचन बोलोनिया ॥

कामजोड *c* A person diligent in business or at works. Seldom used but in opp. to दामजोड Money-कामज्वर *m* (*S*) Love-fever. [gatherer.

कामझोथा *a* (काम & झोडणें) That works violently, roughly, rudely, coarsely &c.; that botches or cobbles.

कामट or कामटी or कामटी *f* See कांबोट.

कामट *a* *R* (Corrupted and misapplied from कर्मट *S*) Busy, diligent, industrious.

कामण्णा *m* (काम *S*) An image of काम or the Hindu Cupid (made and worshiped in the Carnatic).

कामत *m* A distinction among श्रेणवी-Brāhmans. The term is often affixed to proper names. Ex. रामकामत, कृष्णकामत.

कामथ *f* Inām-land granted in remuneration of service. Current about सोळापूर.

कामदार *m* An officer or a public servant.

कामधंदा *m* (काम & धंदा) A comprehensive term for business; implying work and occupation of every or of any kind.

कामधेनु *f* (*S*) A cow fabled to have the power of gratifying every wish of her owner. Hence applied to a cow that yields milk abundantly; to a patron courteous and obliging; to a servant of varied talents and skill; to a field or tree exceedingly productive; to a book treating on several subjects; to a garment or other article applicable to various uses; to any polychrest, panacea, or all-supplying or all-serving thing or person.

कामना *f* *S* Wish, inclination, desire.

कामनापूर्ति *f* (*S*) Satisfied state of desire; full gratification; contentment.

कामनिक *n* *S* A religious observance entered upon for the accomplishment of some desire.

कामनिक *a* *S* Desirable, agreeable—a work or business.

कामप्रकोप *m* (*S*) Inflamed or excited state of lust.

कामबाज *a* (An affected formation.) Lecherous.

कामबोध *m* (कामोद *S*) A Rāg or musical mode. See राग.

कामभक्ति *f* *S* Interested worship; worship rendered with regard to future reward. Disting. from भावभक्ति.

काममगरमिठी *f* (The hug or clasp of Lust, under the similitude of an Alligator.) The imperative impulse or domination of the Sexual passion. काममरण *n* *S* Death at the command or will of.

काममरणो *a* *S* That has his death subject to his own command or pleasure.

कामरूप *n* (See कांबरूप) An article of apparel.

कामरूप *n* (*S*) An appearance or a form assumed at will.

कामरूप or कामरूपी *a* (*S*) Possessing the power of assuming any shape at will. 2 Pleasing, beautiful, lovely.

कामला *f* *S* See the popular word कामीण.

कामलाच्या *a* (काम & लाटणें) To roll or push on.) Hasty and heedless; solicitous only to get his work over—a workman or laborer.

कामशास्त्र *n* (*S*) A treatise on the art of love; describing the various excellences of the sexes et modos diversos coeundi. [Pudendum muliebre.

कामसदन *n* *S* कामस्थल *n* *S* Allusive terms for कामसाधू *a* One intent upon his own ends.

कामसू *a* (काम) Busy, diligent, industrious, ever engaged in some work.

कामल *f* *P* A disease. See कामीण.

कामला, कामली, कामले, कामव्या. See under कांबला.

कामाज, कामाथी, कामाविणें Usually and preferably कामाज &c.

कामाचा गाडा *m* (A work-cart.) A term for a hard-working, or all-working, or ever-working person. [dawdling.

कामाचा जड *a* Heavy at work, listless, lazy,

कामाटी *m* A caste of Shūdras in तैलंग (the Carnatic), or an individual of it. 2 fig. The socket of a post. 3 Applied to a servant (whether of the कामाटी caste or otherwise) entertained for the common work (sweeping, cleaning &c.) of a house; a char-man: also कामाटीण *f* A char-woman. 4 (Properly कांबटी or कांबोट) A slip, or split piece of a bamboo &c.

कामातुर *a* (*S*) कामार्त्त *a* (*S*) Excited or disquieted by lust. Ex. जानकि देखोन सुंदर ॥ चित्तीं जाहला का० ॥ See these compounds and कामांध and others under कामयत्न.

कामानल (*S*) in poetry कामानल *n* The fire of lust. Ex. मी कामानलें करून ॥ गेलें आहलेन प्राण-पति ॥ [muliebre.

कामालय *n* *S* An allusive term for Pudendum

कामाक्षी *f* (*S*) A flower shrub, Canna Indica.

कामिणी *f* Jaundice. See कामीण. 2 (Incorrect for कामिनी) A woman.

कामिनी *f* (*S*) and in poetry, कामिना or गा *f* An amorous woman, a loving or a beloved woman, a mistress. 2 A woman gen. Ex. गौडो माध्वी पैद्यो ॥ तोन मद्य प्रगट जनीं ॥ चौथें मद्य तें का० ॥ दुर्गंध न्हाणो पापाची ॥

कामो *a* (काम Use &c.) Useful—a person. 2 Busy, diligent, industrious; ever engaged in some work.

कामो *a* *S* (-मी-मिनो-मि) Lustful, libidinous, amorous: also wishful or desirous. Ex. पतिप्रोति-कामो नसे पापकामो असो ते अहा पावलें शाप कां मो ॥

कामोक *a* *R* कामोट *a* *R* (काम) Busy, diligent, industrious, laborious.

कामोट *f* *n* Commonly कांबोट.

कामीण *f* (कामला *S*) Obstruction or excessive secretion of bile producing jaundice.

कामुक *a* *S* pop. and poetically कामीक *a* Lustful, lewd, libidinous. 2 Desirous, wishful, cupidinous. In comp. as विद्याकामुक Seeking knowledge; धन-कामुक Seeking riches; राज्यकामुक, पुत्रकामुक, मोक्ष-कामुक.

कामुकी *f* S A lewd or amorous woman, a wanton.

कामुनी *f* A medicinal shrub. Its fruit resembles small peppercorns, and is sweet to the taste.

कामोखी *f* Nippers or tongs (esp. of braziers or smiths).

काम्य *a* S Agreeable, desirable, pleasing. 2 Done through desire of some gain or good.

काम्यकर्म *n* (S) A work or deed not obligatory, but performed for the sake of some reward attached to performance: opp. to नित्यकर्म & नैमित्तिककर्म.

काम्यदान *n* (S) An agreeable or pleasing gift. 2 *unc* A gift with reference to reward or the gratification of some कामना or desire: also a supererogatory or purely voluntary gift. Opp. to नित्यदान.

काम्यधर्म *m* S Supererogatory charity or religious service; work taken up to obtain the gratification of some desire. [tification or recompense.

काम्यप्रति *f* (S) Love contemplating some gratification. 2 *unc* A gift with reference to reward or the gratification of some कामना or desire: also a supererogatory or purely voluntary gift. Opp. to नित्यदान.

काम्यभक्ति *f* S Worship with reference to future acknowledgment and recompense.

काम्यमरण *n* (S) Death undergone for the accomplishment of some desire or obtainment of some object. [to the obtainment of reward.

काम्यव्रत *n* (S) An observance observed with view to the obtainment of reward.

कायकेश *m* or *m pl* Bodily suffering or toilsome efforts. [grooming bridle.

कायजा *m* (قايزه) A bearing rein: also a phrase constant amongst the vulgar.

काय जाळावे, काय जळे Phrases importing Burn it! rot it! out with it! what can be done with it! Ex. जैसे विगतविधवेचे स्वरूप येवून काय जाळावे. Ex. काय जळे दिवसभर अभद्र बोलणे.

कायत *m* (कायस्थ S) A tribe of Hindús. They employ themselves in writing, esp. in copying off books for sale. They belong to Hindustán or the north; and, although often called कायस्थ, are not to be confounded with the division of परभू termed कायस्थ q. v. These sprang from a Kshatriya father and a Shúdra mother.

कायतो *a* (कायत) Relating to the कायत tribe—a mode of writing.

कायते What thing is he? A contemptuous phrase similar to कः पदार्थ, यः कश्चित् &c.

कायदा *m* (قايد) A bearing rein: also a statute. [statute.

कायदा *m* (قائده) A rule, law, regulation, according to regulation. 2 Used as *a*, That is accordant with, or that walks accordantly with, regulation.

कायपत्री *f* A bark resembling Mace, and fraudulently sold as Mace, the same with मायपत्री & रामपत्री, spurious or false जायपत्री.

कायपुळी *f* An ulcerous pustule on the back.

कायफळ *n* (कटफल S) A small tree, the bark and seed of which are used as aromatics. 2 Kiliorum bark or Cayphul, or wild nutmeg, Myrica sapida.

Amongst the facetious gossips of the puerperal chamber three necessary फळ (viz. मायफळ gallnut, जायफळ nutmeg, कायफळ Kiliorum bark) are thus interpreted:—मायफळ fruit of माया or the marvel-working power of God, i. e. offspring, a child; next comes (rejoins a gossip) जायफळ go-away, departing, perishable fruit; then (exclaims a third gossip) कायफळ? What fruit—what advantage?

कायमदायम *a* (قايم دایم) Perpetual.

काय न्हून *ad* Wherefore? why?

कायसा *a* (काय & सा) Used in intimating for-

getfulness of the particular and exact, yet a faint remembrance of the general, nature of the matter spoken of. Ex. त्याने का० निरोप सांगितला हेता पण मी विसरलो. 2 Like what? Je ne sais quoi &c. Ex. ही रावणासी मिनलो पूर्ण. एथे स्मरण कायसे. Also किं जो सद्यपानी उन्मत्त. यासो परमार्थ का०.

कायसाच *a* (कायसा & च) Like something indescribable; like I know not what. Used of things of strange and surprising appearance.

कायस्थ *m* (S) A caste or tribe or an individual of it. One of the two distinctions comprehended under परभू, viz. कायस्थ & पाताण्या. Their employment is writing. Of the distinction कायस्थ the origin is from a वैदेहक father and a माहिष्या mother, according to the वाक्य in the book जातिविवेक, viz. वैदेहकात् माहिष्यायास्. (वैदेहक is the offspring of a वैश्य male in congress with a Bráhma female, and माहिष्या is the daughter of a क्षत्रिय father and a वैश्य mother.) Of the distinction पाताण्या the origin is from a क्षत्रिय male in commerce with his own wife on the second day of her menstruation. 2 Called also काल. An individual of a mixed tribe sprung from a Bráhma in commerce with his wife on the second day of her menstruation. See the book जातिविवेक. 3 The tribe, or an individual of it, commonly called कायत q. v.

कायस्थी *a* (कायस्थ) Relating to the कायस्थ caste.

काय *pron inter* (किं S) What? 2 *pron indef* That which, whatever. Ex. तो काय देईल ते घेऊन ये. 3 An interjection by way of surprise or question. Ex. काय त्या त्याला मारलेंस काय? आज पाऊस पडेल काय? 4 To how great a degree. Used either *inter* or *indef*. Ex. हा काय हो खूब. 5 A particle disjoining and distinguishing the several heads or points constituting that of which something is stated. Ex. सज्जोरा काय जांघळा काय गडू काय जो जिनस पाहिजे तो आहे. 6 Reduplicated (as काय काय), it expresses marvelousness (of number, extent, variety); Ex. मी काय काय त्याचे गुण सांगू or the particularity and several consideration of parts and items. Ex. त्याने काय काय तुला सांगितले or काय काय पदार्थ दिव्हे.

काय *m* S The body. The popular form is काया.

कायकी *a* A particle used in answering; expressing utter ignorance of the fact inquired about. Ex. माझा बेल इकडून गेला काय? Ans. कायकी!

कायणुबायणू or कायनूबायनू *n* See काणूबाणू.

काया *f* (काय S) The body. 2 Freshness or healthiness of appearance (of the body or countenance).

काया दाखविणे-दिसणे-पाहणे To show, be seen, see the body of. Expressions betwixt patient and physician, wife and husband, or of a widow with reference to yielding up her body in another marriage &c. काया as constructed with झांकणे, उघडो टाकणे-पडणे &c. (To cover or hide, or to expose or become exposed) implies any part of the body which decency demands to be clothed. The expressions are constant amongst females. In this use काया answers to the English "Person." अंग or rather आंग (not देह, शरीर, तनू or other synonyme for Body) undergoes the same construction and bears the same implication. काया पालटणे-फिरणे-वदलणे g. of s. To recover freshness and healthiness of look (after sickness). कायावाचामने-करून In act, speech, and thought: or with all the limbs and members of the body, and all the faculties and affections of the mind and soul—performing virtuous or sinful actions.

कायाकष्ट *m pl* Bodily toil or labor. Ex. माझे हे कायाकष्टाचे आहे Res (non relictat) parta labore. कायापूर *n* (काय Body, पूर City.) A term for the body.

कायावाचामानस *m n* Body, speech, and mind; i. e. body and soul; the whole man. Gen. in third case; as हा अवतरला शेषशायी. जाण क्षीराब्धीचा जावई. हड लागे त्याचे पायी. कायावाचामानसे.

कायिक *a* S Relating to the body, corporeal.

कायिक वाचिक मानसिक *a* (S) Corporeal, oral, and mental. Used with such words as -पादसेवन-पूजा-भक्ति-शुश्रूषा-सेवा.

कायिकवट्टि *f* (S) pop. कायिकव्याज *n* (Interest according to the earnings of bodily labor.) Interest paid daily or (sometimes) monthly. This latter is properly कालिकवट्टि or pop. कालिकव्याज.

कायो *pron* (Poetry. For काय q. v.) What? Ex. संतचरितें तिची ठायीं. वर्णावया कारण कायो?

कार *m* A variety of the corn जांघळा q. v. for all the varieties or species.

कार *f m* The Trap rock or stone. 2 *m* (For करार) Engagement, agreement, settlement. *v* कर, ठरव. 3 *m* R Manure, compost. 4 A particle affixed to a letter in naming it. Ex. अ, क, ग, become अकार, ककार, गकार. 5 An affix to Sanskrit words, signifying Maker or doer. Ex. वस्त्रकार, शस्त्रकार. 6 (For कहार) A palanquin-bearer.

कारक *a* (S) That does, causes, effects, actuates, produces. In comp. as शक्तिकारक, पुष्टिकारक. Of this class there are many hundreds, and hundreds more may be constructed. They are classical and serviceable words, but, being constructible at option, are all omitted.

कारक *n* (S) In grammar. A case. Six are reckoned, viz. कर्ता, कर्म, करण, संप्रदान, अपादान, अधिकरण. 2 In Sanskrit grammar. That portion comprising all nouns which imply the agent, object, instrument &c. or any thing except the simple and radical idea: including also the application of the cases. [manure.

कारक *a* R (कार) Prepared with compost or कारकनिमित्त *n* S In logic. A cause (in the widest sense); causative agency (comprehending both efficient and instrument). Disting. from ज्ञापकनिमित्त.

कारकीर्द *f* (کار & کرد P) The period of the administration or sway (of a king &c.): and (laxly) the day of any ordinary person.

कारकुनाची मेहुणी *f* (Because, as constantly mislaid and thus missing, it is supposed to jeer the Kárkún. See मेहुणा) A term for Scissors.

कारकुनी *f* (कारकून) The office or business of Kárkún. 2 Remuneration to a Kárkún for service rendered. 3 The profits or fees (of Kárkúns) on services done, articles bought &c. 4 Any extra cess laid to pay Kárkún-service. 5 fig. Economizing; careful and thrifty management. 6 A plant, Embelia robusta. [mode of writing &c.

कारकुनी *a* (कारकून) Relating to Kárkún—कारकुनीकावा *m* कारकुनीमत *n* The astuteness, chicanery, or trickery pertaining to the Writer-class. Hence Craftiness or wiliness gen.

कारकुनीघटा *m* कारकुनीचिन्ह *n* Kárkún-callosity; the Kárkún-mark or badge; viz. the callosity on the left ankle of this class (arising from the compression of the part through their manner of sitting).

कारकुनीपेशा *m* कारकुनीकी *f* (پيشه & کارکنی P) Kárkún-service; the place, situation, office, or business of Kárkún.

कारकून *m* (کارکن P A factor, agent, or business-man.) A clerk, scribe, writer.

सवा हात लेखणीचा का० A term of ironical commendation for a clerk.

कारकोळी or व्या *a* Relating to the country कारकोळ—a tribe of Brāhmans &c.

कारखानदार *a* (کارخانه P دار P) A superintendent of a कारखाना : also any one belonging to it.

कारखानेची *m* (کارخانه P نویس P) The officer appointed to a Kārkhānā, to keep the accounts &c. This officer was also Commissary, having charge of the Government stores of grain. He was one of the eight दरकदार.

कारखाना *m* (کار P Business or work, خانه P Place.) A place in general of extensive building or other work; e. g. a dockyard, an arsenal, a laboratory, a manufactory &c. 2 Any extensive, wide-comprehending concern or business : also the establishment maintained to conduct it. 3 Applied loosely to an ordinary work-shop or work-yard : also to the business of it.

कारचकर, कारंचकर, कारजकर, कारंजकर, कारजमार *m* (Or करंचकर. From करचकर S or करजमार Canarese.) A maker of muskets, pistols, swords, daggers, and other weapons; also of knives, razors &c.; also of brass vessels both cast and forged; an armourer or a brazier.

कारजें *n* A jet d'eau, a playing fountain.

कारट *n* C (करट S) A reviling term for funeral rites. 2 The fee given to the officiating Brāhman.

कारटा *a* or कारटापोरटा *a* An epithet freely used in reviling a mischievous or troublesome child.

कारटा or व्या *a* कारटखा *a* (कारट) Light terms for the Brāhman who directs the performance of funeral solemnities. [*f* S The female.

कारंडव *m* S A drake or sort of duck. कारंडवी कारंडा *m* A chump or block. See करंडा.

कारण *n* (S) A cause or an efficient. Three kinds are reckoned, समवायी कारण, असमवायी कारण, निमित्त कारण Intimate and inseparable (thus, inherent or direct); not intimate or inherent (thus, proximate or indirect); instrumental or incidental. 2 A reason or ground; an object proposed; a motive or principle in general. 3 Need of; call or occasion for. Ex. आज पाऊस नाही म्हणून हवीचें का० नाही. 4 Any festive occasion, as a marriage, a thread-investiture &c. 5 S An instrument or a means; a material or elementary matter; an element or a rudiment. Note. कारण as CAUSE answers to Efficient—the maker or doer; to Final cause—the object or aim; to Necessitating or determining cause—the motive; to Principle or spring of action—the reason or ground.

कारणीं लावणे To apply to its purpose (देह, द्रव्य, समर्थ, आयुष्य, जन्म &c.)

कारणत्व *n* S Causality or causation.

कारणदेह *m* S कारणशरीर *n* S The inner rudiment and causative frame or principle of the gross body termed स्थूलदेह and of the inner envelopment termed लिङ्गदेह. As these two are the product of अज्ञान or अविद्या (Ignorance), कारणदेह, after all its causation and production, falls resolved into अज्ञान. Ex. स्थूलसूक्ष्मदेहद्वयानें आणि विपरीतज्ञानानें॥ अज्ञानचि प्रसवले म्हणोनि॥ कारणदेह म्हणजे पै॥ For further enlightenment see लिङ्गदेह & स्थूलदेह. [tiff.

कारणवादी *m* S In law. A prosecutor or plain-carणा *f* (Vulgar corr. from कर्णा) Pity, com-

passion, mercy. 2 Pitiful complaining or solicitation. *v* भाक. [reason; on account of.

कारणात् *ad* S (Fifth case of कारण) For the कारणी or कारणीक *a* (कारण S) That causes, conducts, carries on, manages. Applied to the prime minister of a state, the supercargo of a ship &c. 2 Useful, serviceable, answering calls or occasions.

कारणें *prep* A sign of the dative case—for or on account of. Ex. ब्राह्मणाका० गाय दे.

कारणोत्तर *n* S law. Admission of the charge but denial of the issue; special plea.

कारंदा *m* (Or कारिंदा Corinda tree or its fruit. 2 A certain creeper bearing an esculent fruit and root.

कारभार *m* (کار بهار H) Business, affairs, esp. some extensive or weighty business, as that of a state, of a mercantile concern &c. Pr. करील त्याचा का० सारील त्याची तरवार; राखील त्याचें घर खपेल त्याचें शेत॥

कारभारी *m* कारभारीण *f* (कारभार) One that carries on or conducts (some extensive business); a conductor, manager, deputy, Major domo, minister of state &c. 2 Applied to any respectable person viewed as a manager, factor, or agent; or, as a term of courtesy or conciliation, to any housekeeper, or to the commonest wayfarer or bystander. In these senses (or esp. in that of Housekeeper or house mistress) is used कारभारीण.

कारभारी मंडळ *n* The circle or body of public functionaries or managing officers, the Cabinet, the Administration, the Secretariat &c.

कारभारी मुखत्यार *m* The Prime minister of a state. 2 Any head-conductor or manager.

कारमान्य *n* Any magical process to injure. 2 Any machination against or false dealing with. *v* कर, रच, योज, मांड. [बांगडी.

कारला *m* An ornament for the wrist, a sort of कारली *f* (कारवेक्ष S) A vegetable, Momordica charantia. 2 Applied by some to the tree करंडी.

कारले *n* Produce of the plant कारली. 2 An ornament of the shape of a कारले, for the neck of females. 3 A block of wood or mass of iron studded with spikes, kept in forts to throw over on an assaulting enemy, *chevaux de frise*. 4 An implement of the तालीमखाना or gymnasium. 5 A light frame (of the shape of the vegetable) covered with paper and paraded about in the festival of Muharram.

कारव *f* A tree : also the stem or a shoot of it. The tree is long and slender, and is much used in palings and fencework.

कारवाई or कारवाई *f* P Skillful management; clever economizing; expert or deep scheming, contriving, or devising. See the commoner word कारस्थान.

कारवणें *vi* R & W (कार Manure.) To rot and become fit for manure—dung &c. 2 To grow rich and luxuriant; to flourish through good manuring—vegetables. 3 fig. To corrupt and turn black—the pulp of the Jack. 4 To become flat and tasteless—vegetables &c. spoiled in the cooking. 5 To have a burned smell—milk, खीर, वरण &c. [work about (ground); to dress.

कारविणें *vc* C To saw. 2 (कार) To manure and

कारवा *m* (کاروا H from کار Palanquin bearer.) A disguise, or the person assuming it, or the dancing of such a character. The disguise is that of a male in female garb with turban and sword, or that of a female in male attire. *v* दे, नाच, नाचव.

कारवाद *m* Plotting, scheming, contriving, concerting (esp. mischievously) : also skill or cleverness at plotting or chicanery.

कारवादी *a* Deep at hatching and devising; clever at scheming and contriving. Esp. in a bad sense.

कारवान *n* (کاروان P) A caravan. A word introduced from the Persian, and applied both to a company of Arab horse-dealers as encamped with their horses, and to an individual of the company.

कारवानी *f* The business of the कारवान, i. e. Arab horse-dealing.

कारवानी *a* Relating to the कारवान—a horse, a person. 2 fig. Shrewd, crafty, deep; clever at selling or bargaining.

कारवी *f* A tree. See कारव.

कारसई or कारसाई *f* An advance of money made to the Ryots to be repaid with grain at harvest time. 2 An impost (of garden-stuff, grass &c. for thatching, of palm-branches, leaves &c. for चूड & इरले) levied for the service of a fort from the villages dependent; also of fodder, pegs, fruits &c. for a village-officer when he travels. According to a brief list these items are इरले, तवसे, काळा भोपळा, कोन & करांदे, इरसाल फणसपोळी, आंबेसाल, दोरगुडे, चुडी, वांसे, चिवली. See the exactions of the खेत or Landfarmer under खेतवेड. 3 Clever scheming and contriving. *v* कर, चालव.

कारस्थान *n* (कार्य & स्थान) Economy, frugality, thrift. 2 A plot or counsel; a deeply concerted scheme. 3 Economy, arrangement, order (as of a kingdom or family).

कारस्थानी *a* (कारस्थान) Economical, thrifty. 2 Deep-plotting, contriving, shrewd and profound in counsel.

कारळातीळ *m* or simply कारळा *m* or कारळे *n* A plant or the seed of it. The seed is oleaginous, long-shaped, black, and resembling sesamum but larger, *Verbesina sativa*.

कारा *f* S A prison. In common use it requires an affix such as आगार, गृह &c. 2 Applied fig. to an irksome and confining business or occupation.

काराविणें *vc* & *i* Commonly कारविणें.

कारिका *f* S An expository stanza.

कारिगर, कारिगर, कारागोर, कारेगार, कारागार *m* (کارگر P) A good workman, a clever artificer or artisan. 2 Affixed as an honorary designation to the names of Barbers, and sometimes of चुतार, गवंडी, & चितारी. 3 Used laxly as *adj* and in the sense of Effectual, availing, effective of the end.

कारिगिरी or कारागिरी *f* (کارگری P) The skill of a Kārigar, masterly performance or work, workmanship. [Its fruit.

कारिंट or कारीट *f* A particular creeper. 2 *n* कारिंतवृद्धि *f* S pop. कारिंतबाज *n* In law. Interest fixed by the कूळ or borrower.

कारिंदा *m* (करमई S) Corinda tree or its fruit, Carissa Carondas.

कारिवण्ण or ना *m* A shrub, *Siphonanthus Indica*.

कारी *a* (S) That does, performs, makes. Used freely in comp. as कफकारी, पित्तकारी, वातकारी, क्षयकारी, दृढिकारी, गुणकारी. This affix, like कारक *q. v.*, forms classical and serviceable adjectives ad libitum. [or boats.

कारी *f* Any kind of pitch used in paying ships कारीक *a* R (कार) Prepared or wrought with manure. [ground.

कारीव *p* of कारविणें *vc* Manured or dressed—काव *m* (S) An artificer or artisan. 2 A common

term for the twelve वलुतेदार q. v. Also कारुणिक m pl q. v. in नारुकार.

कारुणिक a S Compassionate, pitiful, tender.

कारुण्य n S Compassion or tenderness.

कारे n Thorny Caray, Webera tetrandria. 2 The pith-float of a बुरीचे जाळे or sea-net.

कारेती f R A vegetable, Momordica charantia.

कारेते n R The fruit of कारेती.

कारेवारे m pl (sing. कारावारा but not used. Formed out of केर Chaff, and वारा Wind. Being as chaff dispersed by wind.) The state of being utterly spent or consumed;—used of money, of a fortune &c. v कर. [कारळातोळ.

कारेळ m कारेळातोळ m कारेळा m कारेळें n See कारेळ m C Utter discomfiture or destruction; utter devastation or spoliation (as of an army, a field of corn, a village, a house).

कार्कश्य n S Harshness or shrillness of sound.

कार्कवोर्थे m S (A celebrated hero, also called सहस्रार्जुन.) A name told over when a thing is lost or missed.

कार्तिक m (S कृत्तिका Pleiades.) The eighth Hīndū month, October-November; when the moon is full near the Pleiades.

कार्तिकस्नान n Ablution in the month Kārtik (from the full moon of आश्विन to that of कार्तिक) performed at break of day and before the setting of कृत्तिका or Pleiades. The honor of this is addressed to राधादामोदर.

कार्तिकस्वामी m (S) The deity of war &c. He to whom this deity manifests himself is favored with seven births as a Brāhman.

कार्तिकस्वामीचा हिमायती m कार्तिकस्वामीचा भिडेचा m (Because a person, no matter who, going to visit कार्तिकस्वामी, obtains the blessing of seven births as a Brāhman.) Reproachful terms for a Brāhman who manifests but little of the learning, religiousness, or other characteristics of Brāhmans.

कार्तिकी f The एकादशी of the month कार्तिक.

कार्तिकी sometimes कार्तिका a Relating to the month कर्त्तिक.

कार्पण्य n S Stinginess, niggardliness, parsimony.

कार्पास m S The cotton plant, Gossypium. 2

कार्पास a S Relating to cotton. [Cotton.

कार्मुक n S A bow. Ex. शिवावरि बाण सोडित ॥ उद्धत कार्मुकें वाहेनि ॥

कार्य n (S) A work or business; an affair or a matter; an act or a deed. 2 An effect. 3 A festal occasion. 4 In grammar. Variation of nouns, inflection. 5 A lawsuit.

कार्य उरकणें To perform sexual congress. कार्यवर दृष्टि देणें To keep an eye to one's business or object. कार्यास लावणें To apply to its proper purpose. [be done, agendum.

कार्य a S (Purposed, necessary, or occurring) to कार्यकर्त्ता a (S) That is ever engaged in rendering services or kind offices.

कार्यकारणन्याय m S The law (of the connection) of effect and cause. Ex. लिंगदेहिचा अभिमानो तेजस ॥ हे सकळ विष्णूचे अंश ॥ त्यासि ऐक्य हा भरवसा जाणि ॥ जसु कार्यकारणन्याये ॥ [or work.

कार्यकुशल a (S) Skilful or clever at a business कर्तव्य: ad S For a reason or purpose.

कार्यप्रयोजन n (See कार्य & प्रयोजन) A comprehensive or general term for festive rites and celebrations.

कार्यभाग m (S कार्य A business, भाग Pleonastic.) A business or an undertaking; a work to be done;

an object to be accomplished. v कर, उरक, उचल, लोट. 2 A division or portion of a work.

कार्यभार m (S) The burden, charge, or responsibility of a business. 2 The business or affairs of. See the popular form कारभार.

कार्यवादी a (S) pop. कार्यवादू a कार्यसाधू a One ever intent upon the accomplishment of his own ends.

कार्यव्यग्र a S कार्यव्याकुल a S and, by popular misapprehension, कार्यव्यावृत्त a Perplexed, embarrassed, or overpressed by business or work.

कार्यशरीर n (S) A term, with relation to कारणशरीर, for the outward or material body.

कार्यसंपादन n (S) कार्यसाधन n (S) The accomplishing or performing of a work. Pop. कार्यसंपादणी f & कार्यसंपादनक f.

कार्यसाधक a (S) That accomplishes a business; an agent, a factor: also a means or an instrument.

कार्यसिद्धि f (S) Accomplished or fulfilled state of a business or work; success.

कार्यक्षम a (S) Competent, capable, able, apt or adapted to the purpose or occasion—a person or thing.

कार्यकारण a (कार्य & कारण) Sufficient for the purpose; supplying the occasion; quantum, sufficient.

कार्याची वस्तू or -वस्तू f A (medicine, article, person) of many uses or much serviceableness; a polychrest &c.

कार्यार्थी a (S) One who steadily pursues the accomplishment of his own business: also a self-serving or selfish person.

कार्श्व n कार्श्ववात m S In medicine. Disturbance of the third humor वात, consisting in or causing Emaciation or tabies. [girth.

कार्श्य m S Meagreness, leanness, scantiness of काहळ or ला or काह्ळे or ला m n काह्ळेलातोळ m A plant or its seed. See कारळातोळ.

काल n The tender core of the lower part of the stem of केळकूळ.

काल m (S) Time. 2 Season or fit time. 3 A calamitous period. 4 A name of Yama, the Judge of the dead or Death personified; and applied to any thing formidable, endangering life, as a serpent, tiger &c.; to any danger; and to death or dissolution, or to the hour of it. 5 The will or decrees of the Supreme Being.

कालदेशतार्तम्य करणें & काल देश पाहून करावें or वर्त्तविणें To act with regard to the proprieties of time, place, and circumstances. काल साधणें To bring about or hit the favorable or fit time.

काल n & ad Yesterday.

कालकंडक m S See the popular form काळकंडक.

कालकळा (काल by redup.) A time, season, juncture &c. Used as s m & as ad, implying There are days of darkness and adversity; or For or in such a season; for the hour of want or evil. Ex. सशाचे पारधीस वाघाचें सामान असावें न जाणो कां आहे; धान्य घेऊन ठेवावें कां उपयोगी पडेल. See further under वेळअवेळ.

कालकूट n (S) The poison produced from the ocean on the churning of it by the gods and demons. It was swallowed by Shiva, and occasioned him his blue neck and his name नीलकण्ठ. 2 Poison gen. 3 fig. Spite, malice, venom.

कालकृत a S In law. A form of pledging,—engaging to redeem the pledge within a term.

कालक्रमण n (S) कालक्रमणा f S Passing of time, esp. in amusements and diversions.

कालगति f (S) The lapse or passage of Time, and the influence attributed to it. Ex. कालगतीनें भुमीनें पोक सोडिलें. By the hand of Time the soil &c.

कालगुजारा m कालगुजारी f कालगुजाराण or कालगुद्राण n (काल S ڪال P) Passing of time under difficulties, under many shifts and expedients; managing to exist.

कालगूत n (कल) The art, trick, device, mystery, secret of an ingenious contrivance or a complicate process. 2 Applied sometimes to such contrivance or process.

कालग्रस्त a (S Swallowed up by Death or Fate.) That is about to die, or is oppressed under heavy calamity or trouble

कालघन m S (Poetry.) A cloud of death or destruction. Ex. कां गडगड आडले हे तेधवा ॥

कालचक्र n (S) The revolutions of Time and the influence attributed; the wheel of Fortune; the vicissitudes of life. v फिर, बदल, उलट. 2 A defined revolution, a cycle. 3 A period.

कालचरित्र n (S) The feats and pranks of Time or Fortune. Ex. कां विचित्र. [for rice.

कालण n R (Commonly कालवण) Any sauce कालणें v i To mingle genially; to blend; to become काला. Ex. हा दूधभात मी कालवितां परंतु कालत नाही. This neuter verb is little used. See कालविणे.

कालत्रय n (S) कालतृतय n S The three times, the past, present, and future. Ex. स्पर्श न करो करीं कालत्रयीं ॥

कालत्रयीं नाही It has never been and it will never be.

कालथा m An instrument to turn cakes upon the baking plate &c. See कलथा.

कालदंड m S The punishments of Yama, the Judge of the dead. 2 Death.

कालदशा f (S काल Time. दशा is little more than pleonastic.) Time considered as bearing sway or influence; Fortune or luck. Ex. कां फिरली-पालटली-बदलली-वाईट आहे-कोण्हाच्यानें सांगवत नाही.

कालधर्म m (S) The power, virtue, rule, operation (upon human fortunes &c.) of Time.

कालनिर्वाह m (S) Carrying on of the world; supplying or providing for the daily wants.

कालपराभव m (S Defeating the time.) Passing off of the time (under difficulties or wants).

कालपराभवार्थ Pour passer le temps.

कालपाश m (S) The net of Death.

कालपी f कालपीसाखर f A kind of sugarcandy.

कालपुरुष m (S) One of Yama's attendants or ministers: also an iron image of Yama filled with money &c. (to be given to Brāhmans). 2 fig. A term for any fierce, terrific fellow.

कालबेल f Fortune-telling, soothsaying, divining, the business of the कालबेला गोसावी.

कालबेला m An order, or an individual of it, of the गोसावी.

कालबेला or ल्या a That belongs to the order of Gosavis called कालबेला. 2 That practises कालबेल. 3 Pertaining or relating to कालबेल.

कालमहिमा m (S) कालमाहात्म्य n (S) The power, influence, sway &c. of Time.

कालमान n (S) Measurement of time. 2 An instrument gen. for measuring time, any chronometer. 3 Laxly. Time or season as to its character or quality. Ex. आतां हे कां च वेगळें. Agreeing with कालमाहात्म्य. v फिर, बदल, उलट.

कालमील or कालमैल f Turning and tossing about; restlessness as under fever or pain.

कालसूक्ति c (Yama or Pluto himself.) A term for a fierce or formidable person.

कालमेच *m* S Passing dark urine. See प्रमेद.

कालमेलेणे *v i* P To turn and toss about (as in fever or pain). [the Hindú Pluto or Minos.

कालयातना *f* (S) The penal inflictions of Yama, कालरात्रि *m* S The night occurring on the 7th day of the 7th month of every 77th year. The popular understanding of this word, and of its derivative कालरात्रि *f* is, according to some, the 8th of the bright half of आश्विन, according to others, the 8th of the dark half of श्रावण, the birthnight of कालो. 2 The last night of a कल्प. 3 A dark (not moonlit) night gen.

काललवण *n* (S) A factitious and purgative salt, commonly Bitloben or Bitnoben. See बिडलवण.

कालव *n* An oyster. 2 An oyster-shell.

कालवचन *n* (S) कालवचना *f* (S) Beguiling the time. 2 Eluding Death. [cow; a heifer.

कालवड or कालवड *f* A female calf or a young कालवण *n* (कालविणे) Any liquid substance (as buttermilk, curds &c.) to be mixed up and eaten with rice. [mingling.

कालविणे *v c* To mix up with; to stir about in कालवा *m* (कुल्या S) A channel cut to admit the water of a river, tank, pond &c., a water-course, a canal. 2 (कालविणे) Bread, rice &c. squeezed into a mass with buttermilk &c.

कालवाकालव *f* (कालविणे) An intermingling of heterogeneous substances. 2 fig. Any confused intermingling or irregular and marring discussion (of a subject or argument): also such intermingled and disordered state. [Time.

कालसत्ता *f* (S) The power, influence, sway of कालसाधन *n* (S) Measurement or ascertainment of time (as by dials, watches &c.) 2 Performance, precisely at the seasons appointed, of the daily ceremonies. 3 Any instrument or contrivance for measuring time. [Fate.

कालसूत्र *n* (S) The thread, line, or course of कालस्वरूप *n* (S) काल Death, स्वरूप The very form or appearance.) A term for any terrific object.

कालहरण *n* (S) Passing away or spending time in amusements and diversions. 2 Carrying off (i. e. providing for or supplying the wants of) the time or day.

कालक्षेप *m* (S) Throwing away time; spending it idly or in unprofitable employment. 2 Carrying on of the world; providing for the daily necessities.

काला *m* (कालविणे) Bread, rice &c. squeezed up into a mass with buttermilk or curds. 2 A preparation from pompion-scrappings variously peppered and salted. 3 Elliptically for दहीकाला.

कालाकित्ता *m* An assemblage of divers kinds of commodities or articles; a mass of sundries. *v* भर. 2 Grain or corn comprehensively; all kinds; considered as in crop or as brought to market. *v* पिक, नास, बुड, ये, भर. 3 Applied also to grain or vegetables indefinitely, sown or set as secondary in a corn-field, sugarcane-plantation, betelnut-enclosure &c. [ableness, opportunity.

कालानुकूल्य *n* S Favorableness of time, season-कालापकर्ष *m* S Anticipation of time.

कालापाक *n* S An aggregate of four stanzas connected by protraction through them of the government of the verb; contrarily to the practice of closing the sense with each stanza. See युग्म, विशेषक, कुलक.

कालाभूलो or कालाभूल *f* The disquietude and restlessness (of fever, biliousness, hunger &c.) *v* ये, कालायस *n* (S) (Black iron.) Steel. [दे, कर.

कालाष्टक *n* (S) Eight days, from प्रतिपदा to अष्टमी, of the dark fortnight of आषाढ, in which the followers of काळभैरव fast, and worship him. 2 Feasting eight Bráhmans in propitiation of काळभैरव.

कालाष्टमी *f* (S) The eighth of the dark fortnight of कार्तिक or of मार्गशीर्ष. Applied, popularly, to the eighth or concluding day of the period कालाष्टक, and also to the dark eighth of every month.

कालिक *a* S Relating to time, temporal.

कालिकष्टदि *f* S pop. कालिकव्याज *n* Interest settled monthly. See कायिकष्टदि.

कालिका *f* (S) कालो *f* (S) pop. कालिकाई *f* A form of Párvatí or Durgá.

कालिंगड or ग *n* (कालिंगी S) A water-melon.

कालिंगडा *m* A Rág or musical mode. See राग.

कालिमा *m f* (S) Blackness. 2 fig. A stain, sully, slur, blot. 3 The shame and confusion (as of a convicted offender). 4 Lividness or wanness (as under sickness or fatigue). 5 Darkness of complexion (as tanned by exposure to the sun).

कालोन *a* S Relating to time. In comp. as तत्कालोन, एतत्कालोन Of that time; of this time.

कालूम *f n* The wooden सनई or clarion of a चौबडा or band.

कालू *f* An oyster-shell. कालू *n* An oyster.

कालें *n* The heart or tender core of the stock of the Plantain. It is taken out after the plant has yielded its fruit, and boiled and eaten.

काल्यासारखा थंड Cold as the core of the Plantain; cold as clay.

कालेंबेलें *n* (कालबेल) Covert practices; dishonest or dark deeds or ways. [ventive, ingenious.

काल्पक *a* (Corr. from कल्पक) Imaginative, in-काल्पनिक *a* S Invented by the imagination or mind; imaginary, ideal, fictitious: also forged, contrived, devised, thought out.

काल्हवड *f* (Or कालवड) A female calf or a young cow. [खंडीकाव & सेनकाव.

काव *f* A red earth or ochre. Disting. into लो-कावकाव *f n* (Imit.) The cawing of crows. 2 fig. The clamorous demands of duns, beggars &c.

कावड *f* A bamboo lath provided with slings at each end; for the conveyance across the shoulder of pitchers, baskets &c. 2 In the play of विटो-दांडू A score or a bout.

कावडतावड or कावडदावड *f* (A fanciful formation.) Composition between haggling purchasers and venders by abatement of the demand and advancement of the offer: also a considerate settlement and mitigation of the claims against an embarrassed trader &c: reducing to a mean or medium, or dividing amongst according to a proportion; averaging: also interchanging (of an article, a work, a business); bartering: also exchanging one (article &c.) for another; commutation. 2 Contriving or managing roguishly or cleverly; business-craft, policy, strategy, intrigue, finesse &c. [n The apple or fruit.

कांवडळ *f* (Commonly कंवडळ) Colocynth. 2 कावया *a* That carries by means of a कावड.

कावण *n* A hut or shed formed of leafy branches, कावणे *v i* R Commonly काव्हणे. [a booth.

कावती *f* R A small Betelnut-plant:

कावर *f n* C A wedge: also a chip driven in by the side of a peg or stake to fix it firmly. 2 *n* (Or कावल) A much-worn metal vessel.

कावरा or कावराबावरा *a* That is in a state of high excitement; wild and phrenzied from fright, rage, or surprise.

कावरूख *m* The name of a tree.

कावल *n* An old and worn metal vessel. Applied also to any thin and incompetent vessel. Ex. हें खरेच का० कावव्याचा गव्यांत बांध.

कावल or ली or ल्या *a* Worn and wasted—a metal vessel. Applied also to timber (a beam, post &c.) thin, feeble, and inadequate, or insect-eaten into a powdery state; and sometimes to worm-eaten vegetables.

कावलकाढो *f* A light stick or chip, any worthless fragment of wood. [water.

कावला *m* A trench or channel dug to carry off कावळकाढी *f* (कावळ Loppings, काढी A stick.) A light stick or chip. कावळकाढ्या *pl* Chatwood or chats.

कावळा *m* (काक S) A crow. Pr. का० साऱ्यांचा गूखाईल पण कावव्याचा कोण खाईल? Used in reproaching a prodigy of filthiness, baseness, or meanness. 2 Applied to the stile of the flower अगस्ता, which is curved in the form of the figure 3. 3 fig. The central filament of the filaments composing the flower which tips and precedes each plantain. These filaments are boiled as a pot-herb, but the central one, being dry and hard, is rejected. 4 The fruit of the creeper कावळी. 5 गोंडा or tassels surmounting the pole which is erected upon the pack-saddle of a leader or some leaders of a bullock train. कावळां मोत्यापोवव्याचा चारा काय उपयोगी What cares the crow for pearls and coral? कावळा शिवला The crow has touched (the offering or पिंड). Said on the eleventh day after a death when the crow accepts the food presented. See काकस्यर्ष. Said also to a little child in satisfaction of his puzzle on discovering or hearing about a woman's impurity. घरांत नाही शेत कावव्यांच आमंत्रण (देणे-करणे) To be recklessly lavish of invitations or promises although in the deepest poverty. पांढरे कावळे जेथे असतात तिकडे जावे (To find out where black swans dwell and to repair thither.) To quit the company of men. Applied also correspondingly with "Get along with you—You go to Bath—Mind your own business."

कावळी *f* A large tree, Sterculia urens. Grah. 2 The name of a scandent shrub. 3 A species or variety of जोंधळा.

कावळेगात *n* (कावळे Crows; गात from गाव S Race, lineage.) A term applied to a multitude (as of relatives and friends) thronging around one of their number (to espouse his cause, partake of his good luck, congratulate or condole with &c.)

कावळेबूक *n* (कावळा and Book.) A term for a book (common in public offices) of which all the leaves are cut down close, leaving roots to receive (by their being pasted) letters, vouchers, memoranda &c.

कावव्याचा डोळा *m* (Crow's eye.) The name of a flower. 2 A term for very watery buttermilk.

कावा *m* (१५ H) Ringing and turning and twisting (of a horse) whilst at full speed: also starting him violently up and down. *v* दे. Ex. घोडाला दोन चार कावे दिले मग निवळ झाला; घोडा उजव्या काव्यावर फिरिव. 2 or by redup. कावा दावा *m* Cunning, craft, subtlety, wiliness. *v* बांध, कर. 3 A crafty scheme, contrivance, project, plot. *v* बांध, कर.

कावाड *n* (Properly कवाड) A door.

काविच *n* Cunning, craft, subtlety, wiliness.

काविरडा *a* C Snappish, peevish, irritable.

काविरें *n* Commonly काडर q. v. Darkness &c.

काविलया *m* An instrument to turn cakes upon the baking plate &c. See कलया.

कावीण or ल^f (कामला S) A disorder of the bile producing jaundice. [juice.]

कावील^f (Better काहील) A boiler for sugarcane-कावेखार^c कावेदार^c कावेबाज^c (कावा & خور-دار P Affixes.) Deep, designing, wily, of subtle counsel; a crafty plotter or schemer.

कावेरो^f A river in the Carnatic, Cavery.

काव्यⁿ (S) A poem or piece of poetry.

काव्यकथा^f (S) Poetical discourse. A term applied preëminently to the रामायण, then to काव्य or काव्यचौर^m S A plagiarist. [a poem gen.]

काव्हेण^{v i} To get up into high irritation; to be fierce and snappish. 2 To be wearied out (from sickness or pain); to fret and fume under disgust.

3 C To be frightened out of one's wits.

काव्हरा or काव्हराबावरा^a See कावरा.

काश^m (S) A grass, Saccharum spontaneum.

काशश्वास^m S Violent gasping and heaving.

काशा or कांशा^{f pl} (sing कांशी but little used.) The roots of the grass चरली or कुंदा, or the larger corn-plants. Used for fuel &c.

काशा भरडणें^g of o. To rate, revile, row; to abuse vehemently and coarsely.

काशिंदा or काशिंदा^m A particular plant.

काशी^f (S) A celebrated city and place of pilgrimage, Benares. 2 C A melon-plantation.

काशीरामेश्वराचें अंतर (The interval or distance betwixt the two towns काशी & रामेश्वर) Far as the poles asunder. काशीची वाट दाखविणें To raise (a child &c.) by the ears, and rub the thumb forcibly along his crown; to show London. काशीस गेला काशीदास मयुरेस गेला मयुरादास Used of a time-server or trimmer. [(काशी).]

काशी or कांशी^f See this in the plural number

काशीकर^m An inhabitant of Káshí or Benares.

2 One that has performed the pilgrimage to Benares. 3 also काशीकरगुंडा^m An arrant rogue; an arch cheat. He is, however, inferior by a hundred degrees to a नाशिककर. Pr. शंभर का० एक नाशिककर. [in investigation or adjudication.]

काशीगतⁿ The caste collectively; as assembled

काशीचा कोतवाल^m (So called because he is held to regulate the police, punish crimes &c.) A deity at Benares, काळभैरव, an incarnation of Shiva.

काशीद^m (قاصد A) A courier or message-runner.

काशीपट^m (काशी & पट. As it is brought from काशी or Benares.) A long strip of cloth bearing pictorial representation of the great deeds of the रामायण. Hence fig. Any lengthy and tedious representation, petition, history, account. ^v काड, आण. [Cucurbita melo-pepo.]

काशीफळⁿ काशीभोपळा^m A pompion or gourd,

काशीयात्रा^f (S) Pilgrimage to Benares. 2 A term at संकथा.

काश्मिरी^a (काश्मीर S) Relating to Cashmere.

काश्मिरीचूर्ति^f An idol or image made of the finest

काश्मीरⁿ S Saffron. [white marble.]

काषाय^a S Of a red-ochre color.

काश^m (कच्छ S) The tuck of the घेतर or लुगडे.
^v घाल. [लिंगाटो.]

काष्टी^f (काष्ट) A light and reviling term for the काष्ट्याचा बळकट^a (Firm of his काष्ट, the tuck of his dhotar; that does not readily loose the tuck of his dhotar.) Abstaining from loose women; continent.

काष्ठⁿ (S) Wood. 2 fig. A lean or lank person, a mere stick. काष्ठ बळणें or हेणें^g of s. To pine away; to become lank and meagre.

काष्ठकुड^m S A woodpecker, Picus.

काष्ठघंटा^f (S Wooden bell.) A term for the लोढणें or wooden clog of a roving cow or buffalo.

काष्ठयंत्रⁿ (S Wooden machine.) A covert term for खोडा Stocks for criminals.

काष्ठवत् (S Like a stock.) Standing aghast; petrified with fear, surprise, amazement: also (withered or dry) a stick. Ex. सुलास दृष्टीनें पाहत ॥ तों हात पाय झाले का० ॥

काष्ठौषधⁿ (S Wood-medicine.) A common term for the herbs or plants (their stalks, leaves, roots, flowers &c.) used in medicine.

कास^a & ad A word of tailors. Straight—cloth cut or cutting cloth. Opp. to इराब or इरेफ Oblique or obliquely.

कास^f Udder. 2 The tuck of the घेतर or लुगडे.

^v घाल, खोंच. 3 (Poetry.) The loins or waist. Ex.

गळां तुळसीदार कासें पीतांबर ॥ आवडे निरंतर हेचि

ध्यान ॥ 4 ^m C Ground preserved for grass to grow,

a meadow, a lay or lea. 5 An allotment of land

(of the good and inferior qualities, or of बागायत &

जिरायत) having the assessment laid upon it as a

whole, not upon, and according to the quality of,

the different parcels composing it. Sometimes

कास is an allotment of mere बागायत-land or of mere

जिरायत-land. See under कासबंदी & कासजमीन.

Further, कास is applied, in parts of the Konkan,

to a division off of a खांचरी (rice-field), or a piece

attached to the field to receive its rubbish &c., an

appendage-plot. About Satara and Wye, कास is

Land allotted elsewhere as supplementary. 6 S

Cough. 7 S A grass, Saccharum spontaneum.

कास घालणें To tuck in the कास or tuck, i. e. to

gird and prepare one's self for an undertaking. 2

To let down the udder—a cow &c. कासेस लागणें or

कास घरणें^g of o. To cling unto (some powerful

person) for protection &c. Ex. रघुपति तुझी कास

घरिली ॥ तरिं लां केली उपेक्षा ॥

कांस^f (Or कास) Udder. 2 The tuck of the

घेतर or लुगडे. ^v घाल, खोंच.

कासकुशा^{f pl} (कूस by redup.) Shivering and

shaking (from cold). ^v घे, दे.

कासकूस^f (A fanciful formation.) Shilli-shally-

ing, hesitating, wavering. [also a bearing rein.]

कासगो^f (Or काजगो q. v.) A grooming bridle:

कासजमीन^f Land made up into portions (gene-

ally, not invariably, of the superior and inferior

soils) and assessed in the gross, either at a fixed

money-amount, or at a rate determined upon the

previous distinct assessments of its (good and bad)

composing lands. कासजमीन expresses the whole

estate of a family under the कासबंदी system. See

कासबंदी & कास. [tion.]

कांसडी^f A metal vessel of a particular descrip-

कांसणें^{v i} & c (Properly काचणें q. v.) To wear

कांसदा^m A plant. See कासेंदा. [away &c.]

कासनो^f (كاسني H) Chicory, Cichorium intybus.

Applied also to Cichorium endivia or Endive, and

to the white seeds of a medicinal tree.

कासफोड^m (See कासेफोड) A watery tumor.

कासबंदी^f The system of distributing the lands

of a village into portions (कास) comprehending

diverse qualities of soil, and of assessing each por-

tion or कास according to the gross quantity and

general quality. See under कास.

कासबिघा^m A measure of land by which is de-

termined the relative rental value of the कास or

grouped portions of land of a कासबंदी village.

कासया^{ad} (Poetry.) Why? wherefore? for what?

Ex. एक न्हणतो संशय कायसा ॥ हातचा कांकणा का०

आरसा ॥

कासयाचा Of what? of which? of what kind, sort, fashion?

कासर^m The Indian cuckoo. [lock &c.]

कासरा^m The reins or guiding string of a bul-

का० भर or दोन कासरे दिवस or सूर्य (येणें or राहणें)

A phrase amongst country people for the day or sun

when conceived to be at a distance from the horizon

(as rising or as declining) equal to the length of

a का०. [fruits cut and dried.]

कासरो^f (Commonly काचरी) Vegetables or

कासली^f The name of a plant. Affirmed to

possess virtue in healing snake-bites &c., and to

be identical with Ichneumon-plant. Its fruit is

commonly called सुद्रा.

कासव or कांसव^{n m} (कच्छ S) A tortoise or

turtle. 2 ^m A watery tumor (in the foot or hand)

occasioned by a thorn &c. [plant.]

कासवदा, कासवदा, कासविंदा^m A particular

कासवपृष्ठⁿ (Poetry. An irregular compound.)

Tortoise-shell. Ex. निपट कासवपृष्ठि समान ॥

कासवळ^m A variety of तीळ or sesamum.

कांसवी इरलेंⁿ (कांसव & इरलें) An इरलें of the

form of a tortoise-shell.

कासयाची पाट^f Tortoise-shell. It is levigated and

used medicinally in the malady termed पोटांतलें.

कांसयारोग^m (कांसव & रोग) Distension and

hardness of the abdomen, tympanitis &c. [ma.]

कासश्वास^m (S) Cough and hard breathing, asth-

कांसळणें^{v i} C (कास S) To pant, gasp, blow.

कांसा^m C (कांसव A tortoise.) A rock in the

water of a level surface; lying, or appearing

occasionally, above the water.

कासाई^f In ballads. A lower garment of fe-

males, a sort of लुगडे. [scription.]

कासांडी^f A metal vessel of a particular de-

कासार^m S A lake, tank, pond, an expanse of

water.

कासार or कासार^m (कांखकार S) A caste or an

individual of it. They are braziers or workers in

white or bell metal. 2 (By mispronunciation of

or mistake for कांचार) A maker of or stringer of

glass bangles. [कासार.]

कासारडा^m A contemptuous form of the word

कांसारयळⁿ A tax upon braziers and bangle-

makers or bead-stringers. [ing बांगडी &c.]

कांसारभट्टी^f A tax on each furnace used in mak-

कांसारभात^m R (कांसार Brazier, here implying

common or coarse, and भात) A term for coarse,

badly thrashed, and dry-boiled rice.

कासावणें^{v i} C (कास S) To pant or to gasp.

कासाविसी^f Distress, agony, violent agitation;

exceeding disturbance or discomposure.

कासावीस^a Distressed, agonized, intensely agi-

tated, panting and struggling under extreme op-

pression or pain.

कांसाळ^f (कांसें) A large sort of cymbals.

कांसाळवनⁿ कांसाळूⁿ A large variety of Calla-

कासिनो^f See कासनी. [dium esc.]

कासोद^m (قاصد A) A messenger, courier, run-

ner, a cossid.

कासोसⁿ S Green vitriol, green sulphate of iron.

कासुंदा^m A particular plant.

कांसेंⁿ (कांस्य S) Bell metal: also queen's metal,

or any amalgam of zinc and copper.

कासेफोड^m (कासव & फोड) A watery tumor

arising esp. on the soles and palms, incidental also

to the feet (of cattle).

कासोटा^m The tuck or end of the घेतर, लुगडे

or परकर. ^v घाल, मार, खोंच, बांध, सोड.

कासोव्याचा अडळ^a Unretentive or lax of bowels.

कासेत्याचा बळकट or -खबरदार c Low terms for a chaste or continent man or woman.

कासेत्याचा हलका a Lecherous or incontinent.

कासांदा m A plant: also called कासुंदा, कांस-विंदा, कासंदा, कासवदा, कासवंदा.

कास m (कायस्थ S) A caste or an individual of it. See under कायस्थ. Sig. I. & II.

कास्य & कास्यकार S See कांस्य & कांसार.

काहकी, काहडणें, काहणी, काहनी, काहरी. For words beginning with काह see under कहा.

काहलीवंदर or काहिलीवंदर n (For काहलीवंदर-चें मोती A pearl from काहली, a port in the S. E. quarter of the peninsula.) A reddish and inferior kind of pearl.

काहाकी, काहाडणें, काहाणी, काहात, काहार, काहाली. For words beginning with काहा see under कहा.

काहाळ n f (Poetry. काहल or काहला S) An ancient instrument of music, according to some, Cymbals; but, more probable, a horn. Ex. मोहरो पांवे शिगे वाहिल्या काहाळा ॥ देखिला सांवळा ब्रह्मा-दिकीं ॥ [cidental to जोंधळा, smut.

काहिली f (Or काहणी or कहाणी) A disease in-
काहिली f sometimes काहली f (५५ H) Inquietude and restlessness in fever or from heat in the system; oppression and faintness through exposure to the sun. 2 A boiler for the juice of sugarcane.

काहीं a A few or a little; a small number or quantity; some (of things or persons). 2 Some; a portion; whether many or few, much or little. Ex. आंबे काहीं खाझे काहीं लोकांस दिले काहीं ठे-विले. 3 Something more or less; not nothing. Ex. केवळ उपासी जाऊ नको काहीं खा. 4 Some-thing; some thing, matter, or business indeter-minate. Ex. तुम्हापासीं काहीं बोलायाचें आहे. 5 ad Of some indescribable sort or manner; or in some indefinite degree. Ex. ब्रह्मप्राप्तीचें सुख काहीं विलक्षण आहे. 6 Used expletively. Ex. तो काहीं गवत खात नाही अन्न खातो. 7 With neg. con. None at all, or not at all. Ex. राहून मी हें न घडोचि काहीं ॥ काहीं करतां काहीं देणें To give some or a portion (a part out of a whole). काहीं करतां काहीं देणें To arise one thing where another thing is done or designed. काहीं करून By some means or other.

काहींएक a Some, some few (persons or things). 2 With neg. con. Not even one; not the least bit; nothing at all. Ex. पेंढ्यांनी काहींएक भांडें घरांत ठेविलें नाही; मी तुला काहींएक यावयाचा नाही.

काहींक a (काहीं & एक) A few, a little, some. Relating whether to number or to quantity.

काहींकाहीं a Some; some here and there; some individuals or members of a number or a whole. Ex. कां. शेंते बरीं आहेत कां. वाईट; हें चिच कां. अंशी चांगलें कां. अंशी अगदी घाणेरडें. 2 Used as ad (In conjunction with words implying exorbitance, excess &c.) To an indescribable extent; in some marvelous manner. Ex. आज पावसानें कां. शर्थ केली. काहींचेवाहीं & काहींचेवाहींच ad Something widely inconsistent; something utterly absurd or irrelevant; wildly, incoherently. Ex. काल चांगला बोलत होता आज कां.च बोलू लागला.

काहीं न होतिला or काहीं नव्हतेला ad decl As if nothing had happened. Ex. सर्वेख खाऊन मातक्यानें कां. खायास मागतो; रात्री चोरो करून दिवसास काहीं न होतिल्या गोष्टी सांगतो.

काहींवाहीं a (काहीं & वाहीं A qualifying reduplication.) Used as a & ad Some little degree. Ex. कां. गूळ घेतला कां. घावयाचा आहे; औषध घेतांच कां. दिखू लागलें.

काहीर a Worn out, knocked up, exhausted, spent. [juice of sugarcane.

काहील f A boiler for the inspissation of the काहील a (قائيل A) Confuted, silenced, posed.

काहींसा ad In some degree; somewhat; rather. Used with adjectives and nouns to modify their signification; as कां. काळा-पांढरा-गोड-आंबट. 2 Something; some thing, matter, business &c. un- known or indeterminate. Used with verbs; as हा काहींसें खातो-बोलतो-जाणतो-करतो-&c: or with the substantive verb; as हा कां. आहे He looks like something, Je ne sais quoi.

काहुरा m (Poetry.) Darkness or heavy murk or gloom. Ex. तों चंद्र गेला मावळोनि ॥ कां. गगनीं कांदला ॥

काहर n Darkness or thick gloom; darkness gen. yet esp. as arising from dense and stormy clouds. v ये, उठ. 2 fig. Dark imputation; stain, slur, sully. v आण. 3 fig. A dark trouble, calamity, or affliction. v ये, गुजर, आण. 4 Misused for कहर.

काहूल f P Uproar or outcry (of men or animals).

काळ m See काल and its numerous compounds. 2 (काल Death.) A term for a widely-consuming or destroying person or thing. Ex. ही सुलगी खर्चास काळ आहे; हा तुपास काळ-तेलास काळ-लाक-डास काळ &c. Pr. कुन्हाडोचा दांडा गेताला काळ. Pr. खाण्याला काळ भूमीला भार. Pr. मारत्याचा गुलाम पळत्याचा काळ.

काळोकाळ भविष्यति (A phrase from the Sanskrit कालेकाले भविष्यति) It will be some time or other. काळाची गांड मारणें To kill time. काळाच्या तोंडी देणें or घालणें (& vi-पडणें-जाणें-सांपडणें) or काळाच्या दाढेंत देणें &c. To give, bring, sink &c. into the jaws of death, the brink of the grave &c. To cast (or fall) into great peril or evil; to kill or to die. काळावर दृष्ट देणें or ठेवणें To have regard to one's destiny or necessity; to conform to one's condition or circumstances. काळ आला होता पण वेळ आली नव्हती (Death came, but not the Time. A parono- masia upon काळ in its two senses.) Escape from some extreme peril. काळ विमुख होणें, काळानें घेरणें, or वेढा घालणें To be adverse; to beleague &c.—one's fortune. काळानें ओढणें or बोलाविणें Expresses the drawing of destiny (to the death or evil ap- pointed). काळानें हातीं धरणें To become favor- able unto. काळानें मार्गें पाहणें To change unfavor- ably; to turn against.

काळकटक m A term for any great calamity, trou- ble, or pain: also for any pestilent, embroiling, mischief-making fellow.

काळकट m pl Destiny and drudging; Fate and labor; Fortune and one's personal exertion or en- deavor. Gen. in obl. cases. Ex. काळाकटाचा हक्क- माल कधीं जात नाहीं We never get from under the rule of Destiny and the obligation of Labor. Also काळाकटाचा-पैका पदार्थ-प्राप्ति-मिलकत-भोग-काम &c. [form of पार्वती.

काळकाई f (कालिका S) A terrific goddess, a काळ:काळ ad (From काळ in lax imitation of the Sanskrit adverbial form.) From time imme- morial; from a point of time far remote.

काळकूट, काळगुजारा or री or काळगुजराण, काळ- चक्र, काळचय, काळधर्म, काळनिर्वाह, काळपाश, काळ- महिमा or -माहात्म्य, काळवंचन or ना, काळसत्ता, काळसाधन, काळस्वरूप, काळक्षेप, काळाष्टक, काळाष्टमो. See under काल.

काळखडा m (काळ Time, खडा A pebble. A pebble old and hardy as Time.) Applied to a tough fellow whom no beating can affect: to one

who lives on though all are wishing his death &c.

काळखर्ग m (Poetry. For काळखड्ग) The sword of Yama. Ex. तों कां. अकस्मात् ॥ गगनपथें उतरत ॥

काळगत f From कालगति q. v. 2 (काळ Time, गत Gone.) Lapse or consumption of time (beyond the period prescribed, computed &c.) Note. In this sense दिवसगत is more common.

काळगेल a (काळा) Rather black—a complexion; and attrib. the person.

काळजाचा बोका m (काळीज & बोका) The heart. A term known esp. to the Butcher.

काळजिभ्या a (काळा & जीभ) Foul-tongued; i. e. abusive, scurrilous or indecent, obscene. 2 A vile croaker or curser.

काळजी f (काळीज) Care, concern, solicitude, anxious apprehension or anticipation. 2 An affec- tion of the belly. [without concern or care.

काळजीचा घगड m A term for a person utterly काळज्वर m Typhus-fever.

काळझोप f The last and death-like sleep of a dying person. Hence fig. Torpor, trance, or very heavy sleep. 3 Applied to that sleep during which some great misfortune happens.

काळटिका a Black spotted—a horse &c. Black- spottedness is amongst the Seventy-two blemishes of the horse. See अशुभचिन्ह.

काळण m A caste or an individual of it. They are distillers. [of. v ये, भर.

काळतिथि f (S) The anniversary of the death काळतोऱ्या a sometimes काळतोडा a (Black- mouthed.) Ill-starred, luckless, a wight or wretch. 2 Confounded, disconcerted, utterly ashamed. Ex. स्नेह कैसा सांडिला घृवा आजो ॥ काळतोडा जाहाली जगमाजी ॥

काळदांत्या a That has a black tooth. This, ac- cording to the कर्मविपाक, is an indication that the subject was a मांग in the preceding birth. 2 fig. Inauspicious, ill-boding;—used of persons. 3 fig. Foul-mouthed, scurrilous, vituperative.

काळदुपाया a That takes his meal after the sun has passed the meridian. A reproachful term.

काळघाड f (काळ & घाड) Any sudden and over- whelming invasion of calamity;—as a destructive fire, an attack of thieves &c.

काळघात f (काळ Time; घात for घातु Virtue, power.) TIME considered as influencing human affairs. Ex. यंदा कां.च असी आहे म्हणून शेंते पिकलीं नाहीत. [काळझोप.

काळनिद्रा f काळनीज f The sleep of Death. See काळपुळी f काळफोड m काळपुई f (काळ Death, पुळी Pasture, फोड Boil &c.) Carbuncle on the back-bone. [नाचणी.

काळपेरी a Epithet of a species of the grain काळप्रसंग m A comprehensive term. Time and season, or times and seasons; periods and junc- tures; occasions and opportunities. Ex. जो कां. पाहतो तो शाहणा.

काळवन or काळमन f n Wet and raw weather; combined wind and rain and cold. v पड.

काळबुंडो जोंधळा m A variety of जोंधळा.

काळबें n R A large and rich sort of honeycomb.

काळबेंमाशी f R sometimes काळबी f A species of honey-bee.

काळभैरव m A deity at Benares, an incarna- tion of Shiva. Called also काशीचा कौतवाल q. v.

काळसांजर n m (काळा & सांजर) Typus Para- doxurus. See कांडेचोर.

काळमुखो a Black-faced and having black hairs on the face—a horse. One of the bad marks. 2 Black-faced or black-mouthed gen. In poetry, also

काळसुख, as नागविले प्रतापी थोर थोर॥ दशवक्त्र काळसुखा॥

काळसुखीगुंज *f* (काळा, सुख, गुंज) A black-mouthed गुंज (seed of *Abrus precatorius*).

काळसुखा *a* Ill-starred, luckless : a wretch.

काळम्हा (From काली. Like the goddess काली, viz. Black and hideous.) A term of abuse among women.

काळरात्र *f* (काळा & रात्र) A term for the night. Ex. का० पडली मी खोटें बोलायाचा नाहीं. See भरल्याबंदाखाली वसणें under बंद.

काळरूप, काळरूपी, काळखरूप *a* (Like Yama himself.) Applied to a ferocious, hideous, or hateful fellow.

काळरोग *m* Any mortal or dangerous malady.

काळवचना *f* A passing of time. 2 A deceiving of Death :—as the Yogis by abstraction in particular attitudes pretend to do.

काळवट *a* (काळा & वट) Blackish. 2 (Applied to ground.) Black ; as काळवट जमीन Black soil.

काळवटणें or काळवडणें *vi* (काळवट) To be darkening or acquiring the hue of maturity—fields of corn. 2 To be getting tanned—a complexion : also to turn livid or wan (as from sickness, fright, conscious guilt). 3 (Poetry.) To turn or become black. Ex. ग्रहणी काळवडे वासरमणी॥

काळवटो *f* काळवण *f* (काळवट) Slur, stain, stigma, sulliedness. 2 See the word following.

काळवंडी *f* C (काळा) The brown color of ripening fields, the hue of maturity. 3 The lividness or wanness under sickness ; the darkness of a complexion tanned by the sun ; the blackness of alarmed guilt or of terror.

काळवथरी *f* The black rock strata of the Sayhādri and Dakhan, the trap-rock.

काळवार *m* (Amongst Shūdras and Dzoshis for घातवार). An inauspicious day. [antelope.

काळवीट or काळविंट or काळव्हंट *m* A male काळवें *n* R & W (काळा) The dusk of evening.

काळवेळ *f* (काळ Time, and वेळ Time.) A loose term for adverse times or seasons. Ex. का० सांगून येत नाहीं. See कालकक्षा. 2 Times, seasons, occasions, fit periods. Ex. जें कांहीं करणें तें का० पाहून करावें. 3 An evil or inauspicious time gen.

काळवेळा *f pl* (See काळवेळ above.) Times and seasons. See काळप्रसंग.

काळवेळ or -वेळा or -वेला *f* (काळ Death, वेळ Time.) An inauspicious division of the day. See under वेळ.

काळसर *a* (काळा) Blackish, of darkish hue.

काळसरणें *vi* (काळसर) To be darkening or becoming brown—ripening crops. 2 To be getting tanned or becoming dark—a complexion.

काळसर्प *m* The all-devouring serpent Time.) A name for Yama, Death or Time personified.

काळसावळा *a* (Better काळासावळा) Approaching to blackness—a complexion : and attributively.

काळा *a* (काला S) Black.

काळें करणें (For तोंड काळें करणें) To take one's self off ; to make one's self scarce : also to run off into concealment ; to abscond. काळ्याचे पांढरे होणें *g*. of *s*. To have one's black hairs turning gray ; to be getting old. पांढऱ्यांचे काळे होणें *g*. of *s*. To turn back, in hoary age, to the lewd courses of youth. 2 To decline from one's integrity or propriety. [the marking nut.

काळा *m* (Because black.) A covert term for काळाअन्नक *m* Dark-colored mica.

काळाई *f* (कालिका S) A name amongst the कांसार-people and other vulgar for काळी or देवी.

2 (Amongst agriculturists. From काळा Black, i. e. Black earth.) A term for the ground or soil. Ex. यंदा का० नें हातचें सोडलें. 3 *unc* See काळवंडी.

काळाउन्हाळा *m* (The hot season in India from its repressing effect upon the energies of nature, answers to the Winter of temperate climes.) The dire Hot season ; i. e. the very height of Hardness of time or straitness of circumstances ; the very Winter of one's means and resources. Ex. तू काळ्याउन्हाळ्यांत पैका मागतेस मजजवळ काय ? Lit. काळाउन्हाळा consists of the months चैत्र, वैशाख & काळाउंबर *m* A tree, *Ficus scabruscula*. [च्युष्ट.

काळाकभिन्न or -कभीन, काळाकिट्ट or -कीट, काळा कुळकुळीत, काळाकूट or -कोट, काळा-घुस-दुस-भोर-मसकूट or -मिसकूट *a* (काळा & किट्ट, कुळकुळीत &c. Particles of enhancement.) Intensely black ; black as charcoal, soot, jet, ink. See काळाजहर &c.

काळाकरजत *a* काळाकरंद *a* Black as jet, coal &c.

काळाकुडा *m* A tree. Disting. into काळाकुडा & तांबडा कुडा. This first is *Wrightia tinctoria*. Grah.

काळाखापर *a* Black as a shard ; dark black.

काळागवर *m* Wild purple Valerian. [Grah.

काळामुरा *m* A small tree, *Premna Nimmoniana*.

काळामोरा *a* Dark or fair ; black or white ; false

or true ; foul or pure &c. [or earnest regard.

काळांचणी *f* P Care or concern about ; anxious

काळांचरें or लें *n* A little wild purple flower.

काळाचा काकडा *m* A term for a tough and enduring old fellow ; a hale and hearty old man. 2 Applied also to a person escaped out of jeopardy or great peril.

काळाचा काळ *m* (One that may kill Death himself.) A term for a terrible fellow ; a very devil.

काळाचा फेरा *m* The rounds or circuit of काळ or यम. Yama is on his circuit ; i. e. some death or dire calamity is to happen. 2 Applied, as चौदाशीचा फेरा, to the round of the eighty-four lakhs of births.

काळाचिचक *m* (काळा Black, चिचक *Plumbago Zeylanica*.) A plant, a black variety of चिचक.

काळांजनी *a* Having a black spot on the breast—a horse. A sign boding death to the owner.

काळाजहर *a* काळाठिक्कर *a* काळाढोण *a* Intensely black ; black as jet, ink, soot, charcoal &c. See काळाकभिन्न, काळाकरजत &c.

काळांतरीं *ad* With neg. con. In none of the ages to come, never. Ex. हो गोष्ट का० व्हायाची नाहीं. 2 Used sometimes without neg. con., as हें का० घडेलसें वाटतें. [dix picta.

काळातिन्नर or -तोतर *m* Painted partridge, *Per-*

काळातोळ *m* See कारळातोळ.

काळांतून ओढलेला *a* (Drawn out of a famine). A term for a Starveling or meagre fellow.

काळादगड *m* The dark-colored and hard stone of the Sayhādri strata or of the Dakhan gen. ; Trap-rock. Otherwise called कार, काळेभिंवरी, काळवथरी.

काळाधोतरा *m* Purple *Datura* or Thorn-apple.

काळानिळा *a* Blackish or darkish—complexion

or color gen.

काळापात *m* Making away with fraudulently ; embezzlement. Ex. तुमचा रुपयांची मी का० कर-

णार नाहीं. 2 Making off, decamping, absconding. Always with implication of fraud or trickery. Ex. तो का० करून देशोधडी झाला. [Malaccensis.

काळावगळा *m* Murroon-backed heron, *Ardea*

काळावाळा or -वाहळा *a* Colored with dark and light lines, streaked—a beast.

काळाबेरा *a* Black and ugly ; or Black and dirty, coarse &c. ;—used of complexions and features,

or of cloths or other things which it is intended to revile.

काळाबोळ *m* Socotrine aloes, *Aloe perfoliata*.

काळाभील or -भिन्न *a* काळामांग *a* (Black as a Bhil or Máng.) काळाविख *a* (विख for enhancement). Extremely black ;—used of men and animals. See काळाजहर, काळाकभिन्न &c.

काळाभोपळा *m* The dark green pompion.

काळामाजा *m* The black gallnut.

काळामुरूस *m* Black variety of मुरूस *q*. *v*.

काळाष्टक *n* See कालाष्टक.

काळासावळा *a* Approaching to blackness (i. e. to what the colored Hindú would term blackness)—a complexion, and *attrib*. one so complexioned.

काळासावा *m* Black variety of सावा (*Panicum frumentaceum* or *miliaceum*). [form of पार्वती.

काळिका or काळिकाई *f* (Or काळकाई) A terrific काळिंगण *n* (Commonly कलिंगडे) A water-melon.

Ex. तें पक्क का० देखिलें नयनीं॥ प्रीति करनि भक्षिते॥

काळिजाचा घड *m* (The whole bunch of the heart.) A term for an exceedingly beloved object.

काळिमा *f* See कालिमा. [Párvatī.

काळी *f* (काली S) A terrific form of Durgá or

काळी *f* (काळा Black. Because the arable land of the Desh is mostly black.) The soil or ground considered with reference to agriculture. Ex. का-

ळीनें पीक सोडलें. 2 Applied also to the crops or produce of the ground. Ex. काळी पिकली म्हणून

पांढर वांचली. 3 A term for a female buffalo. (Because she is black.) Pr. ज्याचे वरीं काळी त्याचो

सदा दिवाळी. 4 The arable region as contrad. from पांढर the village region. [plant.

काळी काढी *f* The name of a very low and little काळीकांवा *f* An array of dense black clouds. *v*

ये, जम, उठ, विर, फांक. 2 fig. A dense phalanx or row of (deep-colored and naked *Kunbís* (as seated at a meal &c.)

काळीचा वखल *m* काळीचा पैका *m* Revenue from the soil : as disting. from मोहताफावखल.

काळी खजुरी *f* काळी खजूर *m* काळी खारीक *f* A drug. It is a fruit resembling the wild date. It is very bitter, a tonic, a febrifuge &c.

काळी गुळी *f* C Indigo. [(*Boerhavia diffusa*).

काळी घेडूळ or -घेडोळी *f* Black variety of घेडूळ

काळीज *n* (کلیج H) Properly the liver, but commonly understood of the heart.

का० उडून जाणें-कापणें-थरथरणें-थरारणें-घडकणें *g*. of *s*. To have palpitation of heart. का० काढून टाकलें

तरीं विश्वास येणार नाहीं Expresses extreme hardness of belief or trust. का० काढून देणें (To give one's own heart.) To give a thing much prized

by one's self. का० खाणें *g*. of *o*. To torment, worry, harass : also to be a subject of remorse or regret unto ; to gnaw one's vitals ; to prey upon.

का० पाटीमगें असणें or टाकणें To be a dread-nought. का० फुटणें, काळजानें धीर सोडणें or ठाव

सोडणें, काळजाला भोक पडणें To undergo consternation, amazement, or exceeding terror : also to receive a great shock. का० फाटणें or दो जागां होणें

To be deeply grief-stricken or fear-stricken. काळ-

जास फेस येणें *g*. of *s*. To engage in or for with great zeal or earnestness. काळजीं घाव घालणें or

डाग देणें To shock or impress painfully and abidingly. काळजीं लागणें To enter into the quick ;

to affect vitally, injuriously, or powerfully ;—used of medicines, poisons, articles of food, reproof,

abuse, a business to be done &c. Also, in this sense and in the sense of Entertaining with earnest

mindfulness, काळजीं कांटा करणें or धरणें. साता

काळजाचे पलिकडे डेवणें To love or prize exceedingly; to hide in the depths of one's affections: also to take very great care of.

काळीजकठीण *a* (An irregular compound in imitation of the Sanskrit.) Of hard liver or heart. Applied to a person merciless, miserly, or of daring, dreadnought deeds. [thelmintica.

काळी जिरी *f* Purple fleabane, Vernonia an-

काळी तुलस *f* Black basil, Ocimum nigrum.

काळी नेरी *f* Black variety of अळू or Calladium.

काळी धार *f* The visible horizon.

काळी पानवेल *f* A black variety of पानवेल (Piper betel). The leaf is fragrant and very pungent.

काळी प्रजा *f* (काळा Black, प्रजा A subject, a man or person.) A term for a common laborer.

काळी भिंत *f* (काळा & भिंत The black wall.) A term for the line bounding the progress of man into the regions of the north. [green pompion.

काळी मोपळी *f* The plant which bears the dark
काळी माशी *f* A large and black kind of cattle-fly. It settles upon sores and dying beasts. 2 A kind of grass.

काळी मिरची *f* (کالی مرچ H) A variety of Chili-pepper. It bears a black pod. 2 Applied frequently to black pepper.

काळी सुसळी *f* Black variety of सुसळी, a medicinal root and plant, Curculigo nigra.

काळी रात्र or काळी शिळी रात्र *f* (काळ & रात्र) A term for night, "The solemn hour of night." Ex. जो का० चाललो आहे मी खेडें बोललो तर प्राज्ञ घेईल. 2 Used in loc. case as *ad* काळ्या शिळ्या रात्री. See further under भरल्या बंदाखाली बसणें under बंद. These words are applied also to the night of अमावास्या or Conjunction; also to midnight; also to Night generally in connection with (besides Lying and Making oath) Inauspicious or ill-boding speech, demoniac visitation &c.

काळी वखू *f* A wild medicinal plant, Boerhavia diffusa. It is disting. into काळी वखू & पांढरी वखू.

काळी वेल *f* The name of a creeper. Used medicinally for cattle. [ed &c.

काळी साल *f* A kind of rice. It is blackhusk-
काळुंखी *f* Darkness. 2 Blackness. 3 A stain, slur, sully, blot. [out the moon.

काळुंखी रात्र *f* A dark night, i. e. a night with-
काळंदरा *a* (काळा & उंदीर Black as a rat.) Exceedingly black. Used abusively.

काळें *n* (काळा) A stain, stigma, slur, blot.

काळें अळू *n* Black variety of अळू or Calladium.

काळेंअक्षर *n* A term for writing, for letters or characters in general as representing thought; answering to "black and white."

काळेउडोद *m pl* A pulse, Phaseolus max.

काळें कमळ *n* A blue variety of Egyptian lotus.

काळेकरून *ad* In time; after a while; shortly.

काळेकेश *m pl* (Black hairs.) The season of youth and vigor. Opp. to पांढरे or करडेकेश.

काळें खापर *n* (A black shard.) A term for a very black person. 2 A disgraced, disconcerted, or defeated person; also a person wan and cadaverous from long sickness &c.

काळेंजिरुं *n* A seed of काळें जिरें.

काळेंजिरें *n* (*pl* of काळें जिरुं but often used as a noun singular. کالی زری H or कालाजीरक S) Fennel-flower-seed, Nigella Indica. 2 Purple fleabane-seed, Vernonia anthelmintica.

काळेंडवळें *n* A suspicion or evil surmise; a mis-giving or dark thought respecting. 2 See काळेभेरें.

काळेतोळ *m pl* Black sesamum.

काळेंनेरें *n* A black variety of अळू.

काळेंनांड *n* (Black mouth or black face.) A term of reviling for a child of the fifth generation. (In reckoning the stages downwards.)

का० घेऊन जाणें To sneak off. Ex. का० घेऊनि ॥ गेलो नेणो कोणहीकडे ॥

काळेथर *a* (काळा & थर) Of the black layer or stratum. Used (with -दगड-घोंडा &c.) of the
काळेंद्राक्ष *n* Black grapes. [Trap-rock.

काळेंपाणी *n* (Black water.) The ocean. 2 Well-water administered to plantations or gardens to countervail the injuriousness of rain considered as untimely or excessive.

काळेंपान *n* A leaf of काळी पानवेल, Black Piper betel. [of the eye.

काळेंबुबूळ *n* The black portion (iris and pupil)

काळेभिंवरी *f* The dark-colored and hard rock of the Dakhan, trap-rock. Commonly कार.

काळेभेरें or काळेबेरें or काळेभेळें *n* Evil suspicion; evil surmising. *v* चे. 2 Trickery, roguery, juggling, chicanery: also embezzling or peculating.

काळेमांजर *n m* A ravaging or predatory animal, called also कांडेचोर, ऊद, कलंदर, कानेदर &c., Typus paradoxurus.

काळेंमिरें *n* A black peppercorn. See मिरुं.

काळेंमोठ *n* Black salt. See पादेलोण. 2 Applied also to the salt prepared from salt earths. [bane.

काळेंरें *n* (Or कडू कारळें) The seed of Purple flea-

काळेला *a* sometimes काळेरा *a* Rather black—a complexion: also *attrib.* of rather black complexion.

काळेस्वरी *f* The goddess Kālī or Durgā.

काळेळी *f* (Or काठळी) See काळासावा.

काळेकाळ *ad* (काळ by redup.) From time immemorial; from a point of time far remote. 2 Again and again. Usually with neg. con. Ex. माझी विनंती आपण ऐकावी मी का० मागायाचा नाहीं.

काळेख or काळेक *m* Darkness.

का० नेऊन दिवसास वाळत घालणें (To lay out the darkness to dry in the sunbeams.) To attempt an impossibility. See खपुष.

काळेखमेठ *m* C Intense darkness; pitch darkness. [fortnight of the waning moon.

काळेखापाख *m* (काळेख & पाख from पक्ष) The

काळेखी or काळेकी *f* The dimness of a cloudy day; or the dusk of evening; slight darkness. 2

Darkness coming over the sight (as from bile &c.) 3 fig. A stain, slur, sully, blot. 4 Sometimes used in the senses of काळवंडो.

काळेखी रात्र *f* A dark night, i. e. a night with-
काळेखें *n* Darkness. [out the moon.

काळेडा *m* A dark-colored pigeon. 2 A small black bird with two white spots.

काळेतारी or काळेथरी *a* See काळेथर.

काळेदरा *a* (See काळंदरा) Exceedingly black.

काळ्या डोईचें मनुष्य *n* (Black-headed man.) A term for man; when extolling his wisdom and might, and exalting him as Lord of the animate creation.

काळ्या पाठीचें खोबरें *n* Black-skinned cocoanut-kernel. This belongs to a variety of the Cocoanut.

कांक्षा *f* S Wish, inclination, desire. 2 An objection started or a question proposed. 3 Doubting or a doubt. 4 A fancy or phantasy; a wild opinion or empty notion.

कांक्षावणें *v i* (कांक्षा) To doubt, scruple, misgive; to form a suspicion or surmise.

कांक्षित *p* S Wished or desired.

कांक्षी *a* कांक्षेखोर *a* (कांक्षा) That carps or cavils; that objects to or disputes perversely: also one

dubious, scrupulous, ever full of doubts and difficulties. 2 Fanciful, whimsical, humorsome.

किं *pron* S Who, which, what. It occurs frequently in the बडव्रीचि form of composition. Ex. किंकर्तृक By whom caused, produced, done? किंप्रयोजनक Of what use or need? किमर्थ or किन्निमित्त Why? for what reason?

किंक *f* A shriek or shrill cry. *v* फोड, मोकळ. Pr. असवलाअधों किंक फोडावी.

किंकट or किंकट *a* (Corrupted and misapplied from कीकट S A country, Behar.) A term of reviling for a country, implying Barbarous, savage, barren, unhealthy &c.

किंकणी *f* (किंकणी S) A little bell (as of the wreath of bells around a bullock's neck, or of any tinkling girdle or ornament).

किंकणी *f* (Commonly किंकळी) A shrill cry, a scream or shriek. *v* फोड, मोकळ.

किंकणेल *n* Oil expressed from the fruit of the पिलु tree (Pelu or Salvadora Persica, the mustard tree of Scripture). [of Acacia.

किंकर *f* A tree; called also देवबामळ, a variety
किंकर *m* (S) A servant.

किंकरें *n* A sort of chisel. 2 A plaything, a sort of cracker or whirligig.

किंकळणें, किंकाळणें, किंकाटणें *v i* (किंक) To utter his cry—the elephant. Ex. खेतवर्णवृत्ति चौदंत ॥ किंकाटत घावति ॥ 2 To scream or shriek.

किंकळी or किंकाळी *f* The scream of the elephant. Hence a scream or shriek gen. *v* फोड, मोकळ.

किंकट *m* (Poetry.) Combined or loud screaming (of elephants or of an elephant).

किंकणी *f* S A girdle of small bells: also a single bell of any tinkling ornament. Ex. धनुष्यास चढवुनि गुण॥ कानाडि ओढून आकर्ण॥ झणत्कारति किं०॥

किंकांत *f* (A fanciful formation from संक्रांत) A common term for the two inauspicious days following respectively the solstices. [&c.

किंगरी *f* A sort of horn. Blown by mendicants
किंच *ad* S Once more, again.

किंचकट *a* Slim, slender, slight, spare, thin—the body, a rafter or pole, a post &c. 2 Fine, i. e. minute and thin—handwriting or letters: fine or slender—the nib of a pen &c. 2 Commonly किंचर or किंचरट.

किंचकाड or डा, किंचकाट, किंचकडा *a* Slight, slender, slim, spare, meagre, thin—an animal or article. See किंचकट Sig. I.

किंचकिंच or चां *ad* Imit. of the sound emitted by gritty &c. substances under the teeth. *v* लाग.

किंचकिंच *f* (Imitatively, or by metathesis, from चिकचिक) Clamminess, viscousness, stickiness.

किंचकिंचणें *v i* (किंचकिंच) To chatter—a monkey. 2 To utter his cry—the पिंगळा (Noctua Indica).

किंचकिंचोत *a* (किंचकिंच) Sounding under the teeth—rice imperfectly boiled, gritty substances

किंचड *n m* (کیچڑ H) Muddiness or mud. [&c.

किंचविडोत & किंचविड *a* Commonly किंचविडोत & किंचविड.

किंचर or किंचरट *a* Vile, vexing, wearisome, troublesome, full of teasing and petty points—a business or work. Applied also to an illegible writing; an involved and perplexing stanza; to a vexatious yet not very important matter gen.

किंचवटणें, किंचवदणें, किंचविदणें *v c* To toss about confusedly and spoil; to mangle and mess by pecking, picking, scratching, roughly fingering &c.

किंचळणें *v i* To scream or shriek: also to squeak or squeal. [किचाट.

किचाट or ड, किचाटी, किचाट्या Commonly

किचाटो *f* Crowdedness, crowded or thronged state.

किंचित् *ad* (S) Something, somewhat, a little.

किंचिदान *n* (S किंचित् A little; दान A gift.) Eight handfuls of rice, one betelnut, and one pysa; given regularly to a Bráhma in the monsoon or other months.

किंचिज्ज्ञ *a* S That knows little or superficially; a smatterer. Ex. परमात्मा तो सर्वज्ञ जीवात्मा तो किं॥

किंचिज्ज्ञान *n* S Scanty knowledge or intelligence. 2 Scanty understanding, wisdom, or sense.

किचीबिची *f* One of the four cries of the crane. See की.

किचोर *a* (Usually किचर *q. v.*) Vile, vexing &c.

किजबिज *f* (Imit.) The chattering of birds (as of sparrows, starlings, parrots, the पिंगळा &c.) Hence chatter gen.

किजबिजणे *vi* (किजबिज) To chatter—birds &c.

किजबिडोत or किजबिड *a* Scribbled, scrawled, confused—a writing. 2 Rough, rude, coarsely executed—some sculptured or carved work.

किजल्क *m* S The threads of the stamen or filaments of a flower. [of rice.]

किजळ *m* *f* A large timber tree. 2 *m* A kind

किजुरा *m* A tree, Pentaptera paniculata. Grah.

किटकिट्या & किट किट Commonly किरकिट्या & किरकिर.

किटण *n* (किट्ट S) Caked or ingrained dirt; grime. 2 Old, rotten, powdery dung, and sticks, and straws. 3 Old iron thoroughly rust-eaten. 4 Dross of iron in or after fusion; iron scoræ or slag; recrement generally of metals; dregs of oil &c.; burned victuals adhering to the vessel. 5 Vitriified excrement upon bricks or tiles, or vitriified cinders. 6 A spark, esp. as struck from iron.

किटणे *vi* (किट्ट S) To be deeply dirty; to be begrimed. 2 To contract rust—metals. 3 To be cloyed or sated with; to be wearied of. Ex. त्याचे मागे ऐकतां माझे कान किटले. Used mostly of the ears and the hands, sometimes of the teeth. Ex. मागतां मागतां माझे दांत किटले.

किटा *m* Wood split into logs for fuel.

किटाड or किटाण *n* Commonly किटण.

किटाळ sometimes किटळ *n* A portion flying up from a blazing mass (as of grass, light sticks &c.); a flake of fire.

किटला कोमला *a* (किटणे & कोमणे) Dirty and dry; foul and faded; haggard, withered, shriveled &c.; of old persons, plants, fruits &c.

किट्ट *n* S Excrement. 2 Dirt, dross, feculence, dregs, recrement. [eaten.]

किडका *a* (किडा) किडखाद *a* (किडा & खाद) Worm-किडकाले *n* किडकू *n* A worm, insect, or small reptile gen.

किडकिडोत *a* Thin, lean, meagre, gaunt.

किडकोळा *a* Liable to be worm-eaten—kinds of wood or fruit. 2 Worm-eaten. 3 fig. Covered with the itch.

किडकूळ *n* Any creature of the serpent kind whilst young and small. [worm-eaten.]

किडणे or किडेणे *vi* C (किडा) To become or be

किडबिडोत or किडबिड *a* See किजबिडोत.

किडमाकडा *a* Penurious, niggardly, miserly.

किडमिडा *a* Inarticulate or indistinct—speech.

किडमिडे *n* The rattle-box of fortune-tellers, monkey-exhibitors &c.

किडसुंगी *f* (किडा & सुंगी Worms and ants.) A general term for the small creeping things of the earth; vermin, insects, worms.

किडवळ *a* (किडा) Worm-eaten.

किडवळणे *vi* C (किडा) To be worm-eaten—fruits, grain. To be spoiled in the dressing; to be unequally solved—rice &c.

किडा *m* (कीट S) A worm: also a maggot, mite, insect, and indefinitely, a minute living creature of some other classes.

किडे पडणे *acc.* or *loc.* case of o. To turn corrupt; to become polluted, loathsome, vile. Ex. गुरुसेवा ज्यासि नावडे ॥ त्याच्या ज्ञानासि पडले किडे ॥

किडामार *m* A filiform labiate plant.

किडाळ *n* (Commonly किटाळ) A flake of fire. 2 (In ज्ञानेश्वरीग्रंथ) Ill-feeling or foul thought concerning.

किडुकमिडुक *n* (कुडूक by redup.) Petty trinkets; the minor articles of ornament: also fragments or pieces (esp. of trinkets): also miscellaneous and trifling articles.

किडूक *n* (Dim. of किडा) A small worm or insect. 2 A little ring with pearls, as an ornament for children.

किडे *n* C (किडा) Any small creature of the serpent kind. This word agrees with जिवाणू.

किडेमारी or या or रु *a* (किडा & मारणे Worm-killer.) Miserly; a hunk or curmudgeon.

किडेला *a* (किडा) Worm-eaten.

किद्यांचा पुंजा *m* (A mass of powder-rubbish as eaten out by wood-worms.) A term for a sickly body, or for wood, grain, cloth &c. much worm-eaten.

किण *n* S A callosity, a scar, or a mole; a mark gen. upon the body. Ex. सुगुटघर्षणे करुनि ॥ किणे पडलीं दिसति चरणीं ॥

किणकिणी *f* A particle (as of spray). 2 C (Usually कणकणो) The tremors or rigors (attendant on fever).

किणा *m* (किण S) Callous skin or a callosity. *v* पड. 2 A maggoty sore &c. See किवण.

किणा *a* Having a maggoty sore. See किवण्या.

किणी *f* A tree, Achyranthes aspera.

किणे *n* (किण S) Callous skin or a callosity. *v* पड.

किण *ad* Imit. of certain tingling or tinkling sounds. 2 Imit. of the chirruping or humming sound of insects at night. Ex. रात्र किण करती.

कितका *a* See केवडा.

कितकावा *a* (कितका) Of what number? to what degree, point, or stage (of a series or succession) belonging? Ex. हा सुलगा शाळेत कि० आहे? त्याचे लग्नास आज कि० दिवस हो? This is the ordinal of कितवा How manyth? How muchth? How farth? [extent?]

कितपत *ad* (कित्यत् परिमित S) To what degree or कितला *a* W See केवडा.

कितव *m* S A gamester. 2 In dramas &c. A नायक faithless to his नायका.

कितव *a* S Roguish, knavish, scampish.

कितवा *a* See कितकावा. [en cloth or linen.]

कितान sometimes कितन *n* (कितान A) sort of hemp-

कितान *m* (خطاب A) A title. 2 *f* (کتاب A) A book.

कितानत *f* (کتابه A) A history or story in plain प्राकृत prose. 2 ही कितानत occurs constantly at the conclusion of notes, implying This is the matter I had to mention. 3 A title.

कितानती रेघ *f* Amongst Kárkúns. The name of the line which is drawn across the whole जिह्वा, of a बंद. Hence कि० लिहिणे-प्रकार-रीति &c. is Writing first upon the whole breadth of a जिह्वा, and then proceeding to the next. See रेघ.

कितिरक or कितेक *a* Some; some few (persons, animals, or things).

कितिं or कितो or कितोक *a* (कित्यत् S) How many? 2 How much? 3 Some; some few. [ten? कितोदा or कितोदा *ad* How many times? How of कितोशोक or कितोसक or -साक *ad* Vulgar. How much soever? or How many soever? Interrog. and neg. con.]

किंतु *m* S pop. किंतू *m* Misgiving or hesitation of judgment regarding: also a doubt, scruple, misgiving.

किता or कितां *ind* (قطعه A A piece or fragment.) A word used (in statements of expenses &c.) for each one of the items composing a general head, when these heads are to be distinguished and stated severally: also for an item set down of which the name, nature, and particulars appertaining appear at large elsewhere. It thus answers to Minor, miscellaneous, indeterminate, broken. 2 An item, an article.

किता *m* (قطعه A) A piece of large and fine writing or a letter for scholars to form their hand by. 2 fig. An exemplar or a pattern; a person, practice, fashion &c. to be imitated. *v* चे *g.* of o. 3 (خطه P) A piece of planted ground.

किता घालून देणे To furnish with a model; exhibit an example; present a pattern.

किताइसम *n* In accounts. An odd or a miscellaneous item; an article belonging to no general heading. [also a tax levied to defray them.]

किताखर्च *m* Minor and non-descript expenses:

किताबाव *f* An extra or undefined item; any extra cess imposed without assigned reason.

कितावाटणी *f* A tax raised to meet miscellaneous deficiencies. 2 An item of Government-revenue obliterated from the accounts. (In order to lower the percentage payments.) [tity, degree?]

कित्यावा *a* (See कितकावा) Of what number, quantity, कित्येक *a* (कितो & एक) Some few or some; some (persons, animals, or things). Ex. कि० दिवस लोटतां देखा ॥ घरा आला वैष्णव तुका ॥

किंदरी रेघ *f* Among Kárkúns. The name of the line drawn across the centre of the first of the four columns of a sheet. See रेघ.

किनखाप or ब *m* (كم خواب P) Silk worked with gold and silver flowers, brocade.

किनरा *a* (किन्नर S) High or treble—a note. 2 Nasal—speech. [A certain musical instrument.]

किनरो *f* (किन्नर S) The treble (in singing). 2

किना *a* Callous. 2 Having maggoty sores or a sore. See किवण्या.

किना *m* किनें or न्हें *n* (किण S) Indurated or callous skin, a callosity. *v* पड. 2 Properly किवण or न.

किनारा *m* (کناره P) Edge, side, margin, border.

किनारी *f* (کناری H) Fine edging (of silk, lace &c.); or a narrow and colored border (of a garment).

किन्नर *m* S A celestial chorister or musician.

किन्नरी *f* (S) A particular musical instrument. 2 A female chorister or musician in खर्ग.

किन्निसित्त *ad* (S) Why? for what purpose or reason? [speech.]

किन्हेरा *a* High or treble—a note. 2 Nasal—

किन्ह्या *m* A plant resembling hemlock.

किपळो *f* C A chip or bit; a piece knocked off (from a stone &c.)

किंपुरुष *m* (S) A celestial chorister or musician. 2 Applied contemptuously, signifying A light, insignificant, worthless fellow. (Lit. किं What or who? पुरुष Man?)

किफाईती *a* किफाईतवार *a* किफायती *a* (किफाईत) Advantageous, profitable, gainful.

किफाईत or यत *f* (کفایت P) Profit, gain, advantage.

किबहू or किबरे or किमहू or किमरे *n* C A midge or sand-fly. Note किमरे & किबरे are, with some, plural.

किबहुना (कि What? बहुना Third case of बहु Much. Wherefore much? what proof or argument is required here?) A Sanskrit phrase in common use, indicating a sudden perception by the speaker of the superlativeness or indefiniteness of some quality of which he had begun to mention the existence in particular instances or certain degrees; and a hurriedness in consequence to cease from particularizing, and to close the account of it; or indicating a conviction that the actual truth of a matter, actual probability of an occurrence &c., so exceeds the degree implied by the moderate language he is using, as to demand from him, and to secure him from the charge of exaggeration in employing, terms of the strongest, the most positive, or the most comprehensive import. Ex. हा आईस भीत नाहीं बापास भीत नाहीं किं देवास भीत नाहीं; त्या लेखकाला लेखणी दिसत नाहीं कागद दिसत नाहीं किं स्वर्य दिसत नाहीं; हा उद्यां येईल किं घटकाभराने येईल. It thus answers to *Quid amplius? cur plurima dicam?* in short, to be brief, nay.

किभाव *a* (Poetry.) Of what substance or substantiality? of what materiality or real worth? as किं वैरागरीचा सुभट? See full ex. under निजलोठ.

किमत & किमतवार Usually written किम्मत & किम्मतवार. [least; not at all.]

किमपि *ad* (S) Used with neg. con. Not in the

किमया *m f* (کیمیا P A) The art of transmuting the inferior metals into gold, alchemy. 2 fig. Any highly productive business, animal, machine &c.; a golden goose.

किमयागर *m* (کیمیاگر P) An alchemist.

किमये *ad* (S) Why? for what purpose or reason? Ex. मज असत्य किं म्हणसि.

किमसान *n* Yellow or gold-colored leather. Used for shoes, skreens, canopies.

किमान or किमानपक्ष *ad* (S किं, मान, पक्ष) At the least; at the very lowest.

किम्मत *f* (قیمت A) Price. 2 Worth or value, lit. fig. In that accommodation of this sense indicated by such words as Importance, consequence, significance, moment, weight, estimation, regard, consideration &c. numerous words are in constant use: e. g. कथा, केवा, लेखा, पाड, किम्मत, मजकूर, मदार, मामलत, मुजाखा, विशान, वखा, प्राप्ति, प्राज्ञा. Neg. con. or, if interrogative, with neg. implication.

किम्मतवार *a & ad* (قیمتवार H) Stating the prices of the several articles—a list, account, memorandum. 2 Price by price—stating &c.

कियत *a* S How much or many? of what (amount or number)? Used in comp. as कियदूर How far? कियतप्रमाण Of what amount, to what degree, extent &c? कियतख्वा How many?

किर *ad* (Poetry.) Certainly. See कीर *ad*.

किरकणें *v i* To utter his cry—the elephant. 2 To cry or whine piteously—a beggar, a child.

किरकाडा *a* Thin, lean, gaunt, meagre.

किरकिटणें *v i* To have remains (of dough, rice &c.) hard caked on—hands, a culinary vessel: also to adhere to the hands or vessel—dough, rice &c.

किरकिर *f* (Imit.) Any long-continued, irritating, or disquieting sound: e. g. the grating of a file;

importunity of a child or beggar; peevish complaining; ill-humored chiding. *v* लाव, मांड, कर.

किरकिर *ad* (Imit.) Gratingly, whiningly &c. See the noun. *v* वाज, रड, कर.

किरकिरणें *v i* (किर! किर!) To complain, whine &c. See under किरकिर. [that makes किरकिर.

किरकिरा or त्या *a* That complains, whines &c.;

किरकिरांत *f* Another form of the fanciful formation किंकांत. [a child.

किरकिरोत *a* Cross, peevish, ill-humored;—esp.

किरकिरे *n* A sort of cracker or whirligig. 2 The circular brace of a sling. [wood.

किरकिसा *m* C The dust produced in worm-eaten

किरकी *f* The coil of gold wire which is attached to the नथ or nose-ring. 2 The screw in the earring called बुगडी. 3 A little turned piece of wood (as in ornamental rails &c.)

किरकीट *f* Grinding the teeth.

किरकीदार *a* That has rounds or twists resembling the coil called किरकी—a turban &c.

किरकूळ or करकोळ *a* Slim, slender, spare, slight: also diminutive, petty, puny, smaller or less than is suitable. 2 By retail or in small quantities—

goods, grain, bought or sold: also such dealing. 3 Applied to articles, receipts, expenses, items,

matters, miscellaneous or indeterminate: as किरकोळकाम *n* Jobs; petty businesses. किरकोळप्राप्ति

f By-gains. किरकोळनाणें *n* Miscellaneous coins or currencies. किरकोळभाव *m* Retail-price. किर-

कोळवखल *m* Revenue-sundries (of money, corn &c.) किरकोळविकरी *f* Sale article by article: opp.

to थोकविकरी. किरकोळकागद Account or roll of miscellanies. किरकोळमंडळी An assembly of com-

mon or ordinary persons. 4 Feeble—a voice, accent, tone. [articles.

किरकोळी *f* (किरकोळ) A heap of miscellaneous

किरडा *a* C Miserly. 2 Producing a thin meagre stroke—a pen: also the strokes or writing so produced. Spoken revilingly. 3 Slender, poor and

thin;—used of timbers &c. 4 Weak, poor, small—the voice or utterance: diminutive, stunted,

impoverished—fruits: feeble, soft, sickly—teeth: lean or puny;—sometimes used of man: want-

ing stamina or substance gen.

किरडी *f* A bier. [pent kind.

किरडू *n* (किडा) Any small creature of the ser-

किरण *m* (S) A ray of light; a sun beam or moon-beam. 2 *n* Sunshine.

किरण *n* See किराण. A bound &c.

किरणचक्र *n* S The circle of rays (around the sun); the (solar) radiations or glory. Ex. किरण-

चक्री विराजे तमारि॥ चारें वारिनि हरोवरि॥

किरणजाल *m* S A pencil of rays.

किरदार *n* (کردار P) The month and year, or the few words written at the head of a supplementary sheet (to an account &c.); bringing up

in order to carry on the subject of the sheet filled.

किरण or किरपण *m* (Corr. from छपण) A miser.

किरमाडी *a* Miserly, niggardly, parsimonious.

किरमाणीओवा or -वावा *m* (کرماني P & ओवा) A kind of ओवा or Dill seed. Used as a vermifuge.

किरमिजी *a* Relating to cochineal.

किरमिजीदाणा *m* A ball or lump of cochineal.

किरमिजी *n* (कर्मिज) Cochineal, Coccus cacti.

किरमेजी, किरमेजीदाणा, किरमेज See किरमिजी &c.

किरवण *f* (कीर Parrot.) Pictorial or figured work.

किरविणें *v c* (किरवण) To adorn with figured work.

किरवंत *m* A tribe of Bráhmans or an individual of it. Found especially in the district of वाडी.

किरविजणें *v i* To be spoiled in the dressing; to

be hard, flat, and of bad smell and taste—rice, vegetables &c.

किरवे *n* C A fish-skin extremely rough. Used to rub and smooth wood. 2 A crab. 3 The noose

or knot collecting and tightening the cords of a pensile safe, pitcher-sling, basket-sling &c.

किरळ *n* An insect bred in the stem of young

जांघळा, fatal to cattle swallowing it: also the cattle disease arising. *v* लाग. 2 *n m* Sprouts remaining

of a reaped field, esp. of जांघळा or बाजरी. Applied by some to Grass, esp. हरळी, just shooting

up, and to tender shooting gen. 3 *n m* The granulations of a healing wound. *v* बांध, ये, घर, फुट.

4 *n* The fruit of नेपत्ती (Capparis aphylla), and

f The tree.

किराईत *n* किराईतकोडकी *f* (किरात S) A kind of Gentian, Gentiana Cherayta. [rayta.

किराईतफुलकी *f* Small variety of Gentiana Cherayta.

किरांची *f* A box for ammunition behind a gun, limber-box. [of it.

किराड *m* A caste of Shúdras or an individual

किराण *n* Properly किराण. A bound, spring, leap. *v* मार, डाक, साध. By some this word is

restricted to signify A leap, heels over head (as into water), a somerset. *v* मार. 2 An aim. *v* साध,

बांध, चुक.

किराण *m* (Vulgar corr. of किरण A ray.) The first rays of the rising, or the last of the setting,

sun. *v* पड & राह respectively.

किराणा *m* Grocery: (sugars, spices, raisins &c.)

किरात *m* (S) One of the barbarous tribes who inhabit woods and mountains, and live by the chase.

2 A kind of Gentian. See किराईत.

किराया *m* (کرایه P) Rent or hire.

किराळ *n m* See किरळ in the three first senses.

किराळणें *v i* C किराळी To scream, screech, shriek; to cry with a shrill or a high and crack-

ed voice. [a scream or screech.

किराळी *f* C A loud and shrill or cracked cry;

किरिरे *n* C The noose or knot collecting and tightening the cords (of a pensile safe, pitcher-

sling &c.)

किरी *f* Marasmus or tabies, any wasting disease.

किरोट *m n* S A crest or diadem.

किरोम or किर्म *m* C (कर्मि S) A maggot or worm (as in fruits, sores, belly &c.)

किरोमवाताळें or किर्मवाताळें *n* Convulsions or delirium occasioned by worms.

किरोटा *m* A common wild parrot; one wanting the marks of a speaking parrot.

किर्द *f* (کرد P) Bringing of lands into cultivation: also cultivated state. 2 An account of receipts and disbursements; the summary account-

book (leger) abstracted from रोजकीर्द or day-book.

किर्दसार *a* (کردزار P Tilled field.) That is under cultivation: also that is fit for cultivation—land.

किर्दावा *m* (किर्द) Produce of cultivation.

किर्द *a* (Imit.) Shrill, thrilling, piercing—as the cry of crickets, of certain birds &c. Hence applied in the signification of Dense or close to a wood or thicket; as in such places crickets &c. are ever chirping, trees creaking, and the wind whistling.

2 Wearied out. Ex. मी अगदी किर्द झालों.

किलकिलणें *v i* (किलकिल) To chirp or chatter clamorously—birds &c.

किलकिला or किलकिलीत *a* Half-open and half-closed—eyes, a door, a bud &c. *v* हो, कर.

किलकिला पाहणें To look with half-opened eyes.

किलकिलाट *m* किलकिल *f m* (Imit. formations.) Clamorous chirping or chattering (as of birds).

Hence 2 Chattering or squabbling (of men).

किलकिलाविणें *vc* C also किलकिला लावणें *vc* To open a little; just to unclothe (eyes, a door &c.)

किलच or किलीच *f* A common term for the laths or narrow slips overlaying the interstices of a flooring: also for the pieces of plank (as in default of longer and better) laid across from joist to joist, forming a pieced floor. 2 A long diamond-fragment. 3 *n* A straw, stick, or bit of rubbish (as amongst cotton).

किलचबंदी *f* A floor made up with किलच, a pieced floor. 2 This sort of flooring. 3 Used as a Floor with किलच or odd and end pieces.

किलची *f* किलचण *n* See किलच in the first sense. 2 किलचण means further a mass or quantity of किलच. [under की.

किलविल *f* *m* See किलकिल. 2 *f* See explained किलविलणें & किलविलाट See किलकिलणें & किलकिलाट.

किलवाणा or जो *a* (किंव & वाणा) Piteous, pity-moving, mournful, dolorous—accents, tones, speech. 2 Mean, minikin, petty, paltry, shabby; void of beauty or grace—clothes, trinkets, buildings: also mean, miserly, sordid, sorry, scurvy—a person or his proceedings.

किलाण *n* (کلان *H*) A bound, spring, leap. *v* सार, टाक, घाल, साध. 2 Leaping and capering; frisking and romping (as of children). *v* मांड, माजव.

किलावा *m* (کلاوا *H*) The rope descending from around an elephant's neck serving as stirrups.

किलेमाणी *a* (कील & माण) That has a माण (annular lining) in the eye of the upper leaf for the कील or pin to turn in—a जातें or handmill.

कि० करणें To furnish (the eye of a handmill) with such lining &c. Ex. जात्याला कि० केली.

किल्विष *n* S corruptly किल्विष *n* Sin. 2 fig. Foulness, filth, nastiness.

किला *m* (قلعه *A*) A fort or fortress.

किला नेसविणें (To clothe a fort with fire.) To kindle the jungle around a fort.

किलाण *m* Clamorous chirping and chattering (of birds): chattering (of children or men). 2 *n* See किलाण.

किल्ली *f* sometimes किल्ली *f* (कील *S*) A key. 2 fig. The explanation or solution of any difficulty; also the introductory portions of a science &c.

किल्ली करणें To turn the key, to lock. किल्ली फिरविणें To work upon or to stimulate by some artful suggestion. [a fort.

किल्लेदार *m* (قلعدار *P*) The officer in charge of किंव & किंवकाकळूत See कीव & कीवकाकळूत.

किंवचणें *vc* To toss about and spoil; to mangle and mess by pecking, picking, scratching, roughly fingering &c.

किंवडा *a* (किवण *S* In बालभाषा) Miserly.

किंवडा *a* (किवी Ear. In Canarese.) Deaf.

किवण *f* (Commonly कीव) Pitifulness, compassionateness, tenderness.

किवण or न *n* कियेण *n* R (कमि & वण or किण *S*) A maggoty sore (as of beasts). Pr. भागोचें घाडें किवणानें सेलें. 2 The name of the mantra or charm used to cure it. *v* न्हाण, घाल. [or a sore—a beast.

किवण्या or न्या *a* (किवण) Having maggoty sores

किंवा *conj* Or. See observation under अथवा.

किशोर *m* S A youth or lad, a male from his birth to the end of his fifteenth year; a minor in law.

किसगणती *f* (کس گنتی *H* Of what account?) Regard or consideration for; care or concern about (persons, things, affairs, money) as of im-

portance. Neg. con. Ex. हा सरदार त्याचा किसगणतीत नाही. 2 Used, like कः पदार्थ, कियत्प्रमाण &c., as an interjection of contempt. Ex. ह्या कामांत मोठे मोठे थकले मग हा कि०? ह्या कामांत त्याचे डाळ गळ्याचे नाहीत तो कि०?

किसणकाम *n* (किसणें & काम) Grating or scraping work. 2 fig. Fine and delicate and tedious work.

किसणी *f* (Verbal of किसणें) Scraping or grating. 2 An apparatus for scraping or slicing fruits &c., a blade of iron set in a frame and erected upon four legs: also a grater or scraper more gen.

किसणें *vc* To grate. 2 To scrape upon the किसणी. किस्सन दळणें To grind finely.

किसपट *n* (Commonly कसपट) A minute particle (of wood &c.); a straw, a hair, a splint.

किसवत *f* (کسبت *H*) The piece of leather worn by a Bhisti or waterman over his left hip (to receive the मसक or waterskin).

किसमीस *f* (Usually खिसमीस) A small kind of raisin without pips. 2 (किसणें To grate, by redup.) Grating and wearisome speech gen: peevish scolding, complaining, contending, caviling &c.

किसर *n* C (Commonly केंसर) A minute particle (of wood &c.), a splint, a straw, a hair.

किसान *m* (کسان *H*) A peasant, countryman, clown. 2 fig. A fellow of no estimation.

किसानकाम *n* (काम & कसान *H* Peasant.) Agricultural business or work. 2 fig. Minor or inferior business; non-descript work; jobs: also any low or mean occupation or business.

किस्ळ *m* (क्षर *S*) Thin and meagre (from tender age or from blight) stalks or blades (of grass or esculent vegetables).

किस्तगारी *f* किस्तबंदी *f* (Commonly खिस्तबंदी *P*) Settlement of payment by instalments. 2 किस्तगारी (from *कस्त* *P*) is further Agricultural labor or business, husbandry, tillage.

किळकिळी *f* or किळकिळ्या *f* *pl* (Imit.) Whining, moaning, plaintive begging or lamenting; pity-moving tones (as of a beggar, a hurt dog &c.) *v* दे. [Applied to milk, buttermilk &c.

किळकिळीत *a* C Weak and watery, wishy washy.

किळवें *n* A measure of capacity, the ३/४ part of a sher, the half of a निळवें.

किळशा *a* C किळोशी *a* R (किळस) Valetudinary, sickly, weakly; infirm of health or indisposed habitually.

किळस *f* *m* किळोस *m* R (क्षेस *S*) Nausea, disgust, loathing. 2 *m* C Any odd way or trick (of a child &c.), or any strange mark or appearance arising on it, from which disease is predicted: also disease thus predicted. [person.

किळसखोर *c* A squeamish, dainty, fastidious किळसणें *vc* (किळस) To nauseate; to loath.

की *conj* Or. 2 That: noting indication. Ex. ते बोलले की आम्हास यावयास बनणार नाही. 3 *ind* It often emphatically concludes an interrogation; ex. तूं येतोस की? देतोस की? or an affirmation of the interrogative form, implying surprise at the supposition which has called it forth. Ex. मी देतो की I am giving it don't you see? रे is often conjoined, as किले. Ex. आलां किले, जातों किले, वसतों किले.

की *n* One of the four cries uttered by the bird पिंगळा. The four are कू, की, किलविल, किचिविचो. कीकड *a* S See the popular form कीकड.

कीचक *m* S A large sort of bamboo.

कीट *n* (किट *S*) Caked, ingrained, or deeply insinuated dirt; e. g. soot of a smoke-tube; sordes of the body; ingrained grease and dirt upon clothes; any grime. See किटण throughout. 2 A

large hard clod or mass of earth. 3 *f* R A spark.

कीट *ind* An enhancing adjunct to काळा, as काळाकीट Coal-black. [maggot; a mite.

कीट or कीटक *m* (S) A worm; an insect; a कीटकयेनि *f* (S) The class or order of worms, insects, vermin, and animalcules. See येनि.

कीड *f* (कीट *S*) Worms, insects, maggots, mites, weevils, moths, vermin gen. 2 An insect, a little worm, a weevil &c. [have the worm at the root.

कीड लागणें *in* con. To be declining or wasting; to कोडश *a* S Like to whom? like to what?

कीर *m* (S) A parrot.

कीर *ad* (Poetry. किल *S*) Certainly, assuredly, verily. Ex. मोक्ष दुराराध्य कीर होय॥ तेही आराधी तुझे पाय॥ म्हणोनि ये विशोचा मज देवा॥ भरवसा कीर झाला देवा॥

कीरखाद *f* A fruit &c. pecked at by parrots: also parrot-ravages and depredations. कीरखाद-लेला Parrot-pecked.

कीरमुख *n* Parrot-like form of face or expression of countenance. An inauspicious mark of the horse.

कीर्त *f* (Vulgar for कीर्ति) Fame or reputation.

कीर्तणें *vc* (कीर्तन) To celebrate the praises of; to laud, extol, exalt.

कीर्तन *n* (S) Celebrating the praises of a god with music and singing. 2 Reciting the names of the Deity.

कीर्तनभक्ति *f* (S) Worshiping of the Deity by chanting his praises and reciting his names.

कीर्तनीय *a* S (Worthy or suitable) to be celebrated or extolled. [notoriety.

कीर्तवडा *m* (कीर्ति *S*) Infamous celebrity or कीर्ति *f* (S) Fame, celebrity, renown. Ex. कीर्तीचा तरी जगीं रव ह्याचा॥ “The noise of the fame of him &c.” Also कीर्ति प्रगटली दूरचा दूर॥ प्रतिष्ठा थोर वाढली॥

कीर्तित *p* S Celebrated, lauded, famed.

कीर्तिमान *a* (S) pop. कीर्तिवान् or कीर्तिवंत *a* Possessing renown or celebrity, famous.

कीर्तिमुख *n* *m* (S) An ornamental head of a राक्षस carved over the doors of temples dedicated to शिव, गणपति &c. [be lauded.

किर्त्य *a* S (Purposed, possible, necessary) to कीर्द, कीर्दसार, कीर्दावा See किर्द &c.

कीर्म & कीर्मवाताळें See किर्म & किर्मवाताळें.

कील *m* (S) A stake, peg, pin, bolt, wedge; but in use almost confined to the pin of a handmill. 2 The caked soot in the tube of a गुडगुडी or hubble bubble. 3 A gnomon.

कीलक *m* *n* S The pin of a घिरट or जातें (handmill). 2 A pin, bolt, peg, nail, spike gen.

कीलखाना *m* (By confusion of *کیل خانہ* *H*) A mass of non-descript articles; a heap of sundries: also the chamber or place of such, a lumber-room.

कीव or कीव *f* (Imit.) Piteous complaining or imploring; soft and moving tones. *v* कर, दाखव, भाक. Note. Many and able persons, deceived by the usual import or force of the verbs with which कीव is constructed, affirm the signification to be, not Piteous complaining &c., but Pitiful yearning or emotion occasioned by it; pity or tenderness excited; compassion stirred into exercise. Pains have been taken in determining the sense as above given. Ex. त्याची कीव ऐकून मला दया आली, or कीव दाखविल्यावाचून दया येत नाही.

कीव करणें *g*. of *o*. or कीव येणें *in* con. *g*. of *s*. To be moved by one's supplications to show compassion: also to show compassion gen. (upon perception of wretchedness or feebleness): as मुलाची कीव आईबापास येतोच आहे. कीवची कानू The

rule or law of compassionate kindness. Used where endless favors are expected because one has been conferred; or where Supplication advances into insisting upon a precedent as the rule, or into asserting upon a grant in kindness of a title in justice. Pr. चाची करावी कीव तो घेतो जीव Used where the object of one's compassion or favor becomes one's deadly enemy.

कीवकाकळूत *f* कीवकाकुलती (कीव & काकळूत q. v.) Pitiful complaining; moving solicitation; pity-exciting accents or tones: also pitifulness or tenderness. Ex. माझी की० तुम्हाला येजं द्या or कोण करणार? Tukārām says भाका बहुता रीती॥ माझी कीवकाकुलती॥. See काकळूत.

कीस *m* (किसणें) Scrapings or gratings.

कीळ *n* (कीला *S* Flame.) Brilliancy or lustre (of gems). Ex. घेजनि इंदनीळ॥ त्याचें काढियेलें कीळ॥ ओतियेला घननीळ॥ देवकीगर्भ सुचें॥.

कु *f* *S* The earth. Ex. of comp. कुगति *f* Motion of the earth. कुहाया *f* Shade of the earth. कुचा *f* Arc of the circumference of the earth. कुपरिधि *m* Circumference of the earth. कुपर्यटन *n* Traveling over the earth. कुप्रदक्षिणा *f* Circumambulation of the earth. कुटन *n* Circumference of the earth. कुयास *m* Diameter of the earth. कुदिन *n* See in order.

कु *ind* *S* A particle of depreciation implying badness gen. It is prefixed at will to Sanskrit nouns, and, with less frequency and with no elegance, to nouns purely Marāthī: the few words therefore which are inserted are inserted as examples. [thatching]. 2 Old thatch.

कुडार *n* Grass or matted palm-branches (for कुडार or रु *a* *C* (कुईट) Thatched with grass or matted palm-branches &c.

कुडरा *m* *C* A just-formed jack-fruit.

कुडरी *f* A leguminous plant and its pod, Cowhage or Cowitch, Carpopogon pruriens. Distinguished into खाजरी कुडरी & गोडी कुडरी. 2 A young unripe mango. 3 An ornament for the head (of females). 4 *R* A just-formed jack-fruit.

कुडरें *n* The pod of the creeper named above.

कुडला The creeper and its pod named under कुडरी. 2 The name of a golden neck-ornament of children. [A wild esculent vegetable.

कुडली *f* See कुडरी in the first two senses. 2

कुई *f* (Imit.) The cry of a jackal or of the troop. 2 A shrill or sharp call or cry (of men). *v* घाल. 3 The cry of a young hare, of the squirrel &c.

कुईकुई करणें To make a long shrill call or cry.

कुईट *n* *C* Grass or matted branches of the Palm (for thatching).

कुईट *a* Rancid, rank, musty—oily substances, grain &c., or the smell proceeding from them. Applied fig. to an old and forgotten matter now brought up in accusation: also to the person urging it.

कुंक or कुक *f* (Imit.) Crowing of the cock.

कुंकड *n* A cotton-cleaner's instrument.

कुंकडी *f* The rump-piece or the rump (of a beast). See यिवकुंकडी.

कुंकडें *n* The quantity of thread which is drawn from the चात or spindle. 2 A disease of cattle.

कुंकडेकु *n* Crowing of the cock, fig. Empty glorying or vaunting, crowing. [cock.

कुंकणें or कुकणें *v* *i* (Imit.) To crow—the house-cuckoo *m* (कुकुर *S* through कूकर *H*) A dog.

कुकरचास *f* (कूकर *H*) A pace of the horse, dog-trot.

कुकर्म्म *n* (*S*) A bad action, a crime or a sin.

कुकर्मी *a* (*S*) That does bad actions, evil-doing.

कुक्कणा *f* (*S*) A wicked or an evil thought, a devious, tortuous, foolish, bad scheme, device, speculation &c.

कुका *m* *C* The honors which the gossips, assembled to perform a गर्भाधान, cause the subject of it to render to her husband. 2 *R* A term of reproach for a grown up but still childish fellow.

कुकारणें *v* *c* & *i* (कुकारा) To call by hallooing: also to call or shout unto. [call to. *v* घाल.

कुकारा *m* (Imit.) Hallooing; a shout or loud

कुकीर्त्ति *f* (*S*) Ignominy or ill repute; infamous notoriety.

कुक्कु *ad* Imit. of the crow of the cock.

कुक्कुची *f* A species of जोंघळा. Also called दूध-मोगरा. [See कुक्कुडकुंभा.

कुक्कुडकुंभा or कुक्कुडकुंभा or कुक्कुडकुंभा *m* A bird. कुक्कुत् *f* *S* A bullock's hump.

कुक्कुवाळ *m* A term of reproach for a person adult yet of childish ways.

कुंकुम *m* *S* Saffron, Crocus sativus. 2 *n* A powder. See the popular कुंकू. Ex. आपुले निढळींचें कुंकू काढिलें॥. [tree or the flower.

कुंकुमकेशर or -केशर *m* *C* The gold mohur—the कुंकुमपत्र *n* (*S*) कुंकुमपत्रिका *f* *S* A note of invitation to a marriage or other festive occasion, marked with saffron or कुंकू. [the forehead.

कुंकुमरेखा or -रेखा *f* (*S*) A stripe or line of कुंकू on कुंकुमागर *m* *S* A sort of red sanders wood.

कुंकू *n* (कुंकुम *S*) A powder prepared from turmeric colored with lemon-juice, alum &c. It is rubbed by married women on the forehead &c. In the Konkan this powder is called पिंजर, and it is only after mixture and preparation with oil that it becomes कुंकू. Pr. बोडकीला कुंकू वांझेला कानबोळ कशास पाहिजे?

कुंकू जाणें *g*. of *s*. To suffer the wane or departure of its glory;—used of a business, a branch of science, a source of emolument &c. कुंकू पुख्खन शेण लावणें To leave one's husband and contract पाट or the inferior form of marriage with another: also to contract पाट whether as a wife or a widow. कुंकू बळकट होणें *g*. of *s*. To have the destiny of an abiding कुंकू, i. e. to be able to preserve one's husband long in life. कुंकू सरसं होणें-करणें To stand fast in the enjoyment of wife- (unwidowed) honors. कुंकू संरक्षणें or संरक्षण करणें To hold fast one's wifehood (unwidowed state).

कुंकूगोपचंदन *n* A term for that connection of families arising from promiscuous intermarriages: also for rice (spoiled in the boiling) lumped and clammy.

कुंकोची *f* The popular form of कुंकुमपत्र.

कुंकोबा *m* A term for an effeminate or a childish man; a milksop, spooney, noodle, doodle. [cock.

कुक्कुट *m* *S* The farm or domestic cock. 2 A wild

कुक्कुटयुद्ध *n* *S* The fighting of cocks.

कुक्कुटासन *n* *S* A posture of an ascetic in religious meditation.

कुक्कुडकुंभा or कुक्कुडकुंभा or डा *m* A bird. It is blackish and has red wings tipped with black. Also called सेनकावळा & भरद्वाज. It is the Lark-heeled cuckoo or the Crow pheasant, Centropus Pyropterus. Cuvier. Also named Chesnut-winged Concal. [जाणारा एकच चाकर कीं कुंकू.

कुक्कुर *m* *S* A dog. Ex. इतक्या पावसांत अंधारांत कुखावर्चे *a* (कुक्षि & आवर्चे) Having a bold ring of hair on one flank—a horse.

कुंगार *n* (A noun of multitude.) A band of paupers, beggars, tatterdemalions, ragamuffins &c.

कुंगार *a* Poor, indigent, mean, wretched—a person, village &c.

कुयच *m* (*S*) An unpropitious planet. Five are reckoned; संगल, रवी, शनी, राहु, केतु.

कुयाम *m* (*S*) A petty, mean village supplying none of a traveler's wants; without a Rājā, an Agnihotrī Brāhman, a physician, a rich man, or a river.

कुयामवस्ती *f* (*S*) or कुयामवास *m* (*S*) Residence in a कुयाम. *v* कर, कड, कंठ, सोस. This is one of four evil things. See कुभोजन, कुलहीनसेवा, क्रोध-कुच *m* *S* A woman's breast. [सुखोभाया.

कुचका, कुचकट &c. Better कुजका &c.

कुचकामाचा *a* (From Hindustānī کام کام نہیدن) Utterly useless and worthless. Gen. neg. con.

कुचकुच *f* (Imit.) Speaking in a low subdued tone; whispering: also a suppressed rumor; a popular whisper.

कुचकुचणें *v* *i* (कुचकुच) To whisper; to speak in a low subdued tone. [breast.

कुचकुंभ *m* *S* (Poetry.) A bubby or woman's कुचकुली *f* *R* Titillation or tickling. *v* कर, हो.

कुचंडा *a* (About Pandharpūr.) Miserly.

कुचडें, कुचडें, कुचड *n* A sort of cap worn by little boys, and by women after their confinement. 2 fig. Applied to a small, confined, and inconvenient house. Ex. हें कुंकू घर आहे This house is no bigger than my boy's night-cap.

कुचणी or कुचणी *f* A sort of brush. It consists of hog's bristles tied together at one end. A weaver's brush &c. See कुंची Sig. II. [supra.

कुचणें *v* *c* (कुंची To brush with a कुचणी q. v. कुचंदन *n* *S* Sanders or red sandal wood.

Pterocarpus santalinus: also Sapan wood.

कुचनिंदा or कुचनिंदी *f* Bringing up one's evil deeds or failings; taunting with bitter reminders or remarks. *v* कर, *g*. of *o*.: also evil accusing. See कुचिंदी & कुचविंधी. The words, although often used interchangeably, are not viewed as exact synonyms.

कुचवणी or कुचमणी *f* Lying in pain and helplessness. 2 Harassing or wearisome detention or delay; distressful hinderance or restraint: also painful perplexity or strait.

कुचवणें or कुचमणें *v* *i* To be restless in pain and helplessness. 2 To be kept under harassing and vexatious detention or obstruction; to be suffering the distress or irksomeness of imposed delay, insuperable restraint &c.: also to be in a strait or painful perplexity.

कुचर *a* (कुचर *S* yet the च is *ts*.) Insoluble by soaking or boiling—a grain of any pulse. 2 fig. Vengeful, rancorous, sullen. 3 That dishonestly spares his skill; that designedly executes a work badly. 4 Vile, vexatious, wearisome, teasing;—used freely, of a rocky road, an illegible writing, an obscure book &c.

कुचर *n* *m* (कुचर *S*) Hard or unsolved grains (of pulse after boiling or steeping). 2 *m* A hard or unsolved grain.

कुचराई *f* (कुचर) Imperfect execution of a business or work; fraudulent or lazy sparing of skill or labor; dishonest reservation gen. [*f* Its seed.

कुचल *m* A plant, Strychnos nux vomica. कुचली कुचलणें *v* *c* (कुंची) To brush or scrub with a कुंची or coarse brush.

कुचलणें *v* *c* (कुल्ल *H*) To pound coarsely; to break or bruise. 2 fig. To beat, belabor, bang, drub.

कुचविंधी *f* or कुचविंध्या *pl* (कुच *S* & विंधणें) also कुचिंदी *f* or कुचिंध्या *pl* Teasing, irritating speech or

acts; mocking, jeering, reviling, pinching, pointing at: also evil-accusing, vilifying, bringing up the faults of. *v* कर *g.* of *o.* See कुचिंदी & कुचिन्दा.

कुंचलणे *v i* (कुंचा) To attain its full plumage—a peacock.

कुंचा *m* (कुंच S A grass-bundle &c., a brush gen.) A brush of peacock's feathers. 2 A brush or broom of the spike-form leaves of the Palm and other trees, of the मोल्ल grass, of hog's bristles &c. By some the word is understood of a weaver's brush, painter's brush, and brush gen.

कुंचा *m* (Or गुचा) A dint, slight depression, small puncture or cavity (rather esp. as made in a top at top-playing). *v* मार. 2 A fillip or hit with the forefinger. The चा is *tshá*. See therefore कुचा, as the two words are properly one with variation of spelling. [argument &c.]

कुचे मारणे *fig.* To strike home or hard, to *hit* (in

कुचाय *n* S (The tip or extremity of the breast.) A nipple. Ex. कुचायावरी वर्षेत नेचपाणी.

कुचाळ *a* कुचाळखोर *c* Vile, hateful, mischievous; one ever reviling and vilifying, or teasing, tormenting, mimicking, jeering.

कुचाळकी or कुचाळी *f* (कुचाळ) Teasing and irritating speech or acts, mocking, jeering, reviling: also evil-accusing, vilifying, bringing up the faults of. *v* कर *g.* of *o.*

कुंचाळणे *v c* To brush or rub with a कुंचा; to brush up, furbish, burnish, polish. [or कुचिंद.

कुचित or कुचितखोर *a* कुचितपात्र *n* See कुचेखोर कुचित *n* See कुचेष्टा.

कुचिंद *a* कुचिंदखोर *a* कुचिंद्या or दा *a* कुचिन्दा *a* (कुचिंदी) That vilifies, defames, falsely accuses: also that is ever bringing up the evil deeds of: also that mocks or jeers.

कुचिंदी *f* कुचिन्दा *f* False accusation; defamation. 2 Ripping up the faults and foibles, or the evil deeds of. See कुचिन्दा & कुचिन्धी.

कुचिया *f pl* W also कुचिया *f pl* Mocking, jeering, making faces &c. Mostly amongst children.

कुंचो *f* A hooded cloak for children. 2 (कुंचो H or कुचि S) A brush of hog's bristles &c. tied together at one end; a large painter's brush, or a whitewash dauber &c. 3 A weaver's brush, a paste-dauber for the warp.

कुचेखोर or कुचेष्टेखोर & कुचिष्ट *a* Given to wild, mischievous, provoking pranks and tricks.

कुचेष्टा *f* (S) कुचेदी *f* (कुचेष्ट S) also corruptly कुचिष्टा & कुचिष्टाई *f* Teasing and tormenting of any one (as by pinching, mimicking, making faces &c.): also reviling and defaming of any one: also tricks, pranks, mischievous practices gen. Pr. कुचेष्टेवाचून प्रतिष्ठा वाढत नाही An ordinary fellow cannot hope to become famous unless he traduce some great man (—"he must burn the temple").

कुचेष्ट *n* (S) Reviling, vilifying, defaming. *v* कर *g.* of *o.* 2 A mischievous or evil thinking or thought concerning. *v* काढ. 3 A fondness for reviling or vilifying; a calumniating disposition. Ex. त्याचे अंगी कु. आहे. 4 or कुचायाचें पांखरू *n* A mischievous fellow ever vilifying and vitu-

कुचा *m* A dint &c. See कुचा & कुचा. [perating.

कुच्छलंगाटी कुच्छरोटी *f* (Scanty clothing and mere bread.) A Hindustáni phrase expressive of Straitness of circumstances.

कुचा *f pl* (कुच H) Used with पाडणे *g.* of *o.* To hew or hack to pieces. 2 *fig.* To punish well; to drub soundly: also in this sense कुचा दिव्या करणे

g. of *o.* 3 With तोडणे *g.* of *o.* To hamstring or hough (a horse).

कुज *n* S The horizon. 2 The planet Mars.

कुंज *m* The angle of junction formed by two parts of a roof: the angle or turn of a road, river &c.: also of two pieces of a चौकट or quadrangular frame. 2 The roll or band of grass applied along the corners of a chuppered roof.

कुंज *m n* S A place overshadowed with creeping plants, a bower or an arbor.

कुजकट or कुजट *a* (Qualif. form of कुजका) Rather rotten, rottenish: also rank, rancid, musty.

कुजकटाण or कुजटाण *f* (कुजकट & घाण) Smell of rotting substances. [perfidious, treacherous.

कुजका *a* Rotten. 2 *fig.* Insincere, guileful, कुजकाकवडळ *m* (A rotten colocynth.) A term for a dark, sullen, malignant, hateful person.

कुजकानासका *a* (कुजका & नासका added enhancingly.) Rotten, spoiled, vile, worthless.

कुंजडा *m* (कुंज H) A tribe or an individual of it. They are vegetable-venders. 2 Applied to a miserly fellow; also to a low and disreputable fellow.

कुजडा *a* or मनाचा कुजडा *a* (कुजणे) Rotten figuratively; i. e. Vengeful, malignant, sullen, rancorous.

कुजणे *v i* To rot or putrefy; to lose cohesion of parts. 2 *fig.* In games with songtyá. To lie out of play, to die—songtyá &c.

कुजन *m* (S) A wicked or bad person.

कुजपंचमी *f* (S कुज Mars, and पंचमी) The fifth day of the moon occurring on a tuesday. An unlucky day.

कुजबुज *f* (Imit.) Speaking in a low, subdued tone; whispering: also a suppressed rumor; a popular whisper. [ly: also to whisper.

कुजबुजणे *v i* (कुजबुज) To speak lowly and softly—कुजबुज *n* S कुजस्थान *n* S An arbour, bower, or overshadowed recess.

कुंजर *m* (S) An elephant. 2 In comp. Pre-eminent; as पुण्यकुंजर An excellent man. 3 A

कुंजरडा *a* P Miserly. [particular bird.

कुंजरभार *m* (S) Force consisting in elephants. This word is less common than गजभार.

कुंजरशैच *n* (S) The same with गजस्थान.

कुंजरा *m* A kind of grass used as a vegetable. 2 A caste or an individual of it. They are venders of vegetables &c. 3 *fig.* A low, mean fellow, a scrub.

कुंजरी *f* S A female elephant.

कुजविणे *v c* (कुजणे) To make to rot or putrefy.

कुजघाण *f* (कुजणे & घाण) The smell of putrefaction or rottenness.

कुजसंभ *m* S corruptly कुचसंभ *m* The detention or tarrying of Mars in some mansion of his orbit. A phenomenon of profound service in astrological combinations and in popular explanations of the extraordinary.

कुजा or ज्या *m* (कुजा P) The well-known earthen water-jug, a *koozu*. 2 Applied in Hindústan to a small earthen water-holder gen.

कुंजो *f* (S) कुंजिका *f* S A key.

कुंजीर *m* कुंजर *m* sometimes कुंजर *m* A kind of grass used as a vegetable.

कुचा *f* S The sine of the arc of the parallel of declination, corresponding with the ascensional difference.

कुजट *a* (Or कुईट) Rancid, rank, musty, frowzy.

कुटका *m* A bit or piece; a bit gen. (as broken off from a stick, a cake of bread, a cocoanut &c.); a bit of string or rope.

कु. तोडून देणे (To break off and give a piece of what one may be eating or using; so as to leave the applicant without excuse for staying longer.) To refuse flatly.

कुटकी *f* (कुटकी S) Christmas flower or black Hellebore, Helleborus niger. 2 C A fragment of wood; a little stick or chip.

कुटकुट *n* (Imit.) The bubbling sound heard in the belly during ill digestion &c.

कुटकुटणे *v imp* (Imit.) To be sounding कुट! कुट! in the belly during bad digestion. Ex. पोटांत कुटकुटते.

कुटण *n* (कुटण S Pounding.) *fig.* A drubbing, thrashing, beating soundly. *v* काढ *g.* of *o.* निघ *g.* of *s.* [pander: also a bawd or procuress.

कुंटाण *c* (कुटी S) A go between; a pimp or a कुंटाणकी *f* (कुंटाण) The business of a कुंटाण. 2 Applied to tale-bearing or evil-carrying to and fro.

कुटणे *v c* (कुटण S) To pound. 2 *fig.* To drub, thrash, beat soundly: to discuss straitly (a subject): to consider narrowly or study intently (a difficult passage).

कुटतांदूळ *m pl* (कुटणे &c.) Rice which readily breaks into bits during the operation of husking: also broken rice, rice-particles.

कुटरा *a* (कुटणे) That breaks readily during the operation of husking—rice &c.

कुटला *m* R (कुटणे) Pounded rice (to be ground into flour and made into bread).

कुटा *m* (कुटणे) Powder of pounded लाव्या. 2 Fragments of powder (as of dried fish.) 3 R The seed of the Jack or of some species of Nymphaea pounded up with pepper and salt &c.

कुटाई *f* (कुटाई H) Price or cost of pounding.

कुटाकुटी or कुटाकूट *f* (कुटणे) Fighting, fisticuffs, sparring: also debating &c. See the verb. 2 *fig.* Serious or earnest play (as at songtyá).

कुटाळ *a* कुटाळखोर *a* (कुटिल S) Vile, hateful, mischievous; one ever reviling, traducing, defaming; or one ever ridiculing, jeering, mocking.

कुटाळकी or कुटाळी *f* (कुटाळ) Traducing, defaming, reviling, vilifying: also ridiculing or jeering.

कुटाळखोरी *f* कुटाळगिरी *f* Vulgar formations for कुटाळकी.

कुटिल *a* (S) Crooked or bent. 2 *fig.* Perverse; as कुटिलबुद्धि, कुटिलाग्रय, कुटिल-तर्क-दृष्टि-भाषण-भाषी-मति-वाक्य-दृष्टि-स्वभाव. 3 Vile and hateful gen.: malicious and mischievous.

कुटिलदेह *m* (S) A deformed body: also *attrib.*, pop. कुटिलदेही, Deformed in body.

कुटी *f* (S) A hut. In comp. as पर्णकुटी-दणकुटी-वस्त्रिकुटी-लताकुटी. [Grah.

कुंदो *f* A flowering shrub, *Murraya exotica*.

कुटी *f* (कुटणे) Fragments or powder (of dried fish &c.) 2 (Humorously.) Beating. Ex. आज सुटी च्यां कुटी. *v* काढ *g.* of *o.* A saying amongst schoolboys.

कुटीण *f* (S) A bawd or procuress.

कुटीर *m* S A small house; a hut or hovel.

कुटीर *a* (कुटणे) That breaks readily during the operation of husking—rice &c.

कुटीव *p* of कुटणे *unc* Pounded.

कुटीळ *a* (कुटिल S) Perverse, malicious, vile, mischievous, hateful.

कुटुंब *n* (S) A family or household. 2 The mistress of a family, or of the house: also a wife gen.

कुटुंबकलह *m* (S) Domestic dissension; a family feud. [member is a poet.

कुटुंबकवि *m* (S) One of whose family every

कुटुंबकबाडी *m* The earning and sustaining mem-

ber of a household; the family fag or drudge. Ex. फुकाचा मी झालो कुं. [hold or family.]

कुटुंबघात *m* (S) Destruction or ruin of a house-

कुटुंबघातकी *a* (S) Destroyer or ruiner of a household.

कुटुंबवत्सल *a* (S) Fondly attached to wife and family. 2 Having a wife and family; a family-man. Ex. दरिद्रो दीन कुं. तथास द्रव्य देता झाला. N. B. This second sense is the popular one.

कुटुंबशास्त्रो *m* (S) One of whose family every member is learned in the Shāstras.

कुटुंबाळा *a* (कुटुंब) That has a wife and family.

कुटुंबी *m* (S) A householder, a paterfamilias. 2 C A relation or kinsman.

कुडण *n* (कुडण S Pounding.) fig. Beating, thumping, drubbing, thrashing. *v* काढ, निघ *g.* of *o.* & *s.*

कुडण *n* S Pounding: bruising or rough breaking.

कुडणी *f* S A procuress or bawd.

कुडा *m* (कुडणे) Powder of pounded लाच्या. 2 Beating, thumping, pommeling. *v* काढ, निघ *g.* of *o.*

कुडेल *n* C (कुडणे & तेल) A sound drubbing; a beating and kicking. *v* काढ, निघ *g.* of *o.* & *s.*

कुडचा, कुडला, कुडोल *a* (कुडे) Belonging or relating to what place?

कुडणे *v i* (कुड S) To be stopped, detained, obstructed, arrested in progress, lit. fig.

कुडणे or कुडने *ad* (Commonly कुडून) Whence?

कुडता *f* (A lax formation from कुड S) Stoppage or obstruction.

कुडपर्यंत, कुडपावेतो, कुडवर *ad* (कुडे & पर्यंत &c.) How far? how long? how much? to or till what point, degree, stage &c?

कुडविणे *v c* (कुडणे) To stop, obstruct, hinder.

कुडार *m* S An ax or a hatchet.

कुडाविणे *v c* See कोडाविणे.

कुडित *p* (S) Stopped, detained, obstructed, arrested. 2 fig. Posed, nonplus-ed, confounded.

कुडून or कुडोन *ad* (कुडे) Whence? from what point or stage?

कुडे *ad* (कुड S) Where? 2 (Esp. when pronounced with emphasis.) Anywhere; anywhere wherever. Ex. मी तेव्हापासून रथेंच आहें कुडे गेलो नाहीं. [&c.]

कुड *ind* Interjection used in driving off fowls

कुंड *n* (S) A pool, a well, a spring or basin of water, esp. as consecrated to some holy purpose or person. 2 A hole in the ground, or an enclosed space on the surface, or a metal square-mouthed vessel (for receiving and preserving consecrated fire). 3 *m* See कुंडगोलक under गोलक. 4 A pitcher.

कुडई *f* A kind of rice. It ripens early.

कुडकी *f* An ear-ornament of males. Understood by some of the four-pearl-cluster at the flap of the ear; by others, of the large double ring with a central pearl which encircles the auricle.

कुडकुड *ad* Imit. of the sound of a crisp or crackling substance under the teeth, of the chattering of the teeth from cold &c.; hence applied to the operation of cold itself. Ex. थंडी कुं वाजतो.

कुडकुड *f* (Imit.) Grumbling, growling, muttering.

कुडकुडणे *v i* (Imit.) To crackle, chatter, grumble &c., to emit the sound कुडकुड; to shiver from cold; to have a slight pulsation or a grumbling in the belly.

कुडकुडवाणा or जी *a* Of a grumbling disposition; gloomy, glum, sullen.

कुडकुडा *m* C कुडकुडी *f* C or थंडीची कुडकुडी Shivering through cold. *v* भर. [growls.]

कुडकुडा or या *a* (कुडकुड) That grumbles or

कुडकुडीत *a* Crisp, crackling, emitting the sound

कुडकुड on being chewed, rubbed, touched &c.

कुंडगा *m* W A banked up plat for rice &c.

कुंडगोलक *m* See explained under गोलक.

कुडघई *f* C (कूड & गई) A short and slight stake (esp. as bifurcated); used in कूड or walls of sticks and plaster. [as to receive or hold].

कुडचा *m* The palm contracted and hollowed (so कुडण *n* A hedge; a fence gen. of an enclosure.

2 An enclosure, a close, a pingle. 3 (Verbal of कुडणे) Enclosing with a hedge or fence.

कुडणावळ *f* (कुडणे) The cost of surrounding with a hedge or fence. 2 R The act or work of hedging or fencing.

कुडणे *v c* (कूड) To surround with a hedge or fence; or with a wall of sticks and mud &c. 2 To stop or close up; to block up (a road &c.) 3 To shut up; to confine.

कुडणे *v i* To feel stopped, obstructed, hindered. 2 fig. To feel repressed, restrained, abashed, over-

awed. 3 (But more frequently मनांत कुडणे, from كور H) To fret; to grieve over inwardly; to vex one's self about: also to sulk. 4 To ache or feel strained or stiff (through long sitting, watching &c.)—the body or a limb.

कुडतन or कुडतान *n* An aggregate of thirty-six, or, according to some, of forty-two कवळी (a pack of 500 or 550 betel-leaves).

कुडता *m* The palm contracted and hollowed so as to receive or hold.

कुडताळ *a* P (कुडता) Narrow, strait, scanty, confined—a piece of ground.

कुडताळा *m* कुडताळें *n* (कुडता) A narrow or scanty tract or spot. The main use of this word is in the phrase कुडताळ्यांत येणे in the sense of संपुष्टांत येणे To be reduced into small compass—worldly affairs or a business. [dimensions.]

कुडती *f* Height or depth as one of the three कुडती *ad* Heightwise, on its dimension of height or depth—a thing laid or set. *v* लाव, बसव, ठेव.

कुडती *f* (کرتی P) A jacket; a coat down to the waist. 2 A carpenter's tool, the chisel-mallet.

3 A washerman's beating or smoothing instrument.

कुडतुडणे *v c* (Commonly कुरतुडणे) To nip off with the nails.

कुडतें *n* (Or कुडती) A jacket or short coat.

कुडथळ *n* (कुडता) In matters of land. A deficient tract, parcel, lot; ground lacking the quantity reported or assigned.

कुडथळबिघा *m* A bighā of twenty पांड.

कुडपण or णें *n* A short thickish piece of stick.

कुडपणे *v i* To curl over, to crisp, to contract—leaves &c. [&c.]

कुडबुड or डां *ad* Imit. of the sound of the कुडबुडे कुडबुडणे *v i* (Imit.) To rattle;—used of the

rattle-box of the जोशी or fortune-tellers &c. 2 fig. To mutter confusedly; to speak inarticulately.

कुडबुडा, कुडसुडा, कुडसुया जोशी *m* A class of people or an individual of it. They are fortune-tellers &c. [जोशी people.]

कुडबुडे *n* (Imit.) The little rattle-box of the कुंडल *n* (S) An ear-ring. 2 A ring or circle (of metal &c.) [grinding snuff &c.]

कुंडला *m* (कुंडल S) A bowl of stone or earth (for कुंडली *f* (S) pop. कुंडळी *f* A figure divided into

square, triangular, or circular spaces, drawn to exhibit the position of the sun, planets, and constellations. The twelve ग्रह of कुंडली are तनु, धन, सद्दज, सुद्धत, सुत, रिपु, जाया, मृत्यु, धर्म, कर्म, आय,

यय. 2 Semicircular or other lines drawn to include parentheses &c., brackets. 3 *m* S A snake; a circle or ring; a coil; and numerous things of like form.

कुडव *m* (S) A corn-measure of two पायली, in the Konkan, of eight. Pr. मेल्या न्दशीस कुं दूध.

कुडवा *m* The ledge along the bottom of a wall, or a spanbreadth portion distinguished by a wash or paint of different color. *v* ठेव, घे.

कुडवी भारा *m* (कुडव & भारा) Such a bundle of rice-stalks as when thrashed yields rice to fill a कुडव.

कुंडवेदिका or कुंडवेदी *f* S The excavated or enclosed plat and its raised border (for sacrifices or offerings). Ex. कुं विध्वंखन समग्र. यज्ञसंडप मोडिला.

कुंडा *m* (Enhancing form of कुंडी) A large open-mouthed jar; as a flowerpot, a leather-worker's steeping pot, a dyer's vat, a मांदण or receiver of the expressed juice of sugarcane, a vessel for levigating or comminuting snuff, bhāng &c. 2 The gourd-receiver of the exudation of Palm trees.

कुंडा *m* (Commonly कोंडा) Bran.

कुडा *m* (कुटज S) A medicinal shrub, Echites anti dysenterica. Rox. Coraya Conessi, or Oval-leaved rosebay. The seed (कुचाचें बीज) is classed amongst the उपधान्यें and is a vermifuge &c. 2 A sort of rice. 3 A certain ear-ring of females. 4 A tree, Hymenoduction excelsum. Grah.

कुडा *a* (Usually मनाचा कुडा) False, guileful, malignant, perfidious, treacherous. 2 Bad or false—money. Ex. आपुला असतां दाम कुडा. मग पारव्याशीं झगडा कासया. Used only in poetry. 3 (Poetry.) False or bad gen., i. e. evil, harmful, wrong &c. Ex. पाहिलें परतानी दुष्टा काळाकडे. मग म्हणे कुडे झालें आतां. तुका म्हणे कुडी प्राणाची आवडी.

कुडाभाव *m* Thinking or designing evil concerning; suspicion or mistrust: also malice and hate.

कुडामेढीचा *a* Composed of कूड wall of laths or wattled sticks, and मेढ a stake; i. e. Poor, mean, humble, hovel-like;—used with -खोपट-कुटि-झोपडे-घर-वाडा &c.

कुडावा *m* (Poetry. कूड) A wall (esp. of sticks or slittings, of laths or wattled work) plastered over with mud. 2 fig. Defence or support. Ex. करी संकटीं सेवकाचा कं. [dividual of it.]

कुडावेडा *a* That with wicked intent feigns madness or idiocy.

कुडाळदेसकर *m* A tribe of Brāhmans or an individual of it.

कुडी *f* (कुटी S) A hut or cottage. Hence 2 The house of the soul or life; the fabric of the body. Ex. प्राण निघु पाहे कुडीये बाहरे. Used also in anger or revilingly, and, thus, in a manner corresponding to the use in English of Carcass. 3 A fragment of wood; a chip, chat, or little stick. 4 A fibre or ramification of the root of a plant; a shoot from the root (as of turmeric, garlic &c.); a division of a race or sprig (as of ginger). 5 A kind of drill-plough. 6 C A stack of rice-straw. 7 Commonly कोडी *q. v.* A score.

कुंडी *f* (S) A vessel of stone or earth (for grinding snuff, bhāng &c.) 2 A jar of a wide open mouth and tapering; a flower-pot &c.

कुडुपणे *n* P A short and stout stick; a truncheon or cudgel. 2 fig. A little and sturdy person.

कुडूक *m n* A ring with pearls, as an ear-ring for children. 2 *m* A particular tree, and *n* Its fruit.

कुडूक *a* कुडूकवाणा or जी *a* Sullen-looking, glum, heavy and sour as one huffed or displeased. Ex. तो or त्याची मजी कुं झाली.

कुडे *n* A shoot from the root (of ginger, turmeric, garlic &c.) 2 The ear-ornament called also कुडा. 3 Evil-mindedness regarding; suspicion and mistrust of or hatred towards. Pr. कुचाचें कुडे त्याचे पुढें Honi soit qui mal y pense. 4 Evil machinations; wicked scheming or doing.

कुडेपाक *m* A medicinal preparation from the bark of the roots of कुडा.

कुडेपावडे *n* (कुडे by redup.) Evil feeling or thought; secret malice. Ex. माझ्या मनांत कांहीं कु. नाही. 2 Sorcery, enchantment, witchcraft. 3 Wicked scheming; crooked policies; artifices and wiles. Also कुडेकपट *n* in the three senses.

कुडेशाहणपण *n* Malignant cunning or cleverness.

कुचा or कुद्या *a* (कुडणें or कुडणें) Given to sulking or fretting.

कुचा *m* Better कुडा. A large jar &c.

कुचाट *n* C A rice-field on the slope of a hill.

कुडंग *m* (S) Tricks, pranks, mischievous or vitious practices.

कुडणें *v i* (کوزه H) To fret, to grieve over inwardly: also to indulge huff; to be morosely or gloomily angry; to sulk.

कुडा *a* (or मनाचा कुडा) sometimes कुद्या *a* False, dark, guileful, malignant: also sullen, gloomy, morose.

कुडाण *f* The smell of rotting substances.

कुडापा *m* (कुडा) Rancour, spite, grudge. *v* घर, राख, टेव, कर. 2 Sullen fretting or grieving. *v* घर, कर. [पावडे &c.]

कुडेपावडे *n* कुडेकपट *n* कुडेशाहणपण *n* See कुडे-कुणकुण *f* (Imit.) Whispering, or speaking in a low subdued tone: also muttering or grumbling: also whiningly begging or beseeching. *v* कर, लाव. 2 A feeble rumor: a popular whisper.

कुणकुणणें *v i* (Imit.) To whisper, or to speak softly and suppressedly: also to mutter or mumble: also to beg or supplicate whiningly.

कुणकुण्या *a* (कुणकुण) That mutters, murmurs, whines &c. See कुणकुण.

कुणगा *m* A sum of money, or some item of a common property, suppressed or secreted by one of the sharers, and held back from the general division. 2 P The tuck of a dhotar. 3 C A division of a rice-field.

कुणगेकरी & -दार *m* (कुणगा & करी & दार) One who has fraudulently withheld from the general division of a property a sum or an article belonging to it. [amongst पोचे.]

कुणट *n* C A fragment of rice or husk lying

कुणप *n* S (In Sansk. *n m*) A corpse. [कुणबी.

कुणवट *m* A contemptuous form of the word

कुणबाज *a* (कुणबी) Fit and proper to the Kunbí, i. e. rustic, rude, vulgar, plebeian—manners &c.: also coarse, common, mean, low—garments &c.

कुणबावा sometimes कुणबावा *m* (कुणबी) The business of a कुणबी, agricultural work, husbandry. 2 Lands held as perpetual estate under acknowledgment and payment to Government, a feudum or fee: also such tenure, fee-farm: also the rent paid. 3 Land-tax.

कुणबावेदार *c* One holding कुणबावा.

कुणबी *m* An individual of the agricultural order, a cultivator or peasant. Pr. कु. इव्याइतका उज्ज. Pr. कु. सेला भुतानें वामन सेला वातानें सेनार सेला पितानें. Pr. कुणव्यासारिखा दाता नाही कुटव्यावांचून देत नाही. This notion of the softening and improving of the कुणबी under cudgel-persuasion (argumentum baculinum) was steadily held and constantly carried out under the by-gone regime,

whether Maráthá or Muhammadan. Hind. Pr. शुद्र का बेटा गहंका आटा जिस वखत कुटा तो मिटा.

कुणबीक *f* The business of the कुणबी, i. e. agriculture. [The wife of a कुणबी.

कुणबीण *f* (कुणबी) A female domestic slave. 2

कुणबीदेक *a* (Formed by the unlearned out of or in imitation of शुद्रदेक S) That has been brought, used, touched, by a Kunbí or Shúdra—water, a vessel, or any thing.

कुणबीमाळी *m* (कुणबी & माळी) A comprehensive term for the common people of the agricultural order; the peasantry; the country folk.

कुणबीहिशेव or कुणबाजहिशेव *m* (Computation or reckoning among the Kunbí-people.) A term for the various rude and unskilful methods of calculation; as with *calculi* or pebbles, the fingers &c.

कुणभवा, कुणभावा, कुणभवेदार See under कुणबावा.

कुणी *n* R A hollow or light grain (of any pulse).

2 *f* A peg or pin of wood; a wedge or chip to keep apart; a linch-pin; a peg-bolt in numerous agricultural implements.

कुणेट or कुणेट *n* C A fragment of rice or husk lying amongst पोचे (flattened rice).

कुतका *m* A pestle or muller (for grinding bháng &c.) 2 fig. A blow, thump, stroke.

कुतंगळ, कुतंगळू, कुतंगळ or लू *a* Of delicate make, infirm, feeble, weak—man or animal. Pr. घर कुतंगळू कणगीला पडलें डुलू. The people of the house are lean and weak; but they are smart at eating. 2 fig. Impotent, imbecile, effeminate.

कुतडा भरणें R A phrase used in reviling a sluggish and reluctant laborer. Ex. तुला कुतडा भरला काय What, hast a fever on thee? lazy dog! कुतडा is derived from कुयणें To grunt &c. at straining. It has no other meaning or application.

कुतनी *f* A kind of cloth; half silk, half cotton, and striped.

कुतप *m n* (कुतप S) The eighth portion of the day, the period of noon. An eligible time for sacrifices to the manes.

कुतरओढ-वोढ-तोड *f* (कुचें, ओढणें, तोडणें) Distress, distraction, perplexity (from the pressure of many debts, of much business &c.); worry and botheration.

कुतरघाई *f* Hurrying or vehemently urging. *v* कर, लाव, मांड. 2 Being in a vehement hurry or bustle. *v* कर, हो g. of s.

कुतरझाड, कुतरझूत &c. For compounds or terms with कुतर see कुत्याचा.

कुतरा, कुतरो, कुतरे Usually written कुचा, कुची, कुचें, which forms therefore see.

कुतर्क *m* (S) A wicked or evil device, plot, or thought; a devious or foolish fancy, scheme, speculation, project.

कुतर्की *a* (कुतर्क S) That devises or plots mischief; that deals in fabrications and evil machinations.

कुतूहल *n* S Sport, play, pastime, fun, diversion.

कुत्तेघशी *f* (کُت Dog, घासणें To rub.) Low drudgery; mean and dirty offices; servile and laborious work.

कुत्तेमल्लार *m* (کُت ملهار H A dog-ditty or dog-warbling.) A term for bad singing.

कुत्तेवाघूट *n* (Dog-tiger. Because he runs away with dogs.) A hyena.

कुत्तेवान् *m* (کُت وान H) The officer who has charge of the dogs (as of Government or a great personage). [person. See phrases under कुचें.

कुचा *m* A dog. 2 fig. A vile, snarling, currish कुचापि *ad* S Anywhere; wherever; wheresoever.

कुची *f* A bitch. 2 A herbaceous plant: also its flowering head. Its flowers and leaves emit bad odor. Some affirm it to be the same as लोखंडी.

कुचें *n* A dog (without reference to sex). Pr. घमाचे दारी कुचें आडवें आलें. 2 A sort of grass and the flower or head of it. 3 The seed of certain wild plants, covered with little bristles; a bachelor's button. 4 fig. An apparatus with a peg and an iron pin to keep a door closed. 5 (From its resemblance to this.) Applied to the joint of the elbow, shoulder, wrist, knee, ankle, hip. 6 A term for a quarrelsome and abusive fellow.

कुचीं मारीत फिरणें or हिंडणें To idle about. कुचें आपल्या पायाला डसलें म्हणून काय आपण डसावें Shall we return the reviling of a dirty fellow (and thus, be as dirty as he)? कुचें or कुचा होऊन राहणें or पडणें To be very servile or obsequious unto. कुत्याचा पाय मांजरावर मांजराचा पाय कुत्यावर (घालणें) To lie extravagantly: also to use arts and wiles and crooked devices. कुत्याला हाड म्हटलें म्हणजे हडूक टाकतें (Even a dog, when shouted to, drops his bone.) Used of a callous, incorrigible fellow (pursuing his practices notwithstanding prohibition and reproof). कुत्यासारिखा फिरणें or हिंडणें To idle about. येरे कुत्या खा माझा पाय Utterance referred to one who seems to be courting a quarrel. Also addressed in angry reproof to a bully or quarrel-seeking fellow.

कुत्याचा पाय *m* (Dog's foot.) A term for the flower of रानतेरडा.

कुत्याची चार *f* (Dog's grass.) A name for Panicum verticillatum whilst it is green.

कुत्याची झोप *f* (Dog's sleep.) Watchful sleep.

कुत्याची वळवळ *f* Fidgetiness or restlessness.

कुत्याचें ढव *n* (Dog's umbrella.) A term for a mushroom or toadstool.

कुत्याचें जिणें *n* Dog's life; i. e. Poor, wretched, oppressed, miserable life.

कुत्याचें झाड *n* A thorny tree bearing in clusters a juicy, glossy, red berry.

कुत्याचें तोंड *n* (Dog's mouth.) A term for a reviling or scurrilous fellow.

कुत्याचे दांत *m pl* (Dog's teeth.) A term (esp. amongst children) for the seeds of दुध्या—White pompion.

कुत्याचे पाय *m pl* or कुत्याचे पाय मांजराचे पाय *m pl* (Dog's feet and cat's feet.) A term for bad writing; pot hooks and hangers.

कुत्याचें मूत *n* (Dog's urine.) A term for a mushroom or toadstool: for a snappish, currish, cynical fellow.

कुत्याचें शेपूट *n* or -शेपडी *f* (Tail of a dog.) A term for an incorrigibly vile and hateful fellow: also for any thing (esp. a bad thing) that unalterably maintains its form and character.

कुत्तित *p* (S) Reproached, reviled, abused. 2 *a* In popular acceptation. Hateful, detestable, vile, bad;—used freely of persons and things.

कुयणें *v i* To utter a forced sound, as in straining vehemently at lifting a weight, or at stool, or as at hard hammering. Hence 2 To make strenuous efforts; to strive and strain at.

कुंद *a* (कोंदणें) Stuffed or blocked up;—esp. a pipe or tube, as the tube of गुडगुडी &c.: also obstructed in passage—wind or air: hence sounding as if stuffed or choked, thick-sounding—air, a musical pipe or chord, the throat or voice.

कुंद *m* (S) A kind of Jasmin, Jasminum multiflorum or pubescens. 2 A consumptive disease attacking

cattle. 3 The angle of junction formed by two portions of the roof: also the turn of a road. 4 The tree or figure worked in the corner of a बमाल, शालजोडो &c. 5 One of the nine treasures of कुबेर. 6 Olibanum. 7 A small tree with large white flowers, Jasminum arborescens.

कुदकणे *vc* (कुतका) To pommel or thrash soundly.

कुदंड, कुदंडखोर, कुदंडो or चा See कुभांड &c.

कुदणे *vi* (كود H) To leap, spring, jump.

कुदरापादरा *a* Commonly खुदरापादरा.

कुदलणे *vc* To treat, work, or use roughly, violently, heedlessly (a beast or an article).

कुदविणे *vc* To beat, thump, drub, pommel. 2 To work or use rudely and injuriously.

कुदळ *f* कुदळे *n* (कुदाल S) A hoe: also the head as disting. from the helve or haft. 2 fig. Applied to a rude, rough, bullying fellow.

कुदळणे *vc* (कुदळ) To hoe.

कुदळणे Usually and preferably खुदळणे.

कुदळा *m* (Enhancing form of कुदळ) A large hoe. कुदळी *f* A small hoe.

कुदव्याचा Raised by the hoe (not by the plough)—grain &c.

कुंदा *m* A kind of grass. 2 A flowering shrub. 3 (Properly कुंडा) A vessel of stone or earth to grind bháng &c. 4 (कुंद P) The stock of a

कुदांड *n* Misused for कुभांड. [musket.

कुदांड *a* Rude, bullying, overbearing, lusty and burly.

कुदांडी *f* Rudeness, coarse violence, bullying.

कुदांडो *a* also कुदांया & कुदांडखोर Misused for कुभांडो &c. [sin upon the receiver.

कुदान *n* (S) A bad gift; such a gift as brings कुदाळ *m* (कुदाल S) A hoe. See कुदळ.

कुदिन *m* (S) An inauspicious or unpropitious day. 2 *n* S (A day of the earth.) The period of a diurnal revolution of the earth.

कुंदी *f* (कुंदी H) Calendering or mangling of cloth. 2 Kneading and rubbing (of clothes in washing). 3 fig. A sound beating. *v* काढ, माजव *g.* of o.

कुदृष्टवादी *m* S In law. An unsatisfied plaintiff; one who objects to the award. [—cattle.

कुंदेणे *vi* R To be affected with the disease कुंद कुदाल *m* S A sort of pickax or hoe.

कुंदू or कुद्रू *m* A wild vegetable: also called कुरडू & कुंजीर.

कुधण, कुधन, कुधाण, कुधान *a* (कुदणे) Suspicious, jealous, malignant, grudge-bearing: also morose, churlish, sullen, crabbed.

कुधणकी, कुधनकी, कुधाणकी &c. *f* (कुधण &c.) Suspiciousness, jealousy &c.

कुधांड, कुधांडो, कुधांया, कुधांडखोर See कुभांड &c.

कुधाणकाकडा *c* A term for a person of malicious, suspicious, or morose disposition. Also कुधानकाकडा.

कुधान्य *n* (S) A common term for the grains forbidden to be used in burnt offerings: also for the inferior grains gen. उडोद, मखूर, लाख or लाक, चवळो, बाजरो, कांग are amongst the कुं or forbidden grains. For the inferior grains see अडरा घान्ये.

कुनीति *f* S Injustice, iniquity, inequitable conduct or doing. 2 Maladministration of government: also impolicy or improper public measures.

कुन्हा *m* (कुन्हा or कुन्हा P) Grudge, spite, malice. *g* घर, डेव. [ful person.

कुन्हेबाज *c* कुन्हेबाईक *c* A grudge-bearing or spite-

कुंण *n* कुंण or कुण *n* A hedge; a fence gen. of

an enclosure. Pr. सरडाची घांव कुं पयंत. 2 An enclosure.

कुपट *f* Border, margin, verge, side (of a field &c.)

कुपथ *m* (S A bad road.) A lax or devious course; irreligion, heresy, heterodoxy.

कुपथ्य *n* (S Commonly अपथ्य) Bad diet or regimen. 2 Irregularity or deviation, in any point or instance, from a regimen. [issue.

कुपरिणाम *m* S An evil termination, result, or

कुपा *m* (कुतुप S) A glass bottle of a particular description. 2 A fissile stone, a kind of selenite or gypsum. [receive gifts; an unfit recipient.

कुपाच *n* (S) A term for a person unworthy to

कुपित *p* S Angered or angry.

कुपित्य, कुपित, कुपित *n* (कुपित S) Indigestion. 2 Undigested food in the stomach, crudities: also hardened faeces remaining in the bowels, scybala.

3 fig. A rankling grudge; harboured hatred.

कुपी *f* (कुतुप S) A sort of glass bottle or phial. Ex. एक सुवर्णकुपी अलौकिक ॥

कुपीण or न *f* (कौपीन S) A cloth-covering of pudendum virile. *v* नेस.

कुपुत्र *m* (S) A disobedient or disgracing son.

कुपेथर *a* (कुपा & थर) Of the layer or stratum called कुपा. Used with दगड, घोंडा &c. of a kind of stone whitish and friable.

कुप्या *m* (Or कुपा) A sort of glass bottle. 2 A

कुप्या *a* Lusty, sturdy, robust. [kind of stone.

कुफरांड or कुफराण *n* कुफराणा *m* (कुफराण S) A false accusation. *v* ये, उठ, घाल, लोट, कर.

कुफरांडी or चा *a* कुफराणी or प्या *a* (कुफरांड) Calumnious, slanderous, falsely accusing.

कुंफळ *n* The fruit of the plant कुंभा.

कुबट *a* Rank, frouzy, musty, mouldy. 2 fig. Foul-mouthed, scurrilous, vituperative.

कुबटणे *vi* To smell mouldy or musty.

कुबड *n* (कुज S) A humpback, or a hump on the back: also the protuberance thrown out, in old age, at the bottom of the spine. *v* निघ.

कुबडा or चा *a* (कुज S) Humpbacked. Jocosely or jeeringly कुबडाभाई, as Pr. खायाप्यायास मी लढा-

यास कुबडाभाई.

कुबडी *f* (Better खुबडी) A sort of water-snail &c.

कुबडी *f* A crutch or leaning staff, esp. the crutch of the बेरागी. [fection.

कुं काढणे To detect some crookedness or imper-

कुंवया *m* A tree, Lagerstroemia lanceolata. Grah.

कुंवरी *f* or कुंवरीजमीन *f* कुंवरीरान *n* P The region (esp. as of lean and poor soil) along the base of little hills.

कुवलणे *vc* To beat, thump, pommel.

कुंवल *n* C A thorny shrub. Used in forming dry hedges &c. [also its shell. Commonly खुवा.

कुवा *m* unc A sort of barnacle or water-snail:

कुंवा *m* A large wild tree bearing a fruit, Careya arborea. Grah. It is probably one with कुंभा *q. v.*

कुवुद्धि *f* (S) Evil-mindedness; wickedness of thought, intent, or judgment. 2 attrib. Evil-minded. [A bird.

कुंबेकुड *m* (By metathesis from कुकुडकुंभा *q. v.*)

कुवेर *m* (S) The name of the treasurer of the gods, the Indian Plutus. Hence, appellatively, a rich man, a Croesus.

कुवेराचे धन माकडेयाचे आयुष्य (असावे) A phrase expressive of the Hindú opinion concerning English

कुज *a* S Humpbacked. [law.

कुव्वल *a* Firm, strong, stable, compact, solid, substantial—a building, substances. 2 Laxly. Huge, weighty, mighty, monstrous, vast—a load &c.

कुंभ *m* (S) A water jar or pitcher. 2 The sign Aquarius.

कुंभक *m* S Closing the nostrils and mouth so as to suspend breathing. A religious exercise.

कुंभकर्ण *m* (S) The name of a drowsy Rákshas, the brother of Ráwan. Hence, appellatively. A sound sleeper, or a dull sleepyhead.

कुंभकर्णाची झोप or कुंभकर्णी झोप *f* A term for dead or heavy sleep. See कुंभकर्ण.

कुंभकामला *f* S Jaundice in its last stage; jaun-

कुंभकार *m* S A potter. [dice with tympanitis.

कुंभक्त *c* (S) A hypocritical or insincere worshiper.

कुंभक्ति *f* (S) Hypocritical or insincere worship.

कुंभा *m* (कुंभ S) The name of a bird. 2 A wild tree. Its leaves are thick, and useful for summer-

heads, इरले &c., and rope is made from its bark. 3 A low, spreading, milky bush. The flowers are offered to Shiva, and leaves are used medicinally.

It is the same with दुधाणी & शेतवड or शेताड *q. v.*

कुभांड or by redup. कुभांड आभांड *n* (कुं & भांड S)

A false accusation: also fraudulent evasion or denial of the truth. *v* आण, भांड, घाल, रच, योज, वे,

कर. 2 Applied gen. to a wild and tortuous scheme, device, system, invention.

कुभांडखोर *c* कुभांडो or चा *a* and by redup.

कुभांडोआभांडो or चा *a* (कुभांड) That lays false charges against: also that fraudulently denies the truth. 2 A dealer in wild schemes and projects.

कुंभार *m* (कुंभकार S) A potter. Pr. कुंभारास

सडको घड नाही Even the potter has not a sound jar. Expresses a state of things exceedingly out of repair and order. 2 (Commonly कुंभारीण) Vespa

solitaria.

कुंभारकाम *n* The pitchers and pots collectively (as brought or required on a marriage &c.) [potter.

कुंभारकी *f* (कुंभार) The art or business of the

कुंभारकुड or -कुडडा *m* A bird. See कुकुडकुंभा.

कुंभारक्रिया *f* The funeral solemnities of a deceased शूद्र conducted by a potter.

कुंभारखानी *f* A potter's quarry.

कुंभारगवंडो *m* A caste or an individual of it. They are by caste potters, in business bricklayers and masons.

कुंभारवाणी *f* The mass of kneaded and prepared earth at a pottery. 2 A tax upon the mill of a

potter employed to express the residue-juice of squeezed sugarcanes. 3 Squeezed sugarcanes submitted to the wheel of the potter. [कुंभार.

कुंभारडा *m* A contemptuous form of the word

कुंभारणी *f* A potter's wife. Pr. कुं ने कुं सी

कच्चा केला आणि गाढवाचा कान पिळला Used where a third person gets entangled in a quarrel, and is made to suffer. [ters.

कुंभारवाडा *m* The ward or quarter of the pot-

कुंभाराच्या देवी or -माना *f* Inoculated small-pox.

कुंभारी *f* C The insect commonly called कुंभारीण.

कुंभारी *a* (कुंभार) That has attained the size, color, and semblance of maturity without ripening—a betelnut. 2 Made by a potter—an image of

गणपति, a चूल &c. 3 Relating to a potter or a pottery. [building wasp, Vespa solitaria.

कुंभारीण *f* A potter's wife. Hence 2 The cell-

कुंभाव *m* (S) Thinking evil of; suspecting, mistrusting. 2 Evil-mindedness; malignant or insincere mind regarding.

कुंभिनी *f* S The terraqueous globe.

कुंभो *f* कुंभ्या or कुंभ्या *m* (Or कुंभा) A tree. Strong rope is made from the bark of it, and its leaves cover the इरले.

कुंभीपाक *m* S The name of a hell. Ex. कुंभी-
पाकामाजी घालील ॥ विडंबील नानापरी.
कुंभीर *m* S Long-nosed alligator.
कुंभेरी *f* C (कुंभ) A stack of grass or of bundles
of corn. 2 The wasp commonly called कुंभारीण.
कुंभोजन *n* (S) A meal upon coarse and unsa-
vory food: also a poor or bad meal gen. This is
one of four great evils. See कुग्रामवास, कुल्लोचनसेवा,
क्रोधमुखीभार्या.
कुसक *f* (كسك P) Assistance or succour—whether
the aid rendered, or the troops, money &c. ren-
dering it; auxiliary forces; a reinforcement. 2
Help or aid gen.
कुसकणें *v* c To beat, thump, pommel.
कुसकपत्र *n* (Letter of help or aid.) A letter of
recommendation. See पत्र.
कुसका *m* C A blow, thump, poult.
कुसकुसा *m* (كسكسا A) A ball of thin glass filled
with गुलाल. It is thrown at one another by people
on the चौडो and other festive occasions.
कुसटपिका or कुसटका *a* R W See कुसेटका.
कुसंडल & कुसंडल *m* (Common corruptions from
कुसंडलु) The student's water pot.
कुसति *f* S Evil-mindedness; wickedness of
thought, intent, or judgment. Ex. सदा चालिजे
धर्मपंथ ॥ सर्वकुं टाकोनि ॥ 2 *attrib.* Evil-minded.
कुसंच *n* S Evil counsel. [foolish adviser.
कुसंचो *m* (S) An evil counselor; a wicked or
कुसर & कुसरो Corr. from कुमार & कुमारी.
कुसरी *f* See कुंबरी.
कुसलणें *v* c To beat, thump, thrash soundly.
कुसलें *m* W Rent paid for lands held in fee.
कुसाईत or कुसायत *a* (كسایت A) Bay—a horse.
कुमार *m* (S) A boy under five years of age. 2
or राजकुमार A prince, esp. the heir apparent.
कुमारिका *f* S कुमारी *f* (S) An unmarried girl,
from ten to twelve years old: also a young virgin
gen. 2 Aloe-plant, Aloe perfoliata.
कुमारिकासव or कुसाय्यासव *m* S A medicinal juice
obtained from the socotrine aloes by cutting the
leaves and exposing the exudation to the sun.
कुसार्ग *m* (S A bad road or way.) fig. A lax or
devious course; immorality or licentiousness: also
impiety, irreligion, heresy, heterodoxy.
कुसार्गी *a* (S) Loose, dissolute, licentious: also
heretical or heterodox.
कुसुद *n* S The white water lily, Nymphaea es-
culenta. कुसुदिनी *f* S The plant bearing it.
कुसेटका *a* R W Of the middle stage of ripeness
—the jack, mango, and some other fruits.
कुसेत *a* (كسیت A) Bay—a horse. In the po-
pular piece exhibiting a versified account of the
बाह्तर खोडो and colors of the Horse occurs—
तांबडा आयाल दांडो काळी तो कुं उन्नम ॥
कुयटार *a* C Thatched with कुईट (grass or
matted palm-branches).
कुयरा, कुयरी, कुयरे, कुयला, कुयलो See in order
कुयाडे *n* Commonly कुवेडे. [under कुड.
कुयोग *m* (S) Any inauspicious conjunction (of
planets, signs, periods &c.)
कुळकळण & कुळकळणी Formed by metathesis from
कुळकरण & कुळकरणी.
करकुंची *f* (कौच S) A kind of heron or curlew.
करकुडणें or करकुडणें *v* c To peck at; to nibble
away; to gnaw or bite off. 2 To break off with
the nails, to nip.
करकुटो *f* C Slight febrile symptoms.
करकुर *ind* A sound uttered in calling a pup or
little dog. 2 An ejaculation addressed, together

with the application of the finger to the nose, to
a dumb person, in order to irritate or tease him.
करकुर *f* (Imit.) Grumbling or murmuring: also
bickering or soft jarring. *v* कर, लाव.
करकुरणें *v* i (करकुरी) To grumble, growl, mutter
discontentedly. 2 *v imp* To grumble in the belly.
Ex. पोटाक करकुरतें.
करकुर बुरबुर *ad* (Imit.) Bickeringly, jarringly:
also grumblingly and growlingly. 2 Used as *s f*
Bickering: also grumbling.
करकुरी *f* (Imit.) Belly fretting or borborygm.
करकुरीत *a* (Imit.) Crisp, crackling, making a
noise in craunching.
करकुला *m* dim. करकुली *f* करकुलें *n* करकू *f* R A
circular basket (of wattled twigs &c.) in which
lime, sand &c. are carried on a cart. 2 A circular
basket of bamboo-matting for various purposes.
3 A small basket of cane or twigs (for washing
vegetables &c.) 4 A similar thing, but very small,
as a plaything for children.
करकूल *m* n A wicker-work basket carried upon
a cart (to hold manure, sand, lime) &c.
कुरंग *m* (S) A deer or an antelope.
कुरंगनैना *f* (S) A female having fawn's eyes,
i. e. a beauty.
कुरगोव्या *f pl* That form of marble-playing in
which the conquering party gets a ride upon the
backs of the vanquished party. See, if playsome,
डोपरगोव्या, अगळगोव्या, कोंडडाव.
कुरघोडो *f* The posture of a man preparing to
take another on his back. 2 The play of leap-frog.
कुं करणें *g.* of *o.* To deride, jeer, scout, trample
upon; to ride over the back of.
कुरचणें *v* c R To break off with the nails, to nip.
कुरचा *m* R A gripe or rude seizure with talons
or nails. *v* चे.
कुरचूक *a* (कुर! i. e. कुर-कण मोडणारा) Fragile
or brittle;—used of wood, grass, leaves, iron,
कुरझा *ind* & *f* See झा or झा झा. [glass &c.
कुरंटक *m* S A flower. See the derivative कोरांटा.
कुरटा or कुरटा *a* Sullen, morose, churlish;
gloomily reserved or taciturn. [vermicelli.
कुरडई *f* A preparation of rice-flour resembling
कुरडा *a* R & W Contracted by the lids almost
meeting over it—an eye: also *attrib.* the person.
कुरडुके or कुरडूक *n* See कोरडिके.
कुरडू *m* An ear-ring of females: also that part
of the ear in which it is worn, the part adjoining
the side of the face. 2 *f m* A kind of long grass
with a pink flower like the clover-blossom. The
young leaves are esculent.
कुरण *n* Ground preserved for grass to grow; a
lea or lay; a meadow.
कुरणेकरी *m* An invalid or a valetudinarian.
कुरण्या *a* (कुरण) That guards a कुरण.
कुरतुडणें *v* c To break off with the nails, to nip.
कुरंद or कुरंदी See कुंद & कुंदी.
कुरंदी or धो *f* C A small wood-bill.
कुरनिशत or कुरनीस *f* (کورنشات P) Profound
salutation or reverence; obeisance.
कुरपण *n* C A hanging पाटो or basket to hold
cooking utensils &c.
कुरबुर *f* (Imit.) Fuming and chafing; mutter-
ing angrily; grumbling, growling: also bickering.
v कर, लाव.
कुरबुरणें *v* i (कुरबुर) To fume and chafe inwardly
or suppressedly; to mutter angrily. 2 *v imp* (For
कुरसुरणें) To grumble in the belly.
करसणें *v* i To burn without flame; to smoulder.

2 also कुरसुरणें *v* i To fume and chafe inwardly. 2
imp To grumble or faintly rumble in the belly.
Ex. पोटांत कुरसुरतें or कुरसतें.
कुरसुर *f* (Imit.) Fuming and chafing; grumbl-
ing: also slight rumbling in the belly. *v* उड, निघ,
राव.
कुरसुरा *m* कुरसुरी *f* Parched rice. Used *pl* Re-
stricted, by some, to parched पोचे i. e. पोचे sprin-
kled and warmed up. [pressedly.
कुरसुरे खाणें To fume and chafe inwardly or sup-
कुरलो *f* A disorder of the hand—swelling and
contraction of the fingers.
कुरलें *n* dim. कुरली *f* A crab or crawfish. 2 fig.
A tumor that arises on the back of the hand.
Earth obtained from a crawfish hole is applied to
cure it. [the operation कुरवंडो.
कुरवंडणें *v* c To affect (an idol, a child &c.) with
कुरवंडा *a* C Shallow; capable of preserving but
little depth of water;—used of rice grounds elevat-
ed, or declivous, or of low banks; and opp. to
ओडण Deep &c. [vermicelli.
कुरवडी *f* A preparation of rice-flour resembling
कुरवंडो *f* (Poetry.) The waving, around an idol
or a person, of lamps &c.: or particularly, the
waving around the bride and bridegroom of rice,
salt &c. to remove malignant influences. 2 The
song appropriate to this rite.
कुरवाळणें *v* c To pass the hand over (upon a
child &c.) in a fondling or tender manner; to
stroke or smooth down. Ex. क्षण क्षणा पाठ कुर-
वाळीत ॥ Also ऐकोनि संतोषला अजनंदन ॥ कुरवा-
ळी वदन सौमिचाचें ॥ [A socket.
कुरसी *f* (Usually written खुरसी) A chair. 2
कुरळ *a* in poetry कुरळित *a* (कुरल S) Formed in
ringlets, curled—hair. Ex. भाळीं कुरळित केशवळनि ॥
कुरळी or कुरळी *f* (कुरल S) The unwoven threads
of a web, marking the places where divisions are
to be made. 2 P Provoking, exciting to anger.
v कर *g.* of *o.*: also stirring up (an elephant, a
horse &c.) to display his powers.
कुं काढणें *g.* of *o.* To draw out some fine, minute,
and secret matter (of a person's life or walk,—to
make it the ground of an accusation).
कुराण or न *n* (قران A) The Koran.
कुरापत *f* (خرافات A) A secret foible, failing,
frailty; an error, trip, slip: as brought up against
to provoke. *v* काढ, कर *g.* of *o.* H. Pr. बातकी बात
कुरापतकी कुरापत. 2 Picking or scratching (of a
sore &c.) *v* कर *g.* of *o.*
कुरापती *a* (कुरापत) Given to exposing or raking
up of the faults and foibles of.
कुरी *f* An engagement with a god or devil to
offer certain things or to perform certain acts
precisely at appointed times for the removal of
some regularly recurring pain, sickness, or molest-
ation from devils, or devil-visitations upon the
crops &c. Ex. भुताला कुरीवर बसविलें; भुताची
कुरी चुकली म्हणून उपद्रव होतो. Also such ap-
pointed time: also the animal or thing so sacri-
ficed or offered: also the act so performed. 2
Stated or set time more gen. Ex. कुरीचे कुरीवर
दाणा दिव्हा असतां घोडा चांगला राहतो. 3 The
name of a tree. 4 A drill-plough. Used also,
without its seed-tubes, as a harrow. 5 A land-
measure,—about half a bighá.
कुरीति *f* (S) Misprocedure, misbehaviour, mis-
conduct: also an evil course, path, way.
कुंग *m* Redness of the corner of the eye. This,
according to the interpretation, is a sign of opu-
lence, of indigence &c.

कुरचिसुरचि *ad* (Imit.) Indirectly, indeterminately, in minor, petty, non-descript, extra, or by ways—earning, getting. 2 Economically, thriftily, frugally—expending or using. 3 Faintly, feebly, slightly—belly aching, fever working &c.

कुरंद *m* A kind of stone, reddish and soft, Corundum. Used for mills, whetstones &c. 2 A red speck on the white of the eye. 3 *n* A kind of grass.

कुरंदी *a* Made of or relating to the stone कुरंद.

कुरंदी *f* A small sickle smaller than the कोयती.

कुरवीर *m* (S) A common term for the warriors of the कौरव family.

कुरक्षेत्र *n* (S) The country near Delhi, the scene of the great battle between the कौरव & पांडव.

कुरु *m* A fit or gust of haughty anger. *v* ये.

कुरुप *a* (S) Of a deformed or ugly face. 2 Deformed or ugly gen.

कुरुप *n* (S) A deformed or an ugly face. 2 *m n* A bump or sore (in the foot or hand) occasioned by a thorn or pebble: also a hard excrescence resembling a corn.

कुरुस *n* A cable. 2 A bump through the piercing of a thorn &c. 3 *m* A disease of the eye,—flesh arising upon the white. [—hair.

कुरुळ *a* (करुळ S) Curled; formed in ringlets कुर्याट *n* C An enclosure (esp. as planted or sown) around a dwelling house.

कुरी *ind* A word used in games with गोटे (marbles).

कुरी *m* A airs, affectation, foppery. 2 (For कुहा) Malice or grudge. *v* घर, डेव. [tion.

कुरेदार *c* कुरेबाज *c* One full of airs and affectation. कुहा, कुहेबाज, कुहेदार See कुरी.

कुहाड *f* (कुटार S) A hatchet or an ax: also the head as disting. from the haft. Pr. आकाशची कु. कोल्याचे दांतांवर Used of an evil befalling one by whom it had not been deserved, or to whom the occurrence was unlikely.

कुहाडोचा घाव खोल्याचे कपाळीं Evil (comes &c.) to him who evil thinks. A man falls (or, let a man fall) into the snare which he has laid for another; Honi soit qui mal y pense.

कुहाडा *m* A turn-screw.

कुहाडी *f* A hatchet or an ax. See कुहाड.

कुहाडोचा दांडा (Handle of an ax.) A term for one that joins the common enemy, and assists him in injuring his own people. Pr. कु. गोतास काळ.

कुहाडोजमीन *f* Land cleared by the ax. 2 Land in which stumps and roots obstruct the plough, —thus constantly needing the ax.

कुहायालगाम *m* A heavy bitmouth or bit shaped somewhat like an ax, or having an elevated angular centre; for the mouth of a violent horse. See लगाम. [flock.

कुल *n* (S) Family, race, tribe. 2 *S* A herd or कुल *a* (كل A) All. In comp. as कुलजमा, कुलखर्च, कुलवखल, कुलदनाम, कुलकानू, कुलबाब, कुलबाबतो.

Other compounds of less obvious signification follow in order.

कुलअखत्यार *m* (كل A & اختيار A) कुलकारभारी *m* कुलकुळा or कुलकळा *m* (كلکلا A) One invested with full powers; a plenipotentiary, an uncontrollable minister or manager: also a Major domo or Factotum.

कुलक *n* S A number of stanzas, any number above four, connected by the construction, i. e. by protraction through them all of the government of the verb. See कालापक, युग्म, विशेषक.

कुलकज्जल *m* (S Family lamp-soot.) A term for a person a disgrace to his family.

कुलकंडक *c* (S Family-thorn.) A troubler to his family or kin. [one's family.

कुलकलंक *m* (S) Opprobrium of, or stain upon,

कुलकुटार *c* (S) Hatchet or destroyer of one's family.

कुलकुल *f* कुलकुलाट *m* (Imit. formations.) Brisk and confused chattering (as of children at school, play, fight): also the chirping or twittering of sparrows or little birds: also lively cawing of crows. Ex. ह्वें सुत्ता नेली सम केला कुलकुलाट काकांनीं.

कुलकुलणे *v i* To chatter;—as sparrows, children at school &c. 2 To be in high spirits and glee.

कुलकुली *f* The excitement of a stallion or horse towards the mare: also heat or desire of the male in mares. 2 High animation or glee. Used *pl* with ये, चे. [or race.

कुलक्रम *m* (S) The order or line of one's tribe

कुलंगडे *n* A state of difficulty; a scrape, hobble, trouble. *v* घे or करून घे. 2 Crooked or wily procedure; an artifice or a trick. 3 C Intricacy or ingenuity of contrivance (as appearing in a machine or engine): also depth and wisdom (as of a plan or counsel). *v* कर.

कुलंगा *a* Small and thickset &c. See कुलुंगा.

कुलगुरु *m* (S) The गुरु or spiritual director of a race or tribe. [one's family.

कुलघातक *a* (S) कुलघ्न *a* S That ruins or destroys

कुलंच or कुलंज *a* That falls off behind, goose-rumped;—used of horses.

कुलंच or ज *n* A kind of grain.

कुलज *a* S Wellborn, genteel, of high or noble

कुलटा *f* S An unchaste woman. [descent.

कुलतारक *c* (S) Saviour or deliverer of one's family. [family.

कुलतारण *n* (S) Saving or delivering of one's

कुलतिलक *c* (S) The or an ornament of one's family. [ment of a race, or family.

कुलदीपक *m* (S) The lamp, light, glory, orna-

कुलदेवता *f* (S) कुलदेवत *n* S कुलदेवल *n* S The tutelar divinity (god or goddess) of a race or tribe.

कुलदेवी *f* (S) The tutelar goddess of a family or tribe. [descended through a race.

कुलधर्म *m* (S) A religion or a religious practice

कुलध्वंस *m* (S) Destroying or destroyed state of a race or family.

कुलनारी *f* (S) A woman of good family.

कुलनाश *m* (S) A term for a reprobate or graceless child.

कुलपणे *v i* To walk lamely; to limp or hobble.

कुलपति *m* (S) The head or chief of a family, patriarch.

कुलपरंपरा *f* (S) The series of generations composing a race: also the order of succession from family to family.

कुलपरंपरागत *a* (S) कुलपरंपरायात *a* (S) Come down through one's ancestors; inherited, hereditary.

कुलपरिपाटी *f* S pop. कुलपरिपाटी *f* A practice or custom descended through a tribe or race.

कुलपर्वत *m pl* (S) See कुलाचल & सप्तपर्वत.

कुलपालक *a* (S) That cherishes or sustains the family of.

कुलपोगळा *m* (कुलूप & गोळा) A shell filled with powder, iron spikes &c.; a bomb.

कुलपोविडा *m* (कुलूप & विडा) A roll of ten or twelve betel leaves with betelnut, cardamoms &c., enclosed within a plantain leaf and tacked with a चोय—to be served round to visitors assembled.

कुलपुरुष *m* (S) A An ancestor, any of one's progenitors. A male of the same race or tribe.

कुलबाब कुलकानू &c. A phrase occurring in grants and public papers, signifying All taxes and assessments, and the right of receiving all market dues (or all articles and items, and all laws, statutes, and usages) are given over (to an Inámdár &c.) [ment of the race of.

कुलभूषण *n* (S) कुलमंडन *n* (S) The or an orna-

कुलमर्यादा *f* (S) Family decorum, respectability, or orderly guardedness or restraint.

कुलरोनि *f* (S) A family rite or usage.

कुलवधू *f* (S) कुलस्त्री *f* (S) A woman of good family. 2 Applied to a woman adorning her tribe or caste by her virtues.

कुलवान् *a* (S) Of good family, noble, gentle.

कुलवृद्ध *m* S The founder of a family, the patriarch or great progenitor.

कुलसंप्रदाय *m* (S) A practice, usage, or custom traditional through a race.

कुलखामी *m* (S) कुलखामिनी *f* (S) The tutelar divinity of a race or tribe, the guardian god or goddess: also the family-priest or spiritual director.

कुलहत्या *f* (S) Destroying of a family or race, extirpation.

कुलहोन *a* (S) Of obscure or mean pedigree or parentage, ignoble, plebeian, vulgar, base.

कुलहोनसेवा *f* (S) Servitude or service to the ignoble. One of four sore evils,—कुग्रामवास, कुभोजन, क्रोधमुखीभार्या, & कु.

कुलक्षण *n* (S) A mark, sign, appearance, or a quality, property, or mental feature, boding evil. 2 *attrib. pop.* कुलक्षणी *a* Bearing ill-boding marks, signs, qualities, features.

कुलक्षय *m* (S) Extinction of a race.

कुला *m* A buttock. Pr. रिकामा सुतार कुले तासी.

कुलाबाचेर पडला A covert or delicate way of speaking about prolapsus ani (i. e. something in the neighborhood of कुला). कुले थापटणे To clap the buttocks in triumph or in joy. कुल्यावर कुला येणे To get fat. मातीचे कुले कोठे लावल्याने लागतात? Can any acquirement or adventitious good sit as appropriately as an endowment or excellency of

कुलांगडे *n* Commonly कुलंगडे. [nature?

कुलांगना *f* (S) A woman of good family. 2 Applied to a woman adorning her race or family by her graces and excellences.

कुलांगार *m* (S कुल & अंगार Live-coal.) A term for one that, by fomenting domestic dissension or by disgraceful deeds, ruins his family or tribe.

कुलाचल *m* S A common name for seven mountains celebrated in the Puráns. See सप्तपर्वत.

कुलाचार *m* (S) The established observances or the practice of a tribe or caste.

कुलाचारी *a* (S) Observant of family or caste-practices and usages. Ex. क. तुजविण हरी केवी सरति. [director.

कुलाचार्य *m* (S) A family priest or spiritual

कुलाबदांडो *f* The strip of land adjoining to Bombay called Colábá; and esp. the extremity of it bearing the Lighthouse.

कुलाबा *m* (كلابة A or كلابه P) A link or hook or similar contrivance serving as a hinge. 2 A neck of land, or a strip running out into the sea, as the Colábá of Bombay and of Angria's country. 2 A suspending hook (as of a पाळणा or swinging seat). 3 The curved member of a saw-frame which fixes the saw.

कुलावी *a* Relating to the Colábá of Angria, a town on a tongue or outrunning strip similar to

the Colábá of Bombay;—used of a currency of rupee.

कुलाभिमान *m* (S) Pride of birth, family-pride.

कुलाभिमानो *a* (S) Proud of birth or descent.

कुलावतंस *m* S The ornament of a tribe or family.

कुलास *m* A species of the mango. Cultivated at Goa.

कुलिंजन *n* (Commonly कोळंजन) Galangal root.

कुलित्य *m* (S) A kind of vetch, Glycine tomentosa.

कुलिवेल *f* A shrub, Gymnema Nepaulense. Grah. [descent.

कुलीन *a* (S) Wellborn, of high or eminent

कुलुंगा *a* Small and thickset. Epithet of a dog of a small and bushy breed; and, sometimes, applied to a horse. 2 fig. Short and stubby—a person.

कुलुली or कुलोली *f* (कलोल S) The excitement of a stallion or horse towards the mare: also heat or desire of the male in mares. 2 Frisking about in high glee;—used of men or children. 3 A violent outcry; vehement and wild vociferation. 4 Beating the mouth and bellowing. 5 The cry (hoo-hoo-hoo) of jackals. *v* ठोक, कर.

कुलुलु *ad* Imit. of the voice in calling a dog.

कुलूप *n* (कुल A) A padlock. 2 Applied, for want of a better word, to a doorlock.

कुलोच्छेद *m* (S) Uprooting of a race or family, extirpation: also uprooted state, extinction.

कुलोद्धार *m* (S) Extrication, deliverance, or salvation of a race or family: also concretely, deliverer or saviour of it.

कुलोपाध्याय *m* (S) pop. कुलोपाध्याय *m* The spiritual director of a race or tribe, the family-priest.

कुल्या *f* S A canal or factitious river: also a ditch, dyke, trench, a channel for irrigation. Compounds such as घृतकुल्या, मधुकुल्या, क्षीरकुल्या, तक्रकुल्या occur in gourmand-usage.

कुल्ला, कुल्लाणा, कुल्ला, कुल्लाणा *m* A buttock.

कुलाल *m* (S) pop. कलाल *m* A potter.

कुवत *f* (कुत A) Strength, power, vigor.

कुवर *m* (कुमार S) A boy under five years of age. 2 or राजकुवर A prince, the heir apparent.

कुवरा *m* कुवरी *f* R A just-formed Jack-fruit.

कुवला *m* R The creeper and pod named below. 2 A golden neck-ornament of children. 3 A just-formed Jack-fruit.

कुवली *f* R A creeper and its pod. It is distinguished into खाजरीकुवली & गोडोकुवली. 2 A young mango.

कुवळ *m* R (कुवळणे) Liquor in which tamarinds, rice &c. have been squeezed and dissolved: also a diluent drink of boiled rice and buttermilk. 2 A vice, fault, or foible, as brought up against. *v* काढ.

कुवळणे *v c* R To crush and squeeze about in a liquor (tamarinds, rice, गूळ, or similar substance) in order to dissolve it. [a liquor.

कुवळणे *v i* To dissolve—tamarinds, गूळ &c. in

कुवळा *m* (Or कांटेकुवळा) A tree, Sideroxylon tomentosum. Grah.

कुवा *m* (कूप S through कु H) A well.

कुवाकर *f* The name of a bird.

कुवाडे *n* Commonly कुवेडे.

कुवाडेपोवाडे *m pl* (पोवाडे by redup.) Telling tales of; blabbing abroad the faults of. *v* सांग.

कुवाद *m* (S) Perverse or idle disputing or arguing; caviling, carping, captious objecting. *v* घर, कर, घे.

कुवादो *a* (S) Perversely or idly disputatious &c.

कुवार *f* (कुमारी S) An unmarried girl, from ten to twelve years old: also a young virgin gen.

कुवारकांडे *n* कुवारफोड *n* कुवारी *f* (कुमारी S) The Aloe-tree, and its produce, Aloe perfoliata.

कुवारसवासीण *f c* A virgin invited to a meal, decorated, assumed to be some goddess, and worshiped.

कुवासना *f* (S) An evil inclination or desire.

कुविद्या *f* (S) The black art; dealing with demons; incantations, sorcery, magic; जारणमारणादि.

कुवीट *a* Rancid, rank, musty. See कुईट.

कुवेडे *n* A vulgar or an unauthorized spell or charm; any wild, superstitious, old woman's device; for the removal of a disease or obtainment of an object. Hence, fig. Any devious, crooked, or wicked scheme, act, or course. 2 A riddle, enigma, or puzzle. *v* घाल, उलगड.

कुवेळ *m f* A bad time; an inauspicious or an unseasonable time.

कुवे *n* R (कुवेडे) Cauterizing across the face of a calf for the removal of the disease सडो. *v* काढ.

कुश *m n* (S) Sacrificial grass, Poa cynosuroides.

कुशब्द *m* (S A bad word.) An inauspicious or ill-boding word or speech; also an obscene or an abusive word. [ease; state of comfort and security.

कुशल *n* (S) pop. कुशल *n* Well-being, happiness,

कुशल *a* Happy, well, that is in ease and comfort. 2 also कुशलबुद्धि *a* Expert, skilful, clever.

कुशलप्रश्न or कुशलप्रश्न *m* Salutation or greeting; friendly inquiries on meeting; the "How d'ye do."

कुशलक्षेम *m* (S) Health and happiness; welfare and enjoyment; ease, comfort, and security.

कुशलार्थ or कुशलार्थ *m* (कुशल & अर्थ Accounts, tidings.) Accounts of welfare; information on the points of health &c. This word occurs only in notes, but there constantly. Ex. स्वकोय कुं लिहून पाठवावा.

कुशायबुद्धि *f* (S) कुशायमति *f* (S कुश, अय, बुद्धि, मति Acute as the point of the Kusha grass.) Sharpness or quickness of understanding; acumen. 2 *Attrib.* Sharp &c.

कुशाद *a* (कुशा P) Clear, open, spacious—a place. Applied fig. to clear writing.

कुशावर्त *m* (कूश & आवर्त) A ring of hair upon one flank only. An inauspicious mark of the horse.

कुशासन *n* (S) A seat formed of the grass कुश.

कुशीचा *a* (See कूश) That admits of illicit gains or pickings—a business.

कुसळ or कुशीळ *a* (कु & चाळा) Loose, licentious, libertine, of devious practices. 2 also कुक्षित *a* (Corr. from कुक्षित S) Hateful, detestable, vile: also filthy, execrable, disgusting, loathsome. Used freely of persons, places, things. Ex. परम कुरूप कुसळ वण.

कुशीळटाच *m* (Esp. in poetry.) A filthy, squalid, disgusting, offensive place.

कुष्टाण *f* (कुसट & घाण) The smell of rotting or putrefying substances.

कुष्टेपिष्टे *n pl* Faults, foibles, failings, weaknesses. *v* काढ, बोल, सांग *g.* of *o.* Sometimes used in the singular कुष्टपिष्ट.

कुष्ठ *n* (S) Leprosy. 2 Costus Arabicus.

कुष्ठो *a* (कुष्ठ S) Leprous.

कुष्मांड *m* (S) A pumpkin-gourd, Cucurbita Pepo. 2 *n* corruptly कुष्मांड *n* A false accusation; a malicious fabrication. *v* कर, काढ, उडव, येज, रच.

कुष्मांडनवमी *f* (S) The ninth of the waxing moon of कार्तिक. On this day presents are made to Bráhmans, consisting of a pumpkin and a piece of gold.

कुष्मांडा *a* (कुष्मांड S) That lays false charges against.

कुसकट & कुसका See कुजकट & कुजका.

कुसकर, कुसकरा, कुसकर *m* (कुसकरणे) Crumbs or crumbled state (of bread, cowdung, or other dry substance).

कुसकरणे or कुसकरणे *v c* To squeeze, knead, crush; to crumble with hands or feet (articles of food &c.): to pull to pieces; to pluck and strip rudely and injuriously (flowers &c.) Ex. नाना कुचेष्टा मजशी करितो. उरी कठोरीं दड कुसकरितो.

कुसक्या काद्योचा कुळवी *m* A reviling or contemptuous term for a कुणवी. [associations.

कुसंग *m* (S) कुसंगति *f* (S) Bad company, evil

कुसट, कुसटाण, कुसणे Commonly कुजट, कुजटाण &c.

कुसडा *a c* & R (Commonly कुजका) Rotten.

कुसडाघोणस *m c* A variety of the snake घोणस. So called because its bite occasions gradual rotting away.

कुसंतान *n* (S) Offspring that occasions disgrace or sorrow. Pr. कुसंतानापेक्षां निसंतान वरें.

कुसपट *n* Commonly खुसपट.

कुसंबा, कुसंबो &c. Commonly कुसंबा, कुसंबी &c.

कुसमडणे, कुसमरणे, कुसमाडणे *v c* To squeeze and crush; to press rudely and injuriously; to crumple, rumple, ruffle (flowers, clothes &c.)

कुससुस *f* (Imit.) Sobbing and whimpering: also murmuring, muttering, low grumbling: also restrained chafing. 2 (Poetry.) Vain turmoil; toil and trouble; disquietude or agitation. Ex. विषयाचा विसर पडे. इंद्रियाचि कुं मोडे.

कुससुसणे *v i* To sob or whimper. 2 To murmur or mutter; to fume suppressedly. Ex. ऐसे म्हणोनिया मानसीं. आपुले चित्तीं उगाच कुससुसी. Also सुखासी लावितां निश्चित. कुससुसतो आंतचा आंत.

कुसर or कुखर *m* Vengeance or revenging. *v* काढ, उगव, घे. 2 Grudge or spite. *v* घर. [lium.

कुसर or रो *f* Wild Jasmine, or Jasminum latifo-

कुसरखोर or कुखरखोर *c* A revengeful person.

कुसरो *f* (Poetry.) Art, skill, cleverness: also excellence of execution, neatness, prettiness, beauty &c. Ex. अळकाराची कुं सोनेचि. आभासे नाना परी. ब्रह्मानंद खरूपावरी. न दिसे दुजेपणाची कुं. 2 A clever or skilful woman. 3 Also कुसरोण *f* A witch, a sorceress.

कुसरोचे काम *n* Fine work; work demanding or work possessing delicacy and beauty of execution.

कुसरीण, कुसरुड, कुसिरडा *m* A hairy caterpillar.

कुसरुडणे *v i* (कुसरुड) To be inflamed by the hairs of a caterpillar piercing and entering through the skin. [rain or moisture of the soil. *v* पड.

कुसवळ *n* Destruction of crops through excessive

कुसवा *m* (कूश The side.) The womb. Used only in praising or dispraising the womb of a female with reference to the offspring of it. Ex. इचा कुं चांगला, तिचा कुं वाईट सुलें जगत नाहींत.

कुसळ *n* The beard, awn, or bristles of grains and grasses. *v* बोच, शिर, लाग, अडक, मोड. Pr. दुसऱ्याचे डोळ्यांतले कुं (दिसते) आपल्या डोळ्यांतले सुसळ (दिसत नाहीं). Matt. vii. 3.

कुसळण, कुसळीण, कुसळ, *f* (कुशळ) A witch or cunning woman: also a clever or skilful woman

कुसळी *a* Epithet of a kind of rice. [gen.

कुसा *m* A hand-implement for turning up of clods,—a pole with an iron blade or head: also the iron-member of this implement.

कुसा *m* The womb &c. See कुसवा.

कुसुंबकरडई, कुसुंबकरडो, कुसुंबेकरडो *f* कुसुंब *m* Bastard saffron, Carthamus tinctorius.

कुसुंब or बा *m* (कुसुं *S*) Dried flowers of safflower (*Carthamus tinctorius*): also the dye prepared from them. 2 An infusion of hemp-tops or of opium as an intoxicating potion. 3 A tree, *Schleichera trijuga*. Grah.

कुसुंबी *a* (कुसुं *ba*) Relating to कुसुंबा—the dye, the color, cloths &c. dyed with it.

कुसुं *n* *S* A flower.

कुसुं *n* A tenon. 2 An enclosing wall (as around a house, garden, or village). 3 *C* (Commonly कुसुं) The beard or awn (of grains and grasses).

कुसुंर or कुसुंरी *f* Wild Jasmine, or *J. latifolium*.

कुसुंरि *f* *S* An evil imagination or invention; a wicked device, machination, or thought.

कुसुंरी *f* A formation out of मसुंरी, made to rhyme with it and oppose it in sense; as मसुंरी-ची कुसुंरी What begins in play may end in a fray; or romping leads to scuffling. [body.]

कुसुं *a* Exhausted and aching from labor—the कुसुं *f* sometimes कुसुं *f* (कुसुं *P*) Wrestling.

कुसुंर *n* or कुसुंर *n* (A formation out of कु *Bad*, and सुं *Touch*. A place tender of touch; a sore place.) A secret foible, failing, frailty; an error, trip, slip, as brought up against. *v* काढ *g.* of *o.* निघ *g.* of *s.*

कुसुंर *n* sometimes कुसुंर *n* (Properly कुसुंर) A malicious machination or fabrication. *v* कर, काढ, रच, उढव.

कुसुंभाव *m* (*S*) A bad disposition or temper.

कुसुंर *n* A riddle, enigma, puzzle. 2 Commonly कुसुंर. [feetation of religious zeal or austerity.]

कुसुंर *f* *S* Hypocrisy or sanctimoniousness; as कुसुंर *n* *S* A cavern or cave: and, fig. a recess, abyss, cavity, hollow. Ex. जननीचा जडरकहराँ॥ प्राणी असे नव मासवरि॥

कुसुं *m* Coldness, chilliness, dampness, rawness (of climates, the weather, the ground &c.) [कुसुं.]

कुसुंजक, कुसुंजट कुसुंजणे *P* See कुसुंका, कुसुंजट, कुसुंजट *n* Grass or matted palm-branches (for thatching). 2 Old thatch. 3 Used as *a* Thatched; as देशांत धावे घरे कोंकणांत कुसुंजट घरे.

कुसुंजट *a* Thatched with grass or matted palm-branches. [See कुसुंका.]

कुसुंना or कुसुंन *a* Suspicious, jealous, morose कुसुंरी, कुसुंरें, कुसुंला, कुसुंली See under कुसुंरी.

कुसुंरी *f* Usually कुसुंरी.

कुसुंटी *a* (कु & वीट) Rank, rancid, musty, mouldy—substances, or the smell. 2 fig. Vile, hateful, sullen, malignant.

कुसुंटीखावरें *n* (Rancid cocoanut.) A term for a dark, morose, malignant person. [Indian cuckoo.]

कुसुं *ind* Imit. of the coo! coo! or cry of the कुसुंरें *n* A riddle &c. Preferably कुसुंरें.

कुसुं *m* Ulcerous or running sores in the interstices of the feet or hands in rainy weather. Used also *pl* कुसुं.

कुसुंर *f* A particular esculent vegetable.

कुसुंर *f* or र *R* (Commonly कुसुंर) A description of Cholera morbus.

कुसुंरकट or न *n* *f* (कुसुं & कथा) A family story or tale, esp. a tale of sin, crime, or folly.

कुसुंरणे *v* *i* To be affected with कुसुंरक.

कुसुंरण *n* The office or business of कुसुंरणे. 2 (कुसुं) A ludicrous term for a buttock.

कुसुंरणे *m* (कुसुं & कारणी *S*) An officer of a village under the पाटील. His business is to keep the accounts of the cultivators with Government and all the public records.

कुसुंकाविणे *v* *c* To cause or bring on कुसुंरक.

कुसुंरक *A* word of enhancement attached to काळा *q.* *v.*

कुसुंजन *m* (Better कोळजन) Galangal root.

कुसुंणी *f* A metal vessel of a particular description. [hollowed so as to receive or contain.]

कुसुंका *m* (By metathesis from कुसुंका) The palm कुसुंर *n* A secret foible, failing, frailty, fault; an error, trip, slip, as brought up against. *v* काढ *g.* of *o.* निघ *g.* of *s.* [shaving.]

कुसुंरटा or कुसुंरुटा *m* कुसुंरुटी *f* A little chip or कुसुंरुटा *a* That rips up or brings publicly forward the कुसुंरुटे or secret faults of.

कुसुंरुटा *n* Chips or thick shavings: also a chip or thick shaving. [See under कुसुं.]

कुसुंरुट, कुसुंरुज, कुसुंरुवा, कुसुंरुवी, कुसुंरुवीहिशव.

कुसुंरुणी *f* The wife of a कुसुंरुवी or कुसुंरुवी.

कुसुंरु *m* An instrument for leveling and smoothing ploughed ground,—a kind of harrow or drag.

कुसुंरुणी *f* (Verbal of कुसुंरुणी) Leveling &c. with the कुसुंरु. [good family; of noble descent.]

कुसुंरुवंत or कुसुंरुवान *a* (कुसुंरुवान *S*) Well born; of कुसुंरुवाना *a* A light term for the driver or worker of the कुसुंरु.

कुसुंरुवाची पाटी *f* A bout or turn of the कुसुंरु, a single drawing of the कुसुंरु over ploughed ground. *v* घाल.

कुसुंरुवाडसमजावशी or -विशी or कुसुंरुवाडसमजूत *f* Explaining in a style and manner level with the apprehension of the illiterate and vulgar. See कुसुंरुवाडी.

कुसुंरुवाडहिशव & कुसुंरुवाडीण See under कुसुंरुवी.

कुसुंरुवाडी *m* A vulgar or familiar term for a कुसुंरुवी. [village or district]. See under कुसुंरुवार.

कुसुंरुवारी *f* A roll of the farming families (of a कुसुंरुविणे *v* *c* To level ploughed land with the कुसुंरु or drag. [cleared of its trees and bushes.]

कुसुंरुवे *n* *R* The first field of नाचणी sown on a spot कुसुंरुगत *n* (कुसुं & आगत) A family of the resident or settled Ryots (or वतनदार) of a village.

Certain compounds occur; as कुसुं आचार-धर्म-व्यवहार-संप्रदाय.

कुसुंरुचळ *m* See कुसुंरुचल or संप्रपर्वत.

कुसुंरुग *m* (कुसुं & वर्ग) The वतनदार of a village collectively; the families (of revenue-payers).

2 *f* Monies due from the families: also monies advanced to them: also the dealing with them in the way of advancing, recovering, dunning &c. Ex. आमची दादा रुपये कुसुं बुडालो or फसलो; आम्ही दादा हजार रुपयांचो कुसुं केलो.

कुसुंरुग or कुसुंरुगवार sometimes कुसुंरुग *ad* (कुसुं) Per family; by the families severally (of the cultivators in a village). Used with -याद करणे-वखल घेणे-पट्टो-बांधा-हिशव-बाकी-शेतें &c.

कुसुंरुग *a* *R* (कुसुं) Inhabited by families cultivating under acknowledgment to Government—a village: opp. to खोतीचा गांव A village under a contractor.

कुसुंरुगगांव *n* *m* A village of which all the lands are held by lessees and managed by village-officers with the concurrence of the village-community.

कुसुंरुजन *n* (Better कोळजन) Galangal root.

कुसुंरी *f* (कुसुं) Family, lineage, race, tribe. It is rather restricted in use; occurring mostly in inquiries concerning the purity of caste, when marriage is contemplated. 2 A particular esculent vegetable. 3 *R* A mouthful of water (taken to gargle or rinse).

कुसुंरुकी *f* or र *R* A violent vomiting and purging; a description of Mort de chien or Cholera morbus.

कुसुंरुकी or थ or द *m* (कुसुंरुकी *S*) A vetch, *Glycine tomentosa*. [Ryots.]

कुसुंरुकी *n* (कुसुं) Monies due from the कुसुंरुकी or कुसुंरुकी *a* (कुसुंरुकी *S*) Of a genteel or good कुसुंरुकीपारी *f* Betelnut-cuttings. [family.]

कुसुंरुकी *m* (*S* Amongst the unlearned *fem*) A side of the body, a flank. 2 The belly, or cavity of the abdomen. [pering.]

कुसुंरुकीभरि *a* *S* Voracious, gluttonous, belly-pam-कुसुंरुकीवान *m* (*S*) Spasm in the side: also the humor बात as occasioning it.

कुसुं *n* See explained under की.

कुसुं *ind* कुसुं *f* An ejaculation (like चूं, हूं, इस, उस &c.) of one wincing under a sudden pang or twinge. *v* म्हण, कर. See हाय. [troops]. 2 fig. Death.

कुसुं *n* (कुसुं *H*) March or decampment (of कुसुंचा नगरावाजविणे To run off; to beat a march.

कुसुं *n* (कुसुं) Powdered peppers &c.: also the powder or fine fragments amongst husked rice. कुसुं काढणे *g.* of *o.* To beat soundly.

कुसुं *n* (*S*) An enigma; a puzzling question in arithmetic; a knotty point; an obscure, perplexing stanza or passage. 2 A confederacy, combination, league: also a concerted scheme or plot. 3 A point connected with the horoscopes of two parties to be married. These are वर्ण, वय, भ, योनि, खेचर, गण, कुसुं, नाडी. 4 The peak of a mountain; a heap of grain &c. 5 Falsehood or fraud. [puzzle.]

कुसुंप्रश्न *m* *S* A puzzling question; any enigma or कुसुंप्रश्न *n* *S* A forged or false grant or decree. कुसुंसाक्षी *a* *S* That gives false evidence. कुसुंसाक्ष्य *n* *S* False evidence.

कुसुंसाक्ष्य *a* *S* The head or common spring of families now divergent. 2 Uniform; perpetually and universally the same;—the Deity, the soul, space.

कुसुं *m* (कुसुं *S* A wall.) A wall of slight sticks, laths, slittings of bamboo &c. plastered over with mud; a wall of wattle and dab. *v* घाल. Pr. रिकामा न्हावो कुडाला तुंबडो लावी. 3 *f* The body. Used mostly in contrad. from the soul or animating principle, or in anger and revilingly, and thus in a manner corresponding to the use in English of Carcass. 2 A fence (as of young trees widely planted); a loose or thin fence.

कुसुं *a* *C* False, perfidious, evil-minded: also dark and guileful.

कुसुं *m* Force or vigor of fulness or prime (as of a disease, of rain, wind, heat, a quarrel &c.) Hence fig. Impatient eagerness towards some action; strong impulse; itching. *v* ये, हो, जिर, सुर. Also literally the full presence and prevalence of the itch. *v* ये, मोड.

कुसुं *m* (Or कुसुं or कुसुं) A hedge or fence gen. of an enclosure. Pr. कुसुं जर शेत खाजं लागला तर मालधनी काय करील? If the keeper himself devour the property, what resource is left to the owner?

कुसुं *m* (*S*) A dug pit. Gen. understood in the sense of Well, i. e. the common round well without steps. See the compounds अंधकुसुं, जलकुसुं, धान्यकुसुं, शुष्ककुसुं, शैचकुसुं.

कुसुंकच्छप *m* (*S* Well-tortoise.) कुसुंमंडूक *m* (*S* Well-frog.) Terms for a person brought up in the narrow circle of home, ignorant of public life and mankind. [also कुसुं *m* Cartilage or gristle.]

कुसुं *f* *S* A process of the bones,—furcation. 2 कुसुं *m* (*S*) A tortoise or a turtle. 2 One of the five minor vital airs. See उपप्राण. 3 A red or dark spot on the eye.

कुसुंमंडूक *n* *S* (Milk of the tortoise.) A term for a chimera or non-entity, pigeon's milk. See खपुष्य.

कुर्मटि *f* (S Because the tortoise, having no teats, is fabled to nurse her young with tender looks.) Kind regard; favorable consideration: also *attrib.* manifesting kind regard.

कुर्मलोम *n* S (Hair of the tortoise.) A term used to express a chimera or non-entity. See खपुष्प.

कुर्मासन *n* S One of the attitudes of योग.

कुम्पांड *n* (S) A fabrication; a tale or invention to frighten, cheat, ruin, injure. 2 *m* S A pumpkin gourd, Cucurbita Pepo. 3 A kind of sprite or imp.

कुस *n* C (Commonly कुस) A tenon. 2 An enclosing wall. 3 sometimes कुस The awn or beard of grains and grasses.

कुस *f* sometimes **कुश** *f* (कुक्षि S) A side of the body; a hypochondre, or (in pop. understanding) a lateral chamber of the belly. Ex. कुशी or कुशीस होणे To turn on a side; to turn half round. गायीचा दोनही (or चारही) कुशी भरल्या The cow has eaten a bellyfull. 2 fig. Room or capacity (for lying, cheating, fraudulent statement, illicit picking &c.); room or place for. Ex. मोजणी झाल्यासुळे शेतांत कुस राहिलो नाही; चिखरखर्च कसा लिहिल्यासुळे चिखरांत कुस राहिलो नाही; च्या भांचाला कुस आहे This vessel has some (unsuspected) cavity (to hold more than would be supposed). The above is the prevailing and the dearly cherished acceptance of the word, yet is it sometimes used to express Room or vacancy gen. Ex. पोटर खास पाणी पायाला कुस ठेविलो नाही. Further, the word signifies such room filled up; such opportunity or occasion improved; i. e. False accounting perpetrated; as overcharge on monies expended; understatement of monies or goods received; undue gain gen. in managing for another. Again, it expresses Inaccuracy or inexactness of measurement, or of a quantity stated, or of an account rendered—slight excess or slight deficiency—without necessary implication of fraud. 3 After-birth (of cattle).

कुशी *f* *pl* भरणे To fill up one's flanks with stuffing. Pr. मांजर करो एकादशी उंदीर मारून भरी कुशी 'Tis as if a cat &c. Your fastings are but for your fuller feeding and reveling. See Is. lviii. 3.

कुसगोम *f* A centiped on a flank. One of the bad marks of the horse.

कुसनिकुरणीचा *a* **कुसनिखवणा** *a* **कुसधुणीचा** *a* **कुसधुवणा** or **कुसधुणा** *a* (कुस Side, निकुरणीचा Scrapings, धुणीचा Washings &c.) Low terms for a woman's last child (of several).

कुसभोवरा *m* A circle of hair on one of the flanks. An inauspicious mark of the horse.

कुळ *n* (कुल S) A family, a race, a tribe. Pr. कुळास खोड संतानास वेड (नसावे). 2 A lessee or tenant or the contracting farmer with reference to the Surkár or lessor; a debtor with reference to the Banker; an engaging man with reference to his Security; a patient with reference to the Physician; a client with reference to the Advocate; and sometimes, a protégé with reference to his Patron; i. e. the tenant, debtor, patient &c. of. The word preeminently respects a Family or an individual paying revenue to Government. For compounds see all those under कुल, changing the उ into क and the ल into ळ.

कुळ उद्धरणे *g.* of *o.* To curse or abuse the whole ancestry of. कुळाला डाग लावणे To bring a stain upon the family.

कुळकट or **त** *n* *f* **कुळकथा** *f* **कुळकहाणी** *f* A family story or tale. **कुळकट** is especially in a bad sense, and **कुळकथा** is further The history of a family or tribe.

कुळकट सांगणे To tell the secrets (esp. the faults or foibles) of one's own ancestry or present family.

कुळकरंटा *a* The wretch, wight, or luckless member of his family. Applied esp. to a miser.

कुळकरण & **कुळकरणो** This form of spelling is desirable, for System is desirable; but the People favor it not. See under कु. [neage, pedigree.

कुळगति *f* The procession of a family, race, li-

कुळघडणी *f* The record annually prepared by the कुळकरणी for each कुळ or Ryot, exhibiting his lands and means and tillage and dues &c. in his relation to Government.

कुळजमा *f* The amount of revenue proceeding from the farming families (of a village or district). 2 The amount of money-loans (as from a banker) to the Ryots or farmers.

कुळझाडा *m* A roll of the contracting farmers or tenants (of a village &c.)

कुळटिळक *m* (कुलतिलक S) The grace or ornament of a race or family. [tenure of a farm.

कुळपट or **कुळपट्टा** *m* The record of the lease or कुळपर्वत *m* (Poetry.) See कुलाचल & सप्तपर्वत.

कुळपैसा *m* Money-loans to the Ryots or farmers.

कुळबुड्या *a* That ruins or destroys his family.

कुळभरणा *m* The cultivators or peasants comprehensively; in contrad. from अडाणकबाड.

कुळरजुवात *f* Verification, by inquiry made with the Ryots, of amounts paid into the treasury in their name: also confirmation so obtained. *v* कर, घे, पाह. [genteel family.

कुळवंत or **कुळवान** *a* (कुलवान S) Of noble or कुळवर्ग *m* The tabular statement annually prepared from the कुळघडणी, exhibiting the lands and tenements of the कुळे or Ryots and the dues from them: also a statement of the lands &c. of an individual कुळ. Hence the compounds कुळवर्गपट्टी, कुळवर्गजमाबंदी, कुळवर्गवखलवाकी &c. 2 See कुळारग.

कुळवार *ad* Per, by, or according to the कुळे or farming families; as contrad. from यळवार. Some compounds are कुळ-पावत्या-पाहणी-फाजील-वखलवाकी-रजुवात. 2 *f* *n* also कुळवारपत्रक *n* कुळवार-झाडा *m* कुळवारी or कुळवारी *f* A roll of the farming families.

कुळशीळ *f* Family disposition, habits &c. A comprehensive term for the points which are usually considered in forming matrimonial matches. Hence कुळाशिळाचा or कुळशीळवान् Of good family. **कुळ** *m* S The larynx. [mily &c.

कुळ *n* S A kind of religious penance. 2 Bodily pain. 3 (For कुळकुळ) Strangury.

कुळकुळ (देणे, करणे &c.) With reluctance; with much difficulty—giving, doing &c. [सत्ययुग.

कुळ *n* S The first of the four ages of the world,

कुळ *p* (S) Done, made, performed. Elegantly prefixed in comp. implying That has done or made.

Ex. **कुळभोजन** That has dined or made his meal; **कुळविवाह** That has married; **कुळपराध** Guilty or faulty; **कुळज्ञान**, **कुळभयं**, **कुळप्रणाम**, **कुळनिग्रह**, **कुळतिय्य**, **कुळानुग्रह**, **कुळप्रसाद**, **कुळप्रस्थान**, **कुळयज्ञ**. Others more valuable or less obvious are inserted and explained in order.

कुळकर्मा *a* S Skilful, versed, clever from practice.

कुळकार्य *v* S That has performed his work or accomplished his object; successful, attained, triumphant &c.

कुळकाल *a* S (कुळ Done, काल Time.) Of which the period is settled or fixed;—used of pledges and deposits, of servants engaged &c.

कुळकाल *c* S One of the forms of Slave or ser-

vant. One that binds himself to serve for a term; a limited-period servant. [ject or end.

कुळकृतार्थ *a* (S See कुळार्थ) Of accomplished ob-

कुळकृत्य *a* (S) That has discharged the several duties of human life, and obtained the meritoriousness resulting; that has accomplished the object of his endeavors. 2 Used as *sn* to express A rare deed or a clever achievement. Ex. त्या अदत्ता पासून तुम्ही पैसा काढिला हे मोठे क० झाले. Also, esp. in poetry, **कुळकृत्यार्थ** *a*.

कुळघटस्फोट *a* S Ejected from caste or disposed of by the rite घटस्फोट.

कुळघ्न *a* S (कुळ Done, घ्न That breaks or destroys.) Ungrateful, unmindful of favors received. 2 That defeats or renders vain all adopted or performed measures or acts.

कुळन *n* S Cutting. 2 More frequently used in the sense of Nipping off with the nails.

कुळनिश्चय *m* S A firm resolve or purpose. 2 *attrib.* That has determined or resolved.

कुळपरिश्रम or **कुळश्रम** *a* S That has labored strenuously and assiduously.

कुळपुंख *a* S (कुळ Set, पुंख The feathered end of an arrow.) That is on the point of being discharged—an arrow. 2 fig. That is on the point of setting out.

कुळपुण्यपुंज *n* S (कुळ Done, पुण्य Virtue, पुंज Heap.) One that has accumulated vast merit; that has abounded in meritorious works. [repute.

कुळप्रतिष्ठित *a* S That has acquired honor or **कुळमुट्टि** *a* S Of clenched or closed hand.

कुळयुग *n* (S) The first of the four ages of the world, the सत्ययुग.

कुळसंकल्प *m* (S) A determined resolution. 2 *attrib.* That has firmly determined or resolved.

कुळसंस्कार *a* S That has undergone the consecrating or purificatory ceremonies; or that has undergone any particular संस्कार.

कुळसाक्षी *m* S In law. One appointed to bear witness. See साक्षी. [helpful) deeds done.

कुळज्ञ *a* (S) Grateful, remembering (kind or **कुळकृत** *a* (S कुळ Done, अकृत Not done.) Indifferent; of no preponderance or inclination;

neither incumbent nor improper;—used of matters which may be either done or left undone. 2 Negligently performed; performed or omitted with perfect unconcern. Ex. त्याचे घरी आचार क० आहे 3 Used as *sn* A state of mere possibility; a state in which the occurrence and non-

occurrence of a matter seem equally probable. Ex. यंदा दुपत्याचे क० दिसते.

कुळजालि *a* (S) Having placed the hollowed palms one over the other.

कुळान्त *m* (S) A name of Yama, Regent of the dead; or Death personified. Ex. शिक्षा लावीन कुळान्तासि॥ विघ्न करूं आलिया॥. Hence (or कुळान्त-काल) Any terrific, terrible, dreadful (man or other object). 2 Fate or destiny. 3 A demonstrated conclusion.

कुळान्न *n* S Dressed victuals, esp. boiled rice.

कुळार्थ *a* (S) That has accomplished the object of existence or an object in gen. 2 Answered, accomplished, satisfied—a law, a precept.

कुळवस्था *f* (S) The state of having accomplished one's object; or of having (tried, worked, done) to the uttermost of one's powers. 2 Used as *ad* At the utmost; at the lowest; at the farthest, highest, lowest, least.

कुळि *f* (S) Act, action, doing. 2 The way, mode, art, process (of any business, work, prepa-

ration, manufacture). 3 The square of a number. 4 A thing done; a work accomplished. Ex. रघु-वंश ही कालिदासाची कृति.

कृतीचा Artificial, factitious, made.

कृतोपकार *m* S An obligation, favor, or kind office conferred. 2 *attrib.* pop. कृतोपकारी *a* That has conferred an obligation or a favor.

कृत्तिका *f* (S) The third of the lunar mansions, Pleiades. [blem.

कृत्य *n* (S) An act, action, deed, fact. 2 A pro-
कृत्या *f* (S) A female deity to whom sacrifices are offered for destructive and magical purposes. Hence applied to a clamorous and quarrelsome woman; a vixen, scold, virago.

कृत्याकृत्य *n* S Right and wrong doing; action obligatory or proper and action improper.

कृत्रिम *n* (S) Falsity, guile, deceit.

कृत्रिम *a* (S) Made, factitious, artificial.

कृत्रिमपुत्र *m* or कृत्रिम *m* S A made son; a boy or person constituted Son in order to perform the obsequies of his adopting parent. This is one of the twelve heirs.

कृत्रिमभूमि *f* (S) A made floor; e. g. a house-site, a terrace, an earthen platform.

कृत्रिममित्र *m* S (A made friend.) A friend acquired (as by conferring of benefits). 2 A false friend. [feints and stratagems, strategy.

कृत्रिमयुद्ध *n* (S) War or a battle conducted with

कृत्रिमवन *n* S (An artificial wood.) A small plantation, a grove, coppice, park, orchard, garden.

कृत्रिमशत्रु *m* S (A made enemy.) An acquired enemy. [fidious. 2 Artificial, factitious, made.

कृत्रिमी *a* (कृत्रिम) False, deceitful, guileful, per-
कृत्त *a* S All, the whole. 2 Whole, entire, complete. [for a very terrible man.

कृतंतकाल *m* (Corr. from कृतंतकाल S) A term
कृपण *a* (S) Miserly, niggardly, avaricious: also as *s c* a miser. 2 Poor, mean, pitiful, plaintive, whining—countenance, general appearance, speech, tones.

कृपा *f* (S) Tenderness, compassionateness, mercifulness. 2 Favorableness towards; kindly-disposedness. 3 Kindness or favor conferred. See under दया words with which this word is compounded. 4 In theology. Divine favor, grace. 5 Compounds such as कृपावत, कृपारस, कृपादृष्टि are ad libitum.

कृपाकटाक्ष *m* (S) कृपादृष्टि *f* (S) Viewing with favor, tenderness, or kindness. 2 The or an eye of favor.

कृपाक्लिन्न *a* S Melting with tender kindness; streaming with gracious emotions. Ex. सखोसिं असें बोलतां सार साक्षी॥ क० हा होय संसारसाक्षी॥

कृपापात्र *n* (S) One upon whom another confers favors and kindnesses. 2 One worthy of favors; an object claiming them by his merit, poverty &c.

कृपालु *a* S pop. कृपाळ or ला or लू *a* Tender, pitiful, compassionate: also gracious, kind, benignant.

कृपावलोकन *a* (S) Viewing with favor, tenderness, or kindness; kind regard or consideration.

कृपावान् *a* S pop. कृपावंत *a* Tender, compassionate, kind. 2 Affected with pity or kindness.

कृपेची नौका *f* (S Poetry.) Boat of favor or grace, answering to "Ark of mercy." Ex. कृ० पूर्ण॥ तारि सज्ज भवसागरीं॥

कृमि *m* S A worm or a maggot. 2 The red dye or cochineal, Coccus cacti. 3 *pl* Intestinal worms.

कृमिघ्न, कृमिहर, कृमिहारक, कृमिनाशक, कृमिपातक *a* S Anthelmintic, vermifuge.

कृमिवाताळें *n* Flatulence occasioned by worms.

कृमी *a* (S) Affected with intestinal worms.

कृश *a* (S) Lean, lank, spare, meagre. 2 Thin or slender—a thing.

कृशांग *a* (S) Of thin or delicate body or form; of spare make: also become lean and meagre.

कृषानु *m* S कृशानन *n* S Fire. Ex. कृशानन प्रवेशेल शष्क इंधनीं॥

कृषि *f* (S) कृषिकर्म *n* (S) Husbandry or agriculture. 2 Ploughing, tilling, cultivating the soil.

कृषिक *c* S कृषिजीवी *m* S कृषीवल *m* S A husbandman, cultivator, peasant. Ex. जसे कृषिवल येकसरें॥ कणसें वेदो येकशरें॥. Also तयासमोप कृषिवल यानें॥ शेत पेरिलें देतें जाण॥

कृष्ण *m* (S) The name of the eighth incarnation of विष्णु. [a surcharged cloud.

कृष्ण *a* (S) Black or dark blue; esp. the color of कृष्णकनक *m* S Black thorn-apple.

कृष्णाकवळा *m* (Because कृष्ण is fabled to have rubbed curds over the neck of a crow.) A species of crow,—that which has light-colored feathers around the neck. [female garments.

कृष्णगुजरी *f* A sort of cotton cloth. Used for कृष्णगंधि *m* (S) A particular knot very hard of solution. Fabled to have been tied by कृष्ण with the शेंडो of a man and the वेणी of a woman.

कृष्णतालु or कृष्णतालुका *a* (S) pop. कृष्णटाळू *a* Having the roof of the mouth black—a horse. One of the inauspicious marks. See अशुभचिह्नें.

कृष्णतुळस *f* Black basil, Ocimum nigrum.

कृष्णधनूर *m* S Purple Datura or Thorn-apple.

कृष्णपक्ष *m* (S) The dark half of the month; the fortnight of the waning moon. 2 fig. Decline, decrease, diminution, wane. 3 The faulty side or party. See under शुक्लपक्ष.

कृष्णपक्षशुक्लपक्ष *m* Decrease and increase; waning and waxing. 2 Falseness and trueness; badness and goodness. [Worn by married women.

कृष्णमणी *m* (S) A necklace of black glass beads.

कृष्णमूर्त्ति *f* A term for a very black person.

कृष्णशृंग *m* (S) कृष्णसार *m* S The black antelope.

कृष्णवर्ण *n* (S कृष्ण Black, वर्ण Color.) Used with होणें & करणें. A phrase expressing the removal out of sight, by death &c., of a hateful object. Ex. त्या गुलामाचें ज्या दिवसीं क० होईल तेव्हां मी येईन.

कृष्णवस्त्र *n* (S) Black clothes (as worn on certain occasions); mourning.

कृष्णवाळा *m* Roots of Andropogon muricatum.

कृष्णविलास *m* (S) कृष्णक्रीडा *f* (S) The tricks and pranks of कृष्ण. 2 fig. Any extravagant playing or sporting. [sociate of कृष्ण.

कृष्णसंवगडी *m* कृष्णसोबती *m* A playmate or an as-
कृष्णागर *m* (S) pop. कृष्णागर *m* Black sanders.

कृष्णाची गाय *f* (A cow of कृष्ण) A common name for the little, red, many-legged worms which appear in the rainy season.

कृष्णाजिन *n* S (Lit. Hide of the black antelope.) Antelope's hide; deer skin gen.

कृष्णार्पण *n* (S) An absolute offering or gift; a gift with utter abandonment of claim. *v* कर.

कृष्णावतार *m* (S) The incarnation of विष्णु under the form कृष्ण.

कृष्णावळ *m* *f* A humorous term for an onion. (Because opening vertically it presents the form of शंख, opening transversely, that of चक्र—the conch and discus appropriate to कृष्ण *i. e.* विष्णु.)

कृष्णावळा *m* The hard excrescence on the inner side of the leg of a horse.

कृत्र *p* S Invented, contrived, devised, framed, wrought, made. 2 Proficient, versed, well-skilled in.

कृत्रि *f* S pop. कृत्र *f* A contrivance, art, artifice,

invention; an ingenious mode of accomplishing an object gen. 2 A device, stratagem, resource, expedient (as existing in the mind). 3 The art (as of an intricate machine); the plan of its construction; the method of its operation; the way of applying or using it. [वाणा.

केडलवाणा or णी *a* Usually & preferably केवल-
केकटणें, केकणें, केकावणें *vi* (Imit. formations.) To yell or howl.

केकत or ती *f* (Properly केतक & केतकी) A flower tree, Pandanus odoratissimus.

केकत *n* The flower of केकत. 2 also केकतपान *n* A gold ornament for the hair of women.

केकताड *f* A hedge or fence of the tree केकत.

केकताड *n* (केकत & ताड) A tall bush (resembling a ताड) having a long style and a flower. Cordage is made from its leaves. Perhaps Cordage plant or Agave vivipara. 2 *f* See केकताड.

केकया or केकयी *f* (केकेयी S) A shrew or scold.

केकरा *m* केकरी *f* केकरं *n* (Usually कोकरा &c.) A lamb.

केकरें *n* R A sort of hoe or rubbish-scraper.

केकसणें *vi* P (केकणें or केकसा) To fly out at furiously or petulantly.

केकसामावशी or केकसा *f* (केकेयी S) A scold, shrew, termagant, a Xanthippe. 2 Applied freely to a hideous or loathsome female, a malkin, beldam,

केका *f* S The cry of the peacock. [hag &c.

केकावली or ठो *f* A form of metrical composition (as of अमृतराय). Ex. अगा प्रणतवत्सला॥ नृणति त्या

केकी *m* S A peacock. [जना पावला॥ &c.

केकें *v* (Imit.) Yelling. *v* कर.

केगद *f* (केतकी S) A flower tree, Pandanus odoratissimus. 2 *n* A leaf of it. 3 A gold ornament for the hair (of females).

केगदी *f* See the preceding word Sig. I.

केगदी *a* Made of the leaves of केगदी or Pandanus odoratissimus—mats, summer-heads, दरलें &c.

केगया or केगमती *f* (केकेयी S) A shrew or scold.

केगरे *n* (Commonly केकरें) A sort of hoe or rubbish scraper.

केचित् *a* S (*pl* of कश्चित्) Some, some persons.

केचिन्मत *n* S A confined opinion or sentiment.

केजणें *vc* C (केजें) To barter (cocoanuts or grain) for fragments of salted fish, or for vegetables.

केजळ *m* A large timber tree. Used for rafters &c. [barter for vegetables (or salt-fish).

केजें *n* (क्रय S) Grain (or cocoanuts) given in केज्यास कापूर होणें Said when a precious commodity sells at a mean price.

केड *n* Hollow grains of चरीक (Paspalum frumentaceum). 2 *m* The name of a round, coarse kind of fish. 3 *n* A lump of cowdung burned

केड *a* Miserly, niggardly, stingy. [to ashes.

केडणें *vc* To hinder, obstruct, embarrass. 2 R

W To revile; to charge innumerable faults and objections against; to condemn and reject utterly.

3 केडणें as a variation of कोडणें (To enclose) is used in numerous applications with some delicate distinctiveness of sense; as To arrest, detain, confine, tie down, shut up, fix fast &c. (a person under the deferring of a prospect held out, commodities brought to a glutted market, a bridegroom, bride, servant &c. under demurring or tardy acceptance &c. &c.)

केढवळ or केढोळ *m* (केवढा & वेळ) A long while. In use it corresponds to the expressions "What a long time! what a while!" Ex. त्यास जाऊन के० झाला अझून येत नाहीं. 2 Used *adv* as मी के० येऊन बसलों.

केढोळचा *a* (केढोळ) Of a long time back; of a long while ago. Ex. ते के. येऊन बसलेला आहे.

केणा *m* A certain esculent grass.

केणे *n* The binding string (of silk, cotton &c.) around a folded piece (of पितांबर, लुगडे, धोतर &c.)

केणे *n* (क्रय *S* Selling.) Any thing with reference to traffic; an article of merchandise; a piece of goods; a ware or commodity. Ex. तू मोक्षदोपींचे केणे भरून ॥ जासी कैलासपेठ लक्षून ॥. By some केणे is understood esp. of grains, fruits and vegetables.

एका घरीं केणे An article to be found only in one shop or at one place.

केण्याकुंज्याची भाजी *f* (The grasses केणा & कुंजरा as vegetables.) Poor fare. See कळणाकौडा.

केत *m* R The heart or core of wood.

केतक *n* (*S*) The flower of Pandanus odoratissimus. 2 Applied also to a single petal plucked off. 3 or केतकपान *n* A golden ornament for the hair (of women).

केतकड *f* C (केतक *S*) A flower tree, Pandanus odoratissimus. 2 *n* The wood of it.

केतकाचे कणीस *n* A whole flower or head of केतक.

केतकी *f* (*S*) A flower tree, Pandanus odoratissimus. 2 *n* A standard. [mus.]

केतपत *ad* Usually and preferably कितपत.

केतु *m* (*S*) The dragon's tail or descending node;—in astronomy, the ninth of the planets;—in mythology, a demon. See राहु. 2 A banner or flag.

केतुला *a* (Poetry.) How much? how many?

केतेपान *n* A term at cards.

केथवर *ad* P How far? how long?

केदारा *m* A राग or musical mode. See राग.

केद्र *n* (*S*) The centre of a circle, focus. 2 The argument of an equation. 3 The distance of a planet from the first point of its orbit in the fourth, seventh, or tenth degree. See पतनकेद्र, द्वितीयकेद्र, शीघ्रकेद्र, मंदकेद्र.

केद्रचुति *f* *S* In astronomy &c. Eccentricity.

केद्रपरांडमुख *a* *S* Divergent. केद्राभिमुख *a* *S* Convergent.

केधवां *ad* (Poetry.) When? Ex. तुका न्हणे धोर न धरवे माझ्या जिवा ॥ भेटसी के. पांडुरंगा ॥.

केनशी *f* C Mould, mouldy concretion. [mouldy.]

केनसावणे *v i* C (केनशी) To grow or become

केना *m* (Or केणा) An esculent grass. [Mouldy.]

केनी *f* A particular plant. 2 (Commonly केनशी)

केवरा *m* Allowance made to meet the waste of conveying rice from the fields or farm to the warehouse. [कमूर *n* C A midge or sandfly.]

केवरे or केवरी *n* केमरे or केमरी *n* R also केवूर or केवळ or केमळ *n* The pendulous filaments of a wall or roof (from smoke or dust). 2 A low word of abuse in the female vocabulary. 3 fig. (From the sense below, Old thatch.) An utterly haggard or dried up old woman, a crone, a hag.

केवळ or केमळ *n* केवळा or केमळा *m* केवळी *f* An old thatch, or the grass and leaves of such taken off. Often used to strew over the roof underneath the new thatch. [Used in thatching &c.]

केवळा or केमळा *m* A coarse red kind of grass.

केवळा or केमळा *a* Thatched with the old grass and leaves taken off and re-dressed.

केवळ्याघुडा or खा *a* Epithet of a kind of rice. It is a variety of the species घुडा.

केमटा *a* Miserly, niggardly, penurious. [mouldy.]

केमशी *f* (Usually केनशी) Mouldy concretion,

केमसा *m* केमशी *f* Terms of abuse in the female vocabulary for a male or a female respectively.

केर *m* Rubbish, fragments, straws, leaves, scraps,

dust &c. 2 Refuse, stuff, the rejected portion. 3 *n* A minute particle, a straw, a hair, a thread, a bit of dry grass or wood &c. (as amongst sugar, grain, cotton).

केरवारा करणे To do the various business of a household. केरवारा करून टाकणे fig. To spoil by rough and heedless use or treatment. 2 To reject contemptuously (advice &c.) केरासमान Like rubbish or straws; trifling, insignificant, worthless.

केरकचरा *m* (केर & कचरा) A comprehensive term for rubbish and worthless litter.

केरकतवार or केरकातर *m* (केर by redup.) Rubbish and lumber; a littered or lumbering mass. Used much as केरकचरा.

केरकसपट *n* (केर & कसपट) A general and loose term for a straw, hair, or minute particle.

केरकसान *n* (केर & कसान) Straws, sticks, leaves, rubbish.

केरकिलच *n* Straws, sticks, and rubbish.

केरकौडा *m* (केर & कौडा) A term for very low menial services rendered for subsistence, e. g. sweeping people's houses, winnowing their grain &c.

केरकोन *m* The corner or recess into which the daily rubbish (of the house) is swept.

केरडोक *n* C (केर & डोकें) Head. Because they strike the head in passing under.) Filaments of soot, straws &c. pendulous from the roof.

केरपट्टो *f* A cess to defray the cost of removing rubbish.

केरपाणी *n* केरपोतेरे *n* Comprehensive terms for the daily domestic duties of woman; sweeping, bringing water, cowdung-smearing, wiping, dusting.

केरभार *m* A mass or great quantity of straws

केरवा *m* Commonly कारवा. [and rubbish.]

केरसुणी or केरसेणी *f* A broom. Pr. के. चा काया मोजून फळ नाहीं. 2 Used abusively to a female, answering to Hussey, drab, slut. 3 Having his tail ever cocked or turned aside—a horse. See उघडगांवा.

केरावणे *v i* C (केर) To have straws, sticks, and dirt mixed with it—grain, sugar &c.

केरावायांत & केरावायानिशीं *ad* (केर & वारा) Amongst the rubbish; to the winds; i. e. lost, gone, blown away.

केरी *f* (केर) Straws, stubble, stubs (as of a reaped field turned up by the plough): sticks and rubbish (as brought by a rush of water or the tide): the partially burned material remaining after the burning of land: grubbed up roots &c.: also weeds growing with a crop. 2 C A sort of basket made of matted leaves of a Palm tree.

केल *n* A bifurcated head (as of a stick). 2 A fork of a bifurcation. 3 The stump (portion left on the trunk) of a branch broken off; the hooked piece attached to a stick to form a hook or crook; a snag &c. [गिला गणपति तो झाले के.]

केलडे *n* A baboon. See माकड. Pr. करायला

केलाडुं *n* C A child. [pastime, amusement.]

केलि *f* *S* (Common in poetry.) Play, sport,

केलिकलह *m* *S* Fighting or quarreling in sport. Commonly प्रीतिकलह, लाडलगडा &c.

केलेलापुरुष *m* (A made man.) A term for a conversant and experienced man.

केव or केव *f* (Usually कीव *q. v.*) Pitiful complaining or begging.

केवट *n* Retail-dealing. Also केवटपण *n*.

केवटा or टी *a* Miserly, niggardly, stingy.

केवटा *m* Alluvial soil or alluvium: also a tract enriched with alluvium. [sterer.]

केवव्या or टा or टी *a* A retail-dealer; a huck-

केवडा *m* (केतक *S*) A flower tree and its flower, Pandanus odoratissimus. 2 A केवडा-shaped golden ornament for the hair of women. 3 The केवडा-shaped or triangular piece under the arm of an अंगरखा. 4 A disposition of the hair in forming the वेणी. *v* घाल, काढ, उतर.

केवडी *f* A flower tree. See above.

केवद्याचा खाप *m* A term for a beautiful or fine countenance (male or female). [केवडा.]

केवद्याचे कणीस *n* A whole flower or head of केवडा *a* (कियल्लुद्ध *S*) How much; how large; to what extent or degree; also how many. Used interrog. or indefin. See notice under एवडा. 2 केवद्याचा & केवद्याने are used as कितकायाचा & कितकायाने. See कितकावा. [mence !]

केवद्यांदां *ad* With what loudness or noisy vehemence *f* A tree. Ropes are made of its bark.

केवणे *n* The band (of silk or thread) confining a package of cloth &c. 2 Stock, store, hoard, fund.

केवल or ल *a* (केवल *S*) Pure, mere, simple, unmingled, uncompounded. Ex. हे मांडिं के. चांदीचे आहे. 2 Alone, sole, only, one. Ex. के. तांदूळ असल्याने मोजन होत नाहीं. 3 Used as *ad* Exactly, precisely, strictly. Ex. के. नाहीं म्हणवत नाहीं; के. हाच असा दिसत नाहीं; के. तूच यावे नलगे तुझा भाऊ आला तर कामास येईल. 4 Altogether; in every respect; the very thing; the very same. Ex. हो नगरी के. लंकाच.

केवलनैयायिक A mere logician. केवलवैयाकरण A mere grammarian. [interjection.]

केवलप्रयोगीअवयव *m* A term of grammar. An केवलवाणा orणी, केवलवाणा orणी, केवलवाणा orणी *a* (केवल & वाणा) Poor, mean, pitiful, plaintive, whining—countenance, general appearance, voice. Ex. तो तेथे क्षुधित अर्धेविण ॥ बाळक रडतसे केवलवाणे ॥. Also कां मातेने टाकिले तान्हे ॥ ते अनाथ दिसे केवलवाणे.

केवलव्यतिरेकी *a* *S* In logic. Related but negatively; holding only the connection of negation or nullity from the absence or non-being of. Opp. to केवलान्वयी Related but positively; holding only the connection of positiveness or reality from the presence or real being of. See under अव्यव्याप्ति.

केवली *a* (In नंदभाषा) One.

केवा *m* Stock, store, fund, treasure. 2 Money, hard cash. 3 Weight, importance, dignity, estimation. Ex. मो यमाला भिणार नाहीं मग तुझा केवा काय? ठक पडिले कमलादूवा ॥ आमुचा केवा तो कितो ॥. Neg. con. See under किम्वत.

केवी *ad* (Poetry.) How? in what manner? after what similitude?

केवी *f* C (Better केवा) Stock, store, fund. 2 *m* R A cultivator dwelling and pursuing his vocation in a village to which he does not belong:—opp. to गांवकरी, वतनदार &c.

केव्हा *a* Preferably केवडा.

केव्हां *ad* When? Interrogatively. 2 (esp. when pronounced with emphasis.) At any time whatever, ever. Neg. con. Ex. मो केव्हां गेलो नाहीं I never went. 3 Sometimes. Ex. जुनीं वखें मो तुला केव्हां तरी देते खरे. 4 When; at what time. Ex. तो केव्हां आला मला ठाऊक नाहीं. 5 Betwixt केव्हां When? and कधीं When? there is a distinction to be drawn. केव्हां refers to recent time, कधीं to time long past. [other; now and again indefinitely.]

केव्हांकधीं *ad* Sometimes; on some occasions or केव्हांच *ad* At that instant; exactly at the moment that;—referring to a past act or event. Ex. घायास गवत घातले ते त्याने के. खाई.

केव्हांचा *a* (केव्हां) Of a long time back: of a long

while ago—a person gone, come, seated, waiting. Ex. तो के० येऊन वसलेला आहे.

केव्हावेव्हा, केव्हा ना केव्हा, केव्हा नाहीं केव्हा, केव्हा तरी *ad* (केव्हा by redup.) Sometimes; now and then; at some time or other. [Neg. con.]

केव्हांशोक-सक-साक *ad* (Vulgar.) Whensoever? केव्हांसा *ad decl* (केव्हां & सा) About when? Ex. तो के० गेला; हो केव्हांसी आली?

केश *m* (S) A hair: and *pl* the hair. Pr. हातास (or मणगटास) काय केश आले? What am I superannuated and knocked up?

केशांचा अंबाचा होणें Used of the hair turning gray. सुटलेले केश पाडोला शरण (Hairs falling loose seek refuge upon the back.) Used of or by some helpless wretch who has no alternative, but must remain as he is.

केशपाश *m* (S केश & पाश A net.) also केशजाल *m* (S) Much or dressed hair; hair confined under knots, tufts, tails, tresses, fillets.

केशर *n* (S) Saffron. 2 A shrub used in dyeing, Rottleria tinctoria.

केशरा *m* (केशर) A yellow garment put on (by a warrior &c.) in indication of his determination to conquer or die. *v* कर, घे.

केशरी *a* (केशर) Relating to saffron; saffron-colored. 2 Clothed with केशरा *q. v.*

केशरी *f* (केशर) A wash of saffron over the body.

केशरीभात *m* Rice boiled with saffron, sugar, raisins &c.

केश्या *a* Invested with the केशरा *q. v.* 2 Stringy or fibrous;—used esp. of mangoes.

केशव *m* (S) A name of कृष्ण or विष्णु.

केशवकरणी *f* The exploits of कृष्ण. 2 The doings and ways of विष्णु considered as the Supreme.

केशवमाधव *m pl* S (Two names of कृष्ण.) A term for the animalcules in mouldy substances or im-

केशविंचरणी *f* A hair-comb, [pure water.

केशसंवाहन *n* S Rubbing and smoothing the hair.

केशकर्षण *n* (Hair-attraction.) A coinage of translators (worthy to be discarded) in servile imitation of Capillary attraction.

केशनें गळा कापणारा or काप्या *a* That destroys with a show of fondness or kindness. See the phrase under गळा.

केश or केंस *m* (केश S) A hair; also *pl* The hair. केसास धक्का न लागूं देणें Not to hurt a hair of the head.

केसकरीण *f* A widow having hair on her head; a woman unshaven though widowed. Pr. हजार बोडक्या आणि एक के० Used of one man with some property among many destitute dependents. Pr. चानें केंसकरणी गिळ्या त्यास बोडकोचा काय पाड?

केसटो *f* (केस) A disheveled and dirty lock of hair. 2 Contemptuously. The hair.

केसतूड or केसतोड, केंसतूड or केंसतोड *n* A suppurating tumor or an angry swelling; an imposthume; a boil.

केसपट or केंसपट *n* (Commonly कसपट) A minute particle; a splint, a straw, a hair &c.

केसर *m* (S) pop. केंसर *n* A capillament or filament (of flowers &c.) 2 A lion's mane.

केंसर *n* (केसर S) A head or ear such as that of rice, राळा, बरी; any compound flower, as of तुळस (Ocimum sanctum), mango &c. 2 A minute particle (of wood &c.), a straw, a hair.

केसरबोडो *f* A tree. Its बोंड or capsule contains a saffron-colored pulp with red seeds.

केसरी *f* A flower-tree and its flower. Called also पाच. 2 *m* (S) A lion, Ex. किं तृणपाशें म्हा के० ॥ जरि मुंतानि पडेल ॥

केसरी or च्या *a* Clothed with the garment called केशरा *q. v.* (also called केसरी वस्त्र or -पोषाक). 2 Stringy or fibrous—a mango.

केसरी, केंसरी, केसाळी, केसारी *f* (केंस) A woven circlet of hair (to be tied round the necks of cows, buffaloes &c. as security against an evil eye &c.) 2 A rope of hair.

केसरीबोंड *n* The बोंड or capsule of केसरबोडो.

केसारीण *f* (केसारी) A description of women; reported to destroy men by casting over them a noose of woven hair.

केसाळ or केसाळू *a* sometimes केसाळा *a* (केस) Having much hair on the body; hairy, hirsute, shaggy. [2 A disheveled and dirty lock of hair.

केसुरडी *f* A contemptuous form of the word केस.

केसरवा *m* Commonly कारवा.

केळ *f* (कदली S) The Plantain, Musa paradisiaca or sapientum. 2 *n* Its fruit. 3 fig. The base or front of a Bráhma's turban: also the upper and front portion of the gown of a little girl (this being of similar form).

केळें खाणें To eat plantains. A covertly polite form of expression to or of a person of whom it is thought that he is speaking falsely or foolishly, or spending his time unprofitably. Neat phrases conveying the same insinuation abound in Maráthi; as साखर खाणें, शेण or गू खाणें, झक मारणें (तू, तो &c.) आपल्या घरचा राजा &c.

केळ *m* A wild variety of Ficus.

केळडें *n* C A baboon. Commonly केळडें.

केळफूल *n* केळबोंड *n* केळकमळ *n* The flowering head of the Plantain; as evolved from the कोंका.

केळंबा or भा *m* (केळ) A young Plantain (as shooting from the roots of its parent, or as separated recently and planted); a Plantain off-shoot, sucker, or stole. *v* फुट. 2 The style or shaft of the चवेणी or wild Plantain.

केळवंड *f* The bunch of fruit-stems of the Plantain: also a bunch of plantains.

केळवण *f* (केलि S) A rite, See गडगनेर. 2 *n* R Care, heed, careful treatment or keeping.

केळवणें *v i* (Poetry.) To be the subject of केळवण—a bride or bridegroom. Hence To be bedecked and bedizened; to strut in finery—a woman.

केळविणें *v c* R To treat or preserve carefully.

केळवा *m* C (केळ) A young Plantain, a Plantain off-shoot, sucker, or stole. *v* फुट.

केळा *m* A small earthen pitcher.

केळांबा or केळ्या आंबा *m* A variety of the mango-tree. It bears a red fruit resembling the fruit कोंकंब or mangosteen. 2 Its fruit.

केळी *f* A small vessel (metal or earthen). 2 A variety of जोंधळा. 3 The Plantain. This form is found in the Desh, but generally it is केळ.

केळें *n* (केळ) A plantain.

कें *ad* (Poetry.) When? See कइ. Ex. म्हणे ते कै येतील तापसि ॥; also कै मी देखोन पुढतीं ॥

कैक *a* Many a one; many.

कैकट or ड Derived and applied as किंकट.

कैकर्य *n* S Service or servanthip.

कैकाड *n* A multitude of people of the कैकाडी caste: also the caste spoken of collectively.

कैकाडी *m* A caste or an individual of it. They make twig-baskets &c. [Ex. कैकै आनंदली थार ॥

कैकै *f* In poetry, corruptly written for कैकेयी.

कैकेयी *f* (S) Proper name of the wife of जनक, or the stepmother of Ráma. Hence, appellatively, a shrew, scold, virago.

कैगैयाबहिगैया or कैगैयाबहिगैया or -वैगैया *a & ad* Gone to the winds &c. See कहिगैयाबहिगैया.

कैचा *a* Which? Interrogatively. 2 (Poetry.) Relating to what place? Ex. कोण मी कैचा कोठून आलों हें गुज योगुल्लागी पुसावें.

कैची or कैची *f* (کچى H) Scissors. 2 An oblique, a St. Andrew's cross, a couple, a frame composed of two rafters or poles meeting transversely. 3 A triangle (to weigh wood &c.) 4 A bundle of twenty-four sky-rockets. [करवा.

कैवा *m* An instrument of the confectioner. See कैतव *n* S Deceit, fraud, roguery.

कैद *f* (قيد A) Imprisonment or confinement. Seldom used in nom. case. 2 Restraint or cohibition (as of a Government, of religion, of custom). 3 Dominance, rule, sway. Ex. त्याची कैद कठोण. 4 C Incessant finding of fault; chiding and snubbing. 5 Used as *a* Imprisoned or confined.

कैदकानू *f* (قيد A & قانون A) A comprehensive term for the regulations and statutes of Government. [confinement.

कैदखाना *m* (قيدخانه P) A prison, any place of कैदखोर *c* C A crabbed, ill-tempered fellow; one ever chiding and snubbing. [imposed restraint.

कैदवार *ad* Obediently; in due submission to कैदाशीण or कैदाशीण *f* (कैकाडीण) A vixen, a shrew, an ugly and scolding woman.

कैदी *a* (قيدى H) Imprisoned: also a prisoner.

कैदी *a* C (कैद) Crabbed, cross-grained, peevish.

कैपत *f* A brass lamp of a particular description.

कैपत *f n* (کیفت A) A wicked or mischievous device or deed; an evil fabrication, scheme, plot, prank, trick. *v* कर, रच, काढ, चालव, मांड. Ex. नाना प्रकारच्या कैपती करून लोकाचीं घरे बुडविलीं.

कैपतखोर *c* कैपती *a* (कैपत) Full of wicked or mischievous devices or deeds; an evil schemer or fabricator; a plotter; a mischief-maker; a makebate. Pr. काना कैपती अंधळा दिकमती.

कैफ *m* (کیف A) Intoxicating quality. 2 An intoxicating drug or substance. 3 Intoxication.

कैफियत, कैफत, कैफेत, कैफयेत *f* (کیفیت A) Statement; narrative of an affair or a case: also an affair, a case, a matter, a business.

कैफी *a* (कैफ) That uses intoxicating liquors or drugs. 2 Of intoxicating quality—drugs &c.

कैमर्थ *n* S (किं What? अर्थ Use, purpose &c. An asking To what use or end? Cui bono?) The blemish (in an argument, an act, a part or member, any product of labor) of inutility, inexpediency, non-necessity. Ex. पर्जन्यावाचून जर धान्य पिकतें तर पर्जन्यास कै० येतें.

कैमुतिकन्याय (From किसुत What?) A Sanskrit phrase used of a matter necessarily involved or so clearly implied in a matter expressed that question or doubt on it is superfluous and absurd. Ex. ज्या शस्त्रानें कठोण लाकूड तुटतें त्या शस्त्रानें गवत अनायासें तुटेल हें कैमुतिकन्यायेकडून सिद्ध.

कैरा or खैरा *a* Of a gray pupil—an eye; and attrib. Wall-eyed;—used of horses &c. The कैरा-डोळा is among the inauspicious marks of the horse.

कैरा *a* Squint—an eye: and attrib. squint-eyed.

कैरी *f* A young unripe mango.

कैलास *m* (S) A mountain, the residence of Kuvēra, and favorite haunt of Shiva; the paradise of Shiva.

कै० कंटाळे तो गाणें कान फाटेसूर लेणें A phrase used

of loud, extravagant, and discordant singing, and of gorgeous and glaring personal decoration. Hence (more freely) of mad, vehement, exorbitant action; or of wild, profuse, and obtrusive display. कै० येणें-मिळणें-उतरणें-प्राप्त होणें in. con. To obtain some great good.

कैलासवासी *a* (S) That is now an inhabitant of Shiva's paradise. Used, esp. in notes, of a deceased worshiper of Shiva.

कैली *a* (कैल) A) Of capacity. Prefixed to words expressing measure; to खंडो, मण, शेर &c. implying A maund, candy, sher &c. of capacity. Opp. to वजनो Of weight.

कैलीमाप *n* A measure of capacity.

कैवर *m n* (Or कैवार) A pair of compasses.

कैवर्त्त or कैवर्त्तक *m* S A fisherman or a waterman.

कैवल्य *n* S Becoming one with the Deity; absorption into the Divine essence.

कैवल्यदानी *a* (S) Giver of the bliss of Absorption.) A title of the Deity.

कैवल्यपद *n* (S) The dignity or post of Oneness with the Deity. [some exceeding good.]

कै० येणें-मिळणें-प्राप्त-होणें in. con. fig. To obtain

कैवाड *n* Profound contrivance or counsel; deep planning or scheming; but understood esp. of malignant or wicked plotting; a fabrication or machination. *v* रच, घे. 2 (Esp. in poetry.) Vindication or espousal of the cause of. Ex. घालुनिया कास करितो कै० ॥ कळिकाळासि आड लागो नंदी ॥ करिसो कै० आपुलिया संतां ॥ तरीच देखता होईन पाया ॥ कैवाड is used interchangeably with कैवार.

कैवाडो *a* Sagacious, shrewd, deep of counsel or contrivance, fertile in schemes and expedients. Understood esp. of an ill-scheming, mischief-devising, calumnious fellow. 2 That vindicates or espouses the cause of. In this sense also कैवारो, where see ex.

कैवार *m n* A pair of compasses. 2 A circle described by it: also a circumferential line.

कैवार or कैवार *m n* Espousing a part; taking and maintaining a side or cause. *v* घे, धर, कर. See under कैवाड.

कैवारो *a* (कैवार) That espouses a cause; that avenges, rescues, protects, maintains. Ex. आला भक्तकाजकै० ॥ वृद्धीं आठविला कसारि ॥ [How?]

कैसा *a* (Poetry.) Of what kind, sort &c? 2 *ad*

कोईटा *a* C Thatched with कोईट.

कोई *f* A cabbage. 2 Preferably कोय.

कोईकमळ *n* White-flowering lotus, *Nymphaea pubescens*. Grah. [alarm]. *v* कर, हो.

कोईकोई *f* (Imit.) Loud shrill crying (as under

कोईट *n* C Grass or matted palm-branches for thatching. Also कुईट.

कोईन *f* C A basket placed in a stream to catch fish; a sort of weir or weir. Also खोईन.

कोईल *f* The hole dug in the play of विटोदांडू.

कोईल *f* (कोकिल S) A teetotum. 2 The Black cuckoo, *Endynamis orientalis*. Jerdon.

कोईलडाव *m* The striking of the विटो, or the turn to strike, in the play विटोदांडू. [on the back.]

कोंक *n* C A humpback: also a hump or hunch

कोकटहोळो *f* C The fun and sport of children on the day preceding the full moon of फाल्गुन, the day closing the festival of the होळो. [fox.]

कोकड or कोकड *f n* (Better खोंकड) The Indian

कोंकण or कोंकण *n* (S) The country westward of the Sayhādri-range, north and south of Bombay, the Konkan.

(त्याचे &c.) बैल कोंकणांत गेले (He &c.) is knocked up with age and infirmities; or he is impotent. (माझे &c.) हात काय कोंकणांत गेले Is no strength left in my hands? am I superannuated?

कोंकणघार *f* (Nashik &c.) Konkan-kite. A term for the Damoiselle crane or *Ardea virgo*. Commonly करकोची.

कोंकणपट्टो *f* The long and narrow region extending along the base of the Sayhādri range, bounded by it on the east, and by the ocean on the west, the Konkan-strip. [vidual of it.]

कोंकणस्थ *m* (S) A tribe of Brāhmans, or an individual of it.

कोंकणस्थो *a* Relating to the कोंकणस्थ tribe of Brāhmans.

कोंकणी or कोंकण्या *a* (कोंकण) Relating to the कोंकण. The first word is used of persons or things, the second of persons only.

कोंकणें *vi* (Imit.) To yell or howl—a dog. 2 To crow—a cock: also to utter its peculiar cry—a parrot, a crow &c.

कोंकणें *n* The fruit of a wild creeper.

कोंकदम्या- or कोगदम्या-येणें To be blown and spent (through fatiguing work). [purea.]

कोंकंब *m* Mangosteen, the fruit of *Garcinia pur-*

कोंकंबसाल or -सोल *n* Dried rind of it. [purpurea.]

कोंकंब *f n* कोंकंबी *f* Mangosteen tree, *Garcinia*

कोंकंबेल *n* (कोंकंब & तेल) Oil obtained from the seeds of कोंकंब. Used medicinally both internally and externally. [कोंकशाल.]

कोंकसार्ग *m* An order or a class, observers of

कोंकसार्गी *c* An individual of the order कोंकसार्ग.

कोंकरचाल *f* A pace of the horse,—lamb-trot.

कोंकरा *m* A male lamb. कोंकरी *f* A female lamb.

कोंकरं *n* A lamb. [impotently.]

कोंकलणें *vi* (Imit.) To cry or whine; to fret

कोंकलणें *vc* To beat soundly; to cause to cry out कों, कों.

कोंकशाल *n* The name of a treatise on the art of love; describing the merits and excellencies of the sexes &c. Ascribed to a Pandit named कोंक.

By others the formation is assigned to the observation of the loves of the bird चक्रवाक and his mate (otherwise called कोंक); they, although separate at night (according to the Hindie tetrastich—चक्रवा चक्रई येदा जन ॥ इन मत मारो कोई ॥ ये मारे कर्त्तार के ॥ रैन बिछोरा होय ॥), being always together in the day time. Ex. नातरो कोंकशालाचे पुस्तकांत ॥ बांधिले जैसे वेदांत ॥

कोंका *m* The style or spike which shoots up from the Plantain, containing the केळफूल &c. 2 A monochord or one-stringed fiddle. Used by the कानफाव्या गोसावी. 3 (कंक S) A heron. 4 A certain shell-fish.

कोंकाट *m* (Imit.) The twitter of the bird कोळीण &c. Hence Any confused vociferation or chattering. [Timalia Malcolm.]

कोकाटो *f* A humming teetotum. 2 A bird, कोकावणें *vi* (Imit.) To twang—a teetotum, humming top, arrow. 2 To yelp—a dog.

कोकिल *m* (S) pop. कोकिला or ला & कोकोळ *m* Black or Indian cuckoo, *Endynamis orientalis*.

कोकिलव्रत *n* An observance among women throughout that intercalary month which occurs before आषाढ.

कोको or कोको *f* The peak (of a turban, an इरलें &c.) 2 A speck on the eye.

कोकोदार or कोकोदार *a* Having a high and prominent कोकी or peak—a turban, an इरलें.

कोंकणें *vi* R (Commonly कोंकणें) To yell or howl. 2 To crow.

कोंकरी *f* The name of a bird.

कोंक्या *a* A term of reviling for a कोंकणस्थ.

कोंग *n* Sham or pretence (as of poverty, madness, severe hurt or pain). *v* घे. Also affectation of aches and ailments. *v* कर, लाव, घे. 2 A humpback or a hump on the back.

कोंगळो *f* A small grass-sickle or wood-bill.

कोंगा, कोंगाडा, कोंगाडो *m* A tribe, or an individual of it, of common people in the Carnatic. 2 fig. A stupid fellow. [pods—a tamarind tree.]

कोंगाळा *a* C That produces long and curved

कोंगाळें *n* C A long and curved tamarind-pod.

कोंगी or ग्या *a* (कोंग) That shams or feigns (poverty, madness, sickness, grievous hurt or pain): also that is ever affecting some ache or कोगें *n* A long sort of honeycomb. [ailment.]

कोच *m* C The कांदा or bulb of आवेहळद (Turmeric-colored zedoary).

कोच *f* A hole made with a point or end, a puncture. 2 A pointed end; the peak of a turban, an इरलें &c.

कोच or चें *n* A prickly creeping plant. It grows out of the जांभ्या stone, and काढा or decoction is made of its बोंड.

कोचकई or कोचकाई *f* A seasoning,—young myrobolans pounded and made up with peppers, assafoetida &c.

कोचकिंदर *n* C A mass of lumbering and worthless things; rubbish. 2 Crowded and confused state (as of a lumber-room). [a turban, an इरलें &c.]

कोचकी *f* The peak or central prominence (of कोचकीदार *a* That has a कोचकी or peak.)

कोचकोल *a* Strait, narrow, confined, lacking roominess or openness—a place.

कोचट or कोचा *a* Close or confined—a room or place: scanty, strait, deficient—a spot or a tract: narrow or too small—a vessel or an article gen. [teeth, to nip.]

कोचणें *vc* R To break off with the nails or कोचाळें or कोचाळें *m* A ring or circle (esp. of persons sitting). *v* घाल, घालून बस, उठ, मोड, काढ.

2 Used sometimes in the other senses of कचोळें.

3 A spinning and humming top-like plaything.

कोचिंदा *m* An anthelmintic plant of a bulbous कोचो *f* (For अंकोची) Tip, point, nib. [root.]

कोजट & कोजा R See कोझट & कोझा.

कोजळणें *vi* C (कोजळो) To be covered with black mould. 2 To be covered with snuff or cabbage—a lighted wick.

कोजळो *f* (कज्जल S) The snuff of a lighted wick. 2 A flake of burning matter. 3 Burnt ashes (as of grass, chaff &c.) 4 Soot-filaments pendulous from a roof. 5 C (For काळजी) Anxious apprehension or thought, care, concern, solicitude.

कोजागर *m* (S) कोजागरी पूर्णिमा *f* The day of full moon in आश्विन. The night is spent in festivity and games of chance in honor of लक्ष्मी.

कोझट *a* C (कोझा) Rather shrunken &c.

कोझा *a* C कोजा *a* R Shrunken or contracted; pink or diminutive, or sunken through sickness—an eye: and attrib. having such eyes. 2 P also कोझडा Cross, crabbed, surly.

कोट *m* (कोट S) A fort, fortress, castle, stronghold, tower &c. 2 The wall of a fort or town. 3 A form of array of troops, the solid square. [lakh, ten millions.]

कोट *f* (Contracted from कोटि S) A hundred

कोटकल्याण *n* (कोट Ten millions, कल्याण Weal &c.) State of perfect satisfaction or gratification. Ex.

ते दिव्हें न्हजें माझे को० झाळे Give me that and it will be thousands. [ed, incorrigibly callous.

कोटगा *a* (Commonly कोडगा) Shameless, harden-
कोटगा *m* A sort of whipping top. 2 C The
कोटवा of the Waghya people.

कोटवा *m* A square wooden vessel used by the
वाघ्या or worshipers of खंडेवा in begging alms. It
is worshiped on occasions. 2 A sort of wooden
trough. [lowers of खंडेवा.

कोटवायुजा *f* Worship of the कोटवा by the fol-
कोटवो *f* (Dim. of कोटवा) A small wooden trough.
कोटवें *n* (Usually कोळवें) The receiving channel
कोटर *n* S A hole in a tree. [of a water-wheel.
कोटसा *a* (कोटें & अस) Whereabouts? A form-
ation answering to the English word; but the
correspondents to Hereabouts and Thereabouts
are lacking.

कोटि *f* (S) Ten millions, a crore. 2 In dispu-
tation. A reply or rejoinder; a reasoning in sub-
stantiation or objection. 3 A division or branch;
a class distinct or distinguishable under a compre-
hensive order or head. Ex. गुरासछें दोन मोया कोटि
नशी आणि गायो. 4 The vertical arm of a triangle.
5 A term of high praise for one eminent in learn-
ing, valor, virtue &c. 6 The end of a bow. 7 The
complement of an arc to ninety. 8 The long arm
of a superficies along the plane of the horizon.

कोटिच्या *f* S The co-sine.
कोटिध्वज *m* with लावणें, उभारणें &c. To display
the flag of a crore. To exhibit the signs and to-
kens of exceeding wealthiness.

कोटिः *ad* S By crores, by tens of millions.
कोटें *n* A bird's nest. 2 The cocoon of the
silkworm or similar creature.

कोयधीश *m* (S कोटि & अधीश Master, lord.)
Possessor of crores of rupees, a millionaire.

कोयवधि *a* (कोटि & अवधि Of which the limit
or bounding number is a crore.) Existing in, or
to be reckoned by, crores, i. e. countless, innum-
erable, very many.

कोयानकोटी (कोटि, अनु, कोटि) Existing in, or
to be reckoned by, crores; i. e. numberless or
very many. [wall of a fort.

कोट *m* (कोट S) A fort: also a castle. 2 The
कोट *m* S A species of leprosy characterized by
large round spots. 2 Ringworm. [place?

कोटचा *a* (कोटें) Belonging or relating to what
कोटडो *f* (कोटो H) A chamber, room, apart-
कोटणे *ad* (Better कोटून) Whence? [ment.

कोटनीस *m* (कोटो & نویس P) The officer in
charge of a कोटो or granary.

कोटपयंत, कोटपावेतो, कोटवर *ad* How far? how
long? till what point or stage? (In place or in
कोटवा or कोटवा *m* See कोटवा. [time).

कोटवो *f* कोटमो *f* A water-jar of a wide open
mouth, tapering from the bottom. [place?

कोटला *a* (कोटें) Belonging or relating to what
कोटवळा sometimes कोटावळा or कोटिवळा *m*
(कोटो & चाला) One belonging to a कोटो or gra-
nary, the keeper or other person. Pr. खरचणा-
राचें खरचतें कोटवळ्याचें पोट दुखतें.

कोटा *m* (कोट S) A large granary, store-room,
warehouse, water-reservoir &c. 2 The stomach.
3 The chamber of a gun, of water-pipes &c. 4 A
bird's nest. 5 A cattle-shed. 6 The chamber or
cell of a hundī in which is set down in figures the
amount.

कोटार *n* कोटारी *f* (कोट S) A granary, a store-
house; a house or room or enclosure within a
room to hold grain or stores. 2 P A bird's nest.

कोटारें *n* A storehouse gen. 2 A bird's nest.
3 An arrangement of bundles of कडवा to enclose
and protect भूस or chaff.

कोटाविणें *v c* (कोटें Where?) To ask, whither
are you going? whence are you come? to whither
and whence a person.

कोटिवा, कोटिवो & कोटिवें See कोटवा &c.

कोटो *f* (कोट S) A granary, garner, storehouse,
warehouse, treasury, factory, bank. 2 The grain
and provisions (as of an army); the commissariat-
supplies. Ex. लश्कराची कोटो चाललो-उतरलो-
आलो-लुटलो. 3 The chamber (of a gun, of pipes,
of tubes): also the hold or capacity (of a ship,
cart, barrow). 4 A chamber, cell, or compart-
ment of the body; of which seventy-two are enu-
merated. Ex. आतां बाह्यर कोट्याची शूद्धि पिंडामध्ये.

5 A large oblong bamboo basket, to hold rice &c.
6 A common term for the squares in a मिटागर
or saltern-enclosure.

कोटोफरा *m* An exaction (a third sher) made to
meet the estimated wastage of rice whilst it re-
mains in the storehouse.

कोटोभाडें *n* An impost upon the Ryots in lieu of
requiring them to deliver their grain at the forts.
कोटीमहाल *m* The public granary or storehouse.

कोटोल *a* (कोटें) Relating to what place?

कोटून or कोटोन *ad* (कोटें) Whence? from what
place? from what point or stage (of space or of
time)?

कोटें *ad* (कुत्र S) Where? 2 (Esp. when pro-
nounced with emphasis.) Anywhere; anywhere
wherever. Ex. मी तेव्हापासून रथेंच आहे मी कोटें
गेलों नाहीं. 3 Used carelessly for कधीं.

कोटेंकोटें *ad* कोटेंकोटें *ad* (कोटें by redup.) Here
and there, in some places.

कोया *m* Properly कोटा.

कोड *m n* (कुष्ठ S) Leprosy.

कोड *f* C (Usually कोडो q. v.) A score.

कोड *n* (Esp. in poetry.) Holding admiringly or
fondly: also fondling, tiddling, or caressing (a
child or any pet, idol, or hobby): also treating
delicately and daintily. 2 (Esp. in poetry.) Long-
ing, craving, hankering, esp. with implication of
squeamishness or fancifulness. *v* पुर, पुरव. Ex.
त्या रामाचें नांव गोड ॥ व्याचि कथा त्याडनि वाड ॥ जे
लोला ऐकतां पुरे कोड ॥ Also ऐसीया जिवाच्या कोडो
असति ॥ संसाराच्या वा दवडो ॥ 3 This word is,
ever and anon, occurring in poetry with the force
or bearing of such words as Airiness, lightness,
playsomeness, gaysomeness, flauntiness, deli-
cateness. Ex. येक करताळिया वाजवुनि ॥ कोडें वल्य
करिति त्याजपुडें ॥ Also म्हणन उमयाचें कोड येका
सारिखें ॥ Also करिति सत्कर्म कोडें ॥ Also तेथें अराणु-
केचेनि कोडें ॥ बैसलिया उठों नावडे ॥ &c. 4 Any
object whatever exciting or affording admiration,
fondness, tender pleasure, or soft enjoyment. Ex.
जसी वडरवितना सावलो गोड वाटे ॥ तसी वर्नी पति-
लाडें मानिता गोड वाटे ॥ See the explication and
examples under कौतुक Sig. I.

कोड *m* C A circular hedge or field-fence. 2 A
circle described around a person under adjuration.
3 The circle at marbles. 4 A circular hamlet; a
division of a मौजा or village, composed generally
of the huts of one caste. 5 Grounds under one
occupancy or tenancy. 6 *f* R A deep part of a
river. 7 *f* (Or कोडो q. v.) A confined place gen.;
a lock-up house &c. [a log or billet.

कोडका *n* A short and thickish piece of wood;

कोडको *f* A pit in which to receive water (as in

a garden from the water-course), a saltpan &c. 2
A banked up bed or plat for rice &c.

कोडकें *n* C A shut in spot among hills; a basin,
a dark dell &c. 2 A bed or plat embanked on all
sides (to retain the water). 3 See कोडका & कोडको
supra. 4 See कोरडिकें. A bar-catch or rope-catch
of wood. [fondling, cockering and indulging.

कोडकौतुक *n* corruptly कोडकौतिक *n* Caressing,
कोडगा *a* Shameless, callous, obdurate, incorrigi-
ble. [top.

कोडगा *m* A sound beating. *v* दे. 2 A whipping
कोडगेखाक *a* One ever undergoing beating and
kicking without improving.

कोडगेला *a unc* (Qualif. form of कोडगा) Ap-
proaching to obduracy or callousness.

कोडडाव *m* Ring taw; that form of marble-play-
ing in which lines are drawn and divisions made:
—as disting. from अगळडाव The play with holes.

कोडण *f* A fold or pen.

कोडणी *f* (Poetry. कोडणें) Shut up, confined,
embarrassed, or perplexed state, lit. fig. Ex. ऐशा
विचाराच्या घालुनि कोडणीं ॥ काय चक्रपाणि निजले ती ॥

कोडणें *v c* To shut up; to stop or block up; to
confine gen. (a person in a room, a stream by
an embankment, the breath &c.) 2 fig. To pose,
puzzle, confute, silence. [selling &c.

कोडवादीनें *ad* (कोडो) By the score—buying,
कोडवुळें, कोडवोळें, कोडवळें *n* A circlet or ring
formed of mixed flour with spices &c., and fried.

कोडमार or -मारा *m* (कोडणें & मारणें) Shutting up
in a confined place and beating. Gen. used in the
laxer senses of Suffocating or stifling in a close
room; pressing hard and distressing (of an oppo-
nent) in disputation; straitening and oppressing
(of a person) under many troubles or difficulties.

कोडवरा *a* R Deep, not shallow—a vessel &c.

कोडवाड *n f* C (कोडणें & वाडा) A pen or fold for
cattle.

कोडळ *f* A plant, Modecca trilobata. Rox.

कोडळी *f* A pole with a crook or curved mem-
ber at the extremity. Used to regather into the
thrashing pit the ears which fly out during the
thrashing.

कोडा *m* Bran, husk of corn gen. 2 fig. Miliary
scab, scurf. 3 fig. Rash, any efflorescence on the
body. 4 A small kind of bamboo. 5 Commonly
कांयडा. [savory dish out of coarse materials.

कांयाचा मांडा करणें To make, by culinary skill, a
कोडासांडा *m* Bran, husks &c. Applied reviling-
ly to dry unsavory food.

कांडाळणें *v i* (कांडणें) To veer; to chop and shift
about: also to eddy, to play about confusedly as in
a confined place—wind: to be whisked about—
straws, dust: to flow in close and interwolved
windings, or to whirl in eddies—a river: to be dis-
tracted or bewildered—the mind. 2 To go for-
ward and backward, round and round wildly (as
in a labyrinth).

कांडाळें *n* (कुंडली S) A ring or circularly inclosed
space. 2 fig. A circle made by persons sitting
round. 3 A ring or little cake made of भाजणी or
mixed flour.

कांडी *f* (कांडणें) A confined place gen.; a lock-
up house, a pen, fold, pound; a receiving apart-
ment or court for Brāhmans gathering for दक्षिणा;
a prison at the play of आख्यापाया; a dammed up
part of a stream &c. &c.

कांडी *f* (Probably corrupted from Score.) A
score (of particular things, viz. of pieces of nan-
keen, or other kinds of cloth, of gold or tin foil,

of panes of glass, or glass-bracelets &c.), a cerge. By some it is understood of Score gen.

कोडी *f* Height or depth, as one of the geometrical dimensions.

कोडी *a* (कोड) Leprous; a leper.

कोडीव *p* of कोडणे Confined or blocked up—a place, water, wind: also shut up—a person or an animal.

कोडे *n* (Esp. in poetry.) A trouble, difficulty, embarrassment, strait. Ex. नामसंकीर्तन वैष्णवांची जोडी॥ पापे अनंत कोडीं गेलीं त्यांचीं॥

कोडे *n* An earthen saucer-form receptacle for the oil and wicks of a lamp. 2 An enigma; a puzzling question in arithmetic; a knotty point; an obscure, perplexing stanza, passage &c. 3 (Usually कुवेडे *q. v.*) Any vulgar and wild spell or charm.

कोडेकड *n* A cake composed of rice-bran well peppered and salted.

कोडेले *n* A ring or little cake composed of mixed flour with spices and fried. 2 Commonly कोंडाळे.

कोद्या or कोद्या *m* The gourd-vessel used to receive the exudation from palm-trees.

कोद्या, कोद्या, कोडी *a* (कोड) Leprous; a leper. Pr. कोद्याचा कोडी होईल न होईल पांच डाग तरी घेऊन उठेल.

कोद्यासुख *m* (Branny सुख) A very soft and powdery kind of सुख or decayed rock. See सुख.

कोढ *m* (कुढ *S*) Leprosy.

कोढा *m* C A bamboo of a small kind.

कोढाळे *n* Commonly कोंडाळे.

कोडी *f* C (कुडी *S*) A saltern or saltpan, 2 Used in the senses of कुडी & कोंडी.

कोण *pron int* (कः *S*) Who? 2 What? Ex. तुम्ही हा उद्योग करितां ह्याचा विषय कोण?

कोणाचा कोण Who is he and belonging to whom? Pr. को० पितळाचा होन सांडला तर शोधतो कोण? Who knows anything about him and who cares? Also सुयोव को०?

कोण *m* (*S*) A corner or angle.

कोणक *pron ind* Some one; some certain or particular person or thing. Used *sing* or *pl*.

कोणचा or कोणता *pron int* (कोण) Which? 2 *pron demon* Which; that which. Ex. तुम्हाला ह्या घाखातून को० पाहिजे तो ह्या.

कोणपिका or कोणपोक *a* Ripened in the house: opp. to वरपिका Ripened on the tree.

कोणसा *pron* (कोण Who, सा Particle of similitude.) Some one; some one, I know not who. Ex. तुला को० हाक मारतो आहे ओ दे.

कोणी *pron int* (कोण) Any one? any person whatever? 2 *pron ind* Any one.

कोणी कोणाचा गुरू न कोणी कोणाचा चेला (No one is Guru to any one, and no one is Chela to any one.) Expresses anarchy or wild confusion.

कोणीकडणे or कोणीकडून *ad* Whence? from what place or direction?

कोणीकडे *ad* Whither? in which direction?

कोणे *n* R A disease attacking the ears of cattle.

कोणेक & कोणेक *pron* Better कोणक.

कोणेकोणी *ad* (कोण) In every corner; in every crook and recess.

कोण्ही and its compounds. See कोणी. कोण्ही, however, is the form approved in the Desh.

कोत *n* C The extremity of the पोय (case of the fruit-stalk of the Cocoanut, Palmyra &c.), esp. as cut to induce the exudation.

कोतरीब *f* (Vulgar for कोथिंबीर) Coriander.

कोतवाल *m* (कोतवाल *P*) The chief officer of the police or constabulary of a town. Pr. उलटा चोर कोतवाला इंडी.

कोतवाल *m* (कोतवाल *H*) A led horse. Hence fig. An article of clothing, jewelry &c. reserved for occasions of going out in splendid attire.

कोतवालघोडा *m* (कोतवाल *H*) A led horse.

कोतवालचावडी *f* (कोतवाल *H*) The hall or court of the कोतवाल.

कोतवाली *f* The office or business of कोतवाल. 2 Town duties or market dues. 3 A cess levied to defray the कोतवाल-expenses. [कोतवाल or कोतवाल].

कोतवाली *a* Relating to कोतवाल (whether कोतवालीपोषाक *n* Apparel or an article of apparel reserved for occasions of going out finely. (The figure is that of कोतवाल *H* A horse led out or about, a led horse.)

कोता *a* (कोता *P*) Deficient, defective, scanty; less, smaller, or shorter than is needed or due.

कोताई *f* (कोताई *P*) Deficiency, scantiness, shortness.

कोथंबरी, कोथंबिरी, कोथंबीर &c. See कोथिंबीर, कोथिंबीर &c.

कोथंबरी *f* (Vulgar for कोथिंबीर) Coriander.

कोथळा *m* A large sack (to hold grain &c.) 2 A large earthen case or enclosure or a bin of matting or wickerwork (to hold grain). 3 (Or पोटाचा कोथळा) The chamber of the stomach, the stomach: also any chamber or receptacle within the body, as अन्नाचा को०, सूत्राचा को०, मळाचा को०.

Ex. पोटी दक्षिणांगी मळाचा को०॥ 4 A case to be stuffed (as of a pillow). 5 Applied to the belly or bowels when hanging out through a gash; also to the vagina (of female beasts) falling out on delivery: also to the loose flabby flesh covering the belly. [except in last sense.

कोथळी *f* Dim. of the preceding word, which see, कोथळे *n* (Dim. of कोथळा) A bag or sack (to hold grain &c.) It will be heard in all the senses of कोथळा.

कोथिंबरी or कोथिंबीर *f* Coriander plant.

कोथिंबरीवाडी *f* An ear-ring. It has pearls crowded like a cluster of coriander seeds.

कोथिंबरीभात or कोथिंबरीभात *n* A kind of rice, कोथिंबीरचादेवो *f* *pl* A form or stage of small-pox. See देवो.

कोथिंबीर *n* C A comprehensive term for coriander-seed, fenugreek, assafoetida, and such like articles of daily consumption.

कोथेर or रें *n* A kind of grass. [and spiced.

कोद *f* Sesamum-seed fried, pounded, sugared, कोदट *a* (कोदणे) Close, confined, strait, obstructed or shut in—a room or place.

कोदंड *n* (*S*) A bow. 2 fig. or झुकोदंड An eyebrow. 3 fig. (From a tale of Rávan's being overpowered and nearly strangled by the bow of Rám, which he had raised.) A heavy calamity or trouble. See रामकोदंड.

कोदंड *a* P Rough, rude, violent, overbearing.

कोदण *n* (कोदणे) Setting or infixing of gems. 2 Beaten or drawn gold used in the operation. 3 The socket of a gem. [used in setting gems.

कोदणपट्टी *f* The strip of beaten or drawn gold कोदणे *vc* To stuff or cram in.

कोदणे *vi* To be stuffed, obstructed, blocked up; also to be filled more comprehensively or freely; as a house or room with smoke; the heavens with thunder or a loud sound, or darkness; a person with rapture or joy &c. Ex. नादें अंबर कोदले॥ Also ब्रह्मानंदें कोदले॥ Also to fill or pervade; as तों चंद्र गेला मावळोनि॥ काडरा गगनी कोदला॥

कोदा *m* Low and dirty work, or work involving

toil and fag; mean jobs or drudgery. *v* काद, निपट, उपस, कर, & *vi* पड. Ex. बाळंतिणीचा दुखणेकऱ्याचा-पोराचा-म्हाताच्या-संसाराचा-चाकरोचा-कोदा मो उपसतो. [&c.

कोदाट *a* (Commonly कोदट) Close, confined कोदाटणे *vc* (कोदणे) To cram or crowd together; to stuff close. Ex. निदान ते ब्रह्म दाटले तिन्ही ताळीं॥

सप्त ही पाताळीं कोदाटले॥ कोदाटणे *vi* Sometimes used for कोदणे *vi*.

कोदावणे or कोदवणे *vi* R & W (Vulgar.) गुद प्रक्षालन करणे Anum lavare aqua (quod, testibus orientalibus omnibus, melius est quam abstergere chartis). 2 See कोदा उपसणे-करणे under कोदा.

कोदव *m* S pop. कोदू *m* An inferior grain, Paspalum frumentaceum or P. scrobiculatum.

कोन *m* (कोण *S*) A corner, an angle. 2 (From the woman's being at that time in a retired part of the house.) Childbirth, parturition, delivery.

Note. This sense, although the sense of certain phrases occasionally met with (as तिचा कोन निघाला or झाला, or तिचा कोन चांगला म्हणून लवकर बाळंतोण होती), is not the generally received sense.

तो कोनीं निघाली & निला कोन आला She is brought to bed,—are the only undisputed applications. 3 The clothes, vessels, and other articles of a कोन *n* A yam. [puerperal woman.

कोनकोपरा sometimes कोनाकोपरा *m* (कोन Corner, कोपरा Corner, here added in enhancement.) Corners and angles; nooks and crevices.

Ex. वस्तू कोठें कोनाकोपऱ्यास पडली असेल ती शोधून आण. 2 A protuberance, prominence, projecting point. Ex. भितोला कोठें को० वाढला असला तर काटून टाक. [term for a कुणबी.

कोनट *m* C (कुणबी) A reviling or contemptuous कोनडा *m* कोनडे *n* or कोनाडा *m* & डें *n* (कोन Corner) A niche or recess in a wall.

कोनपट *n* (A depreciative or loose form of कोना) A corner. 2 fig. A recess or a retired place; an off or a by spot; a nook,

कोनपडा *m* C कोनपा *m* C (कोन) A corner. 2 fig. A small and incommensurable room or place, a corner, a hole.

कोनपालट *m* The changing of bed-chamber or corner of the room (of a sick person in seeking ease, or of a cat with her kittens).

कोनपिका or कोनपोक *a* (कोन Corner, पिकणे To ripen,) Ripened in the house: opp. to वरपिका Ripened on the tree. [root, a yam.

कोनफळ *f* The yam-plant, Dioscorea. 2 *n* Its कोनवासा *m* A corner-rafter. [tical.

कोनवृत्त *n* S The north-east or north-west vertex कोना or न्या *m* C (कोन) A corner-stone. 2 A broad and flat tile used over the corners and ridge.

3 A corner-rafter. 4 (Usually कोन) A corner. 5 C (कुणबी) A contemptuous and covert term for a कुणबी. (In Canarese कोना is Male buffalo.)

कोनात्मक *a* A word of translators to express Angular. And कोनात्मकअंतर *n* Angular distance.

कोने *n* A disorder attacking the corneous portion of the foot of the elephant, camel &c.

कोन्याकोपऱ्याचा *a* (कोन & कोपरा) That confines himself to nooks and recesses; a hole-and-corner-fellow. [sures and recesses of rocks.

कोन्हें *n* Honeycomb found in chinks and fissures कोप *m* (*S*) Anger. कोपास चढणे To get angry.

कोप *m* *n* A rotten, corroded, worm-eaten spot (on wood, stone, in fruit); a dawk, a flaw, or blemish gen.

कोप *f* (Or कोपी) An erection in a field of leafy branches &c.)

कोपट *a* (कोप) Irascible, irritable, prompt to anger.

कोपट or कोपट *n* (Better खोपट) A hut, hovel, cabin, crib. Ex. छाखव को० अंगणांत ॥ बांधेनि दिधले तेथे ॥

कोपणे *v i* (कोप *S*) To be angry. Ex. सूर्य कोपिन्नला दारण ॥ Also परि कोपेल विभुवनपति ॥

कोपर or कोपर *m* (कूर्पर *S*) The elbow. Pr. मज सांपडले म्हणून कोपराने खणू नये Although soft, yet dig it not with your elbows. Also in the form मज or नरम लागले म्हणजे कोपराने खणणे Find a soft fellow and take your advantage of him.

कोपरा डोपराने करणे (A phrase amongst women.) To do (or get on with) the business of the house somehow or other (i. e. with the expedients of decrepitude or weakness). कोपरा डोपराने चालणे or जाणे To clamber up or to crawl along upon hands and knees; to make way against difficulties or under infirmities. कोपरापाखून हात जोडणे (To clasp together, not only the hands, but the whole fore arms.) To beg with exceeding earnestness.

कोपरखळी or -खळी *f* A blow with the elbow. *v* मार, दे. 2 A hole dug with the elbow. *v* पाड. Cowherd children amuse themselves with emulative feats in elbow-digging; and they elbow out the hole for their marble-playing.

कोपरघुसणी *f* A term at marbles. See कानघुसणी.

कोपरा or कोपरा *m* (कूर्पर *S*) A corner, an angle. 2 A small iron कढई for culinary business.

तू कोणत्या कोप्याचा कोन Who, pray, are you?

कोपरो or कोपरी *f* (कोपर) A roll or skein of yarn or small rope wound over the palm, along the fore arm, and brought up under the elbow. 2 A term at marbles. 3 Inflammation and gathering at the corner of a nail. 4 Swelling at the elbow.

कोपायमान *a* (कुपयमान: *S*) Angry.

कोपिष्ठ *a* (*S*) कोपो *a* (*S*) Irascible, ireful, passionate, prompt to anger. [corn-sheaves &c.]

कोपो *f* An erection in a field (of leafy branches,

कोपीण or न *n f* (Corr. from कोपीन *S*) A cloth worn by males over the privities. *v* नेस.

कोब *m* A sprout or shoot: also a sprouting. 2 An offshoot from the root (as of the Plantain &c.); a stole or sucker.

कोबट *a* (कोण or कोय *S*) Warmish;—used of the body and of substances or things gen., but not of the weather. [ing.]

कोबडसादी *ad C* (कोबडा & साद) At cock-crow. कोबडा *m* A domestic cock. 2 A lunar halo.

कोबडी *f* A domestic hen.

कोबडे *n* A domestic fowl. 2 Reddish streaks of cloud as indicative of rain.

कोबडेआरणे *n* The time of cock-crowing.

कोबडेरात or -राच *f* The time of the early cock-crowing. [fig. To pommel, punch, thump.]

कोबणे *v c* To cram, stuff, drive or force in. 2 कोबणे *v i* (Better कोमणे) To fade or wither.

कोबरा *m* (कोब) A sprout: also germination or sprouting. [sprout.]

कोबरी *f* (Dim. of कोबरा) A small shoot or कोबा *m C* A cock. Pr. शेजारणीने कोबा लपविला म्हणून उजेडायचे राहते की काय? 2 A shoot or sprout.

कोबी sometimes कोब *f* (Couve. Port.) Cabbage.

कोबी *f* (Dim. of कोब) A young sprout or shoot.

कोबीट *n* A sort of arrow. It is without a point and has a बोंडशी or boss at the bottom.

कोबेणे *v i R* (कोब) To sprout, shoot, germinate.

कोम or कोम *m* See कोब.

कोमा *m C* A Cocoon-plantlet.

कोम *f* (قوم) A Tribe, family &c.) Used only in

notes or writings, after the name of the wife or widow, and before the name of the husband (i. e. लीच्या नावापुढे पुरषाच्या नावामागे). Ex. जानकी बाई कोम रामाजीपंत. This word कोम is used amongst Bráhmans, or where there is not the practice of the form of marriage termed पाट; but amongst the Kunbí or Shúdra classes where पाट prevails, the word is जवजे. Of the signification of कोम whether Wife or Husband there is amongst the Bráhmans vehement contrariety of judgment; some arguing, on the ground of the position of the word behind the name of the male, that it is and must be Wife, wife of, in agreement with the cases of जवजे, वलद, & विन, words occupying the same relative position, and by all allowed to mean, the first, Wife, wife of, the two latter, Son, son of; others insisting that it must be Husband, whose husband, as determined and declared by the following male name. [begin to languish or droop, to wilt.]

कोमजणे *v i* (कोमणे) To fade or wither: also to कोमट *a* (Better कोबट) Warmish &c.

कोमटो *m* A caste of Hindús in the Carnatic, said to be of the वैश्य or third division of the Hindú body: also an individual of it.

कोमडा, कोमडी, कोमडे Better कोबडा &c.

कोमणे *v i* To fade or wither.

कोमणे *v c C* To thrust, stuff, cram in.

कोमल *a* (*S*) pop. कोमळ *a* Soft, fine, tender, delicate. 2 fig. Mild, moderate, gentle, not fierce or vehement. 3 Soft, sweet, bland, pleasant—a word, name, sound. Ex. रामनाम ॥ जपे को० ॥

चित्ताचा कोमल Of soft and tender heart. चित्ताची कोमलता Softness or tenderness of heart.

कोमलणे, कोमाडणे, कोमावणे, कोमेजणे, कोमेणे *v i* (Usually कोमणे) To fade or wither; to droop or wilt. Ex. कोमाडले श्रीरामवदन ॥ तों येतां देखिला लक्ष्मण. Also सुखाज कोमेजले ॥

कोय *f* A mango-stone. 2 A mango-stone-kernel. 3 fig. A testicle. 4 Applied sometimes to the hard case enclosing the pulp of a division of a नाडफळ. 4 A humming plaything formed of half a mango-stone. [pubescens. Grah.]

कोयकमळ *n* A lotus or flower of Nymphaea कोयकोय or कोयकोय *f* (Imit.) Yelping (of a dog): also barking of pups.

कोयडा *m R* The stone or seed-case of a mango.

कोयडा *m* A staple. 2 A pin or bolt which passes through or into, and confines. 3 The wooden handle or stock of a long whip. 4 The clasp, locket, or catch (as of a nose-ring or ear-ring).

कोयंडी *f* A contrivance with a stick or iron bar intervening betwixt the neck and the stake, by which a troublesome animal is prevented from gnawing asunder its ropes. 2 A device of torture, —pieces of stick bound at intervals across the arm, to be drawn forcibly together.

कोयडे *n* Commonly कुवेडे. [stone.]

कोयट *n* A contemptuous form of कोय mango-कोयना *m* A small wood-bill.

कोयती *f* A grass-sickle. [कोयता or कोयती.]

कोयते *n* dim. कोयतूल *n R* Terms indifferently for कोयनाटकी *f* Commonly कोकाटो or कोय. A sort of humming teetotum.

कोयनाटकी *a* (Satisfied with a कोय.) Miserly.

कोयपाणी *n* Curds separated into coagulum and water. [plaintive cry.]

कोया *m* The name of a bird. 2 (Imit.) Its कोयाकोया करणे-करीत चिडणे &c. To make piteous supplication (as for food); or to roam about in distressful want.

कोयाडे *n* Young mangoes broiled, peeled, stoned, and made up with sugar and spices.

कोयाळ *f* (Or कोईळ. From कोकिल *S*) The black cuckoo. 2 (कोय) A humming plaything formed of a half mango-stone: also a sort of teetotum.

कोयाळ *a* (कोय) Of which the kernel is full-formed—a mango. [nel formed—a mango.]

कोयाळणे *v i C* (कोयाळ or कोय) To have its ker-कोर *f* Edge or verge, the extreme or bounding line. 2 The edging (of a cloth) woven as a separate strip; gold-threaded tape &c. 3 *m f* (Like the line of the new moon.) A fourth of a cake of bread. 4 *f pl* The depressed line around the root of the nails: also inflammation and gathering there, paronychia. 5 A coin amounting to the third of a rupee. 6 Spite, malice, grudge.

कोर घरणे To pluck out the hairs of the forehead in a semi-circular line (in imitation of the crescent moon). A practice in shaving the head. कोराचीं अंगे *n pl* A formation of translators to render Horns or cusps of the moon. And कोराचें अंग A horn or cuspis. [Italicum. Grah.]

कोरकांगुणी or -कांगेणी *f* A small grain, Panicum कोरकांडे *n C* Aloe-tree and its produce, Aloe perfoliata.

कोरखडी *f* A species of steatites used to rub over writing boards &c., a sort of pipeclay. [म.]

कोरगू *m* An hereditary officer of a village. See कोर-कोरट *f* Spun silk yet raw or unboiled. [ranth. कोरंटा *m* कोरंटी *f* (See कोरंटा) Barleria or Amakorटाण *f C* (कोरा & घाण) The smell of rawness and newness (esp. of new earthen vessels or new cloth).

कोरड *f* Dryness of throat or mouth (as in fever, from fasting, fear &c.) *v* पड, ये, and, with *g.* of *s.*, वाळणे & वळणे. 2 Dryness gen. *v* पड acc. of *s.*

कोरडक *n C* The pendulous threads about a roof or wall spun by the spider-tribe.

कोरडणे *v i* (Poetry. कोरडा) To become dry. Ex. कोरडलो आहे वात ॥ आणि कोण जाईल बाजारांत ॥

कोरडवट *f* (कोरडा) Dry lands; lands without wells or tanks, and dependent upon rain. 2 *unc* Land or terra firma, as opp. to sea, lake, or river.

कोरडवाव, कोरडवाळ, कोरडवाही *a* (कोरड & वावर A field.) Dry, wanting both wells and water-courses; watered only from the heavens—fields, arable land.

कोरडा *a* Dry. 2 Dry—as bread, rice &c. without ghee, curds, or other moistening accompaniment. 3 Mere, bare, simple—wages without board; as मला कोरडे तीन रुपये मिळतात. 4 This word is much used in a figurative sense of Dry, i. e. formal, pharisaical, vapid; lacking heart, sincerity, or spirit: or in the sense of Unsubstantial, unprofitable, fruitless, empty. Thus it is opposed to ओला, but particularly to ओला-याचा, under which word see the distinction drawn out. Ex. किं वेदांतज्ञानावांचून ॥ कोरडो अर्थ मति-शून्य ॥; बारा वर्षे पढत होतां परंतु को०. And see in order कोरडा आदर-मान-प्रतिष्ठा-समता-बोलणे-बव-हार-अम &c. 5 fig. Dry, i. e. unpregnant. Pr. कोरया अंगीं तिडका बोंडका डोई लिखा.

कोरडे खाणे To eat one's bread or rice dry: i. e. to suffer some lack or detriment; to desire (something) as indispensable. Neg. con. Ex. मी काय त्यावांचून कोरडे खातो? What! do I lack any thing for want of that?

कोरडा *m* A horsewhip or other common whip.

कोरडा अधिकार *m* Mere office or place; office without pecuniary remuneration.

कोरडा अभिमान *m* Proud and empty professions or pretensions; mere vaunting and vaporizing.

कोरडा आयुध *m* Urgent but empty invitation; hollow-hearted pressing.

कोरडा आदर *m* Formal respect or honor; empty compliment: also honor without pay or emolument. [ceedingly dry. See खडक *ad*.

कोरडा खडक *a* Hard or stiff from dryness; ex-
कोरडा टांक *a* (कोरडा Dry, टांक Particle of enhancement.) Utterly dry—a river, tank, well, pond. [idle pomp or show.

कोरडा डोल *m* Empty display or demonstration;
कोरडा-दरमाहा *m* -पगार *m* -सुशारा *m* Mere money-wages; pay without board.

कोरडा द्वेष *m* Malice or hostility without reason.

कोरडा घंदा *m* Trade or dealing without returns or profit.

कोरडा पाषाण *m* (A dry rock or stone.) An empty preacher or professor. Ex. लोकां सांगे ब्रह्मज्ञान ॥ आपण कोरडाच पाषाण ॥

कोरडा ब्रह्मज्ञानी *c* A hollow pietist or sanctimonious pretender; a religious hypocrite.

कोरडा मान *m* Empty honor &c. See कोरडा आदर. [inquiry.

कोरडा विचार *m* Unprofitable investigation or
कोरडा विश्वास *m* Confidence or trust in mere semblance or show.

कोरडा वैर *m* Unfounded hatred.

कोरडा व्यवहार *m* Unproductive trade or business: also any unprofitable or idle occupation or proceeding. [unprofitable or unsubstantial honor.

कोरडा सत्कार *m* Formal and hollow respect: also
कोरडा स्नेह *m* Unsubstantial or empty affection or attachment.

कोरडिकें, कोरडीक, कोरडुके *n* A wooden receiver or confiner (of the bar or latch or tenon of a door, of the एल्ले or beam-yoke-tie of a कुळव, पाभर &c., of the head of a stanchion or short post &c.); a semi-circular or concave bar-catch or rope-catch of wood (— or). 2 The circular revolver (⊙) of a Cotton-wheel, situate at the end of the कणा or beam. It is turned by the insertion of the finger into its central cavity, and it turns the wheel. 3 The reeve-block (without a pulley) of the कांबळा-makers. Called about Ratnagiri कोरीटक. Note. The above three significations are essentially one, varied applications merely, according to technical or local usage; and, likewise, besides the above forms of spelling there are कुरडुके, कुरडूक, कोडके, काडके, काडका, and probably others.

कोरडो आग *f* (Dry fire.) A term for a conflagration or a destroying fire, in contrad. from ओली आग A destroying flood.

कोरडो ओकारी *f* Forced hawking and straining by putting the fingers down the throat. A common morning practice for the clearing of the primæ viæ. *v* दे, काढ. 2 Mere or empty retching and straining. *v* ये. [Sig. II.

कोरडोक *f n* The rope which supports the बैला
कोरडो किटाळ *f* (A dry flake of fire.) A false accusation; a calumny or slander. *v* उडव, घाल, घे.

कोरडो किरकिर *f* Unwarranted or unreasonable chiding, complaining, finding fault. [*v* दे, काढ.

कोरडो खाकरी *f* Forced hawking and straining.

कोरडो चाकरी *f* Service without wages. 2 Service with wages, but without board.

कोरडो जांभई or -जांभळी *f* Empty yawning, i. e. yawning from overfatigue, and not leading to sleep.

कोरडो दाह *f* Powder without ball or bullet, blank cartridge.

कोरडो प्रतिष्ठा *f* Formal respect or honor: also honor without pecuniary or substantial accompaniment.

कोरडो भिक्षा *f* Alms of dry (undressed) rice &c.

कोरडो समता *f* कोरडो माया *f* Dry love; empty affection or attachment; mere courtesy or politeness. [fruits, sweetmeats &c. without solid food.

कोरडो मेजवानी *f* An entertainment consisting of
कोरडो मैत्री *f* Empty friendship; superficial attachment.

कोरडें अंग *n* (Dry body.) An unpregnant womb.

कोरड्या अंगीं तिडका *f pl* (Pains of travail where there is no conception.) Used of arrogant affectation gen.

कोरडे कष्ट *m pl* Unprofitable efforts or exertion.

कोरडें काम *n* The toilette-business of women when ablution is forbidden. Ex. चौथ्या दिवसीं बायका को. करितात.

कोरडें तप *n* Dry, barren, spiritless तप or austere devotion. Ex. जळो जळो त्याचा प्रताप ॥ काय चाटावें को. ॥ जैसं विगत विधवेचें स्वरूप ॥ यौवन काय जाळावें ॥

कोरडें बोलणें *n* -भाषण *n* Insincere promise or speech; unmeaning professions; mere talk.

कोरडें ब्रह्मज्ञान *n* Empty profession of piety or spirituality; sanctimony; religious hypocrisy.

कोरडें वैराग्य *n* Empty assumption of spirituality or deadness to the world.

कोरडेशास or ला or कोरयास or ला *ad* (कोरडासा Dryish: by declension कोरडेशास) For the dry food; to be eaten (as sauce or dressing) with the bread or rice—curds, ghee, vegetables. Ex. आज को. काय केलें?—कढी केली, भाजी केली.

कोरडे श्रम *m pl* Unproductive labors or toils.

कोरडें सुख *n* Unsubstantial pleasure; pleasure without enjoyment.

कोरड्या गाथा *f pl* Unfounded rumors.

कोरड्या टांकाचा हिशोब or -हिसाब *m* (An account rendered or drawn out without a single dip of the pen into ink to make an alteration.) A term for a rigidly exact or correct account. *v* दे, कर.

कोरड्या टांकांनीं हिशोब देणें or करणें To frame or draw up such an account.

कोरण *f* (कोरणें) A channel or groove (as in the foot-piece of the shutters of a window).

कोरणी *f* Verbal of कोरणें q.v. infra. 2 also कोरणें *n* A carving or engraving tool; an implement for fashioning an idol; an instrument for cleaning the ears; a picker for the hoof of a horse.

कोरणें *v c* To cut gradually from any body (in order to shapen it or to obtain its substance); to chisel off; to carve, grave, scoop. 2 To pick (the teeth, the ears). Pr. दांत कोरून पोटा भरत नाहीं The belly cannot be filled with the pickings of the teeth. Hence fig. दांत कोरून पोटा भरणें To be very stingy and niggardly.

कोरप *n* C A kindled heap of cowdung. 2 The eye or touch-hole of a gun.

कोरपट्टी *f* The flowered border and edging (of a cloth) woven as a separate strip, to be attached afterwards by the needle.

कोरफड *f* (कुमारी S) Aloe-tree, Aloe perfoliata. 2 *n* C The Aloe-plant and its produce. [stamina.

कोरव *a* R Wasted, worn, spent, of consumed

कोरबंद *a* One that quickly takes offence or huff.

कोरबंदी *f* Formation (of troops) in line. 2 Spite or grudge.

कोरबी *f* C A prawn or shrimp.

कोरबू or भू (Canarese word answering to घनगर Herdsman.) One of the बलुतेदार or Hereditary village-officers. He is of the घनगर-caste. His

business is variously assigned,—to attend to travelers; to convey onwards burdens brought up; to exact the Government-dues from the Ryots &c.

कोरबूगिरी *f* The office or business of कोरबू.

कोरवट *a* Newish, freshish, new-looking. See कोरवाण.

कोरवाण *n* Grass appropriate for thatching.

कोरवाण or न *a* (कोरा & वाण Color.) Fresh from the loom and unstarched—a web or cloth. This is the sense amongst clothiers; but, popularly, Of fresh and bright color, new-looking, brand new, spick and span new;—used esp. of cloths, sometimes of pearls, trinkets, metal vessels. 2 *n unc* Fresh and new-looking quality (of cloths &c.)

कोरवान *a* Having his कोर (the regular semi-circular line of the hair on the sinciput) just formed or now under formation, i. e. having reached or drawing nigh to the age of ten or twelve—a child. See कोर घरणें under कोर.

कोरवाण or कोरसाण *f* R (कोरा & वाण) The smell of new earthen vessels, new cloth &c. [leaf.

कोरळ *m* A particular tree bearing an esculent
कोरा *a* New, just as made; i. e. unwritten, unwashed, unused, unoccupied—paper, pitchers, cloth, building, furniture. 2 fig. Unversed, unpractised, unhackneyed. 3 Unimproved, unprofit, unaltered (by a course of discipline, study &c.): unaugmented or unaffected—a stock or principal by traffic. Ex. हा बारा वर्षे पढत होता परंतु कोराचे कोरा.

कोरा करकरीत *a* See at length under करकरीत.

कोरांटा or कोन्हांटा *m* कोरांटी or कोन्हांटी *f* (कुर्दक S) Barleria or Amaranth. Distinguished into पांढरी कोरांटी, तांबडी को., पिवळी को..

कोरांन *n* (कोरा & अन्न) Undressed corn (as given in charity to Bráhmans &c.) Ex. मागे को. घोघरीं ॥ [rice or corn.

कोराबकरी *m* -करीण *f* One that begs undressed
कोराळ जमीन *f* Reddish and poor ground or soil (as found in the डांग &c.)

कोरी *f* Poor land which, when cultivated together with other land, is not taxed.

कोरीटक *n* About Ratnagiri. The reeve-block (without a pulley) at the hinder end of the loom of the कांबळा-makers. See notice under कोरडिकें.

कोरींव *p* of कोरणें Carved, sculptured, engraved. 2 Of which the kernel or pulp has been scooped out—a cocoanut &c.

कोरींव कातींव *a* (Engraved and turned.) Handsome, graceful, neat, of elegant shape or form.

कोल *n* An income, or goods and chattels, or produce of fields &c. seized and sequestered (in payment of a debt). *v* घरून देव, सोड. 2 *f* The hole dug at the game of विटोदांडू, at marbles &c.

कोल *a* C (कोलणें To pose.) Powerless, helpless, impotent (from poverty, weakness of body, want of wit &c.) [responding to the तराळ elsewhere.

कोलकर *m* (About सोळापूर) A functionary cor-
कोलंगडें or कोलांगडें *n* C Commonly कुलंगडें.

कोलंगी *f* A flake of fire. *v* उड.

कोलडें *n* Pigeon-grass. 2 A certain small grain.

कोलणें *v c* To strike the विटो in the hole कोली with the bat or दांडू. (In the game of विटोदांडू) 2 To cast off from one's self upon another (a work).

Ex. पैका मागावयास लागलां म्हणजे बाप लेंकावर कोलतो लेंक बापावर कोलतो. 3 To cast aside, reject, disallow, flout, scout.

कोलून मारणें To kick up the heels of; to trip up: also to turn over (from one side to the other).

कोलती *f* A firebrand. 2 fig. A malicious or false accusation. *v* देव with वर.

कोलदांडा or कोलदांडा *m* A stick or bar fastened to the neck of a surly dog. *v* बांध. 2 A mode of interlocking the arms and legs, and thus pinning them by driving in a long stick:—as in securing criminals.

कोलमाडणे *v c* To trip up or pull backward; to turn over on the other side: also to throw down or over;—as a high wind a tree.

कोलमाडा *m* Turning over from one side to the other; *turning in bed*. *v* दे. 2 Tripping up the heels of; or pulling one back. *v* दे. 3 fig. Putting off; shuffling off; procrastinating. *v* दे.

कोलवा *m* R W An old thatch, or the grass and leaves of such taken off.

कोलवाकोल or कोलाकोल or ली *f* (कोलणे) A general casting off by one upon another (of a work or business); a bandying about.

कोलखिंदर *n* A particular tree.

कोला *m* (Commonly कोल्हा) A jackal. For compounds see under कोल्हे.

कोलाहल *m* (S) A loud and confused sound; a great and indistinct noise; uproar, hubbub.

कोलिखें *n* The white, silky web or cocoon woven by certain insects. Rings for matchlocks are made of it. [or at marbles.

कोली *f* The hole dug at the game of विटोदांडू कोलीत *n* A firebrand. Pr. पिशाचाचे हातीं को.

कोलेती *f* A tree, otherwise called खाजकोलती *q. v.* कोल्हरी *f* (Poetry.) Disguise. See ex. under ओढ-कोल्हा *m* A jackal, Canis aureus. Linn. [वरी.

कोल्हाटअड *n* A leap heels over head, a summersault.

कोल्हाटखेळ *m* The play of leaping and tumbling.

कोल्हाटी *m* *ण fem* (कोल्हाट) A tumbler; a rope-dancer; a mountebank. 2 *f* A summersault.

कोल्हाट्याचें घूरल *n* (The boldness or daring of a tumbler.) Ostentation of boldness; vaunting display or show; bravado.

कोल्हापुरी माप *n* (The Kolhápúr measure, which is very large.) A term for shoes or sandals exorbitantly large. [leaf.

कोल्हारा *m* A certain tree bearing an esculent कोल्हाळ *m* (कोलाहल *S*) A vehement uproar or outcry; a loud bellowing.

कोल्ही *f* A variety of जौघळा. Its corn is hidden in the ear. 2 A she-jackal.

कोल्हें *n* A jackal. Without reference to sex. Pr. अडले कोल्हें मंगळ गाय Even the yelling jackal can sing pleasantly when he is in distress.

कोल्हें लागलें Applied to a practical joke.

कोल्हेटेकणें or कोल्हेटेकण *n* Gen. in obl. cases with बस or ये, as कोल्हेटेकण्यास बसणें To sit cowering; to sit as a jackal. कोल्हेटेकण्यास येणें To be arrived at or to be approaching the infirmities of age. 2 To be approaching to setting;—used of the sun or the day, when the sun is conceived to be about that distance from the horizon as a jackal, when he rests on his hinder legs, is from the ground.

कोल्हेभूक or -भोक *f* (कोल्हा & भुंकणें To bark.) The yelling of jackals. 2 Early dawn; peep of day.

कोल्हेहक *f* The yelling of jackals. 2 fig. Assailing or setting upon with vehement vociferations.

कोवणें *v c* To season, to deprive of its new or raw smell (a pitcher &c.) 2 fig. To harden in some vitious practice or course.

कोवरी *f* A just-formed Jack fruit.

कोवसा *m* An avenger; a vindicator or an es-

pouser of one's part; an afforder of protection or shelter; any asylum or refuge (subsisting in a person or a place). Ex. पांडुरंग अभिमानी जीव-दानी को०॥ ऐसा तू छपाळ आपल्या दासाचा॥ होशी को० साचा संकटीचा॥ म्हणोनि भावार्थ तो ऐसा॥ अर्जुन मैत्रियेचा को०॥ *v* दे with ला of o. as indicating the afforder or giver; *v* कर with g. of o. as indicating the beneficiary or seeker.

कोवळसर or कोवळसर *a* (कोवळा) Rather young and tender; not quite mature.

कोवळा or कोवळा *a* (कोमल *S*) Young, tender, immature, unconfirmed by age. 2 Fresh—an egg. Opp. to निबर Stale. 3 fig. Mild—morning sunbeams: feeble, unformed, juvenile—an understanding: crude, raw, imperfectly considered—a counsel. [tender; just shooting or sprouting.

कोवळाकिरळा *a* (कोवळा & किरळ) Young and कोवळीक or कोवळीक *f* (कोवळा) The tenderness and weakness of immaturity, lit. fig. See and form from the adjective. 2 The freshness or bloom of youth.

कोवळीदुपार *f* कोवळेदेनप्रहर *m pl* The period just before or at the commencement of noon, young or tender noon.

कोवा *m* (Or कोका) A monochord or one-stringed fiddle. Used by the कानफाव्या गोसावी &c.

कोवा *f* (From the covert language of the वैदिक) A widow.

कोविदार *m* *S* A species of Ebony, Bauhinea variegata. Ex. तुळसी को० सुंदर॥ कनकवेलि नाग-वेलि कोमळांकुर॥

कोवी *f* C A hollowed cocoanut used as a vessel.

कोव्हाळा *m* कोव्हाळें *n* A pumpkin gourd, Cucurbita Pepo.

कोव्हाळी *f* The plant bearing the pumpkin.

कोश *m* (S) A treasury. 2 A particular receptacle, of which five are enumerated; अन्नमय-प्राणमय-मनोमय-विज्ञानमय-आनंदमय-कोश. 3 A dictionary or vocabulary. 4 A sheath, integument, investing membrane, tunicle, coating. 5 A scabbard. 6 The cod or cocoon of the spider कोळी. 7 A bud. Ex. कमळकोशीचा सुवास बरा॥. 8 Judicial trial by ordeal—by fire, water, poison, the balance, boiling oil, drinking water that has been poured over his tutelar god or other idol or a Bráhma, and particularly this last form. 9 (कोश *S*) A measure of distance, a *kos* or *cos*. See कोस.

कोशकार *m* *S* The silkworm: also a creature of the spider kind. 2 A chrysalis.

कोशपान or कोषपान *n* *S* Drinking the water in which one's tutelar god or an idol has been washed. A mode of ordeal.

कोशरें or कोशरें *n* A kind of coarse silken cloth. कोशशुद्धि or कोषशुद्धि *f* *S* Purification by ordeal.

See कोश. [bullock &c.

कोशा *a* Of a color approaching to black—a cow, कोशागार *m* *S* A treasury. [surer.

कोशाध्यक्ष *m* *S* The public cash-keeper or treasurer. कोशिंदा *m* A medicinal plant having a bulbous root.

कोशिंब *m* A particular tree. कोशिंबी *f* Its seed.

कोशिंबरें *n* A kind of rice.

कोशिंबीर or कोशिंबरी *f* Raw fruit or vegetables pickled or preserved (esp. as a seasoning).

कोशिंबेल *n* (कोशिंबी & तेल) Oil expressed from कोशिंबी. [v कर.

कोशीस *f* (کوشش *P*) Endeavor, exertion, effort.

कोशेटा *m* कोशेटो *f* कोशेरा *m* R (कोश) The fine pellicle which surrounds the stone of the jack and some other fruits; the dry skin which peels

off from a sore &c. 2 The web, cod, or cocoon woven by certain spiders and insects.

कोष *m* (S) See कोश, except in the sense A measure of distance. [hydrocele.

कोषवृद्धि *f* (S) Enlargement of the scrotum, कोष्ट *n* (कुष्ठ *S*) Costus Arabicus.

कोष्टक *m n* (S) Commonly कोष्टक.

कोष्टकोळजन &c. See कोष्टकोळजन.

कोष्टो *m* A caste or an individual of it. They are spinners and weavers. In occupation they agree with साळो, but in caste they differ. 2 *f* fig. A spider. [apartment.

कोष्ट *m* *S* The stomach. 2 A granary. 3 An कोष्टक *m n* (S) A square or cell (as in tables of calculation).

कोष्टकीगुणाकार *m* (S) A mode of multiplication by a figure subdivided into cells in which the several numbers of the successive products are to be set. See घावरागुणाकार, बैठागुणाकार, कपटसिंधु.

कोष्टकोळजन, कोष्टकोळजन, कोष्टकोळजन *n* &c. The roots of Costus speciosus or Arabicus.

कोष्टबंधक *a* *S* Astringent or constipatory.

कोष्टशुद्धि *f* (S) Clearness of stomach and bowels, as after copious evacuations.

कोष्ण *a* *S* Moderately warm, lukewarm, tepid.

कोस *m* (कोश *S*) A measure of distance, a *kos* varying in many degrees both beyond and under 4000 cubits the standard. 2 The exuvies or slough of a snake.

कोस or कोस *m* Deviation from squareness, straightness, or exactness (as of an awning or outstretched cloth, of a handkerchief, field, site, of a seam, or of a wall, road, hedge, of a bounding line gen.); overlapping, overplus, or excess. *v* ये, अस, हो, जा, निघ, काढ, जिरव, जिर.

कोसला *m* A sort of silkworm. 2 The cocoon or cod of it, or of spiders and insects gen. 3 A ring around a matchlock, formed of this cocoon.

कोसळणें *v i* To tumble in or down—a wall, well, heap. 2 To fall to pieces—a machine. 3 fig. To dash down violently—rain: to fall profusely and rapidly—fruits or flowers in a storm: to be confounded, marred, blasted—a plot or counsel. 4 Used sometimes transitively and in all the above senses. [v कर.

कोसीस *f* (کوشش *P*) Endeavor, exertion, effort.

कोहं *ind* *S* कोहंकार *m* *S* (कः अहं Who am I?) The exclamation held by the Hindús to be made by every child on entering from the light and glory of the womb—in which himself and Deity are recognized as one, into the darkness and delusion of life—in which the मायोपहित or Illusion-covered wretch assumes consciousness of distinct personality. See सोहं.

कोहडें or कोहडें *n* (Or कुहडें) A riddle or puzzle.

कोहंभाव *m* *S* The thought, mind, or mental state of the foetus in utero whilst exclaiming कोहम्. See कोहं & सोहं. [कोहळी See कोव्हाळा & कोव्हाळी.

कोहळा, कोहळा, कोहळा & कोहळी, कोहळी, कोहळें, कोहळें, कोहळें *n* A pumpkin gourd, Cucurbita Pepo. 2 A bullock's hump.

कोळ *m* (कोळणे) Liquor (water, buttermilk &c.) in which tamarinds, mangoes, rice &c. have been squeezed and dissolved. 2 A hand-bundle of plants of sesamum. 3 The refuse portion of squeezed tamarinds.

कोळ होणें or वाळून कोळ होणें To be thoroughly dry—plants, leaves, and hence gen. Hence, again, to wither or shrink up—plants or animals. Also कागद जळून कोळ झाला The paper is burnt to tinder.

कोळ *m* Taking and detaining, during the non-payment of a debt, (whether from the debtor or from some other,) property estimated as equivalent. *v* पाड. 2 *C* A branch off a creek or inlet.

कोळज *f* A sort of louse or tick infesting buffaloes, hogs &c.

कोळखंड *n* *C* कोळखांडा *m* A bullock's hump.

कोळगंड *m* A contemptuous form of the word

कोळगा *m* *P* A live-coal. [कोळी.

कोळगी *f* A portion flying up from a burning mass; a flake.

कोळजणे *v* *i* To burn into ashes, to snuff—brands taken out of the fire, bad charcoal &c.: to scorch and blacken under the sun &c. See कोळपणे *v* *i*.

कोळजन *n* (खोजن *P*) Galangal root, *Alpinia Galanga*. [the hand.

कोळणे *v* *c* To squeeze or mash; to crush with

कोळडांडा *m* Better कोळडांडा. [कोळपे.

कोळपणी *f* (Verbal of कोळपणे) Weeding with the

कोळपणे *v* *c* To weed (a field) with the कोळपे.

कोळपणे *v* *i* To be scorched or tanned; to be blackened by the sun—crops, plants, the body: also to be blackened through its own smoke—green fuel in burning foully.

कोळपे *n* कोळपा *m* An instrument for outrooting grass and weeds from fields of corn. It consists of a bar of wood with a piece of iron at each extremity curving inwards, having an interval for the passage of the row of corn-stalks. There are varieties, however, furnished with teeth from four to eight.

कोळव *m* *n* कोळवा *m* A red and coarse kind of grass. Used in thatching. The same with तांबट

कोळवा *m* *C* A sort of rice. [or तांबेट.

कोळवी *f* *C* A prawn or shrimp.

कोळवे or में *n* A broad-mouthed jar, used as a flower pot, as a chafing dish, and in giving drink to beasts. 2 *C* The receiving trough or channel of a water wheel. 3 The vessel (usually a portion of the scooped trunk of the सुरमाड) belonging to the apparatus called ओकनी. 4 Any scuttle-form or shovel-form vessel for dashing water (out of a tank or pool) over grounds.

कोळवण *n* The country from Bassein and Callian northwards, the northern Konkan.

कोळविणे *v* *c* *P* (Commonly कोळणे) To squeeze (tamarinds &c.) in some liquor.

कोळवाड *f* कोळवाडा *m* (कोळी & वाडा) The quarter or ward of the कोळी caste.

कोळवे *n* A measure of capacity, the half of a चिपटे or eighth of a शेर.

कोळवे *n* *W* or *C* An off-apartment along the wall of the house, formed by enclosing a space and lengthening or raising a part of the roof: also a double-sloped porch before the door, often having a parapet wall. Used as a scullery, ablution-place &c. *Pr.* कोळयाचा वासा घडी घडी लागे. 2 *C* A bullock's hump.

कोळशांतील माणीक *n* कोळशांतील अंतरसाल *f* Terms for a person exceedingly black.

कोळशी *f* The snuff or charred portion (of a wick or torch). 2 Blight—particularly as attacking जोधला, smut.

कोळशीण or सीण *f* A certain small spreading shrub. Said to have healing virtue against spider-bites &c.

कोळष्टक *n* कोळशीट *n* कोळशेटे *n* कोळष्टक *n* (कोळी & शीट) The web or threads woven by the spider called कोळी.

कोळसंडणे *v* *i* To smoulder or burn badly, i. e.

to burn black on the outside, and remain unburned within—wood.

कोळसन *n* *m* A wild dog of the Dakhan, *Canis Dakhanensis* or *Marathensis*. Sykes.

कोळसर & कोळा Commonly कोवळसर & कोवळा.

कोळसा *m* Charcoal. *Pr.* को. घासला तरी आंत काळें A bad man is bad all through to the heart. 2

A bird, Drongo shrike, *Dicrurus balicrassius*.

कोळसिंदा-शिंदा-सुंदा-सुना-सून-सन *m* See को-

कोळसुंदा *m* The fly of a musket. [ळिष्णा.

कोळसेसुंदा *n* A fagot-form case of rice-straw &c. enclosing charcoal (for conveyance).

कोळा *m* *W* A large kind of mosquito.

कोळाजन or कोळजन *n* (खोजन *P*) Galangal root, *Alpinia Galanga*.

कोळिता *m* A shrubby plant, *Barleria Prionitis*. *Rox.* [कोळी-caste.

कोळिवडा *m* (Or कोळवाडा) The quarter of the

कोळिष्णा *m* A small wild animal said to kill tigers by making water on its tail, and spitting it into the tiger's eyes. This word is variously written, कोळिसरा, कोळिषा, कोळिसे, कोळिषा, कोळसुंदा, कोळसुना, कोळीस. 2 The three first forms further signify A sort of beetle.

कोळिसरा *m* A sort of silkworm. 2 The cocoon or cod of it. Used medicinally.

कोळिसरी *f* The name of a weed.

कोळिषा *m* कोळिषा *m* A tree, yellow or white *Amaranth*: also *Barleria longifolia*.

कोळी *m* A caste or an individual of it. They are fishermen and watermen and suppliers of water: also a caste, or an individual of it, which inhabit woods and wilds, living by robbery, by killing deer &c. 2 *m* A creature of the spider kind. 3 The snuff of a lighted or just-expired lamp. 4 A particular aquatic bird.

कोळीण *f* A female of the caste कोळी: also of the spider so called. 3 A particular bird. 4 A male dressed and dancing in female attire at the festival of the होळी. [jungle.

कोळीलाकडो *f* A tax on wood brought from the

कोळें *n* *C* A bullock's hump. 2 An oval-form bundle or case of grass or rice-straw containing rice or sowing seed. See सुडी.

कोळेसरा *m* (Or कोळिसरा) A sort of silkworm or its cod. [speech.

कोळ्याचे सूत *n* A long yarn; a prosing, tiresome

कौकवीत, कौटल or ल, कौटाल, कौटाल, कौटाल्या, कौटालणे, कौटाली, कौटालीण, कौटाल, कौटिल्य, कौट, कौटी, कौडल, कौडा, कौडागळ, कौडोचुंबक, कौडोडंक, कौडोपूत, कौड्याऊद, कौड्याघोणस, कौड्यासाप See under कव.

कौटाल्यविद्या *f* (A formation of vulgar pompousness for कौटाल) The science of magic or dark and mischievous incantations. [malignity, vileness.

कौटिल्य *n* *S* Crookedness. 2 fig. Perverseness,

कौतुक *n* (*S*) A wonder or marvel; any object (a person, thing, act, event, appearance) exciting surprise, admiration, fondness, or delight. *Ex.* त्याचे बोलण्याचे कौ. वाटते; ज्या पदार्थाचे व्यास कौ. वाटत नाही त्यास तो देखू नये. 2 Holding admiringly or fondly: also caressing, fondling, cockering, and indulging (of a child, a hobby gen.): also treating delicately and daintily. *v* राख or ठेव with ने. 3 Festivities, sports, diversions, shows, plays, song, dance. 4 Amusement, enjoyment, entertainment, sport. [sports and diversions.

कौतुकी *a* (कौतुक) Playful, gay, delighting in

कौतूहल *n* *S* Play, pastime, diversion. 2 Curiosity. 3 Admiration or astonishment.

कौत्सित्य *n* *S* Vileness, perverseness, badness. See the *adj* कुत्सित.

कौदरी *f* A wild species of the Plantain.

कौ न बौ *a* (Fanciful.) Used of any thing strange and frightful, monstrous or hideous, yet undefined or indeterminable. Used also as काणू बाणू.

कौपीन *n* *S* A cloth-covering worn over the privities. *v* नेस. [betwixt the fifth and the tenth year.

कौमार *n* *S* Childhood, i. e. the period included

कौसुदी *f* *S* Moonshine or moonlight.

कौरव *m* (*S*) The patronymic of the descendants of कुरु, but usually applied to the sons of धृतराष्ट्र. Their war with the पांडव forms the principal subject of the महाभारत.

कौल *n* A tile. [&c.); to eject or to extirpate.

कौल राह न देणे (घरावर) To ruin utterly (a family

कौल *m* (कौल *A*) A writing of assurance, agreement, or engagement, as granted by Government to the cultivator of the soil. 2 Safeguard or warrant to pass (as granted to an enemy). 3 The rice, betelnuts &c. stuck upon an idol when it is consulted. [gagement, assurance, promise.

कौलकरार *m* (कौल *A* قرار *A*) An agreement, en-

कौलनामा *m* (कौल नामे *P*) A writing of assurance or agreement granted to the cultivator of the soil.

कौलप्रसाद *m* *C* The response of an idol to an inquiry; i. e. the falling of the flowers, leaves, rice &c. which the गुरुव has stuck upon it. 2 The flowers &c. stuck upon making inquiry. *v* लाव, लाग.

कौला *m* A particular esculent vegetable. 2 (कौला *H*) A large sort of orange.

कौलाफोक *a* Young and straight—a tree or plant: also youthful and erect (with implication of comeliness)—a person.

कौलार *n* (कौल *A* tile.) A tiled roof, a tiling.

कौलार or कू *a* (कौल) Tiled.

कौला लसलशीत *a* Tender and fresh; young and blooming—a plant, a fruit.

कौलावण *f* (कौल) Cost or expenses of procuring a कौल *q*. *v*. Sig. I. 2 Fees on boat-passes.

कौलिक *a* *S* Relating to कुल or family: ancestral, hereditary &c. 2 *a* or *m* A division, or an individual of it, of the शक्त people (worshippers of शक्ति). *Ex.* पूजितां मातीचा मोदळा ॥ कौ. पावला ईश्वरकळा ॥

कौली *a* (कौल) Held upon, or relating to, कौल.

कौली *f* (कौल) Land now first brought into cultivation upon a कौल from Government.

कौलीमतेदार *m* A farmer or contractor upon a कौल, a lease-holder. *Opp.* to चलकरी.

कौलू *f* Chronic enlargement of the spleen, ague-cake: also induration of the mesenteric glands.

कौशल or कौशल्य *n* (*S*) Expertness, skill, cleverness. 2 Well-being, happiness, comfort, state of ease and security. [esp. an abettor in quarrels.

कौशा *m* (See कंशा) An avenger or a protector;

कौशी *f* कौशीकानडा or कानडा *m* A Rāg or कौशेय *a* *S* Silken. [musical mode. See राग.

कौस *m* (Or कंस) A segment of a circle (as a parenthetical line). 2 An arc.

कौसल, कौसल, कौसल्य *n* (कौशल्य *S*) A machination, fabrication, an evil device or counsel, a plot or trick. *v* कर. *Ex.* धवधवां वक्ष्यल वडवून ॥ कौसल्ये ने घेतले ॥ [safflower.

कौसुभ *a* *S* Dyed with safflower; relating to

कौस्तुभ *m* S One of the fourteen precious things obtained from the ocean on churning it. The jewel of कृष्ण suspended on his breast.

कौला & कौली See कवला & कवली.

कौली *f* A shrub, *Gymnema Nepaulense*. Grah.

कौक्ष *a* S Relating to the abdomen or belly, abdominal, ventral, hypogastric.

क्यारी *f* (केदार *S* through *کیاری* *H*) A bed or ककच *m n* S A saw. [plot (of a garden).]

ककचनासिक *a* S Saw-nosed. This term, with or without मत्स्य, is of recent fabrication to render Sword-fish. A good word.

क्रतु *m* S Sacrifice. 2 The name of one of the seven principal ऋषि. 3 By eminence. An अच्युतेष.

क्रदन्तकाल *m* Properly कृतान्तकाल *q. v.* under कृतान्त.

क्रम *m* (S) Order, method, regular disposition. क्रमाने or क्रमाक्रमाने Regularly, progressively, in orderly advancement.

क्रमण *n* S Advancing, proceeding, passing on.

क्रमणे *v c* (क्रम) To spend (time) pleasantly. 2 To cross, pass, travel over (space, ground). Ex. चरणि अवर क्रमवेल पै॥

क्रमवैराशिक *m n* S The rule of three direct.

क्रमपाटी *a* S That reads the Vedas after a certain order of the पद &c. Other classes of readers are जटापाटी, घनपाटी, शाखापाटी. [method.]

क्रमशः *ad* S क्रमतः *ad* S Regularly, in order or क्रमसंख्यावाचकविशेषण *n* A formation to render Ordinal (a number noting order).

क्रमागत *a* S क्रमाप्राप्त *a* S क्रमायात *a* S (क्रम & आगत Come, यात Come, प्राप्त Arrived or come.) Arrived or descended regularly or lineally—an estate &c.

क्रमोत्क्रम *m* S (क्रम & उत्क्रम) Order and disorder; right arrangement and wrong arrangement. 2 Used as *ad* In regular and in reverse order; directly and reversely.

क्रय *m* (S) Buying. 2 Selling.

क्रयलेख *n* S A deed of sale or conveyance.

क्रयविक्रय *m* (S) Buying and selling; traffic, trade, commerce.

क्रयविक्रयानुश्रय *m* S Rescission of sale.

क्रय्य *a* S Purchasable. 2 Saleable.

क्रय *n* S Raw flesh. 2 Flesh.

क्रयाद *a* S Carnivorous.

क्रान्त *p* (क्रान्ति *S*) Passed over or through; pervaded, occupied &c. In comp. as चारक्रान्त, षोडशक्रान्त, राजक्रान्त, which see in order, and आक्रान्त Sig. I.

क्रान्त *f* (Contracted from क्रान्ति) Advance, passage &c., but esp. the aggressions or irruptions of robbers, foreign enemies, locusts &c.

क्रान्तणे *v c* (क्रान्त *S*) To overrun; to take military occupation (of a country or tract). 2 To seize and overcome—hunger, thirst, pain, fatigue, sleep, the itch, debt, poverty, anxiety.

क्रान्ति *f* S Advance, progression, passage on. 2 Advance or distance (of a heavenly body) from the equator; declination. 3 The sun's passage along the ecliptic. 4 Predatory invasion or ruler-oppression. See above.

क्रान्तिकक्ष *m* S Via solis or ecliptic.

क्रान्तिया *f* S The sine of a planet's declination.

क्रान्तिपात *m* S A node of the ecliptic, one of the equinoctial points.

क्रान्तिपातगति *f* S Precession of the equinox.

क्रान्तिमंडल *n* S क्रान्तिवलय *n* S क्रान्तिदृक् *n* S The ecliptic. [sun, moon, or a planet].

क्रान्तिसाम्य *n* S Equality of declination (of the क्रान्तिरेख *n* S A meridian line.

क्रिमि *m* (S) A worm, a maggot, a mite.

क्रियमाण *p pr* S That is under performance or execution; that is in hand. 2 (Found in some writings, and according to some grammarians.) That is to be done: also that is doing. 3 (Used as *sn*, being abridged from क्रियमाण प्रारब्ध) The actions of the present life with reference to merit and demerit, and the consequent pleasure and pain to be experienced in births yet to be.

क्रिया *f* (S) An act, action, deed. 2 Obsequial rites performed immediately after death; as distinguishing from those performed at various periods afterwards. 3 A religious ceremony or rite. 4 The several matters and points, the minutiae or parts (of any process, business, work). 5 Substantiating, establishing, verifying (by oath, ordeal, citing witnesses, producing documents). 6 Medical treatment. 7 In grammar. A verb: also a noun of action.

क्रिया धरणे, क्रियेला जाणें To remember the (good) deeds or deed of. क्रिया टाकणे-सोडणे-सांडणे-विसरणें To forget the (good) deeds or deed of.

क्रियाकर्मोत्तर *n* (S) Funeral rites and solemnities.

क्रियाकलाप *m* S (क्रिया & कलाप Assemblage.) The several matters and points, all the minutiae or particulars (of any process, business, work).

क्रियाकौशल्य *n* Skill or expertness at making or doing gen.

क्रियादोषी *a* S In law. Whose testimony is hurtful to the cause. This is one of the five kinds of witnesses. [or vow, perjured.]

क्रियानष्ट *a* S Ungrateful. 2 False to one's oath

क्रियापद *n* (S) In grammar. A verb.

क्रियाबाल *m* S In law. A minor. 2 An incompetent person (to any business or work).

क्रियाधृष्ट *a* S That violates promises or engagements. 2 Slighting past favors; ungrateful. 3 That disregards or slackly observes the daily or ordinary rites.

क्रियारूप *n* (S) A form of a verb.

क्रियावाचक *m* S In grammar. A verbal.

क्रियावान् *a* S That performs the various duties and works prescribed by the Shāstras.

क्रियाविशेषण *n* क्रियाविशेषणअय्य *m* (S) A qualifying word used with *verbs*, an adverb of *verbs*.

क्रियात्रय *m* S The agent or subject of a verb.

क्रिडणे *v i* (क्रिडा *Poetry*.) To play, sport, gambol. Ex. गोपबालक गडो बलिराम॥ क्रिडति चरिचंवे अभिराम॥ [play, pastime, amusement.]

क्रिडन *n* S क्रिडा *f* (S) Playing, sporting; sport,

क्रिडाकलह *m* (S) A sham fight or quarrel; a contest in fun. [pleasure.]

क्रिडाकोप *m* S Sportive anger; assumed dis-

क्रिडाकौतुक *n* (S) Sports, pleasures, diversions.

क्रिडापाश *m* (S) A playing die.

क्रिडास्य *m* (S) An animal (a deer, monkey &c.) kept for amusement. 2 fig. A hobby-horse. 3 fig. A servile or simple fellow at the beck of another; a cat's paw, a tool.

क्रिडास्थान *n* (S) Place of diversion or sport; i. e. a park, a seraglio, a woman. Ex. तुझे आवडतें क्रि०॥ ते मधुवन सोडिलें॥

क्रिंत *p* S Bought. 2 Sold. 3 Used as *sm*, being abridged from क्रिंतपुत्र, A purchased son. This is one of the twelve heirs. [upon the seller.]

क्रिंतानुश्रय *m* S In law. Returning a purchase

क्रुद्ध *p* S Angered, enraged.

क्रूर *a* (S) Cruel, pitiless, savage. 2 Formidable, ferocious, terrible. 3 Fierce, ardent, raging—fire &c. 4 Harsh, violent, barbarous, extravagant, extreme—ways or deeds gen.

क्रेतव्य *a* S क्रेय *a* S (Possible, purposed, arising &c.) to be purchased: also (possible &c.) to be sold; purchasable or vendible.

क्रेता *a* S A purchaser: also a vender.

क्रोड *m f* (क्रोटि *S*) Ten millions, a crore. 2 *n* S The breast. 3 *n* or क्रोडपत्र *n* A paper on which is extracted a passage or word of a book, with remarks &c., a sort of adversaria.

क्रोडोकरण *n* S Embracing. 2 fig. Comprehending, comprising, involving, including.

क्रोडो *ad* (क्रोड) To the amount of crores (of rupees &c.)

क्रोध *m* (S) Anger, wrath, passion.

क्रोधणे *v i* क्रोधावणे *v i* (क्रोध) To be angry. Ex. रावण क्रोधावला अत्यंत॥

क्रोधमुखीभार्या *f* (S) An angry-looking wife; a scold or shrew. The direst of four dire evils. See कृयाम, कुलहीनसेवा, कुभोजन.

क्रोधाग्नि *m* (S) The fire of anger.

क्रोधाग्निशिखा टाकणे (To dart flames of fire.) To speak furiously or passionately.

क्रोधाग्रमान *p pr* (Properly क्रुध्यमाणः *S*) Angry. Ex. व्यवसायी सांगता जावून॥ अवली रोईल क्रो०॥

क्रोधिष्ठ *a* (S) क्रोधी *a* (S) Passionate, ireful, prompt to anger.

क्रोश *m* S A kos or cos. See at large under कोश.

क्रौंच *m* S A kind of heron or curlew, *Ardea jaculator*. [ness &c. See the *adj* क्रूर.]

क्रौर्य *n* S Cruelty, savageness, ferocity, fierce-

क्रान्त *p* S Wearied. क्रान्ति *f* S Weariness.

क्लिन्न *p* S Wet or moistened. 2 Dissolved—a substance by the permeation of water.

क्लिष्ट *a* (S) Difficult, troublesome, harassing, vexatious—a road, a business or work, a book &c.: farfetched, forced, strained—a thought, an application, an explanation.

क्लिष्टकल्पना *f* (S) A tortuous, wild, extravagant, or a forced, farfetched, strained scheme, device, fancy, thought.

क्लिष्टविषय *m* S A difficult or hard subject.

क्लिष्टार्थ *m* S A forced or strained meaning.

क्लोव *m n* S The neuter gender. 2 An eunuch. Hence 3 An impotent; or a weak and imbecile person. [moisture.]

क्लोद *m* S Perspiration or sweat. 2 Wetness or

क्लोदन *n* S Wetting or moistening. 2 Solving, solution, melting. 3 Diluting, mollifying &c. See सप्तापचार.

क्लेश *m* (S) Affliction or distress: also pains, labor, trouble. Gen. in *pl*.

क्लेशकाल *m* (S) Troublous or painful time. Ex. जरि क्लेश पातला बहुत॥ तरि धैर्य न सोडावें यथार्थ॥

क्लेशणे *v c* (क्लेश) To afflict, trouble, harass, distress, pain.

क्लेशदान *n* (S) Giving or a gift because of trouble or pain.) A term for the pulse उडोद (Phaseolus radiatus), oil &c. given to one under a lingering sickness, that his sins may be expiated and sufferings ended.

क्लेशी *a* (S) क्लेशित *a* S Afflicted, distressed, troubled, pained. Ex. बड क्लेशी झाल्या श्रवणी॥ पडतां रे दिजसत्या॥ [not everywhere.]

क्वचित् *ad* (S) Somewhere; in some rare place;

क्वथन *n* S Decoction or boiling.

काकर *f* (Or कुवाकर) The name of a bird.

काचित्क *a* S Rare, scarce, uncommon.

काडका *m* काडके *n* The vulgar form of कोरडिकें.

काथ *m* S A decoction: also a thing boiled.

ख

ख The second consonant, and the aspirate of the preceding letter. It is here represented by Kh.

खइरा, खइरात, खइशा, खई, खईन, खईर, खईस See **खई** *ad* W (Vulgar.) Where? [under **खै**.

खउंचट, खउडा, खउणें, खउरा &c. A mode of spelling **खंवचट, खवडा &c.** not to be imitated.

खऊट, खऊठ, खऊद See under **खव**.

खंक or **खख** *a* (کهنک H) Penniless or wretchedly poor. 2 Savage, morose, crabbed, cross-grained. 3 Miserly. 4 Vitious or fiery—a horse.

खंकर *m* A mass of dough thrown into the fire to be baked. 2 (For **कंकर**) A precious stone: also a pebble or small stone gen. 3 Applied to a hard-hearted and cruel, or a miserly person.

खकाण or **न** (**खकाण** Dust.) Dirty, foul, vile, bad. Used very generally, of articles, buildings, countries, places, soil &c. 2 Penniless, utterly or wretchedly poor.

खकाना or **गा** *m* **खकाण** *f* *n* (خاکانه P) Dust or dirt as lying or rising, as lying upon furniture, books &c. *v* **बस, ये, उड.** 2 Dust (as of snuff, of powdered peppers &c.) as affecting the nostrils or mouth. 3 Dust, dirt, straws, rubbish gen.

खंकारणें *v c* To hawk or force up (phlegm).

खंकारणें *v i* To force up phlegm, to hawk. 2 To hem. 3 *unc* To neigh.

खंकाळ or **ळा** or **व्या** *a* Cross, crabbed, surly, ill-tempered. 2 Mettlesome, fiery—a horse.

खंकाळणें or **खंखाळणें** *v i* To neigh.

खंका *a* (Better **खणका**) Prompt and blunt; impetuous, rude, rough, bullying, overbearing &c.

खग *m* S (**ख** The heavens, **ग** That goes or flies.) A bird. [labor or by sickness &c.]

खंगणें *v i* To be reduced and enfeebled (from **खगनायक** *m* S Chief of birds. A name of **गरुड** the bird of विष्णु.

खंगर or **खंगार** *m* A vitrified brick or tile.

खंगार *a* Decrepit, infirm, decayed; worn and wasted from age—men, animals, trees. 2 Laxly. Sterile, poor, lean, meagre, bad—a country, lands, soil, crop.

खंगाळणें sometimes **खंगळणें** *v c* (کھنگالنا H) To shake about in water (a cloth &c.) to cleanse: also to rinse or wash out (a vessel).

खंगेद्र *m* (S) **खगेस्वर** *m* (S) The king of birds. Names for the **गरुड**, the bird of विष्णु.

खगोल *m* (S) The sphere of the heavens; the starry vault. 2 Astronomy. 3 The armillary sphere. [Astronomy.]

खगोलविद्या *f* S (Science of the orbs of heaven.)

खयाशा or **स्या** *a* (**खयास** S) That swallows up monies lent or goods entrusted to him; a swindler or rogue. 2 Applied to a voracious, all-devouring fellow; to an all-consuming profligate; to a ruinous business &c.

खयास *m* (S) The obscuration (of a heavenly body) under an eclipse. 2 fig. Embezzlement, gulping, swallowing up. *v* **कर, हो.** 3 fig. Consuming or absorbing largely. *v* **कर, हो.**

खच *f* Crowdedness, crowded or thronged state. 2 *m* A heap or mass (as of fruits, leaves &c. fallen, of dust and rubbish collected, of sweepings &c.)

खचका *m* A sounding stroke &c. See **कचका**.

खचणी *f* A groove; any grooving or fluting.

खचणें *v c* (Poetry. **खचित** S) To set (jewels or gems). Ex. **जो धोर वीर हीर प्रवर प्रकरें ॥ करोनिया खचिला ॥** 2 To set or stud (trinkets &c.) with gems.

खचणें *v c* (**खच!**) To drive together and make compact; to ram down or in; to stuff or cram.

खचणें *v i* (**खच!**) To yield and sink down or in (as into soft ground);—as a foundation, a building. 2 To fall or tumble from; to fall with implication of degradation, ruin, or loss. Ex. **पुण्य सरतां खगाहन खचला.** 3 fig. To fail, sink, die away—courage, ardor, hopes. 4 To miscarry; to be blasted or frustrated—an enterprise, a counsel. 5 To die: also to fall away in flesh: also to quail, faint, yield or recede timorously.

खचतापाया *m* (Yielding or sinking foundation.) Decadence or deterioration; decline or declining state (of fame, grandeur, opulence). [form.]

खचर *n* (خچر P) A mule. **खंचर** is the common **खचरट** *a* Vile, vexatious, tedious, tiresome, troublesome. Used with great latitude (as of a rocky or muddy road, of a dry, sterile country, of a perplexing affair or business, of an illegible writing, of an involved passage or piece of composition, of a country, place, soil, business, matter, person occasioning harass or trouble).

खचरटाण *f* Smell of excrement.

खचरण *f* An iron pen. Gen. used for writing upon **ताडपत्र** in the **तैलंग** country (Carnatic). 2 Rough, rugged, full of pits and holes—a road.

खचरा *m* A tool of carpenters,—a grooving plane. 2 A groove. [senses.]

खचळणें *v i* From **खचणें** *v i* and used in all its

खचाटणें *v c* (From the sound **खच! खच!** in cutting grass, or the sound uttered by a person under violent exertion.) To cut up or cut roughly and impetuously, to *slash*. 2 Hence To drag or pull; to seize or catch; to bind or tie; to exclaim or utter; to perform or do generally with rude violence or vehemence. The word is used with great latitude; and in the form **खचाटून** precedes several verbs, enhancing or giving emphasis to their signification: e. g. *v* **खचाटून-ओढ-बांध-अवळ-तान-खेच-झाड-मापभरणें-खा-जेव-भर.** It conveys an impression of ardor, smartness, impetuosity, energetic determination. It corresponds, both in nature and in extent of application, with the verbs **कचकाविणें, रगडणें, रपाटणें, दपटणें** and numerous others of this lively language; and thus, as under the first of these mentioned, and under its form **कचकावून**, minute explication and particular examples are given, to them the thorough-going student must be referred.

खचित *p* (S) Set, studded, inlaid. In comp. as **रत्नखचित, मणिखचित, भौतिकखचित.**

खचितार्थ *m* (**खचीत** & **अर्थ** An irregular but admitted compound.) Demonstrated or established conclusion; result of investigation; matter ascertained. [terminated or ascertained state.]

खचिती *f* *unc* (**खचीत**) Settlement, fixedness, de-

खची or **ची** *a* (Commonly **खसी**) Castrated or gelt. 2 Lopped or pruned. [positive.]

खचीत *a* Certain or sure; fixed, determined, **खच** *ad* (Imit.) Closely together; hard and fast—persons crowded, things stuffed, rammed, crammed. [hobbling.]

खंज *a* S Lame or crippled: also halt, limping, **खंजन** *m* S **खंजरीट** *m* S A wagtail, Motacilla alba.

खजाना or **खजिना** *m* (خزانة P) A treasury. 2 Treasure, public money. 3 The cistern or reservoir which supplies a jet d'eau. 4 The reservoir to a set of salt pans; a receptacle in general to receive and suffer to accumulate flowing water. 5

The chamber of a gun. 6 The frog or hold of a sword. 7 A sort of mortar or bomb-cannon: also a miniature-mortar as a plaything.

खजाळ *a* (**खाज** Itch.) That is ever quarreling, or ever embroiling in quarrels. 2 Libidinous.

खजाळी *f* (**खजाळ**) Mischief making; fomentation of dissension and discord.

खंजिरी *f* (خنجری P) A mode of printing or staining silk. 2 A small tamborine.

खजीनदार *m* (خزانةدار P) The public treasurer.

खंजीर *m* (خنجر P) A sort of dirk or dagger.

खजील *a* (خجل A) Ashamed, abashed, confounded. [thread.]

खजुरादोरा or **खजुरीदोरा** *m* Strongly twisted

खजुरी *f* (**खजूर** S) Date-tree, Phoenix dactylifera.

2 Wild date-tree, Phoenix or Elate sylvestris.

खजुरीदोरा *m* A cord composed of several twists or strands. [or a date.]

खजूर *m* (**खजूर** S) The fruit of the Date, dates

खजूरडो *f* (خجورده H) Silk cloth stained with waving marks like the traces of old leaves on the trunk of the Date.

खट *n* (क्षत S) An ulcer or a sore. 2 *m* A Rág or musical mode. 3 *f* Deeply insinuated dirt, grime (on the body or articles): also straws or rubbish. *v* **पड, जम.** 4 In the game of **इटीदांडू** or trapstick. Striking the **िटी** after it is fallen.

खट काढणें *g.* of *o.* (To take off one's grime or dirt.) To beat soundly or scold violently. **खटीं**

खापरीं लागणें-जाणें-मिळणें To get dirty, dry, coarse, haggard &c., as from a sickness. 2 fig. To go to pot; to be dished or ruined—an establishment, a business: also to be squandered or dissipated—an estate: to be leveled with the dust—a town or building. Also, actively, **खटीं खापरीं लावणें** or **मिळविणें**. [drel, rascal, rogue.]

खट *a* (षट S) Vile, villainous; a scamp, scoun-

खटकखटक *ad* Imit. of certain sounds, *clap! clap! clack! clack!* Ex. **हें दार ख. वाजतें.**

खट-कण-कन-कर &c. Sharply, smartly, briskly, with a **खट!** or pop.—**निघणें-उमजणें-उजेडणें-डोळे उघडणें-झोप लागणें** &c.

खटकर्म *n* (षटकर्म S) A term for a long, tedious, tiresome, vexatious business.

खटका *m* (**खट!**) The sharp sound on striking a stick &c. 2 Sharp altercation, a brawl. 3 In music. A shake. 4 Any clasp, spring-catch, or contrivance to admit the stopple or cover or closing member with a **खट!** or sharp sound: also the sudden impression or sharp shock made on the part where it closes and fixes. 5 fig. A catch or hitch in the mind; a scruple, demur, misgiving. *v* **ये, मनांत राह.**

खटकूळ *n* (**खट & कूळ**) A term for a tough-fisted tenant &c; for one from whom it is difficult to obtain payment.

खटखट *f* (Imit.) Fuss, bother, ado, vexatious or troublesome work. 2 Altercation, loud brawling. 3 Continuing chatter. [clack! clap! clap!]

खटखट or **टां** *ad* Imit. of certain sounds, *clack!*

खटखटणें *v i* (Imit.) To clack, clatter, clap &c.; —the **खटखटे** or other thing. [See **खटाळणें**.

खटखटाळणें *v c* To press or hang upon &c.

खटखटीत *a* (Imit.) Dry and hard; crisp and crackling; stiff from dryness—any moist thing well dried. 2 Plainspoken, blunt, free, open—a speaker or speech. In this sense **खडखडीत** is the common form.

खटखटे *n* (**खट! खट!**) A wooden contrivance to

make a clatter, and frighten away birds from a grain field; a clacker or clapper. 2 Applied loosely to a business or employment, a man, bullock &c. by or through which maintenance is gained.

खटखया *a* (खटखट) That wrangles or that jabbles noisily and wearisomely. 2 A bird, Hoopoe, खटंग *n* P A bedstead or cot. [Upupa minor.

खटगूल *a* P Vitious, mischievous, full of troublesome tricks—a beast. 2 Used in some of the applications of खचरट.

खटणें *v c* C To dig. A vulgar word.

खटणें *v i* To stop; to come to a stand; to be obstructed or suspended in progress—a work or business or a person. 2 fig. To stick—monies due. 3 fig. To take sulks and resist persuasion; to hang or hold back doggedly; to haul off and stick fast. 4 To be restive—a horse.

खटनट *f* The care and trouble of; the bother and fuss (of bringing up, of providing for &c.) *v* काढ or चेस *g.* of *o.* 2 Wrangling, jangling, squabbling.

खटनट *a* (खट by redup. or खट & नट) Vile, worthless, damaged, blemished, bad. Used largely, also laxly or comprehensively, as वाईटसाईट, ओंगळसोंगळ, नासकाकुजका &c. 2 (نکته H) Roguish, scampish, villainous. Pr. ख० त्याला गिह्नाईक मट. 3 or खटनया *a* Wrangling, contentious.

खटपट *f* Cares, pains, bother, fuss, toil, trouble, turmoil; busy stir; active bustle; any fish fash or ado; lively and varied work. *v* कर, घाल, लाव. Pr. ख० करी तो पोटा भरतो. 2 A squabble or brawl, wrangling, jangling. 3 Any troublesome or teasing business. [have words with.

खटपटणें *v* (खटपट) To quarrel or jar with; to खटपया or खटपटी *a* (खटपट) Busy, bustling, lively and diligent at petty jobs or work. 2 Adventurous, enterprising, schemeful.

खटपया *m* (खटपट) A cook's mate, a scullion.

खटरपटर *m* (A fanciful formation.) A miscellaneous collection; a mass or heap of non-descript articles.

खटराग *f* A term for any person, business, affair, or work viewed as troublesome or disagreeable; a pest, a plague, a bore. *v* लाग or मागे लाग, घालव. 2 Things, traps; the furniture of a house or one's traveling kit, esp. as viewed as large, lumbering, cumbersome, burdensome.

खटला *m* खटलें *n* A dispute, difference, disagreement. 2 Family, followers, lands, houses, cattle; dependents and possessions gen. 3 Retinue, suite, train, baggage; traveling domestics and things. 4 One's wife, i. e. one's domestic establishment. 5 A trade, a business, an employment. Ex. हा सराफीचा ख० आज तीन वर्षे करितो; म्यां गतवर्षी भाताचा ख० केला होता; तो बारा खटले करून पोटा भरितो. 6 An affair, a matter, esp. an involved or a troublesome one; a point, a case, an item. Ex. फितुराचे खटल्यांत तू पडूनको; त्या प्रकरणांत पुष्कळ खटले आहेत. 7 A lawsuit; a case, esp. criminal, before the Judge.

ख० ओढणें *g.* of *o.* To manage the secular affairs of. ख० तुटणें *g.* of *s.* To have one's connection with dissolved.

खटलेखार *c* One quarrelsome or contentious. 2 *unc* One schemeful, enterprising, speculating, busy.

खटलेवाईक *c* That has family, followers, lands, possessions; one of worldly ties and engagements.

खटवणो *n* (खट Vile, bad, पाणी Water.) A term for any weak, watery slop (any vegetable-boilings &c.) flavored up with peppers and salt.

खटवें *n* A small (silver) ring for the toe (of a child); or a stop or lock to the ring called जोडवें.

खटाई *f* (کھٹائی H The *adj* کھٹا is ordinarily written खट्टा) Sourness or tartness. 2 Sour juice or sap; souring matter gen. (as used in culinary or chemical preparations). 3 Mangoes sliced and dried.

खटाखट or टा *ad* (Intens. of खटखट) With a reiterated and rapid clacking, clapping, clattering &c.—spending or giving out rupees, smacking, slapping, cuffing.

खटाटोप *m* (گھٹاٹوپ H) Mighty and imposing plans, preparations, measures, movements; ostentatious display (as of sanctity, learning &c.); noise and stir; bustle and show; any great outlay or appearance of business.

खटाटोपी or प्या *a* (खटाटोप *q. v.*) Disposed to make great parade or demonstration, exhibition, or display.

खटाटोपोभयंकर: A phrase with खटाटोप *q. v.* Fierce but hollow demonstrations; appalling emptiness; “sound and fury signifying nothing.”

खटांबा *m unc* (खट्टा & आंबा Wild mango-tree, Spondias mangifera. [language.

खटारणें *v i* (खाट A bier.) To die. In cant खटारणें *v c* (खटारा) To ravage, devastate, destroy, spoil (a country, a village).

खटारा *m* The frame, shell, or hull (of a house, cart, palanquin, ship), as considered apart from the furniture, bullocks, bearers, cargo, rigging. 2 Applied to a huge fabric or mass gen. Ex. हा केवढा हत्तीचा ख० हो! एवढा घराचा ख० कोणही शिवावा बरे.

खटारा or या *a* Old and worn; decrepit or broken with age—man or animal.

खटालणें or खटालणें *v c* To urge, press, push; to hang upon in enforcement. 2 To refreshen the memory (as of a patron) by mention or hint.

खटावणें *v i* (खाट Bier.) To die. In cant phraseology.

खटास *f* (کھٹاس H) Sourness or acidity. [*gy.*

खटोत *a* (For खटलेला from खटणें To stop.) Stuck fast;—used with -कूळ-बाकी-वखल-पैका.

खटूं *n* An ornament for the toe of a child, a double silver ring; or a stop or lock to the जोडवें.

खटेली *m* A land-proprietor. A word of Malwan.

खट्टा *a* (कह्ता H Sour.) Sour or tart;—esp. a fruit. 2 fig. Displeased, vexed, soured. *v* पड. 3 Of faded brilliancy—paint or color. 4 Of impaired keenness—a flavor or fragrance.

खट्टा *m* The joints of the loins; the small of the back; the lumbar vertebræ or region. Used only with reference to pain or stiffness there from carrying a heavy load, from long sitting and writing &c. Note. This sense is of that large class to which popular misapplication in all languages gives rise; and of which, although general usage confers ample definiteness, the origin or exact connection with the primitive meaning is become too obscure for ascertainment or conjecture. The following sense is a figurative variation of it. Haughty stiffness; opinionativeness; high notion of one's own power or importance. Ex. म्यां त्याचा खट्टा मोडला I have bowed his stiff-back for him. The verbs in construction are मोड, मोकळा कर, तोड, जिरव, उतर, पुरव, and the application, with suitable modification of this sense of Stiffness, sturdy endurance, fierceness, forcefulness, arrogant dominancy or prevalence, is unto limbs and members, bodily diseases or affections, and physical agencies and existencies, with all the

amplitude of the liveliest and most resolute imagination. Ex. कमरेचा-पाठीचा-मानेचा-मणगटाचा-हातापायाचा-तापाचा-दिवाचा-गलांडाचा-वाईचा-पावसाचा-वाऱ्याचा-उन्हाचा-पटकीचा-पडशाचा-खट्टा मोडला-मोकळा झाला-दिला झाला &c.

खट्टाअनार *m* A tree of the Pomegranate kind. The fruit is used medicinally.

खट्टाई *f* Sourness. See खट्टाई. The preferable form of the *noun* is with टा, that of the *adjective* with टा. [*&c.*] Opp. to मिठाबार The first crop.

खट्टाबार *m* The second or inferior crop (of fruit

खट्टी *a* (कह्ता H) Sharply sour, acerb, tart;—esp. of species of fruits. 2 fig. Sour—a disposition or person. 3 fig. Displeased, huffed, soured.

खट्टू or खट्टू *a* (कह्ता H) Displeased, vexed, soured.

खट्ट्या or व्या *a* (कह्ता H) Sour, tart, sharply sour;—esp. of species of fruits. 2 fig. Displeased, offended, soured.

खट्ट्यावणें *v i* (खाट Bier.) Cant. To die. 2 (खट्टू) To be sour, sullen, glum. 3 To hang upon pressingly.

खट्ट्याविणें *v c* To press or urge. See खट्ट्याळणें.

खट्ट्याळ *a* खट्ट्याळनाट्याळ *a* Cross, crabbed, morose, surly, gruff; of evil temper and ways. 2 Vitious, mischievous, having tricks—a horse, cow &c.

खट्ट्याळणें *v c* (Or खट्टाळणें) To urge, incite, stimulate; to stir up or press. 2 fig. To remind (as of a promise); to jog.

खट्टा *f* S A bedstead, couch, cot.

खट्टामरण *n* (S) Death upon the bedstead. It is the practice, on the approach of death, to place the dying person upon the ground. Should he die upon the cot, expiation must be made for him.

खड *f* R Short tender grass. 2 Food of cattle (grass, grain, oilcake &c.)

खड *m* (S) A fine, mulct, amercement; a contribution levied on towns by an invading enemy; an exaction from persons as the price of their deliverance. 2 A contract of work; an agreement for work by the great. 3 Intermission or break (in a work, in any duration or extension). 4 *n* A piece, bit, fragment, portion. 5 A section, a part, a division of a book or subject. 6 A division of जंबुद्वीप. There are nine such. See नवखंड. 7 A style of poetical composition. [pieces, to shatter. खडें खडें or खंडविखंड करून टाकणें To break in

खडक *m* Rock; a range, ledge, bed, or sheet of rock. Pr. खडकावर पेरलें यर्थ गेलें. 2 A mass or piece of rock, a rock, a block. 3 *f* A large rock. 4 *m* Applied to a hard-hearted or close-fisted fellow. Ex. खडकाशीं घडका घेऊन काय फळ?

ख० लागणें in. con. To meet with dryness and barrenness where there was expectation of profit or good. खडकावर पोटा भरणें To be capable of earning a livelihood any where: also to be earning it in an unpromising field.

खडक or खडकखडक *a & ad* (Imit.) Stiff or hard from dryness—a washed cloth, a stick &c.: utterly dry—a well, tank, udder, breast; broad or broadly—dawn, dawning: fierce or fiercely—sunshine &c.: keen or keenly—hunger &c., and numerous similar applications involving the conception of extremeness, fullness, or sharpness. 2 In some senses and by a class of speakers used for कडक *ad*.

खड-कण-कन-कर &c. Sharply, smartly &c. See खट-कन.

खडकणें *v i* (खडक) To dry and become hard and stiff;—as washed clothes or green sticks in the sun. 2 fig. To stop still; to stand fast; to be brought to a stand. Ex. वाघ मार्गावर ओरडतांच माणसें जेथील तेथे खडकलीं.

खडकत *a* P (खडक) Rocky. 2 *f* A rocky place.
खडकपात्र & खडकपात्री Properly खड्गपात्र &
खड्गपात्री.

खडकमाविशी or -कमावीस *f* (The collecting of fines.) The right of imposing fines and exactions. Conferred sometimes upon the Inámdár of a village.

खडकरी *m* An under-tenant or sublessee of land.

खडकशेपू *f* A plant, *Sphaeranthus Indicus*.

खडकळ *f* (खडक & आल्य) A rocky plateau or place. 2 *fig.* A knotty point; an embarrassing case; a *hard nut*.

खडकळ or खडकाळ *a* (खडक) Rocky; abounding in rock or in large blocks of rock or stone.

खडका *m* (Imit.) A noise as of a person or thing moving, a foot fall &c. 2 A sharp and clamorous contest; a squabble or brawl. Ex. त्याचा व आमचा खूब ख० उडाला.

ख० घेणें or काढणें *g.* of *o.* To listen in order to catch the sound of a person or thing approaching.

खडकाघडका *m* (Imit.) Squabbling, brawling, angry altercation. [task-work.

खडकाम *n* A work to be executed by contract;

खडकावणी & खडकावून See कडकावणी & कडकावून. [to bring to a stand. 2 See कडकाविणें.

खडकाविणें *v c* (खडकणें) To arrest in progress;

खडकाळ or ठो *f* (खडक & आल्य) A bed or sheet of rock; a rocky plateau: also a rocky place *gen.*

खडकाळ or ठो *a* Rocky—ground, a place.

खडकी *f* A low-priced sort of cloth.

खडकील *a* P खडकूत *a* P खडकूळ *a* P (खडक) Rocky or stony. [खुरकूत.

खडकूत *m* The hoof-disease commonly called

खडकूत *m* P (खडक) A sheet of rock.

खडक्या *a* Blunt, rough, straightforward, plain-spoken; prompt at speech or action. A word best known about Náshik.

खडखड or डां *ad* Imit. of the sound of carts &c. proceeding over a rough road; rattlingly, gratingly: also of paper, new cloth &c. when shaken; rustlingly, cracklingly. 2 Plainly, bluntly, outright, smack, flat, rap—speaking, answering: also smartly, briskly, *sharp*—running, going.

खडखडणें *v i* (खडखड) To rattle, grate &c.: also to rustle, crackle &c. See the adverb.

खडखडून-उठणें-बोलणें-सांगणें-जाव देणें &c. With angry vehemence.

खडखडविणें *v c* (खडखड) To censure loudly and vehemently; to rate, scold, *row*, *blow up*.

खडखडाट *m* (Intens. of खडखड) A loud rattling, clattering, grating, cracking, crashing, crackling &c. 2 *fig.* (From the sound emitted by empty vessels &c.) Utter emptiness (of one's purse, granary, cupboard, of a well &c.): utter want or absence (of money, grain &c.).

खडखडीत *a* (खडखड) Dry and hard, crisp &c.—any moist thing when dried: also stiff and hard from dryness—a washed cloth: crackling and rustling—a new garment. 2 Hale, hearty, sound, vigorous—esp. an old or elderly person: also strong and brisk again—a person restored from sickness. 3 Straightforward, plain-dealing, free-spoken, blunt, frank—a person: also honest, open, above board—speech, proceedings. 4 *unc* Rough. See खरखरीत or खडबडीत.

खडखुरई *f* See खडगुन्हेगारी.

खडंग *ad* To the degree of hardness or stiffness—dried. Used with verbs of drying, and of grain, cloth, sticks &c.

खडगळ or खडगूळ *a* (खडक) Rocky or stony. 2

fig. also खडंगूळ *a* Hard, difficult, untoward, troublesome. Used in some of the applications of खड-तर & खचरट. 3 Vicious, mischievous, full of tricks—a cow or beast. 4 Cross-grained, cross, surly, morose, testy. [of the multiplier.

खडगुणन *n* S Multiplication by component parts

खडगुन्हेगारी *f* (खड & گنه گاری P) A comprehensive term for fines, mulcts, amercements, forfeits. [upright or on edge.

खडजा *m* A row of bricks (in a building) laid

खडण *a* Vicious, wicked, troublesome—a cow, buffalo &c. of which the milk cannot be obtained without much trouble and many expedients; or which is ever breaking loose from the pen. Pr. ख० गुरां बहु दूध. In poetry sometimes खडोण. Ex. खडिणा गार्दै दुभति ॥ वैरी बेचि मित्र होति. 2 Commonly खव्याळ. [2 *fig.* Confuting.

खडण *n* खडणा *f* (Corr. from खडन S) Breaking.

खडणी *f* (खडन S) Tribute. 2 A fine, mulct, amercement; a contribution levied or an exaction made *gen.* 3 (Verbal of खडणें) Contracting for: also settling the price or terms. 4 Grain paid by the sublessee to the landholder.

खडणीदार *a* Tributary.

खडणूक *f* (खडणें) A contract of work; an agreement to pay or to receive a certain work for a certain sum. 2 *unc* A contract or monopoly; a farm (of the revenue, customs &c.) 3 Settling the price or terms.

खडणें *v i* To be shed or cast, or to fall—the leaves of a tree: also to be leafless from having cast its leaves—a tree.

खडणें *v c* (खडन S) To break; to reduce into parts: also to shatter or smash. This verb is indefinite, and but little regards the distinction betwixt तोडणें & मोडणें. 2 To confute, refute, redargue. 3 To contract for; to stipulate certain work or service for certain money; or vice versa. 4 To settle the price or terms of (of a thing to be purchased or hired).

खडतर *a* Vile, vexatious, tiresome, wearying, worrying. Used with similar amplitude and with similar applications as खचरट, to which word turn. Used also of persons, conveying the sense Touchy, testy, crabbed, cross-grained.

खडतर *n* C An old झांप (branch of a Coccoanut or Palmyra). [potent medicine.

खडतरऔषध *n* Any harsh, violent, or painfully

खडतरणें *v i* (खड ! खड ! the sound fancied.) To clatter or rattle—as a cart going over stones. 2 To strike against with a hard sound—an arrow, a stone, bullet &c. Ex. भरताचे हृदयीं येकन ॥ खडतरला दिव्य बाण ॥ 3 (Poetry.) To become खडतर or खचरट *q. v.* [destiny.

खडतरदैव *n* -नसीब *n* -प्रारब्ध *n* Hard fortune or

खडतरदैवत *n* A fierce, implacable, hard-to-be-propitiated divinity (such as म्हसेबा, काळी, नर-दरी, वीरभद्र, हैद्योव &c.)

खडतरबोज *n* A bad seed or source; vicious parentage; a *vile stock*: also a vile, cross, crooked, hateful person.

खडतरवेळ *f* A cross or bad season, as that of noon, sunset &c.: also, in the sense of कुयोग, any inauspicious conjunction (of planets, signs &c.)

खडतरशब्द *m* A probing, cutting, sharp, harsh, galling, irritating word.

खडतरसाल *n* A hard year; e. g. a year of famine, drought, war, pestilence.

खडतरहत्यार *n* A formidable or bad weapon.

Applied esp. to the bayonet from the form of the stab it inflicts.

खंडई *m* (खंड & दंड Both signifying a fine.) A general or comprehensive term for fines, mulcts, amercements, forfeits.

खंडन *n* (S) Breaking. 2 Shattering, smashing, destroying, lit. *fig.* 3 Interrupting. 4 *fig.* Confuting. Ex. of comp. वादखंडन, मतखंडन, ग्रंथखंडन, अभिमानखंडन, मानखंडन. [futing and establishing.

खंडनमंडन *n* (S) Disproving and proving; re-

खंडनीय *a* S (Suitable or fit) to be broken, lit *fig.*

खंडप *m* A bed of rock: also a mass of rock, a rock, a crag. 2 *fig.* A heap of cakes; a pile of foul culinary vessels &c. 3 *n* A small heap (composed of a few handfuls) of plucked up pulse-stalks. See कडप. [rugged acclivity.

खंडपा *m* A crag or rocky cliff: also a rocky or

खंडप्रलय *m* (S) A term for any ordinary inundation (as partial or transitory): *contrad.* from ब्रह्मप्रलय.

खंडवकरी *f* An exaction of one from a flock of sheep or goats which descends the Ghát for sale, or which is sent to graze on any land: also the custom-duty levied on flocks.

खंडवड *f* A formation imitative of certain sounds (as of the rustling or rattling of a mouse in straw or a pitcher &c.) 2 *fig.* Bickering, jarring, snapping. 3 Lumber, any cumbering medley or jumble. 4 (Esp. used, and interchangeably with गडबड, by hammals.) Stoniness, ruggedness, or interrupted character of ground.

खंडवडखुंटा *m* (Imit. A rattling peg. Because in an empty pot or dish the पळी &c. makes a clatter.) A term for Utter exhaustion or consumption; utter emptiness or nonness (as of a well, cupboard, grain-store).

खंडवडणें *v i* To emit the sound खंडवड. 2 (Poetry.) To be confused, discomposed, frightened, greatly agitated. Ex खंडवडी कनकाद्रि ॥

खंडवडाट *m* (Intens. of खंडवड) A loud or general rustling &c.

खंडवडीत *a* Full of asperities and inequalities, very rough. The three words खरखरीत, खरवरीत, खंडवडीत alike signify Rough; but in advancing degree, as here represented by their order.

खंडवडणें *v i* (Imit.) To be frightened or be in much discomposure and confusion. 2 To rustle &c.

खंडमत्ता *m* (खंड & मत्ता) A contract, a monopoly, a farm. A comprehensive or careless term for contracts, engagements, and monopolies.

खंडमंडल *n* S A segment of a circle.

खंडमंडल *a* S Gibbous.

खंडमेरू *m* S A pile; a regularly decreasing heap (as of cannon-balls): also a number decreasing in like ratio.

खंडलें तुटलें *n* (खंडणें & तुटणें) Dissolution of a compact or fellowship; breaking up of a partnership. [craggy ascent.

खंडवण *n* A stony heath or desert. 2 R A steep

खंडवा *f pl* (Sing. खंडव) Wooden shoes: also a sort of pattens or clogs. 2 *m* Sugarcane springing from the stock &c. See खांडवा.

खंडविखंड *ad* S खंडझ: *ad* S In pieces, in fragments, in shivers. 2 Bit by bit, part by part, piecemeal.

खंडविखंड *m pl* (S) Fragments, pieces, shivers, shatters. Ex. काळ विघ्न करूं आला येथें ॥ ख० करीन बाणें ॥ [field or yoke.

खंडविणें *v c* To break in (a bullock) for the खंडवटि *f* (S) Partial rain: also intermitted rain.

खडवे *n* R A winding or zigzag of a road up a hill. 2 See खटवे.

खडशिंग *f* खडशेरणी *f* A large tree resembling the Teak, furnishing red timber for building. 2 खडशिंग *n* Its fruit. [toddy is drawn.]

खडशिंदी *f* A tax on those date-trees from which खंडेढो or धो *f* In arithmetic. Discontinued progression.

खडस or सा *a* Hale, hearty, vigorous, sound, tough;—used esp. of an old person.

खडस *f* खडसपट्टी *f* (खडसणे & पट्टी) Scouring or scrubbing off (of one's pride or conceit); rating, rowing, scolding, reviling. *v* काढ *g.* of *o*.

खडसणी *f* (Verbal of खडसणे) Lopping, chopping &c. 2 fig. Scolding, chiding, snubbing. *v* काढ *g.* of *o*.

खडसणे *v c* To cut branches, to lop. 2 To chop roughly. 3 fig. To address sharply and roughly, or strongly and impressively; as in warning, enjoining, reproving.

खडसंबळ or ली *f* खडसांबळ or ली *f* A plant bearing an esculent pod: called also अवई & ब्रह्मी. See खरसांबळी. 2 The name of a plant (abounding at Mahābaleshwar) having an edible root.

खडसा *m* R The tip or end of a plough which receives the share, the spindle.

खडसाविणे *v c* (खडसणे or Imit.) To scold roughly, to rate. 2 To charge strictly, to enjoin.

खडखनखडखन *ad* Commonly खडखनखडखन.

खडळसंडळ *ad* (खंड by redup.) Intermittingly; occasionally; by fits and starts. 2 Here and there; with breaks or interruptions. 3 Vaguely, indefinitely, yea-nay.

खडळसंडळ *f n* (खंड A break or gap.) Intermitting or occasional quality or character; occurrence with intervals. Whether of time or of space: also of work or action. *v* कर, लाव, मांड, चालव. 2 Vagueness (of speech): fluctuation or changefulness (of a course).

खंडज्ञान *n* (S) Knowledge (imparted or acquired) by piecemeal, by steps or stages, by advancing lessons, by serial instruction on the constituency or composition of; knowledge of constituents or particulars: also knowledge by analysis. Contrad. from अखंडज्ञान (knowledge of in the mass or whole; as subsisting in its fullness and finish; as the harmonious compacture of all parts and relations: also knowledge by synthesis.) Ex. देहीच स्थान मान ॥ हे सकळ हि खं ॥

खडा *m* A small stone, a pebble. 2 A nodule (of lime &c.): a lump or bit (as of gum, assafoetida, catechu, sugar-candy): the gem or stone of a ring or trinket: a lump of hardened faeces or scybala: a nodule or lump gen. 3 A minor डेप or mass of गूळ. 4 A radius of an umbrella-frame.

खडा उडणे *g.* of *s.* (The leaping up of the खडा of a गुडगुडी when the tobacco is smoked out.) To be utterly spent or consumed—money, materials. खडा टाकून डाव घेणे (To try the bottom by casting in a pebble.) To try, by some little experiment or effort, the nature or quality of. खडा फुटणे Expresses the opening of the rock and the gushing forth of water. Ex. नदीचा खडा or जमिनीचा खडा अडून फुटला नाही. खडे खाणे (To eat pebbles.) To toil, drudge, or suffer annoyance and vexation (as in a troublesome business). खडे खाविणे or चारणे (To feed with pebbles.) To annoy, harass, worry, oppress grievously. खडे घासणे or फोडणे (नावाने *g.* of *o*.) To be excited into fury at the mention of. 2 (Without नावाने) To toil, drudge,

fag. खडे मोजणे To reckon with (*calculi*) pebbles, to calculate. खचा खचानी डोकें फुटणे *g.* of *s.* (To have one's head broken by many stones.) It is not one thing but many little things which bankrupt or ruin a man. खचानी डोकें फोडणे To throw stones at a man's head (lightly and gently) by way of expiating his sin of having killed a cow by throwing a stone at her. खचासारखा निवडणे To cast out or reject as worthless. And खचासारखा बाहेर पडणे To fall out or aside as worthless.

खंडा *m* A sort of sword. It is straight and two-edged. See खांडा.

खडा *a* (1545 H) Standing, perpetual, constant, not occasional. Ex. त्याचे दरवाज्यावर खडा पादरा असतो. 2 Unclosed, not finally entered with the due detail and order—accounts: also not determined upon; standing over; not rejected nor accepted—a bill or draft.

खडाखड or डां *ad* (Imit.) With a crash, clatter, rattle, roar &c., crackingly, gratingly. 2 or खडा-खडी *ad* On the spot; at the instant; in a trice. 3 Smartly, promptly, briskly—coming, answering, giving, spending.

खडागुंडा *m* (खडा & गुंडा) A jewel or gem gen.

खडाघाट *m* A very acclivous, almost perpendicular, ghāt (ascent up or through a hill). 2 (See घाट) A rough or unfinished form or shape.

खडाजंगी *f* (See खडेजंगी) A sharp contest or fight.

खडाड *m* (Imit.) A loud or general crashing, cracking, clattering, rattling, roaring &c.

खडाडणे *v i* (खडाड) To emit a loud and deep noise; to crash, crack, clatter, rattle, roar, grate.

खडाण *a* N. D. Smart, sharp, prompt, apt. 2 (Or खडण) Vitious or troublesome—a cow or buffalo. [Wooden shoes, pattens, clogs.]

खडावा or खडांवा *f pl* (Sing. खडाव or खडांव) खडायक *n* (खडा & अयक. A free formation.)

Deadly or dire hatred. *v* बाळग, धर.

खडाल *a* Abounding with stones, stony. Pr. शेत खं बायको तोंडाल.

खंडालणे *v i* (खंड) To go out from amongst, leaving a खंड or vacancy; to make a gap in.

खंडाली *f* Commonly खंवडाली. [खणाले.]

खंडालें *n* (खंड & आलय) A चोळी-web. See खडिंजा *m* A layer of bricks placed (in a building) upright or on one end. *v* दे, लाव.

खंडित *p* (S) Broken. 2 Confuted, refuted, interrupted, intermitted &c. 3 Contracted for; undertaken to be performed or supplied for a certain

खंडितपांडित्य *n* (S) Scrap-learning. [sum.]

खडी *f* खटी *S* A species of steatites used to rub over the writing-board, or to whitewash walls: also an unctuous and whitish stone, a sort of pipe-clay. 2 A composition (of talc, gum &c.) for raising figures on cloth: also the figures raised. 3 A device for determining whether an ailment be from demoniac possession. Some grains are shaken in the hand, some terms are stated to an idol, (that the grains shall be even or odd &c. as there is or is not the possession apprehended,) and the grains are then counted. 4 (खडा) Pebbles or small stones: also stones broken up (as for a road), metal. 5 A squirrel. 6 The country lying along the base of the Sayhādri-range. 7 (About Pandharpūr.) An eminence or a little hill.

खंडी *f* A measure of weight and capacity, a candy. It consists (in Bombay) of twenty Bombay maunds, or, for particular substances, of eight maunds: (at Poona) of twenty Poona maunds, and generally of twenty maunds; varying there-

fore as the maund varies. 2 Applied to a great quantity; as खंडीभर पोरें, खंडीभर मंद्या, खंडीभर काम, खंडीभर बोलतो-लिहिता &c. 3 A land measure, 120 bighās. 4 A score (of sheep or goats, and of some certain things).

खंडी लावणे To cheat, gull, trick. खंडीवर पेंढी होणे To get the twenty-first child. खंडीस नवटके (A नवटके or one-eighth of a sher to the खंडी) Phrase used where it is judged that the amount (of a work performed, of an object attained, of an article consumed) bears a very small proportion to the remainder. Ex. अडून खं नाही—कामाचे-विद्येचे-देण्याघेण्याचे-संपत्तीचे-आयुष्याचे.

खंडी किमत *f* Standing price; abiding or unfailing value. Ex. सोन्याची आणि रुप्याची खं.

खंडीखंडी पंडित *m* A scrap-scholar; an adversaria-sciolist, a general smatterer.

खंडीखाप *a* A term at the game of लपनडाव Hide and seek. Hence Absconded or hidden—a servant, wife &c. [खट.]

खंडीखापरी *ad* Incorrect for खटीखापरी *q. v.* at खंडीगणती or खंडोगणती *ad* By candies; counting or reckoning by candies. [ance.]

खंडी चाकरी *f* Unintermitting service or attendance. खंडीचोट *ad* On the spot; at the instant; in a

खंडीण *a* (Poetry.) Popularly खडण. [trice.]

खंडी ताजीम *f* (खडा & تعظیم A) Rising to receive or to dismiss a visitor. *v* दे, घे. Agreeing with पुरी ताजीम and opposed to नीम ताजीम.

खंडी दुपार *f* (Vertical mid-day.) High noon.

खंडीवारी *ad* By scores, heaps, candies.

खंडीसाखर *f* Sugar-candy: also lump-sugar.

खंडी जंडी *f* A hunḍī as yet unaccepted.

खंडुळणे *v c* To madden, muddle, render turbid. 2 To make (the eyes) turbid or blood-shot.

खडू *f* A kind of pipeclay. 2 A composition (of pulverized millstone &c. with water) to rub over writing-boards. 3 *f* The protuberant portion of a piece of wood or stone, as left after the shaving or chipping away of the parts adjoining (as of a yoke, of the pannels of a door, the embossments, relief, or rising-work of a statue).

खडू *a* Lacking beard, whiskers &c., beardless.

खडू *f* खडूळ *f* A squirrel.

खडूळ *a* Muddy or turbid.

खडे *f* Amongst Kārkūns. The name of the line drawn through the three right-hand columns of a बंद, leaving blank the left-hand column. See under रेघ. [or indefinitely.]

खडेकंकर *m pl* Jewels or gems comprehensively

खडेघाट *m* Washing and bleaching at the घाट or washing place in the river. 2 fig. The first rough doing gen. 3 fig. Great cleanness; cleanness as of a just bleached cloth. Ex. त्याचा नेहमी खं असतो. 4 or खचा घाटाचा *a* One very clean and pure; bright and shining (as just from the wash). [A smart contest; an eager fight.]

खडेजंगी *f* (1545 H Standing up, جنگ P Fight.)

खडे दोनप्रहर *m pl* High noon.

खडेफोड *a* (Stone-breaking.) Difficult, arduous, troublesome, tiresome—a work or business.

खडेबंद *m* (1545 H बंद P) A day-book: also an account drawn out on a loose sheet.

खडेराव *n* A desert tract covered with pebbles.

खंडेराव *m* (खंड Sword, and राव) An incarnation of Shiva. Popularly खंडेराव is but dimly distinguished from भैरव. 2 Applied to one excited and pushed forward to do what his own stupidity or timorousness would never have suggested or permitted.

खडेसाखर *f* (Better खडोसाखर) Sugar-candy or lump-sugar.

खडोखड or डो *ad* (खडा by redup.) On the spot; at the instant; then and there. [खंडेराव.

खंडोबा *m* A familiar appellation of the god सोळा गुणांचा खे. A term for a person or animal full of vices, tricks, and bad qualities.

खंडोबाचा कुचा *m* (Dog of खंडोबा. From his being devoted to the temple.) A term for the वाघ्या or male devotee of खंडोबा.

खंडोबाची काठी *f* The pole of खंडोबा. It belongs to the temples of this god, is taken and presented, in pilgrimages, at the visited shrines, is carried about in processions &c. It is covered with cloth (red and blue), and has a plume (generally from the peacock's tail) waving from its top.

खड्ड *m* (S) A sword. 2 A rhinoceros. 3 A rhinoceros' horn.

खड्डपात्र *n* (S) Rhinoceros-horn or bone. It is esteemed pure, and is made into holy vessels &c. 2 A bracelet of silver, copper &c. with an overlay of gold.

खड्डपात्री *a* Made of or relating to खड्डपात्र.

खड्डा *m* A rough hole or pit. [Smyrnensis.

खंया *m* White-breasted kingfisher, Halcyon

खया *m* The name of a very large red seafish.

खया टांकणखार *m* A sort of borax.

खयानखडा *ad* (खडा, अनु, खडा) In every point and item; in all the minutiae; thoroughly—a business known or done.

खयानाग *m* A plant. It resembles बचनाग and is by some confounded with it. 2 A species of Coluber naga. It is small and marked with whitish

खयावाघ *m* (खडा & वाघ) A leopard. [rings.

खयाळ *a* (खोड) Having bad temper and ways, or vices and tricks—a person or beast. See खयाळ. Ex. खयाळे गायोस दूध किंचित्॥ परि लत्ताप्रहार देत बडत॥

खण *m* A square or division of the खणाळे. 2 An apartment of a building; an intercolumniation or the space included betwixt two columns or cross-beams: also a division betwixt two cross-seats of a boat. 3 A drawer (as of a box, a working or writing table); a partition, pigeon-hole, compartment, cell, till. 4 A story of a house. 5 The five fresh earthen pitchers which, besmeared with गंध, कुंकू &c., are interchanged among women on मकरसंक्रांति. 6 Obligation of restraint (esp. from some article of food, as पोळी-चा-खिरीचा-भाताचा-खण); a निर्बंध or self-binding in propitiation of some god. *v* घर. 7 *f* R A quarry or a mine.

खणकत *f* R (खान & कथा) A tale of one's own house; a story of some achievement or adventure of an ancestor or of one's self.

खण-कन-कर-दिनी-दिशी *ad* (Imit.) With a clang, clank, ring, twang.

खणका *m* (खण!) A sounding bang or blow: a sharp and valorous contest: uproar and vehemence gen.: e. g. ranting, vociferating, the roar of a cannonade, the pealing of thunder, the clanging of instruments, the stamping and storming of passion; the railing of a shrew, the bellowing of a bully, clamorous altercation, scolding, abusing. 2 Interchanged sometimes with कणका or कनका *q. v.* [brawl or brabble.

खणकादणका *m* (Imit.) A clamorous contest, a

खणकाविणें *v c* (खणका) To scold or revile coarsely and vehemently: also to threaten, warn, enjoin, or remind with angry or rough vociferation.

खणकी *f* (Usually खंडकी) A low-priced sort of cloth.

खणकुदळ *f* (खणणें & कुदळ) Assiduous urging and pressing; incessant jogging, stirring, exciting, worrying. *v* घे *g. of o.* 2 A determined, dogged set to or application (to master a study, to solve an enigma &c.) *v* घे *g. of o.*

खणक्या *a* (खणका) Prompt and blunt; rapid, impetuous, and ardent; of overawing manners or bearing.

खणखण or णा *ad* (Imit.) With a clang, clank &c.: also with a clanging, clanking, ringing. Ex. खणखणा हाणी खड्ड प्रह्लादासीं॥ न रुपता अंगासीं अनुमात्र॥

खणखणें *v i* (खणखण) To clang, clank, ring.

खणखणाट *m* (खण! खण!) A loud clanging, clanking, ringing.

खणखणीत *a* (खणखण) That sounds loudly and clearly—a bell, a voice. 2 Hale, hearty, yet sound and strong—an aged person. 3 Blunt, frank, free-spoken—a person: plain, honest, straightforward, above-board—speech, dealing, procedure. 4 (Usually खडखडीत) Stiffly dry—a washed cloth: crackling and rustling—a new garment.

खणणें *v c* (खन S) To dig. 2 *fig.* To corrode, burn, gnaw, eat;—as a caustic, vitiated bile &c. 3 *fig.* To fish for; to force on (a compliment, a quarrel). 4 To sap or undermine—as water saps a wall. 5 or खणून काढणें To extort (money) by measures of oppression: to extract (a secret &c.); to pump or work out. [or straining.

खणखणून ओकणें To vomit with violent retching
खणतो *f* (खणणें) Digging up or out. *v* लाव, कर. Ex. पुण्याला ख. लावून दोळकरानें सर्व द्रव्य नेलें. 2 *fig.* Gnawing, burning, the eating and tearing (of a wound or sore). 3 *fig.* Assiduous urging and pressing; incessant jogging, stirring, exciting, worrying. *v* घे *g. of o.* 4 A vigorous and persevering attack (as of a subject of study &c.) *v* घे *g. of o.* 5 *fig.* Pumping. *v* लाव.

खणतें *n* खणतोड *n* (खणणें) An instrument for digging holes; a stick with an iron head, a dibble, a setting pin.

खणपट *f* (खणणें) Determined application and persistence: (the unwearied sitting of a dun or of a public officer, in exaction of compliance; the sullen and stubborn resistance or silence of a child; assiduous urging and pressing and worrying; hanging upon in importunity or in enforcement; dogged studying &c.) Ex. ख. घेणें or घेऊन बसणें, खणपटीस बसणें or लागणें, खणपटीस घेणें with *g. of o.* 2 *n* A vilifying term for a sword.

खणपटें *n* (खणणें) A wooden spade. Used in digging up clods.

खणपूट *n* An end or a point, a splinter &c. *v* भर, जा, शिर. See खणपूस below. 2 A stock or stub of a tree: also a rude piece of wood. Hence A stump (as of a sword, knife, spear, broom); a stump of a table-leg; the remaining stock or portion of articles gen.

खणपूस *n* An end or a point; a nail or splint; a snag; any part or piece so projecting as to catch and tear. *v* लाग, जा, शिर. [ing, ringing.

खणाखण or णा *ad* (Imit.) With a clanging, clank-
खणाजंगो *f* (خانه جنگ P) Squabbling, brawling, altercation. [ringing.

खणाण *m* (खण!) A loud clanging, clanking,

खणाणणें *v i* (खणाण) To clang, clank, ring loudly or deeply. [ing, ringing.

खणाणा *ad* (Imit.) With a loud clanging, clank-

खणाळे *n* (खण & आलय) खणेरें *n* (खण & घर) A web for the चाळी, having separable squares called खग.

खणोखापटो *f* A formation of the same nature and application as खणपट, under which see at large.

खणोचा कोळसा *m* (Charcoal of the mine.) A modern term for coal. [order to transplant them).

खणोल *f* (खणणें) Plucking up (of rice-plants in खणो & खणूक See खंडणो & खंडणूक.

खंत *f* Nausea, loathing, disgust. *v* घे. 2 Sense of shame, the sense or principle which apprehends and disapproves of moral turpitude or deformity. This word therefore answers sometimes to Moral sentiment, Conscience of evil, Honorable feeling, Delicacy, Sensibility &c. 3 Inquietude; mental distress; anxious pining after, or fretful regretting and bemoaning. *v* घे *g. of o.* घर.

खत (خط A) A note of hand; a bond; a writing in acknowledgment of a debt. See कर्जखत, गाहणखत, फरोखत, फारोखत. 2 A line or stroke, a line drawn. 3 Those hairs of the beard and face which the barber plucks out.

खत *n* (کھت H) Manure.

खत *n* (Vulgar for क्षत S) A wound or a sore.

खतखत *m* The bubbling up (or the noise) of a boiling liquor. 2 *fig.* A sudden ardor or impulse (to speak, join in fight &c.) [under ebullition.

खतखत or तां *ad* Imit. of the sound of a liquor
खतखतणें *v i* To emit the sound खत! खत!—boiling water &c., lime whilst slaking.

खतखतणें *v imp* To be hot or sultry.

खतखता भात *m* (Imit.) Stale boiled rice reboiled with buttermilk &c.

खतखताविणें *v c* (खतखतणें) To cause to bubble up.

खतखतो *f* (خط A & کشی P) Drawing of lines and figures along a wall &c.: also the lines and figures drawn.

खंतखोड *f* A loose or general term for tricks, vices, blemishes, ill-habits, whimsies, fancies. Used esp. of cattle.

खंतखोर *a* Nice, fastidious, squeamish. 2 Suspicious, jealous, full of evil surmisings.

खतपत्र *n* A letter, note, bond, deed generally or indefinitely; any documentary voucher or evidence.

खतसूत *n* (Manure and urine.) Manure gen.

ख. एक असणें *g. of s. & o.* To be of one stock—cattle &c. and, hence, *fig.* ख. ओळखणें To recognize or know (a cow &c.) from the taste of her milk. खतसुताचा Manured—lands: raised upon manured lands—crops, fruits, vegetables.

खतरा *m* (Commonly खचा) Danger. 2 Suspicion.

खतरी *m* (Commonly खचो) A caste of silk-weavers or an individual of it.

खतवड *n* The spot outside a village whereon all the filth and rubbish is thrown. 2 *unc* and esp. खतवड Dung, straws, rubbish, filth gen. considered as manure.

खतवड or खताड *a* (खत) Rich from dung, muck, and rubbish lying upon it—a spot or place. 2 Manured—a field. [the stone-mason.

खतवड *n* खतवडो *f* The acute-angled square of खता *m* & *f* See खता *m* & *f*.

खना *f* (خط A) Apprehension of evil; solicitous fear. 2 Loss or detriment. 3 Fault, offence, transgression. Pr. दया उधार खता रोकडी Mercy is held in loan or on credit; a fault meets with instant payment.

खतावणी *f* The roll, volume, or paper on which are abstracted into distinct heads the items of the एकवेरजी-papers or of the daybook. 2 Abstract-

ing and entering (the एकवेरजी-items &c.) 3 (खत A line.) An implement of carpenters to measure and mark off. [hard work.]

ख० वर घालणे Amongst Kárkúns. To put upon खतावणे *vi* (खत) To get dungy fig., i. e. filthy and stinking. [long and pine after.]

खतावणे *vi* (खत) To loathe or nauseate. 2 To खताविणे *vc* (खतावणी) To mark a roll or paper as a खतावणी. Usually with some significant word or phrase, as खारी राजमंडळ, शिलकवदखासगत. 2 To mark (a wall &c.) with lines and figures.

खताविणे *vc* (खत) To manure.

खंती *f* See खंत, but esp. in the last sense, Inquietude &c. *v* घर, घे. Also, esp. in poetry, Anxious apprehension. Ex. रामा मज तुझी वाटे खंती || मज टाकोनिया रघुपति || दूर जाशील निश्चिंत ||

खंती *a* That pines or frets after; that is anxious or apprehensive about.

खंती, खंते, खंतेड Properly खणती &c. [&c.]

खंतेड *a* & *n* See खतवड *a* & *n* Rich from dung

खंतेड *n* *f* खंतेडा *m* The stone-mason's square (L). 2 A sort of crowbar.

खत्ता *m* A preparation (of opium, alum, turmeric, lemon-juice &c.) levigated together in a copper vessel and heated. It is applied to the eyes in ophthalmia, to the head in headaches, to sprains &c.

खत्ता *f* (خطا A) Apprehension of evil; solicitous fear; anxious anticipation. 2 Loss, damage, detriment.

खचड *a* (Or खडतर) Vile, vexatious, tiresome &c. See खडतर & खचरट. 2 or खचूड Lean, spare, meagre; a shriveling or starveling; also impotent, imbecile, decrepit. A term of rather undefined abuse for man or animal. Used also of women and children in the sense of Vile, nasty, naughty, good for nothing, incorrigibly bad.

खचप *n* P (खत) Manure.

खचा *m* (خطر A) Peril, risk, hazard. 2 Suspicion or evil surmise; sense or apprehension (of danger or intended injury). *v* बाळग.

खची *m* (क्षत्रिय S) A caste or an individual of it. They are silk-weavers. [deep hollow or pit gen.]

खंदक *m* (خندق A) A ditch, fosse, moat. 2 A खंदका *m* (खद! खद!) Boiling up or wallowing. *v* ये with ला of s. 2 fig. The rising and swelling (of affection or tenderness): overcoming emotion (of laughing or crying): paroxysm or fit (of coughing or of asthmatic agitation): glowing outburst (as of the itch &c.) *v* ये.

खदखद or दां *ad* (खद! खद!) Ha ha ha;—laughing. 2 Imit. of the sound of ebullition.

खदखद *m* (Usually खतखत) The bubbling up (or the noise) of a boiling liquor. 2 fig. A sudden impulse. [boiling, to wallop.]

खदखदणे *vi* To emit the sound खद! खद! in खदणे *vc* (Vulgar for खणणे) To dig.

खदलबदल *f* खदलाबदला *m* खदलामुबादला *m* (Corrupt changes of अदलाबदल &c.) Interchange, exchange, swapping: also traffic gen. 2 Exchanging (of troops, public officers, servants &c.)

खंदस *a* (From some tortured Persian word, perhaps خند often used in the sense Fiery, over-daring, or wickedly wilful.) Smart, prompt, able and energetic; opp. to dull, dawdling, poking: also strict, determined, dauntless; opp. to soft, weak, silly: fiery, spirited, mettlesome—man or animal.

खंदस or खी *f* Enmity, spite &c. See खंदोस.

खंदा *m* *f* P Spite or grudge. *v* लाव, कर.

खंदा *a* (خند P) High mettled or mettlesome—

a horse: fiery, savage, daring, impetuous—a man: wild, wilful, prankish—a child.

खंदाडी *f* खंदाडे *n* Better खंदाडी.

खंदातडू *m* (خند P & तडू Pony. Often employed as an affix in descriptive formations.) A term for a daring, violent, impetuous, reckless man or खंदारा *a* That sings खंदारोबाणी. [child.]

खंदारीबाणी *f* A style of singing.

खंदिर *m* (S) A tree, Mimosa catechu. 2 or खंदिरसार *m* Catechu or Terra Japonica.

खंदील *m* *n* (قندیل A) A brass लांबणदिवा with five or seven wicks. 2 Applied to the English lamp and lantern.

खंदुळणे & खंदूळ Better गदुळणे & गदूळ.

खंदे *n* The name of a little bird.

खंदोस *m* Enmity or spite: also envious or angry rivalry. *v* बांध, घर, बाळग, कर, लाव, चालव.

खद्योत *m* S A firefly, Elater noctilucus.

खद्रूड *a* See खचड or खचूड Sig. II.

खनका *m* Commonly खणका.

खनन *n* S Digging. 2 Burying (of a corpse).

खननदहन *n* S Burying and burning (of the dead).

खननोय *a* S (Suitable or fit) to be dug, fossile.

खनपूस *n* An end or a point &c. See खणपूस.

खनशा *a* Commonly खमशा.

खनि *f* S A mine or a quarry.

खनित *p* S Dug.

खनिच *n* S A spade or hoe; a tool gen. for digging. Ex. महापातक कंदख० ||

खप *m* Sale, vent, market; the going off or being disposed of (of goods or commodities). 2 Compost or manure (for fruit-trees &c.) 3 Working, toiling, drudging. Ex. बारा महिने शेतांत खप करावा तेव्हा पोटापुरते धान्य पिकते.

खपक्या *a* (Commonly खमक्या q. v.) Smart, prompt, energetic &c.

खपट *n* A scale (of a fish). 2 A gold or silver ornament resembling it. 3 Applied to a little cake of bread; as made in a hurry, baked upon the ashes &c. 4 The translator of "England Delineated" has employed this word to express Membrane or coat of the eye. Ex. पक्षी खपटे सईल करून डोळे चपटे करितात. [other things.]

खपटी *f* A pat or small cake of गूळ; a pat of खपड *a* Commonly खण्ड.

खपणे *vi* To work, labor, toil. 2 To sell or go off; to obtain a vent or market—goods &c. 3 fig. To be consumed, expended, exhausted. 4 To be disposed of, i. e. to die.

खपता *a* P Fierce, fiery, savage.

खपती *a* (खपणे) Determined, persevering, insisting, tenacious; that holds fast and carries through (his purpose). 2 Smart, prompt, competent, capable, able and energetic (at a work or business). 3 High-mettled, fiery, sharp, daring, impetuous. 4 Used by some in the sense of Passionate or irascible.

खपरी *f* A pointed or edged bit of stone (as knocked off by the chisel &c.), a chip: also a shard, a piece of broken glass. *v* निघ, जा, उड.

खपरेल *n* (کپريل H) A flat tile turned up at both sides. 2 A tiled building.

खपरेल or ली *a* (खपरेल) Roofed with tiles, tiled.

खपला *m* A detached piece (of bark, rind, skin, crust, of a coating or overlay gen.); a peeling; a scab. 2 or खपल्यागड *m* A sort of wheat. So called from the indurated glumes which cover the grain when ripe, and which require to be pounded off.

खपली *f* (Dim. of खपला) A small peeling off or scab.

ख० काढणे or उचटणे (To tear off a scab.) To rip up खपल्याण *n* Commonly खपल्यागड. [an old sore.]

खपा *a* (خفا P) Displeased or offended. 2 Disliking or estranged from (a pursuit on which one had been engaged).

खपाट *n* खपाटी *f* खपारी *f* From कपाट A door; but now used only in the following phrases.

खपाटा घेणे *g*. of o. खपाटोस बसणे or लागणे To hang upon in importunity or in enforcement; to urge and press and worry; to stick to doggedly (in supplication, begging, dunning). खपाटा in the sense of Hollowness or fallen state of the flanks occurs, sometimes, in the nominative; as पोटास ख० बसला or झाला. खपाटे *n* *pl* बसणे or खपाट्या *f* *pl* बसणे To sink and form hollows—the flanks from fasting &c. खपाट is sometimes further used in the senses of खवडड A rude excavation, cavern, recess, den, breach, hole.

खपाटून *ad* (An irregular formation from खपाट q. v.) It involves much emphasis and significance, conveying, in its several applications, much of the import of the analogous formation कचकावून, to which turn for full illustration.

खपाट्या *a* खपाट्या *a* That hangs upon or sticks close to in enforcement; inexorable, doggedly rigid (in exacting compliance &c.): also determinedly persistent (in a work undertaken).

खपो *a* (खपणे) Diligent, industrious, ever busy at work: also smart or apt at working.

खपोप *a* (خفیف A) Abashed, made ashamed, put to shame. 2 Angered or displeased.

खपुष्य *n* (S A flower in the sky or heavens.) A term used to express an impossibility or a non-entity. Other terms of this import are सिकतातिल or वाळूचे तेल, सगजल or सगदणा, सगजलखान, कूर्मेलोम, कूर्मदुग्ध, वंध्यापुत्र, अंधविलोकन, बधिरचास, मथनसाराचे बीज, सूकगायन, कापुराची राख, काळोख दिवसास वाळत घातलेला.

खपुष्याचमाण (Like a flower in the sky.) Impossible: also non-existent or chimerical.

खपेटोणपे *m* *pl* Commonly खबेटोणपे.

खण्ड *a* Decayed, shriveled, sunken—features &c. from age or infirmities. Ex. ख० झाले गाल आतां विठ्ठलवारीस चाल.

खण्ण *a* (See खपा) Displeased. 2 Disgusted with.

खण्यो *a* Irascible: also sharp, smart, prompt, energetic.

खण्या *a* (खपणे) That labors hard; that toils and drudges at all work. 2 Ever busy at work; diligent.

खबखबणे *vi* (Imit.) To emit the sound खबखब! as an empty pitcher &c. when struck, or a watery and bad cocoanut. 2 To be choked up with phlegm or snot—the throat or nose.

खबखबोत *a* (Imit.) That sounds dead or flat; like an empty pitcher when struck by a soft body, or like a watery cocoanut.

खवडड *n* *f* खवडाड *n* dim. खवडडो *f* A rude excavation or hollow; esp. as cavernous or running laterally or obliquely; a cavern, cave, den: also a recess or deep hollow in a ravine, gully, or torrent-bed: also a breach (in a wall) or mis-shapen hole (in a rock, tree, board).

खवडडो *a* (खवडड) Broken into rugged channels and hollows—ground.

खबर *f* (خبر A) News, intelligence, tidings. 2 Knowledge; information regarding. 3 Used *pl* Mere chat; idle talk. Ex. हा गावांत उगीच खबरा सांगित बसतो.

ख० घेणे *g*. of o. To wreak revenge upon.

खबरखुंड *a* P See खबीरखुंड.

खबरदार (خبردار P) Skilful, proficient, well versed, accomplished, adept, smart, clever. Used with great freedom. 2 Substantial, well to do, enjoying easy circumstances. 3 Strong, sound, firm, of good condition. Used freely. 4 A monitory phrase, Take care! Mind!

खबरदारी f (خبرداری P) Preserving or protecting; keeping in safety, order, or good condition. 2 Laxly. Strength, firmness, soundness (as of timber, cloth, articles).

खबरबखर f (खबर & बखर) **खबरबाता** f pl (خبربات H) General or comprehensive terms for News, tidings, gossip-tales &c. [idle prater.

खब्या a (खबर) A newsmonger, a gossip, an **खब्या** a Smart, sharp, capable, clever, apt: also prompt, ready, energetic. 2 Strong-backed, broad-shouldered, sturdy at carrying.

खबळ f P A deep hollow; a sunken or retired spot; a dell or recess.

खबाड n A rude excavation &c. See खबडड.

खबायती a Relating to the city खबायत (Cambay).

खबारी f A plant, *Costus speciosus*. Also called शिवणी.

खबालणे sometimes **खबलणे** v c (खबाला or قابل A) To devour voraciously. 2 fig. To spend or consume wastefully; to lavish away. Hence 3 with गोष्टी or बाता f pl To tell idle stories; to prate or chat. [large: also massive or bulky.

खबाला a (खबवा A rude hole.) Roomy, spacious,

खबाला m Eating voraciously or ravenously. 2 fig. Consuming prodigally: also wasteful and complete consumption (whether of food by devouring, of materials by using, of money by spending). 3 A great loss in trade. 4 Smashedness or shatteredness (as of बांग्या, pitchers, bottles &c.); demolition or destruction freely.

खबाला or **ल्या** a (Or बाताखबाल्या q. v. or गोष्टी-खबाल्या) Addicted to prating, chattering, idle storytelling &c. 2 (Or with a word prefixed, as भात-खबाल्या, लाडूखबाल्या, पोळीखबाल्या, खाकखबाल्या) Voracious, ravenous, clever at eating. The word may have been tortured from قابل A (Clever, able, proficient).

खंबीरी f (खंबीर) Firmness, compactness, solidity (as of a building). 2 fig. Positiveness, settledness, fixedness (of speech, promises, engagements).

खंबीर a Firm, strong, stable, compact, solid, substantial—a building, a substance. 2 fig. Stanch, steadfast, steady—a person: settled, positive, determinate—speech: fixed—an office, a promise. 3 (Laxly.) Huge, weighty, mighty, vast—a load. 4 Used sometimes as s m Determinateness or positiveness: opp. to ambiguity or vagueness. Ex. तुमच्या बोलण्याचा खं असल्यास आम्ही उद्योग करितो. [ing of leaven &c.

खंबीर n (Better खमीर) Leaven &c. 2 The work-

खंबीरखुंड a (Fast as a stake.) Firm, strong, stable, settled, fixed—person, office, business. [dove.

खबुतर, खबुतर, खबुदर n (कबوتر P) A pigeon or

खबुतरखाना m (कबوترखाने P) The place or the department of sporting pigeons. 2 fig. (As the dovecot is, at times, crowded, at times, quite empty.) A term for a business or an engagement sometimes very profitable, sometimes utterly void of return.

खबुतरबाज c corruptly **खबुदरबाज** & **खबुद्रबाज** c (कबुतरबाज P) One that keeps sporting pigeons.

खबू a N. D. See खबू. [a load, an article gen.

खबूक a P Huge, vast, bulky, burly—a person,

खबूस m A ship's kitchen. See कबूस.

खबेटाणे m pl Knocks, thumps, bruises, rubs, crosses, contumelies (as incidental in pushing some project, or conciliating some patron). v खा, घे, सोस, भोग.

खबेड a Stern, intractable, hard to be persuaded, conciliated, or imposed upon; difficult to be led or managed. 2 Rugged, rude, hard and disagreeable in many senses. Used much in the applications of खडतर & खचरट q. v.

खब्या m P A rude excavation or hole; esp. a cavernous or lateral hollow in the earth.

खबू a N. D. (Or खबू) Aged or old. Used contemptuously.

खमकाविणे v c To scold or menace vehemently and coarsely. 2 To draw, bind, seize, hold &c. forcibly. Used mainly in the form खमकावून and with verbs almost at will; as खमकावून ओढणे-बांधणे-तानणे-चालणे-घरणे-खाणे. See कचकून, कचकावून, रपाटून, रगडून &c.

खमक्या a **खमशा** a Smart, prompt, impetuous, vehement, energetic, ardent &c.: opp. to soft, easy, spoony, imbecile; or to dull, dawdling. **खमखम** f Commonly खमखम. [poking, piddling. **खमखमीत** a खमंग sometimes खमंक a Well spiced and seasoned, savory, piquant. [of seasoning.

खमंगार्द f (खमंग) Piquancy, spicedness, smartness **खमणकाकडी** f A dish,—scrapings of cucumbers or young pompions with flour of parched gram and spices.

खमणे v i (खम S) To be swallowed up and lost in; to be absorbed by. 2 fig. To be borne or suffered patiently—an injury, a fault. [dir.

खमध्य m S The zenith or meridian: also the na-
खमस a (خمس A) Five. **खमसीन** or **सैन** a (خمسين A) Fifty. Used of the Arabic year. [See राग.

खमाज or **स** m (رخ H) A Rág or musical mode.

खमाटणे v c To draw forcibly in binding or fastening. Gen. used in the form खमाटून and with such verbs as ओढणे-बांधणे-तानणे-खेचणे-अवळणे. Also **खमाटून घरणे** To clasp tightly or hold forcibly; **खमाटून चालणे** To walk or move along vigorously or smartly; **खमाटून जेवणे** or **खाणे** To gorge, cram, stuff. See कचकावून, खचाटून, रगडून, रपाटून, दपटून and others endlessly.

खमाट्या a (खमाटणे) Rough, rude, violent, impetuous &c.; a dash along, tear away, rattle through fellow: also sturdy, strapping, rudely big.

खमीर n (خمير A) Leaven, yeast, toddy, or other fermenting material (used or fit to be used in fermenting dough &c.) 2 The working of leaven, yeast &c.

खम्माल a Firm, strong, stable, compact, solid, substantial—a building, a substance. 2 (Laxly.) Huge, weighty, mighty, vast—a load, a mass.

खय f Conceit, self-importance. v मोड, जिरव. 2 Restiveness (as of a pampered beast).

खंय ad C (Vulgar.) Where? [Grah.

खयर m (Better खैर) A tree, *Acacia catechu*.

खर m (S) An ass. 2 f Rubbish, dirt, or feculence of various kinds: e. g. white sediment in leucorrhœa; light, fleecy, overspreading clouds, the stratus or cirrostratus; the red diffusion over the evening sky; the rubbish (old grass, leaves, sticks, dung) which is strewn over the loppings laid over ground to be burned; crumbly rock (सुरूम) or broken stones, or the matter dug up from a well &c. considered as rubbish; particles (of silver or gold) remaining, after fusion, in the

ashes or earth; gravel and slime at the bottom of a river; sediment or dreggy matter in water.

खर-कन-कर-दिशी &c. With the sound खर! 2 Promptly, smartly, in a shake, trice, jiffy. Ex. कळ औषधानें खं राहिली; गंगेचें पाणी खं उतरलें; गलांड खं वसरलें.

खर a Sharp, pungent, pinching, biting—peppers, heat, cold. 2 Steep, of sharp pitch, approaching to perpendicularity—a bank, a roof, any slope. 3 Exceeding (*quasi* sharper, smarter, swelling above);—used of measures and weights, as the sher &c. of one place exceeds that of another. 4 Of thick consistency—mud, batter, dough &c.

खरकट f **खरकटवड** or **खरकटवाड** f **खरकटवडा** or **खरकटवाडा** m **खरकटवळ** or **खरकटावळ** f (खरकटे & वळ) The fragments, scraps, dirty leaves, dishes &c. remaining where a meal has been made.

खरकटणे v c To write or draw roughly or cursorily; to *knock off*: also to scrub, scour, rub, sweep, cowdung-smear &c. slurringly or hurriedly.

खरकटणे v i To become **खरकटा**—food, vessels, hands &c. 2 Laxly. To be besmeared or be-daubed with, and thus befouled. Ex. मी सारवण घालतें हीं वस्त्रे न उचलल्यास शेणानें खरकटतील. 3 To grow stuntedly: also to crawl or creep.

खरकटा a (A term of ceremonial distinction betwixt clean and unclean.) That (rice, bread, or flour) which has been boiled or in some way cooked, or which, without boiling or cooking, or without having been fried or oiled, has been mixed with *water*. (It is not खं if mixed with milk or the juice of any fruit.) Also that (hand, culinary utensil, platter, place, or thing whatever) which has such food or flour adhering to it, or lying in or on it, or which has been touched by it. **खरकटा** food is appropriate to सावळा Bráhmans, and would be polluted by the touch of a Bráhma in the ओवळा state. Dressed food, however, is खं amongst Shúdras, with whom the distinction of सावळा & ओवळा does not obtain.

खरकटे n Any remainder of **खरकटा** food; any remaining particles or fragments of dressed अन्न (i. e. rice, bread, or flour of some kind); unless this dressed rice or flour have been fried or made up with oil previously to having been put into water: also any remainder of अन्न which, without dressing, has been mixed up with water and salt, or simply water. 2 fig. and freely. A money-affair lying unsettled. Ex. मागलें खं काढून टाक मग दुसरा पैका देईन. Also an unclosed and troublesome matter gen. The word agrees with लांझा, under which see others of this class.

खरकटेल a unc (खरकटा q. v.) That has boiled rice, dough, or flour adhering—a cloth, vessel, hands &c.

खरकणे v i (खर!) To slip or slide along *soundingly*; to graze along *roughly*; to *brush*; to *scrape*. Ex. झाडावरून त्याचा पाय खरकला; मी खरकत तिकडे गेलों or पडलों. 2 To rub along noisily on the buttocks. 3 To run down rapidly and noisily—a river, a flood: to run back or ebb—the sea: to clear off smartly—clouds under a high wind: to fall away—flesh, the body: to fall in countenance; to be *chap-fallen*—a person or नोंड: to subside suddenly or rapidly—a swelling: to take alarm or fright; to be taken aback; as चोर म्हणतांच राजा खरकले.

खरकबाण or **खरकबाण** मेहरवार p c (खरक Imit. बाण A rude stone worshiped as a lingam.) A facetious term for a penniless wretch.

खरका *m* Roughness and chappedness of skin (in cold weather); also the roughness, dryness, and scabrousness (of healed eruptions, as of the measles &c.) *v* उड, ये. 2 Painful impression; offended or grieved feeling; a shock (as from an angry scolding &c.) *v* बस. 3 A blow or loss (in trade); also any injury or damage settling upon crops; as पावसाचा-हिवाचा-टोळांचा-उंदिरांचा-ख० (पिकावर-धान्यावर). *v* बस, हो. 4 An apprehension or a misgiving; a sudden conception of fear or of painful suspicion; a shock. *v* ये, बस, राह, also उड. 5 Sudden and violent itching. *v* सुट, as खरजेचा-देवीचा-मजकरीचा ख०: also a violent fit of scratching. *v* लाव. 6 A rattling drag; a crashing along; noisy and impetuous progress (as of a cart); and fig. rapidity, speed, smartness (of a business). The word is from खरकणे *q. v.* or खर! imitative. ख० देणे To scold vehemently: also to threaten or to warn loudly and forcibly. ख० मारणे (हिशेबांत &c.) To make a stroke of dishonesty (in accounts &c.) [*v c* throughout.]

खरकाटणे *v i & v c* P Commonly खरकटणे *v i & खरकावणे* *v i* To slide adown or along roughly, forcibly, soundingly; to come down *by the run*.

खरकाविण *v c* To scold or menace vehemently and coarsely; to *rate, row, blow up*. 2 To drag along roughly and noisily. Used with or without ओढणे. 3 To push or move on (some heavy and sounding body). [*कटणे* *v i*.]

खरकटणे *v i* To become खरकटा *q. v.* & *vide* खर-खरखर or रं *ad* Imit. of the sound proceeding from a body dragged or trailed, or of a person or thing brushing along; rustlingly, brustlingly. *v* ओढ, चाल, जा. 2 With a rattle—throat sounding. *v* वाज. 3 Roughly to the touch—feeling. *v* लाग.

खरखर *f* Shooting or painful throbbing in the eye. 2 fig. Bitterness of reflection; remorse, regret, compunction: also concern or sharp sorrow. *v* लाग. 3 Rattle in the throat (as from phlegm). *v* लाग, सुट. 4 An itching or a fit of itching in the itch. *v* लाग, ये.

खरखरणे *v i* (खरखर) To crash along;—as a boat dragged over gravel, a tree with its branches dragged along: to make a crashing, cracking, harsh rustling or brustling gen. 2 To rattle—throat obstructed by phlegm. 3 To shoot or throb painfully—eyes.

खरखरमुंडा or डा *m* A class, or an individual of it, of Musalmán mendicants. They force attention and extort alms by fiercely gashing their breast, arms, head &c. 2 The attendant upon a हिजडा or hermaphrodite on his begging rounds. See मुंडा. Hence fig. 3 A penniless and destitute person.

खरखरा *m* A rough kind of touchstone. 2 Shooting in the eye. 3 Regret, fretting, grieving about: also longing or hankering. *v* फिट, जा, फेड. 4 Displeasure, huff, offence. 5 The swelling and heaving, thirsting and panting (of an angry or an ambitious spirit). *v* ये, लाग, राह. 6 A fit of itching in the itch. *v* सुट, हो, लाग. 7 (घशाचा) खरखरा Viscid phlegm in the throat. 8 *unc* Rattle in the throat. *v* हो, वाज, लाग. 9 A fright or an alarm; a shock of terror. *v* बस.

खरखराट *m* (Intens. of खरखर) A loud and harsh sound; a crashing, cracking, rustling, brustling. See the verb.

खरखराविणे *f* (Active of खरखरणे *q. v.*) To make to crash along &c. [*touch*.]

खरखरोत *a* Rough; prickling or coarse to the

खरंगटणे *v c* To break coarsely (as by rubbing between stones); to bruise (peppers &c.)

खरंगटणे *v i* To undergo abrasion or rubbing off. खरंगणे or खरगणे *v c* To fry well; to fry almost to parching. [through heat—eyes, cheeks, face.]

खरंगणे or **खरगणे** *v i* To get red and inflamed खरगोस *m* (خرگوش P) A hare.

खरगोळ *m* The name of a tree.

खरच, **खरचणे**, **खरचवेच**, **खरचो** See under खर्च.

खरचटणे *v i* To be abraded, grazed, rased; to suffer abrasion.

खरचिंब *n* R Withered or hollow ears of rice.

खरज *m* (S) In music. The bass.

खरजार्द *f* (खरज & आर्द) A goddess worshiped by persons afflicted with the itch. अंगारा is brought from the idol and rubbed over the patient.

खरजुडा or ला (खरज) Affected with the itch, or constantly contracting it, itchy.

खरट *m* P Gravel or small pebbles. 2 A gathering or sore, esp. from a pebble (occurring to the sole or foot of man or beast).

खरटणे *v i* (Commonly खुरटणे) To grow stuntedly. 2 Commonly खरडणे *v i*.

खरटा *m* A stick-broom: also a stump-broom. See खरांटा. 2 A shrub resembling juniper.

खरड *f* (खरडणे) A hurriedly written or drawn piece; a scrawl; a mere tracing or rude sketch. 2 Vehement reviling or abusing. *v* काढ *g.* of *o.* निघ *g.* of *s.* 3 The ashes and earth which gather about an ingot of metal during its formation. So called because to be detached they must be *scraped off*.

खरडघाशा *m* (खरड & घासणे) A term of abuse for a bad writer, barber, carpenter &c.; *quill-driver, scraper, chips*.

खरडणे *v c* To scrape or rub off roughly: also to abrade or graze. 2 To rub up; to grub up; to root out (grass, weeds &c.) by pushing the instrument along. 3 To shave roughly, to *scrape*: also to write roughly, to *scrawl*: also to jot or note down; to make brief memoranda: also to draw roughly; to plough roughly; to grind roughly &c. &c. 4 To break by rubbing between stones; to bruise (peppers &c.) 5 (More frequently खरड काढणे) To abuse or revile vehemently and coarsely.

खरडणे *v i* To move along upon the buttocks: also to crawl or creep—animal or plant. Ex. चें झाड भुईशीं खरडतें. 2 To be stunted or to grow stuntedly.

खरडनिशी *f* Scrawling, scribbling, bad writing.

खरडनीस *c* खरडनिशा *a* (खरड & نویس P) A scrawler or bad writer.

खरडपट्टी *f* (See under पट्टी) Vehement reviling, abusing, scolding, rating, vociferous vituperation. *v* काढ, निघ, *g.* of *o.* or *s.* 2 Inflicting a loss or damage upon. *v* काढ, निघ *g.* of *o.* or *s.*

खरडवरड *a* Stony and sterile—land.

खरडा *m* (खरडणे) Scrapings (as from a culinary utensil). 2 Bruised or coarsely broken peppercorns &c.: a mass of bruised मेथ्या &c. 3 also खरडे *n* A scrawl; a memorandum-scrap; a foul, blotted, interlined piece of writing. 4 also खरडे *n* A rude sketch; a rough draught; a foul copy; a waste-book; a day-book; a note-book. 5 A spotted and rough and ill-shaped pearl: also the roughness or knobiness of such pearls. 6 A variety of musk-melon. 7 Heat in stomach and bowels during small-pox, measles &c. 8 A leopard. 9 C Small but full heads of rice. 10 Grass so short as to require grubbing or rubbing up. 11 A medicament consisting of levigated or pounded (nutmeg,

or anise-seed, or सुरडशेंगा &c.) fried in clarified butter. It is given to check diarrhoea. 12 Reduced state, i. e. such scantiness as to demand scraping. *v* लाग, पड. Ex. पाण्याचा ख० लागला or पडला The water (of the well &c.) is so scanty that it must be scraped up (with a नरेटी &c.) धान्याला ख० लागला; पैक्याला ख० लागला.

खरडे घासणे To fag at the desk; to drive the quill. 2 (With implication of indifference.) To write: answering to To pen it; to scribble away &c.

खरडी *f* (खरडणे) Vehement and coarse scolding or abusing. *v* काढ *g.* of *o.* *v* निघ *g.* of *s.* 2 A sort of drum. 3 A fibre of काथा (fibrous integuments of the cocoanut).

खरडेवजा मोती or **खरद्याचें मोती** *n* An inferior kind of pearl. It is knobbed or rough-spotted and misshapen.

खरद्या *a* (खरडणे) That writes or shaves rudely and roughly; a mere quill-driver; a very scraper.

खरद्या *m* or **खरद्यावाघ** *m* A leopard.

खरणे *v i* (खर) To be affected with spermatorrhoea. 2 (क्षरण S) To emit semen—man or beast.

खरतड & **खरतडणे** By metathesis from खडतर & खडतरणे.

खरतरशरदट्टि *f* (S Poetry. An alliterative formation.) An exceedingly sharp shower of arrows.

खरतुडी *f* A little plant of the Arum genus with a white flower, single leaf, and an edible root. It appears at Mahábaleshwar at the beginning of the rains.

खरनखर *ad* Properly अखरनखर *q. v.* At last &c.

खरप *f* Soot at the bottom of pots, crock.

खरंप *f* R A gnawing sensation in the bowels.

खरपट *n* A crag or a massy rock gen. 2 Ground composed of rock, stone, and सुकस intermingled. Applied often to the ordinary table-land of hills. 3 A blister. *v* ये, उड. [—ground.]

खरपट *a* Rugged or hard with rock and सुकस

खरपड *n* sometimes खरपाड *n* sometimes खरपट *n* (Imit. of the sound of vessels striking against the bottom and sides of an empty well.) A general outcry of difficulty and distress (from want of rain, and thus, from the failure of the crops, the consequent dearth, and the dryness of the tanks and wells). *v* पड *g.* of *s.* Ex. पाण्याचें ख० पडलें; साल गुदसां धान्याचें ख० पडलें; ख० पडलें अतिदारण॥ दान पायल्याची झाली धारण॥. 2 A crag &c. See खरपट *n*. [the Locust genus.]

खरपड or **डो** *f* (Commonly खरपुडो) An insect of खरपडो *f* Commonly खरपुडो.

खरपणे *v c* To scratch hard and roughly.

खरपणे *v imp* R To be affected with खरंप.

खरपळी *f* (Commonly खरपुडी) A scab or peeling off gen.; a cake (as of dried mud, of a plastering or cowdung-smearing).

खरपो *f* A preparation from burned corn levigated or ground. 2 Soot of the bottom of pots, *crock* or the *blacks*. [genus.]

खरपुडा *m* An insect of the Gryllus or Locust **खरपुडी**, **खरपोडी** *f* A detached or loosened piece (of bark, rind, skin, crust, of a coating or plastering gen.); a peeling, a cake, a scab, a scale. 2 A bird of the Heron kind. 3 An insect of the Gryllus or Locust genus. 4 A little plant and its root of the Arum genus. (Common at Mahábaleshwar in the rains.)

खरपूस *a* Well roasted, fried, parched &c. so as to be brownish and crisp, and to have agreeable fragrance and flavor. 2 fig. Downright, determinate, blunt, not disguised or minced—speech:

positive, peremptory—injunction &c. : direct, decided, bold, energetic—proceedings, measures : prompt, sharp, smart, forward, daring—a person, a disposition. 3 Well digested or concocted ; well-matured (*cooked*)—counsel, deliberation. 4 Used as an adverb of emphasis or enhancement : as ख० तापविणे To make boiling or red hot. ख० भाजणे-तळणे-बोळणे-सांगणे.

खरबटो *f* A tree. See खरमाटो.

खरबड *a* Uneven or unequal—the ground : also rough through adhering matter—a vessel, hands, the body &c.

खरबडणे *vi* To be befouled with अन्न, i. e. with dough, boiled rice &c. See करवडणे.

खरबरोत or खरबडोत, खरबडा or खरबुडोत *a* Rough. See the remark under खडबडोत.

खरबा *m* The name of a little freshwater fish.

खरबुजी *a* (खरबूज) Of the shape of a musk-melon—a snuff-box, lime-box &c.

खरबुजी *f* The musk-melon-plant.

खरबूज *f* (खربूज *P*) The musk-melon-plant, and *n* The fruit, a melon, Cucumis melo. Pr. ख० रोगाचें ठिकाण. सामाशी-अकरमाशी-बारमाशी-ख० express varieties of this fruit.

खरमंजरी *f* *S* A plant, *Achyranthes aspera*. Also अपामार्ग and commonly अघाडा *q. v.*

खरमटो *f* A tree. Commonly खरमाटो.

खरमरा & त्या *a* Severe, stern, harsh, rigid : also sharp, smart, prompt, peremptory. Pr. राजत असे ख० तर घडा चाले तरतरां.

खरमरीत *a* Hot, biting, stinging, pungent—peppers &c. : fierce—fire or heat. 2 Blunt, peremptory, not minced or qualified—speech : energetic, decided, smart—measures or an agent : plain-spoken, not mealy-mouthed—a person.

खरमस्त *a* (खर्मस्त *P*) Excited or wrought up, mettlesome—a horse. 2 Vain, conceited, swelling, aspiring, of high fancies or lofty seeking.

खरमस्ती *f* (खर्मस्ती *P*) Excited state or mettlesomeness (of a horse.) 2 Vanity, conceit, inflation : also vaingloriousness. *v* मोड, जिरव, पुरव.

खरमाटो or खरमटो *f* A tree. It is long and slender, and is much used in the framework laid over rafters.

खरवई *f* An instrument of braziers,—the anvil on which vessels are hung to be hammered.

खरवट *a* Rough.

खरवड *f* (खरवडणे) Scrapings (as of rice or milk) hardened and adhering to the cooking pot : also rice &c. so adherent and capable of being scraped off. Pr. कामाला मरावे खरवडीला जपावे To die at the thought of work, but to look sharply after the scrapings (of the pot) ; or, as interpreted by some, To work hard and to save all. Descriptive of true household wisdom—industry and frugality. 2 fig. Abusing or scolding coarsely and violently. *v* काढ *g. of o.* Ex. च्याचो म्यां मली ख० काढली. 3 The remains of a fortune.

खरवडणे *v c* To scrape off or cut.

खरवडणे *n* Any thing to scrape with.

खरवचा न्हावी *m* A reviling term for a bad barber, a vile scraper.

खरवत or तो *f* A tree, *Ficus scabruscula*.

खरवशिंगाळा *m* A variety of the seafish शिंगाळा.

खरवस or खरस *m f* Biestings boiled with raw sugar &c. and inspissated : also, with some, biestings gen. 2 fig. The white sordes which gathers at the corners of the mouth from thirst or much speaking. [ed up.

ख० तोंडीं येणे in. con. To be fagged, jaded, knock-

खरविखर *a P* Acclivous and declivous ; of steep ascent and descent.

खरविणे *v c C* To excavate deeply or thoroughly ; to clear out fully (a पाट or watercourse, a gutter, a well, a hole).

खरशिंंगळ or खरशिंंगळ *m* खरशिंंगळी *f* खरसांबळी *f* खरसमुळी *f* A creeping plant bearing a very long, cylindrical, knobbed, and esculent pod.

खरशी *f* The name of a little freshwater fish.

खरशंग *f* The pod of खरशिंंगळ.

खरस *m* See खरवस.

खरळखोचर *a C* (खळो & खोचर) Full of little cavities or holes, depressions and inequalities.

खरळा *m* A thick-edged and dull विळा or woodman's bill.

खरा *a* (खरा *H*) True. Pr. खयाला मरण नाहीं Truth has no danger to encounter or evil to fear.

2 Genuine, real, not counterfeit. 3 Good, undebased, unalloyed—coins, the precious metals. 4 True, faithful, honest, ingenuous, not perfidious or fraudulent. 5 Right, exact, true, square—a post, beam &c. prepared or fixed. 6 Complete, full, just, with all the surplusage custom prescribes—a purchase, as of कडवा with the पंचोतरी & सळई, of mangoes &c. with the percentage of 10, 15, or 20. 7 Fixed, settled, made fast and sure—an agreement &c. *v* कर.

खरा *m* A piece of turmeric, esp. as made red by having been steeped in an acid or as peeled &c., in preparation for कुंकू. Used therefore with the words वळकुंड & कुंकू, as वळकुंडाचा खरा or कुंकवाचा खरा. 2 (*Sing. of खरे q. v.*) A pustule ; a jag.

खरा *ad decl* (खरा *H*) Well ; at least ; this at least grant or let be. Ex. तू त्याला बुलाव तर खरा तो येओ न येओ.

खराई *f* (खराई *H*) Truth, trueness, reality : also veracity, probity, integrity, honesty : also pureness or genuineness : also justness, exactness, fitness, rightness.

खराई *f* (खर) White sediment in spermatorrhœa.

खराखर or रां *ad* Imit. of the sound proceeding from a body dragged or trailed or brushing along.

खराखुरा *a* खराखोरा *a* (Emphatic reduplications of खरा) See खरोखरा.

खरांट *a* (खरांटा) Sterile, unproductive, unfruitful. Used laxly in reviling a land or soil. 2 Leafless and bare—a tree or plant.

खरांट *n* (खर) Rubbish (brickbats, broken tiles, old mortar, earth, stones) as of a fallen building ; or similar material remaining after the completion of a building. [—a tree or plant.

खरांटणे *vi* To become खरांट or leafless and bare

खराटा or खरांटा *m* A broom of stiff stalks or stems, a stick-broom. 2 *C* A broom (made of the ribs or stems of the leaves of the Cocoanut or other Palm) worn to the stump. 3 Applied to a tree of which the leaves are shed.

ख० फिरविणे To sweep with the besom of destruction. Also ख० फिरणे *vi*. [ing, grating, rattling.

खराड *m* (Imit.) A loud cracking, crashing, tear-

खराणा *a C* (खर) Hot. Applied gen. in conjunction with दिवस or महिने and plurally (खराणे दिवस) to the three months of the hot season ; the hot days.

खराब *a* (खराब *A*) Bad—persons and things. 2 Uncultivable or lying uncultivated—land.

ख० करणे (रुपये-पैसा-पैसा) To misspend (money).

खराबा *m* (खराब) An abandoned or a waste piece of ground. 2 A bed of rock under water. 3 Damage, injury, harm.

खराबी *f* (खराबी *P*) Damage, detriment, mischief, harm. [cracking, rattling, grating.

खरारणे *vi* (Imit.) To make a loud crashing,

खरारा *m* (खरारा *H*) A currycomb. 2 Curryng a horse. [of a low vagabond or idler.

ख० खाजवोत नगारा वाजवोत—घेतो-फिरतो &c. Used खरारा *ad* (Imit.) With a loud crashing, cracking, grating, rattling &c.

खरारोकडा *a* (खरा by redup.) also खयारोकडा *a* True and genuine ; true and outright ; honest and open : also real and substantial—persons, proceedings, articles. [&c. ; to make good.

ख० कहन देणे To prove to be true, real, substantial खराव *m unc* Raising (a post, pillar, beam) by adding a piece to the top or by placing a body underneath. 2 The piece added or body placed. 3 The increased height.

खरावणे *vi* (खरा) To become fixed or settled ; to be determined in continuance—wind, heat, rain. 3 To be inflamed—eyes.

खराविणे *v c* (खरा) To address sharply and impressively ; viz. to enjoin peremptorily ; to reprove severely ; to warn or caution strongly ; to question closely and insistingly. 2 fig. (At Ratnagiri &c.) To clear well out ; to deepen fully (a watercourse or any channel, a well, a pit).

खराळ *m* A wood-bill. खराळी *f* A grass-sickle.

खरिदो *f* (खरिदी *P*) Purchasing. 2 An article purchased, a purchase.

खरिदो झांप *m* A tax on the sale of cadjans.

खरिपी or फो *a* Relating to the खरीप crop. 2 Producing the खरीप crop—a country or tract, as the Konkan &c. [on a sheet of rock.

खरी *f C* Cultivable ground occurring or formed

खरोद *a* (खरीद *P*) Bought or purchased.

खरोद *f* (खरीद *P*) Purchasing. 2 A purchase, thing purchased.

खरीदखत *n* (खरीद *P*) खरीदपत्र *n* A writing taken by the purchaser from the vender, securing him from after-claims. [man.

खरीददार (खरीद *P*) A purchaser, a chap-

खरीप or फ *m* (खरीफ *A*) The autumnal harvest.

खरीप *n* (खर) Broken or small stones, considered as rubbish or filling up material : also the rubbish (stones, bricks, tiles, earth) of a fallen building, or as dug up from a well or pit. 2 *C* Ground shallow or of scanty depth in mould.

खरुज *f* (खरुज *S*) The itch.

कांडळून or खाजवून ख० काढणे To draw upon one's self, by one's own wilfulness, a trouble or an evil ; to provoke a quarrel : also to arouse a sleeping lion.

खरुस *m* A head-ornament of silver (resembling a राखडी) for Shúdra females. 2 Biestings boiled with गूळ &c. and inspissated : also biestings gen.

खरे *m* (*pl* of खरा) Papulous efflorescence on the tongue &c. from heat. The jags or denticulations of a कोयती or खराळी (when rice or stout tough grass is to be cut).

खरेंच *ad* (खरा) Ah truly ; yes indeed ; verily. Ex. अरेरे ख० तिकडे जायला मी आज विसरलो.

खरेंचा *a* (खरा) Real, actual, solid, substantial, material ;—as opp. to लुटफटूचा False, flimsy, empty. [&c. See in order under खरिदो.

खरेदी, खरेदीपत्र, खरेदीखत, खरेदखत, खरेददार खरोखर, खरोखरी, खरोखरे sometimes खरुखर &c. *ad* (खरा) Positively, assuredly, certainly.

खरोखरा *a* (An emphatic reduplication of खरा) True indeed, very true, real, just, faithful &c. See खरा *a* in the first four senses.

खरोड *f* Commonly खरवड *q. v.* Scrapings &c.
 खरोडा *m* Heat of belly (from fasting, fever &c.)
 खरवड २ (खरवडणें) To scrape up. Reduction to the necessity of being scraped or dished up.) Scantiness almost unto exhaustion (of things gen. as दाण्याला-कोठाराला-गुळाला-पाण्याला-विहिरीला-खं लागला). ३ Skin scraped or rubbed off. *v* काढ, निघ. ४ (Commonly खरवड) Scrapings (of a pot or dish).

खरोष्ण *a* S Extremely hot, ardent, fervid.
 खरोस *m* (Commonly खरस or खरवस) Boiled biestings: also biestings gen.

खर्च *m* (خرج *P*) Expenditure, spending: also consuming, using, applying or laying to use. २ Expense; money, provisions, materials &c. expended, consumed, or used. ३ In law. Costs.

खर्चक or खर्चीक *a* (खर्च) Lavish of money; of liberal expenditure; generous, munificent.

खर्चणें *v c* (खर्च) To expend, spend, consume.

खर्चपट्टी *f* Tax to defray the expenses of public officers or of great men during their stay at a village: also for a band of गोसावी &c., or for any incidental matter.

खर्चवेच *m* (खर्च & वेच Both signifying expense.) A general or careless term for expenditure or consumption.

खर्ची *f* (खर्च) Money taken for probable expenses; road-money, pocket-money, loose money.

खर्ची *a* (खर्च) That is for daily use or current occasions; common; ordinary; opp. to खासा. २ Expended, i. e. slain in battle. ३ Oppressed by expenses, embarrassed. Ex. मो द्या कामांत खर्ची पडलो.

खर्जूर *m* S The date tree, and *n* Its fruit, Phoenix dactylifera or sylvestris.

खर्जूरी *f* S The wild date tree, Phoenix sylvestris.

खर्पर *m* S An earthen bowl or a shelving dish; the lower portion of a pitcher; serving as a beggar's bowl, a chafing dish &c.

खर्परखर्च *n* S A factitious metal, a sort of pewter.

खर्मेवर्मे *n pl* (कर्मवर्म *S*) Misdeeds, foibles, failings, follies, slips. *v* काढ, चांग, बोल, उच्चार *g. of o.*

खर्चाचें खांड *n* (A piece of a true man.) A liar.

खर्व *a* S Dwarfish.

खर्व *n* S Ten thousand millions.

खल *m* (S) A metal or stone mortar. २ Rubbing or pounding in a mortar. Ex. चौसष्ट दिवस पिंपळीचा खल करावा तेव्हां चौसष्टी पिंपळी चोती.

खल *a* (S) Low, vile, base, bad. [tout le monde.

खलकदुनिया *f* (دنیا *P* خلق *A*) The whole world,

खलखंडा *m* (خيل خانہ *P*) Family, followers, lands, houses, cattle; dependents and possessions gen. २ Sometimes used for खलखाना.

खलखलणें *v i* (Imit.) To chafe and fret; to be under vexation or disquietude. [disquiet, vex.

खलखलाविणें *v c* (खलखलणें) To tease, torment,

खलखाना *m* Usually and preferably खलखाना.

खलणें *v c* (खल) To rub or pound in a mortar.

खलवत *n* (خلوت *P* Privacy.) Secret consultation.

खलवता or -वता *m* A pestle and mortar. [व कर.

खलबल *f* (Imit.) Vociferation or clamor: also insurrectionary tumult: also commotion or disturbance of mind.

खलबलणें *v i* (खलबल) To be making uproar, tumult, or wild disorder: also to be agitated or disquieted in mind.

खलयज्ञ *n* (S Sacrifice at the thrashing-floor.) A jocose term for the feast of Harvest-home amongst the cultivators. Because they slaughter fowls or a sheep or goat.

खलवी *a* (खल) Prepared by pounding or rubbing in a mortar—medicaments &c.

खलाटो or टो *f* (खालो) Low rice-grounds. २ (Better खालाटो *q. v.*) The low country.

खलाशी or सी *m* (خلاصی *A*) A seaman. २ A gunner or artillery-man.

खलास *a* (خلص *A*) Consumed, exhausted, expended. २ Concluded, completed, ended.

खलिता *m* (خريطة *A*) A purse or small bag. २ A silk bag in which petitions or letters (to grantees) are enclosed. Ex. दामाजोपंतानें रसद पाठविली ॥ खलितीं ओतिली अर्जदास्त ॥

खलिपा *m* (خليفة *A*) The Corypheus or master of a band of musicians.

खली or लो *f* (کھلی *H*) Oilcake.

खलीत *a* (Corr. from खलित *S*) Intermitted, interrupted, suspended.

खलेल *a* (खल *S*) Rude, violent, overbearing, quarrelsome. २ Crabbed, cross, testy, one ever finding fault and chiding. ३ Stubborn, refractory, self-willed—a child, a servant &c.: restive—a horse.

खलेल *f* खलेली *f* (खलेल) Rude, violent, overbearing demeanour. २ Refractoriness, self-willfulness, restiveness (of a child, servant, horse). ३ Testiness, petulance, crabbedness.

खलक *a* Penniless. २ Lean, meagre, gaunt.

खलड *a* Decayed, shriveled, sunken—features, visage. [of water. २ A clattering stream.

खल्लाळ *m* (Imit.) The clattering or loud rippling

खल्लाट *n* S Baldness. २ attrib. Bald.

खवखव *f* (Imit.) Smarting of the tongue and mouth under the taste of something biting or acrid. २ fig. The burning or gnawing sensation of hunger; the stinging or corroding of remorse; inflamed lust or cupidity; impatient desire; an itching (as to fight &c.) ३ The glowing (of fire).

खवखवणें *v i* To glow or burn fiercely—fire: to be excited or inflamed (by hunger, lust, cupidity, emulation); to crave, long, hanker, itch, burn.

खवखविणें *v c* (खवखव) To affect with a painful heat the tongue and mouth;—used of acrid or rancid substances; to sting or bite. Pr. खाई त्यास खवखवे.

खवचट or खंवचट sometimes खवचड *a* (खजंट) Rather rancid, rank &c. See खजंट. २ fig. Acrimonious, bitter, cynical; or vile, hateful, execrable—a person.

खवट or खंवट *a* Strong-scented or strong-tasted; rancid, rank; that burns or gnaws the throat in descending—any oleaginous substance. २ Acrimonious, bitter, biting, cutting—language, a person.

खवटखोबरे *n* A term for a sour, snarling, morose, ill-tempered person; a churl, cynic, cur.

खंवटाण *f* (खंवट & घाण) A strongly rancid or rank smell. [See खवट.

खवटेल or खंवटेल *a* Rancid, rank &c., lit. fig.

खवडव *f* Teasing, mocking, provoking, mischievous tricks with. *v* कर *g. of o.* २ Backbiting.

खवडवी *a* (खवडव) Teasing, tormenting, plaguing, provokingly prankish.

खवडा *m* A pustule in the disease scald-head. Used *pl* it means scald-head. २ A scale of the itch or scab in cattle. ३ An application of the cauterizing iron (upon the buttock or cheek of cattle) to remove the scab.

ख० करणें or करून टाकणें *g. of o.* To spoil, blast, mar; to defeat, baffle, foil: also (and with उडव, उड) to expose, disgrace, dishonor; to treat with scolding or abuse. ख० जिरविणें *g. of o.*

To bring down the pride of; to take out the conceit of.

खवंडाळणें *v c* To arouse, excite, irritate, provoke, stir up: also to play mischievous or wild pranks and tricks gen.

खवंडाळी *f* Teasing, tormenting, irritating, exciting. *v* कर *g. of o.*: also ripping up one's faults or foibles. *v* काढ *g. of o.* [melon &c.]

खवणणें *v c* C To scrape or scoop (a cocoanut, खवणा *m* A large scraper or scoop (for cocoanuts &c.) Gen. it has a wooden stand and stem.

खवणा *a* Sharp, surly &c. See खवना.

खवणी *f* (Verbal of खवणें) Scraping &c. २ A scraper or scoop (to scrape out a cocoanut &c.) ३ A particular tree.

खवणें *v c* (खवण *S*) To scrape or scoop (the kernel of a cocoanut, the pulp of a melon &c.) २ To affect with a painful heat the tongue and mouth; to sting or bite;—used of acrid or rancid substances.

खवंद *n* खवंदल *n* An ulcer: also a sore, esp. a sore from scratching. २ A scab (of a wound or sore).

खवदव *f* Cares, pains, bother, fuss, toil, trouble, turmoil: also busy stir; active bustle; lively and varied work.

खवदव्या *a* (खवदव) Busy and bustling; lively and diligent at petty jobs or work.

खवदळणें *v c* To stir about; to agitate and render turbid (liquor). २ To shake and jolt; to rock and heave about (a person in a cart &c.) ३ fig. To provoke, excite, enrage; to work into commotion. [sion.

खवदळणें *v i* To get angry; to work up into passion. खवदळणें *v imp* To be queasy in the stomach; to heave or keck. [biting—person or speech.

खवना *a* Sharp, surly, cynical, morose, bitter,

खवव्या *m* unc (کھاویا *H* Eater.) Clever at eating; fond of cates and dainties; an epicure or a gourmand. [biting.

खवरट *a* (Qualif. form of खंवरा) Rather hot and

खवल *n* sometimes खवलें *n* A scale (of a fish, serpent &c.) २ A scab or an incrustation (over a sore). ३ A square or division (as of the custard apple or pine apple). ४ A distinct piece of cirrus or fleecy cloud.

खवला *m* A scoop or scraper (of cocoanuts, melons &c.) २ A discoloration, spot, or blotch (as upon a snake). ३ An instrument with which scales are formed (as upon Ganapati's earthen snake). ४ A dint. ५ A scale, scab, square &c. See the preceding word.

खवली *f* A scraper or scoop (of cocoanuts &c.) २ A kind of fishing net.

खवलें मांजर A wild animal. See खवव्या मांजर.

खवळ *f* P A deepish chasm or cleft (in the ground, a wall &c.).

खवळणें *v i* To work up into fury or excitement. २ To rise, stir, work—bile. ३ To awake or arouse up; to get quick or lively—an organ of sense.

खवळा *m* R The head or crop of a Cocoanut or other Palm. २ The name of a little freshwater fish. [crust, scale, peeling.

खवळी *f* (Dim. of खवळ *q. v.*) A small scab,

खवव्या *a* (खवळ) Having scales, scabs, crusts, spots, blotches.

खवव्या मांजर or खवव्या मांजर *m n* The pangolin, Manis-crassi-caudata, Scaly ant-eater.

खवा *m* Milk conglobated by boiling: also the milk of a cocoanut hardened into a ball. २ (In गंग-यडो) A fit of stubbornness. *v* घे.

खवा *m* खवाट *n* खवाटा *m* The shoulder-joint.

खवास *m* (خواص A) A page, a valet, a body-attendant.

खवासखाना *m* खवासा *m* खवाशी *f* (خواصخانه P) The box or seat behind the Ambári or Howdá of an elephant for the page.

खविरडा *a* Hot, biting, pungent, acrid.

खवीस *m* (خبیث A) A sprite or goblin viewed as the spirit of a deceased Musalmán. 2 Hence A term for a furious fellow: also for a rancorous or vindictive fellow; a devil, a spitfire, a Hotspur.

खवूट or खंवूट *a* Strong-scented &c. and खवूट-खोबरें See खवट & खवटखोबरें. [खवय्या.

खवैया or या *a* Fond of dainties and niceties. See

खशाफशा, खशाभशा, खशाबशा *ad* (Imit.) In a disorderly or irregular manner, scrawlingly—writing.

खशी *a* & *f* See खसी. Both forms are approved.

खष्ट *a* (षट S) Cross, crabbed, ever complaining, or ever chiding and scolding. 2 Vile, vexatious, tiresome, troublesome;—used as largely and licentiously as the words खचरट & खडतर, under which see abundant detail. 3 Vile or evil—one's destiny. 4 Dissolute or devious—conduct.

खस *m* A heap or mass (as of leaves fallen, of dust or rubbish collected, of sweepings &c.) 2 fig. Overflowing plenty, piles, heaps, lots.

खस-कन-कर-दिनी-दिशी *ad* Imit. of the sound fancied on a sudden and smart pull. *v* ओढ, खेंच, धर, तोड. [कचकाविणें & कचकावून.

खसकविणें or खसकाविणें, खसकावून or खसकून See खसका *m* P A sounding stroke &c. See कचका.

खसखशीत or खसखसीत *a* Plain or blunt; peremptory or positive; direct or unqualified—intimation, injunction, reprehension: decided or energetic—proceedings, measures: straightforward, plaindealing, freespoken—a person. 2 Rather coarse or rough to the touch—cloth, paper.

खसखस *f* (S or خس P) Poppy-seed.

ख० पिकणें *g*. of *s*. To laugh idly and wildly.

खसखस or सां *ad* Imit. of certain sounds; as of cutting rough grass, rustling among dry leaves &c.: also of rapid scribbling or writing; as ख० देन बंद लिहून टाकले.

खसखसणें *v i* To emit the sound खस! खस!

खसखसाचें झाड *n* The poppy-plant, Papaver somniferum. खसखसाचें फूल *n* A poppy. खसखसाचें बोंद *n* A poppy-head.

खसखसाट *m* (Intens. of खसखस) A loud hissing sound (as that arising on cutting rough grass &c.) 2 Applied fancifully as खडखडाट and similar words, in the sense, Lack, want, cry or call for. Ex. त्याचे जवळ रुपयांचा ख०.

खसखसावून or खसखसून *ad* (Imit. formations.) Violently or vehemently: also smartly, briskly, actively. Used with verbs of rubbing, scrubbing, squeezing, washing, as घास, चोळ, मांज, धु, and, endlessly, in indication of forceful action, as चाव,

खसणें *v c* For खचणें *q. v.*

खसणें *v i* To cough.

खसपुडडा *a* (A low formation.) Filthy, slovenly, untidy—a person. 2 Vile, mean, shabby, scurvy—an article.

खसबस or सां *ad* Imit. of certain sounds, as of whispering, of a rustling in straw, of that of a cautious feeling or poking about in the dark.

खसबसाट *m* (खसबस) A general whispering, rustling, brustling, subdued hissing &c.

खसलत or खसालत *f* (خصلت A) Disposition or temper: but understood generally of a hard, harsh,

stern, or cross temper. It agrees much in use with कदर *q. v.*

खसालत काढणें *g* of *o*. or -सासणें or -भोगणें To bear the trouble and burden of (as of a peevish person).

खसलतो or खसालतो *a* (खसलत *q. v.*) Of a hard, harsh, or particular temper. See कदरचा.

खसवस or सां *ad* (Imit.) Sharply or floutingly: also petulantly—speaking.

खसाखस or सां *ad* खसासां *ad* (Intens. of खसाखस) Imit. of certain sharp-hissing sounds, as that of cutting rough grass &c.

खसाटणें *v c* To cut roughly and soundingly; to slash. See खचाटणें. [or pruned.

खसी *a* (खसी A) Castrated or gelt. 2 Lopped खसी *f* Castration. 2 Lopping or pruning.

खसूस *a* (खसूस A) Certain, sure, determined, positive.

खस *a* (खस P) Slaughtered, destroyed, cut to pieces, reduced to dust. Ex. हजार माणस लढाईत मरून खस झाले or तो आपल्या ठिकाणी मरून खस झाला; i. e. confounded, crushed, broken &c. in the figurative sense.

खस *n* (खस P) Filth and thick mud (as of sewers); mucky or filthy rubbish. 2 Damage, detriment, loss. *v* खा. 3 *f* Trouble &c. See खसा *pl*.

खसा *f pl* (कष्ट S) Cares, pains, anxieties, vexations; trouble, bother, fuss, ado. *v* काढ, खा, भोग, सोस, *g*. of *o*.

खसी *a* (खस) Oozy, mucky, rotten;—used of ground over which the sea occasionally flows; or on which the rubbish and filth of a village is thrown, or is brought by the rains.

खसलिक *n* S The zenith. Opp. to अधःखलिक.

खसर *m* S A fraction having a cipher for its denominator; infinite quantity.

खल *f* Viscous matter prepared from wheat, rice, dissolved tamarind pods &c.; starch or paste. Pr. परटाची खल ब्राह्मणाची सळ (here सळ stands for wife—pest of a wife) लागलीच आहे. 2 Flour boiled up in sugar-water—to make gharage &c. 3 Stubborn determination; a fit of sullenness or doggedness. *v* चे. 4 *m* Intermission or suspension; pause (of a work or course). 5 *n* R A court or yard.

खल *a* (खल S) Vile, base, villainous, wicked. Ex. साधूनिंदक परम खल॥ आम्हास करसी तू विटाळ॥

खलक *m* R A term of reviling for certain sauces when they are too dilute and sour; sour wish-wash, rot gut.

खल-कन-कर-दिनी-दिशी *ad* Imit. of the sounds of rippling, gurgling, purling &c.: also of jingling, clinking, clanking &c.

खलका *m* Fragments of बांगचा (glass-bangles), pitchers, dishes, bottles &c. 2 (Imit.) The clattering or loud rippling (of water). 3 fig. Brawling.

खलकेवळके *m pl* Squabbling, brawling, wrangling. Also in *sing*. खलकावळका A squabble.

खलखल or लां *ad* Imit. of the sounds of rippling, gurgling &c.: also of jingling, clinking &c.

खलखल *f* (Imit.) Rippling, gurgling, purling (of a brook): clinking or jingling (of glass-bracelets): rattle or clatter (as of a dry cocoanut). 2 fig. (used as *s* & *a* & *ad*) Clashing, wrangling, squabbling: clack, jabber, gabble: row, bother, fuss: trouble, toil, ado. Pr. दगडाचें पेंव घालतांना ख० काढतांना ख०.

ख० करून With much gabble and jabber.

खलखलणी *f* Verbal of खलखलणें) Rippling &c.

खलखलणें *v i* (खल! खल!) To ripple, rattle, clink, clank, chink, jingle. See the adverb. 2 To rustle

in the wind—leaves &c.; to rattle or clatter amongst the tiles—rats &c. 3 Used as *imp* To rattle in the bowels.

खलखलणें or खलखळाविणें *v c* (खल! खल!) To scour out or rinse out noisily. 2 To lavish out (rupees &c.); to make (the coin) to rattle.

खलखळाट *m* (Intens. of खलखल) A loud jingling, clanking, clattering, hollow rattling; noise arising from the collision of hard and sonorous bodies. Pr. उथळ नदीस ख० फार.

खलखळी *f* C (Usually खलखळ) The clattering of a brook (over pebbles &c.) Pr. उथळ पाण्यास ख०.

खलखळीत *a* (खलखळ) That ripples, gurgles, purls, murmurs: also that clinks, jingles, clanks, rattles. 2 Dry, the grains being distinct and apart, i. e. well boiled—rice. 3 Clean, clear, free from muck or filth;—used of a cloth or pot well washed, or of a rock well scoured by the tide. 4 Wishy washy—buttermilk, a sauce &c.

खलगत or खलगाट *n* A weak and poor sauce (composed of flour, greens, tamarinds &c.) Hence applied to any sauce too dilute and sour, answering to sour wish-wash, rot gut.

खलगा *m* A pit, hole, hollow: also a small cavity, dint, or depression. 2 A yellowish argillaceous earth. 3 (Or कळगा) A bit of a broken कडगुलें or बांगडी: also (collectively) fragments of बांगचा. Hence fig. caked and cracked mud (as on the margin of rivers): also a cake of it.

खलगो *f* (Dim. of खलगा) A pit or hole; a slight cavity or depression.

खलणें *v c* (खल) To paste; to starch; to size over: also to dip (paper) into alum-water (and dry it).

खलणं *v i* (खल) To intermit or pause—wind, rain &c., any work or course: also to be obstructed in course—a stream: also to stop, forbear, pause; to cease for a season—a person. 2 (खलन S) To make seminal emission—man or beast.

खलबलणें *v c* (Imit.) To shake about in water (a washed cloth &c.) in order to rinse; or to dip and wring once or twice. 2 To wash vigorously; (i. e. to stir about the hand briskly in a pitcher or pot; to dash water upon and rub smartly a horse &c.); to wash with much water and briskness of action gen. 3 fig. To discompose, disturb, disquiet, agitate.

खलबलणें *v i* To make a noisy motion—as water heaving and swelling, dashing and flopping. 2 To be in commotion and tumult—a country, one's mind or spirit. 3 To roll about in the belly. 4 *v imp* To have the yearnings of pity &c.

खलबळा *m* Disturbance (in the belly): popular insurrection or riot: agitation (of the ocean or of water in a vessel) &c. See खलबलणें *v c* & *i*.

खलबळाट *m* खलबळी *f* (Imit. formations.) The sound of water heaving and swelling, dashing and flopping.

खलबळाविणें *v c* See खलबलणें *v c*. [flopping.

खलबळीत *a* Free, flowing, familiar, easy, unreserved, unrestrained—address, intercourse, a person.

खलभट *m* (खल & भट) A term for an obstinate and dogged fellow gen. 2 See खलभट.

खलमळ *m* (खल & मळ) The starch, size, and dirt (as of new cloth). 2 (मळ by redup.) Dirt, filth, rubbish, esp. mucky or nasty rubbish.

खलयज्ञ *n* A jocosely pompous term (amongst Bráhmans) for the offerings (of a goat, fowl &c.) and feasting of cultivators on the खलें or thrashing floor at the Harvest home. See further under खलयज्ञ.

खलव *m* R (खल) Interruption or suspension

(of a work or course). 2 The gentle flowing or trickling on of the water of a brook or water-course after stoppage at the source.

खळवटणी *f* (Verbal of खळवटणे) Gathering together of the sheaves (to form shocks, or to be thrashed).

खळवटणे *v c* To scrape together from every hole and corner (of a house &c.); to gather (esp. into some vessel) from all parts around. Ex. चोरांनी सर्व घरांतील पदार्थ खळवटून नेले. 2 To explore or search narrowly, to ransack. Ex. सर्व घर खळवटले तेव्हा आंगठी सांपडली. 3 To gather up (fallen fruit): to gather a field, to carry or haul.

जीव ख० *g. of s.* To be on the point of death.

खळवळ *n* Corn lying scattered over the खळे or thrashing-floor after the removal of the रास or trodden out heap. This is the हक्क of the Mahárs of the village.

खळवळणे *v c & i* See खळवळणे. 2 *v i* To be stopped or suspended—a work or course: to be dammed up—a stream.

खळवाडी *f* (खळे & वाडी) An enclosed place outside a village, containing the thrashing-floors of several cultivators. [*v घे, कर, सांग.*]

खळवाद *m* Obstinate and idle contention about.

खळवादी or या *a* Perversely contentious; hotly or obstinately disputatious.

खळविणे *v c* (खळणे To stop or pause.) To intermit, suspend, stop for a season: also to obstruct in its course. [See खळगट.

खळा *m* A thin and weak sauce of poor people.

खळाखळ or लां *ad* Imit. of a loud and continued gurgling or rattling (as of a brook): also of a vehement and reiterated clanking, jangling, jingling.

खळाळ *m* (Intens. of खळखळ) The roar and bellow (of breakers, of bursting surges): the noise from the collision of sonorous bodies; clash, clatter, clank, clang, ringing, banging. 2 The rattling or clattering of a stream. 3 (Poetry.) A roaring or rattling stream. Ex. वाहत रत्नाचे ख०॥ समुद्री जाति भेटायचा ॥

खळाळ or लां *ad* (Imit.) With a loud roaring, bellowing, clattering—surges dashing, cataracts falling: also gushingly or streamingly—tears flowing: also arbitrarily, according to the fancy of the speaker or hearer. Ex. ख० खपल्या पडतील पोपडे निघतील &c.

खळाळणे *v i* (खळाळ *q. v.*) To emit a loud, deep, and prolonged sound; to roar, bellow, clash, clang, ring, bang.

खळाळे *f* (Dim. of खळाळ) The rippling or clattering of water over stones. Pr. उथळ पाण्यास ख० फार. 2 A rippling or clattering stream.

खळो *f* A pit, hole, or hollow; a cavity or small depression gen.

खळ्या खाणणे Used of the impatient pawing of a horse (in looking for his feed &c.) खळ्या खांदीत बसणे (From the practice of the डोईफोड and other importunate beggars, who, if detained, dig about with their सांखळईड) To dun doggedly or impatiently.

खळे *n* (खल *S*) A treading or thrashing-floor (in the field). 2 fig. Esp. amongst women. Mess or litter of food as made by children in disorderly eating. 3 A halo. See तळे. R A yard or court.

खळेतळवे *n* (खळे & तळवे) The grain that is swept up from the spot where the sheaves had been piled, and that which is swept up from the thrashing-floor. Ex. ख० अर्धव्यास द्यावे.

खळेभट *m* A term for a rude, unlettered Bráhm-

man, a begging roamer about thrashing-floors &c. Hence used of an untiring, unyielding beggar gen.: also of a rustic pretender to learning; a village-Pandit, a vulgar oracle. [ing-floors.

खळेवाडी *f* A yard or enclosure of several thrashing-floors. Contrad. from गांववेसकर One whose business is at the village-gate.

खळ्या *a* (खळे) Obstinate, perverse, dogged.

खळ्याचा *a* (खळे) That has been trodden out or thrashed at a खळे, but esp. trodden out; as used in opp. to बड्याचा Beaten out or thrashed—corn.

खळ्याची मेढ *f* The post of a treading floor.

खादरा *a* (Poetry खाणे) That eats. Ex. कोण तू पाले खादरा?

खाई *f* (کھائی *H*) The pit prepared with fire-logs for a widow intending to immolate herself. 2 A ditch, trench, moat. 3 (खाणे To eat.) Sweetmeat. A term amongst children. [hungry.

खाईन खाईन करणे To make as if ravenously

खाक *f* (खाणे) In familiar or juvenile phrase.

Sweetmeat. 2 A douceur or bribe. 3 or खाकचो गोट *f* Profitableness or lucrativeness; profit or good (as in a trade or business).

खाक *a* (खाणे) In comp. and with contemptuous implication. That eats: also fig. that receives, sustains, undergoes. Ex. अफोमखाक, भांगखाक, मारखाक, खेटरखाक, लांचखाक, कोडगेखाक, खापरखाक, मातोखाक, प्राणखाक, झुजतखाक, झरमतखाक, पैसेखाक, मालखाक, बट्टाखाक, याजखाक. Of this class of formations only the most current or of the most serviceable significance will occur in order. They are created at will, and are numberless.

खाकखादाड *a* Gluttonous, voracious, ravenous.

खाकगिळू *f* खाकडाक or खाकडाक *f* (I will eat, I will devour &c.) Constant and excessive worrying and tormenting. *v* कर, लाव *dat. of o.*

खाकघेवडी *f* A term for a very gluttonous or greedy woman.

खाकनिंदक *c* One that vilifies him whose bread he eats; that “eateth the bread of and lifteth up the heel against”; an ingrate.

खाकपासरी or या *a* (खाणे & पासरी Five sher.) Gluttonous, gorging, gormandizing.

खाक (ख) *P* Reduced to dust; burnt to ashes; i. e. destroyed utterly. Ex. पाकस नाही म्हणून शेत जळून खाक झाली.

खाक or खाक *f* (By metathesis from काख, to which turn for phrases.) The armpit.

खाकटणे *v c* To tear off; to strip roughly (branches or leaves of a tree, or a tree of its branches or leaves).

खाकटा *m* Commonly खाखोटा.

खाकमांजरी *f* Usually and properly काखमांजरी.

खाकर *m* The tapering extremity of a बासा or rafter-pole of साग or teak-wood.

खाकर or खाकर *a* Wasted and worn with age, decayed, shrunken up—animal or plant.

खाकर or खाकर *n* A decayed tree or plant: also a barren fruit-tree.

खाकर or खाकरा *m* A rude cake or mass of dough thrown over embers to be baked, an ember-cake.

खाकरणे, खाकरणे, खाकरणे *v c* (खा! Imit.) To hawk or force up (phlegm). [2 To hem.

खाकरणे or खाकरणे *v i* (Imit. खा! खा!) To hawk.

खाकरवसा or खाकरवासा *m* Scolding or rating vehemently. *v* घाल, सार, काढ, कर *g. of o.*

खाकरवासा *m* (A shriveled or dried rafter or pole.) Applied to a longish tree or plant withered:

also to the backbone when prominent through age or emaciation; as पाटीचा खा० निघाला.

खाकरा or खाकरा or खाकरा *m* A gob of phlegm hawked up. *v* काढ, टाक. Ex. वदनीचा खा० टाकिला ॥

खाकरी *f* Thrashed heads of corn, esp. of बाजरो.

खाकरी or खाकरी *f* Hawking up (phlegm). *v* काढ.

खाका *m* (ख) or (ख) *P* The paper on which figures to be drawn on walls or the ground (by pricking, or by stamping the paper) are first traced. 2 A rough draught, sketch, plan, or copy gen.

खाकीगोसावी or खाकागोसावी *m* (खाक Ashes, and गोसावी) A class, or an individual of it, of Gosávis. They besmear themselves with ashes. 2 Applied to an irritable, fiery fellow.

खाकोटा *m* See खाखोटा. [काखोटी & काख.

खाकोटी, खाक, खाखोटी By metathesis from खाकोरणे *v c* To scratch; to lacerate or tear the

खाकोरा *m* A scratch or laceration. [surface.

खाकोळे *n* The sinciput, crown, or upper half of the head. Used with reference to breaking or striking of it (with a stick, stone &c.), or to blood flowing from it, or with contemptuous implication gen. *v* फोड, फुट. [करणे & खाकरा.

खांखरणे & खांखकरा or खांखरणे & खांखरा See खां-

खाखा *f* (खाणे) Ravenousness or voracity: also keen hunger, ravening, craving. *v* कर, or with in. con., सुट. [craving. *v* सुट, हो.

खाखाई *f* (खाणे by redup.) Ravenous hunger, खाखावणे *v i* (खाखा) To be keenly hungry; to be sharp set.

खांखोटा or खांकोटा *m* A young cocoanut: also a young fruit of the Fan-palm: also a young guava. [खाकोळे.

खाखोळे *n* The upper portion of the head &c. See खाच or खांच

A pit, hole, hollow; a dint or cavity or small depression gen. 2 (Perhaps from खेंचणे To draw, pull, or stretch.) The range or reach of an arrow, bowshot. 3 Loss in trade. *v* हो, ये, पड, बस.

खांचखवळ *f* खांचखवळ *f* खांचखळगा *m* खांचखोळा *m* खांचखळगा *m* खांचखुचर *n* Pits and holes, depressions and cavities, comprehensively or indefinitely: also a pit or hole, a depression or cavity gen. Ex. जिकडे गेली बाला तिकडे खासा खवळा.

खांचखोच *f* Risings and sinkings; inequalities (in a wall, on a floor &c.) 2 Excesses and deficiencies; slight inaccuracies (in an account, in a rough draught or copy). 3 Inflection of the voice in singing, modulation.

खांचणो *f* A groove or channel, any grooving or fluting. See खोवणो Sig. II.

खांचर *n* A pit, hole, or hollow, esp. a furrow or cavity worn by a rush of water; a gully, a ravine. 2 *C* (Dim. of खांचरी) A piece of prepared ground on the hill-side: also a small sugarcane-field or rice-field. 3 A coarse लुगडे, घातर, or similar garment.

खांचरी *f* *C* A hollow or low piece of ground banked up for rice-plants: also a sugarcane-field.

खांचविणे *v c* (खांचणो) To groove in; to set in a groove. Ex. ह्या पट्ट्या खांचवून बसिव Groove these clamps.

खांचा *m* (खांच) A notch (as on a peg or stick, in a tree, on the sides of a well &c. *v* घे, पाड, काढ, कर. [or hole.

खांचाड *n* (Intens. of खांच) A large irregular pit

खाज *f* (खजू *S*) An itching. *v* सुट. 2 fig. An impulse of desire; impatient longing or eagerness (to do something). 3 Illicit pickings (as of agents, factors &c.)

खाजकुदरी, खाजकुयरी, खाजकुयली, खाजकुचिरी, खाजकोयरी, खाजकालती *f* Cowitch, *Carpopogon pruriens*. See खाजरीकुदरी.

खाजगत, खाजगो, खाजगोवाला See under खासगत.
खाजण *n* C Cultivable land lying along the coast, or along inlets, and exposed to be overflowed by the tide. 2 R Ground recovered (by an embankment) from the sea, innings.

खाजणो *a* Raised on or relating to &c. खाजण—crops, soil. [formerly observed in schools.

खाजणो *f* (खंडन S) A detail mode of Addition

खाजणो भांजणो *f* (खंडन & भंजन S) Addition and subtraction; or, as considered as the same thing in a short way, multiplication and division. A term used formerly in schools. Gen. in *pl*. Ex. सौ खाजण्या भांजण्या शिकलो; सला खाजण्या भांजण्या येतात. 2 fig. Composition made between haggling purchasers and venders by abatement of the demand and advancement of the offer; a considerate settlement and mitigation of the claims against an embarrassed trader &c.

खाजणें *v c* (खाज) To affect the throat or body with an itching sensation; to tickle, bite, sting; or to bring on the itch—articles of food or certain acrid or rancid substances.

खाजणें *vi* (खाज) To itch.

खाजदार & खाजदारी See खासदार & खासदारी.

खाजरा *a* (खाज) Stinging, tickling, affecting the throat or body with an itching sensation—certain vegetables.

खाजरीकुदरी or -कुदली *f* Cowhage or Cowitch, *Carpopogon pruriens* or *Dolichos carpopogon*. Disting. from गोडोकुदरी Mild cowhage. Called in Sanskrit आत्मगुप्ता & कपिकच्छ. [राह.

खाजव *f* (खाज) An itching. *v* सुट, ये, हो, मोड, खाजवाखाजव *f* (खाजविणें) Reciprocal or general scratching. 2 fig. Teasing, irritating, exciting, stirring up, working into passion or rage.

खाजविणें *v c* (खाजणें) To scratch (in order to allay itching). 2 fig. To tease, irritate, excite, provoke, stir up.

खरखर or रां खा० To scratch violently or roughly. Pr. खाजवील त्याला खरूज भोगेल त्याला संपदा As he who scratches gets the itch, so will he who spends and enjoys obtain wealth. See similar proverb under उदार, answering to Der Geiz sammlet sich arm.

खाजाळा or खाजाळू *a* (खाज The itch.) That is ever quarreling, or ever embroiling in quarrels. 2 Salacious, lewd. [अळू (Calladium esc.)

खाजाळू *n* The stinging or pricking variety of खाजिवरा *a* R (Commonly खाजरा) Stinging, biting, tickling.

खाजो *f* (کھج H) A certain sweetmeat.

खाजोकरंजो *f* A sort of sweet cake.

खाजुळी *f* A creeper resembling Poison-ivy.

खाजूर *m* R (Commonly खजूर) The date tree and fruit.

खाजें *n* Abridged from पंचखाजें. 2 Grocer's ware or grocery. 3 The sweetmeat usually called खाजो. 4 One's proper or one's preferred and pleasant food; one's prey. Ex. मेंढरू हें लांडग्याचें खाजें उंदीर मांजराचें खाजें. 5 Any kind of sweetmeat given to children.

खाट *a* Cross, morose, savage, surly, ill-tempered—man or animal: hard, harsh, rough, stern, severe—manners, speech. [cot.

खाट *f* (खट्टा S) A common bedstead or sleeping

खाटक, खाटको, खाटीक *m* (खाटकीण *fem* खट्टिक

S) A tribe of Hindús, or an individual of it. They are Mutton-butchers. [for Bed and baggage.

खाटखटलें *n* खाटखडबड *f* Comprehensive terms
खाटखडबड *f* Miscellaneous or non-descript things; lumbering or littered articles.

खाटखालो *f* Taking to one's room and bed. *v* घर.

खाटपसारा *m* Litteredness or outspread state (of things gen.) *v* कर, घल, मांड *g*. of o. हो, पड *g*. of s.

खाटमार *m* Lashing to a cot and beating.

खाटलें *n* (Dim. of खाट) A small bedstead or cot. 2 Charles's wain, the Bear. [mother).

खाटल्यावर जाणें To commit incest (esp. with the
खाटलें बाजलें *n* A vulgar term for Ursa Major, Charles's wain. 2 A term for the squares or divisions upon (female) garments.

खाटलेवाईक *c* खाटवाईक *c* खाटलें कुजवणारा or सदा खाटलें कु० *m* A bedridden person.

खाटवा *m* (खट्टा S) A bedstead or cot.

खाटवाकळ or खाटवाखळ *f* (Cot and quilt.) Feigning sickness and keeping one's bed. *v* घे, निज, or निजून पड. 2 fig. Treating negligently, heedlessly, indolently.

खाटवावडी *f* A sort of paper-kite.

खाटसरी *f* Weaver's term. A contrivance consisting of a few sticks to press back and tighten the web as it advances. The same as कटतर.

खाटा *a* (खट्टा) Dressed and left fallow (to gather, by exposure to the atmosphere, आंव or salts) for a future sowing—land: also corn or grain &c. raised upon such land. This word prevails in the Desh, and, about Satara and Wye, माडा or माढा.

खाटो *a* C Sharply sour—species of fruit-trees and fruits: also coarse, inferior, bad in kind.

खाटू *a* खाटूळ or खाटोळ *a* W Soured, soured and spoiled—victuals, fruits &c.

खाट्या *a* (खट्टा) Sour, sharp, acerb;—used of sour species of fruits and fruit-trees. 2 Sour (through cookery);—used of वरण, डाळ, आंबटो, and of vegetables or fruits gen.

खाड *n* P The beard and whiskers. Rather contemptuously. Pr. खाडास वेगळें बोडास वेगळें (कोण देतो?) Who'll make distinction betwixt little matters? 3 *f* (Commonly खाडो) A creek or an inlet. 3 A pit or hole.

खाड *f* (खंड S) A break or opening in a dam or mound; a crack or fissure in a wall &c. 2 A jag, indentation, denticulation. 3 A gap in the teeth. 4 A brown and coarse kind of sugar. 5 *n* A beam, or a stout and squared piece of timber. 6 A bit or piece (of certain things; as of betelnut, the marking nut, turmeric, sandal wood, dry cowdung). 7 A flock (of sheep or goats). 8 A chump or division of a tree. 9 A division of a field.

खाड कन-कर-दिनी-दिशी *ad* Imit. of the sound of trees &c. breaking and falling. With a crash, crack, jar. [of abuse to women.

खाडकळोशिबी, खाडगळोशिबी, खाडगळी *f* Terms
खाडकापोसुपारी *f* Betelnut sliced when young and tender, boiled, and dried in the sun, the रांप (water in which the slices were boiled) being sprinkled over them. Also called कचरीसुपारी or काचरीसुपारी and, incorrectly, लवंगकाचरीसुपारी.

खाडकी *f* P (खांड) A chip or small fragment (as knocked off from stone).

खाडखडबड *f* (Imit.) Rustling or brustling sounds (as of rats in a pitcher, a creature stirring in straw or dry leaves &c.)

खांडचार & खांडचारी See खाणचार & खाणचारी.

खांडडोह or हो *m* An interrupted डोह or deep

part in a river; a break of the deep water in the form of a dry bank or a shoal. The word is asserted to signify also A deep part here and there; and this double sense is explicated by accepting the word as meaning indifferently Intermission or break (खंड) of the deep water (डोह) or by the deep water—a break of the stream by a shoal or of the general shallowness by a deep. This acceptance, however, is erroneous: खांडडोह is simply An interrupted डोह. Gen. used *pl* & *v* पड. See an observation under खानोरी चोर. [ging.

खांडणावळ *f* (खांडणें) The price or cost of dig-

खांडणें *v c* (खंडन S) To break; to cut or part by violence; to hew, hack, chop. Pr. अडवें आलें तें खांडून काढावें. 2 To dig. 3 fig. To gnaw, bite, tear—as a swallowed fly &c. 4 R To pare and clip (in order to form dining-leaves, a butter-boat &c.) the विरी of the betelnut-tree. 5 To make channels or divisions in the खांडवो. (As on our gingerbread, buns &c.) [used of a calf, kid &c.

सडा खा० To gnaw or slightly bite the teat;—
खांडतुई *f* A beam, or a stout and squared piece of timber. [grudge-bearing person.

खांडपासोळा *m* A term for a malignant or
खांडमिश *f pl* (खांडमिशो *f sing*.) Mustaches with interstices here and there: also mustaches having a clear interval in the pit of the lip. Ex. भगूचे पाडिले दंत || भगदेवाचे फोडिले नेत्र || खांडमिश उपडोत || ऋत्विजाचा तेघवा ||

खांडव or वा *m* (खांड) A dry bank or a shoal in a river; an intermitted deep. See खांडडोह.

खांडव *m* Descending the gamut. *v* कर.

खांडवा *m* The झोळी or bag which contains the विडे & सुपारी prepared for distribution at weddings.

खांडवो *f* C खांडवें *n* खांडवे *m pl* खांडवेळी *f* A preparation of flour, coarse sugar, cocoanut-milk &c.

खांडवो *f* A slice or bit of dried and salted fish.

खांडवें *n* The cord-ring for the feet, used in ascending a Palm.

अडयास खा० बोलणें (From the figure of using the खा० in climbing an inclined Palm:—here it not being called for.) To return bad words for good, sauce for civility. [Maderaspātana.

खांडवेल *f* A large scandent shrub, Ventilago

खांडसाखर *f* A brown and coarse kind of sugar.

खाडा *m* Intermission, suspension, pause (in a work or course): also a day or a single time of intermission, a break, a gap, a vacant day. Ex.

त्या कामास चार रोज खाडा पडला; त्या महिन्यांत तुझे चार खाडे झाले. 2 A hole, pit, hollow, any sunken or depressed spot. 3 fig. (A banian-day, Hollowness or voidness.) Noneness (esp. of any article of provision, or of water or rain). 4 Used as a खाडा दिवस-तिथि-वेळ-काळ A blank day &c.

खाद्यांत उतरणें-घालणें-पाडणें-टाकणें (माणसास) To cast (a person) into ruin, loss, poverty &c.: (पैसास-डामिन्यास-गाहणास) To embezzle or fraudulently appropriate (money &c.) खाद्यांत पडणें To incur ruin or loss.

खांडा *m* A kind of sword, straight, broad-bladed, two-edged, and round-ended. 2 A jag, notch, or indentation (as upon the edge of a tool or weapon). 3 A rough furrow, ravine, gully.

खांडाईत *a* Armed with the sword called खांडा.

खांडार *n* (Intens. of खांड) Any large breach, break, gap, or opening.

खांडो *f* An arm of the sea; a creek or an inlet.

खाडू *n* The cord-ring of Palm-climbers.

खाडू *a* Ill-tempered, vitious, savage—a horse, a man. 2 Beardless. 3 Cant or covertly. An impotent, a neuter.

खांडूक *n* A boil or tumor. 2 According to some. A burst tumor, or a running hole: also a bump or rising upon a bony place. 3 A pustule in scald-head.

खांडूस *n* P Impediment, obstruction, obstacle; any let, bar, stop, knot; any perplexing, harassing, hindering, troubling person, point, or particular. Ex. घरासधें सुनेला साखूचें खा. Applied freely in the sense of the words Clog, burden, plague, pest, bore. [खांडडोह.

खांडें *n* A dry spot or shoal in a river. See खांडेकरि *m* A man armed with the sword called खांडा.

खांडेनवसो *f* The ninth or last day of नवरात्र. On this occasion the Kunbi-caste sacrifice goats, fowls &c. [senses.

खांडेरें *n* Dim. of खांड *q. v.* in the three first खांडोळी *f* C A dish,—grit boiled up with raw sugar, ghee &c.

खा. करणें *g. of o.* To hack or hew to pieces.

खांडोळे *n* (खांड) A piece, a bit, a fragment. 2 A piece chopped; a chop (as of a snake or worm, or, generally, of a living thing). [or cut up.

खांडोळी करणें *g. of o.* To hack to pieces; to hew

खाण *f* (खनि *S*) A mine or a quarry. 2 A nest (of ants or other vermin). 3 fig. Source, spring, stock, any place of production or great abundance. 4 (खाणें) A redundant additament to the word जेवण. Ex. तुमचें जेवणखाण झालें कीं? 5 *n unc* Food. Ex. खाण चांगलें तर शरीर बळकट.

खाणखूण *f* See खूणखाण. [ries.

खाणगत *f* Revenue arising from mines and quarries. खाणचोर *c* A digging thief; a housebreaker through digging: in contrad. from दारोडेकरि, वाटमाया &c. If other senses be insisted on by Natives, see under खानचोर.

खाणचोरी *f* Theft through entrance by digging. See above and खानचोर.

खाणणें *vc* (Properly खणणें) To dig &c.

खाणवट *f* The back-part of the चोळी between the shoulders. 2 (Commonly खानवट) Parentage, lineage, stock, breed.

खाणाजंगो *f* See खानाजंगो.

खाणावळ *f* (खाणें) Cost of eating at another's house or expense, board. 2 Common eating (at a public eating house).

खाणी *f* (Dim. of खाण) A mine or a quarry. 2 fig. A source or spring. Ex. of comp. पापखाणी, गुणखाणी, पुण्यखाणी, ज्ञानखाणी धर्मखाणी.

खाणीचा *a* Of a good family or stock.

खाणें *vc* (अद *S*) To eat. 2 To peculate, embezzle, swallow bribes; to pick and appropriate fraudulently. 3 To swallow up; to take in; to absorb or devour. 4 To take up; to consume—as a building or other work consumes materials. 5 To receive or sustain; to be the subject of (a beating, heat, cold). 6 To inhale (the air). 7 To take (an oath). 8 To eat up; to overcome or subdue utterly. 9 To omit, skip, leave out (words or letters in speaking or writing). 10 Used as चावणें & डसणें in the sense of To bite. Ex. साप खाई पोटा रितें (or रिकामें or उपाशी) The serpent bites, but he fills not his belly. Used also of the Biting of dogs and of certain venomous reptiles and insects and troublesome vermin: also of the Gnawing of bodily uncleanness; as मळ खातो; and, मळ, वा, पिसा &c. being implied, it takes as its subject डोकें or डोई or केश; as माझे डोकें (or डोकें, डोकें, शीर &c.) खातें; माझे केश खानात. 11

To gnaw, corrode, peck, bite—sin, a crime, मन or

evil conscience. Ex. किं पापियासी निजपातक जेवी खातें. 12 To gnaw, lit. fig.—disagreeing food, bile, offensive speech: also to swallow up or ruin—an enterprise or undertaking.

खाऊ जाणे तो पचवू जणे He who embezzles or peculates knows how to make it all appear well accounted for. खाऊन जेवून खुशाल or सुखी One that is in easy circumstances, in enjoyment of competence and comforts. खाण्यासुलें होनश्त होणें To grow or be feeble from want of food. खायायाचे दिवस The joyous and jocund days (of youth); the bright and happy hours (of the morning of life). 2 The season of prosperity. खावेना तर खावेना लवडून हो देवेना? (Though I cannot eat it myself, yet can I not upset it? Expressive of a spirit like that of the Dog in the manger.

खाणें *vi* (अद *S*) To eat; to eat and be; to feed or take food. Note. This verb does not signify To take a meal. See जेवणें. 2 To ache—the head, i. e. डोकें-डोकें-डोई-शीर-माथा-कपाळ &c. 3 Used as *v imp* with ला. To have a gnawing sensation. खा यां तुटणें To fail in one's appetite or in one's power of eating.

खाणें *n* An eatable thing; provision or food.

खाणेंजेवणें *n* A general or loose term for articles of food, eatables. 2 A loose term for eating. Ex. ह्या गांवांत खाण्याजेवण्याची सोई आहे काय?

खाणोरा or री *a* (खाणें) Gluttonous or voracious: also dainty or nice at eating. [चारो.

खाणोरीचोर & खाणोरीचोरी See खानचोर & खानखाणी, खाणीभाणी See खांजणी &c.

खात *n m* Manure or compost. 2 Muck or rubbish (considered as good for manure).

खातर *f* (خاطر *A*) Regard or consideration for; care or concern about as of importance. Gen. neg. con. Ex. पैका गेल्याची त्यास खा. नाही; हजार रुपये त्याचे खातरेंत नाहीत. 2 Assurance or confidence; conviction or satisfaction of mind. Ex. हा मनुष्य विश्वासू असो आमची खा. आहे. 3 Choice, liking, mind. Ex. आमचे खातरेस वाटेल तें करूं; हें खातरेस येत नाही. 4 Used as *prep* For the sake of.

खा. करणें *g. of o.* To satisfy regarding. खातरीं पटणें To please, suit, be liked.

खातर *f* P A hole or breach (esp. as made through a wall or fence).

खातरखा *a* (خاطرخوا *P*) Friendly or well-wishing. Confined to notes.

खातरजमा *f* (خاطرجمع *P*) Freedom from suspicion, doubt, or uncertainty regarding; assurance, confidence, satisfaction of mind concerning.

खातरजामीन *m* खातरदार *m* See खातरीदार.

खातरदारी *f* (خاطرदारी *P*) Assurance or guarantee—whether a person or any token. 2 Assurance of mind regarding. [mind regarding.

खातरनिशा *f* (خاطرनिश *P*) Satisfaction of खातरा *m* P Manure. 2 (Misused for खाचरा) A hole or pit.

खातरी *f* (خاطري *H*) See खातर in the two first senses. 2 Assurance, guarantee, testimony of credit. Ex. तुम्ही कोणचाचो खा. या रुपये घेऊन जा. Applied whether to the person or to the thing affording the security. [choice.

खातरीचा Liked, approved, of one's mind or खातरीदार *c* A sort of surety. He expresses assurance and encourages confidence regarding, but incurs no responsibility. [letter of credit.

खातरीपत्र *n* A letter of commendation, esp. a खातया *a* (खातर Breach.) That digs, or that enters by, a खातर or breach, a housebreaker &c.

खातवट or खातवड *a* (खत) Rich from manure or

muck having been long lying upon it—any spot or place. 2 Manured—a field.

खातवणा *a* (खाणें) That eats. Used always opprobriously, and with implication either of fastidiousness and squeamishness or of ravenousness. 2 R One fond of pán, supá, tobacco, bháng, and similar resources of idlers.

खाता *a* (खाणें) That eats; an eater. Pr. खात्याला न खाता देखू सकत नाही. Pr. खातोचे गाल आणि न्हातोचे बाल झांकत नाहीत Learning, wealth &c., where it exists, cannot be concealed; reality must out.

खाताजेवता *a* खातापिता *a* (Eating and drinking). That is in easy circumstances, in enjoyment of competence. Ex. खातेंजेवतें घर पाहून मुलगी द्यावी. See 1 Kings iv. 20.

खाताजेवतां & खातापितां *ad*-सरणें To die without previous sickness; to die eating and drinking.

खाताड *n* (खत) The spot outside a village where all the filth and rubbish is thrown.

खाताड *a* See खातवड.

खातातोळ *m* Esculent sesamum, a kind of sesamum, small, sweet, circular, and flattish.

खाननिंब *m* A tree, Melia Azadirachta. [table.

खानूस *a* (खत) Stinking of the manure—a vegetable

खातें *n* An account (with an individual or of the outlay upon any concern or business) as appearing upon or as drawn and framed from the day-book: also the paper or ledger exhibiting such distinct account. 2 fig. The range or reach, the sphere or compass (of rule, sway, government, inclusion, comprehension). Ex. किच्याचे खात्यांत मुलूक आहे; हा गांव मुंबईखात्याखाली मोडतो. 3 Province; proper office or business: also department; particular sphere of labor or work: as विंगारखातें, खैरातखातें, खर्चखातें; also गांवखातें or मुलकीखातें Civil department; लश्करीखातें Military department; पैसाखातें Survey-department; न्यायखातें Judicial department. 4 The cord or tape which encircles a piece of kinkháp (کمخواب) or other silk cloth.

खातेंतोड *n* An eating mouth, i. e. a person (wife, child, servant) requiring to be fed, a mouth. Ex. माझ्या घरीं दादा खातीं तोंडीं आणि मणभर दाणा.

खातेंपोतें *n* (खातें & पोतें The account and the purse.) Dealings with; business with (of buying and selling).

खा. बराबर होणें *g. of s.* To have one's winnings and losses, profits and expenses equal or alike. To be cleared and freed (as by the ravages of robbers or by death) of one's possessions, children &c.

खातेबाको *f* Balance (for or against) on a tradesman's books.

खतेंमिळवणी *f* Squaring an account (in drawing out the balance-sheet): also the item introduced (the balance &c.) to make square.

खातेंरें *n* (खत) Ordure and rubbish and filth as heaped together: also the hole dug for it; the muck-pit.

खातेवडो *f* The book framed from the daybook, containing the distinct accounts of individuals.

खातेवाइक *c* One that has an account (with a banker &c.)

खात्यानारीचें दैव *n* (The fortune or luck of a happy and prosperous woman.) A form of benediction to females, or of commendation of them.

खाद *f* (Misused for खाज) An itching. *v* खुट.

खांद *f* R & W (Usually खांदी) A bough or branch (esp. a large one.)

खांद *m* (खांदा) The shoulder, or the upper part of the back, or the back of the neck (of men or

beasts); when considered with reference to carrying or to burdens. Ex. पालखीला खांद घातला-दिह्या; खांद आला; खांद चुजला. 2 fig. Familiarity or skill by use or practice, habituation. *v* पड. 3 Grain given in return for the services of a borrowed ox, buffalo &c. 4 Contending or coping with; as in खांद बांधणे or करणे with सी of o. To set one's self against; to assume the attitude of opposition or rivalry; to vie with. 4 Rubbedness or soreness of shoulder (from carrying or bearing). *v* ये. खांद चोरणे To hold in or spare the shoulder (from the yoke). खांद देणे To lend the shoulder to, lit. fig.

खाद *f* (खाद्य *S*) Food, provision, aliment, pabulum. Pr. खाद तशी लात As the food so the kick (i. e. force or strength). Pr. कारकुनाचें लिहिणें उंदिराची खाद. Pr. खाद आहे तर लाव आहे. 2 Good living; nutritious diet. Pr. खाद हरी याघ. 3 The nibbling and gnawing (of mice &c.): the pecking of birds (as at fruit): the devouring of cattle (falling upon a corn field): the picking and pilling (as by a village-officer): the peculating and embezzling (as of a public servant): also the article, field &c. nibbled, gnawed, pecked, devoured: also the money or goods extorted, swallowed, embezzled &c. 4 (Consumption of the fire.) Waste in melting.

खांदकरी *m* (खांदा & करी) A carrier upon his shoulder of a bier or a corpse. 2 *unc* A carrier upon his shoulder gen.

खांदकुहा or वा *m* An inauspicious mark of the horse. A भौरा or hair-ring on the shoulder: also *attrib.* that has such hair-ring.

खांदगी *f* (खाद्य *S* or खाणे) Embezzlement. *v* खा. Used in some other of the variations under the third sense of खाद *q. v.* 2 The *allowed* or the *usual* quantity of food (of man or animal); allowance or *board*, i. e. corn or money given for one's eating. Ex. खाणो खा. दे आणि बायको घेऊन जा; घेयानें खा. खाणो तो यावो. [See खाणचोर.

खांदचोर *m* A thief that enters by digging.

खांदचोरी *f* The practice or the skill of a खांदचोर. See खाणचोरी. [ers, bullocks &c.)

खांदजोड *f* Agreement of shoulder (as of bear-खांदजोडो or खा *a* Of whom or of which the shoulder agrees with another's—a bearer, draught-bullock &c. [&c.

खांदजणे *v c* Commonly खांदाजणे To shoulder

खांदजे *v c* (Properly खणजे. खन *S*) To dig.

खादनिंदक *a* See खानिंदक.

खादरा *a* (खाणे) That eats; and fig. that receives, sustains, undergoes, bears. In comp., and with contemptuous implication. Ex. अफीम खा., भांग-खा., लांचखा., खेटरखा., मारखा..

खांदलणे or खांदलणे *v c* (खांदा) To place (a head-load) and carry a while upon the shoulder.

खांदवटा *m* (खांदा) The shoulder, or the shoulders, considered with reference to carrying or to burdens.

खांदवडा *m* (खांदा) Grain or grain and कडवा given in payment of the services of a borrowed ox, buffalo &c. 2 The practice or business of this interchange. *v* कर.

खांदसा *m* *P* (खांदा) Habituation at bearing or shouldering, i. e. conversancy, practice, power of wont or use.

खांदा *m* (खंघ *S*) A shoulder. 2 The yoke-rest of a bullock. 3 That part of the trunk of a tree at which commences the furcation or shooting into branches. 4 Amongst bearers. A shoulder's

work; a shoulder's run. 5 The shoulder or top of the back considered as the carrying or bearing place. 6 Familiarity or skill by use or practice, habituation, inuredness. *v* पड. 7 *W* An arm or a large bough of a tree.

खांद्याखाली पदर (Whose पदर passes under her shoulder instead of passing over it. See पदर *Sig.* VII.) A term for a wanton or immodest woman.

खांद्याचा (बैल &c.) Draught (bullock &c.) खांद्यावर (मेखा, गांढोडे &c.) देणे To turn out (of office or service); to pack off with bag and baggage. खांद्यास लागणे To be occupied as a bearer of a bier or a corpse. [ral emulation or rivalry.

खांदाखांद *m f* (खांद by redup.) Mutual or gene-खादाखाद *f* (खाणे To eat.) Mutual jarring and bickering, biting and devouring. [खांदानी.

खांदाज & खांदाजो Vulgar corr. of खांदान & खांदाड *n* (Intens. of खांद) A large bough. 2 Applied irrisively or loosely to the shoulder.

खादाड *a* (खाणे) Gluttonous, greedy, voracious.

खादाडकुरकुला *m* A term for a Greedygut or glutton.

खांदाडणे *v c* To shoulder (a load &c.) 2 fig. To assume or take up (a business): to espouse (aquarrel).

खादाडमावसा *m* खादाडमावशी *f* Terms respectively for a male or female glutton.

खांदाडा *m* *R* (Intens. of खांदा) An arm of a tree, a large bough.

खांदाडो *f* (खांदा) A load to be carried over the shoulder; depending half before, half behind. 2 The shoulder or the shoulders, considered with reference to carrying or to burdens. Ex. खांदाडीं घालून नेणे To carry off on the shoulders.

खांभर A shoulder-load. खांदाडोस बसणे To sit astraddle upon another's shoulders. खांदाडीस मेखा देणे To pack off with bag and baggage.

खांदान *m f* (خاندان *P*) Family, parentage, stock, race. खांदानोचा Of a good family, noble, genteel. Also written खानदान. 2 fig. Clever, sharp, smart—a कारकून, शिपाई &c. [of family.

खांदानी *f* (खांदान) Nobility, gentility, highness खांदो *f* (खंघ *S*) A bough or branch.

खादो *f* A thick stuff of cotton. 2 (Commonly खाद) Good fare: also fare or food gen.

खादोचा *a* (खाद Good living.) Well fed or nourished; that is *en bon point* (in good condition) from good feeding—man or beast.

खादोचें शरीर A body full and smooth, sleek, plump, well filled and rounded.

खादू *a* (खाणे) One ever thinking of his belly, a belly-god. 2 That embezzles, peculates, picks.

खादूनंदन *m* (खादू & नंदन A son.) A term for a glutton or belly-god.

खांदेकरी *m* खांदेवाईक *m* A carrier (of burdens) on the shoulder. 2 खांदेकरी is by eminence Carrier of a corpse or bier.

खांदेपालट *n f* Changing the shoulder; removing (the load) from one shoulder to the other.

खांदेला or लो *a* Affected with खांद (chafedness or soreness of shoulder from burden-bearing)—man or beast. 2 By way of eminence. That खांदोडा *m* Better खांदवडा. [carries a corpse.

खांदेर *m* A kind of song.

खांदोल *f* (खांदा) Agreement of shoulder (as of bearers, bullocks &c.)

खांदोलो *a* (खांदोल) Of whom or of which the shoulder agrees with another's—a bearer or a beast of draught.

खाद्य *a* (*S*) Eatable, edible, esculent, i. e. possible, proper, purposed &c. to be eaten.

खाद्या *a* That eats; and fig. that undergoes or bears. See खादरा.

खांद्या *m* (खांदा) A shoulder-carrier. Used of a fellow or an associate in shouldering a load: and more particularly of a fellow-bearer of a bier or a corpse.

खादग्रसा *a* *ind* *C* Greedy, gluttonous, voracious.

खानगी *f* (खाणे) Table-allowance; board-money: also board, victuals afforded: also a living, a means of support. For other senses see खांदगी. 2 (Mistaken for खांदान) Family, stock, race. Esp. with some reference to Hereditariness of a disposition or a course of conduct.

खानचोर *c* Some, affirming this word to be corrupted from खाणचोर, explain it (Thief from a mine or race of thieves) An adroit or ar- rant thief. Some, deriving it from خانه House, & चोर, explain it Domestic thief, or a quiet and stealthy breaker into a house in order to thieve. Some, holding it to be mispronounced and then miswritten for खांदचोर or खाणचोर, declare it to be Digging thief, a breaker into a house by digging through the wall. All these acceptations are com- mon. See a serviceable intimation under खानेरी- चोर, and see the instances there adduced: mean- while, let us accept the sense of Digging thief; in contrad. from दारोडेकरी Gang-thief, वाटसा- Highwaysman &c. [See खानचोर above.

खानचोरी *f* Theft through entrance by digging.

खानजाद, खानजादो, खानजादोचा *a* (Vulgar mis- take for खांदान or खांदानी) Of noble or genteel खानडोह or -डोहो *m* Properly खांडडोह. [family.

खानदान & खानदानी See खांदान & खांदानी.

खानदेशो *a* Relating to the province of Khândesh.

खानवटा *m* Family, stock, breed, parentage. 2 The shoulder-joint. Ex. त्यानें माझा खा. दुखविला परंतु म्यां त्याचा खा. उपटलाच.

खानवटा or टा *m* A shed for cattle during the heat of the day: also a pen for sick or milch cattle. [or the power and facility of it.

खानसा *m* (Preferably खांदसा) Accustomedness

खाना *m* (خانه *P*) A place. In comp. and with words from the Persian; as पीलखाना, उष्टरखाना, मोदोखाना, दारूखाना, तोंफखाना, कारखाना. 2 A drawer (as of a little box), a partition, pigeon-hole, cell, till.

खानाजंगी or खानेजंगी *f* (خانه جنگی *P*) Domestic dissension: also civil discord.) Fierce and furious battling or fighting. 2 fig. Sharp altercation or angry discussion.

खानाजाद *a* (خانه زاد *P*) Born in one's house; i. e. the child of a slave or dependent.

खानेसुमारी *f* sometimes खानेसुमार *n* (خانه & شمار *P*) Numbering the houses (and inhabitants) of a town or village. *v* कर. 2 The number taken or registry made; a census or return of population. Understood also of a return of agricultural stock &c. 3 The public record of the number of houses.

खानोटा *m* Family, breed, stock &c. See खानवटा.

खानेरीचोर *c* A thief that enters by digging. By some the word is derived from खाणे, and af- firmed to mean Pilferer of eatables, a pantry- thief. This is one of the words of a language merely colloquial, unreduced and unfixed by gram- marians, and unillustrated by a literature, where the lexicographer can only record, and the learn- er must calmly tolerate, vagueness or even oppo- sition of sense and all laxity of application. See further under खानचोर and other cases under खांड- डोह & खापरीचोर.

खानो & खानोभानो See खानो & खानोभाजो.

खाप *f* A pile (as of tobacco-leaves, betel-leaves &c.) 2 A notch or nick. 3 A slice (as of fruit); a piece or bit (as of betelnut). 4 A lumped or solidified mass (as of clotted blood, moist dates, milk, curds &c.), a lump. 5 A small splinter.

खापकडी *f* Betelnut boiled after having been cut into slices. [a pat of other things.]

खापटो *f* (Or खपटो) A pat or small cake of गूळ;

खापणी *f* (Verbal of खापणे) Apportioning (among the householders) the burden of an assessment, fine, exaction, levy: also a single allotment of such levy. 2 Cutting notches in Cocoanut and similar trees for the foot.

खापणे *v c* To do or perform खापणी. 2 To compress (loose and bulky things, as bales of cotton, piled bundles of hay), by applying weights above. 3 *unc* To cut down perpendicularly or to smooth off and render sloping (the sides of a hill); to scarp.

खापर *n* (खर्पर *S*) A broad and shelving or a flat earthen dish in which cakes are rolled, grain parched &c.: also the lower half of a pitcher, serving as a bowl, chafing-dish &c. 2 In some provinces. A pitcher or potter's vessel gen. Applied also by some to metal vessels. 3 At a Shrāddh. The articles and materials filled into a pitcher. 4 A shard. 5 *unc* A tile.

खा० डोकावर or (डोईवर or शिरावर) फौडणे To charge upon an innocent head some iniquity done or calamity occurring. खा० डोकावर &c. फुटणे To be so charged; and -येणे To undergo some misfortune or trouble. खापरान्त (सुतून) तोंड पाह्वा Said to a boastful fellow who, although beaten or foiled or put to shame, still boasts.

खापरखुंटी *f* A shard.

खापरतोंड *n* खापरतोंडा *a* Terms of reviling for the fifth child in descent. Hence, generally, in the sense of Luckless, ill-starred, ill-boding, ominous. [father.]

खापरपणजा *m* Grandfather of one's great grand-

खापरपणवृ *m* Grandson of one's great grandson.

खापरपणतोंड or -पणतंड *n* Grandchild of one's great grandson.

खापरपोळी *f* A light spongy cake of rice-flour made and fried in a खापर or earthen dish.

खापरसूत *n* (खर्परसूत *S*) A factitious metal, a sort of pewter.

खापराची घागर *f* A pitcher; an earthen water-pot; a potter's vessel. (A formation to restrict the signification of घागर.)

खापराळ *f* C A species of the Plantain.

खापरी *f* (खापर) A shard or a broken pitcher. 2 fig. Flat induration or scirrhus of the spleen or liver.

खापरी *a* Relating to खापर (Potter's vessel).

खापरोचोर or खापयाचोर *c* An adept at thievery; an arrant or arch thief. 2 Asserted by some to mean Low and mean thief; a petty pilferer (one that would pocket and run off with even a shard). See and apply here the observation made under खानोरी चोर. [is thin and scanty.]

खापयानारळ *m* A cocoanut of which the kernel

खापलणे *v c* To hew, hack, slash; to cut vehemently. 2 To cut up (an army &c.)

खापेकड *n* A common term for the bits of stick which support and confine the pitchers of a water-wheel.

खांब *m* (खंभ *S*) A post. 2 fig. The trunk or stem of the Plantain. 3 fig. The staff, stay, or sup-

porting member (of a household or community.) खांबाला डोक पाहणे (To look for gum from a post.) To look for gifts or kindness from a miser; to seek milk from a flint.

खांबखांबोळी *f* A play among children.

खांबट *n* (Dim. or deprec. of खांब) A small post: also a weak, slight, flimsy post. [and depressions.]

खांबडखुड *a* Uneven, rugged, full of asperities

खांबडी *a* Epithet of a kind of rice.

खांबणी *f* खांबला or खांबुला *m* C खांबली *f* खांबा *m* R (Dim. of खांब) A small stake bifurcated or having a tenon that it may support a cross-piece; a short supporting post, a stanchion. 2 A short stake (fixed) or post gen.

खांबली *f* (Dim. of खांब) At a sugar-press. A common term for the two stakes or pins which, proceeding through the वार्दनसळ into the ground, fix and steady the वार्दनसळ.

खांबसूत्र *n* for खांबसूत्राचा खेळ *m* A puppet-show; the dancing of puppets upon strings stretched betwixt posts.

खांबसूत्रपुतळी *f* A dancing puppet upon strings stretched on posts. Ex. खांबसूत्रपुतळिया ॥ नाचति गिरका देऊनिचा ॥

खांबसूत्री *a* Relating to खांबसूत्र. [garden.]

खाबान *n* (खायान *P*) A plot or bed in a flower-

खाबू *a* (खाणे) One always thinking of his belly; a belly-god. [chion.]

खांबोटी *f* (Dim. of खांब) A short post, a stan-

खांबोळ *n* ली *f* ले *n* (खांब & ओळ) The place

left in a wall whilst building it, to receive a post. 2 The arrangement of two cross-pieces (+) on the head of a post underneath the beam.

खांब्या *a* (खांब) Epithet of that bullock of a treading team which is next to the post of the treading floor.

खामखा, खामाखा, खामाखाम, खामाखाय, खामोखाम or ख *ad* (ख *P*) Positively, certainly, at all risks; whether or no, nolens volens. Further corrupted into खामखास or खामाखास.

खामनखुजा *a* Dwarfish.

खामपट्टी *f* (ख *P* Raw, and पट्टी) Contribution-roll (amongst the cultivators) to meet a land-assessment laid upon the lands in the lump (i. e. ख *—* in the crude or inexact way).

खानी *f* (खामी *P*) Loss, damage, detriment (in खाय *f* Preferably खाई. [trade &c.]

खायखाय *f* (खाणे) Ravenousness or voracity: also keen hunger or craving. *v* सुट, ये, मोड.

खायनिंदक *c* That vilifies him whose bread he eats; an ingrate. [part.]

खायला *a* R Relating to the bottom or lower

खायलाटी & टी *f* R Commonly खालाटी.

खार *m* (क्षार *S*) Salt, mineral or vegetable, natural or factitious. 2 Impure alkaline salt obtained by burning plants (esp. अघाडा or Achyranthes aspera and माठ or पोक्ळा), boiling the

ashes, straining the lixivium, and evaporating the water. 3 Saltiness. 4 Briny or acetous liquor for pickling. 5 *f* Ground recovered from the sea; innings. 6 Fleecy clouds: also the dew which

falls whilst the sky is so overspread; viewed as a blight to fruits and grain. *v* ये, पड. 7 Haziness and great coldness of weather, rawness. *v* सुट, पड, हो.

खार differs from वामळ. This may occur whether in the cold season or during the rains, following upon some heavy fall; that is confined to the cold season. 8 Moisture or dampness from salt

(as appearing on the floor or wall). 9 (Commonly खर) Red clouds or red cirrus-diffusion

upon the evening sky (esp. as appearing towards the close of the rains. 10 A squirrel, Sciurus palmarum. 11 *m* A species of serpent. 12 *f*

A salt marsh or meadow.

खार (or पदरास खार) लागणे-पडणे-लावून घेणे To sustain a loss or calamity. 2 To contract a slur or stigma. खार (or पदरास खार) लावणे To occasion unto an expense, a loss, or a calamity.

खारकट *a* (Commonly खारट) Salt, saline. 2 fig. Rancorous or malignant—a person.

खारखंडा *m* A contemptuous form of the word खारीक (a class of people that employ themselves in cultivating salt marshes).

खारजमीन *f* Saline soil or land having saltiness. खारट *a* (खार) Salt or saline.

खा० खा० मोठ, खा० घोट Very very salt. [innings.] खारट *n* (खार) Ground recovered from the sea, खारटतुरट *a* (Salt and sharp.) Salty, sapid, savory, tasty—food. 2 fig. Witty, humorous, brilliant, piquant, smart—speech or composition. 3 Spirited, energetic, decided—action, conduct.

खारटाई *f* (खारट) Saltiness.

खारणे *v i* (खार) To be imbued with brine; to be salt-pickled. 2 To be impregnated with or affected by salt—ground, earth.

खारणे *v c* (खार) To salt. [soil.]

खारवट *a* (खार) Saline, salty—esp. ground or खारवट *f* (खार) Saline soil.

खारवणी *n* (खार & पाणी) Salt water.

खारवा *m* A kind of cloth; of cotton, dark-red, and made in Gujarāt.

खारवांगी *f* A species of solanum cultivated on the banks of creeks and inlets. खारवांगी *n* Its fruit.

खारवी *m* A caste or an individual of it. They are employed in ships and boats along the coast, in tiling houses, in plantation-business &c.

खारवी *a* Relating to the cloth खारवा or the color of it. [खारवा.]

खारवे *n* A sort of लुगडे usually of the color of खारसंध *m* (खार & संधा) Metallic cement, solder.

खारसळई *f* The stone upon which खार is levigated in preparing खारसंध or metallic cement.

खारसो or खारसा *a* Crabbed, cross-grained, testy, ill-humored; one ever scolding and rating.

खारस्यळ *n* Ground along inlets and creeks; a salt marsh or meadow.

खारा *a* (खार) Salt or saline. 2 Produced on salt marshes or grounds—a kind of rice &c. 3 Existing in salt water—fish. 4 Blowing over creeks or salt marshes—wind. 5 Hard, containing salts—water.

खारांक or व *n* A low priced, red, cotton cloth; used for लुगडे &c. Also called शंदरी.

खारावणे *v i* (खार) To be salt; to be imbued or impregnated with salt. 2 To be inflamed and red (esp. by wind blowing over creeks and salt marshes)—eyes.

खाराखीर or खाराखिरी *f* sometimes खाराखेर *f* Close inquiry, inspection, or examination. Generally there is the implication of idle or ill-humored particularity. 2 Obstinate contention about a trifle; higgling, haggling, chaffering, stickling; vehement and minute discussion of an unimportant matter; incessant finding of fault and reproving; pettish chiding; cross caviling and carping. 3 Discontented tossing and tumbling about; hard-to-please picking and rejecting. Ex. तू माझ्या मा-

लाची खा० करू नको.

खारी *f* Cloudiness and coldness of weather, rawness. *v* सुट, पड. 2 (Usually खार) A squirrel. 3

A yellowish clay. Much used for the घबें or flat earthen roof.

खारीक *f* The fruit of the date-tree plucked whilst immature and dried. 2 Wild date tree, Phoenix sylvestris.

खारीक *m* A class of people or an individual of it. They employ themselves in cultivating salt marshes or lands.

खारीमाती *f* Earth from the seashore or a salt meadow. 2 A cautionary phrase of auctioneers; intimating that an article when knocked down will not, however worthless it proves, be retaken. See माळावरचा घोंडा. 3 Goods obtained from a wreck or picked up floating, flotsam or floatsam.

खारीव *p* of खारणें Affected with खार or salt—soil &c. 2 Imbued with brine.

खारेपाट *m* C A strip or slip of saline ground bordering on the sea; a sea-lay or salt marsh or meadow.

खारेंमोड *n* A term for rock-salt, mineral salt, or any factitious salt; in contrad. from sea-salt.

खारोणी *n* (खार & पाणी) Salt water.

खाल *f* (کھال H) Skin, rind, bark. Little used in Marāthī but with implication of a caning or beating; thus answering to *Hide*. *v* काढ *g.* of *o.* 2 Hide (of cattle &c.)

खाल *ad* R Down, below, underneath.

खालचा or खालला *a* (खाली) Relating to the bottom or lower part. 2 *fig.* Subject or subordinate to; inferior to; lower. 3 Eastern. See गंगमोरा.

खालचें or खाललें पाट *n* The region below the navel; the hypogastric and pubic region.

खालट *a* Lowish or low—a country or tract: low, depressed, dumpy—a thing. [neath or below.

खालणे or ने *ad* & *prep* (Better खालून) From below, beneath, underneath: also down or downward. 2 Towards the east. See गंगमोरा. [underneath.

खालतीं or तें *ad* & *prep* Below, down, under, खा० येणें To come under; to come short of; to sustain loss. Ex. त्या व्यवहारामध्ये मी पांचशें रुपये खा० आलों.

खालपट *a* (खालो) Rather sloping downwards. 2 Lying low—land. 3 Dumpy, squat, of low make.

खालवणें *v i* To come down, lit. *fig.* See खालावणें.

खालवर *ad* (खाली & वर) Topsy-turvy; upside down.

खा० आंथरणें or खा० घालून निजणें or पांघरणें To sleep or lie with one article of bed-clothing, half of it underneath, half of it over. खा० दृष्ट or नजर ठेवणें-करणें or खा० पाहणें To look well and about; to inspect or consider closely. खा० पाय पडणें *g.* of *s.* To step unequally; to make a false step. खा० मन होणें *g.* of *s.* To hesitate, fluctuate, waver.

खालविणें *v c* To lower &c. See खालाविणें.

खालसवणें or खालसावणें *v i* (खाली Down.) To fall, sink, descend (in condition or circumstances): also to come down (in arrogance or conceit).

खालसा or खालिसा *m* (خالصة A) Land or villages held immediately from Government, or of which or of the revenues of which the State is the sole proprietor. 2 Lands managed directly by Government in the absence of a खान.

खालसा or खालिसा *a* Belonging or relating to the State—lands, troops, ordnance &c. [bearing.

खालसी *a* (خلش P) Spiteful, malicious, grudge-

खालाट *n* खालाटो or टो *f* (खाली & टाय) The low country; the country as it descends from the foot of the Sayhādri-range towards the coast. Opp. to वलाटो. Applied also, in the Konkan, to

the land lying immediately along the coast, as वलाटो is to the land lying inwards and ascending towards the Ghāts. 2 The name of the vowel-marks ॐ and ॐ; these occurring under the line of writing; as वेलाटो (from वलाटो or वर & टाय) is the name of those occurring over it.

खालाटकर *c* An inhabitant of खालाटो.

खालारां *prep* (Poetry.) Beneath or under. 2 *ad* Down or below.

खालावणें *v i* (खाली) To sink, fall, abate, lessen, decline—wind, rain, heat, prosperity. 2 To be reduced in circumstances; to sink to a lower station; to come down. Ex. लाख रुपये तोटा आल्यापासून तो सावकार खालावला.

खालाविणें *v c* (Esp. in poetry. खाली) To bring down or low; to put down; to lower or humble. Ex. रावणाची हे दुर्दशा ॥ आम्ही खालाविल्या मिशा ॥

खाली *a* (खाली A) Empty. 2 Disengaged, unoccupied, unemployed.

खालीं sometimes खालें *prep* & *ad* Beneath or under: down or below. 2 *fig.* In inferiority, subjection, subordinacy unto; within the range, reach, sphere of comprehension or inclusion of; as कामा-खेळा-कटा-मेहनती-मस्खरी-खालीं In or under work, play, toil, sport—time passing; विचारा-खालीं-अभ्यासाखालीं-प्रघाताखालीं-नित्याखालीं-&c.-पडणें To fall under consideration, practice, daily routine &c.

एकाखालीं एक One under (i. e. covered, compensated, equalized by) another; one with another (the good covering the bad, the bad qualifying the good). Ex. हीं दादा याणें ए० सगळीं देऊन टाकलीं. खालीं पडणें To get habitual unto; to fall under (the constant doing or experience of). 2 To fall down; i. e. to become invalid or inoperative, null and void. खालीं राहणें To remain over or after (a subtraction). Ex. वीस आंबे देते पांच खाजे खालीं राहिले पंधरा.

खालोखटला *m* Baggage (as of an army). Hence 2 Baggage, traps, kit, things gen.

खालोपिली *a* P Causeless, groundless, meaningless, empty, vain.

खालीबार *m* Blank firing. *v* मार, टाक.

खालोल *a* (खाली) Belonging or relating to the bottom or lower part. 2 Subject or subordinate to, inferior.

खालिलाकडे Towards the east. See गंगमोरा.

खालून *prep* & *ad* From beneath or from below.

खालोखाल *ad* (खाली) Rather below or under; in inferiority unto (in qualities, age, size).

खाळ्या घरचे वासे मोजणारा *m* A term for a base ingrate who seeks to injure his fosterer or friend.

खावट *a* P (खाणें) Gluttonous or greedy. 2 That eats (receives) bribes.

खावटो *f* P (खाणें) One's board or eating; payment for one's eating. 2 A provision-stock; victual-store.

खावडें *n* An unploughed or unsown spot in a ploughed or sown field; an unwritten space in a writing; a bare, blank, or void patch, spot, or part. 2 An interval or a pause in a course (as of raining &c.) [proprietor.

खावंद *m* (خاوند P) Lord, master, ruler, owner,

खावनिंदक *a* Better खाकनिंदक An ingrate &c.

खावराडिवरा *a* (खाणें To eat, डिवरा by redup.) Ready to eat, i. e. dispose of, whatever comes in his way. 2 Fierce, fiery, passionate, angerful. 3 Used, by some, in the sense Apt, sharp, smart, prompt, full of ardor and daring, or of energy and vigor; and, by others, confounded with खावराबावरा.

खावराबावरा *a* That is under high excitement; wild and phrenzied from fright, rage, or surprise.

खावाड *a* P (खाणें) Gluttonous.

खाशानिशीं *ad* (A vulgar formation from खास or खास A) In person, in propria personâ.

खाशो *int* (خامه A) Bravo! fine! noble!

खाशोपंगत *f* खाशोमंडळी *f* (Choice class or company.) The upper ranks or superior orders; the gentlefolk.

खाष्ट or खाष्टी *a* Cross, crabbed, cross-grained, one ever complaining, or ever scolding and rating. खाष्टें *n* P A pit or rude hole.

खांस, खांसखांस, खांसणो, खांसर, खांसरी Mere misspellings of खांच &c.

खास *ad* (خاص A) Positively, assuredly, certainly. 2 Exactly, precisely, nicely, just.

खास *a* (خاص A) Pertaining or relating to the king or state; governmental &c. 2 Own, private, personal. In comp. as खासपतक, खासपागा. 3 Pure, genuine, sterling, true, real, good. See compounds in order. Other common ones, occurring, some, in the sense Royal or public, some, in that of Own or personal, some, in that of Pure, true, real, good, are खासकोटी, खासखजाना, खाससरंजाम, खासजामदार, खासजुरात, खासजामीन, खासदनाम, खासनेमणूक.

खास or खांस *f* (کھانس H कास S) A cough. *v* लाग.

खास आमदनी *f* The regular crop or produce: as contrad. from शिवाई आमदानी Extra crop &c. Note. ऐन आमदानी is sometimes used in this sense.

खासखबर *f* Authentic or official intelligence.

खासगत *a* (खास) Own, proper, personal, private, peculiar.

खासगत *ad* (खास) In person, in propria personâ.

खासगी *f* (खास) One's private or personal property or business.

खासगी or खासगीचा *a* Own, personal, private; as खासगी पैका-कारकून-खर्च. [king or grandee).

खासगीवाला *m* The private cash-keeper (of a

खासडा or खांसडा *m* A shoe or slipper. Used mainly with reference to striking with it. 2 A thrust, esp. with a spear. *v* मार, बस.

खासडेमार *m* The slipper-fight or throwing of slippers on फाखुनवद्यप्रतिपदा.

खासणें or खांसणें *v i* (کھانسن H) To cough.

खासदार *m* (خامدار H) A groom, an equerry. 2 A soldier about the person of; a member of the body-guard. 3 Applied lightly or familiarly to any person (servant, wife, husband, companion) considered as altogether subject to or dependent upon. Ex. असा प्रभु हो सेवका ॥ भजसी खासदारापरी ॥

खासदारी *f* The business or office of खासदार.

खासपंगत *f* The row at meals in which sits the host or master: also the king's or chieftain's own row. 2 The upper class or classes. 3 A select assembly or company.

खासपतक *n* One's own or private troop or body of horse; the troop of him under whose standard they serve and at whose expense they are maintained. [a horse.

खासपतकी *a* Relating to खासपतक—a trooper,

खासपागा *m* The body of horse under the immediate keeping and command of the king or ruler or the state.

खासपाग्या *m* The officer in charge of the खासपागा. 2 A horse or a trooper belonging to it.

खासबरदार *m* (خاص بردار H) An attendant that carries the arms of a great man; a squire.

खासवातमो *f* खासवतमान *n* Authentic or official accounts.

खासवारगौर *m pl* The horse-guard of the person of the king or chief.

खासखारी *f* The equipage, procession, or train of a chieftain : also the chieftain in person.

खासा *a* (خاصة *A*) Good, fine, excellent, choice, superior. 2 Relating to kings, grandees, and nobles. 3 Chief, principal, supreme; the captain, master, or head man. 4 Legitimate, not adulterine or base-born. 5 Used plurally to signify, rather than express by name, a great personage; as खासे कोठें आयेत? खासे कोठें गेले?

खासाकागद *m* (Excellent or choice paper.) A term for Dowlutabad writing paper. Opp. to खर्चीकागद. [pit or hole.

खासाड *n* (Properly खांचाड) A large irregular खासालोक *m* The nobles and grandees; the magnates or gentry : also the मानकरीलोक or holders of some हक्क or right upon the peasantry.

खासाखारी *f* (خاص سواری *H*) See खासखारी.

खांसी *f* (काश *S* through کھانسی *H*) A cough.

खास *ad* (Misused for खास) Positively, surely, certainly. 2 Exactly, precisely, just.

खाल *f* P Spite or grudge. *v* धर, कर with *g.* of *o.* as हा माझी खाल करता; or with ला or स of *o.* लाग, पेट, as माझ्या खाखीस पेटला or लागला.

खाल or खाखी *f* Pining or fretting for. *v* घे, धर, कर. Ex. आई गेल्यापासून पोरानें खाखी घेतली. 2 Ill-humored finding of fault; continual peevish chiding and scolding. *v* कर, लाव, मांड, बांध, चालव.

खाल or खी *a* खासखोर or खाखीखोर *c* Cross, crabbed, one ever scolding and rating or ever pettishly complaining. 2 Spiteful, vengeful, grudge-bearing. [ficial or natural, for water.

खाल *m* P A gutter or furrow; a channel, artifice. खिंकावणे *vi* To snap at pettishly. 2 P To neigh.

खिंकाळणे or खिंखाळणे *vi* To neigh. 2 To giggle wildly or merrily.

खिंका or ख्या *f pl* (खिंखि) Jeering or flouting speeches; ridiculing. *v* घाल, कर.

खिंखि *ad* Imit. of the sound in giggling.

खिंखि *f* (Imit.) Giggling.

खिंचकुला *m* A play amongst little girls. Eight or ten assemble, and, assuming different characters and parts, dress and eat food &c.

खिंचडा *m* A mash for cows &c.—coarsely-ground rice and bran boiled. 2 Grain of बाजरी (Holcus spicatus) boiled. 3 A mixture of rice and pulse.

खिंचडी *f* (مختلطة *H*) A mixture of rice and split pulse (boiled or unboiled). 2 A medley (as of various grains, of different coins &c.); a far-rago, olla podrida, gallimaufry, hodgepodge, lingua franca. 3 A village of which part of the lands are held by धारेकरी and part by खेत.

खिंचडे *n* A mash for cows &c. of bruised rice and bran boiled together.

खिंचणे *vi* (مخفف *H*) To fall back, to recede : also to move aside or out of the way. 2 fig. To fail (of a promise or purpose); to swerve.

खिंचरट *a* Commonly खचरट.

खिंचविड *a* (Imit.) Scrawled or scribbled.

खिंचवडणे *vc* To scratch up superficially or slightly (the ground).

खिंचविणे *vc* (खिंचणे) To put back or aside; to push or move out of the way.

खिंची *f* A dish,—vegetables boiled up with flour and pulse. [2 To get into a passion.

खिंजणे *vi* (مخف *H*) To take huff or offence.

खिंजत, खिंजतगार, खिंजतदार, खिंजतगारी &c. Properly खिंजत &c.

खिंजतनी *f* A bracelet for females.

खिंजवणी *f* (खिंजविणे) Irritating or exciting; provoking language, gestures, or action.

खिंजविणे or खिंजाविणे *vc* (مخف *H*) To provoke, enrage, excite; to stir up by teasing.

खिंजाणा *a* Disappointed, displeased, vexed &c. See खिंशाणा. [sound, to click, tick &c.

खिंखिंखणे *vi* (Imit.) To emit a light and sharp

खिंखी *f* A chip of wood; a little wedge or pin to be driven between bodies to open and keep apart, or to make fast and tight; a pin to a hook and staple; the peg or pin of a latch; a small wooden stopple; a little baluster or rail; a linch-pin. 2 A small wooden bar or bolt (to a door).

खिंखी घालणे (कामांत) To interpose some let or bar; to throw in a hinderance.

खिंड *f* A cleft or narrow pass between hills. 2 A gap, break, opening (as in a wall or fence). 3 fig. A portion (as in a lesson) skipped over. 4 fig. A creep-hole, a salvo, a reserved refuge. 5 A jag (on an edge).

खिंडकबाळी *f* An ear-ornament of women.

खिंडकी *f* (مخف *H*) A window; an air-hole; a back-door; a sallyport; a wicket. 2 fig. A mean excuse or refuge; a creep-hole, subterfuge, salvo.

खिंडकीदार *a* (مختلطة *H*) Tesselated or checkered; divided into squares diversified with alternate colors or defined with coarser threads—a sort of cloth.

खिंडकुली *f* & ले *n* or खिंडकुली & ले (Dim. of खिंड) A small cleft through hills. 2 A hole or gap through a wall, hedge, fence.

खिंडगोंडो *f pl* Lanes, alleys, narrow and by ways, clefts and breaks comprehensively.

खिंडार or रे *n* (Intens. of खिंड) A large breach, break, gap, or opening; a lane or pass betwixt fields &c. 2 Ruins (as of a town or house).

खिंडार *a* (खिंड) Dilapidated, broken up, ruined—a building, a village. [break &c.

खिंडो *f* (Commonly खिंड) A cleft, pass, gap, खिंडुकमिडुक *n* Usually and preferably किडुक-खिंडे *n* A kind of steel. [मिडुक.

खिंखिण or गज *ad* Imit. of light, sharp sounds; of tinkling, clinking, jingling.

खिंतखितणे *vi* To feel hot and clammy, to swelter, to be in a muck. 2 also खिंदखिंदणे To giggle. 3 also खिंदखिंदणे To boil noisily, to wallop. 4 also खिंत-खित करणे To fret—a child &c.

खितपण or जो *f* खितपण or खितपिणी *f* Wasting in languor and pain, lingering. *v* घे or खितपणीस लागणे. [in languor and pain, to linger.

खितपणे, खितपिणे, खिंदवणे, खिंदवणे *vi* To waste खिंदखिंद or दा *ad* Imit. of the sound in giggling.

खिंदडणे or खिंदाडणे *vi* To make wild and boisterous merriment; to leap, skip, frisk, caper; to romp; to gambol. [rout or wild precipitation.

खिंदडणे or खिंदाडणे *vc unc* To make to flee in खिंदडा *m* Wild and boisterous merriment; gambols, romps, skipping and capering. *v* घाल.

खिंदमत *f* (خدمت *P*) Service or attendance. 2 Servile obsequiousness.

खिंदमतगार or -दार or खिंदमतदार *m* (خدمتگار *P*) A servant of great men for petty offices about the person;—for kneading the limbs, carrying the slippers, pouring water over the hands &c. See 2 Kings iii. 11. [fice or business of खिंदमतगार.

खिंदमतगारी or -दारी *f* (خدمتगاری *P*) The office of खिंदमतगार or खिंदाळणे *vi* See खिंदडणे.

खिंदाडा *m* Boisterous merriment, horse-play. *v* घाल. See खिंदडा.

खिन्न *p* (S) Distressed, disquieted, grieved, afflicted, vexed.

खिपणी & खिपणे Commonly खितपणी & खितपणे.

खिपतण *f unc* Sitting heavily, doggedly, resistingly—as a sulky child whom one is endeavoring to drag along or to raise : also hanging on; lingering about; staying in reluctance to quit. *v* घे.

खिपतणी & खिपतणे See खितपणी & खितपणे.

खिपरी बसणे (खिपरी) Lingering or hanging upon. Now obsolete.) To lie upon lingeringly—fever or other malady, or demoniac possession.

खिमावर्त *m* A ring of hair on the pastern. A mark of the horse. [sistence—rice.

खिम्मत *a* R Boiled into a thick clammy con-

खिंरकटणे *vi* P To creep or crawl.

खिंरकटले *n* A contemptuous term for खीर when it is too dilute; wishy-washy ricemilk.

खिंरखिंड *f* A pulpos root yielding a gum-resin.

खिंरखिंर or रा *ad* Imit. of the sound proceeding from certain bodies dragged or trailed.

खिंरखिराविणे *vc* (Better खरखराविणे) To make to crash along or emit the sound of rustling

खिंरखिरे *n* A child's whirligig. [or brustling.

खिंरटणे *vi* To stunt or grow stuntedly.

खिंरटा *m* (Used *pl* खिंरटे) Maggots bred in carious teeth.

खिंरटा *a* Stunted, of dwarf growth.

खिंरड *n* The name of a fish. 2 *f* Small ticks or

खिंरणा *m* The name of a tree. [cattle-lice.

खिंरणो *f* A plant, Mimosa kanki. Rox. 2 The fruit of it. 3 A variety of the musk-melon.

खिंरणे *vc* (क्षरण *S*) To strain or sift; to make to pass through.

खिंरणे *vi* (क्षरण *S*) To run or pass through : also to run or flow;—used esp. of semen and urine (धातु or वीर्य & मूत्र). 2 To pine or waste away.

3 To suffer seminal emission, to spend.

खिंरणे *vi* (Vulgar corr. of क्षरणे) To enter.

खिंरणे *n* P (क्षरण *S*) A sieve or strainer gen. Ex. पाटोचें खिं. झालें The basket is worn down to a sieve.

खिंरतुपडी *f* (खीर & रूप) A term at Songtyá,

signifying the privilege, derived from killing one of the adversary's Songtyá, of continuing to play although one's turn is up. *v* खा, खेळ.

खिं. खाणे *g.* of *o.* To thrash soundly.

खिंरण, खिंरणो, खिंरणिणी & खिंरणी, खिंरणे or खिंरणिणे See खितपणी & खितपणे.

खिंरविद्या *f pl* Scrawling, scribbling, flourishing

खिंरसाळ *f* A kind of rice. [with the pen.

खिरा *m* (مخف *H*) A cucumber, Cucumis sativus.

2 A particular tree.

खिरापत *f* (خير عافيت *P*) Sweetmeats served out to the audience at the conclusion of a कथा &c.

2 fig. Munificent donations or charities, largesses : also lavish expenditure, prodigality. *v* कर, हो.

खिराळे *n* C (खोळ & आलव) See खिळोरे.

खिरी *f* (مخف *H*) A kind of steel.

खिरीपुरी *f* (खीर & पुरी) Faring sumptuously; living luxuriously. *v* खा. 2 Entertaining prodigally or richly. *v* वांट, दे, वाढ.

खिलाडी or डू *a* (खेळ) Skilful at play. 2 Playful, lively, sportive, jocund.

खिलात *f* (خلعت *A*) A robe of honor; a robe &c. which great men throw over the shoulders of the objects of their favor.

खिलार or खिलार *n* A herd (of cows or buffaloes).

खिलारी or खिलारी *m* A herdsman.

खिलारी घनगर *m* A keeper both of herds and

flocks (of buffaloes and cows and of sheep and goats): in contrad. from मिरका घनगर.

विशाण or गा or विशाणा, sometimes विशाणी *a* (کھسینا H) Disappointed, disconcerted, ashamed or repressed in spirit: also vexed, grieved, displeased.

विशी *f* (Imit. of the sound in boiling. विस!) Boiled flour (of corn gen.) in preparation for certain dishes—सांद्या, कुरड्या, पाप्या, वडे &c. *v* घे or शिजव *g.* of *o*.

विसविशा or विसविस *a* Testy, peevish, pettish, one ever snapping at, or ever growling and grumbling.

विसविस *f* (Imit.) Peevish contention or discussion; pettish objecting to; finding fault with, chiding, scolding. [*v* कर, हास.

विसविस *ad* In a giggling or grinning manner.

विसविसणे *v i* (Imit.) To chatter and gnash at—a monkey. 2 To scold, chide, find fault pettishly.

विसगणतो *f* & *interj* Preferably किसगणतो.

विसणे *v i* (کھسना H) To get aside; to move out of the way; to make room by sidling. 2 To gnash and chatter at—monkeys in rage. Hence 3 To snap at angrily or pettishly. 4 (Properly खिजणे) To take huff or offence.

विसमत, विसमतगार -दार &c. See under खिद.

विसमत्तो *f* A bracelet for females. It is double, and is covered over with brass-foil. [without pips.

विसमोस *f* (کشمش P) A small kind of raisin

विसा *m* (کیسه P) A pocket. 2 fig. A partition, compartment, subdivision: a sub-portion or sub-concern: a minor and included affair or matter. Ex. हे माजघर एक दिसते परंतु ह्यांत तीन विसे आहेत; ह्यामामलतेचे पोटी चार विसे आहेत; त्या कामामध्ये विसे पुष्कळ आहेत. 3 fig. Mental reservation; a reserved or suppressed point (in a statement or declaration). *v* राख. 4 See विससा.

विसाखोकला *m* (विसा & खोकला taken up as an enhancing reduplication.) Quarrel, dispute, or disagreement indefinitely. [*v* कर, मांड, चाल.

विसाणा *m* (Imit.) Wild laughing and giggling.

विसारा *m* (विसा) Lengthiness, involvedness, and tediousness (of a business or an affair). *v* पड *g.* of *s.*—कामाचा-व्यवहाराचा-व्यापाराचा &c.: also any long, complicate, and wearisome business; a long story. *v* पड. 2 A department, division, portion (of a business or case).

विस *f* (قسط A) An instalment. 2 Payment by instalments. 3 The period or term of an instalment. Ex. विस भरल्यानंतर रुपये राहिले तर याज पडेल. 4 It expresses various ruinous ways of borrowing money: viz. Rendering back the principal borrowed and paying the interest accrued in the evening of each day:—rendering daily together with the interest a portion of the principal, continuing to pay interest for the whole sum borrowed until the full repayment be effected:—paying daily such a sum and for such a term that the aggregate of the daily payments shall exceed, by a half, a fourth &c., the sum borrowed. 5 fig. A division of a business or a distinct article to be attended to. With implication of there being many such, and thus of vexatiousness or tiresomeness. विस therefore is used and is explained as A vexation; a teasing or troublesome affair. Ex. हे विसोचें काम आहे; हा विसोचा रोजगार; हा विसोचा खंपाक. 6 fig. A particular, point, item, head. With the implication of Pretence, pretext, false plea. Ex. हा पाटोल हजार विसीनें वळतो.

विसोचा Consisting of many divisions or distinct heads or articles: hence troublesome, tiresome, teasing, vexing—a business or an affair.

विसक *n f* (خستک A) The पट्टी or slip (of trousers or drawers) which covers the private region betwixt the legs.

विसखांदा or विसोखांदा *m* (विस by redup.) The business of borrowing money detailed under विस Sig. IV. *v* कर, लाव, दे, घे, वार. 2 Understood by some in the sense of खांदवाडा.

विसबंदी *f* (قسط بندی P) Settlement (of a payment to be made) after the manner of instalments.

विसाई *f* विसाईचा-व्यापार-व्यवहार-धंदा-काम The business of borrowing and repaying every day or other short period with the interest. See under विस Sig. IV.

विसो *a* (विस) One that lends money in some of the usurious modes described under विस; an usurer. 2 Troublesome, tedious, wearying, worrying—a matter.

विसो *m* A tribe, or an individual of it, of Bráhmans in Gujará. Also called जंबू.

विससा *m* (قصه A) A story or tale. 2 fig. Story, affair, matter, business; a disputed or contested case; any awkward and troublesome affair with.

खिळखिळा, खिळखिळीत, खिळखिळणा *a* Relaxed, slack, loose—joints, a person or a thing as to the joints. [looseness, ricketiness.

खिळखिळी *f* Relaxation of joints, slackness,

खिळण *f* (खिळणे) Nailing down; fixing firmly; fastening. More frequently used in the figurative senses following, viz. Detention or confinement (as to the house, the bed, a chair); rigidity of joints or muscles (as by rheumatism); determined sitting at one's door (as of a dun, taskmaster, beggar); dogged persistency (of a child in some request); unyielding importunity; sullen and stubborn hanging back or sitting, in resistance to invitations or to efforts to raise. *v* घे, धर, खिळणोस येणे.

खिळणे *v c* (खिळा) To nail down; to fix firmly; to fasten or fix gen. 2 To fasten by a bolt, to bolt. 3 fig. To detain, confine, fix. See the senses given under खिळण. 4 To bite, i. e. to nail down. Used of the biting and holding fast of certain small insects.

खिळपट *m* A loose heap of stones (in a field or road), a cairn. [खिळणे.

खिळविणे *v c* A second *v c* from खिळा. See खिळा *m* (कोल S) A nail; a spike; an iron pin.

2 fig. The clot or grume that forms during milking on the teat. 3 A cairn or heap of stones loosely thrown up; any little conical erection. 4 A shoot just springing up from the ground. 5 The point of junction of the bounds of three or more villages. 6 A printing type.

खिळापट्टी *f* (A nail and a slip of iron.) A stripe (on the forehead) of red गंध and a टिका or टिपका (dot) in the middle of it, made black with burned betelnut, कसुरी &c. Hence खिळेपट्टी करणे To dine out. (Because this decoration of person is performed at the host's house.) Ex. आज कोठे खि. झालो? 2 खिळापट्टी further signifies comprehensively The iron work (the nails and clamps) as of a building. Ex. घर तर झालें खि. व्हायाची.

खिळामाणी *a* Having an iron pin and a metal lining to the pin-socket—a जातें or handmill.

खिळारे *n c* See खिळारे.

खिळी *f* (कोल S) A common term for the two pegs of the हत्या (stock of the फणी or weaver's comb); a bar of a door; a peg or pin or bolt

more gen. 2 For other senses see खीळ, of which word खिळी is the Konkani form. [ened.

खिळीव *p* of खिळणे Nailed down, fixed, fast—
खिळेखुरदा *m* Nails, bits of iron, small stones &c. as stuffed into a cannon or a shell.

खिळेखाप *m* (Nail-type, nail-form type.) A modern term for leaden types and for printing: in contrad. from दगडखाप Lithography.

खिळेजुळणारा or -जोडणारा *a* Recent formations. A compositor.

खिळेपट्टी & खिळेमाणी See खिळापट्टी & खिळामाणी.

खिळारे *n R C* (खीळ) The recess in the wall by the side of the door, or the wooden catch, to admit the bar: also that contrivance with bar and hole and wooden loop. *v* घाल. [*v* घे.

खीज *f* (کھج H) Huff, offence, displeasure.

खोट *n* A clapper (wooden) fastened round the neck of cattle. 2 A little wooden wedge, pin, bolt &c. See खिटी.

खोर *f* (क्षीर S through کھیر H) A dish composed of rice, cocoanut-scrapings, milk, sugar, and spices. Pr. जेथे खोर खातो तेथे राख खावी काय?

खिरांत or खिरामध्ये सरांटा (A thorn of सरांटा or a splinter in ricemilk.) A term for a troublesome person in an assembly or a community, a plague or pest, a thorn: also for an ill-favored man amidst a company of women: also for a rough, coarse, or bad thing gen. falling amidst fine or good things: also for one opposer or objector amongst persons compliant or concurrent. खिरांत दिंग (Assafoetida in ricemilk.) A term for a vile person or thing amongst or in good persons or things; "a dead fly in precious ointment."

खीळ *f* (कोल S) A bolt, bar, pin, peg. 2 A round of a ladder. 3 The clot or grume that forms during milking on the teat. *v* बस, फोड. 4 Joint, articulation, lock; as कोपराची-ढोपराची-दांताची-मणगटाची-पायाची-खीळ. [हास, कर.

खुखु *ad* Imit. of rapid and light laughing. *v*

खुखु *f* (Imit.) Rapid and light laughter. *v* कर.

खुजट *a* (Qualif. form of खुजा) Rather dwarfish or stunted.

खुजटहाड *n* Dwarf-bone. Said of the bone (or osseous structure) of a child or young animal when it indicates slow and poor development. Opp. to उफायाचें हाड.

खुजरत *f* Usually and properly खुदरत. [sized.

खुजा *a* Dwarfish, diminutive, stunted, short-

खुजावड *m* See यज्ञदृष्ट.

खुंट *m* A stump (of a tree or bush, of a tail, a broom, of hair after shaving &c.) 2 A pile or stake driven (as into a river or the sea). 3 *n* The tip of a plough which receives the share, the spindle. 4 *m* The clot which forms during milking on the teat. 5 To make a sling or netting the strands or twists of a cord are pulled out laterally: of these the composing yarns are in like manner pulled out and twisted: these little twists or tails are severally called खुंट. 6 A teat from which no milk flows, a blind teat. 7 A common term for the four corners of the earth. 8 *n* Applied to a stout-bodied, thick-set (cow, buffalo, and sometimes, woman). 9 *m* A middle-sized Plantain-sucker or offshoot (whether as still adhering to the roots of its parent or as separated and planted). 10 The square or area formed by the meeting of four roads. 11 An end or a point of a street or road. 12 *m* fig. of first sense. A family or household, a stock: also an individual of it, a branch of the stock: also a descended fruit; a

fruit the offspring of (i. e. of the *stock* of). 14 *m* (बुगडीचा) The channel of the screw of the trinket बुगडी. 15 *m* The stripe or bar-like seam into which are gathered the चुनी or ruffles under the arm of an अंगरखा. 16 *fig.* of second sense. A stake to hold on by, i. e. a patron. 17 At blind-man's buff, and at खोकाड or the play of खोखा. The boy who covers the eyes of the boy personating Blindman.

खुट होणे (To be a stump or stake.) To sit in sulky silence and stillness. खुटास खुट उभा राहणे or होणे Expresses any regular flowing in to supply a regular issue; any succession of comers to fill the vacancies left by goers; or any arrival or accession in the place of a departure or a loss; any quid pro quo. Ex. अजा मेला नावू झाला खुटास खुट उभा राहिला. खुटासारखा उभा राहणे-असणे-खुटणे To stand *stock-upright*. खुटास खुट घेणे To take tit for tat, to retaliate.

खुट-कर-कन-दिनी-दिशी *Imit.* of sharp, short, light sounds; with a snap, pop, click, crack.

खुटकणे *v i* To be obstructed or stopped. See खुडकणे.

खुटकळी *f* The hinder or farther triangular piece which, together with the पेशकळी (the fore triangular piece) and the आगा (the front piece intervening betwixt them), compose a side of the skirt of an अंगरखा.

खुटकाविणे *v c* See खुडकाविणे.

खुटखुट or टा *ad* *Imit.* of certain light sounds (as of rats scratching in their holes or in straw; of continued and gentle tapping or knocking; also of crouching or scrunching; of pulsation in the belly; of twitching, springing, shooting &c.)

खुटखुट or टो *f* (*Imit.*) Swelling and heaving (of a haughty or of an ardent spirit); panting, itching, burning, longing (to be engaged about).

खुटखुटणे *v i* To emit the sound खुट! खुट! See the adverb. 2 or *v imp* To pulsate slightly (in the belly, in a sore finger &c.); to twitch convulsively; to spring or quiver. खरुज खुटखुटतो is an *idiom* expressive of the pulsating or twitching, not of the खरुज or Itch, but of the body or part affected by खरुज.

खुटखुटीत *a* (*Imitative* or fanciful.) Neatly and conveniently small; tight, compact, compressed, manageable—a house, the body, affairs, worldly concerns. 2 That readily parts asunder or yields; crisp, crumbling, friable.

खुटण *n* (खुट) A stump (of a plant, a tail, a broom &c.) 2 A pile or stake driven (as into a river or the sea).

खुटण or खुटणभर *n* An ordinary space or quantity of plough-work; a quantity within the strength of the oxen. Also termed अऊटभर or ओटभर.

खुटणावळ *f* (खुटणे) The wages of people employed to crop or pluck (greens, legumes &c.)

खुटणी *f* Verbal of खुटणे *v c* Gathering by twist-
खुटणी *f* A particular plant. [ing off &c.]

खुटणे or खुटणे *v c* To gather by twisting off with the fingers or cutting with the nails; to crop or pluck (greens, legumes &c.)

खुटणे or खुटणे *v i* To be arrested in progress; to be obstructed, stopped, brought to a stand; also to stop or stand still, and, figuratively, to be posed, non-plussed, put to a loss, brought to one's wits' end; also to be checked or cooled—ardor, hopes. 2 (Or more frequently खुटून बसणे) To hang or hold back doggedly and determinedly;

to take sulks and resist persuasion. 3 To fall short or be deficient.

खुटपान *n* R The last and short leaf that issues from the womb of a Plantain and immediately precedes the कोंका.

खुटपरा *m* P (खुटा) A peg; also a stake. See खुटा.

खुटबावली *f* R A doll. 2 Standing on tip-toes.

v कर, or thus, खुटबावलीवर उभा राहणे.

खुटबाळी *f* An ear-ornament of females.

खुटभाजी *f* Vegetables kept low and spreading by continual cropping; also sprouts from the stump or root, after-sprouts.

खुटरोग *m* Leanness or sickness arising to a beast from being long tied up to the stake. 2 Hence *fig.* any disease or disorder from sedentariness; chair-fever, morbus literatorum.

खुटरोगी *a* That has खुटरोग.

खुटवा *m* (खुटणे) To stop. A duty levied on vessels on coming to anchor in a port; or on passing by within certain limits.

खुटविणे *v c* (खुटणे *v i* q. v.) To arrest in progress; to obstruct or stop; to bring to a stand.

खुटळणे *v c* (खुट) To pierce a hole into the ground (with a peg or bit of stick) to sow a seed; to dibble.

खुटा *m* A stake or peg. 2 The handle of a handmill; the pin or bolt of a handmill; an oar-peg or thowl; and numerous things similar.

खुटा गाडणे To plant or set a foot in. खुटा बळकट (खबरदार &c.) असणे *g.* of *s.* To have a strong or steady protector or patron. खुट्याचा जोराने दावे ओढणे-उचा मारणे &c. To cut capers, or to act recklessly, presuming upon some powerful support or protection. हालवून खुटा बळकट करणे To make a matter certain and sure by a little shaking and sifting, by making inquiries &c. about it.

खुटाड *n* (*Deprec.* form of खुट) A tree reduced to a stump: also a stump, stock, stub viewed as cumbering or worthless.

खुटाचा *a* (खुटा Stake.) Applied jocosely to the वैष्णव people. Because they make their sectarial stripe *upright*.

खुटापळी *f* A stout and short stick. [stock.]

खुटाप्रा *m* (खुट) A stump or stub; a standing

खुटाफळी *f* A play, esp. among children of cow-herds. 2 A toll upon horses. In Tuljápúr &c.

खुटारा *m* C (खुट) A stump. 2 The stake (moving on a pivot) at which a bullock is trained (for an oilmill, a waterwheel &c.). 3 A broom worn to the stump. [ing cotton threads.]

खुटाला *m* A machine for disentangling or clearing खुटावणे *v i* or पाय खुटावणे *g.* of *s.* To be brought to a stand; to be stopped and fixed. 2 To fix one's self fast; to stay fixedly.

खुटाविणे *v c* (खुटा) To straighten a contracted or stiff leg by fastening tightly the sole of the foot along a stake fixed in the ground, and by driving in a wedge at the top of the stake. 2 To tie up or confine (an evil spirit by mantra); to restrain it from further molestation.

खुटाळी *f* (खुटा Stake.) A term of reproach for a childless woman. 2 also खुटावळी *f* A stout and short stick (as used in beating a सुडा &c.)

खुटाळ्या *m* (खुटणे) A contemptuous term for a barber; a vile scraper. 2 (खुटा) A contemptuous term for a sectary of विष्णु. (His forehead-mark being vertical.) [around a bullock's neck &c.]

खुटी *f* (खुट!) A wooden bell or clapper, as tied

खुटी or खुटी *f* (खुट) A peg or wooden pin. 2

A short stump or stock; a stub or snag. *v भर.* 3 R A landmark.

खुटी उपटणे *g.* of *s.* To turn out; to hoist or oust out (of an office or a post). खुटी ठेवणे-मारणे-राखणे with आंत To stop or hinder. खुटी पिरगाळणे-पिळणे-पिळवटणे-मारणे To oppose obstacles to one's efforts or views; to mar or blast one's prospering plans. 2 To excite and embroil; to stir up to quarrel. खुटीस अडकणे To be stopped or suspended; to lie or stand over. खुटीस लागले—गांढोडे, गवाळे &c. The disputed property is yet unawarded; sub judice lis est: or the business is in a fair way of settlement; it has engaged attention: or (I &c.) have obtained admission; I have worked my finger in: or (I &c.) am only a sojourner; I keep my traveling bag ready on the peg: or (I &c.) am not firmly fixed in my situation; I hourly expect dismissal.

खुटुखुट *ad* (*Imit.*) Dully, heavily, tardily, *jog-gingly*—a work proceeding, a horse trotting.

खुटेउपट or खुटेउपाड or खुटेउपड *f* (کھنٹے آباز H) One of the seventy-two blemishes in the horse. The owner of a horse thus affected is unlucky in all his undertakings. Hence applied to a servant &c. who causes to him whom he serves the loss of his place or post. The blemish consists in a Gom or spot where the hair is turned reversely; or, according to some, in a ring of hair on a fore knee. 2 *c* A sojourner. [उपट—a horse.]

खुटेउपाड *a* That has the blemish called खुटे-
खुटेखळाळ *a* That rattles about restlessly at his stake—a beast. Hence 2 That wildly wanders or roves. [on the horse. See शुभलक्षण.]

खुटेगाड *f* (کھنٹے گار H) An auspicious mark up-
खुटेवाळी *f* An ear-ornament of females.

खुट *n* (*Imit.*) A quick and flat sound: (as that emitted on the collision of two pieces of stick &c.)

खुट्यावरचा कावळा sometimes खुटीवरचा कावळा *m* (A crow upon a stake.) A term for a sojourner or passenger: also for any fugitive pleasure or pain, or any transitory event. See पाण्यावरचा बुड-बुडा. 2 Some unknown fellow, who knows who or whence? Ex. खुं गावांत घर ना रानांत शेत.

खुड An interjection used in driving off fowls, crows &c.

खुडकणे *v i* (खुडा) To contract through spasm or cramp: also to be stiff and heavy, feeling as if pinned—a limb. 2 To be obstructed or stopped; to be brought to a stand.

खुडका *m* (खुड!) Scouting, flouting, rejecting with sharp interjections. *v दे.*

खुडकाविणे *v c* (खुड! खुड!) To drive off fowls or birds with the ejaculation खुड! Hence To scout, flout, flear; to reject contemptuously.

खुडखुड *f* (*Imit.*) The convulsive agony, the kick or throe, in death. Ex. खुं केली आणि प्राण सोडला.

खुडखुड or डां *ad* *Imit.* of certain sounds expressive of certain movements or manners, as of a pulsation in the belly, of a quivering or shuddering, of the chattering of teeth, of the fluttering and flapping of a dying fowl, of the floundering or writhing of a dying or wounded man &c. &c. *v वाज, कर.*

खुडखुडणे *v i* (*Imit.*) To shiver from cold. 2 *v imp* To beat or pulsate slightly in the belly. 3 To emit the sound खुटखुट.

खुडखुडी *f* (*Imit.*) Shivering and quivering (as of one under an ague-fit), tremors, rigors.

खुडखुडीत *a* Light and tight; compact and dapper; brisk and active. 2 Hale and hearty;

sound and vigorous—an old or elderly man. 3 Dry and hard; stiff and crackling; or crisp and crumbly—a moist thing gen. when well-dried. 4 (Commonly खुटखुटीन) Conveniently small; compact or compressed—the body, a house, a business.

खुडगा *m* C A common term for the uprights of the frame-work of a cart, a sloat. [nipping.]

खुडणी *f* (Verbal of खुडणे) Gathering, cropping, खुडणे *v c* (कृतन S) To gather by twisting off with the fingers or cutting with the nails; to crop; to pluck; to nip off gen.

खुडतुडणे or खुडतडणे *v i* To pluck off with the nails, to nip off. 2 To bite off, or to nibble. Ex. तू दातांनी नखे खुडतुडून को.

खुडबुड *f* A formation imitative of certain sounds (as of the rustling or rattling of a mouse in straw, in a pitcher &c.)

खुडबुडणे *v i* To make the sound खुडबुड.

खुडबुडाट *m* (Intens. of खुडबुड) A loud or a combined rustling &c. See खुडबुड.

खुडसणी or ना *f* Bitterness of reflection, remorse, regret, compunction. *v* लाग, राह. 2 Earnest desire, longing, craving. Ex. म्यां खुं घरली चेतो ती आज फिटली; एवढी माझी खुं राहिली आहे ती आपण फेडावी.

खुडसणी *f* (Verbal of खुडसणे) Nipping. 2 Lopping. 3 Scolding: also scouting or flouting.

खुडसणे *v c* C To pluck off with the nails, to nip. 2 (Commonly खडसणे) To lop (trees). 2 fig. To scold sharply, to rate: also to scout or flout.

खुडसाविणे *v c* (खुड !) To drive off birds with the utterance खुड ! Hence To scout, flout, reject.

खुडा *a* खुडे *a ind* Affected with cramp; stiff and feeling as if pinned—a limb from rheumatism or from long-continued exertion or inaction.

खुडी *f* A cloth doubled over and sewn at one end, forming a घोंगता, खोपा, or खोळ (an open or outspread shovel-form sack). Used in exposing grain in the market. 2 A species or variety of जांभळा.

खुडी *f* A shed or thatching over a laid-up ship or boat. 2 A cow-shed, a fowl-house, a dove-cot &c.; esp. a pen or fold for calves. 3 The hole and apparatus made in a horse's stall to receive his urine. 4 A breed or stock (esp. of camels).

खुडूक *ad* (Imit. of the soft and low utterance of the hen at this season.) In the state of having laid all her eggs—a hen &c.

खुडूक *n* (Fig. of the sense of खुडूक *ad*) Applied to a stump or stock; it having lost all its foliage.

खुडे *n* A fowl-house, a dove-cot &c.

खुणखुण *f* (Imit.) Slight mental discomposure; vexation, regret, fretting. 2 (Usually कुणकुण) Whispering: also muttering or grumbling. 3 *unc* Used in the sense of खुसखुस.

खुणखुणणे *v i* To emit the sound खुण ! खुण !—certain instruments. 2 To speak with smothered (and nasal) expression of anger; to fume and chafe suppressedly.

खुणस, खुणसी, खुणशी See under खुनस.

खुणा *f* R (खुण) A mark to preserve remembrance or assist recognition.

खुणासुद्रा *f* A comprehensive term for marks, tokens, stamps, impressions.

खुणाविणे or खुणविणे *v c* (खुण) To direct, order, inform &c. by sign or signal; by a nod, beck, wink, hint, remote allusion, distant insinuation. Ex. विश्वासिने ते वेळां ॥ खुणाविला रघुवीर ॥

खुणी *a* Usually and more correctly खुनी.

खुनखुन *m* (Imit.) The sound emitted by a liquid under ebullition. 2 *f* Anxious fretting about. 3 *m* R The swarming of lice. 4 R Press, throng, crowded state. *v* पड.

खुनखुनणे *v i* To emit the sound खुन ! खुन !—boiling water &c., lime while slaking.

खुनखुता or खुनखुताभात *m* Stale boiled rice reboiled with buttermilk &c.

खुतणी or नी (खुत A) A kind of cloth; half silk, half cotton, and striped.

खुतणे or खुतणे *v i* (कुठित S) To sit fast or stick sulkily or doggedly: also to demur, scruple, or hang back.

खुतपुत *f* (Imit.) Fretting about; anxious inquietude for. *v* कर, लाग. 2 Troublesome pressing for; (a child's) teasing for. *v* कर, लाव, लाग.

खुतबा *m* (خطبة A) Amongst Muhammadans. An oration in eulogy of the five sacred personages (Muhammad and his four successors) and the king, made on Fridays after the service in the mosque. Note. This word is introduced and explained because the Hindús, after their fashion, carelessly misunderstand it as meaning Din, clamor, or confused chatter.

खुद *a* (خود P) Own, proper, peculiar, personal. 2 Own, by way of emphasis or corroboration. Ex. हे घर खुद माझे. 3 Used as *ad* By one's self; in propria persona.

Numerous compounds are common; as खुदसनद A grant from the Ruler *himself* or directly from the supreme authority; खुदअसामी A person standing in his own name and might: also such a standing; खुदनिसबत Relating to self or one's own person: also by or in one's own person. Pr. काम सरकारनिसबत दावा खुदनिसबत (The business is of the Sarkár, but the blame attaches to the person executing it.) खुदनिसबत is further used as a prefix of the same power as खुद. खुदखर्च The private expenses of the Ruler or other person, as contrad. from सरंजामीखर्च or डौल The expenses of the army, the state, and official or public manifestation; खुदसरंजाम, खुदकबुलात, खुददखूर, खुदहिशेव &c.

खुदकी *f* (کدی H) A pace of the horse, the trot.

खुदखासा *a & ad* (My, thine, his &c.) own self; I &c. in person. A free formation from خود & خاصه

खुदखुद *f* The liveliness or spirit (of a horse), mettle. 2 The swelling and heaving, the thirsting, burning, longing, panting (of emulation, ambition, conceit &c.) 3 *f m* Any long-continuing (chat, bustle of comers and goers &c.) considered as teasing or tiresome; any teasing or wearisome pressing (as of a child). 4 *f* Anxious inquietude for; or fretting about.

खुदजातीने *ad* By or in one's own person.

खुदरत *f* (قدرت A) Power, capability, competency. Neg. con.

खुदरापादरा *a* (पादणे by redup.) Lewd, loose, obscene, filthy: also vile, vilifying, vituperative, calumnious—language, a speaker. 2 Freely. Bad, vile, worthless, wretched—animal or thing.

खुदलणी or खुदलणी *f* (Verbal of खुदलणे) Treating roughly &c.

खुदलणे, खुदलणे, खुदलणे, खुदडणे *v c* To treat roughly; to pommel, belabour, pull and push about; to handle or use violently and heedlessly (things, beasts); to over-ride, over-drive, over-work; to deface, maul, mangle, ruffle, rumple,

crumple; to tread or trample (mortar in tempering it); to shake and toss, joggle and jolt;—as a cart, rough horse &c.

खुंदला or ला *m* (खुंदलणे) The sense or state of general luxation and exhaustion. See at length under खुरदमा.

खुदुखुदु *ad* (Imit.) In a merry or kindly manner—laughing. *v* हास. [कर.]

खुदुखुदु *f* (Imit.) Merry or kindly laughing. *v* खुद, खुदजातीने &c. See under खुद.

खुद्रकखुद्रक *ad* Imit. of the sound of trotting or ambling. [घर, कर, बाळग g. or acc. of o.]

खुनस *m f* (کینس H) Rancour, spite, grudge. *v*

खुनसी *a* (खुनस) Rancorous, malicious, vengeful.

खुनी *a* (خونی P) That has committed murder.

2 Murderous, butcherous, ferocious. 3 Relating to murder—a सुकदमा-चौकशी-साक्ष-कयास &c.

खुनीसुलबाध *f unc* Bloody piles. Contrad. from मोडाची सुलबाध. [ous.]

खुनेरा or री *a* खुन्यारा *a* (खून Murder.) Murder-

खुपणी *f* (Verbal of खुपणे) Pricking &c.

खुपणे *v c* To prick—a thorn, a hair, a splint: to touch painfully, to hurt: also, as passive or neuter, to smart under the puncture—the flesh, the eye. 2 fig. To offend the sight; to affect as being a thorn in the eye or an eye-sore: also to pierce with remorse; to prick or sting: also, as pass. or neut., to fester in the mind, to rankle.

खुपरा *m* (खुपणे) Pricking or smarting of the eyes as during ophthalmia. *v* ये, जा, हो, फोड.

खुपरा *a* (खुपणे) That shoots, pricks, or smart—an eye in ophthalmia &c.: also, sometimes, attrib., having an eye so affected—a person. 2 That shoots or pricks constitutionally—an eye.

खुपरी *f* (खुपणे) Pricking or smarting of the eyes (as during ophthalmia). *v* भर, लाग. 2 A disease incidental to the eyelids, eruption of bloody blisters on the internal surface, granular lids. 3 The testaceous incrustation of saline ground.

खुपशा *a* (खुपसणे) That fraudulently inserts an item in an account; that foists in or interpolates more gen.: also that pockets or catches up what comes in his way; a petty pilferer or light-fingered Jack. 2 fig. That insinuates slander.

खुपसणे *v c* To thrust in; to force in; to stick; to drive. 2 To slide in, slip in, tuck in, insert.

खुपसदशमी *f* A ludicrous term for the cake called दशमी baked in a hurry by having a firebrand thrust through it.

खुब *m n* (قوم A) A people, nation, tribe, family, caste. Ex. माळोखुब, साळोखुब चाव्दारखुब.

खुबड *n* P (खुबा) A knuckle or joint. 2 R W (For कुबड) A hump on the back. 3 Understood and used vaguely for the back or the upper vertebræ of it; (the load-bearing part;) or for the lumbar vertebræ; (the supposed seat of the strength;) or for the nape of the neck. खुबडमोडका

is common, and is understood in the sense of Broken-backed, or Of a crick neck; and खुबड-मोडणे *v i* g. of s. To be wrenched, wrung, stiff, crick—the neck from a load, rheumatism, age &c.; and खुबड मोडणे *v t* g. of o. To baffle, foil, confound, nonplus.

खुबडी *f* A pigeon-house; a dove-cot. 2 (Commonly खुबा) A water-snail &c. or its shell.

खुबलणे *v c* To pommel, pound, belabour, drub.

खुबसुरत *a* (خوبصورت P) Beautiful, pretty, good looking, of fine features and fair complexion.

खुबळणे *v c* (खुबा) To toss about upon the lap, throw into the air &c., to dandle (a child).

खुबलणे *vi* (खुबा) To be fidgety and restless; to wriggle about—a child on the lap. 2 To be shaken and jolted (as in a cart, upon a rough horse &c.) [sistance or refusal.]

खुबले *n* Hanging back; sullen and stubborn re-
खुबा *m* A prominent articulation of the body: (the shoulder-joint, hip, ankle, wrist, knee &c.; but esp. the two first.) Hence a bump or protuberance (on the ground, on a tree &c.) 2 A periwinkle, a barnacle, a sea-snail or water-snail: also a shell of such.

खुबी *f* (खुबी *P*) Comeliness, neatness, trimness, tastiness, agreeableness of appearance gen. 2 The distinguishing trait, particular excellence, remarkable feature (of a character, an animal, some work of art): also the beauty, point, moral (of some tale or incident). 2 (Dim. of खुबा) A small periwinkle, barnacle, sea-snail &c.

खुबीदार *a* (खुबीदार *P*) Fine, elegant, beautiful, charming, capital, superb. Used laxly.

खुबनाळ *f* A gall or sore between the shoulders (of a beast). *v* पड.

खुसखुस *f* Swelling and heaving (as of a haughty spirit overmatched in fight); panting and bursting to renew the contest. 2 Thirsting after (fight, revenge, glory). *v* मोड, जिरव, or ये, सुट.

खुमारी *f* (खुमार *A*) sometimes खुमारी *f* Excellence, niceness (i. e. tastiness, savor, flavor), stimulating or pleasing quality;—used esp. of eatables and fragrances, though sometimes as widely as खुमास *Sig. II*.

खुमाशी or सी *f* See खुमास *Sig. II*. [खुमास.

खुमाशी or सी Relating to the suit at cards called

खुमास *m* (खुमास *A*) A suit at cards, the first of the four of the second class. 2 *f* Handsomeness, neatness, tastiness (as of an edifice, of dress &c.): glossiness, lustre, beauty (of colors or colored objects): texture, comparative fineness (of cloth): comeliness, trimness, prettiness (of things or appearances gen.)

खुर *m* *S* A hoof. See the derivative खूर.

खुरकटणे or खुरकुटणे *vi* (Commonly खुरकटणे) To have a remnant of boiled rice or flour &c. adhering—a vessel or the hands; to become खुरकटा *q. v.* 2 To move along on the buttocks.

खुरकटेल or खुरकुटेल *a* खुरकटला or खुरकुटला *a* Commonly खुरकटेल. 2 *fig.* Foul, filthy, nasty, slovenly—a person. [*v* दे, बस.

खुरका *m* खुरकणी *f* Flouting, fleering, scouting. खुरकाविणे *vc* To flout, leer, scout.

खुरकी *f* *C* (खुर *S* Hoof.) The excrescence under the hoofs, and the horny substance at the heels (of a calf at birth).

खुरकुतणे, खुरखुतणे, खुरकतणे, खुरखतणे sometimes खुरकुटणे &c. *vi* To be affected with the खुरकूत or Foul—cattle. 2 To crumble or fall asunder—bread badly baked. 3 *unc* To stunt—trees.

खुरखुरणे *vi* (Imit.) To itch or long;—as the hand to strike, the tongue to speak; to be eager and impatient (to go or do).

खुरखुराट *m* (Intens. of खुरखुर) Great fretting and pining: also anxious and impatient longing or desire.

खुरखूत or खुरकूत *n* खुरगुटी *f* (खूर) A disease attacking the clefts of the hoofs of cattle, the foul.

खुरखुर *f* खुरखुरा *m* खुरखुरी *f* (Imit.) Fretting and pining (as under protracted hope); anxious longing after; agitation and distress (as upon some great loss). 2 Hurriedness, eagerness, impatience; an itching or a longing.

खुरगटणे or खुरगुटणे *vi* To be stunted, or to grow stuntedly. 2 To move along on the buttocks.

खुरचा *f* *pl* (खुरचा *H*) Used with पाडणे & *g.* of *o.* To hew or hack to pieces.

खुरचांपा *m* A variety of the flower-tree chāmpā. खुरचांपे *n* Its flower.

खुरची *f* (Usually and less inaccurately खुरशी) A chair. 2 A socket for a post. 3 Properly खुरजी.

खुरजी *f* (खुरजा *A* *pl* of خرجه) A saddle-bag (esp. of shroffs &c.) for money. 2 A small carpet of a certain kind.

खुरट or खुरंट *a* Stunted or dwarfish: also short-sized, stubby, dumpy, diminutive more gen.

खुरटणे or खुरंटणे *vi* To be stunted, or to grow stuntedly.

खुरटपाय *m* A stubby or short leg. It is viewed as unlucky both to the possessor and to others. Ex. छाचा खुं जेथें जाईल तेथें वाटेळें करील. 2 or खुरंटपायाचा or खुरंटपायी also खुरंटपावल्या also खुरडेपायाचा *a* A luckless wight, or a shedder abroad of ill luck; an ill-starred wretch.

खुरडणे *vi* To move along upon the buttocks: also to crawl or creep. 2 To be stunted or to stunt.

खुरडिंबी *f* A posture,—that of one sitting upon the knees, shanks, and toes, with the body thrown forwards (as in animated discussion).

खुरडो *f* A piece of cocoanut cut out of its shell.

खुरतुडणे or खुरतडणे *vc* To nip off (with the nails or teeth); to pluck; to nibble.

खुरदमा *m* (खुरदमा *A*) The sense or state of general luxation and exhaustion (from having been rudely hugged, tossed, jostled, joggled, jolted, from hard work, heavy burdens &c.) 2 Jaded, crumpled, rumpled, mangled, shattered state (of beast, garment, vehicle) from violent or heedless treatment. *v* घाल, कर.

खुरदळणे or खुरदळणे *vc* (खूर Hoof.) To tread, to trample, to destroy or injure by trampling. 2 *fig.* To rumple, ruffle, crumple, crush; to handle or use violently and heedlessly. See खुरदळणे.

खुरदळा, खुरदळा, खुरदळा *m* Trodden, trampled, rumpled, jolted &c. state. See खुरदमा. 2 Shatteredness (of pitchers &c.): crumbledness (of bread &c.) [written खुरे, खुरे &c.]

खुरद, खुरदा, खुरदेकरी, खुरदेसानक Commonly खुरपण *n* Grass (or weeds) grubbed up.

खुरपणी *f* (Verbal of खुरपणे) Grubbing up.

खुरपणे *vc* (खुरपे) To scrape up with a खुरपे, to grub up. 2 To level and smooth (rough ground) with a खुरपे. 3 To scrape out with the hand (pulp of a tender cocoanut).

खुरपी *f* An instrument for turning cakes upon the baking iron. 2 A kind of grub-ax or hoe. It somewhat differs from खुरपे. 3 An instrument for stirring milk, syrup &c.

खुरपे *n* sometimes खुरपा *m* A small curved instrument (for rooting out weeds, scraping up grass &c.), a grubbing hoe.

खुरबाण *n* (खुरबाण *A*) A sacrifice or an oblation. Ex. खुं प्राण चा तुझ्या हवाला केला. Understood best in Marāthī in the accommodated sense of Person or thing devotedly attached.

खुरबुराट *m* (Commonly खुरबुराट) A loud rustling sound.

खुरबेटी *f* A barnacle. [ing &c. as in straw.

खुरमांडी *f* The posture of sitting erect with the legs doubled under, resting upon the toes. This is the posture of persons sitting in court in the presence of the Rājā. खुरमांडी is by some confounded with खुरडिंबी.

खुरमुंडी *f* (खूर Hoof, मुंडी Head.) These are the hakk or perquisite of the Mahār on divers occasions of killing a goat or sheep. 2 Doubling up (a man or an animal) by binding head and feet together: or the posture of sitting with the head betwixt the knees, or of lying down with the head and feet brought together. Ex. हा हातापायांची खुं करून बसला; तापाने-दिवाने-रोगाने माझी खुं केली-करून टाकली or मी करून निजले. Also *v* वळ *g.* of *s.* Also खुरमुंडीस येणे or खुं घालून बसणे. 3 *fig.* Overthrowing and subduing. *v* करून टाक or कर *g.* of *o.* [pa. Rox.

खुरशिग or गो *f* A large tree, Bignonia Xylocarpus. खुरशी or सी *f* (खुरशी *A*) A chair. 2 A socket for a post.

खुरणी-ओवा-तोळ-वळद-*&c.* See under खुरासानी. खुरा or या *m* An instrument of farriers, goldsmiths, and other smiths, a sort of anvil. Otherwise called वटांग & संधन. 2 (खुरा, not खुया) The heel (of a shoe or sandal).

खुराक *m* (खुराक *P*) Rich, nutritive, fattening diet, esp. as prescribed for a person or an animal out of condition. [(from good living).

खुराकाचा Flat, fleshy, plump, of good condition

खुराकी *a* (खुराक) Relating to victuals or provisions, as खुराकी सामान or -जिन्नस. 2 as *s* *f* Quantity or allowance (of victuals or money) for one's eating, board. 3 *unc* Quality or character of one's diet.

खुराटणे *vi* (Better खुरंटणे) To grow stuntedly, or to be stunted, to stunt.

खुराड or डे *n* A fowl-house; a dove-cot &c.: also a fold for calves, or a cow-house.

खुरापत *f* Commonly कुरापत *q. v.* *Sig. I*.

खुरासनी or खुरासानी *a* (खुरासानी *P*) Of Khurāsān. Used with -ओवा-तोळ-वळद-*&c.* expressing the species or variety. खुरासनी as *s* *f* is a little plant of the खुरीफ crop, bearing a yellow flower, and a black, long, oleaginous seed.

खुरासानी ओवा *m* Seed of black henbane or Plectranthus aromaticus.

खुरी *f* A certain small tree of the jungle. 2 A stick with a net attached. Used to gather mangoes, flowers &c. 3 The fore part of the hoof (of calves &c.) projecting like a claw. 4 A division of a cloven hoof. 5 A drill-plough.

खुरीमुंडी *f* (खूर & मुंडी) The killing of a goat or sheep before an idol (as by one recovered from sickness), throwing to it the head and the hoofs. 2 Commonly खुरमुंडी.

खुरदळणे & खुरदळा See खुरदळणे & खुरदळा.

खुरूप *n* (Better कुरूप) A rising or swelling occasioned by a lodged thorn &c.

खुरे *n* The heel (of a shoe or sandal).

खुरे *a* (खुरे *P*) The smaller or the less. Used with the name of a village when it is common to two villages. Contrad. from बुद्रूख (बुद्रूख *P*) The greater. Used also in the sense of junior to distinguish from a person considered as senior.

खुरेसानक or खुरेसानक *f* (खुरेसानक *H*) An eaten of (defiled by having been tasted) dish; i. e. a grant (of lands or tenements) absolutely irclaimable. See सानक.

खुरे *m* (खुरे *P* Small) Money in copper or cowries, small change. *v* कर. 2 Fragments, crumbs, scraps, shivers, fritters, pieces of a thing shattered or broken. 3 *fig.* The sense or feeling of general dislocation or relaxation (as from much jolting and tossing); as in अंगाचा or शरीराचा खुरे.

खुरेकरी *m* A keeper of copper-money to afford change; a small-change man.

खुलने *vi* (کھلना H) To open : but in Marāṭhī used only in figurative senses. To expand, dilate, open kindly upon—the heart, the disposition : to become favourable—the fates, destiny : to acquire clearness, fulness, brightness, depth—a color : to hold up or clear off—rain : to become intelligible, evident, clear—a design, a signification : to be set off by ; to appear to advantage with. Ex. **हे पागेटे त्या शालजोडीची खुलने** : to open or come forth ; to stand conspicuous with all one's attainments and talents. Ex. **वादाचा तडाका चालला म्हणजे हा खुलतो**.

खुलवर *f n* (खुला) A gift to propitiate or win over (dishonestly) ; a douceur or bribe. 2 *f* A secret store of pilferings or pickings ; a portion (money or articles) of some common property suppressed and secreted (for private use) by one of the proprietors, partners, or sharers : also making such secret store. *v* कर.

खुलविणे *v c* See **खुलाविणे**.

खुला *a* (کھلا H) Open, unclosed, not shut up or tied up—a place, a bundle. 2 Bare, void, uncovered—an elephant without his canopied castle, a horse unsaddled or without a rider, a camel without his पलाज. 3 Empty, clear, open, unconfined—a vessel, house, space. 4 Open, free, unrestricted, in figurative senses : as **खुलीसुदन** An undetermined or unstated term or period ; **खुली चाकरी** Service which may be given up at pleasure. See other compounds in order. 5 Plain, clear, undisguised, overt—speech.

खुला *m* A large, high-formed, and white shell of the Cowrie-order. [also an unsealed letter.]

खुलाकागद *m* A loose (unbound up with) paper : **खुलाकारभार** *m* Open, aboveboard, straightforward, guileless, pure business or procedure. Also **खुलायापार** or **-घंदा** *m* & **खुलेकाम** *n*.

खुलाड or **डे** *n* P Commonly **खुराड** or **डे**.

खुलापदर *m* (Clear skirts.) Guiltlessness of criminal conversation. Affirmed by or of a married female. Ex. **माझा खु. आहे कोण खार लाविता ?**

खुलाविणे *v c* (खुलणे) To propitiate ; to make favorable and kindly : also to draw out ; to expand ; to make communicative, frank, cheerful.

खुलास *a* (खलास A) Open, clear, unconfined—a place or space. 2 Loosed or freed. 3 Frank, candid, freely communicative.

खुलासा *m* (खलासा A) Meaning, intent, purpose, object : also drift, purport, scope, meaning (of speech, of a writing). 2 Openness, clearness, unconfinedness (of a place). 3 Settlement, decision, sentence.

खुलाशाचा Open, clear, unconfined, extended—a space. 2 fig. Free, unreserved, unrestrained, unchecked—speech.

खुलाद्विशेष *m* Plain, clear, simple, uninvolved accounts : also accounts free from fraud.

खुलीकैद *f* Confinement without fetters. 2 Free arrest or loose restraint ; arrest with liberty to move about.

खुश *a* (خوش P) Pleased, satisfied, contented.

खुशकी *f* (خشکی P) The main land or continent (as disting. from insular land). 2 Way by land (as disting. from जलमार्ग Way by water). 3 Inland transit-duties. [writing, calligraphy.]

खुशखत *n* wrongly **खुशखान** *n* (خوش خط P) Fine

खुशखबर *f* (خوش خبر P) Good tidings or news.

खुशखरिदी *f* (خوش خریدی P) Purchase without compulsion ; unforced trade.

खुशबोई or **खुशबो** *f* (خوش بو P) Fragrance, sweet smell or odor.

खुशमजी *f* (خوش مرضی P & مرضی A) Approbation, favor, pleasedness with. 2 Good-humor, kindness, pleasantness of temper.

खुशमजी *a* Approving, favoring, accepting kindly. 2 Good-humored.

खुशमख्या *a* (خوش مسخری H) That makes jokes and pleasantry ; a jester or droll ; a wit or wag ; a buffoon.

खुशमौज *f unc* Fun, frolic, merriment, sport.

खुशमौजा or **खुशमौजी** *a* (خوش مزہ P) One ever delighting himself with singing, laughing, joking &c. : facetious, gay, jocund.

खुशरजावंत or **द** *a* (خوش رضا مند P) Consenting, willing, acquiescent, agreeing unto.

खुशरजावंती or **दी** *f* (خوش رضامندی P) Acquiescence or willingness ; freedom from reluctance.

खुशवख्त *m* **खुशवखती** *f* (خوش وقت P) The season of hilarity ; the hour of expanded heart ; *mol-lia tempora*. Ex. **येराचा खु. पाहून अर्जो द्यावी**. 2 Comfortable or happy circumstances or state.

खुशवख्त *a* (خوش وقت P) Of happy or easy circumstances, condition, or state ; comfortable, easy, well to do. 2 That is in pleasant or kindly mood, good-humored.

खुशामन or **द** *f* (خوشامد P) Flattery, fawning, adulation, servile obsequiousness ; flattery whether of speech or of action. Pr. **हक्क खु. ताजा रोजगार** Ready flattery and rich provision. [&c.]

खुशामती or **दी** *a* (खुशामत) That flatters, fawns **खुशाल** *a* (خوش حال P or خوش S) Comfortable, happy, well off, having health and easy circumstances. 2 Used as *ad* Freely, safely, securely ; without danger, risk, anxiety, apprehension.

खुशालचंद *c* One given up to sport and pleasure ; a voluptuary, a sensualist.

खुशालणे *v i* (खुशाल) To be pleased, glad, happy.

खुशाली *f* (खुशाल) Ease or comfort ; healthy and happy state. 2 Pleasedness, complacency, delight. 3 Fun, frolic, merriment.

खुशी *a* (Properly **खुश** from خوش P but very common.) Pleased, satisfied, well-content.

खुशी *f* (خوشی P) Pleasure, pleasedness, satisfaction. 2 Will.

खुशीत *m* **खुशीत** *m* To manifest one's joy or gladness by some silly or mean gratification.

खुशीचा सौदा *m* An optional or freewill matter.

खुश, **खुशकी**, **खुशखत**, **खुशबोई**, **खुशमजी**, **खुशरजावंती**. For these and others beginning with **खुश** see under **खुश**.

खुस-कन-कर-दिशी *ad* Lightly, gaily, freely, kindly, without reserve or restraint—laughing.

खुस, **खुसकी**, **खुसखत** For these and others from **खुश** see under **खुश**. [hand.]

खुसखुरणे *v c* To crumble by squeezing in the **खुसखुरणे** *v i* (Imit.) To rustle or bristle.

खुसखुरीत or **सीत** *a* Soft and dry, crumbling, friable.

खुसपट sometimes **खुसपुट** *n* A secret foible, failing, frailty ; an error, trip, slip ; as brought up against. *v* काढ *g.* of *o.* 2 *pl* Light, trifling, obscurely-relevant remarks ; in order to introduce smoothly and effectually some weightier matter (some request, a reproof &c.) : also difficulties or objections started to deter from an undertaking.

खुसपटे रचणे or **मांडणे** *g.* of *o.* To set in array one's inadvertent offences, mistakes, foibles (in order to pick a quarrel).

खुसपचा *a* (खुसपट) Addicted to bringing up people's faults ; faultfinding, censorious.

खुसपणे *v c* By metathesis from **खुसपणे**.

खुलकट *a* (खुला) Silly, foolish, idiot-like.

खुलखुल *ad* Imit. of the sound (of little bells on the ankles, of the rippling or gurgling of a brook, of the hollow rattling of a dry cocoanut or peacock, of gargling the throat &c.)

खुलखुला *m* **खुलखुलणे** *n* (Imit.) A child's rattle. 2 A rattle used in teaching a horse his paces.

खुलखुला *a* That makes a rattling noise—a काठी, चाटा, ओयाळें &c.

खुलखुलाडिगला *m* A bush bearing a bright yellow flower and, afterwards, a rattling pod, *Crotolaria Leschenaltii*. [mouth].

खुलखुलाविणे *v c* (Imit.) To gargle or rinse (the **खुलगत** *n* A contemptuous form of the word **खुलगा** *m* C A male buffalo. [खुलगा.]

खुलचोट *a* **खुलझंवा** *a* (Low and filthy formation.) Clodpated, fatwitted, doltish, idiotish.

खुलपट & **खुलपचा** Commonly **खुसपट** & **खुसपचा**. **खुलपट** *a* **खुला** *a* Short and stunted—a limb : also *attrib.* a person.

खुलबुल or **ळा** *ad* Imit. of the sound of gargling.

खुलबुल *f* (Imit.) Gargling. *v* कर.

खुलबुलणे or **खुलबुलाविणे** *v c* (Imit.) To shake about water in the mouth, to gargle. [like.]

खुलसट *a* **खुलसर** *a* (खुला) Silly, foolish, idiot-**खुला** *a* Mad, crazy, silly, fatuous.

खुला *m* C A male buffalo. [medicinally.]

खुलाजंस *m* Wild or degenerate sugarcane. Used **खुलाचा पाकस** *m* (Rain of a madman.) A term for the wild largesses of a flattered blockhead, and generally for extravagant munificence or lavishness : also for any reckless exuberance of action.

खुलापैसा *m* (खुला & पैसा) A term for a piece of copper money current in the Rājāpūr district. There are about 700 to the rupee. They supply the place of the कवडी or cowrie.

खुलामधुरा *m* Remittent fever. [foolish.]

खुलावणे *v i* (खुला) To turn mad, crazy, or **खुलावेडा** *a* Mad and silly : cracked and crazy ; foolish and fatuous. **खुलेवेडे** पोटाचे चिंबपोल शेतचे.

खुलेचर *c* (खुला & रचर) A term for a remarkably foolish fellow ; prince of fools. See under **खुल्या** *m* C A male buffalo. [रचर.]

खुंट or **खुट** *m* The stripe or bar-like seam into which is gathered the चुनी or puckering under the arm of an अंगरखा. For other senses with the appropriate variations of gender see **खुंट**.

खुट *f* (खुटणे) Deficiency or lack ; shortness of the amount necessary. 2 The stock or supplementary base-portion of a screw beam of a sugar-press.

खूण *f* An indication gen. ; a token or mark by which a thing or matter is known or apprehended ; a spot &c. ; a badge, emblem, symbol, symptom &c. 2 Particularly or by eminence. A landmark. 3 A sign or signal ; a nod, beck, waving of the hand ; a wink, hint, covert intimation, remote allusion or **खूण घरणे** To bear in mind. [insinuation.]

खूणखान *f* (खूण By redup.) A loose or comprehensive term for marks, signs, hints, tokens. *v* खूण *supra*.

खूणगांठ *f* A knot tied to aid remembrance (of a matter to be done) ; or recognition (of a thing to be parted with &c.) Pr. **विश्वास कीं खू. ?**

खूणसुद्रा *f* (खूण & सुद्रा) A sign, signal, token, symbol &c., or a stamp, impression, mark &c. indefinitely : also signs and tokens, or stamps and

marks, comprehensively: *any* indication or *all* indications.

खूद *m* The narrow-necked earthen vessel in which the मंडारी people keep their ताडी.

खूद *a & ad* Commonly खुद?

खून *m* sometimes खून *m* (خون *P*) Murder. 2 Sometimes used in its proper sense Blood.

खून चढणे *in. con.* To seize or come over (the murderer)—madness considered as sent in retribution by the avenging deities. "Murder will out." 2 To become bloodthirsty from having killed a person.

खूनखराबा *m* Murder and rapine; slaughter and ravage comprehensively: also, generally, depredations and devastations.

खूनमाफी *m* खूनमाफी *f* Exemption from punishment for murder. खूनमाफी is also *a* Exempted &c.

खूप *f m* Commonly खूपरी. Sharp pain or smarting of the eyes arising at seasons during ophthalmia. *v* भर. 2 Eruption of bloody vesicles on the interior surface of the eyelids. *v* हो. 3 The pain or sense of a puncture.

खूब *ad* corruptly खूप *ad* (خوب *P*) Well, finely, handsomely, in an admirable manner, in rich abundance, gorgeously, copiously, superbly. Laxly used. Ex. ती खूब बनली आहे, त्याला खूब मारले, खूब माणसे मिळाली होती, खूब लाडू खावे.

खूबतराशी or खूपतराशी *ad* (خوب طرح *H*) In a fine manner; after a fine fashion; in style; splendidly, superbly, dashing.

खूम *m* (قوم *A*) A people, nation, tribe, family, caste. 2 (For खूमदार) A head man or respectable person (of a village &c.)

खूमदार *c* (قومدار *P* or *H*) Having tribe or family.) A person of respectability.

खूमवार *ad* By families, tribes, castes.

खूर *m* (खुर *S*) A hoof. 2 A common term for the two divisions of a hoof. 3 A foot (of a bedstead, couch, teacady). 4 The knobs of earth upon the top of a चूल or cooking stove, also the angular turrets of the square enclosure in which the तुळसी is planted, are severally called खूर. 5 (Or खुरकी) The excrescence under the hoofs and the horny substance at the heels (of a calf at birth). Pr. जेथे गाय याली तेथेच खूर खांडावे Meet and overcome a trouble when and where it arises.

एक खुराचा Of uncloven hoof, solidungulous; दोन खुराचा Of cloven hoof.

खूरमुंडी *f* Commonly yet less correctly खुरमुंडी.

खूश *a* (خوش *P*) Pleased, satisfied, contented.

खूळ *n* Idiocy, fatuity, craziness. 2 A band or body (of insurgents, marauders, robbers). 3 The confusion and tumult, devastation and ravages, during an insurrection, a predatory incursion &c.: any tumultuous fight or brawl, a disturbance. *v* मात, माज, उभें राह, उठ, मांड, घाल, लाव, उठव. 4 An impediment; an interruption; a bore, a pest, a nuisance, an annoyance. Used freely of persons, things, incidents. *v* पाड, पड.

खूळ पिकणे To be ripening or maturing—rebellion, revolt, riot.

खेक *f C* Coughing; a cough. *v* लाग.

खेकटे *n* (Low.) A speculation, project, scheme; an expedient; a shift; any petty and perplexing job or business entered into for subsistence. Applied, also, to an embarrassment or a difficulty; a let, bar, hinderance, or a scrape, hobble, pickle; or to an encumbrance, clog, pest, bore, nuisance (as of a family or an establishment); to a trouble-

some matter or person gen. 2 A lying imputation or charge. 3 Confusion, intricacy, deranged and perplexed state (of an affair or a business). *v* कर, हो, उलगड, निखार &c. Ex. त्यां माझ्या कामाचें खे० केले परंतु छानें माझ्या कामाचें खे० उलगडले or निखारले. 4 Applied vulgarly to any epidemic disease; as खोकल्याचें खे०, पडद्याचें खे०, तापाचें खे०, in the sense of a troublesome visitation, a *plague*, *pest*, *bore*. [vices (to obtain a subsistence).

खेकटेखोर *c* One full of wild schemes and de-
खेकड or डा *m* खेकडे *n* A crab or crawfish.

खेकड or खेकड *a* खेकडा or खेकडा *a* Decrepit, decayed, wasted or worn with age. 2 (खेकणे) Cross, crabbed, testy, snappish.

खेकडामेकडा *a* (खेकडा by redup.) Foul, loathsome, slovenly, disorderly: also ugly, misshapen, clumsy, coarse, vile;—used of persons and things with all license.

खेकणे *vi* To gnash and spit and chatter at—a monkey enraged. 2 To snort—a horse. 3 fig. To snap at angrily or pettishly. 4 To cough.

खेकणे or खेकावणे *vi* To fly or snap at angrily or pettishly.

खेकाटणे *vi* (Imit.) To gnash and spit at—a monkey. 2 To cry (utter खे! खे!)—a child.

खेकाळणे or खेखाळणे *vi* To neigh. 2 To chatter and giggle merrily—children.

खेखे *ad* Imit. of angry snapping at: also of giggling or lightly and gaily laughing. *v* कर, हास. 2 Used as *s f* Petulant snapping: also airy giggling. [bombil &c.] sold together.

खेगट *n* Small fish (as shrimps, prawns, the खेगटखाक *i* (A khengat eater.) One of those terms of reproach, by which particular castes vilify one another. They who use it are honored in exchange with the term खाडखाक Bone or flesh-eater.

खेगटे & खेगटेखोर See खेकटे & खेकटेखोर.

खेगळ *m* A red kind of fish.

खेचणी *f* (Verbal of खेचणे) Drawing tight. *v* दे, कर; also pulling forcibly or roughly.

खेचणे *vc & i* (کھینچणे *H*) To pull, esp. to pull forcibly, to haul. [stubbornly.]

खेचून धरणे To hold back; to resist sullenly or खेचणे *vc* (Causal of खेचणे) To cause to move out of the way and yield room.

खेचणे *vi* Commonly खेसणे.

खेचर *n S* (Moving in the heavens.) A bird. 2 One of the nine ग्रह or classes of imps.

खेचर *n* (خچر *P*) A mule.

खेचरोमुद्रा *f* An attitude of the Yogī.

खेचाखेच *f* (کھینچا کھینچ *H*) Pulling about violently or rudely; pulling and hauling.

खेट *f* A wedge or a chip to tighten in or make fast. 2 A rendezvous; an appointed meeting or an appointed place or time of meeting. *v* पाळ, संभाळ, ठरव, ठर. 3 See खेटा Sig. I. & II.

खेटक *n S* A shield. Ex. हातीं असिद्धता करीं खेटके ॥ कटिं झळके यमदंड ॥

खेटण *f* (खेटणे) Crowding or crowdedness.

खेटणी *f* (Verbal of खेटणे) Closing or striking together the threads of the woof in weaving. Hence 2 Texture. 3 Crossing &c. See the verb.

खेटणे *vc* To pass over or cross; to travel (a space). Ex. म्यां पांच कोस मजल खेटली or पला खेटला. 2 To move out of the way; to push aside; to cause to yield room.

खेटणे *vi* To rub or brush against (as in passing). 2 To crowd and press together; to sit fast, close,

sticking to. 3 To be arrived near; to be close at hand; to *press hard upon*.

खेटर or खेटर *n* A term of reviling for a shoe or sandal. 2 A term of disdain or contempt for any person or thing. Pr. चाव्हाराचे देवाला खेटराची पुजा. Pr. आपल्या खेटरावर माया ती दुसऱ्याचा पोरावर नाही Man has a greater regard for an old shoe of his own than for the child of another. बडिलांची खेटरें घेऊन पळणारा (One that would snatch away and run off with the slipper with which his father might be chastising him.) A term for an undutiful and incorrigible child.

खे० तुटो or जळो I don't care a straw, Ruat cœlum.

खेटरखाक *c* (A slipper eater). One constantly beaten with the slipper. A term of abuse corresponding with Scrub, scab, losel, low wretch.

खेटराखेटरी *f* (खेटर) Mutual or general beating with slippers.

खेटा *m* (खेटणे) A periodical resort to a holy place or an idol. *v* कर, घाल. Hence (used *pl* as खेटे) continual trips or visits to: also a fruitless going to and fro; empty trips. *v* घाल, कर. 2 R Crowdedness or press; crowded, jammed, or stuffed state. [pressing and jostling.]

खेटाखेट *f* (खेटणे) *a* Thronging and crowding; खेटेघाल्या or खेया *a* That makes continual trips or visits to a place; that frequents or resorts to.

खेड *f* A sort of sword with a rounded and weighty extremity. [खिंड &c.]

खेड, खेडगोडी, खेडकुली, खेडार &c. Commonly खेड *f* Mixture, mixedness: also the mixed material, miscellane: also the mixing material;—used esp. of corn or grain. 2 *m* A term for an odd, queer, eccentric fellow, a *codger*.

खेडकर *a* (खेड) Mixed—corn or grain.

खेडणे *vc P* (Commonly खेटणे) To pass over or cross; to travel.

खेडवळ or खेडवाळ *a C* खेडाक, खेडोळ, खेडावळ, खेडाळ, खेडाळू *a* also खेडवल & खेडवाल *a* (खेडे) Rustic, clownish, boorish; a countryman or peasant. 2 Rustic, vulgar, homely, relating to villages or the country—speech, manufactures &c.

खेडा *m* खेडे *n* Any coarse, loose-textured garment or cloth of low price. 2 A cloth thrown over a corpse, a shroud.

खेडे *n* (खेटक *S*) A hamlet or small village (chiefly of husbandmen). 2 Steel. [and hamlets.]

खेडेगांव *m* A comprehensive term for villages खेडेगांवचा Boorish, rustic, belonging to mean villages. [sant, rustic.]

खेया *a* (खेडे) Of villages; a countryman, pea-

खेती *f* (کھیتی *H*) Agriculture.

खेती *a* (کھیتی *H*) That is employed in agriculture, a peasant. [or regret.]

खेद *m* (S) Sorrow, affliction, grief. 2 Remorse खेद मानणे *g.* of *o.* To grieve over; to take to heart.

खेडडा *a* Vicious, restive, fiery and troublesome—a horse. Hence 2 Cross, savage, crabbed—a person: also wild, refractory, termagant—child, woman. 3 Applied freely (to children and females) with angry implication of Wilfulness, wickedness, mischievousness, vileness, ugliness, slovenliness, disorderliness &c.

खेडडा *m P* (Vulgar.) A jackass.

खेदविणे *vc unc* (खेद) To vex, grieve, afflict, distress; to make sad or sorrowful.

खेदित *p* (S) Afflicted, grieved, saddened.

खेप *f* (کھپ *H*) A journey to and from; a trip. *v* कर. 2 The periodical supply (of grain or merchandise). 3 A single time or occasion; a turn;

an instance of occurrence. Ex. तिचे बालंतपणाची ही पांचवी खेप; ह्या खेपेस मी जाईन उद्यां तुझी खेप; एक खेप म्यां गई केली दुसऱ्या खेपेस मारीन: also the whole period of an operation or action; a single doing or the time occupied by it. Ex. तू घेवें धुतासच आहे तर खेपेसरशी माझी ही घेवें घुवून टाक; पैका घेतेखेपेस गोड लागतो मग देतेखेपेस कां कडू लागतो? 4 A fruitless trip. *v* घाल. 5 Period of prevalence of some epidemic (as तापाची-देवीची-जरी-मरीची-खाकल्याची-पडशाची-मरणाची खेप). *v* ये.

खेपणें *v i* P To block up; to close or obstruct; or to clog or embarrass.

खेपाटा *m* (खेप) A wearisome or fruitless trip. *v* घाल. 2 Worrying importunity. *v* कर.

खेपेसरसा *ad decl* or खेपेनें *ad* Whilst the hand is in; without pausing from the present labor; together with the work or business in hand.

खेप्या *a* (खेप) That makes continual trips or visits to; that frequents or resorts to.

खेबडा or खेबडा or खेबडला *a* Ugly, deformed, disproportioned—animal or article. 2 Irregular, disorderly, uneven;—used of a tooth or a tooth-row. Ex. जीभ लावल्यानें दांत खेबडे येतात.

खेबडालेबडा *a* (खेबडा & लेबडणें) Deformed and dirty; ugly and filthy; misshapen, disgusting, or displeasing. Used freely of man, animal, face, nose, or other member, of buildings, of drawing, painting, writing, of an article or a thing. 2 Disorderly or irregular—the teeth or a tooth. [roughly.

खेबाळणी *f* R (Verbal of खेबाळणें) Handling

खेबाळणें *v c* R To handle roughly and violently; to pull and push about; to toss or shake forcibly.

खेम *f* (क्षेम S) A hug, clasp, embrace. *v* मार, दे, घे. 2 *n* Weal, welfare, well-being.

खेमवेगेस येणें To come within one's grasp.

खेमालिंगन *n* (Properly क्षेमालिंगन S) A friendly embrace.

खेर *f* Refuse, rubbish, the rejected portion. 2 Confusedly mingled and spoiled state. Ex. एक एक उचलून घे हात आंत घालून मालाची खेर करून नको.

खेर *m* (Properly खैर) A tree, Mimosa catechu.

खेर *a* Refuse, rejected, rubbishy, worthless.

खेरखाना *m* (Properly खेलखाना *q. v.* and by some used in the senses of that word.) An apartment for odd or non-descript articles of property, a lumber-room. [रीजमुशारा.

खेरजीमत्ता & खेरजीमुशारा See खेरोजमत्ता & खेरोमाती *f* (Rubbish and earth.)

Disordered or spoiled state *gen.* (of affairs, goods, things). *v* कर *g.* of *o.* [rejected portion.

खेरमेर *f* (खेर by redup.) Refuse, rubbish, the

खेरोज *a* (خارج A) Extra, additional, distinct, not included. 2 Excluded, excepted, put out or aside. Ex. मला खे० ठेवून बाकीचांस बुलावणी केली.

3 Used as *prep* Besides. Ex. तुजखे० मला कोणही आग्रह नाही. 4 Without. Ex. मजखे० तू जाऊ नको.

खेरोजकलम *n* A distinct or additional head, item, paragraph, article, count.

खेरोजजमा *f* खेरोजवखल *f* Extra-collections; miscellaneous items of revenue.

खेरोजदस्त *m* Extra assessments on the land.

खेरोजमत्ता or खेरजीमत्ता *m* Lands &c. let out by Government direct; as disting. from the land, customs &c. farmed. [laneous profits.

खेरोजमिलकन *f* By-gains; minor and miscel-

खेरोजमुशारा or -मुशारि or खेरजीमुशारा *m* Presents, occasional extra-allowances &c. (made to public servants); incidental expenses or costs (of entertainments, charities &c.) The main heads were वर्षासन व रोजिनदार, धर्मादाव, खैरात, देवस्थान,

तैवज, कचेरी, दफतर, रोशनार्द, देहनगी, पोडगी, बक्षीस, शिरपाव, ऐवजास खर्च सावकारी, हामी, बटा, इमारत, भोजन, कापड, तोटा, शिलकी डागिने, थटी.

खेलखाना *m* (خیلخانه P) The baggage and followers of an army; the bazar or baggage-department. 2 Hence Lumber; things heaped together or lying about confusedly and cumberingly: also such crowded and disordered state.

खेव *f* (क्षेम S) An embrace, a hug, a clasp. Pr. शाहण्याची लात पुरवेल पण वेद्याची खेव पुरवणार नाही. Pr. आपल्याची लात परक्याची खेव. 2 A rub or brush against in passing.

खेव *m* P An evil accident; some unlucky hindrance; some hidden principle of mischief. *v* ये.

खेवदा *f* Vulgar corr. of क्षुधा. Hunger. *v* लाग, सुट.

खेवा *m* P (کھیتر H) Rowing; pulling with oars. *v* मार.

खेवा *m* (क्षेम) Embracing; an embrace. *v* कर.

खेस *n m* A certain stuff (of cotton, wool, or silk).

2 *f* A wheezing cough incidental esp. to cattle.

खेसणें or खेसणें *v i* To gnash and chatter at—a monkey enraged. Hence To snap at angrily or pettishly. 2 To cough wheezingly. 3 To snort—a horse.

खेळ *m* (खेल S) Play, pastime, sport, fun. 2 Playthings, or a plaything: (toys, chess-men, draughts-men &c.) 3 A show, spectacle, exhibition. 4 Exercise or play (of the faculties, the senses &c.): also operation, action, motion (as of an engine). 5 The turn to play (at any game). 6 Tricks, mischief, *fine doings, pretty work*. Ex. न्हणे वांसरा घात झाला असारे॥ तुझे मांडलीचेचि हे खेळ सारे॥

खेळ करणें *g.* of *o.* (To make play of.) To waste, lavish, expend or consume recklessly: also to derange, disorder, mar, spoil. खेळ करणें-खेळणें-मांडणें To play a good play; to act a good part; to achieve a clever or smart thing. खेळ लावणें-मांडणें To set on foot some plot or evil project.

खेळकर *a* Capable of playing about; arrived at the playing age—a child. Ex. देगे मांडणी फुलांचा झेला॥ माझा नातू खे० झाला॥ 2 Playful, sportive, frolicsome. 3 Mischief-loving; an incendiary, embroiler, make-bate.

खेळकरी *m* A show-man; one that exhibits pictures, represents personages, acts over their deeds.

खेळकुडो *f* An antic or a trick; a piece of play or fun (as of children). 2 Sport, fun, joke; as opp. to earnestness. Ex. खे० नें कोणहीं चोर म्हटले तरी त्याचा राग मानू नये.

खेळकू, खेळगड, खेळगर *a* (खेळ) Playful, sportive, frolicsome. 2 Sport-making, fun-making, a player, mime, or buffoon. 3 Capable of playing about—a child.

खेळखंडाबा *m* (Because खंडाबा enters into possession and makes the subject dance and toss about wildly.) Utter demolition, devastation, or destruction. *v* कर *g.* of *o.*

खेळगडी *m* A play-fellow. 2 *f* C Playfellowship. Ex. त्याची व ह्याची लाहानपणापासून खे० आहे.

खेळगचा *a* R That spends his time in play and trifling; an idler, a trifler.

खेळणी *f* (Verbal of खेळणें) Playing, sporting &c. 2 A play-day: also the vacation-season.

खेळणें *v i* (खेल S) To play, sport, frolic; to divert one's self. Pr. खेळेल तो पोळेल. 2 To toy, trifle, dally, dawdle. 3 To play at some game. 4 To touch a musical instrument. 5 To leap and caper about wildly (as under demoniac possession). 6 To wanton; to move irregularly, lightly, yield-

ingly; to *play*—as bodies in the wind, sunbeams upon the water. 7 To operate, act, stir; to be in exercise or motion—the heart, an engine.

खेळणें *n* A plaything, a toy. 2 A piece of tinsel &c. fastened over the cradle of an infant to amuse it.

खेळणेंरांगणें *n* One of the numerous observances on मकरसंक्रांति. A woman throws two cocoanuts into the house of another woman, pronouncing the words खेळतें व्या रांगतें द्या, and receives then two in exchange.

खेळता *p pr* of खेळणें Arrived at the playing age—a child. 2 Allowing the body or limbs playroom, i. e. largely-fitting, roomy—a garment, a trinket. 3 So moderate or light as to admit of the subject of it playing about;—used of देवी-गावर-कांजण्या-ताप &c.

खेळतें वारें *n* An active afflatus of a god or demon; one that delivers oracles or responses.

खेळत्या देवी *f pl* A form of small-pox. See under खेळता & देवी.

खेळवणा *a* (खेळ) That is kept for one's amusement and sport—person, animal, thing; a plaything, butt, pet, toy, hobby.

खेळवणी *f* (खेळवण) A term of endearment for a mistress, as *duck, chick, toy* &c., a *plaything*.

खेळविणें *v c* (खेळणें *q. v.*) To set or maintain in action or operation; to work (a machine, engine, instrument); to *play*.

खेळशेपणा *m* R Idlingness of disposition; propensity to trifle, dally, toy, play (rather than work).

खेळा *m* R A dancer or sport-maker during Shimgá: also an exhibiter of feats and merry fun at marriages.

खेळी *f* Sporting, playing, making fun. 2 A play-day: also the vacation-season. 3 The turn to play. 4 *m* A dancer or sport-maker during Shimgá.

खेळीमेळी *f* (खेळी & मेळ) Close intimacy; familiar and playful intercourse. 2 Fun and sport; merry jesting; lively pranks.

खेळीमेळीचा Closely intimate or familiar.

खेळीमेळी, खेळीमेळी, खेळीमेळी *ad* (Poetry.) In fun and merriment; in sports and diversions—time passing &c.: also playfully, sportively, jocosely—doing, speaking. Ex. खे० आले घरा गोपीनाथ (i. e. कृष्ण)॥ गोपाळासहित मानेपासी॥

खेळ्या *a* A dancer or sport-maker during Shimgá. 2 R A player or fun-maker at weddings. 3 That is constantly engaged in some wild or criminal business; an embroiler, a make-bate, a tale-bearer.

खे *f* Conceit, high notion of self, self-importance. *v* मोड, जिरव. 2 Restiveness or stubbornness (as of a pampered bullock). *v* मोड, जिरव. [drag.

खेचणें *v c* (Or खेचणें) To pull forcibly; to haul; to

खेन *m* A hanging, lingering, and moist cough.

खेनकरी *m* खेनकरीण *f* A person having a lingering cough.

खेनी or न्या (खेन) Afflicted with a lingering cough. 2 Cross, crabbed, snappish.

खैर *m* (खदिर S) A tree, Mimosa catechu. Rox. Acacia catechu. Grah.

खैर *f* (خير P) Welfare, weal, well-being. 2 Well, good, good condition or order of things outward. खैर आहे It is well; all is well. 3 Graciousness or goodness (as of God).

खैरभट *m* A Bráhmaṇ so named from his strength and prowess. Being attacked by robbers he uprooted a Khyr-tree and dispersed them.

Hence used of any one of remarkable strength, a Hercules, a Samson. 2 Applied also to a coarse and illiterate मट fit only to teach trees; a hedge-parson.

खैरसला *f m* (खैर A खिर P) खैरखुशी *f* (खशी & खिर P) Happiness and tranquillity; welfare and enjoyment. Words occurring chiefly in epistles. 2 खैरसला is further Amity, friendliness, peaceful footing or terms: and, in popular license, Utter consumption or Utter lack or nonness; as पाण्याचा-दाण्याचा-अन्नाचा-पैशाचा खै.

खैरसागर *m* A drug produced from Mimosa catechu, terra Japonica.

खैरा *m* A blight attacking जोंधळा, बाजरी &c.

खैरा *a* (खदिर S through कहर H) Dark brown. 2 White sprinkled with red: also red sprinkled with white. 3 Of different colors—eyes: also having eyes of different colors. 4 Of mixed color, piebald. Note. Of the above variety, although, in part and in whole, firmly contended for, yet let the learner rest with the sense at the outset.

खैराखुतर *n* A pigeon of a dark red (or reddish black) color.

खैरात *f* (खिरात P) Alms, esp. as given to or by Muhammadans. 2 Lands granted rent free, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of mosques, charities to fakirs &c.

खैराती *a* (खैरात) Of little estimation; light, common, coarse, mean, poor—persons, things, beasts. Because things given in charity are usually without value.

खैराबांदा *a* Of white ground with black spots: also of black ground with white spots.

खैरी *a* (खैर) Relating to the tree खैर.

खैरी *f* A post planted in a rough or unbuilt well for the support of the water-wheel. Usually made of the tree खैर. 2 Conceit or self-importance.

खैरीशैरी *a* Of little use or estimation; light, trifling, worthless.

खैर्यत *f* (खिरित P) Well-being or welfare; happiness in mental state or prosperousness of condition.

खैलाटी or टी *f C* Usually and preferably खालाटी.

खैशा *a* (खैस or खवोस) A term of abuse; implying wretched, ill-omened, ill-boding, demon-like, devilish. [खवोस.

खैस *m* More commonly and less inaccurately

खो *m* The sound which, in boys' play, the boy who wants to sit utters to another (sitting in the circle) and causes him to rise. Hence खो घालणे acc. of o. To turn out of office; to hoist out, oust, uproost (esp. in favor of one's self); to supplant.

खोईण *f C* A basket fixed in a stream to catch fish; a sort of wear or wire.

खोक or खोक *f* A hole or bruise (esp. in the body) from a blow. 2 A momentary cough; an act of coughing (as from some temporary obstruction in the throat). *v* ये. [खोखो.

खोकड *f* A play amongst children. Commonly

खोकड or खोकड *f n* The Indian fox. 2 Understood by some to be a female jackal. 3 Applied, metaphorically, (from fancied points of resemblance,) to a man, woman, cow, buffalo &c. aged and ugly, or decrepit, infirm, or sickly. 4 Hence too, esp. in the Konkan, applied to soil in the general sense of Sterile, arid, meagre, lean, poor, rocky, bad.

खोकडो *f* A side of the face. Used as खोकाड q. v.

खो. गुंगविणे *g. of o.* (To make one's face ring again.) To smack the face of forcibly and loudly. Hence 2 To foil, baffle, disconcert; to confound or put to confusion.

खोकणे or खोखणे *v i* To cough.

खोकर *a P* and esp. in poetry. Broken or cracked—an earthen vessel. Ex. मग म्हणितले सर्वेचरे आकारिये खोकरे. कोंदले असत नखिरे कोणे काळीं.

खोकर or खोकड *a* Wasted and worn with age, decrepit, decayed.

खोकला or खोखला *m* खोक *m R* A cough. Pr. गळा कापला खो. मिटला (or वारला). [mong grain.

खोकस or खोखस *n* Hollow grains and husks a-

खोका or खा *m* (कहोका H) A discharged bill or draft. 2 In some places. A letter of advice respecting a hundi granted. 3 Freely. Removing or ordering off (from a post or situation). *v* ये, आण. (The implication is you are discharged, and thus are a mere खोका.)

खोकाड *n* A side of the face or a cheek. Used always with implication of reproach for hugeness, ugliness, filthiness &c., or for deformity through swollenness, or with threats of a blow upon it.

खोकाळे *n* The sinciput or the crown &c. See खाकोळे. [a heavy body.

खोखावणे *v i* (Imit.) To fall with a noise—rain,

खोखो *ad* Imit. of the sound in wild giggling or vehement coughing. *v* दास, खोक. 2 Imit. of the sound on striking a cracked pitcher. *v* वाज. 3 Used as *s f* Vehement giggling or coughing. *v* लाव, कर, लाग, चाल.

खोखो *m* A play amongst children. See खो. [णें.

खोखोख & खोखोवणे Commonly खवखव & खवखव-खोमळा *m P* dim. खोमळी *f* A dug channel or trench: also a furrow made by a rush of water.

खोंगा *m* The cavity formed by hollowing the palm and turning inwards the tips of the fingers.

खोंगी *f* A posture,—sitting with the head between the knees and the breast. *v* घालून बस or घाल. [case used as a saddle.

खोगोर *m n* (खोगिर P) A cushion or stuffed खो. लादणे with वर of o. To lay some (undeserved) blame or burden upon.

खोगोरभरती *f* (Saddle-stuffing.) Bulky and worthless materials: also insignificant persons or valueless animals: things or beings serving merely to fill up a vacuity. 2 (Mustering saddles for horses.) A huddled up and fraudulent muster of horses,—casting into the account large and small, sound and unsound, every animal that bears a saddle.

खोच *a* (In नंदभाषा) Of low price, cheap.

खोच or खोच *f* A dint. 2 An indentation or a notch. 3 A projecting point, a snag or jag. See खोचाटा. 4 fig. A blow in trade, a loss. 5 Offence, displeasure conceived. Ex. मजविषयी त्याचे मनांत खोच आली. 6 A turn or modulation in singing. Ex. त्या ख्यालामध्ये त्याने दादा खोची घेतल्या. 7 The beauty, point, sting, moral (of an epigram, tale, incident, speech): also an insinuation or innuendo.

खोचकील *a* Confined, strait, lacking roominess or openness.

खोचखांच *f* By transposition from खांचखांच.

खोचट or खोचट *f* (खोच) A splinter: also a projecting point or snag. See खोचाटा. *v* लाग. 2 A loss in trade. *v* लाग, बस, ये.

खोचटणे or खोचटणे *v i* (खोच) To catch and tear; to hitch on a snag or point.

खोचण *f R* The folds (portion tucked in around the waist) of a साडी or लुगडे.

खोचणी *f* (Verbal of खोचणे) Thrusting &c.

खोचणे *v c* खोचरणे *v c* To force into; to thrust, stick, drive. 2 To slide or insinuate in; to tuck in. 3 To set, fix, plant. 4 fig. To prick or offend; to touch a sore point; to sting to the quick. Ex. ऐकतां वप खोचला अंतरी.

खोचलणे or खोचलणे *v c* (खोच) To dint.

खोचा *m* (खोचणे) The tuck of the dhotar. 2 A dint or bruise. 3 An end or a splinter (entered into the flesh). 4 The bumping against the mother's udder of a calf &c. whilst sucking. 5 A head-frame of a calf to prevent its sucking. 6 C A banked up division of a ricefield.

खोचाटा or खोचाटा *m* (खोच) A projecting point; a stump, stub, snag, or jag as a catching or hitching place. *v* लाग.

खोचार or ड *n* (खोच) A gorge, recess, or hollow amongst hills: also a confined and shut in place more gen. [strait—a place.

खोचार or ड *a* Confined, shut in, narrow and खोची *f* (खोचणे) A slight dint or depression in a smooth surface (as in a plank, a level field &c.) 2 fig. A little bay or cove; a hollow or recess up a creek or inlet.

खोचेरा *m* (खोचणे) A forked instrument for poking out snakes from their holes and recesses.

खोजा *m* (खोजे P) An eunuch. 2 (खोजे P) A large tray. 3 (खोजे P) A Muhammadan of respectability.

खोट *f* A mass of metal (unwrought or of old metal melted down); an ingot or wedge. Hence 2 A lump or solid bit (as of phlegm, gore, curds, inspissated milk); any concretion or clot.

खोटीचा Composed or made of खोट, as खोटीचे भांडे.

खोट *f* Loss (in trade or dealing). 2 Falsehood, i. e. want of truth, of reality, of honesty, of faithfulness, of sincerity &c. 3 or खोट *f* The heel.

खोटचाल *a* Of devious, licentious, vitious ways and practices.

खोटपत्र *n* In law or in caste-adjudication. A written acknowledgment taken from an offender of his falseness or guilt: also, in disputations, from the person confuted.

खोटर *n* The block through which passes the एलें (leathern yoke-tie &c.) on to the दिंड (cross-beam of पामर &c.)

खोटवाद *m* The heel leash or tie of a sandal. 2 Imputation of falsehood. *v* ये. Ex. त्याचे पदरीं खो. आला. [make up a deficit in the revenue.

खोटवेरा *m* An extra assessment imposed to खोटसाळ *a* (खोट & साळ from शाला) Alloyed—a metal. 2 False, dishonest, of a bad school. 3 Counterfeit. 4 Wilful, mischievous, vitious, wicked.

खोटा *a* (कहोता H) False, i. e. not actual or real, or not veracious. 2 Faithless, perfidious, fraudulent. 3 Spurious, counterfeit, adulterate. 4 Debased, alloyed, bad—money. Pr. खोटा तरी गांढ-चा वेडा तरी पोटाचा If the money be bad, it is yet out of one's own purse: if the child be mad, it is yet from one's own belly; "one's own is faultless."

खोटाई *f* (खोटा) Falsehood or falsity,—want of moral truth or of physical reality.

खोटानाटा *a* (खोटा by redup.) Bad, false, debased—articles of merchandise, money, the precious metals.

खोटारा *a C* (खोटा) False. It will be met with in most of the applications given under खोटा.

खोटी *f* (कुंठ S) Stopped, obstructed, detained, or delayed state. [delayed.

खोटी *a* (कुंठ S) Stopped, hindered, detained, or

खोटे *n* R (खोटा False. Because distinguished from देवता A divinity viewed as and termed खरा) A devil that occupies or haunts persons and places.

खोड *m* A young bull, a bullock. 2 A variety of जोधळा.

खोड *f* An evil propensity or disposition : also a bad habit, a vicious way, trick, fancy, humor. Pr. जित्याची खोड मेखावांचून जात नाही or जी खोड बाळा ती जन्मकाळा Naturam furcâ expelles tamen usque recurrit. 2 A vice, defect, blemish (in a horse, bullock &c.) Seventy-two are enumerated of the horse. Pr. एक गेरी वाहतर खोडी चोरी. 3 A fault, flaw, error, inaccuracy (in a speech &c.) : also a flaw or an imperfection, a crack, rent, fracture (in an article). 4 Squeamishness or fancifulness ; a whim, a fancy, a dainty feeling or notion. Pr. दृष्ट्यास खोड असू नये. 5 A slur, stain, stigma, blot. 6 *n* The frame of a saddle or the saddle-bow : also the case or mere cylinder without the heads (of a tamborine, tabor, drum). 7 A bit of perfume ; a piece (of sandal wood or other fragrant wood). 8 A tree of which the head and branches are broken off, a stock or stump : also the lower portion of the trunk—that below the branches. 9 A paralytic person. *v* होऊन पडणे or होणे. 10 An old cow or buffalo of which the womb is closed : also an old fruit or flower-tree which bears no longer. 11 Incomprehensive, indefinite, or careless phrase. A tree. Ex. अमराईतलीं खोडे पांचवे आचेत.

खोड काढणे *g.* of *o.* To draw out or excite to action (latent malignity &c.) Pr. वाघाची खोड काढू नये Arouse not the sleeping lion. खोड काढणे To take the vice out of. खोड काढणे or करणे *g.* of *o.* To torment by petty vexations ; to tease, excite, irritate. खोड देवणे To find fault with ; to pick a hole in ; to cast a slur upon. खोड मोडणे *g.* of *o.* To humble haughtiness ; to take the conceit out of : to break off (a person) from evil habits, propensities, or dispositions.

खोडकर *a* (खोड *q.* *v.*) Mischievous, full of tricks and pranks. 2 Having ill habits or ways : also having vices, defects, blemishes. 3 Nice, fastidious, squeamish.

खोडखत *f* (खोड & خط *A*) Blemishes and breed ; tricks or vices and parentage. *v* पाह, विचार, पुस. A term of horse-jockeys and cattle-dealers.

खोडणे *v c* (खोड) To stain, slur, stigmatize ; to give an ill name to : also to find flaws and imperfections in. [tricks.

खोडणे *v i* (खोड) To acquire evil habits, ways,

खोडणे *v c* To cancel (by erasing, expunging, scoring, or drawing a line through &c.) 2 To contract or draw up (the limbs) spasmodically. More commonly used in the phrase हातपाय खोडणे To kick and flounder ; to struggle in the agonies of death. Ex. जीव जाईना म्हणून हातपाय खोडावे Used fig. of one who is struggling hard to obtain a living.

खोडपत्र *n* Commonly खोटपत्र. [ing.

खोडबावली *f* See खुटबावली.

खोडहू *n* A contemptuous form of खोडा in the sense of कांबळा-cowl.

खोडवा *m* sometimes खोडावा *m* The second crop of sugarcane ; canes sprouting from the left stock : also the stock left to reshoot. Also खोड्याचा ऊस After-canes. खोडवा taken up by some designating word (as मिरच्याचा-वांग्याचा-शाळूचा-तमाखूचा) expresses After-shoots, or the remaining roots and stock (the सूळखंडे) after the first gathering. Hence, metaphorically, खोडवा comes to be applied

(as in N. D.) to the Plantation or field (wherein the roots and stock are left). Also खोड्याचा-शाळू-तमाखू-वांगी-ताग-अंबाडी &c. [size.

खोडवे *n* An earthen pot of a certain form and खोडसर *a unc* खोडसा *a unc* Mischievous &c. खोडसाळ *a* Properly खोटसाळ. [See खोडकर.

खोडा *m* Stocks (for criminals). Pr. चालला तर गाडा नाही तर खोडा. 2 A frame to encumber an animal whilst grazing ; a pasture-clog. 3 fig. An encumbering or embarrassing (appendage, business &c.) 4 Paralytic or cramped state (of the body or a limb).

खोडा चढविणे (झोबीमध्ये) In wrestling. To twine one's feet in a certain entangling manner around the feet of the antagonist athlete. Hence to embarrass, hamper, fetter gen.

खोडा *m* A कांबळा of which one end is formed into a cowl or hood. 2 fig. A hollow amidst hills ; a deep or a dark and retiring spot ; a dell. 3 (also खोडी & खोडे) A variety of जोधळा.

खोडाखोड or डी (खोडणे) Erasing, altering, interlining &c. in numerous places : also the scratched, scrawled, and disfigured state of the paper so operated upon.

खोडाबिडी *f* खोडावेडी *f* खोडामोडा *m* (खोड & बिडी) Paralytic or cramped state.

खोडावणे *v i* (खोडा) To be affected with paralysis or cramp. [See खोडकर.

खोडाळ, खोडील, खोडेल, खोद्या, खोद्यारा, खोद्याळ खोडाळी *f* (खोडाळ) Mischievous or troublesome pranks or tricks.

खोडी *f* An outspread shovelform sack (as formed temporarily out of a कांबळा, to hold or fend off grain, chaff &c.) See under खुडी. 2 A species or variety of जोधळा.

खोडी *f* (खोड) See खोड in the four first senses.

खोडीव *p* of खोडणे *v c* Erased or crossed out.

खोडे *n* A description of जोधळा. It is grown in the hot weather on garden-land.

खोणे *v c* (N D &c. See खोवणे) To drive or force in ; to thrust in : also to slide or insinuate in ; to tuck in.

खोत *m* A renter of a village ; a farmer of land or revenue ; a farmer of the customs : also a contractor or monopolist gen. 2 In some provinces. An hereditary officer whose duty it is to collect for Government the revenue of the village : also an officer appointed for this office. 3 A tribe, or an individual of it, of Brāhmans in the Southern Konkan : otherwise called जवळ. [land-produce).

खोतकरी *m* A contractor or farmer (of lands or खोतकी *f* sometimes खोतगी *f* The office or business of खोत. [farmed off at a fixed sum.

खोतखराबा *m* Waste lands lying about a village

खोतधारा *m* The land-dues of the landholder.

खोतपट्टी *f* An exaction or an impost for the benefit of the खोत.

खोतबाकी *f* Balance of the landholder's dues.

खोतवेड *f* Service or articles exacted without payment by the खोत or land-contractor. Some of the items are वरंडीमवत, पानपेढा, शाकारणीमाणूस, रवळी, पाटी, रूप, शिंपली, हवसा, बाढवण, हातरी, तथा, हातर, नागरजोत, भात्यालांकडे, मानसंबंधे नारळ-सुपारी, बावभाडे, अर्धलोतिधेली. These differ from the items of कारसाई *q. v.* And both the lists are drawn up from the usage in the Southern Konkan.

खोतसज्जा *m* Lands tenanted from the Khot or landholder : in contrad. from रकमोजमीन Land of which the rate is fixed and the tenure granted by Government.

खोती *f* (खोत) The practice, business, or office of a Khot ; farming, contracting, monopolizing. 2 Contracting for a standing crop ; for the wood of a रान or jungle ; for the produce of a plantation or garden. 3 The business of advancing grain to the sower upon वाढोदिदी *q. v.*

खोद *n* A hump (on the back) : also a protuberance or an incurvation (of a wall, a hedge, a road).

खोदकाम *n* Sculpture ; carved work or work for the carver.

खोदगिरी *f* Sculpture, carving, engraving : also sculptured or carved work. [ture or carving.

खोदणावळ *f* (खोदणे) The price or cost of sculp-

खोदणी *f* (Verbal of खोदणे) Digging, engraving &c. 2 fig. An exacting of money by importunity.

v लाव, मांड. 3 An instrument to scoop out and cut flowers and figures from paper. 4 A goldsmith's die.

खोदणे *v c* & *i* (खोदना H) To dig. 2 To engrave. खोद खोदून विचारणे or -पुसणे To question minutely and searchingly, to probe.

खोदळणे *v c* & *i* See खंबडळणे.

खोदाई *f* (खोदाई H) Price or cost of digging or of sculpture or carving. [sculptured.

खोदीव *p* of खोदणे Dug. 2 Engraved, carved,

खोप *f* A brood, breed, litter : also a breed or stock with reference to its run or general character. 2 The run (prevalence or spread) of any epidemic ; as देवीची-तापाची-गेवराची-खोप-खोप. *v* ये, चाल, चाल हो.

खोप or खोप *f* A cottage or hut : also a hovel or a little and mean house. 2 A covered bird's nest.

खोप *f* W A hole or bruise from a blow ; a dint.

खोपट *n* खोपटो or डो *f* (Dim. of खोप) A hut, hovel, cabin, crib. Ex. मोडकें खोपट असें जर्जर ॥ प्रभंजन भरे दाही दिशां ॥ [2 A bird's nest.

खोपड *f* खोपाड *n* A hollow (in a tree, rock, hill).

खोपडा *m* A bundle of green leafy branches or sprigs (of certain trees) hung up before a calf under stall-feeding.

खोपरी *f* A light term for the head or the fore part of it ; answering to pate, poll, scone, noddle.

खोपा *m* A certain knot of the hair and on the very crown (esp. of women). 2 Flowers intertwined confusedly with the hair of (women).

खोपा *m* A bird's nest. 2 A hollow in a tree.

3 also खोपा *m* A hood-form covering (of leaves of the Teak tree &c.) to shade plantlets. 4 Commonly घोंगता. 5 The little recess or hollow in the front of a turban.

खोपो or खोपी *f* (Or कोपी) An erection in a field (of leafy branches, corn-sheaves &c.) 2 A hut.

खोवण *f m* खोवणी *f* A mortise. 2 A groove ; a recess, as along a wall, to receive a beam ; a sliding or receiving channel, or a fitting hollow. 3 The lock or catch of a bolt or bar. 4 A notch. *v* पाड.

खोवरें *n* Cocomat-kernel. 2 R The core or white portion in the centre of a betelnut.

खोवरेल *n* (खोवरें & तेल) Cocomat-oil.

खोवोपोतेरें *n* (खोवो) The cavity at the bottom of an oilmill, पोतेरें A clout.) The oil which lodges in that cavity during the working of the mill and that which is absorbed by the clout or wiping cloth. Ex. साचा पेसे गाळणावळ मागतास त्यापेक्षा खो तुला देणार नाही.

खोव्याचा बाळा *m* Parings of cocomat-kernel.

खोव्याची आई *f* A term for half a cocomat-shell.

खोवळा *m* The hilt-guard (or basket-hilt) of the large sword called पट्टा. It covers and protects the whole fore-arm. 2 A wooden पट्टा for prac-

tice and sports. 3 The axle-box of a cart. 4 A mortise. 5 A rude excavation or pit (in the ground): also a hole, hollow, or cavity (as in a wall, bank, stone, board). 6 The scapula or shoulder blade.

खोवळी *f* खोवी *f* (Dim. of खोवळी) A small hole, hollow, or cavity. 2 A notch. *v* पाड.

खोमट & खोमटाण Commonly खंवट & खंवटाण.

खोमण *a* P Of retiring or sinking mouth, and thus, of approaching nose and chin.

खोमणकांकडो *f* A dish, commonly खमणकांकडो.

खोमणें *v c* P To force into; to thrust or drive in: also to bury, plant, set (a post &c.) The word is but a form of खोवणें.

खोमणें *n* (Commonly खवणो) A scraper or scoop (to scrape out a cocoanut &c.) 2 (Poetry.) Dint, cavity, hollow, depression, or inequality. Ex. जयाचिया अनुसूति खो. नाहीं.

खोमण्या *a* P Stern, imperative, authoritative, commanding; that is not to be disobeyed or trifled with. Used also more freely in some of the applications of खमक्या, खमशा, खवेड &c.

खोमलणें *v c* (खोमा) To dint (a metal vessel &c.) 2 fig. To batter, knock up, wear out—hard service or labor.

खोमसणें *v c* P To ram (earth &c.) into a hole.

खोमा *m* A dint or bruise (as on a metal vessel): also a depression, cavity, or slight hollow on the surface of the ground. *v* घे, पाड.

खोमेटो *f* A toss or throw (as of a stone).

खोय *f* (खो) P Disposition or temper.

खोयवोय *f* (खो) P Disposition or temper, *बो* P Scent.) The mind, mood, frame, humor, temper of. *v* घे, काढ, पाड, *g.* of *o.*

खोर *n* R A dingle or glen.

खोरडण *n* C The trodden residue of fodder or fresh grass around the beast.

खोरण *f* A large खोरा or dingle; a rude chasm betwixt hills: also a dell or deep hollow. 2 *n* C A mass of निखारे or livecoals. 3 *n* also खोरणो *f* A sort of rubbish-hoe. 4 An instrument for turning a cake upon the girdle, for taking up fried things, live coals &c.

खोरणें *n* A sort of scraper or rubbish-hoe. 2 A stick kept as a fire-raker.

खो. लावणें To make large demands (upon one's benevolence &c.); to draw away (his money) by shovelfull.

खोरणें *v c* To poke or stir (चूल or embers or ashes): to scoop or dig out (earth &c.): i. e. to apply the खोरणें (hoe or fire-raker).

खोरपणें *v c* P To spoil, pill, pluck, fleece.

खोरसणो *f* Close and searching inquiry; strictly and narrowly questioning. *v* घे.

खोरा *m* A rude द्रोण or ghee-boat made up of any leaf with but one टांका or stitch. 2 A sort of इरली. It is straight: opp. to कसरमोडी, which is contrived to bend with the bending of the body. 3 A dingle, glen, or narrow valley.

खोराडे *n* (Or खुराडे) A dove-cot, fowl-house &c.

खोरो *f* A straight इरली or इरलें: opp. to कसरमोडी. 2 A narrow valley. 3 (Or खोरें) A dung and rubbish-hoe. 4 P Loss or damage (as in trade): also decline or wane (in business or circumstances). Hence खोरीं or खोरीस येणें or पडणें or खोरी होणें (with द्रव्यानें or पैस्यानें) To be impoverished: (with अंगानें or शरीरानें) to be emaciated or reduced: (with आबड्ढेनें) to be degraded or disgraced: (with प्रयत्नानो or उपायानो or simply) to be at the end of one's measures or resources or wits).

खोरें *n* A sort of hoe or dung and rubbish-scraper. Pr. खोरें माती आपल्याकडे उसपणें (Earth dug out by a hoe comes towards one's self.) Used where a man's working or doing is for selfish ends.

2 A narrow valley; a rude hollow between hills.

खोरें लावणें See खोरणें लावणें under खोरणें.

खोरेती *f* A tree, *Ficus scabruscula*.

खोयाळ or लो *f* Foibles, follies, failings, faults; as ripped up or exposed. *v* काढ *g.* of *o.*

खोल *a* Deep. 2 fig. Close, secret, reserved: also wise, sagacious, learned, full: also not superficial, not obvious, recondite, occult, abstruse. 3 (Used with nouns signifying declivity or descent.) Steep.

खोलकट or -गट or खोलट *a* (खोल) Deepish. 2 Low or sunken—ground.

खोलगा *m* (खोल) A pit, hole, hollow; a cavity, sinking, or depression gen.

खोलटणें *v i* in some places खोलगटणें *v i* (खोलट or खोल) To fall into hollows or a hollow, to sink—ground, as from rain &c. 2 To sink, to become sunken or hollow—eyes, cheeks, belly &c. 3 To undergo the sinking on both sides of the rump (*the parting of the free bones*) which usually precedes and indicates calving—a cow or buffalo.

खोलणें *v c* (खोल) To deepen (a well or a hole bored).

खोलून खोलून विचारणें To question deeply and searchingly; to pump, to sound, to probe.

खोलपा *m* dim. खोलपो *f* A conical or conch-form case (of paper, leaves &c.) in which small purchases are put up; a grocer's coffin.

खोलबंदी *f* (खोल बंदी) Taking off the shoes of a horse and replacing them after paring the hoofs.

खोलबुद्धि *f* Profound wisdom or counsel, or scheming and planning. 2 *attrib.* and खोलबुद्धीचा *a* Profoundly wise or of deep counsel or contrivance. [Low or sunken—ground.

खोलवट vulgarly खोलवाट *a* (खोल) Deepish. 2

खोलवट *n* A low or depressed spot: also a trench or deep furrow.

खोलवटा *m* (खोल) Deepness or depth.

खोलवणा *m* A sort of punch or instrument for hollowing leaf-metal, silver, copper &c.

खोलवत *n* An auger, or a large borer.

खोलवा *m* (खोल) A cavity or depression; a little hole or sunken spot.

खोलविणें *v c* (खोल) To hollow; to form the cavity required out of (a mass of metal &c.)

खोला or ल्या *m* An untrimmed and unfashioned द्रोण or ghee-boat, made up of a single leaf with one stitch: also a rude पत्रावळ or ill-tacked platter of leaves. Used by the माधुकरो to receive their gettings by begging; as a vehicle for the boiling of rice-dough, pulse-flour &c. 2 An open-mouthed jar of a semispherical bottom. It is used as a flower-pot, and is smaller than कोळवें.

खोलावा *m* P (खोल) Depth or deepness: also hollowness, sunkenness, or depression.

खोली *f* (खोल) Depth. 2 A room or chamber; an inner apartment.

खोलीबंदी *f* Depth and width. 2 fig. Compass, extent, totality, or amount of.

खोलेरीखाट *f* *unc* (खोली & खाट) Taking to one's room and bed; keeping close within doors (esp. under pretence of sickness). *v* घे.

खोवणें *v c* खोसणें *v c* To force into; to thrust, stick, drive in. 2 To slide or insinuate in; to tuck in. 3 fig. To insinuate (something evil).

खोवा *m* Milk conglobated by boiling: also the milk of a cocoanut hardened into a ball.

खोसडखाक *a* Subject to slipper-beating; i. e. callous—or grossly stupid—or disreputable.

खोसडा *m* (खोसणें) A thrust, stab, punch (as of a spear, the fist &c.) [slipper.

खोसडा *m* (Commonly खोसडा *q. v.*) A shoe or खोसणें *v c* See खोवणें.

खोळ *f m* A case to be stuffed (as of a mattress, pillow, quilt, अंगरखा). 2 A hooded cloak (formed of the shoulder-cloth, of a कांबळा &c.) for defence from rain. 3 A hooded cloak for children. 4 The membrane in which the foetus is enveloped; secundines or after-birth.

खोळकर *a* Having a pucker or gathering up—a place darned or sewn.

खोळवणें *v i* To stop or wait for; to tarry in expectation of; to await. 2 To be stopped, suspended, delayed—a business or work.

खोळवविणें *v c* (खोळवणें) To make to stop and wait; to detain in expectation. 2 To stop, suspend, delay, retard (a business or work).

खोळंबा sometimes खोळंब *m* Stoppage or stay (for); detained, delayed, or stopped state (on account of).

खोळा *m* Commonly खोळ *q. v.* in Sig. I. II. III.

खोळरेडरलें *n* An इरलें which proceeds straight downwards, without bending under the back: opp. to कासवी & कसरमोडी. [खव.

खोंट, खोडा, खोडाळणें, खोडाळी, खोद See under ख्याख्या *ad* Imit. of the sound of coughing, ख्या! ख्या! *v* कर, खोक. 2 Imit. of a curish or petulant snapping. *v* बोल, कर. Used as *s f* Coughing, snapping &c.

ख्यात *p* (S) Famous, celebrated, renowned: also notorious or much spoken about. [or publicity.

ख्याति *f* (S) Fame or celebrity: also notoriety

ख्याल *m* (खيال) P A sort of song. 2 *pl* Freaks, pranks, frolics.

ख्यालीं असणें-लागणें-पडणें *g.* of *o.* To be or to fall under the constant thought of; to be engrossed by the desire or contemplation of; to pursue devotedly.

ख्यालतमाशा *m* (खيال P तमाशा P) Singing and sporting; merry-making gen. [ख्याल.

ख्यालिया *a* (ख्याल) Relating to the song called

ख्याली *a* (ख्याल) Full of freaks, pranks, and frolics: also gay, witty, sportive. 2 Relating to the song called ख्याल.

ख्यालीखुशाली *f* (खोशाल P खيال P) Sport, merriment, fun; singing and playing and dancing.

ख्यांव or ख्यांवख्यांव Imit. of the yelling of a dog on being hurt: also of a dog's angry and sharp bark. Hence snappingly, petulantly, curishly—turning upon &c. 2 Used as *s f* Yelling, snapping &c.

ख्यास *m* (खياس) A Judicial decision &c. See कयास & कयास नामा. 2 Judgment or consideration gen.; pondering in order to judge or determine. *v* कर.

ग

ग The third consonant. It corresponds with G hard, as in Gum. 2 Being the first letter of गर्व Pride, it is used covertly for that word. Ex. त्याला गची पोडा फार झाली आहे.

ग *a* S That goes. In comp. as उरग That goes upon the breast, a serpent &c. 2 That has reached or is arrived at: also that is inherent or conversant in or amidst. Ex. मुसिग, बुदिग, खग, जलग.

गद्वती, गद्वत्या, गद्वी &c. See under गै.

गई *f* Merciful overlooking or passing by (of an offence). 2 The lower wall-plate, the frame which runs along the lower wall or along the heads of posts, and to which are secured the rafters descending from the interior wall or from the ridge. 3 The roof in its vicinity.

गईगोळा *m* C A common term for the cakes of cowdung which are stuck about the गई or the adjoining wall. [lost, gone beyond all tracing.]

गईव or प *a* (غیب) A) Disappeared, missing, गईमेढकें *n* A stanchion or post of the गई.

गईर For this word and its numerous compounds see under गैर.

गईसर or -सरा *m* The lower wall-plate. See गई.

गळवाडा *m* The ward of the गवळी caste. 2 A cow-pen or buffalo-pen.

गंगयडी *a* Relating to the country गंगयडी.

गंगयडी *f* sometimes गंगयड *f* The dale or strath lying along the Godávarí river.

गगन *n* (S) The sky or heavens.

गगनकांपणें or थरारणें (Trembling of the heavens.)

Figure used in describing a fierce or terrible person.

गगनाशीं गांठ बांधणें-लावणें To soar high, i. e. to perform exploits; to achieve prodigies and marvels.

गगनाशीं भांडणें To emulate the skies;—used of a tall tree, a proud man &c. गगनाशीं दिवस

भांडणें (To resist the too early closing in of the evening-sky.) To stretch out in summer-length: also to be just beginning to decline—the day.

गगनासारखा or गगनाएवढा Much prolonged, extended, spread abroad—the day, affairs, an establishment &c. Pr. गगनासारखी मैत्री तिळाबराबर नातें (बरोबर होत नाहीं). गगनीं दिवा लावणें To become very celebrated or public.

गगनगर्भ *m* (S) Poetry.) The womb, capacity, or area of the heavens. Ex. गगनगर्भी न समाये सुख ॥ ऐसा मातापित्यासि हरोख ॥

गगनचुंबित or गगनचुंबी *a* (S) Kissing the sky; reaching to the clouds. Ex. गगनचुंबी वाढले दृष्ट ॥ पूर्णाङ्गतीची ज्वाळा ॥ गगनचुंबित विशाळा ॥ ते कनकवर्ण अतिशो ज्वाळा ॥ सग कैसी गमली ॥ [or way.]

गगनपथ *m* S pop. गगनपंथ *m* The heavenly path

गगनपुष्प *n* (S) गगनकुसुम *n* (S) A flower in the sky. Terms used to express an impossibility or a non-entity. See खपुष्प. [heavens.]

गगनसंडल *n* (S) The sphere or region of the

गंगुखी *a* Facing the river Godá, i. e. facing the north.

गंगोहरा or री or गंगोहरा or री *ad* Towards the river Godá, i. e. towards the north. In use amongst the vulgar people of the country betwixt the rivers गोदा & कृष्णा: also three other words, viz. राखेसोहरा (Towards the region of the राक्षस) Towards the south; खालीं or खालता or खाललाकडे Towards the east; वर or वरलाकडे Towards the west.

गंगा *f* (S) The river Ganges or the personification of it as a goddess. 2 The river Godá or Godávarí. 3 A sacred stream gen. Pr. वाहतो गंगा आणि चालता धर्म. 4 Water from a sacred stream or consecrated water, for sacred uses and purposes.

गंगेतलें पाणी गंगेत सोडणें A phrase used humbly by a person in repaying kind offices. गंगेस घोडे नाहणें To accomplish a mighty undertaking or achieve some great feat. वाहते गंगेत हात घुणें To take a part in, and thus seize a share of the merit of, some पुण्यकर्म that another is carrying on. वाहिली ती गंगा राहिलें तें तीर्थ Used of profuse and generous largesses or expenditure. Because both the money spent and the money saved will profit.

गंगागत *n* The caste collectively; esp. as assembled in investigation of matters.

गंगाजमनी (گنگا & جمنی) H Names of two rivers.) A cloth (for dhotars &c.) of which the border is on one side of one color and on the other of another.

गंगाजळी *f* (गंगा & जळ) A vessel for the purpose of holding water of any sacred stream.

गं घेणें or उचलणें To make oath upon holy-water.

गंगातीर *f* (S) The country lying along the Godávarí river. [falls near Trimbakeshwar.]

गंगाद्वार *n* (S) The spot on which the river Godá

गंगापाठ or ठ *m* Long hairs centiped-form along the breast. An auspicious mark of the horse.

गंगापुत्र *m* (S) A Bráhma who subsists upon the offerings made to Gangá (at Káshí &c.)

गंगाप्रदक्षिणा *f* (S) Proceeding along the course of the river Godá at Trimbakeshwar, leaving it on the right-hand.

गंगाप्रवाह *m* (S) Committing to the current of some sacred river (ashes and bones of a respected defunct, flowers become stale before an idol &c.)

गंगाभागीरथी *f* (S) A term of address or mention for an elderly widow. [tion in praise of Gangá.]

गंगासाहाय्य *n* (S) A poem or piece of composi-

गंगासुत्तिका *f* (S) pop. गंगासातो *f* A whitish earth brought from the banks of Gangá.

गंगावती *f* (S) The name of a plant.

गंगावन *n* (S) Black hairs of the tail of the cow

गंगावळ *m* Commonly गद्यावळ. [of Tartary.]

गंगासागरी *a* Stamped with black or red borders—a घेतर, पातळ &c.

गंगाळ *n* (गंगालय S) A circular metal vessel with handles. It holds the water for ablution &c.

गंगाळपोतें *n* A term for an overlarge and bagging garment.

गंगाळें टोपलें *n* A basket of the form of a गंगाळ.

गंगेरीपान *n* A particular leaf; used in forming विडा &c.

गंगोची *f* (गंगा & उत्तरणें) The spot on which the Ganges descends (from the heavens).

गंगोत्साह *m* (S) The recitation of a पुराण, the expounding of a कथा, the feasting of Bráhmans &c. to the honor and for the propitiation of Gangá.

गंगोदक *n* (S) Water from a sacred stream or consecrated. [&c. 2 See गचकी.]

गचकणी *f* (Verbal of गचकणें) Undergoing jerks

गचकणें *v i* (गचका) To be jerked, shocked, jolted (as by stepping suddenly into a hole, upon a loose stone &c.)

गचकळणें *v i* (गचकळी) To sink and rise repeatedly—a person drowning. 2 fig. To be struggling and conflicting against distress.

गचकळी *f* गचगळी The bobbing up and down (of a drowning person). 2 fig. Violent and varied and desperate effort; strenuous struggling and striving. [ingly, trippingly.]

गचकळ्या खाणें To read or speak confusedly, falter-
गचक *ad* (Fancifully imitative.) Exuberantly, pressingly, crowdingly, overflowingly—rain, crops, money, good things: also freely, amply, largely—feasting, rioting &c. 2 Used as *s f* Exuberance or press: also reveling or luxurious living.

गच-कण-कन-कर-दिशी &c. *ad* Imit. of the sound of a thing entering into some soft sounding body or place; as गं तीर मारला-भाला भोसकला-पोटांत खोचला-पाय चिखलांत शिरला-गेला-रतला-भरला.

गचका *m* (गच!) A quick jolt or shock. 2 By meton. A hole, loose stone &c., where a person is likely to be jolted or shocked. 3 fig. A blow or stroke of evil fortune. 4 fig. A trap, snare,

pitfall; an involved passage in a writing; a stumbling-place. 5 A blow or punch into a soft and sounding body.

गचको *f* (गचका) A hole, snare, pitfall, pit under water; any spot on which one may be jolted or shocked. 2 A jolt or shock. 3 P A soft or low eructation. *v* दे.

गचकाउतार *m* A ford uneven from depressions and elevations; a ford occasioning गच! गच! jolt! jolt! to the forder. [eager eating. *v* खा, जेव.]

गचगच or चां *ad* Imit. of the sound emitted on गचगच *f* (Imit.) The sounding of bodies in mud. Hence muddiness or muckiness.

गचगचीत *a* (गच! गच! flop! flop!) Noisily sloppy or sticky—mire or muck. 2 fig. and freely. Fully, thickly, crowdedly, throngingly, copiously—crops, riches, imports, feasting, revelry. 2 Swarming, busy, bustling, noisily animated—a village, house &c. Betwixt गचगचीत & गजगचीत the difference is that the first, being formed from गच! rather indicates Jammedness and jostling; whilst the second inclines to express Buzzing, humming, and din. [the floor made.]

गचगिरी *f* The making of a chunam floor: also गचणें *v i* (गच!) To sink into some soft-sounding substance (as mud &c.)

गचंदा, गचांदा, गचोदा *m* गचंदी, गचांदी, गचोदी *f* (गच!) A shock or jolt (esp. as affecting a living creature). *v* दे, मार. 2 More commonly गचांडो &c.

गचपच *f* (गच! गच!) Muddiness, muckiness, miriness. See under गच-कण.

गचपण *n* (Imit.) Rubbish, litter, lumber: also littered or lumbered state: also overgrown and tangled state with weeds and rank herbs; weediness or weeds.

गचागच or चां *ad* Imit. of the sound of guzzling, guttling, gulping, noisy and hasty swallowing. *v* पि, खा, गिळ. 2 Expressive of the manner of the coming on of drowsiness; as गं झोप येतो or डोळे-झांकतात. 3 It agrees with गचकण-कन &c. q. v., but implies close reiteration.

गचाच *ad* See गचकण-कन &c., but this form implies aggravation or intensity.

गचाड *n* A close or dense wood, a thicket, copice &c. 2 Density or imperviousness (of a wood, or of underwood, brushwood, scrub).

गचांडो or गचांडी *f* गचोरा *m* A shove or push with the hand applied to the back of the neck. *v* दे, मार. 2 Used also of the neck or throat with reference to seizing it. *v* घर. [jammedly.]

गचाबोच *ad* (Imit.) Crowdedly, throngingly, गचाबोचा *m* The crag and the rump; the shoulders and the buttocks (of an animal).

गं एक असणें *g*. of *s*. Used of a bullock extremely fat; and revilingly, of a corpulent man.

गचाबोची *f* (Imit.) Close crowdedness; squeezed, jammed, or pressed state. [ing &c.]

गचावणो *f* (Verbal of गचावणें) Sinking and rising
गचावणें *v i* To sink and rise repeatedly; to bob up and down—a drowning person. 2 To fail in business. 3 To falter; to lose courage. 4 To fail, lose, come short of.

गचाळ-ळी-व्या-खोर *a* (The चा is Chá.) Gossiping, babbling, mischievously or idly tale-telling or talkative. 2 Applied also in the sense of Slovenly or disorderly;—of persons or of conduct or doings.

गचाळकी *f* गचाळो *f* गचाळचाले *m* *pl* (गचाळ) Idle tale-telling or talking.

गचेंडा *a* C Large, lusty, burly, stout and sturdy. गचोरा *m* The earing of corn. Ex. जोधले गचो-

यास आले. 2 A blow with the fist; a punch, poult, dig.

गञ्ज *ad* (Imit.) Tightly, firmly, fixedly, fast; closely together, crowdedly, imperviously—tying, fastening, shutting, planting.

गञ्जा *m* (Nashik &c.) An ear (esp. of जोंधळा, बाजरी, or wheat), esp. as well-filled: also the state of being in well-filled ear. Ex. शेताचे गञ्जे बाहेर पडले; बाजरीने गञ्जा धरला. 2 Contemptuously. A fat or puffed cheek: also fatness &c. of the cheeks. Ex. गालाचे गञ्जे फुगले-धरले-वसले-तोडले.

गञ्जावृत्ता *m* (Imit.) Hesitating, faltering, demurring. *v* खा, घे, लाव.

गञ्जावृत्ता *ad decl* (Imit. गञ्ज! Bobbing or bob.) Hesitatingly, falteringly, with tripping of speech. *v* बोल, कर.

गञ्जी *f* A chunamed floor. 2 Crowdedness; pressed and squeezed state. 3 The slings and tie by which the yard is suspended and secured midway across the mast. 4 Esp. amongst children. A push upon the back of the neck: also the nape of the neck. 5 A cheek. Used only with contemptuous implication, and with reference to pinching, squeezing, slapping, aching &c. Ex. गञ्जी दाबून-धरली-फोडली-सुरगळली-दुःखती-सुजली-फुगली &c. [series.

गञ्ज *m* S The number of terms of an A. or G.

गञ्ज *n* गञ्जंती *f* गञ्जंतीचे *n* (A loose formation from the Sanskrit root गञ्ज To go.) Running away; making off; giving leg-bail. *v* कर & न्हण.

गज *m* (S) An elephant.

गजमस्तकावृद्ध Mounted upon the head of an elephant, i. e. exceedingly haughty or proud. गज-स्वर्धो वसणे (To sit upon the shoulder of an elephant.) To forget, in newly acquired dignities, one's former acquaintance; to be puffed up.

गज *m* (गज P) A measure of length, a measure of about 2 feet or 24 तख्ख. 2 A measuring rod of this length. 3 A quantity (of cloth &c.) measured by one गज. 4 A ramrod. 5 A bar as fixed in a grate, window, railing. 6 The border or raised edge of a well or tank.

गंज *m* (गंज P) A heap, stack, rick, pile (of grain, hay, wood, bales). 2 A case, as of mathematical instruments, of writing-materials, of combs, brushes, razors, of blades, screws, pricklers, of compartments for पान, सुपारी, चुना &c. 3 A box of tools or utensils. 4 A mart; a bazar. 5 A large copper vessel for holding water. (From Nāgpūr.)

गजक *f* र (गज P The ज is J.) Exuberance, copiousness, overflowing plenty.

गजकर्ण *n* (S Elephant's ear.) Ringworm.

गजकर्णी *f* (गजकर्ण. Of which disease it is useful in the cure.) A plant, *Leea macrophylla*. [cles.

गजकर्णी *a* (S) Having elephant, i. e. large auricle. गजगज *f* (Imit.) Buzzing or humming (of a crowd or swarm): also chattering or twittering (as of sparrows).

गजगजणे *v i* To be lively, swarming, full of business and bustle—a town, a house.

गजगजाट *m* Brisk and noisy business; lively swarming or bustling; the hum or chattering din of a multitude; the buzzing or humming of bees &c. [tling—a town or house full of people.

गजगजीत *a* Lively, swarming, brisk, busy, bustling. गजगति *f* (S Elephant's pace.) Solemn and stately gait; a majestic stalk. 2 *attrib.* Of a solemn gait or stalk.

गजगम *m* The seed of गजरगोटी. [like] walk.

गजगमिनी *f* (S) A woman of a stately (elephant-

गजगौर or री *f* The image of पार्वती placed and worshiped upon an elephant; as detailed below.

गजगौरीव्रत *n* (S) An observance upon the day on which the sun enters the constellation of elephant, —giving to Brāhmans a golden elephant with a golden शिव, पार्वती, & गणपति seated upon it: also worship of an image of पार्वती placed upon an elephant.

गजघंटा *f* (S) pop. गजघांट *f* An elephant's bell. 2 A term for a vociferous woman: also for a babler or blab.

गजहाया *f* (S) A festival,—the day of new moon of भाद्रपद, the sun and moon being in वृश्चिक.

गजणे *v c* To rub (unguents) into the body. 2 To rub, scour, scrub. 3 P To excel, surpass, outdo.

गजणे *v i* Formed by metathesis from जंगणे.

गजदंत *m* (S Elephant's tooth.) Ivory.

गजंदर *a* (The ज is J.) Better गजेंदर or गजेंद्र.

गजनख *n* (S) A nail of the foot of an elephant. Used medicinally.

गजनी *f* A kind of cloth. It is half silk and half cotton, and has waving stripes.

गजनेच *a* S pop. गजनेची *a* (Elephant-eyed.) That has small eyes, pink-eyed. 2 Near-sighted.

गजपण *n* Commonly गजपण.

गजपति *m* (S) Possessor of elephants or an elephant. 2 Provided with the elephant-branch of an army. 3 Jocosely. Having but a गजा (narrow slip) by way of घातर.

गजपिंपळी *f* (गजपिंपली S) A plant, *Pothos officinalis*.

गजपुटी *a* Prepared by गजपूट. [nalis. गजपूट or ट *n* A method of preparing medicaments. In a cubical pit of one गज the herbs, roots, drugs, with goat's dung, charcoal &c. are arranged, and according to the directions of the वैद्यशास्त्र are calcined, burned, heated &c. *v* दे, कर.

गजव *m* (गजव A) Violent oppression and outrage. *v* कर, मांड, चालव. 2 A furious assault or address; running at open-mouthed. *v* कर. 3 A heavy blow; a severe stroke of fortune; an afflictive dispensation. *v* दे, गुदर.

एकगजव A phrase used to express effort, excess, vehemence, superlativeness in general of injurious or wild action. Thus त्यानें ए० मांडला will import He makes dreadful devastation—an invader, a tyrant, a pestilence, a famine: He bellows vehemently—a child: He fights like a fury; he works like a horse &c. &c.—serving simply to give emphasis to the significant word with which it is constructed. Ex. त्यानें मारण्याचा-लुटण्याचा-रडण्याचा-लडण्याचा-ओरडण्याचा ए० मांडला, [ple speaking.

गजवज *f* (Imit.) The hum or buzz of many people.

गजवजणे *v i* To be lively, swarming, full of bustle and business—a town &c. 2 To be struck aghast; to be amazed or confounded. Ex. गजवजले दशरथाचे मन ॥

गजवजून उठणे To start up (from sleep) confusedly.

गजवजीत *a* (Imit.) Lively, swarming, brisk, busy, bustling—a house or town full of people.

गजबाव *f* A well of masonry.

गजभार *m* (S) The power or arm of an army consisting in elephants. 2 A host or multitude of elephants.

गजभोगळी *f* The गज or rod which is nailed to the माडटीचे पान to confine the tiles from slipping off, whilst suffering them to descend a little over.

गजभुत्तिका *f* (S) Earth from under the foot of an elephant. Prescribed in certain अनुष्ठान. See under भुत्तिका. [suring rod गज.

गजभोजणी *f* Measuring (of lands) by the mea-

गजर *m* (S, but the ज is both j & dz.) A clash of musical instruments. 2 The chimes at the expiration of a watch. 3 The shout or acclamation at a कथा &c.; any loud shouting. Ex. परा पश्यंती मध्यमा वैखरी ॥ गजरें गति चारहि नारी ॥ 4 fig. Proclaiming loudly and generally: also publicity or notoriety.

गजरगोटी *m* The seed of गजरगोटी. [riety.

गजरगोटी *f* गजरी *f* The trumpet-flower, *Bignonia suave olens*.

गजरा *m* (गजरा H) A wreath of flowers. 2 A particular bracelet (of pearls &c.) 3 The seed of गजरगोटी. 4 A marble of lac.

गजराज *m* (S) A large elephant.

गजल *m* (गजल P) A lyric poem or ode.

गजलगोष्टी *f* *pl* Conversation, chat, talk.

गजवदन *m* (S Elephant-faced.) A common name of गणेश.

गजवे *n* A narrow cloth-girdle for the loins.

गजवेल *f* A kind of rice.

गजवद्धा *f* (S गज Elephant, वद्धा Ventris crepitus.) A term applied to an insignificant result of mighty and imposing preparations and professions; or to a pompous and swelling undertaking which ends in smoke.

गजस्नान *n* (S Ablution of an elephant.) Unproductive efforts; or efforts which produce the evil striven against: also remedies which exasperate the disease. With reference to the practice of elephants, which, after squirting water over their bodies, throw dust and rubbish.

गजा *m* (Gajā.) A narrow piece of cloth worn round the waist in the way of a dhotar.

गजांतलक्ष्मी *f* (S) Great wealth; an estate or a fortune which can support an elephant. 2 Cant. Extreme poverty; the state of a man unable to purchase a घातर, and reduced to wear a गजा. 3 Cant. Ringworms over the body.

गजानंद *a* (गजा & आनंद) Jocosely. Delighted or satisfied with a गजा (instead of a घातर).

गजानन *m* (S Elephant-faced.) A name of गणेश.

गजाल *f* A tale or story: also idle chat. *v* सांग, कर. 2 R Uproar, clamor, vociferation.

गजिफा *m* also *f* *pl* of गंजीफ (गंजीफ P) A pack of cards. To play at cards. [of cards.

गजिवेल *f* A serrated or indented sword. Used to hook on to the चिलखत or armour of the antagonist. [2 See चौघडा.

गंजी *f* (गंजी H) A small stack, rick, or pile.

गंजी *f* A short spar or squared piece of timber. 2 Applied sometimes to a long and narrow web of coarse cotton.

गंजीकोट *a* See अरकाट गंजीकोट. 2 (गंजी & कोटि) Much, many, exceedingly great, large, extensive, abundant, numerous &c. [ment.

गं० कारखाना A comprehensive and vast establishment.

गंजीखाना *m* (गंजीखाने P) An enclosure or a spot containing several stacks (of hay, कडवा &c.) 2 fig. A lumber-room.

गंजीफ *f* (गंजीफ P) A single card of a pack.

गंजीव *a* *unc* Built up—a well. Opp. to आढाव Roughly dug.

गंजीवटकन or गंजीव *n* Conceit, inflation, vain swellings or arrogant stiffness. *v* काढ, मोड, in the sense To break down (this conceit &c.)

गजेंद्र *a* (गजेंद्र Chief of elephants.) Huge, vast, enormous, immense, extensive—buildings, business, establishments, any monstrous or extravagant thing, array, or outlay. Applied also, with all

licentiousness, to countries, deserts, forests, crops, armies, wealth &c. &c., in the sense of Large.

गजेरी *f* Scum and rubbish brought by the tide or current (of sea or river); alluvium.

गज्जा *m* गज्जे *n* A narrow piece of cloth as a garment for the waist.

गट *m* A body, band, gang; a confederate or congregate body. 2 A dense body (as of troops, cattle &c.) 3 An ingot or a lump (of gold, silver &c.)

गट-कन-कर-दिनी-दिशी *ad* Imit. of the sound in gulping, guzzling, or guttling.

गट करणे or गटकाविणे *v c* (गट!) To appropriate fraudulently. 2 To consume wastefully.

गटकळी, गटंगळी, गटांगळी & गटकळणे Commonly गचकळी & गचकळणे.

गटगट or टां *ad* Imit. of the noise made in guzzling or in gulping copiously—*v* पि: also of the noise of walloping or boiling. *v* शिज, वाज.

गटगटणे or गटगटावणे *v i* (गटगट) To swallow, eat, or drink noisily; to guzzle or guttle. 2 To make a noise in boiling—rice, pulse, flour, vegetables.

गटगटोत *a* Large and fine; round and full—eyes. 2 Slack, rickety, loose in its joints—a machine &c.

गटगटोतडोव्या *a* Of large, round, and full eyes.

गटगिळ्या or गटगोळ *a* (गट & गिळणे To swallow.) That fraudulently appropriates the property of; an embezzler.

गटगोळा or गटगोळा *m* (गट & गोळा) Gobbling up; devouring a large quantity at a mouthful. *v* कर or करून टाक. Ex. गं वरतीं डोळा Used of a wholesale peculator or embezzler affecting simplicity and purity.

गटण *n f* A musical time or measure. See गटण.

गटपट *f* Familiar intercourse; intimate connection. 2 or गटपट *n* (A fanciful formation.) A term for vaunting talk; irrelevant and evasive speech; fraudulent and foolish excuses; rant, rigmarole &c. *v* लाव, मांड, चालव, लाग, चाल.

गटरफटर *n* (A fanciful formation.) Trash, trumpery, trifles; a collection or mass of miscellaneous articles.

गटरी, गटारी, गटरी वातसो *f* (A recent coinage at Poona from the prevalence of the word गटर, गटार, or गडर for Gutter or trench. Talk of idlers sitting in the gutters.) Popular rumor.

गटागट or टां *ad* गटाट or टां *ad* Imit. of the sound of a copious or continued gulping, guzzling, or guttling. *v* पि, खा, गिळ.

गटाणा *m* (गट! & दाणा Grain or food.) Gobbling up; devouring voraciously; guttling. *v* कर, करून टाक with *g*. of *o*.

गटुंगा *a* गटुणा or ना *a* Short and thick-set; short-sized yet strong-knit or compact.

गटोळा *a* (or गोटोळा) Spherical or spheroidal.

गट *ad* Imit. of the sound in gulping.

गट *m* A dense body or assembly: also a body or band gathered together or united in counsels or mind.

गटपट *n* गटपट्टा or गटापट्टा *m* See गटपट.

गटर *n* (Gutter.) Widely in use at Poona &c. in the sense of Gutter or drain.

गट्टा *m* A mass, group, or thronging multitude (as of troops, cattle &c.): a body, band, gang, crew gen. 2 *unc* Used for गड्डा.

गट्टी *f* (गट) Close connection or union; unitedness, bandedness: also intimacy or great familiarity. 2 (Usually गट) A body, band, gang. [knit.

गट्ट *a* Short and stout; compact, thick-set, strong-

गट्ट्या *m* Commonly गट्ट्या.

गट्टी *f* (گڈی H) A bundle (as of clothes &c.) 2 A little bundle (as that formed by a few rupees, a few grains, a marble, a nodule of lime, sugar &c. secured by a knot in the corner of a cloth). 3 fig. Property, substance, wealth. 4 fig. A person lying senseless (bundled up) under drunkenness, demoniac possession &c., a log.

गं उपटणे-उचलणे-पार करणे-लांबविणे *g*. of *o*. To run off with the property of. गं करणे-बांधणे or हातापायाची गं करणे *g*. of *o*. To tie up one's arms and legs together; to make a bundle of. 2 To disarm, tie up, shut up, render powerless and helpless (as by uttering a mantra &c.) 3 To confound, pose, non-plus, disconcert (in argumentation &c.) गं होणे *g*. of *s*. To be rolled up into a bundle; to have one's arms and legs brought and bound together. 2 To become powerless and helpless; to lie rolled up (as in fever &c.) 3 To die.

गटडे *n* A bundle (as of clothes). 2 fig. Property, wealth, substance; a stock, a fund, a store.

गटण *f n* A musical time or measure.

गं गांठणे or गटणास आणणे To make to agree with one's own ends or views. गटणास येणे To fall in with the ends or views of. [for गटडी.

गटलो *f* Mispronounced and at length misspelled

गटळ *a* Disorderly, untidy &c. See गडळ.

गटळे & गटोळे *n* Usually and preferably गटडे.

गटोडोड or गटोडोड *c* (گڈی H) Loosener of the bundle.) An ironical term for a miser—one who keeps his money and goods tight and fast.

गटोळी *f* A small bundle (as of clothes &c.) 2 *unc* Used for गडडी.

गट्ट *a* Compact, thick-set, strong-knit—the body: also muscular or brawny—a limb.

गट्टा *m* A bale (as of cloth &c.); a bundle (as of wood or leaves); a tightly drawn bundle or load gen. 2 Used sometimes for गट. 3 A lump or conglobated mass (as of jelly or curds). 4 fig. A stock or fund; substance, property. 5 A common term for the eight bits of turned wood used in bracing up a पखवाज.

गट्टी & गट्ट See गट्टी & गट्ट.

गट्टीचोर *c* (گڈی H) A person capable of running off with one's most secret and secure treasure; an adept or adroit thief.

गट्टीजोड *c* (That adds knot to knot.) A saver or hoarder; a miser.

गट्ट्या *m* A large cowrie or pysa used, in the games with cowries, to throw. 2 Commonly गट्टा. 3 (Vulgar.) Membrum virile.

गट्ट्यागंधळ *m* P and Obscene. Incestuous or promiscuous intercourse of the sexes or castes. Hence disorder, jumble, confused intermixture gen.

गंड *m* (S) A side of the face including the temple, a cheek. 2 An elephant's cheek or temple. 3 The name of the tenth Yog. Hence fig. 4 The force, fierceness, violence, vehemence (of any disease, of rain, wind, the itch). 5 fig. The vaunting or swelling of pride or conceit. *v* मोड, जिरव. 6 *n* A boil. 7 An affix expressive of disgust or contempt attached to the designations of certain orders; as to तेलो, वाणी, माळो, जोशी, forming तेलगंड, वाणगंड, माळगंड, जोशगंड, and to the proper names of Kunbis gen.

गंड *m* (گڈ H) A small fort, esp. a hill-fort. Pr. गंड बांका नसावा पण गंडपति बांका असावा. Pr. गंड घेवेल पण बायको घेवत नाही More easily may a fort be captured than a woman forced.

गंड *f* A difficulty, perplexity, trouble; an ex-

tremity, emergency, strait. *v* ये, लाग, पड, वार, टळ, चुक, सर; also टाळ, चुकव, संभाळ, सार, वार.

गंडक *a* Properly गरक.

गंड-कन-कर &c. See गटकन-कर &c. [fort.

गंडकरी *m* A soldier or peon serving in a hill-gadka or खा *m f* गडखी *f* R A hooked pole to gather fruits, flowers &c. See गरखी. 2 Applied revilingly to a tall, slim, slender woman.

गंडखळ *n* R Difficult of mastery—a matter gen: e. g. impregnable—a fort: precipitous or perilous—a road: obscure, puzzling, perplexing—a subject, a passage. [scrape.

गंडखळ *n* R An embarrassment, a trouble, a गंडगंच *ad* P Crowdedly, closely, thickly, densely.

गं आभाळ भरले or अंधार पडला Clouds are gathered thickly, or thick darkness is fallen.

गंडगच or चां *ad* Closely together; in a crowded, pressed, and squeezed manner.

गंडगचा *m* Crowdedness or denseness (of people, clouds, dust, articles). *v* जम, मिळ, ये, मोड, विर. See further under the similar-sounding word गरगशा.

गंडगंज or च *a* Well peopled; well provided; well supplied—a city, house, table: ample, abundant, copious—good things at a feast: complete, entire, full, swelling—equipments, equipage: substantial or opulent—a trader: sound or profound—sleep.

गंडगंज or च *f* (Imit. or fanciful.) Overflowing copiousness or plenty, i. e. great press or thronging (of things gen.)

गंडगड or डां *ad* Imit. of the rumbling, rattling, clattering (of thunder, carts, coaches &c.); of the rumbling in the belly &c. [ing &c.

गंडगड or डी *f* (Imit.) Rumbling, roaring, rattling—गंडगडणे *v i* (गंडगड) To rumble, clatter, rattle—thunder, carts &c. 2 To roar—a wild beast. Ex.

वाटेसि गंडगडतां यात्रा॥ योक्ती जैचे अजाचे भार॥ 3 To tumble down or fall in bodily and noisily. 4 To die.

गंडगडणे *v imp* To rumble in the belly.

गंडगडाट *m* (Intens. of गंडगड) A loud rumbling, rattling, clattering &c.

गंडगडाधोडा *m* A stone roughly round, a boulder.

गंडगनेर *n* One of the ceremonies or observances preceding a marriage or thread-investiture,—the tricking out finely (of the bridegroom in his house, or of the bride in hers), and inviting the neighbors to an entertainment: also each of the return-entertainments made by the neighbors.

गंडगप *ad* In the state of being lost, mislaid, astray, swallowed up, embezzled &c.

गंडगळ or ली *a* गंडगळ or ली *a* Rough and roundish; rude and blockish—a stone or piece of rock: also roughly hewn.

गंडगा or घा *m* गंडगे or घे *n* A wall of stones loosely thrown up; a rubble-wall, a dry wall. 2 C A dyke or dam.

गंडगा *m* P (Or गरगा) A pit or hole.

गंडगिळ्या or गंडगोळ *a* That embezzles. See गट-गिळ्या or गटगोळ.

गंडगूप *m* A variety of जांघळा. It has several stalks springing from the stem.

गंडगूळ *n* P See गळगूंड.

गंडगोळ *f* A mortar or bomb-cannon. 2 A short and gnarled mass of timber; and fig. a short and sturdy person; or a clumsily thick or large thing. [Hard, difficult, arduous.

गंडघेणा *a* (गंड & घेणे, Hard as to take a fort.)

गडणी *f* (गडनी) A confidante or female companion.

गडणे *vi* (گڑی H) To enter and be buried in; to sink down into and be covered by. 2 *fig.* To be absorbed or engrossed by. 3 To be firmly fixed in (as in an office). 4 To become intimate or familiar with. 5 At boys' plays. To be on the side or part of; to be a playmate with. 6 To sit close unto—a garment.

गडन or द *a* or *ad* (گڑ P Dust.) Thick, gross, intense—darkness: sound, profound, deep—sleep, study, stupor of intoxication, engagement in business: close, dense, impervious—a wood, foliage: continuous and heavy—rain; or dense and murky—clouds or the heavens. Used also as *sn* Profound gloom or thick darkness. *v* पड, ये.

गडन or द *ad* (گارت A) As dead, perished, extinct, lost, utterly gone; as drowned, buried, swallowed up, overwhelmed, annihilated.

गडद *f n* A quarry or earth-pit; any largish and rude pit or hollow. [*ry* for concealment.

गडदणे *vc* (گڑ H) To hide in the earth; to bury.

गडदन *n* (Properly गरदन. گردن P) The neck.

गडदर *f* P गडदरा *m* P A largish and rude pit or hole. [belly.

गडदा *m* A pit or irregular hole. 2 *fig.* The गडदू or घू *a* Stout, sturdy, burly, lusty—person or animal. 2 Applied freely as the words *Big, strapping, whacking, whapping*, to a weight or load, and to a thing *gen.*

गडदू *m* A weight placed to press down: also, in some districts, a weighty load. 2 A load, burden, obligation, in the figurative sense; e. g. a rite or practice of which the observance, or an endowment &c. of which the support, is required from us by the example of our forefathers or our predecessors in office.

गडनिविसी or गडनिसी *f* (गड & نویسی P) The office or business of गडनीस.

गडनीस *m* (गड & نویस P) An officer in hillforts. He keeps the accounts &c.

गडप or व *ad* (غرب A) Disappeared, lost, swallowed up; in such a state or place as not to be found or heard of.

गडपति *m* (An irregular compound. Little used but in the proverb under गड) The commander of a fort.

गडवड *f* by redup. गडवडसडवड *f* Confusion, commotion, tumult: also clamor, uproar, hubbub. 2 Disorder, derangement, irregular intermixture. 3 Distraction, bewilderment, mental disturbance. 4 Hurry, bustle, stir, fuss, pother, pudder, splutter. 5 Rugged or interrupted state of ground. A term among Hammals. See खडवड.

गडवडगुंडा *m* A term for a hurried and disorderly performance (of a ceremony or business). 2 (Because it is thought to be slubbed or huddled over.) A term for Marriage as celebrated amongst people of the सानभाव order: also for the rolling over (as practised amongst this people) of a male towards a female, in order to sexual congress. 3 Rolling over and over (as of a child upon the ground): also a play consisting mainly in rolling. 4 Making away with in some obscure and confused manner; embezzling, peculating. 5 Making confused explanation of, confounding, disordering, or making jumble of *gen.*

गडवडणे *vi* (गडवड) To be in confusion, clamor, disorder, distraction, agitation, hurry, bustle. See the noun. Ex. गडवडोन उठला दशरथ. 2 To

be mislaid. 3 To roll along with rattle and clatter. Ex. पायरीवरून भांडे गडवडले. 4 To roll over and over. Ex. देखुनि राघव पदाञ्जरजास वाटे. ॥ लोटांगणीं गडवडो सुख फार वाटे ॥

गडवडविणे *vc* (Active of गडवडणे q. v.) To hurry over; to perform hurriedly and disorderly.

गडवडां *ad* Wildly, noisily, violently—rolling &c.

गडवडाट *m* (Intens. of गडवड q. v.) Extreme confusion or commotion: also confused vociferation.

गडवडो *f* (गडवड) Hurry, bustle, stir, tumult.

गडवद्या *a* (गडवड) Lively, active, brisk, busy, bustling, one ever stirring, urging, and hurrying.

गडभेर, गडभैरव, गडभैरी *m* A particular fabulous bird.

गडमंडल *n* (S Poetry.) The sphere or region of the cheek. Ex. वेतिली शशि मित्र गालून ॥ गडमंडलीं प्रभापूर्ण ॥

गडमाला *f pl* S pop. गडमाला *f pl* Inflammation of the glands of the neck, struma or scrofula.

गडरी *f* A joint or small piece of sugarcane (sometimes of जोंधळा) as ready for the mouth.

2 A mark (consisting of three or four bars or cross lines) upon cloth for a लुगडे &c. 3 A chop or small division (of wood or a metal-bar). [*supra.*

गडरीदार *a* That has the mark गडरी q. v.

गडलगप *ad* Lost, gone, disappeared; in the state of being lost, misplaced, consumed, embezzled &c. [cular description.

गडवा *m* dim. गडवी *f* A metal-pot of a parti-

गडसंगोळा *m* A bump or roundish prominence (as on the body, in a quilt or stuffed case &c.)

गडसंद or घ *f* (गड A trouble or difficulty, and संघि) A pressing juncture; an urgent season or occasion: also pressure or urgency (of business or a matter). *v* हो, पड, ये, लाग. Ex. सला देन रुपयांची गं आहे; कामाची मोठी गं पडली. Also an exactly opportune juncture; a season pressing or urgent because of its suitableness for or imperative requirement of. Ex. ही लग्नाची गं आहे लग्न करून घ्या; भली गं साधली. 2 Freely. A difficulty, trouble, or strait. 3 A difficult or a dangerous place. Ex. एवढी दाढा कोस गं ओल्हाडली म्हणजे भय नाही. Note. The form गडसंड (sometimes seen and heard) is incorrect.

गडस्यल *n* (S) An elephant's cheek or temple: also a cheek or a side of the face *gen.*

गंडा *m* An aggregate of four (cowries or pice). 2 The string which teachers of particular arts and crafts (singers, dancers, charmers, conjurers) bind round a finger or the wrist of the right arm of their pupils. *v* घाल, कर, बांध. 3 An ornamental cord of black thread bound round the neck of a horse. 4 A charmed cord bound round the wrist or ankle to avert or remove demoniac influence.

गंडा घालणे or चढविणे To bewitch, wheedle, cajole, beguile: also to cheat or trick *gen.*

गंडाड *m* (Imit.) A loud rumbling, rattling, roaring, clattering. [pitch—a slope.

गंडाड *a* Very precipitous or steep, of a high

गंडाडणे *vi* (Poetry.) To rumble, roar, rattle, resound—thunder, carts, beasts, belly &c. Ex. होज पाहे खंडखंड गगन गंडाडले. 2 Cant. To die; to be dismissed from office; to be dished, squashed, marred—a plot &c.

गंडांत *m* (S) A common term for inauspicious periods and conjunctions enumerated in ज्योति:शास्त्र. 2 also गंडांतर *n* (S) A term for a desperate sickness, an alarming danger, an awful accident; for

imminent jeopardy, boding prospects, or perilous circumstances *gen.* *v* ये, जा, चुक, उळ, वार, निवार, उड. Ex. सग चित्रगुप्त बोलावून ॥ पवे लिहिली ती पाहिली वाचून ॥ द्वादश वर्षीं मृत्युचिन्ह ॥ गंडांतर थोर होतें ॥

गंडानाडा *m* गंडादारा *m* The craft-cord or badge. See गंडा Sig. II. [a horse.

गंडापट्टा *m* Ornaments for the neck and head of गंडाला *m* P A rude pit or hole. 2 *fig.* A difficult business; a perplexing affair; a hard job.

गंडाविणे *vc* P (गंडो Friendship.) To persuade with friendly manifestations; to coax, cajole, wheedle. Always in bad sense.

गंडिया *m* (गंड) A pathic, Cinædus. Used also as a term of abuse without particular implication.

गंडियागडणी *f pl* (Occurring in इसपनीति. गडणी is *pl* of गडोण & गंडिया is a form of redup.) Lasses, maidens, female playmates or companions.

गंडी *f* Commonly गिंडी. A metal water-vessel.

गंडो *m* (-ण *f*) A man, lad, fellow, chap, hand, the familiar term for a common workman, laborer, servant &c. 2 A subordinate man, an underling, a mate, a job-boy. 3 An associate or a companion;—as a schoolfellow, a playfellow, one united in the same calling or pursuits. 4 (With a word prefixed noting the designation &c.) A person, a body, an individual: as द्राष्टागंडो, भट्टगंडो, सुशाफोरगंडो, शिपाईगंडो. A Brāhman, a traveler, a soldier. 5 At Songtyā &c. A partner. 6 *f* A bunch or small bundle (as of vegetables, sticks, chopped logs). 7 (Dim. of गड and used for गंडो) A small fort. 8 Particularly among children and the vulgar. Friendship or association. *v* घर & मिट; or तोड & फुक to express the contraction and the dissolution of such friendship.

गंडियांगंडो Per, by, or to each गंडो (companion, mate, fellow, or person). Ex. आणविल्या डांगा घेवुनिया का काढी ॥ वसेनिया वांटी गं ॥

गंडीगंज *a* Commonly गडगंज.

गडोण *f* A female friend, confidante, or companion. As the feminine of गंडो see further under गंडो.

गंडोमाणूस *m* A general or loose term for a laboring (or common) man; a fellow, a chap, a hand.

गडु *m* S Goitre or Bronchocele.

गडुवा *m* (Or गडवा) A metal pot of a certain kind.

गडू *m* A sort of drinking-cup.

गंडूष *m* (S) A mouthful of water taken to gargle or rinse. *v* घे. 2 Such gargling or rinsing. *v* कर.

गंडूषपात्र *n* (S) A vessel to receive the गंडूष or gargle.

गंडेकरी The spear-bearer before an elephant.

गंडेरी, गंडार, गंडारी & गंडेरीदार See गंडरी & गंडरीदार.

गड्डा *m* The bulbous portion of a vegetable (as of a turnip or onion, of a cabbage or lettuce). 2 A mass or lump (of many things: e. g. the bulb or ball of the lotus; a lump as it forms in sugar; a lump as of jelly turned out of its vessel; the mass which sometimes forms in the centre of a cocoanut; the roots, with a dense mass of earth adhering, of a plant taken up for transplantation). 3 A small insulated and dry spot in a river.

गड्डालिका *f* (गद्य & आळी Line, string.) A lengthy prose sentence or strain; a lengthy piece, or a series of such, of prose-composition. 2 An elaborate or exquisitely wrought period, or a string of such; a brilliant and rich morsel of prose-composition; a cluster of rhetorical figures and flourishes. 3 *fig.* A tedious, prosing narration; a long-winded story, a yarn. *v* लाव.

गङ्गी *f* A bunch or bundle (as of vegetables, sticks, logs &c.) 2 A bundle or quantity of ten quires (of paper). 3 A small fort. [pact and tight.

गङ्गी *a* Short-sized and thickset; short yet com-
गङ्गी *m* (गङ्ग) A pathic. Used as a term of ge-
neral abuse. Pr. गांवचा गङ्गी तो सासवेचा देशपांचा.

गङ्गाळ or ली *a* Foul, disorderly, slovenly, irre-
gular—person, proceedings, speech. 2 Confound-
ed by some with गढळ & गदळ.

गङ्गाळी *f* गङ्गाळकी *f* (गङ्गाळ) Disorderliness, slo-
venliness, foulness or confusedness &c.

गढणें *v i* Commonly गडणें.

गढळ *a* Untidy, uncomely, ungainly, shabby,
scurvy, scrubby: also vile, wretched, worthless,
bad. Used freely of men, beasts, soil, articles, with
the power of such words as Abominable, execra-
ble, vile, good for nothing, and much as the adjec-
tive गदळ *q. v.*

गढारणें *v i* To tumble down or fall in bodily—a
building, sides of a well or an excavation. In this
literal sense कोसळणें & ढासळणें or घासळणें are
more common. 2 *fig.* also गढारणें *v i* To fail or
be spoiled—crops, produce, a business: to fail,
miss, perish; to be marred, smashed, dished—a
person, counsel, scheme: to fall away (as from
age or disease); to recede or yield timorously; to
falter, flinch, quail, give in.

गढो *f* (گڑھی H) A small fort or fortress; a
castle. 2 Better गङ्गी.

गढुळणें *v c* To mudden, muddle, make turbid.
2 *fig.* To agitate; to throw into commotion and
tumult.

गढूळ *a* Turbid or muddy. 2 Bloodshot—
eyes or an eye. 3 *fig.* Agitated and disquieted
—the mind by the predominance of any evil pass-
ion (i. e. angry, grieved, vexed, jealous, suspi-
cious, envious &c.): disturbed—a kingdom or
state: corrupted—a caste, race, or an individual:
foul—an account &c. [a hillfort.

गढेकरी *m* (Commonly गडेकरी A soldier &c. of

गण *m* (S) A multitude, number, aggregate
body: also an order, a genus, a class, a division,
a tribe. 2 A division of the twenty-seven नक्षत्र.
There are three consisting of nine each, viz. देवगण,
राक्षसगण, मनुष्यगण. They are consulted in casting
nativities &c. 3 A body of troops equal to three
गुल्म. 4 A common term for certain troops of
inferior deities, considered as Shiva's attendants,
and under the especial superintendence of Ganesh.
Hence 5 A term for one (a male, in opp. to
सुवासिनी, at feasts, religious ceremonies &c.)
viewed as included, as necessarily of the गण or
party invited. See गणसवाशीण. 6 In arithmetic. A
number, sum, or amount. 7 A sect in philosophy
or religion. 8 In grammar. A conjugation. 9
(Abridged from गणेश) The deity Ganesh: also a
composition in Prakrit verse in praise of him and
others. 10 Mind, meaning, intention, real pur-
pose. Ex. ते साझे सुलास सुलगी देतात कीं नाहीं तो गण
काढून या. 11 A collection, assemblage, congeries,
group. In comp. as अहर्गण, सासगण, वर्षगण, भगण
&c. An aggregate of days, months, years, as-
terisms or stars &c.

गण नसणें or नेसणें (To worship or set up for wor-
ship Ganpati.) To enter upon or set to (a business
or work).

गणक *m* (S) An astrologer; a calculator of na-
tivities; a compiler of almanacks &c.

गणग *m* गणगट or गणगूट *n* A grain remaining hard

and unaffected amongst grains which have been
puffed by steeping (and afterwards parched).
Hence applied to a dolt, dunce, or numskull.

गणगण, गणगणणें, गणगणा or गणगणीत, गणगणाट,
गणगण्या See गणगण &c. [See गणोक्त.

गणगणी *prep* C By, to &c. each severally, *per.*
गणगूट *n* P The scanty and light grains of the
winnowing of निकण. The common word is सणी
q. v. under सदन.

गणगोत *n* (गण & गोत्र) A comprehensive term
for one's family, race, relations, and connections.

गणगौर *f* A procession, in the month चैत्र, of wo-
men bearing an image of गौर or पार्वती. Amongst
the Mārwaris.

गणणें *v c* (गणन S) To count, compute, calculate.
2 *fig.* To account, reckon, regard, esteem, value,
mind. [n Its flower.

गणतगर *f* A variety of the flower-tree तगर. 2
गणती *f* (गणणें) Counting, computing, calculat-
ing. 2 *fig.* Reckoning or regarding; account,
esteem, care, or value for. Some compounds are
formed; as वर्षगणती, सालगणती, सन्दिनगणती.
Reckoning by years &c. Also खणडोगणती, सणोग-
णती, शेरोगणती, लक्षोगणती, सैकडोगणती.

गणदोक्षा *f* S Initiation of a number or a class.
2 Performance of rites for a number of persons. 3
Initiation of a particular kind in which Ganesh is
especially worshiped.

गणदोक्षी *m* S An officiating priest for various
castes or people. 2 One initiated into the wor-
ship of Ganesh. [general fund.

गणद्रव्य *n* S Public property; common stock;
गणन *n* (S) Counting or numbering. 2 Amount
or sum. [Reckoning, regarding, esteeming.

गणना *f* (S) Counting or computing. 2 *fig.*
गणनाथ *m* (S) Lord or leader of the troops (of
Shiva), i. e. Ganesh. Hence *fig.* Any Captain or
leading man, a Corypheus.

गणनीय *a* S (Proper or suitable) to be counted
or calculated; calculable, computable, numerable.
2 *fig.* To be regarded or accounted of, estimable,
valuable, worthy of consideration.

गणपतचतुर्थी *f* Vulgar for गणेशचतुर्थी.

गणपति *m* (S) The deity गणेश *q. v.* 2 At the
sugarpress. A quantity of गूळ set apart in the
name of गणपति on the pouring of the गूळ out of
the boiler. This is the चक्र or due of the गुरव.
Hence applied to the stone which the purchaser
of गूळ throws into the scale having the weights.
गणपतीचें केलें She has conceived. गणपतीचें झालें
(There is some of Ganpati's work.) Some woman
has conceived. गणपतीचें नांव घेणें To make a
beginning.

गणपतिपूजन *n* (S) Worship of Ganpati. 2 *fig.*
The very outset of a work or business.

गणवणें or गणसणें *v i* To falter, stagger, hesi-
tate; to be frightened and confused.

गणसंडळी *f* A set or fixed company; a party,
troop, band, gang, crew.

गणसंध्य *n* S Diversity, opp. both to identity and
to hostility, of horoscope; difference of गण (as of
one देवगण, of the other मनुष्यगण) of husband and
wife, master and servant &c. See under गण in
the second sense.

गणसैची *f* S Identity or amity of horoscope;
identity or amity of the गण (as of both, देवगण,
मनुष्यगण &c.) under which husband and wife,
master and servant &c. are born. See under गण
in the second sense.

गणवैर *n* S Opposition or unfavorableness of
horoscope; hostility of the two गण (as of one
राक्षसगण, of the other मनुष्यगण) under which hus-
band and wife, master and servant &c. are born.

गणशः *ad* (S) By classes, troops, tribes, com-
panies, bodies.

गणसरी, गणसुरी, गणसूर *f* The name of a shrub.
The juice of its leaves is used to reduce swellings.

गणसवाशीण The wife of the ग्हेतर or पाटील or
चाधुला of a village. An official term at feasts and
rites. She receives the first invitation upon every
occasion of assembling gossips. In North Desh
गण is the designation of the पाटील or the person
representing or pertaining to him, and सवाशीण
that of his wife or other female. Hence गणसवाशीण
expresses generally A male and a female (any
pair) invited to a festal rite.

गणा *m* The stem, or a portion of it, of a head
of जोधळा or बाजरा, or a piece of cane or reed, or
a quill, used to receive the thread wound off from
the wheel; a spool. 2 A cake baked upon an
oiled girdle. 3 The light grains of the winnow-
ing of निकण. See सणी under सदन.

गणांत *n* (गणाचा अंत ?) See गळंत.

गणान्न *n* (S गण & अन्न) Rice or other corn be-
longing to many; the common provision-stock.
2 Food prepared for many in common, commons,

गणिका *f* S A courtesan or harlot. [mess.

गणिकारिका *f* S A little tree, Premna spinosa.
The common word is अरणि *q. v.*

गणित *n* (S) Calculating, computing, arithmeti-
cal operations. 2 The science of computation,
comprising arithmetic, algebra, and geometry;
distinguished as पाटीगणित, बीजगणित, रेखागणित.
3 The sum of a series.

गणित *p* S Counted, computed, reckoned.

गणित, गणोक्त, गणीत *prep* By, to &c. each sever-
ally, *per.* Ex. दृष्टागणोक्त, खिडकीगणोक्त, गटहागणोक्त,
खेपेगणोक्त. [f Arithmetical progression.

गणितश्रेणी or गणितप्रमाणश्रेणी *f* S pop. गणितश्रेणी
गणितो *m* (गणित) An arithmetician.

गणिसी *f* (गणोम.) Hostility or enmity. *v* कर,
मांड, चालव. 2 *fig.* Commotion, tumult, popular
disturbance: also riotous doings gen.

गणिया *m* (This is the first word of a hymn to
Ganesh.) Hence the evening hymn to Ganesh
sung by scholars after recitation of their lessons.
v म्हण.

गणोक्त *m* Misused for गणक. An astrologer &c.

गणेश *a* S गणितश्रेणी *a* S Admitting of enumeration
or calculation.

गणेश *m* (S गण & ईश Lord of troops or bands.)
The son of Shiva and Pārvatī. He is the deity
of wisdom and the remover of difficulties and ob-
stacles; whence, in the commencement of under-
takings, the opening of literary compositions &c.,
he receives reverential acknowledgment. He is
the leader of the classes of subordinate gods who
are regarded as Shiva's attendants. This god
(esp. under the form of the word गणपति) is the
standard of comparison or reference for an emi-
nent writer or composer; as वृहस्पति is for an elo-
quent speaker, सारति or दनुमान for a runner or
leaper, भोमसेन or दुर्वास for a glutton, कुंभकर्ण for a
sleepyhead, कदर्यु for a miser, कर्ण or बली for a
man of generosity. [pertusa. Grah.

गणेशकंद or -कांदा *m* A parasitic plant, Pothos

गणेशकुंड *m* (S) The pit in the river Narmada in-
to which the head of Ganesh was thrown when
cut off.

गणेशगोमा *m* A term for an officious and meddling fellow.

गणेशचतुर्थी *f* (S) The fourth of the light half of भाद्रपद, celebrated as the birthday of Ganesh.

गणेशटोपी *f* A term (esp. at a क्षेत्र or among children) for a cloth thrown over the head of one whom it is designed to pommel soundly. *v* घाल. ग० घालणे To make a fool of; to bamboozle, gull, trick.

गणेशपाडी *f* At play during the festival of होळी. Beating a man on the head covered over with a cloth.

गणेशपट्टी *f* A slip of wood, having the figure of Ganesh carved upon it, fixed across the door-posts of an outer door; the lintel of the outer door-frame. See सुळकेपट्टी.

गणेशपूजा *f* (S) Worship of Ganesh. 2 The sweetmeats and refreshments served out to the assembly at a क० &c.

गणेशवेल *f* A flowering creeper, Ipomæa quamoclit. Called also आकाशवेल.

गणेश *n* S (गण & ऐक्य) Amity of horoscope. See under गणमैत्री.

गण्य *a* S (Possible, purposed, necessary, occurring) to be counted or computed, numerable, calculable.

गण्या *m* A kingfisher. Called also खंचा & ढिसा. 2 (Or गणा *q. v.*) A weaver's spool or winding quill.

गत *p* (S) Gone, departed, past. Ex. of comp. गतदरिद्र, गतधन, गतबुद्धि, गतभय, गतमान, गतलज्ज, गतयश, गतसन्मान, गताभिमान, गतावसान, गतेंद्रिय, गतधीर, गतधैर्य, गतप्रतिष्ठ. Others in order. 2 Gone to, in, into, i. e. fixed or seated in or at. In comp. as अंतगत, मध्यगत, द्युतगत.

गत होणे To elapse or pass by—time. 2 To be departed (from this world).

गत *f* (गति S) State or condition (in an ill sense; corresponding to Pickle, plight, trim, mess, predicament). 2 Quitting (on being released from) the state of a भूत or पिशाच. *v* चे. 3 In music. Quaver. *v* चे. 4 A musical time or measure. 5 An expedient, a measure or means in prevention or cure: also a refuge or resource. Ex. एवढीं औषधें घेतलीं तरीं तिडकी राहिली आतां कोणती गत करूं? 6 End, termination, issue. Ex. हा चोर आहे म्हणून मार खातो दुष्कर्मची गत होच. 7 Way, manner, fashion, course; but used elliptically with the power of "Like or resembling;" as वेद्याचे गत Like a madman, for वेद्याचे गतीनें In the manner or style of a madman; हा बृहस्पतीचे गत बोलतो He speaks like the eloquent बृहस्पति.

गत *p* S In astronomy. Passed through—a mansion or sign in the transit of a heavenly body. Opp. to एष्य Remaining to be passed.

गतक *n* Sham, feint, pretence (as of great poverty in wealth, of madness, heavy injury, acute pain &c. when but slightly injured or hurt). *v* चे, कर. 2 A short and pithy piece of composition; a lively, humorous piece (as of panegyric by bards or mendicants); a sententious maxim or adage. 3 C An amusing anecdote; a laughable tale or story. Ex. त्यानें एक ग० घातले तर एवढे जणांच्या हसताना सुरकुंवा पाडोले. 4 A rigmarole story or statement; a diffuse, irrelevant, wearisome narration. *v* लाव, लाग. [of olden time.

गतकथा *f* (S) An old and by-gone matter; a tale गतका *m* (Or गदका) Overheated and sweaty state; muck of sweat; swelter. Ex. अंगाचा ग०

झाला. 2 Heat and closeness of weather; sultriness; mugginess (as उन्हाचा ग०). 3 Walloping or noisy boiling. *v* चे. 4 The working (of a tense and angry tumor): the glow and excitation (of the itch); the stirring, swelling, heaving, impulsive or violent emotion (of affection, desire, crying, laughing). *v* चे.

गतकाळ *m* The time past; days of yore.

गतकाळा or व्या *a* (गतक) One who roars and bellows lustily upon a slight beating: also one who shams extreme indigence although wealthy: also one who feigns madness.

गतकुळी *a* गतकूळ *a* Quitted by emigration of the parties—lands or tenements. 2 Applied to lands having no proprietor or hereditary claimant.

गतकूळ *n* An emigrated or extinct family; a tenant that has quitted.

गतक्या *a* (गतक) That pretends or feigns poverty, madness &c. 2 That makes great show of pain or injury upon slight occasion. 3 Humorous, facetious, full of pleasant anecdotes. [incident

गतगोष्ट *f* An old and by-gone matter; a past गतचेतन *a* S Swooned, fainted, of departed sensibility or feeling.

गततेजस्क *a* S pop. गततेज *a* Of departed or dimmed light, lustre, splendor, glory, lit. fig.

गतधवा *f* S (Whose husband is gone.) A widow.

गतपराक्रम *a* (S) Of departed power or strength.

गतप्राण *a* (S) Whose life is gone.) Dead. 2 fig. Frightened out of one's wits or consciousness.

गतभरणा *m* (गत A musical measure, भरणा Supply.) A stock or budget of tunes.

गतभर्तृका *f* (S) Whose husband is gone.) A widow.

गतमत *f* Consulting or concerting together: also one's secret mind or thought. Esp. used by children.

गतरस *a* (S) Of which the juice or sap is gone.

गतला part. or preterite of गतणे a verb from गत but used only in this form. Gone, expired, elapsed—a season, a time. 2 fig. Departed from life,

गतवयस्क *a* S Advanced in years. [dead.

गतवर्ष *n* (S) The past year.

गतवित्त *a* (S) Become penniless or poor.

गतविश्वास *a* (S) Whose confidence, reliance, or trust is departed.

गतवीर्य *a* (S) Of whom the semen genitale or the virility has failed.) Sunken into impotence and imbecility.

गत्य *a* (S) Root गम To go.) Eundum (est).

गतशक्ति *a* S गतसामर्थ्य *a* S Of departed strength or vigor.

गतश्री *a* (S) Whom Shri or Fortune has left.) गतलक्ष्मी *a* (S) गतसंपत्ति *a* (S) गतसौभाग्य *a* (S) Fallen into poverty: also become unfortunate or unlucky.

गतसल *a* (S) Become lifeless or spiritless, lit. fig.

गतसाल *n* (गत Gone سال P Year.) The past year.

गतागत *n* S Going and coming; reiterated motion gen.

गताड *n* R A term for a huge animal (cow, buffalo &c.) with reference to its extraordinary bulk.

गतानुगतिक *a* S That follows in the steps of. Pr. गतानुगतिको लोको न लोकः पारमार्थिकः Men follow after and copy one another, but they follow not after the knowledge of God.

गतायु *a* S गतायुष्य *a* (S) Very aged, old. 2 Whose life is lost or gone. Ex. हा एकटा शंभर वीरांवर जातो तस्मात् ग० म्हणावा.

गतार्थ *a* S Understood, signified, conveyed, borne, implied, imported. 2 Done, accomplished, perfected and past. 3 Become poor.

गतावण *v i* (A loose formation from गत Gone.) To pass off; to be no more; to die.

गति *f* (S) Going, moving, motion gen.; passage, progress, progression. 2 Deportment, carriage, procedure. 3 State or condition (esp. in an ill sense). See गत in the first six significations. 4 Access, reach, range. In this sense some useful compounds are कल्पनागति, कौशल्यगति, चातुर्यगति, पराक्रमगति, शैथिल्यगति, ज्ञानगति, Reach, range, or stretch of imagination, genius, skill, talent &c. 5 Course of events, fate, fortune. 6 A period of life, as age, manhood, youth. 7 A whole revolution (of a heavenly body). 8 Proceeding, flourishing, going on smoothly or prosperously. 9 The diurnal motion of a planet in its orbit. 10 Used as *ad* for गत्या *q. v.* In the way of; after the procedure, course, or bearing of.

गतीवर or गतीस येणे To drop the mask; to burst disguise and appear in one's natural disposition. गतीवर घातलेला or पडलेला One on the point of death.

गतिदाता *m* (S) Giver of emancipation (from mundane and separate existence). A name of God.

गतिफल *n* S The difference of time betwixt that of one revolution (of a heavenly body) and that of another. [age.

गतिभंग *m* (S) Stoppage, detention, arrest of pass-

गतिचंश *m* (S) Stoppage; arrested state of any progress or passage.

गतिमाने *a* S That is in motion, moving, going on.

गतिहीन *a* (S) Remediless, forlorn, devoid of resource or refuge; lit. *that is at a stand still.*

गंतुकास *a* S That is on the point of departure. 2 fig. That is about to die. [glory.

गतैश्वर्य *a* (S) Of departed prosperity, greatness,

गतोत्साह *a* (S) Dispirited, despondent, despairing.

गत्यंतर *n* (S गति & अंतर Another way or means.) Another remedy or resource; a way of avoiding, escaping, accomplishing &c. Ex. ग० असतां शत्रूसंशरण जाऊ नये; अन्नावांचून ग० नाहीं. The word answers idiomatically to HELP;—if we can help it—there is no help without it.

गत्या From गति and used as *ad* in comp. with a few words, in the sense In the way of, in, with, through, by; as स्वभावगत्या, सद्यजगत्या, देवगत्या, कर्मगत्या, प्रारब्धगत्या, वसुगत्या, आत्मगत्या, भेदगत्या. [davarí river.

गंधडी *f* The dale or strath lying along the Gogंध्या *a* Epithet of a species of the grain नाचणी.

गथागोवा *m* (गुतणे & गोवणे) Entangling, complicating, embarrassing, jumbling, lit. fig. 2 An entangled or jumbled business. Also गथागोव *f*.

गदक *m* Boiling up; the boiling or the noise of it. *v* चे. 2 The spume or froth of things boiling.

गदका *m* Overheated and sweaty state &c. &c. See गतका.

गदगद *f* An itching. *v* सुट. 2 Swelter. 3 The sound of walloping or rapid boiling: also of laughing.

गदगद or दां *ad* Imit. of the sound of walloping or fast boiling. 2 Openly, freely, gaily—laughing. Ex. ग० हासति ॥ सुरकुंवा वळति ऐकोनिया ॥ 3 Convulsively or with violent sobbing—crying. [article under ebullition.

गदगदणे *v i* To emit the sound गदगद—an

गदगदणे *v imp* To be sultry and oppressive. 2 To swelter or be affected with a sense of heat and closeness. 3 (esp. गदगदून येणे) To swell with some vehement affection or emotion; to choke.

गदगी *m* A fencingstick; a staff usually covered with leather. An implement of the Gymnasium.

गदस *a* R Wet, watery, having abundant water or moisture;—used of rice-grounds.

गदसणे or **गदसदणे** *v imp* To be sultry and oppressive. 2 *v imp* & *i* To be affected with a sense of heat and closeness, to swelter.

गदसद *f* Sultriness or closeness; mugginess; close or confined heat: also animal oppression thence, sweltering, swelter.

गदर *m* Mispronounced for गजर.

गदरणे *v i* To swell and fill and seem about to ripen—a fruit, a tumor. 2 To swelter.

गदरा *a* **गदरेल** *a* Approaching to ripeness or mellowness;—used of पान (Piper betel) and fruits.

गंदलकी *f* **गंदवल** *n* Common terms for the two cross pieces of board which support a low पाट or stool. 2 A strengthening bar or piece of wood nailed across or along (a gate, door, shutter, lid).

गदळ *n* Foulness or filthiness (of a liquid); dregs, feculence, sediment: also dirt, dust, draff, chaff, husks (as amongst grain): the bad portion of a quantity gen.; refuse, rubbish, leavings, sweepings: also rank or wild vegetation; luxuriant weediness. 2 *m* fig. Disorder, derangement, jumble (of things, of affairs).

गदळ *a* Foul, disturbed, mean, shabby, scurvy, dirty, vile, worthless—water, person, an article or a thing. 2 Confused, disordered, disarranged, jumbled—an affair or a business, books, papers. 5 Agitated—the mind by the predominance of any evil passion, i. e. angry, grieved, vexed, jealous, suspicious &c.

गदळणे *v c* To make muddy or turbid, lit. fig. 2 To confuse, disorder, disarrange.

गदळणे *v i* To become foul with grass and weeds—a crop or field.

गदा *f* (S) A mace, baton, club, cudgel. 2 (Poetry.) An iron bar as a weapon. Ex. सग लोहदंड गदा घेवून ॥ दैत्यास मारो मल्लिकार्जुन ॥

गदादणे *v imp* To be sultry and oppressive. To be sweltering or sweating under heat and closeness.

गदाघर *m* (S) A drinking vessel. It is like an आवखरा.

गदारोल *m* **गदारोली** *f* A loud shout or roar; a hero's war-shout. Ex. गावू गदारोलीं हरिकथा ॥ 2 Violent vociferation or clamor gen. [ter.

गदारोळाचे हासणे *n* Loud and boisterous laugh.

गदेपदे or **गदेपदे** *m pl* (गद्यपद्य S) Evasive protestation; shuffling excuses; putting off fraudulently: also artifices and wiles gen.

गदेल *m* A large rectangular case stuffed. Used in assemblies &c. for the company to sit on.

गद्गद *m* S **गद्गदध्वनि** *m* S **गद्गदवाणी** *f* S Convulsive or emotional utterance; swelling and interrupted articulation; esp. violent sobbing or oppressed crying.

गद्गदमीन *f* or **गद्गद** *f* (गदा or ١٥٤ H Mud.) Alluvial soil; or the rich and fat soil in the region of streams or tanks. This term expresses in the मावळ & कोकण Rice-ground of first quality.

गद्गदमहार *m* (گدھا H Ass, ملهار H A musical mode.) A concert of asses. A reproachful term for bad singing.

गद्य *n* (S) A sentence or distinct portion of a composition not metrical, yet framed in accordance with rhythm or harmony; an elaborated period; a wrought piece of prose composition. 2 Unmetrical composition gen., common prose.

गद्यरूप or **गद्यात्मक** Consisting of prose.

गद्यपद्य *n* (S) Prose and verse. 2 fig. Artifices, wiles, chicanery, trickery: also artfulness, wiliness, craft, guile. [verse.

गद्यपद्यरूप or **गद्यपद्यात्मक** Consisting of prose and गंध *m* (S) Smell or odor, good or bad. 2 A fragrance or a fragrant substance. 3 *m n* A pigment for the forehead or body (of sandal wood, turmeric, aloe-wood, saffron &c.)

गंध नसणे *g. of s.* (Not to be even in smell.) To be null or non-existent. तांबडा गंध लावणे To trick one's self out; to dress for a party.

गंधक *m* (S) Sulphur. 2 A certain medicinal compound. **गंधकाडी** *f* A brimstone-match. [pound.

गंधकाष्ट *n* (S) A fragrant wood gen.

गंधडा *m* (A contemptuous form of the Hindu-stáni word گدھا Ass.) An ass. [विडलवण.

गंधबोड or **गंधबोड** *n* Bitloben or black salt. See

गंधसार्ज *m* S The civet cat, Viverra Indica.

गंधरस *m* (S) Myrrh. [Grah.

गंधराज *m* A flowering shrub, Gardenia florida.

गंधर्व *m* (S) A celestial chorister. These are a class of demigods. They inhabit Swarga and form the orchestra of the principal deities. 2 fig. An extraordinary vocalist or musician.

गंधर्वगायन *n* (S) Celestial singing heard in the air. 2 fig. Melodious warbling.

गंधर्वनगर *n* (S) A city of the गंधर्व, a celestial or enchanted city affirmed to appear and disappear suddenly or in unexpected situations. Applied also to the aerial appearances of earthly objects (cities, gardens &c.) produced by refraction, Fata morgana. 2 The term will answer for Calenture-visions.

गंधर्वनगरासारखा Evanescent, transient, fugitive, fleeting. See पाण्यावरचा बुडबुडा.

गंधर्वपूजा *f* (S) Courteously inviting one in and then abusing and beating him.

गंधर्वलग्न *n* (S) **गंधर्वविवाह** *m* (S) Marriage on the mutual agreement of the parties. 2 Applied significantly to the marriage called पाट.

गंधर्वविद्या *f* (S) **गंधर्ववेद** *m* (S) The science of song, or of music vocal or instrumental.

गंधलकी *f* **गंधवल** *n* See गंदलकी. [odoriferous.

गंधवान *a* (S) Possessing odor, scent, or smell, गंधवाची *f* (Tidings of by the scent.) With neg.

con. Utterly unknown state (of a matter); state of not having been even smelled. Ex. तुम्ही गोष्ट सांगतां तिची मला गंध नाही.

गंधा *a* (گندہ P) Foul, fetid, stinking. Little known except in गंधानाला *m* Sewer or drain; and in गंधे पाणी *n* Dirty water. [banum.

गंधाबिरजा or **गंधावेरोजा** *m* (گندہ فیروز P) Gal-gंधार *m* (गंधार S) One of the seven primary notes of music,—the third ascending.

गंधाक्षत *f* (S गंध & अक्षत The two articles in constant use by the ceremonially clean and pure.) Pure and holy intercourse or relation. Ex. छाची त्याची गंधाक्षत नाही. Hence गंधाक्षतवर्जन Prohibition of consociation or the free and equal intercourse. गंधाक्षतवर्ज्य Fit to be prohibited &c.

गंधी *f* (गंध S) A stink. 2 A vender of perfumes, a perfumer.

गंधुळणे & **गंधूळ** Better गंधुळणे & गंधूळ.

गंध्या *m* (गंध S) A vender of perfumes. 2 A stinking fellow; a stinkard or stink-pot.

गंध्यागाढव *m* (Esp. in the Nāshik-district.) The village-boundary stone. [of the enemy.

गनिमार्द *f* (गनीम) Irruption or the depredations

गनिमात *f* (غنیمت P) A word not well understood or extensively used; but answering correctly enough to Blessing, mercy, good thing, a good. Ex. तू वांचलास गं झाली; इतक्या संकटांत त्याचा परम मित्र आला काय गं हो.

गनीम *m* (غنیم A) The enemy, the public foe.

गप or **घप** *f* (گپ H) Common report; popular talk; news. 2 Careless and unmeaning chatter; idle prate. [To spread idle reports.

गपा वाटणे or **तासणे** To discuss the news. गपा झोकणे

गप-कन-कर-दिशी *ad*. Imit. of the sound fancied upon sudden and smart actions; as गपकन-घरणे-वसणे-गिळणे-खाणे-मारणे-पाहणे-उचलणे-सई होणे-दिवस बुडणे.

गपका *m* (Imit.) A mouthful noisily swallowed; a bolting or gulping. *v* सार. 2 fig. A douceur or bribe swallowed. *v* सार. 3 A soft-sounding thrust or blow. *v* सार.

गपगप or **पां**, **गपागप** or **पां**, **गपापां**, **गपापून** *ad* Imit. of the sound emitted on eager bolting or swallowing, of guttling or guzzling. [and fried.

गपचप *n* A dish,—cream rubbed up with flour

गपचीप or **-चूप** or **गपचीप** or **-चूप** *ad* (گپچپ H) Still, silently, mutely. [rumor or talk.

गपघप, **गपशप**, **गपसप** *f* (گپشپ H) Popular गपागोष्टी *f pl* Tales and stories; gossip and chat; idle talk. *v* कर, हाक.

गपाणा *m* (गप & दाणा) A huge gobbet or mouthful (esp. of parched grain or other dry food). *v* सार.

गपापणे *v i* (गप) To chatter or prate. [gossips.

गपाया *a* (गपापणे) That chatters, prates, gabbles, गप्य *f* See गप.

गप्य *ad* Still, mutely, stock still. 2 Lost, astray, nowhere to be heard of. Ex. त्या रानांत गाय शिरली ती कोणोळी गप्य झाली.

गप्य करणे To swallow eagerly; to gulp or to gobble. 2 fig. To embezzle, to gulp.

गप्याष्टक *n* (गप & अष्टक) An aggregate of eight, i. e. many or much.) Chat, prate, light conversation.

गप्याष्टका, **गप्यी**, **गप्या**, **गप्याचा** *a* (गप्य) That is ever chattering, prating, news-telling, story-telling &c.

गप्योदास *m* (Opposed by a pleasantry or by a fanciful derivation to हरदास A reciter of legends.)

गप्योनाथ *m* A news-monger; a chatterbox, a prater, a gossip.

गफलत *f* (غفلت A) Carelessness, negligence, inadvertency. 2 Lost or mislaid state through carelessness. 3 Disorder, derangement, tumultuous intermixture (of articles).

गफलतणे *v c* (गफलत) To lose carelessly; to drop; to mislay. 2 To intermingle disorderly: also to displace or derange.

गफलती or **त्या** *a* (गफलत) That is constantly losing or misplacing; careless, neglectful. [*v* दे, सार.

गवका *m* (गव!) A soft-sounding thrust or blow.

गवकन-कर &c. गवगव or बां, गवागव or बां, गवाबां, गवाबून *ad* See गपकन, गपगप &c..

गवगवणे *v i* To be afflicted with excessive catarrh or cough. 2 To overflow or stream with tears—eyes. 3 To grow or become fat or fleshy. Used also inversely, as मास गवगवते अंगावर.

गवगवोत *a* (Imit.) Fleshy, plump, fat. 2 Fleshy, pulpy, full and juicy—fruits: full of rich stuffing—a पोळी or cake.

गवदू, **गवदुळा**, **गवदूल** *a* (گبدل H) Short and stout; of round and sturdy make.

गबर or **गब्बर** *f m* (گبر H) A particular gold coin. Hence applied to a person wealthy or substantial.

गवहू *m* (گھرو H) A stout and comely youth. 2 fig. A man of property or substance; an opulent or flourishing person.

गवान *a* R Productive—a soil, a traffic.

गवान *n* R गवानो *f* R Gain, profit, emolument.

गवाळ, गवाळग्रंथ, गवाळणें, गवाळी or व्या See un-गवेलें *n* C A mason's hod. [der गवाळ.

गवू *a* Stout, sturdy, thickset: also plump and portly. 2 fig. Possessed of property, opulent, substantial. 3 Flourishing—a town &c.

गमलि *m* S The sun. Ex. पुत्र जाहला नामें पै-ललि॥ परम तेजखी जैसा ग०॥

गंभीर *a* (S) Deep—the ocean, a river &c.; but used in Marāthī only in figurative senses. Grave, serious, solemn, staid, thoughtful, reflecting, considerate. Deep or full—a sound.

गम *m* *f* (غم A Sorrow &c.) Forbearance, over-looking, passing by or putting up with (an offence). *v* खा, कर, ये. 2 *m* *unc* (गम्य S?) Drift, scope, bearing, leaning (as of a speech). 3 A pause, rest, short ceasing. *v* खा.

गमक *n* (S Causing to go.) A proof, an evidence, an argument for: also support, sanction, authority, warrant, grounds for assurance or admission. 2 A deep expectorated tone in singing. Singers speak of three tones, आलाफ, जोर, गमक.

गमका *m* P Airs, affectation, strutting, swelling, swaggering.

गमजा *m* (غمزه P) Affectation, airs, dainty display; amorous glances and blandishments; coquetry, prudery, prim flirtation; strut and swell (as of a beau); any covertly-wanton exhibitions or pseudo-modest delicacies: also airs, pertness, or sauciness (as of a servant to his master). Gen. *pl*.

गमणक *f* (Verbal of गमणें) Toying, trifling &c.

गमणें *v* *i* (गम S To go.) To work in a dull, drowsy, sluggish manner; to move or go with a light, heedless, idling spirit; to toy, trifle, dawdle, dally, loiter, linger, saunter. 2 To pass on pleasantly—time. 3 (गम S To know.) To seem fit unto; to suit or please. Pr. राच्यास गमलो तो राणी. 4 (Poetry. गम S To know.) To seem or appear unto; to be thought or felt by: also to seem or appear gen. Ex. श्रीरामास ऐसें गमलें॥ कीं हा राक्षस वैसला॥ Ex. अंबरेणें आजिन कां पर देसो॥ काय तुज गमतो परदेसो॥

गमत *f* The passing of time pleasantly. 2 Any amusing object or occupation. 3 *n* Bilge-water.

गमतड, गमतडी, गमताड *f* (गमत) The well or cavity left in the bilge of a ship or boat, the *crawl*.

गमतरमत *p* *ad* (गमणें & रमणें) Playingly and idlingly; with dawdling and dallying, strolling and sauntering, toying and trifling—going, coming, eating, working, doing gen. [ing—a person.

गमतो *a* (गमत) Amusing, diverting, entertain-

गमदसडा-दासडा-दासरा *a* (गमणें & दास) That dawdles, dallies, trifles, idles, loiters, lingers, saunters.

गमन *n* (S) Going or moving. [ing.

गमनागमन *n* (S) Going and coming; frequent-

गमनाजा *f* S (Poetry.) Permission to depart; sending away; dismissal. Ex. जसो दिहो ग०॥ गोपकन्यांसि देवें॥

गमनी *a* (माहगमनी Incestuous.) A term of general abuse. Used as Rogue, rascal, scoundrel, losel.

गमनीय *a* S (Proper or possible to be gone unto or upon) i. e. accessible, passable, that may be reached, approached, traveled over. 2 fig. Practicable, feasible, attainable.

गमविणें *v* *c* (गमणें) To idle, trifle, or dawdle

away (time): to play off or execute idlingly (a business or work): also to beguile away (the time), or to amuse and lead pleasantly along (a person). [be lost.

गमावणें *v* *i* fig. To be no more; to die and (thus)

गमाविणें *v* *c* (گنوا H) To lose, drop, mislay, squander, cast away, lit. fig. (things, time, health).

गमूच *n* (Corr. from गोमूच S) Cow's urine.

गमेल *n* (Or गवेलें) A mason's hod.

गमनत *f* Commonly गमत *f*.

गम्य *a* (S) Accessible or attainable, lit. fig.; to be approached, passed, traveled. 2 Goable, reachable, i. e. knowable. Ex. of comp. अनुमानगम्य, अभ्यासगम्य, अनुभवगम्य, इंद्रियगम्य, परिचयगम्य, बुद्धि-गम्य, विचारगम्य, व्यवहारगम्य Cognizable or intelligible—upon inference—through the senses or faculties—through or upon practice—by experience—upon conversancy or acquaintance with—by the force of understanding—through consideration or reflection—through commerce or business, or through transacting or performing. Many others occur, more or less valuable; as उपदेशगम्य Knowable upon instruction afforded; that requires to be explained or taught; गुरुगम्य That demands a Guru or teacher; भावगम्य Knowable through love and attachment of the heart; वादगम्य Knowable upon argumentation or discussion; शालगम्य Knowable from the Shāstras; श्रमगम्य or साधनगम्य Knowable through exertion or toil, or through instruments, measures, means; अध्ययनगम्य, अर्थगम्य, उपभोगगम्य, तर्कगम्य, निर्णयगम्य ज्ञानगम्य, and others not needing particular explanation. Of the above some few will be found in order; but the general sense and power of the compound and the rule of formation must be learned here. 3 Used as *s* *n* Ingress or insight into; acquaintance with (a branch of knowledge).

गम्य & compounds, गम्यगोळा &c. See under गर्द.

गया *f* (S) The name of a city in Bahār, a place

गयापुत्र *m* See गयावळ. [of pilgrimage.

गयावचा *ad* (Imit.) In a piteous or whining manner—supplicating. *v* कर.

गयावर्जन *n* (S) corruptly गयावर्दन & गयावर्धन *n* (S) Shrāddh and other ceremonies performed by pilgrims at Gayā.

गयावळ *m* A Brāhman subsisting upon the offerings made by pilgrims at Gayā, serving them by uttering for them संकल्प q. v. &c. 2 fig. A term of reproach for a Brāhman neglectful of prescribed rules and rites and walking disorderly: also for one who, although possessed of money, wit &c., assumes the garb and demeanour of poverty or idiocy.

गयाळ *a* Deserted, abandoned, quitted—a tenement. 2 R Emigrated—a family or person. 3 also गयाळी *a* Stupid, silly, idiot-like; careless, heedless, slovenly, disorderly;—of persons: also worthless, flimsy, bad;—of things.

गर *m* Pulp, pith, kernel, marrow, crumb. 2 *f* Itch in the throat and breast of a horse. *v* भर. 3 The scurf or sordes of the coat of a horse: also of the head or skin of man. 4 *m* *n* S Poison.

गरक *a* (غرق A) Drowned or sunken. 2 Lost in by absorption. 3 fig. Absorbed in; engrossed by; devoted to. 4 Sound, profound, heavy—sleep. 5 Lost, disappeared, swallowed up, utterly gone.

ग० करणें To embezzle; to appropriate fraudulently.

गर-कन-कर-दिशी &c., गरकंडा, गरकांडा, गरकांडी, गरगंडा, गरकी &c. Commonly गिर-कन &c.

गरकणें *v* *i* (गर!) To sink rapidly into. Ex. शेता-

सथें पाणी लागलेंच गरकलें. 2 To take fright; to be scared or confounded.

गरका *m* An encircling line; girth or circumference. 2 Encircling, environing, investing. 3 Going round or circuitously; whirling round; fetching a compass. *v* घे, मार, बस. 4 fig. Perplexity, puzzle, maze. 5 The space or a ring of hair around the shendī. 6 A circular (damaged) patch in a field of corn.

गरखी *f* C A stick with a curved end or a nail &c. driven through it. Used to gather fruit, vegetables, clothes off the line &c.

गरगचा *m* (Commonly गरगशा q. v.) A vociferation or outcry against, or vociferation gen.

गरगट or गरगड *m* *n* गरगटें *n* sometimes गरगटा *m* A dilute solution in water of various medicaments levigated together (as a beverage for puerperal women, or as a sudorific drink in fever). 2 A thin sauce for bread; composed of greens, split pulse and flour. 3 A term with which rice or other article of food is reviled when too watery or washy. 4 Sloppy residue (of medicaments or mixtures gen.)

गरगटणें *v* *c* (गरगटा) To levigate or rub in a stone mortar. 2 *unc* (गरगट) To apply a dilute mixture of cowdung and earth in water (laxly called गरगट) over a floor or wall.

गरगटणें *n* गरगटा *m* A stone-mortar for levigating medicaments or condiments.

गरगडा *m* Medicines administered to puerperal women (esp. during the first three days). 2 fig. (सैपाकाचा-लगाचा-देणेदारांचा-कामाचा ग०) Jumble, confusion, disorder, bothering tumultuousness.

गरगडा *m* *unc* Understood, whensoever used, in some of the senses of गिरकांडा.

गरगर or रां *ad* (Imit.) Around; in gyrations or circles—whirling, rolling. Ex. खडलें कंठास बांधिला देर॥ ग० फिरवीतसे नेव॥ 2 Smartly;—used of the growing of a child or plant.

गरगरणें *v* *i* (गरगर) To whirl. 2 To be dizzy or giddy—the head. 3 To spring up or grow rapidly and richly—a plant.

गरगरा *m* (गरगर) Whirling or circling. 2 fig. Whirl as of business. *v* कर, घाल, पड.

गरगराट *m* (Intens. of गरगर) Forcible or violent whirling or turning.

गरगरोत *a* (Used enhancingly with वाढोळा prefixed or affixed.) Exactly round. 2 (With or without वाढोळा) Round and large and fine—eyes.

गरगशा *m* (خرخشة P Tumult.) A confused vociferation or outcry against; a clamorous attack upon or crowding around: also any confusing and disturbing vociferation or clamor: also the disturbance, disorder, and bewilderment occasioned by it. *v* घाल, पड, हो. 2 (With the wonted laxity of application of foreign words.) Confused and disorderly business or affairs. See further under गडगचा, for these two words, as likewise many hundred others of similar sound, are interchange-

गरगा *m* P A pit or hole. [able.

गरंगोल *a* R Silly, sheepish, timid, superlatively gentle and harmless.

गरगोट *n* *m* Vulgar for गरगट.

गरगोटी *f* A term for the neck; with reference always to some such action as seizing, squeezing, pressing down &c. *v* धर, आंवल, बस.

गरज *f* (غرض A) Need or want; lack of any thing for use. 2 Exigency; pressing necessity; urgent occasion. Pr. आपले गरजे माढव राजे. Pr. ग० सरो वैद्य सरो.

ग० करणें To put up with; to make shift with. 2

To supply one's need or wants. 3 To spare, save, reserve; to hold in one's powers or resources. ग० चालविणे g. of o. ग० पुरविणे g. of o. To supply one's need or wants. ग० देणे g. of s. To have one's wants supplied.

गरजणी f (Verbal of गरजणे) Thundering &c.

गरजणे vi & imp (गर्जना S) To thunder; to rumble or mutter. 2 fig. vi To roar, bawl, bel-low—cannon, wild beasts &c. 3 To reverberate or resound; to make a swelling or filling sound more gen. Ex. किं वसंत देखोनि सुखर॥ कोकिळा गरजिति आनंदे॥ Pr. बोलिल तें करोल काय गरजेले तें पडेल काय? All demonstrations or all swelling professions do not come to pass.

गरजणे vi unc (गरज) To be in want of; to have need or occasion for. [गरजवतां अकल नाहीं.

गरजवंत a Needy, necessitous, wanting. Pr.

गरजसाधू a (गरज & साधणे) Intent upon accomplishing his own ends, selfish.

गरजो or जू a (गरज) Needy. 2 That saves or spares his labor; that performs or works super-ficially or cursorily.

गरडगप ad In the state of being buried, swal-lowed up, mislaid, missing, lost.

गरडा m A low eructation &c. See गरडई. 2 The utterance and heaving (of a dying person or animal). [rising in the mouth. v ये, लाग.

गरडई or गरडई f A low eructation, or water
गरत f sometimes गरतो f (गृह & रत) A decent and reputable woman, whether having a husband or widowed, a keeper at home : opp. to a loose, roving female, a gad about.

गरता f (गर्त S) corruptly गरदा f A hole or pit. 2 Laxly. The belly. v भर. [but it is less common.

गरद a ad & n Derived and applied as गडद, गरदट or गरधट a (Preferably गळदट) Head-strong, rash, reckless, wildly impetuous.

गरदन f (गर्दन P) The neck.

गरदा m (गर्दा H) Dry and crumbled hemp-tops or tobacco-leaves. 2 With कुसुंब्याचा. The resi-duum of an infusion of hemp-tops &c. 3 N. D. Used for गर्दी throughout.

गरदून जाणे To be frightened, scared, confounded.

गरनाळ f (गर्नाल H) A mortar or bomb-cannon.
गरवरणे vi To growl, grumble, rumble (in the belly). Ex. मला गरवरते or माझे पोटांत गरवरते.

गरभर a Full of गर; pulpy, pithy, fleshy—

गरम a (गर्म P) Hot or warm, lit. fig. [fruits &c.

गरमनरम a (गर्मनरम P) Neither very hot nor very cold—a thing. 2 fig. Sharp and mild: rigor-ous and relenting; sometimes severe, sometimes forbearing—a person, disposition, speech. 3 New and old; the best and the middling; the good and the indifferent. [heating virtue.

गरमसाला m (गर्म साला H) Drugs or spices of गरमर n A drug. Called also माईणसूळ.

गरमा m (गर्मा P) Heat of weather. [ing hot.
गरमागरम a (गरम by redup.) Very hot; pip-गरमागरमो f (गरम by redup.) Heat, choler, passion, excitement.

गरमो f (गर्मी P) Heat or warmth. 2 fig. Heat of temperament: also heat of system, mor-bid heat. 3 Lues Venerea.

गररर ad Imit. of the sound emitted by a thing in rapidly whirling or turning.

गरल n S Venom of snakes: also venom gen.

गरवस or गरवा a C (गुरु S) That ripens late—particular grains. Opp. to दळवा Rath or early.

गरवी अंबणी a Epithet of a species of the grain नाचणी. [grain नाचणी.

गरवी शेत गौरी a Epithet of a species of the गरस f A blind or indolent tumor.

गरसळो or गरसोळो f (By metathesis from गळ-सरो) A necklace of glass and golden beads and the coin पुतळो.

गरळ f (गरल S) The venomous foam of the mouth of serpents and lizards. 2 P Concern; passion for. Ex. त्या पोरानें पळण्याचो ग० सोडलो. 3 Water rising in the mouth. v ये.

गरळा m The juice of certain herbs and drugs obtained by rolling them into a wira and chewing them. Administered by the mother to her infant in cough, flux &c.) 2 fig. A douceur or bribe v दे. 3 C The upper half of a stalk of rice &c. Used with reference to cutting.

गरळो f Water or some crudity rising in the mouth. v ये, आण. Ex. जेवू घालून गरळ्या आणणे.

गरा a (गुरु S) That ripens late, late : opp. to rath—certain grains.

गरा m A lump of the pulp of the Jack. 2 Granulous wheat-flour, rolong.

गरागर or रां ad (Imit.) Around, in gyrations or circles—whirling, rolling.

गराज or द f गरदा m A bar (of iron or wood) fixed in a grate, window, railing, paling.

गराडो f C A stick with a forked and a hooked extremity (†). Used to gather fruits &c. by draw-ing down or by twisting off.

गराडगप ad P See गरडगप.

गराडा m A body (as of troops) forming a line of investment; an encircling wall, hedge, fence. v घाल, कर. 2 Sitting in investment. v घाल, दे, पड. 3 A bar, a rail. See above गरदा.

गराडो f A cart-rut: also the rut or groove in which moves the wheel by which pebbles are crushed and mortar prepared.

गराडो f Sour material rising from the stomach.
गरादा m A bar &c. See गराज.

गरारणे vi (Imit. गरगर!) To whirl or roll round rapidly or noisily. 2 To soak into rapidly. 3 To shoot up luxuriantly—crops, plants; to come out into fulness, richness, and vigor—fruits, a growing youth, a female. 4 To be frightened greatly and suddenly. Ex. चोर म्हणतांच गरारला.

गरारां ad (Imit.) About, around, in rapid circles—whirling, rolling.

गरिबाई f (Commonly गरिबी) Mildness, meek-ness, poverty of spirit. 2 Poverty.

गरिबांचा काळ (आणि मोठांचा प्रतिपाळ) m A ty-rant amongst the poor and helpless (and a fawning supporter of the great). [ness and greatness.

गरिबी हरिपो f Poverty and opulence; mean-गरिमा m S Weight, gravity. 2 Venerableness.

गरिष्ठ a S Very or superlatively heavy. 2 Huge, immense, enormous, vast and weighty. 3 Noble, honorable, dignified. 4 Heavy on the stomach—an article of food. [pulp of the Jack.

गरी f R A fish-hook. 2 Young and tender

गरीब a (गरीब A) Mild, meek, inoffensive. 2

Poor. [mean; the poor comprehensively.

गरीबगरीब m pl (गरीब by redup.) The poor and गरीबसार a P Poorish.

गरुड m (S) The bird and vehicle of विष्णु, the king of birds. He is represented as a being something between a man and a bird. 2 A large kind of vulture. [emerald.

गरुडपाच m f गरुडपाचू m f (गारुडतसणी S) An

गरुडवेल f गरुळ or गरोळ f (गडुची S) A twining shrub. See गुळवेल.

गरुरी f (गरूर A) Pride, haughtiness, arrogance.

गरोदर a (गुरु & उदर) Of gravid womb, preg-nant. v हो, ये. Ex. सग त्याचे पाठीवर॥ कनकाई आली ग०॥

गर्गाचार्याचा सुहर्त m The period of time from the fifth घटिका before sunrise till the third घटिका; or (as loosely used) till sunrise. Called after गर्गाचार्य, who was a holy man, and who declared this to be a good time for setting out on a journey.

गर्जन n S गर्जना f (S) गर्जित n S Grumbling or rumbling of clouds, thunder. 2 Roaring or bel-lowing (of wild beasts or of cannon). For the verb गर्जणे see गरजणे. [ter written गरता.

गर्त्ता f (गर्त्त S) This word, being Prākrit, is bet-

गर्दपास m (गर्दपोश P) A covering (as over a bed or article of furniture) as a protection from dust.

गर्दबाज or गर्दाबाज a Dense, thick, close-set—a wood: of luxuriant foliage—a plant: thick, deep, dark—shade, rain, crops. [closeness. See adj.

गर्दबाजो or गर्दाबाजो f Denseness, thickness,

गर्दभ m (S) pop. गर्धव m An ass. Ex. जरीं ग० वेगो घावे॥ तरीं अन्न मोल पावे॥

गर्दी or दीं f (गर्दी P Dustiness or dust.) Co-piously diffused state (of dust, fragrant powders, smoke &c.) 2 fig. Crowdedness; pressed and thronged state. 3 Applied freely to overwhelm-ing copiousness or abundance (as of rain, of crops or the products of the season, of dishes at a feast): to vehement vociferation and wild uproar; to ravage and devastation (as by marauders): to rout and destruction (as of an army): to disorder and tumultuousness gen.: also to any sudden and great degradation and disgrace (as of a courtier or grandee).

गर्दीवर्दी ad (गर्दीवर्दी P) Roundabout.

गर्भ m (S) A foetus or an embryo. 2 Pulp, pith, kernel, marrow, heart, interior portion gen.: the essence, moral, sum, substance, figuratively. 3 Surface or space included, area. 4 The middle, the exact centre. 5 Meaning or import; as ग्रंथ-गर्भ, श्लोकगर्भ, वाक्यगर्भ. 6 The interior or inside: e. g. the womb; the belly; an inner apartment; a lying-in-chamber; the adytum of a temple. Ar-bitrary or occasional compounds occur; as गर्भ-कवि-गायक-वृहस्पति A poet, singer, orator from birth.

गर्भ संभवणे-समावणे-राहणे in. con. To conceive in the womb. गर्भाचें करणे or, with g. of s., होणे To dine, esp. to dine luxuriously; to fill out one's bags. गर्भीं Whilst in the womb; whilst as yet unborn; e. g. गर्भीं अंधळा-रोगी-शाहणा-ज्ञानी-श्रीमंत Blind, sickly, clever, wise, rich from the very birth; गर्भीं रोग-राज्य-वैराग्य Sickness, kingly rule, holy affections obtained at birth. गर्भीं रोजसुरा Provi-sion made for the unborn offspring of.

गर्भकर-कर्त्ता-कारक-जनक &c. a (S) Causing con-ception, impregnating, fecundatory.

गर्भकोश m S The uterus or womb.

गर्भगळोत, गर्भगळोत, गर्भगळ a (गर्भ & गळणे) That has dropped or cast the womb. 2 Frightened out of one's wits. The literal sense is uncommon.

गर्भगुल्म n S A tumor or glandular enlargement consequent upon the growth of the foetus in utero.

गर्भग्रहण n S Conception; impregnation of womb.

गर्भघातो a S गर्भपातो a S That produces abortion.

गर्भचलन *n* S Motion of the foetus in utero; its quickening or becoming animate.

गर्भचुत *a* S Miscarrying, or that has miscarried.

गर्भच्युति *f* S Miscarriage, falling or failing of the conception.

गर्भहाट *m* (गर्भ & هات *H* To cut off, clip, pare.) Destruction of the foetus in the womb. Hence fig. Utter extermination or extirpation; cutting off even the children unborn. 2 *m* *f* Culling or picking out: also the culled portion. 3 The bursting of a bomb. 4 Used as *a* Loaded with bullets, nails, spikes, stones &c.—a गोळा or तोफ, a shot or a cannon. गर्भहाट गोळा therefore will express Bomb, shell, shrapnell &c., and गर्भहाट तोफ Gun for bombs or a gun charged with a bomb; bomb-mortar. Also गर्भहाट *f* alone, both as Bomb and as Bomb-mortar.

गर्भहाया *f* (S) A sign, indication, or appearance indicative of uterine conception. Ex. आंगीं नसतां ग० ॥ वंध्या डोहले सांगतसे वायां ॥

गर्भदास *m* (S) गर्भदासी *f* (S) A man-servant or maid-servant the offspring of one's female slave.

गर्भद्वार *n* S The orifice of the uterus.

गर्भधारण *n* (S) Conceiving, becoming gravid or pregnant.

गर्भनाडी *f* S The umbilical cord; navel-string.

गर्भपंडित *m* (S) One learned from the womb. Ordinarily applied, with irony, to an egregious ignoramus or fool.

गर्भपतन *n* S गर्भपात *m* (S) Miscarriage or abortion.

गर्भपोषण *n* S Gestation of the foetus in utero.

गर्भयातना *f* (S) Pain suffered by the foetus whilst in the womb.

गर्भवती *f* (S) A gravid or pregnant female.

गर्भवायु *m* (S) Uterine tympany.

गर्भवास *m* (S) Dwelling in the womb; i. e. undergoing formation and being in the womb. Ex. नवमास गर्भवासी ॥ कथविलें त्या सातेशीं ॥

गर्भवासी or गर्भनिवासी *a* (S) That inhabits or tenants the womb. [delivery or pregnancy.]

गर्भवेदना *f* (S) The travail of a woman under

गर्भवेष्टन *n* (S) The membrane that envelops the foetus; secundines or after-birth. [foetus.]

गर्भशंकु *m* S An instrument for extracting a dead गर्भशय्या *f* S (Resting place of foetus.) The uterus or womb. [courage.]

गर्भशूर *a* (S) Bold from birth; of native valor or

गर्भश्राव or गर्भश्राव *m* (S) Abortion or miscarriage.

गर्भश्रावी *a* S That produces abortion.

गर्भश्रीमंत *a* Born to riches and honors. Applied usually to a purse-proud person.

गर्भसंभव *m* S Uterine conception.

गर्भसुती *a* (गर्भ & सूत) Of which the warp is cotton and the woof silk—a web.

गर्भसूत्र *n* S Centre-line or line from the centre. Applied by astronomers to a line drawn from the centre of the earth. 2 Any line passing through the centre of.

गर्भस्थ *a* (S) Situated in the womb. 2 Central or internal; seated in the centre or inside. 3 (Poetry, but incorrectly.) Pregnant. Ex. तिघो राण्या जाहाल्या गर्भस्था ॥

गर्भस्थान *n* (S) The womb.

गर्भज्ञानी *a* (S) Wise from the womb.

गर्भा *m* (गर्भ Womb.) A rite amongst Gujaráthi women and girls, pregnant and hopeful of pregnancy, in propitiation of Deví. It consists in running round in a ring vociferously singing; and it is observed from the light tenth to the day of full moon of आश्विन. Also the piece sung on the

occasion. Also similar merry worship performed and the merry piece sung during the नवरात्र of आश्विन, or through the whole of the bright fortnight of आश्विन.

गर्भाध *a* (S) Blind from the womb.

गर्भाधान *n* (S) Impregnation or fecundation of the womb. 2 A ceremony performed after the appearance of the menstrual flux for the purification of the womb and facilitation of conception. [male.]

गर्भार or गर्भारशी *f* (गर्भ & असा) A pregnant female गर्भारा *m* (गर्भ S) The innermost apartment of a temple; penetralia, adytum, sanctuary.

गर्भार्थ *m* (S) Involved or implied meaning.

गर्भावली *f* (S) The chain of events or the whole order of things appointed for a being whilst yet foetus in utero.

गर्भाशय *m* (S) The uterus or womb. 2 The membrane that envelops the foetus, secundines.

गर्भिणी *f* (S) A gravid or pregnant female.

गर्भित *p* S Comprehended, comprised, contained, involved, implied.

गर्भी *f* (गर्भ S) Surface or space included, area. 2 Girth or span (of timber &c.) 3 The middle, the exact centre.

गर्व *m* (S) Pride, haughtiness, arrogance.

गर्वमोचन *n* S Liberation or deliverance from pride. Ex. करील तुझे गर्वमोचन ॥ He'll take the pride out of thee.

गर्वहत *a* S Of mortified or offended pride. Ex. ग० नळ होऊन ॥ खालें पाहे अधोवदन ॥ [gant.]

गर्वित, गर्विष्ठ, गर्वी *a* (S) Proud, haughty, arrogant गर्वोक्ति *f* (S Proud speech.) In popular understanding. Pride. [male.]

गर्वार or गर्वारशी *f* (गर्भ & असा) A pregnant female गर्वणीय *a* S (Worthy or suitable) to be censured or reproached, censurable, reproachable, reprehensible. [proaching.]

गर्हा *f* S Censure or blame: also reviling or re-gन्हाणें *n* Complaint against. *v* सांग, कर. 2 Petition or supplication (as to an idol). *v* घाल, कर.

गर्हित *p* S Censured or blamed: also abused or vilified.

गर्ह्य *a* S Censurable, blamable, reproachable.

गल *f* The hole made at marbles, इटोदांडू &c.

गलकंबल *m* S A dewlap.

गलकला *m* The curling extremity of a mustache. गलका *m* Clamor or vociferation; a hubbub or uproar. [neck.]

गलगंड *m* S Enlargement of the glands of the गलगती *f* A temporary sack made by running stitches along a कांबळा, घोंगडी, or other cloth, and gathering it up. The word is also spelled गलंतो or गलंतकी.

गलगल *f* Clamor, uproar, outcry. 2 Confused chatter. 3 *m* The viscous matter obtained from certain plants (from Cordia myxa &c.) 4 Blubber.

गलगलणें *v i* To become boggy, marshy, swampy. 2 (गलगल) To chatter or clamor confusedly; to swarm and buzz or hum.

गलगलाट *m* (Intens. of गलगल) A loud clamor or vociferation: also a full and deep buzzing or humming. [or marshiness.]

गलगली *f* A quagmire or bog: also bogginess

गलगलीत *a* Squashy, oozy, masy—as over-ripened fruits: soft and yielding—as blubber, slime &c. [cheeks.]

गलगुच्छ *m* S Mustaches bunching over the

गलगुह *m* S A common term for certain lunar days; viz. 7th, 8th, 9th, 13th, 14th, and the day of conjunction. On these days मुंज is not to

be performed. 2 Seizing by the throat, throttling. *v* कर. 3 Quinsy.

गलघांटी *f* Preferably गळघांटी.

गलंड *n* A boil or a tumor or bump gen.

गलत *ad* (غلط *A*) Astray; out of the way; in the state of being lost or missing. 2 (गलित *S*) Thrown out or aside; cast off as useless or superfluous.

गलत *f* गलतान or गलतन *f* (غلط or غلطان *A*) Confused and tumultuous intermixture (as of cards shuffled, of books or papers). 2 Ruin (of business, of affairs): mess, disorder, spoiled state widely. 3 At cards. Shuffling. *v* कर.

गलत *a* (غلط *A*) Disordered, deranged, confused—affairs, things. 2 Disorderly or confounding गलतपत्र *n* Properly गलितपत्र. [—a person.]

गलतान *a* (غلطان *A*) Incompetent, inefficient, inapt, weak, silly, worthless—a person. 2 Weak, flimsy, good for nothing—a thing. 3 Discordant, unmusical—singer, singing, voice.

गलत्कुष्ठ *n* (S) A wasting leprosy.

गलत्या *a* (गलत) Careless, heedless, disorderly; one ever mislaying and losing.

गलथा *m* In architecture. The gentle curve in which the edges (of steps, projectures, cornices, chairs, tables &c.) are moulded off: also a projecture, cornice, added piece or distinct body so moulded. Applied also to a recess or retiring portion (of a wall &c.) similarly rounded off. 2 fig. A well laid and rounded road or pavement.

गलथेदार *a* Moulded off into the form गलथा.

गलदट or गलघट *a* Commonly गळदट or गळघट.

गलदूम *f* Walking upon the hands with the feet in the air. *v* कर, टाक, चाल.

गलन *n* S Melting. 2 Dropping, trickling, oozing.

गलनीय *a* S (Proper or fit) to be melted or made to run, soluble, fusible, liquefiable.

गलफटणें or गलफाटणें *v i* (गफलत) To be mislaid—a thing: also to miss one's way; to be lost, astray, or bewildered. 2 Sometimes used transitively.

गलफटा or गलफाटा *m* Bewilderment or perplexity; disorder or confusion; puzzled, lost, missed, or astray state (of persons, animals, things).

गलबत *n* C A ship; any vessel of which the masts are fixed.

गलबल *f* Clamor, vociferation, hubbub. 2 Confusion, disorder, derangement (of affairs, concerns, accounts): commotion or tumult (among a people).

गलबलणें *v i* To be in wild alarm and uproar: to be in commotion, tumult, confusion, disorder: to be mislaid or lost; to be missing, erring, astray: to be bewildered, confounded, perplexed.

गलबला *m* Vociferation, clamor, wild uproar. 2 (Commonly गलबल) Confusion (of affairs &c.)

गलबलाट *m* (Intens. of गलबला) Vehement vociferation; loud and tumultuous outcry.

गलबला *a* (गलबल) Clamorous. 2 Confused, disorderly, puzzleheaded, blundering.

गलबा *m* (غلبه *A*) Clamor or vociferation: also hubbub or uproar.

गलमिशो *f* गलमुचो or चो *f* गलमुच्छ also गलमुच्छ *m* (گال & موجّه *H*) The extremity of a mustache curling over the cheek.

गलमुच्छा *a* (गलमुच्छ) That has mustaches curling over the corners of the mouth.

गलशुंडिका *f* S According to निघंट, the oesophagus or gullet (गळघांटी); according to other authorities, the uvula; according to a learned living physician, a tumor, proboscis-form, in the throat. Quot doctores tot sententiæ.

गलस्यकंदस्य or गलस्यकंदस्य A Sanskrit phrase expressing Close fellowship or friendship, *cronyship*; dwelling together as *hand and glove*.

गलांकुर *m* S Enlargement of the tonsils. [gen.]

गलांड *n* गलांडा *m* A boil or a tumor or bump

गलांडवात *m* Prevalence of the वात humor, assigned as the source of an eruption of tumors.

गलिचा *m* (Properly गलिचा) A carpet &c.

गलित *p* (S) Fallen, dropped, cast, shed. 2 Melted, fused, liquefied. 3 fig. Sunken, shrunken, decayed, impaired. Some compounds are गलित-काया *f* An emaciated body; गलितकाय-देह-शरीर-अंग *a* Of an emaciated body; गलितदंत-चक्षु-नास-केश-नख Of fallen teeth, eyes &c.; गलितचक्षु means further Of weeping or of oozing or running eyes; and गलितनास means Of a slabbering or running nose; गलितयौवन Of declining years; गलितेन्द्रिय Of impaired senses, or organs of sense.

गलितकुष्ठ *n m* (S) Rotting or wasting leprosy. Ex. शरभंगुमहाक्रुषि ॥ परि ग० भरला त्यासि ॥

गलितपत्र *n* (S) Fallen leaf.) A term for an infirm, decayed, worn out man: also for a person degraded or deprived of power and authority.

गलितपात्र *n* (S) Broken vessel.) A term for a man decayed or broken down (in fortune, reputation, bodily vigor &c.) [also a raid or foray.]

गलिमार्ग *f* (गलीम) Invasion or hostile irruption:

गलीच or ज *a* (غلیظ A) Dirty, filthy, foul, nasty—persons, places, things.

गलीम *m* (غلیم A) The enemy; the public foe.

गलूल or गलूल *f* (غليل P) A pellet-bow. 2 *m* P A roaring sheet of fire. 3 *f n* The pendulous member like a teat under the throat of a goat.

गलूलखडा *m* A stone or ball for the pellet-bow.

गलेफ *m* (غلاف P) A case or covering (as of a pillow, sofa, chair, book).

गलेल्ल *a* Gross, heavy, overfed—a पोळ or freed bull: also big, brutal, boorish; a fellow sturdy and ignorant.

गल्ल *f* The hole made at marbles &c.

गल्ल *m* S A cheek. गल्लशय्य *n* S A whisker.

गल्ला (غله P) Corn or grain. 2 The money-pit (in the shop) of shroffs and dealers.

गल्ली *f* (گلی H) A lane or alley.

गल्लीकुची *f* (گلی کوچه P) A comprehensive term for lanes, alleys, courts, rows.

ग० चा Vulgar, ignoble, plebeian; low, mean, obscure; destitute of fame or note—persons, affairs, matters.

गल्लेकरी *m* (गल्ला & करी) A corn-chandler.

गल्लेपट्टी *f* A money-cess upon the grain formerly exacted for the public stables: also upon the grain-revenue gen.

गल्लाटणें, गल्लाटा, गल्लाठा See गल्लाटणें &c.

गव *f* The grasp, catch, or pinch (as of a bird's talons, of the fingers &c.) 2 (Commonly कव) The grasp or embrace of the arms. 3 The critical point or moment; the precise period; the time and tide. Ex. कोणताचो उद्योग करणें तो गव पाहून करावा. 4 Leisure or opportunity; vacant and convenient time for. 5 Mercantile character

गंवई *f* Properly गांवई. [or repute, credit.]

गंवई *m* (گوئی H) A singer, a vocalist.

गवगव *f* (Imit.) Clamor or vociferation: also confused chatter.

गवगवा *m* Clamor, vociferation, hubbub. 2 fig. Publishing abroad; blabbing far and wide; also notoriety, celebrity, fame.

गवंड *m n* गवंडी *f* C (Or गोवंडी) A track (over hills or in the jungle) of grazing cattle.

गवंडा *m* (गवू) Chaff of wheat.

गवंडी or चा *m* A mason or bricklayer.

गवत *n* Grass. 2 By way of eminence. Lucerne. Understood in the Konkan of Rice-straw.

गवतकटाई *f* A cess for permission to cut grass. 2 A cess imposed to meet the expense of purchasing grass for the Government-stables. 3 Hire or cost of grass-cutting.

गवतकाडी *f* Grass and suchlike.

गवतकाया *a* (गवत & कापणें) A grass-cutter; but more frequently used of an inexpert barber, an awkward soldier, an inexpert workman gen.: also of the implement and weapon of such persons.

गवतचराई *f* Price of pasturing on grass-grounds.

गवतशी *f* C A single straw of rice-straw.

गवताचा कंड *m* A Jack of straw, or Gaffer long-legs. Called also नाकतोया.

गवताळ *a* C (गवत) Producing grass luxuriantly—a soil: abounding with grass—a place.

गवताळणें or गवतळणें *v i* C (गवत) To become covered with grass—a newly made embankment, field, sod. 2 To be choked with grass and weeds—corn growing.

गवतीचहा *m* (गवत Grass लू P Tea.) Lemon-grass, Andropogon schoenanthus.

गवतीजमीन *f* Grass-land.

गवत्या *a* From गवत, and used as गवतकाया.

गवत्यागोमाजी *m* (A formation from गवत्या & गोमाजी A feigned proper name.) A contemptuous term corresponding to Some fellow; some obscure creature; some ignoble wretch; or Some fellow or other, nobody knows who. Used also (as गवतकाया) of awkward and blundering persons.

गवंद *f* Wild herbage and grass; weeds.

गवनसार *ad* Advantageously or profitably. See गवसार.

गवय *m* S See the derivative गवा. A species of ox.

गवय्या *m* (گوئی H) A public singer or vocalist.

गंवर or रो *f* Commonly गांवरो. [creeper.]

गवरोचे केश *m pl* The name of a small leafy गवशा *a* (गवसणें) Found or picked up; obtained without expense or effort. 2 Picked up;—used of a man or woman kept without wedlock: also found or come to hand—a foundling.

गवस *m unc* (गवसणें q. v.) Search, but Search as finding or as missing. Used therefore, not with करणें, but with लागणें g. of s. as त्याचा ग० लागला or लागत नाहीं. Also v लाव g. of o.

गवसगाढव *m* (A found ass.) A term for a profound blockhead.

गवसणी *f* A case, cover, covering (of a sword with its scabbard, of a shield, drum, fiddle, palanquin &c.) Ex. रायें कोदंडा घातलें गवसणी ॥ [bag.] गवसणी घालणें To obtain through possession of, to गवसणीची पोळी *f* A पोळी or cake of rice-flour with a coating or case of wheaten.

गवसणें *v i* To be found; to be picked up by. 2 To be seizable or apprehensible; to come under one's catch or grasp.

गवसणें *v c* (गवेषण S) To search for. A vulgar sense. 2 To gather in; to embrace or include (all the parts of a thing to be wrapped or tied).

गवसार *ad* (गव) Advantageously as respects suitableness of time. See गव. Ex. जो बाजारांत नेहमीं बसतो त्याला पदार्थ ग० मिळतात. 2 Advantageously or lucratively gen. [गवळी.]

गवळट *m* A contemptuous form of the word

गवळण *f* A female of the caste गवळी. 2 Weaver

bird, Ploceus Phillipensis. 3 A small creature resembling a spider.

गवळवाडा *m* गवळवाट *m* The quarter or ward inhabited by the cowherd-caste.

गवळा *a* Properly गव्हळा.

गवळी *m* (गो & वळणें) A caste or an individual of it. They are herdsmen.

गवा *m* (गवय S) Wild ox, Bos Gavæus or Cavi-frons. See As. Res. Vol. VIII. 2 The cloth-ball with which ink is dabbed up and spread over the stamp when about to be impressed. A term of

गंवाई *f* Properly गांवई. [public offices.]

गवादी *f* The horn of the गवा. Used in pouring water over an idol.

गंवार *a* (گنوار H) Rustic, clownish, boorish.

गवारी *m* & *f* See गोवारी.

गवाळें *n* The bag in which a सेवळा keeps his idol and the articles he is to use.

ग० अटोपणें To run off; to decamp. 2 To be expelled from office. 3 To die. [ion; to bag.]

गवाळ्यांत घालणें or टाकणें To get into one's possession—गवाळेंचवाळें *n* A comprehensive term for one's kit or traps. [has a गवाळें.]

गवाळ्या *a* That carries the गवाळें of, or That गवाळ *m n* (S) An air-hole; a loop-hole; a little and round window; a bull's eye. 2 A kind of monkey (having eyes like the eyes of an ox). [work.]

गवाळ्याल *m* (S) A lattice, a jealousy, trellis—गवो *f* (Better गावो) A smith's pincers. [apple.]

गवंडा *m* A wild shrub resembling the Custard गवेषण *n f* S Research, investigation, study.

गव *n* (S) Any produce of the cow,—milk, butter, curds, whey, dung &c.

गव *a* S Relating to the cow, vaccine.

गंवर *a* (Commonly गंवार or गंवार) Rustic, clownish, boorish; a mere peasant or country-man.

गव्हळा *m* A particular fragrant drug. 2 (*pl* गव्हले) Bits of wheaten flour rolled between the fingers into the size and shape of grains of wheat. 3 A nut resembling wheat in taste.

गव्हळा sometimes गव्हाळा or व्या *a* (गवू) Wheat-colored. 2 Spotted with spots like wheat—snakes, cattle. 3 Suitable for wheat—a soil. 4 Having the bright yellow of maturity—a fruit.

गव्हळी or गव्हाळी or गव्हाळ *a* (गवू) Suitable for wheat: also prepared for sowing wheat—a soil or a field.

गव्हाण or जो *f* The cratch or rack for fodder. Applied also to the bar which lies across the stall of the animal, and, together with the wall, forms the rack. [to villages;—used of persons.]

गंवार *a* (See गंवार) Rustic, boorish, belonging

गव्हाळ or लो *f* (गवू) Ground fit to be set with wheat, wheat-land.

गव्हाळा *a* (गवू) Of respectability suitable for wheaten cakes (genteel fare);—used of a पाहुणा or guest. Opp. to पिशा.

गल्ल *f* (گشت P) Rounds or a patrol: also patrolling or going the rounds. 2 *n* C The space of a building included between two pillars or two cross-beams; an apartment off the length; an intercolumniation. [of the rounds.]

गल्लकरी *m* A person going the rounds; a man

गल्लंगर *n* गल्लंगरी *f* (گشت P) Traveling about the country, or going through a market, to see the products, learn prices &c.; a tradesman's rounds; commercial traveling. [traveler.]

गल्लंगोर *m* One performing गल्लंगर, a commercial

गहजप or ब m Usually and preferably गजब.
 गहजर & गहजब Properly गजर & गजब.
 गहजरो f (गजर) A heavy blow; a severe calamity or affliction. v गुदर, हो. Used also for गजब.
 गहन a (S) Difficult of passage or access—a river, road, forest, mountain: also difficult of comprehension—a science, treatise, stanza. Ex. आरंभिली रामकथा ग०॥
 गहनगति a (S) Of profound or hidden course or way. Ex. ईश्वरी कर्तृत्व ग० आहे The path of the Lord is in deep waters.
 गहनगति f (S) Hidden course or way; mysterious procedure. [vance.
 गहनबुद्धि a (S) Of profound wisdom or contrivance.
 गहना or गहिना m or by redup. गहनागाढा m (गहना H) Trinkets, jewels, ornaments: also a trinket or an ornament gen.
 गहाण, गहाणवट, गहाणखत, गहाणपत्र, गहाणलहाण, गहाळ & गहाळणे See under गाह.
 गहिगट n The dregs or thick residuum of the infusion called कुसुंबा.
 ग० काढणे g. of o. (i. e. ventrem laxare, to make one funk.) To beat soundly. ग० जमणे g. of s. reciprocally, or g. of s. & शी of o. To contract close friendship or familiarity.
 गहिरा a (गहिरा) Deep, clear, full, intense—a color. P 2 Deep, dense, close—water, crops, a wood, shade, sleep.
 गहिर m (गहिर S) The heaving and swelling, the rising and bursting forth with overpowering violence (of some affection or passion, of love, joy, grief, tenderness).
 गहिरणे v i (गहिर) To be overcome by some vehement emotion (of joy, grief &c.) Ex. दशरथ गहिरला हृदयी॥ शेकाकुलित जाहला॥
 गहिसर or -सरा m See गहिसरा.
 गही f Goldsmith's pincers. 2 See गही in the two latter senses. [peaceable.
 गहीन a (गहन S) Mild, meek, calm, gentle, गहुला, गहुळा &c. Usually गहला, गहला &c.
 गहू m (Vulgar for गवा) A species of ox, Bos Gavæus.
 गहू m (गोधूम S) Wheat, Triticum. The kinds are काया-खपत्या or जोड-पोत्या-बक्षी-सोनसळा. Pr. गव्हासरसे किडे रगडले जातात. When great men fall into misfortune the poor suffer with them.
 गव्हाची कणीक करणे (To turn wheat into flour.) To aggravate a trouble in endeavoring to lessen it. Founded upon an old story of वेताळ outwitted गव्हा m C A large wave, a billow. [by a कुणवी.
 गह्वर n S A cave, cavern, grotto.
 गळ m A fish-hook. 2 An iron ring connecting five or six hooks, and used to catch hold of things under water, a drag-hook. 3 The hook on which devotees suspend themselves by the back. 4 The hangman's hook. 5 n R The gasping or agonized breathing under asthma. 6 f An oozing or a trickling; a constant running or flow (as of rheum from the eyes, of pus from a sore): a regular and consecutive falling (as of fruits or blossoms in a high wind). 7 f The hole at games of marbles.
 गळ घालणे To force, constrain, coerce: also to importune or press earnestly. गळ घेणे To swing. गळी लागणे To be on the point of strangulation—a calf &c. from tightness of its tether: also fig. to be in torture; to hang upon the hooks (of expectation, hope &c.); to be on tenter-hooks. गळ टाकून पाहणे (To cast the hook and try.) To make attempt or essay. गळी देणे (To put upon

the hook.) To hang (a person). 2 fig. To cast into great danger or trouble.
 गळका a (गळणे) Leaky.
 गळगंड n (गळगंड S) Enlargement of the glands of the neck (comprehending Goitre and Wen).
 गळगळ ad Imit. of the sound in eager eating or drinking.
 गळगळघाशी a (गळगळ ad & घास Mouthful.) A term for a fellow ever ready to gulp down bonnes bouches or fine morsels, but backward at labor or work; a pudding eater or drone.
 गळगळां ad (गळणे) With piteous weeping or whining—beseeching &c. v घे. Ex. तो दोन रुपयांसाठी अगदी ग० आला.
 गळगळाट m Overflowing copiousness or plenty.
 गळगळीत a Brimful. 2 Unsavory, swashy, washy, watery—a dish. 3 Vague or unmeaning. 4 (Commonly गुळगुळीत) Smooth and glossy.
 गळंगा m Grass, कडबा, fallen leaves &c. lying loosely and disorderly about. Hence Litter or littered state (of papers, clothes &c.) v पड, हो.
 गळंगा a P Loose or slack; loosely bundled up, packed, fastened, tied.
 गळगुंड or गळगुंड n f P A dewlap. 2 The teat-like process under the neck of a goat. 3 A tumor
 गळगोटी f P A dewlap. [on the throat.
 गळयद m (Seizer of the neck. गळयद Sq. v.) 2 Applied fig. to a person that hangs upon unweariedly in supplication or enforcement; to a worrying beggar, a dun, a taskmaster &c.: also to one who (by want of punctuality, by unfaithfulness &c.) stops, obstructs, detains, hinders: also to a clog, encumbrance, embarrassment; or to constraint, force &c. Ex. तुम्ही भोजनास येण्याविषयी मला ग० घालतां परंतु मला फावणार नाही. 3 Quinsy. 4 A sort of tongs (for hot cooking pots &c.)
 गळघाटी f The throat. The term includes, or rather makes no discrimination between, the windpipe and the œsophagus or gullet. 2 A neck-bell (esp. that under the throat) of a bullock.
 गळचंडी or गळचोडी f (गळा) The back of the neck. v धर. 2 By some it is used for गचांडी A shove with the hand applied to the back of the neck. v दे. [suspend. With g. of o.
 ग० धरणे fig. To seize and stop; to arrest, detain,
 गळचिपो f (गळा & चेपणे) Seizing by the neck. 2 fig. Stopping, detaining, keeping in suspense or expectation. 3 Importunate beseeching; incessant urging, enforcing, worrying. v धर, अवळ, कर, लाव.
 गळचुटी f गळचुट्या or गळचोव्या or गळचेव्या f pl Inflammation of the almonds of throat (tonsils). v बस, ये, फुग, हो; and, for subsidence or removal, मोकळी हो. 2 Contemptuously, or with some allusion or implication. The fauces or gullet. v भर; also धर, दाब, चेप, फोड. Ex. निंबाला निंबोण्या आल्या कावळ्यांच्या गळचुट्या धरल्या. 3 in sing. गळचुटी P The pendulous teat-like process under the throat of a goat: also in some districts, a dewlap.
 गळणी f (गळणे) A funnel.
 गळणे v i (गळन S) To drop; to be disengaged or detached from and fall—as fruit, flowers, plaster from a wall. 2 To leak; to run or ooze through. 3 To leak; to let through. 4 To run; to emit or let flow—a purulent sore: to flow or exude—the pus. 5 To waste away; to grow lean. 6 To fall away; to drop, sink, perish: also to disappear, vanish, cease, become extinct. Ex. सूर असुर तई मी बैसवि वेगळाले॥ सहज रिपु तरि भाव त्याचे गळाले; काशीस पन्नास असामी जावयास निघाले

त्यांतून पांच गळले. 7 To be cast or rejected. Ex. सात असामी गेले ते तीन चाकरीस राहिले चार गळले. 8 To decrease, decline, deteriorate. 9 To fail, sink, die—courage, confidence, hope. 10 To faint, flinch, falter—a person. 11 To be omitted—a matter or point in a narration. 12 (Properly खळणे) To suffer seminal emission. 13 To be torn, worn, wanting in leaves—a book. Ex. कांहीं द्यंथ गळला. 14 To melt—a metal &c. N. B. This sense belongs to the Hindustānī.
 गळत n (गळणे) A cipher placed after the first letter of a word, or after the leading word of a passage, denoting the omission of the remaining letters or words: also placed to denote the omission of a whole stanza or sentence. v घाल. 2 The stanza, foot &c. of which the omission is thus denoted.
 गळत a (गळणे) Dropped, omitted, lost by abridgment—letters of a word, words of a sentence.
 ग० करणे To swallow or gulp (public money &c.)
 गळती f (गळणे) A pitcher of water having a hole at the bottom, fixed during the hot weather over an idol: also a vessel gen. through which water is filtrated. 2 An oozing, dripping, trickling. 3 A rapid falling down (as of fruit during a high wind). 4 The loop or noose in which bales &c. are suspended to be weighed. [leak.
 गळते n (गळणे) A leak. गळते काढणे To stop a गळदट or गळघट a (गळा & दाट) Wild and wilful; heady and heedless.
 गळपट ad (Vulgar distortion of बळकट) Tightly or fast. v बांध, अवळ, धर. 2 With cramming or stuffing. v भर. 3 f (Mistaken for गफलत) A blunder, oversight, error.
 गळपेंडे or डें n The collar attached to the foreropes (of a picketed horse, cow, buffalo &c.)
 गळफटणे or गळफाटणे v c sometimes गळफटविणे v c (गळत) A through गफलतणे) To complicate; to intervolve confusedly (thread &c., or a substance in its mazes); to entangle, embarrass, bewilder, puzzle, lit. fig. 2 To mislay, misplace, drop, lose.
 गळफटा or गळफाटा m (गळफटणे) Entanglement; confused intermixture; perplexed, disordered, bewildered, stray state (of things, animals, persons).
 गळफांस m A noose for the neck; a strangling noose. v दे, घाल.
 ग० घेणे To hang one's self. ग० देणे To hang (another).
 गळफासणे v i (Esp. in poetry. गळफास) To be strangled.
 गळबंद m The fore tie of a खोमीर. 2 The neck-tie of cattle fastening them to the दावन.
 गळबळीत a (Or खळबळीत) Free, frank, familiar, affable, open, easy—a person, address &c. 2 Slack, slovenly, untidy, disorderly—person, dress, doings, affairs.
 गळवगदी f (Or गळोगदी) The machine and apparatus commonly called बगाड.
 गळवट-वंड-वणा-वणी ad (गळा, वन, वाणी) Up to the neck or brim.
 गळवटी or गळवडशी f P A dewlap. [water.
 गळवणी n (गळणे & पाणी) Filtered or exuded
 गळखकंडस or गळखकंडस n (गळखकंडस S) A term for exceedingly close and familiar friendship or intercourse.
 गळसट n A string of phlegm or sisy-blood.
 गळसर f m A necklace (of glass or gold beads) consisting of from four to eight strings: also a single string: also a single bead. [or wet.
 गळसरणे v i P To crack or chap—toes from cold

गळसरी *f* A necklace of glass and golden beads and the coin पुतळी.

गळसुटी *n pl* (Or गळसुटा *q. v.*) Inflammation of the tonsils. *v* बस, ये, फुग, हो.

गळसूच *n* (गळा & सूच) A ludicrous or light term for the fauces or throat. Used *pl.* 2 (Poetry.) Traces. Ex. घोजितो हयगळां गळ सूचें ॥

गळा *m* (गळ *S*) The throat, the forepart of the neck and the passages within. 2 In singing. The voice. 3 The neck of a pitcher, bottle, and similar things.

गळां On the throat or neck. गळां ओरडून पडणें To fall upon in full cry. गळा केशानें कापणें To kill or ruin by deep or refined policies, observing meanwhile a bland and gentle deportment; to make a show of affection or kindness; to destroy as *by a hair or invisible instrument*. गळा कापणें To deceive, trick, gull. 2 To ruin by disappointing expectations. गळा कापला खोकला मिटला or वारला Used where a remedy is worse than the evil. गळा गुंतणें or अटकणें *g. of s.* To be restricted or bound down: also to be involved (in some difficulty). गळा गावणें To restrict or confine; *to tie one's hands* (by exacting a promise &c.) 2 To involve or implicate (in a troublesome business &c.) गळा दाटणें *g. of s.* To be under some vehement emotion (of grief, tenderness &c.); to be choking. गळा घरणें *g. of o.* To attack or seize the throat—a disease, an acrid or a rancid article. 2 To stop, detain, obstruct (by unfaithfulness to engagements &c.) 3 *g. of s.* To become speechless; to lose one's voice. गळा तांगडून बोलणें To speak rationally, fiercely, vehemently. गळा पडणें-फुटणें-बसणें *g. of s.* To become hoarse or cracked in one's voice. गळा पिंजणें *g. of s.* To have one's throat excoriated or rough-drawn (as through vomiting bile or crudities). गळा बसणें *g. of s.* To sink in the neck; to become low, flattish, or squat. गळा बांधणें To restrict or confine; *to tie up one's hands*. गळां or गळीं बांधणें To force upon; to oblige to accept. 2 To fix an accusation or a slur wrongfully. गळा भरून येणें *g. of s.* To swell and heave under some violent passion or affection; to feel stifling in the throat; *to choke*. गळा लागणें To get one's voice in tune; to catch the key. गळा सोडविणें To cut the throat of. गळीं or गळां पडणें To fall upon one's neck, *i. e.* to embrace. 2 To importune, urge, dun; to hang upon in entreaty or enforcement. 3 To accuse wrongfully. 4 To fall upon with abuse and reproaches. 5 To lie upon one's hands; to be a load, clog, encumbrance unto. 6 To attach itself unto—an evil habit. गळीं लागणें To importune, urge, hang upon—a child, a dun, a task-master. 2 To bawl, bellow, vociferate. Ex. गळीं काय लागतोस लाहनांनं कां बोलोनास? गळ्याखालीं उतरणें To be gulped—a bribe, a peculation or picking. गळ्याचा लाखोटा होणें *g. of s.* To have one's throat stopped up, stuffed, clogged &c. गळ्याची फुंकणी होणें *g. of s.* To become hoarse. गळ्याची आण or शपथ or (abridged) गळ्याचेण An oath upon one's throat or life. Ex. तुला माझ्या गळ्याची शपथ आहे I adjure you upon my throat or life. गळ्यांत असणें To have (duties, cares, troubles) lying upon one. गळ्यांत गोणो येणें *g. of s.* To get a burden or trouble aggravated by injudicious measures to remove it. (The figure is that of a bullock which, in his endeavors to throw his load, throws it forward upon his neck, and becomes pinned to the ground by it.) 2 To incur a loss, or failure, or a misfortune. गळ्यांत धोतर घालणें To force a man to prove his assertions. गळ्यांत पाय येणें *g. of s.* To be involved in inextricable

embarrassment. गळ्यांत माळ or माळखंड घालणें To commit unto or charge with the conduct of a business. 2 (The object of the माळ or माळखंड being a male or a female,) to elect (respectively) a person to be one's husband or one's wife. गळ्यांत येणें To devolve or fall upon—some care or business. गळ्यांत हात घालणें To clasp round the neck, *i. e.* to conciliate or persuade. गळ्यापर्यंत येणें To arrive at the highest bearable degree—a pain or an affliction. गळ्याला दोरी-फास-रसायण &c.—लागणें To have an ओढ or drawing towards (some business &c.) गळ्यावर or गळ्यांत गाणें To sing openly, clearly, sonorously; to sing with the voice duly exerted. गळ्यावर बोलणें To speak lightly, thoughtlessly insincerely. गळ्यावर सुरी ठेवणें To threaten the life of. गळ्याशीं गळा मिळविणें To suit voice with voice in singing. मोठा गळा करून रडणें To cry loudly; to bawl, bellow, roar.

गळाकाटू *a* Having a ring of hair on one side of the throat—a horse. 2 Properly गळेकाटू.

गळागोटा *m* P A crowd or press; a multitude assembled.

गळावणें & गळांटा See गळ्हाटणें & गळ्हाटा.

गळाढो *f* C Entanglement. 2 fig. Entangled or embarrassed condition.

गळांड *n* गळांडा *m* (Usually गळांड) A boil, tumor. गळांत *n* & *a* See गळंत. [mor, or bump.

गळापडू or गळांपडू *a* Commonly गळेपडू.

गळितकुष्ठ or गळीतकुष्ठ *m n* (In poetry and vulgarly for गलितकुष्ठ) Wasting leprosy.

गळी *a* (गळा) Of a powerful voice; capable of ascending high into the treble. [the treble.

गळी *f* (गळा) Sharpness or shrillness (of voice);

गळीत *n* (गळणें) A term for oleaginous seeds and substances comprehensively, or for any kind or article particularly; oil-material generally or definitely: also the material (*i. e.* sugarcanes) from which sugar-juice is expressed.

गळीत *a* (गलित *S*) Fallen, dropped, cast, shed. 2 Of which the leaves are fallen—a tree: also torn or impaired—a book. 3 Dropped, trickled, oozed, filtered—a liquor. [verb.

गळीव *p* of गळणें Dropped, fallen &c. See the गळीवसुखड or गळीसुखड *f* A ripe and fallen cocoanut. [See गळंगा *m*.

गळंगा *m* Leaves, grass, कडवा &c. littering about. गळू *n* (गळणें) A boil.

गळेकापू or प्या *a* गळेकाटू *a* (Throat-cutter.) Perfidious, treacherous, malignant, sullenly or darkly hostile.

गळेपडू *a* (गळा & पडणें) One that falls upon the neck.) Applied to a person that hangs upon unweariedly in entreaty or enforcement; to a worrying beggar, a dun &c.; to a calumnious fellow, or to calumnious speech; to an indispensable and imperative duty or business.

गळेफोड *f* (Bursting the throat.) Wearisome and fruitless calling, reproving, instructing, explaining. [a singer.

गळेबाज *c* Having a powerful and good voice—

गळेसुठ *a* Thick and strong about the neck—a beast. 2 fig. Sturdy and overbearing; burly and brutal—a person.

गळेसर & गळेसरी *C* Usually गळसर & गळसरी.

गळामदी *f* (Or गळवगदी) The machine and apparatus called बगाड.

गळाढो *f* The rope which passes over the neck (of the bullock &c.) from the उराढो or breast-tie of the सूड or packsaddle. Applied at steep ascents to hold fast the सूड.

गळ्या *m* R (गळणें) A ripe cocoanut fallen.

गळ्याचा or गळ्यांतला ताईत *m* गळ्यांतला तन्मनी *m* (Talisman of the neck.) Terms for a precious and darling object. *v* कर, मान, सोज, बाळग.

गळ्हांगती or गळ्हांगती *f* A form of the घोंगडी or other cloth as a mantle. It hangs down from the neck bagging under the arms. *v* घाल, बांध.

गळ्हाटणें *vc* (गळ्हाटा To disorder, derange, disturb, confuse. 2 To lose, misplace, mislay. 3 To reduce, waste, wear away—a sickness &c.

गळ्हाटा or टा *m* Grass or गडबा lying loosely about. 2 Disorder or derangement (of articles or affairs). 3 A distressful condition; a plight, pickle, hobble, trim, mess. 4 Any establishment or train viewed as large, unwieldy, cumbersome &c.

गा *ind* See explained under अगा *ind*. [aby.

गाई *f* C A cow &c. Commonly गाय *q. v.* 2 A lull-

गाईर *f* R A seed of गारभी. It is used in rubbing and smoothing (paper &c.) Hence fig. the lump or hard portion felt in a boil &c.: the hardness observable in the breasts of an adult maiden. 2 The yolk of an egg. 3 The hole to receive the daily cowdung. [cow.

गाडली *f* (Poetry.) A term of endearment for a गाक *f* A lullaby.

गाजल *n* (गावणें) Gain, profit, emergent advantage. 2 Unlabored for and unlooked for gain; hidden treasure found; a windfall. *v* सांपड, लाग.

गाकर or गाखर *m* गागरा *m* A mass of dough baked, or to be baked, on embers or ashes. *v* घाल, पाड, कर.

गाकरी *f* A cake made of rice and flour.

गाखर *m* P Embers. [loudly.

गागणें *vi* To bawl, bellow, roar; to call out गांगरडा *m* Outcry, uproar, loud bawling.

गांगरणें, गांगावणें, गांगरणें, गांगणें *vi* To be frightened, bewildered, confounded. [color of horses.

गांगा *a* White with a reddish cast or tint. A गागाचार्य, गागादीक्षित, गागाभट्ट *m* (Proper name of a clever भाट or bard at Delhi, or, according to others, of the Guru of Sivajee.) Applied, appellatively, to a pretender to learning and wisdom; a prating jackanapes, a pseudo-savant, a pedant, a wiseacre.

गागाभट्टी *f* (See गागाभट्ट) Shallow-pated pretension or display, pedantry, pedagoguery &c.

गागावणें *vi* To set upon with clamor and violence; to roar upon or storm at.

गागाळी *f* C (Usually कागाळी) A complaint or representation against.

गागी गुगे धनिष्ठा *f* कहं लागणें or म्हणणें (A phrase from the practice of the जोशी on being consulted about a horoscope, to run over and mutter profoundly some of the mystic letters pertaining to जातक) To get into the clouds; to have one's wits a wool gathering; to jabber from confusion and bewilderment. [cattle.

गांगो *m* R The tutelary deity of a village and of its गांजणोचें गवत *n* Spice-grass, Andropogon Schœnanthus. [tormenting, harassing, worrying.

गांजणूक or गांजणी *f* (Verbal of गांजणें) Teasing, गांजणें *vc* To tease, torment, worry. 2 To urge or press; to hang upon in enforcement.

गांजणें *vi* To undergo harass, irksomeness, annoying or wearying influences or pressure; to suffer the vexatiousness or tiresomeness of.

गाजणें *vi* (गर्जन *S*) To sound, roar, bellow—thunder, drums &c. Ex. देशादेशीं गाजली हाक ॥ 2 To ring, resound, reverberate; to emit a hollow and prolonged sound. 3 fig. To become notorious.

गाजर *n* (गर्जर *S*) A carrot, *Daucus carota*. Pr. गाजराची तुळा &c. See तुळा.

गाजरासारखा होणे To be flushed or red with anger.

गाजरपारखी or ख्या *m* (Judge of carrots.) A term for a would-be wise one; a wiseacre, a jackanapes, a pseudo-savant.

गाजरसुंब *f* (Carrot-hoof.) A term for a thin, soft, and delicate hoof (esp. of the horse).

गाजरसुंबा or व्या *a* That has गाजरसुंब.

गाजरा *a* (गाजर) Carrot-like, reddish and soft; —used of hoofs, esp. of horse-hoofs.

गाजरा तीळ *m* A term, because it is used as condiment with carrots, for कारळा तीळ. 2 A carrot-colored mole or freckle.

गाजविणे *v c* (Active of गाजणे *q. v.*) To make to sound, roar, bellow. 2 To make notorious; to proclaim aloud. 3 This verb takes up into combination numerous nouns of a particular class, and with them expresses To perform or do grandly, gloriously, famously, with great éclat or bruit. Ex. तरवार गाजविणे To make one's sword ring again; to do mighty feats; to achieve prodigies of valour; कोर्त्ति-नांव-&c. गाजविणे To fill the world with one's fame or name; लय-सुंज-प्रयोजन &c. गाजविणे To celebrate (a marriage &c.) with much pomp or in dashing style; कारिगरी गां, चाकरी गां, डंका गां &c. It is a familiar word. गाजवून वाजवून करणे To do with all openness and publicity.

गांजवा *m* A carriage-netting for melons, mangoes, cocoanuts, cowdung &c. 2 The name of a medicinal root.

गांजा *m* (گنجی H Gánjá.) The dried heads or fructification of the Hemp-plant. 2 A netting (for mangoes &c.) See गांजवा.

गाजावाजा *m* गाजावाज or गाजावाजी *f* P (गाजणे & वाजणे) Music vocal and instrumental. 2 fig. Renown, celebrity: also publicity, noisedness

गाजी *f* A kind of quail. [abroad, bruit.

गाजी *m* (غازی A) A hero; a warrior; one of mighty feats and exploits. Pr. क्षणांम्ये गाजीचा पाजी पाजीचा गाजी हेतो.

गाजीमर्द *m* (غازی مرد P) A hero. 2 Used in admiration or endearment of a horse.

गांजेकस *c* (گنج کش H) A smoker of dried hemp-flowers.

गांजा (Gánjá.) The netting into which mangoes are cast when gathered by the झेलणे or hook and net. Otherwise called झेला & सारणी.

गाटा or टी or व्या *a* Stubborn, self-willed, pig-gish, mulish.

गांठ *f* (गंघि *S*) A knot: also an entanglement, tangle, curl, snarl. 2 A knot or knob in wood. 3 A knot or joint as of a reed, and fig. of the body. Used also of the muscular or brawny protuberances. 4 The early foetus, foetus of the third month. 5 Encountering, coming upon, meeting. 6 Business or concern with; doing or dealing with. *v* घाल, अस, हो with शी of *o*. Ex. बळवानाशी गांठ आडेविचार करून बोल; मजशी (or, vulgarly, मशी or माशी) गांठ, तुजशी गांठ, त्याशी गांठ &c. (You &c.) have to do with (me &c.) 7 A blind tumor or bump. 8 Correspondence or concurrence (as of an event with the prediction): also synchronism or contemporaneity of events. 9 The purse or money-bag. Pr. आपण करील तें कास गांठीं असेल तो दास. 10 *pl* The corrugations of the forehead in frowning. 11 Connection or consistency (of speech &c.) Ex. त्याचें मागचें बोलणें आणि पुढचें बोलणें ह्यांस गांठ नाहीं. 12 Suitableness or conveniency of circumstances. Ex. तुमचे

बपये मला गांठ पडेल तेव्हां देईन. 13 The knot or hardness about the navel; supposed to be formed by the meeting there of the two vital airs प्राण & अपान. 14 fig. Knot or tie; fastening, fetter, bond, engagement. Ex. तैसा निर्विकार जगजेठी ॥ न चालति द्वैतभावाच्या गांठी ॥

गांठ घालणे or ठेवणे with शी of *o*. To give heed or regard to; to mind. Ex. हा सतलबाशी-स्वार्थी-हान्शिली-तात्पर्याशी-कामाशी गांठ घालतो-ठेवतो. गांठ घालणे with शी of *o*. गांठ घेणे *g*. of *o*. To encounter or meet; to fall in with. गांठीस असणे *g*. of *s*. To be at one's command or in one's possession. Ex. ऐसे गांठीस असतां शस्त्र ॥ तुज भय नाहीं जे ॥ 2 To be laid by or up—money &c. And, actively, गांठीस करणे To lay by or up. सात गांठी देऊन ठेवणे or सात गांठीपलीकडे ठेवणे To hoard with invincible determination not to spend or to use.

गांठचा *a* Of one's own purse (knotted or fastened bag); of one's own money-fund or property. Pr. खोटा तरी गांठ वेडा तरी पोटाचा. गांठ वाहणे To spend out of one's own stock or fund. Pr. जमीन राहा आणि गांठचें वाहा. Proverbs xi. 15.

गांठडी *f* P Commonly गांठडे, A bundle &c.

गांठण *f* (गांठणे or ग्रथन) Interweaving, plating, wattling (as of the pales or stakes of a fence; of a bamboo floor-frame; of a crate or hurdle); the lathing or cross-binding of a roof &c. (Both the act and the work accomplished.)

गांठणे *v c* also गांठविणे (गांठ) To connect with a knot, to knot. 2 To close or secure with a knot. 3 To pop upon; to catch in the act; to intercept unawares; to spring up and meet at a precise moment; to nab. Ex. तूं जपत बस तो जेवायास येईल तेव्हां त्यास गांठ; त्याला चोरांनीं ऐन दोन प्रहरचे वेळेस गांठले. 4 fig. To bind, confine, reduce under subjection. Ex. हा पराकाष्ठेचा दुराग्रही ह्याला जो गांठेल तो धन्य. 5 To accomplish or attain (a journey, a village, a stage). 6 To occupy or assume possession of (a country, a tract).

गांठदास *m* गांठसेडावण *n f* The present given at marriages to the bride's sister; for loosening the knot by which she had fastened together the bride and bridegroom.

गांठले *n* (गांठ) An ornament for the neck (of females or children), a necklace of gems or of the coin पुतळी.

गांठळ, गांठाळ, गांठेळ *a* (गांठ) Knotty or gnarled—wood. 2 fig. Muscular, brawny. [gnarled.

गांठळगुंजट *a* गांठळगुंठळ *a* Knotty, knobbed,

गांठा *m* (गांठ) A large silver ring worn by the worshipers of Khandobá around the neck.

गांठी *f* (गांठ) A necklace of cloves, nutmegs &c. for a child;—esp. worn during the festival of होळी. 2 *m* R A bit of the leaf of अळू knotted &c. Also understood by some as *f pl* of गांठ Bits of &c. [राईत *n* Justicia paniculata, Creatt.

गांठीकिराईत or -चिराईत & गांठेकिराईत or -चि-गांठीचा दास *m* गांठीचा मान *m* Terms of the same import as गांठसेडावण. [a necklace or wreath.

गांठीव *p* of गांठणे Knotted, secured by a knot—गांठीचळद *f* A kind of turmeric.

गांठडी or छो *f* (Dim. of गांठडे) A small bundle (as of clothes).

गांठडे or छे *n* (गांठ) A bundle (as of clothes). 2 fig. A stock or fund; property, wealth, substance. 3 A dish dressed on नागपंचमी.

गांठ अटपणे-गुंडाळणे-बांधणे To pack up. Hence to wind up; to contract, close, draw in or towards conclusion (a business or an undertaking). गांठे जे जे *g*. of *s*. To grow fat or rich.

गांथा *m* A ponderous silver ring worn by the worshipers of Khandobá around the neck. 2 An ear-ornament of Shúdra females. 3 A bit of the leaf of अळू knotted, boiled &c. Gen. plural, as गांठेअळू. 4 The name of a bipinnate and creeping weed about nine inches long: also of another weed about three inches high.

गांथाळ *a* Better गांठाळ or गांठळ.

गांड *f* (गुद *S*) The posteriors. 2 The anus. 3 fig. The hinder or lower side; the back or bottom of a thing gen.)

गां जड होणे *g*. of *s*. To become disdainful or elated with pride. गां तोंड हातीं घरणे To take to lechery and gluttony. गां फाटणे *g*. of *s*. To be overcome with terror or fear, to funk. गां मारणे To abuse a tergo. गांडीत सुट फुंकणे *g*. of *o*. To put up to; to set on; to incite or instigate. गांढीवर घाव घेणे To be repulsed with dishonor; to fail shamefully in an undertaking. गांढीवर रेष ओढणे To draw back, decline, recede meanly. Note. Phrases in use—in use with the vulgar and the polished, with the illiterate and the learned, with males and females, with the man of hoary head and the yet lisping child, and in ordinary, familiar, accepted, and most approved use—amount to hundreds. They are heard in the market and on the road, in the field and in the house, in the discussion of matters of sober business and in angry altercations or fightings. They form an important constituent of many causes and cases which ultimately appear in the halls of the Collector and in the courts of the Judge. This reason for inserting them—and this has been our reason for inserting others of the gross and coarse phrases and terms of the nation's vocabulary—has, however, been deemed insufficient, and all but the above few are omitted. This observation and this notice apply also to the compounds occurring below. [grain-sack. Opp. to उराडी.

गांडकणी *f* The rump-tie of a गोणी or bullock-gaंडगमाज *c* A term for an inexperienced, incompetent, silly fellow.

गांडगा *m* गांडगे *n* A small earthen pot.

गांडगुडघा *m* गांडगुडघी *f* गांडगुंडा *n* A bump with the knee upon a person's posteriors. *v* दे, मार, बस.

गांडगुडाहू *f* होणे *g*. of *s*. To cower or crouch (in terror); or to be drawn up (through cold, spasm &c.)

गांडगुलामी *f* Abject servility or mean adulation.

गांडगूड *f n* (Imit.) Rumbling (of thunder, guns &c.) 2 Rumbling in the belly, borborygmi. 3 fig. (esp. with पोटांत) Painful anxiety or apprehension.

गांडगे आंबा or गांडग्या आंबा *m* A large kind of mango. (In shape and size resembling the pot called गांडगे.) [teriors.

गांडघोळणा *m* Breeches just covering the post-gaंडजोरा *m* (Vulgar.) Back-support; abetting or seconding. *v* दे.

गांडणे *v c* (گند H) To inter or bury.

गांडदी *m* (Guardá. Port. The word, however, is found in the oldest records, and is not viewed as foreign.) A soldier, an infantry-soldier, esp. a soldier employed about the person of the Peshwá or of other Rájá; a guardsman or guard. More frequently understood of Musalmans and Pardeshís so employed. Also spelled गारदी.

गांडपिटकी *f* Amongst children. A bumping with bottoms. 2 fig. Great familiarity.

गांडपुशा *a* (Fundament-wiper.) Applied in the

haughtiness of Bráhmaism to a Shúdra or Kunbí, and to any one held as low or mean, worthless or insignificant. [of the posteriors.

गांडवोला *m* An ulcerous sore on or in the region
गांडवळ *a* Having wealth or property; rich, substantial, well to do.

गांडराज *m* A catamite, pathic, Cinædus.

गांडमांडूळ or गांडमहांडूळ *m* (गंडूपद *S*) An earthworm. [ship or great familiarity.

गांडमैत्री or मैत्रीकी *f* (Vulgar.) Close friend-

गांडमोडीदरलें *n* An दरलें formed to turn in over the posteriors on the stooping of the wearer.

गांडमोडी मुंगी or गांडमोडी *f* (Because its hinder parts turn down in its moving on.) A kind of black ant. [तो पुरुष म्यां गां पाहिला.

गांडमेरा *a* Having the posteriors towards. Ex.

गांडरग *f* Self-conceit; empty superciliousness or loftiness.

गाडला *m* गाडलें *n* A small earthen pot.

गाडली *f* P गाडलें *n* P A small cart or carriage.

गांडवळ *m n* C The common earthworm. Otherwise called काडू.

गाडवाट *f* (Usually गाडेवाट) A cart-road.

गांडसुकाळ or ला or व्या *m* A pathic or catamite, Cinædus. See सुकाळा.

गांडा *m* (گند H) A sugarcane.

गाडा *m* A common load-cart; a cart without a frame or box. Pr. भरल्या गाद्यास रूप जड नाही. 2 The circumference of a wheel; the mere ring or frame (as of a drum, tambourine, sieve, nose-ring). 3 or संसाराचा गाडा The business and bustle, embarrassments and engagements, of active or secular life; worldly affairs.

गाडाभर A cart-load. 2 fig. A great quantity. गाद्यावर नाव नावेवर गाडा (Sometimes the boat is carried on the cart, sometimes the cart is conveyed on the boat.) Used to express reciprocity of kind offices: also vicissitudes or fluctuations of fortune; the rise of the base and the fall of the noble.

चालत्या गाद्याला खीळ घालणें To stop a current business.

गाडानाडा *m* (गाडा by redup.) Worldly establishment; business, affairs, houses, lands, family, followers, train. Ex. द्या सावकाराचा गां केवढा हो!

गांडाळ *a* (Low. गांड) Having huge posteriors. 2 Adulterous or wanton;—used of women.

गाडो *f* (گڑی H) A cart with a frame or box (esp. for the conveyance of persons); a carriage, coach, chaise, chariot. 2 The roller (of a draw-well &c.) 3 R The roller or pulley within a block. 4 The frame (of a tambourine, sieve, nose-ring &c.)

गांडीखालचें घोडे *n* A term for the estate, office, or occupation which constitutes one's livelihood.

गाडोचें चाक *n* (Cartwheel.) A term for one who rolls two ways, esp. for a master who, in whichever way his dependant acts, finds ground for censure.

गाडीव *p* of गाडणें Buried, planted, set—a post, flagstaff, stone &c. [bow gen.

गांडीव *m* (S) The famous bow of अर्जुन. 2 A

गांडोवगुण *m* S A bowstring. [man.

गांडीवान *m* (گاریوان H) A cartman or coach-

गांडू or गांधा *a* (गांड) A catamite, a pathic, Cinædus. 2 Luckless, wretched, worthless. Used abusively of any thing. Pr. मन पादशाही देव गांडू. 3 A poltroon or coward.

गांडूळ or गांडोळ *m n* The common earthworm.

गांडे *n* Stake (at dice-playing or gambling).

गाडेवतार *m* A ford for carts and carriages.

गाडेकरी *m* A cartman, a wagoner.

गाडेवगाड *n* A kind of बगाड q. v. In this the machine from which the person swings is placed in a cart which moves round the idol.

गाडेभिगोच्या or गाद्याभिगोच्या *f pl* or गाडेभिगोरे *m pl* Whirling round and round. A play of children.

गाडेवाट *f* A carriage or cart road. Also गाडे-रस्ता *m* गाडेमार्ग *m*.

गाद्या *a unc* (गाडणें) That buries. Pr. गाद्याची वाट आणि गाडल्याची वाट एकच The burier and the buried go the same way.

गांधा *a* (गांड) A pathic, or any imbecile or impotent person. See गांध्या.

गांधा *ad* (गांड) Upon the buttocks—moving &c.

गाद्याला जुंपलेला *a* (Yoked to a cart.) A term for one over head and ears in business.

गाढ *a* (S) Sound or heavy—sleep: thick—darkness: gross—ignorance: dense—a forest. 2 Firm, compact, stout. 3 Fast, fixed, tight, firm.

गाढसूढ *a* Heavy, deep, dead—sleep.

गाढव *m f n* (गर्दभ *S*) An ass. Without reference to sex, it is neuter; with such reference, *m* or *f*. 2 A whitish insect found on dunghills &c.

Pr. गां ना ब्रह्मचारी Neither a downright ass nor an absolute saint. गाढवाचा नांगर फिरविणें To draw a plough with yoked asses (over a field or a site) to preclude its cultivation or occupation. Pr. गाढवाच्या गोणीस खंडोभर तूट or भोळें Used of waste greatly disproportionate to the quantity of the material; of lies &c. far beyond number or measure. गाढवाच्या पाठीवर साखरेची गोणी Expresses misplaced and unprofitable acting: (as displaying gems before the blind, playing music to an unmusical ear &c.) Pr. गाढवास गुळाची चव काय. Pr. च्याचा त्याला आणि गां ओझाला To whomsoever the load may belong, to him it will come; but the ass's business is to carry it.

गाढव or गाढवीदगड or गाढवीघोडा *m* A term for any rude block or rough stone. [dolt.

गाढवाचा खरारा *m* A term for a blockhead or गाढवी *f* (गाढव) A she-ass.

गाढा *a* (گاڑا H) Thick—liquids. 2 Firm, compact, stout, sturdy—the body &c. 3 Bold, undaunted, valiant. Ex. सारियेले दैत्य गाढे॥ च्यांचे पुराणीं पोवाडे॥. 4 Proficient, perfect, adept, smart, very clever or capable: also great, or preeminent for qualities or attainments gen., good or bad; as गाढा खोडोळ, गाढा मायक. [earthworm.

गांडूळ *m* (Commonly गांडवळ or गांडूळ) An

गांधा *a* (गांड) A pathic; a wretch, scrub, or sorry fellow gen. Used abusively without particular implication. Pr. गांवचा गांध्या तो सासवेचा देशपांथा. [water.

गाण *f* C A hollow on hilly ground containing गाणें *n* (गान *S*) Singing or song (the act and the art). 2 fig. A childish whining or moaning after: also any tedious, tiresome strain. v गा, गान बस. 3

fig. A business, matter, affair; a business-transaction or case: also a circumstance, event, occurrence. गाणें म्हणणें & गाणें गाणें are to be distinguished. The first is To sing in a plain way; the second is To sing artistically. The first is done by women generally; the second by professional vocalists.

गाणें *v c* (गान *S*) To sing. 2 To sing as a poet; to praise or celebrate in verse; to exalt, extol, laud. Ex. सुरस जो मुनि वाल्मिकी॥ गानसे सकळ राम-कथा॥ तुम्ही गानसे म्हणनि गा॥ रघुनाथक राम द्या॥. 3

fig. To harp upon one strain; to dwell upon. गाणें *v i* (गान *S*) To sing. [mental music.

गाणेंवजावणें *n* (گانا H) Vocal and instru-

गत *n* (गात्र *S*) A common term for the four pieces composing the frame of a bedstead, cot, or couch.

अडवें गान न उभें गान (Neither a cross piece nor a long piece.) Used of speech, doings, manners, persons which are indefinite or indeterminate.

गानडी or गानाडी *f* A railing or long cross-piece, serving to tie up cattle and to separate them from the fodder. 2 A frame of sticks and bars before an idol (to repress intrusion). 3 fig. A range or line of dense clouds. v जम, धर, कर, मोड, विर.

गानाडा *a* Stubborn, self-willed, piggish, mulish: also stupid, dull, blockish.

गात्र *n* (S) A limb or member. [limbs.

गात्रभंग *m* (S) Tremor or faintness affecting the गांथण *f* (ग्रंथन *S*) The interweaving, platting, wattling (as of the vertical sticks of a fence): the lathing (of a roof &c.) Both the act and the work.

गांथणें *v c* (ग्रंथन *S*) To interweave, plat, wattle.

गाथा *f* (S) Unmetrical composition; simple prose. 2 A period or sentence. 3 Idle chat; floating news. v सांग, कुट. [2 Rumbled state.

गाथा *m* Jumbledness, confusedly mingled state.

गाथागोवा *m* (Poetry. गाथागोवी *f*. गोवणें by redup.) Jumbledness or tumultuous intermixture; entanglement, but esp. fig. embarrassment, bewilderment, perplexity.

गाथिक *a* S That narrates legends, stories, anecdotes, or tales. 2 That makes prose-composition.

गादणें *v i* To become turbid, foul, dirty. [ment.

गादणें *v c* (Poetry. For गांजणें) To tease or torment. गादविणें or गादाविणें *v c* (गादणें) To render turbid or muddy. 2 fig. To disorder or discompose; to throw into wild and precipitate confusion (an army, a flock &c.) 3 To annoy, worry, irritate.

गादा *m* (گاڑ H) The name of a large seafish, porpoise (?) 2 (گاڑ H) R W Muck, slush, sludge. More frequently used of Muddy and thick liquids.

गादापादा *m* (गादा by redup.) Rumbledness (of cloth, papers &c.)

गादावणें *v imp* (गादा Mud.) To be muddled or foul in the stomach; to have crudities and flatus.

गादी *f* A cushion or pad; any padding or soft lining. 2 The seat of some eminent personage; as राजाची गादी The king's throne; सावकाराची गादी The sitting carpet of a banker. 3 An exclusive right of sale, monopoly. 4 Ten quires of paper.

गादीला पाय लावणें To rebel against one's sovereignty: also to treat with insolence a superior gen. गादीवर गोष्टी सांगणें To talk big swelling words of vanity. गादीजूर Before the throne (or the king's majesty).

गादीचा चाकर *m* Servant of the throne or state:—as contrad. from Servant of the reigning person. Also गादीची चाकरी-नाकरी *f* Service &c.

गादीची दौलत *f* The treasure of the throne or state.

गादीतंबाळू *f* At Ratnagiri and the neighboring talukas, and in the Revenue-department. A general name for the shops of corn-chandlers, grocers, and petty dealers whosoever.

गांध *f* A blind tumor or bump;—as from a bite. 2 A gadfly or other fly of which the bite occasions a bump. [large tumor or bump.

गांधट *n* गांधाड *n* (Enhancing forms of गांध) A गांधणी *f* A gadfly &c. See गांधीण.

गांधर्व *n* S Song, singing, vocal music.

गांधर्वलघ्न *n* S गांधर्वविवाह *m* S Marriage on the mutual agreement of the parties. See अष्टौविवाह.

गांधार *m* S The third of the seven primary notes of music.

गांधी *m* (गंध) A druggist.
 गांधीण, गांधोल, गांधल, गांधीलमाशी *f* (गांध & माशी) A gadfly; a fly generally of which the bite occasions a bump. Pr. उगाच गां० चाळविणें.
 गान *n* S Singing or song:—the act or the art.
 गानवेढी *f* S Musical progression. A formation of translators.
 गाफल, गाफोल, गाफली (غانل A) Inadvertent, unexpected, unheeding. 2 Dull, stupid, sottish. 3 Careless, neglectful, idle.
 गाफली sometimes गापली *f* (غانل A Neglectful.) Land of which the owner is dead or long absent.
 गाबडो *f* गाबडे *n* A patch or piece applied or inserted to cover or to stop up a hole; a piece let into another. [गुराखास ताकं.
 गाबतो or दो *m* R A fisherman. Pr. गाबयास गुरूं गाबळणें or गाबाळणें *v c* To mislay. 2 To intermingle confusedly (papers, articles); to jumble.
 गाबागुबी *f* General or reciprocal thumping or pommeling. *v* कर, हो. 2 fig. General bribery, peculation, embezzlement, or other knavery.
 गाबाल *n m* and, by redup., गाबालगुबाल *n m* Refuse, dregs, sweepings. 2 A mass of old, worn, torn, useless articles (as of waste or worm-eaten papers, of mutilated books &c.) 3 Dry blades of sugarcanes. 4 *m* C The filaments shooting from the top of a cocoanut. Káthá is made from them. 5 Used also as *a* Old and odd; worn and torn; cracked and split &c.
 गाबालय *m* A torn or worm-eaten book. 2 A book composed of sheets from various books; a heap of waste papers; a volume of extracts; an adversaria; a scrap-book.
 गाबालसुद्रा *f* The appearance and air of a dull and disorderly person; idiotic and slovenly look.
 गाबाली or व्या *a* Untidy, slovenly, heedless, careless, disorderly.
 गाबी *f* Commonly and preferably गाभी.
 गाबीद *m* R (Or गाबदी) A fisherman.
 गाम *m* (गर्भ S) A foetus or an embryo (esp. of a beast). 2 *f* R A large hollow or recess among hills.
 गाम सांडणें or टाकणें To drop the womb: also to bring forth prematurely. गामास जाणें To litter, cub, bring forth. [also to bring forth an abortion.
 गामटणें or गामडणें *v i* (गाम) To drop the womb: गामडा *a* (गाम) Full-formed, pulpy, fleshy, ready to be gathered and ripened;—used esp. of tamarinds and mangoes.
 गामडो *f* गामडें *n* गामणी *f* A patch or piece applied or inserted to cover or stop up a hole; a piece let into another to fill up or to enlarge.
 गामण or गा *a* (गाम) Big with young. Applied to animals gen., but not to the mare. [fellow.
 गामणी गाम टाकील (द्याचे पुढें) Used of a fierce, fiery
 गामणें *v i* (गाम) To be big with young—cow, buffalo, reptile &c. Gen. with the verb विणें.
 गामणें *n* (गाम) fig. An undisclosed matter; an affair yet big. [animals. *v* कर.
 गामसांड *m* Dropping the womb;—used esp. of गामसांडणें sometimes गामसंडणें *v i* To drop the womb; or to bring forth an abortion.
 गामळणें *v i* Commonly गामुळणें.
 गामा *m* (गर्भ S) The heart, core, pith, interior substance (of wood, stalks, roots &c.) 2 The spadix or fruit-receptacle (of the Palm or Plantain) whilst yet unevolved. 3 The crop or bush (of a Palm). 4 A cloth or a smaller turban worn under the turban.
 गामार or रा *m* (गाम) The inmost division of a temple; the adytum or sanctuary. Applied by

some to the inner apartments as contrad. from the Public hall or सभामंडप.
 गामाळ & गामाळणें Commonly गाबाळ & गाबाळणें.
 गामो *f* (गाम) A patch or piece. See under गामडो.
 गामोण *a* (गाम) Big with young.
 गामोर्थ *n* S Gravity, sedateness, seriousness. 2 Depth (of water, of sound &c.) See the *adj* गंभीर.
 गामुटणें, गामुडणें, गामोडणें *v i* (गाम) To drop the womb: also to bring forth an abortion.
 गामुळणें or गामोळणें *v i* (गाम) To be approaching to pulpiness and ripeness—fruit. 2 To ferment and rot—mangoes or other fruit in too rapid ripening.
 गामूळ or गामोळा *a* (गाम) Pulpous; rather plump and fleshy—fruit approaching to ripeness.
 गामोळो *f* (गाम) A filled head or ear of जोंधळा or other corn.
 गामचाल *f* A pace of the horse—the easy and equable amble. A pompous or showy pace, a variation of तुकींचाल or, in Sanskrit, धैरितक.
 गामो *a masc* (S गामिनी *a fem*) That goes. In comp. as आकाशगामी, पातालगामी, पितृगामी, सातृगामी, राजगामी.
 गाय *f* (गौ S) A cow. Pr. गायीनें गाय फळत नाहीं One poor wretch cannot help another. 2 fig. A soft or mild man. 3 The name of a black sort of beetle. 4 See explained under पारी. 5 A small colocynth. Note. गायो the plural is, with some, singular, A cow.
 गाय गेवणें *g.* of *s.* To have given one's daughter into marriage in an objectionable place. गाय चिखलांत अडकणें *g.* of *s.* To be fixed fast in some difficulty, trouble, or adversity. गाय साय सारखो Cow and mother are one (i. e. as respects their milk-giving or milk). गाय होणें To become very humble or mild (as through misfortunes or sickness). गायोचा खूर तिखट God avenges the feeble. Answering to غريب كي ہاے بري or to دود گاधीनें دل بیوگان خانه ہا ظالم را خواہد افروخت
 गायीक गिळणें Used where a loss incurred is irreparable but through incurring a greater loss or perpetrating a sin. गायी पाण्यावर आणणें or येणें To fall a blubbing. गायोवासराची ताडातोड करणें To separate near relations or break up intimate connections. गायोवासराची भेट करणें To bring together close relations or loving friends. गायोसारखा चंवारडा फोडणें To bellow outrageously—a child &c.
 गायक *m* (गायक H) A singer or vocalist.
 गायकी *f* (गायक) Singing or song: also skill in singing: also a mode of singing.
 गायक्या *a* (गाय) A cow-grazier or cowherd.
 गायचाळा *m* A play among children. [sheepish.
 गायतोया or डा *a* (Cow-faced.) Bashful, shy, गायत्री *f* (S) A sacred verse from the Vedas, to be recited mentally. It is usually personified and considered as a goddess, the metaphorical mother of the first three divisions of the Hindú people in their capacity of twice-born.
 गायदड *f* Cabbage tree, Oleander-leaved Cactea, C. Kleinii. Grah.
 गायदूस *a* (P Cow's tail.) Regularly narrowed, taper, conical, pyramidal.
 गायन *n* (S) Singing.
 गायनी *a* S That sings. [cow-leechery.
 गायपारख *f* Conversancy with cows or cattle; गायपारखो *m* A connoisseur in cows or cattle; a cow-leech. [a lion's mouth.
 गायमुख *n* A cow's mouth (of wood, stone &c.); गायरट *n* A contemptuous form of the word गाय.

गायरा *n* An open pasture-ground, a common
 2 Applied freely to inarable or uncultivable land.
 गायक *n* (गाय) In endearment or disparagement. A cow. 2 fig. A soft, gentle, harmless person, a lamb.
 गायवायां *ad* (Imit.) In a piteous and whining manner—supplicating &c. *v* कर.
 गायोचा गोहेरा *m* (Bull-calf.) A term for an ingrate: also for a booby, a calf.
 गायोचा पुत्र *m* गायीचे बाळ or -सूत्र *n* गायोचा बाप *m* Terms of ironical tenderness for a blockhead or booby, calf, bull.
 गार *f* A flint. 2 A hailstone. 3 A term for gems and jewels, in enumerating the things which run away with money; viz. डार, नार, गार, सार. See under डार. 4 A hole or pit. 5 fig. The belly.
 गार *a* Cold, very cold—water &c. Used also as an enhancing adjunct with थंड, as थंडगार Intensely cold. 2 Used enhancingly with हिरवा, as हिरवा गार Dark green.
 गार गार थंड, गार गार करवंद or -करवत, गार करवंद, गार गार टणक Intensely cold—water, air. गार बसणें To sit coolly and composedly (as after having done some wild or wrong deed). गार होणें To be appeased, quieted, satisfied (as on accomplishment of an
 गारगोटा *m* गारगोटो *f* A flint-stone. [object].
 गारट *a* (गार) Coldish—weather, water, substances gen. 2 By many understood as expressing Cold without implication of moderateness, similarly to आंबट, खारट, तिखट, and other words of this form; and by many viewed as signifying Very cold.
 गारटणें or गारटणें sometimes गारणें *v i* (गारटा) To be frozen or much affected with cold—a substance gen. 2 To be benumbed—the body or limb, from cold or other cause. 3 To become hard—a mango &c. without ripening, a boil without suppurating, esp. from coldness of weather.
 गारटें *n* (गार Pit.) A rude pit or hole.
 गारटा *m* (गार) Extreme coldness (of weather, air, water &c.) *v* पड.
 गारत or द *ad* (गारत A) As buried, sunken, swallowed up; as perished, lost, or gone utterly.
 गारदो *m* A foot-soldier &c. See गाडदो. And गारदोई its derivative signifies Insurrectionary tumult amongst such soldiers; and, hence, tumult, confusion, uproar, more generally: also dense and clamorous crowding; wild pressing and thronging: also laxly, ruin, disorder, damage, spoiledness; as घनाची गा०, सालाची गा०, संसाराची गा०.
 गारपगार-रो-च्या *m* An individual of a class of people supposed to possess the power of bringing down hail. Hence An impostor, a pretender, a cheat. [of its seed.
 गारंबो, गारबो, गारभो *f* The name of a tree and गारभांड or डें *n* (A flint-vessel.) A firelock as disting. from matchlock.
 गारवट *n* गारवंटा, गारवंडा, गारवा, गारिंवटा, गारिंवडा *m* (गार) Extreme coldness (of weather, air, water &c.) *v* पड. [See गारट.
 गारवट *a* P (गार) Coldish, very cold, or cold.
 गारशेल *a* Approaching to pulpiness and ripeness—a fruit. [fruit.
 गारशेल *n* A pulpy and nearly ripe (mango or)
 गारसणें *v i* (गार) To be spoiled or injured by hail. 2 To become or be cold—water, substances. 3 (गर) To be approaching to pulpiness and ripeness; to be filling—a fruit. Ex. गारसल्या जांबाची रुचि उल्लेख.
 गारा *m* A dilute mixture (of earth, lime, or cowdung, with water); to be used as mortar or plaster. 2 fig. Any thick mess of solid and liquid food.

गाराणें or गाराणें *n* Complaint against. *v* सांग, कर, गा. Ex. प्रधान प्रजातें अवसरीं ॥ मज सांगति गाराणीं ॥ 2 Supplication (as to an idol). *v* घाल, कर. गारुड *n* (S The mantra of गारुड, the bird of विष्णु) A charm against venom or poison.

गारुडा, गारुटा, गारुडा *m* (गार) Extreme coldness (of weather, air, water).

गारुडी or गारुडी *m* (गारुड) A snake-charmer : also a juggler or conjurer.

गारुड *n* (गारुड S) Juggling or leger de main. 2 Arts, tricks, chicanery, evil devising and scheming.

गारुळा or गारुळा *a* Of the color of cats' eyes—eyes : also *attrib.* cat-eyed.

गायामिंगोया *f pl* (Or गायामिंगोया) Whirling round and round. A play of children.

गाल *m* (गाल S) A cheek, *jowl*.

गाल घडणें *g.* of *o.* (To forge or fashion, i. e. to beat, the cheeks.) To chastise (some sauciness or pertness). Also गाल रंगविणें or गालांत वसविणें and, neuter, गालांत वसणें *g.* of *s.* गाल निपटणें *g.* of *s.* To get lantern jaws (through sickness or fasting). गाल फुगविणें To puff out the cheeks; to pout or sulk. 2 To puff and swell; to vaunt and vapor. गालावर गाल चढणें or येणें To fill out or get plump—cheeks or countenance (from good living &c.) गालीं or गालींत or गालीं गालीं or गालावर हांसणें To laugh in the countenance—to smile, to smirk, to simper.

गालकळा *m* The curling extremity of a mustache.

गालकुचा or चा *m* A dimple on the cheek.

गालगुचा *m* A pinch and pull on the cheek. *v* घे, धर, उपट.

गालगुंड *n* गालगुंडी *f* A specific inflammation of the parotid glands, mumps. Pr. वैद्याचीं पोरें गालगुंडानें मेलीं.

गालगुंडा *m* C A slap over the cheek or face.

गालगोजारणी *f* (Stroking the cheeks.) Soothing and pacifying (a person excited to anger).

गालचिंवा *a* Of compressed cheeks, lantern-jawed. [ingly.]

गालटें *n pl* (Sing गालट) The cheeks. Revil-

गालडो or गालडो *f* The hollow of the cheek at the corner of the mouth. 2 The cavity formed by protrusion of the cheek.

गालदेडो *f* The hollow within the cheeks formed by puffing them out. 2 The pouch into which a monkey stuffs his spare food. *v* भर, फुगव.

गालन *n* S Fusing or melting. 2 Straining. 3 Distilling. [contemptuous speech. A cheek.]

गालपट *n* (Deprec. form of गाल) In angry or

गालफट or ड *n* The hollow of the cheek. 2 A reviling term for the cheek. 3 The cavity formed by protrusion of the cheek.

गालफुगी *f* गालफें *n* Inflammation of the front of the parotid gland, mumps.

गालबोट *n* The mark with lampblack or कुंकू, made with the finger on the cheek (of a child, a bridegroom, a bride); to avert the influence of an evil eye.

गालचिंधा *m* A pinch and pull on the cheek. *v* घे.

गालाचा ढोपर *m* (Knee of the cheek.) The cheek-bone (esp. as prominent). Hence गालाचा ढोपर काढलेला Of protruded cheek-bones, i. e. emaciated, wasted to the bone.

गालिचा *m* (گالیچا P) A small variegated carpet of wool upon a cotton ground. 2 Applied (in Niwasprant &c.) to a letter-envelope.

गालिचाचा बूट *m* (Flower upon a गालिचा) A handsome or smart but good-for-nothing fellow, a popinjay, butterfly, maylord, fop, spark, buck.

गालिप्रदान *n* (S Bestowing curses and imprecations.) Abusing, reviling, cursing.

गाली *f* (गालि S) A buse. गालीगलाची *f* (by redup.) Abuse and vituperation; rude scolding and rating. *v* कर. [v घे, धर, उपट.]

गालोरा *m* (गाल) A pinch and pull on the cheek.

गाव or गांव *m n* (ग्राम S) A village. Applied freely to a city or a town. 2 (Because of the ordinary situation of the villages.) A measure of distance, varying from four kos or nine miles to five or four miles. गांव is in the Konkan *m*, in the Desh *m*, and, generally, *n*. Certain compounds as गांवकुळकरणी, गांवचांभार, गांवचावी, गांवभट, and thus throughout the वाराबलुते signify The village-functionary for the year—the individual on duty and in the enjoyment of the settled provision. See गांववेसकर.

गांव जळो कुच पळो (Let the village burn, only let the dog run off.) We must rid ourselves of this pest cost what it may. गांवाचा अडवा नाडा पसरलेलाच आहे (As a cart with its dragging traces or tackling.) The village has necessarily some measure of disorder or irregularity (i. e. as implied by the apologist making this plea, some darkish or questionable procedure). गांवनांवाची हरकी देणें or सांगणें (Please to afford us the satisfaction of knowing whence thou comest and what name thou bearest.) Said to the वारें or demon-flatus on occasions of supposed possession. Hence, generally, Give us the joy &c. Said to a visitor or stranger. गांवास गेला गांवचा झाला Used of one who has forgotten his kindred or countrymen, and has connected himself with strangers. गांवीं नसणें To want utterly; to be wholly void of (i. e. ignorant of, inexperienced in, incompetent to &c.); not to have in one's village; not to have an idea of. व्याचा गांव त्याला हगायला नाहीं टाव Expresses extreme privation and prohibition under usurpation and oppression. त्या गांवचा नसणें To be, as to a given matter, an ignoramus or a mere novice : also to be a shuffler or shift-about.

गांवआकार *m* गांवआकारणी *f* The village-account drawn out : also the account-sheet.

गांवई *f* (गांव) Abandoning the village and taking up residence in another : also any other open form of refusal or resistance to orders issued or terms proposed by the Government-officer. A practice of the peasantry, sometimes of the whole population of a village, when Government oppresses them. Adopted in order to extort reparation, remission, or forbearance. [pest.]

गांवकंटक *c* (Vulgar for ग्रामकंटक) The village-gaंवकबुलात *f* The village-agreement (as respecting lands to be tilled or left).

गांवकर *m* A villager. 2 R A man of the Shúdra caste appointed in a village without Bráhmans to attend upon the village-idol. 3 About Malwan. The chief officer of a village; the पाटोल or the खोत. 4 About Ratnagiri. The managing कुणबी of a कुणबीवाडा in another village.

गांवकरी *m* A villager; a countryman or peasant.

गांवकी *f* (गांव) The rule, or the business, or the administration of the business, of a village. 2 A general meeting of the villagers on occasions : also the determination or deliberation on such occasions : also the villagers and their chiefs collectively.

गांवकुटाळ *c* The village slanderer or vilifier.

गांवकुटार *m* (Village-ax. Village-pest.) The general accuser or informant.

गांवकुळ *n* गांवकोस *n* P The village wall or fence. 2 fig. The border (esp. as colored) of a garment.

गांवकुळकरणी *m* The hereditary village-accountant : in contrad. from देशकुळकरणी District-accountant.

गांवखर *n* (गांव & आखर) The outskirts, precincts, or space at the extremities of (i. e. all around) a village.

गांवखर्च *m* In revenue matters. The village-expenses (for charities, ceremonies, amusements &c.)

गांवखातें *n* The village-establishment (of writers, police &c.) 2 The village-account.

गांवखिडकी *f* The village-wicket : as contrad. from गांववेस Village-gate. [the parts adjacent.]

गांवखुरीस *ad* In the vicinity of the village; in गांवगन्ना *ad* Per, to, by, from every village distributively (of a province or district). Ex. गां चार रुपये करून द्यावे; गां ताकोद करून सर्व लोक बुलावून आणा.

गांवगाडा *m* (Under the figure of a Cart as a great affair comprehending matters of all forms and grades.) The village-business. *v* हाक, चालव, संभाळ.

गांवगाय *f* (Village-cow.) An idle and gossiping female, a trapes, trollop, gad-about.

गांवगांवढें *n* A comprehensive word for villages and hamlets.

गांवगिरी *a* Produced, growing, or made in the country or villages;—as disting. from घाटी, तरवडी, बंदरो &c.

गांवगुंड or डाम The village-champion or spokesman. 2 A coarse clownish fellow that can pose and silence the learned by native wit and sharpness; or that has so far acquired the conjuring art as to be able to counterwork and foil the regular conjurers and wizards. [village-champion.]

गांवगुंडकी *f* The business or office of गांवगुंड or गांवगुंडचा खेळ *m* The contest of the village-conjuror with itinerant regular professors, to determine the superiority. Also termed सुटोचा खेळ.

गांवचलणी *a* गांवचलन or नी *a* Current in the villages or country—a coin.

गांवचा डोळा *m* (Village-eye.) A term for the Mahár or village-watchman.

गांवचा लोक *m* (Man of the village.) A careless or free term for any body—any one of the village, who knows who?

गांवचावडी *f* The village-hall, the Chowrie or place of public business. [divinity—a child.]

गांवजाण्या *a* That has been devoted to a village-

गांवजेवण *n* गांवजेवणावळ *f* गांवभोजन *n* Feast given to a village in all its castes and classes. 2 Feast given to all one's caste-fellows of a village. Pr. हें नव्हे गांवजेवण कीं घेतला थाळातांया आणि चालला जेवायला Said in reproof to a person making light of a matter which demands thought and pains.

गांवझाडा *m* The descriptive paper or roll of the village-lands : as drawn up by the कुळकरणी.

गांवझोड *m* A term for a fellow that borrows and begs from (i. e. fleeces) the whole village : also for the village-bully or mischief-maker.

गांवडविणें or गांवडविणें *v c* C (गावणें) To comprise, embrace, include. 2 To apprehend, catch, seize.

गांवढण or गांवढाण *n f* (गांव & ढाण from स्थान) The site of a village (yet standing or as in ruins).

गांवढा *m* (गांव) A वतनदार of a village. Pr. गांवचा गां गांवीं बळी. 2 A villager or rustic gen.

गांवढी or गांवढू sometimes गांवढ *a* Produced, growing, or made in the country or in villages : as

disting. from घाटो, तरवटी, बंदरी &c. 2 Inhabiting a village; a rustic, a peasant. 3 esp. गांवदू Rude, clownish, boorish—person or manners.

गावडा *m* A caste or an individual of it. They make salt, catechu &c. 2 An inferior officer of a village, the अधिकारी amongst the घनगर people.

गावडो *f* P (गाय or गौ) A term in endearment or fondness for a cow. 2 In Khándesh. A cow gen. [rustic, vulgar.]

गांवढळ, गांवढाळ, गांवढ्या *a* Boorish, clownish, गांवढें *n* A small village: also an agricultural village or a hamlet.

गांवढेकरी *m* A villager or hamleteer.

गांवढेंगांव *m n* A hamlet. Pr. गांवढें गांवांत गाढ-बी सवाशीण.

गावणें *v i* To be found by—a thing lost or missing: also to be obtained, acquired, discovered by—an object pursued or desired. 2 To meet, i. e. to encounter or come upon; or to present one's self to be met by. Directly as well as inversely; as तेा सला वाटेनें गावला or मो तुला उद्यांच गावेन. 3 To be caught by; to fall into the power of.

गावणें *v i* C (गाणें To sing.) To be ever harping upon one strain or piping one note.

गावयळ *n* (गांव & यळ from स्थल Place.) The site of a village (yet standing or ruined).

गांवदरी *f* गांवदर *f* The vicinity or space adjoining a village, village-precincts.

गावदो *c* (گاو دی H) A dolt, dullard, blockhead.

गांवदेवता *f* The tutelary god or divinity of a village.

गांवदेवी *f* The tutelary goddess of a village.

गांवधें *n* (गांव) A hamlet. 2 A business in another village. Ex. सला गां उपस्थित झालें.

गांवघोंड *f* (A rock or great stone upon the village.) A term for any heavy contribution or exaction levied from a village: also for a village-visitation or calamity gen.

गांवनिस्वतदनाम *n* A mortgage or grant of land on the part of the villagers, to liquidate the public debt contracted by the village for various occasional expenses. [cultivated.]

गांवपडोत *n* Village-lands lying fallow or un- गांवपाणोटा or था *m* The village watering-place (at a river or tank).

गांवपाहणी *f* Survey (of crops or grounds) made by the village-pátíl.

गांवबंदी *a* That is fixed or resident in a village: opp. to फिरला a traveler or tramp.

गांवबैल *m* On the day of पोळा q. v. The bullock of the Pátíl. This is to go the first out of the village-gate.

गांवसहार *m* The Mahár on duty at a village (to perform the Bigarie-work &c.)

गांवसामा *m* (Village-uncle.) A term (rather irrisive) for a person looked up to by his fellow-villagers, village-oracle.

गांवसावशी *f* (Village-aunt.) A term for a bawd of a village, or for an elderly and wanton woman gen. [The village-prostitute.]

गांवसेऊणी *f* (Village सेऊणी or Wife's sister.) गांवसुन *n* The village burning or burying ground.

गांवराज *n* The village and its pertaining grounds (or adjacent country). 2 The whole population of the village and its vicinity.

गांवरानी *a* (गांव & रान) Homely, rustic, coarse, of the country: opp. to शहरी or पेटेंतला.

गावलो *f* (Poetry. Dim. of गाय) A term of endearment for a cow.

गावलें *n* A little bundle of uprooted gram-plants. When dried they are stacked; and the stack is उडवा.

गांवशीव *f n* (गांव & शीव Village and border.) A general or loose term for villages or for a village. Ex. सजकडे चार गां आहेत झणून उदरनिर्वाह होतो; त्याची गां सला ठाऊक नाहीं.

गांवसई *f* The annual propitiation of the village bhúts or demons by oblations (of fowls, cocoanuts &c.) 2 The whole body of a village; the village-community aggregately or as assembled.

गांववसाहत or -वसात *f* Peopled or inhabited state of a village. 2 The inhabited part of a village. 3 The population of a village.

गांववहोत *n* The cultivated grounds of a village.

गांववेस *f* The village-gate.

गांववेसकर *m* The village-gatekeeper; the Mahár whose year it is to attend at the gate and to perform the गांवकाम emergent business of the village. For गांवकुळकरणी and others of this class see under गांव. [whole village.]

गांवसमाराधना *f* Entertaining or feasting the गांवसवाशीण or -सवाण *f* A term on occasions of गोंधळ, मोहतूर, and other festivities or rites for the wife of the पाटील or चौधला. 2 fig. The village-strumpet.

गावा *m* C (गाणें) Reiterated mention or expression (of a purpose or desire); harping upon one strain; piping one note. Ex. घर बांधीन बांधीन झणून चार वर्षांनीं गावा लागला; आज पांच वर्षे काशीस जाण्याचा गावा होतो. *v* गा, लाग, and, if cessation is to be expressed, *v* मोड, सर, संप, अटोप.

गांवाची खरवड *f* The rakings of the village; i. e. a scurvy fellow, a scrub, scab, rascal, losel.

गांवादेशानें ओवाळलेला *a* (See ओवाळणें) Drawn off as the badness of village and country; offscouring or offscum; a thorough scrub.

गांवाबाहेरचा *a* (Because he lives outside the village.) A term for a Mahár or Parwári.

गावो *f* The pincers, nippers, or tongs (of goldsmiths, braziers, or blacksmiths).

गांवीक *a* R (गांव) Belonging or common to the whole village—शेत-पाणी-खर्च-पट्टी-कथा-&c.

गाशा *m* (غاشية A) A small sitting cloth; made usually of cotton cloth overlaid with broad cloth. Used esp. as housings or ornamental covering over the saddle. [away; or to die.]

गाशा गुंडाळणें To gather up and depart; viz. to run

गासलापूर *n* करणें To decamp or run away (esp. with something purloined or stolen).

गाहण or गाहाण *n* by redup. गाहणपाहण *n* (گاہنا H) A pawn or pledge. Pr. सेनें गां त्याला मामा जामीन कशास?

गाहणखत *n* गाहणचिठी *f* गाहणपत्र *n* गाहणरोखा *m* The writing passed between the parties in acknowledgment of money received in loan and of an article received in pledge. It is furnished by the party pledging. 2 A mortgage-bond.

गाहणदार *c* The holder of a pledged article.

गाहणलाहण *n* Closing a pledge-concern, wherein the money-loan with its accrued interest exceeds the value of the pledge, by relinquishing the pledge. *v* कर. Used also as *a* & *ad*.

गाहणवट or गाहाणवट *ad* (गाहण & वट) In pledge; by way of pledge.

गाहणाचा व्यापार or रोजगार *m* The business of money-lending upon pledges.

गाहळ or गाहाळ *a* Lost, mislaid, astray—an article, an animal. 2 Blundering, confused, forgetful, disorderly, immethodical—persons, business.

गाहळणें or गाहाळणें *v c* (गाहाळ) To lose, misplace, mislay. [deviously.]

गाहळणें or गाहाळणें *v i* To stray; to wander गाहो *f* (Or गावो) A smith's pincers.

गाहो & गाहोदार Better गाहो & गाहोदार.

गाळ *m* Refuse or sweepings; dross or feculence; dregs, draff, lees, sediment. 2 Mud, mire, गाळ *f* (गालि S) Abuse. *v* दे. [slime.]

गाळण *n* (गाळणें) A quantity taken to be strained or sifted. 2 *f* fig. Distressed and harassed state (as from sickness or from a distracting business): also affrighted and overborne state: also disordered, confused, or destroyed state (as of a business or of articles through mismanagement or misuse). 3 Contemning, slighting, rejecting: also contemned state.

गाळणा *f unc* (गाळणें) Scared and confounded state; quailing state through terror. Ex. बाघ पाहिला माझो गां झालो. Aesop's fables. The proper word is गाळण q. v. The learner is here apprized that of the numerous uncouth and unknown words appearing, as in a special repository, in the Maráthi version of Aesop, only a few have been admitted into the Dictionary. [sifting.]

गाळणावळ *f* (गाळणें) The cost of straining or गाळणी *f* (Verbal of गाळणें) Straining or sifting. 2 Cleaning or clearing out (of a well, tank &c.) See the verb.

गाळणें *v c* (Active of गाळणें) To strain: also to sift. 2 To reject, discard, cast away, turn out. 3 To shed (tears, hairs, feathers): to drop or lay (eggs). 4 To leave out, drop, pass by, omit (persons, things, matters). 5 To purify or brighten (metal articles by fire). 6 To press or squeeze (oil-seeds, sugarcanes &c.) 7 With the word अवसान, To faint, falter, flinch, yield, quail. 8 P To melt, fuse, liquefy. 2 To clean out (a well, tank, aqueduct); to draw out the mud of.

गाळणें *n* sometimes गाळाणें *n* A sieve or a strainer.

गाळवट *a* P Having slush, muck, or loamy mud—land. [drift of rivers or torrents], alluvium.

गाळवंड *n* Slush or loamy mud (esp. as the गाळशिवो *f* (गाळी & शिवो) Rating and abusing. *v* दे. [dregs, rubbish.]

गाळसाळ *f* (गाळ by redup.) Refuse, sweepings, गाळा *m* (गाळणें) Dirt, dregs, lees, grounds remaining after sifting or straining.

2 Straws, sticks, rubbish, or mud hitching on the bushes of the bank (after an overflow of the stream), alluvium. 3 The included space betwixt the pieces composing a frame; i. e. the wasted space, the vacuity. 4 Carded cotton.

गाळागाळ *f* (गाळणें by redup.) Rejecting and refusing; casting out and omitting. Hence, by implication, Picking and culling.

गाळाणें *n* Commonly गाळणें *n*.

गाळी *f* (गालि S) Abuse. *v* दे.

गाळोखोर *c unc* An abusive person.

गाळीव *p* of गाळणें Strained, sifted, picked, cleansed by straining or sifting or picking. 2 fig. Adept, arrant, arch, thoroughsped;—used with words of abuse or reproach implying Knave, rogue, fool, idiot.

गाळीववस or सू *f* गाळीववसूनि *f* (A strained or sifted thing.) Terms for an arch or arrant villain; a rogue double-distilled.

गाळेखेरें *n pl* (Among children.) A way of tossing and catching pebbles.

गाळ्यारा *a* P (गाळी) Abusive.

गिचिंगडा *m* P A medley of various sloppy (or liquid) preparations of food.

गिचमिट or **ड** *f* (Imit.) Confused crowdedness (as of letters in writing, of figures in drawing: disorder (of accounts or affairs). 2 A scribbled or scrawled piece. 3 Used as *a* Confusedly written or drawn; scrawled, scratched: also rudely executed—a work gen. 4 Confusedly unintelligible—speech.

गिचाड *n* A close or dense wood, a thicket. 2 Density or imperviousness (of a wood, or of underwood or brushwood).

गिच *a* & *ad* Close together, thick, dense, crowding, pressing. *v* **हो**, **भर**, **घाल**, **लाव**, **लाग**, See further under **गच**. [throng.

गिचदाटो *f* Close crowdedness; any pressing **गिजगिजोत** *a* sometimes **गिचगिचोत** *a* Soft, clammy, slimy—rice, bread, plantains &c. imperfectly boiled, baked, ripened. [beads.

गिजविजले *n* A necklace of glass and golden **गिटकडो** *f* **गिटकारी** *f* In singing. Shake or quaver.

गिटकळो & **गिटंगळो** See **गटकळो** & **गटंगळो**.

गिटंगो *f* P A spirit-shop. [hour-glass-tabor.

गिडबिड *ad* Imit. of the sound of the **डडर** or **गिडबिडणे** *v* *i* To scrawl or scribble.

गिडबिडोत *a* Scrawled or scribbled.

गिडबिचा *a* (गिडबिड) A caste &c. See **डाकुता**.

गिडो *f* A metal water-vessel. It is full-bellied, tapering into a narrow neck and small mouth. Commonly used to hold **नोथेदक** or holy water. 2 Applied by Europeans and their servants to their ordinary wash-hand basin, more fitly called **सनेले**.

गिडु or **डु** *a* Short and thick; squat and stout.

गिणगिण or **ण** *ad* (Imit.) With nasal sound: also with a singing, ringing, light humming &c.

गिणगिण *f* (Imit.) Nasal utterance: also singing or ringing sound: also whining begging (as of a child).

गिणगिणणे *v* *i* (गिणगिण) To speak nasally: also to be nasal—utterance. The verb takes for its subject the speaker, his speech or utterance, or his nose. 2 To sing; to fill the air with a light ringing—mosquitoes, small flies, or insects.

डोक्यांत or **कानांत** **गि** *impers* To ring in the head or ears.

गिणगिणा *a* **गिणगिणीत** *a* Nasal—utterance. 2 Indistinct or inarticulate. 3 Singing—mosquitoes &c.

गिणगिणाट (Intens. of गिणगिण) Buzzing, humming, deep or loud singing (of bees, flies, mosquitoes, tops &c.) 2 Din; confused ringing or thrilling sound: also distant or indistinct hum (as of scholars or of people); any wearisome chatter. 3 Popular murmuring or complaining.

गिणगिण्या *a* (गिणगिण) That speaks nasally.

गितसई or **गितसाई** *f* A small erect-growing shrub, *Hamiltonia Mysorensis*. Grah.

गिदवा or **गिदावा** *m* Powder or dust (esp. of a brick kiln) spread, or to be spread, over a **घाबें** (earthen flat roof).

गिघड or **गिघाड** *n* **गिघाडा** *m* (गुध्र S) A vulture.

गिघण *n* The name of a plant.

गिमवस *f* (गोम & वस) A field made in the hot season, on which to raise grain (esp. **नाचणा** or rice) by irrigation. 2 The grain so raised, the hot-season crop. [hot season by irrigation.

गिसवा or **गिदावा** *m* (गोम) Grain raised in the **गिमावणे** *v* *i* R & W (गोम) To sicken, droop, or wilt under the oppression and privations (of food or water) of the hot season—a beast.

गिमाळा *m* R W (गोम) The hot season.

गिर-कन-कर-दिनी-दिशी *ad* With a whirl or twirl—a top &c. spinning.

गिरका *m* A machine for separating the seeds of cotton. 2 Used by some or others in all the senses of **गिरकांडा** & **गरका**.

गिरकांडा *m* डो *f* also **गिरकांडा** *m* A whirl, twirl, gyration, circling. 2 A circuit, a moving round. *v* **दे**, **मार**, **घे**, **घाल**. 3 A circuitous route, a round. *v* **खा**, **घे**, **घाल**; or, inversely, *v* **बस**, **पड**. 4 A trip thither and back. 5 fig. Ambages or circumlocution. 6 fig. Embarrassment, bewilderment, perplexity, maze. *v* **पड**.

गिरकी *f* A whirl, twirl, gyration, whisking round. *v* **मार**, **दे**, **खा**, **घे**. 2 Vertigo or giddiness. *v* **घे**. 3 Shake or quaver (in singing). *v* **घे**.

गिरकें *n* (Commonly **गिरकी**) A fit of epilepsy or vertigo. *v* **घे**. 2 A whirligig. See **गिरगिरे**.

गिरगटणे *v* *c* P To smear (vessels, the floor &c.)

गिरगदार & **गिरगदारी** Properly **गिरबदार** & **गिरबदारी**.

गिरगिटाविणे *v* *c* P Commonly **गिरविणे**.

गिरगिडा *m* *unc* An encircling body (esp. of persons). See further under **गिरकांडा** & **गरका**. 2 Any mixture of heterogeneous ingredients, medley, far-rago, hotch-potch.

गिरगिर or **रां** *ad* (Imit.) About or around; in gyrations or circles—turning, whirling, rolling.

गिरगिरणे *v* *i* To whirl. 2 To go round; to swim or be dizzy or giddy—the head.

गिरगिरसाया *m* A play. Children holding one another's hands run in a ring.

गिरगिरी *f* Vertigo or giddiness. *v* **घे**.

गिरगिरे *n* **गिरगिरी** *f* (गिरगिर) A rattling whirligig of wood. A paper whirligig.

गिरचटणे *v* *c* P To smear cursorily or rudely (vessels, the floor &c.)

गिरटो *f* A circuit, a going round. *v* **घाल**. 2 A whirl, twirl, wheel, gyration. 3 fig. (Used *pl* **गिर-या**) Going or coming again and again; reiterated

गिरणो *f* A cotton press; cotton-screws. [trips.

गिरणूळ *m* *f* The root of a certain shrub. Used to cure the itch.

गिरदा *m* (गुदा P) A little round carpet (as that under a **डडर**): also a little round pad or cushion. 2 A hoop, ring, circle.

गिरदो *f* (गुदा P) A small and circular pad or cushion. 2 fig. A squat, plump, little woman.

गिरनई or **गिरनी** *f* (Or **गिरणी**) Cotton-screws.

गिरबडणे or **गिरबिडणे** *v* *i* To be smeared or daubed (with mud &c.)

गिरमाळ *a* P Abounding in **माळ** or high and sterile plains—a country or tract.

गिरभी *f* R The spike of the Betelnut, containing the spadix or fruit stalk. [&c.

गिरवणी *f* (Verbal of **गिरविणे**) Forming letters **गिरविणे** *v* *c* To form or fashion (letters in learning to write) by drawing a stile or dry pen through the letters of the copy. [Usually **गिह्या**.

गिरा *m* A measure of length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ तख. 2 C **गिराण** *n* (ग्रहण S) An eclipse.

गिरावण or **गिरवाण** *n* (गुर्बान P) The shoulder piece of an अंगरखा.

गिराशी or **सी** *m* (ग्रस S through **गुर्गस** H A mouthful.) A land-holder in Gujarāt, a *Grásiā*. To the Marāṭhās of the Dakhan this term designates a tribe of Hill-robbers in Gujarāt; and **गिरा-शी** as *f* denotes their occupation, Marauding or plundering.

गिरास *m* (ग्रस) The business of the **गिराशी**-people, marauding. 2 *n* The **गिराशी**-people as

abroad on their forays and depredations, or as viewed collectively. See **गिराशी**.

गिरि *m* S A hill. 2 An order or an individual of it among Gosāvis. [distress.

गिरिबदार *a* (गुर्फतेदार P) That is in penury and **गिरिबदारी** *f* (गुर्फतेदारी P) Distress, exigency, penury, straitness of circumstances.

गिरीकंदरा *ad* (गिरि & कंदरा Hills and caves.) Among the hills and rocks; in caverns and dens. The nom. **गिरिकंदरा** or **र** is seldom used.

गिरीघाटी *f* A whisking round (in child's play). 2 fig. A fruitless going about. *v* **घाल**, **कर** & *in* con. **लाग**.

गिरेबाज *m* (गिरकी & बाज) A kind of pigeon, taught to soar in gyrations or circlings. [अंगरखा.

गिरेवान *n* (गुर्बान P) The shoulder-piece of an **गिरो** *n* (गु P) A pawn or pledge. [rence.

गिर्दे *ad* (गुर्द P) Roundabout. 2 *f* Circumfe-

गिर्दो *f* (गुर्द P Roundabout.) The environs or circuit of country (esp. around a fort). 2 Going the rounds; patrolling.

गिर्दोची पाटो *f* (A corrupt formation from **गुर्द** and **Party**.) Rounds or patrol. Also **गिर्दोचे लोक** in this sense.

गिह्या *m* (Corr. from **ग्रह**) A water-demon. 2 Applied to **राह** q. v. or to an eclipse in general, solar or lunar. 3 fig. Used of a meagre, *spectre*-like child. 4 fig. Any pest, plague, or trouble, conceived as haunting or cleaving to one.

गिह्याको or **गिह्याको** *f* (गिह्याईक) Business; the bustle, stir, activity (of buyers and sellers).

गिह्याईक or **गिह्यायो** *c* (ग्रहक S) A purchaser, a chapman, a bidder. 2 fig. One that can appreciate merit. 3 *n* Customers collectively.

गि *मारणे* To *hit* or *nab* a customer or chapman; i. e. to *get hold* of him and secure him for one's own shop. A phrase amongst shopkeepers and dealers. Also **गि** *मारणे* To be so hit or nabbed.

गिह्यावळ *f* (गिह्या) A term for a thin, meagre, *spectre*-form child.

गिह्येपूजन *n* (Corr. from **ग्रहपूजन**) Ceremonies at a wedding in propitiation of the sun and planets.

गिलकी or **गिलचो** *f* A vegetable. See **घोसाळो**.

गिलकें or **चें** *n* The fruit of **गिलकी**. See **घोसाळें**.

गिलगिलोत *a* Squashy, swashy, oozy, mashy;—as overripened plantains &c.: also soft and yielding;—as blubber, slime, slush.

गिलावा *m* (गुला P) Plaster (as of a wall).

गिलित *p* S Swallowed. Ex. of comp. **राडगिलित**, **सपंगिलित**, **सत्सगिलित**.

गिलेफ or **गिलोफ** *m* (Commonly **गलेफ**. **غلان** P) A case or covering (as of a pillow &c.)

गिल्ला *m* (गुल P) A complaint; representation or remonstrance against. *v* **कर**, **सांग**, **ये**, **पड**, **हो**. 2 (Laxly.) Abusing, reviling, exclaiming against. *v* **सांग** g. of o.

गिळकत or **त्वा** (Fancifully formed out of **गिळणे** To swallow, and **अलंकृत** Adorned.) Used with **कन्या-दान** when the father of the bride takes money from the bridegroom; and opp. to **सालंकृत कन्या-दान** The presenting of the bride in full dress and decoration. *v* **कर**. Used further when one sells his daughter in marriage to a man ready to drop into the grave; thus aiming to *swallow*, besides the purchase-money paid by his son in law, the jewelry and trinkets of his widowed child. 2 Appropriating fraudulently (monies or a trust or deposit). *v* **कर**. [vory, washy, watery.

गिळगिळीत *a* (Or **गळगळीत**) Brimful. 2 Unsa-

गिळणें *vc* (गिळणें *S*) To swallow. 2 *fig.* To absorb, devour, take in;—as quicksilver absorbs gold &c.; as bread absorbs ghee &c. 3 To cover or overspread;—as clouds, राऊ &c. overspread the heavenly bodies. 4 To embezzle. 5 To suppress, smother, stifle (anger, grief, tears). 6 To put up with; to swallow or stomach (an injury or affront).

गीत *n* (*S*) Song or singing: also a song. *v* गा, झण. *Ex.* अगे मजकरितां एक गीत झण. Also झणुनि सकल गोपी गोपति गीत गाया. 2 *m* A measure of verse to be chanted. [piping one note.]

गीत गाणें To be ever harping upon one strain or गीत *p* *S* Sung. [singing.]

गीतमान *n* (*S*) The measure, law, or rule of गीता *f* (*S*) A name applied to sacred poems, as भगवद्गीता, शिवगीता, नारदगीता, and, par excellence, to भगवद्गीता.

गीति *f* *S* Song or singing. 2 A form of the A'ryā metre. The couplet consists of two long verses.

गोद or घ *m* (गुध *S*) A vulture. 2 Applied by some to the kite.

गोम or गोम *m* *R* *W* (गोम) The hot season.

गोर *m* (Commonly गर) Pulp, pith, kernel, marrow, crumb &c.

गोर *ind* (Sometimes from गिर sometimes from गर *P*) An affix to nouns, implying an agent; as तगादगोर, आवदागोर.

गोर्वाण *m* *S* A deity or god.

गोर्वाण or गोर्वाणी *a* (*S*) Divine.

गोर्वाण or गोर्वाणीभाषा *f* The Divine, i. e. the संस्कृत language.

गोळ *m* (Commonly गर) Pulp, pith &c.

गुखडी *f* गुखाड or डी *f* A place of general resort for the disburdening of nature, the common good.

गुंग *a* (गुंग *P* Dumb.) Heavy, stupid, senseless (as under intoxication, sleep, fever, grief); absorbed (in any study or pursuit). [tion, sleep &c.]

गुंगणी *f* (Commonly गुंगी) Stupor (of intoxication).

गुंगणें *vi* (गुंग) To be heavy and senseless (as under stupefaction, intoxication, or sleep). 2 To buzz, hum, sing—a bee, a top, a whirler or spinner. 3 *fig.* To hum a tune. 4 To be besotted, fascinated, infatuated. *Ex.* त्या रांडेचा पाटीमागे राजश्री गुंगले. 5 To slip off; to slink away sily.

गुंगविणें *vc* (गुंगणें) To stupefy; to render torpid, heavy, dull. 2 To make to buzz, hum, or sing. 3 *fig.* To make off with furtively.

गुंगारणें *vi* (Imit.) To whiz or twang;—as a stone slung. 2 *fig.* (Because a slung stone is soon lost in the distance.) To defraud and abscond; to run off dishonestly. 3 To be under the stupor of spirits or drugs; also to be dull or dim from drugs or watching—eyes.

गुंगारा *m* (गुंग) Buzzing, humming, singing. 2 The whiz or twang of a slung stone. 3 Hence Defrauding and decamping; bamboozling and absconding. *v* दे, मार.

गुंगारणें *vi* (गुंगणें) To be गुंग (stupefied) from drugs or liquors: and *fig.* to be besotted or infatuated. 2 (Imit. गुंग!) To hum, buzz, sing, twang—a top &c.

गुंगी *f* (गुंग) Heaviness or stupor (as of intoxication, sleep, fever, grief). *v* ये, चढ.

गुंगी or ग्या *a* (गुंग) That is under the stupor or heaviness (of intoxication &c.)

गुगुल *m* *S* pop. गुगुळ *m* A fragrant gum, Bdelium. 2 A tree or gum, Amyris Agallocha. *Rox.* *Pr.* चे गुं दे प्रसाद Used where extravagant expectations are entertained from having rendered some trifling service.

गुगुली *f* Elephant-creeper, *Argyrea speciosa*. *Grah.*

गुघाण *m* (गु & घाण. A low word.) A disastrous case or condition:—a plight, pickle, hobble: also disorder, confusion, ruin (of affairs, of a household, of articles).

गुचकी *f* *R* Hiccough, singultus.

गुचकुला *n* *C* Little and pretty, tiny.

गुच्चा *m* A dint struck in a top. *v* मार. 2 Hence A dint, slight depression, or little cavity more gen. 3 A fillip or blow with the fore finger. 4 A term in the play of पाया.

गुच्छ *m* (*S*) A cluster, bunch, bundle, tuft (of blossoms, fruits, greens &c.) Hence 2 A necklace; a collection or bundle; an assemblage. 3 A clump of grass, a tussuck.

गुच्ची *f* A blow with the fore part of the fist; a punch, *poult*, *dig*.

गुंज *f* *र* (गुंजा *S*) A small plant (*Abrus precatorius*) bearing a red and black berry. It forms the smallest of the jeweler's weights, and is considered as equal to three barleycorns. 2 The berry or seed. *Pr.* हत्ती जातो नाहींतर गुंज मारतात A monstrous crime or error may pass unnoticed, or (perhaps) the minutest peccadillo may be heavily visited. ("A camel may be swallowed, or a gnat may be strained out." *Matt.* xxiii. 24.) 3 *unc* *f* *n* An excrescence, knot, or knob upon a tree. [गुळबैल.]

गुजगुज *n* (Imit.) The little drum used with पांगुजगुज or जां *ad* Imit. of whispering.

गुजगुज *f* *n* (Imit.) Whispering.

गुजगुजणें *vi* (Imit.) To whisper or speak low.

गुजगोष्ट *f* (गुच्छ & गोष्ट) A secret matter, a गुंजट *n* *R* A knot or knob on wood. [secret.]

गुंजट *a* Knotted or gnarled—wood.

गुंजडा *m* गुंजडी *f* A ball of wax studded with the seeds of गुंज. 2 also गुंजडें *n* A ball (of thread, lace, twine, yarn). [पदनखावरी ॥ भसर गुंजी सुवासा ॥

गुंजणें *vi* To hum or buzz—a bee. *Ex.* चाचिया

गुजर *m* गुजरीण *f* (गुजर *S*) A native of Gujarāt.

गुजरडा *m* A contemptuous form of the word.

गुजर *m* (गुजर *P*) A mere subsistence; a shifting with.

गुजरणी *f* A very fine line drawn by the goldsmith (upon ornaments) with the implement रेघातळो.

गुजरणें *vi* (गुजर *H*) To pass or roll on—days, time. 2 *fig.* To pass away—riches, glory, beauty: also to die. 3 To happen unto; to betide or befall—a calamitous event.

गुजरणें *vc* (गुजर *H*) To commit unto; to deliver over into the charge or care of: also to settle or place in (as in a post or office). 2 To pass (days or time). [esp. a bare or scanty one.]

गुजराण *f* (गुजराण *P*) A livelihood or subsistence,

गुजरात or य *m* (गुजर *S*) The name of a district, Gujarāt. 2 *Cant.* A place of general resort for the disburdening of nature.

गुं कमाविणें To acquire riches.

गुजराथो *a* (गुजराथ) Relating to Gujarāt.

गुजरविणें or गुजरविणें *vc* (गुजरणें) To pass or spend; to make to proceed or roll on (one's days, seasons, conditions).

गुजरी *f* गुजरीचा बाजार *m* (गुजरी *H*) The afternoon or evening market.

गुजरो *f* (Abridged from छणगुजरो) A cotton stuff. It is red with white stripes, and is used for female garments. 2 An ornament for the feet.

गुजरी *a* (गुजर) Relating to a गुजर or native of Gujarāt.

गुंजवडा, गुंजाडा, गुंजवला *m* A ball of wax studded with seeds of गुंज.

गुंजवला *m* The name of a plant.

गुंजाईस or गुंजाएस *f* Commonly गुंजावीस.

गुंजाट *n* *R* A knot or knob on wood.

गुंजाट *a* *R* Gnarled or knotted—wood.

गुजारत *f* (गुजरात *P*) Medium or instrumentality (of persons). 2 In money transactions. Legal presence; formal witnessing. *Ex.* मी खया माणसाचे गुजारतीनें तुला रुपये देईन.

गुजारतवार *ad* With or having गुजारत or formal witnessing; as गुं अर्च्या-पावत्या-तपासणी-वखल-पटो.

गुजारतवाय *f* *pl* (गुजरात *P* with *l* affix marking the plural.) In money transactions. Legal or formal witnesses. [legal or formal witness.]

गुजारती *c* (गुजारत) In money transactions. A

गुंजारव *m* (*S*) Buzzing or humming (of bees &c.)

गुजारा *m* (गुजरात *H*) A bare subsistence; a shifting with: also a getting through passably. *v* कर, हो.

गुंजावीस *f* *र* (गुजरात *P*) Defect, incompleteness, imperfection, lack. *Ex.* हें लाकूड सारखें तासिलें गुं राहिली नाहीं. 2 Error or inaccuracy. *Ex.* ह्या हिशेबांत गुं कांहीं एक नाहीं. 3 A failing or tripping; a slip or omission (in duty or service). 4 Profit, gain, emolument (as in business): also, with covert implication, illicit profit; speculation or pickings. Note. Under this double usus (defect or lack, and profit or gain) the word classes with, and is often viewed as interchangeable with, कसर *q. v.* Sig. I.

गुंजाळें *n* A kind of लुगडें.

गुंजी *f* A female calf: also a heifer.

गुंजुला *m* A ball of wax studded with the seeds of गुंज. 2 *C* A circle of persons sitting.

गुट-कन-कर-दिशी & गुटगुट See घुट-कन & घुटघुट.

गुटकळी or गुटकुळी *f* (Imit.) The bobbing up and down (of a drowning person). 2 A low or soft eructation.

गुटका *f* (गुटिका *S*) A ball given by devotees, which, if held in the mouth, is to accomplish something wonderful: (make invisible &c.) 2 A small ball gen.;—a pill, a bolus, a musketball. 3 (For घुटका) A gulp. 4 A little book bound or boarded. [short and stout.]

गुटकुला *a* गुटुंगा *a* गुटुणा *a* Short, stubby, stumpy, गुटसळणें *vi* To hesitate; to speak confusedly and falteringly. 2 To loiter, dawdle, dilly-dally. 3 To fluctuate, waver, shilli-shalli.

गुटिका *f* (*S*) A small ball gen.: a pill, a bolus, a marble, a bullet, a pellet.

गुटिकापात *m* *S* Casting of lots. *v* कर.

गुटो *f* The name of a large tree. It bears a fruit but no flower. [stone.] Globular.

गुटोळा *a* (Or गोटोळा. From गोटा A roundish

गुठलो, गुठोळी, गुठोळी *f* A clot, lump, mass (as of blood, of curd in milk, of flour in broth). 2 A ball, gathering, knot (as of the pile or nap of cloth, as in carded cotton &c.) 3 A blind tumor or bump. 4 A lump of hardened faeces or scybala. 5 A hard part (in a boil, a female's breast &c.)

गुठलेबाज *c* *P* (गुठलो Clot or lumped mass.) An evader of work; a heavy idler; a shirker; a dead weight at or in.

गुठलेबाजी *f* (गुठलेबाज) Evasion of work, shirking. [or 121 square yards.]

गुठा *m* A measure of land, the 1/10th of an acre,

गुठा *m* गुठें *n* An instrument drawn over ploughed ground (after the डिफळा) to level and smooth it.

गुठें घालणें To rumple &c.

गुठाविणे *v c* To level and smooth (ground) with the गुठा. [sugarcane.]

गुड *m* S Raw sugar, inspissated juice of the गुड *a* Arch, sly, subtle.

गुड *m* dim. गुडगो *f* A metal vessel for boiling or holding water. 2 गुड *n* fig. The bulge of the coarse pearl called खरडा.

गुडगुड or डा *ad* Imit. of the sound emitted by a hubble bubble, by a dry cocoanut on shaking it, by a growling belly &c.

गुडगुडणे *v i* (Imit.) To make the noise गुड! गुड!—hubble bubble &c. 2 To grumble in the belly.

गुडगुडा *a* (गुडगुड) Rattling—a fruit or vegetable of which the pulp or seed is detached from ripeness. Used particularly of the cocoanut when it is in this stage of ripeness. [a hubble bubble.]

गुडगुडी *f* (Imit.) A humble smoking apparatus, गु. बंद करणे (To stop one's liberty of using his neighbor's hubble bubble.) To eject from caste.

गुडगुडीत *a* Plump, sleek, round and fleshy.

गुडगुडे *n* (गुडगुड) A ripe and rattling cocoanut: also the whole kernel of a cocoanut as taken out of its shell.

गुडगुले *n* A metal vessel of a particular description. 2 fig. A squat or dumpy person.

गुडगे *n* (Dim. of गुड) A small गुड or water-vessel. This, as well as गुडगो, may be earthen as well as metal. [nance, backing. *v* दे.]

गुडघा *m* The knee. 2 fig. Support, aid, countenance. गुडघे टेकणे To kneel. गुडघे टेकणे or गुडघावर जात देणे or येणे To bend double (from age): also fig. to be wearied with or tired of.

गुडघो *f* (گرگھی H) A sort of breeches. 2 Inflammation at the knee, whether white swelling or a minor affection.

गुडघेमार *m* Beating with the knees upon a person's posteriors. *v* दे, कर. [of (esp. of dying).]

गुडणे *v i* P (Commonly गुडणे) To be on the point

गुडणे *v c* To wind or wrap around; to roll up.

गुडदा *m* A kind of iron mace, an iron bar with a knob at the end and a sword-hilt.

गुडदाविणे, गुडदविणे, गुडधाविणे *v c* W To rumple, ruffle, crush, disorder, by rough tumbling about, and esp. by treading and trampling.

गुडदो *f* A cork, plug, stopple.

गुडदू *a* Short and thickset; squat and stubby.

गुडधान or नो *f* (گردهانی H) A sweetmeat,—puffed and parched rice or ओषळा with raw sugar.

गुडळी *f* गुडळे *n* A roll, bundle, ball (of paper, clothes, rope, thread).

गुंडा *m* A rolling or roundish stone. 2 fig. A shrewd, all-knowing, capable fellow; esp. in a bad sense, as a sharper or elusive knave. 3 A ball or roll of thread, tape, twine, cord &c. 4 A large गुंड or metal vessel. 6 (Local.) A squared or one-faced stone for building. 6 A stone used by the potter in shaping his pots. 7 The central layer of a जेतें or masonry-bound terrace. Also called पेटी. 8 The potter's forming block or mass; that which receives the lump of earth to be turned.

गुडाकू or खू *f* A preparation of tobacco with raw sugar, plantains &c., for smoking. 2 fig. and low. A pickle, plight, mess, a sad taking, a distressful condition.

गुंडाळणे *v c* To wind around; to roll up. 2 To gather together. 3 To shut up; to put by (a work or business). 4 To overcome, confute, pose, silence. 5 To subdue and seize (a foreign country &c.)

गुंडाळणे *v i* To wind or roll up; to run up. 2

(From the conceit of gathering together the five vital airs.) To die.

गुंडाळा *m* A roll, bundle, ball (of paper, clothes, thread). 2 Used of things confusedly bundled together; of an entanglement in cord or thread.

गुंडाळी *f* गुंडाळे *n* A roll, bundle, ball, bottom (of paper, clothes, rope, thread &c.) 2 esp. गुंडाळे In reviling or careless phraseology. A turban.

गुंडिका *f* (Better गुणिका) Repeating and reciting in order to commit to memory; conning.

गुडी & गुडीपाडवा Better गुडी & गुडीपाडवा.

गुंडो *f* (Dim. of गुंड) A small metal water-vessel. 2 (گھنڈی H) A button. 3 C A bundle (of rice-straw or grass). 4 C A ball, roll, or coil (as of thread, tape, yarn). 5 (Or जाफरीगुंडो) Globe amaranth. [lar of an अंगरखा &c. See अंगरखा.]

गुंडोदार *a* Having a button-fastening—the col-
गुंडुब *n* गुंडुबा *m* गुंडूम *n* *m* (Or गुलुब or बा) A bump or blind tumor.

गुडूची *f* S A plant, Menispermum glabrum.

गुडे *n* W A ball, roll, or coil (of सुभ, coarse thread, tape, yarn &c.)

गुडू *a* Short-sized and thickset.

गुडगा *m* (Better गुडघा q. v.) The knee.

गुडणे & गुंडाळणे Better गुडणे & गुंडाळणे.

गुडार *n* The whole people of a village fleeing precipitately (as from the enemy, marauders &c.) 2 W A slight erection of mats &c. (as of the grain-carriers, conjurers, and other itinerants).

गुडी *f* A pole (wrapped around with a cloth, a mango sprig &c.); erected on the first day of the year before the house-door. *v* उभार. Ex. आली दारा देखे हनुषाची गुडी. 2 Flowers, rice-grains, pebbles, betelnut stuck on an idol when he is consulted. As these drop (conformably or otherwise with the terms stated by the inquirer), the direction sought is inferred. 3 Tidings from abroad of a death. 4 A bend or doubling back (as in rope under the operation of twisting; a curl, loop, snarl. *v* पड. 5 A crease or rumpled fold (in cloth). उजवी गुडी देणे To comply with or consent to (a petition &c.); and डावी गुडी देणे To reject or refuse it. गुडी उभारणे g. of s. or यशाची To become famous; to acquire celebrity, esp. in bad sense.

गुडीपाडवा *m* The festival of गुडी.

गुडे *n* The inhabitants of a village in precipitate flight (from the enemy, from marauders &c.) *v* उड, पळ. 2 Applied sometimes to a single family or person that has fled from or abandoned his lands or tenements. 3 (गूढ) The body of peasantry of one village on their way to assist at the reaping of the crops of another village. 4 A sheaf or reaped bundle of unthrashed corn. 5 (In some districts, for गूड or गूढ) Sheaves of unthrashed corn. 6 An enigma or a riddle. *v* घाल, सांग, उकल.

गुड्याचा पाडवा *m* The day following the गुडे or cutting of the crop. It is one of the three great begging days of Brāhmans. The others are दिप-वाळीचा पाडवा & राखीपाडवा.

गुण *m* (S) A quality, attribute, affection, or property, whether of matter or mind; a power, faculty, excellence, virtue; a property inherent or an affection supervenient in the most comprehensive sense. In न्यायशास्त्र twenty-four such properties or affections are enumerated; viz. रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श, संख्या, परिमाण, प्रयत्न, संयोग, विभाग, परत्वं, अपरत्वं, गुरुत्वं, द्रवत्वं, स्नेह, शब्द, बुद्धि, सुख, दुःख, इच्छा, द्वेष, प्रयत्न, धर्म, अधर्म, संस्कार. 2 A property of created things. They are comprised in three—सत्त्व, रज, &

तम, or principles of truth (reality, actuality, or existence); passion (foulness); and darkness (ignorance); characteristic also, respectively, of ब्रह्मा, विष्णु, & शिव. 3 Excellence, merit, virtue, freedom from fault or blemish. 4 Benefit, advantage, good, gain. 5 Product, effect, matter produced or resulting. 6 The product in multiplication. 7 A rope, cord, or string gen. 8 A bowstring. 9 In comp. Multiplied by, fold; expressing the ratio; as अष्टगुण, सप्तगुण, eightfold, sevenfold. 10 Remission or abatement (of a disease). 11 In arithmetic. Multiplier. 12 In geometry. The chord of an arc.

गुण अठविणे g. of o. To commemorate the virtues, merits, talents (of a deceased or absent person).

गुण उधळणे-पसरणे-पागळणे g. of s. To have one's native vileness breaking forth; to manifest one's evil qualities; to show the cloven hoof. गुण करणे To make promise of future ability or cleverness—a child. गुण काढणे g. of o. To take the vice out of; to thrash soundly. गुण दाखविणे or गुणावर येणे To drop the mask; to show the cloven hoof; to exhibit the real disposition. गुण शिकविणे To teach, i. e. to render intelligent by a sound beating. गुण सोडणे or विसरणे To leave the path of virtue and take to evil courses. गुणाची चहा करणे To love merit. गुणाची चहा घेणे in. con. To have a love for excellencies or good qualities. गुणाची माती करणे To misapply and spoil virtues or talents. गुणास येणे or पडणे To succeed; to be effectual; to turn out well. चांगले गुण करणे To behave well.

गुणक *m* (S) In arithmetic. The multiplier.

गुणक *a* (S) That reckons, computes, counts. 2 Modulus.

गुणकथा *f* (S) Recounting or reciting the attributes and perfections (of God or a god); or the virtues, endowments, and good qualities of gen.; celebrating, extolling, lauding. Ex. गु. श्रवणादिकसाधनेकरुनि सेवटी आत्मनिवेदन.

गुणकर, गुणकारक, गुणकारी *a* (S) corruptly गुणकारीक *a* Efficacious, effective, effectual, potent. 2 गुणकर is further (in poetry) Endowed, gifted, having parts, graces, talents, good qualities;—used esp. of a child.

गुणकळो *f* The name of a रागिणी. See राग.

गुणकांक *m* (S) The multiplying factor, the multiplier.

गुणगंभीर *a* (S) Well-laden or weighty with virtues and excellencies. Ex. जो लावण्यास्तसागर उदार धीर गु.॥

गुणगान *n* (S) pop. गुणगाने *n* Singing the virtues and excellencies of; eulogizing, laudation.

गुणगुण *f* (Imit.) Buzzing (as of mosquitoes &c.) 2 Suppressed or inarticulate speaking or reading. 3 Suppressed talk about; whispering among the people.

गुणगुणणे *v i* (Imit.) To hum a tune. 2 To mumble, murmur, mutter. 3 To speak nasally.

गुणगुणा *m* The fleshy root of the septum of the nose. [bleeding.]

गु. फुटणे g. of s. To have epistaxis or nose-bleeding. गुणगुणेत (Imit.) Nasal: also inarticulate, indistinct, mumbled—utterance.

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गुणग्रहण *n* (S) Appreciating or acknowledging or discerning the merits or properties or qualities of.

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son full of gifts and graces; a mine of merit; a store of virtues and excellencies; an ocean of endowments and qualifications.

गुणयाचक or गुणयाही *a* (S) That appreciates or discerns the merits or qualities of.

गुणघाती *a* (S) That detracts or traduces; a calumniator, depreciator, vilifier.

गुणजिका *f* (See गुणिका) Conning.

गुणने *v c* (गुणन S) In arithmetic. To multiply. 2 To reperuse and recite (a lesson &c. studied) in order to commit to memory; to con. [lity of.

गुणतः *ad* (S) According to the merit or the qua-

गुणत्रय *n* (S) The three properties of created things—सत्त्व, रज, तम. See under गुण.

गुणत्रयविरहित *a* (S) Devoid of the three properties of the creature;—used of the Deity. Ex. गु० अगम्य तू॥

गुणदोष *m pl* Good qualities or properties and bad; endowments or accomplishments and vices or evil ways. Ex. नको माझे कांहीं॥ गु० घालूँ ठायीं॥ माझे गु० पाहतां नलगे अंत॥

गुणदोषपरीक्षा *f* (S) Investigation of good and bad qualities, of excellencies and blemishes, of merits and demerits. [counting.

गुणन *n* (S) Multiplication. 2 Enumerating or

गुणनिधान *n* (S) A treasury (or repository) of excellencies. Ex. जगन्माता गु०॥ न्याहाळोनि पाचे पिढवदन॥ For numerous similar compounds see गुणयाम.

[plied, enumerated, counted.

गुणनिय *a* (S) (Proper or suitable) to be multi-

गुणपंचक *n* S The aggregate of the five essences (constituent substances) of material things. Ex. गुणपंचके घटिचो आयिलो॥

गुणभूत *a* S Inferior or secondary. 2 Succedaneous. See भूत *p*. [expressing quality.

गुणवचन, गुणवाचक *n* S An adjective, a term

गुणवान् *a* (S) pop. गुणवंत *a* Endowed with qualities and properties, or with virtues and excellencies, or with talents and parts.

गुणविशेषण *n* (S) In grammar. An attributive or adjective, an epithet.

गुणवेळ्हाळ *a masc* गुणवेळ्हाळी *a fem* (Poetry.) Enamoured of; enraptured with the beauties and graces of. [सत्त्व, रज, तम).

गुणवैषम्य *n* S Unequal commixture of गुणत्रय (i. e.

गुणसाम्य *n* S Equal commixture of गुणत्रय.

गुणसुशील *a* (Poetry.) Of talents or endowments and good disposition. Ex. पतिसेवे सदा अनुकूल॥ सत्यवचनी गु०॥

गुणस्तुति *f* (S) Panegyrising, eulogising, lauding.

गुणहीन *a* (S) Void of attributes or properties. 2 Void of good qualities or endowments.

गुणक्षोभणी *f* S A name for माया or Universe-illusion personified. Ex. गु० रूप जे माया सद्माया अंत जात लया॥ तेही जाय विलया॥ गुणसाम्यासो॥

गुणज्ञ *a* (S) That discerns the excellencies or the qualities of.

गुणा *m* An axle. 2 A mason's square.

गुणांक *m* (S) The product of a multiplication.

गुणांकभागोत्री *f* Multiplication and division. 2 Used comprehensively for arithmetic.

गुणाकार *m* (S) Multiplication. 2 The product of a multiplication. Some modes of multiplication are कोष्टकी-धावरा-बैठा-विविध-गु०. Also कपट सिंधु. [गुणकारी.

गुणाकारक & गुणाकारी Properly गुणकारक & गुणागुण *m* (S गुण & अगुण) The virtues and vices; the excellencies and blemishes of.

गुणांचे गुणपात्र *n* (A vessel full of excellencies or merits.) A term for an arrant rogue.

गुणांचे लेकखं *n* A term for an accomplished knave.

गुणाद्य *a* (S) Rich in virtues and excellencies.

गुणातोत *a* (S) Devoid of attributes or properties. An epithet of the Hindú figment of Deity.

गुणानुवाद *m* (S) Reciting the perfections and excellencies of; extolling, eulogizing, lauding.

गुणानुवादकीर्तन *n* (Through popular ignorance for गुणानुवाद or गुणकीर्तन) Celebration of the virtues and excellencies of.

गुणांबर *n* S (Poetry.) The heavens or firmament of the excellencies (of the Deity). Ex. जेथें मानव शलभ पासर॥ गु० केवि क्रसो॥ [effect desired.

गुणावह *a* (S) Effectual, successful, producing the गुणांश *m* (S गुण & अंश) Efficaciousness, power, virtue. Ex. हा जें औषध सांगता त्याचा गु० केवढा. 2

Effect, success. Ex. त्या औषधानें अद्यापि गु० आला नाहीं.

गुणजन *m* (S) A person gifted or endowed (esp. with some of the minor arts and accomplishments).

गुणजन *m* R A son of a prostitute.

गुणित *p* (S) Multiplied.

गुणी *a* (S) Endowed with excellencies (with parts, talents, virtues &c.)

गुणगार & गुणगारी See गुहेगार & गुहेगारी.

गुणोर्विदे, गुणोर्विदानें गुण्याोर्विदे or दानें *ad* Voluntarily, freely, flowingly, with the heartiest alacrity. 2 With much friendliness or kindness. 3 By fair means. [superior qualities.

गुणोत्कर्ष *m* S Exuberance of excellencies or गुणोत्कीर्तन *n* S Reciting the excellencies of; panegyrising or eulogizing.

गुणोत्तर *n* S Ratio or the common difference in geometrical progression.

गुणिका *f* (गुणने) Reperusing and reciting in order to commit to memory, conning.

गुण्य *a* S (Possible, purposed, necessary) to be multiplied or to be counted.

गुण्या *m* (Or गुणा) An axle. 2 A mason's square.

गुण्यांक *m* (S) The multiplicand.

गुत्ता *m* (Commonly गुत्ता) An exclusive right (of sale, supply &c.)

गुंतणुक *f unc* (Verbal of गुंतणे) Tangled, complicated, or embarrassed state.

गुंतणे or गुंतणे *v i* To tangle—thread &c.: also to catch or hitch. 2 To be embarrassed; to be involved in difficulties. 3 To be occupied or engaged; to be under employment or in use—a person, animal, article, place.

गुंतत बोलणे To speak hesitatingly, to falter.

गुंतवळ *f n* गुंतवळ *f C* (गुंतणे) Combings of the शेंडी, or वेणी, or of hair gen. 2 fig. *pl* Stalks growing thinly and feebly. 3 *m* A single hair out of a mass of hair-combings. 4 Tangle or entanglement (of hairs, threads, cord). [lit. fig.

गुंतविणे *v c* (गुंतणे) To entangle or embarrass,

गुंता or गुता *m* (गुंतणे) Obstruction, stoppage, detention. 2 fig. Difficulty or hinderance. Ex.

द्यांत काय गुंता? What difficulty (i. e. what opposition to belief, what reason for doubt) is there in this? 3 Combings of the शेंडी or वेणी. 4 fig. Pollution on account of a death. 5 Tangledness (of hair, yarn, fibres &c.) 6 Chaffy residue after thrashing.

गुतागूत *f* (गुंतणे) Tangle, entanglement, confused complication, embarrassment, lit. fig. Also गुंतागूत & गुतासूत *f*.

गुंताड or गुताड *n f* (गुंतणे) Entangled state (esp. of hair). 2 Combings. 3 The residue (of भात, सावा, हरीक, नाचणो &c.) after thrashing.

गुतारता or गुंतारता *m* Impediment or hinderance gen. *v* घाल, पड. 2 Impeded state. *v* कर, हो.

गुत्ता *m* An exclusive right (of sale, supply &c.); or an income of variable amount sold or let for a fixed sum; a contract or monopoly. 2 Properly गुता.

गुथणे or गुथणे *v i* P (Commonly गुतणे) To tangle; to catch or hitch; to be involved, lit. fig.

गुथवागुथव *f* (गुथणे by redup.) General entanglement or complication. See गुतागूत.

गुथा *m* The name of a small tree.

गुद *f* A tree. See गुदणी.

गुद *n* (S) गुदद्वार *n* (S) The anus.

गुदगुद *f* Tickling. See गुदगुली.

गुदगुद or दां *ad* Imit. of the sound of ebullition, effervescence &c.

गुदगुदणे *v i* (Imit.) To bubble up—a substance in boiling or effervescing. 2 To have the prickly itch or heat—the body or a member.

गुदगुदी *f* (گدگدی H) Prickly itching and burning (of a boil &c. or from heat in the system). 2 Tickling.

गुदगुली *f* also गुदगुद *f* Tickling or titillation. *v* कर, ये, सुट, वाट. 2 fig. Mental tickling, i. e. gratifying, delighting, pleasing. 3 fig. Itching (to fight or to do). *v* ये, सुट, मोड, जिरव.

गुदड *m* Refuse silk.

गुदडणे & गुदडा Commonly गुधडणे & गुधडा.

गुदणी *f* A tree, *Cordia angustifolia*. Grah.

गुदभ्रंश *m* S Prolapsus ani.

गुदसरणे, गुदसारणे, गुदसुरणे *v i* To be under suffocation; to choke. Applied also to the breathing or breath, as खास गुदसुरला. 2 To be oppressed by heat; to swelter. [कर, हो.

गुदसरा or गुदसारा *m* Suffocation or choking. *v*

गुदमैथुन *n* S Pædicatio or sodomy.

गुदरणे *v i* & *c* Properly गुजरणे.

गुदरणे *v i* R To be besmeared, befouled, covered with. Ex. शेणानें गुदरलेले पाय दकडे आणू नको.

2 fig. To be soiled or tainted (as by the vices), or occupied or engaged (as with the cares), of the गुदरोग *m* (S) Hæmorrhoids or piles. [world.

गुदव्रण *m* S Ulcer of the anus, fistula in ano.

गुदशूल *m* S Hæmorrhoidal pains: also pain in ano gen.

गुदस or सता *a* (گذشته P) Past or elapsed—a year, month, time: also done and gone, done and over—a matter. [account).

गुदसबाकी *f* Balance remaining (of a closed

गुदसां *ad* (سال گذشته P) In or during the past

गुदांजुर *m pl* (S) The piles. [year.

गुदारा *m* (Properly गुजारा) A bare subsistence; a scanty livelihood.

गुदार्श *m* S Hæmorrhoids or piles. [दे, मार.

गुदा *m* A blow with the fore part of the fist. *v*

गुधडणे *v c* गुधया घालणे *g*. of o. To rumple, ruffle, crush, disorder, by tumbling and tossing about, esp. by treading and trampling. 2 fig. To crush, bruise, injure, hurt (an article or animal) by rough usage or treatment; to overdrive, override, overwork.

गुधडा *m* (गधडणे) Rumpled, ruffled, crushed state, esp. through treading and trampling. *v* घाल. 2 Injured state through rude handling or overworking. [See राग.

गुनकळो *f* (Better गुणकळो) A particular रागिणी.

गुन्हा *m* (گناه P) A crime, fault, offence, transgression. [offender.

गुन्हेगार *c* (گناهگار P) A criminal, transgressor,

गुह्येगारी *f* (गुह्येगारी P) A fine or mulct.
 गुह्येवार *ad* According to the offence; per, by, for the offence. Certain compounds occur: as गुह्येवार तखता-ताळेबंद-लिच्छिणे-पक्क.

गुह्येवारी *f* A roll of offences or crimes (as periodically classified or arranged). Coupled with शिक्षा-वारी (गुह्ये शिक्षावारी) A roll of punishments of offenders.

गुप, गुपचिप, गुपचुप *ad & interj* (गुप H) Silently or still; stealthily, softly, quietly.

गुपका *m* In playing with tops. Such a throw of the top as that it spins on the spot.

गुपचीप *n* A particular sweetmeat of cream.

गुपटणे *v i* To hesitate or falter (in speech): to waver, fluctuate, shilli shalli (in action): also to be bewildered.

गुपटमार, गुपटघाल, गुपटमार, गुपटमारा, गुपटघाला, गुपटमारारा Properly गुपटघाला & गुपटमार.

गुपित *a* (Vulgar corr. of गुप्त S) Hidden, concealed.

गुपित *ad* A term at card-playing. [ed, secret.

गुप्त *p* (S) Hidden or concealed. 2 S Preserved or protected.

गुप्तघाला *m* (गुप्त & घालणे) गुप्तमार or -मारा *m* (गुप्त & मारणे) Destroying, injuring, or tormenting secretly, covertly, or indirectly (as by charms and incantations, by fomenting dissension, by language offensive to delicate feelings). 2 Literally but less commonly. A secret and sudden attack (as of sickness, a demon or god, a gang of robbers, the enemy). Verbs, in both senses, घाल, मार, कर, but घाल is with गुप्तघाला, मार with गुप्तमार or रा, कर with both. Also (neuter) *v* पड.

गुप्तदान *n* (S) A hidden gift or present; a valuable thing given under the concealment or cover of something of light value.

गुप्तदूत *m* (S) A spy or secret emissary.

गुप्तधन *n* (S) Hidden treasure; i. e. knowledge, wisdom, virtue, moral merit: also *attrib.* possessed

गुप्ती *f* (गुप्त) A sword-stick. [of such treasure.

गुप्तेश्वर *m* (S God, i. e. Shiva, hidden.) A term for the Lingam or Phallus.

गुप्य *ad* (गुप्य H) Silently or still.

गुप्य *interj* (गुप्य H) Still! quiet! whist!

गुफ *f* (S) Combings (of शेंडी, वेणी, or hair).

गुफटणे, गुफाटणे, गुफटणे &c. *v c & i* See गोफाटणे.

गुफणी *f* (Verbal of गुफणे) Stringing, spitting, threading, platting &c.

गुफणे *v c* (गुफणे S) To string together; to spit or thread; to file. 2 To interweave, plat, braid.

गुफा *f* (S) pop. गुफा *f* A sylvan abode of a योगी or devotee; a recess formed by intertwining boughs and creepers; an arbour, a bower. 2 A cavern or cave.

गुफाटणे *v c* (गुफणे) To slur or slubber over; to make or to perform hurriedly, superficially, cursorily. [Interwoven, platted, braided.

गुफित *p* S Strung, threaded, spitted, filed. 2

गुफित *p* of गुफणे Interwoven, platted, braided.

गुबकणे *v c* To thump, buffet, pommel.

गुबगुबणे *v i* To grow or become fat or fleshy. Used also inversely, as मास गुबगुबते अंगावर.

गुबगुबित *a* Plump, fleshy, sleek—man or animal: also well filled—a fruit.

गुबारणे *v i* P (गुबारा) To feel the oppression of inward heat, to swelter.

गुबारा, गुबारा, गुबार *m* (गुप्त & उबारा) An inward sore; a gathering of matter in a wound of which the lips are healed. 2 Distension of belly from flatus. *v* घर with पोटासथे. 3 Grudge, concealed spite. 4 Gathering and swelling of clouds

(as पावसाचा or मेघांचा गुह्येगा): also accumulation (of a stream or of waters). *v* घर. 5 P Heating: also heatedness. *v* दे, चे. 6 (गुह्येगा P) A mortar for throwing bombs or shells.

गुम *ad* (गुम P) Still, quietly, silently. *v* बस, अस. 2 In the stray, missing, or lost state.

गुमगुमीत *a* Commonly गुबगुबित.

गुमट *m* Usually and preferably घुमट.

गुमटा or डा *m* The central portion of the frame of a वृद्धंग or पखवाज.

गुमशुद्द *a* A phrase occurring in letters and documents from गुमशुद्द P signifying It is lost, gone, missing, astray.

गुमा *m* At Ratnagiri &c. A lease (of land).

गुमान *m* (गुमान P) Heed or regard; care or concern; consideration for or about. Ex. श्रीमंतास कोटी रुपयांचा गुम नाही. 2 Conceit or vanity. 3 *n* Suspicion, surmise, ill thought.

गुमानांत ठेवणे or राखणे To forbear clear and explicit mention; to keep vague and undetermined.

गुमानो *a* (गुमान) Conceited, opinionated, vain.

गुमासुगिरी or गुमासुगिरी *f* (गुमासुगिरी P) The business or office of गुमास्ता, agency, deputyship &c.

गुमास्ता *m* (गुमास्ता P) An agent, deputy, factor, correspondent.

गुरकणी *f* (Verbal of गुरकणे) Roaring &c.

गुरकणे or गुरकावणे *v i* (Imit.) To roar, growl, snarl, lit. fig. [or passionately overbearing.

गुरका or का *a* Blustrous, bullying, haughtily

गुरका *m* P A fit of passion. *v* ये.

गुरकावणे *f* (Verbal of गुरकावणे) Roaring, growling, bellowing, blustering, hectoring. 2 (Verbal of गुरकावणे) Intimidating or repressing by roaring, growling &c.

गुरकावणे *v c* (गुरकणे) To intimidate or repress by roaring, growling, snarling, bellowing, furious blustering and gasconade &c.

गुरकी or गुरकाई *f* Fiercely looking at; angrily glaring: also fierce or loud bullying.

गुरखी *m* P (Usually गुराखी) A cowherd or cow-grazier. [with clothes.

गुरगुटणे or गुरगुटणे *v c* To muffle up; to cover

गुरगुडी *f* (Commonly गुडगुडी) A hubble-bubble.

गुरगुर or रा *ad* (गुर! गुर!) Growlingly &c.: also grumblingly or rumblingly.

गुरगुर or री *f* (Imit.) Roaring, growling, snarling &c.: also grumbling or rumbling in the belly or throat. [ing &c. Also गुरगुरण *f*.

गुरगुरणी *f* (Verbal of गुरगुरणे) Growling, snarl-

गुरगुरणे *v i* (गुरगुर) To growl; to snarl at. 2

To caterwaul. 3 To rumble or grumble—the belly. Ex. पोटा गुरगुरते or as *imp* पोटांत गुरगुरते. 3 To sound rumblingly—the throat or in the throat.

गुरगुराट *m* (Intens. of गुरगुर) A combined or loud roaring, growling, snarling &c.

गुरगुरावणे *v i* (गुरगुर) To roar, growl, snarl; to bellow at;—esp. a human being.

गुरगुरीत *a* Staring fiercely or glaring—eyes.

2 Risen, puffed, blown—a cake. 3 Swollen, bloated, puffed. [chains. Used by mendicants.

गुरगुज *m* (गुरगुज P) A mace with little iron

गुरघुस *ad* Snoringly, i. e. soundly or profoundly—sleeping. *v* कर, निज. [cotes &c.)

गुरघुस *f* (Imit.) The growling (of cats, bandi-

गुरचरण *f* (गुर & चरण) A cattle-pasture. 2 also गुरचराई *f* The price or cost of the use of a cattle-pasture.

गुरजी *a* Epithet of a kind of dog.

गुरदंड *m* A cattle-track (esp. over hill-pastures).

गुरदा *m* (गुरदा P) An iron mace or club. 2 (गुरदा P) A kidney. 3 A round thin cake.

गुरघळ or छी *f* Treading and trampling; rumpling, crumpling, crushing: disordering or disorder gen. *v* घाल, लाव, मांड.

गुरपटणे, गुरफटणे, गुरफाटणे *v c* sometimes गुरपटणे *v c* To complicate or intervolve confusedly (thread &c. or a substance in its mazes); to entangle, embarrass, bewilder, lit. fig. 2 To mislay or misplace.

गुरपटा, गुरफटा, गुरफाटा *m* Entanglement; confused involvedness; perplexed, disordered, embarrassed state (of things or persons). Used esp. in fig. senses and in obl. cases; as गुरपट्यांत &c. and with पडणे.

गुरमळणे *v i* To become sweetish—a mango, guava &c. nearly arrived at maturity.

गुरमा *a* Sweetish from being nearly ripe—a fruit.

गुरमळणे *v i* To mumble or mutter; to speak with indistinctness or hesitation. 2 To dally, waver, shilli shalli. 3 To dawdle, poke, fiddle faddle, piddle.

गुरमा *m* गुरमाई *f* गुरमी *f* Excitement, fire, flush, ardor (from spirituous liquors, of youth, learning &c.) 2 The glow, burning, febrile symptoms experienced after a meal, during the operation of medicines &c.; the fluster of anger; the heat and redness of eyes through watchfulness or disturbed sleep.

गुरव *m* (गुरव) A caste among Shúdras or an individual of it. They are employed in the service of the temple, and are worshipers of Shiva.

गुरवकी *f* The office, business, rights &c. of गुरव.

गुरवडा *m* (गुरव & वाडा) A cattle fold or pen.

गुरवडा *m* A contemptuous or disparaging form of the word गुरव: also of the word गुरव.

गुरवपुंज *m* The गुरव's share of the grain which is received by Government from the cultivators.

गुरवळी or गुरळी *f* (Formed by metathesis from गुळवरी) A puff with stuffing of raw sugar.

गुरवी *a* Relating to a गुरव.

गुरवीण *f* A female of the caste गुरव.

गुराखी or ख्या *m* (गुरव & राखणे) A cowherd. Pr.

गुराखाने गुरे टाकली म्हणून घरघनी टाकील काय? Should the hireling abandon the herd, will the master abandon them? John x. [grab.

गुराब *f* (गुराब A) A kind of sailing vessel, a

गुराळ *n* Usually and preferably गुह्याळ.

गुरु *m* (S) A spiritual parent; the conductor of the various ceremonies necessary during infancy and youth, up to the period of investiture with the sacred thread. 2 A religious teacher; one who instructs in the Shástras. Hence (fig. and in a bad sense) One who prompts, puts up to, abets. 3 A father or any venerable male relation. 4 A name of वृद्धस्यति, the Guru of the gods and Regent of the planet Jupiter. 5 The planet Jupiter. 6 A pimple of the small-pox inflamed by scratching.

गुरुस्मरण करणे (To call to mind one's Guru.) To set to or make commencement. गुरुची विद्या

गुरुला फळली Used where a man's evil counsel turns back against himself. शिक्षापराधे गुरोर्दंडः

The Guru should be punished for the faults of his pupil.

गुरु *a* (S) Heavy or weighty. 2 Great or large.

3 Heavy of digestion. 4 Long; having a sound

equal to two mátrá or simple sounds—a vowel.

5 Difficult, arduous, hard. 6 Honorable, venerable, reverend.

गुरुकिणी *f* (S) An occult, mysterious, perplexed writing or passage; demanding a Guru to explain it. 2 Hence (in common language) A difficulty or mystery gen.: the art, trick, secret (of a contrivance &c.) [struction.

गुरुक्रम *m* S Traditionary and authoritative instruction. *a* (S) Abstruse, demanding a Guru to explain it—a passage &c. See गम्य.

गुरुजन *m* (S) A dignified or venerable person: any one demanding our homage.

गुरुतत्त्व *m* S pop. गुरुतत्त्वो *m* A violator of the bed of his spiritual or natural father.

गुरुल *n* (S) Weight &c. See and form from the *adj* गुरु. Adopted in science to render Gravity.

गुरुत्वमध्य *m* S A new term. Centre of gravity.

गुरुदक्षिणा *f* (S) Present made to the Guru on the completion of a course of instruction.

गुरुद्रव्य *n* (S) Wealth or property of one's Guru. Ex. of comp. गुरुद्रव्यहरण or -साधन, गुरुद्रव्यापहार, गुरुद्रव्याभिलाष. [Guru.

गुरुद्रोह *m* (S) Malice or hatred against one's

गुरुद्रोही *a* (S) Malicious or hate-bearing against one's Guru. Ex. मित्रद्रोही गुरुद्रोही ॥ विश्वद्रोही देवद्रोही ॥ प्रासादलिंगभेद पाही ॥ पंक्तिभेदक हरिहरभेद ॥

गुरुपीठ *n* (S) The domicile or residence of one's Guru.

गुरुपुत्र *m* (S) One bred up among holy men, following their ways, acquainted with their mysteries &c.

गुरुपूजा *f* (S) The ceremonies in propitiation of Guru (Regent of Jupiter), when a work is to be performed or undertaken. 2 Worship (on the full moon of आपाढ) of one's spiritual guide, or of the Sanyāsīs of the village, or of the head-Brāhman.

गुरुप्रचीति *f* Proving or testing one's Guru: also experiencing or realizing him (i. e. his excellencies or defects).

गुरुप्रसाद *m* (S) Propitiousness or favor of one's Guru. 2 The product of a Guru's blessing; (viz. learning, skill, prosperity, a superhuman faculty &c.) 3 In covert style when asking for it. A term for tobacco, opium, or bhāng.

गुरुबंधु *m* (S) pop. गुरुभाऊ *m* One of two or more who have a common Guru; a condisciple, fellow-student, spiritual brother. 2 Applied often to the son of one's Guru (the Guru being regarded as father). [or counsel. *v* शिक्व, संग, सहज.

गुरुसंज्ञ *m* (S) Fig. Covert and evil suggestion

गुरुरी *f* (गुरुर) A Pride, haughtiness, arrogance.

गुरुलघुविचार *m* (S) In writing or speaking. Attention to or observance of the long and short vowels. 2 Careful and minute deliberation; consideration of all consequences. [day.

गुरुवार *m* (S) Day of Guru or Jupiter.) Thurs-

गुरुवृत्त *n* S A major or a great circle. [Guru.

गुरुशाप *m* (S) The curse or malediction of one's

गुरुवली *f* See गुरुवली or गुळवरी A puff stuffed with गुळ.

गुरु *m* (गोवर) A flowing pustule in measles or small-pox. A blind or unflowing pustule is सुकागुरु.

गुरु *n* A cow, bullock, or buffalo; one of the class named black cattle or rotherbeasts.

गुरुढोह *n* A general or indefinite term for a horned beast of pasture. [dark.

गुरुप or ब *a* (गुर्ब) A Intensely dark; pitch

गुरुवास *n* A comprehensive word for black or horned cattle, great and small: also, indefinitely, a or any beast of the herd.

गुरुळ *m* C A hole through an embankment (as scratched out by crabs &c.)

गुरोडा *m* A fold for cattle. 2 A contemptuous form of गुरुव & गुरु. [Guru.

गुरोपदेश *m* (S) Instruction imparted by the

गुरोळी *f* (Better गुरुवली or गुळवरी) A cake or puff having stuffing of raw sugar. [bitant of it.

गुर्जर *m* (S) The district, Gujarāt. 2 An inhabitant of it.

गुर्विणी *f* S A gravid or pregnant woman.

गुह्याळ *n* (By metathesis from गुह्यहार, but the common form of the word.) A sugar-work, the place together with its erections and apparatus for squeezing sugarcane. 2 The business. Ex.

गुं लागले-चालले-संपले &c. [घर बरोबर.

गुह्याळघर *n* A sugar-work. Pr. गुं आण लगोन-

गुलअनार *m* (गुल P) The flower of the Pomegranate.

गुलकणें *v i* To laugh gaily and lightly or freely and kindly. Also गुल-कण-कन-कर &c. Imit. particles used with *v* गुलक & हास, also with गुळणी टाक.

गुलकंद *m* (गुल P) Conserve of roses.

गुलकातरी *f* (गुल P) Snuffers.

गुलकावणी *f* (गुल Noise, clamor.) Speech or actions designed to indicate intention, esp. to indicate falsely, and to mislead; making deceptive bearing, tendency, or inclination towards; making the pretence, feint, or show of. *v* दाखव, कर.

गुलकाविणें *v c* (Commonly गुलकावणी दाखविणें) To deceive by a pretence or feint. 2 or गुलकावून घेणें To distract or confound by clamorous pressure.

3 (With मान) To display or act off (the neck) wantonly or with blandishments. Ex. डोळे मोडून वांकुल्या दावि ॥ गुलकावीत मान पें ॥ The घु of the example (instead of गु) is preserved.

गुलकी *f* A free and easy laugh, or a gay and kindly laugh. ये, टाक, मार.

गुलकेश *m* (गुल P) The cockscomb flower.

गुलखेरा or रु *m* Chinese and Persian Hollyhock.

गुलगुलाब *m* (गुल P) The flower of the Rose-tree.) A rose.

गुलगुलीत *a* Plump or sleek—the body: soft and yielding—a cushion: full and soft—grains of rice when well boiled. [burghii. Grah.

गुलचांदणी *f* Moon-flower, Calonyction Rox-

गुलचिनी *f* A flower, Plumieria. [is yellow.

गुलचिमणी *f* A variety of the sparrow. Its belly

गुलहबू or लू *m* (गुल P) Tuberose, Polyanthes tuberosa, Rosa glandulifera. Grah.

गुलजाफिरी *f* (गुल P) A flower, Tagetes patula, French marigold. Also called गुलहडी *f*.

गुलजार *a* (गुल P) A bed of roses.) Beautiful, fine, splendid, handsome, excellent. Applied freely.

गुलटोप *m* A flower-tree and its flower. 2 A

गुलड *f* The name of a tree. [kind of pigeon.

गुलडा *m* The cross piece over the बैली (×) to which are attached the hither ends of the warp.

It corresponds with जुंपणी or जुंपणें, the bow-form member which receives the farther ends:—गुलडा & जुंपणी thus stretching and tightening the warp.

2 With other weavers गुलडा is the bar running across the head of बैली. It has at each end a long loop (पेंडकें or पेंडें or पेंडी) which, its ends being passed through them, maintain in its position the सुतारा (a cross stick running parallel with गुलडा).

गुलतुरा *m* A flower-tree, Gold mohur.

गुलदल *m* A term at cards.

गुलदान *n* (गुल P) A little iron box attached to a matchlock. The lighted match is preserved in it from being extinguished. [themum Indicum.

गुलदावदी *f* (गुल P) A flower, Chrysan-

गुलनार *m* A flower. See गुलअनार.

गुलपणें or गुलफणें *v i* C To articulate with difficulty; to strain and intermit in utterance. 2 To walk with a wriggling motion (from the intertwining and rubbing of the legs).

गुलबदन *m* (गुल P) A kind of silk cloth.

गुलबस or गुलबास (गुल P) Marvel of Peru, Mirabilis Jalapa. 2 *n* The flower of it.

गुलमखमल *m* (गुल P) Globe amaranth, Gomphrena globosa. The plant or the flower.

गुलमस *m* A certain wild white flower.

गुलमेख *f* (गुल P) A small nail with a spreading head; a tack, a stud, a brad.

गुलमेंघी or -मेहंघी *f* (गुल P) A flower-tree and its flower, Impatiens balsamina.

गुलवेल *m f* A twining shrub, Cocculus cordifolius. Grah. [and diversion.

गुलहवस or गुलहोस *f* Devotedness to pleasure

गुलहंसी, गुलहवसी, गुलहोसी *c* (गुल P) One devoted to pleasure; a voluptuary, a sensualist, a

गुलाचीन *m* A flower, Plumieria. [sybarite.

गुलाडी *f* Weaver's term. An instrument for making a serrature or indenture-border to the web.

गुलाब *m* (गुल P) Common rose, Rosa centifolia. 2 or गुलाबाचें फूल *n* A rose. 3 or गुलाबपाणी *n* Rosewater.

गुलाबचक्रो or -कडो *f* A particular sweetmeat.

गुलाबक्या *m* A stick of brown sugarcandy.

गुलाबदान *n* गुलाबदाणी *f* (गुल P) Rosewater-holder.

गुलाबी *a* (गुल P) Relating to the rose; rose-colored, rose-scented. 2 *f* (Amongst tumblers and rope-dancers.) A fondling term for their tumbling and rope-dancing girl. 3 A small shrub, a wild Pea. [wood.

गुलाबीअत्तर *n* Extract of roses in oil of sandal

गुलाबीजांब *m* Rose-apple, Eugenia Jambos. Rox. Jambosa vulgaris. Grah.

गुलाबीझोप *f* Soft and sweet sleep, esp. the morning snooze. [ness of weather.

गुलाबीथंडी *f* (Cold good for roses.) Mild cold-

गुलाम *m* (गुल P) The son of a dāsī or female slave. 2 A term of opprobrium in general, answering to rogue, rascal, knave. One of the eight suits at cards: also the king of that suit.

गुलामगिरी *f* (गुल P) Servility, sneaking, obsequiousness. 2 Roguishness, scampishness, knavery.

गुलामजादा *m* (गुल P) Born of a slave.) A general term of abuse, as Rogue, knave, scamp.

गुलामडा *m* A contemptuous form of गुलाम.

गुलाल *m* The red powder which the Hindūs throw about at the होळी. It is flour (of बाजरी, नाचणी &c.) dyed with a decoction of red sanders wood. 2 *f* A flower-tree, and *n* Its flower, Marvel of Peru.

गुलालगोटा *m* A ball of thin glass filled with gulāl; thrown about on the festival of होळी.

गुलाला or गुलाला *m* The name of a flower-tree.

गुलाली *a* Dyed with or of the color of गुलाल.

गुली *f* P Coral.

गुलुंगा *a* (Properly कुलुंगा q. v.) Short and sturdy—man or animal.

गुल्फ *m* S The ankle. [dy—man or animal.

गुल्म *n* S A disease, any glandular enlargement, as variously situated, in the abdomen. 2 The spleen.

3 A division of an army of a particular amount and composition. 4 A knot. 5 A bump or tumor.

6 A tangled and dense or a spreading bush. The

classification of the four great forms of the vegetable kingdom is **दण, दक्ष, गुल्म, लता** Grass or herb, tree, spreading bush, scandent shrub. [&c.]

गुल्मवात *m* S Abdominal distension, tympanitis
गुल्मोदर *n* S A form of abdominal dropsy.

गुल्ल *a* (गुल्ल H) Dead drunk.

गुल्लाल *m* The name of a flower-tree.

गुल्लेर *a* Scarlet-colored, of the color of the Pomegranate-flower.

गुवाड *f* R (गु) A place of general resort for the purpose of disburdening nature.

गुवावरचो माशी *f* (Ordu-re-fly.) A reviling term for Spanish fly or Cantharides.

गुवेरे *n* (गु) A garment or cloth befouled with excrement (as by a child or sick person).

गुसळण, गुसळणे, गुसळीव &c. Preferably **घुसळण**
गुहा *f* (S) A cave or cavern. [&c.]

गुह्य *a* (S) Private, solitary, retired—a place. 2 Secret, hidden, concealed—an act, affair, event.

गुह्य *n* (S) An organ of generation.

गुळखी/गुळखे *n* The knob-member answering to the loop: also the knob and loop together. 2 R An ornament for the hair (of women).

गुळगुळ्यापडी *f* (Patting softly and fondly a child to send it to sleep.) Tender, softened, restrained, delicate (language or deportment); mincing the matter; mealy-mouthed insinuation. Ex. असल्या ठिकाणीं गुं काय करतोस तेा चार ठरला त्याला चार हण. 2 Appeasing, persuading, conciliating (speech or conduct). Ex. म्यां कोणाला कांहीं सांगून कोणाला कांहीं देऊन अशी सर्वांची गुं करून अनुकूल केले.

गुळगुळीत *a* Smooth and glossy; of even and shining surface; clear of dints and cavities.

गुळचट or **गुळचोट** *a* (गुळ) Sweet, tasting like molasses. 2 C Sweetish.

गुळणा *m* **गुळणी** *f* A mouthful of water (taken to gargle or rinse). *v* घे. 2 A mouthful (of blood, water &c.) spit out. *v* टाक. 3 Sour rising in the mouth. *v* घे. 4 Gargling or rinsing the mouth. *v* कर. **गुं धरणे** To keep secret. **गुं सोडणे** *g.* of *s.* To disclose a secret. **तुपाड्याचा गुळण्या टाकणे** To heap up silver as the dust; to wash one's steps with butter; to roll in wealth.

गुळधवा-धा-धिवा-धुवा &c. See **गुळधवा**.

गुळंब or **भ** *n* **गुळंबा** *m* Better **गुळंब** or **भ**.

गुळंबा or **गुळंबा** *m* **गुळंब** *n* (गुळ & आंबा) Mangoes preserved or boiled in **गुळ**.

गुळमट *a* (गुळ) Sweetish.

गुळमटणे *v* *i* To be gathering sweetness—ripening mangoes &c. 2 To mumble.

गुळमा *m* **गुळमी** *f* W Vulgar terms for a वाटी or saucer-form metal vessel.

गुळमुळणे sometimes **गुळमळणे** *v* *i* (Imit.) To speak lowly and inarticulately, to mumble. 2 To hesitate or shilli shalli; to ponder dubiously.

गुळमुळीत *a* (Imit.) Inarticulate, mumbled, muttered, indistinctly uttered. [sucr.]

गुळवणी *n* (गुळ & पाणी) Sugared water, *eau de*

गुळवरी or **गुळोरी** *f* A sort of cake or puff, having stuffing of raw sugar.

गुळवेल् *f* A species of Moonseed, *Menispermum glabrum*. Graham names it *Cocculus cordifolius*.

गुळ्या *n* (गुळ) The director, at a sugarmill, of the processes of sugar-boiling and of making **गुळ**.

गुळसर *a* (गुळ) Sweetish.

गुळार *n* Commonly **गुळाल**.

गुळी *f* Indigo,—the plant or its produce. 2 or **गुळीसाखर** *f* A kind of sugar. It is coarse and

red. 3 The rectum protruding at stool. *v* उत्तर.

गुळी *n* Trodden out or thrashed pods of legumes.

गुळीतोळ *m* A cess of one rupee per maund of indigo raised in the परगणा.

गुळुंब or **भ** *n* **गुळुंब** *n* **गुळुंबा** *m* (गुळ S) A bump or blind tumor. 2 An excrescence or a knob in trees. 3 A parasite, *Laurus glaucescens*. Grah.

गुळे *n* *unc* Commonly **गुळे**. [sucr.]

गुळोणी *n* (गुळ & पाणी) Sugared water, *eau de*
गुळ्या *a* (Better **गुळ्या**) A director of a sugarmill.

गुळ्ये *n* C The leaden weights attached to a fishing net.

गुळहार *n* (गुळ & घर) A sugar-work. See **गुळाल**, which form, although not etymologically the more correct, is yet the more common, form.

गू *m* (गू S To void by stool.) Human excrement. Pr. **गूचा भाक पाद पादाचा भाक गू** Of two blackguards who shall adjust the order or grade? 2 Recrement or rust of metals. 3 Mucus or gum of the eyes. 4 fig. Spirituous liquor.

गूकाडी करणे (To stir up **गू** with a काडी before any one.) To make repeated mention of one's fault: also to annoy or worry greatly. With *g.* of *o.* 2 To disgrace utterly: also to destroy, mar, ruin, spoil. *g.* of *o.* **गू चिबडणे** To mess about excrement; i. e. to be crazy or idiotic. **गू जाळणे** with शी of *o.* To burn human excrement before a demoniac, in order to expel the demon. Hence To do any offensive or irritating act towards any one. **गू जाळून धूर घेणे** To do a bad deed and revel in the contemplation of it. **गूंत घोंडा टाकावा आणि शिंतोडा घ्यावा** Do a foolish deed and reap the fruit of it. **गुवावरून ओढणे** To disgrace or dishonor exceedingly. [secret.]

गूज *n* (गू S) A secret. **निजगूज** *n* One's own **गूड** or **द** *n* Sometimes the word बाजरीचे or जोंधळ्याचे or गव्हाचे is prefixed, and designates the corn accordingly. Sheaves or bundles (of जोंधळा, सजगुरा, wheat &c.) with the ear.

गूड *a* (S) Obscure, abstruse, occult—science &c.: also mysterious, dark, hidden—an affair.

गूड *n* (S) A riddle, enigma, puzzle. 2 A difficult passage in writing: also a perplexity; an embarrassing case gen.

गूडचार *c* S A secret emissary, a spy, a scout.

गूडजवु *a* S (Whose collar-bones are imbedded in flesh.) Plump, fleshy, well filled and rounded.

गूडसाक्षी *m* S In law. A concealed witness.

गूडस्मृति *f* S In medicine. Partial failure of memory; recollecting after a while.

गूढार्थ *m* (S) A passage in a writing or a matter difficult of explanation. [abstruse, recondite.]

गूढार्थ *a* (S) Of hidden meaning, obscure, occult, **गूढोत्पन्न** *m* S One of the twelve sons or heirs; one's son through his being born in one's house of some strange woman; the son of secret birth.

गूत *f* A knob or complication (in cord or thread). 2 C The trodden straw (on a treading floor).

गूथ *f* Combing of hair. 2 A knot or tangle (in cord &c.) Chaffy residue after thrashing or treading.

गूद *m* Prickly itching and burning (in the system). *v* घे, चुट. 2 fig. Vehemence, ardor, force (as of a disease, of rain &c.)

गूमाणूस *m* *n* (Dung-man.) A term for a low dirty fellow; a scrub, a scab, a stinkard.

गूल *m* *f* (गूल P) The charred or kindled part (of a match, wick, torch). 2 A flake of fire. 3 The head of a nail. 4 A circular mark made by

burning: (as with the head of a nail &c.) 5 *m*

unc A rose. 6 *f* (गूल) Clamor, uproar, hubbub.

7 fig. Publicity or notoriety.

गूल करणे To extinguish (a torch or lamp).

गूलखिळा *m* A large nail with a knobby head. Used in gates &c. [feration.]

गूलगूलवा *m* (गूल H) Uproar, clamor, vociferation.

गूलडाम *m* A circular brand or burned mark.

गूल *m* (गुड S) Coarse or raw sugar; juice of the sugar-cane inspissated by boiling. Pr. वाण्यानें आपला गूल चोरून खावा.

गुळाचा गणेश or **गणपति** A term for a mild, easy, assenting, acquiescing fellow: also for a fat, lazy, humorous, happy fellow, a *Falstaff*. **गुळाचा गणपति गुळाचाच नैवेद्य** Making a present to a man out of his own gift. Pr. **गूल नाहीं पर गुळाचो वाचा नाहीं?** You deny me, but cannot you deny me sweetly? 2 **गूलपु या वाटणे-करणे** To make a feasting. Pr. **जो गुळानें मरतो त्याला विष कशाला?** Why beat him who dies under a look?

गूलआंबा *m* Mangoes preserved or boiled in **गूल**.

गूलखोबरें *n* (Coarse sugar and cocoanut-kernel.) Stuff, nonsense; empty promises or speech; beguiling or cajoling speech.

गू करणे *g.* of *o.* To turn into ridicule. **गू देणे** or **हातीं देणे** To allure into; to captivate wilyly; to beguile, wheedle, gull.

गूलदगड *m* **गूलघोडा** *m* (A stone occurring in a mass of **गूल**. Hence fig.) A wolf in sheep's clothing. [lor of pale **गूल**, of a yellowish red.]

गूलधवा-धा-धिवा-धुवा-देवा-धेवा-धावी *a* Of the color of **गूल**. Hence fig.) A sort of cake. 2 A pat of raw sugar fried with ghee. 3 fig. Soft and appealing but hollow and delusive speech, blarney, palaver.

गूलपीठ *n* (Sugar and flour.) Good understanding together; sweet concert or agreement; kindly or amicable footing or terms.

गूलमारी *f* A cess of twenty-two and a half sher of **गूल** per sugarcane-plantation.

गृध्र *m* (S) A vulture. In Sanskrit, and sometimes in Prakrit, this term is applicable to Kite.

गृह *n* (S) A house.

गृहकच्छप *m* S The slab used for grinding condiments and medicaments.

गृहकर्म-कृत्य-कार्य *n* (S) House-business or domestic duties, particularly of the female; housewifery.

गृहकलह *m* (S) Domestic dissension; intestine broils.

गृहकुक्कुट *m* S **गृहमाजूर** *m* *n* S **गृहस्थान** *n* S and numerous similar formations. The domestic cock, cat, dog &c.

गृहच्छिद्र *n* (S) A family or private foible, folly, fault, crime. *v* काढ, सांग, बोल. 2 A domestic breach.

गृहदान *n* (S) Presentation or gift of a house.

गृहदास *m* (S) A domestic male slave or servant. [servant.]

गृहदासी *f* (S) A domestic female slave or

गृहद्वार *n* (S) The house-door, i. e. the front-door. [female; housewifery.]

गृहधंदा *m* House-business, particularly of the **गृहनिमग्न** *a* S Absorbed in the house; extravagantly (culpably) attached to home.

गृहप्रवेश *m* (S) The ceremony of occupying a just-built house;—consulting signs and aspects &c., feasting and merry-making. The word answers to House-warming. 2 The first entrance, by the female, of the house of her husband: also the festivities and rites on the occasion.

गृहभंग *m* (S) Breaking up or ruin of a house, family, firm, association.

गृहभूमि *f* (S) The site of a house.

गृहभेद *m* (S) Domestic dissension; intestine broils. 2 The secrets or private matters (of a house, tribe, state). Breaking open a house, burglary.

गृहभेदी *a* (S) A fomentor of dissension in a family, tribe, party, kingdom. 2 Acquainted with the family-secrets. 3 A burglar.

गृहमंडन *n* (S) Setting a house in order and beauty. 2 A person, the ornament of the house.

गृहमंडप *n* (S) A मंडप set up about one's house (not in the street or common &c.)

गृहमण्ड *n* (S) The gem, jewel, or ornament of the house;—esp. said of a child.

गृहलुपट *a* (S) Overattached to the house; indolently fond of home. Also गृहलोपुप *S*.

गृहवास *m* (S) Dwelling in a habitation, i. e. leading civil life. Opp. to अरण्यवास.

गृहविध्वंस *m* *S* Extinction or destruction of a family or race. [infesting devils or goblins].

गृहशुद्धि *f* (S) Purification of a house (from

गृहशुद्धि *f* (S) Ceremonies in purification of a house. 2 Careful searching and exploring of a lodging or place of alighting when on the point of leaving it.

गृहसंपत्ति *f* (S) Comfortableness of a house: also the comfort consisting in a house or habitation. 3 Plentifulness or amplitude of family or of domestic establishment.

गृहसंमार्जन *n* (S) Sweeping and scouring, smearing and wiping, the house.

गृहस्थ *m* (S) pop. गृहस्थ *m* A householder, the man of the second order; or he who, having finished his studies, and having been invested with the sacred thread, performs the duties of the master of a house and father of a family. 2 A gentleman; one distinguished from the vulgar; a patrician, as disting. from plebeian. 3 A person, a body, an individual.

गृहस्थगिरी *f* गृहस्थपणा *m* गृहस्थार्द्र *f* गृहस्थी *f* Courteousness, affability, urbanity, politeness, good manners or breeding, *gentlemanliness*. 2 The office, duties, or business of गृहस्थ.

गृहस्थधर्म *m* (S) The business or duties of गृहस्थ.

गृहस्थभ्रातृ *m* A term for a common, secular Bráhma; a non-ecclesiastic; a lay-brother.

गृहस्थायम *m* (S) The second of the four religious orders, the order of the गृहस्थ. Ex. आतां लो करुन यथार्थं॥ गृ० संपादी॥

गृहस्थिति *f* (S) See the derivative घरस्थीत.

गृहस्थी *a* (S) Used with -रिति-चाल-वेध-डोल-संप्रदाय-वाणा. Belonging to, becoming, resembling, relating to a गृहस्थ.

गृहस्थीअक्षर *n* Business-hand; the free, bold, and dashing style of writing suitable to a householder.

गृहस्थीकावा *m* Management in housekeeping or house ruling, *economy*. 2 Management in pecuniary concerns, thriftiness.

गृहस्थीखर्च *m* Economy or thriftiness; i. e. expenditure becoming a गृहस्थ.

गृहस्थीवाणा *m* The profession or especial place and business of a गृहस्थ. [housekeeper.

गृहस्थीवेत *m* The order and management of a गृहस्थान *n* (S) The house-yard.

गृहस्थाना *f* (S) The mistress of a house.

गृहस्थानर *n* *S* गृहस्थानतर *n* *S* The inner apartments of a house, the penetralia. [or to one's home.

गृहस्थान *a* (S) Attached to one's domestic business

गृहिणी *f* (S) A mistress of a house, a wife.

गृहीत *p* *S* Taken, seized, caught, apprehended gen. [tame &c.

गृह्य *a* *S* Relating to the house. 2 Domestic, गृह्यग्नौ *m* *S* A sacred fire which it is incumbent on every Bráhma to keep up, either from the day of his marriage, or from the day on which he quits the paternal mansion.

गे *ind* Abridged from अगे. [nose, to snuffle.

गेगणे sometimes गेगणे *v i* To speak through the गेगणा *a* गेगणा *a* Snuffling, a snuffler. 2 Nasal—utterance.

गेगरणे or गेगरणे *v i* To be in great consternation or bewilderment; to be frightened out of one's wits. 2 (esp. with पडशाने) To speak nasally (as from a cold).

गेचक *n* गेचकळ *n* The fork or bifurcation of a tree or stake: also the space betwixt every two fingers or two toes.

गेष्ट or गेष्टा *a* *C* Persisting, persevering (in spite of denial or prohibition); wearisomely importunate, dogged.

गेठण or गेठण *n* The twisted cord around the neck of the bullock supporting the ठोकडा or pendent iron bell. [en cloth.

गेठम *m* *n* (گینم *H*) A sort of coarse and wool-

गेठा *m* Sitting with a cloth passed around the waist and the legs just below the knees. *v* मारुन बस. 2 A large silver ornament worn by the worshipers of खंडोबा around the neck. Pr. गेठे गेले भाकें राहिलीं.

गेठकणे *v i* To be approaching to pulpiness and fitness for the पाड or gathering—mangoes and other fruits.

गेठमिळे *n* गेठमेली *f* A common term for the two खुंटा or uprights which receive the ends of the अडसर or bar underlying the warp.

गेडा *m* (گیندا *H*) A rhinoceros.

गेद *m* A tuberous or tufted head (as of Globe amaranth and similar flowers): also any flower having many corolla or rows of petals (as the marigold, rose &c.) In this latter sense the specific name of the flower is affixed, as गेदमोगरा, गेदकाटेबेवते &c. गेद singly is the flower of Parkia Biglandulosa or खंडू. 2 A knob or boss of silk or silver (as on a horse's crupper &c.) 3 A silver knob worn on the fourth toe (of women).

गेदजोडी *f* The pair of (silk or silver) tufts or knobs on a horse's crupper.

गेदोतगर *f* A variety of the shrub तगर.

गेय *a* *S* (Possible, purposed, proper, necessary) to be sung or lauded. [insurrection.

गेर *f* *m* *C* Popular commotion or disturbance;

गेरवा *m* (गेरु) A red blight incidental to corn.

गेरुडो *f* The red-chalk box of carpenters.

गेरु *f* (गैरिक *S*) A red chalk or ochre. 2 The brickdust of writing-boards. 3 The red solution (of whatever substance) used by carpenters in marking. [ed—year, month, day.

गेला *preterite* of जाणे. Gone by, past, elapsed.

गेलामेला A careless phrase answering to At all events; any how; at any rate or in any case. Ex. गे० पाऊस पडेलच कोंकणांत.

गेह *n* *S* A house or habitation.

गेहात्यय *m* *S* Abandonment of one's house and of the domestic and social relation.

गेहात्यय & देहात्यय Abandonment (by the संन्यासी) of house and body.

गेहेपटु *a* *S* Skilful or clever in the house or at home; i. e. good for nothing elsewhere.

गेहेपंडित *m* *S* (A home-pandit.) A term for a person arrogant or vainglorious amongst the ignorant or simple.

गेहेप्रगल्भ *a* *S* (Bold and ardent at home.) Forward and active, prompt and daring where there is nothing to be done.

गेहेमेहो *a* *S* (That discharges his urine in the house.) A term for a person intensely attached to the house; a house-bird.

गेहेशूर *m* *S* गेहेनर्दी *m* *S* Terms for a man valiant amongst the women and dependents of his household, but an arrant coward abroad, a house-hero.

गेळ *n* The interstice betwixt every two fingers or toes, or betwixt the clees (divisions of a cloven hoof): also a division of a cloven hoof. Pr. गाथीचे गेळीं म्हशीचे वेळीं (दूध काढावे) Milk the cow immediately on her coming in from pasture: milk the buffalo at the set time.

गेळ *f* A tree, Vangueria spinosa: and *n* or गेळा *m* गेळफळ *n* The fruit. Called also Randia dumetorum or Gardenia dumetorum. Grah. Called in Sanskrit मदन, शल्पक, पिंड.

गेळा *m* dim. गेळी *f* A round vessel with a small mouth: (to hold oil &c.) [गेळ्या *pl* The clees.

गेळी *f* A division or part of a cloven hoof.

गे & compounds, गेगोळा &c. Better गर्द &c.

गेदी, गेबती, गेबत्या, गेबी, *a* (غبي *H*) Slack, slovenly, disorderly: also dull and doltish.

गेव or गेप *a* & *ad* (The dissyllabic form गर्दव or गर्दप is preferable.) Lost, astray, gone from view.

गेबी *a* (غيب *A*) Hidden, latent, secret. Ex.

गेबीअर्जो *f* A secret (i. e. anonymous) petition. गेबी आवाज *m* Utterance from the heavens or invisible world. Ex. गेबी आवाज वाजवी घंटा॥ जलमय ब्रह्म हृदय नीलकंठा॥ गेबीखबर *f* -वर्तमान *n* -वार्ता *f* -बातमो *f* Secret intelligence. गेबीफकीर *m* A fakir supposed to enjoy the aid of an invisible hand to work miracles. गेबीवार A report (gun-discharge) from an unseen (i. e. preterhuman) hand. गेबीमाणूस A person assuming the name and pretensions of another.

गैर *ind* (غير *A* Other.) An inseparable particle expressing otherness or difference, but generally of privative or deteriorative power. It is attached arbitrarily, though more particularly to words introduced from the Hindustání. It corresponds with dis, un, by. Some of the most useful words to which it is prefixed are inserted in order.

गैरखर्च *m* Extra or miscellaneous expenses.

गैरखुशी *a* Displeased or offended.

गैरचलन or नी *a* Not current—a coin &c. 2 fig. Irregular, unfashionable, devious—conduct.

गैरचलन *f* Want of currency. 2 *unc* Bad con-

गैरजवाब *m* A disrespectful answer. [duct.

गैरदखल or खी *a* Exempt from the Government-imposts; unassessed—lands.

गैरप्रकारचा *a* Other, diverse, different. 2 Strange, odd, comical, queer. [the account).

गैरमजुरा *ad ind* Without being allowed for (in गैरमजरी *f* Displeasure, disfavor, offendedness.

गैरमसलत *f* गैरमनसुबा *m* A wild, foolish, silly plot, project, scheme. [or any unjust source.

गैरमहसूल *m* Revenue from oppressive taxation

गैरमान्य *a* Not acquiescent or agreeing.

गैरमार्ग *m* A devious or evil course of practice.

गैरमाहीत *a* Unacquainted with; ignorant of.

गैररहा *f* An uncommon and improper course or practice.

गैरराजी *a* Displeased, discontent, dissatisfied.

गैरराबता *m* Cessation or suspension (of passage, concourse, resort, practice); non-intercourse, desuetude, disuse.

गैररास्त *a* (غیر راست *P*) Untrue.

गैररीत *f* An unusual, unfashionable, improper way or practice.

गैररज *a* Absent. 2 Unacknowledged, unadmitted, unpassed—an item of accounts. [coming.]

गैरलायक *a* (غیر لایق *P*) Improper, unfit, unbecoming.

गैरवळण *n* Cessation or suspension of resort, confluence, or frequenting. Ex. त्या मार्गास सद्या गै. आहे. 2 Retiredness; unfrequented or sequestered state. Ex. हा गांव गैरवळणांत पडला. 3 Irregularity or badness of writing. 4 The state of being unpractised or out of practice; disuse.

गैरवाका *m* A false statement; a misrepresentation. [able, improper.]

गैरवाजवी or गैरवाजिवी *a* Unreasonable, unsuitable.

गैरवास्तविक *a* Untrue, disagreeing with the fact or reality.

गैरविलग *ad* Out of the way; in some by place.

गैरविलग *a* Misused for विलग *q. v.* Disagreeing, discordant &c. [its place.]

गैरविल्हेस or गैरविल्हेस *ad* (غیر ولا *P*) Out of गै. लागणें or पडणें To get out of place or order; to be mislaid, misplaced, deranged, confused.

गैरशीर्ती *f* Lands to which no condition is attached to be fulfilled subsequently to their being received as माफीजमीन.

गैरशिस्त *a* (غیر शिस्त *P* Without aim.) Devious, disorderly, eccentric, extravagant—person, conduct, speech. 2 Used as *s f* Impropropriety, irregularity, disorderliness. [juncture.]

गैरसंधी *f* An unseasonable moment; an adverse

गैरसनदी *a* Unauthorized by the or a सनद or grant. [understanding.]

गैरसमजून *f* Mistake, misapprehension, mis-

गैरसावध *a* Inattentive, inadvertent, unheeding. 2 Bereft of sense or consciousness.

गैरसाळ *a* From some other place but the mint, i. e. alloyed or of inferior value—a coin. Hence, fig. Undisciplined, unpractised, unpolished, awkward—a person: unsuitable or unbecoming—behaviour, speech: rude, low, coarse, clumsy, common, vulgar.

गैरसोई *f* Incommodiousness or inconvenience.

गैरसोईचा Incommodious, inconvenient, uncomfortable. See सोई.

गैरसंगम *m* An unseasonable time or juncture.

गैरहजोर or गैरहाजीर *a* Absent from muster; absent. [sanctioned.]

गैरहुकमी *a* Uncommanded, unauthorized, un-

गरात *a* Slack, slovenly, disorderly, careless: also dull, doltish, blockish.

गैरी or गैरा *a* Weak, silly, frivolous: also stupid or dull—a person. 2 Light, trifling, worthless—a thing.

गैरी *f* W (गर) Devious conduct; delinquency; malversation or misdemeanour. *v* कर.

गैहरा *a* (گہرا *H*) Deep, dark, intense—a color.

गो *ind* Abridged from अगो, to which turn.

गो *S* (गौ) Used in comp. in the sense of Cow, as per examples subjoined.

गोकटी *f* R (Perhaps from गोकंठ The throat of a cow—this being the part which tigers seize) also गोकनळी *f* Light or slighting terms for the neck or throat. Used always with verbs implying injurious action, restraint &c. Ex. वाघानें गो. धरली-फाडली-सोडली &c. *v* धर, फोड, फुट.

गो. धरणें To detain in painful or helpless waiting for; or to restrain from free action; to tie one's hands up. गोकटीस बसणें To urge or importune; to hang upon in violent enforcement or worrying supplication.

गोकर्ण *f* (S) A flower, Aletris hyacinthoides. 2 *n* The flower of it. 3 *m* A cow's ear; and thence fig. a metal vessel of that form used in feeding infants. 4 The name of a lingam, and of the place in Malabar where it lies. See बारा चोतिलिंग.

गोकर्णांत येणें See the commoner phrases संपुष्टांत येणें & गोकुळांत येणें. [oides.]

गोकर्णी *f* (S) A flower-tree, Aletris hyacinth-

गोकुल *n* (S) pop. गोकूळ *n* The name of the village at which छण was brought up. 2 The mud figures (of men, walls, cattle &c. in representation of the village) made on the eighth of आषाढ. 3 fig. Promiscuous and licentious intercourse. *v* माज.

गोकुळांत येणें (To enter into गोकूळ, i. e. the infinite and omnipresent Deity as incarnate in छण to be comprehended within the limits of गोकूळ) To be contracted or reduced into little—life, riches &c.: also to come within manageable or convenient compass or dimensions—a business.

गोकुलाष्टमी *f* (S) The eighth of आषाढकृष्णपक्ष, the birthday of छण. [cow's lowing.]

गोकोश *m* (S) A land-measure. The reach of a गोकर्ण *f* &c. Popular corr. of गोकर्ण.

गोखणें *v c* C (By metathesis for चोकणें) To con. 2 fig. To harp upon.

गोखमा *m* A cowherd. 2 fig. A clown, lout, boor.

गोखरू *m* (गोक्षुर *S*) The fruit of Tribulus lanuginosus or Caltrop: also the plant; although more commonly गोखरूचें झाड. 2 A little knob attached to the bottom of इलाखा (Pálkhí-tassel).

गोखरूबांगडी *f* or simply गोखरू *n* A बांगडी marked with the figure of a seed of गोखरू.

गोखरें *n* (गौ Cow, खुर Hoof.) The trodden residue of fodder thrown before a beast.

गोखा *f* W गोखी *f* A pole with a cross piece at the end (to gather fruit, beans &c.)

गोखाना *m* (गौ *S* خانه *P*) The cow-quarter or cow-department of the public or a great establishment.

गोगणें *v i* (Imit.) To sing, ring, twang—an arrow, a rocket. 2 To mutter or mumble angrily or from pain. [confounded.]

गोगरणें *v i* To be scared, bewildered, amazed, गोगलगाय *f* A snail; a land-shell gen. of the genus Helix. 2 fig. A term for a mild, simple, guileless, inoffensive man. Pr. गो. पोटांत पाय A wolf in sheep's clothing. 3 A kind of barnacle or sea-snail.

गोगाट *m* Uproar, hubbub, clamor. [whizz.]

गोगावणें *v i* (Imit.) To buzz, sing, ring, twang, गोयास *m* (S) The portion of food reserved at the beginning of a meal to be given to a cow.

गोच *f* P (For खोच) A puncture or dint. *v* मार.

गोचका *m* P Singultus or hiccup, esp. hiccup of the last agonies. 2 A mass (as of flesh or dough) torn off or grasped by the mouth or hand. *v* तोड, घे, काढ. [of children.]

गोचका *a* Small, little, undersized;—used esp.

गोचकुला *a* (Or गुचकुला) Little and pretty, tiny.

गोचडी or गोचिडी *f* A tick; a cattle or dog-louse.

गोचर *m* (S) An object of sense;—as sound, shape, color.

गोचर *a* (S) In comp. Perceived or perceivable by the mind or by an organ of sense. Ex. दृष्टिगोचर, कर्णगोचर, इंद्रियगोचर, मनोगोचर.

गोचर्मे *n* (S) A cow's hide. Hence a measure of land,—as much as can be comprehended by a cow's hide. The Hindús have a tale similar to that related by Virgil of Dido. [tick.]

गोचीड *f* A cattle or dog-louse. 2 *m* C A large गोज *n* A particular sauce. [कुला.]

गोजका & गोजकुला Commonly गोचका & गोच-गोजरणें or गोजारणें *v c* To smooth down in soothing or coaxing. [ful, delicate.]

गोजरा sometimes गोजिरा *a* Handsome, beautiful. गोजरं *n* (गोजी. In endearment or disparagement.) A female calf. [ful, neat, pretty.]

गोजिराणा *a* (गोजरा & वाणा) Handsome, graceful. गोजिन्हा *f* S A wild pot herb. See पांथरी.

गोजी *f* C A female calf or young cow, a heifer.

गोट *m* (گوت *H*) A metal wristlet. An ornament of women. 2 Encircling or investing. *v* घाल, दे. 3 An encampment or camp: also a division of a camp. 4 The hem or an appended border (of a garment).

गोटगणती *f* A muster (of horses &c.) taken at their pickets or in their stalls or stands: as disting. from that taken of them passing on singly.

गोटली *f* गोटोआंबा *m* A mango of a small kind.

गोटा *m* A roundish stone or pebble. 2 A marble (of stone, lac, wood &c.) 3 fig. A grain of rice in the ear. Ex. पावसानें भाताचे गोटे झडले. An overripe and rattling cocoanut: also such dry kernel detached from the shell. 5 A narrow fillet of brocade.

गोटा, गोटे, गोटेस *prep* C (In low and domestic speech.) गोटीं *prep* (Poetry.) Near or nigh unto, by.

गोटाळ *a* (गोटा) Abounding in pebbles—ground.

गोटो *f* (Dim. of गोटा) A roundish stone or pebble. 2 A marble. 3 A large lifting stone. Used in trials of strength among the Athletæ. 4 A stone in temples described at length under उचला. 5 fig. A term for a round, fleshy, well-filled body. 6 A lump of silver: as obtained by melting down lace or fringe. 7 A small and round variety of mango.

गोटुळा or गोटोळा *a* (गोटा) Spherical or spheroidal, pebble-form. 2 fig. Squat and plump; short and well-rounded—man or animal.

गोट & गोटगणती See गोट & गोटगणती.

गोटघोळणी *f* A goldsmith's instrument for forming गोट (metal bracelet).

गोटण *f* (गोष्ट or गोस्थान *S*) A shady spot near a village whither the pasturing herds resort at noon and rest. Pr. गोटणीचा गाथी सामळभट दान घेई.

गो. घालून बसणें To sit loosely and irregularly—people in an assembly.

गोटणें *v i* To become firm, solid, thick—ground by beating, ink &c. by drying, milk &c. by boiling, any liquid by freezing.

गोटळी *f* Commonly गुटळी.

गोटा *m* (गोष्ट *S*) A cow-pen.

गोटापाणी *n* A comprehensive term for the morning-business of the cow-pen; viz. removing the dung, sprinkling, sweeping &c.

गोटाविणें *v c* To collect the herds at the गोटण.

गोटी *f* C (Dim. of गोटा) A pen or fold for calves. 2 (Poetry. गोष्टी *S*) A story or tale. 3 An affair, a matter, a case.

गोटुळा *a* sometimes गोटोळा *a* Commonly गोटुळा.

गाढळी sometimes गोढळी *f* A clot, lump, ball &c. See गुढळी. 2 A seed of sesamum rolled in sugar. गोड *n m* The calix or cup (of certain vegetables and grains). 2 *f n* C A lane (in a village or between enclosures); a cleft through a hill; a narrow pass or passage; a cow-track esp. over hill-pastures. 3 *n R* A cluster of peppercorns, the stem with its clustering corns. 4 *n* A tufted or moss-like plant, covering the surface of tanks &c. 5 *m* The gathering spot of pasturing herds in the morning. See phrase under गोवड.

गोड *a* Sweet—throughout its applications in English: viz. not sour; luscious; fragrant; melodious; beautiful; not salt; soft; mild; not stale or stinking; grateful, pleasing, delightful. 2 Neat, pretty, right, regular, proper, correct, classical &c.; as गोड-प्रयोग-उदाहरण-वाक्य-कवन-भाषण-जाव-साल &c.

Pr. गोड करून खावे मज करून निजावे Make the best of hardships. Pr. गेलें नाहीं तंववर जड खावें नाहीं तंववर गोड Untried or unknown things are always exquisite. गोड करून घेणें To receive well; to take sweetly, kindly, in good part. गोड गोड गुळचट Very very sweet. दिव्हें घेतलें गोड It is good to be social.

गोड *c* A term for the offspring of a married woman (whether in her first or in her second marriage) as opp. to कडू. 2 Any thing sweet or saccharine matter in general considered as an item in diet. Ex. त्या औषधास गोड वर्ज.

गोडउंडी *f* A tree, Calysaccion longifolium. Grah. गोडकरांदा *m* Sweet or esculent variety of the creeper करांदा *q. v.*

गोडगस्ती *m* A village-officer in some districts. He is the informant of the Patil respecting village-occurrences. [toms.

गोडगस्ती *m* Local. A certain officer of the cus- गोडगळा *m* Sweet voice (for singing): also sweet singing.

गोडघांश *a* गोडखाज *a* Fond of sweets. 2 Dainty-mouthed; whom nothing will suit but delicate and dainty morsels.

गोडघास *m* The dainty bit reserved to conclude the meal, the *bonne bouche*. 2 In familiar language. Good pudding; dainty fare. Ex. त्याचे रथे गो. मिळते तो टाकून मी कसा तुमच्या घरी येऊ? 3 A pleasant point reserved or occurring to close an unpleasant matter, a *sweetener*.

गोडजेवण *n* गोडतोंड *n* An entertainment of nice things given by the family of a bride to the bridegroom and his friends: also by the bridegroom's family to the friends accompanying the bride: also (गूळ being preeminently served) upon the fourteenth day after a death, by the principal mourner to the relatives and friends of the deceased. 2 गोडजेवण further signifies A meal upon sweets. Ex. गो. केलें तर पाण्याचा शेष लागेलच.

गोडण *n R* The calix or cup (of certain vegetables and grains).

गोडदोडकी *f* A variety of घोसाळी or घोषक. It bears white flowers. In Sanskrit, घामार्गव.

गोडघड *n* A dinner somewhat better than usual, something nice. Ex. उद्या सणाचा दिवस आहे म्हणून गो. केलें पाहिजे.

गोडबी *f* The seed of Semecarpus or Marking-nut plant. Used medicinally in catarrhs &c. 2 Applied by some to the seed of the Cashew.

गोडबोल्या *a* Of soft, sweet, gentle speech; fair-spoken. Pr. गो. सालसेल्या Of buttery mouth but a very cutthroat.

गोडलाफशी *f* The sweetmeat लाफशी when prepared, not in ताक, but in milk.

गोडवण *n* The name of a country lying to the eastward of Gujarát.

गोडवळ *n* also गोडवण *n* A tufted or moss-like plant, covering the surface of stagnant water.

गोडवा or गोडा *a* (गोड) Sweet relatively; i. e. sweet amongst; eminently or designately sweet. 2 fig. Unhackneyed; unhardened; uncontaminated.

3 (Used of water it signifies) Fresh—opp. to salt or brackish: also soft, free from salts. 4 (—Of a tree or plant) Wanting thorns, inermis or unarmed: also agreeable to insects; facile to their depredations. 5 (—Of wood, i. e. of the exterior portion as opp. to the heart or core) Soft or tender.

6 (—Of soil) Sweet or fresh—opp. to saline. 7 (—Of the oils expressed from sesamum and carthamus) Sweet. 8 (—Of a man or person, as गोडा माणूस) Mild, kindly, bland, gentle. 9 (—Of flesh) Sensible, living, quick—opp. to callous, dead, proud.

10 (—Of particular hot, biting, or bitter vegetables, of chilies, सुरण, kárinđá &c.) Mild. 11 (—Of varieties among plants of narcotic properties, e. g. हरीक, खडसांवळी &c.) Not narcotic. 12 (—Of serpents) Unvenomous. 13 (—Of a particular animal body or a member) Quick, delicately sensible, highly susceptible (of disease or injury).

14 (—Of fish) Freshwater, i. e. dwelling in rivers. 15 (—Of rice, as गोडें भात) Produced in unsaline soil. 16 (—Of the region of the groin or pubes, as गोडें आंग) Vital, mortal, readily susceptible of fatal infliction. 17 (—Of corn or grain, as गोडा दाणा) Unsalted. 18 (—Of the genuine Maráthá, and as opp. to कडवा) Pure or unadulterate; unmixed with the blood of a lower class. Synonymous with शुद्ध.

गो. or गोडवे गाणें or सांगणें To enumerate one's services and good deeds and *sweet* actings towards; to bring up one's kindnesses and favors and gracious deportment towards. The implication is that the person making this display is disappointed and angry; conceiving himself to have lavished his kindnesses upon an ingrate. गोडवे गाणें (not सांगणें) is also To complain of or murmur about gen. [to disgust.

गोडबो *f R* (गोड) Relish, liking, pleasure:—opp. गोडस *a* (गोडा) Plump, sleek, well-filled and गोडसर *a* Sweetish. [rounded.

गोडसांडणें *n* The sweetmeat सांडणें when prepared, not in ताक, but in milk.

गोडा *m* The tuberous or tufted head (of Globe amaranth and other flowers). 2 fig. A full and swelling bunch or cluster gen.; a knot, knob, boss, tuft, tassel, bunch.

गोडा घोळणें (To wag the [tuft or stump of] tail at.) To attend upon servilely in hopes of getting something; to fawn upon. गोडा फुटणें (गुळाला or रसाला) To get a cream or head—boiling sugarcane juice &c. 2 also गोडा फोडणें To come openly out; to be fully risen—the sun or सूर्यानें. Ex. सूर्यानें गोडा फोडला नाहीं तो दारें येऊन बसला. The figure is that of the spreading abroad (radiating widely) of a tassel (गोडा) on being wetted. 3 fig. To come out into broad conspicuousness or full notoriety—a person. Gen. in bad sense.

गोडा *a* See under गोडवा. [communis.

गोडारंड *m* Common castor oil-tree, Ricinus गोडांबा *m* (गोड & आंबा) A variety of the mango-tree. Its fruit is very sweet. [&c. See गोडबी.

गोडांबी *f* The seed of the Marking nut-plant

गोडावणें *v i* (गोड) To become fresh, sweet, mild, i. e. to lose saltiness, sourness, acritude—lands, salt water, sour fruits, plants. 2 To be vitiated or blunted—the palate from eating sweet things. 3 (Poetry.) To be possessed with a feeling of the sweetness of; to be affected by the sweetness of. Ex. दिटो घाली माता विश्वाच्या जनका ॥ भक्तिचिया सुखां गोडावली ॥. 4 To sweeten; to be approaching to maturity—fruits.

गोडाविणें *v c* (गोड) To sweeten (lands recovered from the sea) by throwing down mould.

गोडाळ *n* (गोडा) A kind of grass. It grows in tufts. Pr. गवत गो. शेत घोडाळ बायको तोंडाळ. 2 (In Konkani *fem.*) A tufted or mosslike plant, covering the surface of tanks &c. Held of virtue in preserving the purity of the water. 3 A quantity of गोड, calices of the corn जांभळा.

गोडाळ *a* Having on its surface the grass गोडाळ—a tank or well. 2 (Commonly गोडस) Plump and sleek.

गोडिळणें *v i R* गोडुळणें *v i R* (गोड) To sweeten—fruits, esp. plantains and the jack.

गोडी *f* Sweetness throughout its applications in English;—lusciousness, fragrance, melody &c. See the adj गोड. 2 Taste; just perception or relish:—opp. to vitiation of palate. Ex. चरानें तोंडाची गोडी गेली. 3 Goodness or niceness (of a dish &c.) 4 Gentleness, softness, blandness (of speech). 5 A liking, fondness, or taste for.

गोडोस चढणें To be growing sweet; to ripen. गोडोस पडणें To be agreeable unto—a medicine, a business &c. गोडोस येणें in. con. To get reconciled unto; or to become fond of.

गोडो *f C* A lane or narrow passage. 2 A head of जांभळा, बाजरी &c. 3 (Better गोवडी) A cow-track.

गोडो *a* Having a गोडा or tufted head. In comp. with names of flowers; as गोडीजाखन, गोडीतगर, गोडोमखमस.

गोडोकुरी-कुरी-कुंवली *f* Mild variety of Cowhage or Cowitch. Disting. from खाजकुरी or खाजरीकुरी.

गोडोगुलावी *f* Friendly or familiar terms. 2 Mildness, blandness, suavity. Ex. गो. नें काम करून घावें. 3 Friendly intercourse; agreement.

गोडोळ *a* गोडूस *a* (गोड) Sweetish. [maturity.

गोडूळ *a R* Sweetish; esp. fruits approaching to गोडें *n* (गोड) Any sweet कालवण or mixture (as of गूळ, cocoanut, milk &c.)

गोडेंअळू *n* Mild variety of अळू or Calladium esc.

गोडेंरा or री *a* sometimes गोडेंर *a* (गोडा) Having a gondá or tufted head—flowers &c.

गोडेंहदावन *n* Sweet variety of the plant हंदावन.

गोद्या *a* (गोड) Dainty-mouthed, fond of dainty dishes or morsels. 2 Fond of sweets, a sweetlips.

गोद्या *m C* The residue of grain from which a spirituous liquor has been extracted; draff, distiller's grains.

गोण *f* A large sack; a packsack (for grain &c.) fig. Load or burden (as of cares or business).

गोण घालून बसणें To sit determinedly and persistently. [matted work (of palm-leaves &c.)

गोणता *m* A bullock grain-sack: also a case of गोणताट *n* Sackcloth or sacking: also sacking made up (to receive the articles of a beast-load). Ex. घरी गोणताटें मूठ देते ॥ ते विकिले वरित वाणि-यासि ॥.

गोणती *f R* A little purse made of sackcloth.

गोणपट or गोणपाट *m n* Sackcloth or sacking.

गोणा *m* (Enhancing form of गोण) A large grain-sack or other packsack. 2 Any rude, loose-tex-

tured sacking made with small cords to hold manure, sand, rubbish from the road &c.: also a loosely platted basket of bamboo or osier (to be borne in a कावड or बहंगी): also an ass's sack for stones, bricks, tiles &c.

गोणी *f* Sackcloth. 2 A packsack or sack. 3 fig. Load or burden (of business, cares &c.)

गोणी गळ्यांत or सानेवर येणें or पडणें See explained under गळा. गोणी सणगटावर देणें To lay (the cares of life or some business or trouble) upon one. Also गोणी सणगटावर येणें or पडणें To come or fall upon one—such cares &c. गोणी पाटोवर घालणें To force (a burden or business) upon.

गोत *n* (गोच *S*) गोतगंगा *f* गोतपत or गोतपात *n* गोतवळ *f* गोतवळा *m* A caste as assembled in investigation of matters, or as considered collectively. 2 Relations and kindred considered collectively. Pr. कुझाडीचा दांडा गोतास काळ.

गोत मिळणें To combine or confederate. 2 To mix, mingle, unite. Ex. ताकाचें आणि तेलकट भाजीचें गोत मिळत नाही. 3 To agree or concur—many points, facts, circumstances.

गोतघोडा *m* A term for an incestuous person. 2 An untutored, lubberly, and overgrown child. 3 A term of reviling or ridicule for the dunce or fool of a family.

गोतपत or गोतपात *f* गोताई *f* (गोत) The feasting and purificatory ceremonies observed, amongst Shúdras, towards the preparation of an offender for reception back into caste.

गोता *m* sometimes गोत *f* (غوطه *A*) A dip or plunge (as of a bird or a paper-kite): (*v* खा) also a jerk to occasion a dip. *v* मार, दे. 2 A ruinous or losing business: also a blow sustained, a loss. *v* खा, बस. 3 A cheat or an imposition upon; a defrauding trick; a bite. *v* दे. 4 A fruitless trip; an empty errand. *v* खा, and, in. con., बस.

गोता खाणें To suffer loss, damage, defeat, disappointment, penalty, harm &c. freely. Pr. जेनुं काम तेनें थाय बिजा करे ते गोता खाय.

गोताबील *f* A confused intermingling and jostling of men of different castes. 2 fig. A hotch-potch, gallimaufry, olio, medley.

गोतावळ *f* गोतावळा or गोतेळा *m* गोतावळें or गोताळें *n* (गोत & ओळ) A caste or tribe viewed aggregately or collectively, as a body or as an गोती *f* P Commonly गोता. [assembly.]

गोतो *a* R (गोत) Related. [founder of a race.]

गोच *n* (S) Family, race, lineage, kin. 2 *m* The गोच उतरणें-जमणें-येणें To be suitable for the formation of affinity;—said of families or a family when intermarriage is contemplated. गोच मिळणें To confederate or combine. 2 To mingle or mix gen. गोच लागणें in. con. To hold relation unto. गोची लागणें To get into a family by adoption. 2 fig. To become addicted to. See नादीं लागणें. 3 To fall within the province or sphere of—a business. Some compounds are गोचवध, गोचदत्या, गोचसंबंध, गोचविचार, गोचघटित.

गोचकुठार *m* गोचकुदळ *m* (Ax or mattock to one's family.) Term for an incestuous person.

गोचज *a* (S) pop. गोची *a* Related. गोचपुख or गोचबंधु *m* (S) A kinsman. In law the terms are applied to kindred of the same general family; as opp. to बंधु or cognate kin.

गोचैक्य *n* (S गोच & ऐक्य) Commonness of गोच or kin. Disting. from प्रवैक्य Agreement in having the same founder. Terms used in matchmaking.

गोथवड *f* C A division along a line for a beast, a stall.

गोद *m* (گود *H*) Gum.

गोद *f* (گود *H* Lap or bosom.) A dock.

गोदड *a* Having roughnesses and bumps or thickness and coarseness of skin—the body from biliary disorder.

गोदड or गोदंद *m* One of the eighteen orders of the गोसावी. See अठरा अखाडे.

गोदडशई *a* (See शई) Patched and pieced; गोदडी-like—a garment. 2 Disorderly, slovenly, loose—business, an establishment. 3 Of the order of गोसावी called गोदड. Also गोदडी or चा *a* गोदड-पंथी *a* गोदडवावा.

गोदडी *f* (گودڑی *H*) A party-colored quilt. 2 fig. A tattered or patched garment.

गोदडीआंबा *m* A mango of a particular kind.

गोदडीनिंबू or लिंबू *n* A fruit of the Shaddock-kind. [contempt or disgust.]

गोदडें *n* A form of the word गोदडी expressing

गोदणी *f* A tree, Cordia myxa.

गोदणें *v c* To make figures on the skin by puncturing with a thorn and rubbing over leaves of plants; to tattoo. A practice esp. of women.

गोदणें *v i* गोदवण, गोदवणें, गोदागोद See गोंधणें *v i* गोंधवण &c.

गोदंतीहरताळ *m* Yellow orpiment.

गोददाणी or नो *f* (گوندان *H*) Gum-pot. Gum is used in closing letters &c.

गोदरड *f* R Litter; esp. the litter of a cow-pen.

गोदवण *n* The material and implements used in tattooing. [particular shape.]

गोदविडा *m* A विडा or roll of Betel-leaf &c. of a

गोदवेल् *f* A kind of rice.

गोदा *m* A circular brand or mark made by actual cautery. 2 The knob or head of a tie consisting in a string running through and through (as through a mattress or quilt).

गोदा or गोदावरी *f* (S) The name of a sacred river which rises at त्रिविकेश्वर, the Godávarí.

गोदान *n* (S) The giving of a cow (to a Bráhma). 2 One of the sixteen संस्कार. Shaving the head twelve years after मुंज. See षोडशसंस्कार.

गोदी *f* (گودی *H* Lap or bosom.) A dock.

गोंध *f* Combing of the hair. 2 fig. A knotty or complicate case; a perplexed affair.

गोंध & गोंधदानो See गोद & गोददानो.

गोंधड, गोंधडी, गोंधडीआंबा, गोंधडें See गोदड &c.

गोंधण *n* The fruit of Cordia myxa.

गोंधण *f* or गोंधणी *f* A large and wild fruit-tree,

गोंधणें *v c* To tattoo. See गोदणें. [Cordia myxa.]

गोंधणें *v i* To tangle or ravel.

गोंधन *n* (S) Cattle considered as property; wealth consisting in cattle.

गोंधन *f* (Usually गोंधण) A tree and *n* Its fruit.

गोंधरणें or गोंधवणें *v i* To tangle or ravel. 2 To get into disorder or derangement—leaves of a book &c. 3 To become bewildered, confused, perplexed.

गोंधरणें or गोंधवणें *v c* (गोंध) To entangle.

गोंधलें *n* A figure or mark upon the skin made by tattooing.

गोंधवण *f* Entangling or raveling. 2 A tangled or raveled mass: also entangled state.

गोंधळ *m* Disorder or derangement (of things, affairs, accounts); confusion and perplexity gen. 2 Bewilderment, distraction, botheration. 3 Bustle, stir, hurry-scurry, hurly-burly. 4 A tumultuous festivity in propitiation of देवी; corresponding somewhat to Wake or Ale. 5 Hurried and tumultuous, or animated and vivid action gen. *v* घाल. Pr. गाढवांचा गों. लातांचा सुकळ.

गोंधळणें *v c* गोंधळविणें *v c* (गोंधळ) To disorder, derange, intermingle confusedly.

गोंधळणें *v i* To be mislaid—an article. 2 To whirl or eddy; to play about confusedly—wind or water in a confined place: also to whiffle or be whisked about—straws, dust. 3 To be bewildered, distracted, confounded.

गोंधळलग्न *n* (Corr. from गोंधूललग्न) A marriage tied or fixed during गोंधूल.

गोंधळी *m* (गोंधळ) A caste or an individual of it. They are musicians and singers and makers of गोंधळ. [lating to गोंधूल.]

गोंधळीक or गोंधळूक *a* (Corr. from गोंधूलिक) Re-

गोंधळ्या *a* (गोंधळ) A fellow ever disturbing and disordering. 2 A confused, thick-headed, blun-

गोधा *f* S An iguana. [dering booby.]

गोधा *f* S गोधांगुली *f* (Poetry.) A bow-string-

fence worn by archers on the left arm.

गोंधागोंध *f* (गोंधणें) State of entanglement or

गोंधस *m* (S) Wheat, Triticum. [ravel.]

गोंधूल *m n* (S Cow-dust.) गोंधूलसुहृत् *m n* (S)

The period comprised between 30 पल before and 30 पल after sunset. It is the auspicious and appointed घटिका for marriage. 2 (From the dust which the cattle raise on returning from pasture.) Evening twilight. [गोमंतक or Goa.]

गोमंतकी *a* Relating to the Portuguese settlement

गोमय *n m* S Cowdung. Ex. शुद्ध करुनिचा गोमय-गोळ || नृत्तिकाकणविरहित ||

गोसा *m* Sham or pretence of indifference or aversion towards that which is desired: also, sometimes, sham of ignorance on points on which one is well-informed. *v* कर, लाव. 2 Affectation of greatness, airs.

गोसागणेश पितळी दरवाजा (From a story of an ingenious pauper in the days of the Mogul emperors.) Phrase used where one takes great pressing to do what he strongly desires to do.

गोसाजी or गोसाजीकापश *m* A feigned name returned in answer to one impertinently asking one's name. 2 Some body, some low fellow or other, some Dick or Jack, nobody knows who. 3 A term for a meddler or interloper. 4 Used sometimes in the public accounts as a cloaking name for some respectable revenue-defaulter. [are you?]

तुझी कोण मोठे गो. गेलां And what mighty fellow गोसाजी ना तिसाजी *m* Some fellow or other, some Jack or Tom.

गोसाजीसोसाजी *m pl* Folk, fellows, chaps; people indiscriminately or contemptuously.

गोसाशी *f* A gadfly, a cattle-fly.

गोसांस *n* (S) Cow's flesh, beef. As beef may not be eaten by the Hindú, this word is used of a deposit or an article of property of another in solemn declarations that it shall not be, or has not been, appropriated. Ex. च्या तुमच्या रुपयांतून म्यां कांहीं खाणे असतील तर ते मला गो. ; हो तुमचो देव मला गोसांसप्रमाणें. See सायमावशो & शिवस्व.

गोमीकांड *m* (गोम & कांड) A border to cloth consisting of an interwoven stripe like a centiped.

गोमीकांडी *a* Having the border गोमीकांड—a dhotar &c. [See चिहूट.]

गोमीच *n* An inauspicious mark of the horse.

गोमुख *n* (S) A cow's mouth of wood, metal, or stone. Used as, in English, the word lion's mouth. 2 A particular musical instrument.

गोमुखयात्र *m* (S Cow-faced tiger.) A wolf in sheep's clothing.

गोमुखी *f* (S) A glove shaped like a cow's mouth, by which the hand is covered in telling the beads

of a rosary. 2 c A person who, according to a vow, takes up his food with his mouth.

गोमूत्र *n* (S) Cow's urine.

गोमूत्रिका *f* (S) or गोमूत्रिकान्यायगुणाकार *m* (S) A mode of multiplying. [in different ways.]

गोमूत्रिकाबंध *m* (S) A structure of verse readable गोमेटी or टी *f* A vine or scandent shrub bearing an esculent fruit. गोमेटी or टी *n* Its fruit.

गोमेष *m* (S) Sacrifice of a cow.

गोयला *m* C A fagot of short sticks for fuel.

गोयाबा *m* (गोवणे) A term for a slow, dilatory, dawdling fellow : a *poke*, a *slow coach* : also for a silly and soft fellow ; a *poor creature*.

गोर *m* (Vulgar for गोवर) Measles.

गोरखगांजा *m* A little medicinal plant (used in नळगूद &c.) bearing बुटे like the hemp-plant.

गोरखचाळा *m* गोरखसांखळी *f* A bar of iron set round with rings. Used by the गोसावी. 2 fig. Confused intercatenation (as of the members of families by numerous intermarriages, of the inhabitants of a village bound as mutual securities, of thorny bushes in a fence &c.)

गोरखचिंच *f* र A variety of the Tamarind : also the fruit of it. The pods are very long. 2 (गोरक्षो S) The name of a shrub.

गोरखपंथ *m* गोरखमार्ग *m* गोरखमत *n* गोरखसंप्रदाय *m* The order or system of the religious leader गोरखनाथ. [गोरखनाथ.]

गोरखपंथी *c* गोरखमार्गी *c* A follower of गोरख or गोरखसंच *m* A mantra or spell devised by गोरख.

गोरखमुहूर्त *m* A common term for several मुहूर्त signalized by गोरख. Consulted in seeking lucky periods. [grazier.]

गोरखी *m* (Properly गुराखी) A cowkeeper or गोरगरोब *m* *pl* (गरोब & गोर Particle of amplification.) The poor and needy ; poor folk.

गोरज *m* (S) Cow's dust &c. For this word and its compounds गोरजमुहूर्त & गोरजलघ्न see गोधूल and its compounds.

गोरटा *a* (गौर S) Fair—a complexion : of fair complexion—a person. Ex. सग सीतेचे चरणो मिठी ॥ घालति सकळ गोरटो ॥

गोरटेला *a* (Dim of गोरटा) Fairish.

गोरब *n* W An इरले which proceeds straight downwards without bending under the back : opp. to कमरमेडी इरले.

गोरबंद *m* The front fastening or tie of a horse's खागीर or pad : also of a camel's packsaddle.

गोरवीकटगो *f* A Canarese term, but occurring. An oily wood used for torches by night-messengers or travelers. The tree (called माकडीचे झाड) is *Ixora parviflora*. Grah.

गोरस *m* (S) Produce of a cow : (comprehensively, or with particular respect, the produce or a product ; milk, whey, curds, buttermilk &c., or any one of these.)

गोरसण, गोरसाण, गोरसन or गोरसान *n* Bruised castor oil-seeds, curds, turmeric, buttermilk &c. used in softening and preparing leather. *v* दे, लाव, चोळ.

गोरसणे *v* *i* To be prepared and made ready for the seed ; to have been cleared and smoothed and manured &c.—ground.

गोरक्ष *m* S Popularly गोरख or गोरखनाथ The name of the celebrated Hindú reformer.

गोरक्ष or गोरक्षक *m* (S) A cowherd. 2 The tutelar deity of cattle.

गोरा *m* (Better गोह्रा) A male calf.

गोरा *a* (गौर S) Fair—the complexion : also of fair complexion. 2 White. Sometimes used of rice, cloth &c.

Pr. एक गोरी आणि बत्तीस खाद्याचोरी Let a wife be but fair : this will cover all vices and blemishes.

गोरागोमटा *a* Of fair complexion and graceful form. Pr. गो० नरदेव करंटा Fair and beautiful but poor and luckless.

गोरागोरा पान or गोरा पान *a* (गोरा Fair, पान Enhancing particle.) Superlatively fair.

गोरांजन *n* Properly गोरोचन *q. v.* A pigment &c. Ex. किंवा सेवू गो० अथवा बैसू पर्वती जाऊनि.

गोराडू *m* The yam, *Dioscorea* ; the plant or its गोराणी *f* The name of a plant. [root.]

गोराभुरका *a* Of a light red color or bright au- गोराभाजा *m* White galls. [burn.]

गोराभोरा *a* (गोरा White, भोरा Enhancing particle.) Deadly pale ; white as a sheet.

गोरू *n* R (Commonly गुरु) A beast of the class termed Black cattle.

गोरेला *a* (Dim. of गोरा) Fairish.

गोरोचन *n* or गोरोचना *f* (S) A bright yellow pigment prepared from the urine of a cow or vomited by a cow in the form of scybala ; or, according to some, found in the head of a cow. Used in painting and dyeing, also medicinally. 2 The term is applied to Bezoar. 3 Popular superstition assigns some marvelous influences to this substance (esp. in the department of rakery गोह्रा *m* A bull-calf. [or libertinism]. गोळ *a* (S) Circular, cylindrical, or spherical ; round gen.

गोधूललघ्न *n* S Marriage performed in the period गोधूल. 2 The sign of the equator in ascension during the time गोधूल.

गोधूलिक *a* S Relating to the period गोधूल. गोधूल or ली *f* (गोधूल S) Dust raised by cows on the road. See under गोधूल.

गोप *m* (S) A caste or an individual of it. They are cowherds and milkmen. 2 An ornament for the neck or waist. It is of gold or of stoutly-twisted silk &c. 3 A kind of grass.

गोपचंदन *n* (गोपीचंदन S) White clay. 2 fig. Destruction, devastation, utter desolation and ruin (of a country &c.) [public pasturage ; a common.]

गोपचार *m* Ground around a village reserved as a गोपद *n* (S) A cow's foot. 2 The track of a cow's foot. 3 (The track filled with water.) A puddle.

गोपझ *n* (S) The cow's foot chalked out by women and worshiped (during the monsoon months). [serving, keeping, protecting.]

गोपन *n* (S) Hiding or concealing. 2 S Pre- गोपनीय *a* S (Fit or proper) to be hidden or concealed. [scription.]

गोपरू *m* A बांगडी or glass ring of a certain de- गोपा *m* (गोप A name of कृष्ण) A term of endearment for a new born infant or very young child.

2 A cocoanut or a dab of cloth, assumed to be a child, and given into the hand of the woman the subject of गर्भाधान. 3 At a wedding. The dab of cloth by means of which some colored liquid is spurted over bride and bridegroom ; or, on other occasions, over guests or an audience, to intimate dismissal. *v* सुतव.

गोपाल *m* (S) pop. गोपाळ *m* A cowherd. 2 A king. 3 A name of कृष्ण. 4 A caste or an individual of it. They are leapers and tumblers. They break stones with the bare arm, lift great weights, and perform feats of strength.

गोपाष्टमी *f* (S) The eighth of the bright fortnight of कार्तिक, the anniversary of the day on which कृष्ण formally set out as herdsman. Cows are wor- shipped &c.

गोपाळकाला *m* The feasting and merriment which concludes the festival of गोकुलाष्टमी and some others in honor of कृष्ण. [of the गोपाळ caste.]

गोपाळखेल *m* The play and sport made by people गोपाळी *ad* C In the evening dusk or twilight. With reference to गोधूललघ्न, a marriage performed at that season.

गोपिका or गोपी *f* (S) A female cowherd. गोपित *p* S Hidden or concealed. 2 Preserved or protected.

गोपिपी *m* The name of a little black bird. गोपीचंदन *n* S pop. गोपचंदन *n* White clay.

गोपुर *m* *n* (S) The building over the gate (of a city, of the encircling wall of a temple, palace &c.) 2 A gate so overbuilt. 3 A gate gen. 4 The figures drawn by women on the walls in the month चैत्र. 5 A grass, *Cyperus rotundus*.

गोप्य *a* S (Possible, purposed, necessary) to be hidden or concealed. There are nine things which ought to be concealed or kept secret : viz. आयुष्य, द्रव्य, गृहचिह्न, संत्र, मैथुन, भेषज, दान, मान, अपमान One's age, one's riches or property, family or private follies, the address or use of a mantra, sexual congress, the taking of medicine, charitable donations, honor or respect obtained, dishonor or disgrace incurred.

गोप्रसव *m* S The holding before the mouth of a cow of a child born under an ill boding horoscope. The child is now viewed as the offspring of the cow, and as secured from the evil boded.

गोफ *m* An ornament for the neck. It is of gold, silver, twisted silk &c. 2 Applied, hence, to a braided whip, platted cord or tie, or to a stout गोफण *f* (گوین H) A sling. [twist gen.]

गोफणगुंडा *m* गोफणगोटा *m* A sling-stone. 2 Applied to a sharp and smart fellow.

गोफणणे *v* *c* (Poetry. गोफण) To cast with a sling, to sling. Ex. माझा परीस हिरोन ॥ दुरिचादुरि गोफणिला ॥ [(of women).]

गोफा *m* (गुल्फ S) The ankle. 2 The hairknot गोफाटणे sometimes गोफटणे *v* *c* To catch, en- snare, entangle, involve (in speech &c.) ; to per- plex, confound, embarrass : also to beguile, amuse, mislead. 2 C To slubber or hurry over ; to per- form cursorily or defectively (as with insufficient funds or means) : also to manage ; to make to serve ; to shift with. [or smothered.]

गोफाटणे sometimes गोफटणे *v* *i* To be suffocated गोफाटा *m* Trouble or perplexity ; an embar- rassing or bewildering case or state of circum- stances. Used only in 7th or loc. case, and with *v* घाल, सांपड, पड &c. : e. g. गोफात्यांत घालणे or पडणे To involve in, or to be involved in, trouble or perplexity.

गोफोण *f* R (Commonly गोफण) A sling.

गोवटी & गोवटे See गोमेटी & गोमेटे.

गोवड *n* A mess of cowdung and urine lying about. 2 A confused mixture ; a jumble or medley.

गोवडणे *v* *i* To get smeared or daubed with some filth—vessel, article, place.

गोवरा *a* Compressed and belying out—a pitcher or other vessel. 2 Used revilingly of a low com- pressed face ; and, more laxly, of an ugly, ill form- ed, ill wrought or fashioned person or thing.

गोवरागणेश *m* A term for a fat and round fellow. (Like the god गणेश)

गोवराळ *f* A species of the Plantain.

गोवाडणे *v* *c* To smear (vessels, articles, places) esp. with dung or some dirt. 2 P To jumble to- gether.

गोबे *n* (Or गोबे) Unsought gain; hidden treasure found; any great favor of Fortune; a windfall. *v* ये, सांपड, मिळ, हातास लाग.

गोब्राह्मण *m* (Cow-Bráhmaṇ.) A term for a soft, simple, guileless, harmless Bráhmaṇ.

गोभी *f* The name of a medicinal herb.

गोम *f* A sort of centiped. 2 One of the seventy-two blemishes incidental to the horse, viz. a line of reversed hair (hair pointing to the horse's tail) resembling a centiped. 3 fig. A fault, blemish, defect, imperfection; a drawback among excellencies. 4 A border or an interwoven stripe (to a dhotar &c.) like a centiped. 5 गोम or the centiped-line of hair, if it be direct (pointing to the horse's head), is amongst the auspicious marks: again, if on the head, it is inauspicious. See अशुभचिह्ने. [ed tail.

गोमचिचळ *m n* A blackish little bird with a fork-complexion: also *attrib.* fair-complexioned.

गोमटा *a* sometimes गोमट *a* (Poetry.) Sweet. Ex. शुद्ध बीजा पोटी फळें रसाळ गोमटी. 2 Fair—the complexion: also *attrib.* fair-complexioned.

गोमटा *m* Weaver's term. A common term for the five-threaded strong-twisted cords which compose the आखा of a loom. See ओवी.

गोमटी *f* A kind of बांगडी or glass-bracelet.

गोल *m* (S) Any thing globular or cylindrical, a cylinder, globe, ball, orb. 2 An artificial globe. See खगोल, भूगोल, हगोल. 3 A round pole or rafter: also a pole rounded by the turning lathe. 4 *unc* Circularity; sphericity; cylindricity. 5 The wooden ball used in the play of trapstick. 6 An embroidered border (as of a turban). 7 An aggregated mass; a troop or column; a crowd, flock, or herd; a body or volume (as of fire). 8 A division or half of the zodiac. 9 A globose flower-wreath or ball of strung flowers. See, if curious, under तु-रा. 10 A certain river-fish. 11 A single gold or silver wire of a twist (as of a गोफ, करगोटा &c.)

गोलक (S) A caste or an individual of it. It is composed of the descendants from illegitimate offspring of Bráhmaṇ-widows. There are two distinctions—कुंडगोलक Illegitimate offspring of a (esp. Bráhmaṇ) woman having a husband, and रंडगोलक Illegitimate offspring of a (Bráhmaṇ) widow. 2 Any thing globular, a ball, an orb, a sphere. 3 In the sense Ball with some accommodation गोलक is attached severally to the names of the organs of the senses; as कर्णगोलक the auricle of the ear, नासगोलक the body of the nose, नेत्रगोलक the ball of the eye, मुखगोलक the mouth: also इंद्रियगोलक an organ of sense, or इंद्रियगोलक *pl* the organs of sense. Ex. देवताशक्ति असंख्यवांचून केवळ इंद्रियगोलकांनी कार्य होत नाही. See अधि-देवत, अधिभूत, & अध्यात्मा.

गोलक *n* (गुलक *P*) A closed box with a slit to receive money, a money-box, a till.

गोलची *f* In architecture. Bead: also the implement with which it is worked.

गोलदाडा, गोलदाडा, गोलदाडा, गोलदाड *m* A large, erect tree. Its fruit is parched for food and is used medicinally. *Sterculia guttata*. Grah.

गोलंदाज *m* (गुलंदाज *P*) A gunner or bombardier.

गोलंदाजी *f* (गुलंदाजी *P*) Ball-throwing. Gun-nery.

गोलदानी *f* (गोल *S* गुल *P*) A bullet horn or case worn by musketeers around the waist.

गोलदार *a* Cylindrical. 2 Curling—mustaches. 3 Brawny, muscular, plump—arms, legs. 4 Having a गोल or embroidered border—a turban &c.

गोला *m* Commonly गोला.

गोलाकार *a* (S) Globular.

गोलांगुल *m S* A kind of monkey, described as of a black color and having a tail like a cow's tail. Ex. निळयांचे मयूर घावति ॥ रत्नांचि गोलांगुलें नाचति ॥ गोलांट or ठ or गोलांट or ठ *n* (Commonly कोलांट) A leap heels over head, a summersault or somerset. *v* घे, मार. [ing of spheres, spherics.

गोलाध्याय *m S* The division of mathematics treat-गोलाधे *n* (S) A semisphere or a hemisphere.

गोली *f* A common term for the hooks or curved iron members attached to the कोळपें or कुळव and some other implements.

गोलेवाला or गोला *m* (गोला & वाला) One who gains his subsistence by rice-pounding with the implement गोला.

गोला *m* A rice-pounder or pestle with a stone-ball fixed in it. 2 The पट्टी or iron strip running across the teeth of the weeding instrument कोळपें.

गोवई *a* Relating to Goa—mangoes &c.

गोवड *m n* गोवडी or गोवडी *f* (गोवर्जनी *S*) A track (over hills or in the jungle) of depasturing herds; esp. a cow-track.

गोवडास लागणें or येणें (To get into the cow-track.) To come into the right track or way—a person or a work. [&c.]

गोवणी *f* (Verbal of गोवणें) Stringing, threading गोवणें *v c* To string, thread, spit (beads, flowers &c.) 2 To fasten or tie up slightly (the hair, a beast to a peg &c.) 3 To fix or settle at, in, with (a son &c. at school, or in apprenticeship, or in marriage, or in some employment). 4 To bind, confine, restrain (by bond or promise). 5 To embarrass; to involve in perplexities. 6 To entangle or catch in speech. Ex. वाचावळें जन गोवति ॥ 7 To engage; to hold in attention. Ex. मला गोष्टीखालीं गोवून आपण

गोवत्स *m n* (S) A cow-calf. [चोरी करून गोला.

गोवत्सदादशी *f* (S) The twelfth of आश्विनवद्य on which day the cow and calf are worshiped.

गोवपा *f S* Fat of kine or oxen; cow-tallow or ox-tallow. [वळ, चिरमुट, कानप.

गोवर *m* (गोवर्ण *S*) The measles. *v* ये, निघ, मा-गोवर *m* (गोबर *H*) Dry and crumbled cowdung.

2 The litter left by a cow after eating.

गोवरकोडा *m* Cowdung, straws, husks &c. A loose term for the litter and rubbish of a cow-house.

गोवरी or गोवरी *f* (गोवर) A bit of dry cowdung. 2 A cake of cowdung (made by wetting, kneading, patting, and drying in the sun). 3 Cowdung dry and crumbled.

गोवरीची आग *f* (As fire in dry cowdung smoulders long.) A concealed but deadly hatred.

गोवरें *n C* (गोवर) Measles.

गोवर्धन *m* (S) A celebrated hill near मथुरा. It was upheld by कृष्ण upon one finger, to shelter the cowherds from a storm excited by इंद्र. Hence 2 A large heap of cowdung, or of rice, vegetables &c. made by the people of the वल्लभा sect on the first of कार्तिकशुद्ध in imitation of the mountain. 3 *n* (Misused for गोरोचन *q. v.*) Bezoar &c.

गोवळ or गोवळगोटा *m C* A vaccary or cow-house. [affair; a mess.

गोवळगाथा *m* An entangled business; a jumbled गोवळा or गोवळा sometimes, गोवळा *m* A cow-herd. 2 A particular devil which, on entering into possession of a man's body, removes the small pox. 3 *R* Applied reproachfully to a grown up but still childish fellow.

गोवा *m* (गोवणें) Embarrassment or entangle-

ment; esp. in fig. senses. Ex. नैसा कंटाळोनि विषय-सुखी ॥ पळोनि गोला एकाएकी ॥ उदंड गोवा केला लोकी ॥ परी नायके शेखी कवणाचें ॥ Settling fixedly (a person in some situation or occupation).

गोवारी *m* A cowherd. 2 *f* A plant and the pod of it, *Dolichos fabaeformis*. This bean is amongst the उपधान्यें. [the cow of Tartary).

गोवाल *m pl S* Hair from a cow's tail (esp. of गोविंद *m* (S) One of the common appellations of कृष्ण. 2 A particular flower. 3 *n* or गोविंदफळ *n* A fruit said to cry out Govind! Govind! in the mouth of the eater; the fruit of *Capparis Zeyla-*

nica. 4 A red glass-bead. [कृष्ण.

गोविंदनामसंकीर्तन Reiterating Govind, a name of गोविंदमणी *m* A red glass-bead. [tain way.

गोविंदविडा *m* Betel-leaf &c. rolled up in a cer-गोविंदी *f* A creeping plant, *Capparis Zeylanica*.

गोवें *n* The city Goa. [गोविंदें *n* Its fruit.

गोवें *n* Half-coagulated milk. 2 Applied to a soft, easy, liberal patron, a lucrative sinecure, a source in general of good things flowing to us without our labor: also to any unexpected good fortune; any great and unsought gain; a wind-fall. 3 Scaffolding.

गोवेल *m f* A creeping shrub said to be poison-ous to cattle. Much used in binding bundles (of grass &c.)

गोवैद्य *m* (S) A cow-doctor; a cowleech.

गोव्या *a R & W* Careless and disorderly; slack and slovenly; blundering and forgetful &c. The word is of that large class comprehending ग्याळ or ग्याळी, ग्याळी or व्या, गैरा, गैरात, गैरी, गावदी, गलतान, झांब्या or झाम्या, भोंगळ &c. [cows.

गोशत *n S* A present to a Bráhmaṇ of a hundred गोशपेच *m* (गोश *P*) A wrapper over the ears (as in cold weather). It is brought crosswise (×) over the sides of the face.

गोशमाली *f* sometimes गोशमाल or गोशाल *f* (गोश *P* To rub, गोश *P* Ear.) Rubbing (also pulling or twisting) the ears of.

गोशा *m* (गोश *P*) An end of a bow. 2 The handle of a turner's bow. 3 The end or train of a garment. 4 Private apartments or privacy.

गोशाला *f S* pop. गोशाला *f* A cowhouse or cow-pen, a vaccary.

गोशेरा or गोश्वारा *m* (गोश *P*) See गोश्वारा.

गोष्ट *f* (गोष्ट *S*) A story, tale, apologue, anecdote. 2 (Freely.) A word, a syllable, an utterance, a sound. 3 A matter, affair, business, trans-action, deed: also a circumstance, event, occurrence. 4 Case, condition, circumstances. Ex. श्रीमंत लोक कितीही खर्च करीत त्यांची गोष्ट निराळी. एका गोष्टींत At once; at one handling; smartly, briskly. गोष्टी सांगणें To converse, talk, chat.

गोष्टभात *f* A tale or story. Ex. एखादी गो. सांग म्हणजे वाट करमेल. [of talk and anecdote.

गोष्टप्रिय *a* Fond of tales and stories. 2 Full गोष्टिवाता or -माता *f pl* (गोष्ट & मात or बात *H*) Chat, talk, idle conversation; mere tales and stories.

गोष्टिलपट *a* Given up to hearing or telling stories. गोष्टिवेल्हाळ *a* (Poetry.) Full of pleasant stories and anecdotes: also fond of listening to stories.

गोष्टियाद्द *n* A shráddh performed in words only (when circumstances prevent the due performance). 2 fig. Mere chat, tattle, story-telling.

गोष्ट *m n S* A pen or fold for cattle. [gossip.

गोष्टेशू *a S* (Bold in his own pen or fold.) A house-hero.

गोघट *n* (S) A cow's hoof or foot. 2 A cow-track. 3 A measure,—as much as a cow's footstep will hold.

गोघटोपम *a* S (Like a cow's footstep.) Applied to any work, event, or matter which it is intended to represent as light and trifling, of easy performance or endurance. Ex. ईश्वरभजन केलें असतां भव गो० होतो "This is the victory that overcometh the world, even our (worship of God)."

गोघारा or गोसारा or गोसेरा *m* (گوشواره P) Abstract statement prepared from detailed returns; abstract of an account gen. 2 Cream, essence, drift, scope, purport. [train of a garment.

गोसा *m* (Better गोशा) An end of a bow. 2 The गोसामडा, गोसावडा *m* Contemptuous form of the word गोसावी. [or Goswami.

गोसामपण *n* The state or condition of a Gosavi गोसावी sometimes गोसामी *m* (गोसामी S) A Shúdra (and sometimes a Bráhma) that has renounced worldly business, pleasures, and affections. He takes off the Shendí, wears clothes of a brick-dust color &c. 2 fig. A man without a house, children, wife &c.; a man without encumbrances. 3 A legend-narrator, a Hardás. 4 A title of respect to Shúdras in notes. Ex. साधवराव पोवार गो० द्यासी. 5 Lord, master. 6 An earthen sparrow to blow through. 7 A term for a cake baked upon a griddle covered over with ashes. 8 A little ash-co-

गोसनी *f* S Grapes, or a grape. [lored bird.

गोस्फुरण *n* (S) Twitching of the hide of a cow.

गोसामी *m* S One who has his passions under subjection. See the popular form गोसावी.

गोसारा or गोसेरा *m* See गोघारा. [fodder.

गोदण *f* (Properly गद्धाण) A rack or cratch for गोदत्या *f* (S) गोदनन *n* S Killing of a cow.

गोहरा or गोहेरा *m* A male calf. Pr. गोदत्या-चानें शेंतें पोराचानें संसार होतें मग काय?

गोही & गोहीदार Properly ग्वाही & ग्वाहीदार.

गोहा *m* In familiar language. A husband. 2 One grown up into manhood, an adult. 3 Used popularly as our word *man* or *boy*. Ex. मी त्याचा गोहा आहे मजपुढें येऊं द्या I am the *man* for him; I am the *lad* to teach him. Ex. हें औषध पिताचा गोहा आहे This is the medicine for bile. It signifies the *match* or the *masterer* of any person or matter.

गोहोत *n* R A mixture of grain, bran, oilcake &c. boiled; as a *masli* for cows. Hence fig. A confused intermixture; a medley or jumble.

गोक्षुर *m* (S) A plant, *Ruellia longifolia*. Rox. Applied in Bengal also to *Tribulus lanuginosus*.

2 A cow's hoof. 3 A cow-track.

गोळ *m* & *a* Incorrectly used for गोल.

गोळक *m* A caste. See गोलक.

गोळवी *f* The name of a little creature in water.

गोळकारी *a* (गोळा & आकार) Bowed; bent double (as from age or infirmity).

गोळा *m* (गोल) A globe or ball gen. 2 A mass, lump, clod, clot. 3 An assemblage; any gathering together (of persons, beasts, things). 4 fig. A wretch without arms and legs or without the power of using them. 5 (Contemptuously.) A meal, answering to the words a lump, a sop, a morsel, a gobbet. Ex. दिवसांत एक वेळ गोळा दिव्हा न्हाजे आठा प्रहराची काळजी वारली. 6 An abortion. 7 A ball of silver (as a substitute for a pearl) strung to the nose. 8 A general name for the stones of fruits or for the included kernel and for the larger pea-like seeds which have no specific name. Ex. बदामगोळा, पिस्तेगोळा, भुईसुगगोळा, काजूगोळा, ताडगोळा, उडेंगोळा, बिबवागोळा, एलचीचा गोळा.

गोळा करणें To gather together. गोळा गिळणें To gulp (a bribe, an embezzlement &c.) गोळा टाकणें To drop the womb. गोळाभर A belly full, a sufficiency to satisfy hunger. गोळा सारणें To gobble; to bolt. गोळे गांवाला वेढा घालणें (-पडणें *vi*) Joco remoto, to grasp a ball of rice; to sit at meat.

गोळांगूळ *m n* (Properly गोळांगूल) A kind of monkey. [reiterate or copious firing.

गोळागोळी *f* (गोळा) Mutual firing of guns: also गोळाबेरीज *f* In arithmetic. The gross amount or grand total. 2 fig. Cream, essence, sum and substance.

गो० करणें To render the gross amount (of an account) fraudulently suppressing or falsifying some of the items.

गोळाभाजी *f* Bháji (leaf-vegetable) boiled up with flour and served as a sauce (with poor man's bread &c.) Opp. to मोकळीभाजी.

गोळाविणें *vc* R (गोळा) To collect; to gather together. 2 fig. To acquire; to amass.

गोळिंब or गोळीम *f* See गोळंबी.

गोळी *f* (Dim. of गोळा) A small ball gen.; a globe, bullet, bolus, pill, pellet. 2 A cannon or musket ball. 3 The pile of cloth rubbed or gathered up into a lump.

गोळी घालणें To fire a ball at. गोळी चढविणें To eat intoxicating drugs or preparations. गोळी लागणें in. con. Used when a person is vomiting from having swallowed a fly.

गोळीबार *m* Ball-firing; ball-practice.

गोळीबेरीज or गोळेबेरीज *f* Commonly गोळाबेरीज.

गोळेगणित *n* (S) Calculation of heaps of balls; arithmetic of graduated piles.

गोळ्या *m* C A small earthen vessel. 2 Commonly गोळ्या A rice-pounder &c.

गोळ्याचा or गोळीचा टप्पा *m* or -सारणी *f* The reach or range of a cannon or gun, gunshot.

गोळहाट *n* गोळहाटचक्र *n* A certain region in the Hindú romance of the human body. See चक्र. Ex. आतां गोळहाटा भेडु ॥ सांगिजे विनोदु ॥

गौ *f* S A cow.

गौखाना *m* See गोखाना.

गौड *m* S The district of Gaur, the central part of Bengal. 2 A tribe of Bráhmans or an individual of it.

गौड *m n* गौडो *f* See गोवंड. [vidual of it.

गौडबंगाल *n* (गौड & बंगाल) Two countries famed for the conjuring arts.) Juggling, conjuring, leger de main. 2 fig. Arts, tricks, knavery: also deep plotting and contriving.

गौडबंगाली *m* (गौडबंगाल) A juggler or conjuror.

गौडसारंग *m* A Rág or musical mode. See राग.

गौडो *f* S Spirit distilled from गूळ or raw sugar.

2 A particular रागिणी. See राग.

गौडो or गौद्या *m* A caste or an individual of it. They are masons or bricklayers.

गौण *a* (S) Inferior or secondary. 2 Succedaneous or substitutionary.

गौण *n* (S) Deficiency or want: also inferiority or imperfection or shortcoming.

गौण मानणें To regard as inferior. Ex. तें तीर्थ घालितां वदनीं ॥ ब्रह्मरस गौण मानी ॥

गौणकल्प *m* (S) An inferior object or purpose; a secondary or subordinate end; an alternative; a succedaneum or substitute.

गौणपक्ष *m* (S) The minor or weaker side (of an argument, case, position). 2 Used sometimes in the sense of the preceding word.

गौणमुख्याय *m* S The rule of discrimination

(between primary and secondary, primitive and figurative, principal and inferior).

गौतमी *f* (S) A name of the river गोदावरी. 2 Applied fancifully to a cow.

गोप्य *a* (Properly गोप्य) Hidden or secret. 2 That ought to be hidden.

गोमुखी *f* & *c* Properly गोमुखी.

गौर *a* (S) Fair, white, clear, clean—complexion, or color of body.

गौर *f* The popular form of गौरी or पार्वती.

गौर जागविणें To keep vigils in honor of गौरी.

गौर बसली सोभाग्य घेऊन बसली Said of a sulky female in expression of utter indifference about her humors and moods.

गौरखर *m* (گورخر P) A wild ass.

गौरव *n* (S) Weight or gravity. 2 *m n* Reputation, respectability, consequence: also honorableness (whether of persons or of business). 3 Weight, influence, authority. Ex. श्रीमंताजवळ द्याचें गो० आहे. 4 Honor, respect, deference. *v* कर, ठेव, राख. Ex. माझे त्यानें गो० केलें नाहीं. 5 Pomp, stateliness, solemnity, dignity. 6 (Opp. to लाघव) Lightness or slightness.) Grievous, laborious, disagreeable, irksome state: a grievance or a hardship. Ex. घोडा असतां पायें चालणें द्यांत गो० आहे.

गौरविणें *vc* (गौरव) To treat with honor or respect; to glorify; to magnify. Ex. दिव्याळकार-वस्त्रें गौरवुनि ॥ मंडपांत बैसविल्या ॥ 2 A covert phrase to express a burning (of clothes &c.) upon one's person: the plain term जळणें being held unlucky. Ex. विसवाजवळ बसूं नको लुगडें गौरवेल.

गौरवी *a* (गौरव) Polite, complaisant, courteous.

गौरी *f* (S) A name of पार्वती. 2 A girl prior to menstruation, a maid. 3 An unmarried girl of ten years of age. 4 The vigils and festivities in भाद्रपदशुक्लपक्ष in honor of पार्वती. *v* जागव.

गौरी *f* (Properly गोवरी) A bit of dry cowdung. 2 A cake or pat of cowdung. 3 Crumbled cowdung. [grain नाचणी.

गौरीचा दळवा *m* A species or variety of the गौरीचे डोहळे *m pl* A term for the light rain that falls in the month चैत्र.

गौरीढतीया *f* (S) The third day of the light fortnight of चैत्र.

गौरीफळ *n* A bramble-berry, *Rubus Indicus*.

गौरीहर *n* (गौरी & हर) The name under which शिव & पार्वती are worshiped at marriage.

गौलता *f* (A formation from गोलता Roundness.) Softness, sweetness, glibness, volubility (of speech). 2 Beauty or shapeliness (of a writing or drawing). [गव.

गौसणी, गौळण, गौळवाडा, गौळा, गौळी See under ग्याज *f n* The string of bells, or the rope supporting the डोकडा or central iron bell, of a bullock's neck.

ग्रंथ *m* (S) A book or composition in prose or verse. 2 Stringing together, connecting, composing, lit. fig. 3 A book, a part, a division or section of a book. 4 A metre or a metrical line of thirty-two syllables. 5 fig. A design, plan, scheme, arrangement.

ग्रंथाची ग्रंथांतर टीका One book explains another.

ग्रंथकार *c* (S) A book-maker, an author, a composer.

ग्रंथणें *vc* (ग्रंथन) To string, tie, or connect together: to compose (verses &c.) Ex. हरिगुणो ग्रंथिल्या यमका ॥ पाह्या घरील पोर भयें यमकांप द्या ॥

ग्रंथन or ग्रंथन *n* S Tying together, stringing, arranging, lit. fig.

ग्रंथविस्तार *m* (S) Diffuseness or bulkiness of style or volume; prolixity, voluminousness.

ग्रंथि *m* (S) ग्रंथिका *f* S A knot. 2 A knot or knob (in wood &c.) 3 A knot or joint of a reed; and fig. of the body. 4 fig. A tie, bond, connection (as of marriage &c.) 5 fig. A complexity or perplexity; any tangle or snare; or any entangling or ensnaring cause; as मोहग्रंथि, मायाग्रंथि, संशय-ग्रंथि, अज्ञानग्रंथि. [ranged.]

ग्रंथित *p* S Strung, connected, composed, arranged. ग्रंथिरोग *m* (S) A disease in general characterized by the eruption of bumps or blind tumors.

ग्रंथोय *a* S Relating to ग्रंथ a book &c.

ग्रसन *n* S Swallowing.

ग्रसणे *v c* (Poetry.) To swallow.

ग्रसित *p* S ग्रस *p* (S) Swallowed, eaten. 2 Uttered with the omission of a letter or syllable, slurred. 3 fig. Embezzled, appropriated. 4 Much and elegantly used in comp. implying Devoured, lost, seized, stricken, smitten. Ex. कामग्रस Inflamed with lust; चिंताग्रस Overwhelmed with affliction or anxiety; दारिद्र्यग्रस Poverty-stricken; भूतग्रस Possessed by an unclean spirit; राहुग्रस Eclipsed, seized by Ráhu; शापग्रस Accursed; कालग्रस, भयग्रस, भारग्रस, रोगग्रस, शत्रुग्रस, संकट-ग्रस, व्याधिग्रस. [ing its eclipse.]

ग्रस्ता *n* (S) Setting (of the sun or moon) during its eclipse. ग्रस्तादय *m* (S) Rising (of the sun or moon) during its eclipse.

ग्रह *m* (S) Taking, accepting, seizing. 2 Eclipse of the sun or moon; seizure (by Ráhu). 3 A planet. There are nine according to Hindú astronomy, and the sun is included. 4 An imp of a particular class. Hence fig. A mischievous, pestilent fellow. 5 A fancy; a conception; an opinion. 6 Tenacity. 7 Apprehension or perception (as of one's meaning); an understanding: apprehension of a sense or an acceptance; believing, receiving, holding.

ग्रहकलह, ग्रहकल्य, ग्रहच्छिद्र, ग्रहद्वार and others. Popular corruptions of ग्रहकलह &c.

ग्रहकुंडली *f* In the Pauchānga or almanac. The diagram representing the aspects of the planets.

ग्रहगति *f* (S) In astrology or astronomy. The passage or course of the planets; esp. as bearing on the fortunes of man. Ex. ग्रहस्थ पडिले ग्रह-गतीत ॥

ग्रहचार *m* (S) Motion of the sun and planets.

ग्रहजप *m* (S) An incantation to render the planets propitious. [2 An eclipse.]

ग्रहण (S) Taking, receiving, accepting, seizing.

ग्रहणफल *n* Astrological predictions for the season of an eclipse. [quence of an eclipse.]

ग्रहणाशैच *n* (S) Impurity contracted in consequence of diarrhoea or dysentery. 2 The three smaller intestines, duodenum, ilium, jejunum.

ग्रहणीय *a* (S) (Proper, fit, or worthy) to be taken, accepted, captured, seized &c. See the noun ग्रहण. [as influencing the lot of man.]

ग्रहदशा *f* (S) Aspect of the planets; considered ग्रहदान *n* (S) Presents made to Bráhmans that they may propitiate the planets.

ग्रहपीठ *n* (S) The stool on which rice &c. is placed during the propitiation of the planets.

ग्रहपीडा *f* (S) ग्रहबाधा *f* (S) Pain, poverty, sickness, or trouble arising from unpropitious stars or conjunctions. 2 Pain &c. from demoniac possession or influence.

ग्रहबल *n* (S) Benignity or propitiousness of the planets. [of the planets.]

ग्रहमख *m* S ग्रहयज्ञ *m* S Sacrifice in propitiation

ग्रहमंडल *n* (S) The planetary sphere.

ग्रहमैत्री *f* (S) Amity or agreement of horoscope. The signs of the Zodiac have seven Swámí or regents. When the sign under which a bridegroom was born and the sign of the bride have a common regent, there is ग्रहमैत्री.

ग्रहयोग *m* (S) Planetary conjunction; as influential upon the fortunes of man.

ग्रहवैर *n* (S) Hostility or disagreement of horoscope. [sacrifices &c.]

ग्रहशान्ति *f* (S) Propitiation of the planets (by

ग्रहसाधन *n* (S) Ascertainment (by calculation from tables or telescopes) of the aspect of the heavens. 2 Propitiation of the planets.

ग्रहसारणी *f* Calculations or tables for determining the position of the planets.

ग्रहसू or सू *m* Corr. from ग्रहसू.

ग्रहानुबल्य *n* (S) Propitiousness or benign aspect of the planets.

ग्रार्क *c* (Commonly गिहार्क) A purchaser. 2 fig. One that can appreciate merit.

ग्रंथिक *a* S Relating to books; found in books; written. 2 Strung, filed, composed.

ग्राम *m* (S) A village or a hamlet. 2 A scale in music, a gamut. 3 The head man or a respectable man of a village: also a forward and domineering fellow. 4 S An assembly or a collection. In comp. as इंद्रियग्राम, गुणग्राम, पुण्यग्राम, भूतग्राम, खरग्राम.

ग्रामकंटक *m* (S Thorn of the village.) ग्रामकुटार *m* (S Ax of the village.) The village-pest. The general vilifier, tale-bearer, embroiler, make-bate.

ग्रामको *f* (ग्राम) The office or business of the village-जोशी or of the ग्राम or head man.

ग्रामखर्च *m* Village-expenses. 2 fig. Money spent without return.

ग्रामजोशी *m* The village-astronomer. He frames almanacs, casts nativities, announces lucky seasons &c.

ग्रामणी *m* (S) The head man of a village, the lord of the manor, the squire. This sense is almost confined to poetry or to learned converse. Popularly, the word is used as a term for a boisterous, turbulent, mischief-making fellow.

ग्रामणी *a* S Chief, leading, pre-eminent. 2 *m* A term for the village Mahár.

ग्रामण्य *n* (ग्राम) A village-dispute or discussion (esp. upon matters of caste).

ग्रामत्रय *n* (S) The three stages of a खर or musical note, viz. base, tenor, and treble.

ग्रामथिक्कर *n* (Poetry.) A village pond or pool. Ex. किं गतधवेचें यौवन ॥ किं ग्रामथिक्कराचें जीवन ॥ अनामिकाचें रम्य सदन ॥ [goddess of a village.]

ग्रामदुर्गा *f* (S) A name of Deví as the tutelary deity of a village.

ग्रामदेव *m* (S) ग्रामदेवता *f* (S) ग्रामदैवत *n* (S) The tutelary divinity of a village.

ग्रामदेवाची जमीन *f* Lands granted to defray the expenses of ceremonies in propitiation of ग्रामदेव.

ग्रामधर्म *m* (S) The religious rites and observances, or the ways, manners, and customs of a village.

ग्रामनेत्र *n* (S Village-eye.) A term for the Mahár or village-watchman. [tic beast.]

ग्रामपशु *m* (S Village-beast.) A tame or domestic animal.

ग्रामयाजक *m* (S) The village-priest; one who conducts the ceremonies for all classes.

ग्रामलेखक *m* (S) An officer of a village; commonly called कुळकरणी.

ग्रामसिंह *m* (S Village-lion.) A dog.

ग्रामस्थ *a* (S) That dwells in a village, a villager. Ex. आतांच भोगूं तरि हे पाहाट ॥ या० येतांचि भरेल हाट ॥

ग्रामाचार *m* (S) The religious rites and observances, or the ways, manners, and customs of a village.

ग्रामाधिकारी *m* (S) A village-officer gen.

ग्रामोपाध्याय *m* (S) The village-priest.

ग्राम्य *a* (S) Village-born; produced in or relating to a village. 2 Rustic, homely, clownish, vulgar. 3 Tame—animals, opp. to wild: cultivated—products of the ground, opp. to natural. 4 Used of the Prákrit and the other dialects of India as contrad. from the Sanskrit. 5 Secular, engaged in worldly business: opp. to वन्य Living in wilds. [ditty.]

ग्राम्यगीत *n* A village-song, a ballad, a popular

ग्राम्यधर्म *m* (S The popular, vulgar, or common office or business.) A covert term for मैथुन or sexual congress.

ग्राम्यालाप *m* S Rustic conversation. 2 Amorous or gay poetry. [Eclipse.]

ग्राम *m* (S) A mouthful. 2 Swallowing. 3

ग्रामणें *v c* (ग्राम) To swallow. 2 To embezzle. 3 fig. To overspread or cover;—as clouds or Ráhu the sun or moon. 4 fig. To eat up, consume, corrode. 5 To pose, confute, nonplus.

ग्राम *m* S A shark; according to some the Gangetic alligator, according to others, the water-elephant (the hippopotamus). 2 Any large marine animal.

ग्रामक or ग्रामो *a* (S) corruptly ग्रामिक *a* That takes, receives, seizes. 2 fig. One that can duly estimate or appreciate.

ग्रामिक *c* (Commonly गिहार्क) A purchaser or a bidder. Ex. पाहत ग्रामिकाची आवडी ॥ परीक्षक तेचेंच रल काढी ॥

ग्राम्य *a* S (Possible, purposed, necessary, or occurring) to be received or taken, to be seized or caught.

ग्राम्यांश *m* (S The acceptable share or part.) The good, useful, or available portion or measure.

ग्राम्या *f* (S) The back part of the neck, the region of the nape, and commonly the neck.

ग्राम्य *m* (S) ग्राम्यर्तु *m* S The hot season; comprehending two months, about June-July.

ग्राम्य *a* (S) Wearied, languid, dejected, exhausted.

ग्राम्य *f* (S) Languor, lassitude, dullness, fatigue of body or depression of spirits. 2 Humble or abject supplication. 3 Emaciation.

ग्राम्या *f* (गुवा) P Evidence, testimony, deposition of a witness.

ग्राम्या or ग्राम्यादार *c* A witness or evidence.

घ

घ The fourth consonant. It is the aspirate of the preceding letter, and is here represented by Gh.

घडलट, घडलाड, घईस &c. See under घै.

घकस *a* Better घैस.

घंगाळ or घंघाळ *n* (Better गंगाळ. गंगालय S) A circular metal vessel with handles.

घंगाळ *n* Rawness or great coldness of weather. ० पड, सुट. [ferable form गंगाळ.]

घंगाळपोते, घंगाळे टोपळे &c. See under the pre-

घघाची विद्या / घघाची बाराखडी / (Phrases formed from घेणे To take.) The science of taking. Used of the readiness to receive of a covetous or greedy person; of one who knows little of the ददाची विद्या Science of giving. Ex. चाला घघाची बाराखडी येतो or ठाकक आहे ददाची येत नाही.

घघाळी / C A kind of gadfly.

घट m (S) A vessel gen. (earthen or metal), esp. for holding water. 2 The universe, the body &c. considered as the work of the Deity; a creature, any created thing. Ex. ते विस्तरिले सर्व घटी. 3 A vessel filled with water. Used in the ceremonies of नवरात्र. 4 f Loss or decrease (as by wastage, dryage, leakage, spillage).

घटी बसणे To rest on the घट or pot—the divinity, in the ceremonies of नवरात्र. 2 Hence To be fixed to the house; to be obliged to stay at home. 3 In covert phraseology. To be under menstruation घट a Commonly घड. [—a woman.

घटक (S) A manager between parties; a go-between or conductor; esp. a negotiator of matrimonial alliances. 2 A manager gen.

घटका / (घटिका S) A period of sixty पल or twenty-four minutes. 2 The metal vessel by the sinking of which in water the घटका is measured.

घ० घातलेली असणे g. of s. To be in the last agonies. घ० घालणे To fix the hour (of dying or of any doing). घ० भरणे g. of s. To have one's hour or period full, up, out, expired. घ० भर For the present; for a moment.

घटकावेळ f The hour or exact season of.

घटकेचा गुण m The quality or influence of a passing hour.

घटकेचे घघाळ or ठे n A term for the body or the life, and for other things to express frailness or transiency. [guzzling, or eager drinking.

घटघट or टां ad Imit. of the sound of gulping, घटण & घटण Properly घटन & घटना.

घटणे v i (گهٽڻا H) To shrink or contract—cloth &c. 2 To decrease or waste—grain &c. by dryage, spillage, leakage. 3 To grow firm, compact, close set—the body or limbs. 4 To become fixed, settled, confirmed—an art or a science by practice or study. 5 To be versed, practised, well exercised and skilled in. Ex. त्या कामांमध्ये त्या विद्ये मध्ये मी घटलो or माझा हात घटला or माझी बुद्धि घटली. 6 To befit or beseem; to be suitable or appropriate unto. 7 (Poetry.) To abate or decrease; to subside, go down, be appeased &c. Ex. जैसे भाजिले करवटे तेणे क्षुधा न घटे.

घटनी f (گهٽي H) Loss (in trade &c.): also loss (by leakage, spillage, dryage &c.); wastage. v ये, लाग. Ex. हालीं शिक्काला घ० की वढती? 2 Decrease, decline, decadence, diminution. v ये, लाग.

घटन n S घटना f (S) Forging, forming, fashioning, working up, making: also workmanship or handiwork: (the skill or the product.) 2 Happening or occurring. 3 also sometimes घटणूक f Negotiating (esp. of matrimonial matches); bringing about. Ex. उभय लक्षासीं रेक्य घ० साधिजे.

घटपट f घटपटं n (Fanciful formations.) Terms for high-sounding, blustering, or vaunting talk; irrelevant and evasive speech; pretences or deceptive excuses; rant, rhapsody, rodomontade, rigmarole. 2 Applied also, in the lawlessness of Indian poets, to the operations (in declining, conjugating, classifying, discriminating &c.) of grammarians, logicians &c.; poets affecting to view these labors as fuss, bustle, pother, and empty ado. Ex. नलगे

याकरणाची न्यायाची घटपटादि खटपट तो ॥ वैकुण्ठपंत मोठी ॥ नांवारि होनदीन खटपटति. (A bright and pure sentiment!)

घटमान p pr S That is under the maker or performer; that is in hand or in progress. 2 That is coming about or may come about, occurring or occurrible, probable.

घटमाळ f In the नवरात्र of शरदतु, i. e. from आश्विनशुद्धप्रतिपदा. The vessel of water, having a माळ or flower-wreath over it, set in propitiation of देवी or of all the देवमंडली great and small.

घटसूट a Stout, sturdy, strongknit, thickset. 2 Strong, solid, substantial; of firm texture, structure, make. [ing (esp. of marriage-matters).

घटवटना / (घटना) Negotiating, treating, arranging घटवाई f W घटवाई f Commonly घटवाई.

घटवांटप n m C (घट & वांटणे) Division amongst relations of their house, furniture, implements &c. frequently including their lands also.

घटविणे v c (घटणे q. v.) To shrink or contract (cloth &c.) 2 To confirm, corroborate, brace (the body by exercise &c.) 3 To fix in the mind (an art or a science by practice or study). 4 To form (letters in learning to write) by drawing a dry pen through the letters of the copy. 5 To squander, waste, lavish away. [nanche maligna.

घटसर्प m (Better घांटसर्प) Putrid sore-throat, Cy-घटस्थापना f or घटस्थापन n (S) The rite of placing a vessel (generally of earth) filled with water, having a mango-sprig, a cocoanut, or a plantain over its mouth, and the red-lead mark called Yantra on its fore part, upon आश्विनशुद्धप्रतिपदा, in the ceremonies of नवरात्र and upon numerous other occasions. Into this घट as a temple the entrance of देवी is supplicated.

घटखोळ m (S Breaking a pitcher.) The ceremony of ejecting irreversibly a person from caste: also of concluding an offender to be dead and disposing of him accordingly.

घंटा f (S) A bell: also a plate of iron or mixed metal struck as a bell, or in telling the hours.

घंटा वाजणे g. of s. Also घंटा चालणे To be exhausted, spent, consumed; to be out or clean gone.

घटा m Callous skin, a callosity. 2 C A small and young pumpkin or melon. 3 C A pod of the gram-plant or Cicer arietinum. 4 (گهٽا H) A mass of clouds. 5 f P Form, fashion, make.

घटाघट or टां ad घटाटां ad Imit. of the sound of guzzling, gulping, or drinking eagerly.

घंटाघोष m (S) Sounding of bells or a bell. 2 fig. Noising abroad: also noisedness abroad.

घटाघोळ m See घघाघोळ.

घटाटोप m (S through گهٽاٽوپ H) Any hemispherical covering or canopy (as an elephant's turret, a carriage, an idol-litter, a bedstead); a dome or cupola. 2 Used for खटाटोप.

घंटापथ m (S घंटा Bell, पथ Road. Where bullocks with bells are ever passing and repassing.) A high road.

घटाव m (گهٽाव H) Array or arrangement (as of troops): display, show, any outlay or disposition indicative of a work in process or intended. v चाल. 2 Air, cast, style, features; general aspect or character (of a speech, of an action). 3 Agreement, unison, harmonious consistence.

घटिका f (S) A period of sixty पल or twenty-four minutes. 2 The metal vessel by the sinking of which in water the घटिका is measured. 3 A सुदूर्त or 30th part of a day and night. 4 The

angle. Note. घटिका will sometimes be met with in the phrases given under its derivative घटका.

घंटिका / S A bell &c. See घंटा. 2 The uvula.

घटिकास्थापन n (S) The ceremony of placing on water the घटिका or time-measuring vessel on festival-days.

घटित n (S) pop. घटीत n Amity of horoscope; the agreement of the destinies of. v उतर, जम, काढ, पाच, ठरव g. of s. or o. Ex. घटीत सांगती दिजवरा ॥ लगे सत्वर नेमिलीं ॥ Investigated when a marriage is contemplated. 2 Friendship; friendly agreement. v जप, मिळ, हो, जुग. 3 Fate; the preordained or predetermined events of a life. 4 p In comp. Formed, composed, constructed of or with. Ex. सुशब्दघटित, अनुसारघटित.

घटित a (S) Proper, right, fit.

घटितार्थ m S (घटित & अर्थ) The result of deliberation; the resolution formed or the conclusion established. 2 Fate, pre-ordination, predestined fortunes.

घटो f S A period of sixty पल or twenty-four minutes. 2 The घडी or Indian clock, a plate of iron or mixed metal on which the hours are struck. 3 The metal sinking cup. 4 A small jar or vessel. Ex. काचघटो, ताचघटो, दूधघटो, सुवर्णघटो.

घटोगोत्र n (Formed ignorantly out of घटित & गोत्र) Horoscope and family. v मिळ, ये, जम, जुळ, उतर.

घटींगोत्री-येणे-जमणे-मिळणे-ठरणे To agree in the घटित (predestined fortunes) and गोत्र (lineage). Phrase used in matchmaking and at weddings.

घटीयंत्र n S Any contrivance for measuring time, —the metal sinking cup, an hour-glass, a clock, a watch. 2 The Persian waterwheel.

घटोलय n Marriage at any सुदूर्त or fit season: in contrad. from गोघुललय.

घटीव p of घटणे Become firm, compact, close-set—the body or limbs: become settled or fixed—the handwriting or the hand from practice: confirmed—an art or a science acquired: steady and skilful from practice or conversancy—a person: well executed, well made or done—the work of a practised hand.

घट्ट a Strong, stout, close, compact, firm—persons, cloth, things. 2 Thick, inspissate, concrete—a liquid substance. 3 Tight, close, fast—a bandage, frame, lid; a seat or hold. [conning over. घट्ट करणे To impress on the memory by poring and घट्टपट्ट, घट्टसूट, घट्टा, घट्टाघोळ. See घटपट &c.

घट्टाई f (घट्ट) Closeness of texture; compactness of structure, frame, make (of cloth, a building, the body). 2 Thickness (of liquids). 3 Tightness or fixedness (of a bandage or tie).

घड m (گودر A) A bunch or cluster. 2 fig. The testicles. 3 A tray or stand on which are fixed वाचा or saucer-form vessels to hold condiments and seasonings. 4 A band, body, party. Ex. राक्षसाचे घड घड ॥ कांपले हो तेधवा ॥ 5 C Concord or agreement (of persons or things). Ex. साखर आणि दूध घांचा घड चांगला बनतो or जमतो.

घडकाम n (घडणे & काम) The art or business of forming, fashioning, forging; smithcraft. 2 Forming or fashioning skill, workmanship. 3 Form, fashion, mould, cast (of a hammered or forged article). [in metals, a smith.

घडकामी or काम्या a That forges, or that works घडगशीळ a R Rocky, rugged, precipitous, abrupt. 2 Used as s n A stony or rugged declivity.

घडघड or डां ad (Imit.) With a rattle or clatter. 2 fig. Smartly, briskly, rattlingly. Ex. हा घोर घ० वाचतो.

घडघडणे *vi* (घडघड) To thunder. Ex. जैसा मेघ घडघडीत ॥ तैसाचि कुंभकर्ण घोरत ॥ 2 To rattle, clatter, crash; to roll or fall noisily. 3 fig. To be knocked on the head; to come to naught; to go to pot or be dished—a business, a scheme. 4 Cant. To die.

घडघडाट *m* (Intens. of घडघड) A loud and a combined or confused rattling, clattering, clashing, crashing &c.

घडघशीळ *a* & *n* R See घडगशीळ.

घडघोंसाळी *f* A variety of the घोंसाळी. It grows in bunches or clusters. घडघोंसाळे *n* Its fruit.

घडण *f* (घडणे) Form, fashion, cast, make (of a forged article). 2 Forming or modeling skill, workmanship. 3 The price of smith-work.

घडणावळ *f* (घडणे) The price of smith-work. 2 R Form or fashion (esp. of a forged article). 3 *unc* Forging or forming skill.

घडणो *f* (Verbal of घडणे) Forging, forming, fashioning, making. 2 Form, fashion, make (of a forged article). 3 Forming or modeling skill. 4 The paper kept by the कुळकरणी in account with the families of the village.

घडणे *vc* (घटन S) To form, fashion, forge; to shape or make by hammering, chiseling, chipping &c. 2 To draw up, make out, frame (an account).

घडणे or घडून येणे *vi* To happen, occur, fall out, come to pass: also to be accomplished or done by.

घडणे *vc* To touch. Ex. तो शूद्र मला घडला. Though transitive, it admits not of ने and inflects not the agent.

घडतो *f* Loss, wastage &c. See घटतो.

घडत्यास पडता *pa* That falls to the occasion; that meets an event arisen; opportune, seasonable, apropos. [water-wheel.]

घडमाल *f* C A string of single pots round a

घडमोड *f* (घडणे & मोडणे) Making and destroying (pots, trinkets &c.) 2 fig. Receiving and issuing; buying and selling; borrowing and lending; business, dealing, trade, traffic. 3 Changing, shifting, setting up and pulling down (of public officers &c.) 4 The composition, construction, make (as of a piece of machinery): the intricacies, complexities, windings (of a business): the involution (of a stanza or passage): the intrigues (of a drama or plot): the complications and combinations (of a poet): also the art, trick, knack, key, skill (of putting together, of managing, of explaining &c.)

ईश्वराची or ब्रह्मदेवाची घ. The raisings up and castings down of Providence; great vicissitudes or fluctuations gen. in human or mundane affairs.

घडलाघाट *a* Ready-forged or wrought: also ready made gen.

घडवंची *f* (گھڑونچي H) A frame or stand (as for water-pots, casks, boxes). See घडोचो.

घडवण *n* R (घडणे) Form, fashion, make (of a forged article). 2 Forging or forming: also forging or modeling skill, workmanship. 3 The price of smith-work.

घडवणी *f* A stand (for the म्हदंग &c.): also a low lodge or rest formed of cross pieces supported on stakes. The word seems to be miswritten and misused for घडवंची.

घडविणे *vc* (घडणे *vi*) To bring to pass; to occasion, effect, accomplish.

घडशी or सी *m* A low caste in the Carnatic, or an individual of it. They are musicians and vocalists.

घडा *m* (घट S through گھڑ H) An earthen pitcher. 2 By eminence. The pitcher which is fastened to the पेगी or fruitstalk of a Palm, to receive the exuding liquor.

कच्चा घडानें पाणी भरणें or वाहणें (To fill or carry water in a raw pitcher.) To toil and fag to no purpose; to labor in the very fire; to have the work of Sisyphus. घडा फोडणें To let the cat out of the bag. घडा भरणें *g.* of *s.* (To have one's cup or measure full.) To be ripe for reward or punishment; to have reached the acme, crisis, highest pitch (of excellence or crime). 2 (आयुष्याचा &c.) To be full; to be on the point of expiring—the period of life, of holding an office &c.

घडाई *f* (घडणे) The price of smith-work.

घडाघड or डां *ad* Imit. of the rattling, pattering, clattering, of bodies falling in rapid succession.

घडाघड *f* An unceasing hammering &c. as at a smithy. Ex. त्या तांबटाचे घरीं नित्य घ. चालली.

घडाड *m* (Intens. of घडघड) A loud and a combined or confused rattling, clattering, clashing, crashing.

घडाडणे *vi* (घडाड) To rattle, clatter, crash &c. loudly and tumultuously. 2 fig. To be knocked on the head; to be blasted, marred, dashed, smashed, *dished*.

घडाडां *ad* (Imit.) With a vehement or loud rattling, clattering, crashing &c.; implying continuation or rapid succession.

घडामोड *f* Derived and applied as घडमोड.

घडारणें *vi* W (घड) To produce fruit in bunches or clusters.

घडावण *f* (घडणे) The price of smith-work. 2 It will sometimes be heard in the other senses of घडण. [&c.]

घडाल, घडालजी, घडालटिपक, घडालें Better घडाल घडितघाट *a* Ready made—an article of smith's work, and hence an article gen.

घडो *f* (घटो S through گھڑ H) A period of twenty-four minutes. 2 An instrument gen. for measuring time; the metal sinking-cup, a sand-glass, a watch &c. 3 A fold or double, a part doubled over. 4 Folded state. 5 A cloth folded up. 6 Unitedness or harmonious correlation gen.

v बस, जम, बिघड, मोड. Pr. घडो मोडली सुधारणें कढीण. 7 The pitcher which is applied to the Pogi of a Palm to receive the exudation. 8 Cotton, lint &c. placed on a sore to absorb the pus.

घडो एक An hour or so; a short time. घडो बसणें *g.* of *o.* and *s.* To come to an understanding.

Ex. तुमची उभयतांची घडो बसली म्हणजे मी पैका देईन. 2 To proceed smoothly after obstruction.

घडो बिघडणें *g.* of *s.* To have one's good understanding destroyed. Ex. त्याचो आमची घडो बसली हेतो तो बिघडली. 2 To be interrupted in its prosperous flow—a business. घडो भरणें *g.* of *s.* To have one's hour or period completed, up, out, expired.

[force of a passing hour.]

घडीघटकेचा गुण *m* The quality, influence, or

घडीघडी *ad* (گھڑی گھڑی H) Every hour, every moment, continually.

घडीचो पोळी *f* A wheaten cake made up in folds.

घडीचें घडालें *n* A term for the life, or the body, and for other things with reference to transiency or frailness. See पाण्यावरचा बुडबुडा.

घडीत *n* (घडणे) Metal given to be forged or wrought: also an article forged or wrought. Pr. घ. बुडवून घडणावळीचा तगादा. 2 The price or rate of working. Ex. हा तोळ्यास एक रुपयाचें घ.

मागतो. 3 *unc* Form, fashion, shape. Ex. च्या डागिन्याचें घ. चांगलें आहे.

घडीपदर *m* घडीपालव *m* The upper or outer fold

घडीबंद *a* Folded up. [of a cloth.]
घडीव *p* of घडणें Forged, wrought &c. 2 Formed between the two hands—a cake &c. in contrad. from लाटीव & थापटीव.

घडुला *m* Commonly घोडुला. [of the Plantain.

घडुलें *n* W (Dim. of घड) The tender fruit-bunch

घडेबाजी *f* (گھڑی بازی H) A sport with fireworks, the stuffing of a pitcher with squibs, crackers, balls &c., and exploding the whole at once. *v* लाव, उडव, कर. Hence fig. A sudden clash or crash of musical instruments. [every minute.]

घडोघडो *ad* (گھڑی گھڑی H) Every hour or

घडोचो *f* (گھڑونچي H) A frame or stand (as for water-pots, casks, boxes); a lamp-ladder; a high bench; a painter's stand; any elevated stand.

घड्यावरगळ *m* A variety of the वरगळ kind of rice.

घड्याळ *n* घड्याळें *n* (گھڑیال H) An hour-glass. 2 A plate of metal on which the hours are struck, a gong. 3 A watch.

घड्याळटिपक *n* The mallet with which the gong is struck. 2 (Cant. In reviling a meal &c.) Cakes and chilies. Ex. शुद्ध देशांत गेला म्हणजे घड्याळटिपक सीं गांठ. [the hour upon the घड्याळ.]

घड्याळचो or जो *c* (گھڑیال چي H) The striker of

घण *m* (S or घन) A sledge-hammer. Pr. हिच्याची परोक्षा घणावांचून होत नाही. Pr. घणाचे घाव सोसिल तो हिरा.

घण *a* (घन S) Thick—liquid substances: copious and heavy—rain: of close texture—cloth: dense, close, impervious—a wood: thick or deep—a plank: crowded—an assemblage. 2 Doggedly silent. [sledge.]

घणकरी *m* At a smithy. The wielder of the

घणकोरा *a* (Fresh from under the forming hammer.) Fresh from the mint or from under the stamp—a rupee &c. 2 fig. Brand-new; just from the hands of the maker—anything. 3 Intemerata viro—puella.

घणघण *f* (Imit.) Ringing, clanking &c.; any din: also the singing of mosquitoes &c.; clear, full, and sonorous singing or utterance.

घणघण or गां *ad* (Imit.) With a ringing, clanking, clanging, twang, jingle. *v* वाज, कर. 2 With voice loud and clear.

घणघणघंटा *f* (A clanking or tinkling bell, *sounding brass*.) Utter emptiness. *v* वाज. Ex. च्या विहिरींत चार महिने पाणी असतें मग घ.

घणघणणें *vi* (घणघण) To ring, clank, clang, twang, jingle, tinkle &c. 2 To be clear, full, sharp, and thrilling—the throat of a singer. Ex. च्या गवईचा कंठ घणघणतो.

घणघणाट *m* (Intens. of घणघण) A loud ringing (of bells), a peal; any loud ringing, clanging, banging, din. [full and sweet—a voice.]

घणघणीत *a* Clear, thrilling, sonorous, sharp,

घणघाव *a* घणघावूक *a* R (Rather low.) Thick, coarse, strong—cloth. 2 Huge, monstrous, whacking—ornaments &c. 3 Big, sturdy, strapping—a person.

घणघोर & घणाघोर *a* See घनघोर & घनाघोर.

घणदाट *a* Close, crowded, thronged. Ex. जैसे जें क्षेत्र पिकत ॥ तेंतो कणसे घ. दिसत ॥ 2 Freely. Dense, thick, heavy, profound—clouds, darkness, a forest, a thicket, foliage, fruitage, shade, rain, dust, missiles, favors, gifts. See घनदाट.

घणदाट *f* (Poetry.) A crowd, press, throng. 2 *n* fig. also घणदाटो *f* (Poetry.) Close friendship; familiar footing or terms.

घणवट & घणवटणें Preferably घनवट & घनवटणें. घणस *m* (घानस *S*) A serpent, a species of Boa, Horata Pam. Russel. Pr. घणसापुढें गारुड चालत नाही. [drangularis.

घणसकांडें *n* घणसवेल *f* A creeper, Cissus qua-
घणसर *a* (घण) Thickish, coarsish &c.: also very thick, coarse, stout, substantial, solid &c.

घणसा *m* A serpent. See घणस. 2 (घनवास *S*) A variety of pumpkin.

घणसाचें *n* R Morsure by the serpent called घणस. Ex. त्याला घ. झालें वांचला तर वांचला.

घणसेपडवळ *n* A short variety of पडवळ.

घणा *m* (घण) An extraordinarily large घण or sledge-hammer.

घण्याघायीं Under the animated sounding of the घणा. Used with नांदणें-असणें &c. (To have trinkets always under the hammer.) To be very rich.

घणाखालचा *a* (घण & खालीं. That is just from under the hammer.) Fresh from the mint, new-coined. 2 fig. Brand-new; fresh from the hands of the maker.

घणाच्या *f* *pl* (A fanciful formation. घण! घण! Clank! clank!) Unprofitable and wearisome journeyings or trips; empty trudging and tramping about: also unprofitable and toilsome effort or exertion gen. *v* खा, घे.

घणाघणटा *m* See घणघणटा.

घणाणा *ad* (Imit.) With a loud ringing, clanking, clanging, twang, jingle &c.

घतणें *v i* (घात *S*) To injure, damage, harm, prove detrimental or hurtful to.

घतन *a* (घात *S*) Pernicious, destructive, deleterious: also baneful, baleful, hurtful gen.

घतन *n* (घात *S*) *n* A deadly or hurtful thing or matter. 2 Jeopardy, peril, danger of loss of life or of loss gen. 3 Destruction of life: also damage or loss gen.

घन *m* (*S*) A cloud. 2 The cube of a number. 3 In geometry. A cube or a solid. 4 A sledge-hammer. 5 *n* A general name for Musical instruments of brass or other composite metal which are to be beaten or struck; as करताल, टाळ, झांज, झेंगट &c.: also a bell or gong.

घन *a* (*S*) Coarse, close, dense, solid, compact, firm. See the derived and commoner word घण.

घनकोरा *a* See the more orderly compound घण-कोरा.

घनघोर *a* (घन & घोर) Thick, copious, dense—clouds or rain: close, heavy, hand to hand—a tussle or struggle, battle &c.: gross, furious, violent—abuse: deep, sound, profound—sleep: thick, dense, impervious—darkness, a forest, a foliage: thronging or close-pressing—an assemblage, crops, fruitage &c. &c.

घणचक्र *m* corruptly घनचक्र or घनचक्र *m* (*S* घन Cloud, चक्र Assemblage.) The clouds, the clouds as a revolving mass. 2 A dense body of clouds. 3 fig. A close and heavy fight; a strenuous struggle; an arduous conflict. Ex. होत युद्धाचें घ. ॥ वीरभट्टे संहारिले असुर ॥. In this sense with or without the word युद्धाचा, as in the sense just preceding, with or without पावसाचा. 4 (With जेवणा-चा) A sumptuous or profuse entertainment: also with such words as गाय्याचा-नाचण्याचा-खेळण्याचा-नमाशाचा-लाडवांचा-पोव्याचा-तुपाचा &c. Brisk or tumultuous singing, dancing &c., or overflowing plenty of good eatables, gay spectacles &c. 5 Used as

ad & *a* In dense masses or heavy torrents—clouds forming or rain falling: close and vehement—fighting: dense, thick, profound, heavy—a forest, foliage, darkness, shade, sleep: exuberant—crops, supplies, eatables: extensive and animated—business, an establishment.

घनदाट *a* Dense and close (like clouds). Ex. भरला घ. चरो दिसे. 2 Exceedingly thick—a liquor. 3 fig. Very close and familiar—a friendship &c. See घणदाट *a*.

घनपद *n* *S* घनमूल *n* *S* The cube-root.

घनपाठी *a* *S* (That has read the घन) Very learned in the Vedas.

घनफल *n* *S* Cubical or solid contents.

घनवट *a* Of close texture and strong—cloth. 2 (Poetry. घन & वट for वत्) All-pervading; all-filling. 3 (Poetry.) Grave, deep, weighty, solid &c. Ex. श्रीगुरु ते वसु घ. ॥ लघु ते बोलिजे हळुवट ॥.

घनवटणें *v i* (Poetry.) To be crowded; to be filled to excess. Ex. सभा घनवटली ते वेळीं. 2 To crowd or press together thickly. [power.

घनवर्ग *m* *S* Square of a cubic number; the sixth

घनवाद्य *n* *S* Any instrument of music composed

घनवेल *f* A kind of cloth. [of bell-metal &c.

घनश्याम *a* *S* pop. घनशाम & घनसावळा *a* Of the color of a dark cloud. Ex. हषाकांत डोळे घनशाम रामा ॥ पाहायासरे सर्वलोकाभिरामा ॥ आश्रमापासीं होत वेळा ॥ उभा राहिला घनसावळा ॥.

घनसर *a* See घणसर.

घनाघोर *a* See घनघोर.

घनांग *n* *S* A geometrical dimension.

घनाच्या *f* *pl* See घणाच्या. [darkness.

घनांधकार *m* (*S*) (Poetry.) Thick, gross, palpable

घनाश्रय *m* *S* (घन Cloud, आश्रय Asylum.) The atmosphere.

घनाक्षरी *f* A particular वंद or metre.

घनाज्ञान *n* *S* Gross ignorance.

घप-कन-कर-दिशी-दिनी *ad* Imitative or fanciful particles. Used with words signifying smell (whether odoriferous or offensive); and implying suddenness and profusion. Ex. कवाड उघडतांच घ. वास आला.

घपघप or पां *ad* घपाघप or पां *ad* घपापां *ad* Imit. of the sound of eager bolting, guttling, swallowing.

घपाघोळ or घप्पाघोळ *m* A confused tumultuous medley; a litter, jumble, mess (of things). 2 Perplexity, confusedness, disorder (of accounts or affairs). 3 Distraction as arising from numerous and interfering duties, works, jobs. 4 Hurry and bustle; hurly-burly; busy stir. [सांपड, मिळ.

घबकें *n* An unexpected gain, a windfall. *v* लाग,

घबघबोत *a* Commonly गबगबीत.

घबदूल *a* (Or गबदूल) Stout, sturdy, lusty.

घबाड *n* (*S*) An auspicious muhūrt or period, viz. that day of which the number as a week-day (from 1st to 7th), the number as a lunar-day (from change to opposition, and reversely), the number of the nakshatra (from 1st to 27th), being added together, the sum being multiplied by 3, the product being increased by 15, the amount being divided by 7,—there results a remainder of 3. Hence A lucky crisis or juncture gen. 2 fig. An unexpected gust of Fortune's favors, a windfall.

घबाडसाप *n* A low term for a measure or weight rather greater than the market one. 2 An all-devouring stomach; an insatiate maw. Ex. चार माणसांचें अन्न ह्या तुझ्या घबाडसापास पाहिजे.

घबाडषष्ठी *f* A name for the sixth lunar day of any month on which occurs the lucky hour घबाडसुहृत्.

घबुकेळ *n* Any great and unlooked for gain; hid-

den treasure found; profuse gifts or favors obtained. *v* लाग, सांपड, मिळ. [sion, exuberantly.

घबूक *a* Profusely plentiful: also as *ad* in profu-
घबूक *n* An unexpected gain, a windfall. *v* लाग, सांपड, मिळ. 2 Profusion, wild or overflowing plenty.

घम *f* (A Grief, sadness.) Forbearance or putting up with (an offence). *v* खा, कर, ये, न्हण. 2 A pause or rest. *v* खा.

घम *ad* Still, quietly, mutely. 2 An interjection upon a sudden pang or twinge. *v* कर. See हाय.

घम-कन-कर-दिशी *ad* Imitative or fanciful particles applied as घपकन.

घमघम *ad* A fanciful word expressive of diffusedness and strength (of a fragrance). Ex. मोगरीजवळून गेलों तर घ. वास आला or सुटला. 2 Sweetly, flowingly, swimmingly, readily. Ex. वडी लागे चमचम विद्या येई घ.; गाय घ. दूध देतो or दूध घ. पडतें.

घमघमणें *v i* (घमघम) To smell sweetly and strongly; to have a diffusive fragrance. Ex. किं तें वैराग्यवक्त्रीचीं सुमनें ॥ प्रेमसुवासें घमघमति ॥.

घमघमाट *m* (घमघम) A combination of strong and sweet odors; a widely-diffused fragrance.

घमघमीत *a* Strong, sweet, and diffusive—an odor.

घमटगुळवणी *n* Usually घमंडगुळवणी. 2 fig. Soft, assuasive, appeasing, but hollow and delusive speech; blarney, palaver, soap, honey.

घमड *a* Usually घामड.

घमंड or डो *f* (H) Abundance, profusion, exuberance, overflowing plenty. 2 Laxly. Any overbearing press (of business, jobs, cares). 3 Reveling in; banqueting or luxurious indulgence.

घमंडगुळवणी *n* A contemptuous term for sweet dishes and preparations when but slightly sweetened and thin and watery; wash, wishwash, slop, dish-water.

घमंड, घमंडानंद, घमंडानंदी, घमंडानंदन, घमंडी-नाथ *c* Terms of reproach for a fellow that minds nothing but his belly, a belly-god. Applied also
घमत *f* C Bilge-water. [to a pleurist gen.

घमतड or डो *f* C The cavity left (in a ship or boat) for the bilge-water to collect, the crawl.

घमशान *n* (घारशमशान *S* through گهمسان *H* A furious fight. In Marāthī it is applied arbitrarily or fancifully, though ever with implication whether of violence and extravagancy of action or of excessive and overflowing abundance of articles.) Wild tumultuous jollity; mad leaping and capering; romps. *v* घाल, मांड. 2 Riot, revel, luxurious banqueting. 3 Exuberance (of dishes at a feast, of products of the season, of rain &c.) 4 Treading, trampling, tossing and kicking about. Ex. माझ्या अथरणावर घ. घालून दुर्देश करून टाकली.

घमशान *a* (گهمسان *H*) Used as arbitrarily as the noun, q. v. Large and tall; stout, sturdy, stalwart, strapping—a person: superb, splendid, grand, magnificent—an edifice: strong, stout, serviceable—cloth, cordage &c. 2 Riotous in sensual indulgences, a reveler, a belly-god, or a voluptuary gen.

घमाघम or मां *ad* A fanciful formation used as घमघम.

घर *n* (गृह *S*) A house, edifice, mansion, any habitation. 2 A household. 3 Domestic or social life; as contrad. from retirement. Ex. अजपर्यंत तो संसारांत वागत होता पण आतां घर सोडिलें. 4 An association, a society or company, a house of agency. 5 A den, nest, hole, cell, burrow (of a beast, bird, rat). 6 A hole or cavity as a recep-

tacle or as a place of lodgement. Ex. भिंतीस घरे पाडून खुंटी मार; पायांत कांथांनी मोडून घरे केलीं. 7 A receptacle gen.; a frame, stand, cup, pan, socket, groove, channel. 8 A division or compartment; a drawer, till, partition, pigeon-hole. 9 A square or cell (of a chess-board, almanac &c.) 10 Astrologically considered. The station of the sun or a planet. 11 Family of ancestors, race, lineage. 12 Quarter, region, station, seat (of wind, rain &c.; of an affection, faculty, humor, malady). 13 Source, spring, seat, mine, root, parent, place of inherence or production, lit. fig. Ex. वांगे खरजाचे घर आहे; आळस दारिद्र्याचे घर; कांकण हे नारळाचे घर. 14 Ground, basis, footing (of an argument &c.) 15 In music. The compass, reach, sphere (of a note or tone); the key. 16 The keys of a musical instrument. 17 Means, resources, powers of accomplishing. Ex. जे कांची करणे ते आपले घर पाडून करावे. 18 A single division or space as defined by the bracing cords (of a tabor or drum). 19 The art, secret, mystery, key; the commanding or all-comprehending point (of a science &c.) Ex. गुणाकार भागाकर हे हिशेबाचे घर; तुम्ही गातां खरे परंतु तुमच्या हातीं गाण्याचे घर लागले नाही. 20 A hold or point reserved to stand by. Ex. ह्याचे बोलण्यांत घर आहे; हा घर ठेऊन बोलतो. 21 Home, self, one's own person. Pr. इच्छी परा येई घरा Evil wished for another is fallen on self. घर उघडणे (To open a house unto.) To give a wife unto: also to take a wife or to get offspring. घर करणे To set up or keep house; to get an establishment. 2 To enter and fix one's self; to make lodgement. घर घालणे g. of o. To ruin the house of. घर घेणे g. of o. To spoil, strip, fleece, to plunder utterly. 2 To ruin. 3 To take up a lodgement in. घर चालविणे To manage domestic affairs. Pr. घर चालवितो तो घरचा वैरी. घर जोडणे To form union or alliance with (other families, tribes &c.) घर डोई-वर घेणे To make an outrageous uproar; to turn the house out of windows. घर तुटणे To be ruptured or dissolved—friendly connection. घर दाखविणे (दुसऱ्याचे) To turn adrift; to discard and put out (a dependent &c.) घर घरणे To keep at home; to remain quiet and patient:—opp. to absconding or fleeing (during any trouble or tumult). 2 To obtain firm hold, seat, lodgement—a disease &c. घर घुणे To consume, devour, dissipate (the whole property of another). 2 To fleece, strip, spoil utterly. घर ना दार आणि देवळीं विहाड Used of a vagrant without house or hovel: also of one free from the encumbrance of wife and family. घर निघणे g. of o. To leave her husband and dwell with another—a wife; or, generally, to depart into the house and family of. घर नेसविणे To cover in a house; to clothe with thatch. घर फोडणे To break up a household. घर बसणे To sink or be reduced—a family from misfortunes. घर पाहणे To obtain footing or entrance within the house of;—used of Death or some disaster. Pr. न्हातारी मेल्याचे दुःख नाही पण काळ घर पाहता. घर फिरले न्हणजे घराचे वांसे फिरतात When our patron turns against us, all his minions turn with him. घर बुडणे To be ruined or become extinct—a family or company. घर भंगणे To break or fail—a family or company. घर भरणे To enrich one's self, esp. by impoverishing or disregarding others. घर भले की आपण भला A phrase used of one who intermeddles not with people's squabbles or affairs, but diligently prosecutes his own business. घर सांडणे To set out or furnish and embellish a house. घर मारणे To plunder

a house. घर न्हाण देवणे To keep a stock of as a reserve or stand by. घर रिघणे g. of o. See घर निघणे. Ex. घर रिघे जाई उठोनि बाहेर. घर लागणे Said of a household upon the death of the mistress or the only son. घर वसविणे To build up a house, or rear a family. Said of a female allusively to her marriage. See Ruth iv. 11. घर सांकड आणि बाईल सांकड In a dirty hovel with an ugly wife you are secure (for no body will covet your possession). घराचा पायगुण तसा & घराची खुंटीच तसी Phrases expressive of the prevalence, among the members of a family, of a vice, fault, ill habit or practice. घराचा वांसा ओढणे To pull out the linchpin of a business; to withdraw something without which a business is stopped or ruined. घरांत or घरी (In the house.) The covert and polite phrase used by the husband in speaking of his wife. Correl. with बाहेर q. v. Ex. तुम्हास पदार्थ दिव्हा तर घरांत मनास येणार नाही; मो बाहेर राहिलो तर घरांत राग येईल. घरांत समजणे To settle a dispute at home or amongst one's own. घरावर कांढा घालणे or गोवरी देवणे or निखारा देवणे To bring ruin or public odium upon a family. घरावर कुचे चढविणे To set people by the ears. घरावर गवत वजणे To become desolate—a house. घरास कांढो लावणे To stop a house with thorn-bushes, viz. to make desolate, destroy, ruin. Also -लागणे To be left desolate. घरास हाड बांधणे or घरावर टाहळा टाकणे To hang a bone to a man's house; or to throw a sprig or leafy branch over it. Indications of his being ejected from caste. घरासारखा पाहुणा होतो पाहुण्यासारखे घर होत नाही One must conform to the multitude, not the multitude to one. घरी करणे To keep (an estate or a farm—शेत, जमीन, मळा, वाग &c.) under one's own hand. घरी दारी सारखा The same abroad and at home. (Reproachfully.) घरी बसणे (To sit at home.) To be without employment. घरी येणे (To return home—females.) To be widowed and thus lose their husband's house. घरोघरी एकच परो or घरोघर मातीचाच चुली Every one whosoever has his infirmities, afflictions &c. आपघर की बापघर & दिव्हे घर की उपजले घर Phrases expressive of the helplessness of woman; she has no home but the house of her husband or that of her parents. आपले घर बारा कोशावरून दिसते Every one well understands his own matters. आल्या घरचा Of the former house (i. e. husband);—used of the former offspring of a widow remarried. खाल्या घरचे वांसे मोजणे To seek the evil of a benefactor. बडा घर पोकाळ वांसा (Half Hindustani, half Marathi.) Great cry and little wool; much display but no substance. घरअसामी f A property in tenements and land, an estate. 2 A person of the domestic establishment. घरकजा m A family or home quarrel or dispute. घरकंद m A yam. Commonly कानफळ. घरकरी m The master of the house. 2 (A wife speaks of her husband by this name.) The good-man. Ex. साझे घ. गांवास गेले. घरकरीण f The mistress of the house. [broil. घरकलह m Domestic dissension; an intestine घरकसबी m (Home-artificer.) One that, by his personal labor and skill, fabricates the common articles, and executes the common repairs &c., required in his household or by his house. घरकहाणी or -काहणी f A tale of one's house or private affairs. With reviling or bad implication. घरका m W (घर) A little hole or cavity (as pierced in the flesh by a thorn &c.) in which a

body might lodge. 2 A little perforation or bore (as through a plank, cloth &c.) [household. घरकाम n House-work, any job of a house or a घरकाम्या a One entertained to perform the jobs and petty works of a household. घरकारणी m The manager of a household, the steward or major domo. घरकुंडा m C A bird's nest. घरकुवडा, घरकुवा, घरकोवा, घरकोव्या, घरकोडा, घरकुंडा, घरकुवडा, घरकोवा, घरकोवडा m A house-bird; a house-mope. Terms applied reproachfully to unsocial, incompetent, or sluggish persons, and to dull and drowsy animals. घरकूल n A little house (of straws, branches &c.) made by children in play. घरखटला m घरखटले n House-business; domestic duties; the troubles and cares of a family. 2 A family-dispute. घरखया a (घर & खपणे) One entertained for the ordinary services and works of a household, a house-servant. घरखर्च m Household expenses or consumption. घरखासगी a Belonging to one's own domestic property, establishment, or affairs. घरगणती f The number of houses (in a village &c.) 2 Numbering of the houses: also the account taken. v कर, काढ. घरगळणे v i To slide or roll down or along. घरगाडा m (The cart or massy system of the house.) Household-business; domestic affairs. v हाक, चालव, संभाळ. घरगुती, घरघराज, sometimes घरगती a Born, bred, made, raised, produced at home—animals, manufactures, plants. 2 Of the household: opp. to hireling or stranger. घरगुती ad By one's self; by one's own people. Ex. आम्ही राहट घ. भरला. घरगोहा m A term for a fellow valiant amongst the women and dependents of his household, but a coward abroad, a house-hero. घरघर f (Imit.) Rattling in the throat (esp. of a dying person). 2 The rumbling sound of a hand-mill &c. घरघर or रां ad Imit. of certain rattling or rumbling sounds (as of चरख, राहट, जाते &c.) घरघरणे v i (See घरघर) To rattle, rumble &c. घरघरा m घरघरी f (Imit.) Rattling in the throat (esp. of a dying person); rattles. v लाग, वाज. घरघशा m Commonly and preferably गरगशा. घरघालू or ल्या a (घर & घालणे) A pestilent fellow, ever working mischief and ruin to families: also a general cheat; a notorious deceiver and ruiner. घरघुवडा a A house-mope. See घरकुवडा. घरघुशा or सा a (घर & घुसणे) One who sits all day moping and poking in doors, a house-bird, a chimney-mope. घरघुशी or सी f (घर & घुसणे) A married woman who has run off to live in the house of another. घरघेज a घरघेणा a (घर & घेणे) A general ruiner of families. Ex. हरी तुझी मुरली घरघेणी. घरचा a (घर) Born, bred, made, produced &c. at home; own, domestic, belonging to the household. Ex. घ. उठला चोर गेला. घरचा कारिगर or -कसबी See घरकसबी. घरचा सुखी One easy and comfortable at home; one who needs not trade or work for a livelihood; घरचा दाणा, घरचे द्रव्य, घरची विद्या &c. One's own private stock or the family stock (of grain &c.); घरचा विद्वान् One learned enough for his own purposes; one who

need not, on ordinary occasions, consult professional men.

घरचा ना घाटचा *a* (Neither of the house nor of the washing or watering place.) Used of a person, animal, or article of no well-defined place or service.

घरचार *m* (घर & आचार) The manners, customs, and practices of a household or family. Pr. घरासारखा घं कुळासारखा आचार. 2 House-keeping.

घरचारिणी *f* (Poetry.) A housewife; the mistress of a family. Ex. शेवटीं नवनीत पादतां नयनीं ॥ घं संतोषे.

घरची सोबत *f* The company of, or the keeping company with, one's family, kindred, or acquaintances (withholding one's self from strangers).

घरजावई *m* One who, with his wife, dwells in the house of his father in law, managing his concerns. घं करणे To retain, with intention to appropriate it, a thing borrowed till pressed to return it. घं हाऊन वसणे To carry to one's own account the profits resulting from an office or a business committed to our management and trust.

घरजिंदगी *f* The furniture, implements, utensils &c. of a house: as disting. from money; chattels or effects. [good husbandry or management.

घरजुगत *f* घरजोगावणी *f* Thrift or frugality; घरट *m* (घरट्ट *S*) A large handmill; a mill for husking or for grinding coarsely.

घरटका or **क्का** *m* House-tax.

घरटण *n* घरटणा *m* (घर & टाणा or स्थान) House-site, esp. the site of a destroyed house. [घरट.

घरटणे *v c* To husk, or to grind coarsely in the घरटा *m* *C* (घर) A bird's nest. 2 House-site, esp. the site of a razed or ruined house. 3 A hole (as pierced in the flesh by a thorn, or as left by an ulcer or boil); a hole in which a body might lodge. [messenger gen.

घरटिकार *m* (Poetry.) A scout or spy, or a घरटी *f* *C* The share (of a collection or distribution) due from or to each household. 2 R

Each house or household considered severally (in matters of taking or giving, in taxes, fines, donations). 3 C A large handmill (for separating the husk from rice). 4 A whirl, twirl, gyration. *v* घाल. Ex. सर्प घरायासाठी घरीनें दाढा घरच्या घातल्या. 5 A trip or turn; a going and returning, esp. a fruitless one. Ex. छपणाचे घरीं किती घरच्या घातल्या तर तो काय देणार?

घरटो *a* Ground in the घरट—rice &c.

घरटोप *f* Numbering of the houses in a village. *v* कर, काढ. 2 The account taken.

घं करणे-काढणे-घेणे To take the run of; to go over all (in searching, plundering, numbering, inviting) the houses in a village. Ex. यंदा जरी-मरीनें ह्या गांवाची घं घेतली.

घरटोस *ad C* (An irregular derivative from घर) It implies Per house or household; and is used in speaking of matters (esp. those of assessing, amercing, and distributing) which concern alike all the households. Ex. त्यानें घं पांच पांच रुपये घेतले or दिव्हे. [a member of each.

घं आमंत्रण An invitation to each household or to घरटे *n* A bird's nest.

घरटोळ *f* *C* Generally and preferably घरडोळ.

घरटण or **-टाण** *n* (घर & टाणा or स्थान) घरटा *m* (घर & टाण) House-site, esp. the site of a razed or ruined house.

घरटा *m* (घरटा) A bird's nest. [or kern.

घरड *m n* (Commonly घरट) A large handmill

घरडई *f* The hot and dry rising in the mouth of a dying person: also, commonly, गरडई *q. v.*, low eructation &c. *v* ये, लाग.

घरडणे *v c* (घरट) To husk or to grind coarsely in a घरट. 2 To cut forcibly and rudely, to hack. Nearly confined in use to express Rough hacking of the neck or throat (सान-गळा-घसा-नरडी &c.) of men or animals.

घरडा *m* (घरडणे) The noise of rough mill-grinding; and fig. of laborious or hard breathing (in sleep or in the last agonies). *v* लाग.

घरडा *m* *R* (घर) A hole, esp. a little hole or cavity in which a thing might lodge.

घरडुकर *n* A domestic hog. 2 Applied reproachfully to an idle and useless female of a household.

घरडोळ *f* *C* (घर & ढवळणे) Ransacking or searching of every house. *v* घे.

घरण *f* *R* The mistress of the house.

घरत *f* (Better गरत. From गृह & रत) A decent and reputable woman, whether having a husband or widowed.

घरतंडा *m* A family feud or dispute.

घरंदाज *c* (घर & انداز *P*) A householder; a resident or settled inhabitant. 2 One of a good family.

घरदार *n* (घर A house, दार A door.) A comprehensive term for a household or family. Pr. एक पाहुणा घं पाहुणे.

घं विकणे To have a sale of house and chattels.

घरदेणे *n* House-tax. [duties.

घरधंदा *m* Business of the house; domestic घरधनी or घरधणी *m* The master of a house or family. घरधनीण *f* The mistress.

घरनळे or **घरनोळे** *n* The fleshy process on the breast or betwixt the fore legs of a buffalo and (according to some) of a camel.

घरनाशा *a* (घर & नासणे) That is ever working ruin or mischief to families.

घरनिघाणी or **घरनिघणी** *f* Commonly घरनिघी. 2 Sometimes used for घरभरणी or गृहप्रवेश and in both the senses.

घरनिघ्या *m* That leaves his own family or caste and enters into another: also that is taken into keeping by a woman. घरनिघी the feminine of this, and more in use, signifies A runaway and adulterous wife. [house.

घरपट्टी *f* House-tax. 2 A levy or collection per घरपाली *f* The turn of houses (as to supply any Government-demand, to feed a pauper, &c.)

घरपिसा *a* (House-mad.) Extravagantly fond of sitting at home. Also घरपिसे *n* Excessive attachment to the house. [at the house of.

घरपोंचता *a* That is conveyed to and delivered घरप्रवेश *m* (Properly गृहप्रवेश *q. v.*) The ceremony of occupying a newly built house.

घरफूट *f* Intestine discord. [sension.

घरफोड *f* Creating intestine division and dis- घरफोडणे *n* Breaking open a house, burglary.

घरफोद्या *a* One that foment dissension (in a family or state). 2 A burglar.

घरबंद *m* *C* Quantity of inhabited building, housen or housing.

घरबशा *a* A reproachful term for a person confining himself to the house; a house-bird, a moll-coddle.

घरवसल्या *ad decl* (घर & वसणे) Whilst staying at home, i. e. without entering into service; without traveling &c. Used with verbs of earning or acquiring. Ex. मी घं हजार रुपये मिळवीत असतां. [keeping man. Pr. ना घं ना गोसावी.

घरबारी *m* A family man; a married and house-

घरबुड्या *a* (घर & बुडविणे) A pestilent fellow, ever working ruin or mischief to his neighbor.

घरबूड *f* Ruin, loss of fortune; destruction of one's estate or worldly establishment. 2 Extinction of a race or family.

घरवेगमी or **-वेजमी** *f* The quantity (of provisions &c.) laid up for the consumption of the household; the family stock or store.

घरवैठा *a* (घर & बैठणे) That is performed or done in the house—service, work: as disting. from that which requires running about: also that is done at home, in one's own (house, town, country). 2 *ad decl* Whilst staying at home. See घरवसल्या.

घरभंग *m* Destruction or ruin of a house: also fig. of a household, family, or race.

घरभर *a* That fills (i. e. occupies a substantial and serviceable place in) a household—a male or female.

घरभरणी *f* The ceremony of occupying a just-built house:—consulting signs and aspects &c., feasting and merry-making a house-warming. 2 The first entrance, by the female, of the house of her husband, and the festivities on the occasion.

घरभाऊ *m* A member of a family; a kinsman; i. e. a co-heir or fellow-sharer in an inheritance.

घरभाट *m* *W* Land adjoining to the house; demesne, premises.

घरभांडवल *n* The family-property; or one's own or private stock or capital: as contrad. from monies borrowed &c. [private stock.

घरभांडवली *a* One that trades upon his own घरभाडे *n* House-rent. [house-keeping man.

घरभारी *m* (Properly घरबारी) A married and घरभेद *m* Intestine discord or division.

घरभेदी or **घरभेद्या** *a* One that foment dissension and division (in a family, a kingdom &c.) 2 One that publishes abroad the secrets of a house: also one acquainted with the secrets of a house. Pr. घं लंकादहन.

घरभोंदू *c* A general cheat; a notorious impostor; a deceiver and destroyer of families.

घरमारू or **घरमान्या** *a* One ever working ruin or mischief to his neighbor.

घरमेळीं *ad* Privately, at home, amongst one's relations and friends—settling a dispute &c.

घरराखण *f* *P* Taking care of the house. 2 *c* A keeper of a house. [care of, a house.

घरराख्या *a* That is in charge of, or is taking घररिघणी or -रिघवणी *f* The ceremony of occupying a just-built house:—consulting signs and aspects; feasting and merry-making.

घरवं *m* *C* घरवसा *m* *C* The cobwebs and pendulous filaments of soot (of unswept walls or roof).

घरवट *f* *W* घरवड *f* *W* The common stock or property; the common concerns and business of a family or an association. 2 A character or quality that descends through a race; a family or hereditary (disease, affliction from demons &c.); घरवण *f* *C* House-tax. [a heir-loom.

घरवणो *n* (घर & पाणो) Rain-water from the roof of a house. Used for washing.

घरवंद *m* *R* The site of a razed or ruined house.

घरवसात or **द** *f* Inhabiting, occupying, taking up abode in. 2 The site, or the site and the yard or enclosure, of a house. [private share.

घरवांडणी *f* घरवांटा *m* घरहिस्सा *m* Personal or घरवाडो *f* *C* An enclosure in which is a dwelling house. [pater- or mater-familias.

घरवासी *c* That has a family or household; a घरवी *f* *W* Materials (timbers, rafters, grass)

as plucked out of a house, or as deposited to build one. [ing of the thatch, of a house.]

घरशाकारणी *f* घरशिवणी *f* Thatching, or repair-
घरशोधणी *f* Looking into one's private affairs.

2 Considering one's own resources or capabilities.
घरसंजोग *m* Economy or management of a household : also the plentifulness and comfort of a well-ordered house. [household.]

घरसंजोगणी *f* Economy or management of a
घरसमजूत *f* Private and amicable adjustment (of a dispute &c.)

घरसंसार *m* Household and worldly affairs.

घरसंसाराचा Having a worldly establishment : also clever in managing or competent to manage such.

घरसारा *m* House-tax.

घरसोकोल *a* Attached to the house ;—used of a bullock, buffalo &c. which has been kept at home and fed.

घरस्थोत *f* The ways, habits, practices, state (of a household). Pr. अंगणावरून घ० जाणावी.

घरळणे *vi* To roll along. 2 To slide or slip down.

घरा *m* (घर) A little hole or cavity (as formed in the flesh by a thorn, left by a boil &c.) in which a thing might lodge.

घराज *a* (घर) Born, bred, made, produced &c. at home. 2 Of the household : opp. to hireling or stranger.

घराचा खांब *m* घराचा धारण *m* घराचें पांघरूण *n* Terms for the supporter or main prop of a household or family. [ners and customs of a family.]

घराचार *m* (Corr. from गृहाचार *S*) The man-

घराडा *m* (Commonly घरडा) The noise of rough grinding &c. [lineage.]

घराणा *m* घराणें *n* (گھرانہ *H*) Family, race,

घरास राखण *f* A person taking care of a house.

2 A little store, stock, stand by. Ex. सगळा गूळ खर्चू नको घ० थाडकासा देव.

घरीवसल्या *ad* See घरवसल्या.

घरू *m* *C* Powder of worm-eaten wood. 2 The cobwebs and threads of unswept walls or roof.

घरोटो *f* *C* The common property or concerns of a family, esp. the hereditary stock.

घरोपाध्या *m* (Corruptly compounded of घर & उपाध्याय) The family-priest.

घरोबा *m* (घर & बा) Friendly relation or connection; brotherliness or neighborliness. 2 Among women. Domestic duties.

घरोसा *m* *C* (Or घरोसा) The pendulous filaments of a roof or wall (from smoke, dust, cobwebs).

घर्घर *m* *S* One of the male नद, the river Gogra.

घर्म *m* (*S*) Sweat or perspiration. See the derivative घाम.

घर्षण *n* (*S*) Rubbing. 2 fig. Persevering and strenuous effort or application. 3 Discussion : also scrutinizing investigation. 4 Squabbling.

घर्षणें *vc* (घर्षण) To rub. [striving, contesting.]

घर्षित *p* (*S*) Rubbed.

घल *m* *C* Thickness or clottiness (of liquids).

घवघव or वां *ad* (घव! घव! or घो! घो! The buzzing of an eager swarm of flies &c.) Copiously, profusely, freely, flowingly, swarmingly. Used largely. Ex. दक्षिणेंस ब्राह्मण घ० मिळाले; घ० माणसें जमलीं-वाडा भरला-पांखरें उडालीं-वास सुटला &c.

घवघवणें *vi* (घवघव) To emit a strong and spreading fragrance.

घवघवोत *a* (A familiar and fancifully-formed word.) Large, fine, showy, *whacking*, *dashing* : opp. to petty, paltry, or minikin—ornaments, eyes &c. 2 Full, plump, portly, large and handsome, or tricked out and bedizened—the person.

3 Covered with rich and luscious things—a dining leaf or dish. 4 (Usually घमघमीत) Strong, sweet, and diffusive—an odor. Ex. कर्पूर गौर गंगासहित ॥ घ० विराजित ॥

घशा *m* A cretaceous or chalky earth.

घशोट *m* *f* घशिता *m* घशितें *n* घशेट *fn* घशेटा *m* घशेटें *n* (घासणें) The leather-lining of each side-pad of a khogir to sustain the rubbing of the girth.

घटा *m* (घर्षण) A rough rub or wipe. 2 A rude shove in rushing by.

घट्टें *n* A cant term for ghee or clarified butter.

घस *m* (Commonly घोस) A bunch or cluster.

घस *a* *R* Rather acclivous or steep—a roof &c.

घस *f* (घासणें To rub.) Loss (in trade &c.) *v* खा, सोस, or used inversely with वस, लाग, ये. 2 Loss (by abrasion or rubbing, or by dryage, wastage, leakage &c.) 3 *W* The black matter adhering to kettles and pots, crock. 4 Gold drawn off by friction on the touchstone.

घस-कन-दिनी-दिशी *ad* Words formed to express promptness or smartness of action. Ex. त्यानें घ० भाताची वेळणी माझे पानांत ओतली; घ० दाचा रुपये काढून दिले.

घसका *m* (घासणें or an imit. formation from घस) A blow or cut; a stroke (with a blunt or an edged weapon). 2 A rough rub or wipe. 3 A rude jolt or shake; a rude seizure and pull.

घसकाविणें, घसकावून, घसकून, Commonly कचका-विणें &c.

घसक्या *a* (घासणें) Rough, rude, coarse, common—a workman. 2 (Cant.) Grossly lecherous.

घसघशा *a* (घासणें) One ever chiding and scolding, bickering, caviling, grumbling, muttering : also a haggler or chafferer; one hard at bargains.

घसघशीत or सीत *a* An imitative or a fanciful formation agreeing in the three first senses with घवघवोत. 2 Used adverbially; implying fullness, completeness, superlative excellence &c. Ex. त्या-ला दिवसास घ० शेर भात लागतो A good *thumping* measure of rice; घ० पांच रुपये घेतलेस आतां मागे-पुढें काय करितोस? Five rupees *sound and sterling*.

3 Used sometimes for खसखसोत in its first sense. 4 Copiously, plentifully, richly, glowingly, vehemently ;—of things or actions freely.

घसघस *f* (घासणें) Obstinate chaffering and haggling. Ex. तुम्ही कांहीं विकत घेणार कीं कोरडो घ० लावणार? 2 Incessant finding of fault and reproving. 3 Discontented muttering, grumbling, growling : also family or private bickering or chafing.

4 Animated arguing and disputing. *v* कर, लाव, घाल, मांड through all the senses. [tercourse.]

घसटणी *f* घसट *f* घसणी *f* (घासणें) Familiar in-

घसटणें *vc* (घासणें) To rub against (as in passing); to graze. 2 To rub, scrub, scour. 3 To execute, perform, or do hastily, carelessly, imperfectly. Ex. न निवडतांच भाजी तशीच घसटली.

घसटो *f* (घासणें) A mark of abrasion or rubbing. Gen. used *pl*.

घसत्या *a* (घसटणें) Coarse, clumsy, rough, inept—a workman. 2 Dull, doltish, heedless,

घसडा *m* Usually घसरा. [unthinking.]

घसण *f* *C* (घासणें) Loss (in trade &c.) 2 Free and familiar intercourse, intimacy. [bling.]

घसस *f* *C* (घासणें) Wrangling, jangling, squab-

घसरट *a* (घस!) Slippery—a place.

घसरट *f* (घासणें) Intercourse; dealing with or acquaintance with.

घसरड *f* घसरण (घसरणें) A slippery place.

घसरडा *a* (घसरणें) Slippery. [periness.]

घसरडें *n* (घसरणें) A slippery place. 2 Slip-

घसरणी *f* (Verbal of घसरणें) Slipping &c. 2 A slipping place.

घसरणें *vi* (घासणें) To slip : also to slide. 2 fig. To fall upon; to assail briskly. Ex. तो त्याचे अंगावर घसरला तेव्हां त्याची बोवडी वळली.

3 To set to; to apply vigorously. Ex. चार महिन्यांचें काम म्यां चार दिवस घसरून तडीस नेलें.

4 To err, mistake, blunder. 5 To slip from; to leave one—a post or an office, a footing or hold : also to fall from; to be dismissed—the person.

6 To waste away—the body. 7 To break—the constitution; to decrease, decline, deteriorate gen.

8 To fail, sink, quail, die—courage, confidence : to faint, falter, flinch, blanch—a person : to sustain reverses; to go down the hill.

घसरपटो *f* (Vulgar.) Scolding vehemently and coarsely. *v* काढ *g*. of *o*. निघ *g*. of *s*.

घसरवट *a* (घसरणें) Slippery—a place.

घसरा *m* (घसरणें) A rough rub, brush, or wipe. *v* मार. 2 A rude shove in rushing by. 3 Over-

awing gestures or speech; browbeating or rating. 4 A Loss (in trade &c.) : a blow or stroke of mis-

fortune. 5 A shock, rub, blow (of some calamity). 6 (Vulgar mistake, by the village-जोशी &c., of

घस *S*) A day. [striving together.]

घसराघसर or री *f* (घसरणें) Scuffling, tussling,

घसंवकर *ad* Imit. of the sound of a heavy body falling into water; with a splash! plump! flop! souce!

घसवट *f* sometimes घसवटा *m* & घसाटा *m* (घस-

वटणें) The state of being much practised, well-exercised, constantly used (of an art, a man or an animal, a thing). Used chiefly thus, घसवटीस

पडणें or घसवटीखालीं पडणें

घसवटणें *vc* To rub off, abrade, graze, rase. 2 (Strictly *passive*, but understood as *neuter*.) To be practised in; to be well-exercised and skilled :

also to be under vigorous or constant use—things.

घसा *m* The oesophagus or gullet : also the wind-pipe; the throat in its two senses. See the phrases following.

घशाखालीं उतरणें To be gulped—an embezzlement &c. घशांतून काढणें To force to disgorge (an em-

bezzlement or a theft). घशांत पोक घरणें or अडकणें To remain fast shut up in the sheath or hose ;—

used of ears of corn stopped in their progress to maturity by want of rain. घशाबाहेर पडणें To be

disgorged—an embezzlement &c. 2 To fall out ;—used of पोक, कणसें &c., ears of corn; to shoot hose.

घसा कोरडा करणें To make one's throat dry (by speaking &c.) घसा पसरणें To open the mouth for ;

to long for and look for. घसा फुटणें *g*. of *s*. To undergo change of voice (as on attaining puberty).

See घांटी फुटणें under घांटी. घसा बसणें *g*. of *s*. To lose one's voice, or to become hoarse. घसा वाजणें

g. of *s*. To breathe hard; to wheeze; to rattle; to snore.

घसाघस or सां, घसासां *ad* Imit. of certain sounds, as that of cutting grass, of cranching, chewing &c. : also fancifully expressive of the manner of

lavishly spending, recklessly gulping &c.

घसाड *a* (Vulgar.) Much, copiously, plentifully.

घसाडणें *vc* (घासणें) To scour, scrub, or rub roughly. 2 To grind coarsely.

घसारा *m* (घासणें) A dilute mixture of levigated medicaments. 2 Hard breathing (esp. of a dying person).

घसिता *m* (घासणें) A rough rub, brush, or wipe. *v* मार. 2 It occurs sometimes in other senses of घसरा.

घसीट *m f* घसिटा or घसेटा *m* घसेटें *n* See घसीट.
घसे *n C* A little draw-cart or barrow. Used in rice-fields &c. [wastage &c.]

घस *f* Loss (in trade &c.) 2 Loss (by dryage, घसर *a* Coarse, thick, strong—cloth, vessels, the body &c. 2 S Gluttonous. 3 fig. Devouring, consuming, destroying.

घळ *f* A furrow or trench (as torn up by a rush of water); a ravine, gully, or rugged chasm (esp. along a declivity). 2 *f m* A hole as burrowed or worn through a wall or embankment (by bandicotes, crabs, the water &c.) 3 *m* A pole with a netting at the extremity. Used in gathering mangoes &c. [(A vulgar word.)

घळक *f* Overflowing plenty; *lots, heaps, piles.*
घळक *a* (Vulgar.) Overflowingly plentiful; also richly lucrative or productive—a business.

घळघळ or लां *ad* (Imit.) Used of tears, or of a stream, and conveying the impression of copiousness, freeness, flowingness. Ex. पोराचो आठवण झाली म्हणजे घ० रडू लागतो. 2 Loosely or slackly—clothes or ornaments fitting.

घळघळघंटा *m* (For घणघणघंटा) Utter nothingness or emptiness. *v* बाज.

घळघळणें *v* (घळघळ) To become loose, slack, relaxed—ornaments, clothes &c. from the emaciation of the body: pearls &c. from an enlargement of the bore. 2 To have the feeling of utter prostration of strength.

घळघळपेतें *n* (घळघळ & पेतें Bag or sack.) A term of contempt for clothes, ornaments &c. that fit ill, that hang bagging and bellying about the body, *like a sack.*

घळघळमाळा *f pl* (घळघळ & माळ) A term for bracelets &c. which hang loosely and noisily, as around a lean arm.

घळघळवाच्या *a* Applied reproachfully to a person whose clothes hang bagging and slopping about him; a slop-shop.

घळघळट *m* (See घळघळ) Bagging and bellying; great slackness or looseness. 2 Copious flowing (of tears &c.); overflowing plenty gen.

घळघळट *ad* (घळघळ) Guzzlingly or gulpingly—drinking. 2 Loosely; with extreme bagging or swagging or flowing about. See घळघळ.

घळघळीत *a* (घळघळ) Loose, slack, hanging, bagging, bellying—clothes, bracelets: enlarged—the bore of a pearl, of the ear &c. 2 Free, frank, unrestrained, unreserved—a person or a disposition, an intercourse or a connection: also open, ingenuous, candid—conduct, speech.

घळघळीत *ad* (घळघळ) Copiously, profusely, exuberantly: also freely, largely, amply. Ex. त्याचे घरीं लाडू घ० वाटले; नदीमध्ये घ० स्नान करावयास सांपडत नाही. 2 Used familiarly and vulgarly to express fullness, completeness &c. Ex. घ० अडोच हात घेतरजोडा मला लागतो; त्याच्या पोटाला घ० दोन शेर्याचें अन्न पाहिजे.

घळण *n f* (घळणें) A trench, furrow, ravine &c. caused by a rush of water. 2 A slipping place.

घळणें *v i* To be torn or worn into furrows—the bank of a river, a dam. 2 To be enlarged in the bore—a gem: to be slit from the weight of the ornament—nose, ear &c. 3 (Commonly ओघळणें) To fall asunder—strung pearls or beads: also to fall in pieces—a wreath, garland, rosary.

घळवळीत or घळमळीत *a* (Fanciful formations.) Free, frank, unrestrained, undeterred—a person, address, intercourse: also open, ingenuous, above-board—proceedings, speech.

घळमळ or घळमेळ *f* The hurry and bustle, fuss and bother (of any business): also confusion or botheration (of things without or of the mind). *v* पड, हो, चाल. घळमेळ is the preferable form of the word. See both घालमेळ & घणघाळ.

घळय *f C* A furrow or trench (as torn up by a rush of water); the bed of a mountain-torrent; a rugged chasm along a declivity; a ravine or gully.

घळामेळ *f* sometimes घळमेळ *f* Free and familiar intercourse. [quaintance.

घळीमेळीचा Of one's intimate and familiar acquaintance. *a* Careless, heedless, forgetful, neglectful, blundering: also of filthy and slovenly appearance and ways.

घादवटा *m* (Poetry. Better घायवटा) A wound, cut, dint. Ex. इद्रवचाचे घादवटे लागतां॥ मज श्रम न वाटे॥

घाई *f* Headlong eagerness, haste, hurry, precipitancy. 2 Hurriedness or urged state. 3 Tumult, bustle, hurryscurry. Ex. कन्यामतांत जी लग्नाची घाई चालली होती. 4 Tumultuous and violent commotion, or working, or action. Ex. तंववरिच भूतांची घाई॥ जंव मंचवादी नाही पावला॥. 5 A stunning sound; a din (as of drums &c.) Pr. जेथें नगाच्याची घाई तेथें टिमकी काय जाई. 6 C A musical time or measure.

घाऊक *a* Whole or round;—used of numbers. Ex. घा० घा० रकमा काय असतील त्या सांग किरकोळ मग पाडू. 2 In the lump or mass; all at once. 3 By wholesale. [ment.

घाऊल *n* (Usually गाऊल) Gain, profit, emolument. *f* Remembrance or mindfulness. *v* ठेव, राख, धर, राह. 2 Recollection or recalling to mind. *v* ये, अठव. Gen. neg. con. in both senses.

घांग *c C* A whining, denying, declining, hanging-back fellow (when money is demanded or work ordered); also a lusty bellower or bawler upon a slight hurt.

घांगचाळे *m pl* The mean whining and vehement asseverations of inability (of a fellow called upon for money, or to work): the vociferations and piteous outcries (of a weak creature scarcely touched). [hold water.

घागर *f* A vessel (of copper, brass, or earth), to घागरीं फुंकणें To blow and sound in a pitcher or pot. A diversion of women on the eighth of आश्विनवद्य &c.

घागरगडचा सुभा *m* (Government or lordship of pot-fort.) A cant phrase for the employment of water-carrying.

घांगरणें *v i* To be scared or frightened.
घागरमाळ, घागुरमाळ, घागुरमाळा *f* A wreath of bells (as around a bullock's neck, or a carriage).

घागरा *m* (𑂔𑂰𑂶𑂳𑂰 H) A female garment, a sort of petticoat. 2 A child's rattle. 3 A plant with large and solid seeds in soft coating, Xanthium Indicum. Koen. 4 A large kind of cattle-tick.

घागरालें *n* (घागर & आळा) The apparatus (consisting of sticks and cords) by which a pitcher is secured to the packsaddle on a journey.

घागरी *f* (घघरी S) A bell or jingling ball (as of a child's girdle, or as worn on the toes by dancing girls &c.) 2 The fruit of घागरा. 3 C The plant commonly घागरा q. v. supra. [water-wheel.

घागरी *n* The socket of the कणकड or beam of a घाग्या आंबा *m* A small species of mango.

घाग्या गोचीड *m* A cattle-tick of a large kind.

घाग्याघाळ *m* Bewilderment; great mental disturbance and confusion. Ex. च्या सुलानें माझ्या जिवाचा घा० केला. 2 Disorder or derangement (of affairs or things).

घाग्यादेवी *f pl* A variety of small pox. The pocks are large and like घाग्या or little bells. For varieties see देवी.

घांगावणें *v i* To be scared or greatly terrified.

घांगूड *m C* The bulb or ball of a flower.

घांगरणें *v i* (Or घांगरणें) To be greatly terrified.

घाघरा *m* Usually and preferably घागरा.

घाट or घांट *f* (घाट S) *f* The throat, esp. the upper part or larynx; and often the prominence of this, or Adam's apple. Pr. गेलें घांटीं झालें माती Used to signify the transiency of pleasures of the palate, or the worthlessness of things generally after a brief enjoyment or use. 2 Used in certain constructions for the voice, as in घांटीं फुटणें To become voice-cracked (on attaining puberty). Ex. घांटीं फुटला बदखर झाला. Also To become hoarse or husky (with reference to power of modulating the voice): to have the singing voice impaired.

घांटीं शेंदूर ओतणें To cause one to swallow minium (by mixing it with his food or drink). This is often done to a vocalist to destroy his voice.

घांट *f* (घंटा S) A bell. 2 fig. A blab.

घाट *m* (घट्ट S) A mountainous range dividing countries. 2 The Sayhādri range in particular. 3 A pass or difficult passage over a hill. 4 A quay, wharf, stairs, landing-place (on banks of rivers or tanks). Hence applied by washermen, tanners, dyers, Brāhmans &c. to their respective places of resort. 5 The country eastward of the Sayhādri range. Ex. सालमजकुरीं घाट चांगला पिकला.

घाटांत अडविणें-घरणें-मारणें (As thieves assault at a घाट or narrow passage.) To take advantage of one's extremity or hard necessity.

घाट *m* (घडणें) Form, figure, fashion, shape (of a pot &c.) Hence 2 fig. Form, semblance, external appearance (of a plot, project, undertaking). Ex. त्या मसलतीचा घाट कसा दिसतो. 3 The show, signs, demonstrations, indications (of a design &c.) Ex. तुम्ही खारी काढायाचा घाट घाला म्हणजे तो खंडणी कबूल करील.

घाट *f* (घाटणें) Gram or pulse stirabout. 2 Boiled flour (of corn gen.) in preparation for certain sweetmeats. 3 A blight attacking gram. The pods do not fill. *v* पड.

घाटण *n* Split pulse mashed or beaten up in boiling water into a thick consistence, pulse-stirabout. 2 Bruising, mashing, or stirring about (as with a ladle or spoon). *v* घाल.

घाटणा *m* घाटणारा *m* (घाटणें) A stick with a cloth at the end: used to stir about grain &c. under parching. [See घाटू.

घाटणा *m* W A muller or bruiser (of a mortar).

घाटणूक *f* P Negotiating or forming (esp. of matrimonial matches).

घाटणें *v c* To bruise, mash, beat, or stir about (with a ladle, spoon, stick &c.) 2 fig. To tease, harass, worry. 3 To agitate, argue, discuss.

घाटून वाटून More commonly वाटून घाटून q. v. under वाटणें *v c*.

घाटणें *n* The stick, spoon, or ladle used in bruising, mashing &c. 2 The act of bruising, mashing, stirring &c.

घाटनाळ *f* A narrow passage through hills.

घाटपांचा *m* An officer of the customs waiting at ghāts or landing stairs.

घांटपान *n* घांटपट्टा *m* The piece (of sack-cloth &c.) to which are attached the little bells or the long iron bell around a bullock's neck.

घाटपाय *m* The foot or bottom of a ghāt.

घाटबंदी *f* Blocking up of a pass over a hill. 2 Toll levied on passengers to defray the expense of mending or of making a pass.

घाटबुडी *f* R The base of a ghát.

घाटमाथा *m* The crest or ridge of a mountain or hill. 2 The head or outlet of a pass.

घाटं *n* घाटं *n* (घाट) A little bell (hung around a bullock's neck), a small टोकडा. Pr. डेरान डेर मेलें कुतयाच्या गळ्यांत घां० आलें Used in bewailing the extinction of the great and noble (of a family, kingdom &c.) and the descent of dignity and power into low or unworthy hands. 2 A reviling or contemptuous form of घाट, answering to *Thing of a bell*.

घाटं *n* (घाट S) The prominence of the larynx, Adam's apple. 2 Putrid sore throat. [throat.

घाटरोम *m* A disease incidental to cattle in the घाटलें *n* (घाटणें To stir about.) A dish,—flour, गूळ, coconut &c. well stirred and boiled.

घाटवळ or ली *a* Relating to the Desh or country above the Sayhádri range. Used particularly of the *people*, as घाटी is of the *products* or *animals* of the Desh.

घाटवाईन *n* A levigating stone or stone mortar.

घाटशुद्ध *a* (S) vulgarly घाटसुद्ध *a* Well formed or shaped.

घाटसर or घाटसरी *f* The region along the upper part of the slope of a mountain or of a mountain-range.

घाटसर *m* A string of little bells (as an ornament, or as around a bullock's neck): also the rope supporting these bells. [Cynanche maligna.

घाटसर्प *m* (घांटी & सर्प) Putrid sore throat,

घाटा or घांटा *m* A pod of gram or of मसूर.

घाटा *m* (घाटणें) A stick with a cloth at the end. Used to stir about grain &c. under parching. 2 A stirabout or mash of boiled बाजरी, उडोद, वृग &c. (for cows or cattle): also husked and boiled बाजरी or जौधळा gen.

घाटाघाट *f* (घाटणें) Hurried or violent stirring about. 2 fig. Agitating, arguing, discussing.

घाटाघुगरी *f* (See घाटा & घुगरी) Poor man's fare.

घाटी *a* (घाट) Relating to the Desh or country above the Sayhádri range. As घाटवळ is used particularly of the *people*, so is this word particularly of the *products* or *animals* of the Desh.

घाटी *f* (Dim. of घाट) A little घाट, a hill passage of milder ascent.

घांटी *f* (घंटा S) A hand-bell. 2 (Commonly घाट or घांटी q. v.) The throat, esp. the upper part or the larynx; and often the prominence of this, Adam's apple. 3 A string (of sweetmeats &c.) for a child's neck.

घांटी खाऊन बोलणें To bawl, bellow, roar; to cry out or speak loudly. घांटी फुटणें or घांटी बदलणें g. of s. To become *voice-cracked* (on attaining puberty). 2 To become hoarse or husky (with reference to singing). घांटी चिप (or चीप) होणें g. of s. To lose one's voice: also to lose the power of swallowing.

घांटीव *p* of घाटणें Bruised, mashed, beaten, crushed or stirred about with a spoon. 2 fig. Harassed or worried: agitated or discussed &c.

घाटू *m* A large ladle-form implement of wood; a stick with a टवळें or saucer at the extremity. Used as a bruiser, masher, or stirrer.

घाटोळा *a* A contemptuous form of घाटवळ.

घाया *m* (घाट) A Bráhmaṇ that attends at bathing-places to furnish ashes, गंध &c.

घाया or घाया *m* A small hammer; an instru-

ment of goldsmiths, braziers &c. for making fine ornamental work.

घाड *f* C A bundle of rice-straw. 2 An ulcer-

घाडकी The office, business, rights &c. of घाडो.

घाडी *m* R An officer of a देऊळ or pagoda. He is a Shúdra, and corresponds nearly with the officer elsewhere called गुरव.

घाण *f* An offensive smell; stench, faetor. 2 Any thing nauseous and disgusting, offending the smell or sight; any nastiness, mess, slop, litter, rubbish.

Ex. आंगणांत घाण पडली ती काढून टाक. 3 A term of reviling;—used to persons and things. Ex. हा घातरजोडा आठ हात ही घाण मला नको. (Agreeing with *stinking* stuff, *stinking* fellow.)

4 Confusion, disorder, derangement (of an account, of affairs): plight, pickle, mess (of persons or things). 5 The wheelrut of a lime-grinding mill. 6 Smell, scent, odor gen. Ex. जवादीची घाण लसणासवें गेली॥ खादा नाही आली कुसंगती॥ 7 Used as an interjection, expressing vexation, irritation, impatience.

घाण येणें g. of o. To stink in one's nostrils. घाणीचा (Having the stench or the flavor of.) Pertaining to or connected with in some remote way.

घाणकडा *a* (घाण & कडणें) Rancid or stinking;—used esp. of clarified butter, sometimes of boiled rice or other victuals.

घाणट *a* sometimes घाणवट *a* (घाण) Stinking. 2 fig. Disgusting, nauseous, loathsome.

घाणणें, घाणवणें, घाणावणें *v i* (घाण) To stink: also to smell strongly. [stinking stuff or material.

घाणवट *f* P (घाण) A stinking place: also any घाणवट, घाणखत, घाणपत्र Vulgar for गाढणवट &c. [oil-mill.

घाणवट *f n* (घाणा & टाय) The site of a घाणा or घाणा *m* An oil-mill. 2 The block in which the लाट or roller moves. 3 Materials thrown into the mill at one time, the charge. Hence fig. The quantity of rice, gram &c. put at once into the pounding mortar or parching pan; of drugs, spices &c. into the mortar; of materials gen. to be ground, pounded, bruised, levigated, mashed. 4 The heap of grain which, on Makar Sankranti, the mistress of the house places on the pounding mortar; to be given to some Bráhmaṇ. 5 A sugarcane-press. 6 The making (at marriages or thread-investitures) of a घाणा (i. e. a दुरडी full of rice) and the pounding and singing &c. by the assembled gossips. *v* भर, घाल. 7 The wheelrut of a lime-grinding mill.

घाणा करणें g. of o. To harass or worry (persons, animals): to rumple, discompose, disorder (clothes, papers &c.) घाण्यांत घालणें To cast into a troublous condition. घाण्यांतून पिळणें or काढणें To squeeze and crush; to destroy the strength, substance, marrow of, lit. fig.

घाणी *f* See the preceding word in the first, third, and fourth senses. 2 A lime-mill: also the wheelrut of it.

घाणेरडा, घाणेर, घाणेल, घाणेल *a* (घाण) Stinking. 2 Disgusting, nauseous, loathsome, hateful—person, thing, speech, action: a stinkard, scrub, srab, losel, a scurvy or shabby fellow.

घाणरी *f* (घाण) A tree. It smells offensively.

घाणरीसुंगी *f* An ant of a stinking species.

घात *m* (S) Killing or striking: also a stroke or blow. 2 fig. Destruction or smash (of a business or work): ruining, foiling, confounding (of a person, counsel, scheme). Compounds at pleasure; as आत्मघात, पक्षघात, प्राणघात, सर्वस्वघात, शस्त्रघात: also another class of compounds, as घातकरण, घातयोग, घातवेला or -वेळ and others follow-

ing in order; signifying An inauspicious करण, योग, or वेळ. 3 Amount of a multiplication, product: also multiplication or multiplying; but popularly, multiplication of a quantity into itself, i. e. involution: also a power of a number.

घात *f* The proper time or period (of a work or an action): season, period of abundance (as of the products of the earth). Ex. पेरण्याची घात Seed-time; कापण्याची घात Harvest time; आंब्याची घात; उसाची घात; लह्याची घात.

घात घेणें To mar, blast, ruin (a person, work, project, at some *critical juncture*); to rob one (through disappointing &c.) of one's opportunity; or to carry off (away from) an opportunity. Ex. पेरणीची or कापणीची घात पावसानें नेली. घातीचे दिवस Sunshiny days; harvest time; the season of opportunity, power, enjoyment.

घातक or को *a* (S) Murderous, mischievous, destructive; deleterious, injurious, baleful, ruinous; that kills or destroys.

घातकरी *m* A killer or destroyer: also a mischievous, ruining, or injuring person or property.

घातकर्म *n* (S) In arith. and alg. The raising of a quantity to an assigned power, involution.

घातवेणा or ष्या *a* That disappoints or balks, or that mars or ruins, at the fairest or most promising moment.

घातचतुर्दशी *f* (S) The 14th of भाद्रपदवद्य. On this day Shraddh is performed to the manes of all slain in battle or killed violently.

घातचतुष्टय *n* S The four Ghát, viz. घातचंद्र, घाततिथि, घातनक्षत्र, घातवार. [auspicious mansion.

घातचंद्र *m* (S) The moon when she is in an in-

घाततिथि *f* (S) An inauspicious lunar day.

घातनक्षत्र *n* (S) An inauspicious nakshatra.

घातपात *m* (S घात Killing, पात Falling.) A comprehensive phrase for killing, maiming, injuring, ruining: also for loss, hurt, damage, detriment. Ex. त्या वाटेनें जातोस संभाळून जा घा० होईल Go warily along that road: some or other evil accident will befall thee. [injurious.

घातपाती *a* (घातपात) Mischievous, malevolent, घातप्रकाशक *a* S In algebra &c. Exponent of the power.

घातवाफ *f* The interval betwixt the cessation of the first showers and the coming on of the next fall. This (vapor or steaming season) is the *critical* period of the year for putting down the seed. *v* संभाळ, जप.

घातवार *m* (S) An inauspicious day (of the week). Pr. रात्र्याची निघाली खारी मशालची म्हणता माझा घा०. Used in expression of अवसानघात.

घातवेळ *f* An evil time; the season of the death of, or of any heavy calamity: also an inauspicious season or period. See under वेळ.

घातुक *a* S Murderous, mischievous, deleterious; that kills or destroys. [ledge of rock.

घाब *f* R A hole in the side of a hill or on a

घाबरणें *v i* sometimes घाबरावणें *v i* (گھبرا H) To be overcome (by terror, grief, pain, by any sudden impression or violent emotion): to be scared, amazed, confounded, bewildered.

घाबरा *a* (گھبرا H) Overcome (by terror &c.) See the verb. [terrify, scare, confound &c.

घाबराविणें *v c* unc घाबरविणें *v c* (See घाबरणें) To

घाबव्या *ad* (घाबरणें) With consternation, confusion, or amazement; aghast, terror-struck &c.

घाबाड *n* An auspicious सुहृत्. Properly घबाड.

घाम *m* (घर्म S) Sweat or perspiration. 2 fig. The oozing from wet sticks &c. under combustion;

the steam which settles on the lid of a pot boiling on the fire; the melting or relenting of a hard heart. [sweltering state.]

घामघूम or घामाघूम *f* (घाम & घुमणे) Puffed and blown. घामघूम or घामाघूम *a* (घाम) Sweaty, घुमणे To puff or blow. Puffed, blown, spent and sweating.

घामट or ड (घाम) Foul, filthy, slovenly, ever sweating and stinking.

घामटघाण, घामटाण, घामटाण, घामसाण *f* (घाम & घाण) The fetor or stink of sweat.

घामटा *m* C (घाम) The sweat of toil, life-drops. *v* काढ, निघ. Ex. चौघाचें काम त्याजवर पडल्यामुळे त्याचा घा० निघाला. [sweat.]

घामावणे *v i* घामेजणे or घामेणे *v i* R (घाम) To sweat. घामेला *a* sometimes घामेल *a* (घाम) Sweaty, perspiring. [ing from heat.]

घामेळी *f* (घाम) An eruption or a pimple arising from heat. घामेळी *n* (घाम) The prickly heat. 2 A pimple or pustule arising from heat. 3 The piece of leather along the sole in the inside of a shoe, to absorb the perspiration of the feet: a cloth &c., wherever placed, to receive the perspiration;—as under a saddle, at the armpits of a coat &c.

घाय *m* (غای) H A wound; a cut or stroke with a weapon or a tool. Ex. नसिचें गदा घायें करून. Pr. टाक्याचे घाय सोसावे तेव्हां देवकळा पावावी. 2 *f* (Better घाई *q. v.*) Hurry, haste &c.

घायभर A good slash, cut, or blow. घायवर घाय घालणे To squeeze a sore; to throw salt upon a wound &c. घायस येणे To fall into circumstances of peril, harm, or loss gen.

घायकटर or -कटार *a* R or घायखेटर *a* R Incurable, irreclaimable, obdurate, callous.

घायकुटार *c* घायखोर *c* (घाय, कुटार, खोर) Terms for one that bellows and blubbers upon the slightest injury or pain.

घायकुत्या *a* (घायकूत) That is ever eager and hurried, or ever urging and hurrying, a hurrier, whether as the subject or as the causer.

घायकूत *f n* Vehement excitement and eagerness; great hurry or urgedness. *v* ये. 2 Vehement urgency or urging. *v* दे, लाव, कर, मांड. 3 Restlessness or great disturbance of the animal system, premonitions of fever. *v* ये. 4 Violent and hot itching. *v* ये. [hurry.]

घायकुतीस येणे To get a fit of ardor, eagerness, or excitement. घायतळ *f* Vertigo, giddiness, dizziness, swimming of the head. *v* ये. 2 Stunnedness, as from a blow. *v* ये. 3 fig. Amazement; astounded state.

घायताविणे *v c* C (घाई) To urge into precipitation and confusion; to hurry or flurry.

घायतेल *n* An ointment (composed of विवा, राळ, अंबेडळद, गंधक, मोरचूत, रुईचें पान &c. mingled together in oil) for the itch. Called also भडकतेल.

घायपत or घायपात *f* घायमार or घायमारी *f* Cordage plant, Agave vivipara.

घायली *f* A term for an interfering beast betwixt two beasts fighting. [founded.]

घायवरणे *v i* To be frightened, bewildered, confounded. घायवटणे *v i* (Poetry. घाय) To be wounded. Hence 2 To be grievously disordered or ill.

घायवटा *m* (Poetry. घाय) A wound, cut, dint; a stroke with a weapon or a tool. Ex. इंद्रवज्राचे घायवटे लागतां मज अस न वाटे.

घायाळ *a* (घाय) Wounded; hurt by a cut or blow. 2 fig. Cast, confuted, posed (in a suit, in an argument). 3 Weakened—an enemy, a disease. 4 Affected with shame; unable to hold the head up. Ex. त्याचे पोरीनें यमिचार केला म्हणून तो घा० झाला.

घायाळ *f* A plant. See घायपात.

घायाळ *n* The Shrāddh &c. performed to the manes of the slain in battle and of the dead gen. by violent deaths.

घायाळचतुर्दशी *f* The fourteenth of भाद्रपदवद्य, on which घायाळश्राद्ध is performed.

घार *f* (ग्रध्र S) A kite, Milvus Govinda. Sykes. 2 A paper-kite of the form and semblance of the bird.

घारीसारिखी वाट पाहणे (To watch for like a kite.) To keep a good look out for. [ground together.]

घारकूट *n* घारबीट *n* Flour of rice and उडीद

घारगा *m* A fried cake or pat of grit (of wheat or rice) boiled with raw sugar and allowed to thicken. [color of cats' eyes.]

घारडोळ्या *a* (घारा & डोळा) Having eyes of the color of cats' eyes.

घारमोर *n* A play among children. घारमोर करणे In play with children. To place a child upon one's instep and raise him aloft.

घारा *a* Of the color of cats' eyes—eyes: and attrib. cat-eyed.

घारी *f* A wheaten cake stuffed and fried.

घारूड *n* (घार) A flock of kites. 2 C A kite.

घारेला or घारोळा *a* (घारा) Rather of the color of cats' eyes—eyes: and attrib. rather cat-eyed.

घाया *a* (घारा) Cat-eyed.

घाल *f* Attacking or assaulting. *v* घाल, पाड, पड. 2 fig. Ruining; bringing heavy (pecuniary) blows upon. *v* घाल, पाड, पड. 3 A heavy calamity or affliction gen. (from God's providence or from man). *v* पड.

घालकाढ *f* (घालणे & काढणे) Putting in and taking out; placing and removing reiterately and idly.

घालघसर *f* (घालणे & घसरणे) Delaying, dilly-dallying, procrastinating: deferring or omitting indolently or indifferently. 2 Pushing and driving; ramming and cramming; stuffing home with force. 3 It will be heard in some of the senses of घालघुसड. [lies &c.]

घालघसत्या *a* (घालघसर) That delays, dilly-dallying.

घालघुसड *f* (घालणे & घुसडणे) Rough, unheeding pushing on or carrying (of a matter or business) according to one's own will and purpose. 2 Slurring or slubbing over (of a work). 3 Disorderly or irregular entering (of items in an account); blundering or fraudulent foisting in or interpolating amongst: confused or perplexed speech or procedure: underhand or crooked dealing, embezzling.

घालण *f* (घालणे) A low word. A place to stick in, lit. fig.; a bog, a difficult stanza, a losing concern or job: also a place abounding with sharpers, swindlers, scamps; a road infested with robbers: also the state of being left in the lurch; of having to pay the piper; of being stuck &c. Ex. चंदाचे खव-हारांत हजार रुपयांची घा० पडली; मार्गास चार ठिकाणीं घा० आले सभाळून जा; दाहानीं आपलीं घरे भरलीं आणि मजवर घा० घातली or आणली. [patience.]

घालणीस पडणे To get into great and painful im-

घालणे *v c* To pour. 2 To throw, fling, toss, cast, chuck. 3 To spread, lay out, lay, set. 4 To thrust into. Ex. घे सुरो घाल उरी; नाकांत बोट घालून ऐस. 5 To put on, set to, apply (a person or an animal to any work). Ex. मुलगा पढावयास घातला; तो गडी भात कांडावयास घाला. 6 To set up, lay out, establish, fix. Ex. दुकान घातले, बाजार घातला. 7 To put on (particular articles of clothing). Ex. अंगांत अंगरखा डोक्यांत पागोटें पायांत जोडा घातला. 8 To serve out or set before; to help to (a dish). Ex. मला भात घाल. 9 To bring upon (something evil). Ex. मला दाहा हजार रुपये तो घालून गेला. 10 To bring forth

(young): to lay (eggs). 11 To set, give, administer (a lesson, a sum, a riddle, an oath). 12 To cast out, eject, expel. 13 To cause, raise, excite, inject (awe, fear &c.) Ex. भय, भोड, भूल &c. घालणे. 14 It is used with great latitude in the sense of Making, doing, constructing, laying. Ex. वाद, गोंधळ, समाराधना, भोत, कूड, बांध घालणे. 15 The applications of this verb are numerous; but they all include the idea of Placing, putting, laying, applying, and with some force or negligence. See the concluding remark under मारणे.

घालून घेणे To throw one's self-down, or along, or into (as in a fit, in a passion, in sulks &c.): also, generally, with implication of violence or suddenness. Ex. त्याला फेंफरे आले म्हणजे आगीत घालून घेतो; विहिरीचे कांठी जाऊन को घालून घेतो; भूतळीं भरत घालून घेतो. त्या स्थळीं निघून चित्तनिघडी. घालून पाडून बोलणे To cast censure by innuendo or insinuation; to speak tauntingly or twittingly.

घालपांचा *m* (घाल & पांचा) A term for a reckless ruiner or mischief-maker. 2 A person craftily idiotic or mad. See घालवेडा.

घालपिसा *a* That feigns madness or idiocy.

घालपिसे *n* Feigned madness or idiocy.

घालफेल *f* C Restlessness (as of a sick person).

घालमेळ *f* sometimes घालमेळी (غالبيل H) Disorder, derangement, confused intermixture (of things, accounts, affairs): tumult, disturbance, commotion. Ex. नारायणनाम जयाचिया ठायीं. सहज तेथे नाहीं घालमेळी. 2 Jumbling together; tossing and tumbling about. Hence fig. busy scheming and manœuvring; engaging endlessly in enterprises and adventures; adopting every speculation (to obtain a livelihood &c.) 3 The hurry, bustle, fuss, turmoil, tumult (of any business). Ex. आन्ही सांप्रत लयाचे घालमेळीत आहो. 4 Disturbance or interruption of a course &c. Ex. पय्यामर्थे घा० न झाल्यास गुण पडेल. 5 Turning and tossing (as of a sick person): also distress or restlessness of system (as under fever): disturbance of stomach; kecking and heaving (under biliousness): swelter or oppression (under sultriness or closeness). For further illustration see the similarly-applied word चवढव from its second sense. 6 Chicanery, intrigue, dark manœuvring, confused trickery, fraudulent complexity (in proceedings, accounts &c.)

घालमेळ्या or घालमेळी *a* (घालमेळ) One ever disturbing, disordering, deranging. 2 Busy and bustling; ever-stirring; full of schemes and projects.

घालविणे *v c* (An active verb formed upon घालणे. The following explication has no reference to it as the causal of घालणे) To turn away, pack off, cast out, expel: also, sometimes, to send or despatch; as गावास म्यां गडी घालविला आतांच येईल. 2 To throw off (an aspersion): to wash or wipe away (sinfulness &c.) 3 To dissipate or squander (money): to spend idly, destroy, kill (time, health, youth): to throw away (character, credit, an opportunity, an advantage): to confound, blast, spoil (a business). 4 To cast out, reject, eliminate. In arithmetic. Ex. विसांतून पंधरा घालविले तर पांच राहतात. 5 To thrust or force in. 6 To accompany a part of the road; to see off. [idiocy.]

घालवेड *n* (घालणे & वेड) Feigned madness or idiocy. घालवेडा *a* That feigns madness or idiocy; craftily crazy or daft.

घाला *m* (घालणे) Attacking, assaulting, falling upon. *v* घाल, पड. 2 Bringing ruin or heavy mischief upon. *v* घाल.

घालू or घाल्या *a* घालपाडू *a* (घालणे) That trades or deals fraudulently; that imposes upon and ruins people; that draws into troubles, hobbles, scrapes, embarrassments.

घाव *m* (گھاو H) A wound; a cut or stroke with any weapon or tool. Pr. टांकाचे घाव सोसावे तेव्हा देवकळा पावावो. 2 fig. A blow (in trade); a loss. *v* बस, लाग, पड, भर.

घावटणे or घावटणे *v c* C (घाव) To beat or pound lightly; to break coarsely; to bruise. 2 To wound slightly; to rase, graze, scratch.

घावटा *m* (घाव) A wound or cut; a mark of a weapon or a tool.

घावडाव *m* (डाव by redup.) Suitableness of circumstances to any end; fit time, occasion, opportunity: also grasp, reach, clutch, power. Ex. साझ्या घावडावांत जेव्हा येईल तेव्हा घर बांधोन; हा ज्या दिवशी साझ्या घावडावांत सांपडेल ती त्याचे पारपत्य करोन. 2 (घाव Cutting, and डाव) Arts, wiles, stratagems, deceitful devices. Ex. साझ्या नाश करावा म्हणून हा अनेक प्रकारचे घा० करतो. 3 Efforts, endeavors, schemes, plans. Ex. घा० करून पाह्यावे काम साधले तर साधले. [to be caught by.

घावणे *v i* (Usually गावणे) To be found by: also घावन *n* A stone-mortar.

घावन or ना *m* A particular cake. Riddle. चार आले पाहणे चार केले घावने एकेकाचे तोंडी देन देन.

घाशिरामो *f* (From a practice of the famous घाशिराम कोतवाल, crowding Brāhmans into close rooms.) Exceeding and suffocating crowdedness.

घास or घास *m* (घास S) A mouthful, or a quantity equivalent. Hind. Pr. but common. सूर्ने घास सिरपर टोला Used where there is plenty both of feeding and beating. 2 The quantity put at once into the mill, the grist. 3 The grains which slip aside into the hollow of the mill. Ex. जे जाते घास धरिते.

घास उतरणे-काढणे-चिरणे-मोडणे To take of the food of which a child &c. has been eating, and, putting oil &c. and making incisions upon it, casting it into the fire or outside the house. Done in order to remove a disgust to the food conceived through the falling of the eye upon it of a person entering. घास करणे or भरणे *g.* of *o.* (To make a mouthful of.) To worry greatly. घास काढणे To remove the grist from a mill, in order to clear it. घासी गू खाणे (To eat excrement with one's food. As a mother, having her infant upon her lap whilst she is eating, may perchance do.) To do and bear exceedingly for.

घास *m* (گھاس H or घास S) Grass or hay.

घासकटाक or घासकाटू *a* (Grass-slasher.) A term for a rude, rough, reckless, impetuous fellow. 2 Applied also contemptuously to a swordsman (soldier): also to a sword.

घासकाडो *f* A comprehensive or careless term for grass, hay, and fodder.

घासखाज *m* (Gobbet-eater.) A term for an idle member of a household, who knows or minds nothing but eating.

घासटणे or घासटणे *v c* (घासणे) To rub off, abrade, graze. 2 fig. To spoil, rob, fleece. Ex. सला त्याने शंभर रुपयांस घासटले.

घासटणे *v i* To sustain a loss (in trade &c.), i. e. to undergo rubbing. Ex. त्या व्यवहारांत मी बहत घासटलो. This sense is strictly passive, but the construction is neuter. [लाग, ये.

घासण *f* C (घासणे) Loss (in trade &c.) *v* बस, घासणी *f* (Verbal of घासणे) Rubbing, scrubbing,

scouring. 2 Rubbing stuff. 3 A rubber (of grass, leaves &c.) 4 fig. Constant chiding and scolding; collision, clashing, striving.

घासणे or घासणे *v c* (घासणे S) To rub, scrub, scour. 2 To rub off. 3 To chide, scold, rate. 4 To discuss, to agitate in argument. 5 To rub or defraud in dealing. 6 To study again and again, to con. 7 To rub up; to practise or exercise diligently. Ex. हीं पोरें घासलीं पाहिजेत तेव्हा दोन अक्षरे येतील. 8 To rub up or brush up (one's knowledge &c.)

घासून घेणे To rub (the hands) as in the vexation of disappointed malice. Ex. तूं आपल्या घरीं घासून घेतले म्हणून त्याचा केस हो वांकडा होणार नाही. 2 To suffer (loss, injury &c.) Pr. घासून घ्यावे पण हासून घेऊ नये Suffer any thing, but incur not public ridicule.

घासणे *v i* (घासणे S) To rub against. 2 fig. To contend against; to collide or clash with. 3 To haggle or chaffer; to stickle.

घासदाणा *m* (گھاس دانہ H) A levy of grass and grain, or the cess imposed in its place, for the Government-horse. 2 A military contribution, whether of grass and grain or of money in lieu of it.

घासमुटका *m* A mouthful thrown out to the पिशाच in propitiation of them when any evil has arisen. *v* दे, टाक, उतर.

घासाघास or -घास *f* (घासणे) Reiterated rubbing. Hence fig. constant chiding and scolding; arguing, debating, discussing; squabbling, jarring, wrangling; chaffing, haggling, bargaining; the clashing and striving of rivalry &c. *v* कर, लाव, घाल, मांड.

घासीव *p* of घासणे Rubbed, scrubbed, scoured &c.

घाळ *f* C (घळणे) A trench, furrow, ravine, gully caused by a rush of water.

घाळ *a* (Usually गहाळ) Blundering, confused, forgetful, disorderly, immethodical—persons, business.

घाळघोळ *m* (घोळ by redup.) Disorder, derangement, confusion (of plans, affairs, matters). 2 Bewilderment, distraction, botheration.

घाळण *f* C (घळणे) A rude breach or chasm (in a wall, dam, mound). *v* पड, हो.

घाळणे *v i* To run or be enlarged in the bore—a pearl or gem, the ear &c.

घाळणे *v i* (Usually गहाळणे) To forget and blunder; to mistake or err through confusion. 2 To be astray; to be wandering deviously. [mislay.

घाळणे *v c* (Or गहाळणे) To lose, misplace, घिसी *f* R An oblique; a St. Andrew's cross; two rafters meeting transversely; a couple: also a prop (to a tree &c.) of this form.

घिस्या लावणे To stir up or edge on (an unfit or a reluctant person). [a grinding mill).

घिरघिराट *m* (घिर! घिर!) Loud rumbling (as of घिरघिरे *n* A toy of children, a kind of whirligig.

घिरघिसा *n* (Or किरकिसा) Dust produced in worm-eaten wood.

घिरट *m* *f* R (Commonly घरट) A large hand-mill. 2 A wooden mill having concentric grooves, simply for husking rice. [ly in the घिरट.

घिरटणे *v c* R (घिरट) To husk or to grind coarse-घिरटो *f* A whirl, twirl, gyration. *v* घाल. 2

Compassing; fetching a circuit. *v* घाल. 3 A trip or tour; a going and returning;—esp. a fruitless one. *v* घाल. 4 A hovering, lurking, skulking about. Ex. काल चार घिरट्या बहु घाली. पामरा तुज कशी नीज आली.

घिरटो *a* Ground in a घिरट—rice &c.

घिवर *m* A puffed cake made in a dish or case. घिवरपात्र *n* The dish in which घिवर is made.

घिसघिसा *a* (घिसघिस) One ever chiding and scolding; caviling and carping; haggling and chaffing; contending, striving, disputing, wrangling.

घिसघिस *f* Formed and applied as घासाघास.

घिसणे *v c* (Vulgar for घासणे *q. v.*) To rub &c.

घिसाडो *m* A caste or an individual of it. They are blacksmiths for coarse or rough work.

घिसापेंच *m* A term of the Gymnasium. A certain twist amongst wrestlers.

घी *n* (گھی H) Clarified butter, ghee. This word, though well known, is little used by Marāṭhā people. Pr. घी गया पर कुपा तो गया नहीं A Hindustānī proverb but common. The ghee may be gone, but the bottle remains. Used in hinting to one who is making some false assertion, that, though the matter be past, all documents respecting it are not lost. [apple.

घुगुगुगो *f* The depression underneath Adam's

घुंगट or घुंगूट *m* (گھونگھٹ H) A cloak or cloth worn over the head and face.

घुंगरट *n* (See घुंगरुट) A sandfly, midge, musquito, or gnat. [lantly; to snap at.

घुगरावणे *v i* P To turn upon fiercely or petu-

घुगरी *f* Grain (esp. the pulses) boiled whole, i. e. unsplit and unhusked. 2 Grain which, after the ripening of the crop, the cultivators present to the Kamāwīdār, Pāṭīl &c. that they may make घुगरी, or, in some districts, to Government.

तुझ्या सटोच्या म्यां घुगच्या खालच्या आदेंत Teach not your elders, youngster! I ate घुगच्या at your सटो

(the sixth day after the birth of a child, when घुगच्या are served among the assembled relations and gossips). Ex. घुगच्या वांटून निजप्रोतीनें॥ आली

बक्कणी राडलासी॥

घुगरू *m* A variety of the flower called Mográ. 2 (Poetry.) A hooded cloak or mantle. Ex. सग

धाबलोचा घ० घेऊन॥ अघोची करोत मानसपूजा॥

घुंगरू *m* घुंगरू *n* घुंगूर *n* (گھونگرو H) A little bell or jingling ball worn on the toes by dancing girls.

घुंगरुट *n* घुंगुरटे or डें *n* (Imit.) A sandfly, midge, musquito, gnat. 2 fig. A little boy, or a little

and feeble man. [town or village.

घुंगस *m* An outwork before the gate of a walled

घुगा *m* A full-blown bud. 2 C A common term for the bundles of old rice-straw (as overlying the rafters of a roof).

घुगो *f* (گھونگی H) A hooded cloak or mantle (esp. of felt or broadcloth). 2 C (Imit.) A sudden puff or gust: also a squall.

घुगु & घुगुबाळ See घुघु & घुघुबाळ.

घुंगूरमाळ *f* A string of little bells (as fastened around the neck of bullocks).

घुघु *f* (Imit.) The hoot or cry of the owl, of the pigeon, and of the bird होला.

घुघु *a* Little;—used of a child, or of a big boy or girl yet childish. Also in this sense घुघुबाळ.

Applied also to a short-sized and feeble man.

घुंगुरटे or डें *n* A sandfly, midge &c. See घुंगुरटे.

घुंगुरदा *m* (Imit.) A large buzzing bee.

घुघुलेंबाळ *n* A reproachful term for a grown up boy yet childish; a milksop or spooney.

घुंगूर *m* (Usually घुंगूर) A toe-bell or jingling ball. 2 The ball of the lotus &c.

घुट-कन-कर-दिनी-दिशी *ad* (Imit.) With a gulp, gulpingly. 2 With a pop, suddenly. Ex. घु० प्राण गेला.

घुटका *m* (گھونٹ H) A gulp. 2 (Properly गुटका *q. v.*) A magic ball given by devotees.

घुटघुट or टां *ad* (Imit.) By gulps—drinking.
घुटमुळणें or घुटमुळणें *vi* To flicker or quiver in the last agonies. 2 To speak confusedly and falteringly: also to waver, demur, shilly shally; to hesitate (whether in speech or in action). 3 (More commonly घरमुळणें) To hover around; to hang about; to linger at.

घुटवळणें *vi* To be convulsed; to struggle (as in death or in agony). 2 To be convulsed with eager expectation; to have the heart at the lips; to breathe hard and intermittingly.

घुटी *f* Milk spiced and sugared (given to infants &c.) 2 A piece of sugarcane, an internodation or quantity betwixt two joints. It is sold to be eaten, as, being without an eye or joint, it is unfit for setting. 3 (Or घुटका) A ball given by devotees. Hence घुटी देणें To bewitch, besot, befool. And घुटी बसणें To take its effect upon.

घुटे *n* A dish,—split उडीद spiced and dressed. घुट *n* (Imit.) The last gasp; the expiring gulp. 2 Used as *ad* With a gulp. [See गुडघा.

घुडगा *m* C (By metathesis for गुडघा) The knee. घुडगें *n* R An owl. [journey or into eternity). घुडणें *vi* R To be on the point of starting (on a घुडा or च्या *m* or *a* A kind of rice, or an epithet of it.

घुडाघुड *f* R (घुडणें) The getting ready (to go out or to do a work): also the state of readiness; dressed, equipped, harnessed, saddled &c. state (of men or animals setting out on a journey). Ex. तुमची घु. चोई तो मो जेवून येईन.

घुडी *f* A dovecot; a fowl-house &c. घुडु *n* (Imit.) Great rumbling in the bowels (as accompanying dejection). 2 A loud clap of thunder.

घणवरंगळ *m* A variety of the kind of rice called वरंगळ.

घुण *m* S Scolopendra morbitans. [the nose.

घुणघुणा *m* The fleshy root of the septum of घुणा or घ्या *a* (गुहा H) Sullen, reserved, gloomily close, doggedly incommunicative.

घुणा *m* A double link (as of सांकळी and other trinkets), a link in the form ∞. Hence घुणा घेणें To take a double (or a turn back) with the rope in binding a load &c. घुणा is also the मणी or large closing knob (as of the trinket तोडा &c.): also a large and complicated knot or boss made with ropes or chains (esp. as ornamental). 2 A stick or bar laid athwart a cartwheel (to bind it on a descent). *v* घाल. Hence घुणा घालणें To throw an obstacle in the way of.

घुणाक्षर *n* (S घुण An insect found in timber, and अक्षर A letter.) The lines traced by the insect घुण in devouring wood. Resemblance to a rude-drawn letter of the alphabet is fancied in it. 2 A letter as fancifully heard in the buzzing of a bee. घुणाक्षरन्याय (Rule or law of the घुणाक्षर) Used of the resemblances to things or persons fancifully traced in mere scrawling or heedless scratching of lines and figures.

घुबघुबोत *a* (Or गुबगुबोत) Fat and fleshy; well-filled and rounded; plump, sleek.

घुबड *n* An owl, Otis Bengalensis. 2 fig. A hideous old woman.

घुबडतोया *a* Owl-faced. Applied abusively.

घुबरडा *m* Cooing (of pigeons). 2 fig. Chatter (as of children at play). *v* घाल, कर.

घुबुकेल *n* (घबूक) Hidden treasure found; any unlabored for or unlooked for gain. *v* लाग, सांपड.

घुमघुमणें *vi* (Imit.) To sound deep, hollow, prolonged—distant cannon &c.; to resound or ring.

घुमट *m* (घुमणें) A dome or cupola. 2 *n* A sort of musical instrument,—an earthen vessel, pitcher-form, covered over at the larger mouth with leather. [certain musical instruments).

घुमटा *m* (घुमणें) A hollow or deep sound (as of घुमटी *f* (Dim. of घुमट) A little dome or cupola; a hemispherical top gen.

घुमड *m* Granular lids: eruption of bloody blisters on the internal surface of the eyelids. *v* ये, फोड, बस. 2 (As understood by children &c.) The inner side of the eyelids (as turned out to frighten.) Ex. त्या पोरानें मला डोळ्याचे घु. काढले or दाखविले.

घुमण *n* (Commonly घुबड) An owl.

घुमणें *vi* (घूर्ण S or گھوم H) To resound, ring, fill the air—a loud and deep sound: also to emit a deep prolonged sound—a musical instrument or chord. 2 To last long; to linger or hang on—a sound, a rumor, a discussion, a game, a disease. 3 To swell and heave; to shiver and chatter; to puff, blow, pant, gasp (under demoniac possession, ague or cold, intoxication from हरीक &c., exhausting labor, a lingering sickness, any wearisome mental exertion). 4 To work or ferment;—used of हरीक. Ex. हे हरीक कांहींसे घुमतात निवळले म्हणजे चांगले होतील. 5 To play, stir, move; to be in lively action—a demon in possession. 6 To coo, to cry as a pigeon: also to make a loud and deep singing—birds. Ex. पंचम खरें पक्षी घुमति. राघव स्मरणें गरजेनिया. Also जेवीं घुमति पारवे पंक्ति. तेवीं वाजति पादभूषणें.

घुमरणें *vi* C To be under the stupor or excitement of demoniac possession: also to play, stir, be in lively action—the demon.

घुमरा *a* (घुमणें) Having the quality of affecting with slight intoxication or nausea;—used of varieties of हरीक or Paspalum frumentaceum.

घुमरी *f* A play amongst cowherds. It consists in making a deep sound through the throat with gesticulations and antics. *v* घाल. 2 fig. Bawling or bellowing. *v* घाल. 3 A certain musical instrument. Ex. म्हणं ताल घुमरीची घाई. मोहत्या घुमत्या वाजे सनई. 4 (Poetry.) Great copiousness or abundance. Ex. त्याच्या पिकासीं आली हो घु. आल्या गायोवरी अणीक गायी.

घुमशान *n* & *a* Commonly घुमशान.

घुमा *m* (In top-playing.) A hole or dint struck on a top. 2 (घुमणें) Thumping, banging, whipping, driving (of man or animal) in order to tame: also the state of being puffed, spent, exhausted; or sore, broken, battered (from fatiguing exertion, from sickness, from a worrying, dunning, sound beating &c.) *v* घाल, गाजव, घे, g. of o. Ex. हा भारी दांडगाई करतो दोन दिवस घुमा घालावा म्हणजे वठणोस येईल; ह्या स्त्रोकानें माझा घुमा घातला. 3 Holding under long procrastination or postponement (of a business or work). घाल g. of o. 3 Linger about; hanging over; heavy dawdling with (some work in hand). *v* घालून बस, घे.

घुमा or म्या *a* Sullen, reserved, gloomily close, silent but deep. 2 Slow and dull; a block, clodpoll, post.

घुमाज or व *m* Excess above the Government-revenue (of a village or field) received from the farmer of it. 2 About रत्नगिरि, साणें &c. A मक्ता or lease (of असराई, कुरण, or शेतजमीन).

घुमावाघ *m* (A tiger that seizes his prey without empty roar and fury.) A close or deep fellow that accomplishes his purposes without vain clack or bluster.

घुमें *n* R Commonly घुमा in the second sense.

घुमेबाजी *f* (घुमा & بازی P) A play with tops,—that in which the conquered top is to be dented or struck by the top of the conqueror. [*v* घे. घुमेंवेड *n* Sullen madness, or affectation of it. घुरगुटणें *vc* (Or गुरगुटणें) To muffle up.

घुरघुर *f* (Usually गुरगुर) Growling or snarling. 2 Rattling of the throat; grumbling of the bowels &c. Ex. दडपे घुनखेंजर. दाही कंठीं घु. जेणें रेसो दशा कर. कधीं नाहीं देखिलो.

घुरघुरणें *vi* (घुरघुर) To roar, growl, snarl. 2 To grumble or rumble—the belly: or *imp*, as पोटा घुर-घुरतें or पोटांत घुरघुरतें.

घुरघुरवात *m* Disturbance of the third humor, वात, consisting in or causing borborygmi and loss of muscular power. [gryllotalpa.

घुरघुरा *m* (घुरघुर) The mole-cricket, Gryllus घुरघुरावणें *vi* (घुरघुर) To roar, growl, snarl.

घुरघूस *m* *f* A weapon among fakirs, having a sharp point and at the other end rings &c. On unsuccessful applications for money, they endeavor to excite compassion by pretending to thrust it into their breast. [snuggle up. घु. मारणें To draw up one's legs and lie close; to

घुरघूस *ad* Sound, fast, profoundly. *v* निज.

घुरट *a* (By metathesis from उघट) Strong-smelling—as goats, tigers, cats.

घुरटाण *f* (उघट & घाण) A rancid or rank smell (as of oily substances, of goats, of wild beasts).

घुरदळणें *vi* To leap and dance about; to skip, caper, frisk, gambol, romp.

घुरदळणें *vc* To rumple, ruffle, crush, disorder by tossing and tumbling about, and esp. by treading and trampling.

घुरदळा *m* घुरदळें *n* (घुरदळणें) Rumpled, ruffled, crushed state through being tumbled about and esp. through being trampled. 2 Romping, frisking, gamboling. *v* घाल, मांड.

घुरदळी *f* घुरदळ *f* Leaping and dancing about; frisking, skipping, capering (as of children). *v* घाल, मांड.

घुरघाडदोर *m* A large kind of rat, a field-rat. 2 fig. An arch or arrant thief: also a wily and deep-plotting fellow.

घुरमुळणें *vi* To hover around; to hang about; to linger at—as moths around a lamp, flies over a sweet. Hence 2 To dance attendance upon; to follow or hang upon in hope. 3 also घुरमुळणें To flicker, quiver, hang tremulously—an expiring flame, a soul or life departing. 4 also घुरमुळणें To hesitate, falter, waver, demur: also to falter in speech. 5 also घुरमुळणें To speak indeterminate-ly or darkly. 6 also घुरमुळणें To dawdle or dally.

घुरमी *f* (घुर्मी S) Excitement &c. See गुरमी.

घुरम्यांव *n* (घुरणें To growl, म्यांव Mewing.) The purring mew of a cat in looking for her young &c.

घुरवड *m* A particular tree.

घुरघाण *f* (उघ्र & घाण) A rancid, rank, or strong and offensive smell (as of goats or wild beasts).

घुरें *n* Epilepsy. *v* ये, जड, लाग. 2 Vertigo or giddiness. *v* ये. [विणें.

घुलकावणी & घुलकाविणें See गुलकावणी & गुलका-घुला *m* A large, high-formed, brownish, and spotted shell of the cowrie order.

घुलावणी or घुलकावणी *f* (Verbal of घुलाविणें &c.) Wheedling, cajoling, beguiling, enticing.

घुलावणीचा दखरेवज A fraudulent note of hand; घुलावणीचा वायदा; घुलावणीची टेप &c.

घुलाविणें *vc* (گولان H) To wheedle, inveigle, seduce, coax.

घुलें *n* A caterpillar.

घुशी *f* (घुसणे) A rush or push in or through. *v* मार. 2 A rude shove or push. *v* दे, मार.

घुसडणी or घुसटणी *f* Verbal of घुसडणे *q. v.* infra. घुसडणे sometimes घुसटणे *v c* (घुसणे) To thrust or force into. 2 To treat, handle, or use violently, rudely, and injuriously; to pull and push about; to over-ride, over-drive, over-work; to rumple, crumple, ruffle, mangle, maul, deface (men, animals, things). [one's self in.

घुसडणे *v i* (घुसणे) To enter forcibly; to thrust. घुसडा *m* (घुसडणे) Rumpled, crumpled, crushed, mangled, mauled state (as of clothes, books &c. misused): over-driven or over-worked and thus injured state (of animals).

घुसडाघुसडा *f* (घुसडणे) A general or vehement rumpling, crumpling, crushing; rough and violent treatment (of things or of animals).

घुसणी *f* (Verbal of घुसणे) A term used at marbles; as कोंपरघुसणी Striving to make the marble enter the hole by pushing and springing it with the elbow; पेरघुसणी—with the knuckles &c.; कानघुसणी—with the ear. Punishments inflicted on the loser.

घुसणे *v i* (گھسنا *H*) To enter forcibly; to rush, push, pierce in, into, or through. 2 *fig.* To enter amongst uninvited, unprivileged, unwarranted &c. Ex. त्यास जातोमध्ये घेत नव्हते परंतु तो युक्तीने घुसला.

घुसदणे & घुसदा *W* Commonly घुसडणे & घुसडा.

घुसमटणे *v i* To be nearly suffocated or stifled: also to be choking. 2 *fig.* To be ready to split or burst (from the suppression of some violent emotion); to choke. 3 To rumple and disorder.

घुसमडा *f* Treading and trampling: also leaping and jumping; frisking, capering, gamboling, romping. *v* घाल.

घुसविणे *v c* (घुसणे) To force in; to insert or push in, into, through, forcibly. [paratus.

घुसळखांब *m* The fixed post of a churning apparatus. घुसळण *n* Churning. 2 Curds or coagulated milk to be churned.

घुसळणे *v c* To churn. 2 To shake violently; to pull and push about. 3 *fig.* To work, weary, knock up—harassing occupations, difficult tasks. Ex. मला अनेक उद्योग सांगून घुसळून नको; ह्या स्त्रिकांन मला भारी घुसळले. [ed mass of butter.

घुसळा *m* Matter obtained by churning; a churn-घुसळीव *p* of घुसळणे Churned.

घुसा *m* (غصه *A*) Anger; a fit of passion. *Pr.* कमकुवत घुसा बहुत.

घुसा or घुसा *m* (گھوسा *H*) A blow, thump, punch. घुलघुल or लां *ad* Imit. of the sound of trickling water, of the tinkling of bells &c. *v* बाज.

घुलघुलणे *v i* & *imp* To rumble or grumble—the belly, or in the belly. Ex. पोटा घुलघुलते & पोटांत घुलघुलते. 2 *v i* To emit the sound घुलघुल—water trickling &c. 3 (or, as घुलघुलत घेणे or जाणे) To trundle or roll along.

घुलणे *v i* To roll along; to trundle; to troll.

घुली *m* A bull dedicated to the gods, and set at liberty.

घूट *a C* Squat and stout, stumpy, dumpy.

घूड *m* (گھوڑ *H*) A bunch or cluster.

घूम *m* A disease incidental to the eyelids, granular lids. Commonly खुपरी. *v* ये, फुट, हो. 2 A dint made in a top at top-playing. 3 A term in the play of पाखा, also in the play of घूमपेंढी. [round.

घूर्णन *n S* Revolving, whirling, rolling, turning घूर्णित *p a S* Rolling or revolving. Hence घूर्णित

नेच *m* or घूर्णितलोचन *n* A rolling eye (as from intoxication, anger &c.): and *attrib.* of rolling घुल *f* A sort of periwinkle. [eyes.

घूस *f* (گھوس *H*) The bandicote rat, *Mus Malabaricus* or *giganteus*. 2 Applied to a very black female, as काळा मांजर is of a very black male.

घूस *f* *W* The chaff and dust of grain which fly off in winnowing. [Compassionate or pitiful.

घृणा *f* *S* Compassion or pitifulness. घृणी *a S* घृत *n* (*S*) Clarified butter, ghee.

घृतकुंभ *m S* (Ghee-pot.) A poetical figure for an enraptured lover; a *streaming Adonis*.

घृतकुमारो *f* (*S*) A plant, *Aloe perfoliata*.

घृतकुल्या *f* (*S*) pop. घृतकल्या *f pl* Rivers of ghee. Used to express abundance of butter and niceties at a feast.

घृतघेनु *f* (*S* Cow of ghee.) A quantity of clarified butter, which is assumed to be a cow, is worshiped as such, and then given to a *Brāhman*.

घृतपक्क *a S* घृतपाचित *a S* Dressed with clarified butter.

घृतबुद्धि *f* (*S*) Slowness of apprehension. (Because a drop of ghee is slow in spreading in water.) घृष्ट *p* (*S*) Rubbed. [2 *attrib.* Dull.

घृष्मेश्वर *m S* One of the lingams of Shiva.

घेकवेवडी *f* A term for a gluttonous or greedy woman.

घेकपांशरी, घेकपांशेया, घेकपांसरी, घेकपासरी, घेकबा, घेओपासरी, घेओबा *c* (Formations with घेणे &c.) Terms for one that is ever borrowing or begging, and who seldom feels disposed to give or to lend.

घेकपांशेरी *f* A five-sheer-weight of dealers. It is overheavy, being designed to weigh goods taken in. Hence Unconscionable craving or unprincipled covetousness. Applied also *attrib.* an unconscionable craver or extortioner.

घेंगडी, घेंघरी, घेडो, घेडोमुंगी *f* घेडा *m* A species of ant. It is red and large. It bites, and is found in throngs or clusters. Otherwise called घेवडी & चांचड.

घेंगा or घा *m* घेंगा or घा *m* A combined and clamorous set to upon a person (as to constrain him to any thing): a tumultuous outcry against: a violent storming at: a determined, vigorous onset (upon a work or business). *v* कर. Also pressure and urgency (of businesses). *v* हो.

घेंगावणे or घेंघावणे *v i* (घेंगा) To set upon with clamor and vehemence; to roar and storm at. 2 To be affected with घेंगा; to be oppressed under the clamor, stirring, or urgency of.

घेघे *f* (घेणे, Take! take! here!) A determined, vigorous onset or effort. 2 A word used by soldiers in shouting and rushing to the attack.

घेघेमार *m* A determined, vigorous, and combined onset or effort. *v* कर. 2 Used as *ad* Hurriedly, precipitately, impetuously. Ex. संपत्ति येतांच घे घरे बांधली; वे० लिहून नका विचार करून लिहा.

घेटूल or घेटोळी *f* A plant, *Boerhavia diffusa*. It is disting. into काळी घेटूल & पांढरी घेटूल.

घेणी A term at cards.

घेणे *v c* (ग्रहण *S*) To take; to receive or accept. *Pr.* घेजं जाणतो देजं जाणत नाहीं Said descriptively of a covetous or selfish person. 2 To lay hold of; to seize, snatch, catch, grasp. 3 To get, meet with, suffer. Ex. तेथें गेलास तर मार घेतील. 4 To admit; to receive amongst. Ex. त्या माणसास जानीमध्ये घेतले. 5 To embrace, espouse, take (a party or side). 6 To allow, acknowledge, acquiesce in. Ex. त्या आशंकेचें ह्यानें समाधान केले तें तुम्ही घेतले काय. 7 (Used

with गुण) To appreciate or estimate (merit). 8 To form, conceive, entertain (doubt, suspicion, dislike). 9 To assume, affect, put on. Ex. सोंग घेणे, कोंग घेणे, वेड घेणे. 10 To catch; to be affected with (fever, pain, fear &c.) Ex. ज्वर, हिंज, दुखणे, भय घेणे. 11 To take away, deprive of, destroy, ruin (life, character &c.) 12 To take off, cut off, remove from.

Ex. तुझे नाककान घेईन; ह्या भाताचें शेंडे चारचार अंगळें घेतलीं म्हणजे पडणार नाहीं. 13 To require, demand, exact, call for (time, space, power &c.) Ex. हें काम दोनवर्षे घेईल; हें गांढाळ लाकूड फोडायास फार बळ घेतें. 14 To take in hand; to give it to; to beat, rate, scold. Ex. म्यां त्याला भक्कें घेतले. 15 To make, do, perform; to act in various ways. Ex. शोध घेणे To make inquiry; माप or मोज घेणे To measure; उडी घेणे To take a leap; लढाई घेणे To give battle; वाद घेणे To dispute, argue about; गांठ, बांध &c. घेणे To tie a knot &c. 16 To get hold of, find out, procure (tidings, intelligence). Ex. बातमी-चाहल-पायरव-घेणे. 17 To hand over; to give. Ex. तो दकत दकडे ह्या. In this sense the use is restricted to the imperative mood. 18 To incur, contract, get; to be the subject of (ridicule, reproach, a beating). Ex. मारून-हासून-घासून-नागवून-घेणे; अरे पोरा दाटी-मध्ये तुडवून घेतील. 19 To cross, go over, accomplish (a hill, a stage, a journey). Ex. डोंगर-घाटी-मजल &c.-घेणे. 20 To take up, bring in, add unto, apply, use. Ex. हा ओटा अरुंद झाला अणखी दोन हात घे; असली अडच होतो अणखी दोन आंगळो घे. 21 To contract (habits, tricks, ways). Ex. हंद्-वसन &c. घेणे. 22 To cast, fling, bring (aspersion, accusation &c.) Ex. आळ-आरोप-तुफान-बालट &c.-घेणे. 23 To admit the action of; to suffer to produce the usual effect; to take. Ex. ओले लाकूड आग घेत नाहीं; तेलकट वस्त्र पाणी घेत नाहीं. 24 To take (as a cow, the calf). Ex. तो गाय बासुं घेत नाहीं. 25 To take the life of; to destroy;—used of great dangers or evils. Ex. ही नदी हें तळें ही विहीर &c. वर्षात एक माणूस घेतो; माझा भाऊ भुतानें घेतला. 26 घेणे is taken up ad libitum after verbs; sometimes denoting that the agent is the subject of the action; sometimes supplying emphasis or particularity to the agent: but generally it is redundant and only rounds the period. Ex. लवकर खान करून ह्या; पोरानें हात पोळकन घेतला; मी मात सिजवून घेतो; हें तुम्ही शिवून ह्या; इतक्या ब्राह्मणास गंध लावून घेतो आणि वाटी खाधीन करतां.

घेजं देणे To suffer to undergo or be the subject of, or to do for one's self; as रडून-जेवून-पिकून-बसून-उठून-धुवून घेजं दे Let him cry, dine, drink &c. This is an idiom to be regarded. घे म्हटल्यां or घे म्हटल्यावर (Upon saying Take! here! do! A phrase formed in allusion to the practice of hot and ignorant fellows, who rush on to do whatever they are dared to do.) Rashly, precipitately, without due deliberation. ह्या Take! here! look! lo! An ejaculation calling attention or observation.

This verb, as is observed of the verb To take, is used with endless multiplicity of relations. Its applications are numerous beyond all serviceable illustration. Its use in construction with nouns (as उत्थापन घेणे, घर-चालीवर-जागा-शेवट-तोडी-वर-त्तरेवर-धाव-परीक्षा-पाठ-रान-घेणे) or with participles (as अटोपता-कांकरता-चालता-काढता-घेणे) like that of its fellows, देणे, टाकणे, मारणे, घालणे, पाडणे, and others, will appear and be intelligible on every page of the dictionary. As it corresponds with the English verb To take, almost throughout its applications, it will suffice to give the following additional variations of this sense:

—To take (breath, leave, farewell, revenge, a course or way); to use or employ; to swallow; to adopt; to endure or bear; to comprise or comprehend; to seize—as a disease; to take (oath).

घेणेकरी *m* घेणेदार *c* A creditor. 2 fig. One who, although he can render no service, has a claim for support; e. g. a servant ever sick.

घेणेदेणे *n* Borrowing and lending; business or dealing with; traffic, commerce.

घेतादेता *a* A regular dealer, esp. in money-lending; one who regularly borrows and punctually pays.

घेतादेता *ad* Among dealers. On the final discussion of the terms; at the concluding of the bargain. Ex. सनगाची किम्वत दाहा रुपये सांगतो परंतु घे. एक दोन रुपये उतरतील.

घेणेदेणे *f* Fruitless lending and receiving back; money-lending without interest. Ex. बाजाचे लोभा-वांचूच व्यर्थ घे. कोण करतो. 2 Reiterated and vexatious giving and taking gen.

घेसार *f m* Commonly घेघेसार.

घेर *m* (گیر *H*) A circumference. 2 The skirt of a garment. 3 A border of short hair left by bucks around the root of the शेंडी.

घेरणे *v c* (گیرنا *H*) To encompass, environ, surround. 2 fig. To beset or hem in; to involve in difficulties and embarrassments. 3 To seize, oppress, overwhelm—fever, hunger, sleep &c.

घेरदार *a* Having a circumference or border. 2 Having a skirt.

घेरविणे *v c* (घेरणे) To fashion or form (letters in learning to write) by drawing a stile or dry pen through the letters of the copy.

घेरा *m* (گیر *H*) Circumference or girth; measure around. 2 An encompassing or enclosing body or line. 3 Environs (esp. of a hill-fort).

घेरी *f* (گیری *H*) Giddiness or vertigo; dizziness or swimming. *v* घे.

घेरू *m c* Powder of worm-eaten wood. 2 The cobwebs and threads of unswept walls or roof.

घेरोसा *m* The pendulous filaments of a roof or wall from smoke or dust.

घेया *m* The whirler or twister in twine-making. घेलचाया *a c* (Low.) Blundering, forgetful, heedless, thickheaded.

घेव *m w* (वेणे) Something due or obtainable from. Ex. त्यापाखून माझा कांही घेव घ्यावयाचा आहे.

घेवडा *m* A bean, the plant or the fruit, Dolichos lablab. 2 Commonly घेवडो or घेंगडो.

घेवडो *f* A bean, viz. the plant, the pod of it, and sometimes, the fruit or bean, Dolichos lablab. 2 A large and red kind of ant. Also घेवडो मुंगो.

घेवडे *n* The pod of घेवडो.

घेवदेव *f m* घेवदेवा *m* or वो *f* (वेणे & देणे) Trade or traffic; business or dealing with.

घेवपत धंदा -बापार -व्यवहार -उद्दीम *m* (घेणे, पत &c.) Trading upon a nominal capital.

घेवबा *c* See घेकपांशरी.

घेवाणदेवाण *n* Borrowing and lending; money-dealing. 2 A return (-present-entertainment-benefit-injury).

घेवारी *m* One who purchases a quantity of goods for the purpose of retailing them; a retailer; a hucksterer. 2 The word is, in some provinces, restricted to one who purchases and carries to market the produce of a garden.

घेलट or घेलाड *a c* वैशा or वैस *a c* Dull and obstinate; intractably stupid; clodpated and self-willed.

घेलटचाली *f c* Stupid obstinacy, blockishness. घे *m R* (Or घेव) A familiar term for a husband. See गोघे.

घोककाम्या *a* (घोकणे & काम) One that knows only by rote, or acts only upon the impressed and not understood directions of another.

घोकणी *f* (Verbal of घोकणे) Frequent repetition in order to fix in the mind, conning. *v* कर, घे. 2 Unceasing or reiterated mention or expression of a purpose or desire; dwelling upon one note or strain. *v* घे, मांड, लाव, कर, घर, लाग.

घोकणे *v c* (घोषण *S*) To repeat frequently in order to commit to memory; to con. 2 To dwell or harp upon; to be ever mentioning.

घोकीव *p* of घोकणे Conned over—a lesson. 2 Firmly fixed in the mind or memory. 3 also घोका *a* That reads and cons but acquires little; a dull scholar. 4 A fellow knowing only by rote, a mere parrot. 5 Sometimes used of one who has been drilled or lessoned what to say; a suborned evidence &c.

घोगट *n* Better घोगाट *q. v.* 2 Used by some in the sense of झट & लचांड. 3 Overcloudedness; lowering state of the clouds. *v* घाल.

घोगडवाक *m* A man covered over with a cloak &c. to frighten naughty children. The bugbear or boggie of parents and nurses.

घोगडो *f* A woollen, coarse, and loosely-woven cloth. Two sewn together breadthwise form a कांबळा.

घोगडे *n* A black blanket of one breadth. Applied also in the sense of कांबळा or blanket of two breadths. Pr. गरिबाचे गेले घो. गरीब पडला उघडा When a poor man has lost his little he has lost his all. 2 (With गव्यांत & *v* घालणे) A clog, load, encumbrance; a care or trouble; a burdensome but imperative task. Ex. तो लचांडी आहे तुमच्या गव्यांत खादें घो. घालील; हे पाडणे माझे गव्यांत घो. आहे. 3 fig. Mess or pickle made of one (by rude pulling and shaking, or by abusing, jeering, ridiculing). Ex. च्या चौघानीं माझे घो. केले.

घोग्या *m* (घोगडो) One who wears a घोगडो, i. e. a common laborer; a poor working man. 2 A large black caterpillar.

घोगण *n* Muffled up state &c. See घोगाण esp. Sig. I. 2 (From the buzzing or swarming of flies.) Filth and rubbish collected; any litter or mess.

घोगणा *m* The fleshy root of the septum of the nose.

घोगणे *v i* (घो! घो!) To roar or bellow—wind, waves &c. 2 To buzz loudly—flies &c. Ex. माशा घोगति भांवावर॥ म्हणेनि वरु झाकिलें तयावर॥

घोगता *m* घोगतो *f* घोगते *n* घोगशो *f* W A घोगडो doubled over breadthwise and sewn at the bottom, leaving open one side and the top. It serves as an accommodating sack for chaff, straw, and similar loose and bulky material. 2 A कांबळा or a cloth formed into a cloak by one end being gathered into a cowl or hood. *v* घे. 3 A kind of cloak for children.

घोगत्याकुंवर *m* A term for पुष्पक्षत्र. Because under it the abundant rain brings the घोगता into requisition. [attrib. of a cracked voice.

घोगरा *a* Rough, cracked, hoarse—the voice: also घोगरा *m* The name of a river-fish.

घोगा *m w* A bugbear &c. See घोगडवाक.

घोगाट *n* घोगाण *n* Muffled up state, the head being shrouded with the shoulder cloth &c. *v* घाल, मार, वे. Ex. आज काय घो. घालून बसलास? 2 fig. Cloudiness; overspread state of the hea-

vens; the show and threatening of a storm. Ex. पावसानें घो. घातलें आहे. 3 *m* (Imit.) A swarm (of flies &c.) eager and buzzing: also their buzzing; and fig. an eager scrambling for, or busy contest, or clamorous pressing and pushing. *v* पड, बस, जम, उड. [of clouds.

घोगाड *n* The gathering, or the gloom and murk, घोगाडणे *v i* (घोगाड) To gather into cumulus or mass; or to gather thickly together—clouds.

घोगाणा *m* The fleshy root of the septum of the nose.

घोगार & घोगारणे See घोगाड & घोगाडणे.

घोगावणे *v i* घोगेणे *v i R* (Better घोगावणे) To roar—the wind, sea &c.

घोगी or घोगी *f* (گونی *H*) A kind of cloak or mantle for rainy weather.

घोगिरा or घोगिरा *m* (Imit.) The mole-cricket, Gryllus gryllotalpa. It devours bamboos, burrows in the earth &c.

घोगट *n* Commonly घोगाट & घोगाट.

घोगाट *m* घोगाण *m* (Imit.) A loud-sounding roar or bellow (as of the ocean, wind, heavy rain). *v* घाल.

घोगाट *m* घोगाण *m* (Imit.) The swarming and buzzing (of flies, bees &c.) 2 Bawling; bellowing; wild uproar or outcry. *v* कर, मांड, घाल. 3 fig. Making notorious; noising abroad. *v* कर.

घोगाणीमाशी *f* A fly that attends, eager and buzzing, upon sweets. Hence fig. Smell-feast, trencher-fly, parasite &c. [buzzing—flies &c.

घोगावणे *v i* (Imit.) To swarm around with loud घोगावणे *v i c* घोगेणे *v i R* (Imit. घोघे) To roar, bellow, bluster—the sea, wind &c.

घोघो *ad* Imit. of the roaring, bellowing, beating, dashing (of waves, wind, rain): also of the clamor or din of a crowd.

घोघो *ad* See घवघव. [ing around any thing.

घोघी *n* (Imit.) The buzzing of flies &c. swarm-घोट *m* (گھونٹ *H*) A gulp.

घोट or जिवाचा घोट घेणे-करणे (To make a gulp of; to swallow up.) To worry exceedingly.

घोट *f c* A plant, Zizyphus xylopyrus. 2 *n* The fruit of it. 3 *f R* A wild creeping plant. 4 *n c* or घोटसुपारी *f* Betel-nut which has ripened and hardened on the tree. [knight.

घोटक *m* (S Poetry.) A horse. 2 In chess. The घोटणो *f* (Verbal of घोटणे) Rubbing &c.

घोटणे *v c* (گھوٹنا *H*) To rub with a hard and smooth body in order to smooth or polish. 2 To rub in a mortar, to levigate. 3 To rub and stir in order to mix. 4 See घोटालणे *v c*.

घोटणे *v c* (घोट) To gulp. [small.

घोटवाल *m* A species of वाल. Its pod is flat and घोटविणे *v c* (घोटणे) To form (letters in learning to write) by drawing a dry pen through the letters of the copy. 2 fig. of घोटणे To revolve mentally; to consider. [of rice.

घोटवेल *f* A particular wild creeper. 2 A kind घोट or घोट *m* (घोटणे) Dry leaves of the hemp-plant ground in water with spices &c. 2 A wooden pestle, muller, or bruiser. 3 The ankle-bone. 4 An instrument of Jewelers &c. to rub socket-gold or to polish gems or ornaments. It is a flint or other hard body fixed in a handle.

घोटालणी or घोटालणी *f* (Verbal of घोटालणे) Turning round and round, whirling, eddying, whisking about &c.

घोटालणे, घोटालणे, घोटलणे, *v i* To go backward and forward or round and round wildly (as in a maze or labyrinth). 2 To veer, to chop and shift about: also to eddy, to play about confusedly as

in a confined place—wind : to be whisked about—straws, dust : to flow in close and interwoven windings, or to whirl in eddies—a river : to be bewildered, perplexed, distracted—the mind.

घोटाळणे or घोटाळणे *v c* sometimes घोडिलणे *v c* To fashion or form (letters in learning to write) by drawing a dry pen through the letters of the copy.

घोटाळा or घोटाळा *m* Turning round and round ; whirling, eddying, whiffling, whisking about (of wind, water, straws, dust). 2 Disorder derangement, confusion, perplexity, bewilderment (of things, affairs, accounts, of the mind &c.) 3 A maze or labyrinth ; an intricate and perplexed place or business. 4 Shifting and chopping about

घोटो *f* A particular thorny bush. [(of wind).]

घोटोव *p* of घोटणे Rubbed, smoothed, levigated &c. 2 Polished, i. e. fine or finished—a handwriting. [fruit of घोटो.]

घोटे *n* A drenching-horn for cattle. 2 The घोटेलान *n* (Ablution up to the ankles.) Scanty and brief ablution. [smooth a plastering.]

घोव्या *m* (घोटणे) An instrument of masons, to घोव्या *a* That reads and repeats, studies and cons, but acquires little ; a dull scholar.

घोडकट *n* घोडके *n* (Contemptuous forms of the word घोडा A horse.) A sorry jade ; a mere hack ; a *rip*. 2 घोडके is further the piece of wood which is nailed to the कातरा of an oil-mill, and to which is fastened the rope of the yoke.

घोडकुदळ *c* (घोडा & कुदळ) A term for an overgrown lubberly boy whose मुंज has not been performed ; or for a strapping wench yet unmarried, or for a hoiden, romp, or Tomboy.

घोडके *n* sometimes घोडका *m* (घोडा A horse.) A common term for the two longitudinal timbers composing (with the करव्या & तरचे) the bed or floor of a गाडा or load-cart.

घोडकेळे *n unc* (Horse-plantain.) A large and coarse kind of plantain.

घोडका or का *a* (घोडा) A horse-knave or horse-keeper, a groom. 2 A horse-breaker.

घोडगा *m* घोडगी *f* (घोडा) Terms of ridicule respectively for a grown up lubberly boy or girl that has not left off childish practices.

घोडगांठ *f* A term at chess. The position of the two knights when they mutually defend each other.

घोडचाल *f* (Horse-going.) A term for fast walking.

घोडचिलट or घोडेचिलट *n* A mosquito. [ing.]

घोडचोव्या *m* (A low word of abuse for one cujus membrum membro equi simile est.) 2 A reproachful term for a big boy who has not undergone मुंज.

घोडजावई *m* (घोडा & जावई) A term of ridicule for a full-grown boy appearing as bridegroom.

घोडजाळी *f* A term in top-playing. Such a throw with a top as that it strikes the adversary's top and runs off. [features ; ugly.]

घोडताया *a* (Horse-faced.) Of distorted or coarse घोडदळ *n* Horse-troops : also the cavalry-branch of an army.

घोडनवरा *m* घोडनवरी *f* Terms of ridicule respectively for a full-grown boy or girl appearing as bridegroom or bride.

घोडपाळणा *m* (Or घोडेपाळणा) A cradle suspended from a stand. [लवंगीपिंपळी.]

घोडपिंपळी *f* A large variety of पिंपळी. Opp. to घोडपुच *m* A term of disparagement or endearment for a horse, esp. for the horse at chess.

घोडपेटे *n* A float of gourds, usually having two in the fore and two in the after part. 2 Crossing water astraddle upon a gourd.

घोडबाही *f* A common term for the two side-posts of the inner चौकट of a double door-frame : also for the two longitudinal timbers of the bed of a गाडा or load-cart. See घोडे.

घोडबाळ *m f n* (Horse-child.) A term for any overgrown male or female acting as a child.

घोडबाह्यचारी *m* A term of abuse or ridicule for a boy remaining unmarried some years beyond his nubility or marriageable age. [checkmate.]

घोडमकी *f* A term at chess. A mode of giving घोडमात *f* In chess. Checkmate by the knight.

घोडमाशी *f* A large kind (green or blackish) of fly ; a blue bottle. 2 A large fly gen.

घोडमुख or घ्या *a* (घोडा & मुख. Having the face of horses.) An order of the किन्नर, or a race of beings described in the Purāṇs. Hence 2 Any remarkably ugly and coarse person.

घोडमुंगळा *m* घोडमुंगी *f* A large and black kind of ant. The same with डोंगळा.

घोडमुंच्या *m* A reproachful term for a grown-up boy that has not undergone the rite of मुंज. 2 Applied also to an overgrown मुंच्या not yet married.

घोडवळ *f* (घोडा & ओळ) A row of horses picketed. 2 A stable for a पागा or stud : hence a stable gen. Ex. रोडेला हत्ती घोडवळीतून जाणार नाही. 3 Contemptuously. A long, low, unseemly house, a barn. 4 Contemptuously. A grown-up girl yet unmarried. 5 An unthrashed stack of corn-sheaves. [road.]

घोडवाट *f* (Commonly घोडेवाट) A horse path or घोडवेळ *f* A covert term for horsedung when an infusion of it is to be used medicinally.

घोडशह *m* (घोडा & श P) A term at chess. Check with the knight.

घोडशाळा or घोडसाळ *f* A stable.

घोडशिष्य *m* A term of ridicule for a grown-up boy now appearing as a scholar.

घोडशीर *f* The great tendon above the heel, tendo Achillis. 2 Applied sometimes to the sinews of the arm and leg.

घोडसठवी *f* A name of देवी in her fierce or सठवी form. 2 Worship of सठवी on the sixth day of the foaling of a mare.

घो-लागली (तिला, तुला &c.) Used of or to a female that looks wild and disordered.

घोडा *m* (घोटक S) A horse. Pr. घोडा आपला दाणा वाढवून खातो A good servant increases his wages by his diligence and merit. 2 The knight at chess. 3 The cock of a gun. 4 The stick on which children ride, a hobby. 5 A term for a big, lubberly, giddy boy. 6 A clothes' horse : also a stick stuck in the ground, to receive the clothes of a person bathing. 7 A term for the foot considered as a means of conveying the person ; a *nag of ten toes*. 8 A stand from which a cradle is suspended. 9 A common term for the two forked sticks over which passes the pole of the litter in which the देव is carried in procession : also for the two which receive the pole of a पालखी or native palanquin when it is put up : also for the two longitudinal timbers of the bed of a गाडा or load-cart. 10 The posture upon hands and knees of a child beginning to crawl. *v कर*. 11 A stand with steps on both sides ; a lamp &c.-ladder ; a stand or frame (to support casks, boxes &c.) 12 The framework erected for scooping coconuts. 13 The bore or swell of the tide. Compared to a horse from its impetuous demonstrations. 14 A clasp, spring, or catch of some rude kind. 15 (From the sense Horse.) A horse-sol-

dier, a trooper. In this use घोडा resembles बार & नली. 16 A common term for the two upper connecting pieces of a double चौकट (door-frame), corresponding to झिली the lower connecting piece.

घोडा उभा करणे or बांधणे To pull up, run in, stop a little ;—said to one in a hurry and bustle. घोडा काढणे To put out a horse. घोडा हाकणे To take one's self off, to decamp. घोद्याचा Contemptuously. A man on horseback. Ex. ते पाह्या घोद्याचे चालले मागून खारी येतोसे वाटते. घोद्याचा पाठीवर Quickly, smartly, gallopingly—going, doing. घोद्याचा पाठीवर or वरचा (कोस &c.) A phrase to express A weary long mile. घोद्यापुढे घावणे To do active service or laborious work. घोद्यावर घोडा घालणे To bid up ; to outbid ; to vie at auctions. घोद्यावर बसणे To be drunk ; to reel and stagger under intoxication. घोद्यावर बसून येणे To be in a violent hurry. हा घोडा हें मैदान or घोडा मैदान जवळच आहे Why reason about it? Here! We can put it to the test. A phrase used when a person or thing has been extravagantly praised, or after pompous vauntings or professions. सर घोद्या पाणी खोल or पाणी पी (Go back, horse, the water is deep, or drink where you are.) Desist in time ; the matter is difficult ; retreat whilst you may.

घोडाचोळी *f* A ball or pill composed of sulphur, mercury, orpiment &c.

घोडी *f* (fem of घोडा) A mare. 2 The bridge of a Sārangi, fiddle &c. 3 The loop or cord from which offending schoolboys are suspended by the hands. *v घे*. 4 The frame to support the पखवाज, that the player may stand. 5 Framework erected on carts which are to carry grass &c. 6 A cross-piece athwart one end of a writing-board &c., to give it elevation and slope. 7 A term for a woman of girlish manners ; a hoiden, Tomboy, romp. 8 The cradle or frame in which a carpenter secures the piece on which he is working. 9 The chair or pensile frame over the side of a boat, for the offices of nature. 10 A chopping block.

घोडी घेणे To peck at ; to find out faults ; to detract enviously.

घोडुला *m* (घोडा) The posture upon hands and knees of a child beginning to crawl ; all fours : also the crawling of it on all fours. *v कर*.

घोडे *n* (neut of घोडा) A horse. (Without distinction of sex.) 2 A common term for the two longitudinal timbers of a गाडा or load-cart. 3 A form of float. It ordinarily has two gourds in the fore part and two behind.

आपले घोडे ढकलणे-हाकणे-घालणे—To push forward one's own business ; to be selfish. 2 To interrupt conversation by obtruding one's own observations. घोडे खाई माडे The horse is eating his head off. Used when the expenses of conducting a business exceed the advantages resulting from it. घोडे थकणे *g. of s.* To be tired out ; to be stopped or brought to a stand ; to be done up (in traveling, trade, business, study). माझे घोडे आणि जाऊ दे पुढे Let my business be done whatever happens. Phrase used in reproving selfishness.

घोडेखाद *f c* The grazing or depasturing of horses. Ex. घोडेखादीपुढे माळावर एक काडी राहिली नाही. 2 Grass fit only for horses &c. to graze upon it. Ex. ह्या माळावर मोठे गवत नाही घो-कोडे कोडे घोडेखेत *m* A hirer out of horses. [आहे.]

घोडेगांठ *f* A term at chess. The position of the two knights when they mutually defend each other.

घोडेघाटी *f* A kind of silk cloth.

घोडेनवरी *f* A low term for a grown-up girl now first appearing as a bride.

घोडेपाकल *n* (Colt's foot.) A particular plant.

घोडेपाळणा *m* A cradle suspended from a stand. Opp. to भुईपाळणा.

घोडेमात & घोडेमुंच्या See घोडमात & घोडमुंच्या.

घोडेराक्त *m* घोडेखार *m* A trooper.

घोडेवाट *f* A horse-path (esp. over a hill); a horse-road: also a bridle-road or spur-way. [tules.

घोद्यागोवर *m* Measles characterized by large pus-
घोद्याचा दाणा *m* (Horse-grain.) A term of dis-
dain for the sweetmeat called बुंदोचा लाडू.

घोद्याचा पूत or लेक *m* (Son of a horse, i. e. of an
ass.) A term of abuse for a fool.

घोद्याची चाकरी *f* Horse-service; grooming; the
daily rubbing and currying of horses. [plant.

घोद्याची जीभ *f* (Horse-tongue.) A particular
घोद्याची मुंज *f* घोद्याचे बारसे *n* Phrases used in an-
swering a question of impertinent curiosity.

घोद्याचे झूत *n* A toadstool: also fungus shooting
from rotten wood.

घोण *f* A sort of centiped. Pr. घोणीचा एक पाय
सोडला ती लंगडी होत नाही. 2 C fig. or घोणवांसा *m*
The corner piece of a roof descending obliquely
from the ridge, and supporting on both sides the
lessening rafters: also the line or place which this
piece occupies. 3 A posture,—sitting with the
head between the breast and the knees elevated. *v*
घालून बस.

घोणशा *a* C Sluggish, lubberly, large and lazy.

घोणस *m* C (घोणस S) A species of Boa. See घणस.

घोणसकांडि *n* A creeping plant, Cissus quadran-
gularis. It spreads and coils in the form of the
snake घोणस, and is said to be resorted to and
eaten by cattle bitten by that snake.

घोणसेपडवळ A short variety of पडवळ.

घोणा *m* (घोणा S The nose.) The fleshy root of
the cartilaginous septum of the nose.

घोणा फुटणे *g.* of s. To have nose-bleeding.

घोणाटणे *v c* (Imit.) To drive or gather together
with hooting and shouting (cattle, deer, game &c.)

घोणाटणे *v i* (Imit. घोण! घोण!) To swarm around
noisily—flies, bees. 2 To run or gather together
with lowing, grunting, or noisy tumult—cattle.

घोणाटा *m* (Imit.) Swarming and buzzing (of
flies &c.) 2 fig. Messed, jumbled, or disordered
state (of affairs, things, a work).

घोण्या *m* See घोणवासा or घोण in the second
sense. 2 A common term for the tiles which lie
along the ridge and the corners of a roof.

घोप *C* A cluster; esp. a stem bearing flowers,
pods, seeds &c. clustering around it.

घोपड *m* P A large, low, spreading mushroom.

घोवे *n* (घवाड) Unsought gain; an unexpected
gust of Fortune's favors; a windfall. *v* ये, मिळ,
सांपड, हातास लाग.

घोमेटी & घोमेटे See गोमेटी & गोमेटे.

घोयरा *m* A creature of the chameleon kind.

घोर *m* (S) The base (the chord or the sound) of
a musical instrument. 2 Anxiety, apprehension,
inquietude, solicitude. *v* कर, लाग. 3 The dying
rattles. 4 Longing and pining after an absent per-
son. *v* घे *g.* of o. Ex. घोरानें आईचा घोर घेतला.
5 C Loud howling. Ex. तो मरतांच पोराबाळांनी
एकच घोर केला: also clamor, hubbub, racket,
clatter. Ex. हा काय मजुरदारांचा घोर पडला?

घोर *a* (S) Frightful, horrible, terrific—appear-
ances, sounds, events, business: deep or heavy—
sleep: gross, palpable—darkness: thick and gloo-
my—a forest: furious, fierce—a battle or fighting:

huge, prodigious, monstrous—a building, a swol-
len river, any startling object.

घोरंकार *m* (Used *pl.* घोर Awful, fearful, and
आकार Form, appearance, or कार Effort, exertion.)
Exceeding action; vehement and strenuous exer-
tion; working with might and main; straining
every nerve; employing every means; adopting
every wild speculation and every hare-brained
scheme. Ex. त्यानें घोरंकार करून घर बांधले, विहीर
खणली, लग्न केले &c. Pr. असत्याचे विकार नसत्याचे
घोरंकार. [headed, slovenly fellow.

घोरड *n* R A term for a dull, doltish, sleepy-
घोरणे *v i* (घारं) To snore. Pr. गाय घोरें गोठा भरे
वैल घोरें घनी मरे. [the applications of घोर *a*.

घोरंदर or घोरंदर *a* (Poetry. घोर) Used in all
घोरपड *f* (गोधा S) An iguana. 2 fig. A care or
trouble; a depressing weight or burden; a solici-
tude. Ex. माझे गळ्यांत च्या कामाची घो० घालून नको;
आपण चोरी करून मजवर फुकट घो० घातली.

घोरबंद *m* The fore tie of a खोगीर or a saddle.

घोरवेळ *f* A season in astrology,—a dark, cala-
mitous, or boding season. Applied also, with im-
plication of inauspiciousness, to Eventide and to
घोरांटी *f* P The dying rattles. [Noon.

घोल *m* C A chasm, cleft, deep gorge or rugged
hollow between hills. Ex. मोठे पर्वताचे घोल पुढे
द्या खोल खोल.

घोलांट *f n* घोलांटी *f* A summersault or somer-
set; a leap head over heels. *v* मार, टाक, घे. Pr.
हनसतापुढे घोलांटी (वेजं नये) Do not show off be-
fore your betters.

घोलावणी *f* (Verbal of घोलाविणे) Wheedling &c.
घोलाविणे *v c* (گولانا H) To wheedle, inveigle,
allure, coax, cajole. [गोहो.

घोव *m* R A familiar term for a husband. See
घोवकरीण *f* R A wife; a woman having a hus-
band. [आणि बायको करी शिनळकी.

घोवकी *f* (घोव) Virility. Pr. घोवास नाही घो०
घोवगांडा *m* R (घोव & गंडा Canarese for hus-
band.) A general term for a husband, husband's
brother, and other such natural protector; or a
careless term for a husband. [tress or woman.

घोवदी *m* R A man or mister:—opp. to a mis-
घोवपण *n* घोवपणा *m* (घोव) Virility.

घोष *m* (S) A deep continuing sound;—as the
roar of the ocean, the rumbling of low thunder &c.
2 Reading over and over to impress on the me-
mory; conning. 3 Unceasing or reiterated mention
or expression of a purpose or desire; dwelling
upon one note or strain. *v* घे, लाव, मांड, लाग.

घोषण *n* or घोषणा *f* S Speaking or sounding loud-
ly: also proclaiming, promulgating, publishing.

घोस or घोस *m* (गुच्छ S through گھونس H) A
bunch or cluster (of flowers, fruits, pearls &c.) 2
2 (Sea-term. گوشه P) The lower end of the sail-
yard; the tack on board. Hence Weather side
or windward. 3 R A voyage, a sea-trip. Ex.
मुंबईच्या घोसास दाहा रुपये पडतात.

भरघोसानें or भरघोसानिशीं or भरल्या घोसानें (With
swelling sails.) With all vigor collected, every
nerve strained, every faculty exerted. Ex. भर-
घोसानिशीं किंवा घेतला; भरल्या घोसानें डोंगरावर
चढला. 4 In the zenith, plenitude, full tide (of
health, prosperity, reputation). Ex. तो भर घोसानें
सेला. [Used much as ठळक, घवघवीत &c.

घोस or घोस *a* Large, fine, full, bulky and showy.
घोसदार *a* That has a घोस or cluster—an ear-
ring &c. [pendent.

घोसबाळी *f* An ear-ring with clusters of pearls

घोसा *m* C (घोंस) A wreath or chaplet of flowers.
घोसाळवेळ *f* A kind of rice.

घोसाळी or घोसाळी *f* A vegetable, Cucumis
acutangulus or sulcatus, Soap squash, Luffa pen-
tandra &c. घोसाळें or घोसाळें *n* Its produce. 2 By
some this word is viewed as generic and as in-
cluding the specific terms शिर घोसाळी or दोडकी
& पारोसी घोसाळी, तेलघोसाळी, or पारोसी दोडकी.

घोळ *f* The name of a reddish-white seafish.

घोळ *m* (घोळणें) Which see for applications omit-
ted here.) Turning round and round, over and over,
lit. fig.; shaking, sifting, discussing, question-
ing, revolving. Ex. च्या शास्त्रार्थाविषयीं चार दिवस
घोळ घातला तेव्हां सिद्धांत झाला; वाघानें वाटेवर साहा
घटका घोळ घातला. 2 Disorder, derangement, tumul-
tuously intermingled or confused and perplexed
state (of things, affairs, accounts). 3 Bewilder-
ment, distraction, botheration. 4 Busy bustling,
lively stir, hurry-scurry, hurly-burly; animated
and vivid, or wild and tumultuous action gen. *v*
घाल, मांड. 5 A ring with bits of iron loosely at-
tached, and fastened to the top of a staff. Used
to frighten away snakes by people walking at
night. 6 The skirt. 7 R The dirt or gravel
remaining in the sieve or winnowing fan. 8 A
short bar of iron with chains attached to it; used
by the वाघ्या people. 9 *f* A hollow or basin
amidst hills.

घोळ *f* घोळकट *n* (A contemptuous form of this
word.) Purslane, Portulaca oleracea.

घोळकाढी *f* A staff having a घोळ or ring with
bits of iron loosely attached so as to shake and
make a noise.

घोळका *m* (घोळ) A band or body (of men or
animals); esp. a promiscuous and disorderly mul-
titude. Ex. दरवाजा उघडतांच आंगुठाचा घोळ-
काचा घो० आंत शिरला. 2 Clamor, tumult. *v* हो,
पड, चाल, मांड, कर. 3 Confusion (of affairs).

घोळकार *m* (Or घोळांकार *q. v.*) See second, third,
and fourth senses of घोळ, & घोरंकार throughout.

घोळण *n* (Verbal of घोळणे *q. v.*) Sifting or win-
nowing. 2 Quantity taken at one time into the
sieve or fan.

घोळणा *m* C (घोळणे) A stick with a cloth at the
end. Used to stir about grain whilst parching it.
2 R A round sieve (for rice &c.) 3 The fleshy
root of the septum of the nose. 4 A stamping
instrument. Used by goldsmiths &c.

घोळणी *f* (Verbal of घोळणे) Shaking about &c.

घोळणें *n* A stick with a cloth at the end. Used
to stir about grain whilst parching it. See घाट.

घोळणें *v c* sometimes घोळविणे *v c* (گولانا H)
To shake about; to agitate briskly (things gen.
for the purpose of separating or of mingling). 2
To pull and push violently; to handle roughly
and injuriously. 3 To shuffle (cards). 4 To
argue, discuss, bandy, debate, dispute: to revolve
mentally; to ponder on; to consider. 5 To
tease, annoy, harass; to give trouble, vexation,
and distress. Ex. झोकानें मला चार घटका घोळलें
तेव्हां लागला; घोयानें मला दिवसभर घोळलें मग
सांपडला; दोन महिने दुखण्यानें घोळलें. 6 To
smooth (by scraping, shaving, or slicing off). Ex.
कुन्हाडीचा दांडा असळसा घोळ मग चांगला बसेल.
7 To question closely and sternly, to cross-examine.
Ex. चोरास जेव्हां घोळ घोळून घेतलें तेव्हां कबूल झाला.
8 To practise or exercise in; to break in or accus-
tom to. Ex. त्या कामांत मी नवशिका नव्हें दोन वर्षे
घोळलेला आहे; हा घोडा चार रोज घोळला म्हणजे
बसायास येईल. 9 To have much to do with, much

fingering and handling of. Ex. हातीं रुपये घोळ-
वयाजोगा कामावर प्रमाणीक माणूस ठेवावा. 10 To
use; to bring under wear and tear. Ex. हा अंग-
रखा खडखडीत लागतो पण दोन रोज घोळला म्हणजे
मज्जा होईल.

घोळून घोळून (करणे-खाणे-घेणे-&c.) Changingly;
by turns; in regular succession; one after another.
Ex. नित्य एकच ब्राह्मणास दान देतोसचें काय घोळून
घोळून सांगवें म्हणजे सर्वास पोचेल; पागोटीं घोळून
घोळून घातलीं म्हणजे सर्व सारखीं मळतात. 2 Shaking,
pulling, pushing &c. backwards and forwards, that
way and this: bandying, debating, worrying, sift-
ing &c. See in general the senses above, under-
standing them as enhanced by this reduplication.

घोळदार *a* That has attached to it a घोळ as
explained under the fifth and sixth senses of that
word—a staff, a garment.

घोळवोटवा *m* A *botwá* or little roll of wheaten
flour shaken up into a ball. 2 fig. A Jack of all
trades.

घोळमाडणे *v c* (घोळणे) To pull and push about;
to handle roughly; to harass and worry. 2 Used
sometimes in other senses of घोळणे.

घोळसणे or घोळसावणे *v c* (घोळणे) To roll or
rub about (substances in powders or liquids).
2 To rumple or mangle; to roll or rub about
rudely. 3 fig. To pull and push about roughly;
to bang, baste, drub soundly. Ex. त्या मझास म्यां
मज्जे घोळसावले.

घोळांकार *m* An emphatic or enhancing forma-
tion from घोळ with आकार Form; or with कार
A common affix; or with कार Signifying effort or
exertion. Or it may be formed as घोरंकार and de-
rived from घोर &c., for the popular acceptation
is the same. See therefore घोरंकार throughout,
and घोळ in its second, third, and fourth senses.

घोळाणा *m* The fleshy root of the septum of
the nose.

घो० फुटणे To have epistaxis or bleeding at the nose.

घोळाणा *m* (घोळणे) Disorder, confusion &c. This
word occurs in the second, third, and fourth senses
of घोळ, but it is far less common. 2 The green
leaf of *Cicer arietinum* and other plants rolled up
upon the palm of the hand with salt &c. [verb.]

घोळीव *p* of घोळणे Shaken, agitated &c. See the
घोळ्हाट संडळ *n* also written गोळ्हाट or गोळ्हाट-
चक्र *n* A chimerical region of the body. See चक्र.

घोस *a* C Full-toned, deep, sonorous—the voice,
a musical instrument. 2 Familiarly. Large, fine,
showy, dashing: opp. to petty or minikin—a
trinket &c.

घ्न *a* S That kills or destroys. In comp. and
thus frequently and elegantly. Ex. रोगघ्न, वातघ्न,
पित्तघ्न, कफघ्न, दोषघ्न, अंधकारघ्न, पापघ्न, नियमघ्न, कृतघ्न.
घ्या *int* (घेणे) Here! take! here now!

घ्राण *n* (S) The nose. 2 The sense of smell.

घ्राणेंद्रिय *n* (S) The sense or the organ of smell.

घ्रात *p* S Smelled.

च

च The sixth consonant. It has, in Sanskrit words,
the sound of Ch in Church, in Prakrit words, the
sound, sometimes of Ch or Tsh, sometimes of Ts,
which, although difficult to be represented on
paper, is easily apprehended by the ear. It was
designed to represent this softened sound by च;
but, as on this plan, innumerable typographical
errors were to be expected, and thus endless and

vexatious misdirections to the learner, the follow-
ing rule is substituted for the discrimination and
use of it.

Of words not Sanskrit (Sanskrit words are all
marked with S), not Persian, Arabic, or Hindu-
stani (which words are marked respectively with
P, A, and H), and not of that intermediate class
which, adopted from the Sanskrit, and now of too
remote adoption and too general currency to be
marked S, are in pronunciation regarded, sometimes
with reference to their origin, and sometimes as
words of mere Marathi (to such, for the easy dis-
crimination of them, is attached, *within parenthe-
ses*, the letter S),—of all words not included under
these three classes (i. e. of all words not marked
S, or P, A, H, or (S)) let every च, चा, चु, चू, चै, चो,
चौ, whether initial, medial, or final, be sounded
as *ts* in Nuts, and every चि, ची, चे as *tsh*, or *ch*,
in Chip, Cheek, Chaste.

In exception to this rule Note—

1st, that चे & चें are, in the *Konkan*, pronounced
as *tse* and *tseñ*.

2nd, that of some Hindustani words, च, चा, चु, चू,
&c. are pronounced as *ts*. Such cases will, for the
most part, be noted.

च *ind* An affix of emphasis or of enhancing
power; expressing positiveness, peremptoriness,
particularity, exactness, certainty &c. It corre-
sponds with our Very, self, indeed, surely &c. Ex.
तो चोरच आहे He is *verily* a thief. तोच चोर आहे
He is a thief. तुम्हीच या Come *yourself*; तुम्ही याच
Come at all risks, you *must* come. मी जेवतांच उठलो
I rose *instantly* after my meal. मी येईनच or मी
येईनच येईन I *will* come, assuredly, positively. It
seems further to have a qualifying significancy.
Ex. तो पंडित बराच आहे That Pandit is passable,
he will serve. Ex. पढलेला ग्रंथ बजत दिवस न पाहिला
असतां पारका पारकाच दिखू लागतो.

चई *f* (Or चार्ई) A disease attacking and eating
away hair and wool. *v* लाग.

चईन *f* (Better चैन) Rest, ease, quiet.

चउकडे, चउत्रा, चउयरा, चऊक, चऊत, चऊय &c.
See under चौ.

चऊर or चऊरगोडा *m* Better written चवर.

चऊर *m* (Better चहूर q. v.) A measure of land.

चक *m* (चक्र S Discus of विष्णु, an emblem of au-
thority; or from शक Founder of an era.) Awe,
reverential fear, impressed admission of authority.
Ex. मामलतदार नवा होता परंतु एका अपराध्याचें
शासन होतांच सर्वांवर त्याचा चक बसला. 2 A regula-
tion, law, rule, prescribed method (Ex. नित्य नवे
सांगूनका एक चक बांधून या त्याप्रमाणे सो वर्तून): also
a regular course or an established practice (Ex. त्या
मंडळीचा प्रातःस्नान करण्याविषयी बारा वर्षे एकसारखा
चक चालला आहे): also a customary perquisite,
fee, right, due (Ex. माझा दोन रुपये चक येणे आहे).
3 Combination, concert, union, general agree-
ment. Ex. दाहाचा चक असल्यास त्याजवर कोणचाच
ही चालत नाही. 4 The cover over an आखें or side
of a beast-load of tobacco. 5 (Common amongst
the officials of Government. *Check*.) A reprimand
or an admonition. *v* ये, ठेव, घाल. 6 An estate or a
farm, a quantity of assigned land. Hence applied
to any long, far-stretching, and uniform extent of
land (under culture or cultivable).

चक *n* & *ad* Commonly चक *n* & *ad*.

चकचक or कां *ad* (चक! चक!) Imit. of the sound
of lapping. 2 Glitteringly, gleamingly, flashingly.

चकचकणे *v i* (चकचक) To shine, glitter, glisten.

2 To regret or grieve about. 3 (Imit. चक!) To
utter its चक or click—house-lizard, snake, rat.

चकचकाट *m* (Intens. of चकचकी) Refulgence,
radiance, brilliancy. [a pie &c.]

चकचकावणे *v i* (Imit.) To chatter—a monkey,
चकचकाविणे *v c* (चक) With a flash, चपराक Slap
being understood.) To slap or smack (the cheek);
to make the eyes flash. Ex. एक कानशिळावर चक-
चकाविली तेव्हां कबूल झाला.

चकचकी *f* (चकचक) Brilliancy or brightness:
also glossiness or polish.

चकचकीत *a* (चकचक) Brilliant, bright, glossy.
2 Hence Clean, tidy, trim, neat, of smart and
orderly appearance—persons, things, places.

चकचूर *m* & *a* Commonly चकनाचूर.

चकट *f* P (By metathesis from चटक) A taste
for; a taking to; a *penchant*; an ill-habit or way.

चकडो *f* An aggregate of eight (pieces of cloth).

चकणा *a* P That squints.

चकणी *f* In the game of chuck-farthing &c.
The turn to *chuck* or throw.

चकणे *v i* (चकित S) To be lost in admiration or
amazement; to be dazzled, fascinated, confounded,
bewildered: also to be befooled or tricked. 2 To
err, blunder, mistake: also to lose one's way. 3
To slap hand upon hand (in the plays of लपंडाव,
झापो &c.): to toss up or throw into a hole (pice,
marbles, cowries &c.)

चकती *f* (چکتي H or चक्रवत् S) A thing in ge-
neral circular, flat, and thin; e. g. a slice round
(as off a plantain, cucumber, sugarcane &c.); a
plate of copper &c.; a counter, wafer, cake, pat,
round patch. 2 A scrap of writing; a letter, note,
ticket, card, label, passport &c.

चकंदळ *m n* or छा *m* (चक्रमंडल S) A circular
spot or patch; a ringworm or other circular
blotch; a spot from dampness &c. on a wall; a
naked patch in a corn-field; any round and bare
space. 2 fig. Embezzlement, picking out, leav-
ing a *naked space* in the account. Ex. ते रुपये
खाऊन अगदी च० केले. 3 Utter consumption (as
of eatables); *clearedness*. 4 *unc* A ring or circle
(of people).

चकदळ *n* A circular slice (as of a plantain or
other cylindrical body). 2 A circular spot or patch.

चकदळो *f* A term for a small circular cake. 2
A thin slice off from any cylindrical body.

चकदा *m* A circular blotch, patch, or spot (on
the skin). 2 A detached crust; a peeling off (from
the body or any subject). उड, निघ, काढ, तोड.

चकनचूर *m* (چکناچور H) A shattered or shiver-
ed mass; fragments, pieces, splinters, fritters (of
a thing broken). 2 The feeling of being broken
or knocked up. Ex. अंगाचा च० झाला.

चकनाचूर *a* (چکناچور H) Spent, exhausted,
knocked up; feeling as if shattered—the body or
a person: also shattered, shivered, broken in pieces
—a thing.

चकनामा *m* The account of the village lands,
assignments, common pasture-grounds, grants &c.:
also a document descriptive of the boundaries of
an estate or a field. 2 A written engagement.

चकपक *a* Neat, tidy, spruce, trim; clean and
orderly—persons, places, arrangements of things.

चकपक *f* *unc* Smartness or briskness: also neat-
ness or tidiness (of persons).

चकबंदी *f* Defining or marking off the bounda-
ries of an estate, farm, or field: also settlement of
the rates of assessment of.

चक्रभूल *f* (चक्रित & भूल) Astonishment, amazement, bewilderment. *v* पड, उड. [amazement.]
चक्रभूल *a* (चक्रित & भूल) Lost in admiration or
चक्रमक *f* (चक्र H) A flint and steel for striking fire. 2 The steel alone. 3 fig. Collision, clashing, squabbling, fighting. *v* झड, उड, हो.
चक्रमकणें *v i* (चक्रमक) To gleam, glitter, glisten, flash. [(some heavy body).]
चक्रणें *v c* C To turn round a little, to *slew*
चक्रणें *v i* To err, blunder, mistake. [nasium.]
चक्रदंड *m* (चक्रदंड S) An exercise of the gym-
चक्रमकर *f* (चक्रमकर H) Arts, wiles, tricks, knavish devices: also excuses, pretexts, false pleas. 2 Fright or alarm; sudden and great terror. *v* भुल or भुलव g. of s. or o. [great fright.]
च० पाहणे To look around in consternation or
चक्र *m* (चक्र S or चक्र H) A division of country comprising several परगणे. 2 A kind of cloth (silk and cotton). 3 The hall, court, or office of the magistrate of a ward. 4 A stall or stand of a shroff: also a stand or station (of hire-people -animals-vehicles). 3 Amongst beggars. The practice of taking one's stand early in the morning, anticipating other beggars: also the alms asked or given in this connection. Ex. आज माझा च० आहे or म्यां च० केला; मला च० द्या.
चकली *f* (चक्र S) A flat piece of metal or metal-leaf. 2 Rice-flour kneaded with spices, rolled out, and then rolled up like जिलिबी or सेवई.
चकला *m* An officer of the police,—the magistrate stationed at a चकला.
चकवा *m* The singing of boatmen at the oar.
चकवा *m* (चक्रवाक S) Bráhmny duck, Anas casarca. चकवी *f* Its female.
चकविणे *v c* (चकणे) To dazzle, fascinate, confound, bewilder: also to beguile, bamboozle, be-fool, deceive.
चकसणे *v i* C (चव Taste, & कसणे) To get a taste of or hankering after (from having tasted).
चकल *n* (चकल S) A piece or bit, esp. a slice.
चकली *f* A squirted or a spurting stream (as of juice, milk, blood).
चकाकणें *v i* (Intens. of चकचकणे) To gleam or flash: also to glare or shine brightly.
चकाकी *f* (Intens. of चकचकी) Gleaming, flaring, flashing: also steady and strong shining, glare.
चकाचकी *f* (Imit.) Vivid flashing or sharp clashing (as of swords). 2 Brisk altercation or squabbling. *v* झड, उड.
चकाचूर *m* & *a* Commonly चकनाचूर.
चकाटणे *v i* (Or चाकाटणे. चक्र) To be dazzled: also to be confounded, amazed, or astonished.
चकाया *f pl* Merry stories and jests; bons mots and repartees; lively or idle talk. *v* पिट, मार. चकाटी *sing* sometimes occurs. [or squinting.]
चकाणा *a* P (Or चकणा) Affected with strabism
चकांदळ *n m* चकांदळा *m* Commonly चकंदळ.
चक्रभूल *f* (Tsh. चक्र & भूल) Scared or terrified state. *v* कर, हो g. of o. & s.
चकार *m* (च & कार Affix.) The name of the letter च. 2 A cant term for two ánáas or 1/3th of a rupee, च representing चवल.
चकारविह्वा *a* (च for चहाड, & विह्वा) A covert or cant name for a backbiter.
चकारशब्द *m* (चकार here standing for a sound, utterance, or any vocal expression, and शब्द Word.) A word, a syllable, any articulate utterance. Ex. घरांत मोथा मोथा गोष्टी करतोस सभेस च० तोंडावाटें निघायाचा नाही; मी च० काढूं द्यायाचा नाही. Always neg. con.

चकारा *m* (चकार for च, this letter being the first of चवल) A cant term for a चवल or two ánáas, 1/3th of a rupee. [or cant name for backbiting.]
चकारी *f* (च for चहाड, & कारी Affix.) A covert
चकारी *f* (चाक) A wheelrut. 2 Wheeling round (of a carriage). *v* घे. Ex. अडचणीच्या जाग्यांत च० घेऊं नये पैस जागा पाहवी. 3 A recess made off a road for carriages to turn.
चकांचकांच *ad* Imit. of a cry made by the leader of a troop of monkeys: also of the smacking sound made by the jaws in eating.
चकित *p* (S) Dazzled, confounded, bewildered, bewitched.
चकीर *n* (चक्र S) A plaything, a bandalour.
चकोवा or **च** or **चकोतरा** *m* (चकोतरा H) A fruit, pomelmoose or shaddock, Citrus decumana.
चकांदळ *m n* चकांदळा *m* See चकंदळ & चकदळ.
चकोर (S) Bartavelle or Greek partridge, Tetrao rufus. Linn. Perdix Rufa. Lath. Said to subsist upon the moonbeams.
चक्र *a* Bright-shining. A word particularly of shroffs, and applied by them, and after them by others, first to silver and gold, and then to trinkets, implements, clothes, house, and every thing, in the sense of Bright, splendid, spruce, trim, fine, clean, good. 2 *a* & *ad* Lost in admiration or wonder. [कडकडून वीज पडली.]
चक्र *n* A flash. Ex. प्रथम चक्र झालें एकदां मग चक्र-कर-कन-दिशो &c. *ad* (Imit.) With a flash; with a sudden gleam, flare, or quick blaze.
चक्र *n* (चक्र S) A plaything,—a bandalour. 2 (चक्र H) A ring or circle; a circular road or plot of ground; a rounded off projection of a hill or crag. 3 In the manege. The lounge. 4 *n* *f* Vertigo. 5 *n* The wheel-rut of a lime-mill. 6 A ring before the eyes (from biliousness &c.) 7 A halo. 8 A turn; a round; a trip thither and back; a compass. *v* घे. 9 *unc* A wheel. 10 (Corr. from चक्र) The discus of विष्णु. Hence च० फिरणे with वर To be the object of the care of (विष्णु's चक्र) providence. च० (in the sense of ring or circle) फिरणे with वर To be environed with afflictions or adversities.
च० माहून येणे To take a turn; to go and return.
चक्रावर धरणे To lounge or ring (a horse).
चक्रा *m* चक्रादही *n* (चक्र H) Milk coagulated firmly and uniformly, a kind of cheese. 2 (Cant.) A good dinner; a blow-out. Ex. आज चक्रा कोणी-कडे धरला? आज चक्रादही वाढले.
चक्राटा A term of fun among children. *v* दाखव.
चक्रो *f* (चक्रो H The च however is Ts.) A handmill. [amazed.]
चक्रोर *a* P (चक्रित S) Astonished, wonderstruck,
चक्र *n* (S) A wheel. 2 A discus or sharp circular missile weapon, esp. the discus of विष्णु. 3 A play thing, a bandalour. 4 Circular lines at the finger-ends (opp. to the conchform lines); held as a favorable sign. 5 An army, a host, an assemblage. 6 A realm, region, country: also a province or district. 7 A cant term for the dish बडे. 8 A common term for the two wheels attached to the ends of the कपाळकाटी of a loom: or for the wheel supplying the कपाळकाटी (or डेकणी) in its absence. 9 A form of array of troops,—the circle. 10 A whirlpool. 11 A diagram of various forms for calculating nativities or foretelling events. 12 An anatomical division of the body,—a ring or a depression. Six are reckoned: viz. आधार-लिंग-नाभि-दृत्-कंड-भू-चक्र. See further

under चक्रचक्र. 13 A cycle of years. 14 In astronomy. A sphere or circle, as राशिचक्र, प्राक्-चक्र, ज्योतिषचक्र. 15 (Vulgar.) A trouble; a maze, vortex, puzzle, quandary.
चक्रगति *f* (S) Rotatory motion, rotation. Ex. नित्य जे उदयास होतात ते चक्रगतोने.
चक्रदंड *m* (S) An exercise of the gymnasium.
चक्रपाळणा *m* The fabric of swinging boxes, erected at fairs &c.: also a revolving swing or cradle gen. [resembles a wheel.]
चक्रभेंड or **डी** *f* A particular plant. The fruit
चक्रभेद *m* (Corr. from शकटभेद) An artifice, stratagem, crafty device, wily manœuvre.
चक्रमण *n* S (Elliptically for शाखाचक्रमण The skipping from branch to branch of a monkey &c.) Discursive or desultory study.
चक्रवत् *ad* (S) In the manner of a wheel or discus, circularly. Ex. पार्थी धरुनि अवलीळा॥ तारक च० भोवडिला॥
चक्रवर्ती *m* (S) A ruler of a चक्र or region extending from sea to sea, an emperor or a lord paramount. [casarca.]
चक्रवाक *m* S Bráhmny goose or duck, Anas
चक्रवाद *f* or **चक्रवादयाज** *n* Compound interest: also the Rule of C. I. in arithmetic.
चक्रवात *m* (S) A whirlwind.
चक्रवाल *m* S The sensible horizon. 2 A range of mountains supposed to encircle the earth.
चक्रवेला *f* S pop. चक्रवेळ *f* A certain astrological period or season. Any matter now commenced lingers long in hand.
चक्रवृद्धि *f* S Compound interest.
चक्रव्यूह *m* S pop. चक्रविभू *m* & चक्रविह्व *m* A form of military array, the circle. 2 fig. A deep, complex plot or scheme.
चक्राकार *n* (S Wheel-form.) Circular.
चक्रांकित *m* (S चक्र A discus, अंकित Marked.) pop. चक्रांगीत *m* A white stone bearing indentations or circular marks. It is much revered by the Hindús. 2 Used jocosely of a person pitted with the small pox or marked with other discolorations.
चक्रावळ *f* sometimes चक्रावाळ *f* (चक्र & वाढ) Compound interest. 2 (चक्र Wheel, आवलि Line or row.) A series of rings of hair. An inauspicious mark of the horse.
चक्री *f* (चक्र S) An entertainment consisting in the reading of the Purán &c. or the singing of odes and light airs, all round the assembly. 2 The ridge or projecting band of a turban. 3 A bandalour. 4 An ornament for the turban consisting of buds circularly disposed, with a central flower or tuft or plucked petals.
चक्री उडविणे g. of o. To hoot, scout, flout, ridicule.
चक्री करणे g. of o. (fig. of first sense.) To pull and haul about of one another tumultuously. चक्री गुंग करणे-गुंगविणे-उतरणे-भुलविणे g. of o. (Lit. To confound or disconcert the चक्री, the bold prominence, "the pride and bravery," of one's turban.) To repress one's swellings and vauntings; to make to lower one's crest, to take in one's horns &c.; to take the conceit out of. Also चक्री गुंग होणे-भुलणे-उतरणे g. of s. To be confounded or abashed; to be posed or non-plussed. चक्री फिरविणे To bring to the front the back side of the चक्री of the turban, in indication of readiness to fight or quarrel.
चक्रीझोप *f* Sleep in which the subject turns round and round. [a turban, a child's cap.]
चक्रीदार *a* Having a चक्री or projecting band—
चक्रोट *a* (By metathesis from चोखट) Clean, clear, pure, excellent, fine; good generally or freely.

चंग *m* (چنگ P) A Jew's harp. 2 A streamer or flutterer of paper pasted upon or tied to a kite. 3 One of the eight suits at cards.

चंग बांधणे To make profession or pretension; to set up for (a warrior, scholar &c.)

चंग *a* Sharp, smart, apt, clever, intelligent;—esp. of children.

चंगकांचनी *a* Epithet of that गंजिका (pack of playing cards) of which the eight बाजू or suits are named चंग, कांचन, बरात, कुमाश, नाज, गुलाम, रूप, शमशेर. Opp. to दशावतारी (गंजिका).

चंगचिलकत, चंगचिलत, चंगचिलत, चंगचिलद, चंगचिलो, or चंगचिली *f* Terms at cards.

चंगडग *f* A scheme, speculation, enterprise: also scheming and speculating; adventurous trading or dealing. 2 *unc* Disorder (of affairs, accounts &c.)

चंगडग्या *a* (चंगडग) Scheming, speculating, enterprising, adventurous in trading.

चंगण्या *f pl* (Common amongst women.) Affectation, airs, dainty ways or fancies. *v* कर, लाव, अडव, जड. [दळ & चकदळी.]

चंगदळ, चंगदाळ or छे *n* & चंगदळी *f* Better चक-चंगदा *m* (Or चकदा) A circular blotch or patch. 2 A detached crust &c.

चंगळ *f* चंगळपट्टी *f* चंगळी *f* चंगळवटी *f* (Or चेहळ H *Tsh.*) Abundance, profusion, exuberance, overflowing plenty. 2 Prosperousness, thriving or flourishing condition. 3 Satiety or satedness.

चंगा *a ind* (چنگا H) Good, sound, pure. Pr. मन असे चंगा तर काथोटोतच गंगा. The word is of restricted use.

चंगाराणी *f* At cards. The queen of the suit चंग. 2 Used of a woman in endearment or familiarity.

चंगळ or छे *n* P (*Tsh.*) A string of small bells (as for a horse's or bullock's neck, or around a carriage).

चंगळ or छी *f* (Commonly चंगळ) Overflowing abundance. 2 Satedness. (The च is *tsh.*)

चंगी *m* चंगीमंगी *m* A dissipated or dissolute fellow; an opium or bháng eater &c.

चघळ *n* (In Konkani *m*) The chewed and trampled portion (of the fodder thrown to a beast). 2 Applied to a fellow ever dinning one thing upon the ears; or to a dull and dawdling fellow: also to speech in the sense of Dry and vapid, or Prolix and prosing: also to laboring or working or any doing, in the sense of Slow, sluggish, languid, heavy: to dull monotony or a dull monotonist gen.

चघळ *a* Loose or slack from having been widened, opened, enlarged, through wear or use—nails, holes, locks, machines, shoes, garments.

चघळणे *vi* (Formed out of चावणे & घाळणे or from چکल H) To chew slowly and long; to turn round and round in the mouth; to munch.

चघळवघळ *n m f* (चघळ by redup.) A loose or careless term for half-chewed, trodden, and littered fodder lying before a beast. 2 Foolish talk,

चघाळ *a* Commonly चघळ. [prate, jabber.

चंच *a* Shrewd, clever, capable: also smart, brisk, active. [examination.

चंच *m* C Close and scrutinizing inspection or चंचणे *vi* or चंच करणे Cant. To die: also to be dismissed. See चसणे.

चंचल *a* S pop. चंचळ *a* Shaking, moving, trembling. 2 Fickle, capricious, volatile, flighty: also restless or fidgety. 3 Fugitive, fleeting, transitory. 4 Slippery, wanton, riggish—a woman.

चंचलचित्त *a* (S) Fickle, capricious, volatile, of unstable mind.

चंचविणे *v c* (चंचणे or चसणे) To kill (as by

assassination, poisoning, or other covert way): also to effect the ruin or dismissal of. A cant term answering to To dispose of, to do for &c.

चंचळवेळ or छा *f* A term for one of the eight divisions of the thirty घटिका of the day or of the night. See वेळ.

चंचा *f* S A straw-stuffed figure of a man &c. as a scarecrow. 2 fig. A meagre and crippled person. (Whose hands and feet hang floppingly about like those of the man of straw.)

चंचिबाग, चंचिबाज, चंचुबाग *a* (चंच) Shrewd, clever, capable: also smart, brisk, active.

चंचो *f* A bag with divisions or pockets like our housewife.

चंचु *f* (S) चंचुपुट *n* (S) A beak or bill.

चंचुप्रवेश *m* (S चंचु Beak, प्रवेश Entrance.) A slight entrance into or hold upon, lit. fig. Pr. चंचु करणे To get a finger in. [सुसलप्रवेश.

चचोर or री & चचोरी See चिचोर or री & चिचोरी.

चट *m* S An image of दर्भ-grass at Shrāddh when the required Brāhman is not present; to represent him and to receive the homage due to him.

चट *f* (चाटणे To taste.) A taste, taking to, *penchant*; an acquired liking or fondness. 2 (चाटणे To lick.) A thin coating (of plaster, paint, whitewash &c.) *v* दे.

चट *ad* (Low. चाटणे To lick.) Wholly, altogether, clean, clear, *smack and smooth*. Ex. चट आवे नासले; चट माणसे यावेस गेलीं.

चटई *f* (چٹائی H) Matting or a mat (of bamboo, date, borassus &c.) [elbow.

चटईची वांक *f* A bracelet for the arm about the

चटक *f* (چٹक H) A taste, taking to, *penchant*; an acquired liking or fondness. *v* लाग. 2 An ill-habit; a way or trick. 3 The anguish of separation and the longing for the return of. *v* लाव, लाग, बस.

चटकचटक *ad* Imit. of the sounding of the toe-ornament जोडवे. 2 Smartly, briskly, rattlingly, apace—walking, running, speaking.

चटकचांदणी or चांदिणी *f* (Poetry. चटक & चांदणी A beautiful woman.) A woman enchanting all by her beauty and blandishments.

चटकचांदणे *n* Bright moon-shine. 2 Applied often to the shining of Venus.

चटकणी sometimes चटकाणी *f* (چٹका H) A slap or cuff: also a lash or stroke with a whip or cane.

चट-कन-कर-दिनी-दिशो *ad* Imit. of the sound of a stroke with a whip or cane; smack! whack! 2 In a trice, jiffey, shake.

चटकपाक *m* A medicinal preparation of sparrows. Supposed to act as an aphrodisiac or a corroborant.

चटका *m* (चाटणे To graze; to take off the skin.) Glow, ardor, scorching heat (of the sun, fire, or a heated body), considered as catching or affecting: also the hot or acrid qualities of substances, as affecting the mouth or throat. *v* लाग. 2 The smart or sensation following upon a burn, or, to the tongue and palate, upon touching a thing sharp and biting. *v* बस. 3 The scar or mark of a burn. 4 A pang, thrill, sudden agony: (as affecting the mind.) *v* बस. 5 Covert and cutting speech; a reflection, sarcasm, taunt, fling, hit. *v* मार. 6 Care or concern about; anxious heedfulness or regard. Ex. चाकर माणसस चाकरोचा चटका असावा. 7 The pains of the absence of, and the longing for the return of. *v* लाव, लाग, बस. Ex. लाभ हरीचा लटका लावुनि गेला चं; तो माळी दाद-या केला ॥ तो विहिरीत पडून गेला ॥ त्याचे काही वाटत

नाही मला ॥ सद्याचा चं लागून गेला. 8 A brand with the cauterizing iron, esp. a small and slight one. *v* दे, लाव. Ex. नसतेचि चटके लावीत ॥ शुद्धावरि मूर्खले ॥. 9 Heating (gold) by applying bluestone &c. and throwing it into the fire. *v* दे. Also, by meton., the materials used in this operation. 10 A blow or loss (as in trade). *v* बस, लाग. 11 See चटक & चरका throughout.

चटकी *f* A snap with a finger and the thumb. 2 *pl* (चटका) Merry stories and jests; bons mots or lively talk. *v* पिट, मार.

चटकांचे मांडव *m pl* or चटकांचा मांडव *m sing* (चटकी & मांडव) Big, swelling, blustering words of vanity. The phrase arises from a story. A sick woman vowed to the idol to erect a मांडव for it if she should recover. She fulfilled her vow by going through the form of planting the posts of a मांडव, snapping her fingers from time to time. Hence तुला चंघालायला काय हेतें पण जातोनें काम करावें हे निराळे Said to an idling, dawdling, yet wordy laborer. असे चं घालणारे पुष्कळ अढळतानां Such swelling professors or glowing talkers are in plenty. चटकाचा मांडव होत नाही A building (a great business or work) cannot be accomplished without time and pains.

चटकापटकांत *ad* (चटका) In a trice, shake, jiffey; with a snap of one's finger.

चटचट or टां *ad* Imit. of the sound of lashing, caning &c.: of the spitting and sputtering of particular things: of the crackling of a burning corpse &c.: also emphatically expressive of the stinging and biting of mosquitoes, fleas, bugs. 2 Used with *v* भाजणे, लागणे, and imitatively of the sound emitted upon any sudden scorching or singeing.

चटचटणे *vi* To emit the sound चट! चट!—a thing in spitting, sputtering, crackling &c.

चटचटोत *a* Not dissolved or duly softened—boiled rice or other grain. 2 Inspissated so as to fall in threads—sugarcane-juice: also sticky or clammy. 3 Bright-shining—a blade or a tool; glistening or glossy—a हजामत or the shaven poll, a tumor &c.: full and glowing—a color, as चं पिवळा-पांढरा-काळा-तांबडा-हिरवा.

चटणी sometimes चटनी *f* (چٹنی H) A seasoning formed of chopped chilies &c. 2 fig. Hacked and hewn state; state of being cut to pieces, mangled, mutilated, mashed &c.: also beaten, defeated, disgraced, confounded state. 3 Freely. Seasoning or sauce gen.; any *relisher*, lit. fig.

चटपट *f* (Imit.) Fretting and grieving (as upon a loss): also anxious longing and hankering. *v* लाग. 2 Sorting (of a hand of cards). 3 Smartness, briskness, quickness. 4 The smart strapping, by a barber, of his razor.

चटपट or टां *ad* Quickly; in a shake, trice, jiffey.

चटपटणे *vi* (चटपट) To fret and grieve after; to be uneasy and anxious after.

चटपटो or चा *a* (चटपट) Smart, lively, brisk, bustling. 2 That frets and grieves. 3 Speculating (as in a trade).

चटाई *f* (See चटई) Matting or a mat.

चटाचट or टां *ad* (Imit.) In a trice, shake, jiffey. 2 Used also as चटचट *q. v.* although with implication of intenseness or of closer reiteration.

चटार *a* commonly चटोर *a* Light, low, scampish; of dissolute or irregular habits and practices.

चटावणे *vi* (चट) To acquire a taste, liking, fondness for. 2 To acquire a habit, way, trick.

चटो & चटोपटो Commonly चट्टी & चट्टोपट्टी.

चटूषटाव *m* A term for a miser.

चटोवटी *f* P (चट) Rivaling, vying or coping with, emulation.

चटोवटी *ad* P (चट) With rivalry, emulously.

चट *ad* (Or चट. From चाटणे) Wholly, altogether, clean, clear, smack and smooth.

चट्टा (चट्टा H) A smarting part; a sore, scald, excoriation: also a chancre. 2 A scar or cicatrix. 3 fig. A loss, a blow or stroke of misfortune. Ex. त्या बवचारांत दोनशें रुपयांचा चट्टा आला or बसला.

चट्टामट्टा *m* (A low formation from चाटणे) To lick, or from चट! & मट!) Clean eating up; clearing the decks. Ex. पंचवीस पाचांचा च० केला.

चट्टी *f* A loss in trade. *v* बस, ये, लाग.

चट्टीपट्टी *f* The business of the toilette,—bedecking, bedizening, adorning: also the fineness and flashiness accomplished. Pr. च०चे बोभाटे झिंपरी मारे झपाटे. [prasié.

चट्टेकरी *m* A belted messenger, a peon, a chud. चंड *m* (S) A misshapen stone which is placed near the idol of महादेव, and is designed to represent one of his attendants.

चंड *a* S Irascible, fiery, choleric: also, in comp., furious, outrageous, fervid; as चंडवात Hurricane or tempest; चंडांगु Ardent beams of the sun, or the sun, चंड-किरण-कोप-वन-भानु-वाद &c. 2 (Poetry.) Huge, vast, immense, enormous, massive &c. Ex. पायीं चंड शिळा बांधित. महा नरकीं बुडवित. &c. [चडणे.

चंड & चडणे Commonly and preferably चंड & चडक, चडकण, चडकणी, चडकाणी *f* (Imit. formations.) A slap, smack, cuff; a sounding stroke gen. [a stroke of a whip or cane.

चंड-कन-कर-दिनी-दिशी *ad* Imit. of the sound of चंडकिरण *m* (S Poetry. Of glowing beams.) The sun. Ex. निशांतीं उगवे च०. [caning &c.

चडचड or डां *ad* Imit. of the sound of slapping, चडचड *f* (Imit.) Scarcity or great deficiency.

चडचडणे *vi* (चडचड) To emit a sound and give a twinge—hair when twitched out. 2 To rise high; to become exorbitant—market-rate &c.

चडचडोत *a* Commonly चटचटोत.

चंडप्रचंड *a* (S) Fierce, fervid, glowing, ardent, vehement, lit. fig. 2 Fiercer and fiercer; hotter and hotter; increasingly or ascendingly ardent or vehement (एकापेक्षां एक अधिक).

चडफड *f* चडफडणे *f* (Imit.) Fuming, chafing, storming, raving. 2 Tossing about or restlessness (as in fever).

चडफडणे *vi* (चडफड) To chafe and fume; to stamp and storm; to fling about outrageously. Ex. देखवां शोमंतखरूप. दुर्जन जेवि चडफडति. 2 To turn and toss about (in fever &c.): also to flounce or flounder as a fish. Ex. जळावेगळी मासोळी जेसी. चडफडो. [phrenzied behaviour.

चडफडाट *m* (Intens. of चडफड) Outrageous, चंडमुंड *m* (S) Proper names of two powerful deities. Hence applied to any couple eminent for valor, might, learning &c.

चडवड *m* *f* Preferably चडवड.

चंडवात *m* (S) A high wind; a gale or storm.

चंडल *n* P A patch or fragment (of mortar, plaster, brick) detached from a wall.

चंडाल *m* (S) pop. चंडाल *m* An individual of any of the lowest of the mixed tribes, born from a Shúdra father and Bráhma mother. Hence fig. A vile, filthy, loathsome, abominable person: also an atrocious, monstrous, heinous, flagitious, awfully truculent, ferocious, or wicked person or deed.

चंडालकर्म or -कृत्य *n* चंडालसेवा *f* चंडालसर्ग *m* and other compounds may be learned from चंडाल *a*.

चंडालवृत्ति *f* (S) Vileness, baseness, abominableness, horribleness, execrability &c. freely: also attrib. vile, base, abominable &c.

चंडांग *m* S The sun. Ex. रथवेष्टित निजेल द्विजवर. किं किरणचकीं जेवि च०.

चंडालखत *n* An invalidated bond or note of hand; esp. the note of the कूळ remaining with the सावकार after the liquidation of his claims.

चंडालचाकडी *f* A band of blackguards; a pack, gang, crew (of knaves and scamps).

चंडालो *f* (चंडाल) Mad or monstrous deeds; a fit of fury or rage; the vehement bellowing and wild frantic action of a child in a passion. *v* ये. 2 also चंडालीण *f* A female of the चंडाल caste. Hence A foul and disgusting, or a fierce, savage, and violent woman.

चंडिका or चंडी *f* S The goddess Durgá. Hence, appellatively, a passionate, violent, merciless woman.

चंडोल *m* (چندول H) The pyramid-crested woodlark. 2 With अफूचा Inhaling the smoke of opium through a pipe. *v* कर. 3 A preparation of opium, betel-leaf &c. 4 (چنداول H) The rear of an army. 5 fig. of first sense. A natty, neat, trim, spruce, or comely person.

चंडोलखाना *m* A place for preparing or smoking चंडोल or opium.

चड *m* (चय S) Ascent, acclivity, rise. 2 Increase, augmentation, advancement, lit. fig. (of position, station, degree, value, price). 3 Increased assessment. *v* बसव, दे. 4 Attacking, assaulting, advancing upon. 5 Rising upon; outdoing, surpassing, excelling.

चड देणे To incite or work up. 2 To bid in advance of (at auctions). चड बसणे in con. To rise, advance, increase. चडावर चड देणे To rise or advance higher and higher. चडास or चढी देणे To instigate, incite, work up high. चढीस भरणे, चढीस or चढीं लागणे To pursue ardently and determinedly, at all costs or risks. 2 To run up (in auction-bidding). 3 To be fired with emulation. Ex. उगीच चढी लागून पांच रुपयांचे कापड पांचशेंस घेऊं नका.

चडा *a* (चय S) Superior to, excelling, surpassing. चडउतार *m* चडणउतरण *f* Ascent and descent; rise and fall. 2 Exacerbation and remission (of a fever, a paroxysm &c.)

चडण *f* sometimes चडणी *f* (चड) An ascent or acclivity. Pr. चडणीस घोडा रेवणीस रेडा. 2 Acclivousness or steepness.

चडणे *vi* (चय S) To ascend, mount, climb (a hill, horse, tree). Pr. चढेल तो पडेल पोहेल तो बुहेल. 2 To rise or advance in height—a heavenly body, a building. 3 To increase, augment, rise, swell, lit. fig.—the ocean, riches, fever, price. 4 To rise (from fermentation or working)—Bháng &c. Ex. भांग जसी जसी हानावीतसी तसी चढती. 5 To rise into the head; to affect with giddiness—intoxicating drugs, poison, venom, applause. 6 To go on—as clothes upon the body, a bayonet upon the musket: to go in—a peg, spike, nail. Ex. अंगरखा चांगला चढतो पण जोडा चढत नाही; ही खुंदी बिद्रांत चढत नाहीं अमळ तास. 7 To accumulate; to go on in gradual increase. Ex. माझे वीस दिवस चढले त्यांचा पैसा या. 8 To become big; to be puffed up with pride. 9 To cover; to overspread—dust, rust, soot, mould, moss. 10 To be offered; to be presented in oblation. Ex. झेंडूचीं फुले देवास चढत नाहीत. 11 To rise or get high—the voice in singing, or an instrument. 12 To be

turned up—the eyes in intoxication, or at death. 13 To be applied or laid on—plaster, a coating of paint, oil &c. Ex. ह्या भिंतीवर शेंदरी रंग चढला म्हणजे चांगलो दिसेल. 14 To acquire, fullness, clearness, depth, brightness—a color or a painted body. Ex. हिंगुळासधें निंबूचा रस पिळला म्हणजे रंग चांगला चढतो. 15 To be braced—a tabor or drum: to be strung—a bow.

चढा घोडानिशीं or चढे घोडानिशीं (As mounted upon a horse.) Without once dismounting; at one stretch or run; without stopping or pausing.

चढता *p* *pr* of चडणे Rising, ascending, acclivous. 2 fig. Advancing, bettering, progressive in improvement.

चढतो गोष्ट सांगणे To speak haughtily or loftily.

चढता दिवस *m* See चढतो वेळ.

चढता पाया *m* Rising or thriving footing; improving or increasing state (as of one's fortunes).

चढतो *f* (चडणे) Rise, advance, increase.

चढती कसाण or न *f* (The rising half of a bow.) Prosperous or flourishing season or days; ascending or rising period.

चढती कळा *f* The waxing period of the moon. Hence fig. Rising, increasing, improving state gen.

चढती दौलत *f* (چڑھتی دولت H) Increasing wealth; advancing opulence or prosperity.

चढती पराई *f* चढती पायरी *f* Rising, advancing, prospering state (as of one's fortunes or schemes).

चढती बाजू *f* The ascending cards of a suit. 2 Prosperous or flourishing season or days; the ascending or rising period. [cending.

चढती भांजणी *f* In arithmetic. Reduction as—चढतो भावना *f* Rising mood (as of a disease, of fortune &c.)

चढतो सुदत *f* (چڑھتی مدت H) Advancing period or term; as चढतो सुदतोची झंडी A hundí of which the term is, for the convenience of the holder, made greater than is ordinary. Applicable only to the hundí called बंदी सुदतोची झंडी that of which the term is fixed, not from sight, but from date. [and the forenoon. 2 Prospering time.

चढती वेळ or ला *f* Rising time; the morning चढती श्रेढी *f* In arithmetic. Ascending progression. Opp. to उतरती श्रेढी.

चढते व्याज *n* Compound interest.

चढपट्टी *f* An advanced or extra cess.

चढला *a* (For the part. चढलेला) Augmented or increased—salary &c.

चढवट *a* (चड) Ascending, acclivous, rising.

चढवट *m* (चड) Ascent, acclivity, rise.

चढवट *m* *f* (चड by redup.) Ascendancy or superiority over. *v* चड.

चढवणउतरण *n* The insertion (on the records) of the name of a new proprietor of an estate, and the removal of the old one.

चढविणे *v* *c* (Active of चडणे q. v.) To make to ascend, mount, climb: also to make to rise, advance, increase, swell &c. 2 To string (a bow). 3 To apply or lay on (a slap, lash, stroke). Ex. दोन तोंडावर चढविण्या आणि कडूळ आला. 4 To put into the mouth (tobacco, bháng &c.) Ex. तंबाखूची गोळी चढवावी आणि गायस बसावे. 5 To instigate, incite, stir up.

चढवून येणे To get up; to fly into a passion.

चढा *a* (चड) High—a tone or note: also braced up—a पखवाज &c.

चढाई *f* (چڑھاई H) Attacking, assailing, invading, advancing upon. [hectoring.

चढाईचा मोटो *f* *pl* Haughty menaces, blustering,

चढाईत *m* (چڑھیت *H*) An expert horseman.
2 An expert climber.

चढाऊ *a* (چڑھاؤ *H*) Capable of being climbed or ascended—a tree, hill &c.

चढाचा *a* (चढ) That rises or increases; or that raises or increases; that in which rise or increase is, or that through which it takes place—a medicine, speech, voice, sound. 2 That rises contumaciously or insolently—language, deportment.

चढाव *m* (چڑھاव *H*) This word may be found in all the senses of चढ, but it is common in none of them. [of voice (in a singer).]

चढासूर *m* (चढ Rise, सूर Voice.) A high pitch
चढी *a* (चढ) Excelling, surpassing, superior, preeminent.

चढेल *a* (चढ) Haughty, lofty, highminded: also elated into arrogance, inflated, puffed up.

चढोवढो *f* (चढणें & वाढणें) Emulous contest or strife. The common cases of this word are चढोवढोने In emulation or competition; with the spirit or desire of outvieing or outdoing; and चढोवढोचा Emulous &c.

चढोवढी *ad* (Esp. in poetry. चढणें & वाढणें) In continual rise or increase. Ex. कावेरीत विहंगमा॥ च० तुझा प्रेम॥

चण-कन-कर-दिनी-दिशी *ad* Imit. of the sound of a stroke with a whip, cane, stick.

चणका *m* (चण!) The smart of the sting or bite of a scorpion, snake, flea &c.: also the sharp pain of a pinch, of actual cautery &c.: the glow on eating peppers, or on exposure to the sun: the sharp hissing of फोडणी &c. *v* मार, लाग, बस. 2 A gust or fit of passion. *v* ये, लाग.

चणकावणें *v i* (Imit. चण!) To shoot or smart—the sting or bite of scorpions, snakes, bugs, fleas, ants, पिसेळे &c. Hence applied to express the stinging or biting of such creatures; as बिचू चणकावला &c. N.B. ठणकावणें is the common word.

चणकाविणें *v c* (Imit.) To strike or hit smartly and soundingly. 2 fig. To refreshen the memory of, to jog.

चणच *a* Sharp, apt, intelligent—a child.

चणचण *f* (Figuratively of the first adverbial sense of चणचण) Scarcity, dearth, lack of necessities (of food, water, clothing &c.): also exigency, want, straitness of circumstances. 2 Throbbing &c. See the adverb, and understand its senses substantively.

चणचण or णां *ad* Imit. of the clank of empty pots and pitchers. Imit. of the throbbing of a sore; of the sound made by striking with a cane: also expressive of the lively action of numerous bugs, fleas, mosquitoes, in the exercise of their office. Ex. मुरकुटे च० तोडतात.

चणचणणें *v i* (चणचण) To rise high—rate or price. 2 To smart—a wound or a sore: also to affect with smarting—salt &c. put upon it. 3 To be sharply hungry. 4 To sound—strokes of a cane or whip.

चणचणाट *m* (Intens. of चणचण) Exceeding dearth or exigency; exceeding biting of fleas &c., or of pungent substances; exceeding lack (of money &c.) See चणचण *f* & *ad*.

चणचणीत *a* (चणचण) Nicely seasoned, savory, piquant. 2 Sharp, smart, intelligent—a child. 3 (Laxly.) Fierce or vehement—beams of the sun: glowing—a fever: keen—hunger: smarting—a sore. [part stung.

चणफण *f* (Imit.) The smarting or beating of a

चणवणो *n* A gruel or dilute preparation of gram-flour.

चणवणी मिठवणी *n* Gram-flour gruel and salted water. Poverty-diet or hard fare.

चणा *m* (चणक *S*) Gram, Cicer arietinum.
चणाचे झाडावर चढविणें To puff up; to inflate by flattery. [adverb चणचण.

चणाचण or णा, चणाणा *ad* Intensively of the चणाणणें *v i* (An imit. formation of the same import as चणचणणें but intensive.) To rise exorbitantly; to smart exceedingly; to be ravenously
चणेफुटाणे *m pl* Parched gram. [hungry &c.
च० करणें *g.* of *o.* To squander or consume wastefully (money, provisions &c.)

चणोरा *a* (चणा Cicer arietinum.) Diminutive or small-sized. Used with वेत, पावटा, घेवडा, शिंग &c.; expressing species or variety.

चणोरा वेत *m* Small ratan, Calamus verus.

चतकोर चतकर *m f* (चैथ & कोर) A fourth (of a cake, of a jack, pompion, and some other fruits; of a लाडू and certain other sweetmeats).

चतुर *a S* Four. 2 One of the two divisions of the यावक or जैन people. These are agriculturalists: the other (पंचम) engage in trade.

चतुर *a* (S) Shrewd, sagacious, intelligent, ingenious, clever.

चतुरंग *a* (S) Having the four arms or powers (elephants, cavalry, chariots, infantry)—an army.

चतुरसाबाजी *m* (चतुर Clever, साबाजी A proper name.) The clever Sábáji himself. Used ironically of a fool. [plished, able, well-informed.

चतुरख *a* (S) Quadrangular. 2 fig. Accom-
चतुराई *f* In poetry and popularly चतराई or चचाई *f* (चतुर) Shrewdness, sharpness, sagacity, intelligence, ingenuity, cleverness.

चतुरानन *a S* Four-faced.

चतुर्घात *m S* A number raised to the fourth

चतुर्थ *a* (S) Fourth. [power, a biquadrate.

चतुर्थ *m* (S Fourth.) A covert or allusive term for कात, मोक्ष, दंड &c. because they are each the fourth of its class or order. [See आश्रम.

चतुर्थायम *m* (S) The fourth religious order.

चतुर्थी *f* (S) The fourth lunar day.

चतुर्दल *a S* pop. चतुर्दळ *a* Quadripetalous: also quadripartite or quadrifid.

चतुर्दश *a* (S) Fourteen: also fourteenth.

चतुर्दशविद्याधाम *c S* (House or seat of the fourteen sciences.) A term for a learned man.

चतुर्दशी *f* (S) The fourteenth lunar day.

चतुर्धा *ad* (S) In four ways, manners, modes, kinds.

चतुर्भुज *a* (S) Four-armed, an epithet or a name of विष्णु. 2 Having four sides or faces. 3 fig. Having the arms tied behind. *v* कर, हो. 4 fig. Having a wife. [चातुर्मास.

चतुर्मास *m* (S) The four monsoon months. See

चतुर्मासारंभ *m* (S) The commencement, or the day of the commencement, of the rainy season, viz. आषाढशुद्धदशमी. On this day articles of food (esp. onions), proscribed as impure during the चातुर्मास, are greedily eaten.

चतुर्वर्ग *m S* The four objects of human pursuit collectively, viz. virtue, love, wealth, final beatitude, or धर्म, काम, अर्थ, मोक्ष.

चतुर्विध *a* (S) Of four kinds, sorts, ways. Hence Of all kinds or sorts.

चतुर्विधजाति *f pl S* The four great divisions of womankind; viz. पद्मिनी, चित्रिणी, शंखिनी, हस्तिनी. There are many varieties of each.

चतुर्विधअन्न *n* -अन्न *n pl* The four forms of victuals

or food, viz. खाद्य, चोष्य, लेद्य, पेय Edible, sorbible, lambative, potable.

चतुर्विधासुक्ति *f S* The four divisions or characters of सुक्ति or Final beatitude, viz. सलोकता, समीपता, सरूपता, सायुज्य.

चतुश्शास्त्री *m* (S) One who has read the four Shāstras named न्याय, याकरण, मीमांसा (of which last there are two): also a person versed in any four of the six.

चतुःपष्टिकला *f pl S* See चौसष्टकला.

चतुष्क *n S* चतुष्टय *n S* An aggregate of four. Numerous learned terms, expressing Aggregate or assemblage, are formed with these words, esp. with the latter; as अंतःकरणचतुष्टय, अनुबंधच०, अवस्थाच०, आश्रमच०, उपायच०, पदच०, पुरुषार्थच०, प्रमाणच०, योनिच०, वर्णच०, वाक्च०, बूद्धच०, समुद्रच०, साधनच०, सेनागच०. Such formations, expressing actual classifications of objects or of departments of mental contemplation, are valuable, and will appear in order.

चतुष्कोण *a* (S) Quadrangular, four-cornered.

चतुष्कोण *m* (S) A tetragon or square.

चतुष्टाई or चतुष्टयो *f* (चतुष्टय *S*) Combined investigation or inquiry; inquiry, examination, or scrutiny gen. 2 Publicity or notoriety. [ways.

चतुष्टय *n S* A meeting place of four roads or
चतुष्टयद or चतुष्टयाद *a* (S) Quadruped, four-footed.

चतुस्तमुद्र *m pl S* See समुद्रचतुष्टय.

चतुस्सीमा *f* (S) pop. चतुश्सीम or चतुश्शिमा *f* The four boundaries or defining lines (of a field, village &c.) 2 Determining or marking them out. *v*

च० पूर्वक The four boundaries being defined. [कर.

चत्रा *a* (Corr. from चतुर) Knowing, cunning.

चंदन *m* (S) Sandal tree, Santalum album. Grah. 2 *n* Its wood. 3 Unctuous preparations of the wood. 4 fig. Demolition, destruction, devastation, extinction. Ex. पेढ्यांनी गांव लटून च० केलें; पोरानें पोढ्याचें च० करून टाकलें.

च० काढणें *g.* of *o.* To beat soundly.

चंदनचाराळी *f* The seed of चंदन or sandal tree.

चंदनवटवा *m* A potherb, a species of Chenopodium.

चंदनदोशी *c* One given up to pleasure and luxury; a voluptuary, a sensualist, a sybarite.

चंदनी *a* (चंदन) Relating to sandalwood.

चंदनीअत्तर *n* चंदनीतेल *n* sometimes चंदनेल *n* An ottar or extract obtained from sandalwood.

चंदनीपोपट or चंदन्यापोपट *m* A species of parrot. It has red streaks on its neck and wings.

चंदर *m* A tree. Called also चांदाडा, चांदा, चांदवड.

चंदा *m* (چندا *H*) A share of a contribution or general subscription. 2 Raising money by subscription. *v* कर.

चंदी *f* (چندی *H* Tsandi.) The daily feed or allowance of grain (to horses &c.) 2 fig. The daily consumption or the regular provision (of a household). *v* चाल.

आपली चंदी वाढवून खाणें To obtain advancement of one's allowance, wages, pay, through diligent service.

चंदेरी *a* Manufactured at or relating to the village चंदेर;—used of वाटी, तांब्या, पातेली, पागेटे, शेला &c.

चंदेरी *f* (चंद्र) A term of reviling or contempt. A thin cake of bread. [woodlark.

चंदोल *m* (Properly चंडोल) Pyramid-crested

चंद्र *m* (S) The moon. 2 In notes, esp. from or to Musalmāns. The day of the moon, the date. Ex. आज चंद्र तेरावा माहे मोहोरम. 3 fig. A white

spot on the face of cows, buffaloes &c. ; a black crescent or half-moon pricked or stained by women on the forehead ; the eye in a peacock's fan &c. चंद्रम दिवडे विरम् याळो (A high-sounding phrase allusively significant of extreme poverty.) Having the glorious moon for a lamp, and the holy betel-leaf for a platter. चंद्राने कोवडा केला The moon has got a halo. सुताने चंद्र ओवाळणे To wave a thread around the new moon. A rite to obtain new clothes.

चंद्रकला *f* (S) pop. चंद्रकळा *f* A digit, one sixteenth of the moon's orb. 2 A cloth used for लुगडे &c. It is black or red. 3 The light of the moon. Ex. किं चं राजस ॥ ग्रहणकाळीं झांकुळति ॥

चंद्रकांत *m* (S) A fabulous gem supposed to be formed from the congelation of the rays of the moon, and accordingly to dissolve under the influence of her light. Ex. किं दैदीप्यमान चं निर्मळ ॥ त्यावरि आवरण काशिराचें ॥

चंद्रकांती *a* Fabled to be made of चंद्रकांत;—used of spectacles &c. [for the head of women.

चंद्रकोर *f* A golden half-moon,—an ornament चंद्रग्रहण *n* (S) Eclipse of the moon.

चंद्रघारी or चंद्रघार *f* A jocose term for a slap over the eyes or face. *v* दाखव, दे. Ex. सुष्टिमेदक चंद्रघात्या दिव्या न्हजे विद्या येतो. See another version of this pedagogue-maxim under चमचम.

चंद्रज्योति *f* S pop. चंद्रजोत *f* (The जो is both *jo* & *dzo*.) A kind of firework. 2 Moonlight. 3 Ironice. A stain or soil (upon a family &c.)

चंद्रज्योत्स्ना *f* S (Poetry.) Moonlight. Ex. सुखीं चं अवयव यथापूर्व वरवे ॥

चंद्रपर्व *n* (S) Period of a lunar eclipse.

चंद्रबल *n* (S) pop. चंद्रबल *n* Propitiousness of the चंद्रबिंब *n* (S) The lunar disk. [moon.

चंद्रमंडल *n* (S) The moon considered as a region or heaven. 2 The disk of the moon. Ex. शुद्ध चं पाहून खान करावें.

चंद्रमणि *m* (S) A fabulous gem. See चंद्रकांत.

चंद्रमा *m* S The moon.

चंद्रमुखी or चंद्रवदना *f* (S) A female with a countenance like the moon. Terms of rapture for a beauty. [feria Galanga. Grah.

चंद्रमूलिका *f* S pop. चंद्रमूल *n* A plant, Kæmp-चंद्रमौली *a* (चंद्रमौलि S Bearing the moon upon his head. A name of Shiva.) That lets the moon-beams through the roof. Used ironically in praise of a ruinous building. घर चं आणि केळीवर नारळी (A house with a roof in holes or chasms, and a cocoanut-cup upon a common water-vessel.) A magniloquent phrase for extreme poverty.

चंद्रविकासी *a* (S) Blowing on the rise of the moon—certain flowers.

चंद्रस, चंद्रस, चंद्रोस *m* Gum anime or gum copal. The word is probably from سندروس A *Sandarak*, a white gum oozing from the Juniper tree, or, according to Dr. Hunter, *Thuia articulata*. In the निघंटु this word is rendered by सर्जनियस (Resinous exudation of *Shorea robusta*).

चंद्रसूर *m* A term of Yog-austerities. Breathing out of the left nostril. Opp. to सूर्यसूर.

चंद्रहार *m* (S) A necklace of women made of bits of gold &c.

चंद्रार्क or चंद्रार्कवरी *ad* (Poetry. For आचंद्रार्क S) As long as moon and sun endure. Ex. सग चंद्रार्क-वरि ॥ पुत्रपौत्री नांदाळ ॥

चंद्रिका *f* (S) Moonlight. 2 Esp. amongst dyers. Polish or gloss as arising to a color.

चंद्री *f* (चंद्र S) Fixedness and glaze of the eye-balls (in intoxication or in death; also in earnest

attention or thought, in absorption of mind after, for, about. *v* लाग. Ex. दृष्टी देखिलेला गजानें तो वैरी ॥ तेणें नेवीं चंद्री लागलीसे ॥ 2 A brass वाटी or saucer. [wits (from joy, fright, wonder).

चंद्री भुलणें or गुंग होणें *g.* of *s.* To be out of one's चंद्रादय *m* (S) The rising of the moon. 2 The first appearance monthly of the moon.

चंचा *a* (चंद्री) That has a white mark on the forehead—a cow or buffalo. [वणें, चणकाविणें.

चनका, चनकावणें, चनकाविणें See चणका, चणका-चनफन *m pl* (Properly कंदफंद) Mischievous or wanton tricks and pranks. Used seldom in *sing*.

चप *int* (च H) Silent! still! whist!

चप *ad* (च H) Still, quietly, mutely.

चंपक *m* (S) A flower-tree, and, *n*, its flower, *Michelia Champaca*.

चप -कन -कर -दिनी -दिशी *ad* (Imit.) In a shake, trice, jiffy; quickly, briskly, sharply.

चपक, चपकण, चपका, Formed by metathesis from चबक &c.

चपकल or चपखल *ad* चपका *a* P See चबकल.

चपका *m* A smart stroke or rap or pat. *v* दे. Commonly चचक.

चपका *m* Heating (a trinket or gold) by applying blue stone, brute borax, red ochre &c., and putting it into the fire. *v* दे. A process to scour or burnish. 2 Applying a hot पळी or ladle containing spices to curds, buttermilk &c. to correct rawness.

चपचप or पां *ad* (Imit.) Quickly, smartly, briskly.

चपचपणें & चपचपोत See चबचवणें & चबचवोत.

चपटा or डा *a* (चापणें) Low and flat; squat or dumpy: also compressed, flattened, beaten out: also small or pink—eyes.

चपटो or डो *f* (चपटा) Any thing beaten flat (as a pysa, a lump of dough &c.) [leucorodia.

चपट्या चांचेचा बगळा *m* White spoonbill, *Platalia* चपडाक or चपराक *f* A slap or smack.

चपडालाख *f* (چپڑالاخ H) sometimes चपडालाख *f* Lác boiled or heated and beaten into cakes.

चपडास & चपडाशी Properly चपरास & चपराशी. चपणी *a* Flat or squat, camous—a nose: and *attrib.* flatnosed or snubnosed.

चपणी *f* The blade of an oar.

चंपत होणें A Hindustáni phrase, چنپت ہونا. To disappear suddenly; to vanish: also to start sharply off; to abscond on, as implied, some criminal ground). The च is *cha*.

चपतळ-तळा-ताळा *a* (चपणें & तळ) चपताड or डा *a* Low and flattish; spread out and thin; squat.

चपना *a* Left-handed. 2 Applied also to the left hand when it has the skilfulness ordinarily possessed by the right. Ex. हा चपन्या हातानें काम झरझर करितो.

चपरंग *m f* A well rubbed and smoothed कवडी or cowrie. For chucking at boys' play.

चपराक *f* A slap or smack.

चपराकणें *v c* (चपराक) To slap, smack, cuff.

चपराशी or सी *m* (چپراسي H) One wearing a चपरास; a peon, beadle, messenger, runner, hircarrah.

चपरास *f* (چپراس H) A breastplate; a plate of a belt. 2 fig. A plate of metal fixed in a wall (as for a wall-shade &c.)

चपल *a* (S) pop. चपळ *a* Active, agile, nimble, quick, smart. 2 Fickle, volatile, restless, fidgety. 3 Wanton—a woman.

चपल or ल *f* र चपळी *f* (چپل H) A sandal.

चपला *f* S Lightning. Ex. अंगावरी चं पडे ॥

2 A wanton woman, a rig.

चपळा *a* (चपळ) Smart, active, lively, agile.

चपळा *m* A shrub of the *Mimosa* tribe.

चपळार्ई *f* (चपळ) Smartness, quickness, activity. [smartly.

चपाचप or पां *ad* Quickly, briskly, sharply, चपाट *a* (चापणें) Demolished, leveled, laid flat.

2 fig. Devoured or eaten up; made clean and smooth. 3 Used as *s n* Demolished, leveled, or devoured state.

चपाटणें *v c* (Low. चपाट) To gobble up; to devour quickly. 2 To despatch smartly (a business).

चपाटा *m* (चप!) Applied similarly with झपाटा *q. v.*, but the word is less common.

चपाटी *f* (चपाट) A slap or smack.

चपाती *f* (چپاتي H) A cake flattened with the hand without a roller.

चपापणें *v i* To shrink or draw in from modesty or from a sudden impression of shame or fear; to be abashed, repressed &c.

चपापविणें *v c* (चपापणें) To abash or shame.

चपापां *ad* Quickly, smartly, briskly, sharply.

चंपाष्टी *f* (S) The sixth of मार्गशीर्षशुद्ध, a festival of खंडोबा. [val of खंडोबा.

चंपाष्टी *f* (S) The eighth of मार्गशीर्षशुद्ध, a festival of खंडोबा. [val of खंडोबा.

चंपू *m* S A species of composition,—alternate prose and verse.

चपेट *f* (S) A pat or slap; a blow or stroke (from a tiger's or cat's paw, with the hand, or gen.) Ex. एके चपेटेंकरनि ॥ झाडें टाकित मोडुनि ॥ 2 fig. (tsapet.) A stroke of misfortune; a blow or loss in business: also an attack as of robbers or an epidemic, of rats, frost, or a blight upon crops; a stroke of a भूत or पिशाच; an infliction or exaction by a tyrant; a blow struck in battle or war. *v* मार, बस. 3 fig. Stroke of the hand, i. e. mastery, power, reduction under gripe or clutches. [trade).

चं साघणें To make a good stroke or hit (as in चपेट *a* (S See the noun.) Struck down, demolished, leveled, laid flat. Hence fig. devoured, consumed, expended, cleared.

चपेटा *m* (चपेट S چپيٹا H) A smart slap or blow. 2 (Poetry.) A blast or forceful gust of wind. 3 (Poetry and laxly.) A strong onset or stream of; a violent torrent rushing against. Ex. शिखी जसा-वेणुवनींच पेटे ॥ गाझाणियांचे उडती चपेटे ॥ 4 It is applied, with less frequency, like चपाटा & झपाटा.

चप्प *int* (च H) Silent! still! whist!

चप्प *ad* (च H) Still, quietly, mutely.

चप्पल or ल *f* र चप्पली or ली *f* A sandal. The च is *tsh*.

चप्पी *f* Kneading the limbs. *v* कर. 2 Pressing and smoothing (foppishly) the folds of one's apparel.

चप्पू *a* Wakeful, wary, careful, heedful, mindful, discreet, prudent. 2 Smart, sensible, intelligent;—used of a child. [वचक, वचकण, & वचका.

चबक, चबकण, चबका Formed by metathesis from चबकणें *v i unc* (See चापणें) To be abashed &c.

चबकल or चबखल *ad* P (चापट) Fittingly, suitingly, exactly, square with. Ex. हा चिरा चं बसला. 2 fig. Harmoniously or accordantly with.

Ex. त्याच्या प्रभास ह्याचें प्रत्युत्तर चं उतरलें or पडलें. 3 Sometimes used as *a* Fitting, suiting, exact, square, true, just.

चबचवणें *v i* (From the sound fancied in the dripping of a wet thing.) To be drippingly wet.

चबचवोत *a* (Imit.) Dripping wet; thoroughly drenched in or soaked with (water, ghee &c.) Rather used as *ad* and with मिजणें.

चवडा *m* (Or जबडा *q. v.*) The jaws or chaps: also a jaw. [smack.

चवडाक *f* (Or चपडाक or चपराक) A slap or

चवटव or चवडव *a* चवटवीत or चवडवीत *a* Troubled, muddled, befouled—water.

चवटव or चवडव *f* (Imit. or fanciful.) Stirring about (water) so as to muddle or befoul it; or slopping about (in it) of any dirty thing. 2 Turning and tossing about (of things); disordering, disarranging: also intermeddling viewed as disturbing. 3 Picking and messing (as of victuals). 4 Busy scheming and speculating; adventuring in all projects to turn the penny; brisk and bustling activity gen. 5 Muddled or befouled state (of water &c.): disordered and littered state (of things): messed state (of victuals): promiscuously mingled state (as of clean and unclean): defeat or disconcertment (of schemes, plans, counsels): disturbance, disorder, and confusion gen. (of things, affairs, persons). [wanton, a rig.]

चवटवी or चवडवी *f* (चवटव) A loose woman, a chavavī or व्या, चवडवी or व्या *a* Wildly speculative and enterprising; full of schemes and shifts for turning the penny. See the noun चवटव.

चवरख *n* A slap or smack. *v* मार, चढव, उडून दे.

चवरचवर *ad* (Imit.) Chatteringly, pratingly, jabberingly. *v* बोल.

चवरचवर *n* (Imit.) Chat, prate, empty rattle. 2 (Better अवचवर or अरवचवर) Poor, hard, dry, and unsavory food.

चवावणें *v i unc* (See चपापणें) To be abashed &c.

चविणा or ना *m* (चर्वन *S*) Parched grain. 2 (Low.) The masticating machine, mill, grinders. Ex. पोरचा दिवसभर चं चालला.

चवुतरा or चा *m* (चवुतर *H*) The court or office of the magistrate or head police-officer of a ward. 2 fig. A place of receipt of custom; a toll-booth or toll-station; a raised mass of earth; an ओटा or raised seat; a lounge for scamps and idlers.

चंबू or मू *m* (The च is *tsh.*) A metal vessel with a belly and a tapering neck, a goglet.

चंबू झाला A phrase used of one silenced, posed, confuted. [of spelling चमेल, चमेली &c.]

चंबेल, चंबेली, चंबेली अत्तर &c. A vitious mode

चमळ *a* Loose or slack; i. e. having been enlarged, widened, opened, through wear or use.

चमक *f* (चमक *H* Tsamak.) Glitter, gleam, flash. *v* मार. 2 fig. A feint; a pretended stroke; a false indication or hint of purpose. Ex. एकोकडे चं दावोनी ॥ संवेचि गदा जाणितो ॥ फिरवोनी ॥ 3 Quivering, twitching, starting (of the muscles): also thrilling or shooting pain (in the back, loins, belly, head, limbs). *v* मार, ये, उठ, निघ, भर, चाल, चढ, & काढ, उतर. See घमक. 4 Lustre or glitter (as of gold or the diamond). 5 See चमकी in the two last senses.

चमकणें *v i* (चमकणें *H*) To glitter, gleam, flash. 2 or चमकून चालणें To walk pompously or stately; to stalk or strut;—used esp. of women. Ex. त्यामजें जनक कुमारी ॥ हंसगति चमकतसे ॥ 3 To be affected with चमक (quivering or shooting pain). 4 To start.

चमकविजली *f* (चमक *H* जल्मी *H* Lightning.) A term for a nimble and lively woman.

चमकविणें or चमकाविणें *v c* (चमकणें) To make to glitter, gleam, or flash. 2 (As if to make the eyes flash.) To lash or cane soundly.

चमकावणें *v i* (चमकणें) To show off and dazzle; to cut a splendid figure.

चमकी *f* (चमक) A switch: also a ratan or cane. 2 A golden drop or clove worn in the ear. 3 A bit of diamond or glass worn or fixed in any place as an ornament; a stud, a sparkler, a spangle.

चमचम or मां *ad* (The च is *tsh.*) Imit. of the

sound of caning; rap! rap! Pr. हडी लागे चं विद्या येई वमचम; also of the jingling of bells on the toes &c. Ex. घाग्या चं वाजतात.

चमचमाट *m* (Imit.) An illumination; a dazzling display (of lights, jewels, gaudy attire); brilliant flashing of lightning; refulgence or great splendor. Hence, in familiar language, profusion (as of good things at a feast): also feasting and banqueting, riotous merriment, revelry, racket. 2 High-seasoned and piquant quality (of viands).

चमचमीत *a* (Imit.) Richly dressed; highly spiced and seasoned; piquant. 2 Abundant, copious, exceedingly plentiful—dainty viands, sports, fireworks.

चमचा *m* (चमचा *H* or चमस *S*) A ladle or spoon.

चमडी *f* (चमडी *H* चर्म *S*) The skin. Pr. तो चं देईल पण दमडी देणार नाहीं Said of a miser. Pr. चं फाटे वस्त्र न फाटे Said of strong-wearing cloth.

चमत्कार *m* (*S*) A wonder; an astonishing event, circumstance, appearance. 2 Wonder or astonishment. *v* हो, वाट.

चमत्कारणें *v i* (Poetry. चमत्कार) To marvel or wonder; to be astonished. Ex. राजा चमत्कारिला पोटीं ॥ [derful, astonishing, surprising.]

चमत्कारिक or चमत्कारी *a* (*S*) चमत्कृत *a* *S* Won-

चमन *m* (चमन *P*) A garden-walk, a parterre. 2 Superbness or showiness; splendid display; pompousness, gorgeousness, fineness (as of a festal celebration). 3 Revelry or merriment of spirit; high jocundity or delight.

चमनी *a* (चमन) Fond of diversions and sports.

चमरो *f* *S* चमरवृग *m* *S* The wild cow.

चमस *m* *S* A spoon or a ladle.

चमू *f* *S* An army. Ex. सकळ चमूचें शिर बेदून ॥ येकाच बाणेंकरनि ॥ [flower.]

चमेल *f* *C* The flower-tree चमेली; and *n* Its चमेली *f* An iron measure for cannon balls.

चमेली *f* A species of Jessamine, Jasminum grandiflorum. [oil.]

चमेलीअत्तर *n* Extract of चमेली in sandalwood-

चमेलीतेल *n* Extract of चमेली in common oil or oil of sesamum.

चय *m* *S* Collecting or a collection; assembling or an assemblage. Ex. of comp. अपचय, संचय, सवचय. 2 *A.* or *G.* progression.

चयन *n* *S* Collecting, gathering, heaping up. 2 *m* A bird-form altar formed at the celebration of a particular sacrifice: also that sacrifice.

चयन *f* (चयन *H* चयनबाजो *f* (चयन *H*) Diverting one's self; roaming in gardens; rambling and jaunting: also reveling in sports and amusements, frolic and fun more gen.

चयन *f* (चयन *H* But the च is *ts* not *tsh.*) Rest, repose, ease. [sure, or amusement.]

चयनी *a* (चयन) Fond of taking one's ease, pleasure.

चर *n* (*S*) The difference of time between the rising of a heavenly body at लंका (over which the first meridian passes), and that of its rising at any particular place, ascensional difference. 2 In astrology. Monday.

चर *a* (*S*) Locomotive, moving, going. Ex. चरदख Moveables, goods and chattels; जलचर water-going; खचर heaven-going; भूचर, वनचर &c.

2 An epithet for certain mansions of the moon and for a division of the signs of the zodiac; viz. for Aries, Cancer, Libra, Capricornus. Whatever is to be accomplished with expedition is to be done under these signs; but not that of which the permanency is desired. Of the lunar asterisms, of the signs of the zodiac, of the लग्न or signs of

the oblique ascension, and of the वेळा or divisions of time, three departments are made, named severally चर or चरखभाव, स्थिर or स्थिरखभाव, & द्विखभाव, moving, stationary, partaking of the two. The चर signs are मेष, कर्क, तुला, मकर; the स्थिर signs are वृषभ, सिंह, कुंभ, दृष्टिक; the द्विखभाव are मिथुन, कन्या, धन, मीन. 3 Laxly. That is on the move or wing; that is about to start.

चर *m* (चर *H*) A ditch round a fort, a moat; a long trench or channel gen. 2 *m f* A scratch or mark (as made by scouring or rubbing). *v* पड.

चर *m* (चरणें or चारण *S*) Spreading (as of an ulcer or a sore, as of a liquor under capillary attraction). *v* घे.

चरक *m* (चरक *P*) A sugarcane-mill. 2 Cant. The teeth and jaws; the mill of the mouth. 3 A wheel or lathe (for turner's work, for polishing pots and pans, for seeding or cleaning cotton &c.) 4 A mill freely. Applied to a coffee-mill, pepper-mill, पुरण वाटायाचा चरक &c. 5 Wheeling fig., continual going on of any matter; as खाण्याचा लिहिण्याचा-सैपाकाचा-पाहुण्याचा-चं चालला आहे.

चरकीं घरणें To turn in the lathe. 2 fig. To keep hard at; to make stick to (as to a business or a study).

चरक or ख *ad* In amazement or bewilderment. Ex. माझी बुद्धि or अकल चं झाली or मी चं झालो.

चरकट *m* A dull, dry, long-winded story; prosing. 2 *P* A slap or smack. *v* मार, चढव.

चरकटणें *v c* To twist rope in a negligent and slovenly manner. Hence 2 To perform or do cursorily and carelessly; to huddle, slur, or slabber over. [superficially performs or does.]

चरक्या *a* (चरकटणें) That hastily, heedlessly, and चरकणें *v c* (चर! Imit. of the sound in tearing.) To tear or rend.

चरकणें *v i* (चर!) To undergo, as it were, rending; to be torn mentally; to be affected suddenly and violently (with terror &c.): also to be bewildered or distracted. Ex. वाघ दृष्टी पडतांच मी चरकलो; सभेंत जातांच त्याची बुद्धि चरकली.

चर-कन-कर-दिनो-दिशो *ad* Imit. of the sound in rending or tearing. 2 With a sudden thrill or pang.

चरकपुजा *f* (Wheel-worship.) Hook-swinging. This word belongs to Bengal. The term here is बगाड.

चरका *m* (चर! the sound in searing or singeing.) The sound or the sudden smart attendant upon a burn: also a burn, sear, brand. *v* बस. 2 The hiss or the sear of vegetables &c. upon which hot फोडणी is poured; of water into which heated metal is plunged &c. *v* बस, दे. 3 A thrill or sudden pang (as affecting the mind).

चरकी or खी *f* (चरकी *P*) A grinding wheel (for knives, scissors &c.) 2 or चरकीबाण *m* A firework,—an iron tube filled with powder and fastened to a staff. 3 *P* A distaff. [—pots &c.]

चरकी *a* (चरक) Turned in the wheel or lathe चरख *m* & चरखी *a* Commonly चरक & चरकी.

चरखंड *n* *S* In astronomy. Ascensional difference.

चरगण *n* (चरणें) Pasture; pasture-grass or a pasture-ground.

चरचर or रं *ad* Imit. of the sound of rending, slitting, tearing; of flapping, fluttering, rustling; of spitting, sputtering, hissing, crackling, bustling; of cutting or slashing coarse grass &c. Hence माझे काळीज चं कांपतें. Also expressive of the manner of smart or brisk speaking, writing, sewing, and some other actions. [लाव.]

चरचर *a* & *ad* Sharp or keen—an edge. *v* कर,

चरचर *f* (Commonly चरचुर) Smart; sharp, stinging, tingling pain. *v* लाग. 2 fig. Regret. *v* लाग. 3 Sharpness (as of a weapon or tool): also fig. pertness or saucy briskness (of speech).

चरचरणे *vi* To make the sound चरचर.

चरचरीत *a* (Imit.) Rough, coarse, prickling or hard to the touch—as a cow's tongue, dry leaves, sand, flour &c. 2 Pungent, piquant, hot and biting (from seasoning &c.) 3 fig. Positive or peremptory: plain or express—speech, an injunction. 4 Sharp—an edge.

चरचरीत *ad* Fully, exactly, just. Ex. हे कापड च० बीस हात आहे; च० पन्नास रुपये पडतील.

चरचीक *a* R Smart, lively, intelligent, capable.

चरचोडा *a* C Loose-tongued; forward in blabbing; a prating, all-disclosing fool.

चरचा *f* S The sine of ascensional difference.

चरट *n* unc (चह्नांट) A rope, cord, string.

चरड *n* चरंडा *m* Husks and grits, or large coarse particles in the meal (esp. of wheat or जोंधळा).

चरडक or चरडक *n* Tedious prosing; a long-winded story. *v* कर, लाव, मांड.

चरडणे *v* c To grind coarsely or roughly, esp. to grind in order to husk (pulse or rice).

चरडभरड *f* (चरडणे, भरडणे) Coarse or rough grinding (in order to husk or to split). 2 Material so ground.

चरण *n* (S) A foot. 2 fig. A metrical foot. 3 A quarter or fourth (as of a shlok, of a rupee &c.) 4 or प्रथमचरण The beginning or first part. 5 A portion of a Prākṛit poem or song as defined by the choral stanza. 6 *n* *m* A foot or a fourth part of हस्तमञ्च. The four parts are, according to Kunbi-authority, लाखंडाचा, तांब्याचा, रुप्याचा, सोन्याचा, or लाखंडी, तांबेरी, रुपेरी, सोनेरी. Because rain, falling under the first, hardens the ground; falling under the second, it is better, and so on improvingly.

चरण धरणे or चरणी लागणे *g.* of *o.* To seek the protection of; to take refuge with, or to cling to dependently or humbly: also to embrace the feet in supplication or entreaty. Ex. सैमिच चरणी लागला ॥ ते स्थळीं शंकर स्थापिला ॥

चरण *f* (चरणे) Pasture; pasture-grass or a pasture-ground. 2 *unc* Price of pasturage. 3 *unc* Depasturing or grazing. Ex. त्या म्हशोचो च० लरित.

चरणचाल *f* Pedestrianism or walking. चरणचालीने & चरणचालीं (On foot, by or through walking,) are the two common cases. Ex. चरणचालीं ऋषि चालति ॥

चरणतल *n* S pop. चरणतळ *n* *m* The sole of the foot. Ex. च० हातीं अहोरात्रीं ॥ न निजे कदाही ॥

चरणतीर्थ *n* (S) Water in which have been washed or dipped the feet of a Brāhman or other sacred personage.

चरणधूलि *f* S pop. चरणधूल *f* चरणरज *n* (S) Dust of the feet. A lowly designation assumed by the writer in letters and notes. Ex. स्वामीचे मेवेसी च० रामाजोपंत.

चरणसंपुट *m* (चरण Foot, संपुट A vessel. Foot-receptacle.) A cant name for shoes.

चरणसंवाहन *n* S Gentle rubbing (shampooing) चरणगुळ *m* S A great toe. [of the foot.

चरणामृत *n* (S Nectar of the feet.) चरणोदक *n* (S Water of the feet.) See चरणतीर्थ.

चरणारविंद *n* S (Poetry. The foot considered as a lotus.) The foot.

चरणे *vi* (चरण S) To depasture or graze. Pr. फिरे तो चरे "The hand of the diligent maketh rich." Prov. x. 4. 2 To pick up (grains &c.); to

feed as birds. 3 fig. To eat, spread, extend—an ulcer or sore: also to spread affectingly or actively—as any blistering material. 4 fig. To be well off; to be making money; to feed in rich pastures.

चरणे *v* c To roll and twist (yarn or strands) in the hand. [ence of latitude).

चरदल *n* S Ascensional difference (from difference of latitude) *f* चरपटपंजरिका *f* चरपटपंजरी *f* (The च is *ch.*) A prolix narration, prosing; a dull, dry, long-winded story, a yarn.

चरप्रतिष्ठा *f* S Establishing (upon or in an image &c.) the देवता (numen or divinity) permanently, i. e. not for any passing occasion. See अधिवासन.

चरफड, चरफडणे, चरफडाट See चडफड &c.

चरफो *f* Coarse or half-ground flour of wheat.

चरब *ad* (ضرب A or چرب P) Exactly, precisely, fully, strictly. Ex. तो गांव एथून च० कोसभर आहे. Used as *a* Exorbitantly high—rate, price, terms. 3 Used by some interchangeably with जरब *a*.

चरबट *f* (चरब) Idle talk. *v* लाव, मांड. 2 Pertness, sauciness.

चरबट *a* (चरब) Rough, prickling or coarse to the touch. Rough or hard to the tongue—articles of food. 3 Sharp or keen—a blade: and fig., abuse, censure. 4 fig. Subtle, wily, astute. 5 Pert, sharp, saucy. 6 Idly talkative.

चरबटणे *vi* (चरबट) To feel roughened or rubbed (as from chewing hard substances such as sugar-canes, or austere substances such as betel-leaf &c.)—the tongue and mouth. 2 To be rough and coarse with pustules or scabrous eruptions—the body. 3 To be rough (from sticking remains of food, or from ashes or earth applied)—a culinary vessel, the hands &c.: also to be rough and hard from work—the hands. 4 To be lacerated, grazed, rased, rudely torn or scratched—the body or a limb: also to pass over laceratingly or grazingly. Ex. गोळी चरबटली; बाघाचीं नखे चरबटलीं; सांपाचा दांत चरबटला मात्र; न्हायानें केश चरबटले उगींच. 5 P To chatter, jabber, prate.

चरबटणे *v* c *unc* (चरबट) To rub (i. e. to scrub, scour, smear, plaster, plane, pare &c.) roughly, coarsely, or unevenly.

चरबर *a* P Hard, coarse, poor, unsavory—food. 2 or चरबरचरबर *a* Pert, saucy, sharp.

चरबरीत *a* Rough, coarse, prickling or hard to the touch. 2 Hard; not duly solved in boiling—rice, vegetables.

चरबी *f* (زبد P) Fat, suet, grease. [coves.

चरबेट *f* The name of a little fish of creeks and

चरस *a* (S) Last, ultimate, final. चरसकाल The last time or moment, esp. the hour of death; चरसकोटि The last resource; चरसावयव The last or concluding part; चरसावस्था The last stage or state; चरसमंति Final emancipation.

चरसयुक्ति *f* (S) The last device, contrivance, or expedient; la dernière ressource.

चरसर *f* Sharpness, pungency, piquancy. 2 fig. Acrimony (of language &c.); pertness, sauciness: also smartness or briskness of speech.

चरसर *ad* Saucily, pertly, sharply, tartly &c. Also चरसरचरसर.

चरसरीत *a* sometimes चरसर *a* High-seasoned, piquant, sapid, tasty. 2 fig. Saucy or pert: also sharp, smart, apt. [or truth.

चरसलक्ष्य *n* S (The last object.) An ultimate fact

चरसज्ञान *n* S The ultimate knowledge or truth.

See ब्रह्मज्ञान

चरसूर्ति *f* (S) The idol that is carried about in ordinary processions: as disting. from the grand idol reserved for grand occasions.

चरर *ad* Imit. of the sound proceeding from a body under a violent rending or tearing.

चरवट *n* C An earthen pan of a particular description.

चरवण *n* चरवा *m* (चरणे) Pasture: also pasture-ground; sometimes price of pasturage.

चरविणे *v* c (चरणे) To tend depasturing herds or flocks, to graze.

चरवी *f* A sort of pan or bowl. 2 W A honey-comb. [birds.

चरवे *n* (Commonly चारा) Food for beasts and

चरस *m* (چرس H) The exudation of the flowers of hemp collected with the dew and prepared for use as an intoxicating drug. *v* पि, ओढ.

चरसा *m* (چرسا H) A hide (esp. of black cattle). 2 A tax upon the चांभार-caste of one hide annually.

चरा *m* A scratch (as from scouring or rubbing): also a jag (as of a blade).

चराई *f* (چرائی H) Price paid for pasturage.

2 Price paid for tending herds at pasture.

चराचर *a* (S चर Movable, अचर Immovable.) Every created thing, animate or inanimate.

चराचर *f* *n* S Traditional or transmitted practice.

चराचर or रां, चराचर or रां, चराचरा *ad* (Intens. of चरचर) Imit. of the sound of a violent rending or tearing; of a loud and rapid crackling or bustling; or of a sharp spitting and sputtering: also expressive of recklessness, vehemence, or rapidity of manner; as च० -खातो-बोलतो-वाचतो-लिहितो &c.

चराचरपति *m* S (Poetry.) Lord of things animate and inanimate; lord of all. A title of God.

चराट *n* (Commonly चह्नांट) A rope, cord, string.

चराडणे *vi* See चरचरणे of which word this is an intensive form.

चरार्ध *n* S Ascensional difference.

चरित *n* See चरित्र.

चरितार्थ *m* (S) Accomplishment (of a business or work); answering or serving (of a purpose); gratification (of a desire &c.); in a passable or tolerable manner. Ex. मणभर भातामध्ये कसातरीं च० करतो; पांचशें रुपयांनीं लग्नाचा च० होईल.

चरितार्थ *a* (S) Accomplished, answered, fulfilled, received in the sense intended—a rule, precept &c. 2 Satisfied or gratified—a person.

चरित्र *n* (S) pop. चरित *n* Actions, deeds, proceedings; esp. the exploits, feats, and achievements of gods and heroes. Pr. स्त्रीचें च० आणि पुरुषाचें भाग्य कोणहास समजत नाहीं. Ex. कधीन चरित्ररूपे व्यास भावार्थ हो तो.

चरिंदा *m* (چرندہ P) A grazing beast. But the च is *ts.*) Food for horses and cattle; grain and fodder: also fodder or pasturage simply. 2 The cost or price of tending at pasture.

चरी *f* R (Dim. of चर) A small ditch, trench, gutter, or channel. 2 A cord made by rubbing yarn or strands together in the hand.

चरीच *n* R (चरणे) Pasture; pasture-ground or pasture-grass. [जाय चरमात्र घेऊन ॥

चर *m* S Boiled rice. Ex. किं होमशाळेंतून खान ॥

चरखाली *f* (S चर Rice, खाली Pot.) Cooking, culinary operations. [&c.)

चरोळे *n* An earthen vessel glazed (to hold ghee

चर्चणे or चर्चिणे *v* c (Poetry. चर्चन) To smear (sandal wood, ashes &c. upon the body). Ex. अगरे श्रीचंदने चर्चिले ॥ [&c. upon the body).

चर्चन *n* S Smearing (esp. of sandal wood, ashes

चर्चा *f* (S) Cursory or incidental expression,

mention. 2 Rumor. 3 Reciting the feats and achievements (esp. of the Avatārs). 4 Idle slander.

5 Anointing. 6 (Tsartsá.) Alternate recitation,

by two parties, of the feet, lines, stanzas &c. of a poem; responsive singing of a chorus. Hence any emulative contest.

चर्चित *p* (S) Anointed or smeared with sandal &c.

चर्षटिका *f* (S) A particular metre. Hence 2 A long-winded story; a long yarn; prosing. 3 An ornate, elaborate, highly wrought up sentence.

चर्म *n* (S) Skin, hide, rind, bark. 2 Leather.

चर्मक or चर्मकार *m* (S) A currier, tanner, shoemaker, cobbler, a worker in leather gen.

चर्मकील *m* S (Pin or bolt of the skin.) A wart. Referred to three sources, वात, पित्त, कफ; as वातज-पित्तज-कफज-च०.

चर्मकुंड *n* S pop. चर्मकाचे कुंड *n* The tanner's steeping vat or vessel. Ex. रामनामाविण जें तेंड ॥ तेंचि चर्मकाचे कुंड ॥

चर्मचक्षु *n* (S) चर्मदृष्टि *f* (S) The eye of sense or the ocular perception: opp. to ज्ञानचक्षु The mental or intellectual eye.

चर्मदंड *m* S A covert term for membrum virile.

चर्मधन *n* (S चर्म Hide, धन Wealth.) Wealth in cattle,—in sheep, horses, oxen.

चर्मवाद्य *n* (S चर्म Skin, वाद्य Musical instrument.) A general term for drums and tabors.

चर्मि *a* (S) Relating to leather, leathern.

चर्मिजोडा *m* An exaction or a perquisite (by or to Government or hereditary officers) of a pair of shoes from the चाचर people.

चर्या *f* (S) Deportment, manner, way, usual course or conduct. 2 Air, look, mien, cast of the countenance: also character of the complexion or look (as to healthiness or sickness). 3 S Constant or regular observance of prescribed rites or established customs. Ex. व्रताची चर्या ॥ बरित फळ देईल सबळा ॥

चर्या पालटणे or बदलणे *g*. of *s*. To recover healthiness and freshness of look (after sickness).

चर *ad* Imit. of the sound in rending or tearing, in searing or singeing &c. 2 Applied as *s n* to the shock or sensation experienced in the lower belly on sudden conception of terror. Ex. वाघ पाहतांच पोटासधें चर झालें. [ed corn &c.

चर्वण *n* (S) Chewing. 2 Chewing *matériel*; parching. चर्वणा *f* S (Chewing.) A figure in Rhetoric. Reiteration of a subject in rising and swelling strains (whether of rapture or disgust). Hence (in an inculcation, injunction &c.) dwelling or insisting upon with emphatic reiteration; employing every form of expression and every variety of argument. चर्वणे *v c* (Poetry. चर्वण) To chew. [ment.

चर्वित *p* (S) Chewed.

चर्वितचर्वण *n* (S चर्वित Chewed, चर्वण Chewing.) Chewing a chewed substance. 2 fig. Vain and tedious reiteration (of a story, request, statement, injunction). [also a jag (as of a blade).

चर्रा *m* (Or चरा) A scratch (as from rubbing): चर्रांट *n* A rope, cord, string. Pr. देवाची गेली घांट गुरवाचें गेलें च०. 2 fig. A long-winded tale, a long yarn. *v* बळ.

चल *a* (S) Movable or in motion; not fixed or stationary. 2 fig. Transitory, fugitive, passing away. [ex. under बळदर्प.

चलकंप *m* S Used in poetry for चळकांप. See चळखाई *f* (Better चलाखी) Activity, smartness.

चलचल *f* intensively चलचलाट *m* (चलणे) Rule, sway, prevalence, influence.

चलणे *v i* (चलन S through چل H. A defective verb, never used in the past tenses, seldom in the future and present, most frequently in the imperative mood, second person, and then corresponding

with Come along, Come, Get on! get on!) To set (off, out, forth); to begin a journey or walk; to start. 2 It is sometimes misused for चालणे.

चलनी *f* (चलणे) Rule, influence, prevalence; the season of power and authority. Pr. च० तिकडे भलतो Where there is prosperity, there there is every thing and every body as wanted: or a prosperous man may do all the pleasure of his will; where Fortune there License. 2 Access, reach, attainment.

चलन *n* (S) Moving, passing, departing. 2 *f* Currency or circulation of coins.

चलनवलन *n* (S चलन Moving, वलन Turning.) Acting, working, stirring; vital movements or functions; the going and doing of a living creature.

चलनी *a* (चलन) Current—a coin. In comp. as गांवचलनी, पेठचलनी, बाजारचलनी, सरकारचलनी.

चलफल *n* S The annual parallax of the exterior planets, and the elongation of the interior.

चलविचल *a* (चलविचल S through چل H) Unsettled, unfixed, unsteady, unstable.

चलविचल *f* (चल H) Unsettledness, inconsistency, instability. 2 *unc* Prevarication.

चलबुलाई *f* (चल H بلای H) Reiterate and harassing or urgent summoning. Also चलबुलावणी *f* (From the words चल H بلای H reiterated by the summoning peon or officer.)

चलाक *a* (चलणे) Passable; that may get on, or that may be shifted with. [brisk.

चलाक or ख *a* (चलाक P) Smart, active, agile, चलाकी or खी *f* (चलाकी P) Smartness, activity, agility, liveliness. [Animate and inanimate.

चलाचल *a* (S) Movable and stationary. 2 fig.

चलाधिकार *m* Service or employment in which pay is allowed: opp. to स्थिराधिकार.

चलित *p* S Moved, that has moved. (Part of the *neuter* verb.)

चलितगर्भरोग *m* S A disorder consisting in the Moving of foetus in utero (within the fifth or sixth month of gestation).

चलोच *n* S The perihelion of a planet's orbit.

चव *f* Taste, relish, perception (by the palate, the ear, or the understanding). Pr. गाढवास गुळाची चव काय? बधिरास काय गायनाची चव? 2 Taste, flavor, sapidity: also fig. pleasingness or agreeableness (as of occupations or employments). Pr. तापल्या पाण्यास चव येत नाही Friendship &c. once destroyed cannot be renewed. 3 *m* (*tsh* not *ts*.) Excitement; emulative ardor; an impulse or an itching (to do &c.) *v* ये. 4 (*ts* not *tsh*.) Scrapings of cocoanut. 5 In pearl-buying. A measure or standard of estimation obtained from a calculation formed upon the number or weight of the pearls.

चव काढणे To indulge daintiness in eating. चव घेणे or पाहणे To taste. 2 fig. To know by experience. चवेस पडणे To become tasteful or agreeable. चवई *f* A low four-legged stool. [able unto.

चवई or चवईण *f* A kind of wild Plantain.

चवक *m* A drug, the root of the black pepper-plant. 2 (चविक S) A plant that bears a sort of long pepper, Piper chavya.

चवकट, चवकडा, चवकडी, चवकळशा, चवकी, चवखणी &c. For these words and others compounded with चव Four, see in order under चौ. Both forms of spelling are common, but sometimes the one is correct and sometimes the other; and with reference to this point, some are inserted here and others under चौ. As accuracy of spelling, however, is but little regarded by writers of Marāṭhī, the learner must be content to turn for omissions, at

one time from चव to चौ, at another from चौ to चव. Some few, of which the correct form cannot so absolutely be fixed, are inserted in both places.

चवकशी, चवकस, चवकसणे, चवकसदार, चवकळ, चवकाळ, चवकी चवकीदार, चवकीदारी, चवकीपाहारा, चवंगा, चवघडा, चवघडी, चवघला, चवघाचार. चवघुलकी, चवघुला, चवघे See under चौ.

चवचव *f* (Imit.) A mess, pickle, plight; utter disorder, derangement, confusion (of affairs, things, persons).

चवचवणे *v i* W To become snappish and waspish; to be excited under irritating or vexing circumstances.

चवटके *n* A monochord. See चवडके.

चवठा *m* (Better चवाठा) Place of junction of चवड *f* An orderly heap, a pile. [four roads.

चवड *n* (Properly चोड) The fibrous integuments of the cocoanut.

चवडके *n* A one-stringed instrument. Used by गोंधळी-people. Pr. खंडीत नवटके आणि कटकान्त च० कोठें पाहवें?

चवडचाल *f* A pace of the horse,—the long, steady, traveling amble; the amble of a roadster.

चवडा *m* The middle of the foot, metatarsus. 2 A disease of the foot. See वाघचवडा. 3 Applied also to the middle part of the hand (metacarpus) and to the वाघचवडा when affecting it.

चवढव *f* (Imit. or fanciful.) A mess, pickle, plight. See चवचव.

चवढाळ, चवढाळणे, चवथा, चवथरा, चवथरी, चवरंग, चवतकोर See under चौ.

चवणा *m* (चव) A taste or taking to; an acquired liking or fondness. 2 An ill-habit, a way, a trick.

चवणे *v i* (*Tsh*. चव or चवन S) To become loose, rakish, dissolute. 2 To turn mad, foolish, idiotlike.

चवतळणे or चवताळणे *v i* To foam upon; to gnash the teeth; to bite the lips; to stamp and rave. Ex. ऐसें बोलतां लंकेस ॥ चौताळले लंकेचे राक्षस ॥. 2 It bears some of the lax applications of चकळणे.

चवताळे *n* A sort of harrow or drag for drawing off rubbish. A beam pierced with fourteen wooden pins.

चवदार *a* Having taste, flavor, sapidity.

चवधव *f* (चव by redup.) Taste or relish freely. 2 (Or चवढव) Disorder or discomposure; any mess or miserable condition.

चवनट *a* (चव) Fastidious, squeamish, of dainty palate. 2 Obscene, smutty, foul-tongued.

चवना *m* (Or चवणा) A taste or liking: also an ill-habit.

चवर *m* A plant, Maranta arundinacea. According to Graham, Curcuma caulina. It overspreads the table land of Mahābaleshwar.

चवर or चवर *n* (चामर S) A chowrie; a fly-whisker made of the tail of Bos grunniens. 2 fig. The shreds and raggedness (of a peg or stake frequently beaten on the head, of a writing reed, a walking stick &c. much used). *v* ये.

चवर or चवरगोंडा *m* Ornamental tassels made of strips of the bark of पळस and other trees; bound on the horns of bullocks on the day after full moon in Shrāwan.

चवरडोल *m* The canopied tower upon an elephant: also the canopy-portion simply, and of covered carriages, or of a देव्हारा.

चवरडोलो *f* The canopied frame of an idol in the temple. 2 A kind of shoulder-litter for females.

चवरा *m* C A tract situated near a river or creek, and subject to occasional insolation.

चवरी or चवरी *f* (चामर S through چوہری H) The tail of *Bos grunniens* used to whisk off flies &c., a chowrie.

चवरीवरदार *c* A chowrie-bearer. [Forty-four. चवरेचाळ, चवरेचाळीस, चवरेताळ, चवरेताळीस *a* चवल *m* Two *ánás*, one-eighth of a rupee.

चवली *f* A silver coin equivalent to two *ánás*. चवल्या *a* (चवल) A person employed upon two *ánás* per diem.

चवविणे *v c* (Poetry. चवन S The च is *tsh.*) To awaken : also to arouse or excite.

चवसट *a* (Better चौसट) Sixty-four.

चवलेल *m f* चंवळी or चवळी *f* A bean, *Dolichos catjang* or *sesquipedalis* : also *Portulaca quadrifida*. [a large variety of चंवळी.

चवळा or चवळा *m* चवळई or चवळाई *f* A bean, चवळी *f* Rumor, report, bruit. *v* निघ, उड, पिक, हो, राह. (Perhaps from चावळणे) 2 Making notorious; disgracing or deriding publicly : also such state. *v* कर, हो.

चवा *m* An oblique, a St. Andrew's cross, a couple, a frame composed of two rafters or poles meeting transversely. [pearl-valuation.

चवाची रीति *f* In pearl-arithmetic. The rule of चवाटके *n* (चौ Four, & टांक) An oil or ghee-measure,—the sixteenth part of a sher.

चवाठा *m* (चौ & वाट) A spot on which four roads meet. Hence any place of assembly for gossips or scamps, answering to Alehouse, barber's shop, village-tree &c.

चवारी *f* A rare species of Betel or Areca catechu. Its fruit is eatable only whilst very young and tender.

चवाळ *f* A web divisible into four पंचे.

चवाळे *n* A web divisible into four पंचे. 2 A coarse blanket, composed of two breadths. It is square and small, and thus it differs from कांबळा. 3 C The poles and ropes by which four men carry a load. 4 Used expletively after गवाळे.

चविक *m* S चविका *f* S A plant bearing a sort of long pepper, *Piper chavya*. Rox. 2 In the निघंट explained by the name चवक or root of the black pepper-plant.

चविष्ट *a* (चव) Having taste or flavor, tasty.

चवी *f* (Poetry. For चव) Taste, relish, perception by the palate &c. Ex. एकाची सिंदोरी विटली समल ॥ चवी नाही जेवितां ॥ 2 Taste or flavor (in substances). *v* पाह.

चवी *f* चवेण or जी *f* चवीण or चवेण *f* A kind of wild Plantain. See रानकेळ.

चवेचाळ, चवेचाळीस, चवेताळ, चवेताळीस, or चवेचाळ &c. or चवेचाळ &c. *a* Forty-four.

चव्य *n* S A kind of long pepper, *Piper chavya*. चव्या *f* S Orris root. [Rox.

चव्या *m* (चौ) The four of a suit of cards. 2 A throw of four with dice.

चव्यीस *a* (चौ & वीस) Twenty-four.

चव्हाटा *m* (चौ & वाट) The meeting place of चव्हाळे *n* The jaws. [four roads.

चव्हा or च्या or च्या *m* (چشمک P) Spectacles. 2 P An apartment off the length of a house; a room included betwixt two posts or two cross-beams; an intercolumniation.

चवणे *v i* (Low. Used mainly amongst goldsmiths.) To fail, sink, be lost—a business, money. 2 To die : also to be turned out (of a post or an employment).

चवणेपुरास or चवणापुरास जाणे To die. [चवणे.

चवड & चवडणे Usually and preferably चड &

चहरा *m* (Chahará.) Face, features &c. See चेहरा. And for चहरेदार or -बाज see चेहरेदार or -बाज.

चहा *m f* (حله H) Liking or fondness for; desire after (for or after persons or things). 2 *m* (ह P) Tea : also (for गवतीचहा) lemon-grass. [tea.

चहाचा काढा *m* Hot infusion of tea, i. e. *made*

चहाटळ *a* (चावणे) That prates persistingly and tediously; that dwells tiresomely upon one subject or strain; that hangs and harps upon. 2 That blabs or babbles mischievously or idly.

चहाडा *a* That divulges misdeeds and foibles : also that invents and tells tales of; a vilifier, traducer, defamer. 2 That will not boil soft; or that will not swell and shoot on being soaked—a grain.

चहाडखोर, चहाडबुचका, चहाडा See चहाड Sig. I.

चहाडणे *v c unc* (चहाड) To traduce or slander. Scarcely used but in Pr. वाढल्यापेक्षा चहाडले गोड Slander is sweeter than the served victuals.

चहाडो *f* comprehensively चहाडोचुगली *f* Malicious babbling of one's misdeeds or foibles : also inventing and telling tales of.

चहाणे *v c* &c. Commonly written चाहणे.

चहादाणी or नो *f* (ناله P) A teapot.

चहुं *a* Four. Only in comp. Examples in order.

चहुंकडला or चहुंकडील *a* Of the quarters or regions around.

चहुंकडून *ad* From all quarters; from all sides.

चहुंकडे *ad* चहुंदिशांस *ad* चहुंफेर or चहुंफेरी *ad* On all sides; all around.

चहुवा or चहेवा *m* (चहुं & उत्तर) Interest at four per cent. per month. 2 Commonly चवुवा.

चहोटा or चहुटा *m* (Poetry. Commonly चवाठा) A spot where four roads meet.

चळ *m* (चलन S) Slipperiness or slippiness. *v* पड. Ex. जागेला तर चळ पडतोच परंतु द्रव्याला पडतो. 2 Deviation or departure (from one's word, or from some law, rule, or prescribed course). Ex. परि वचनासि चळ नव्हे माझ्या ॥ Also

मंत्रदेवता साध्य करण्याविषयी जे नियम सांगितले आहेत त्यांत यत्किंचित् चळ झाला तर अनर्थ होतो. 3 Idiocy or fatuity. *v* लाग. In this sense some compounds are in use; काम-द्रव्य-घन-मद्य-शाल-लो-चळ. Mem. In the above three senses the च is both *tsh* and *ts*. 4 *m f* An obstinate whining or pining after (as of children). *v* चे. 5 *f* The state of inability to cease from crying to which children by obstinate crying reduce themselves. 6 *m* Wild or eager desire after; vehement craving or itching; mad impatience. *v* चे, भर, ये, लाग.

चळक *f* A troop, company, band, body. 2 A discharge or fall of rain, a heavy shower. *v* ये, पड. 3 A forceful gush (of any liquid): a vehement rush (of horsemen, men, cattle, dogs). 4 (Commonly चळथ) A pile. [showers—rain.

चळकधार *a* & *ad* Falling in heavy and lengthy

चळकांडो *f* (Commonly चिलकांडी or चिरकांडी) A stream (as of blood or juice) spurting out forcibly; a squirted stream.

चळकांप *m* (चळ Imit. particle, कांप Trembling; or चळकंप S) Excessive quivering and quaking through terror: also excessive terror, as occasioning it. *v* भर, सुट.

चळचळ or लां *ad* (Imit.) In streams—making water through fright. 2 With excessive tremors—trembling or quaking. Ex. दिग्गज च. कांपति ॥

चळचळाट *m* (Low. चळचळ) Exuberance or overflowing plenty (esp. of eatables, of dainty dishes &c.): great abundance (as of cattle, of

corn, of riches). 2 *unc* Awfulness or authoritative-ness of character. 3 Commonly चळाळ.

चळचळीत *a* (Low. चळचळ) Abundant, copious, exceedingly plentiful—good things at a feast &c. or a feast so abounding.

चळचूक *f* (चळ & चूक) A comprehensive term for faults and failures, errors and negligences, imperfections and shortcomings (as in service, duty &c.); expressing *all* of whatever kind or degree, or *any*, however insignificant and venial.

चळणवळण *n* (चलनवलन S) Acting, working, performing functions; the stirring and moving of a living creature. 2 (Freely.) Deportment or demeanour. Ex. संपत्ति आल्यापासून त्याचे च. फिरले.

चळणे *v i* (चळ) To become fatuous, foolish, dotting, idiotlike. 2 To err, blunder, mistake; to slip. 3 To slip aside; to deviate or depart from; to yield or give, lit. fig. 4 To slip from, i. e. to be missed, forgotten &c. 5 R To cry, whine, or bellow inappeasably—a child.

चळथ *f* sometimes चळत *f* A pile or orderly heap.

चळथणे or चळतणे *v c* (चळथ) To pile up.

चळबळ, चळबळणे, चळबळाट See चळबळ &c.

चळबळीत *a* Well oiled or buttered. [ness.

चळबळ *f* (चलनवलन S) Restlessness or fidgetiness.

चळबळणे *v i* (चळबळ) To be restless; to turn and toss about—a sick person : also to fidget or run about—a child. [lessness and fidgetiness.

चळबळाट *m* (Intens. of चळबळ) Excessive restlessness.

चळबळ्या *a* (चळबळ) Fidgety or restless. 2 Enterprising, speculative &c. Used much as the words चवढ्या, उलेढ्या &c.

चळविणे *v c* (चळणे) To madden or make crazy : also to infatuate or make foolish. 2 To confound or bewilder; to set astray or in a maze. 3 To slip or move aside or along; to let run.

चळाचळ or लां *ad* चळाळां Imitative formations used as चळचळ, but intensively.

चळाळ *m* (चळचळ or चळ) Excessive quivering and quaking through terror. *v* सुट, हो.

चळाळणे *v i* (चळ! चळ! and intensively.) To flow copiously; to stream—milk from the breast or udder, blood, urine, sweat : also to suffer such streaming—an organ or a member &c.

चळी *f* (चळ) Spilled state or spilled material (as of flour, grain, sugar &c.) चळीं पडणे To fail or fall away;—used of झोप or sleep; as माझी झोप चळीं पडली My sleep has slipped from me.

चळे *n* R A term for the सुडी or grass-formed receptacle of grain when, in consequence of the diminution of its contents, it becomes slack, bagging, belying. [sotted, mad.

चळेला *a* (चळ) Affected with चळ, fatuous, be-

चक्षु *n* (S) An eye. Pr. चक्षुर्वसत्यं What one sees is true; seeing is believing.

चक्षुरिंद्रिय *n* S The sense or organ of sight.

चक्षुस्मीलन *n* S चक्षुर्दान *n* S The giving of sight or opening the eyes of the image in consecrating it or in certain rites of the दक्षिणाचार-division of

चक्षुर्विषय *m* S An object of sight. [worship.

चक्षुश्चक्षु *m* S (Whose eyes are ears.) A serpent or snake; and, by eminence, the शेष or great Serpent of पाताळ. Ex. तुझे पवाडे देवाधिदेवा ॥ वर्णितां शिणला च. ॥ [fine eyes.

चक्षुश्चक्षु *a* S Possessing eyes, seeing. 2 Having

चक्षुरोग *m* S Ophthalmia.

चा The declinable postposition marking the sixth or genitive case. It notes I. Property or possession; as हे त्याचे घर. II. Appropriation, adaptation, particular application; as हा बसावयाचा

घोंडा; ती खानाची घोंड. III. Time, or the coexistence of a time with an event,—at, on &c.; as मी दुपारचा येईन; तो सांजचा गेला; तो केव्हाचा ये-जन बसला. IV. Connection, relation, appertainment, throughout the variations of sense of these words; as गांवचा पाटोल; मुलाचा बाप; झाडाचें पान; नित्यदानाचा ब्राह्मण; घरचा पैका. V. Completeness, allness or wholeness, utterness; thus corresponding with ६ Hindustānī; as पैकाचा पैका; घरचें घर; महिन्याचा महिना. All the money or the money utterly; the whole house; the whole month from beginning to end. N.B. Here the governing noun is always reduplicated. Pr. बापाचा बाप गेला बोंबलतां हात गेला. VI. Change from and unto. Ex. दरिद्राचा श्रीमंत होता श्रीमंताचा दरिद्री होता.

चा sometimes inflects, sometimes does not inflect, the noun assuming it. The difference of signification in these cases it will be advantageous to note. Inflecting the noun, it expresses any accidental connection or relation; as घरचा धनी *Owner of the house*; घरचा पैका *Money resulting from (the sale, rent &c. of) the house: not inflecting the noun, it expresses a closer and more intimate connection—an inherence, appertainment, dependence &c.; as घरचा धनी Master of the family; घरचा पैका Family-stock or capital; घरचीं माणसें Inmates of the house, the household; अंगचें बळ Bodily strength. Inflecting the noun, चा is in government, and is the postposition marking the genitive case: not inflecting the noun, चा simply serves to form the assuming noun into an adjective.*

चाई *f* A certain shrub. Its leaves are esculent. 2 An edible root of the genus Arum.

चाई *f* A disease attacking and eating away hair and wool. Otherwise called कातर or कातरी & उंदरी. *v* लाग.

चाईचा मोहोर *m* The florification of the plant चाई. This and its leaves are esculent. [esculent.

चाईन *f* A certain wild creeper. Its sprouts are चाउटो *f* (Poetry. चावणे) Wearisome chatter or prate. Ex. नव्हे ॥ वाउगो चा० काम पोटीं Vain is talk when lust is in the belly. See ex. under चावटी.

चाकर *m* See चावर & चाहूर.

चाकल *f* A sound, scent, glance, or sign in general indicating the approach or the near passage of. See fully under चाहल, although this form of spelling is equally approved.

चाक *n* (चक्र) S A wheel.

चाक *a* Neat, spruce, smart, tidy, trim.

चाकचक *n* (S) Brightness, brilliancy, glitter, radiance, sparkling. [tidy, trim.

चाकचाप *a* (The च is *tsh.*) Neat, spruce, smart, चाकचाप or पो *f* Neatness, spruceness, smart-

ness, tidiness. 2 Trimming and tricking out (as of the person); pressing and smoothing; making up or executing with minute carefulness. 3 Neatness or smartness (as a quality or principle); *nat-tiness, niceness.* [be amazed or bewildered.

चाकटणे *v i* (चक्र) To be wonderstruck: also to चाकण *f* A serpent, a species of Coluber.

चाकडांडा *m* The axle of the wheel (of a draw-well): also the revolving pin of a wheel gen.

चाकपाक *a* (Commonly चकपक) Neat, trim, spruce, clean and orderly.

चाकपाटी or चाकपटी *f* The transverse beam in which are fixed the projecting cheeks of wood which support the axletree. 2 The cross-piece connecting the two uprights of a draw-well.

चाकर *m* (چاکر H) A servant. Pr. चा० चाकराला

भाई बटोक बटकीला समजावो Common people for common people; i. e. are the fittest to manage, persuade, deal with &c. Pr. चाकराला आणि बटकीला उजूर नाहीं To the servant and to the female slave there is no liberty of making excuses. Pr. चाकराला चुकरबटकीला नफर Used where one person devolves his proper business upon another.

चाकरचुकर *m pl* (चाकर by redup.) चाकरनफर *m pl* (چاکر H نفر P) Servants, domestics, attendants, followers: also, *sing, a* or *any* servant or follower.

चाकरडा *m* (A contemptuous form of the word चाकर) A sorry wight of a hireling; a low menial.

चाकरपेशा *m* (चाकर & پیشہ P) Servant-people; the domestics and attendants comprehensively. 2 The business or office of a servant. 3 A servant or an attendant.

चाकरमानी or न्या *m* (चाकर & मानई) One in the capacity of a servant; a *servant-man*, a domestic or retainer.

चाकराचाकरीं *ad* (चाकर by redup.) चाकरानफरीं *ad* (चाकर & नफर) By or through servants; by the means or through the instrumentality of servants.

चाकरी *f* (چاکری H) Service, servitude, attendance. Pr. चा० करावो भाकरी खावो One ought to work and then eat.

चाकरीचुकरी *f* (चाकरी by redup.) A loose term for service; service, employment, and suchlike.

चाकरीचार *c* A servant that spares himself.

चाकत्याजमोन *f* Land granted free of assessment on certain conditions. See प्रपंचार्थ & धर्मार्थ.

चाकवत *m* An esculent vegetable, Goose-foot, Chenopodium album or viride. Grah. [tive.

चाकळ *a* P (Commonly चघळ) Tediiously talka-चाकाटणे *v i* (चक्र) To be dazzled: also to be struck with surprise or astonishment. [See चकाव्या.

चाकाव्या *f pl* Lively or idle talk &c. *v* पिट, मार.

चाकारो *f* (चाक) A wheel-rut.

चाको *f* (चाक) A circular and flat piece (esp. of metal). 2 A round flattish gourd, pompion, or similar thing, a rondle. 3 The dark green pom-

चाकू *m* (چاکر H) A penknife. [pion.

चाकोता *m* A potherb. See चाकवत.

चाकोदळ *n* See चकंदळ & चकदळ.

चाकोरी *f* चाकोरें *n* (चाक) A wheel-rut.

चाकोळें *n* C (चाक & ओळ) A circle (as of gos-sips, story-telling, joke-cracking fellows): a coterie or club of idlers. [buckish.

चाख *a* Neat, trim, tidy: also spruce, flash,

चाखणी *f* (Verbal of चाखणे) Tasting &c.

चाखणें *v c* (چاکھنا H) To try the flavor of, to taste. Used fig. as the English word. Pr. तळें राखील तो पाणो चाखील. Pr. चाखलें नाहीं पण देखलें तर असेल.

चाखतमाखत जेवणें To eat delicately, daintily, or with little appetite. चाखतमाखत बोलणें To speak falteringly or pausingly. चाखून रांधणें To cook after tasting. As the Hindú cook never tastes what he prepares, and thus lacks effective guidance in his operation, the phrase, with neg. con., comes to signify To be necessarily uncertain respecting the end or result of a doing. Pr. चुकी विषयीं कोणही चाखून रांधलें नाहीं No one can be confident of not blundering or erring. (Errare est hominis &c.)

चाखवत *m* An esculent vegetable. See चाकवत.

चाखविणें *v c* (Causal of चाखणें) To make to taste. 2 fig. To give a slap over the mouth; to give a taste of one's fist. Ex. तोंडांत जेव्हां देन चाखविल्या तेव्हां कबूल झाला.

चाखळ *a* P (Commonly चघळ) Tediiously talk-ative. [trim, pickle, plight, predicament.

चाखुंदा *m* P A distressful condition, a mess, चाखोळा *m* (चाखणें To taste. The tasting or eating of son and mother being together.) At the investiture with the thread. The final eating together of the invested child and his mother. 2 also चाखोळें *n* C (or चाकोळें) A circle (as of gos-sips or joke-cracking fellows); a coterie or club of idlers.

चांग *a* (Poetry.) Good. Popularly चांगला.

चांग or चांगदेव *m* (Familiarly चांगोबा) A name of the Shiva-incarnation भैरव; also of a certain ज्योतिर्लिंग or lingam. See चांगभला. [good-looking.

चांगट *a* (Poetry.) Handsome, comely, fair,

चांगभला *m* (चंद्रभाल Moon-on-forehead. A name of Shiva.) The word used in shouting by the worshipers of भैरव, by a body of pilgrims, by the devotees of the ज्योतिर्लिंग, by a party of hammals, laborers &c., by a number of men making “a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together.”

चांगभाग *m* The business or the arts of the toilette. It is restricted to the bedecking and bedizen- ing of women.

चांगला *a* (चंग S) Good; throughout its appli- cations in English. 2 Thriving, prospering, sub- stantial, *well to do* in the world. 3 Regular, customary, ordinary, usual, i. e. (as customary matters are, in the Hindu apprehension, always and necessarily, proper) *good*.

चांगुलपण *n* चांगुलपणा *m* Goodness.

चांच *a* (Or चंच) Sharp, smart, apt;—esp. a child. [चांचा.

चांच *n* A band or body of the pirates termed

चाचड *n* An ant of a large and red species.

चांचण *n* A mosquito.

चाचणी or चांचणी *f* also चांचण *f* Sugar prepared for conserves or confectionaries.

चाचणी or चांचणी *f* चाचणूक or चांचणूक *f* चाचण *f* Examining, tasting, trying. *v* कर, पाह, घे.

चाचपडचाचपड *ad* (चाचपडणें) Dimly, obscurely, indistinctly—appearing. *v* दिस.

चाचपडचाचपड *n* The morning crepuscle; the faint glimmerings of dawn.

चाचपडणें or चाचपडणें, चाचपणें or चांचपणें *v i* To grope; to poke about; to feel one's way. 2 fig. To speak with hesitation; to be feeling one's way; to be beating about (in answering a question) for the anguis in herbâ. Gen. conjoined with बोलणें, as चाचपडत बोलणें.

चाचपडत or चाचपत The participle is used as *ad* with many verbs in the sense of Pokingly, grop- ingly, dawdlingly, dubiously.

चाचपणें or चांचपणें *v c* To feel with the hand; to press and squeeze in order to discover (a paining or injured limb &c.); to feel generally: also to feel for (as for one thing amongst others). Ex. चिमणी आणि यमुना छानीं आपल्या पिश्या चाचपल्या. 2 fig. To touch (a douceur or bribe). [gnawed by rats).

चांचर *m* W Fragments or shreds (as of a thing चाचरणें or चांचरणें *v i* or चांचरत जाणें To reel or to stagger. 2 fig. To run off wildly (in speaking); to digress; to wander; to forget one's self. 3 To falter; to hesitate, [abstract meditation.

चाचरी *f* चाचरीमुद्रा *f* An attitude of a योगी in चाचरी *ad* sometimes चाचारी or रें *ad* In a reel- ing or staggering manner. *v* जा. Ex. गोपुरावरी चढे दशरथ ॥ चांचारें जाईं खालीं पडत ॥. Also चाचरी जात सुपणासुत ॥ महादारी पडियेला ॥. 2 Falteringly or hesitatingly; forgetfully for a moment. 3 Slip-

pingly or with a slip. Ex. म्हणेगा हात चा० गेला ॥ मिश्री भादरिल्ली ते वेळां ॥

चांचरी चांचरी जेवणें To eat pausingly (i. e. delicately and daintily, or with foppish airs).

चांचरी *f* Reeling or staggering. *v* खा. 2 Faltering, hesitating, confused pausing (in speech).

चांचल्य *n* (S) Unsteadiness, lit. fig.; i. e. restlessness or fidgetiness; bustlingness (of mind or disposition); fickleness or capriciousness: also fugitiveness or transiency. [They are pirates.

चांचा *m* (*Tsáchá*.) A tribe or an individual of it.

चांचावणें *v i* To fume and chafe at. 2 R To strike with reiterated and gentle blows; as in chopping, mincing, or making slight incisions into.

चांचू *n* (Imit.) A single syllable; a word or sound. Neg. con. and in cases such as the following, त्याला समेमध्ये मी चांचू करूं देणार नाहीं; एवढे तेथे बसले होते पण कोणही चांचू केले नाहीं. See further under व. 2 A hem or other audible expression of one's wakefulness, attentiveness, or presence.

चाट *a* Light, low, scampish; of loose habits and practices; of blackguardly tricks or ways. Ex. हाणे पुससी वोळ चाटूनि चाट ॥ पुन्हा बोलसी घोट गोष्टी ॥ अचाटा &c. 2 (Or चाटळ or चावट) Tediously talkative; addicted to prating: also given to blabbing.

चाटण *n* (चाटणें) A form of medicine, an electuary or bolus, a lambative or linctus.

चाटणें *v c* (لَاقَ H) To lick. 2 fig. To graze, rase, lick—as a ball, bullet, arrow.

चाटलें आणि बाटलेंसें होणें To suffer all the penalties of transgression after a mere smack of the pleasures. चाटून पुसून जेवणें To make an indifferent meal (being forced to lick the dishes). Also चाटून पुसून खाणें To eat up all; to clear the decks. चाटून पुसून नेणें To strip or spoil utterly: (quasi to lick and wipe clean.)

चाटवण *n* (चाटणें. Grass that may or must be licked up.) A term for the short grass appearing after the first showers of the monsoon.

चाटळ *a* (चावणें To chew.) Addicted to tedious prating, or to idle chatting, or to mischievous blabbing. See चहाटळ.

चाटी or चा *m* A caste or an individual of it. They are clothiers. [speech, actions.

चाटू *a* S Pleasing, grateful, agreeable—features, चाटू *m* A wooden ladle or spoon. 2 An oar.

3 A little water insect, like a large bug.

चाटू *a* (चाटणें. That licks.) That takes bribes.

चाट्याभाट्या *a* (A formation from भाट Bard or minstrel.) Loquacious and lying, minstrel-like.

चाड *f* Liking or fondness; love of or desire after. Pr. रोम्यासीं कुपण्याची चाड. Pr. ज्याचो लागे चाड तो उडे ताडमाड He who is much sought after may give himself airs. Ex. अन्नापरीस धुधाचि गोड ॥ म्हणेनि आर्चाचें पुरे कोड ॥ आणि आकर्णीं नसलो चाड ॥ तरीं न लागतो गोड भक्तकथा ॥ 2 Regard or consideration for. Ex. हा कोणचाचो चाड बाळगत नाहीं; तुम्हासीं तें चाड नाहीं ॥ अर्गीं कांहीं सुखदुःखा ॥ [चहाडो.

चाड, चाडखोर, चाडो Usually चहाड, चहाडखोर,

चाडदोरी *f* The cord attached to the grain-box of a पामर or drill-plough. 2 A rope or cord having a चाडेगांठ or reef-knot.

चाडा *a* R Loose-tongued; forward in blabbing; a prating, all-disclosing fool.

चांडाळ, चांडाळचौकडो, चांडाळी Better चंडाळ &c.

चाडें or डें *n* The saucer-form vessel of a समई (lamp-stand) which holds the oil and wicks: also

the vessel below, which receives the drippings. 2 The similarly-formed drilled seed-box of a drill-plough.

चायावर सूरुट or चाडें सूरुट धरणें To begin to sow. Hence To begin gen. चाडें सूरुट लागणें-चालणें &c. expresses the being begun, or the going on, of चाडेगांठ *f* A reef-knot. [sowing.

चाणाख, चाणक्ष, चाणाक्ष *m* (Corruptions of चाणख्य Proper name of a sage.) Applied appellatively to a man of parts and native shrewdness, having a smattering of learning. Applied also to a sharp and apt child or woman.

चाणूक *f* P Commonly चुणूक.

चात *m f n* The whirler of a spinning wheel: also the iron spike infixed, on which the thread is formed: also a separate pin or spindle. चात as Whirler is larger than चातो, and is attached to the राहट or Wheel; whereas चातो may be a Circular plate separate and for the hand. 2 The iron सळई or pin of goldsmiths, to pierce holes. 3 A shell in general spindle-like, long, and spiral.

चातक *m* (S) A bird, Cuculus melano-lucus. Fabled to drink only from the clouds, and therefore to be ever eagerly expectant of rain. Hence चातकन्याचें करून (After the law or according to the manner of the चातक.) With eager expectation or with intense and strong desire—looking or waiting for.

चातो *f* A flat and circular piece (of copper, silver, gold) as prepared to be stamped and converted into coin; a circular plate (of lead &c.) used as a weight; a little and thick cake (of dough) as prepared to be rolled out; a cake or pat of some other similar things. 2 The whirler of a spinning wheel: also the iron spike infixed: also such a circular plate used separately for drawing or twisting threads: also any pin or spindle or bobbin for winding.

चातुर *a* (S Common in poetry and ballads.) Shrewd, sagacious, intelligent, ingenious, clever.

चातुराग्रस्य *n* S The aggregate of the four orders; viz. student, householder, mendicant, ascetic.

चातुरी *f* (S Common in poetry and ballads.) Shrewdness, sagacity, intelligence, ingenuity, cleverness.

चातुर्जातक *a* Composed of the four kinds; viz. दालचिनी, एलदोडा, पत्री, नागकेशर—a medicine.

चातुर्यिक *m* (S) The fourth day ague, quartan. See चर.

चातुर्भद्र *n* S The aggregate of four medicinal things esteemed as excellent; viz. अतिविश, सुंद, नागरमेथा, गुळवेल.

चातुर्मास्य *n* (S) A period of four months; but understood esp. of that included between the tenth of आषाढशुद्ध and the tenth of कार्तिकशुद्ध—the four monsoon-months. 2 A sacrifice performed or any rite observed every four months. [ability.

चातुर्य *n* (S) Shrewdness, sagacity, intelligence, चातुर्यकळा *f* (चातुर्य as one of the कळा Forms of art or skill.) Intelligence, cleverness, ingenuity, genius. [ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य, शूद्र.

चातुर्वर्ण्य *n* (S) The four original castes, viz.

चातुर्वेद्य *m* S A person learned in the four Vedas.

चातूर *a* (चातुर S) Shrewd, sagacious &c.

चातेंपोतें *n* (चात & पोतें) A comprehensive term for the tools and implements of goldsmiths, shroffs, tailors, and others, whose tools are few and small.

चांद *m* (चंद्र S through چاند H) The moon. The चा is tsá. 2 A certain moon-form ornament.

चांदई *f* A gable-wall.

चांदकी *f* (चांद) A small cake or flat loaf; a pat. चाडड *a* P Aged and infirm; decrepit or much age-worn—man or beast.

चांदणापाख *m* (चांदणें Moonshine, पक्ष Side.) The fortnight of the waxing moon.

चांदणो *f* A star. 2 An awning. 3 An ornament (like राखडी, but smaller) for the head of women. 4 A blast from the stars. Supposed to fall on horses if they are uncovered (i. e. without the Jhúl, or some rag or clout) whilst eating their grain. *v* पड, मार, हाण. 5 An inauspicious mark of the horse,—a white spot on the forehead.

चां० तरारणें *g.* of s. To look intent, earnest, fierce; to glare. Ex. दोन प्रहरां च्यास खावयास न मिळालें तर कशी चां० तरारतो. Pr. चांदण्यांत निजतो आणि माडोचो हवा पाडतो Used of one who, in hard poverty, looks for the enjoyments of affluence and ease.

चांदणीरात *f* (چاندنی رات H) A moonshiny night.

चांदणें *n* (चांद) Moonshine. 2 Applied also to the light of the planets.

चां० पोड, चां० टिपूर Bright moonshine. *v* पड.

चांदमारो *f* (Moon-firing. Using the moon as a simile for target.) Target-practice. A term of the Sepoys.

चांदर *f* (چادر H) A sheet or a large white cloth.

चांदर *a* C (चांदें) Having a white spot on the forehead—a cow, a bullock &c.

चांदरात or च *f* (چاندراत H) The first night of the moon after conjunction. 2 A moonshiny night. चां० झडणें To be settled at the end of the month—one's accounts of wages &c.

चांदला *m* (चांद Moon.) A टिकली or ornamental piece (of brass, silver, glass &c.) or a painted patch worn by females on the forehead. 2 A term of reviling for an overlarge टिका of मंघ on the forehead.

चांदवड *m* The name of a tree. 2 *n* A piece of the bark (of the कुंभा, बाभळ, and certain other trees) detached from the trunk.

चांदवड or डो *a* Coined at, or relating to, the town चांदवड—rupees &c.

चांदसलामो *f* (چاند سلامی H) Salutation of the new moon.) Respects paid to a chieftain or grandee on the evening of the appearance of the new moon. 2 Occasional and rare attendance. Said of a neglectful servant. Ex. हा चाकर एखाद वेळेस चां० सारखा दृष्टीस पडतो.

चांदवा *m* (چاندوا H) A covering (as spread over a मंडप, पालणा &c.), an awning: also a cloth-ceiling. 2 A glass-spangle stuck in or at the bottom of the कुंकू-mark on the forehead of females.

चांदवेल *f* A creeping plant, Ipomœa bona nox.

चांदा or चा *a* (चांदें) Having a white spot on the forehead—a bullock &c.

चांदा *m* चांदाडा *m* A tree, called also चांदवड.

चांदिणापाख, चांदिणी, चांदिणें See चांदणापाख &c.

चांदो *f* (چاندی H) Pure silver; silver-bullion. 2 Silver gen. 3 A pat or lump of unwrought silver. [destroy, consume, or spoil.

चांदी करणें *g.* of o. To make silver of; i. e. to चांदुकलो *f* (Dim. of चांदकी or चांद) A small cake; a pat. [locks, buffaloes &c.)

चांदें *n* A white spot on the forehead (of bul-

चांदोड *m* (Or चांदवड) The name of a tree.

चांद्र *a* S चांद्रिक *a* S Relating to the moon, lunar.

चांद्रमान *m* S Lunar measurement; calculation of time by lunar periods.

चांद्रायण *n* S An expiatory observance regulated by the moon's waxing and waning.

चांधई *f* A gable-wall.

चानी *f* R W A squirrel.
 चानू *f* P Commonly चुणूक.
 चाप *n* m (S) A bow. 2 *m* (چاپ H) The lock of a gun. 3 *m* (चापणें) A screw-press (for compressing bales of cotton &c.) 4 A torturing instrument. Applied to the ear &c. 5 The flap or lobe of the ear. चाप लावणें To worry or torment.
 चाप *f* C A spring or bound. *v* कर.
 चापकण *n* S The chord of an arc.
 चापचणें *v* i P Better चापसणें.
 चापचाप & चापचापो See चाकचाप & चाकचापो.
 चापट *a* (चापणें) Low and flattish; squat or dumpy: also compressed, flattened, beaten out.
 चापट *f* (चापणें) A slap or smack.
 चापटणें *v* c (चापणें) To pat or strike for the purpose of flattening: also to flatten through patting. [the palm].
 चापटपोळी *f* (Flat cake.) A slap or smack with चापटो *f* (चापट) Any thing beaten flat. 2 A slap or smack.
 चापणें *v* c To compress or press: also to press and squeeze. 2 fig. To press (a douceur or bribe).
 चापणें *v* i To feel about; to strive to discover by feeling (i. e. to grope and poke as in the dark): also, transitively, to touch and press and squeeze as in order to discover the seat of a pain. 2 fig. *v* c & *i* To take bribes.
 चापती *f* R A pole or bar used as a lever.
 चापल्य *n* (S) Activity, agility, nimbleness. 2 Fickleness, volatility, restlessness.
 चापसणें *v* i To feel about &c. See चापणें.
 चापसाचापसी *f* (चापसणें) General or hurried groping about, poking, or feeling. 2 fig. General or great bribe-taking (bribe-handling).
 चापा *m* The lobe or flap of the ear.
 चापा or चापा *m* (चंपक S) A flower-tree or its flower, *Michelia champaca*. 2 A particular fire-work.
 चापाचाप or पो *f* Pressing and feeling. See the verb चापणें. 2 Used in the sense of दावादाव Covering and concealing.
 चापो *a* (चाप) Having a lock—a gun.
 चापोचापो *f* (चापणें & चापणें) Trimming and tricking out (the person); pressing and smoothing; making up or executing with minute carefulness. 2 Neatness, spruceness, trimness, tidiness, orderliness. 3 Fiddle-faddle. *v* मांड.
 चापोधनकुटा *m* A kind of rat-trap.
 चापूनचापून *ad* See चापूनचापून under चापणें.
 चापें *n* (चापा) The flower of *Michelia champaca*. A common term for the petals or pieces of the esculent सागूळ which environ each गरा of the jack fruit. 3 P (Commonly चापा) The lobe or flap of the ear.
 चापेकळी *f* A bud of *Michelia champaca*. 2 or चापेकळ्यांचो माळ A necklace composed of golden bits resembling the buds of *Michelia champaca*.
 चापेखण or चापेखण *m* The largest खण (division between two beams) of a house.
 चापेची बंदूक *f* A term for Musket or Firelock, in contrad. from तोखाची बंदूक Matchlock.
 चापेमोळ *n* A common term for the two end-pieces of a roof.
 चापेल *n* (चापा & तेल) Extract of the flower of *Michelia champaca* in oil of sesamum.
 चापेसट *f* Vulgar for चंपाघट्टी.
 चाफणें, चाफसणें, चाफा, चाफें, चाफकळी, चाफेखण, also चाफणें See चापणें &c. and चापणें.
 चांबक or चांब *f* Properly चामक. [jaw].
 चांबडा *m* (Usually जांबडा q. v.) Jaws: also a

चांबडी & चांबडें Properly चामडी & चामडें.
 चाबरणें *v* i C To be confused, bewildered, lost.
 चाबा *m* (Ch not ts. चर्वण S through چابنا H A low word.) Chewing or eating; taking a meal. *v* कर, पाड. 2 The masticating machine; the mill or grinders. Ex. ह्या पोराचा दिवसभर चाबा चालला असतो. 3 Eating material; chewing stuff.
 चाबुकणें or चाबकणें *v* c (चाबूक) To horsewhip: also, generally, to whip. [mosa. Grab.
 चाबुळी *f* A shrub, *Bauhinea Vahlia* or race-चाबू *a* (चावणें Vulgar.) That is constantly eating or demanding food.
 चाबूक *m* (چابک P) A horsewhip. 2 fig. Any potent, piquant, or stimulating drug or compound. 3 Indian Tamarisk.
 चा० ओढणें To draw a whip along; to slash.
 चाबूकखार *m* (چابکسوار H) A horse-breaker; a jockey; a rough rider. [चाबूकखार.
 चाबूकखारी *f* (چابکسواری H) The business of चांबोटा *m* चांबोटी *f* Better चामोटा or चामोटी.
 चाभरा *a* (چابھرا H) That divulges one's foibles or misdeeds; that blabs, babbles, prates mischievously or idly.
 चाभाड *n* (Usually जांभाड or जबडा) A jaw.
 चांभार, चांभारकी, चांभारडा, चांभारहिरडा, चांभार चतुराई, चांभारचोकसी, चांभारफट See under चान्हार.
 चाम *n* (चर्म S) Leather. Little used but in a few compounds. 2 A piece of money, according to एका आण्याचे तोस दाम एका दामाचे तोस चाम.
 चामाचे दाम चालविणें (To issue for circulation leathern money.) To wanton in one's power; to commit fearlessly the most arbitrary acts.
 चामक *f* (चाम Skin, क Louse.) also चाम *f* A louse or tick bred upon the body: as disting. from चिरू.
 चामखोळ *f* m चामखोड *m* चामफोड *m* A wart.
 चामगोचोड *f* m A kind of cattle louse or tick.
 चामचिराई *f* The leather-winged bat, a rear-mouse.
 चामचाट *m* Membrum virile ex corio confectum.
 चामचारी *f* Robbery of cattle. Contrad. from दामचारी.
 चामट *a* (चर्म) Tough. 2 fig. Tenacious, not to be moved; importunate, not to be repulsed; unyielding, unrelaxing—a camel's grasp, a bear's hug.
 चामटा *m* R A crawfish.
 चामडी *f* The skin.
 चा० लांबविणें To flay, i. e. to beat cruelly.
 चामडें *n* (चर्म S) Skin, hide, rind, peel, bark. 2 Hide prepared, leather.
 चामडेंडेरक *m* चामरडेल *f* n A large kind of frog.
 चामफोड *m* A wart.
 चामर *n* (S) A chowrie; the tail of *Bos Grunniens*, used to whisk off flies &c. *v* वार, ढाल.
 चामाडोला *m* Show, display, pretence, affectation of. *v* कर, मांड, मिरव.
 चामोकर *n* S (Poetry.) Pure gold.
 चामोगोचोड *f* m A kind of cattle-louse or tick.
 चामोटा *m* or टो *f* (चाम) A leathern glove or shackle (to confine the hand or foot). *v* खिळ. 2 A leathern strap or band.
 चान्हार *m* (चर्मकार S) A caste or an individual of it. They are workers in leather. Pr. चान्हाराची नजर पायाकडे The Tsámhár's regard or attention is ever towards (a person's) feet. This saying answers sometimes to Nesutor ultra crepidam. चान्हाराचा कुंडाचें पाणी पाजणें To give to drink the water of a चान्हार's vat. Said to coun-

teract magical influences working in the unhappy drinker. [working gen.
 चान्हारकी *f* The business of चान्हार, leather-चान्हारगोचोड or चान्हारी or या गोचोड *m* f A kind of गोचोड or cattle-tick. 2 fig. A doggedly importunate or hanging-on person.
 चान्हारचतुराई *f* चान्हारचौकसी *f* Close scrutinizing examination and hard haggling and chaffering (in purchasing). 2 A captious or silly picking out of faults and blemishes in any work; hyper-criticism. 3 also चान्हारफट *f* Smooth and soft but hollow and beguiling speech; humbug, blarney, palaver.
 चान्हारचाळवणी *f* (The putting off proverbially customary with the चान्हार caste.) Excessive shuffling or putting off: also bamboozling or humbugging gen. [चान्हार.
 चान्हारडा *m* A contemptuous form of the word चान्हारवाडा *m* The ward or quarter of the curriers and leather-workers.
 चान्हारहिरडा or चान्हारीहिरडा *m* A tree and its fruit, Yellow or chebulic myrobalan, Country galls. The two other sorts are बाळहिरडा & सुरवारीहिरडा. [dens. Rox.
 चान्हारी *f* A large scandent shrub, *Premna scan-*
 चार *m* pl or by redup. चारचार *m* pl (आचार S Conduct.) Light habits or ways; mischievous or idle tricks, pranks, frolics: ex. त्यजुनि चार विचार करो बरा ("ceasing from evil, may learn to do well." Is. i. 16, 17): also airs, manners, freaks, fancies, whimsies, dainty or delicate ways. *v* कर. 2 Splicing, splice, splicedness; i. e. the act, the work wrought, or the state effected.
 चारा चारानीं or चारें चारें Daintily, delicately, nicely, squeamishly; with finikin, fastidious, or fanciful airs and ways. Used with जेव, खा, पि, बोल, चाल, लिह &c.
 चार *f* Young green grass. 2 Any thing green (leaves &c.) considered as food for cattle. 3 *m* A tree, *Chirongia sapida*, or, according to Graham, *Buchanania latifolia*. 4 The shreds or filamentous substance around the pulp of the jack. 5 *n* R The seed of *Chirongia sapida*. 6 An inferior kind of बारफळ or jujube. The tree is called चाराचें झाड. [messenger; a herald.
 चार *m* S A spy, scout, secret emissary. 2 A चार *a* (Chár. चतुर् S) Four. 2 Used to express a moderate number or quantity. Ex. त्याला चार गोष्टी समजवून सांग; त्याचे जवळ चार पैसे आहेत. चार गोष्टी लावणें or करणें To start perverse objections or demurrings. चार गोष्टी सांगणें To use pacificatory or persuasive arguments or explanations. चार घेणें चार देणें Phrase expressive of sociality and neighborliness. (Readiness to give and to take, to do and to be done for.) चार हात देणें g. of s. reciprocally. (To come to handling of each other.) To come to scuffling or fisticuffs;—used of two persons.
 चार *ind* (चार Green grass.) An enhancing adjunct to हिरवा, as हिरवाचार Dark green.
 चार अक्षरें *n* pl (Four letters.) Learning; a measure of erudition or education. Ex. व्यास चा० येतात त्यासच ठेवाचें. [Used to curry cows.
 चारकट *n* A piece of dry shriveled दोडका.
 चारकट or चारगट *a* sometimes चारट *a* (चार) Addicted to ill habits and tricks; mischievous, prankish: also fastidious, fanciful, humorsome.
 चारकटा *m* C चारकट *m* n C The interior esculent substance of a jack-fruit apart from the गरे (the lumps of pulp); or of a very young jack of unformed गरे. It is boiled and eaten as a vegetable.

चारकलश *m* Commonly चौकलश. A tribe of Shúdras. [with three dice.]

चारवाने or न्हे *m pl* A certain throw in games
चारकूट *n C* Grass just shooting; young and tender grass.

चारखंड *n A* A piece or separated portion of a Jack-fruit. 2 The emptied shell of a Jack-fruit; the case including the चार or सागूळ or enveloping filaments of the pulp. 3 The सागूळ or soft filamentous substance remaining after the extraction of the गरे and detachment of the shell. 4 A jack-fruit of which the गरे (lumps of pulp) have been extracted. Note. Of these four senses some are current in one part of the Konkan, some in another. The second is the most general.

चारखानो *f pl* (चार & खान) The four classes under which the Hindús enumerate all creatures of the animal and vegetable kingdoms; viz. अंडज, जारज, खेदज, उद्विज्ज Oviparous, viviparous, sudoriparous, ground-bursting (vegetating).

चारखुंड जाहगीर *f* The grant of the four corners of the earth. Used to signify the ample domain or range of the beggar.

चारचक्षु *n* (S चार Spy or emissary, चक्षु Eye.) The eye (i. e. the means of intelligence) consisting in scouts and emissaries. Ex. राजास चा. असावे. 2 *attrib.* That sees through the medium of ministers, agents, spies—a king, a general.

चारचैत्र *m pl* Four or five persons.

चारजमा or चारजामा *m* (چارجامه H) A saddle composed of folds of cloth. *v* घाल, कस, ठेव. 2 Saddling (a horse). *v* कर.

चारण *m* (चर S Because they are always on the move.) A caste or an individual of it. They are carriers of grain, salt &c. The चा is tsá.

चारण *m S A* personage among the gods, the panegyrist.

चारणो *f* (Verbal of चारणे) Grazing. Mostly in the obl. cases; as चारणोवर, चारणोस or चारणोला पाठविणे-घालणे-ठेवणे To send or put out (cattle) to pasture. 2 A depasturing or grazing upon. Ex. तुरीची चा. झाली म्हणजे पोके चांगले होते or ह्या बांधाच्या दोन चारणा झाल्या.

चारणे *v c* (चा S) To graze; to pasture. 2 To feed. Ex. लोणी मुलांस चारितसा खधामी. 3 *fig.* (e. g. पैसा चा., लाडू चा. &c.) To give (money, sweetmeats &c.) 4 To splice. [three dice.]

चारदाणे *m pl* A certain throw in games with

चारपंजस *a* (چارپنج & چارپنج P Fourth and fifth.) Applied to designate the classes of some inferior silks. [locks—a मोट, गाडी &c.]

चारवैली *a* That requires or employs eight bul-
चारवाणो *f pl* The four stages of Voice from the first stirring of the breath unto articulate utterance; viz. परा, पश्यंती, मध्यमा, वैखरी.

चर हो ठाव *m pl* (Even the four, the very four, the main or preeminent four, dishes,—भात, भाजो, वरण, पोळी) A term for a decent, comfortable, or respectably-furnished feast or meal:—as disting. from घडाळ टिपू &c. A poor meal—mere bread and a chili.

चारा *m* (چاره H) Food for beasts and birds. (Grass, leaves, grains, worms &c., yet esp. understood of Grass.) Ex. गमनीं लागला कोसला. चारा कोण पुरवी त्याला. [ments. *v* कर, पड.]

चाराचुरा *m* (चरा by redup.) Bits, crumbs, frag-
चारी *a masc* (S) That goes or moves. In comp. Ex. पाद-आकाश-जल-अश्व-ग्राम-वन-चारी.

चारी *f* The inclined plane of a draw-well.

चार *a S* Beautiful, elegant, handsome—persons or things. [well-formed. Ex. जो घनश्याम चा.]

चारगात्र *a S* Of elegant or handsome limbs,
चारोळी *f* sometimes चारोळे *n* (चार & ओळी) A seed of the tree चार or Chirongia sapida. 2 A seed of चंदन or Sirium myrtifolium.

चारवाक *m* (S) An atheist or infidel of a certain form. His main tenets are The eternity of the present succession of causes and effects, the non-existence of a future state, and that death is the only मोक्ष or emancipation. Ex. किं वेदांतापुढे चा. किं शंकरापुढे मशक. ||

चारवाकमत *n* (S) The doctrine of the चारवाक.

चारवाकवाद *m* (S) Maintenance of the doctrine of the चारवाक. Also चारवाकवादी *m* Maintainer of it.

चाल *f* (चालणे) Moving, going, walking, journeying. Custom or fashion; practices or habits; way, manner, method. 3 Gait, air, step, pace, manner of walking. 4 A pace of the horse. These are कुकरचाल, कोंकरचाल, खुदकीचाल, चवडचाल, चौकचाल, टाकणचाल, तुळक or तुकीचाल, दुडकीचाल, धांवरीचाल, बाजीचाल, भरधांवचाल, उदक or उदकचाल. 5 Currency or circulation (of a coin). 6 Managing or making shift with. Ex. सोवळे दुसरे काही नाही म्हणून धावळावर चाल करतो. 7 Power, prevalence, influence, authority. Ex. दरबारांत त्याची चाल होती तेशपर्थ त्याचे वांकडे कोणत्याचानेही झाले नाही. 8 Kind, sort, variety (of metre &c.): also a tune (in music). 9 Assailing or falling upon. *v* कर. 10 The juttings out and retirings of the end of a wall, left to admit of the junction of another wall: also the indented edge (of a thatch &c.) left to admit of addition. 11 The chip driven in betwixt the male and the female screws of a sugarmill.

चाल करणे To fall upon, move upon, attack. 2 or चालोवर घेणे To manage or shift with; to get on with, or make to do. चालोस लागणे To begin to proceed; to enter upon its course—some business or action. चालोस लावणे To set a going.

चाल *a* Current—money. In comp. with a designating noun, as पुणेचाल, चांदवडचाल, समशेरी-चाल, नाशिकचाल.

चालक *a* (चाल) Swift-going, fleet, quick. 2 (S) That sets in motion: also that moves, carries on, conducts.

चालकबाज *m* A rheumatic affection of the legs and feet. 2 or चालकबावू *m* or चालकबाजचा मणो *m* A ring of glass tied or a white flint bound (as a spell) just above the ankle in the disorder चालकबाज (to recover the legs and feet into walking trim).

चालकाबोलका *a* (चालणे & बोलणे) Able to speak and walk—a child. 2 Affable, conversible, of easy manners or access. [deportment.]

चालचर्या *f* Ways, manners, general conduct or
चालचलन *f* चालचलनूक *f* चालचलाण *f* चाल-
चलाव *m* Behaviour, demeanour, deportment.

चालचलाक *a* Passable; that may serve the present occasion. 2 That accommodates himself to the occasion; that manages, shifts, gets on.

चालचलाक or ख *a* (चाल & چالاک P) *a* Swift-going or strong and smart at going—man or beast.

चालचलाकी or खी *f* Speed or fleetness (esp. of a horse or beast); activity or smartness in moving.

चालढकल *f* (चालणे & ढकलणे) चालढाळ *f* Cursory and imperfect performance; slurring or slubbering over. 2 Managing or making shift with: also living or driving on of life under many diffi-

culties and wants. 3 Putting off (of a thing to be done) from day to day; procrastination.

चालढाळ *m* Custom and course; manner and way; habit or practice comprehensively.

चालणे *vi* (चलन S) To move, go, get on, walk, march, travel. Ex. मो दिवसास पधरा कोस चालतो. 2 To proceed or make progress; to be in process or under performance. Ex. त्या वकिलाचे हाता-मध्ये साझे काम यथायोग्य चालते; कोश चालला, घर चालले &c. 3 To flow, pass, have a course—days, life: to continue on; to pass through successive ages—an estate, a fashion. Ex. ही माझी वृत्ति पांचशे वर्षे चालली. 4 To have effect, influence, prevalence. Ex. त्या मनुष्याचे कोठेही चालत नाही. 5 To have currency; to be received, suffered, permitted—a coin, a tale, a statement, a course of conduct. Ex. हे नाणे ही गोष्ट तुझी चेष्टा त्याची उनाडको एथे चालणार नाही. 6 To demean or conduct one's self; to behave. Ex. गुरु जसे सांगतात तसे चालावे. 7 To pass with; to serve, satisfy, content. Ex. ओले कोरडे जसे मिळेल तसे मला चालेल. 8 To act, work, be in action—a machine &c. 9 To walk or move with a particular air, gait, pace. 10 To suit, serve, answer, do; to be adapted or adequate to a purpose. 11 The applications of this verb are manifold; but of farther particularity the tediousness might be thought to overbalance the advantage. Be it borne in mind that its general import is progression or motion; and its slighter diversifications of sense in popular phraseology will give no perplexity.

चालता घेणे To let pass; to make shift with. 2 To proceed; to go on. चालून जाणे To fall upon; to attack.

चालता *p* of चालणे That is in motion or in action, in operation or in force; that is under passage or in use: also suffering passage, i. e. sharp—an edge or an edged instrument. Ex. चालता कच्चा or सोकदमा A quarrel or a matter now going on. चालता रमाल In official matters. The batch of business in hand. In this sense चालती तबलक चालते पुढे. चालता रुपया-नाणे A current rupee or a coin gen. चालते काम Power of passage; capability of passing on; as गाद्याचे चालते काम केले. चालते औषध A medicine which permits the patient to do his usual doing and going. चालता कूच, चालती मजील Marching or traveling by continuous stages (unbroken by any halting). चालता सैपाक Smooth and easy cooking; cooking not embarrassed by dishes demanding much attention. चालतो वहि-वाट Present management and fruition of (as of an estate enjoyed successively). चालते कालवण A sauce easily prepared. Applied esp. to पिठले or कांदा. चालता is Current, existing, subsisting, in many shades of application: also prevalent or in the ascendant. [prosperity.]

चालताकाळ *m* The season of power, prevalence,
चालताबोलता *a* Able to walk and talk—a child.

चालताबोलता or चालतबोलत असता *ad* Rapidly, promptly, quick as thought: also suddenly, smack, outright. Ex. हे आठ महिने राहिले ते चा. जातील; तो म्हतारा चा. मेला.

चालते दफतर *n* The establishment for the trans-
action of the current business of a Government. 2 The records kept at hand for current business: also, by meton., the current business.

चालते नाव *n* The common or vulgar name of a person. See लावहारिक नाव.

चालन *n* (S) Turning over and about (tiles of a roof, pages of a book, betel-leaves, cards &c.):

turning over (the calculations of the planets, the elements of a science &c.): i. e. turning in order to re-arrange, revise, examine, explore, search, sift. 2 The adding to or deducting from the result of a calculation to find the place of a heavenly body, of the proportional difference; in order to determine its place on a day future or past: also the difference so added or deducted. 3 Causing to proceed or move.

चालवर्तणूक *f* *unc* चालवळ *f* Conduct and bearing; deportment and procedure. Comprehensive or free terms.

चालविणे *v* *c* (चालणे *q. v.*) To make to proceed or go; to set or keep in motion; to move. 2 To maintain in flow, passage, or course. 3 To make current; to circulate, establish, set up or afoot. 4 To set or keep in action; to work, conduct, carry on (a machine, a business). 5 To make to pass, serve, or satisfy; or to make to suit, serve, or answer.

चालित *p* *S* Made to move, moved.

चाली *f* The chip or piece of wood which is driven in betwixt the नवरा & नवरी of a sugar-press.

चालीवजा *a* *ind* (चाल & वजा) That is according to the custom or fashion; customary, ordinary. 2 Passable, serving the occasion, i. e. slight and flimsy. [operation, in force.]

चालू *a* (चालणे) That is in motion, in action, in

चालूक *a* (चाल) Swift-going, fleet, quick.

चाव *m* *pl* (Commonly चार) Freaks, fancies, whimsies; dainty airs; affected ways (in eating, speaking, dressing, walking).

चावट *a* (चावणे) Tough, clammy, difficult of mastication—an article of food. 2 fig. That prates persistingly and tediously; that dwells tiresomely upon one subject or strain; that hangs and harps upon: also that babbles or blabs. 3 Slack or loose through wear or use—hinges, fixtures, machines.

चावटार्द *f* चावटगिरी *f* (चावट) Persisting and wearisome jabber or prate: also pratingness or idle talkativeness.

चावटी *f* (Poetry.) Persisting prate. Ex. पंडिताचे सभेआंत मूर्ख॥ चा० करो बहुत॥ See ex. under चाकटी.

चावडी *f* (چاوي H) The Kotwāl's hall, court, or tribunal in the market. 2 The place of business in a village; the village-hall. Used by travelers &c. 3 fig. Any place of resort for scamps and gossips; answering to alehouse, barber's shop &c. 4 (Because given at the चा०) Tax or money to be paid in to Government, esp. the land-tax.

चावणे *v* *c* (चर्वण *S*) To chew. 2 To bite. 3 fig. To speculate: also to take bribes or douceurs.

चावून घालणे To enjoin or instruct by much explanation and reiteration. चावून चिकट करणे (To make, by chewing, sticky and clammy that which, if suffered to dissolve of itself, will dissolve readily.) To outwit one's self; to overshoot the mark; to be fain to accept in the end (after obstinate haggling, chaffering, stickling) harder terms or inferior things than were offered at first. 2 To dwell or harp upon tediously.

चावून चिवून खरचणे To spend or use stintingly. चावून चिवून संसार करणे-घर चालविणे &c. To conduct one's affairs frugally or thriftily. चावून-चिवून ठेवणे To preserve or keep very closely, sparingly, reservingly &c. Also written चिवून-चावून and sometimes चिवूनचावून.

चावणे *v* *imp* (चर्वण *S*) To gnaw in the belly:

also to yearn: also, whether as *impers* or *intrans*, to bite or ache—the head or in the head.

चावणे *n* A piece added in extension to a post.

चावदस *f* (Vulgar.) See चौदस.

चावदिवस or चावदीस *m* *W* (चावणे & दिवस) A term for नरकचतुर्दशी or for the second day of the festival of दिवाळी. People go about at one another's houses to *chew* पोचे.

चावदीस or चावदिवस *m* (Vulgar.) The fourteenth of the dark fortnight of आश्विन, and, sometimes, of the months gen.

चावणट *a* (चावणे) That prates persistingly and tediously: also that hangs and harps upon one dull subject or strain.

चावर *m* Commonly चाहूर. 2 *n* An instrument for making the deep furrows necessary for sugarcane.

चावरा *a* (चावणे) Addicted to biting—horse &c.

चावरी *f* *P* (चावणे) The chewed and trodden residue of food thrown before a beast.

चावरी *f* (Poetry.) A sort of stool. Ex. रत्नजित चावरिया॥ ठायीं ठायीं मांडिल्या॥

चावरा, चावरी, चावरीमोट, चावया See in order under चाहूरा.

चावळणे *v* *i* (चावणे) To talk wildly or incoherently, to rave. Ex. न भरता अर्ध प्रहर॥ सुवेळसिं आला रघुवीर॥ भय घेतले मानसी॥ म्हणोनि भलले चावळसि॥ 2 (In Khándesh, the डांग &c.) To talk or speak gen.

चावळाचावळ *f* (चावळणे) Wild talk; gab, jabber, or mere raving: also unfounded rumors.

चावा *m* (चावणे) A morsure or bite. *v* घे. 2 The bite or part bitten.

चावाचीव *f* (चावणे) Persisting and wearisome expression of desire, dissatisfaction &c.; importuning, objecting, grumbling.

चावी *f* (چابی H Chave. Port.) A key. 2 The clasp or lock of the pieces or parts of a table.

चाहूरा *m* A ploughman's whip, a twisted thong of leather.

चाहूरी *f* The fore yaw, —the fore part of the सोल or drag-rope, receiving the *second* couple of bullocks—the yoke in front of the thillers. Hence चाहूरी or चाहूरे बैल The bullocks composing the *second* yoke of a team; although applied now to every yoke severally in advance of the thill-yoke or limmers. Hence the compounds साहबेली चाहूरी, आठबेली चाहूरी &c., properly साहबेली, आठबेली, दाहाबेली, .. सोळाबेली.

चाहूरीमोट *f* A bucket (of a draw-well) which is worked by two pair of bullocks.

चाहूयाआसूड *m* A ploughman's long whip.

चाश *m* (*S*) pop. चाश or चास *m* (Pronounced *Chás*.) The blue Jay, *Coracias Indica*. 2 Set down by some authorities as the synonyme of खंजन or खंजरीट Wagtail.

चासणी & चासणूक Better चाचणी & चाचणूक.

चांसपणे *v* *i* Formed by metathesis from चांपसणे.

चाहटळ, चाहड, चाहडखोर, चाहडबुचका &c. See under चहा.

चाहणे *v* *c* (چاہ H The चा is *Chá*.) To love or like: also, *inv* or *imp*, To please, suit, be agreeable unto. Ex. चाहू ते करू or चाहोल ते करू.

चाहा, चाहाटळ, चाहाड, चाहाडखोर, चाहाडणे, चाहाडी &c. A vitious form of spelling. See under चहा.

चाहुरी, चाहुरीमोट, चाहूया See under चाहूरी.

चाहूर *m* *n* A measure of land,—120 square bigás. 2 The yoke in front of the thill-yoke: or the head yoke of an ordinary team.

चाहूल *f* (चाल & हूल) A sign, signal, indication; any sound, scent, or appearance from which is inferred the approach or the presence of a person or an animal, e. g. a footfall, a rustling noise, a figure or passing-shade. *v* वाट, दिस, घे, पाह, ऐक, ये.

चाळ *a* (चाळा) Wanton, coquettish, riggish, flirty—a female.

चाळ *f* A long and narrow building; as for stabling, shops &c.: also a row, line, or series (of shops or uniform houses). 2 *m* A jingling ornament on the ankles of dancers. 3 A hiss or whistle made by the mouth, in imitation of the sound of the ornament. 4 The threads of a web left unwoven where divisions of it are to be made. 5 A kind of ringworm. 6 *f* Trick, freak of fancy, whimsey. Ex. पोरान्नी रोज नवी नवी चाळ. 7 *m* A quantity of the seeds of सागरगोटी as tossed up by the hand. In a play of children. 8 *m* *C* A pit made in a खारेपाट or salt marsh, to receive the fish brought by the flowing tide.

चाळ *m* *P* (चाळणे To sift &c.) Searching, seeking, looking for, quest. 2 Turning and shifting; turning and tossing about; whether turning over and relaying orderly, or tumbling over as in rummaging. Hence fig. turning schemes and tentative measures; adopting various devices, expedients, and shifts. *v* कर.

चाळक *a* (चळा) Mischievous, full of tricks, pranks, and frolics. 2 Full of blandishments and soft arts—a woman. See चाळक भवानी.

चाळक *a* (चाळक *S*) That sets in motion; or that keeps going, carries on &c. Incomp. as चक्रचाळक, विश्वचाळक, चित्तचाळक, बुद्धिचाळक.

चाळकभवानी *f* A term for a loose woman full of blandishments; a wanton, flirt, rig, coquette: also for a forward, meddling, mischievous woman.

चाळढाळ *m* *unc* (ढाळणे by redup.) Removal (of an embarrassment or a demand); relieving (of a person on his occasion). Ex. एवढा माझा चा० पांच रुपयांचा करावा; कसाही चा० करून रुपये देऊन टाकावे.

चाळण *f* (चालन *S*) A sieve or strainer. 2 fig. A well supplied by numerous springs; a cloth of loose texture, or one worn threadbare &c. 3 *n* (चाळणे) Act of sifting or straining. 4 Quantity to be sifted. 5 The chaff or dirt remaining after sifting or straining.

चाळणपुळी *f* A virulent and widely spread ulcer.

चाळणा *m* चाळविणा *m* (चाळणे) A stirring stick (of grain &c. under parching or airing); a stick with a cloth rolled around the end. [ing.]

चाळणावळ *f* (चाळणे) The price or cost of sifting. चाळणी *f* (चाळणे) A sieve or strainer. 2 Sifting. 3 In cards. Sifting the hand. 4 Turning the tiles of a roof; turning and airing betel-leaves &c. 5 fig. Searching, sifting, investigating.

चाळणे *v* *c* (चालन *S*) To sift; to strain. 2 To turn (the tiles of a roof, the pages of a book, betel-leaves &c.): to sift (cards in hand). 3 To sift, explore, search (घरघर, देशदेश, गांवगांव &c.)

चाळूनचाळून or चाळूनपाळून Turning about or over and over; turning and shifting and changing.

चाळवण, चाळवणी, चाळवणूक *f* (Verbal of चाळविणे *v* *c*) Tantalizing, deluding, teasing &c.

चाळवणे *v* *i* (चालन *S*) To slip aside; to yield or give a little; to budge or stir.

चाळवाचाळव *f* (चाळविणे *q. v.*) Constant or excessive tantalizing, deluding, gulling &c.: also teasing, irritating, exciting.

चाळविणे *v* *c* To stir; to move about. 2 To cause to slide or slip; to cause to yield or give

way; to move from its place; to stir. 3 To allure and mock; to excite expectation and blast it; to tantalize, cajole, beguile. Ex. ब्राह्मणासो आशा लावून ॥ चाळवी कदा नेदी दान ॥ 4 To stir up, provoke, irritate, tease. [ingly.

चाळवूनपाळवून Coaxingly, cajoling, wheedling. चाळशी or सो sometimes चाळिशी or सो f (चाळीस) Dimness of vision taking place about the age of forty. 2 The age of forty. 3 also चाळिसा m An aggregate of forty gen.; a maund containing forty sher; a cloth of forty cubits; a load requiring forty men or animals &c.

चाळा m Tricks, pranks, frolics, mischievous practices. 2 A liking or taking to; a fondness for. v लाग. Ex. त्याला गाणे ऐकावयाचा चाळा लागला आहे. 3 A trick, a way, a silly habit: also a habit or way of good or indifferent character. Ex. वाचेसी शिवनामाचा चाळा ॥ 4 A form of mortising, or of intersection or interlocking of bodies or of parts: viz. that of the dove-tail; of the fingers intertwined with the ends downwards; of the parts of hinges; of the unwoven threads of cloth where divisions are to be made; an articulation or a joint; as हाताचा-मणगटाचा-मानेचा-खवाच्याचा-गुड्याचा-चाळा. 5 The name of a class of goblins or fiends. 6 In the loom. The cord connecting the पावडा and the पावसरा. 7 A spot in a web or texture left unwoven, or become open by the slipping aside of the threads. 8 That member of the loom otherwise called ओवो or वही, where see it described.

चाळाचाळ or ली f (चाळणे) Sifting and straining &c.; close search, ransacking, rummaging, turning over and over.

चाळाबोळा m (चाळणे & बोळा) Crumpled or rumpled condition (like that of a बोळा or dab-clout) of cloths, papers &c.; also the act of crumpling or rumpling. चे, कर. 2 fig. Bundling up hurriedly or briskly (of clothes, traps, baggage); gathering and tossing together (as by travelers, plunderers &c.)

चाळीपाळीने or चाळूनपाळून ad (चाळणे) Alternately; bout and bout; by turns or spells.

चाळीव p of चाळणे Sifted, lit. fig.

चाळीस a (Both as tshá and tsá.) Forty.

चाळोसपच n (Because about the age of forty dimness of sight comes on.) Spectacles.

चाळेखोर c A person (esp. a child) full of pranks and tricks.

चाक्षुष a S Belonging to the eye or the sight, ocular, optical, visual. 2 Visible or seen. 3 Used as s n or चाक्षुषज्ञान n Ocular evidence; eyesight-knowledge. [of effecting ocular deception.

चाक्षुषोविद्या f (S) Conjuring or jugglery; the art

चि ind An emphatic or enhancing expletive constantly occurring in poetry. See fully under च ind. Where चि occurs followed by या, as चिया, there it is merely the genitive particle now blended and written चा. [sparrow.

चिक f (Nursery language for चिमणी) A hen-chickचिकणे vi (चोक) To be viscid or clammy; to stick or clog.

चिकचिकाट m (Intens. of चिकचिक) Exceeding or great clamminess or viscousness.

चिकचिकीत a Clammy, cloggy, viscid, sticky.

चिकचोक f (चोक by redup.) Clamminess, viscousness, stickiness: also clammy or viscous matter.

चिकट a (چکٹ H or from चोक) Gummy, glutinous, viscous, adhesive. 2 fig. Niggardly, tight-grasping, close-fisted. 3 Tough. 4 Tough

and enduring—a frame of body; and attrib. a person. 5 Tough in its figurative senses; viz. Persisting, dogged, inflexible, importunate. [cousness.

चिकटण f (चिकट) Clamminess, clogginess, vis-

चिकटणे vi (चिकट) To stick or adhere to. 2 fig. To cleave unto; to be attached, addicted, devoted &c.

चिकटभेंडी f चिकटभोकर n (See भेंडी & भोकर) Terms for an importunate or insisting person (in begging or in enforcing); a stick-fast.

चिकटवण n (चिकटविणे) Causal of चिकटणे) Stick-ing-stuff gen.; gum, lac, glue, paste, size.

चिकटविणे or चिकटाविणे v c (चिकटणे) To make to adhere or cleave, to stick.

चिकटा m (चिकट) Clammy sordes or scurf adhering to the hair or skin: also clamminess of hair: flour adhering to the grinding stone: clamminess of the ground after a slight shower: a clammy ooze from a sore, or of milk from a teat &c. &c. 2 Blight (on corn and the pulses) consisting in a clammy excretion. v पड. 3 Bird-lime. 4 A particular grass.

चिकटाई f (चिकट) Stickiness.

चिकटो f (चिकट) Clammy sordes of the hair. v बस. 2 Clamminess, clottedness, mattedness. 3 Clammy state (of a grinding mill): also sticky quality (as of new corn). 4 Viscid infusion of tamarind-seeds.

चिकटीव p of चिकटविणे Made by being glued, pasted, or otherwise stuck; i. e. not sewn, nailed, tied &c.

चिकटे n चिकटा m An inferior sort of silk cloth; used esp. by Bráhmans in the state सोवळा.

चिकट्या a (चिकट) Tough figuratively; viz. persisting, pertinacious, importunate.

चिकण a (चिकण S) Hard—stone: tough—wood: strong or stout—cloth, thread, paper: hardy, enduring, firm; capable of sustaining toil and privations—man or beast. 2 fig. Substantial; having some wealth or property. 3 Unctuous—soil or particular earths: also gummy, glutinous &c. 4 Thick, rich, butyraceous—milk or the animal yielding it. 5 Miserly, close-fisted, fast-gripping.

चिकणखडू m A kind of pipeclay or white earth.

चिकणचोपडा a Unctuous—earth, stone. 2 Soft and tough—kinds of wood. 3 Soft and strong—kinds of silk or cotton stuffs. 4 Greasy and glossy: also bright-shining through polish.

चिकणचोपडे n Any oleaginous or unctuous substance (of food or otherwise); oil and fat (comprehensively), or oil or fat (disjunctively).

चिकणमाती f Fat or unctuous earth; clay, loam, marl &c. Applied primarily to the common black earth. [or earth.

चिकणवट a Fat or unctuous;—used esp. of soil चिकणसुपारी f चिकणी f Betel-nut gathered at an early stage of ripeness, and prepared by boiling in milk and drying in the shade.

चिकणा m A medicinal plant: also called चुंच.

चिकणा or ना a (چکنا H) Unctuous, fat, greasy &c. The common form is चिकण. H. Pr. चोते झाडके चिकने पान Youth is ever fresh and promising.

चिकणाई f (چکناई H) Fatness, unctuousness, greasiness. [चिकणसुपारी.

चिकणीमाती & चिकणीसुपारी See चिकणमाती & चिकवडो f (चोक & वडो) A little cake or drop composed of thick viscous flour, with salt, peppers &c. and fried.

चिकशा or स्या f (चिकित्सा S) Surmise, suspicion, evil apprehension. v आण, धर, बाळग, वागव; also ये, उठ, वाग. 2 Nausea or loathing. v ये.

चिकसा m A fragrant unguent (जो धळा ground with turmeric &c.) for the body.

चिकाचा पडदा m A blind or skreen made of split bamboo, a check.

चिकाट m (Commonly चिकचिकाट) Muddiness, muckiness, clammy miriness.

चिकाटो f (चिकट) A certain gripe or lock of the पहिलवान or Athletæ. 2 A gripe of the wrist gen. v धर, रोड. 3 fig. The gripe of an opponent in argument. 4 A stick covered with bird-lime. Hence applied also to the lime. 5 Toughness (of wood). 6 Perseverance or endurance. 7 Importunity. 8 Dawdling, poking, dilatory performance or disposition. 9 Firmness of seat (upon a horse), stick-fast quality. [tirucalli.

चिकाडा m (चोक) The milk bush, Euphorbia

चिकार ad An enhancing particle used with the verb भरणे; and in this conjunction signifying To cram together; or to stuff closely. Ex. हे गलबन माणसांनी चि भरले.

चिकारा m Dislike, aversion, nausea.

चिकारोबोली or भाषा f An occult mode of speech; viz. that in which the letter चि is prefixed to every syllable.

चिकारो करणे g. of o. To jeer or ridicule.

चिकाळ or ला or व्या a (चोक) Containing much gum or viscid sap—plants and fruits.

चिकित्सक m (S) A physician. 2 fig. A prying or probing examiner; particularly as viewed as silly and pretending: also a would-be judge, connoisseur, amateur, virtuoso &c.

चिकित्सखोर c (चिकित्सा & खोर) A hypercritical, caviling, carping, captious person. 2 Fastidious or squeamish; one subject to fancies and foolish apprehensions.

चिकित्सनीय a S That may be prescribed for or treated; medicable, sanable, curable.

चिकित्सा f (S) The practice of medicine. 2 Prognosis or the prognostic division of medicine. 3 Hence minute and close examination; esp. as viewed as captious or hypercritical. 4 A suspicion or surmise; an imagination of ill: also a fancy, an opinion or apprehension bred by one's imagination or fears. v ये.

चिको f (चोक) Inferior, i. e. thin and swashy गूळ. 2 Skimmings of boiling sugarcane-juice kneaded and solidified. 3 Sugar or syrup boiled to consistency. 4 A paste made of flour of उडीद. 5 Glaziers' putty.

चिकोचा a (चोक) An epithet of a kind of cloth (used for लुगडो &c.): because it has lines upon it impressed with some viscous and enduring substance.

चिकोर a Vile, vexing, troublesome, full of teasing and petty points—a business or work.

चिकोर्षा f S Desire to do. [tended.

चिकोर्षित a S Desired to be done; purposed, in-

चिकोर्षु a S Desirous of doing.

चिकू a (चोक) Miserly, close-fisted, fast-gripping.

चिके ad W For a little; for a few moments.

Ex. चिके राहा मी इतक्यांत येतो.

चिकोटा m (चोक) See चिकटा except in the last [sense.

चिकोटी f See चिकाटी.

चिकोरी f An earthen saucer-form receptacle for the oil and wick of a lamp.

चिकूट, चिकूण For these two and for all compounds with and derivatives from them, and for चिकू. see in order under चिक.

चिकर a Diminutive, petty, inferior in size—fruits, flowers, betel-leaf; also letters, figures &c.

चिखल *m* (चिक्किल *S*) Mud, mire, muck. 2 *f* *R* Muddiness or miriness : also filth, sordes, dirt (as of the body or of garments).

चिखलणे *v i* *C* (चिखल) To flow with watery mud. 2 To be affected with चिखल्या.

चिखलणे *v i* To make miry and mucky.

चिखलणे *v c* *P* To drive or urge on (an elephant, a horse) : to incite, stimulate, push forward more gen. [or ardently.]

चिखलणे *v i* To rush upon or forward fiercely
चिखलधुणो *f* *C* (चिखल & धुणे) The general washing, by the laborers engaged in transplanting rice, of themselves and implements on the conclusion of their work.

चिखलवट *a* चिखलो *a* (चिखल) That readily becomes miry or muddy—soil. 2 Muddy, mucky, miry. [frame.]

चिखलवट *a* The under cross piece of a door—चिखलवणो *n* (चिखल & पाणो) Muddy water.

चिखलवाट *f* A muddy road.

चिखल्या *f* *pl* (sing चिखलो. From चिखल Mud.) Chaps or clefts arising in the feet from treading much in mud.

चिगचिग *f* चिगडाण or चिगधाण *f* (Imit.) Muddiness, muckiness, miriness. 2 Sweatiness. [sticky.]

चिगचिग *a* (Imit.) Mucky, thickly muddy and चिगट For this word and all its compounds and derivatives see the preferable form चिकट.

चिंगळ, चिंगळो, चिंगूळ *f* A small fish, such as Minnow &c. : also a fish in general whilst very small. 2 Applied also to a young or small-sized scorpion, crawfish, or crab ; also to a small and immature fruit, carrot, sweet potato, and similar diminutive thing.

चिंगाटो or चिंगोटी *f* A little top. 2 fig. A little, smart, lively boy. 3 A shrimp.

चिघळ *f* A certain wild esculent vegetable.

चिघळणे *v i* (चोक & गळणे) To melt, run, ooze, dissolve in streamlets—salt, sugar &c.

चिघळ्या *a* (चिघळणे) Soft and oozy ; that is melting away or that soon dissolves and melts—raw sugar &c.

चिघळ्यादेवी *f* *pl* Oozy and purulent form or stage of small-pox. Otherwise called कथळ्यादेवी. See under देवी.

चिघूर *a* Diminutive, dwarfish &c. See चिक्कूर.

चिंचे *f* (चिंचा *S*) The tamarind-tree and fruit, चिंचुलो *f* A pinch. *v* वे. [Tamarindus Indica.]

चिंचणो *f* A plant. See चिंचिणो.

चिंचतसर *n* A tax on tamarinds. [(of females).]

चिंचपटो or चिंचपेटो *f* An ornament of the neck

चिंचपानो *a* (चिंच & पान) Having a border of the breadth of a tamarind-leaf—a cloth used for dhotars &c. [Chinchore—rupees &c.]

चिंचवडो *a* Relating to the village चिंचवड or चिंचवणी *n* (चिंच & पाणो) Water acidulated with tamarinds.

चिंचळा *m* *R* The snuff or cabbage of a wick. 2 The igneous particles that fall from an oily light.

चिचि *ad* Imit. of the chirp of the night-cricket, of the twitter of sparrows &c. [sparrows &c.]

चिचि *f* (Imit.) The chirp or twitter (of crickets,

चिंचिणो *f* *C* A plant of the Mimosa tribe, growing amidst grass and in rice-fields. Milch cattle are fed on it.

चिचुंदरो, चिचोंदरो, चिचोंद्रो *f* (कुहूंदरो *S*) The muskrat, Sorex Indicus, or Castor muschatus, zibethicus &c. 2 A firework. A tube filled with powder. [num pubescens.]

चिचुरटो or डो, चिचोरटो or डो *f* A plant, Sola-

चिचुरटें or डें, चिचोरटें or डें *n* The fruit of चिंचोका *m* (चिंच) A tamarind-seed. [चुरटो &c.]

चिचोंदरा *a* Quick, sharp, brisk, lively ; esp. in prattling or chattering—a child. [giddy.]

चिचोर or रो *a* Light, trifling, frivolous, airy, चिचोरो *f* Levity, frivolity, puerility ; lightness and silliness of disposition or deportment.

चिंचोळा sometimes चिंचोळ *a* Taper, gradually narrowing. 2 Narrow, slender, slim, thin-sized.

चिंचोळा *m* The gathered head of a burning wick, the cabbage.

चिच्छक्ति *f* *S* (चित् & शक्ति) The perceptive, sentient, or intelligent principle ; the intellect or mind.

चिजवट *a* चिजपट *a* चिजबिज *a* (Imit.) Scrawled or scribbled, ill written or drawn.

चिजबिज *f* (Imit.) Scrawling, scribbling, rudely tracing.

चिट *ad* Silently, still. *v* राह, कर. Ex. मी इतकें बोललो परंतु तो चिट केला नाही.

चिटको *f* A snap with a finger and the thumb. 2 An earthen pitcher of a particular form. 3 The follicle or seed-case of the radish. 4 The pod of Dolichos fabaeformis. [tiny.]

चिटकुला *a* Little, small, small-sized, diminutive, चिटकें *n* The half of a निपटें or १६ of a शेर.

चिटकें *n* *unc* (For चिटको) A snap with a finger and the thumb.

चिटकांचे मांडव *m* *pl* See चटकांचे मांडव.

चिटचिट or टां *ad* Imit. of the sound of milk dropping (drop ! drop !) into the milking vessel ; or of that of the sucking of the calf.

चिटणो *f* Verbal of चिटणें *q. v.* infra. [lizard.]

चिटणें *v i* To utter its चिट ! or click—the house-

चिटणें *v c* (चिट ! चिट ! Drop ! drop !) To continue milking or sucking an almost exhausted udder (sometimes breast). Ex. काय चिटून चिटून काढतोस वासराला डेव ; वासरुं चिटून चिटून पितें म्हणून गाय चिटणीं (or चिटणोस) पडली. चिटणोस पडणें is to waste away under such exhausting sucking of the calf (or baby). Used also of the sucking animal or infant.

चिटनविशो or चिटनिशो *f* The office or business of चिटनवीस. 2 Mere note-writing.

चिटनवीस or चिटनीस sometimes चिटणोस *m* (चिटो & نویس *P*) An officer of state, an under secretary who wrote and answered despatches &c. ; the secretary of correspondence. 2 Applied to the शिरसेदार in Government offices.

चिटनिशी *a* (चिटनीस) Relating to the department of the चिटनीस ; that is to be recorded, noticed, taken down in writing. 2 Resembling the writing of a चिटनीस, i. e. fine or small.

चिटपट or चिटपिट *a* & *ad* Rudely written, scribbled, scrawled : also as *n* A scrawl.

चिटपांखणें *n* (चिट ! Imit. & पांखणें A bird.) A phrase formed to express utter stillness and solitude. Neg. con. Ex. मला त्या वाटेवर त्या गांवांत त्या घरांत &c. चिं देखील भेटलें नाही.

चिटमिडा *a* Commonly चुटमुडा, चुटपुडता &c.

चिटलिंग *m* चिटू *m* Terms for a little, lively, and intelligent boy, a *chit*.

चिटलेलें दूध *n* चिटलेली धार *f* The scanty stream or the few drops of milk obtained (from a milch animal) by hard pressure towards the close of the milking ; afterings, strokings.

चिटवी or चिटो *a* (चोट) Consisting of, covered with, or made of chintz.

चिटूक *m* *n* The name of a bird.

चिटोरा or चिटोरा *m* चिटोरें *n* चिटडी or चिटोडी *f* A slip, shred, or scrap of paper for writing : also

a note or small epistle. 2 The two latter of these forms are sometimes used for चिंधो Strip or shred of cloth.

चिटो, चिटो, चिटो sometimes चिटो *f* (چٹو *H*) A note or small epistle. 2 By eminence. A चुंडो or Bill of exchange.

चिटो उतरणें with वर or विषयीं of *s*. To get a writ to die. 2 (देवाची-श्रीमंताची-&c. चिटो उतरणें) Said when any extraordinary pecuniary help is rendered by somebody. चिटो or चिथा टाकणें To cast lots. चिटो फिरविणें or माघारें टाकणें (To decline the invitation or summons to die.) Used of one who struggles on through a desperate sickness, and recovers.

चिट्टा *m* The roll of जमाबंदी General account of the revenues. 2 An order upon the treasury. 3 A roll of Inám-lands in a taluká. Usually the word इनाम is prefixed. 4 A roll of stipendiaries (of a district &c.) ; pay-roll. 5 With लावणी prefixed. Roll of lands under cultivation.

चिट्टोचपाटी *f* (चिट्टो A note, चपाटी by redup.) A general or lax term for letters and notes.

चिडचिड *f* Confinedness, thronged state, press. 2 Muddiness, miriness, muckiness. 3 Sweatiness.

चिडचिडणें *v i* (चिडचिड) To be miry and mucky—a place. 2 To be clammy and sticky—the body, eyes. 3 To be under irritation ; to be pet-

tish and snappish. [pettish, peevish, cross.]

चिडचिडा *a* Muddy, mucky, miry. 2 Snappish, चिडचिडीत *a* Miry, mucky, slimy, sloppy—a place : also clammy or sticky—the body, eyes, clothes. [snappish, waspish.]

चिडचिद्या *a* (चिडचिडणें) Irritable, captious, चिडणें *v i* (चोट) To take huff or offence. 2 To rise—the flesh from a blister.

चिडमिड *f* Excessive crowdedness : also the press or confinedness resulting.

चिडमिडणें *v i* (or चिडमिड करणें) To stir ; to budge ; to turn one's body ; to move one's self. Neg. con. and with reference to throngedness or confinedness. [fence.]

चिडरा *a* (चोट) Irritable, huffish, easy of off-

चिडवणी *f* (Verbal of चिडविणें) Teasing, irritating, provoking. चिडवणीचा गोष्टी *f* *pl* चिडवणीचें भाषण *n* Exciting speech.

चिडविणें *v c* (चिडणें) To excite, provoke, irritate.

चिडकामिडो *f* चिडिमिडो *f* Crowded or thronged state ; press, confinedness, jammedness.

चिडो *f* (چٹو *H*) A hen-sparrow. [&c.]

चिडखोर, चिडणें, चिडरा, चिडवणी, See चिडखोर चिणका or क्वा *a* *unc* Irritable.

चिणका *m* चिणकारा *m* Angry excitement ; angry displeasure ; irritation : also a fit of passion or rage. *v* ये, लाग. 2 Disgust. *v* ये. [passion.]

चिणकारणें *v c* *P* (चिणका) To get into a fit of चिणकुला *a* (Usually चिमकुला) Little and pretty.

चिणचिण *f* (Imit.) The prickling and itching (of the prickly heat &c.) : also a smarting or shooting. [of the night-cricket.]

चिणचिण or चिणिचिणि *ad* Imit. of the chirp चिणणें *v c* To build up (a doorway &c.) 2 To fill (a hole) by ramming (stones, earth &c.) into it.

3 To ram. 4 To entomb ; to immure ; to enclose alive and build in. Hence 5 To kill outright ; to close up (in death). 6 To excite, irritate, provoke.

चिणोरा *a* Little and pretty ; neatly small ; tiny.

चित् *f* *S* Intellect, understanding, mind. Used of the Deity considered as pure Knowledge or Wisdom.

चिंतक *a* *S* That thinks, wishes, minds, is con-

cerned about. In comp. as इच्छिन्तक, अनिच्छिन्तक, शुभचिन्तक, अशुभचिन्तक, कल्याणचिन्तक A well-wisher, an ill-wisher &c. [back. Opp. to फड्डी.]

चितकवडी *f* In plays. A cowrie fallen upon its चितंग *f* in N. D. *f m* ए A collar of gold or silver. An ornament of females.

चितड *a* Scrawled or scribbled; confusedly written; having interlineations, erasures, cancelings.

चिंतनी *f* चिंतनूक *f* (Verbal of चिंतने) Considering or pondering (in order to treasure up in the mind); esp. the pondering of the instruction received from one's गुरु.

चिंतने *v c* & *i* (चिंतन *S*) To think, to exercise the mind in apprehension or excogitation. Ex. तुम्ही अंक चिन्ता मी प्रहरभर चिंतने पण काही एक सुचत नाही. 2 To consider or ponder; to muse or meditate. Ex. लग्न कसे होईल मी चिंतने होतं. 3 To wish, desire, intend. Ex. समस्तही चिंतू लागले. रघुपतीस कल्याण. 4 To plan, scheme, contrive, invent; to conceive, imagine, think out. Ex. चिंतिला मनोरथ पूर्ण होय. एक आवर्तन करितां चि. 5 To reflect upon.

चिंतन *n* (*S*) Thinking, considering, pondering, reflecting; planning or devising; musing or meditating.

चिंतनिका *f S* चिंतनी *f S* चिंतना *f S* Considering or pondering (in order to treasure up in the mind) instruction received from one's गुरु.

चिंतनीय *a S* (Proper or suitable) to be considered, pondered, thought of.

चितपावन *m* Vulgar for चितपावन.

चितय *f* A creature of the serpent tribe. It is large, sluggish, and harmless. [explainer.]

चित्रकथी or च्या *a* (Properly चित्रकथी) A picture-chitrणे *v c* (चित्र *S*) To cover with figures and images (a wall, floor &c.): to fill with flourishes and scribbling (a paper &c.): to draw badly: to overspread (the heavens) with light fleecy clouding—the wind.

चित्रणे *v i* (चित्र *S*) To trace figures and images, to draw: to make flourishes with the pen, to scrawl and scribble: to rain lightly (i. e. in fine hairlike streams like the lines of a drawing).

चित्रणे *v i* (चित्र *S*) To trace figures and images, to draw: to make flourishes with the pen, to scrawl and scribble: to rain lightly (i. e. in fine hairlike streams like the lines of a drawing).

चितळ *m n* (In Sanskrit चित्र, चित्रांग, चीन, वत्सकर्ण &c.) The spotted antelope, Cervus axis. Its horns are short. Hence it is popularly understood to be hornless.

चिता *f* (*S*) A funeral pile, a pyre. Pr. चिते-पेक्षा चिन्ता कठीण Anxiety is worse than death. According to the Shlok चिन्ता चिन्ता समाजेया बिंदु मात्रेण चाधिका. चिता दहति निर्जीवं चिन्ता दहति जीविनं.

चिता *f* चितेवान् See चित्ता & चितेवान्.

चिन्ता *f* (*S*) Care, concern, anxiety, solicitude. 2 *S* Thinking, considering, pondering &c. See चिंतन. चिन्ता वाहणे *g* of *o*. To take thought of or about; to care for. चिन्ता नाही It is of no importance; it does not matter.

चिन्ताकुल, चिन्ताक्रांत, चिन्ताग्रस्त, चिन्तातुर, चिन्तान्वित *a* (*S*) Anxious, solicitous, oppressed with care, apprehension, or sorrow.

चिन्ताम *f* ए (Or चितंग) A collar of gold or silver. An ornament of females. Ex. हळूच घांस घे माझ्या चिन्तामाचा फासा मोडेल.

चिन्ताग्नि *m* (*S* Anxiety-fire.) चिन्ताज्वर *m* (*S* Anxiety-fever.) Extreme anxiety or apprehension. Ex. जळतां चिन्ताग्नी भितरीं. मेघ झडकरि वर्धे तूं.

चिताड *a* चिताडगुतार *a* Scrawled, scribbled, confusedly written, having interlineations, erasures, blots.

चिताभूमि *f* (*S*) Place of pyres; burning ground of the dead.

चिन्तामणि *m* (*S*) A gem of खर्ग supposed to yield to its possessor every thing wanted. Ex. चिन्तामणि रोकडा. पलांडू घेतला वळेंचि. 2 A name of गणपति. 3 An auspicious mark of the horse. See शुभचिन्हें. 4 A cant term for चिंचवणी or tamarind-water as a sauce.

चितारणे *v c* (चित्र *S*) To cover with figures and images (a wall &c.); with flourishes, scratches and scribbling (a paper &c.) See चित्रणे.

चितारी *m* (चित्रकार *S*) A drawer of figures, a limner, a painter.

चिन्ताणव *m S* (चिन्ता & अणव Ocean or sea.) Intense anxiety; or a multitude of anxieties; a sea of troubles.

चिन्तावणे *v i* (चिन्ता) To have concern, apprehension, or solicitude; to be anxious.

चिन्ताविणे *v c* (चिन्ता *S*) To affect with concern, apprehension, or anxiety. Ex. तो अधर्मावर सुटला म्हणून तुमचे प्राण चिन्ताविले.

चिन्ताविणे *v c* (चेतणे) To tease, irritate, provoke: also to excite, urge, set on.

चिन्तिन *p* (*S*) Thought, reflected, pondered upon.

चितो *f* P Mould, esp. white mouldy concretion.

चितेणे *v i* (चितो) To be covered with white mould. [White with red spots.]

चितोडा sometimes चितोड *a* A color of the horse.

चितोडी *a* Of the village चितोडी in the Carnatic; as चि. रुपया.

चित्कला *f S* in poetry चित्कला *f* The sentient or conscious principle of animated creatures; the portion of the divine intelligence; divina particula aura. Ex. जे विभुवनपतीची चि. ब्रह्मांडमाळा घडो मोडो.

चित्त *n* (*S*) The faculty of reasoning; the discursive faculty; the reason, the mind. The heart considered as the seat of sentiment, affection, or passion.

चित्त पुरविणे To pay attention; to mind or heed. चित्तांत खाणे impers. or in. con. To feel remorse or compunction.

चित्तक *a* (चित्त *S*) Sharp, clever, capable.

चित्तगृह *n S* (The house of the mind or heart.) The mind or heart. Ex. विकल्प प्रवेशला ते समर्थी. चित्तगृही कैकेया. [miration.]

चित्तचमत्कार *m* (*S*) Surprise, astonishment, admiration. चित्तचाळक *a* (Poetry.) That rules the will and affections. An epithet of God. Ex. चि. विटेवरला. तो हरि माझ्या मनीं भरला. Also जयजया सकळचित्तचाळका. 2 Amusing, entertaining, moving or affecting the mind.

चित्तचोर or चित्तचोरटा *a* (Poetry.) Heart-stealing, heart-alluring.

चित्तजडसंयोग *m S* Union of soul and body.

चित्तनिग्रह *m* (*S*) Restraint or rule of mind.

चित्तनिर्वृत्ति *f S* Repose or rest of mind.

चित्तपावन *m* (Derived revilingly or jocosely from चित्ता & पावन Pure from the pyre; allusively to the legend of Parshurām's converting a corpse into a living Brāhman: resolved, by counter face-tiousness or humor, into चित्त & पावन Pure of heart.) A tribe of Brāhman or an individual of it: called also कोंकणस्थ & चिपोळणा.

चित्तपोष्या or ला *m* A contemptuous term for a चित्तपावन. [or composed in mind.]

चित्तप्रसन्न *a* (*S*) Pleased, complacent, satisfied

चित्तशून्य *m* (*S*) Failure of the mental powers; dotage or fatuity. 2 Aberation of mind; loss of self-possession.

चित्तभ्रामक *a* (*S*) Heart-bewitching.

चित्तलहरी *f* (*S*) Wave of the mind.) A fancy, freak, whimsey, humor of the mind: also a sudden emotion of the mind. Ex. ब्रह्मानंदसागरी. विराळा चि. [of mind.]

चित्तविभ्रम *m* (*S*) Distraction or wild wandering

चित्तवृत्ति *f* (*S*) The mind; the attention. Ex. चि. ठिकाणीं नाही-फिरली-बदलली-उडून गेली. 2 *pl* The vagaries, roving, fancies, soarings of the mind. Ex. चि. घटकेघटकेत पालटतात.

चित्तवेधक *a* (*S*) Heart-piercing; heart-affecting.

चित्तवैकल्य *n S* Distraction, perplexity, bewilderment.

चित्तशुद्धि *f* (*S*) Good understanding (with respect to); purity or clearness of mind (as from hatred, suspicion, malign purpose). Ex. चि. नसल्या जाणा. एकांती मांडितो देवतार्चना. पुढे आठवी मनकामना. ते रानोरान हिंडवो.

चित्तसंकोच *m* (*S*) Repression or restraint of mind: also modest backwardness, abashment &c.

चित्तसमाधान *n* (*S*) Content, composure, or ease

चित्तस्थैर्य *n S* Settledness of mind. [of mind.]

चित्तळ *m n* The spotted antelope. See चितळ.

चित्ता *m* (चित्रक *S*) A leopard, Felis jubata. Schreb.; according to Pennant, Hunting leopard, Felis leopardus. [tenderness of spirit or heart.]

चित्ताची आर्द्रता *f* (Moisture of चित्त) Softness or चित्तेवान् *m* The keeper (in the establishment of a king or noble) of hunting leopards.

चित्तेकाय्य *n S* Collectedness or presence of mind.

चित्य *a S* (Possible, purposed, necessary, proper) to be considered, pondered, thought of.

चित्र *n* (*S*) A drawing, etching, painting; a sketch or figure. 2 At cards. A picture-card. 3 Variegated color. 4 The mirage. 5 A puppet or little image.

चित्रासारखा Still and mute (like a picture). 2 Beautiful or pretty (i. e. like a puppet or image). चित्रासारखा-चालणे-बोलणे-हासणे To walk-speak-laugh or smile finely, gracefully, prettily (i. e. to act like a well-managed puppet).

चित्र *a* (*S*) Variegated or various. Ex. दिसें लागलीं चित्र चिन्हें सुखाचीं.

चित्रक *m* (*S*) Ceylon leadwort, Plumbago Zeylanica. 2 A leopard. See चित्ता.

चित्रकथी or च्या *a* (चित्र & कथणे) One who exhibits and explains pictures (esp. of legendary kings and warriors). [ture-maker.]

चित्रकार *m* (*S*) A painter, limner, drawer, picture-maker.

चित्रगुप्त *m* (*S*) The registrar of the court of यम; the recorder of the vices and virtues of mankind. 2 fig. An accomplished penman or writer, whether intellectually or manually.

चित्रपट *m* (*S*) A cloth with figures painted on it.

चित्रमूळ *f* (चित्रक) Ceylon leadwort, Plumbago Zeylanica.

चित्ररेखा *f S* Features or outlines (as in a drawing). A term for a beauty. See चित्रांचा लेख.

चित्रलेखदृष्टि *f S* The pictorial world; the creation of the drawer and painter.

चित्रविचित्र *a* (*S*) Variously colored or figured, variegated. 2 Various or multiform;—used of actions, incidents, appearances.

चित्रा *f pl* (*S*) The fourteenth lunar mansion.

चित्रांचे ऊन *n* The heat of the asterism चित्रा in the month चैत्र. Wonderful properties are ascribed to it.

चित्राचे बाडले *n* (Puppet.) A term for a minion, protégé, or dependent person. [grain.]

चित्रान्न *n* (*S* चित्र & अन्न) A hotchpotch of boiled

चित्रालंकार *m* S A figure of rhetoric. A sentence comprising both the question and its answer : or that in which one answer serves two questions. Ex. कंबलवंतं न बाधते शीतं or काशीतल वादिनी गंगा. Ex. of the second sense केखेटाः किंचलं? Ans. वयः चित्राविणे *v c* See चित्रणे.

चित्रास्त्रातो *f pl* (S) The names respectively of the 14th and 15th lunar asterisms. Applied also to the rain which falls during their prevalence. Pr. पडतील चि० तर पिकतील माणिकमेतीं पण कापूस न मिळते वार्ती.

चित्राहुति *f* S corruptly चित्राही & चित्रावती or यो *f* A portion of the food set aside, before the commencement of the meal, as an offering to some deity. This offering is made by Brāhmans daily from the day of their *सुंज*.

चित्रिणी *f* S One of the four divisions of woman-kind,—that endowed with various talents and excellencies. [upon it. 2 Astonished.

चित्रित *p* S That has figures painted or drawn चित्रींचा लेख *c* (A drawing as in a picture; a very picture.) Also चित्रींचा लेख *m* Terms for a handsome person or animal; a beauty. Ex. चित्रींचा लेख उढीउढी॥ प्रलयचपळा यासिलो॥

चित्राक्षी *m* S चित्ररूप *m* S (Pure intelligence or sentience.) Epithets of God.

चित्रुख *n* S The pleasure or bliss consisting in Understanding: also *attrib.* of whom Intellect or Intelligence is the delight. Also चित्रुखगेड (House or seat of चित्रुख) The dwelling place of that happiness which consists in Mind or intellectuality. Epithets of God.

चिथड or चिथड *a* (Commonly चितड) Scrawled, scribbled &c.—a paper or a writing.

चिथडा *m* (چٲٲ H) A rag or a clout. 2 A spot, speckle, freckle, mole (on fruit, the skin &c.)

चिथडो *f unc* (चिथडा) A rag, tatter, or shred: also a clout.

चिथणे *v i unc* (चेतणे) To take huff or offence.

चिथवणी or चिथवणी *f* (Verbal of चिथविणे) Exciting, stimulating, stirring. [set on.

चिथविणे or चिथविणे *v c* (चेतणे) To excite, urge, चिडडो, चिंदी, चिंदीचोळा, चिंदूक, चिंदोटी &c. See under चिंध.

चिधन *a* S (चित् & घन. Full of intelligence, sentience, or consciousness.) An epithet of the Supreme Being.

चिद्रल, चिद्रूप, चिद्रिलास, चिद्राकार, चिद्रानंद *a* S (Of whom Mind is the gem; Pure intelligence; delighting in knowledge, "dwelling in light" &c.) Epithets of God.

चिद्रुक्ति *f* (Poetry. Properly चिच्छक्ति S) The Divine mind or intelligence as a शक्ति or Energy-personification. Ex. परम पुरुषाची चि०॥ सज आज भेटील निश्चि०॥ 2 The sentient or intelligent principle in man.

चिद्राभास *m* S (चित् & आभास) The sentient or conscious principle (of animated creatures); the image or adumbration of the Divine intelligence.

चिंधकुली or चिंधकोली *f* (Dim. of चिंधी) A shred, rag, tatter. 2 Contemptuously. A garment, a rag.

चिंधडो *f* (A contemptuous form of the word चिंधी) A vile rag; a wretched shred. Gen. used *pl*; and then it expresses Rags, tatters, shreds, clouts, shards, splinters, chips &c.

चिंधाचोळा or चिंधोचोळा *m* A light or careless term for clothes or for an article of clothing.

चिंध करणे To spoil or strip (a house &c.)

चिंधादेवी *f* Better चिंधादेवी.

चिंधो *f* A shred or strip. 2 A rag. चिंधोचांदो

f A rag, shred, or strip gen.: also चिंधाचांधा *pl* or चिंधामिंधा *pl* Rags, tatters, shreds.

चिंधुकली *f* (Dim. of चिंधूक) A small shred or strip. 2 Used revilingly for a garment. [rag.

चिंधूक *n* चिंधूट *n* (चिंधी) A shred or strip. 2 A चिंधोटी *f* (चिंधी) A shred, strip, slip &c. gen.

चिंधादेवी *f* A road-goddess to whom rags are offered by passengers. They are stuck on a tree by the way-side. 2 fig. A ragged and slovenly slut. 3 In child's play. A stick covered with rags.

चिंधापोर *m* (चिंधा Rags, ڀر P A saint.) A Pir or canonized saint to whom rags are offered. Hence a term for a Ragamuffin or tatterdemalion.

चिन्ई or चिन्ई *a* (चीन) Relating to China.

चिन्का or क्का *a* P Passionate or irritable.

चिन्का or चिन्का *a* Small and pretty, tiny. Words esp. of children. [चिन्कारा, चिन्कारणे.

चिन्का or चिन्कारा, चिन्कारणे. See चिन्का, चिन्काविणे *v c* P (चिन्का A fit of passion.) To provoke, excite, stir up: also to refresh the memory of; to jog. 2 To beckon or sign. (Perhaps from चिन्ह.) [tive, small and pretty, tiny.

चिन्कुला or चिन्कुला *a* Small-sized, diminutive. चिन्चिन or चिन्चिनी *ad* Imit. of the chirping of the cricket. Ex. रात्र चि० करतो.

चिन्ट *n* (For चिन्ट by mispronunciation.) A चिन्णे *v c* Better चिन्णे. [mosquito or midge. चिन्सुला *a* Small-sized; small yet neat or pretty; चिन्ई *a* Relating to चीन or China. [tiny.

चिन्नाटी *a* Small-sized, diminutive, little, esp. as pretty or neat. चिन्नापटणी *a* (Or चेनापटणी) Relating to Madras. चिन्नी *f* A variety of the yam. चिन्नीकोनफळ *n* चिन्नीचा कंद or चिन्नीकंद *m* The root of it. चिन्नी *a* (چینی P) Relating to China. चिन्नी *f* (From China.) A sort of soft sugar. चिन्नीकापूर *m* (Because supposed to have been imported from China.) A white kind of Camphor. चिन्नुला *a* Small-sized, diminutive, tiny.

चिन्ने *n* C The root of that variety of the yam called चिन्नी. 2 R The plant or its root.

चिन्नोरा *a* Small, esp. small and pretty; pleasingly or neatly little;—used of a child or young one or a thing gen.

चिन्नादानो *a* Apt, forward, quick;—used of a child and rather in dispraise, answering to *pert*.

चिन्नाय & चिन्नात्र *a* S (Pure intelligence or consciousness.) Epithets of the Deity. 2 Full of intelligence or knowledge. Ex. चित्तचि० करी असो विद्या॥ सेवितां वितळते ख अविद्या॥

चिन्नायखणी *f* (Poetry.) A mine full of knowledge or intelligence. Ex. ब्रह्मांडीचो खूण पिंडी ओळखावी॥ ह्या वेगळी पाही चि०॥

चिपका *a* (By metathesis from पिचका) Contracted, half-closed, small and lacklustre. Applied to bleary or rheumy eyes; and *attrib.* bleary-eyed.

चिपकी *f* P A pinch (of a substance betwixt the thumb and a finger, as of snuff &c.)

चिपकुरा *m* A vegetable, Calladium esculentum. Commonly अळ.

चिपचिपणे, चिपचिपोत, चिपटा See चपचपणे &c. चिपट or by redup. चिपटचिपट *n* The first glimmering of dawn. 2 Commonly चिपड.

चिपटो *f* A squeezed sugarcane; and fig. a shrunken belly, or a shriveled-up person. N.B. The fig. sense is the common one. The construction is पोटाची शरीराचो-अंगाची-चि०. 2 (For शिपटी) A switch or twig. [a sher.

चिपटे *n* A measure of capacity,—the quarter of

चिपड *n* A grain or half-grain with its husk on, as lying amidst husked and split pulse: also a quantity of such grains. 2 An empty husk or a shriveled grain as found amongst split pulse: also a quantity of such. 3 A cane or a stalk of squeezed and compressed or trampled sugarcane, कडवा &c. 4 *n m* Gummy excretion of the eye: also a thread or a bit of it.

चिपड or चिपाड *ad* चिपडचिपड or चिपाडचिपाड *ad* Duskily, darkly, dimly—objects appearing: also चिपड दिसणे in. con. To be dim-sighted. 2 Glimmeringly—dawn breaking.

चिपडचिपड or चिपाडचिपाड *n* The first glimmering of dawn. [ooze—eyes.

चिपडणे *v i* (चिपडा) To be covered with gummy

चिपडा *m* (Commonly चिपड or चिपडे) Gummy excretion of the eye.

चिपडा *a* Affected with a gummy ooze—eyes or an eye: also *attrib.* that has such eyes.

चिपडो *f* A moment, an instant, a twinkling.

चिपडे *n* (Or चिपड) The gummy excretion of the eye: also a string or particle of it.

चिपणे *v c* (Vulgar for चेपणे) To press or squeeze. Yet there are some uses of the verb in this form not so common to it in the other; as To press together (the feet in preparing to leap); to press the dice in casting them; चसा चिपणे *g.* of *s.* To lose one's voice; डोळे गुवानें चिपणे *g.* of *s.* To have one's eyes closed through copious mucus; तोंड चिप! Close the mouth together! डोळे चिप! कान चिप! नाक चिप! हातानें चिप! Press the finger before the mouth (as in signing or hinting to any one).

चिपतळ or ला or -ताळा *a* (चोप & तळ) Low and flattish; spread out and thin; squat &c.

चिपनळी *f* C A squirt or syringe. *v* मार. 2 A bougie. *v* मार.

चिपळी *f* A squirt or syringe. *v* मार. 2 A bougie. *v* मार. 3 A common term for the two sticks used to clap together by the devotees of चिंढावा. 4 A rill or rillet: also a stream (of juice, blood &c.) spurting out on pressure. 5 P The grasp of the two thighs; as चिपळींत धरणे.

चिपाट or ड *n* (चेपणे) A cane or a stalk of squeezed, compressed, or trampled sugarcane, कडवा &c. 2 fig. A term for a very shriveled or meagre person, or for a fallen-in belly. 3 Gummy excretion of the eye: also a string or a lump of it.

चिपाडचिपाड *n* & *ad* See चिपडचिपड *n* & *ad*.

चिपाचा *a* At a sugarmill. A functionary whose office it is to clear away the चिपाडे or squeezed चिपारो *f* A particular plant. [canes.

चिपीउडो *f* (चिपणे & उडो) A jump or leap with the legs closed.

चिपुटचिगळी *f* (A fanciful formation.) Used with neg. con., implying Nobody whatever, neither man nor boy. Ex. त्या गांवांत चि० राहिलो नाही.

चिपोटा *m* A chip or a slip of wood or stone; esp. as repairing (or to repair) a fracture or impaired part, or as filling up a depression or vacuity, or as supplying a scantiness in the main piece. अंगाचा शरीराचा-पोटाचा चि० चोणे *g.* of *s.* To be thin and flat (from emaciation, inanition &c.)

चिपोळणा, चिपुळणा, चिपोळा *m* A tribe of Brāhmans or an individual of it. Called also चिपपावन & कोंकणस्थ.

चिपोळी *f* (Dim. of चोप) A small chip (of stone, of a pitcher &c.) 2 *pl* (चिपोळ्या or चिपळ्या) The two sticks which are clapped together by devotees. चिप *a* C Dripping wet.

चिप्प *ad* (चिप्प H) Still, silently, mutely: also *interj* still! quiet! whist!

चिप्पड *n* See चिपड.

चिंब *n* A blind or empty pod (of the pulses, or of rice, सावा, बरी &c.) 2 An emptied pod. 3 A चिंब *a* Dripping wet. [strip off a bamboo.

चिंबका *a* (चिंब) Compressed or flattened. 2 Shriveled, shrunken, gathered up.

चिंबखडा *m* See चिमखडा.

चिंबचळें *n* (चिंब) A hollow or unfilled grain, esp. of rice. *Pr.* चिं. शेतचें आणि थोटे पांगूळ पोडचें.

चिंबचिंब or बां *ad* Imit. of a continual dropping or dripping (as of rain, a leak, a wet cloth, rheumy eyes &c.)

चिंबचिंब *f* (Imit.) Dripping wetness (of a cloth &c.) 2 Muckiness or miriness (of a road); sloppiness, slushiness: marshiness (of ground).

चिंबचिंबणें *vi* (Imit.) To be drippingly wet. 2 To be mucky, miry, sloppy—ground.

चिंबचिंबीत *a* sometimes चिंबचिंब *a* (Imit.) Dripping wet; thoroughly drenched: also sloppy, miry, slushy, marshy—ground.

चिंबट *a* (चिंब) Tough—wood &c. 2 Shriveled or shrunken. 3 Green, still having sap. 4 Moist, not thoroughly dry—a cloth &c. [a lath.

चिंबट *n* R A slip or slit piece (of a bamboo &c.), चिंबटणें *vc* (चिंबणें) To pinch. 2 To squeeze.

चिंबड or चिंबोड *n* A morass, marsh, swamp, bog. चिंबडभुई *f* चिंबडजमोन *f* चिंबडरान *n* Marshy or boggy ground, a moor or fen.

चिंबड or चिंबोड *a* Marshy, boggy, fenny.

चिंबडोण *f* R The plant which bears the fruit चिंबूड. [gether. 2 To split or slit.

चिंबणें *vc* (चिंब) To compress, squeeze, force to चिंबणें *vi* (चिंब) To shrink or draw up—wood, fruits, leather &c. [&c. or of the pulses).

चिंबपोल *n* An unfilled grain (of rice, सावा, बरी चिंबळणें *vc* To pinch. 2 To squeeze.

चिंबा *a* (चिंब) Shriveled, shrunken, gathered up. 2 Compressed, flattened, crushed. [चिंब.

चिंब *n* A blind pod: also an emptied pod. See चिंबट or ड *f* चिंबूट or ड *f* A plant bearing a fruit resembling the musk-melon. 2 *n* also चिंबाड

n and चिंबूड *n* *m* R Its fruit. Called also, in some parts, शेंदाड, in other parts, फूट. 3 Applied descriptively to a mango turned yellow without attaining full size or ripening.

चिमका, चिमकुला, चिमकोला *a* Little, small, small-sized (with implication of prettiness or neatness). चिमकुरा *m* A pinch. *v* घे. [ness).

चिमखडा *m* (चिंब & खडा) A pebble (to be darted from a slit bamboo, from the finger &c.) 2 *fig.* A term for a little, lively, smart boy, a dapperling. 3 A heap of stones thrown up on the way-side, a cairn.

चिमखुरा, चिमखोरा, चिमकोरा, चिमकुरा, चिमकोडा, चिमखोडा *m* An esculent vegetable, Calladium esc. 2 A pinch. *v* घे. 3 Scratching or a scratch. *v* काढ.

चिमट *f* A pinch. 2 The quantity contained between the finger and thumb compressed. 3 *f* *n* A kind of sensitive creeper. On being touched it rolls itself together.

चिमट *a* Commonly चिंबट.

चिमटणें *vc* To pinch: also to squeeze. 2 To press, squeeze, jam; to squeeze and crush. 3 To shrink, shrivel, contract.

चिमटा *m* A pinch. *v* घे, तोड, बस, चिमच्यांत धरणें. 2 Pincers, nippers, tweezers, tongs. 3 *fig.* The triangular space included between two rivers or

two roads proceeding to a confluence at an acute angle: also between two fields, or generally. 4 A strait or dilemma; a situation betwixt two fires or two evils. 5 Plucking out (hairs &c.) with nippers. *v* घे, कर.

चिं घेणें with ला To refreshen the memory of, to pinch, jog, nudge. चिं धरणें To undergo the operation of hair-plucking at the hands of the barber. चिमच्यांत धरणें To catch or hold under embarrassment or difficulty: and चिमच्यांत सांपडणें or पडणें To be caught &c. [shrub of the hills.

चिमटी *f* A pinch. *v* घे. 2 A spreading thorny चिमणखडा *m* A pebble or little stone (for a pellet-bow &c.) [Sparrows are fond of it.

चिमणचारा *m* (चिमणी & चारा) A kind of grass.

चिमणचिटकें *n* (चिमणी A sparrow, चिटकें Imit. of the chirping of sparrows.) Early dawn; the time of sparrow-tweeting. [eyes; pink-eyed.

चिमणडोळ्या *a* Having sparrow's eyes, i. e. small चिमणसा *a* (चिमणा & सा) चिमणा *a* Little and pretty, tiny: also small-sized or diminutive.

चिमणसाळ *f* A kind of rice.

चिमणा *m* A cock-sparrow.

चिमणी *f* A hen-sparrow, *Pyrgita domestica*. 2 An earthen or wooden sparrow to blow through. 3 A plaything,—two stones enclosed in a leathern case to be rapped together. 4 A sort of funnel,—a saucer-form vessel with a pouring mouth. 5 A knob turning on a pivot, to confine a window or door-shutter, a button. 6 The sheath or investing rind of the base of the कावळा or चार of a plantain.

चिमणीचा दातानें फोडणें To bite (betelnut, a fruit &c.) wrapped up in a cloth; so that there is no pollution by the spittle. (When a portion is to be given to another.) चिमणीची सुरकुंड *f* A figure (drawn on walls &c.),—consisting of several sparrows arranged circularly with their heads pointing outwards.

चिमणीचे पोडे *m* *pl* A fanciful name for the seeds of a kind of grass. Sparrows are fond of them. See पोडे.

चिमणें & चिमळणें Better चिंबणें & चिंबळणें. चिमो, चिमू *f* Terms among children for चिमणी.

चिमुकला *a* (Better चिमकुला) Small-sized.

चिमुटणें *vc* (Commonly चिमटणें *q. v.*) To pinch, press, squeeze, jam. चिमुरडा *a* Little, implying defect, having the force of the words Puny, petty, diminutive, under-sized;—used esp. of children.

चिमुरा or चिमोरा *m* A pinch. *v* घे. More commonly a scratch. *v* काढ, वे, उड.

चिमूट or चिमोट *f* A pinch. *v* घे. 2 An inauspicious mark of the horse,—the pinch of hair on the forehead blending or connecting two भोंवरे or rings. चिमोटा *m* A pinch. *v* घे.

चिमोरा *m* चिमोरी *f* चिमोरे *n* A crawfish. चिमोला *a* P Small-sized yet neat; little and pretty; tiny.

चिम *a* Thoroughly drenched; dripping wet. चिर *ad* (S चिरम्) A long time. In comp. as चिरकाल, चिरस्थायी, चिरभोजी.

चिरक *f* P Nausea, disgust, distaste. चिरकखोर *c* P (चिरक) A squeamish, fastidious, sickly dainty person.

चिरकंडो or चिरकांडो *f* A stream (as of blood, milk, urine, water, juice) spurting out forcibly. *v* लाग. 2 A squirt or syringe. 3 *fig.* A torrent of rain. *v* लाग. [rend or tear with a sound.

चिरकणें *vc* (चर! The sound in rending.) To चिरकणें *vi* (चर!) To have a sudden and scanty

stool;—esp. used of children and sick persons. 2 To scream—the elephant. 3 To crack—an earthen pitcher. 4 To break—the voice on attaining to puberty, or of a singer gen. 3 *fig.* To be marred, dished, squashed—a business, a counsel or plan. 6 To break out in a passion.

चिर-कन-कर-दिशो *ad* Imit. of the sound of tearing, of water &c. spurting out.

चिरका *a* (चिरणें) That splits or slits easily; or that is brittle—wood. 2 Slit, cracked, fissured—wood or stone.

चिरकाम *n* C (चिरणें & काम) Sawyer-work.

चिरकालिक *a* S Having endured, or being durable, a long time. [during a long period.

चिरकाळ *ad* (चिरकाल S) For a long while; चिरकाळी *a* (चिरकाल S) Ancient, old, of long standing. [cloth).

चिरकाळी *f* P A slip, strip, shred (of wood, leaf, चिरकी or का *a* P (चिरक) That soon conceives nausea or loathing, squeamish.

चिरकी *f* (चिर!) A stream spurting out forcibly or noisily. 2 A squirt. 3 A certain affection of the bowels.

चिरकीस येणें C To be overcome with fatigue; to be exhausted or spent. [shred, rag, clout.

चिरकूट *n* (Vulgar for चिरगूट) Cloth: also a चिरक्या *a* C (चिरणें) That saws; a sawyer.

चिरखांब *m* C (चिरणें & खांब) A longitudinal slip from a beam.

चिरंगट *f* R Jammed or thronged state.

चिरंगटणें or चिरंगटणें *vc* To jam or squeeze; to catch between and press so as to crush or injure.

चिरंगटाचिरंगट *f* (चिरंगटणें) Commonly चेंगरा-चेंगर.

चिरगूट *n* (चीर S) Cloth. It expresses a degree of contempt or slight. 2 A shred or piece of cloth; a rag or a clout.

चिरगूट पांघरण *n* A comprehensive term for the articles of clothing. [frog.

चिरघोडी (Commonly कुरघोडी) The play of leap-चिरचिर or रां *ad* (चिर! चिर!) Imit. of the sound (as of old cloth in being torn &c.)

चिरचिर or रां *ad* चिरिचिरि *ad* (Imit.) Drizzlingly—raining.

चिरचिर *f* C Muddiness or muckiness.

चिरचिरणें *vi* (Imit.) To scream or utter its cry—the elephant. 2 *fig.* To be angry with. *वर* of o. 3 To rend with a sound. 4 To become cracked; to break—one's voice.

चिरचिरीत *a* (चिर! Sound in rending.) Old, rotten, yielding—cloth.

चिरचोळी *f* A tree, *Vangueria spinosa*. Commonly गेळ. चिरचोळें *n* Its fruit.

चिरंजीव *m* (S चिर Long, जीव Life.) A term for a son. 2 A term of address in notes to a son, a younger brother, or any young person viewed as a protégé.

चिरंजीवी *f* (S) A term for a daughter.

चिरंजीवी *a* (S) Longlived. 2 An epithet in common for eight saints fabled to have lived a whole कल्प or 432 millions of years.

चिरट or टूं *n* (Usually चिलट *q. v.*) A mosquito, a midge or eye-fly &c.

चिरंद *n* The fruit of the creeper चिझांदी.

चिरदा *m* (चिरणें) A piece torn from a side of a plantain-leaf.

चिरदी *f* (Dim. of चिरदा) A small piece torn from a side of a plantain-leaf. 2 *fig.* A slip of land. 3 A shred (of cloth or paper). [fants.)

चिरटोळी *f* A sop steeped in milk: (given to in-

चिरड *f* (Or चीड) Offence or huff; angry excitement; displeasure conceived. *v* भर in con. 2 Irritability, quickness at conceiving offence. 3 Nausea or distaste. *v* ये.

चिरडखोर or चिरडोखोर *c* An irritable, captious, snappish, pettish person: also चिरडो *a* Irritable &c. [ly.]

चिरडणें *v c* To jam or squeeze; to press injurious-

चिरडणें *v i* (Commonly चिडणें) To take offence

चिरडो *f* A garment for a little girl. [or huff.]

चि० नेसणें To get into a fume; to fly into a rage.

चि० मागणें Said to or of a child (female or male) that is working up into a passion.

चिरडोखपती *a* Fierce and fiery; heady and hot; prompt to conceive offence or take huff.

चिरण *f* (चिरणें) A half or a piece of a plantain-leaf slit lengthwise. 2 A cleft, fissure, chink, cranny; a narrow passage as betwixt houses. [leaf.]

चिरणा *m* A piece torn from a side of a plantain-

चिरणो *f* A running groove or sliding channel.

v घे, पाड, कर. 2 A groove-plane or kind of chisel.

3 A piece torn from a side of a plantain-

leaf. 4 A ledge or projection along a wall; forming a seat or shelf. 5 A thin wall of one brick:

as an inner and partition-wall &c. 6 A crimpling instrument (for puffs &c.) 7 A small kind of

carriage. [to rend or tear.]

चिरणें *v c* & *i* (चिरणें *H*) To split or slit: also उभा चिरणें To split or divide lengthwise. Ex. सहा-

काळ उभा चिरणें वाणीं॥

चिरणें *n* A tool of carpenters, a small chisel.

2 A crimpling instrument.

चिरंतन *a* S Of long standing, ancient, old.

चिरपणें, चिरपिटणें, चिरपुटणें *v i* (Imit.) To have a sudden and a scanty stool through weakness.

चिरफळ *f* A tree and *n* Its fruit, Xanthoxylon Rheetsa. Called in the Konkan तिरफळ.

चिरफळी or चिरफळी or फोळी *f* A shred or slip.

चिरबोडो *f* A plant, Octandria monogynia. चिर-

बोडें *n* Its fruit. See कपाळफोडी.

चिरमो *f* A shrivel or wrinkle. 2 A puckering

up or gathering (in cloth). [or gather up gen.]

चिरमुटणें *v i* (चिरमो) To shrivel: also to pucker

चिरवट *a* Scrawled, scribbled, confusedly written.

चिरवटा *m* A small cake composed of eight or

nine layers. [lasting.]

चिरस्थायी *a* (S) Durable, permanent, long-

चिरा *m* (चिरा *H*) Virginal purity, maidenhood.

2 A strip of cloth with lines of gold thread, forming a turban. 3 A bed (in a garden or plantation).

4 A hewn and shaped stone for building.

Applied also to a shapeless fragment as flying up

from an exploded mine, and, sometimes, (as at Ratnagiri &c.) to a rude rock, block, or large

mass. 5 Applied as चिर्याचा पाया.

चिरा उतरणें *g.* of *o.* To take the maidenhood of;

and *g.* of *s.* To lose it. चिरा उल्लथणें (The stone is

overturned.) Used when any corpulent or huge

person dies off suddenly.

चिराई *f* (चिरणें) The price or cost of sawing.

चिराईत or चिरायत *n* (किरात *S*) A plant, Gen-

tiana Cherayta. [infra.]

चिराख & चिराखदान Better चिराग &c. *q. v.*

चिराखवत्ती *f* (चिराग & वत्ती) A comprehensive

term for the operations of lighting and setting in

order the lamps or lamp (of a temple or house).

v कर.

चिराखो *f* (चिराग *P*) The light and offering be-

fore the shrine or the tomb of a Muhammadan

Pir: also the Government-allowance for the main-

tenance of it: also the service or business of set-

चिराग *m* (चिराग *P*) A lamp. [ting it.]

चिरागदान *n* (चिरागदान *P*) A frame or erection

to hold rows or a row of lights. 3 Applied also

to a number of lights regularly disposed.

चिरांबा *m* (चिरणें & आंबा) Mangoes sliced and

चिरायु *a* (S) Long-lived, longevous. [pickled.]

चिरी *f* (चोर) A slip or shred of plantain-leaf.

2 A fine crack: also a scratch. 3 A fine stripe

or line (as of कुंकू or गंध on the forehead).

चिरीक *f* P Sudden terror or fright. [males.]

चिरीपट्टी *f* The business of the toilette of fe-

चिरीव *p* of चिरणें Split, slit, sawn, rent, divided

lengthwise. [cloth.]

चिरु *f* (चोर & ऊ) A large white louse fond of

चिरेखान *f* (चिरा & खान) A stone-quarry.

चिरेबंदी *f* (चिरा & बंदी) Stone-work; a pave-

ment or building of hewn stones. 2 fig. A meal

upon solid and substantial articles of food. 3

Used in comp. with -पाया-वर-काम &c., as चिरेबंदी-

पाया A solid or firm foundation, lit. fig. *v* घाल.

चिरीजी *f* A seed of the tree चार or Chirongia

sapida. [or nine layers.]

चिरोटा or चिरोटा *m* A cake composed of eight

चिरोटो or चिरोटो *f* (चिरणें) A piece torn from

a side of a plantain-leaf. 2 fig. A strip, slip,

shred (as of land, cloth, paper). 3 (Dim. of

चिरोटा) A small cake.

चिर्याचा पाया *m* (Foundation of stone.) A term

for Male-offspring, in contrad. from Female; be-

cause, whilst *this* departs unto another, *that* abides

fast. 2 Applied to a kingdom, an estate, a post or

an employment, a counsel or scheme &c. in ex-

pression of the idea of solidity or steadfastness.

चिर्यावरची रेव *f* An indelible impression; an

insubvertible usage; a law of the Medes and

Persians; a writing upon a rock.

चिन्हवटा or चिन्होटा *m* See चिरवटा. [or string.]

चिह्नाट or चिह्नाट *n* (Vulgar for चह्नाट) A cord

चिह्नाट or टी *f* A particular creeper. चिह्नाट or

टें *n* Its fruit.

चिलकंडी & चिलकांडी Usually चिरकंडी &c.

चिलखत or चिलकत *n* Body-armour. [freely.]

चिलखो *a* Good, excellent, fine, superior. Used

चिलघोळ *f* Small-leaved variety of घोळ (Purs-

lain). [men, monkeys, birds &c.]

चिलचिलाट *m* (Imit.) Confused chattering (of

चिलट *n* A mosquito. 2 Applied also to the

midge or eye-fly; also to the little creature al-

ways found in the wild fig.

चिलण *f* C (चोर) A longitudinal opening; a

cleft, chink, cranny, fissure: also a long and narrow

chasm, lane, pass. [chirping, twittering.]

चिलबिलाट *m* (Imit.) Confused chattering,

चिलम *f* *n* (चिलम *H*) The bowl of a दुक्का to con-

tain the tobacco and fire: also the tobacco &c.

placed in it.

चिलमी *a* (चिलम) One that smokes. 2 Set on

foot by idle smokers—news, reports.

चिलवंत *m* An आश्रम or order, or an individual

of it, amongst the लिंगाईत-people. The four dis-

tinctions are चिलवंत, पंचम, तिलवली, कुलुंग.

चिलवाण or न, चिलवाणा or ना *a* Pigmy, puny,

petty, undersized—man or animal.

चिला *m* (Properly चिरा) A strip of cloth with

lines of gold thread, forming a turban.

चिलार or रो, चिल्लार or रो *f* The name of a tree.

Its seed is called बाल. [midge.]

चिलोट *n* (Or चिलट *q. v.*) A mosquito. 2 A

चिलीपिली *n pl* (पिलू by redup.) Boys, brats, chits, children. 2 A present to B āhmans of

pitchers enclosed each within a larger one; made

by women on मकरसंक्रांति.

चिलीम & चिलिमो Better चिलम & चिलमो.

चिल्या *m* A nautical term. A south-easterly wind.

चिल्लर, चिल्लार, चिल्लेर *m* चिल्लरखर्च *m* (Revenue-

term. चिल्लर Canarese word signifying small, and

खर्च) The non-descript, petty, or minor expenses.

चिल्लरजमा *f* The minor items of revenue; चिल्लर देणें

घेणें *n* Business on a small scale; चिल्लरमंडळी *f* An

assembly or company made up of little ones; चिल्लर-

सामान Petty or trifling articles. चिल्लरखर्च is now

inserted in the revenue-accounts for गांवखर्च, and

also for the sum allowed to the Native revenue-

servants for contingent expenses. [sepiaria. Grah.]

चिल्लर *f* चिल्लारी *f* Mysore thorn, Cæsalpinia

चिल्ला *m* (चिल्ला *H*) A bowstring.

चिवचिव *f* (Imit.) The twittering and chatter-

ing of sparrows, the squealing of rats &c. Hence

2 Angry or confused clamor; the demanding

of duns, the chatter or din of beggars, schoolboys

&c. Ex. तुम्ही सगळे मला चि० तोंडून नका एकजण

सांग; बाजारांत त्याचो चि० झाली, i. e. People flock

around him to revile, dun, importune &c. 3 The

cries and confessions of a beaten wrestler, boxer

&c. 4 Discontented excusings of one's self; whin-

ing expression of incompetency &c.

चिवचिवणें *v i* (Imit.) To twitter and chatter—

sparrows &c.: also to chirp or squeal—rats. 2 To

be under irritation; to be snappish and pettish. 3

To be angry—a sore. 4 To be under fermentation,

and send forth a sputtering—sour &c. substances.

5 R To be watery and tasteless—a dish.

चिवचिवाट *m* Intens. of चिवचिव *q. v.* Exceed-

ing twittering &c. &c.

चिवट *a* Tough. 2 Tough in some figurative

senses; as inflexible; enduring; close-fisted, nig-

gardly. 3 Squeezed, crushed, mashed, messed—

fruits, food &c.

चिवट *n* A roll of coarse cotton thread. It is usu-

ally ten or twelve cubits long; and consists of from

one hundred to two hundred windings around the

तानवट or two stakes.

चिवटा *m* Canvas or sail-cloth. [चिवट.]

चिवटो *a* (चिवट) Made of चिवट; relating to

चिवडणी *f* (Verbal of चिवडणें) Mashing, crush-

ing &c. 2 fig. Teasing, provoking, irritating.

v मांड, लाव. [acts.]

चिवडणीचा Tending to irritate or excite—speech,

चिवडणें *v c* To mash, crush, squeeze, crumple;

to press and knead injuriously; to spoil or disorder

through rude mashing &c.; to mess.

चिवडा *m* (चिवडणें) A mass (as of dressed food,

of flowers, fruits &c.) disorderly mashed or squeez-

ed; a mangled and messed mass. Hence fig. dis-

ordered, blasted, marred state (of a business, coun-

sel, plan); smish-smash: also a mash or crush (of

articles or substances). 2 A medley of various

parched grains (फुटाणे, चुरमुरे, पोळे, मटक्या &c.),

groundnuts, cocoanuts &c. fried together.

चिवडाचिवड *f* (चिवडणें) Confusedly mashing,

crushing, squeezing, pressing and kneading: also

the state occasioned (in the subject of this action).

चिवणें *n* The name of a fish.

चिवर or चिवर *n* The shreds or filamentous

portion encircling the pulp of the jack.

चिवरें *n* A young or unripe betelnut. When

fully ripe it is called बेडा.

चिवली *f* A sort of silk cloth. 2 or चिवली *f* A

bamboo of the चिवा kind, but wild or jungly; whereas चिवा is cultivated in gardens.

चिवळ *a* Long and thin, compressed, flattened, elongated. 2 Slender, slim, thin-sized, of disproportionately little girth.

चिवळणे *v c* To squeeze; to press or knead with the hand. 2 To compress, flatten, and elongate through, or as if through, squeezing.

चिवा or चिवा *m* A bamboo of a small kind. See under चिवली.

चिवार *f n* (चिवा) A clump or cluster of the bamboo called चिवा. 2 *n* A kind of grass.

चिवूनचावून *ad* (चावणे by redup.) With economy and frugality; sparingly, savingly, thriftily. Ex. चि० शें पन्नास रुपये जमविले. See चावूनचिवून.

चिवळणे or चिवाळणे *v i* sometimes चिळणे *v i* To melt, run, sweat; to ooze down in streamlets—salt, sugar &c. चिळणे is the best form. [&c.]

चिवाळ *m c* Sweat, ooze, exudation (as of salt

चिह्न *n* (S) An indication or a mark gen.; a spot, stain, mole, freckle; a sign, signal, symptom, symbol, token, emblem, badge. 2 Pranks, frolics. Ex. असीं चिह्ने काय आरंभलीं? 3 A term for a prankish, frolicsome, or mischievous child; or for a person in general remarkable (for some vice or bad quality). Ex. हा एक चिह्नच आहे or चाला पाहून चिह्न वाटते. 4 In निदान or pathology. The fourth of the five departments—the MARKS or CHARACTERS (as yellow eyes, furred tongue &c.) of a disease. [dotted, figured.]

चिह्नित *a* (S) Marked in general; spotted, चिळकांडी or चिळकांडी *f* चिळकी *f* (Commonly

चिरकांडी) A stream spurting out forcibly.

चिळण *f* Usually and preferably चिलण.

चिळवे *n* A measure,—the 32nd part of a sher.

चिळस or सी *f* Nausea, disgust, loathing. Ex. चि० आली लक्ष्मणा॥

चिळसखोर *c* चिळसी *a* sometimes चिळसबाज *a* Squeamish, fastidious, dainty, nice, morbidly susceptible of nausea. [salt, sugar &c.]

चिळहाट *m c* Sweat, ooze, exudation (as from

चो *ind* (Poetry.) See चि & च *ind*.

चो *f* (Imit.) The cry in acknowledgment of defeat or inability (among wrestlers &c.; by a disputant; by one who had over-rated his powers &c.) *v* म्हण. 2 The whiz of a passing shot. *v* वाज.

चोक *m* (चिक्कण S) The viscid ooze or sap of particular plants; gum, milk &c.: also sap in general. 2 The thick milk (of a woman or female animal) recently delivered; biestings. 3 Gluten. 4 The viscous mass of boiled rice-flour from which चिकवसा &c. are made: also the thin batterlike preparation of rice-flour, to make पापसा &c. 5 The viscous sediment obtained from kinds of grain, Plantain-integuments &c. by steeping them. 6 Thick and pure extract of Jasminum grandiflorum in oil of sesamum.

चिकाने or चिके बाळला Rich in their own viscid sap (and thus ready to be plucked for eating)—heads of जोंघळा, बाजरी &c. This richness occurs just previously to the reaping (i. e. head-gathering) time.

चोज *f n* (चिज P) A thing. Gen. used in the figurative senses of thing, or enhancingly, implying a fine thing, a thing to be admired; ex. गायना-सारिखी दूसरी चोज नाही; तो गवई कसा त्याच्याने गानविद्येची चोज होती; also a fine deed, a feat, an exploit; ex. हा चोज करून दाखविले; also ironically, a mess, a pickle, ruined or spoiled state; ex. ह्या पोराने माझ्या श्रमाचे चोज केले or माझ्या कर्माचे

चोज झाले. 2 A bit of poetry or song; an air, a sonnet, a piece.

चोजबल *f* र (चिज P) Things, chattels, traps; items of baggage, furniture &c.

चोट *n* (Properly चोट) Chintz.

चोडखोर or चोडखोर *c* A captious, snappish, irritable person, a snap-dragon, a wasp.

चोड sometimes ड *f* (चोट P) Offence or huff; displeasure conceived. 2 Irritability, huffishness, quickness at conceiving offence.

चिडेस देणे To provoke or irritate.

चोण *f* (चिज P) The ruffle or plaits of a garment. 2 A crack or an opening (as in a wall or floor). 3 C (चिणणे) A well-beaten terrace or floor.

चोत *a* In wrestling. Backed, floored, thrown. 2 fig. Prostrated, ruined, marred: also lost in trade—money. 3 In play with cowries. Thrown on its back—a cowrie, pysa &c. Opp. to पट. 4 Scrawled

चोत करणे To kill outright. [or scribbled.]

चोत्कार *m* (S) The cry of the elephant.

चोन *m n* The root of चिनी (a variety of yam).

2 *m f* (चिज P) The ruffle or plaits of a garment. 3 *f* (Better चोण) A crack or fissure. 4 *n* or चोन-रेशीम *n* An inferior kind of silk.

चोनमो *f* Lagerstroemia Indica. Grah.

चोप *n c* A low and spreading tree growing in creeks and salt marshes.

चोप *f* A slate or slab of stone; a flat mass of stone or of wood gen.: also a chip. 2 A string of flowers. See तुरा. 3 A disorder of the bowels, esp. incidental to children.

चोप or ब *a* Dripping wet.

चोर *f* (चोर H) A crack, slit, rent. *v* जा. 2 (or दयाची चोर) A शलाका or long silver pin for applying the stripe of कुंकू: also the stripe applied. A word of the female vocabulary.

चोर *n* (S) Cloth or clothes; esp. under-garments. Ex. जानकी फाडी चोरपदर॥ अळंकार बांधा-नि सत्वर &c.

चोरचाळी *f* Clothes (viz. लुगडे & चोळी) presented to one another on the day of मकरसंक्रांति, by women whose husbands are living.

चोळ *f* A particular esculent vegetable.

चोळ *f* R (For चोर) A longitudinal opening; a cleft, chink, cranny, fissure: also a long and narrow chasm, lane, pass.

चोळ *f* Sudden spurting forth of milk (from the breast or udder). *v* फुट.

चुडटो *f* A shred or strip (as of satin, riband &c.) attached to a braided lock of a horse's mane. 2 A cane or shred of a substance (as sugarcane, culm of जोंघळा, बाजरी &c.) which has been chewed or sucked. 3 or चई *f* A pin or tack (of bamboo &c.) to pin leaves together: also a pin (of bamboo &c.) forming or to form a tooth of a comb. [lizard: also of certain birds.]

चुकचक *f* (Imit.) The chirp or cry of the house-

चुकचुक or कां *ad* (Imit.) Chirpingly, with a chirp. [cry—the house-lizard, certain birds.]

चुकचुकणे *v i* (चुक! चुक!) To chirp or utter its

चुकटो *f* (चुक्ती H) As much as is or can be taken up by the thumb and a finger or all the fingers pressed together, a pinch. 2 A snap with the thumb and a finger. 3 Powder. 4 The pinch of a work or an act; the art or knack of making or doing. *v* साध, ये, बस.

चुकणे *v i* To mistake or blunder; to commit faults or errors. Pr. लिहिणार चुकतो पोहणार बुडतो. 2 To stray or wander; to deviate from

the road. Pr. चुकला फकीर मसिदींत शोधावा. 3 To fail or come short; to be neglectful or deficient in duty. Ex. मो चाकरोमधे कधी चुकलो नाही.

4 To miss or fly wide; to fail to hit or reach. Ex. गोळी चुकली. 5 To be eluded, evaded, averted, escaped: also to fail, miss, not happen or come about. Pr. गेले ते येत नाहीं घणार ते चुकत नाहीं

The past is irrevocable, the future is fixed and inevitable. Ex. सरकारचे देणे चुकायाचे नाही; अपमृत्यु चुकला; माझी पाळी चुकली. 6 To miss; to exceed or to fall short of (the due time, the exact manner &c.) Ex. तुम्ही वेळेस चुकला; Pr. वेळेस चुकला तो सुकला; त्या रसायणाची कृति चुकली. 7 To be missing of a number; to be short. 8 To be omitted by inadvertence; to be missed or left out. 9 To undergo settling, despatching, adjusting—an account, a business, a dispute. Ex. दिशेब-खटला-कच्चा चुकला; पोडा चुकली; लचांड चुकले.

चुकतचुकत or -माकत or -वाकत *ad* चुकूनसुद्धा *ad* (चुकणे by redup.) Erringly, blunderingly, faultily.

चुकता *p a* of चुकणे That is undergoing or receiving settlement, determination, despatch, adjustment, clearance—an account, a dispute, a business, a debt. Ex. सरकारची बाकी चुकती केली; साव-कारचा पैका-वांघ्याचा कच्चा-लोकाचे कर्ज-माझा दिशेब

चु० करून दिव्हा. 2 (By enlargement of sense according to the usual figure.) That constitutes the settling, determining, despatching, adjusting, clearing, closing sum, article, or act (of an account, a debt, a dispute, a business). Ex. चुकते रुपये दिव्हे; चुकता पगार लश्करास मिळाला; चुकतो बाकी दिव्ही or केली; चुकता पैका-दिशेब-वांढा-दफता-फडशा-खिला.

चुकर *a* (चुकणे) Confused, bewildered, disconcerted; lost in amazement or perplexity.

चुकलामाकला or -वाकला *a* (चुकला by redup.) Straying, wandering, erring from the way.

चुकली *f* (Vulgar for चुगली) Slander &c.

चुकवती *f* (चुकती H) चुकती *f* Settlement or adjustment (esp. of a debt).

चुकवाचुकव or वी *f* (चुकविणे) Careless, cursory, hurried, evasive performance. 2 Despatching, adjusting, deciding (of various demands, of various disputes). [evade (observation, search &c.)]

चुकविणे *v c* Active of चुकणे q. v. 2 To elude or चुका *m* (चुक्रिका S) Wood-sorrel, Oxalis monadelphica, or Rumex vesicarius. Rox., Blister-sorrel.

चुकाज *a* (चुकणे) That evades his duty or work.

चुकाचाकवत or चुकाचाखवत *m* A plant. The leaves take root and sprout.

चुकाचूक *f* (चुकणे) General or great blundering, erring, or wandering. 2 Mutual missing.

चुकांडी *f* (चुकविणे) Eluding or escaping observation (and running off or tricking). *v* दे.

चुकामुकी or चुकामूक *f* (चुकणे by redup.) Mutual missing or passing by. Ex. असेनिया सम्यक् जाणा चुकामूक॥ मुलले निष्टक मंत्री तंत्री. 2 Failure of meeting and concurrence in several means or instruments employed.

चुकार-री-रू *a* (चुकणे) Stray;—used of the animal or thing only after its being found by a stranger.

चुकार *c* चुकारचूक *c* चुकारतू *c* चुकारी-रू-ज-वू *a* (चुकणे) Terms for one that evades his duty or work; a skulker, shirker, shuffler, shammer. [servation.]

चुकावणी *f* (Verbal of चुकाविणे) Eluding of ob-

चुकाविणे *v c* An active form from the Hindustani of चुकणे q. v. 2 To elude (observation &c.)

चुकी *f* (Dim. of चुक) A mistake, fault, error, blunder. 2 Punishment for a fault, inflicted by the schoolmaster. [ing.]

चुकीची अर्जी *f* In law. A supplemental plead-

चुकूनमाकून or चुकूनवाकून *ad* (चुकणें by redup.) Inadvertently or erringly; by oversight, mistake, chance.

चुकर *a* (चुकणें) Wandering or straying, esp. of straying wits; bewildered, confused, puzzled. Ex. तुका न्हणे संग देशी कोण्या काळीं॥ चु० दुर्बळी होतें आम्ही॥ [esp. of a debt].

चुकोतो *f* (चुकुतो H) Settlement or adjustment

चुक्का *m* (See चुका) Wood-sorrel &c.

चुक *m* S Sorrel. See चुका. 2 *n* Vinegar made from grain.

चुखणें or चुखणें *v c* P (Usually चोखणें) To suck.

चुंग *f* A company, troop, band, herd, flock, swarm, an assembled body gen.

चुंगडा *m* चुंगडें *n* A number of strings of pearls bound together: also a bundle, bunch, cluster (as of straws, stalks, reeds, hairs, matches, little spikes or sticks).

चुगल *a* चुगलखोर or चुगलोखोर *c* (چغلخور H) Slandrous, calumnious; a slanderer or tell-tale.

चुगली *f* (چغلی H) Slander or calumny: also malicious babbling of one's misdeeds or follies. *v* खा *g.* of *o*.

चुंगी *f* A band, body, troop, multitude (of persons or animals). 2 A bundle (of grass, कडवा &c.)

चुंच *f* (Commonly चोच *q. v.*) A beak &c.

चुंच *f* A medicinal plant: also called चिकणा.

चुचकारणें or चुचकाविणें *v c* (Imit.) To coax or sooth (a frightened bullock &c.) by forming a certain sound with the lips. 2 fig. To coax, entice, persuade. [other fruits].

चुचर or चुचरट The fibres (of mangoes and चुचा *f* (Imit.) The cry of a little bird when caught or hurt. Hence any similar squeal or plaintive cry.

चुचावणें *v i* (Imit.) To sing, whistle, twang—a bullet &c. 2 To make a noise or utter a sound; to squeak or squeal—a mouse &c.

चुचू *f* A species of mulberry.

चुचू *f* (Corr. from चुचु *S*) A beak or bill.

चुट-कन-कर-दिशी *ad* Imit. of the sound of snapping &c. 2 In a trice or shake.

चुटका *m* (چٹکا H) A witty, smart, pungent piece (of composition, song, story, anecdote, गाण्याचा-मोहोचा-&c.); an epigram, a poesy or short conceit, a piece of satire, a conundrum, charade, enigma. 2 (or निद्रेचा or झोपेचा चु०) A nap or short doze: also a brief dreamy sleep. *v* लाग, पड. Ex. खम्राचा उगोच चु० पडला. 3 A draught or pull (of a pipe, segar &c., of milk, sugarcane-juice &c.) *v* घे. 4 A brand with a cauterizing iron, esp. a small or slight one. *v* दे.

चुटकी *f* A snap with the thumb and a finger. 2 A pinch or the quantity contained in a pinch, a pugil. 3 An ornament for the toes of women.

चुटकुला *a* Small, small-sized, diminutive, tiny.

चुटक्यांचे मांडव *m pl* See चटक्यांचे मांडव.

चुटपुंजी & चुटपुंज्या Commonly चूटपुंजी & चूटपुंज्या.

चुटपुट *f* (Imit.) Fretting, chafing, grieving. *v* लाग. 2 Fretting after or for; earnest longing.

चुटपुट, चुटपुटता, चुटपुटोत, चुटपुटा, चुटपुटता, चुटपुटा *a* Sufficient, scantily or simply sufficient; that suffices although barely.

चुटिसुटि or चुटिसुटि *a & ad* (Imit.) Scanty or sparing; scantily or sparingly—doling out, spending. [or dainty preparation of food].

चुटियाचुरमा or चुयाचुरमा *m* The name of a sweet चुटो *f* Commonly चुटो.

चुटी or चुट्टी *f* A segar or a cheroot. 2 A pinch or the quantity contained in a pinch.

चुट्टा *m* A leaf rolled up containing tobacco, a segar. Applied also to the rolls of tobacco or cheroots from Bengal. 2 A tobacco-pipe.

चुडवत or चुडत *n* A branch of the Cocoanut and, sometimes, of the Palmyra, and of भेरळीमाड.

चुडा *m* (चूडा *S*) A bracelet. 2 fig. The state of a married woman, in opp. to widowhood. Because on the death of her husband a woman ceases to wear ornaments. See चूडा. Also for चुडामणी see चूडामणी.

चुडा भरणें (To put on bracelets—to become a female.) To flinch, falter, fail, yield, to fall back cowardly. [impertinently busy].

चुडाचोबडा *a* Officiously forward and meddling;

चुडो *f* A torch of wisps, or of sprigs and twigs, of branches of the Cocoanut &c.

चुडोपुनव *m* The day of the full moon of Mágh; the day on which (in the Konkan) the चोळो commences. At night they wave torches around the moon and the idol or stone marking the village-boundary.

चुडेदान *n* (चुडा A bracelet, दान Gift.) A phrase used by a woman to the physician who has cured her sick husband, or to any person that has saved, or is thought to have power to save, his life. (Because if she become a widow, she must put aside her चुडा and all ornaments.) Hence चु० मागणें To ask for the life of a husband.

चुडेरारट *m c* A sort of water-wheel. [चडळ.

चुडेल *f* A description of female goblin. See चुया

चुया *a* The bearer of the torch चुडो. 2 fig. An incendiary or embroiler.

चुयावरची *f* The bāngri which is thrown in gratis upon a purchase of बांग्या.

चुण-कन-कर-दिनी-दिशी *ad* (Imit.) With a whiz

चुणका *m* Commonly चुणूक. [or twang.

चुणका *a* P Sharp, apt, forward;—used esp. of a child. 2 (Better चुनका) Select, choice, culled.

चुणखडा *m* (चुणणें & खडा) A select or choice jewel or precious stone. 2 fig. A bright-witted and sprightly child.

चुणचुण *f* (Imit.) Tingling, burning, stinging, prickling, smarting. *v* लाग, हो, कर. 2 fig. Remorse, compunctious visitings. [smart.

चुणचुणणें *v i* (चुणचुण) To tingle, prick, burn,

चुणचुणाट *m* (Intens. of चुणचुण) Violent smarting or burning. *v* लाग, हो, कर.

चुणचुणीत *a* Sharp, smart, intelligent—a child.

चुणणें *v c* (चूण *S*) To plait. 2 To pile up orderly (betel-leaves &c.)

चुणफुण, चुणफुणणें, चुणफुणाट See चुणचुण &c.

चुणो *f* (चूण *S*) A plait, ply, fold, ruffle: also a crease.

चुणी *f* (چوئی H) A small ruby or diamond or other gem: also a piece of diamond or ruby.

चुणी *f* (चूर्ण *S*) Coarse bran having some grit mixed.

चुणूक *f* Sample, smack, taste (as of a science or business): slight instruction afforded or specimen presented (of some process): faint indication or foreshowing (of some intended action). *v* दाखव, पाह. 2 A slight smarting, stinging, tingling, prickling.

चुणूकदार *a* चुणूकबाज *a* Smart, sharp, bright, apt.

चुतड or चुताड *n* चुतडा *m* (Low words.) Pudendum muliebre.

चुतवावळा, चुतिया, चुत्या, चुत्यानंदन (Vulgar formations.) Silly or foolish: an idiot, a changeling, a simpleton.

चुथडा *m* P (चुथणें) Derangement and disorderly intermixture (of articles after a vehement rummaging): spoiled state (of a writing through erasures, interlineations, blots).

चुथणें *v c* P To ransack or rummage: to turn and toss over and over confusedly.

चुथाचूथ *f* P (चुथणें) Ransacking, rummaging, turning and tossing about confusedly: also the derangement and disorder thence arising. Applied freely to express the spoiling or the spoiled state of a writing through numerous erasures, corrections, interlineations &c.

चुनकळी or चुन्याची कळी *f* (चुना & कळी) A nodule of burnt limestone. चुन्याचा कळ्या *f pl* are burnt and unslaked limestones. From these is prepared कळीचा चुना Slaked lime.

चुनका *a* (चुनणें) Select, picked, choice.

चुनखडा *m* (चुना & खडा) A nodule of unburnt limestone: also of burnt yet unslaked limestone. 2 fig. A sharp and lively man or child. 3 A piece of a made up mass of burnt and slaked limestone. Used for drawing lines &c.

चुनखडो *f* A quantity of unburnt limestones. 2 Limy earth; earth and concretions in which are limestones. 3 fig. A sprightly or lively child.

चुनखडो *a* P Abounding in or having limestones—ground or a place.

चुनखाण *f* A limestone-quarry.

चुनडो sometimes चुंदडो *f* (چنڈی H) Cloth so dyed as that patches remain (the parts being tied up) unaffected by the dye. 2 A patch on cloth so dyed.

चुनणें *v c* (Usually चुणणें) To plait. Ex. एकचि वल्ल होतें अडजुनें॥ तें टोविलें चुनानि भिंतीवरी॥

चुनणें *v c* (چونا H) To choose.

चुनपट्टी *f* (चुना & पट्टी) The leaf which holds the lime eaten with the leaves of Piper-betel.

चुनभट्टी *f* (चुना & भट्टी) A lime-kiln.

चुनवटा *m* (चुना & टाव) A limestone-quarry.

चुनवणी *n* (चुना & पाणी) Lime-water.

चुना *m* (चूर्ण *S*) Lime. 2 fig. Utter demolition or destruction; crumbled, crushed, or ruined state.

चुनाळ or चुनळ *m* (चुना & आलस) चुनोटा *m* or टो *f* (چنڑی H or चूर्णवती *S*) A lime-pot, the vessel which holds the lime used with betel-leaf.

चुनी *f* Properly चुणी. See the three senses, but esp. the first and third.

चुनेखाण *f* (चुना & खाण) A limestone-quarry.

चुनेगची *f* A terrace (a floor or a flat roof) of chunam-work.

चुनेगची *a* Consisting of chunam-work.

चुन्याचा घाणा *m* A lime-mill, a mill for grinding together lime and pebble for mortar. [lime-mill.

चुन्याचें चाक *n* The wheel of a चुन्याचा घाणा or चुपकड *n* A common term for the cross sticks of a water-wheel on which the pots rest.

चुपकणो, चुपकणें, चुपकळणें, चुपकी, चुपचपणें चुपचुपोत Better चुपकणी &c.

चुप्य or चुपचाप *ad* (چپ H) Still, silently, mutely.

चुप्य or चुपचाप *interj* Still! quiet!

चुफणी *f* (चुफणें) A child's coral or sucking stick.

चुफणें sometimes चुपणें *v c* (चुवन *S*) To suck.

चुफा *m* A suck, sucking. *v* घे.

चुंब *f* R A crowd, host, swarm, as falling or making a rush upon. *v* पड. [or puncture.

चुबक *f* A little hole pierced or pricked; a bore चुबक *m* (S) A loadstone. 2 fig. A miser. 3 S

A kisser: and fig. a lecher or rake.

चुबकडा *a* Small-sized and roundish; thickset and tight;—used of horses and men.

चुबकणी *f* (Verbal of चुबकणे) Kneading &c.
चुबकणे *v c* To knead and squeeze (clothes in washing them). 2 To pierce, puncture, prick.
चुबकणे *v i* To pierce or run in—a thorn &c.
चुबकणे *n* A tool of the engraver or carver.

चुबकतीडडी *f* (Opp. to मोटकुळोडडी) A leap (into the water) upright and with legs closed.

चुबकळणे *v c & i* To dip. Ex. मग हात चुबकळुनि पाहान ॥ तंव निर्मळ झरा आंतुनि येत ॥ चुबकळणे is, by metathesis, from the common form चुचकळणे.

चुबकळो *f* (By metathesis, from चुचकळो) A dip. *v* मार. Ex. वाटे त्याच्या तेजांत ॥ चंद्र सूर्य चुबकळ्या मारित ॥

चुबका *m* A tuft, knot, bunch; a mass composed of several particulars (of grass, hair, leaves &c.) 2 (Freely.) A swarm, a host, a thronging multitude. Ex. जेथे जेथे गूळ पडला तेथे तेथे मुंग्यांचे चुबके जमले. [wet.]

चुबचुबणे *v i* (Chub! Chub!) To be drippingly
चुबचुबीत *a* (From the sound fancied in dripping, Chub! Chub!) Thoroughly drenched or soaked; dripping wet. Gen. used as *ad* and with चुबणे *v c* (चुबन *S Tsh.*) To kiss. [भिजणे.]

चुबणे *v c* (The *च* is both *ts* and *tsh.*) To suck. 2 fig. To suck dry, i. e. to cause emaciation—a demon, demoniac possession, fever &c.

चुबन *n* (*S*) Kissing. *v* कर *acc.* of *o.* *v* घे *g.* of *o.* and *v* दे *in* suffering another to kiss one's self. 2 A kiss.

चुबळ *f* A ring (of cloth, grass &c.) to be put under a load upon the head, or underneath a pitcher or vessel. 2 fig. The circlet or wreath of *fici* or hemorrhoidal excrescences in the disorder झळ्याधि Piles. 3 *n C* Squeezed sugarcane.

चुबा *m* A swarm, host, crowd, thronging multitude (as of ants, maggots, worms, mites). *v* पड, चुबित *p* (*S*) Kissed. [बस, जम.]

चुबी *a* (*S*) That kisses, as मुखचुबी, चंद्रचुबी, चुबी *f* Mistaken for चोंदी. [गगनचुबी.]

चुबीत *ad* (चुबणे) To kiss.) Compliantly, yieldingly, submissively, *kissingly*—performing or doing. Ex. दोन काथा लाव रगडून मग तो चुं करील.

चुबुकडा *a* Small-sized and roundish. See चुबकडा.
चुबुकणे *v c* (چبکنا *H*) To pierce, puncture, prick.

चुबुकणे *v i* (چبکنا *H*) To pierce or run in.
चुभळ *f & n* See चुबळ *f & n*.

चुभळ्या *a* That holds promiscuous and lewd sexual intercourse.

चुयटी & चुयी See चुइटी & चुई.

चुर-कन-कर-दिनी-दिशी *ad* Imit. of whizzing and hissing sounds; as on dipping heated metals into water; as on searing or singeing: also of the sound of rending or tearing.

चुरका *m* Commonly चरका.

चुरगटणे, चुरगळणे, चुरगळणे *v c* (चुरणे) To crumple, crush, rumple (cloth, paper, flowers &c.): also to treat violently (man or beast): to destroy, discompose, or disorder by handling roughly. See चुरडणे.

चुरगळा or चुरगळा *m* and by redup. चुरगळा-मुरगळा or चुरगळामुरगळा *m* Crumpled, crushed, rumpled state. *v* कर *g.* of *o.* 2 fig. Broken or crushed state of body (as by a rude shaking, by sickness, by labors or cares).

चुरचुर or रां *ad* (चुर! चुर!) With spitting and sputtering—a thing frying &c. 2 Fluently, volubly, glibly. 3 Imit. of a rapid and sounding tearing. *v* जा.

चुरचुर *f* (Imit.) Smart; pungent, prickling, stinging, tingling pain. 2 fig. Any gnawing or

pricking mentally; anxiety, regret, compunction, remorse. *v* लाग. 3 Bickering. *v* चाल.

चुरचुरणे *v i* (चुरचुर) To smart, burn, tingle; to prick with a sensation of heat; to smart gen. 2 fig. To regret.

चुरचुराट *m* (Intens. of चुरचुर the noun.) Violent smarting, stinging, or tingling. 2 fig. Strong remorse, poignant grief &c.

चुरचुरीत *a* (चुरचुर) Dry and friable, crisp. 2 Dry and stiff; *dry as a bone*—a cloth &c. Ex. धोतर चुं वाळलें. [blabbing.]

चुरचोबडा *a* Loose-tongued, prating, forward in चुरडई or य *f* A species of Coluber.

चुरडणी *f* (Verbal of चुरडणे) Squeezing, crushing, crumpling &c.

चुरडणे *v c* (चुरणे) To squeeze and crush. 2 To crumple, crush, ruffle. This word differs from चुरणे inasmuch as the crumbling or crushing signified by it is ever to the destruction or detriment of the subject. [mashed, or messed state.]

चुरडा *m* (चुरडणे) Crumpled, crushed, squeezed, चुरणे *v c* (चूर्ण *S*) To reduce to powder, crumbs, or small fragments (esp. with the hand by squeezing or rubbing); to crumble. 2 fig. To press and squeeze (the limbs); to mould, knead, shampoo. Ex. रामचरण चुरी मारति ॥ Also शीतळादकें घुवान ॥ मग चुरीन क्षणभरि ॥ 3 To crumple, crush, rumple, ruffle; to disorder rudely. 4 To injure through violence or forcible pressure.

चुरसटणे or चुरसटणे *v i* To shrivel, shrink, pucker; to gather up or contract gen.

चुरसरणे *v c* *P* To rumple. [puckering.]

चुरसळी or चुरसटी *f* A corrugation, wrinkle, चुरमा *m* (چورما *H*) A sweetmeat. It is made of sugar and crumbled bread.

चुरसुर *f* (Imit.) Moaning over; fretting and grieving at: also muttering or murmuring. Used also of the vexation or regret thus indicated.

चुरसुरणे *v i* (चुरसुर) To moan or fret at; to repine; to grieve. 2 To mutter; to mumble discontentedly.

चुरसुरत (or by redup. चुरसुरत चुरसुरत) वसणे &c. To sit moaning and fretting, or grumbling and growling. [soaked and parched.]

चुरसुरा *m* or री *f* (Imit. formation.) Cleaned rice चुरसुरे खाणे or खात वसणे or देत वसणे To sit moaning and fretting; or fuming and chafing at.

चुरसुराचे लाडू खाणे To sit hungering. [rumpled.]

चुरवट *a* *P* (चुरणे) Crumbly. 2 Crumpled or चुरस *f* (چرس *H*) Spite, grudge, rancour. 2 *attrib.* Offended, huffed, that has conceived a grudge. [spite, or evil feeling.]

चुरसाचुरस *f* (चुरस by redup.) Mutual grudge, चुरसो *a* (चुरस) Rancorous or grudge-bearing.

चुरा *m* (चूर्ण *S*) Bits, fragments, atoms. 2 fig. The feeling of exhaustion or brokenness; prostration.

चुराचारा *m* (चुरा by redup.) Pieces and bits; crumbs and fragments; shivers and fritters.

चुराडा *m* (चुरा) Shattered or crumbled state: also ruins, fragments, shivers. 2 fig. Prostration of strength: also marred state (of a counsel or business), *smash*. [ground pulse.]

चुरी *f* (चूर्ण *S*) Powder or fine fragments of चुरई *ad* Imit. of the sound of singeing or searing: also of the hissing of heated things on being dipped into water.

चुलत *a* A word expressive of collateral relation. Used as a prefix with the terms of kindred; as चुलतआजा Grandfather's brother; चुलतआजो

Grandfather's wife; चुलतचुलता Male cousin of one's paternal uncle; चुलतबहीण Daughter of one's paternal uncle; चुलतभाऊ Son of one's paternal uncle; चुलतमामा Male cousin of one's maternal uncle. Note. चुलत expresses collateral relation one degree removed; reduplicated, as चुलतचुलत, it may signify any lateral remove howsoever distant. चुलतचुलतभाऊ is the son of the paternal uncle of one's father.

चुलत or चुलेत *n* (Or चुलत) A peg of the rowlock of a boat as the fulcrum of the oar, a thowl.

चुलता *m* A paternal uncle. चुलती *f* His wife.

चुलवा *m* A large, rude, hurriedly or carelessly formed चूल or fireplace.

चुलवान or ण *n* चुलांगण *n* (चूल & अंगण) चुलाण *n* The raised mass of earth in which the fireplace is made for the boiler. At a गुद्दाळ or sugarpres. 2 Any range of fireplaces; or any large fireplace.

चुला *m* चुलाण *n* चुला *m* (चुल *S*) A large fireplace or cooking stove; a stove without a hob.

चुलाईभाजी *f* A diffuse plant, Common Bháji, Amaranthus polygamus. Grah. [cooking stove.]

चुलाणे *n* *C* (Dim. of चुलाण) A small fireplace or चुवा *m* (چوہ *H*) A fragrant substance prepared from sandal wood.

चुहा or चुवा *m* (چوہ *H* A rat.) A term for a sharp or intelligent person.

चुहेदान or चुवेदान *n* (چوہ دان *H*) A rat-trap.

चुळ-कन-कर-दिनी-दिशी *ad* Imit. of the sound of a squirting or spitting, or a sudden issuing (of water, spittle, blood, milk, grain &c.) This word expresses an ejection or an issue *at once*; whereas चुळचुळ *q. v.* is imitative of a *continuous* pouring, gushing, or streaming.

चुळका *m* (चुलुक *S*) The palm hollowed so as to receive or contain (esp. a liquid). Ex. चुळकांत पाणी घेऊन जीव दे. Also a palmful. *v* भर.

चुळचुळ or लां *ad* Imit. of the sound of milk descending plenteously into the milking pan; of urine, blood, grain &c. streaming forth; of the rippling or purling of water &c. See चुळकन.

चुळचुळ *f* (Imit.) Urging, hurrying, rousing impatiently. *v* लाव. 2 also चुळचुळा *m* Restless eagerness, impatience, fidgetiness; itching, fig. yet sometimes lit. *v* सुट. 3 also चुळाचुळा *m* Remorse or regret; mental disquietude.

चुळचुळमुंगळा A term in boys' plays. Pr. चुं पळोपळी तेल Used to or of one who is vehemently hurrying.

चुं लागणे (To have ants running rapidly over one.) To be in a violent hurry; to be excited into extravagant impatience and fidgetiness.

चुळचुळा or व्या *a* (चुळचुळ) Restless, fidgety, impatient: also disquieted. [or rinse.]

चुळणो *f* A mouthful of water taken to gargle चुलत *n* A peg of the rowlock of a boat as the fulcrum of the oar, a thowl.

चुळबुळ *f* The wriggling and fidgeting or the lively playfulness (of children). *v* कर, लाव, मांड, चालव. 2 The lively movements of fleas.

चुळबुळणे *v i* To be smeared with grease or oil. 2 To be restless; to toss and fling about (in sleep, fever &c.): also to fidget—a child.

चुळबुळा or व्या *a* (चुळबुळ) Restless, fidgety, impatient of quiet or stillness.

चुळबुळाट *m* (Intens. of चुळबुळ) Liveliness, frolicsomeness, and playfulness, or fidgety impatience (as of children). [or oil.]

चुळबुळाविणे *v c* To apply unguents; to grease चुळबुळीत *a* Smeared with grease or oil.

चुळसुळ *f* Fidgeting or fidgetiness. *v* कर, लाव. 2 Impatient eagerness after. *v* कर, लाग. 3 Fretting. *v* कर. [patiently eager. 3 To fret.

चुळसुळणे *v i* (चुळसुळ) To fidget. 2 To be impatient. *f* (Or चुळ) The palm hollowed (to contain a liquid). [rowlock.

चुळेत *n* (Better चुळत or चुलत) A peg of a boat's *चूँ* *f* (Imit.) The twang, singing, hissing, whizzing of a bullet or an arrow. 2 Any gentle sound; as the squeaking or squealing of a mouse &c.; as the ejaculation of a person under a twinge of pain. *v* न्हाण, कर. See हाय. [nail, a tack.

चूक *f* A mistake, blunder, fault, error. 2 A small *चूकडाव* or *चूकदान* *m* A term at games with *सांगण्या* & *कवचा*.

चूकभूल *f* (चूक & भूलणे) A comprehensive term for errors, faults, blunders; "all negligencies and ignorancies," all failures, imperfections, and shortcomings. It expresses *all* of whatever kind or degree or *any* however insignificant and venial.

चूकभूल यावो घावो A phrase corresponding to "Errors excepted"; saving and excepting mistakes on either side.

चूचूँ *n* (Imit.) The chirping or twittering (of sparrows &c.): also the squeaking or squealing (of mice &c.)

चूड *f* A torch of wisps, or of sprigs and twigs, or of branches of the Cocoanut &c. 2 A term (from its shining appearance) for the serpent called कांढार. 3 *n* A tuft of rice-plants (as in the hand of the person resetting them). [a false accusation.

चूड उचलणे-घरणे-लावणे To raise or set against one

चूडा *f* (S) The lock of hair left on the crown of the head at the ceremony of tonsure, the Shendī. 2 A peacock's crest; any crest, tuft, or plume. 3 fig. Top, crown, summit.

चूडाकर्म *n* (S) Tonsure of the head of a child to form the चूडा or शेंडो.

चूडामणी *m* (S) A jewel worn in a crest. Hence fig. A person or thing preeminently excellent.

चूण *f n* Husks and fragments (of pulse) given as food to cattle. 2 *f* (S) A small ruby, diamond, or other gem. 3 Ruffles, plaits, crimpling; crimped or plaited form or state. [or plaiting instrument.

चूणकस *f* (चूण & کش P Drawer.) A crimpling *चूत* *f* (Low. चुति S) Pudendum muliebre.

चून *n* W Cocoanut-scrapings.

चूर *m* (चूर्ण S) Bits, fragments, pieces. 2 fig. The feeling of brokenness or exhaustion (as from fatigue or fever).

चूर *a* (Tsur. ۛ H) Absorbed in; engrossed by; sunken deep in; (as in study, love, sleep, fever, intoxication, drug-stupor.)

चूरचार *m* (चूर by redup.) A bit, fragment, or particle: or, *pl*, Bits and fragments.

चूर्ण *n* (S) Powder or dust: also crumbs, particles, fragments. 2 Lime. [nodule or stone.

चूर्णखंड *n* S Lime nodules or stones: also a lime *चूर्णिका* *f* S A sentence in prose constituting the interpretation of a verse. Hence an elaborate or polished sentence; a brilliant morsel studded thick with rhetorical figures and flourishes.

चूल् *f* (चुली S) A fireplace; a semicircular erection of earth, to contain the fire in its cavity and support the cooking vessel on its rim.

चुलीचे लाकूड चुलीतच जळेल Firewood must come at last to the fireplace. चुलीचे लाकूड चुलीतच

जळावे or चुलीत बरे Every thing should be used or disposed of in its own place. चुलीत जाणे To go to pot (to be destroyed, spoiled, or lost). चुलीतून निघून वेलांत पडणे To fall out of the frying pan into the fire. चुलीमध्ये मांजरे ब्याली आहेत Expresses extreme desolation or hard poverty. चुलीला विरजण पडणे To be extinguished—the fire of the fireplace. [or fireplace.

चूलखंड *n* A contemptuous word for चूल Stove *चूलजाव्या* *a* At a sugar-press. The boy whose business it is to keep up the fire by throwing in fuel (the dry sugarcane-blades &c.)

चूलदान *n* The mass of earth which contains the fireplaces (of a kitchen); the pot-range.

चूलपोतेरे *n* (चूल & पोतेरे Clout.) A comprehensive or careless term for the operations of sweeping and smearing the fireplace and of preparing for cooking. *v* कर. This word and its antagonist चूलभुई are often interchanged. Pr. सर्वसिद्ध आणि चुलीस पोतेरे.

चूलभानवशा *a* (चूलभानवस) Fond of the kitchen-fire and snug corners at home; a kitchen-idler, a house-bird.

चूलभानवस, चूलभानोस, चूलभानस, चूलभानवस &c. *f m* A raised place of earth or chunam behind a fireplace or stove. 2 The business generally of the चूल or fireplace,—cleaning it, cooking the food &c. *v* कर.

चू० झाडली-सारविली-लिंपली-अटपली (The fireplace is swept-dungwashed-done with.) Dinner is ready.

चूलभुई *f* (चूल & भुई The ground.) A comprehensive or careless term for the operations of clearing away the pots and dishes, of sweeping, cowdung-smearing &c. &c., from a cooking-stove and its vicinity after the dressing of food. चूलभुई will be interchanged with चूलपोतेरे *q. v. supra*.

चूल *m f* (चुलक S) The palm of the hand as hollowed to contain a liquid.

चेदणे *v i* (Poetry.) To be aroused or to wake. Ex. घोर सुसाट वाजता गगनीं नगरलोक चेदले.

चेक *m* (From CHECK. Common amongst officials.) A rebuke or censure from authority. *v* डेव, घाल, ये. [ance.

चेकळ *f* Exuberance, copiousness, profuse abundance. *चेकळणे* sometimes *चेकाळणे* *v i* To set to or enter upon (a work, business, sport) with vehement and headlong determination; to engage eagerly and ardently: to start away; to run off wildly and madly—a frightened horse or bullock: to set in violently and immoderately—wind, rain: to cry and bellow inappeasably—a child: to blaze and spread furiously—a fire: to abound with overflowing plenty—grain, fruits. This word is of lax and licentious use. It conveys in all its applications an impression of extravagant and vivid action, or of excessive, boundless profusion.

चेंगट, चेंगटो, चेंगट्या *a* Slow, dawdling, dilatory, dilly-dallying, loitering, lagging. 2 Hanging, lingering, dragging; that proceeds slowly and vexatiously—a work or business. 3 Tiresomely and unreasonably importunate.

चेंगटाई *f* (चेंगट) Dawdling, dilly-dallying, lagging. 2 Wearisome importunity.

चेंगरट *f* (चेंगरणे) Crowded or thronged state; press, jammedness, confinedness.

चेंगरणे or चेंगडणे *v c* To jam or squeeze; to catch between and press so as to crush or injure.

चेंगराचेंगर or चेंगडाचेंगड *f* (चेंगरणे) Confused or

general jamming, squeezing, pressing: also the state occasioned. [somewhat चेचका.

चेचकट or चेंचकट *a* चेचट *a* (चेचका) Rather or *चेचका* or चेंचका *a* (चेचणे) Defaced (by numerous crosses, bars, and other marks)—a rupee. 2 Battered, bruised, dented.

चेचड or चेचाड *a* Rather or somewhat चेचका *q. v. supra*. 2 Rugged, rough, rocky, precipitous—a road: also dangerous (from robbers, tigers &c.) Both variations of the sense are from the literal signification of चेचणे To bruise or crush. 3 Hard, puzzling, vexing—a shlok, a book &c.

चेचणे or चेंचणे, चेचरणे or चेंचरणे *v c* To bruise or crush. 2 fig. To bang or drub soundly.

चेचा *m* P (Usually टेचा) Coriander-seed, chilies &c. bruised and mixed. [food).

चेंचें *n* (Imit.) The cry of little birds (as after *चेंचें* करणे To beseech earnestly and abjectly.

चेट *f* चेटक *n* (چیتک H) Sorcery or witchcraft. 2 fig. Guile, cunning, wiles, arts; evil machinations; wicked scheming and devising.

चेटकाव्या *a* चेटकी *a* चेटका or का *a* (चेटक) That practises sorcery or witchcraft; a sorcerer, wizard, sorceress, witch. 2 That devises or plots mischief.

चेटकीण *f* (चेटक) A sorceress or witch.

चेटा *m* A son. Little known in Marāthī except in Pr. सुदणीपुढे चेटा लपणार नाही.

चेटूक *n* Commonly चेटक. Sorcery &c.

चेड *f* C A little girl or a young woman.

चेडरू or चेडू *n* C A little child. [Sykes.

चेडवळ *m* A bird, Crested lark, Alanda Deva.

चेडा *m* A पिशाच or goblin of that class which can be summoned and employed to harass people. 2 C A son or a boy.

चेंडू *m* (कंदुक S) A playball. 2 fig. A term for a short-sized, roundish, and dapper person. [ball.

चेंडूफळी *f* The game of toss and catch with a

चेंडूल or चेंडोल *m* (Commonly चेंडोल) The pyramid-crested woodlark.

चेंडळमेंढळ *f* Children, chits, brats, urchins.

चेत *a* (Corr. from अचेतन S) Senseless or motionless. 2 Commonly चीत.

चेत *f m* Kindling, catching, taking fire. *v* घे, ये. *चेतणे* *v i* (चुत S) To catch fire; to kindle or light. 2 fig. To be excited—lust, anger &c.

चेतणे *v c* (चुत S) To inject (a devil) into.

चेतन *a* (S) Endued with life (animal or vegetable). 2 Sentient, percipient, conscious.

चेतना *f* (S) Life or vitality. 2 Generative or procreative power, virility. 3 S Understanding, intelligence, mind.

चेतनाचेतन *a* S (चेतन Endued with life, अचेतन Devoid of life.) Animate and inanimate; living and dead; i. e. all created things.

चेतव *m* (चेतन S) Excitement, passion, angrily aroused state: also enkindled or stimulated state (towards any enterprise or deed). *v* ये, अंगीं आण, आण. 2 Animation or life. Ex. अंगीं चे० नाही or चे० आणला-आला-गेल्या. 3 Exudation or ooze. *v* फुट, सुट.

चेतवण *n* (चेतविणे) Straws, chips, chats, light sticks used to kindle a fire: also touchwood, tinder, sponk &c.

चेतवणे or चेतावणे *v i* (चेतन S) To catch fire, to kindle. 2 To fall into a fit of crying, to set off.

चेतविणे or चेताविणे *v c* (Active of चेतणे) To kindle or light; to cause to take fire. 2 fig. To excite, inflame &c. 3 To make alive; to quicken or vivify: also to resuscitate.

चेतव्य *a* S (Possible, purposed, necessary, occur-

ring) to be thought of or considered. 2 (Possible &c.) to be animated or quickened: also to be aroused or stirred up.

चेतलणे or चेतलणे *vi* (चेतणे) To be excited, inflamed, stirred or wrought up. Used freely in numerous applications, for which see चेकळणे.

चेतलणे or चेतलणे *vc* (चेतणे) To stir up or excite (fire &c.) 2 fig. To arouse or work up; to enkindle anger or to awaken ardor, zeal &c.

चेताबंदरेम *n* A kind of silk.

चेतो *f* Mouldiness or mould.

चेद *f* R (चेदणे) Confinedness; thronged state; crowdedness or press. 2 also चेदरड *f* R Muckiness or sloppiness (as through water spilled); miriness (as of a road): also a mass of squashy, slushy, oozing melons, mangoes, गूळ &c.

चेदणे *vc* To crush, mass, squeeze; to destroy or injure by pressure. 2 To ram down; to press together. [mash (injuriously).]

चेदरणे *vc* चेदाटणे *vc* (चेदणे) To crush, squeeze,

चेदा *m* (चेदणे) Crushed, mashed, or squeezed state: also any thing crushed or squeezed. 2 Prostrate condition of a number through sickness. *v* वळ *g.* of *s.* 3 Muddiness or muckiness; mud, muck, mire: also sloppiness (as on a floor). 4 Great crowdedness or throng.

चेदाचेद *f* (चेदणे) General crushing or squeezing, jamming, ramming, or pressing: also the state effected.

चेदाटा, चेदामेदा, चेदुमेंदू, चेदू *m* (चेदा) Mashed, crushed, bruised, shattered, battered state. These words differ from चेदा as they ever imply *smash* or *destruction*; whereas चेदा may signify a mash or preparation of eatables.

चेदाड *f* (चेदणे) Confinedness, thronged state, press. 2 Muckiness, miriness, sloppiness (as through water spilled). [woodlark.]

चेदाल *m* (Properly चंडाल) The pyramid-crested चनापटणी or नी *a* (چيني پٹن H) Relating to Madras.

चेप *f* *m* (चेपणे) Pressing, thronging; a press or throng; crowdedness or throngedness. 2 fig. General prevalence (of a disease &c.) 3 *m* C A headload or a bundle of light esp. thorny sticks pressed or squeezed close. 4 *f* A डेप or rondle of गूळ sunken down or fallen close. 5 A mass (of hair clotted, of papers &c. sticking closely together).

चेपकडे *n* R A common term for the two slips (of bamboo &c.) by means of which the चेप *q.* *v.* supra is compressed and reduced.

चेपट *a* (चेपणे) Compressed, flattened, beaten out: also low and flattish; squat or dumpy.

चेपटणी *f* (Verbal of चेपटणे) Compressing and flattening.

चेपटणे *vc* (चेपणे) To compress and flatten; to spread out or reduce by pressing or squeezing.

चेपण or णे *n* (चेपणे) A weight placed to keep down or to compress, a press-weight.

चेपणी *f* A mason's patten. 2 (Verbal of चेपणे) Pressing, squeezing &c. [or reduce by pressure.]

चेपणे *vc* To press, compress, squeeze; to flatten

चेपणे *vi* To sink down, fall in, give way—a foundation, wall, post, beam &c.

चेपली or ली *f* R (چپل H) A sandal.

चेपा *a* W Squat, flat, compressed.

चेपाचेप (चेपणे) Pressing and thronging. 2 fig. Smothering, suppressing, hushing up.

चेपाटी *f* (चेपणे & काटी. A pressing stick.) A rod or slip used to press down the lower lines of गणपाट (sacking) on the साग (loom), to make

room for the नळा (bamboo-tube) which is driven against the woven portion to press home.

चेपारा *m* Press, crowd, throng.

चेपावले *n* C A sandal, esp. that worn by women.

चेपे *n* R W (चेपणे) A low, flattish hat or cap. Used esp. of the military hat or cap of the Sepoys and their officers.

चेवट *a* चिंब Moist, damp, not thoroughly dry—a cloth. 2 Tough, not brittle or fragile—wood &c. 3 Shriveled, shrunken, dried and drawn.

चेवटणे sometimes चेंबणे *vc* To compress and crush; to squeeze or press and force together or out.

चेंबरी or चेमरी *f* P The कोंडके & एलें together: also the एलें singly. See कोंडके & एलें.

चेमट, चेमटणे, चेमणे Better चेंबट, चेंबटणे, चेंबणे.

चेर or चेरा *m* A wild shrub or tree. It yields a gum, and its capsule is prickly, tripartite, six-seeded &c.

चेर *f* P Provoking, teasing, or stirring up: also provoked or excited state. *v* कर *g.* of *o.*

चेरगडो *m* A make-bate or mischief-maker; one that provokes, excites, or stirs up to evil.

चेरणे *vi* P See चेकळणे throughout.

चेरा *m* (For बचेरी) Used only after the word फजितो in enhancement of it. See फजितो.

चेरामेरा *m* (चेहरा by redup.) A loose or general term for the countenance or visage; answering to the features and the complexion; the face and appearance; the air and mien.

चेर *n* S Cloth or clothes. See सचेरखान.

चेर *f* (چر H) Profusion, exuberance, overflowing abundance.

चेरगडो *m* A playfellow. 2 See चेरगडी.

चेला *m* by redup. चेलाचाटा *m* (چيلا H) A disciple; a pupil; an élève of.

चेली *f* (چيلي H) A female disciple or pupil. Pr. चेलीचे कान गोसायाचे हातीं A dependent must do as bidden, follow as led &c.

चेव *m* (चवन S) Excitement; emulative ardor; an impulse or an itching (to do &c.) *v* ये.

चेवचेव & चेवचेवणे Commonly चिवचिव & चिवचिवणे. [lute. 2 To turn foolishly mad.]

चेवणे *vi* (चव) To become wild, libertine, dissolute. चेवविणे *vc* (Poetry. चवन S) To awaken: also to arouse, excite, stir up gen.

चेवक *a* (चेव) That teases, worries, mocks &c.; that excites or stirs up.

चेवखोर & चेवबाज Better चेवखोर & चेवबाज.

चेवणे *vi* (Poetry. चेव S) To be endued with power of action or motion: also to be acting, moving, stirring.

चेवविणे or चेवविणे *vc* (Active of चेवणे) To excite, arouse, awaken; to stir or set in motion. Ex. अहो समस्त मायेते ॥ सगुण ब्रह्म चेवविते ॥. 2 To stir up, enrage, provoke; to work up or set on. 3 To quicken, vivify, animate.

चेव *f* (S) Acting, moving, stirring, performing functions or actions: also the stirring and moving of a living creature. 2 Mischievous tricks; wild capers; irritating speech; worrying or teasing acts gen. 3 The stirring about of a demon (in the subject of possession).

चेववणी *f* (Verbal of चेवविणे) Provoking or teasing tricks. 2 Inciting a demon (to assail someone).

चेववणीचे भूत *n* A demon provoked and stirred up to harass some one. Hence A term for a quiet and inoffensive person excited to quarrel.

चेवित *p* (S) Endued with power of, or put into, action or motion; living, moving, stirring, playing.

चेवित *n* S Doings, acts, feats, proceedings.

चेवखोर *c* चेवबाज *c* A person wild and mischievous, or full of tricks and pranks.

चेवगडो *m* (Or चेरगडो) An embroiler or incendiary; a stirrer up by teasing, jeering, mocking, or mischievous suggestions. [out.]

चेवणे or चेवरावणे *vi* P See चेकळणे through-

चेवरा or चेवरा *m* (چهره P) Face, features, visage; esp. the countenance and complexion together as respects health or sickness. *v* उत्तर, पालट, बदल, टवटवीत हो. 2 Air, look, mien.

चे. करणे or बनावणे (To do or make up the face.) To shave the beard.

चेवराविणे *vc* To excite, provoke, stir up, set on.

चेवरेदार *c* चेवरेबाज *c* One of handsome and engaging features; of goodly countenance and complexion. [visage or countenance of]

चेवरेपट्टी or चेवरेपट्टी *f* A description-roll of the चेवलकत, चेवलखत, चेवेलकत &c. *n* (Commonly चिलखत) Body-armour.

चेवळ *m* Sweat, ooze, exudation (as from salt, sugar &c.) 2 *f* (چل H) Profusion, copiousness, overflowing abundance.

चेवळणे *vi* (चेवळ) To melt, run, ooze, dissolve in streamlets—salt, sugar &c.

चेवळ & चेवळणे Better चेवळ & चेवळणे.

चेवळ *f* (Better चेवळ. چل H) Overflowing abundance. 2 *m* Commonly चळ *q.* *v.* esp. from Sig. III. inclusive. [down or together.]

चेवळणे *vc* To force in; to ram or drive hard

चेवळणे *vi* (Also चिलणे & चिलणे) To melt and run. See चिलणे. 2 To run riot &c. See चेकळणे.

चेळा *a* P Naughty, mischievous, riotous, full of tricks and pranks;—esp. a child.

चेळे *n* P Dotage, fatuity, idiocy. *v* भर, ये, लाग, वे. 2 P Importunity.

चेतन्य *n* (S) Life, spirit, essential motivity or activity; the Deity considered as the Source of life or the Essence of all being. 2 Intelligence, sentience, percipience.

चेतन्यगामा, चेतन्यव्याति, चेतन्यवृत्ति, चेतन्यसूत्र, चेतन्यस्वरूप or -रूप Terms for the Deity as the Fountain or dispenser of life. [April.]

चेव *m* (S) The name of the first month, March-चेवगौर or रो *f* See चेवगौर.

चेवपालवी *f* Spring-foliage, March-shooting.

चेवशिंपणे *n* A term for the light showers that चेव *a* Relating to the month चेव. [fall in चेव.]

चेवगण *n* (चेव & अंगण) The rite (among women) of drawing figures with chalk on the ground of the house-court in the month चेव (in honor of पार्वती).

चेवगौर or रो *f* The images or image of पार्वती, which are or is worshiped by women in चेव.

चेवी *f* (S) The day of full moon of चेव.

चेवी *a* Relating to the month चेव. [See चयन.]

चेन *n* (چين H Tshyn or Tsyn.) Rest, ease &c.

चेनबाज *c* (چين باز H) sometimes चेनीबाज *c* A pleasure-hunter, a pleasurer or voluptuary.

चेनबाजी *f* (چين بازي H) sometimes चेनीबाजी *f* Sporting, frolicking, diverting one's self, making pleasure gen. [of sport, fun, and frolic.]

चेनी *a* चेनगडी or चेनीगडी *m* Full of or fond चेन *n* (Commonly but incorrectly understood to be Sanskrit. See चेन) Cloth or clothes.

चेनी *f* (چيلي H) A chip or a shaving.

चोदटी & चोई Usually चुदटी & चुई.

चोख *a* (چوكه H) Real, pure, genuine, unalloy-

ed; clean, clear, fine, excellent. Rather a low word; but used by all, and applied to every created thing of which it is designed to speak in praise.

चाख *m* Arabian Costus, Costus Arabicus.

चाखट or in poetry चाखटा or चाखडा *a* (चाख) Clean, clear, pure, excellent, fine; *good* with all amplitude. Ex. चाखी भक्ति देखोनि चाखडी॥ श्री कृष्णें खांदां घेऊनि कावडी॥ पाणी वाहत &c. [lence.

चाखटाई *f* (चाखट) Goodness, fineness, excellence. चाखटाईची भाजी *f* Bháji or vegetables that are निर्लेप or do not become खरकटी. See खरकटा.

चाखटेल *n* Sweet oil (i. e. oil of करडई-तोल-खुरासानो or कारळा). Opp. to कडू तेल.

चाखणी *f* (चाख) A composition with which the शेंडी or body is rubbed to cleanse it from the unguents applied in अभ्यंग or ceremonial inunction.

चाखणी *f* (Verbal of चाखणे) Sucking. 2 A child's coral or gumstick.

चाखणें *v c* (चाखण S) To suck.

चाखनळ or चाखनेळ *a* (चाख) Affectedly nice or delicate, dainty, finical, fastidious, squeamish.

चाखलणी *f* Verbal of चाखलणे q. v. infra.

चाखलणें, चाखलणें, चाखलणें *v c* (चाख) To clear of grass and weeds (a spot of ground): to lop and prune (trees of redundant foliage): to pick (the teeth): to free from a thorn (the foot &c.): to clear, cleanse, clean (roads, vessels, clothes, the body): to pick (dirty grain). Ex. चाखा चाखाळ्या-वाटा॥ नलग्ने पुसाया घेपटा॥ 2 To ransack or search narrowly; to strip clean. 3 To anoint softly or smoothly (the crown of a child with oil).

चाखा *a* (چاکھا H) Good, excellent, fine, pure. Used freely.

चाखामेळा *m* A term which devotees among Mahárs assume from an ancient saint of that name. Applied also to a Mahár gen.

चाखारी *a* (चाख) Affectedly nice and dainty. Seldom used but in भिकारी आणि चो. A beggar and yet nice forsooth!

चाखाळ *a* (Poetry. चाख) Clean, clear, free (from dirt, obstructions &c.) 2 Pure, spotless, faultless. Ex. चाय रामवचनं हृदय चो॥

चाखाळा *m* (चाखाळणें q. v.) Clearing and cleaning thoroughly: also ransacking, exploring, surveying, searching narrowly. *v* चे.

चाखाळा *a* (चाखणें) That eats by sucking and smacking and tasting; i. e. fastidious or dainty of eating.

चाखेट *a* (Or चाखट. From चाख) Clear, clean, pure, excellent, fine; *good* indefinitely.

चांगई or चांगई *f* Penis puerilis.

चांगला *m* Commonly चांगला or चांगुला.

चांगा *m* C चांगी *f* C (Commonly चांगा) A hand-breadth: also a stick of the measure of two hand-breadths (or eight finger-breadths).

चाच or चांच *f* (चंचु S) A beak or bill. Pr. आगोघर चारा मग चांच. 2 fig. The point (of a pen or penknife, or of any acuminate instrument). 3 fig. The projecting front of a turban. 4 fig. A bare space (beak-form) made in the middle of the forehead by shaving off or plucking out the hairs. *v* कर, ठेव.

चांचण *n* A tuft of the fibrous integuments around a cocoanut, betelnut &c. 2 Raggedness (as of the head of a peg or stake much beaten; of the nib of a writing-reed much used &c. &c.)

चांचर & चांचरट *n* Fibres (of mangoes and other fruits).

चांचरा or चांचरा *a* R That stutters or stammers

चांचला or चांचला *m* (چانچلا H) Common in.

लावणी Love-song.) A bubbly or female breast. 2 Darling, dear, sweet;—used by the female to her husband or lover. 3 Amorous dalliance: also coquetry, wantoning, love-airs.

चांचा or चांचा *m* See the plural चांचे.

चांचावणें *v i* (Imit. of the sound.) To twang—an arrow from the bow, a stone from the sling &c.

चांचाविणें *v c* (चांच A beak.) To peck or nibble. 2 To prick or cut by repeated punctures or incisions: also to hack.

चांचे or चांचे *m* (pl of चांचा) Incisions or lines made with a razor &c. in preparation for the cupping instrument. 2 Circular marks made by actual cautery.

चाज *m n* (Poetry. चाय S) A wonder or marvel. Ex. आणीक चाज म्यां नवल देखिले॥ उफराटे झाड &c.॥; म्यां पाहिले खरे पण मला मोठे चाज वाटले. 2 Esp. with जिवाचे and pl Airs and fancies; humors and whimsies; dainty or delicate ways: also without जिवाचे, Tricks and pranks; drollery and fun; eccentric freaks and frolics. *v* कर. 3 Treating as a marvel; esteeming very precious; cherishing dotingly or fondly and holding daintily or delicately. *v* कर. Ex. लक्ष्मी चाजे पादांबुज वंदी॥; also बाळक बाबडा बोली वांकडा विचुका पाउली॥ चाज करुनि माउली रिघे जेवी॥. The child lisps and mumbles, speaks wildly or sillily, and steps awkwardly; Mamma, however, makes him her darling and is delighted. See notice under चाजणें.

चाजणें *v i* (चाज. Only in poetry, and commonly in the very ancient poetry of Dnáneshwar, of which a Maráthi कौश or glossary has been drawn up.) To be intelligible, knowable, or plain unto; esp. to be knowable or known as marvelous or as कौतुक to the imagination or fancy. Ex. बोली बोलीतं न चाजवे ईश्वर॥ जेणें विश्व द्योतिलें परिपूर्ण॥. God, who hath filled the universe with light, is not to be known by the descriptions of speech. Ex. जें ज्ञानासीं न चाजवे ध्यानासीं हो नागवे॥ तो अगोचर फावे गोठी माझो॥.

चाजबावळा *a* Odd, strange, extravagant, comical, droll, queer, half-crazy or daft;—esp. with reference to speaking.

चाजवणें *v i* (Poetry.) To marvel or wonder: also to be admiringly and passionately fond of. Ex. दारकेचें केणें निश्चित॥ पंढरीस आलें चाजवत॥.

चाजविणें *v c* (Poetry. चाज) To astonish, surprise, amaze; to cause to marvel. Ex. राया चाजविले वचनी॥.

चाट *f* (چوٹ H) A wound; a cut: also a contusion or bruise, or a rude abrasion: also a blow with the fist. 2 fig. A loss (in trade &c.); a blow or stroke of misfortune. *v* लाग. 3 A lucky hit; a fortunate stroke. *v* साध, लाग, लाव. Ex. व्यवहारान् एखादे वेळेस चाट साधती तेव्हा चार पैसे मिळतात.

चांट *m* Membrum virile. Compounded with or derived from this vulgar and filthy word there exist, and in very general use, some dozens of the like quality. We must be excused for omitting them. [See चांडकें.

चांटकें or चांडकें *n* A one-stringed instrument.

चांटळणें or चांटळणें *v c* (A filthy formation from चांट) To befool, bubble, bamboozle, gull, chouse, cozen. 2 To regard not a hair, neque flocci aestimare. [चुरमा] The name of a sweetmeat.

चाटियाचुरमा or चायाचुरमा *m* (Commonly चुटिया-चाटीभोवरी *f* A ring of hair under the शेंडी or forelock of a horse. चाटी is the Hindustání for शेंडी.

[2 Squeezed sugarcane.

चाड *n* The fibrous integuments of a cocoanut.

चांडा *m* C A clump or tuft of rice-plants.

चांडा *m* A division or banked up portion of a rice-field. [Better चांडाळ & चांडाळणें.

चांडाळ or ला or व्या & चांडळणें or चांडाळणें चातकर & चातकोर *m f* (Better चतकोर) A fourth (of a flat cake, of a jack, a pompion, and some other fruits, of a लाडू and certain other sweetmeats).

चायड *m* (Commonly चाया) Refuse, the residue after squeezing, sucking, or chewing.

चायडी or चायडो *f* (Dim. of चाया) A small wisp, clout &c. 2 A lump or clot of imperfectly curdled milk &c. 3 The residue of a squeezed or chewed substance. [wisp or clout.

चायलणें *v c* (चाया) To scour or wipe with a चायवा *m* also चाया & चाया *m* In Khándesh. A measure of capacity, the fourth of a चोमा or one पायलो.

चायळणें *v c* To anoint or besmear (with oil, unguents, ashes, earth, blood &c.) rudely or coarsely (the body, a vessel &c.) [milk &c.

चायळणें *v i* To become curd and water—curds,

चाया or चाया *m* A wisp of straw, a clout, or old rag (as taken to scour pots, plug up a hole &c.) 2 The residue of a substance of which the juice has been squeezed, sucked, or chewed out. 3 The whey or sour serum of badly curdled milk.

चायापाणी *n* Coagulum and water; sour or corrupt milk decomposed. Hence any liquor reduced into clots or lumps and serum.

चांदडणें *v c* (चांदणें) To stuff or cram in. With implication of rude force or of injurious operation.

चांदणी *f* (Verbal of चांदणें) Stuffing in, squeezing, cramming &c. [embrace.

चांदणें *v c* (Low. چوند H) To hold in sexual चांदणें *v c* To stuff in; to squeeze, cram, or ram in: also to plug or stop up (with a clout or old rags).

चांदबावळा *a* That cunningly and knavishly assumes the airs and ways of an idiot.

चांदळणें *v c* To trample under foot: also to muddle or disturb (water &c.) by trampling.

चांदा *m* (चांदणें) Clouts, rags, and similar things, used to stuff and block up; the wadding of a gun, the plugging of a hole &c.

चांदाटणें or चांदाडणें *v c* (चांदणें) To stuff in; to squeeze, cram, or ram in.

चांदो *f* A plug consisting of a clout or old rags. *v* घाल, दे, बसव, बस.

चांदी देणें To stuff (the mouth) with a clout; to clout-gag. Hence fig. or चांदी देऊन जाणें To gull, trick, cozen. [whoreson.

चांदीचा *a* (चांदणें) Baseborn; a bastard or चांदू *m* चांदूनदन *m* (Vulgar formations from चांदणें) A lecher or lewdster.

चांधळा *a* (چاندھلا H) Purbblind.

चाप *m* (चापणें) Beating (as of a terrace or floor) with a चापणी. *v* घे, दे, कर, मार, काढ, बस. 2 fig. *m f* Repressing or ruling; keeping under or down; disciplining. *v* कर, दे, बस. 3 *f* A longitudinal division of a Palm (of माड, ताड, सुरमाड &c.) 4 An end or a side of a weaver's comb. The teeth there are fine and close (quasi close-pressed). 5 *m f* Habitudo or habit; beatenness of mind through conversancy. *v* लाग. 6 *f* A stick for beating the चांधडा: also a drum-stick more gen.

चाप धरणें To become even, level, smooth—a terrace &c., or regular, right, sober, staid, composed—a person. [tegument of the Plantain-trunk.

चाप *n* चापट *n* (Properly चाप & चापट) An in-

चापई *f* A species of lizard or newt.
 चापचिनी *f* China-root, Smilax China. See चाबचिनी. [Palm.
 चापट *n* C (चाप) A longitudinal division of a
 चापट *a* (For चापट) Squared—a piece of timber.
 चापट *a* (Commonly चापड) Oily or greasy.
 चापटणे *v* c (चापणे) To beat in order to level or smoothen. 2 fig. To beat, bang, cudgel.
 चापटणे *v* i (चापणे) To fall in; to become flat by emaciation—the body: to settle down—a terrace or floor. [smeared.
 चापटणे *v* i P (चापड) To become greasy; to be
 चापड *a* (In नंदभाषा) Fourteen.
 चापड *n* sometimes चापडण *n* (चोपडे H) Unctuous substance, ghee, butter, oil &c. Pr. उहे खावे चापडाचे आशेखव. [unctuous substance.
 चापड *a* Oiled or greasy, affected with some
 चापड or डा *m* (चोपडे H) चापडण *n* Besmearing (of an affected limb or of a strained or fatigued beast) with a solution of medicaments in oil, or with tamarind-leaves &c. infused in goat's blood, or with mud &c. *v* दे, कर, लाव. Also such plaster or application: also the state arising, besmearedness &c. 2 Applying unguents to the hair: also the unguents applied. [the noun.
 चापडणे *v* c (चापड) To besmear or grease. See चापडा *a* Oleaginous. 2 fig. Smooth and glossy.
 चापडा चटचटीत *a* Glowingly glossy; brightly burnished.
 चापडालाख *f* Better (चपडालाख) Cake-lac.
 चापडी *f* (चोपडी H) A stitched or bound book (for accounts &c.) [of clothing.
 चापडे *n* A term for पीतांबर or any silk article
 चापण *a* P Clayey or loamy—a soil or an earth.
 चापण or णी *f* चापणे *n* Verbal of चापणे *q*. *v*. infra. 2 A mason's patter. 3 A child's coral or gumstick. 4 Steeping (a greasy cloth &c.) in the clay called चापणमाती.
 चापणमाती *f* A kind of bole or loamy earth.
 चापणे *v* c To beat (a floor) with the चापणी; to beat generally in order to level and smoothen. 2 fig. To cudgel, baste, bang.
 चापून चापून Having leveled and smoothed, patted and beaten (a terrace or floor). 2 Having well smoothed and pressed and disposed, i. e. being well dressed and tricked out. Ex. चा० घेतर नेसून पागेटें बांधून चालले राजश्री. [and lean.
 चापणे *v* i To fall in and look flat; to grow thin
 चापणे *v* c (Commonly चुफणे) To suck.
 चापदार *m* (Better चाबदार) A mace-bearer.
 चापय *f* A species of lizard or newt.
 चापाचाप *f* (चापणे) A general patting and smoothing (as of floors). 2 fig. A smart and indiscriminate pommeling or thumping.
 चापाळा *m* A swinging bed or seat.
 चाबचिनी *f* (चोबचिनी P) China-root, Smilax China. [several ingredients.
 चाबचिनीचूर्ण *n* A medicament composed of
 चांबडकी *f* चांबडेचाले *m* pl (चांबडा) Officiousness, obtrusiveness, meddling. 2 Disposition to blab: also blabbing or mischievous prating.
 चांबडा *a* Loose-tongued; forward in blabbing or scandal. 2 Officious, meddling, impertinently obtrusive and busy.
 चांबडाचाटू *c* A fawning blab or tattler: also a fawning, flattering, servile person gen. 2 A busy-body.
 चांबणे *v* c To stuff in (some plug or stopper).
 चांबदार *m* (चोबदार P) A mace-bearer.

चाबदारभालदार *m* pl (चोबदारभालदार H) The macebearers and spearmen; the retinue or attendants (of a king or grandee).
 चांबळणे *v* v To anoint or besmear with oil roughly or rudely (a limb, a vessel); to oil-rub.
 चांबळणे or चांबळणे *v* c Commonly चांबळणे.
 चांबळाचांबळ *f* (चांबळणे) Mutual or general or great cajoling and wheedling.
 चांबा *m* C A case formed of rice-straw to contain rice &c. for transport or sowing corn. See मुडा.
 चांबा *m* Any thing stuffed into the mouth to gag: also a clout or a mass of rags filled in as a plug. *v* दे, घाल, बसव, बस. 2 R A tuft, bunch, bundle, knot; a mass composed of several particulars (of grass, hair, leaves).
 चांबा or भा *m* A measure of capacity, the fourth of a maund of sixteen पायली.
 चांबळणे or चांबळणे *v* c To stroke gently; to smooth down; to soothe, compose, pacify. 2 fig. To cajole; to amuse and deceive with fine or soft
 चांबी *f* Mistaken for चांदी. [words.
 चांबळणे *v* c To oil-rub roughly. See चांबळणे.
 चांबळणे *v* c To smooth down &c. See चांबळणे.
 चांबडा *a* Commonly चांबडा.
 चांबण or णे *n* (Low.) Membrum virile.
 चाय & चायटो See चुई & चुइटी.
 चार *c* (S) A thief or robber. 2 One that conceals or reserves from; one that suppresses or keeps to himself. 3 The hard central filament of the flower which tips and precedes each plantain. This flower is esculent, and it is boiled, but the चार is rejected. 4 In comp. Private, secret, concealed, reserved, answering to the English prefixes *By, out of the way, side, corner*. Instances such as चार अडसर-अरगळ-कडी-खोळ-गांड-बिंदू are at the will of the speaker, and are quite numberless: examples of the better order follow in course. 5 A term at cards and at several plays: opp. to चुकूम. 6 Useful compounds are formed with this word in the sense of Sparer, reserver, withholder, or withdrawer; as कलमचार A scribe or writer that writes and suppresses, that reserves or passes over certain matters. खांदचार (A beast or man) that, working with another, saves his own shoulder from the load. 2 fig. One that refuses his service or money when he ought to come forward with it. चाकरोचार One that fraudulently restrains or reserves his service. पाठचार (A horse, bullock &c.) that will not easily accept the rider or the load. पायचार One that secretly or silently withdraws himself from an engagement or undertaking. 2 One that steps softly and inaudibly. 3 One that spares himself in running or walking;—used of man, horse &c. बळचार One that spares the strength or force which he ought to exert. मतलबचार One that keeps his purpose close. मसलतचार One who keeps secret his plans and purposes. 2 One who pumps out the counsel of. विद्याचार A teacher that reserves a portion of the science which he professes to teach. 2 One that obtains a science or a scientific secret furtively. अंगचार, कामचार, and others will be found in order. The above compounds are also written अंगचार, कामचार, खांदचार &c. Other compounds in the sense of Private, secret, concealed, occult, are numerous; as चारकिल्ली, चारकुलूप, चारखोळ, चारयुक्ति A secret-key-padlock-pin or bolt &c. Of such the important ones appear in order.
 Pr. ओळखीचा चार जिवें न सोडो Expect no mercy from a thief whom you are acquainted with. Pr.

घरांतला चार बाहेरला शिंदळ अटपत नाही Who can restrain a house-thief or an outdoor-wencher? Pr. चार घरावा मोटे शिंदळ घरावा खाटे Catch a thief with his plunder about him: catch a whoremonger on the bed. Pr. चाराची आई ओढोळ ओढोळ रडे or चाराची माय हुदयी रडे Used of one compelled to bear his pain because he dares not disclose it. चारांची दावण देणे To bind thieves together in a line, and whip off their heads. Pr. चाराची ना शिनळाची मा (असतच असतो) The thief ever denies his mother: the whorer affirms his whore to be his mother. Pr. चाराचे पाकल चार जाणे Set a thief to catch a thief. Pr. चाराचे मनांत चांदणे A thief is ever fancying the moon is up. Pr. चारावर मार पडणे A phrase founded on a popular story. Used when one thief is set upon by another, and made to deliver up his booty. वाटेचा चार or काळा चार देखील देईल (Even a thief would give as much for it.) Used to express the lowness of a price demanded.
 चारअंक-अंख-आंख *m* An extremely small figure placed to number the sheet of a manuscript-book &c., or attached to a bale, cloth, or other article, to denote the true price or value; the secret mark, as opp. to the broad and glaring price-mark to impose upon the purchaser.
 चारआंटी *f* A teat little but yielding much milk.
 चा० भरणे To fill the lap privately in the third or fourth month of conception (the event being yet uncertain). See the ceremony described under आंटीभरण. [viscosa).
 चारआंवा *m* Seed of viscid Cleome (Cleome
 चारकाटा *m* Slight tremors or shiverings; faint febrile shuddering. *v* ये, लाग, भर, वाट. 2 A false balance. [after performance.
 चारकाम *n* Work which leaves little to show
 चारकोनाडा *m* A recess within a recess.
 चारक्रांत or चारक्रांति *f* (चार & क्रान्ति Advance.) The depredations and ravages of robbers.
 चारखण *m* A secret drawer, cell, partition. 2 A minor apartment or division of a house.
 चारखाई *f* A term for any low pass, ravine, or hollow way infested with or suitable for robbers.
 चारखिंड *f* A narrow hill-pass infested with, or suitable for the haunt of, robbers.
 चारखिंडकी *f* A little and retired window. 2 fig. A shift, salvo, proviso; a hole to creep out at.
 चारखिसा *m* A secret pocket.
 चारगळो *f* A by-lane.
 चारगस *f* (Opp. to राजगस) Secret rounds; rounds or patrol which traverse the streets without music. [opp. to चवडमराटो.
 चारगसोनें Covertly, clandestinely, by stealth:—
 चारगांड *f* A secret or concealed knot.
 चारघडी *f* A deficient or short fold; a half and cheating double in cloth. (As purchasers determine the length by numbering the folds.)
 चारघर *n* A secret drawer, cell, partition, compartment.
 चारघाई *f* The hurry and tumult under an attack of thieves. Hence any great hurry and tumult.
 चारचाकल *f* A trace or an indication of the presence of any person or animal obtained by listening or watching secretly.
 चारचिरटा or -चिलटा or -चिळट *m* (चार Thief; and its reduplications.) Thieves and such like. Ex. रात्री चारचिळट फिरत असतो; वाटेनें चारचिर-यांचें भय नाही. [bribe. *v* पंड, दे.
 चारचुंबा *m* A secret plug or stopper, i. e. a

चारजाखद *m* A secret emissary, intelligencer, or messenger; a scout or spy.

चारटा *a* (चार) Thievish; also fraudulent or dishonest. 2 Clandestine, secret, private; not open and public—a business. 3 Used as *sm* A thief. Pr. चारटा दुशार मेहनती दिलगीर.

चारटा ताप *m* (Commonly चारताप) A creeping fever: also continuing febrile symptoms.

चारटा धंदा *m* चारटो विद्या *f* Thievish or knavish practices or arts.

चारटावें *n* चारटाई *f* Commonly चारावें. [tices.

चारटे चाले *m pl* Thievish tricks; pilfering practices.

चारटे पीक *n* A crop well-filled in ear but of poor appearance through shortness of stalk.

चारणें *vc* (चार) To steal. 2 To conceal, suppress, hide from (a matter): also to cover or hide gen. Pr. गोरी आणि हजार खोखा चोरी. 3 To do clandestinely or by stealth.

अंग चारणें To spare one's self; to save one's strength; i. e. to work lazily. Used in like manner of all the limbs and members; as हात-पाय-डोळे &c. चारणें. चारून मारून (Used with पोटा भरणें-खाणें &c.) By violent and lawless acts—subsisting: or (with जाणें-येणें-फिरणें-शिनळकी करणें &c.) Privily, furtively, clandestinely, by stealth.

चारताजवा *m* A cheating or fraudulent balance.

चारताप *m* A creeping fever; deep-seated fever: also slight and continuing febrile symptoms.

चारदार *n* A secret or private door.

चारघाड *f* sometimes चारघाडा *m* An attack by a gang of robbers or thieves.

चारनजर *f* Unobserved or stealthy looking; prying or peeping: also a stolen glance. 2 Thievish looks or features.

चारपडदा *m* An inner and hidden curtain or screen. 2 An inner membrane. [step or pace.

चारपाडल *n* चारपाय *m* A soft, silent, stealing

चारपाणी *n* Private water, i. e. medicated or warmed water for the chamber-ablutions of sick or convalescent persons.

चारपाव्हा *m* Reserved or restrained milk; the portion supposed to be retained by the animal when the udder is not duly distended or filled: applied also to the scanty portion supposed to be reluctantly yielded.

चारपाळत & चारपाळती See पाळत & पाळती.

चारपेंढ *f* A market town in which false weights and knavish practices prevail.

चारपोर *n* (चार Thief, पोर Child.) A comprehensive word. Little pickers and stealers; pilfering brats.

चारपोरी By thieves and pilfering brats—lost or gone. Ex. गुळाची डेप चो. गेली.

चारवातमी *f* Secret intelligence; accounts from spies and emissaries.

चारभूक *f* Slight hunger or peckishness; or lingering remnant of hunger. *v* लाग, ये, सुट, वाट.

चारमळ्या or -मुळ्या *ad* Clandestinely, furtively, stealingly, privily—reconnoitring or spying. *v* पाह.

चाररान *n* A wild abounding with robbers.

चारलक्षण *n* The air, look, leer, cast of countenance or fashion of manner indicating a thievish disposition.

चारवड *f* चारवण or चारवाण *n* चारवें *n* चारवंड *n* चारवडा *m* चारवंडा *m* (चार) The risen and acting state (of freebooters and plunderers); the depredations and devastations committed and the tumult and consternation occasioned. *v* सुट, मात, हो, माज, उठ & मोड, दाव, दब.

चारवाट *f* A by-road or path; a private way.

चारवाडा *m* A nest or haunt of thieves.

चारविद्या *f* An occult science or art; one not generally known and not generally to be communicated; a *nostrum*.

चारवेळ or -वेळा *f* One of the eight divisions of the thirty घटिका (of the day or of the night). See वेळ. 2 Applied loosely in the sense of Thief-season. See similar formations under वेळ.

चारशिवण *f* A hidden or secret seam; an under or inner seam not apparent.

चारहद्दी or -हाटो *f* A haunt or nest of thieves.

चारहरकारा *m* A secret emissary or messenger.

चोराड or डो *f* Commonly चोरावें.

चोराभोरी *ad* (चार by redup.) By thieves and pilferers; by theft and such-like ways.

चोरावें *n* sometimes चोरावा *m* (चार) The stirring or being abroad in the exercise of their business of robbers and marauders; the ravages and atrocities committed by them. See चारवण &c.

चोरो *f* (चार) Theft. Pr. चोरोचे चौदा हात Stolen goods are cheap. (Stolen cloth one can afford to sell at fourteen cubits per rupee.) 2 Clandestine action or practice, stealth. 3 Concealing or suppressing, i. e. withholding. 4 Call to or need of reserving, or of refraining or abstaining from. Ex. मला हें (बोलण्याची-देण्याची-करण्याची-) चोरी आहे This act or matter I must reserve or hold back, I may not render it. 5 See the concrete compounds under चोर, and form from them the corresponding abstract; as कलम-चोरी, खांदचोरी, चाकरीचोरी, पाठचोरी &c. from कलमचोर &c.

चोरोचकारो *f* चोरोचपाटी *f* (चोरी & forms of redup.) Thieving and pilfering; picking and stealing. चोरोचा माल *m* Stolen goods or a stolen article. चोरोची बाब *f* (An affair of thievery, or a stolen article.) A dark matter; an obscure business; a clandestine or a suspicious affair. [hand. चोरोरूपी *ad* Furtively, clandestinely, under-चोरीपोरी *ad* (चार & पोर) By thieves and little pilferers—lost, gone, consumed.

चोरोमारी or -मोरो *f* (चोरी Theft, मारी from मारणें To kill.) A comprehensive term for unlawful and violent practices; robbery, battery, murder &c.

चोरोलबाडी *f* Stealing and lying; knavery gen.

चोरीव *p* of चोरणें Stolen.

चोरूनमारून *ad* (चोरणें & मारणें) Used with पोटा भरणें, खाणें &c. By violent and lawless acts—subsisting: or with जाणें-येणें-फिरणें-शिनळकी करणें- &c. Privily, furtively, clandestinely, by stealth.

चोला *m* (Or चोळा) The body (opp. to the skirts) of a garment.

चोव *m* C Scrapings, or, rather, scoopings, of the kernel of a succulent cocoanut: also cocoanut-kernel having had its milk squeezed out.

चोवा *m* R & W See above चोव, and esp. in the latter division of the sense.

चोवा *m* sometimes चोवा *m* (चोव H) A fragrant substance prepared from sandalwood.

चोवीस *a* Twenty-four. [sucked, sorbile.

चोय *a* S (Possible, purposed, proper &c.) to be

चोवट *a* (Poetry.) Good, excellent, fine.

चोवटा or चोवोटा *m* (Poetry. Commonly चवाटा) A meeting place of four roads. Ex. चोवटा पडलें अन्न. Also मग दुकान मांडून चोवटा. वाचे हरि-नामाचा पाठा.

चोवटो or चोवोटो & चोई Better चुटो & चुई.

चोवोके or चोवोके *ad* All around; on all sides.

चोळ *f* (चोळणें To rub &c.) Loss by rubbing (as

of grain carried in sacks on bullocks). 2 Wastage by use; wear and tear (of things gen.) 3 Inflammation or increase (of a sore) by rubbing and squeezing. *v* मर. 4 Laxly. Beaten or frequented state (as of a road or town): the treading and trampling (as of cattle among standing corn): also trodden and trampled state (of the corn). [ळी.

चोळकट *n* A contemptuous form of the word चो-चोळखण or चोळखंड *m* A web of cloth to make a चोळी.

चोळटणें *vc* (चोळणें) To rub roughly; to rub and squeeze and mess; to rub with destructive, injurious, or discomposing action.

चोळण *f* (चोळ) The trampling (of cattle in a field) &c. See चोळाचोळ.

चोळणा *m* (چوڑ H) Short breeches or drawers.

चोळणी *f* (Verbal of चोळणें) Rubbing, kneading, shampooing &c. 2 Separation of the grain from the ear by rubbing.

चोळणीमोळणी or -मळणी *f* (चोळणी & मळणी Treading out of the grain by cattle.) A comprehensive term for the various operations in separating the grain from the ear.

चोळणें *vc* To rub. 2 To rub, knead, squeeze, pommel (the limbs &c.); to shampoo. Often conjoined with मळणें, as चोळणेंमळणें.

चोळमालीश or स *f* (चोळ & مالش P) Rubbing down (of a horse).

चोळलाग *m* The side-piece of the चोळी under the दुशी or arm-gusset. [roughly &c.

चोळवटणी *f* (Verbal of चोळवटणें) Rubbing

चोळवटणें *vc* (चोळणें) To rub roughly; to rub with destructive, injurious, or discomposing action.

चोळा *m* (चोळ S) The body (opp. to the skirts) of a garment.

चोळाचोळ *f* or ठी *f* चोळामोळ *f* or ठा *m* (चोळणें by redup. and मळणें) Treading and trampling (as of cattle in a field of corn): rubbing roughly; rubbing, pressing, squeezing, rumpling, crumpling, ruffling, wearing or discomposing action gen.: also trodden or trampled state; rubbed or rumpled state; wear and tear.

चोळामोळा *m* (चोळणें To rub, मळणें To tread &c.) Rumpled, ruffled, trampled, disordered state (of a thing gen.) 2 Rumpling &c.

चोळी *f* (चोळी S) A sort of sleeved breastcoat of women. It differs from कंचुकी or कांचोळी in being tied in front. 2 The body-part (of an अंगरखा &c.) opp. to the घेर or घोळ (skirt). 3 fig. Land granted in Inám to a female.

चोळीचिंधी *f* चोळीचिरगूट *n* Comprehensive terms for articles of apparel (properly of females, but not exclusively). Ex. नाक्यावर चो. चोडून पाहतात.

चोळीवांगडी *f* A comprehensive term for articles of female apparel and adorning; of female dress and attire gen.: also the business of the female toilette. *v* कर.

चोळें *n* C Tonsure of the head of a child to form the शेंडी or cue. [low in order.

चौ *a* (चतुर S) Four. In comp. Instances follow चौवर अडी or चौचा आंक घालून बसणें To sit widely, broadly, roomily.

चौक *m* (چوک H) A square court or area. 2 A pompous or showy pace of the horse. Called in Sanskrit झुत, a form of bounding. 3 A stanza—esp. in the लावणी or love-piece, which is usually composed of four stanzas. 4 The number four on a die: also a throw of four. 5 A quadrangular superficies gen. e. g. the square or oblong space forming the central portion of a temple or house, as contrad.

from the wings or side-slips; the grand square or open space in a city or town where the market is held, the Kotwál's court established &c.; any minor square formed by the meeting of four roads; the square (in marriages, thread-investitures &c.) formed with wheat, rice &c. spread on a cloth which covers a stool, prepared as a seat for the boy, girl, father &c. 6 The small of the back or region just above the posteriors: also the rump (of a beast). 7 *ind* The term used in multiplying by four any number above unity. Ex. तीन चौक बारा Four times three are twelve.

चातव्या चौकांत बसणें To sit in the very innermost court or apartment.

चौकचाकर A term at draughts or संगव्या.

चौकट *f* (चौकट H) Composed of चौ & काठ A frame (as of a door, window, picture); a quadrangular frame gen. 2 The frame (composed of four iron slips) of a मोट (bucket of draw-well). 3 A quadrangular space or superficies. See illustrations under चौक Sig. V. 4 A band or associated body of four Bhúts or goblins (viz. मारका, जखीण, मळखंवा, समंध). Ex. त्याला चौकटीचें मरण झालें. Hence 5 A combination of any four villains or scamps.

चौकटीचें मरण *n* Death through possession by the four devils mentioned under चौकट.

चौकडा *m* An ornament composed of four golden rings, each having a pendant of pearl. Two rings are worn in each ear, encircling the auricle. 2 A suit of (or set of four) pearls. 3 The capering and curvetting of a horse.

चौकडी *f* An aggregate of four: (as of four sheets of paper, of four pieces of money, of four men united in counsel, of four pearls &c.) 2 A square (on cloth &c.) 3 The bounding of a deer. 4 A period comprising the four ages, viz. कृत, त्रेत, द्वापार, कलि. Fourteen of these (चौदा चौकचा) constitute Ráwan's period; and seventy-two (बाह्मन्तर चौकचा) the period of the sway of Indra in heaven or of Manu on earth.

चौ० भुलणें or गुंग घेणें (From the figure of a deer forgetting its gambols.) To be fascinated or bewildered. चौकडीचा or चौकचाचा Having squares, tessellated—chintz, cloth, a pavement.

चौकणी & चौकणीचिरा See चौकोणी &c.

चौकणें *v i* (चौक) To bound or caper—a horse.

चौकनचाण *n* At weddings. The pompous conducting of the bridegroom's mother seated in a सखर and performing ablution upon her.

चौकपासोडा *m* The seat formed (at marriages and other festive occasions) by spreading broad-cloth &c., and describing a square upon it with colored grains of rice.

चौकशी or चौ *f* (चौकशी H) Careful inquiry. 2 Investigation, research, scrutiny.

चौ० ठेवणें *g. of o.* To look after; to supervise or superintend: also to have the care or inspection of.

चौकस *a* (चौकस H) Shrewd, sharp, intelligent, of a discerning or inquiring mind.

चौकसणें *v c* (चौकस) To explore, sift, investigate. 2 To examine, try, test, to reduce to experiment.

चौकसदार *a* Shrewd, sagacious, discerning, inquisitive and intelligent. 2 One employed about any investigation. 3 An inspector or a surveyor.

चौकसनीस *m* (चौकसी & نویس P) An overseer, inspector, visitor, intendant.

चौकळ or चौकाळ *a* (Low.) Copious, exuberant, immoderately plentiful. 2 *f* Copiousness, profusion.

चौकळशा *m* (चौ Four, कळश An ornamental spire. This class having four कळश to the bridegroom's litter in the marriage-procession.) A class of Shúdras or an individual of it.

चौका *m* (चौका H) A small spot cleaned and cow-dung-smeared, in which to dress victuals on a journey.

चौकाबासन *n* (बासन & चौका) A comprehensive term for the items and points composing the business of preparing the daily meal on a journey; i. e. making the चौका, scouring the pots &c. Ex. देशचा गडो असला म्हणजे चौ० करता.

चौकी *f* (चौकी H) A guard or watch; a party of peons &c. stationed. 2 The station or post. 3 Guarding. Ex. माझे घराची चौकी तुम्ही करा. 4 The square bridge of some musical instruments: (of a वीणा &c.) 5 A stool; any square and low seat or pedestal. 6 An aggregate of four भुपद.

चौकीं *ind* The term used in multiplying one by four; as एके चौकी चार.

चौकीचे दांत *m pl* or चौकी *f* The front teeth; the butter-teeth; the cutters or incisores.

चौकीदार *m* (चौकीदार H) A man on guard; a watchman or guard. [hire of a guard.

चौकीदारी *f* (चौकीदारी H) The business or the चौकीपाहरी *m* (चौकीपाहरी & चौकी H) A comprehensive or lax term for watching and guarding. *v* कर, हो, अस.

चौकूण *ad* (Vulgar for चहुंकडून) From all around; from all quarters. [Quadrangular.

चौकोन or नी, चौकोण or गी, चौकून or चौकुनी *a* चौकोणी चिरा *m* A stone hewn and smoothed on its four sides. 2 *fig.* A fellow handy and clever, ready for whatever turns up; a Jack of all trades: also a *square* fellow, fitting with every company or occasion. (Omnis *Aristippum* decuit status, color, et res.) [divisions—a house.

चौखणी *a* Having four stories or four longitudinal चौखंदा *m* Commonly चौखंदा.

चौखरणें *v c* P To draw tightly. Used mostly in conjunction with verbs of drawing, pulling, binding, fastening, and to intend or enhance them. Ex. चौखारून बांधणें-कसणें-अवळणें-ओढणें.

चौखंड *ad* On the four regions or quarters.

चौखंडजाहगोर *f* See चारखंडजाहगोर.

चौखंडीमार *m* (चौ, खंड, मार) Stretching a man out on his belly, tying his arms and legs each to a stake, and lashing him on the back. A mode of extorting money.

चौखंडा *m* A square piece (of cloth, paper &c.): also of ground; a piece, plot, parcel. 2 Used also as *a* or in comp. with रस्ता-मार्ग-चिरा-व्हाती, and other words in the sense of Broad, large, ample, spacious. [hoofs white—a calf or colt.

चौखुरणें *v i* (चौ & खुर) To be born with the four चौखुरीं *ad* (चौ & खुर) In or as to the four hoofs—born white. Used of a calf, colt &c., and *v* उत्तर. 2 See चौखुर. [legs. *v* मार, टाक.

चौखुरीउडी *f* A leap or spring with the four चौखुर *ad* (चौ Four, खुर Hoof.) With the four legs at once. *v* उड or उडी मार or टाक.

चौ० दूध काढणें (From the resemblance fancied between a dug and a खुर or leg of a bedstead.) To milk (a cow &c.) from the four dugs.

चौगर्द & दै *ad* (चौगर्द H) All around; on all sides.

चौगस *n* (चौ H Four, and گذشته for گذشته P A past year.) The fourth year ago. Ex. चौगसां मो काशीस गेलो होतो.

चौगा *m* A handbreadth. [lage.

चौगुला *m* (Or चौगुला q. v.) An officer of a vil- चौघडा *m* An assemblage of four (or of two) kettle-drums beaten by two men, two by each man. The two large drums are called नगारे, the two small ones टिमका. Hence the term is applied to the whole collection of musical instruments (of a royal band or band of a temple).

चौ० वाजणें *g. of s.* To become or to be notorious.

चौघडा *m* or चौघडाची अवटी *f* A goldsmith's stamp to impress figures upon trinkets, gems &c.

चौघडी *f* (A cloth, a paper &c.) folded with four folds; a sheet in quarto. [चौघडा.

चौघडी or चा *a* The beater of the two parts of a चौघला or चौघुला *m* An officer of a village. He is under the Pátíl, and performs the active duties.

चौघाचार *m* (चौघे Four; here used for the people; and आचार Currency.) Used with बाघणें, as चौ० बाघला Said when the affliction of any suffering person is attributed to popular malediction or hate. 2 *unc* Publishing, divulging, telling to the folk. 3 Ownership by many. 4 *unc* General or common practice. [चौघला.

चौघुलकी *f* The office, business, rights &c. of चौघे *a* (*pl masc.* The *fem* is चौघी or घा and the *neut* चौघें or घी) Four. There is a difference betwixt this word and चार. This is used only of animated objects and of human beings especially. 2 A few, three or four. 3 The public, the world, the people, society. Ex. चौघाचा-विचार-बुद्धि-रीति. चौघांची वाट ती आमची or आपली वाट The general way that is our way. चौघांत जावें लागतें One must go out amongst the people. चौघांत बसणें To dwell in society or to sustain public life. चौघांवर तान घेणें To dispute or disallow a public decision; i. e. to sing in a higher key: also to excel the multitude; to go a note beyond. Used both angrily and in sober commendation.

चौचा आंख *m* घालून बस-घाल-सांड (Making the figure of four.) Sitting square.

चौचाकी पांढर *f* (The four-wheeled पांढर.) The village-community; the whole village-body high and low. *v* मिळ, जम, गोळा हो. The explication of this popular term is variously apprehended. With some the चौचाके or four wheels are देशमुख, देशपांखा, पाटील, कुळकरणी. With others more ingenious or imaginative, the first चाक or wheel is सूर्य, the second कुंभाराचें, the third तेलीचें, the fourth गाद्याचें (the circling sun, the evergoing machine of the potter, the indispensable mill of the oilman, and the business-doing cart). With others cynically disposed, चौचाकी पांढर alludes to the notorious subtlety and versatility of village-communities, ready to roll onward, backward, to the right, to the left, as expediency may suggest. With others, more sober and intelligent, the four Upholding and conducting wheels are 1st, सरकार, 2nd, पाटील, कुळकरणी, देशपांखा देशमुख, 3rd, मिरास-दार & शेतकरी collectively, 4th, बलुतेदार.

चौचाल *a* That is carried away with every new speculation or fancy; of many minds or moods: also, sometimes, (without implication of lightness,)

of various contrivances or resources. 2 Talkative and gadabout; gossiping and tale-telling;—esp. of females. [a quartan.

चौजारें *n* An ague recurring every fourth day, चौटके *n* (चौ & टंक) A measure,—the sixteenth part of a sher.

चौटाकी *a* Having four tacks so as to form four mouths—a dragon or butterboat.

चौडकें or चौटकें, चौडचाल, चौडा See under चव.

चौडाळणें *v i* To become distended or enlarged on approaching delivery—the कास or udder of a cow or buffalo.

चौढाल or ला or व्या *a* (चौढाळणें) That intermingles confusedly (regardless of difference); that confounds, jumbles, and disorders.

चौढाल *a* (चौ & ढाल) Having four sloping sides—a roof &c.

चौढाळणें *v i* To break through the distinctions of caste, the appropriations by marriage &c., and to run into excesses of promiscuous sexual intercourse. Ex. बहुत माजला गोवळ ॥ गोवळ चवढाळिलें सकळ ॥ [thus, to disorder and spoil.

चौढाळणें *v c* To intermingle confusedly, and,

चौणा *m* (Or चवणा) A taste or taking to; an acquired liking or fondness. 2 An ill-habit, a way, a trick.

चौत *m* (चौथ A fourth.) A fourth part (esp. of fruits, roots, certain sweetmeats &c.) 2 *f* The fourth lunar day.

चौतकर *m* R चौतकोर *m* Commonly चतकोर.

चौतफा or फी *a* Having four lords or heads—a country or government. Ex. नागोठणें (or नागोठ-ण्याचा अंमल) चौ० आहे.

चौतफा *ad* On all sides; all around.

चौतळणें or चौताळणें *v i* See चवतळणें.

चौतारी *a* Having stripes of four lines or threads: also composed of four twisted threads—a cloth.

चौताल *m* A time or measure of music. [चौताल.

चौताला or लो *a* Of the time or measure called

चौताली *a* Of four stories—a building: of four decks—a ship: of four distinct tiers—a pile.

चौतोस *a* Thirty-four. [pieces.

चौतुकडा *a* Composed or consisting of four

चौतुकी or चौतुक *a* Of four stanzas or sections; that has असाई, अंतरा, & आभोग. Used of a भुपद.

चौतू *a* See चौतारी.

चौथ *f* (चतुर्थी S) The fourth lunar day. चौथी-चा चंद्र पाहणें (To see the fourth-day-moon.) To be visited with some accusation or affliction. (The moon of this date, if looked upon or casually seen, brings calamity.) 2 C In weighing butter. A weight of forty-eight शिवराई. 3 (For चौथाई) An assignment equal, nominally, to one-fourth of the तनखा, but, generally, to about one-fourth of the Government-collections, obtained from the Muhammadan territories by the Maráthás. The Maráthás collected it, and divided it as follows. One-fourth, or twenty-five per cent., was appropriated by the head of the Maráthá state, and was called राजबावतो; from the remainder, termed मोकासा, there was deducted a sum equal to six per cent. (साहेबा) of the whole चौथ, and this was assigned to the पंतसचिव. The remainder, equal to sixty-nine per cent. of the चौथ, termed ऐनमोकासा, was partitioned, on certain conditions, among the Sirdars. In some districts there was, besides the साहेबा, a sum equal to three per cent. on the

whole चौथ deducted from the मोकासा, and named नाडगोंडा. Very numerous subdivisions of the चौथ have since been made. [fourth &c.

चौथकर or चौथकोर *m f* Commonly चतकोर. A चौथभरणी *f* That lunar day (the 3rd, 4th, or 5th) of भाद्रपदवद्य, on which the moon is in her mansion भरणी: also the चाह्र celebrated on this day to the manes of such as died during the twelve months preceding. [race; any raised square or oblong.

चौथरा sometimes चौत्रा *m* A quadrangular terrace चौथल *f* R A fourth (of the produce of a field).

2 A way of renting land; the landlord takes one-fourth as rent, and leaves three-fourths to the चौथा *a* (चतुर्थ S) Fourth. [tenant.

चौथा *m* A measure in Khándesh. See चौथवा चौथाई *f* A fourth part, a quarter. [& डोळा.

चौथाईअमल *m* The right to receive one-fourth of the revenue (of a particular province or tract).

चौदस *f* (चतुर्दशी S) The fourteenth lunar day. चौदा *a* (चौ Four, दाहा Ten.) Fourteen.

चौदा इंद्र *m pl* The fourteen Indras. These hold successive sway in heaven, and come to their end, as the चौदा मनु (the fourteen Manu) reign and pass away on earth, in the space of one day of ब्रह्मदेव. Pr. चौ० झाले तरी इंद्राणी एकच Used where one person (as a public officer) or one institute, usage, or fashion stands fast in the midst of successions or changes.

चौदाताल or ठा *a* Of fourteen stories high, i. e. very high. [बलुतेदार.

चौदानारू *m pl* The fourteen अलुतेदार. See चौदाभवने *n pl* The fourteen worlds; the seven heavens and the seven hells. See सप्तलोक & सप्तपाताल.

चौदारवें *n pl* The fourteen precious things obtained from the ocean on churning it; viz. लक्ष्मी, कौसुभ, पारिजातक, सुरा, धन्वंतरी, चंद्र, कामधेनु, ऐरावत, अमरा, सप्तमुखी अश्व, विष, हरिधनु, शंख, अमृत. Because this last occasioned the gods and demons to fight; or because of a misreading of the last word of the line शंखोमृतं चांबुधे: into चाबूक a whip; चौदावें रत्न is employed to signify A sound flogging or beating: also any rough trick played off upon a simpleton.

चौदाविद्या *f pl* The fourteen divisions of science; viz. the four Vedas, the six Angas (grammar, prosody, astronomy, pronunciation, interpretation of unusual terms, the Hindu ritual), the eighteen Purāns, Mīmāṃsā or theology, Nyāya or logic, Dharma or law. (चतुर्वेद, षडंगें, अठरा पुराणें मोमांसा (पूर्व आणि उत्तर), न्याय (गोतमन्याय आणि कणादन्याय), धर्मशास्त्र.) [court.

चौदिवाली *f* (चारदिवार H) A square or oblong चौधरो *m* (چودھری H) A public officer of a village. He answers, in some provinces to the सरदेशमुख, and generally to the चौगुला. 2 The head man of a trade or caste.

चौधारी *a* Having four edges or sides. चौधारी *f* Chevaux de frise bean (Pois carré. French), Psophocarpus tetragonolobus.

चौधारी निवडुंग *n m* Euphorbia tetragona.

चौनट *a* (Better चवनट) Dainty-mouthed. 2 Foul-tongued, obscene, smutty.

चौपई or य *f* A species of lizard.

चौपट *f* A game with सोग्या and three dice. 2 The cloth or board on which games of draughts &c. are played.

चौपट्टा *m* A quadrangular expanse or space, esp. as open and extended: also a broad and level tract gen.; an extensive plain. 2 Used sometimes as *a ind*.

चौपदरी *a* Four-folded. 2 Of four strands, yarns, or single strings—a rope.

चौ० गळा काढणें To bawl or bellow loudly.

चौपदरी *f* A four-folded alms-bag; a beggar's चौ० घेणें To take up the begging trade. [wallet.

चौपन्न *a* Fifty-four.

चौपय *f* A species of lizard.

चौपाखी or चौपांखी *a* Of which the roof is composed of four slopes—a building.

चौपाट *a* Squared—a piece of timber.

चौपाट *ad* At full gallop. *v* काढ, पळ, धाव, निघ.

चौपाटणें *v c* (चौपाट) To square (timber).

चौपानी *f* A little four-leaved aquatic pot-herb.

चौपाय Of this word only some oblique cases occur, as चौपायांचा, चौपायांनी, चौपायीं, and this last especially; as चौपायीं उगवणें or उजवणें To turn out good and right in the four feet, or in all his points—a horse. Hence, ironically, to cast off all shame; to burst from all restraint and check; to become adept in चोरी, चाहडी, शिंदळकी, लबाडी, or in all dissoluteness and libertinism. चौपायीं उतरणें To be born white in the extremities of the four legs—a horse, bullock &c. 2 To have gourdi-ness in the four legs: also to be overfatigued and have congestion there. चौपायीं काढणें To set out in a gallop (a horse). चौपायीं निघणें-सुटणें-धावणें-पळणें-उडणें &c. To start off or to run at the gallop—a horse.

चौपायी *a* (चौ & पाय) Four-legged. 2 Used sometimes as *s f* for चारपायी.

चौपाळा *m* A swinging bed or sitting frame.

चौपुटी *f* A loose or light term for चौपदरी. A four-folded wallet or alms-bag. *v* घे.

चौपुडी *a* Having four पूड or compartments—a box, casket &c.

चौपेट *f* The square court or area enclosed by the faces or sides of a building.

चौफळा *m* R (चौ & फळो) A boarded frame with or without feet. Used as a bedstead or swinging seat.

चौफुला *m* A vessel with divisions, to hold cloves, cinnamon, cardamoms &c.; a spice-box. 2 The circular bag of shroffs, to hold their weights. 3 An instrument of the goldsmith. A square brass solid with five little depressions. Trinkets or metal-foil are hammered upon it and into its hollows.

चौफुलो *f* Any ornamental four-pointed figure (as on cloth). 2 An asterisk or star.

चौफेर *ad* (چوبیس H) On all sides; all around.

चौ० उडणें To vary greatly in statement; to fly off in all directions. चौ० काढणें To put out (a horse &c.) at full gallop: and चौ० निघणें or उडणें To set out or start at full gallop. चौ० चालणें or जाणें To proceed, get on, or go at full gallop.

चौबक *f* At the game of इटोदांडू. Striking the इटो with the दांडू four times without suffering it to fall to the ground.

चौबंदी *a* (چوبندی H) Consisting of four; e. g. having four बंद—as a sheet of Country paper; fastened on the four feet—horse-shoes: wattled in four lines—a fence &c.

चौबंदी *f* A sheet of Country paper. It is doubled and made up into four बंद or breadths, each con-

Hence fig. cowardly or timid hesitation or hanging back.

चुत *p* S Fallen, dropped, slidden. Gen. in comp. as अधिकारचुत, पदचुत, बंधचुत, स्थानचुत.

चुति *f* S Slidden or fallen state, lit. fig.

इ

इ The seventh consonant, the aspirate of च, expressed by Chh. For the discrimination of the two sounds of this letter see and apply the observations under च.

इ An interjection of contempt or reprobation; pshaw! pish! fie! Ex. इ तो काय सांगतो कपाळ आपलें! 2 A covert mark in bills and notes for चंद्र the moon, in expressing the date of the month. इ is used for च according to a certain old tale.

इकड *f* (इक्कड H) A slap or smack. *v* मार. 2 fig. A stroke or blow of misfortune; a loss; a deficit in trade &c. *v* बस, ये. 3 A stroke of deceit; a piece of knavery played off. *v* दे. Ex. बाण्यानें मला वजनांत इ० दिल्ली. 4 An urging and harassing for payment. *v* बस. Ex. सावकाराची इ० बसलो तेव्हां गुरें आड करून पैका द्यावा लागला.

इकडभेद *m pl* (इक्कडभेद S) Artifices, wiles, tricks: also stratagems, manœuvres, devices.

इकडा *m* (इकट S through इक्कडा H) A cart;—esp. for treasure, ammunition, camp-equipage &c., a tumbril. 2 A sort of covered traveling carriage.

इकडो *f* (इक्कडो H) A traveling carriage or vehicle. 2 (इकट S) An aggregate of six (i. e. of six sheets of paper, of six mangoes or other fruit put into lots for sale, of six rupees &c.)

इकडोचें माप *n* A manner, in some districts, of selling articles (fruits &c.) which are made up in lots or parcels of five; viz. giving one over and above each lot; so that, although the rate is settled by the hundred (or 20 lots of five), the number actually delivered is 120. [child.

इकडें *n* A term of fondling or endearment for a इकणें *v i* (इक S) To be lost in admiration or astonishment; to be dazzled, amazed, confounded. 2 To be befooled or gulled.

इकणें *v c* To cross or cancel (an item or a name on a tradesman's books); to score out.

इकल *n* इकली *f* (Corr. from इकल S) A slice; a cut or thin piece. [Befooling &c. *v* दाखव.

इकवणी or इकावणी *f* (Verbal of इकाविणें q. v.)

इकवाकवी *f* (इकणें) Crossing and canceling; erasing and altering; correcting. 2 Cheating and tricking; bamboozling and befooling.

इकविणें or इकाविणें *v c* (इकणें) To befool, bubble, blind, take in.

इक *a* (चकित S) Lost in wonder, wonder-struck.

इकड & इकडभेद Commonly इकड & इकडभेद.

इकडथापडो *f* A play, a sort of Blindman's buff.

इक्का *m* (इक्का H) The six of a suit at cards. 2 A throw of six with dice. 3 An aggregate of six (i. e. of six sheets of paper, of six rupees, of six fruits &c.) 4 Abridged from इक्कापंजा q. v. infra.

इक्कापंजा *m* (इक्का H इक्का P Fives and sixes.) A game at cards. 2 Used *pl* Devious and tortuous procedure gen.: also artifices, wiles, stratagems, devices. Also (in poetical pieces &c.) Involution, quaintness, and turgidness (as of false refinement); pseudo-artistry.

इचेर or रा *a* इचेर or रा or री *a* Light, trifling, frivolous, airy, giddy, volatile.

इचेरी or इचेरी *f* Levity, frivolity, puerility, lightness and silliness of disposition or deportment.

इट *a* (इट S) Roguish or fraudulent; a knave, scamp, swindler, sharper. 2 Miserly; a miser or niggard.

इटका *m* A piece slashed or chipped off, a chip. *v* उडव, उड. 2 A bouquet or bunch of flowers (around a stick &c.) 3 fig. A short whip with a गोडा or tuft at the extremity.

इटकारा *m* A very fine line drawn by the goldsmith (upon ornaments &c.) with the implement रेघातळो. [vilig. *v* कर, लाव, मांड, चालव.

इटफट *f* (Imit.) Flouting, fleering, scouting, re-इटफट *ad* (Imit.) Floutingly, fleeringly, scoutingly.

इट *f* (इट H) An air, way, cast, character; a peculiar style or manner (of speaking, thinking, judging). 2 A taste, tincture, smack, smatch, savor. Ex. द्या औषधांत तुपाची इटा मारतो. 3 Virtuous reflection. See उपाधि Sig. I. Ex. स्फटिकावर जाखनाची इटा मारतो म्हणून तांबूस दिसतो. 4 *m* (Better इट्टा) A reach or range.

इटंक *m* (इट & टंक S through इटंक H) The sixteenth part of a पक्काशेर, whether of weight or of capacity.

इटंकी *f* (इटंक) A measure, whether of weight or of capacity, amounting to the sixteenth part of a sher. 2 A cant term for a good dinner or a blow-out; इटंकी being assumed to signify the 1/16 of a sher of ghee. Ex. आज इ० कोणहोके ड्यालो?

इटकट or टां *ad* Imit. of the sound of slashing or cutting rapidly soft, yielding, and rustling substances (as Plantain-trees, hair &c.)

इटेल *a* Drunk or tipsy. 2 also इटेल *a* Loose, scampish, knavish, profligate.

इट्टा *m* (इट्टा H) A line of space or distance; an extent, reach, range. Ex. तो गांव एथून दादा कोसांचे इट्टावर आहे.

बाणाचा इट्टा; गोळीचा इट्टा Arrow-shot; gun-shot.

इडणूक or इडणी *f* (इडणें) Annoying, tormenting, teasing, persecuting. 2 fig. Examining closely, narrowly, searchingly.

इडणें *v c* (इडणें H) To tease, torment, harass, distress. 2 fig. To question (closely, strictly, searchingly, tiringly). 3 To touch (a note or tune); to manage or use (the voice) strongly and finely; so as to display all the modulations and powers. Ex. तान इडणें, राग इडणें. 4 To play (a stringed instrument).

इडा *m* (इडणें) A close and rigid search, scrutiny, inquiry, or examination. *v* काढ, पाह, लाव *g.* of o. 2 A trace, track, vestige, an indication of a thing sought. *v* लाव & लाग *g.* of o. 3 A twist or cord (of silk, silver &c.) by which ornaments are secured around the neck or wrist.

इडाइड or डां *ad* Imit. of the sound in rapid caning, lashing &c., rap! whack! slash!

इडाइड *f* (इडणें) A strict, minute, scrutinizing investigation or examination.

इडी *f* (इडी H) A cane, ratan, switch. Pr. इडी कांहीं लागेना विद्या कांहीं येईना or इडीवर पडली सावली आम्हास विद्या पावली. 2 An ornamented cane or staff carried before great men.

इडीदार *m* (इडी H इडी P) The bearer of the इडी or rod of dignity, an usher &c.

इडीदार *a* Having stripes like a cane—cloth.

इडीपडा *m* A play with canes in the manner of दांडपडा, cane-fencing.

इडीवरदार *m* (इडीवरदार H) The bearer of the इडी, an usher &c. [rupees, in counting &c.

इण-कण-कर-दिनी-दिशी *ad* Imit. of the clank of इणइण or णा *ad* Imit. of the sound in issuing or counting rupees: chink! clink! clank! Hence it implies Freely, liberally, lavishly—giving money.

Ex. इ० रुपये दिल्यावांचून कोणची कोणचा ओशाळा होत नाही. 2 Imit. also of jingling or tinkling (as of the little bells on the toes). [tingle &c.

इणइणणें *v i* (इणइण) To clink, chink, jingle, इणइणाट *m* (Intens. of इणइण) A loud and combined clanging or clanking, or a jingling, tinkling, clinking &c. 2 fig. Loud cry of scarcity or dearth. 3 Eager biting (as of fleas &c.)

इणाणणें *v i* (Intens. of इणइणणें) To clang or clank: also to jingle or tinkle loudly.

इणाणा & इणाइण or णा *ad* (Intens. of इणइण) With a loud clanking, or jingling, tinkling &c.

इण *ad* Imit. of a tinkling or jingling (as of the little bells on the toes &c.) [pugh.

इत An interjection of contempt. Pshaw, pish,

इत *n* (इत S) A ceiling, awning, canopy; a covering or overlay in general (of cloth, planks, chunam; over a room, bed, shed, booth). *v* बांध, if of cloth; *v* भर, if of boards or chunam. 2 *f* Lustre or brilliancy.

इत बांधणें or भरणें To adorn or set off;—as a good singer or an eloquent speaker adorns a song or a subject. [musical instrument.

इतार (इतार H) A hexachord or six-stringed इताविणें *v c* (इत) To ceil; to overlay with a ceiling, awning, or other such covering.

इत्तिशी *f* (इत्तिश) A weight or measure of 36 (तोळा, शेर, मण &c.) 2 An aggregate of 36 (men, cattle &c.): also a load or burden or work demanding 36. 3 A compound of thirty-six drugs or ingredients.

इत्तिश *a* (इत्तिश H) Thirty-six. [gredients.

इत्र *n* (S) A large and lofty parasol, usually of red silk. It is an ensign of dignity. 2 A little silver or brass umbrella-form canopy over an idol. 3 fig. Defence, protection, guard. Ex. राजा प्रजाचें इत्र; मातापिता हीं मुलाचें इत्र. 4 S An umbrella or a parasol gen., a chattah or chhatrī.

इत्र धरणें To hold the इत्र over a king or grandee in procession; and, derisively, over a person seated upon an ass in disgrace. Ex. कैकेचें वपन करोनो सत्वर ॥ निजवरी धरावें इत्र ॥

मेघांनीं इत्र धरिलें It is clouding over.

इत्रचामर *n* (S इत्र & चामर) A comprehensive term for the regalia or insignia of royalty.

इत्रपति *m* (S) One having, or entitled to have, a इत्र, i. e. a king &c. Pr. इ० कीं पत्तरपति Either king or beggar.

इत्रपतिपैसा *m* The pisa of Poona, Satarah &c. established by Sewajee; impressed with the word इत्रपति.

इत्रबंध *m* S A way of writing, viz. In each of the cells formed by the intersections of the divergent and concentric lines of an umbrella-form figure, a letter, according to a certain order, is written: the whole, when read aright, form stanzas &c.

इत्रसिंहासन *n* (S इत्र, सिंहासन Throne.) The regal power or office. [also a toadstool.

इत्राक *n* S A mushroom, Agaricus campestris:

इत्री *f* (इत्र) An umbrella or a parasol. 2 A mausoleum or tomb (esp. over a spot where a body has been burned). 3 A mushroom. 4 A plant which, stem and leaf, resembles an umbrella. It is gathered and used in the worship of the sun, on the sundays of the month श्रावण.

कवी *a* (S) One holding or entitled to a chhatra.
 कंद *m* (S) Metre. 2 A liking or fondness for ; a predilection or propensity (for a pursuit good or evil). *v* घे, घर, कर, लाग. 3 A longing or hankering after ; impatient desire. *v* घे, घर. 4 Will, pleasure, discretion. Ex. यजमानाचे कंदानें आन्हास वामावें लागतें. 5 Mischievous tricks ; lawless pranks ; freaks and frolics ; wild and wilful conduct gen. 6 A particular bracelet : also a particular ornament for the feet. 7 Any treatise on prosody : also a name for the Vedas.

कंदस लागणें or भरणें *g.* of *o.* To be taken up with ; to be full of ; to be enchanted and engrossed by.

कंदखोर *c* कंदवार्क *c* A person full of freaks and frolics, whims and fancies.

कंदफंद & कंदविहंद *m pl* Mischievous tricks and pranks : also wild, turbulent, rebellious, or riotous doings gen. *v* कर, मांड, लाव. [sody.

कंदशास्त्र *n* (S) Prosody : also a treatise on prosody.
 कंदानुरोध *m* (S) Conformity to the will of another ; obsequiousness, compliance.

कदाम *m* (कदम *H*) A small coin valuing about the fourth of a पैसा. Confined in use to the following and similar phrases : एथें क० मिळायाचा नाही Not a farthing is to be got here ; मी तुझा क० लागत नाही I have not the slightest connection with you.

कंदित *a* (कंदित *S*) Wilful, wayward, humorsome, crotchety ; full of mischievous pranks and tricks, or of silly freaks, frolics, and fancies.

कंदी *a* कंदीफंदी *a* (कंद & फंद) Of evil habits and practices. 2 Wilful &c. See the preceding word.

कंदोबद्ध *a* (S) Composed in measure, metrical.

कंदोभंग *m* (S) Violation of the laws of metre, false measure.

कद्व *n* (S) Deceit, fraud, disguise. Ex. of comp. कद्वगति, कद्वभाषण, कद्ववाक्य, कद्ववेश, कद्वयवहार. 2 A secret fault, foible, failing. Ex. कोण्हाचे कद्व दाहा जणांत काढूं नये. 3 A keen and covert taunt ; a sly cut or sting ; a sarcasm. Ex. गर्भश्रीमंत त्यास म्हणतात म्हणून तो खूश झाला परंतु आंतील कद्व त्यास समजत नाही. 4 Aim, bearing, all involving point (of a stanza, of an expression). Ex. द्या झोकांतील कद्व निघाल्यावांचून झोक चांगला लागणार नाही.

कद्वी *a* (कद्व) Sly, wily, artful, guileful. 2 Sarcastic, satirical, cutting, cynical.

कपणें *v i* (कपण *H*) To lie hidden or concealed.

कपवणी or कपावणी *f* कपवणूक *f* (Verbal of कपविणें) Hiding, concealing, cloaking. [lit. fig.

कपविणें or कपाविणें *v c* (कपणें) To hide or conceal,

कपाकप or पां *ad* Imit. of the sound of cutting rapidly soft, yielding, and rustling substances ; of the sound of hacking and hewing, slashing and hashing briskly and forcibly.

कपेली *f* A chunamed terrace or walk ; the rampart-platform &c. See सफेली.

कपय *a* (कपय *H*) Fifty-six. The Hindús affirm there are 56 countries, 56 languages, and 56 dictionaries of the Sanskrit. Hence कपयत्री or कपय्या *a* Deep, sharp, cunning, knowing ; a person that has traversed the 56 countries, acquired the 56 languages, (e. g. Mezzofanti,) and can gull and cozen every body.

कपयदिव्या *a* (That has been bankrupt in the fifty-six countries.) A constant bankrupt.

कपर *n* (कपर *H*) A thatched roof. 2 A frame, crate, or hurdle overlaid with grass &c.—thrown over houses to form the roof, or erected anywhere

for shade or shelter. 3 The canopy of a bedstead or couch. 4 A hut, hovel, shed, cabin.

कपरपलंग *m* (कपर *H* पलंग *P*) A couch or bedstead having a canopy. [of thatched frames.

कपरबंद *m* (कपरबंद *H*) A thatcher, or a maker

कपरबंदी *f* (कपरबंदी *H*) The art or business of a thatcher. 2 Hutting ; erecting temporary huts or sheds : also the rows or ranges of such erections.

कपरबंदी *a* कपरौ *a* Having a कपर or thatched roof. [small shed, hut, cabin.

कपरौ *f* (Dim. of कपर *q. v.*) A small कपर ; a कपा *m* (कपा *H*) A stamp or impression. *v* मार.

2 A round patch or mark with गंध on the forehead. *v* लाव. 3 A sudden attack upon an enemy ; a coup de main. *v* घाल. See सप्फा.

कपा वळणें To make ravage and havoc ; to carry off in great numbers—a disease.

कपाकपी *f* (Imit.) A vigorous or sounding slashing, hewing, hacking. Ex. पहिल्यानें गोळा-गोळी झाली मग क० चालली.

कव *f* (कवि *S* through कव *H*) Form, figure, shape, make, esp. an agreeable one. 2 Grace, address, beauty, neatness, tastiness ; a pleasing air and mien or manner or appearance. Ex. त्याचे चालण्यांत बोलण्यांत गाण्यांत सर्वच कव आचे.

कवकडा *a* कवडा *a* *P* (कव) Handsome, graceful, comely, of engaging appearance.

कवडो *f* A bamboo shallow basket (for fruit &c.) : also a bamboo straining basket (of a check-like bottom).

कवडें *n* (कव) A term of endearment for a child.

कवदार *a* Of fine figure, graceful air, noble mien ; handsome or comely. 2 Pleasing, engaging, striking—actions, forms, appearances.

कवना or न्या *a* *P* (कव) Shapely, comely, graceful, pretty, neat ; but, more frequently, showy and shining, with implication of hollowness.

कविना *m* (कविना *P*) A guard of horsemen (around a camp or fort, preceding an army on march, accompanying a king or an idol in procession &c.) : also, generally, any body (of horsemen or footmen) constituting a procession. 2 A guard-fleet or guard-vessel.

कविला or कविला *a* (कविला *H*) Handsome or graceful ; of engaging features, air, and mien.

कवी & कवीदार See कव & कवदार.

कवुकडा *a* Commonly कवकडा.

कव्वा *m* (कव) A cant term for a rupee, a shining boy. Ex. आज दक्षिणा कव्वा आला कीं कवपति ?

कमकणें *v i* (कम !) To jingle—toe-ornaments &c. 2 To walk with airs and blandishments—a woman.

कम-कन-कर-दिनी-दिरी *ad* Imit. of the jingling or clinking (of toe-ornaments) ; of the chinking (of money) ; of the sound of smart strokes with a cane &c. [to make the shiners chink.

कमकाविणें *v c* (कम ! Chink !) To spend freely ; कमकस or मां *ad* Imit. of a jingling (as of the bells on the toes). See कमकन.

कमकसाट *m* (Intens. of कमकस) A loud and combined jingling, tinkling &c. Hence used to express dancing and merrymaking.

कमाकमी *f* (Imit.) A jingling or clinking (as of dancers &c. with bells on their toes). Hence Dancing and merrymaking.

कदी *f* *S* Vomiting or retching.

करी *m* (करी *H*) Small shot. 2 A charge of nails, stones, pice, balls &c.

करें उडविणें To speak with animated and overpowering eloquence.

कल *m n* (S) Disguise ; an assumed form ; a counterfeit appearance. 2 A sham, pretence, feint. 3 Teasing, harassing, annoying. 4 Fraud, trickery, circumvention. [noys.

कलक *a* *S* That troubles, torments, molests, annoys. कलना *f* (कल *S*) Teasing, harassing, annoying.

कला *m* (कला *H*) A gold ring. It is octangular, and is worn upon the little finger.

कवि *f* *S* Light. 2 Splendor, brilliance, lustre, and, hence, beauty.

कळ *m* (कळ *S*) Teasing, tormenting, harassing, persecuting. 2 Confounded with कळ *q. v.*

कळीं कळणें To torment.

कळक & कळणा Popular forms of कलक & कलना. कळण *n* कळणी *f* कळणूक *f* (कळणें) Teasing, tormenting, harassing. [annoy, worry.

कळणें *v c* (कळ *S*) To tease, torment, trouble, कळणें *v i* (कळ *S*) To suffer or feel harass, worry, vexation, weariness. 2 (As a modification of the above sense.) To sink under terror ; to be oppressed under alarm or fright. Pr. सळो का पळो : also सळो पळोसें करणें Shall I swoon right away or run off?—this question to stir. सला त्याचा चासानें सळो कीं पळो असें झालें His worrying drives me to the alternative of fainting outright or of running away. Note. सळो is throughout for कळो.

कळवाद *m* (कळ *S*) Teasing, tormenting, harassing. 2 *R* A troubling, worrying, persecuting disposition.

कळवादी *a* (कळवाद) That troubles, torments, काउणी or नी *f* See कावणी. [annoys, harasses.

काकटा *a* (काकटा *H*) A tippler, soaker, sot, a drinker of spirits or an opium &c.-eater. 2 Drunk, intoxicated, stupefied.

काकणें *v i* To be drunk or tipsy.

काकूं *n* (Imit.) The interjections and ejaculations of jugglery, hocus pocus. Hence 2 Any make-believe, fuss, show, parade, bluster ; ex. त्यानी घटकाभर काकूं करून किझा खाधीन केला ; some empty stir or noise ; a cough or hem ; a little bustling about ; a few remarks or questions : (to intimate vigilance or attention.) Ex. यजमान उगीच क्षणभर येऊन काकूं करून जातात पण तितक्यानें च लोक सावध असतात.

काट *m* (काट *H*) Cuttings, clippings, shreds, strips, slips. 2 The portion to be cut or clipped : (as in reducing a body to the required size or shape.) Ex. द्या फळीचा दोन बोटे काट घेतला म्हणजे बराबर येईल. 3 Refuse, rubbish, the rejected remnant : also, sometimes, the portion culled or selected. Ex. चांगले चांगले आंबे लोकांस दिव्हे आतां आम्ही काट काय म्हणून घेऊं. 4 Picking, sorting, separating into classes. Ex. हीं शंभर मोठे सारखीं नाहीत काट करून प्रती लावा.

काटकूट *m* (काट by redup.) Cuttings, clippings, parings, shearings, shreds, slips. 2 Cutting, clipping, paring. 3 fig. Savings, scrapings, retrenchments. [ing &c.

काटणी *f* (Verbal of काटणें) Cutting, clipping, paring. काटणें *v c* (काटणें *H*) To clip, cut, pare, cut off. 2 To pick, sort, part off ; to separate into classes. Ex. व्यापारी लोक फळें सरसकट घेऊन काटून विकतात.

3 To wash (clothes) slightly, i. e. without putting them into the boiler. 4 To cut clean asunder ; to cut smack through ; as गळा काटला or तरवारीनें चार केली काटल्या. 5 To knock off ; to remove dirt, straws, rubbish &c. by some light and smart process. Ex. हलवायाजवळ साखर दिव्ही म्हणजे मळ काटून देईल ; देशचे पाण्यानें वस्त्राचा मळ कसा काटतो !

6 To reduce or retrench (allowances, expenses) :

to cut, to clip. 7 To discuss (news, rumors); to chop (politics). 8 *unc.* To sprinkle. 9 To hold (one's breath). 10 To cut up (an army &c.) In this sense are कत्तल करणे or उडविणे, खांडोळी करणे, लेखण्या करणे, सांकटणे, लोथी or लोदी *f pl* पाडणे, खापलणे, कुचे पाडणे, सफा उडविणे. कफ or रोग हा. To discuss or resolve (phlegm or a disease).

काटा *m* (काटणे) A drop cast in sprinkling. *v* मार, उडव, उड, ये. 2 Properly कट्टा.

काटाकाट *m* (काटणे) Cutting and clipping. 2 fig. Reducing, retrenching, knocking off (allowances, expenses, establishments).

काटी *f* (काटी *S*) The red-colored clothing of the संन्यासी. 2 A folded cloth kept for wiping the nose.

काटीव *p* of काटणे Clipped, cut, pared &c. 2 Picked, parted off, sorted. See the verb.

काताड *n* A form of the word काती (breast) expressing contempt, or implying surprise at its monstrousness or other deformity.

काती *f* (काती *H*) The breast or chest. 2 The breasts of a female. 3 fig. Courage, boldness, intrepidity, daringness, fortitude. For phrases or figurative applications see कर throughout.

कातीचा *a* कातीदार *a* (कातीदार *H*) Bold, intrepid, courageous.

कातीचा कोट *m* (A fortress constituted of one's own intrepidity.) Encouraging one's self; making one's self strong in one's native firmness and boldness. *v* कर.

कातीचा व्यापार *m* Trade capable of sustaining long waiting for sale and profit; trade upon long returns. [the breast. Opp. to बुडतडाव.

कातीडाव *m* Breast-depth; water not rising above कातीपूर *a* Having a broad, open, firm-set chest. 2 fig. Bold, daring, dauntless.

कातीफोड *f* The same as करफोड; but this is rather a Hindustani word.

काच *m S* A disciple or pupil. (From कच Umbrella or cover; as a scholar must conceal the faults of his teacher.)

कांदस *a* (S) कांदसट्टि *a* (S) pop. कांदिट *a* कांदीस *a* Wilful, humorsome, mischievous, full of pranks, tricks, and devious practices, or of freaks, frolics, and fancies.

कांदस *m* (S) A priest conversant with the Vedas.

कान *f* (कान *H*) Sifting. Used in Marathi mainly in figurative senses.) Sifting or investigating; also considering, weighing, revolving. 2 (कान *A*) Finery, trickery, gaudery, buckishness. Ex. असी चक्रीदार पागेटें घालून कान करून कोण्हीकडे चाललास? 3 Fineness, showiness, beautifulness; freshness and liveliness of appearance (of houses, gardens, cloths &c.) Applied with all latitude. 4 In familiar and lax phraseology. Goodness, excellence, flavor (of various objects of sensual gratification). Ex. पुण्याचे तपकिरीची कांही कान निराळी. 5 Any thing capital, superb, splendid; superlatively fine, grand, excellent &c. Ex. हें फळ मोठी कान आहे.

कान उतरणे or उडणे To go off well; to be done with eclat. Ex. कालचे गाण्याची मोठी कान उतरली or उडाली. कान मारणे To cut a dash; to show off or make a splendid display. कानोचा Fine, showy, superb, splendid, dashing.

कानकुकी or कौकी *f* (कौकी *A*) Tricking out, adorning, embellishing, decorating. 2 Foppishness, beauishness, dandyism.

कानकूक or कौक *c* (कानकुकी) A buck, beau, blade, spark; also a belle, a flaunting female.

कानणे *v c* (कानणे *H*) To strain. 2 To sift. In both the above senses the word is used only by men familiar with Hindustani. 3 fig. To sift or investigate; to inquire into minutely. 4 fig. To select, pick, cull.

कानदार *a* (कानदार *H*) Fine, showy, dashing, gaudy, gorgeous, superb, splendid, flash. Used of any and every thing. 2 Buckish, beauish, flaringly fine—a person.

कानदारी *f* (कानदारी *H*) Fineness, showiness, superbness, gaudiness, gorgeousness; flaring, flaunting, flashing, dashing quality or appearance gen. [contumely.

कानमोड *f* Dishonoring, disgracing, treating with काप *m* (काप *H*) A type or printing letter; any stamp or imprinting instrument. 2 Any stamp, print, or impression. 3 *f* A stroke of the hand (on a tabor &c.) Ex. मृदंगवर काप पडली म्हणजे लोक कथेला येतील. 4 fig. An impression (a sense impressed) of the superiority of another. Ex. त्या पंडिताची पहिल्या सभेस सर्व पंडितांवर काप बसला. 5 Perfection, masterliness, eminent skill, the stamp or impress of a master. Ex. त्याचा बोलण्या करण्याचा काप चास बारा जन्मांत यायाचा नाहीं. 6 A stroke of the arms in swimming. *v* टाक. Hence, fig. काप टाकणे To make the show of; to exhibit an effort or a movement towards; and काप देणे To afford beguiling promises or indications.

कापेखाली Under the sway or influence of. *v* अस, चाल, वाग, निभ.

काप *f n* A piece of felt (about 1½ cubit broad and 2½ long). Used as a sleeping mat, and to form the sides of a खोगीर; also as a घामोळे or saddle-cloth. The word is *fem.* in the whole piece, *neut.* when cut up. [room.

कापखाना *m* (कापखाना *H*) A printing house or कापकूप *f* P Repairing or doing up (of a building); also repairs. *v* कर. 2 fig. Beguiling with promises or pretences, bamboozling, befooling. *v* कर, दे. [making an impression gen.

कापणी *f* Verbal of कापणे. Printing or stamping; कापणे *v c* (कापणे *H*) To print, stamp, impress.

कापा *m* (कापा *H*) A stamp or impression; also a stamping instrument. 2 For other senses see कपा.

कापाखालचा म्हास्य *m* (See काप) A term for a man subject and obedient to; one under the thumb of.

कापापाणी खेळ or कापोपाणी खेळ *m* A play amongst children. [stamper.

कापारी *m* (काप) A printer; also a cloth- &c.-कापी *a* (काप) Stamped, marked, impressed, printed. 2 Having a public stamp—paper. 3 Having particular stamps and marks—a rupee.

कापी *f* (Commonly काप) Masterliness, the stamp of a master. [wiping the nose.

कापी *f* (Nashik or N. D.) A रमाल or cloth for कापोखोगीर *m* A खोगीर (Country saddle) of which the sides are composed of काप (felt).

कापील *a* कापीव *p* (काप) Stamped, printed, marked—paper, cloths, coins.

कापीसुलाखी *a* That bears a काप & a सुलाख, i. e. a particular stamp or mark and a hole for assaying—a rupee &c. 2 Much marked and punched (and thus of less weight and value)—a rupee &c. [at custom-houses &c.)

कापेकरी *m* The stamping or marking officer (as कापो *m C* A play among children.

काया *f* (S) Shade. 2 Shadow, reflected image. 3 Shelter, skreen, cover, lit.; shelter, defence, protection, fig. 4 Indication, prognostic, mark, token, symptom (of a disease, an emotion &c.) Ex. डोळे

पिवळे झाले तस्मात् पंडुची काया दिसती; सुखावर क्रीडाची काया दिसतो. 5 A faint, indistinct appearance, a glimmering, a shadow: also an imperfect representation, an adumbration. Ex. हा स्त्रीक मला लागत नाही परंतु राजनीतीची काया दिसते. 6 A slight likeness or resemblance. Ex. रामाजीपताची काया ह्याजवर दिसते तस्मात् हा त्याचा पुत्र. 7 Look, countenance, general appearance. Ex. झाडांस एक महिना पाणी मिळतांच त्यांची काया पालटली. 8 The explanatory Sanskrit words written over the gibberish of the demons or Pishach, when it is introduced into plays &c. 9 Virtuous reflection. See उपाधि Sig. I. Ex. स्फटिकावर जाखनाची काया मारतो म्हणून तांबूस दिसतो; हा लबाडाचे कायेने लबाडी करूं लागला.

काया धरणे—पावसाने-मेघांनी-आभाळाने &c. To overshadow or overspread (the heavens)—rain, clouds. [See राग.

कायानट or -नाट *m* A Rág or musical mode. कायानिधि *m S* The name of a bird. He upon whom the shadow of this bird falls is destined to be rich or great.

कायानुहरण *n S* A free or loose translation, an imitation (as ours of Horace or Juvenal).

कायापुरुष *m* (S) The figure of one's self observed in the air on lifting the eyes from an intent contemplation of one's shadow. Supposed by its appearance, as with or as without a head, to indicate the remoteness or the nearness of death. This word answers to Wraith. Ex. असेनिया देही॥ का० तैसी पाही॥

कायारोटी & धुवारोटी Names in popular story of two misers emulous of the palm of superiority. The latter plumed himself upon making his meal upon water into which he had merely dipped his bread; the first drank off his water, suffering only the shadow of his bread to fall upon it.

कायाविखार *m C* The विखार or lethiferous influence attributed to the shadow of a certain snake (probably the मण्यार—hence called कायामण्यार) falling from the roof in a lamp-lit room upon a sleeping person.

कालकवीला or कवेला *a* (कवेला *H*) Beauish, buckish, dashing, flash: also elegant, fine, strikingly beautiful or handsome—a male or a female.

कावड or डें *n* (काव *S*) A term of endearment for a child; darling, fondling, tiddling, pet.

कावणी or कावनी *f* (कावणी *H*) Cantonments, lines, temporary erections for troops. 2 Roofing, covering in a roof: also a roof. 3 The boarding over a door or window, sustaining the superincumbent mass: also the stone-roofing over subterranean ducts: also कावणीचा दगड *m* One of the stones used in it.

कावा *m* (कावा *H*) A young male elephant. 2 fig. Applied to a handsome man, child, colt, buffalo &c. [pshaw! pish! fie!

कि: An interjection of contempt or reprobation; किक्का *f S* Sneezing; a sneeze. *v* कर.

किचार, किचारी, किहार &c. See under कचोर. किहि *int* Pshaw! pish! pugh! tush! tut! fie!

किटपिट or -फिट *a* & *ad* (Imit.) Scribbled, scrawled, scratched. 2 Floutingly.

किटपिट or -फिट *f* (Imit.) Flouting, scouting, contemptuously rejecting. *v* कर, लाव.

किटणे, किटाक or किटाव, किटाकबंदर, किटावणे Properly शिटणे, शिटाक &c.

किटा *m* (किटा *H*) A spot made by a body spurting or sprinkling: also a spot (upon a pearl, fruit &c.)

हिटी *a* (होट) Made of chintz.
 हिडकणें sometimes हिडकणें *v c* (H To sprinkle.) To dye (a cloth &c.) by sprinkling over it the coloring matter.
 हिडकाव sometimes हिडकाव *m* (H To sprinkle.) 2 The spots made by sprinkling.
 हिणीक or हिनीक *f* (Commonly शिलक) Rheumatic shooting. *v* निघ, भर, मार, ये, हो.
 हिथू *f* (A formation from हि & थू imitative particles expressive of reprobation or contempt.) Reproachful or vilifying treatment; hooting, hissing, flouting, scouting.
 हिंद *f c* (हिंद *S* To cut, split &c.) A thing chopped or minced. 2 Chopped, minced, hacked, hewn, mangled, mutilated state. [mangle.
 हिंदणें *v c* (Poetry. हिंद *S*) To hew, hack, chop.
 हिद्र *n* (*S*) A hole, bore, vacuity. 2 fig. A flaw, defect, blemish. 3 fig. A way of entrance; a vulnerable point; a secret fault, foible, imperfection. Ex. आमचो दारु सरलो हें हिद्र श्वस कळलें तर तो आनांच घाला घालील; त्याचें सभेमध्ये हिद्र काढतांच तो खालीं पाहूं लागला. 4 A subterfuge, shift, salvo, creephole.
 हिद्र पाडणें To seek out a way of entrance. हिद्र पाडणें To pick a hole in one's coat. हिद्रांत निघणें To stoop low; to become servile and mean.
 हिद्रदर्शी *a* (*S*) That searches for faults and foibles. Also हिद्रदृष्टि *a* (*S*). [flaws and blemishes.
 हिद्रान्वेषण *n S* Searching for faults and foibles.
 हिद्रान्वेषी *a S* That searches for faults and foibles.
 हिनाल *c* (हिनाल *H*) That commits whoredom—man or woman. [also whorish airs or arts.
 हिनालचाळा *m* A whorish habit, way, or trick: हिनालचादोचा *a* Adulterine or baseborn.
 हिनालनखरा *m* (हिनाल *H*) Whorish airs or arts. [abounding in loose women.
 हिनालपुरा *m* A term for a town or a house
 हिनाला *m* (हिनाल *H*) Whoredom. [ishness.
 हिनाली *f* (हिनाली *H*) Whoredom. 2 Whorishनाविणें *v c* (हिनाल *H*) To seize or snatch from.
 हिनीक *f* See हिणीक.
 हिन्न *n S* In modern compositions. A squared surface, or a cut and made plane. 2 *unc* A rude or irregular chip or fragment.
 हिन्न *p S* Cut, split, severed, divided. हिन्नपुच्छ Having the tail cut; हिन्नहस्त Having the hand cut off; हिन्नकर्ण Earcropt; हिन्ननासिक, हिन्नावयव &c.
 हिन्नभिन्न *a* (*S*) Shattered, shivered, splintered, scattered. 2 Mangled, torn and rent.
 हिपटी *f* (For शिपटी) A switch or twig.
 हिलटा or हिलपा *m* (हिलटा *H*) Skin, rind, peel. 2 A chip or shaving.
 हिलणें *v c* (हिलटा *H*) To scrape, skin, peel, bark.
 हिलवा or हिलवा गजरा *m* (हिलणें) A wreath or string of flowers with the stems twisted off, a nipped bouquet.
 हिलो *f* हिलें *n* A common term for the two lower connecting pieces of a double चौकट or door-frame; answering to घोडा or मेंधला the name of the two upper connections. [pish! fie!
 ही An interjection of contempt &c. pshaw!
 होट *n* (होट *H*) Printed cotton or linen stuff, chintz. 2 *f* (Or शोट) Birds' dung. [a cat.
 हुक् or हुत् *int* The sound uttered in driving off हुक् न्हणें or करणें To repress gabble or prattle; to command silence. [Opp. to युयु.
 हुहु *ind* The sound uttered in driving off a dog.
 हुणहुणें *v i* (हुणहुणी) To smart, shoot, beat, pulsate.

हुणहुणाट *m* (Intens. of हुणहुणी) Violent smarting or shooting.
 हुणहुणी *f* (हुण! Throb! throb!) Smarting, shooting, beating, throbbing. [or toe bells.
 हुमहुम or मां *ad* Imit. of the sound of the घाग्या हु *ind* The sound used in setting on a dog. Ex. अरेवानराला हु. [(dogs, boys &c. to fight).
 हु करणें or न्हणणें To set on; to incite or encourage
 हुट *f* (हुटा *S*) Brilliance or lustre (as of gems).
 हुरिकाबंध *m S* (हुरिका Knife, बंध Fastening.) The ceremony of investing a Shūdra with the bill-hook—his badge or characteristic implement. A ceremony correspondent to the मंज or thread-investiture of a Brāhman, but it is fallen into हे or हेहे *int* Fie! shame! away! [desuetude.
 हेकणें *v i & c* Commonly हकणें *v i & c*.
 हेका *m* The stroke, line, cross &c., marking a canceling.
 हेकापन्तुति *f S* One of the stratagems of speech. An artful turning off the sense; introducing suddenly a word by which, although with the preceding speech it shall naturally and neatly agree, a signification shall be effected altogether different from that which the hearers had been led to apprehend.
 हेकोक्ति *f S* Indirect speech; insinuation or innuendo, equivoque or double entendre. See हेका-हेटा, हेडणें, हेडा See हटा, हडणें, हडा. [पन्तुति.
 हेडणें *v c* See हडणें.
 हेद *m* (हिद्र *S* through हिनाल *H*) A hole or a vacuity;—used rather diminutively of हिद्र. 2 A crack, slit, fissure, cleft. 3 (हेद *S*) Cutting, splitting, dividing. 4 The denominator of a fraction. 5 The divisor.
 हेद पाडून लिहणें To leave intervals in writing.
 हेदक *a* (*S*) That cuts, splits, severs. 2 In arithmetic. Divisor. 3 The denominator of a fraction.
 हेदक *m S* A delineation or representation (as of the heavenly bodies); to illustrate their positions and movements.
 हेदणें *v c* (हेद *S*) To cut, split, sever, divide. 2 To perforate or bore (pearls &c.) 3 To intersect. 4 To destroy, cut up, make to cease &c.
 हेदन *n S* Cutting, splitting, dividing.
 हेदनबिंदु *m S* In mathematics. The point of हेदनरेषा *f S* The secant. [intersection.
 हेदनीय *a S* (Proper or suitable) to be cut, split, severed; cleavable, fissile &c.
 हेदित *p S* Cut, split, divided.
 हेद्य *a S* (Possible, purposed, necessary &c.) to be cut, split, cleft, severed.
 हेल्कबिला *a* (हेल्कबिला *H*) Beauish, buckish, flash &c. See हालकबिला.
 हेला *m* (Poetry.) A fop, beau, blade, spark.
 हेळणें *n* A pointed iron bar, a bickern, punch, crowbar. [हेळणें.
 हेळणें *v c* To punch or strike with the implement
 होटामोटा *a* (होटा *H* मोटा *H*) Little and big; small and great.
 होटेखानी *a* (होटा *H* خانه *P*) Of the middling or second place, rank, or sort; nothing very fine; so so.

ज

ज The eighth consonant. It corresponds, in words from the Sanskrit, with J in Jug, Jump; but in Prākrit words and in words received from the Hindústānī, it has the sound, sometimes of J,

and commonly of Dz, as in Adz. It was designed to represent this softened sound by 'ज'; but as on this plan innumerable typographical errors were to be expected, and thus endless and vexatious misdirections to the learner, the following rule is substituted for the discrimination and use of it:—
 Of all words not Sanskrit (Sanskrit words are marked with S), and not of that intermediate class which, adopted from the Sanskrit and now of too remote adoption and too general currency to be marked S, are in pronunciation regarded sometimes with reference to their origin and sometimes as words of mere Marāthī (to such, for the easy discrimination of them, is attached, within parentheses, the letter S),—let every ज, जा, जु, जू, जै, जो, जौ, whether initial, medial, or final, be sounded as Dz in Adz, and every जि, जी, जे, as J in Jilt, Jeer, Jane.
 Thus even the Arabic and Persian words, written with ذ, ز, ض, & ظ (as ذکر, ذمه, زراعت, ضلع, زیر, زین), of which therefore the sound should be soft, as of z, will be, in Marāthī, written with जि, जी, & जे, and sounded always with the sound of J.
 In exception to this rule Note:—
 That जे masc. plural of जो, & जें neut. singular, and जे the conjunction are, in the Konkan, usually as pronounced dze and dzen:—
 And that of some Persian and Arabic words the ज, जा, &c. are pronounced as J, as in جادو, جوانی.
 ज *a S* Born, produced, sprung from. Attached to Sanskrit words it forms endless valuable compounds: e. g. अंडज, खेदज, जरायुज, उदरज, अपयज, जलज, पापज, तपज, कफज, पित्तज, वातज, रक्तज, विदोषज, क्षतज.
 ज *m* or जचें *n* A cant word for dinner. ज being the first letter of जेवणें To dine or to eat a meal.
 जई *ad* (Poetry.) When, at the time that. Correl. with कई.
 जई *f* (Or जै) The space between the top of a wall and the roof which descends and rests upon the outer edge of it; as left unfilled up, and as serving as a place to keep or put things: also the space sometimes made by a projecting layer of bricks, to serve the same purpose.
 जईनचईन, जईनसईन, जईनमईन *a & ad* (Vulgar.) Sufficient for the purpose; quantum sufficit: also sufficient and barely; enough and none to spare. 2 Used by some with that latitude which pertains to, and which cannot be disallowed to, imitative or capricious formations, in the sense of Ample, copious, profuse, plentiful: also amply, copiously, continuously &c.
 जउळो & जकळ See जोळो & जोळ.
 जकडणें *v c* More commonly जखडणें.
 जकला *a* (Vulgar.) All; the whole or every one.
 जकात *f* (जकात *A*) Customs or duties, excise. Esp. understood of Land-customs. [of the customs.
 जकातदार *c* (जकात *P*) A farmer or a collector
 जकातनाकें *n* A station for levying the transit duties or customs; a tollbooth. 2 fig. A low doorway that hits the forehead (exacts toll) of the person passing through.
 जकात्या *a* (जकात) A collector of customs or duties. 2 A bird. So named because he plucks a feather from every bird he can master.
 जकिरा or जकेरा *m* (जकिरा *A*) Old, non-descript, or surplus articles confusedly heaped together; lumber. Any tumultuously mingled mass (as of books, papers, clothes &c.)
 जकीरखाना *m* A lumber-room or lumber-house.

This term is found in some lists of the अठराकार-खाने in the sense of House or department of lumbering or spare stores.

जखड or जखल *a* (See जख) Aged and infirm, decrepit. [(through cold, pain &c.)]

जखडणें *v i* To be contracted or drawn up
जखडणें *v c* To tighten or draw tight. 2 To tie up or to: (as a beast to a stake.) It is in both senses generally used with another verb, as बांधणें, टाकणें, धरणें, राखणें.

जखडबंदी *f* (जखडणें & بندی *P*) Tying up (as a beast to a stake). *v कर g.* of *o.*: also tied up state. Also fig. rigidly binding, obliging, confining: also bound state. 2 *unc.* Tying and binding; wrapping and fastening; packing up.

जखडाजखड or डी *f* (जखडणें) Binding and securing; tying and fastening; binding up together hurriedly or collectively. *v कर, हो, चाल.*

जखडीन *f* See जखीण.

जखम *f* (जख *P*) A wound or a hurt. 2 (Mistaken for जोखीम from جوهم *H*) A blow or loss in trade. *v बस.*

ज० करणें To wound; to bruise. ज० भरणें To heal.

जखमपट्टी *f* A plaster for a wound or hurt.

जखमाणा or ना *m* (जखाने *P*) Grants or compensation to wounded soldiers. [or hurt.

जखमी *a* (जखी *P*) Wounded: also bruised, cut,

जखाई जुखाई *f* The names of two female fiends. Hence a comprehensive name for the minor deities and demons worshiped by the lower classes.

जखात or जखाद, जखानदार or जखाददार Misspellings of जकात & जकानदार.

जखिरा or जखेरा *m* See जकिरा.

जखीण or जखीण *f* जखीन *f* An individual of an order of female goblins. They are ghosts of women who died in child-birth, or who drowned themselves. Hence the word is used as our words Fury, fright, hag, witch, beldam, malkin; and applied to an old and ugly woman gen. See डंखीण.

जख *a* जखल or जखड *a* (Commonly used with न्हातरा and in enhancement.) Exceedingly old and infirm; decrepit, spent, worn out.

जग *n* (जगत् *S*) The universe. 2 The world, the residence of man. 3 People, folk, mankind. Pr. आपण भला तर जग भलें आपण मेला जग बुडालें. जगामुलकानें सोडलेला (Cast off by the world and one's country.) A term for a person altogether abandoned, or a thing universally rejected; an outcast, an offscouring. जगाबाहेरची or जगानिराळी चाल A custom unknown throughout the world. Pr. वस्त्राआड जग नागवें All the world is naked (has faults or imperfections) behind the curtain. The phrase agrees with घरोघरी एकच परी or घरोघर मातोच्या चुली.

जंग *m* (जंग *P*) Rust of iron, sometimes of copper or brass. *v चढ.* 2 fig. Loss of readiness, sharpness, brightness, through disuse or inaction; *rust.* Ex. बारा वर्षे आवृत्ति केली नाही न्हाणू न माझ्या विद्येवर जंग चढला.

जंग देणें To remain long; to last well—persons or things in any business, or in any application or use.

जंग *m* (जंग *P*) War or warfare, battling, national fighting. The word is uncommon, but the following phrase, although unknown in its literal sense, is common enough. जंग जंग पडाडणें with सों or बरोबर of *o.* (To do vehement battle with.) To make strenuous efforts or exceeding exertion.

जगगोळ *m* (Poetry.) The earthly globe; “the round world.” Ex. जैसा महाप्रलयी ज० ॥ जाहाला

उदकाचें ब्रह्मगोळ ॥ तेथें बुडाला जन बेवळ ॥ कवणापाडे ॥

जगचालक *a* (Poetry.) That moves or carries on the world. An epithet of God. Ex. विधिपिता ज० पालक ॥ [der जगत्शेठ.

जगच्छेठ *m* (Formed out of जगत् & शेठ) See जगजाहोर *a* Known to the whole world, universally celebrated.

जगजीवन *n* Properly जगजीवन.

जगजेठी *m* (Poetry. Formed out of जगत् & ज्येष्ठ) A name of God.

जंगजोड or जंगजूट *m* Complete and commodiously or harmoniously disposed state; the state consisting in the presence of every particular necessary, disposed in the order or connection suitable. 2 Commonly understood in the sense of Family fullness and orderliness; (i. e. numerous children and followers with plentiful means.) 3 Matchedness, correlative agreement. 4 Full materials and apparatus. 5 Yokedness. *v घाल, कर.*

जगजनक *m* (*S*) Creator or cause of the world. See जगत्कारण.

जगज्जीवन *n* (*S*) The life of the world: viz. the means by which animated creatures are sustained (rain, daily food &c.); the sustentation or existence of animated nature; or the life-giving Being, God.

जंगट *n* (Better झंगट or झेंगट *q. v.* Sig. I.) A plate of bell-metal. Used to strike on before idols, or carried about by beggars.

जंगट *a* (जंग *q. v.*) Rusty.

जगडंबर *n* (जगत् & आडंबर) Ostentatious display (as of sanctity, learning, opulence): mighty and imposing plans, preparations, measures, movements, but vain and abortive: empty noise and stir, bustle and show. *v घाल.* 2 Applied to the Universe in expression of amazement at its immensity. Applied also to any thing considered as immense, vast, huge, enormous, monstrous, spacious. Ex. मायिक भासे ज० जैसा मृगजळीचा मिथ्यापुर ॥

जंगडी or जंगड *f* Strong attachment; inseparableness (esp. among animals) of them that have always been yoked together. Hence close or thick friendship; close confederation or concert.

जगड्वाळ *a* (जगत् & वत्) Huge, vast, immense, monstrous, colossal. Used freely of buildings, the body, forests, wilds; of objects disproportionately bulky, spacious, or extensive.

जगणूक *f* (जगणें) Living out, surviving, savedness, preservation. Ex. आज तर आमची ज० झाली उद्याचे उद्यां देव आहे I am spared to-day, to-morrow I have God.

जगणें *v i* To live, exist, continue in being. Ex. त्याची आई पंचाणव वर्षे जगली. 2 To live out, to survive, to be spared, saved, preserved: to escape destruction. Ex. ह्या जरीमरीतून जो जगेल तो पुढचे वर्ष पाहिल; तोन घरे जळली त्याचे घर जगलें.

जगणें *v i* (जंग) To become rusty; to contract rust.

जगत् *n* *S* The whole world, the universe. 2 The earth or its inhabitants; man or his world.

जगतापथ *m* (Path of life.) Life after recovery from dangerous illness; *life from the grave.* *v लाग,* as जगत्या पंथास लागणें or लावणें. 2 fig. Re-establishment or revival (to a business) after decline. *v लाग, लाव.*

जगतो *f* *S* The world; the inhabited earth. Ex. किं पळतां सरलो अवघो जगतो ॥. 2 People, folk, mankind. 3 A sort of metre.

जगतोतल *n* (*S*) The face of the earth.

जगत्कर्ता *m* (*S*) The creator of the world. A name of Brahmā.

जगत्कारण *n* *S* (Cause of the universe.) The power originating or creating the universe. Applied variously, in the various systems, to ईश्वर, माया, प्रधान, परमाणु &c.

जगत्त्रय *n* *S* The three worlds, स्वर्ग, मृत्यु, पाताल.

जगत्पति *m* *S* जगत्प्रभु *m* *S* Ruler or lord of the universe. Terms for God: also for a king.

जगत्पालक *a* *S* poetice et vulgo जगपालक *a* That protects or cherishes the world.

जगत्प्रसिद्ध *a* (*S*) Universally celebrated or known.

जगत्प्राण *m* *S* (Life of the world.) Air or wind.

जगत्बंधु *m* (*S* Brother to the world.) A universal philanthropist.

जगत्शेठ *m* (Merchant of the world.) A proper name probably of some opulent शेठ or merchant: now used like our Cræsus, or, more commonly, in ironical speech, of a penniless and friendless wretch. Also जगत्शेठी *m* or जगत्शेठीचा नातू.

जगत्सृष्टा *m* *S* The creator of the world. [God.

जगत्स्वामी *m* *S* Lord of the universe. A term for

जगत्क्षय *m* *S* The destruction of the universe.

जगदंत *m* *S* The end (destruction) of the world.

जगदंबा or जगदंबिका *f* (*S* Mother of the world.) A name of लक्ष्मी, पार्वती, and other female personifications of the energies of the Deity.

जगदांकुरमूलकंद *m* (*S*) Epithet of Rāma as the Deity. The root or germ of the great germination, the universe; the all-originating and all-sustaining Cause. [title of the Supreme Being.

जगदात्मा *m* (*S* Spirit or life of the universe.) A

जगदाभास *m* *S* Semblance or seeming of the world, i. e. unreality or physical illusion: also the outward (apparent but unreal) world.

जगदाळ *a* That quarrels with all around;—used esp. of and by females.

जगदीश or जगदीश्वर *m* (*S* Lord of the universe.) A name of the Supreme Being.

जगदुद्धार *m* (*S*) Salvation of the world: and, by meton., Saviour of the world.

जगद्गुरु *m* (*S*) A title of the Supreme Being as the Teacher or Enlightener of his creatures. Applied also to any eminent गुरु.

जगद्गुण *n* *S* Ornament of the world; the Glory (or Pride) of man. (Hosea v. 5, vii. 10.) A title or designation of God.

जगद्वंद्य *a* (*S*) Adorable by the universe.

जगद्विनाश *m* *S* The destruction of the universe.

जगद्विलक्षण *a* *S* Devious from (the fashion or manner of) the world, eccentric, singular, strange.

जगधाम *a* (Poetry.) जगन्निवास *a* *S* Dwelling or inhering in (pervasively and sustainingly) the universe. Epithets of God. Ex. असा तू जगधाम ॥ विश्वभिराम ॥

जगनाड *f* (Destroyer or pest of the earth.) A term for a quarrelsome, violent, abusive woman.

जगन्नाथ *m* (*S*) A form of विष्णु. The celebrated idol worshiped on the Coromandel coast in Orissa. Pr. आपला हात ज० One's own arm (or hand) is one's god. Used in affirming or in inculcating self-sufficiency and self-reliance.

जगन्नाथी *a* Relating to the city जगन्नाथ—brass vessels, cloths, muslins &c., *Jaconet.*

जगन्नायक *m* *S* Ruler or orderer of the world. A term for God.

जगन्निंद्य *a* *S* Reviled or censured universally.

जगन्निधंता *m* *S* Orderer or disposer of the world, PROVIDENCE, (Rector gubernatorque mundi. Boëthius.)

जगन्मंगल *a* *S* Auspicious, propitious, favorable

or good to the world. Ex. माळा हे कमळा विचारनि गळा घालो जगन्मंगला ॥

जगन्माता *f* (S) Mother of the world. See जगद्वा. 2 fig. A matronlike woman.

जगन्मित्र *a* (S) Friendly alike to all. Used esp. of a soft and good-natured man, or of a social child, of such as make no distinctions.

जगन्मोहना *f* S poetice at vulgo जगन्मोहना *f* (Captivatrix of the world.) An enchanting woman.

जगन्प्रसिद्ध *a* (Properly जगत्प्रसिद्ध) *a* Known throughout the world.

जगन्पंडा *a* That quarrels with all around. [ary.

जंगम *a* (S) Locomotive: opp. to स्थायर Station-

जंगम *m* (S) An individual of a particular sect. They follow शिव, worship the lingam, and hate the Brāhman. 2 A गुरु amongst this people.

जंगमजिंदगी *f* Moveables, real property.

जंगमढवळे *n* (जंगम & ढवळणे) A term for a promiscuous assemblage (as of persons of all castes, or of the pure and impure).

जंगमपट्टा *m* The long stripe which the Guru amongst the Jangam people daubs along the forehead of his disciples. 2 Hence a term of reproach for a large and unseemly stripe of कुंकू on the forehead of women. [hand.

जं. लावणे To invite every body with profuse

जंगमसाल *m* Moveables, goods and chattels, real property. Opp. to स्थायर. [the Jangam people.

जंगमविद्या *f* (S) The shāstras or the literature of

जंगमविष *n* S Animal poison: in contrad. from स्थायरविष Vegetable or mineral poison.

जंगमशेडार्द *f* Assumed importance or consequence. [world.

जगमित्र *a* जगमैत्र *a* Friendly to the whole

जंगमो *a* Relating to the Jangam sect.

जगन्मोहना *f* (A term of ballads or love-songs.) Charmer of the world; a beautiful woman.

जगरे *n* Commonly झगरें.

जंगल *m* (جنگل P) Verdigrise.

जंगल *n* (S) A forest or wood: also a waste, wild, drear, desert place gen. Pr. जंगलचा वारा घरचा भारा.

जं. फिरणे To go amongst the bushes (to ease nature), i. e. to go anywhere for this purpose.

जंगल *a* C Wasted and worn with age—man or

जंगल *f* A ploughshare. [animal.

जंगलखरडा *m* Rough account (as of a revenue-survey) drawn up whilst on the ground; field-book.

जंगलगरक *a* (جنگل غرق H) Overrun with weeds or wild vegetation. [Saxicola rubecola.

जंगलचिमणी *f* A bird, European stonechat,

जंगलट *a* (जंगल) Rustic, boorish, clownish.

जंगला *m* A particular रागिणी. See राग.

जंगला *m* (जंगल P) Verdigrise.

जंगली *a* (जंगल S) Abounding in trees or bushes: also wild, waste, desert—a place. 2 Wild;—used of all kinds of wood but the Teak, Jack, Blackwood, and a few others. 3 Wild or uncultivated—a plant. 4 Wild, uncivilized, unpolished—a beast, person, people. [Grah.

जंगलीकापशी *f* A shrubby plant, Urena sinuata.

जंगलीमांजा *m* A plant, Desmodium recurvatum.

जंगलीचंबेलो *f* Jasminum latifolium. Rox.

जंगलीचिमणी *f* Jungle-sparrow. It is smaller than the common house-sparrow, and has yellow breast and black back and bill.

जंगलीजट *a* Boorish, clownish, rustic.

जंगलीजाईफळ *n* Wild nutmeg, Myristica dactyloides. [Grah.

जंगलीवादास *m* Poon tree, Sterculia foetida.

जंगलीला *f* (जगन्लीला S) The world's amusement or diversion; the public or popular sport or fun. Ex. जं. अशोच बयाला वाईट वाडटाला बरें म्हणावें. 2 Material illusion; appearance of the unreal universe as real.

जंगलीहिरडा *m* A tree and its fruit, Yellow or chebulic myrobalan. When gathered young and dried it is called बालहरोतको or बाळहिरडा.

जगवणूक *f* (जगविणे) Saving, preserving, sparing, making to live out: also saved or preserved state. [To save, preserve, spare.

जगविणे *v c* (जगणे) To make to live or exist. 2 जगवूनतगवून Sparingly and savingly;—used esp. of wearing and of eating: also sparingly and preservingly; with gentle and careful treatment.

जंगल *m* (जंगल P) Verdigrise.

जगविणे *v c* (जगणे H) To warn or caution; to apprise of beforehand. [port-hole.

जंगो *f* A loop-hole: also an embrasure or a

जंगो *f* (Commonly जंगडो) Close attachment &c.

जंगो *a* (जंगी P) Relating to battle or war. Used in Marāthī only in a few compounds; as

जंगोताबूत *n* A tābūt (of the Muharram) composed of swords with a couple of shields. जंगो-

सामान *n* Munitions of war. जंगोलडाई *f* Fierce

batling or fighting. जंगोजहाज *n* A ship-of-war.

जंगोभोवरा-भोवरा-भोरा *m* A humming top.

जंगेल *a* (जंग) Rusty gen.

जघन *m* S The hypogastric and pubic region (esp. of a female). 2 Popularly and poetically, the hip and loins. Ex. येक जं. मावतीचें आलिंगि-ति ॥ येक जानु जंघ कुरवाळिति ॥

जघन्य *a* (S) Low, vile, base. 2 Publicly known.

3 S Last or hindmost. 4 Used laxly as *s n* Publicity (of deeds bad or foolish), notoriety.

जघन्यांत येणे To become publicly known;—esp. a bad or foolish matter.

जघन्यवृत्ति *f* (S) Low, mean, unworthy practices.

जंघा *f* S pop. and poetically जंघ *f* The thigh or the whole leg. See ex. under जघन. 2 In popular understanding. The calf of the leg.

जंघाचाण *n* S Armour for the thigh or the leg, cuisse or greaves.

जंघाल *a* (Poetry. जंघाल S) Fleet;—esp. a horse.

जंजाळ *m n* (जंजाळ S) The entanglements and embarrassments, the troubles, cares, anxieties, bother, fuss (of worldly concerns or engagements).

Ex. ह्या संसाराचे जंजाळांतून कधी सुटेन ते न कळें. 2 A plague, pest, bore; a load, clog, encumbrance; a teasing, tiring, troubling (person or business gen.) Ex. हो बायको पाठोमागे मोठा जं. आहे;

माझ्याने आतां शेतें भातें हे जं. होत नाहींत.

जं. तोडणे To make great exertion or take great pains towards or about. जं. पळाडणे *g.* of *o.* To torment, harass, worry. 2 To make exceeding efforts or endeavors.

जंजिरा *m* (जंजिर P) Island.) An island-fort.

जंजिरी *f* (Dim. of जंजीर) A little chain (esp. of a watch). 2 An embrasure, a port-hole.

जंजिरीगोळो *f* A chain-shot.

जंजीर *f* (जंजीर P) A chain; esp. some little chain, as a watch-chain &c.

जं. तोडणे To make great effort or exertion about.

जंजीरबंद *a* (जंजीर P) A chain, बंद P Fastened.) Firm, solid, compact—a building: rigidly accurate—an account, a speech well-connected—writing.

जजू *m* (Corr. from यजुर) A term of reviling or reproach for a यजुर्वेदी. [jall.

जंघाल *f* (Properly जंघाल) A swivel-gun or gin-

जट *f* (जटा S) The hair matted as worn by the god शिव and by ascetics; the long hairs occasionally clotted together and projecting like a horn from the forehead or falling like a tail over the back and shoulders. 2 *m* Combination, confederacy, league.

जटणे *vi* (जट) To combine, confederate, league.

जटा *f* (S) The same as जट *q. v.* supra; but in the first sense the *ज* is *j*, in the second, *dz*.

जटागैर *f* (S) A medicinal plant. It has a matting of moss on it; and it is presented to गैरी.

जटाजूट *m* (जटा & जुटणे) The tuft on the heads of गोसावी &c. formed of the clotted and matted locks.

जटाघारी *a* (S) That wears his hair matted. Used of शिव and of the गोसावी, तपस्वी &c.

जटापाठी *a* (S) That reads the Vedas after a certain order of पद &c. क्रमपाठी, घनपाठी, शाखा-

पाठी express other distinctions amongst Veda-readers. 2 That has जटा or hair-tresses streaming adown his back.

जटाभार *m* (S) A mass of matted locks tufted on the crown. Ex. जं. बाळगल्यानें साधुल येत नाहीं;

सावरुनिया जं. ॥ बरि सुकुट घातला सुंदर ॥

जटामांसी *f* (S) pop. जटामांवसी Indian spike-nard, Valeriana jatamansi. 2 Cyperus stolonifer.

जटायु *m* S A fabulous bird recorded in the रामायण. [and matted locks.

जटाव्या *a* जटाव्यावा *m* One wearing tufted

जटिल *a* (S) pop. जटोल *a* That wears his hair जटिलवेखंड *n* Black Orris-root. [matted.

जटिलो *a* (जटिल) Relating to the Jāṭil people.

2 That wears his hair matted.

जटर *n* (S) The stomach.

जटराग्नि *m* (S) जटरानल *S m* Fire of the belly; i. e. the digestive power or gastric heat.

जड *a* (S) Heavy. 2 fig. Dull, stupid, obtuse, sluggish, slow. 3 Cold, phlegmatic, apathetic.

4 Heavy of digestion. 5 Grievous, afflictive, mournful. 6 Difficult or arduous: also important or momentous—a work, an affair. Pr. केलें

नाहीं तंवर जड खालें नाहीं तंवर गोड. 7 Of dignity, influence, authority. 8 Costly; of high price or worth. 9 Profound, grave, abstruse—a treatise,

discourse, subject. 10 Severe—a disease. 11 Languid, listless, lethargic. 12 Inanimate, inert, material. 13 Hard;—used of water, in opp. to

हलका Soft or light. 14 In grammar. Double—a letter. 15 In philosophy. Solid;—opp. to

fluid, aëriiform, or gaseous; also as *s n* A solid body; or a material body.

जड धरणे To hold or esteem highly. जड वाटणे To feel heavy, hard, difficult, grievous, irksome &c.

जड सांगणे To increase on; to become more and more serious—disease or a difficulty of which the

remedy is procrastinated; to tell heavily in the

जड *f* (जड H) A root or a ramification. [end.

जड *f* (जडणे) Stock, capital, property, heap. Ex. त्या सावकाराची लाख रुपयांची जड आहे.

जडअवघड *n* A comprehensive term for straits and difficulties; implying, collectively, *all*, or indifferently, *any one*. [er's business.

जडकास *n* (जडणे & कास) Joining, joinery, join-

जडकावणे *vi* (जड) To be aggravated; to increase in violence or intensity. See जडावणे.

जडग्रंथि *m* S (The knot of matter or material substance.) The connection of the आत्मा or चैतन्य

(spirit) with a जड (body), and, thus, with outward things and all materiality. Ex. अहं सुखी दुःखी येणे

आकारिं अहंता लक्षण वृत्ति स्फुरे ते सविकार तुषेनि आ-

घारे उठो जं. ॥ Also जं. सुटला म्हणजे ज्ञानप्राप्ति.

जडचिदैक्य *n* S (जड, चित्, ऐक्य) Oneness or identity of matter and mind. Ex. आत्मा न देखत मनीं व्यतिरेकीति गर्विष्ठ ते ज० सुखें करितो.

जडचिंव *n* C Blasted ears of rice : also the rice of such ears : also an ear or a pod of which the corn or the grains are imperfectly filled.

जडजवाहीर *n* (زر) P Gold, جواهر A Jewels.) A comprehensive term for gold and gems ; implying, collectively, *all of all sorts*, or indifferently, *any one of any sort*. Also written जडजोहर & जडजोहार.

जडजूग *n* (जड & जूग Enhancingly.) Burden or load (as of business or cares). Ex. संसाराचें ज० जोडत्या पुतावर आहे. 2 A burdensome or weighty matter. 3 Used, by some, as *a* Exceedingly difficult or hard.

जडजोखीम *n* (जड & जोखीम) A comprehensive term for adverse contingencies ; implying, collectively, *all of all kinds*, or indifferently, *any one of any kind*. Ex. वाटेनें कांहीं ज० पडल्यास कशें करावें ; शेजारीं चार घरे असल्यास जडजोखीमांस उपयोगी पडतील.

जडण *f* (Verbal of जडणें) Joining, connecting, uniting, lit. fig. 2 Setting, inlaying, infixing (gems in gold &c.) 3 Junction or union. Ex. त्या सांध्याची ज० चांगली आहे. 4 *unc* The cost of joining, setting, or inlaying.

जडणावळ *f* (जडणें) The cost of setting gems. 2 Skill or cleverness in setting gems.

जडणी *f* (Verbal of जडणें) Joining &c.

जडणें *v* *c* also जडविणें *v* *c* (جڑ H) To join, connect, combine, put together, lit. fig. 2 To set, inlay, infix (jewels &c.)

जडणें *v* *i* fig. To be firmly established ; to become confirmed, lit. fig.—a person in an office, a disease, an ill-habit. 2 To obtain place or footing—a servant &c. Ex. तो चाकरीवर राहायास गेला तो जडला कीं नाहीं. 3 To stick to ; to fasten on ; to seize hold of. Ex. त्याबरोबर गोड बोलला तर तें लचंड पाटीसीं जडेल.

जडतार & जडतारी Properly जरतार & जरतारी.

जडत्व *n* (S) The abstract of जड. Used in modern translations to render Inertia.

जडत्वाकर्षण *n* A formation of translators to render Attraction of gravitation or Gravitation.

जडदुखणें *n* A heavy sickness or pain : also a heavy affliction, trouble, or burden.

जडप *n* R (जडणें) Joining, uniting, putting together, lit. fig. 2 Setting (as of gems in gold &c.) 3 Agreement, congruity, harmony (as of different statements) : answering, agreeing, suiting (of calculations, conjectures, in a problem, riddle &c.) *v* बसव or बस.

जडपळिंज *n* C Imperfectly filled and withered ears of rice : also the rice obtained from such ears.

जडपारडें or जडबपारडें *n* (A heavy scale.) Opulence, affluence, prosperousness, *preponderance of scale*. 2 Applied also to an affluent or substantial person. 3 A weighty or burdensome business. *v* उचल, वाह, उरक, सोस.

जडव improperly जडप *a* (ضرب A) Difficult, arduous, weighty—a work or business. 2 Grievous or severe—a sickness or trouble : of high price—an article : also high or heavy—a price. N.B.—The word is properly जरव, although, from ignorance of derivation, some difference is made in the application of the two forms.

जडबुद्धि *f* (S) जडमति *f* (S) Stupidity or dullness : also *attrib.* stupid or dull.

जडबोका *m* (See बोका) A metaphor for any huge, bulky, or massive person, animal, or thing.

जडभरत *m* (Proper name of a ऋषि) A term for a remarkably indolent or lazy person.

जडभारी *n* (Poetry.) A difficulty or trouble. Ex. पडतां ज० दासी अठवावा हरो ॥ मग तो पडें नदे शोप ॥ आड घाली सुदर्शन ॥ Call upon the Lord in the day of trouble. [वर जाणें वें ज० काम आहे.

जडभारी *a* Difficult, arduous, hard. Ex. वाघा-जडभ्रम *m* S The erroneous apprehension of having a material body : also the erroneous conception of the creation as solid and real. Ex. उद्धरो जिस ज० तीते ॥ राम उद्धरि जसा कुमतीते ॥

जडशील *a* (जड Heavy, शील Disposed.) Heavy, weighty, ponderous, *considerably* heavy.

जडाई *f* The cost of setting gems. 2 Joinery, —the art or the practice.

जडाजड or डी *f* (जडणें) Joining or putting together (whether of a multitude of things, or by many persons, or in a smart and brisk manner).

जडाळकता *f* (A lawless formation of the poets.) Dullness impersonate ; obtuseness of feeling or understanding ; intense stolidity. Ex. शापुनि होय अनुत्पन्न सुनी सतीते ॥ किं ठाउकें न सुर कभि जें सतीते ॥ म्यां शापिलो तरी ज० सतीचो ॥ [cult of digestion.

जडाग्र *n* (S जड & अग्र) Grain or victuals difficult to eat. **जडाव** *m* (جڑ H) Setting, inlaying, infixing (gems in gold or silver) : also set or inlaid state.

2 Composition, construction, structure (of a poem, treatise, discourse). 3 Establishment or firm settlement (in an office &c.)

जडावजोहर or -जोहार *m* *pl* & *n* जडावाचे डगिने *m* *pl* Trinkets, jewels, gem-ornaments : also imbedded or set jewels.

जडावणें *v* *i* (जड) To increase in violence or severity—rain, wind, a disease, an affliction : to become brisker—a languishing trade &c. 2 To become heavier or more oppressive—a load : to feel stiffer or more inert—the body &c. 3 To become consequential, important, big, purseproud.

जडांश *m* S Any material body or substance.

जडी *f* (جڑی H) A root or a ramification. The word is commonly understood of a medicinal root. **जडी रतणें** *g.* of *s.* To take root, lit. fig., to become well fixed, settled, or established.

जडीत *n* (जडणें) Ornaments set with gems.

जडीत *a* (जडणें) Studded or set with gems.

जडीतजोहर or -जोहार *n* Imbedded or set jewels : also gem-trinkets. Applied also in the sense of jewelry or jewels.

जडीव or प *a* Commonly जडव. For जडीव-पारडें see जडबपारडें or जडपारडें.

जडीबुटी *f* (جڑی بٹی H) Roots, herbs, simples ; roots and plants of medicinal virtue. 2 Valuables or money laid up as a reserve against evil days.

जडीव *p* of जडणें Attached, joined on, sewn to—a foreign piece : as opp. to the main body. 2 Jointed, pieced, composed of pieces put together. 3 Joined. 4 Set or inlaid : also having jewels inlaid ; as हा डगिणा ज० आहे.

जडीं *n* (जडणें) An article of pieces, any thing composed of pieces joined together.

जया *a* (जडणें) A setter of jewels, a jeweler. 2 fig. also जया भाज *m* One who, by arts and wiles, wriggles himself into posts and offices. Ex. हा प्राचीन त्या गांवचा उपाधाय नव्हे जया आहे.

जण *m* *f* *n* (जन S) The plural is जण, जणी, जणें *m* *f* *n*) A person, a body, an individual. The word requires a numeral prefix ; and, to express two, three, or four, दोघे, तिघे, चौघे are employed, instead of दोन, तीन, चार. 2 जण is frequently ap-

plied to an individual amongst living creatures gen. For phrases see जन.

जण हराचें जण चोराचें Of the people some side with the robbed, some with the robber. जणाचे हातीं दोन धोंडे No course of conduct can ensure the pleasing of the people. जणांत मिळून राहणें or असणें To lead a public or a social life.

जणकथा, जणजाहीर, जणमयीदा, जणलळा, जणलज &c. For compounds with जण see under the proper form जन.

जणचाल *f* The popular or general custom. Ex. मी वाढ जणचालीनें देईन सालगुदसां ज० सवाईची होती.

जणवाढ *f* Increase (upon advances of grain &c.) determined to be suitable by the public voice at the season of harvest. Ex. ज० जी निघेल (or पडेल-ठरेल) ती देईन.

जणू *conj* (जाने S or जाणणें) As if ; as it were ; seemingly ; methinks, meseems. Ex. सुख दिसतें जणू चंद्र उगवला ; हा पंडित जणू कीं सूर्यच.

जंत *m* (जंतु S) The intestinal round worm, teres. 2 or जंताचा उपद्रव *m* Affliction with this worm, the worms.

जत *f* Concert, confederacy, combination : also a confederated or an associated body. [जतावणें.

जतकारणी & जतकारणें Commonly जतावणी & जतन *f* sometimes जतनाई *f* (यत्न S) Care ; heed in order to protection or preservation.

जतनेस or जतनाईस ठेवणें-घालणें (or असणें) To place (or to be) under careful preservation or treatment.

जतन *ad* Laid by carefully. *v* कर, ठेव, राख, अस. Ex. तुझें पागोटें मी ज० ठेवले आहे ; तुझा पैका मजकडे ज० आहे.

जतनामा *m* A genealogy or pedigree.

जतनाविणें *v* *c* *unc* (जतन) To take care of ; to tend or look after ; to preserve, keep, or treat carefully. [heedfully.

जतनें *ad* (Vulgar. जतन) Carefully, cautiously,

जंतर *n* (यंत्र S through جَنْتَر H) An instrument for drawing wire. 2 Any machine or engine ; but esp. one considered as wonderful or ingenious. 3 Applied in high praise to a weapon or an implement of keen edge. [ing wire.

जंतरपट्टी or जंतरपाटी *f* An instrument for drawing wire. **जंतरमंतर** *m* *n* (मंत्र by redup.) Hocus pocus, jugglery, conjuring : also charms and spells.

जंतवाताळें *n* Flatulence occasioned by worms.

जंतविकार *m* A disease,—worms in the belly.

जतावणी *f* (Verbal of जताविणें) Warning &c.

जताविणें *v* *c* (جَنا H) To warn or caution ; to enjoin or to forbid strictly. [जैन sect.

जती *m* (यति S) A religious mendicant of one order. **जतीमती or जथोमथी** *f* (जथणें & मथणें) Confederation or concert ; combination or agreement together ; common counsel or consent. 2 In law this word has the import or force of Responsibility of one solely or of the many singly and severally ; responsibility (in a company or party) of one member for all, or of each and every member for himself and the body. Also एकजती एकमती in this sense.

जंतु *m* (S) An animated creature gen. ; but commonly the word is applied to insects or reptiles—to beings of the lowest organization.

जत्या न्हणणें (Phrase from जती) To read their sacred writings ;—used of the जती sect. Hence जत्या हाणणें-मारणें To chatter, prate, gabble : also to gossip.

जंच *n* (यंत्र S through جَنْتَر H) An instrument for drawing wire. 2 (Vulgar from यंत्र S) A machine or an engine gen.

जन्माला आढणे To subject to severe discipline (a refractory child &c.) 2 To subject to rigid sifting and proving (an account, a statement). जन्माला आढलेला Used of one reduced to great gauntness or leanness. जन्मी आतलेला Nicely formed, shapely, neat, pretty, as if cast in a mould. जन्मी धरणे To keep hard at; to exact from rigorously (work). जन्मपट्टी or जन्माची पट्टी An instrument for drawing wire.

जन्मसंघ m n Hocus pocus &c. See जन्मसंघ. जन्मा f (यात्रा S) A periodical festival in honor of an idol, to which pilgrims resort. 2 The assembled pilgrims. 3 Pilgrimage.

जन्मी f (यंत्र S) An index; a table of contents; a tabular presentation gen.: also any string of annals, memoirs, or bare facts; any meagre chronicle; as कायद्याची-चवाची-दराची-बड्याची-सद्दाची-जन्मी; बखरोची-दिशाबाची-ग्रंथाची-जन्मी.

जन्मी a (जन्म) Made or done by machinery.

जन्म n S The clavicle or collar-bone.

जन्मेकरी or -करू m A pilgrim.

जन्मणे v c (युय S) To collect or scrape together; to make up by numerous expedients (a sum of money): to put together; to construct superficially (a building): to lay in train; to get up; to set on foot or in operation (a marriage, a business, a shop). Ex. मी युक्तिप्रयुक्तीने हजार रुपये जन्मले होते ते चाराने नेले; चौघांकडून चार वांसक्या मेळवून आणून एकदांच घर जन्मले; धोंद्यावर घोंडे घालून लग्न जन्मले; मिळवामिळव करून संसार जन्मला. 2 To compile or make up (a book).

जन्मविणे v c (An active form superinduced upon जन्मणे q. v.) To amass, accumulate &c.: to put together; to bring about; to make to come to pass.

जन्मा m (جنتا H) A band or company; a congregated or associated body. 2 A tribe or family. The word agrees with कूळ and also in its compounds. See also जन्मावळ.

जन्माजय f जन्मापत or य f (जन्मणे) Scraping together; amassing (rupees &c.) by numerous petty expedients. 2 Bringing together; setting in train; collecting from all sources; arranging preparatory measures (for any business or work). 3 unc. Gathering together (things scattered or disordered).

जन्मावळ f (जन्मा & वळ) A whole family, tribe, or race; a family line or series. Used esp. when some particular feature (an excellence, a vice, a talent, a disease &c.) is spoken of as prevailing and descending regularly through it.

जन्मेवार ad By tribes or families. See कूळवार.

जन्मीद a (جند A New.) Lately entertained—a soldier or public servant. 2 With persons knowing Hindustani. New or recent gen.

जन्मी ad When, on the day that.

जन्म m (S) Man individually or collectively; a man or mankind. 2 A collective body gen.: as मनुष्यजन The human race; श्वजन The canine race. 3 m n The people, the folk, the world. Pr. आपण मला तर जन मला. Pr. जन्माचे तोंडीं लागतां पुरवत नाही. Pr. जन्मांत एक मनांत एक Used of a dissembler. Pr. जन्मी जन्मीद Vox populi vox Dei. Pr. एकावे जन्माचे करावे मनाचे Listen to popular opinion, but follow your own mind; inquire and consult, but act upon your own judgment. जन चिविध The people or folk are of three classes or grades—high, middling, and low: also of three (i. e. of many) sorts, forms, characters, minds, moods.

जन्मा a (S) Creative or productive; a causer, former, maker. In comp. Ex. हास्यजनक, प्रीति-

जनक, मृत्युजनक, अनिष्टजनक, कल्याणजनक. 2 Used as s m A father. [dition; an inauthentic story.

जनकथा f (S) A legend or fable; a popular tradition. जनचर्चा f (S) Popular mention or talk.

जनचार m (Properly जन्माचार) Popular usage or practice. [notorious, known to all.

जनजाहीर a (जन S) Extensively public.

जनता f S Multitude or assembly of persons.

जनन n (S) Birth, bearing, bringing forth.

जननशान्ति f (S) Ceremonies to avert the evils of a boding horoscope.

जननस्थान n S Native or mother country.

जननस्थितिलय n S (Commonly उत्पत्तिस्थितिलय) Birth, life, and death.

जननाशैच n (S) Impurity contracted on account of a birth in one's family or tribe.

जननी f (S) A mother. Ex. मला मारायला तुझी काय जन्म बाली आहे.

जननीति f (S) The general sense of rectitude or decorum; the popular morals or proprieties.

जनपद m S Any inhabited country.

जनपदधर्म m S A national custom; a local practice or fashion. [news.

जनप्रवाद m S Common report; popular talk;

जनप्रवाद m (S) Popular usage; general practice.

जनप्रवृत्ति f (S) Popular establishment or currency; customariness or general prevalence (of a matter): also popular engagedness in or occupancy about.

जनसंघादा f (S) Popular observance or practice; the bounds, order, or set course of the people.

जनरंजन n (S) Gratifying the people; court- ing popular favor. [mor.

जनरव m (S) Clamor, uproar, hubbub. 2 Ru-

जनरीति f (S pop. जनरीत f) Popular usage; general practice.

जनरुढ a (S) Customary amongst the people.

जनरुढी f Popular practice or usage. Also contracted into जनरुढ.

जनलज्जा f (S) pop. जनलज f Regard to public opinion; deference to the people. 2 Fear or shame of the multitude.

जनलोक m (S) Every body; tout le monde. 2 The fifth of the seven लोक. See सप्तलोक.

जनवदंती f (Poetry.) जनवाणी f (S) Common report or talk; voice of the people.

जनवन n (S) The world and the wilderness; the people or social life and life as a hermit. Ex. अहंता टाकून सर्वसें जन्म समान भासे.

जनवाक्य जनार्दन What the people say is as if विष्णु said it; vox populi vox Dei.

जनवाद m (S) जनवाचा f (S) Common report; popular talk. [or general course.

जनव्यवहार m (S) Popular usage; the custom

जनशिरिस्ता m Common custom; general practice.

जनश्रुति f (S) News, tidings, popular talk; a rumor or report.

जनस्थान n (S) The forest Dandaka in the Dakhan, the resort of hosts of demons. 2 Jocosely. A name for the city नाशिक, Nāshik.

जन्माचार m (S) Popular usage or practice. 2 Often used as ad For the sake of conforming to the custom or expectation of the people. [—a horse.

जन्माजा a Having four rings of hair on his neck

जनानखाना m (جنانه or زنخانه P) The female apartments; gynaeceum, seraglio, harem: also the seraglio as one of the departments of the state.

जनानी a (جنانه P opp. to مردانه or مردانه P Manly.) Made for or suitable to women—an article of apparel &c. 2 Becoming or adapted to the

female voice—a song or an air. 3 Effeminate or womanish—an act or a thought or the voice of a man. 4 Feminine:—opp. to masculine. 5 Used as s f An hermaphrodite approaching to the female sex.

जन्मावाद m (S) A general outcry against; popular accusation. Ex. लोलावती शिकतो तो दरिद्रो होतो असा जन्मावाद आहे. [विष्णु as God.

जनार्दन m (S Punisher of man.) A name of जनार्दनोद्द m A yellowish and superior sort of benzoin. [living creature gen.

जनावर n (جانور P) A beast or an animal; a

जनित p (S) Born, formed, produced, caused, made. In comp. Ex. क्रोधजनितसंताप, संपत्तिजनित-

गर्व, भयजनित, लोभजनित, शोकजनित.

जनिता m S Creator, former, causer, author, father. [duced.

जनिष्माण p pr S That is to be born or pro-

जनी f or जनीचे पान n A species of पानवेल or Piper betel. The leaf is small, blackish, fragrant, and pungent. It has a खोंच or indentation on each side. Affirmed to be fit only for females.

Hence its name from जनी Woman; and hence called also बाइलोचे पान.

जनीमनी ad (Poetry. जन & मन) In the mind of the people. Ex. तो ही पावता विराम. उडे दाश-

रथिराम. तेव्हां मूर्ति अभिराम. जन्म रेखिली. Also जनी राम मनी राम अवघा सर्वस्वचि राम.

जनीवनी ad (जन & वन) In town and the country; in a crowd and in a desert: also in town or the country. [department.

जनेदारखाना m (For जनानखाना) The seraglio-

जनेबा m A covert term, in the Carnatic, for a षंड Hermaphrodite.

जनेबाभट्टी a (जनेबा Proper name of some Bráhma.) Epithet of a style of मोडी writing; in contrad. from बिबलकरी. This is the superior style. The letters are distinct and sharp in form.

जनेलोक m (Corr. from जनलोक) The fifth of the seven लोक. See सप्तलोक.

जन्म m n (S) Birth or production. 2 Life-time.

Ex. मी जन्मांत खोटे बोललो नाही खोटे बोलयाचा नाही. 3 In comp. From birth, or throughout life.

Ex. जन्मकरंटा, जन्मखोड, जन्मगांठ. Pr. जन्मी नाही ते कमी (Used of an evil event.) That which has never happened in my life-time was yet in my destiny (reserved for me).

अन्य जन्मी In another birth. जन्म घेणे To draw birth; to come into existence. जन्म जाणे g. of s.

To spend one's life (idly or vainly). जन्म देखणे or -पाहणे To have the catamenia or menstrual flux beginning to flow. जन्म देणे To give birth to, to bear.

जन्माचा Relating to birth; as जन्माचा खोटा A liar from the mother's womb; जन्माचा रोग An inherited or a connate disease; जन्माचा रोगी Sickly from birth. 2 Lasting through life; as जन्माचा जोडा or जन्माचा सेवती A companion for life: viz. a husband, wife, firm friend, incurable mala-

dy; जन्माची भाकर A provision or maintenance for life; जन्माची बेगमी A provision or stock for life; जन्माचे सार्थक The end, purpose, object of one's existence. v कर. To obtain the end &c.

जन्माचा पाटावरवंटा घेणे To engage to support one through life. जन्माचे कमी or जन्माचे कमी As, or in the manner of, one of those acts which are never repeated in life. Used adverbially in construction with nouns expressing actions either singular or of extremely infrequent occurrence. Ex. त्याने जन्म एक मुंज केलो परंतु दमडी दमडी दक्षिणा दिल्ली.

जन्मास घालणे To bring into existence. जन्मास घाल-

णारास रडणें To cry out against one's Maker ; "to curse the day of one's birth." जन्मास येणें To come into being. जन्माचा पतकर घेणें g. of o. To take upon one's self the charge (of feeding, clothing, providing for, or of doing any thing) for the life-time of. जन्माची अठवण राहणें in. con. To remember as long as one lives. नवा जन्म होणें in. con. To obtain a new birth. Said upon any remarkable recovery or escape.

जन्मकरंटा a Luckless or wretched from birth.

जन्मकर्म n (S) The business of life ; the particular business or duty pertaining to a class of life. 2 The birth and life ; the parentage and procedure ; the rise and walk of. Ex. तू काय समजलास तुझें ज० सला ठाकक आहे.

जन्मकाल m (S) pop. जन्मकाळ m The time of birth. 2 The paper on which are recorded the year, lunar-day, configuration of the planets &c. of a birth. 3 The term or period of a life, life-time. Pr. जी खोड बाळा ती जन्मकाळा.

जन्मकुटाळ or जन्माचा कुटाळ m A term for an inveterate slanderer or vilifier.

जन्मकुंडली f (S) The figure drawn of the signs of the Zodiac in determining a horoscope.

जन्मकुन्हाड f (Hatchet for life.) A term for any one considered as a perpetual plague or pest.

जन्मकुंड m In the play of खोखो or खोकड. A seated and fixed person. There are two such. Hence fig. any fixture (whether a person or a thing).

जन्मखोड f A vice, trick, or evil propensity received with the vital breath, a sin in the bone.

जन्मगांठ f (जन्म Life-time, गांठ Knot, tie.) Indissoluble conjunction or connection (as that of husband and wife &c.) : also connection that has subsisted from birth.

जन्मगुण m (S) A congenital property or quality.

जन्मचुडेल f A term of abuse for a coarse, scolding, and slovenly woman.

जन्मजन्मांतरी ad (जन्म & जन्मांतर) जन्मजन्मी ad In, through, or during all one's births or forms of existence. Ex. एक वेळ खोटें बोललो म्हणजे ज० चें पुण्य नष्ट होतें.

जन्मजुग a Capable of lasting through one's life.

जन्मजोड f A hoard or stock to last one's life.

जन्मजोडा m An indissoluble connection ; junction or union for life. [abridged जन्मपत्र.

जन्मटिपण n A life-register on a small scale ; an

जन्मणें v c (जन्म S) To bear ; to bring forth.

जन्मणें v i (जन्म S) To be born.

जन्मतः ad (S) From birth, since one's birth, in one's life-time. Ex. ज० वाईट गोष्ट मजपासून घडली नाही. 2 By birth, by nature, naturally. Ex. कोणही ज० शाहणा असतो कोणही पढून होतो.

जन्मतिथि f (S) The lunar day of one's birth.

जन्मदगदगी a Of congenital anxiety or apprehension ; ever-misgiving or ever-solicitous.

जन्मदरिद्रो a (S) Poor from birth.

जन्मदिन m (S) जन्मदिवस m (S) Birth-day.

जन्मनक्षत्र n (S) The नक्षत्र of the birth of, the apheta of.

जन्मनाम n (S) pop. जन्मनाव n The name received at birth (i. e. the twelfth day after) : as disting. from all other names.

जन्मपत्र n (S) जन्मपत्रिका or जन्मपत्री f (S) The paper on which are recorded the year, lunar-day, configuration of the planets &c. of a birth : also the tablet of the fortunes through life composed from these particulars. Ex. अवताराआधि ज० केलें. [life.

जन्मपाश m (S) An embarrassment or a clog for

जन्मप्रभृति ad (S) Since birth (i. e. birth having जन्मभाषा f (S) Mother-tongue. [preceded).

जन्मभिकारी m A beggar from birth.

जन्मभूमी or जन्मभूमिका f (S) Birth-place ; one's native land. [tempsychosis or transmigration.

जन्ममरण n (S) Incessant birth and death ; मे-पुनरपि जन्मः पुनरपि मरणं (Again birth, again death.) Perpetual metempsychosis.

जन्ममरणाधीन a (S) Subject to birth and death. Epithet descriptive of creature-instability.

जन्ममर्याद ad Until the end of one's days ; throughout one's (future) life.

जन्ममास m (S) The month of one's nativity.

जन्मयोग m (S) The horoscope at birth : also the fortunes in life depending on it.

जन्मराशि m (S) pop. जन्मरास f The sign of one's nativity ; that sign of the Zodiac in which the moon is at one's birth.

जन्मरोग m (S) A disease or disorder from birth.

जन्मरोगी a (S) Sickly from birth, ever ailing, valetudinary.

जन्मलग्न n (S) The sign of one's birth ; the sign under the rising of which the birth takes place. See लग्न Sig. II.

जन्मलिखित n (S) A life-register. See जन्मपत्र.

जन्मवर ad For all one's days ; for or through life.

जन्मसवाशोण f (जन्म & सुवासिनी A woman having a husband.) A woman exempted from widowhood—i. e. a courtesan, a slave-girl &c.

जन्मसल a That has been a torment or trouble from birth—a child &c.

जन्मसांड f Renouncing or refraining from for one's whole life-time ; dropping for ever. v दे with ला ; v कर with g. of o.

जन्मसाफल्य n जन्मसार्थक्य n S Attainment of the object or end of existence.

जन्मसावित्री f A woman ever blessed with her husband ; one never knowing widowhood. It is a term of benediction to a woman. 2 A jocose term for silken articles of apparel ; as such are always pure, however long worn without washing.

जन्मसोवळा a See the preceding word in the second sense. 2 Ever pure, holy, and fit for the highest and most sacred ceremonies. Used ironically of a filthy fellow that clothes himself in silk that he may be spared the trouble of washing.

जन्मसौभाग्य n (S) Native or inherent good fortune. [her life exempt from widowhood.

जन्मसौभाग्यवती f (S) A woman destined to pass जन्मस्थ a (S) Situate at the time of a person's birth in his जन्मराशि q. v. ;—used of a planet.

जन्मस्थान n (S) The place of one's birth ; i. e. the womb or the natal land. 2 The sign of one's nativity.

जन्मस्थानीं लघुशंका करणें To commit incest with one's mother. 2 To requite evil to a benefactor.

जन्मस्वभाव m (S) Natural temperament or disposition. जन्माची गांठ f See जन्मगांठ. [position.

जन्माची जोड f Stock or store for life. 2 Connection for life, as that of husband and wife, parent and son (not daughter), of a disease, a name &c.

जन्माची साठ f A hoard, stock, or fund for life.

जन्मांतर n (S) Another state of existence ; another birth (past or future). 2 Fortune, luck, destiny. Ex. म्यां पालखींत वसाचें असें माझें ज० नाही.

ज० अठविणें To review one's early life. ज० उपटणें Used of the turning up of some fortune or luck, good or bad. ज० काढणें To discover or find some original document about. ज० सांपडणें -मिळणें -हतास लागणें &c. (Such document) to be discovered

or found. ज० पाहणें-गोघणें-तपासणें To look over one's जन्मपत्रिका : also to look over one's worldly affairs. ज० फुटणें g. of o. To lose one's good fortune or luck. जन्मांतरीं न घडणें or होणें Not to occur in one's whole life-time.

जन्मांतरकथा f-गोष्ट f-चकित f or simply जन्मांतर n A by-gone matter of one's personal history : also an evil deed of one's early life.

जन्मांतरचा-वैरी-दुश्मन-दावेदार &c. also जन्मांतरींचा-वैरी &c. An enemy made in a preceding birth. Also जन्मांतरचा-मित्र-साहकारी-दोष-वैर-मित्र-की-रोग (i. e. रगतपिती) -संबंध-ऋणानबंध and other compounds.

जन्मांतरचें ज्ञान n (Knowledge brought from another birth.) A term for the intelligence or instinct manifested in infants or young animals.

जन्मांतरयोग m (S) Yog supposed to have been accomplished in some preceding birth, as the determining cause of some good fortune enjoyed in जन्मांध a (S) Blind from birth. [the present.

जन्मारभ्य ad S pop. जन्मादारभ्य ad Since one's birth ; from birth upwards. Ex. ज० वर्तमान ॥ त्यास सांगे भद्रायुचें ॥

जन्माष्टमी f (S) The eighth day of the waning moon of श्रावण, the birthday of लक्ष्मण. See गोकुलाष्टमी.

जन्माक्षर n (S) The अक्षर or letter attached (in the पंचांग &c.) to the जन्मनक्षत्र of.

जन्मोजन्म or जन्मीं ad (जन्म) From birth to birth ; through the stages or forms of the being of. See जन्मजन्मांतरीं.

जन्म p (S) Born, produced, caused, formed, made. Ex. of comp. पित्तजन्म, कफजन्म, वात-जन्म, शोकजन्म, क्रोधजन्म, कामजन्म, जलजन्म, अज्ञान-जन्म &c. endlessly. 2 That is to be born or produced, future.

जप m (S) Repeating, in a muttering manner, passages from the Vedas, charms, names of a god &c. : also counting silently the beads of a rosary. 2 fig. Reiterated mention or expression (of a purpose or desire). v घर & घे.

जपजाप्य n (जप & जाप by redup.) जप &c. ; जप and suchlike religious performances. Ex. सकाळीं खान करून कांहीं ज० केलें पाहिजे.

जपणी f जपणूक f जपण f (Verbal of जपणें) Lurking or lying in wait ; patient looking out after ; waiting and watching (to catch &c.) v कर, जपणीस बसणें or लागणें g. of o. 2 Attending to, minding, regarding.

जपणें v i (Japne. From जप) To perform जप. 2 fig. To harp on or dwell on ; to be ever piping one note or sounding one string. Ex. द्रव्य गेलें तें गेलें आतां गेलें गेलें असे जपतास कशास ?

जपणें v i (Dzapne.) To attend to ; to mind or regard attentively. Ex. चाकरास जपलें पाहिजे नाहीतर जागवील. 2 To observe, hold, keep rigidly and heedfully. Ex. पय्यास जपलें असतां औषधाचा गुण लोकर येतो. 3 To wait and watch patiently. Ex. हंगामास जपलें तर जिन्नस सवंग मिळतो. Ex. तुझी स्त्री परमसुंदर ॥ न्यावया जपति असुर ॥

जपून करणें To do or perform carefully and cautiously. जपून ठेवणें To preserve carefully. जपून वर्तणें or चालणें To behave circumspectly. [other.

जपतव ad Preferably जवतव q. v. Somehow or जपती m S Husband and wife.

जपमाला f (S) pop. जपमाल or ला f A rosary. जपमाल घेणें To harp on or dwell on ; to be ever reiterating (one subject).

जपयज्ञ m (S) जप or Recitation of the names or name of God considered as a यज्ञ or sacrifice. Ex. सकळ यज्ञांमध्ये जपयज्ञ थोर ॥

जपा *f* S Shoe-flower or China rose,—the flower or the plant.

जपाळ *m* (Vulgar for जेपाळ q. v. The ज is *Ja*.) A plant and its nut. [formance of जप.]

जपो *a* (जप) Regular and constant in the per-

जप्त *a* (जुप्त) Seized, sequestrated, attached.

जप्तो *f* (जुप्ती) Seizure, sequestration, attachment.

जप्तीदार *c* जप्तीवाला *m* (जुप्ती & दार & Affixes.) The officer employed to execute a sequestration or attachment. [Hypocrisy.]

जंभ *m* (Formed from दंभ or डंभ. The ज is *J*.)

जवडा *m* (जवड़ा H) The jaws or chaps: also a jaw, in which sense the word takes up optionally खालचा & वरचा lower and upper.

जवतव *ad* (The ज is *Ja*. From जवत H but by mistake for जवतु appearing in Maráthi under the form जेवतेस q. v.) Somehow or other.

जंवया *m* (Or जंव्या) A kind of dagger.

जवर *a* sometimes जवरा *a* (जबर A Force, violence.) Powerful—man or animal: heavy or violent—rain: great, weighty, difficult—a business, a burden or load: large, huge, vast—a house, river, tree: steep, arduous, trying—an ascent: high, enormous, exorbitant—a price or rate: severe, grievous, oppressive—a disease: heavily long—a stage, a kos, a journey: massy or ponderous—ornaments. It is a familiar word, and is misused like our Mighty, monstrous, prodigious, tremendous,—to express disproportion and extravagance.

जवर *m* At cards. The person on the left hand.

जवरजंग *a* (A formation with जबर A & जंग P) Warlike, heroic, doughty, valorous.

जवरदस्त *a* (जबरदस्त P) Oppressive, tyrannical, unjust and violent. 2 Superior, stronger, mightier, of higher dignity:—opp. to जेरदस्त. 3 Used interchangeably with जवर *a*.

जवरदस्ती *f* (जबरदस्ती P) Oppression, violence, unjust force. 2 Vehement action; strenuous effort or exertion. Ex. जवरदस्तीने नदी डोंगरावरून नेली. [compulsive and iniquitous action.]

जवरी *f* (जबर A) Violence, force, oppression;

जंबा *m* (जंबी from जंब A Side.) A dagger of a particular kind; side-arms. [of a witness.]

जवानो *f* (जवानी H) A deposition; the testimony

जवाब *m* (जवाब P *Dzabáb*.) An answer. 2 The letter which is sent with a hundí directing him who is to cash it. [नीस.]

जवाबनिशी & जवाबनोस See जवाबनिशी & जवाब-

जवाबी *a* (जवाबी P *Dzabábí*.) Ready at answering, quick, sharp. 2 Used of a watch that strikes the hours at will, a repeater. 3 In law. The answer: as disting. from उत्तर the replication or reply, and प्रत्युत्तर the rejoinder. 4 A counterpart or a corresponding thing; an answer.

जवाबीडंडो *f* A mode of transmitting money. Paying a sum into the hands of a banker to be conveyed and delivered; and receiving from him, instead of a bill, the receipt of the person to whom the money was despatched.

जंबिया *m* (Or जंब्या) A kind of dagger.

जंबोर *m n* S Common lime, Citrus acida. 2 The word is applied to many species of Citrus.

जंबु *f* (S) Rose apple-plant, Eugenia Jambu. 2 *n* or जंबुफल *n* Its fruit.

जंबुद्वीप *n* (S जंबु Rose-apple, said to abound there, and द्वीप A division of the earth.) The central division of the seven, i. e. the known continent, the real earth, as disting. from the fabulous six.

जंबुरा *m* (जंबुरा P) A small kind of cannon.

जंबुदी *a* (जंबुदी A) Emerald color. Used esp. of green broadcloth.

जंबू *m* A tribe, or an individual of it, of Bráhmans in Gujarát. Also called खिली.

जंबूक *m* S A jackal.

जंबून *a* (जंबून P) Bad. Used freely.

जंबेकरणे (जंबेकरणे & क्रुना A) To kill, slay, slaughter (esp. animals in sacrifice or for food): also to slay in battle, i. e. to offer up.

जंबेतराश or स *a* (जंबेतराश P Tongue; & त्राश P A cutter.) Ready at reply; smart or quick of speech. [readywittedness.]

जंबेतरासी *f* (जंबेतराशी P) Readiness at reply,

जंबेफराशी *f* (जंबेफराशी P) Elocution, facundity, oratorical skill.

जंबेफरास *a* (जंबेफराश P) Eloquent.

जंबेरा *m* A large kind of अंबर or nippers.

जंबर, जंबरदस्त Usually जबर & जबरदस्त.

जंब्या *m* (जंबी from जंब A Side.) A kind of dagger. [Hypocrisy.]

जंभ *m* (Formed from दंभ. or डंभ. The ज is *j*.)

जम *m* (जमणे) Agreement, accordance, fitting, matching, harmonizing, just consistence or correspondence (as of various musical instruments; of various ingredients; of various dispositions &c.): the meeting and union upon an object (of several expedients, measures &c.): the agreeing, answering, tallying (of statements, calculations, researches &c.) *v* पड, बस. [esp. a large शंजो.]

जमखाना *m* (जमखाना P) A sitting carpet or rug,

जमजूट *m* (जमणे & जुटणे) Commonly जंगजोड.

जमणे *v i* (जमणे H) To assemble together; to gather or collect. 2 To congeal; to coagulate; to solidify or thicken gen. 3 To settle into compactness and firmness—the body. Ex. हें रसायन घेव्हाजे एका महिन्यांत शरीर जमेल. 4 To accumulate, lit. fig.—vegetation, business, engagements. 5 To succeed or answer; to serve well or to proceed prosperously—a business, efforts, affairs. Ex. म्यां फार यत्न केला परंतु लग्नाचें जमलें नाहीं; संसार जमत नाहीं. 6 To agree, accord, harmonize, match, blend, coalesce, consist in union—various ingredients, various dispositions. See जम. Also to be confounded or mixed up with: as हे परममर्थें जमून गेले. 7 To be full and melodious; to swell upon the ear—singing, chanting. Ex. उघडे जाग्यासथें गणें चांगलें जमत नाहीं. 8 To become opulent or substantial; to thrive and prosper.

जमदग्नि *m* (S) The name of a ऋषि. Applied to an irascible or passionate person.

जमदंड or जमदाड *f* जमदाडा or डा *m* (यम & दाड) A sword of a large kind. [ping.]

जमदाडा or डा *a* Lusty, burly, sturdy, strap-

जसन & जसनबिलावर See यसन & यसनबिलावर-जसनोक *f* (जवनिका S) A curtain or skreen interposed at weddings between the bridegroom and bride until the moment deemed auspicious is announced by the astrologer.

जमनोस *m* (जमनोस P) An officer of the revenue-department. 2 The officer who has charge of old tents and stores gen.

जमयेत *f* A band, body &c. See जमात.

जमरूद *m* The guava-tree and fruit, Psidium pyriferrum. [all quarters.]

जमवाजमव *f* (जमविणे) Gathering together from जमविणे *v c* (जमणे) To assemble, gather, collect.

2 To congeal, coagulate, or thicken (liquid substances). 3 To make to harmonize, agree, coalesce &c. See further under जमणे.

जमा *f* (जमा A) Receipts, collections, profits, income (esp. the revenue from lands or villages). 2 fig. The being included or reckoned amongst. Ex. आमची घारांत ही जमा नाहीं आणि घारांत ही नाहीं. 3 Amount or sum total.

जमा करणे or घरणे To commit an item on the receipt-side of an account. जमेत न खर्चात It is neither amongst the receipts nor amongst the disbursements; i. e. it is of no importance or consequence.

जमा *a* (जमा A) Collected, gathered together.

जमाखर्च *m* (जमाखर्च P) Revenues and disbursements; receipts and expenses. 2 An account. Pr. जमाखर्ची न पडे ताळा पंती कागद केला काळा.

ज० करणे To balance an account; to book as received and strike off as applied.

ज० बरोबर The profit and loss are equal. Pr. आज्ञा मेला नातू झाला ज० बरोबर. ज० नसणे g. of s. To be of no account. जमाखर्ची उगविणे (or उगवणे) To bring (or to come) to regular account. 2 To make (or to become) apt for business or service.

जमाखर्ची *a* (जमाखर्च) Relating to accounts or book-keeping.

जमाजम *f* (जमणे) Gathering together, collecting, assembling, the gathering of many persons or things or by many persons.

जमात *f* (जमात A) An assembly, company, troop, band; a confederate or a congregate body. Pr. ज० ती करामत Union accomplishes wonders. पायदलजमात A body of infantry. खारजमात A troop of horse.

जमातदार *m* sometimes जमातीदार or जमादार *m* (जमातदार P) A commander of a body of troops.

जमातदारी *f* sometimes जमातीदारी or जमादारी *f* (जमातदारी P) The office or the command of a जमातदार.

जमाती *a* Relating to the जमात or troop;—used with such words as खर्च-दरमाहा-मोहजबा-शिलक-हिशेव.

जमादार *m* (जमादार P) A commander of a body of troops. 2 A well known native officer in the Company's army, a Jemmidar. 3 The head of a body (of guides, peons, harkáras &c.) [of जमादार.]

जमादारी *f* (जमादारी P) The office or business जमादिलाखर *m* (जमादी الآخر A) The name of the sixth Muhammadan month.

जमादिलावल or जमादिलोवल *m* (जमादी الاول A) The name of the fifth Muhammadan month.

जमाना *m* (जमाने P) A period, time, age (of the world). 2 A season. [side down.]

उलटा ज० (आहे &c.) The world (is) turned up-

जमाबंदी *f* (जमाबंदी H) The general assessment of lands &c., the settlement of the amount to be paid annually. 2 The amount settled; the revenue resulting; the general rental. 3 The account of the revenues. 4 Levying troops; enlisting or enrolling. 5 A raised body of troops, a levy.

जमाबंदीजमा *f* The revenue fixed by the surveyor at the time of the जमाबंदी. Contrad. from ताळेबंदीजमा. [Croton tiglium.]

जमालगोटा *m* (जमालगोटा H) A purgative nut,

जमाव *m* (जमाव H) An assembly, a concourse, a multitude. 2 *unc.* A collection or an accumulation (of things). 3 It will be used, although not commonly, in all the variations of sense given under जम.

ज० पडणे g. of s. To get established or fixed (as in an office or occupation): also to become firm, steady, substantial, good—a trade or business.

जमावखर्च *m* (जमाव & खर्च A) Revenue-receipts or the revenue (of a state).

जमावखलवाकी *f* The revenue or rental, the collections and the outstanding balances.

जमावानसी *ad* (जमाव) By, through, with, or in a band or gang—a robbery &c. committed: also by &c. a company or body gen.—a matter effected.

जमाविणे *v c unc.* (جما H) To assemble, collect, gather together. [दारी.]

जमिदार & जमिदारी Properly जमादार & जमा-जमिनोलोक *m f* (Land-people.) A comprehensive term for the इनामदार-body.

जमियत *f* A company or troop. See जमात.

जमीन *f* (زمین P) Land or ground; the earth as disting. from sea, rivers, or the air. 2 The earth considered as superficially extended; terrestrial distance or space; ground. Ex. एथून दाहा कोस ज० चालले म्हणजे समुद्र लागेल. Soil, earth, glebe, arable land. Ex. राजापूर प्रांती सगळे कातळ आहे ज० थोडी.

4 A terrace, earthen floor, or made ground. 5 The ground (of a garment &c.) as contrad. from the border. 6 The ground (of a picture). Note. For phrases not found below consult मुई.

जमिनीवर पाय नाही Used of a fleet horse or a swift runner; also of a smart, active, ever-stirring and bustling man. जमिनीस पाठ (or अंग) लागणे or जमिनीवर पडणे To be in extreme indigence; or in utter helplessness (from sickness &c.) जमिनीस पाय लागणे To get on one's feet (after sickness). जमिनीस मिळणे To be razed, leveled, destroyed, overthrown, lit. fig. ज० आम्हान एक होणे in. con. To be very proud. 2 To rain so as to commingle earth and heaven: also to be very dusty, misty, or hazy. ज० उकरणे To toe up the ground (as under guilty apprehension or embarrassment: also to paw the ground—a horse). ज० धरणे To lie low; to be laid up (as from sickness). 2 To yield or succumb (as under provocations &c.) ज० सोडणे To appear above ground—vegetables. 2 fig. To rise from the bed of sickness; to emerge from obscurity, ignominy, poverty. [venue.]

जमीनउत्पन्न *n* The produce of land; land-re-

जमीनजुमला *m* (زمین P & جملة A) A comprehensive term. Lands and tenements; all the fields, meadows, enclosures, and erections; the whole estate: also the grounds collectively (of a village).

जमीनझाडा *m* (زمین & झाडा) A descriptive paper or roll of lands, towns, and villages.

जमीनदार *m* (زمیندار P A landholder.) This term is applied in common to the Hereditary officers देशमुख & देशपांडा (and sometimes to the पाटील & कुळकरणी), and the popular form of spelling it is जमिदार or जमेदार.

जमीनदारी *f* (زمینदاری P) The business, rights, tenure, lands &c. of जमीनदार. 2 Allusively. Fal- sity or chicanery. Also, in this sense, जमीनदारी- मत *n*.

जमीनदोस *a* (زمین دوست P That loves the ground.) Thrown, backed, floored. A term of wrestlers. 2 Overthrown, annihilated, destroyed

जमीनधार *f* Land-assessment. [utterly, lit. fig.]

जमीननीस or जमीननवोस *m* (زمین نویس P) The officer that inspects lands, soil, crops &c., and fixes the assessment. 2 Applied about कोल्हापूर to the officer called commonly दफ्तरदार.

जमीनबाब *f* Land tax. [or survey of land.]

जमीनमोजणी *f* (زمین P & मोजणे) Measurement

जमीनशिरसा *m* (زمین سرشته P) Rate of land,— the rate or tax established after survey.

जमीनसांड *ad* R (जमीन The ground, सांडणे To lose or quit.) Off or free from the ground. Used of a load in raising it.

जमीव *p* of जमविणे Assembled or collected. 2 Congealed, coagulated, inspissated &c. See the verb जमणे. 3 Formed or made by its consti- tuents or composing material having been com- packed or stuck together;—as card, pasteboard, felt, a mud wall.

जमेत, जमेदार, जमेदारी Usually and less in- accurately जमात, जमादार, जमादारी. Note. The two latter of these words are by some used also for जमीनदार & जमीनदारी.

जय *m* (S) Conquest, victory, triumph. 2 It is prefixed, with or without reduplication, to the names of the gods in invocations. Ex. जयविठोबा, जयरामचंद्र, जयदेवा.

जय करणे *g.* of o. To defeat or conquer. जयां or जयास जाणे To prosper or be successful—efforts, measures, conduct.

जयगोपाळ A form of salutation used to and by all Gujaráthis that are not Bráhmans. [victory.]

जयघंटा *f* (S) A bell sounded in publishing a जयघोष *m* (S) Shouting, firing, sounding of in- struments &c., in proclamation of victory or good tidings.

जयजय or जयजयकार *m* (S) Celebrating the praises of; extolling with acclamations and shouts. 2 An acclamation answering to hurra! huzza! bravo! all hail! Ex. ज० मूळपोट नायके ॥ जगद- बिक्ते मूळप्रकृति ॥. 3 A song of victory or triumph, an epinicion. 4 *pl* Cockering, caressing, fondl- ing, petting, tiddling.

जयजय or जयजया *interj* (जय Victory &c.) A shout or cry of acclamation; bravo! hail! glory unto (thee &c.)

जयजयवंती *f* A रागिणी or mode of music. See राग. [victory.]

जयढाक *m* (S) A drum beaten in proclaiming जयतिस्स *a* S Inserted only because, as answer- ing to Flourished (exercised reign), it may be serviceable to translators.

जयंती *f* (S) A tree, *Æschinomene sesban*. Of its fruit (जयंतोफल) are made माला or wreaths.

जयंती *f* (S) The day, or the anniversary of it, on which the Hindú deity assumed an incarnation. Ten such are reckoned: viz. मच्छ-कूर्म-वराह-नर- सिंह-वामन-परशुराम-राम-कृष्ण-बौद्ध-कल्की-ज०.

जयदुंदुभि *m* S Proclamation of victory by beat of drum. (Lit. Drum of victory.)

जयध्वनि *m* (S) Proclamation or the sound of victory. 2 fig. Any auspicious voice or sound.

जयपताका *f* (S) A flag of victory.

जयपत्र *n* (S) Record of victory or triumph fur- nished by the defeated party: (as in a wrestling match, a learned disputation, a litigation.)

जयपाळ *m* (See जेपाळ) A plant and its nut.

जयप्रतिष्ठा *f* (S) The honor, glory, or celebrity of victoriousness.

जयप्रतिष्ठित *a* (S) Renowned as a conqueror.

जयप्रस्थान *n* (S) March to victory. The pomp- ous phrase by which is expressed the departure of a राजा or general upon a military expedition.

जयफल *n* (Poetry.) Victory. 2 (Misused for जाय- फल) A nutmeg.

जयमंगल *a* Wall-eyed in both eyes—a horse. An auspicious mark. By other authorities this word is affirmed to mean Having one hairy ring on his head, forehead, throat, breast, lips, and navel, two on his belly, and one on each side—a horse. An auspicious mark. [claiming victory.]

जयवाद्य *n* (S) A musical instrument used in pro-

जयवान् *a* (S) pop. जयवंत *a* Victorious.

जयाविजया *f* (S) The names of two goddesses, to whom warriors, on going to battle, offer wor- ship for victory or success.

जयशब्द *m* (S) The shout of victory; the cry of exultation after conquest or of intimidation before the conflict. 2 The benediction by Bráhmans &c. upon a king setting out to battle.

जयश्री *f* (S) The glow, lustre, exulting look &c. of a conqueror; the flush of victory.

जयश्रीराम & जयसीताराम Forms of salutation to and by बैरागी.

जयस्त्री *a* (A corrupt formation from the Sans- krit.) Ever victorious or triumphant.

जया *f* S A common term for the third, eighth, and thirteenth lunar days of either half month.

जयावद् *a* (S) Productive of victory or of success gen.; profitable, advantageous, beneficial. Ex. मातापितरांचें आज्ञाबंधन केलें असतां ज० होणार नाही. See Prov. xxx. 17. 2 Prognostic of vic- tory or success; auspicious—an omen.

जयी *a* (S) Victorious, triumphant, successful.

जर *m* (Corr. from ज्वर S) A fever.

जर उडणे *g.* of s. To have one's fever pass off under eruptions (at the mouth &c.) जर जाणे Used in imprecations; as तुझे हातावरून जर जाऊ! जर बांध- णे To stop a fever by incantations, by tying amu- lets &c. जर भरणे or होणे (To be affected with fever.) To be incompetent, inadequate, unable &c. Used freely both of persons and things, and always in neg. or interrog. con. Ex. घातरजाचास वर्षभर टिका- यास काय जर झाला आहे? तुला चाकरी करायास काय जर भरला?

जर *m f* (زر P Gold.) Brocade.

जर *conj* If. It assumes frequently one or other of the following adjuncts, का, कां, करितां, काय; as जरका तो आला तर मी देईन.

जरकडी *f* In the manufactories of कलावतू. The ring through which the threads are drawn from the चातो or spinner by which they have been united and twisted. [gent, radiant, brilliant.]

जरकवरक *a* (زرق A by redup.) Shining, reful-

जरकरता *conj* If (at any time); if (in any way); if howsoever. [fever, a fever-patient.]

जरकरी *m* (जरकरीण *fem.*) A male affected with जरगुडी *a* (जरगूड) Woody, fibrous, stringy.

जरगूड *n* The fibres around the stone of a man- go &c.: also a mass of fibres gen. (as of आंबाडी, काथा, roots of पिंपळ &c.)

जरजर *a* Worn, wasted, decayed, shattered, impaired by age—animals, things. Ex. इंद्रादि निर्जर समरंगणी ॥ ज० केले प्रतापे ॥

जरजरियान *n* (زر & زر P) Gold and gold things; money and trinkets, or brocade and em- broidery &c. [very aged and infirm.]

जरठ *a* S pop. जरंड *a* Old, decrepit, decayed, जरड *f* P Woodiness, fibrousness, stringiness (as of old vegetables).

जरडा *m* (जरा S Age, decay &c.) This word is scarcely used but in the phrase जरडा भरणे and in the sense of जर भरणे, which see under जर.

जरंडो or जरडो *f* C (जरा S) An infirm and aged woman. Confined in use to such as still have husbands. The term म्हातारी is in the Konkan used only of aged widows.

जरंडो *f* C Inflammation of the liver.

जरडेल *a* P (जरड) Woody, fibrous, stringy.

जरणी *f* The name of a plant.

जरतार *f n* (زر Gold, & तार) Silver wire gold- beaten or covered with gold.

जरतारी *a* Worked with जरतार.

जरका *c* (The name of a sage.) A term for a thin, meagre, lank, emaciated person.

जरद *ind* Commonly written जर्द.

जरदा *a* (زرده P Yellow.) Dun;—used of the horse. [prepared for chewing.

जरदा *m* (زرده P) Tobacco cut, washed, and

जरदोज *m* (زرده P) A worker in gold thread.

जरदोजी *f* (زرده P) Work with gold thread.

जरब *f* (ضرب A) Terribleness, dreadfulness, awfulness; also imperativeness, authoritativeness, commanding influence. 2 Intimidating, overawing. *v* दे, दाखव. Ex. त्याला ज० देतांच तो गरकन लवला. 3 Terror, dread, awe. *v* खा, धर, घे, पाव. Ex. पंतोजीची हाक ऐकतांच पोरांला ज० बसलो; हा दांडगा कोण्हाची ज० खाणार नाही. [the awe of. ज० खाणे To take fright. ज० पिणे To lose or get over

जरब *a* जरबदार *a* (ضرب A) Extraordinarily large or heavy—a measure or weight: exorbitant—a price or rate: sore, grievous, oppressive, difficult—a service, a business: enormous, excessive, overpowering—a load. These words, like जरब *q. v.*, are applied in general to objects of disproportionate ponderousness or bulk, or are assumed to express some laboring conception of excess and extravagance.

जरबणे *vi* (जरब) To be repressed under intimidation; to conceive dread or awe.

जरबंद *m* (जर Fever, and बंद. The ज is *j*.) A spell, charm, or device to prevent a fever.

जरबंद *m* (Better जरबंद. The ज is *J*.) A martingale. [of an extremely sour kind.

जरंबा *m* (जर Fever, आंबा Mango.) A mango

जरबाब or जरबाफ्त *a* (زرافت P) Worked with gold (or silver) thread.

जरबी *a* (जरब) Terrible, imperative, impressively authoritative, awe-inspiring: also terrible or formidable,—as a weapon, a beast &c.

जरयान *n* Gold (or silver) ornaments &c. See जरियान. [fever.

जरलपेट *f* P (जर or जर & लपेट) Epidemic

जरा *f* (S) Old age, and the relaxation and debility concomitant.

जरा *ad* (ذرا A) Somewhat, rather, in a small degree. An adverb qualifying verbs and attributives. 2 A little; in a small quantity. Ex. जरा तूप पी म्हणजे आतां सुपारी उतरेल.

जराक *ad* जराकसा *ad decl* (ذرا A एक & सा for असा) A little, somewhat, in a small or slight degree or quantity.

जराबाजरा or जराबादरा *m* Sundries, miscellanies, minor and non-descript articles. Ex. हा ज० वेडनि आला गडी.

जरायु *n* S The secundines or after-birth.

जरायुज *a* S Born from the womb, viviparous. See अंडज, खेदज, उद्भिज.

जरार or रा *m* (By mistake for जलाल) Fierceness, savageness, or irritability of disposition or temper.

जरारी *a* (جریه A) Single, solitary, unpossessing or unaccompanied by wife, children, followers.

जरासा *ad decl* (ذرا A सा for असा) Somewhat, rather, a little; in some slight degree or quantity.

जरियान *n* (زرین P Golden.) Gold trinkets or gold embroidery. 2 Applied ignorantly to trinkets whether of gold or of silver; also to jewelry.

जरी *a* (زرین P) Worked with gold or silver threads; e. g. जरीकांड-खण-पागोटें-पातळ-शेला.

जरी *f* (زرین P) Gold or silver threads.

जरी or जरीं *conj* (जर) Even if; although. 2 (Poetry and notes.) If. See जर *conj*.

जरी *f* (जर or जर A fever.) Epidemic fever.

जरीकांडी *a* Bordered with gold or silver thread-work.

जरीजरतार *f n* (जरी & जरतार *q. v.*) Old brocade, fringe, gold lace &c., or fragments and scraps. This is the cry of the Old-brocade peddlers, analogous to the Old clothes of London.

जरीपटका *m* (زرپنکا H) The pennon or streamer of the grand ensign of the Peshwá. 2 The golden girdle; a badge conferred formerly by the Peshwá upon generals invested with authority.

जरीपटकापया *m* जरीपटकीचा or जरीपटकाचा *m* An अंकुशोपया with the mark जरीपटका.

जरीपण *conj* Although, if however, but and if. The antecedent to तरीपण Still or notwithstanding.

जरीपदरी *a* Bordered with work of gold or silver thread.

जरीब *a* See जरब or जरबदार throughout.

जरीब *m* (جریب A) A land measure. 2 *pl* Land-measuring; land-surveying. [survey.

जरीबखरडा *m* The rough draught of a land-jरीबादली *a* Having lines of gold thread—a cloth or stuff. [(or silver) thread.

जरीबाब *a* (Better जरबाब) Worked with gold

जरीबटो *f* Old brocade or fringe. 2 Silver obtained from it by melting it down. 3 fig. Secret hoard; some valuables or money laid up as a reserve.

जरीमरी *f* (जर Fever, मरक Epidemic disease.) Epidemic or pestilential disease:—esp. the epidemic cholera. This disease is, like the small pox &c., personified and propitiated as a goddess.

जरून *conj* If.

जरूर *ad* (ضرور A) Necessarily, positively, absolutely, at all risks or events. 2 Scarcely, hardly, with difficulty. Ex. च्या दुखण्यांतून त्याचें वांचणें ज० दिसतें. 3 (Confounded with जलद) Quickly, promptly, in a trice. 4 Used as *s n* Invincible necessity; imperative call or occasion. Ex. तुम्हास जाण्याचें ज० च असल्यास जावें. [casion.

जरूरी *f* (ضروري H) Exigency, necessity, occasion. जरें *vi* R (जर A fever.) To catch a fever.

जर्जर *a* (S) जर्जरीत *a* Wasted and worn from age.

जर्द *ind* (زرده P Yellow.) A particle prefixed or affixed to पिवळा & तांबडा in enhancement of their signification; as पिवळाजर्द Deep dusky yellow. तांबडाजर्द Dark red. 2 Attached by some also to काळा & हिरवा.

जल *n* (S) Water. Pr. जलांत राहून माशांसीं वर. जलीं स्थलीं काशीं पाषाणीं (In water, in space, in wood, in stone.) Used primarily of the Deity; and hence of one who has a finger in every one's dish, or of one whom you meet at every turn.

जलकुट *m* (S) A water-fowl.

जलकूप *m* (S Water-hole.) A well having water, or, simply, a well: contrad. from शुष्ककूप.

जलक्रीडा *f* (S) Diversion on or in the water;—as boat-racing, bathing-gambols, a river-jaunt, or sea-excursion. [from over the seas.

जलचर *n* (S) A water-animal. 2 fig. A foreigner

जलज *a* S Born of or produced by water, aquatic. Hence (in poetry) a cloud, and जलजघोष Thunder. Ex. लक्ष्मीपाचा प्रकाश॥ जलजघोषघंटावरी॥ [ous animal gen.

जलजंतु *m* (S) A marine, aquatic, or amphibious animal gen.

जलतरंग *m* (S) A wave. 2 Musical glasses, harmonicon.

जलताडन *n* (S Beating water.) Fruitless labor or action; beating the air.

जलद *a* (جلد P The ज is both *j* & *dz*.) Quick, smart, active, fleet. 2 Rapid of operation, active—medicines &c.: inflammable or excitable—gunpowder, a temper. [2 Used as *a* for जलदकलमी.

जलदकलम *f* Smartness at writing, penmanship.

जलदकलमी *c* (جلدکلمی H) An expert penman.

जलदजाल *n* (S Occurring in poetry. Network of clouds.) Cloudiness, overspreading clouds, overcast heavens. Also जलदपटल *n* and others.

जलदो *f* (جلدی P. The ज is both *j* & *dz*.) Haste, quickness, hurry. 2 Used as *ad* Quickly.

जलदेवता *f* (S) A water deity.

जलधि *m* S (Common in poetry.) The reservoir of water, the ocean or a sea. [through the earth.

जलनाडी *f* S A channel or course of a spring

जलनिधि *m* S The reservoir of water; “the fountains of the great deep.” Ex. जेणें ज० आटला आचमनि॥

जलपक्षी *m* (S) An aquatic bird gen.

जलपाई *f* A plant, *Elæocarpus serratus*. [tion.

जलप्रलय *m* (S) A destroying deluge or inundation.

जलप्रवाह *m* (S) Committing to the current of some sacred river (ashes and bones of a respected defunct, flowers that have become stale before an idol &c. &c.)

जलप्राय *a* (S) Abounding in water—a country.

जलबुद्द *m n* (S) A bubble of water. 2 fig. Applied to any thing in expression of its transitoriness. See पाण्यावरचा बुडबुडा.

जलमंदिर *n* (S) A fabric erected in the midst of a lake or river; or subterranean apartments constructed in the bank of a river (as a retiring-place in the hot season).

जलमय *a* (S) Abounding in water—a country, place, fruit &c. 2 Consisting of water—hail, snow, ice &c. 3 Overflown—a country. Used as *s n* Watery expansion; the prevailing all around of water.

जलमार्ग *m* (S Water-road.) Water (opp. to land) considered as a way for traveling; the way by water. 2 Sea-customs: opp. to जकात.

जलमार्जार *m* S pop. जलमंजर *m n* An otter, *Lutra Nair*. [machine gen.

जलयंत्र *n* (S) A water-work; a water engine or

जलयात्रा *f* (S) A journey by water, a voyage.

जलयान *n* (S) Any vehicle borne along by water, a ship, boat, raft, float.

जलवास *m* (S Dwelling in water.) Sitting in water up to the middle during certain months of the year. A practice of devotees.

जलयाल *m* S A water-snake.

जलशेष *m* (S) Drought, aridity, scarcity of rain or of water. 2 Excessive thirst, parchedness, dryness.

जलसत्र *n* S See the popular form जलह्व.

जलसमाधि *f* (S In Sanskrit *masc*.) Freeing one's self from the troubles of life by drowning. A way permitted only to Sanyásis, and only at Prayág, a city at the confluence of the Ganges and the Jumna. [A term for a general inundation.

जलस्थलभ्रम *m* (S) Confusion of land and water.

जलाचा विकार *m* (S) A form of water;—as hail, snow, ice, vapor.

जलांजलि *f* (S) The rite of casting a handful of water on the tenth day after the death of a person, uttering aloud his name. It is performed by the son and relatives of the deceased, assembled together for ablution. *v* सोड, दे.

जलाधिवासन *n* (S) The submersion under water of a new-made image, the night before the day on which the divinity is to be summoned to occupy it: also of an idol generally, the night preceding any procession or ceremony of honor. [i. e. mirage.]

जलाभास *m* S Similitude or semblance of water,

जलाल *a* जल्ल *a* (जलल) A but sadly abused in application.) Fiery, hot, impetuous: also stern or rigorous—a disposition: fierce, glowing, ardent—fire or heat: pinching, nipping, biting—cold: sharp, hot, acrid—a medicine or poison: sharp or keen—a weapon: acute—a pain.

जलाली *f* (जलाल) Fieriness, heat, impetuosity: sternness, rigor &c. &c. See the *adj*.

जलाशय *m* (S) A reservoir or collection of water;—as the ocean, a sea, lake, tank, pond, well,

जलूका *f* S A leech. [basin, trough.]

जलूस or **स** *m* (जलूस) A Sitting on the throne or reigning. Better known in the accommodated sense Prevalence or interest with; influential estimation in the eyes of; (*quasi*, reign or sway.)

जलूससन्न *n* (जलूस) A सन A An era computed from the accession to the throne of any Muhammadan monarch. (Lit. the years of the reign of.)

जल्ल *f* जल्लेली *f* (जलल) A Oppression, injustice, tyranny.

जलोदर *n* (S) Abdominal dropsy, Ascites.

जलौका *f* S A leech.

जल्प *m* S जल्पना *f* (S) Chattering, prating, talking much and foolishly.

जल्पणें *v i* (जल्पन) S To boast. 2 To prate.

जल्पणें *v c* To speak or utter. Ex. सदां परनिंदा जल्पति॥ सीता सती तेथें कैचि॥ Also मूर्ख जल्पति पाखांडझान॥

जल्लद *a* Quick, smart &c. See जल्लद.

जंव *ad* As long as; whilst. 2 Until. 3 As soon as; at the moment in which.

जव *m* (यव) S Barley. 2 The measure of a barleycorn, considered as equal to six mustard seeds. 3 A natural line across the thumb at the second joint, compared to a grain of barley. Supposed to indicate easiness of circumstances. 4 A golden bit, barley-form and barley-size, for necklaces and wreaths.

जवाआगळा Exceeding by a barleycorn; a little greater or more. Ex. तो कुवेर तर हा ज० कुवेर.

जव *m* S Velocity or speed. Ex. घडघड वात्या जवें जसा विटपी.

जवकणें *v c* (जवा) To unite or join together closely and agreeingly. 2 To collect or gather together. 3 To bind or tie tightly or closely. 4 To tie or fasten up or to (as a beast to a stake).

जवखार *m* (यव Barley, क्षार Ashes.) Saltpetre, nitrate of potash. Obtained by burning barley straw. [2 To tie or fasten up or to.]

जवखारणें *v c* To bind or tie tightly or closely.

जवखेल *a* (जवखणें) Gathered up or together.

जवजाळ or **जवजार** *m* Commonly and preferably जंजाळ.

जवजे *f* (وجه) A The wife of. Used only in notes and attached to the name (or preceding the name) of the husband. See notice under कोम.

जंवट *n* P A troop, band, body, party, company.

जंवपर्यंत & **जंवपावेतो** *ad* Till which time, until.

जवमाळा *f* (जव & माळ) The lines on the thumb (see जव Sig. III.) which are consulted by chiromancers.

जवरा *m* (यमराज or यमराय) An imaginary fiend or hobgoblin, the demon of the cemetery,

the goblin Death. Pr. न्हतारो मेल्याचें दुःख नाहीं परंतु ज० संवकतो As for the death of an old woman, nobody minds that; but the ज० enters the house. 2 It is used abundantly as a vulgar expletive. Ex. एवढ्या उनाचा कोण ज० जातो; तुझे लग्न करायास कोण ज० खोळवला आहे?

जंववर *ad* जंववरी *ad* (Poetry) and vulgarly जंववरपर्यंत *ad* Till which time, until. [flax.]

जवशी *f* C The plant Linum which produces

जवस *m* (अनसी) S Common flax or Bengal flax, i. e. the plant Linum. 2 *m n* Linseed.

जवळ *prep* Near, nigh, close to. Used freely, as our own words, of objects in space, of events in time, of persons or things bearing points of resemblance or degrees of relation. 2 It corresponds with the English With: noting possession. Ex. त्याचे ज० द्रव्य आहे; तुमची पोथी मजज० आहे. 3 To. Ex. त्याज० दे, त्याज० सांग. 4 Used as *a* Near or short—a road.

ज० करणें To take amongst one's domestics or retainers; to take about one's person. 2 To bring (an object) near; i. e. to approach, to advance towards. Ex. पाऊस आला लवकर गांव ज० करा. **ज० उभा करणें** To suffer to stand in one's presence; or to admit into one's presence. **ज० घेऊन** Bringing near, i. e. familiarly, endearingly, fondly, kindly. **जवळचा** Connected with (by position in space, by occurrence in time, by kin or alliance; by possession &c.); near. **ज० जाणें** To have sexual intercourse with; to go near unto. **ज० घरणें** To take amongst one's attendants or followers. **जवळ** answers, in some applications, to Almost, nearly, well nigh. Ex. त्याची परीक्षा उत्तमा ज० झाली His examination was almost superlative.

जवळ *m* A tribe of Bráhmans in the Southern Konkan, or an individual of it. Otherwise called खोत.

जवळ *n* C A mass of clouds: also cloudiness. 2 A sudden and impetuous gale or storm.

जवळनातें *n* Close affinity or relationship: also close connection gen. [the vicinity.]

जवळपास *ad* (जवळ & पास) Nigh at hand; in **जवळला** or **जवळील** *a* (जवळ) That is near or nigh unto; closely connected with.

जवळसर or **जवळसार** *ad* (जवळ) Nigh at hand; in the neighborhood.

जवळी *a* (जवळ Storm-cloud.) Fit for storms and tempests; capable of weathering storms—a ship. 2 Tempestuous or stormy—wind, weather.

जवळीक *f* (जवळ) Nearness or closeness of connection. Pr. नात्याची जसी ज० तसी आदराची कोंवळीक. 2 Closeness of companionship; familiarity of intercourse. Ex. हा लुबा माणूस द्याची इतकी ज० कामाची नाहीं.

जवळून *prep* (जवळ) From: noting departure from. Ex. मी त्याज० आलों. 2 By or beside: noting passage along. Ex. तो आमचे गांवाज० गेला. 3 From or away: noting privation. Ex. त्यानें मजज० रुपये नेले. 4 By: noting the agent. Ex. हे भांडें मजज० फुटलें. 5 Out of; from within; from the vicinity of; from connection with.

जवा *m* (जव) A particular bracelet: also a single one of the golden barleycorns of which it is composed.

जवाम *m* (यु S root. To join.) Junction, exact uniting or meeting (as of two pieces of wood). *v* बस, मिळ. 2 fig. Agreement, consisting well together (of persons). Ex. एक साधु आणि एक सोदा त्यांचा जवा बसावाचा नाहीं. 3 Correspondence of construction; just tallying. 4 The agreeing, answering,

meeting, suiting, fitting (of calculations, conjectures, schemes, expedients). Ex. हें कूट लावण्याविषयीं फार यम केला परंतु जवा बसत नाहीं; लग्नाविषयीं पंधरा दिवस घाटाघाट केली परंतु जवा बसत नाहीं.

जवाई & compounds. See जवाई & compounds.

जवाची माळ *f* A wreath or string of the golden bits called जव.

जवाद *a* (أد) A More or greater; exceeding in number, magnitude, or extension. [cat.]

जवादो *f* C जवादे *n* The perfume bag of the civet **जवादीपेर** *n* (From the color of the civet cat.) The black writing reed.

जवादीमांजर *m* A civet cat, Viverra Indica.

जवादोविडाळक *n m* (Poetry. For जवादीमांजर) A civet cat.

जवान *a* (جوان) P Young. 2 Used as *s m* A lusty youth; or a youth or stripling gen. Also, generally, a male in youth or in manhood up to declining years.

जवानकट्टा *a* **जवानपट्टा** *a* (जवान P کٹا H پٹھا H) also by redup. **जवानजमान** Youthful and vigorous.

जवानमर्द *a* (جوان مرد) P Bold, valiant, intrepid: also young and vigorous; robust and active.

जवानमर्दी *f* (جوان مردی) P Boldness, courage, valor. 2 Heroic feats. [youth.]

जवानी *f* (جوانی) P Youth. The vigor and fire of **जवानोदिवानी** *f* (जवानो by redup.) Youth and vigor; youth and its fire and flush; youth enhancingly or emphatically.

जवाब & **जवाबी** Usually though less correctly **जवाब** & **जवाबी**. [sible, accountable.]

जवाबदार *a* (جواب & दार) Answerable, responsible. **जवाबदारी** *f* Answerableness, responsibility.

जवाबनिशी *f* The office or business of **जवाबनीस**. **जवाबनीस** *m* (جواب نویس) P An officer that answers petitions &c. It is an improper name for **शिरिसेदार** or for **चिटनीस**. [साली &c.]

जवाबसाल, **जवाबसाली** Usually **जवाबसाल** & **जवाब** **जवाबी** *a* (जवाब) Requiring answer;—used with such words as -डकूम-पच-अर्जी-शेरा-झंडी: also -फौजदारीकाम or -काम-खातें-प्रकरण &c. The special sense is Of or from which is necessary some report or return. [मर्दी.]

जवामर्द & **जवामर्दी** Properly **जवानमर्द** & **जवान** **जवार** *n f* sometimes **जवारी** *f* (जوار A Propinquity or neighborhood.) The villages in the vicinity of, or as contradistinguished from, some large and celebrated town. Ex. हा घेतरजोडा पेंढचा आहे कीं जवारचा? [jeweler.]

जवार *n* (जवार) A Jewelry 2 The business of **जवारचा** *a* **जवारी** *a* (जवार q. v.) Of country produce or manufacture.

जवार *f* or **जवारी** *f* (जवारी H) A plant and its grain, Holcus sorghum.

जवारी or **जव्हारी** *a* (जवार) Relating to the neighborhood of towns, country: opp. to **पेंढचा town**—a manufacture or a product of nature.

जंवाली *f* (Better जुंवाली) The throat-band of a bullock.

जवासा *m* The testicle of **जवादीमांजर** (civet cat). **जवाशे** or **सो** *f* A shrub, Alhagi Maurorum. Grah.

जवाहिरी or **जवाहरी** *m* (जवाहीर) A jeweler.

जवाहिरी or **जवाहरी** *a* (जवाहीर) Relating to gems or jewels. 2 Misused for **जवारी** *a*.

जवाहीर or **जवाहर** *n* (जवाहिर) A jewel, gem, precious stone: also jewelry or jewels: also a jewel-trinket. 2 A sword of a very superior material and workmanship.

जवाहीरखाना *m* (جوہر خانہ P) The royal jewel-house. *a* S Quick, fleet, swift. [house.]

जव्हर & जव्हार, जव्हारी, जव्हेर, & जव्हेरी Mis-spellings of जवाहीर & जवाहिरि.

जव्हार or जव्हारी & जव्हाली See जवार & जवाली.

जशाचा तसा *a* (जसा & तसा) Just as it was; quite the same; wholly unaltered since a time specified.

जशास तसा *a* As the one so the other; like to like. Pr. जशास तसें भेटे मनचा संशय फिटे. Ex. हो बायको जशास तसी भेटली. [sperous issue.]

जस *n* (Vulgar. यश S) Success, triumph, pro-jसला or जशला or जसेला *a* (जसा) Of such kind, sort, form, or fashion as. It is the antecedent of तसला or तशेला.

जसा *a* Like as; such as; of the kind, sort, or fashion that. 2 *ad decl.* As; in the manner or way that; according or conformably unto. It is the antecedent of तसा. [wholly unaltered.]

जसाचे तसा *a* Just as it was; quite the same;

जसातसा or जसतसा (जसा & तसा. Sometimes used adjectively, but generally as an adverb qualifying verbs; inflected, however, according to the gender and number of the object.) जसेतसेकरून & जैसेतसेपरी Somehow; in some way or other; by some means or other; by hook or crook;

—implying either negligence and cursoriness of performance, or indeterminateness and laxity of action in general. Ex. हा माणूस माझ्या कामाचा नाही जसीतसी चाकरी करते; ह्या मामलतदाराने जसेतसे दोन लक्ष रुपये मेळविले; अबुद्ध बांकुडे जैसेतसे परी॥ वाचनें तो हरि उचारणें॥ 2 Somehow or other;—implying hardly, with difficulty, through vehement exertion or effort. Ex. चोर पाठीस लागले होते मी ज० गांवास पोचलो. [or Tutanag.]

जस *n* (جست H) A coarse kind of pewter, Spelter जसफूल or जसाचें फूल *n* Pewter puffed out like a sponge by exposure to heat.

जसी *a* (जस) Relating to जस or pewter.

जहखार्यलक्षणा *f*-ण *n* S See जहलक्षणा.

जहखार्यलक्षि *f* S A class of compounds,—that of which the proper verbal sense is to be rejected and another sense to be apprehended. Ex. देवानां प्रियः.

जहदजहलक्षणा *f* जहदजहलक्षण *n* S (जहत्, अजहत्, लक्षणा) Definition or description conveying a sense arising from the rejection in part and retention in part of its appropriate or verbal sense; as तो हा मनुष्य, or काल जो मनुष्य आला होता तो हाच पुढें उभा आहे That man is this—that remote or passed away person is this proximate or present person. Here the difference betwixt the past and present time is cast out (जहत्) of the consideration, and the one man, the subject of both times, is not cast out (अजहत्). See जहलक्षणा & अजहलक्षणा. [kind.]

जहन *n* (Or जहान q. v.) The world. 2 Man-जहर *n* (جر P) Poison. 2 *ind* Used with कडू as an affix of enhancement. Ex. कडुकी कडू कडू ज० आहे. [animal, a plant, a substance.]

जहरी *a* (جر P) Poisonous or venomous—an जहरीखोबरे *n* The kernel of जहरीनारळ.

जहरीनारळ *m* A large kind of cocoanut, the fruit of Cocos maldivica.

जहरीमोहरा sometimes जहरमोहरा *m* (جرمहर P) A dark green or olive-color stone esteemed as an antidote against the bite of a serpent, bezoar-stone. 2 Applied fig. to a fierce soldier &c.

जहलक्षणा *f*-ण *n* S (जहत् Abandoning or casting away, and लक्षणा) Definition or description conveying a sense which, to be apprehended, de-

mands the rejection of the proper or literal sense; as पाण्यावर गांव, literally, a village upon the water, but, in implication, a village upon the banks of water: आपल्या पात्रावर बस Sit (not upon your dish but) near your dish. Opp. to अजहलक्षणा q. v. Ex. जहलक्षण बोलिजे त्याग॥ अजहलक्षण तो अत्याग॥ जहदजहलक्षण त्यागात्याग॥ Also शब्दांश सांडिजे॥ शुद्धांश सांडिजे॥ जे जहलक्षण बोलिजे॥ वेदांतशास्त्री॥ जहागिरदार, जहागिरी, जहागीर See जाहगीर-दार &c.

जहाज *n* (جہاز P) A ship. 2 Applied fig. to a huge, bulky, burly person, to an extraordinarily large घातर, पासोडी, शेला, carpet &c.

जहाजम *n* (Better जाजम q. v.) A floor-cloth.

जहान *n* (جهان P) The world, the earth as the residence of man. 2 Mankind, the world. 3 fig. Swarm, host, concourse, multitude. *v* जम, लोट, मिळ.

जहानपन्हा *m* (جهانپناه P Guard or defence of the world.) A title formerly of kings, now, in notes and official papers, of any great or honorable personage.

जहांबाज or जहांबाद *m* See जाहंबाज.

जहांमर्द & जहांमर्दी Barbarous misspellings of जवानमर्द & जवानमर्दी.

जहाल *a* (جہال H) Fierce, fiery, impetuous, ardent. 2 Hot, acrid, pungent, potent.

ज० जाणें with वर of o. To be fierce upon; to roar and storm at.

जहाली *f* (जहाल) Fierceness, fieriness, furiousness: acritude, potency &c.;—used freely of men, dispositions, peppers, drugs. [of जालीम.]

जहालीम & जहालम *a* Barbarous misspellings

जळ *f* (जळणें) Waste (of metals, butter, wax &c.) on being melted or heated. 2 The soot at the bottom of pots, *crock*. 3 *m* fig. Anger, passion, wrath. 4 Spirit (in a bad sense); proudness of spirit, stout-heartedness, contumaciousness, indomitable resisting and burning against.

जळ *n* (जळ S) Water. For the compounds with this word see those with जल.

जळ *f* The lath or slip which covers the junction-line of two planks in a flooring.

जळकट *a* (जळका) Rather burned, scorched, singed, seared. [seared.]

जळका *a* (जळणें) Burned, scorched, singed,

जळका *m* (Náshik &c. जळणें) Burning or great heat (of body): also prickly or vehement itching. *v* सुट, हो. 2 Gnawing (in the throat or stomach) from bile. 3 Angry envying at or swelling against. *v* ये. [plants.]

जळकें *n* R (जळका) A blight incidental to rice-

जळणें *v* i C (जळणें) To be slightly parched—rice-plants. 2 To be slightly scorched, singed, or seared. [water to Bráhmans and mendicants.]

जळक *n* (जळक S) The building for dispensing

जळजळ *f* (जळणें) Internal heat or the sensation of burning. *v* सुट. 2 Tyranny or oppression. 3 Raging against or angry envying. *v* सुट. 4 The glow or ardor of affection or tenderness.

जळजळणें *v* i (जळजळ) To have the sensation of burning (from heating articles of food, biliousness &c.) Used *imp.* as पोटांत-उर्रांत-घशांत-जळजळतें. 2 *unc* With वर of o. To foam and chafe at; to burn with anger towards.

जळजळाट *m* (Intens. of जळजळ) Intense heat or burning (in throat, eyes, head, belly). 2 Inflaming or exasperating deeds; fierce oppression; outrageous tyranny. *v* कर, मांड, चालव, बस. Ex. मामलेदाराचा ज० भारी हो म्हणून तीं कुळें परागंदा झालीं. 3 Excessive sternness or rigor of character.

जळजळीत *a* (जळजळ) Hot, burning hot, boiling hot—water or a thing gen: also ardent, fiery, biting—spirits, spices. 2 (Freely.) Good, clean, bright &c.;—used of rupees or money. A word of emphasis. Ex. ह्या सनंगाला म्यां ज० दावा रुपये दिव्हे. 3 Used as *ad* Fully, to the full, in full and flowing quantity.

जळण *n* (जळणें) Firewood or fuel. 2 fig. (As fit only for fuel.) A worthless fellow.

जळणूक *f* (Used for जळणूक) Teasing, tormenting, harassing.

जळणें *v* i (जळ S) To burn; to be kindled; to be on fire. Pr. जळत घर भायनें कोण घेतो? Pr. कोरबाबरोबर ओलें जळतें. 2 To burn; to blaze—fire. 3 To be scorched or blasted—crops &c. from intense heat or cold. 4 To be inflamed (with anger, lust, cupidity). 5 To have a burning sensation (in fever, from crudities, from bile). 6 At cards. To become worthless or powerless—a card, it having been kept in hand when it should have been played. 7 fig. To be fermenting, working, boiling—pride, rage &c. Ex. त्याचे अंगीं किती मखी जळती आहे.

जळो or जळो जळो Burn thee! burn it! Used in expression of anger or scorn. Ex. जळो जळो त्याचा जप॥ यथेकाय कोरडा प्रताप॥ मुखरूप नावडे ज्या॥ जळत भाकर खावी पळत हाटांत जावें To make all haste and speed under great sense of urgency. नजळणें Not to burn, i. e. not to be destroyable even by fire; to be inexhaustibly plentiful—crops, possessions, money.

जळत *p* of जळणें Hot, burning hot, boiling hot.

जळतखांब *m* (A burning post.) A ruinous or a hurtful business of another as espoused or embarked in. Used with खांब्यावर घेणें.

जळतघर *n* (A burning house.) A highly dangerous or an utterly profitless article or affair, as bought, got, undertaken &c. Used with भायनें घेणें. Pr. ज० भायनें जुने जोंघळे काढानें (घेळं नयेत).

जळतरंग *m* (जळतरंग S) The musical glasses or harmonicon.

जळता पाय जाळणारा *m* (One who would suffer his feet to burn, rather than draw them out of the fire.) A term for a person obstinate even unto his ruin. [a wretch or wight.]

जळतोआ *a* (जळणें & तोंड) Luckless, ill-starred; जळत्या *a* (जाळणें) An incendiary (of houses, stacks, or other property); a committer of arson. 2 fig. A vilifier, fault-finder, false accuser or malignant censor.

जळत्या घरचा वासा or -पळता वासा *m* (A rafter rescued from a burning house.) Any sum, however little, obtained from a bankrupt; a penny in the pound.

जळप *m* (जळणें) Burning or burning heat. Ex. धेनुगोप तथा जळपानें॥ या विधानल चढे जळपानें॥ 2 Rage, fury, violent anger. 3 The images arising in sleep out of the occupations or thoughts of the past day. *v* पड. 4 *f* Waste of metals on fusion or heating.

जळपणें *v* i (जळपणें or जळणें. Used mainly in poetry.) To rave and rant (in anger). Ex. कां संपूर्ण चंद्र देखतां नयनीं॥ राड मनीं जळपत॥

जळपिंपळी *f* A variety of पिंपळी.

जळफळ *f* (जळणें by redup.) Angry excitation; fuming and chafing.

जळफळणें *v* i (जळफळ) To be inflamed with anger or lust. 2 To be in a glow—as the body in fever. [hot; scalding hot.]

जळफळीत *a* (जळफळ) Glowing hot; burning

जळवं *n* Profusion or great plentifulness of water; overflowing state (of rivers, tanks, wells). 2 Used as *a* Full and overflowing—a river &c.

जळमट *n* (जळणें & मातो) A common term for the pendulous filaments hanging from dirty roofs or walls: a shooting or thread of the efflorescence of mouldy flour, fruits, grains: a viscid string (as of phlegm or slabber from the mouth, of snuffy mucus from the nose, of clotty blood &c.)

जळमळीत *ad* Overflowing or brimful.

जळमाणूस *m* An individual of a fabulous race of men dwelling in water, a mer-man or -maid. Hence used of fishermen or watermen. 2 Applied to a dwarfish and meagre person.

जळवण *n* (जळणें) Firewood or fuel gen.

जळवात *m* (Better जाळवात) A sort of chilblain.

जळवेकरो *m* A vender or an applier of leeches, a leechman.

जळाक *a* (जळणें) Fit for fuel; fit to be burned.

जळाचा पूर *m* (Poetry.) A gush or flood of tears. Ex. अहो लोचनीं पूर वाहे जळाचा ॥

जळीत *n* (जळणें) Waste of metals on being melted or heated. *v* जा. 2 A burnt house, stack, crop &c., any damage by fire. 3 Applied to any fine, forfeit, or imposed tax or burden considered as unjust or undue. See under मुरदंड. 4 Material (viz. loppings, straw &c.) for burning over ground. ज० जाळणें To torment and harass grievously and iniquitously (i. e. to burn that which is already burnt or under burning).

जळीतखत *n* A term for a bond or note which lies by after the money due has been received; or where the money due is given up as likely never to be realized.

जळीतवाकी *f* Monies remaining due (esp. from the Ryots or cultivators); and given up as likely never to be realized.

जळू or जळूका *f* (जळूका *S*) A leech. 2 *unc* Extravasated blood. 3 fig. Applied to a little suckling. [plant or its flower.

जाई *f* (जातो *S*) Jasminum auriculatum, the

जाईफळ *n* (Better जायफळ) A nutmeg.

जाईफळी *f* Nutmeg-tree, Myristica moschata, aromatica &c.

जाउपें & compounds. See जावपें.

जाक *f* Husband's brother's wife. जाक भाऊ नसणें with ला To have no one to control or check.

जाखार्दजाखार्द *f* See जखार्दजुखार्द.

जाखीण or जांखीण *f* Commonly जखीण.

जांग *f* (Commonly जांघ) The thigh. 2 The pubic region or groin.

जाग *m* C (जागणें) The riotous vigils or wake kept, on the tenth or twelfth night after, by the family of a Shūdra dying suddenly:—in order to summon his spirit into the body of his son or other person, and force him to reveal the cause of his death, the spot of his treasures, or other matter desired to be known. 2 *f* Waking. *v* हो, ये in con. 3 *f* R The bustling, stirring, swarming, animated state (of a house, village &c.) from populousness, during festivities &c.: also the constant presence and watchfulness of an animal in any place. Ex. त्या रानांत वाघाची जाग होती तों मरें जात नसत; घरांत मांजराची जाग असली म्हणजे उंदीर

जांगजोड *m* Commonly जंगजोड. [भितात.

जांगट *n* (Já. Commonly जंगट) A metal plate beaten on by mendicants &c.

जांगड *f* (جانگر *H*) Goods taken from a shop, to be retained or returned as may suit: also articles of apparel taken from a tailor or clothier to

sell for him. 2 or जांगड वही The account or account-book of goods so taken. 3 Linking together (of beasts): joining or attaching (as a scholar to a superior one, in order to learn). *v* घाल, कर. Also the state, linkedness, co-yokedness, attachment, association. [The thigh.

जांगड *n* A contemptuous form of the word जांग, जांगड *ad* Without definitive settlement of purchase—goods taken from a shop.

जागणें *v i* (जाग *S*) To wake, watch, keep awake. 2 To be awake. 3 To be vigilant; to be on one's guard. 4 To be alive or attentive to; to be regardful of (one's business, service, character, oath, promise). 5 To be fresh, vivid, present, at command—a science &c. acquired. Pr. सारी रात्र जागली आणि शेंगावांगी रांधलीं Used of fruitless toiling and drudging. Pr. जागेले त्याची वांट आणि निजेल त्याचा टोणगा.

जागता *a* (जागणें) Awake, active, being in the full exercise of its power, virtue, efficacy—an idol or its inherent divinity, a charm or spell, a medicine: being in lively existence; enjoying careful culture and maintenance—a religion, a rite, a practice: ready, vigorous, prompt—mental faculties: ready, not rusty—a knowledge acquired: living in the mouths or memories of the people—a person or an event dead or past.

जागतीजात *f* (जागता & जात. A brisk or bright light.) A term for an idol which is in the full enjoyment and exercise of its divinity; which is not sleeping or journeying: also for a mantra or medicine of ready virtue or power.

जागतीझोप *f* जागतीनिद्रा *f* Waking or light sleep; slumbering or dozing.

जागमाग *f* W From जाग by redup. q. v. Sig. III.

जागर *m* or जागरण *n* (S) Wakefulness, waking state. 2 Forbearance of sleep; watching, or keeping a vigil. 3 जागर is applied to the night of पोवती पूर्णिमा. [inclined to sleep.

जागरा *a* (जागणें) Wakeful, vigilant, seldom

जागरूक *a* (S) Wakeful, watchful, vigilant. 2 Evident, obvious, striking, staring in the face—proofs, evidences. 3 Used occasionally in all the applications collected under जागता.

जागल *f* (जागणें) Keeping vigils or watch: also the cost of employed watchmen. 2 Wakefulness or waking state; as मला रात्री जा० घडली.

जांगल *f* Linking together &c. See जांगड Sig. III.

जांगला or जांगला *a* (जंगल) A contemptuous or careless epithet for an European.

जागल्या or जागव्या *m* (जागणें) A person (a Mahár, Rámoshí &c.) of a village appointed to keep watch at night over the baggage of travelers: also, sometimes, a watchman more gen.

जागविणें *v c* (जागणें) To awaken. 2 fig. To watch or hold vigils unto; to hold a wake: also to keep, uphold, observe, preserve, maintain. Used in construction with numerous words; as आवरू or नाम or नाव जागविणें To watch over and uphold one's character or good name; दिवस जागविणें To keep a day (i. e. to perform what is prescribed for the day); नियम or नेम जागविणें To maintain one's rule or self-appointed course; सती जागविणें To watch the embers or expiring ashes of a सती; गौर जागविणें To keep a wake to गौरी or देवी.

जागसूद *a* (जागणें & शुद्ध) Easy to be awakened. 2 Wakeful, watching, vigilant, alert. Ex. तू जा० ऐस मी निजतो. 3 Wakeful, easily dissipated or disturbed—sleep.

जांगली *m* C A cowherd or herdsman.

जागा *a* (जागणें) Awake. 2 fig. Attentive, advertent, heedful, vigilant. 3 Returned to a right state (of mind, feeling &c.) Ex. भरतजननी जागो होय रामप्रतापें विकल &c.

जागा *f m* (جاگہ *H*) A place; a spot; a site. 2 Room or vacancy, space unoccupied. 3 An office or a situation; a place, a station, a rank. 4 Stead, room, lieu. 5 Ground, footing, warrant (as for a reasoning, an affirmation &c.); occasion, room, handle (for an act gen.) 6 Place, field, room, i. e. standing ground; foothold or footing; base of capability or power; means, stock, resources. Ex. त्याला जागा or त्यापाशीं पांचपन्नास रुपयांची जागा आहे.

जागचे जागीं On the spot; on the very place on which. Ex. महासारीनें माणसें जा० सरतात. 2 In one's own breast or mind; of one's self: (without suggestion or actuation from without.) Ex. कोणही त्याला न बोलतां तो जा० रुसला तर रुसो; म्यां तर कांहीं सांगितलें नाहीं तो जा० कल्पना काढतो.

जागां, जागीं, जागें Instead of; in the place or room of. देन जागा करणें-होणें To divide or part into two. जागा घेणें To make room for; to give place.

जागाईत *c unc* (जागणें) A watchman. See जागल्या.

जागाजुगा or जागापागा *f* (जागा by redup.) Place &c., place and the rest of it.

जांगाड *n* A slighting form of जांग The thigh.

जागिरदार, जागिरी, जागोर, & जाघिरदार, जाघिरी &c. These forms, although more correct etymologically, are not so popular as जाहगिरदार, जाहगिरी, & जाहगोर.

जांगुलिक *m S* A snake-doctor; a bite-charmer; a dealer in nostrums and antidotes. [heedful.

जागृत *a* (S) Awake. 2 fig. Attentive, advertent, जागृतनिद्रा *f* (S) pop. जागृतझोप or -नोज *f* Waking sleep; slumbering; reverie. [जात.

जागृतस्थान *n* (S A waking place.) See जागती-जागति *f* (जागृत) Wakefulness; want of or forbearance from sleep.

जाग्रदवस्था *f* S corruptly जाग्रदवस्था *f* Wakefulness or vigilance. The other two states are स्वप्नावस्था & सुषुप्त्यवस्था. [pubic region.

जांघ *f* (जंघ *S*) The thigh. 2 The groin or जांघजोड *m* Commonly जंगजोड. [Thigh.

जांघड or जांघाड *n* A slighting form of जांघ जांघभोवरी *f* A ring of hair on a thigh. One of the inauspicious marks of the horse.

जाच *m* Teasing, tormenting, harassing, annoying. 2 A source of disquiet; a plague, pest, torment, bore.

जाचक *a* (जाचणें). Formed irregularly after the Sanskrit manner.) That occasions trouble and vexation—a business or matter. Ex. हिशेबाचें खटलें अर्धवट ठेवूं नको मागे पुढें जा० होईल. [कर, चालव.

जाचजुलूस *m* Tyranny and oppression gen. *v*

जाचण *f* जाचणी *f* जाचणूक *f* (Verbal of जाचणें) Teasing, tormenting, harassing.

जाचणें *v c* To tease, torment, harass, annoy, vex.

जाचणें *v i* To fit tightly; to work stiffly; to go hard; to enter or move with difficulty; or to press upon unpleasantly. 2 To be restive—a horse. 3 To offend, hurt, trouble; to be felt as hard to bear. 4 To be hard of interpretation—a stanza, a passage: to be hard of occurrence; to be improbable, incongruous, incompatible &c.

जाचंद or जाचोंद्रा *a* C Blear-eyed: also blear or rheumy—eyes.

जाचंद or दा *a* W जाचोंद्रा *a* C (जाचणें) Teasing, tiring, worrying;—as a child, cow, sick person &c. जाचंद *m unc* Teasing, harassing, annoying.

जाजती *a* (जाजती *S*) A Both Jājti & dzādztī.) More.

जाजम or जाजीम *n* (جام H *Jājam*.) A floor-cloth, a cloth colored or of common chintz and with a lining.

जाजमीकोट *n* A common kind of chintz.

जाजा येये *n f* (जाणे To go, येणे To come.) Reiterated and fruitless journeying backward and forward. Ex. माझ्यानें हें हजारदां जा० करवत नाहीं.

जाजावणे *v i* (जा! जा!) To storm at. 2 (Low.) To be knocked up, smashed, dished: also (to kick, to go off) to die—man or beast, by or through some violent labor or evil accident.

जाज्वल्य *a* (S) Bright-blazing—sun or fire (as परम जा० रवि): refulgent, radiant, brilliant—metals: active, potent, efficacious—a medicine, a मंत्र: fiery, impetuous, full of ardor, furor, energy—a man: wrathful, fierce, terrible—a divinity.

जाज्वल्यमान *a* S Bright, blazing, glowing, glaring—fire &c. [vidual of it.

जाट *m* (جٹ H) A tribe of Rajpûts or an indi-
जाटर *a* S Relating to the stomach, stomachic, gastric, ventral.

जाड *a* Thick—a plank &c.: thick or coarse—cloth: thick, not dilute—liquids: stout, sturdy—the body. 2 (Used for जड) Large and heavy-looking—a load. [an animal.

जाडगेली *a* Rather stout or bulky—a person or जाडवीं *n pl* The lines, straight and cross, forming an oblong figure, drawn with कुंकू over the upper part of the foot, by women celebrating the ablutions of a ऋतुसती on her first occasion, or at weddings and other festal occasions. *v* काढ.

जाडसर *a* Thickish. See जाड throughout the variations of Sig. I. t exture—cloth.

जाडसुती *a* (जाड & सूत) Of coarse thread or जाडा *a* (جڑ H) जाडगा *a* Thick—a plank, post &c.: thick or coarse—cloth: stout, sturdy, robust—the body: deep, solid, substantial with sense, learning, talent &c.—a पंडित, कवि, कविता, कल्पना, कोटि, लेख &c.

जाडाघागडा *a* जाडाभरडा *a* Coarse and thick. 2 जाडाभरडा is further Coarsely ground or bruised.

जाडो *f* Thickness, coarseness &c. See जाड Sig. I. 2 A double yoke, a yoke consisting of one part above, one part underneath. It is the yoke of the beasts in advance of the thillers.

जाडेला *a* (जाडा) Rather thick, large, coarse, stout &c.;—used of animals or things.

जाय *n* (S) Gravity or weight. 2 fig. Dullness, stupidity, sluggishness. 3 Coldness, unconcern, apathy. 4 Heaviness or insolubility (as of an article of food). 5 Heaviness of system occasioned by crudities in the stomach.

जाण *a* (जाणणे) Knowing, understanding, versed in. 2 Knowing, sensible, intelligent about; that weighs, considers, regards, attends to. Ex. सुखाचा जाण कोण होतो? दरिद्राचा जाण विक्रमराजा; जाण मनुष्यावर उपकार केला असतां तो विसरत नाहीं.

जाण *f* (जाणणे) Acknowledgment of favors and kindnesses: also appreciation of services or labors. *v* जाण. Ex. आम्ही यम केला पण त्याची त्यानें जाण जाणली.

जाणऊ or जाणउ *ad* (Poetry.) For जाणो. Let it be understood, supposed, or thought.

जाणणे *v c* (ज्ञा S) To know, apprehend, understand; to perceive with certainty. 2 fig. To know or recognise; to treat with notice and kindness (an ancient and obscure acquaintance, the destitute and wretched). 3 To acknowledge or requite (favors, services, labors). 4 To know carnally.

न जाणो Who knows? who can tell? it may be.

जाणत or जाणत जाणत *ad* (जाणणे) Knowingly, wittingly, consciously.

जाणतसूखे *a* (जाणणे & सूखे) That knows, and yet feigns ignorance; or that, with sufficient understanding, affects stupidity.

जाणता *a* (जाणणे) Knowing, acquainted with or versed in. 2 Well-skilled (esp. in exorcising or discerning spirits, in curing maladies, in midwifery &c.); a cunning man, a quack, a horse-doctor, a water-diviner, a thief-tracker &c. 3 A connoisseur or judge, one capable of appreciating matters: also one that can discern and estimate merit, a patron. 4 Arrived at years of discretion.

जाणतावर or -नवरा *m* An adult bridegroom.

जाणतीकळा *f* (जाणणे & कळा) The glow or lustre of the developed and formed understanding (on the attainment of puberty); the bright beaming of intelligence. *v* चे. 2 INTELLIGENCE as one of the कळा or Lustres (pertaining to a living being). See जीवनकळा, प्रेतकळा, and similar formations. 3 A sort of Clairvoyance; knowledge of things hidden in the three worlds and the three times. 4 A certain mantra by which भूतबाधा (demoniac visitation) is ascertained.

जाणतीवधू or -नवरी *f* An adult bride.

जाणविणे *v c* (Causal of जाणणे) To make to know, understand &c. 2 To cause to know; to make itself felt by; to affect injuriously;—used esp. of medicines, the non-naturals &c. Ex. वायु जाणवतो: उष्णता जाणवती; जागरण जाणवते; जडाग्र जाणवते; शैत्य जाणवते; पित्त जाणवते. [&c. See जाणता.

जाणसळ or जाणसाळ *a* (जाणणे) Knowing, skilful जाणसळ or जाणसाळ *f* Skilfulness in through practice, conversancy, or acquaintance.

जाणसळणे or जाणसाळणे *v i* (जाणणे) To be knowing, skilful, or adept in through conversancy or practice; to acquire experience or practical knowledge. 2 Sometimes used as *v c* in the sense To test or try; to subject to experiment or put to the proof. [of सटवाई, माथराणी, काळकाई &c.

जाणार्ई *f* A low or mean goddess of the grade जाणार्ईजाखार्ई *f* (जाणार्ई by redup.) A comprehensive term for the inferior and insignificant goddesses. [A word constant in letters.

जाणिजे (जाणणे) Please to know or take notice.

जाणोव *f* (जाणणे) The percipient or intelligent faculty. Ex. ह्या देहीं जा० रूपेकरून आत्मस्वरूप राहते. 2 Percipience, intelligence, knowledge. Ex. होईल थोरपण जाणिवेचा भार || दुरावतो दूर पाय तुझे ||. Also जाणोव नेणोव आघवी || वेवाळोन त्यावरुनि ||.

जाणू *conj* (Or जणू. From जाणणे) As if; as it were; seemingly; like as; methinks.

जाणून, जाणून उमजून, जाणून पुढून, जाणून बुजून, जाणून समजून, जाणून स्वरून *ad* (जाणून Knowing, पुढून, A mere reduplication or an adjunct of enhancement, and बुजणे & स्वरणे q. v.) Knowingly, deliberately, designedly.

जाणे *v i* (यान S) To go, i. e. to proceed, travel, move on. 2 To pass or go from; to depart from, i. e. to be lost, destroyed, removed. 3 To go by; to pass on; to elapse—time. 4 To go in; to enter or be contained. 5 (Esp. in the past tenses.) To be gone; to be spoiled, ruined, marred, blasted. Ex. हो बायको चांगली पण केवरेत गेली; हो खुरमी चांगली पण खुरांत डोल गेला; हा कसला विद्वान परंतु अभिमानाने गेला. 6 To take place—some omission or oversight, some deviation from the established or the proper way. Ex. राज औषध घेत असे त्यांत एक दिवस माझे हातून गेलें रोगानें बळ केलें; त्यापाखून दोन अक्षरे लिहून घ्यावीं एवढें गेलें; हा अंगरखा बरा

उतरला परंतु गुंडीजवळ कांहीं गेलें. 7 To go from, proceed from, be done by;—esp. some wrong act, and inadvertently. Ex. तो गोष्ट मजपाखून गेली खरी. 8 To be deducted; to be subtracted from. 9 To lose its power, excellency, virtue—a limb or member, a drug. 10 To go after—the heart and affections, the eyes, ears &c. वर or कडे of o. 11 To be made, given, passed—a promise, one's word. In this sense it seems confined to the past tense. 12 To go out—a light. Ex. झणकाच्याबरोबर दिवा गेला. 13 To waste away—the body. 14 To have sexual intercourse with a female. शी of o. This verb, used with a present participle, expresses persistence in a course. Ex. राज औषध घेत जा; जसा तुम्ही व्यापार वाढवाल तसा मी पैका देत जाईन. Used with the perfect tense of a transitive verb, it forms the passive voice. Ex. तुला शिक्षा केली जाईल. Used with the suspensive or connective form of the past participle, the form in ऊन, it implies perfection, completeness of action or occurrence. Ex. तव्यांतोळ पाणी अटून गेलें; शरीर वाळून गेलें. It is used in the imperative after another verb in the imperative, enforcing the first, and requiring promptitude of execution or performance. Ex. आण जा, ठेव जा, दे जा, कर जा Bring, put, give, do—go, set about it.

जायाचा (To go back; to be returned.) Borrowed for an occasion—clothes, jewels, furniture: also जायां or जायांस. Pr. जायांचें लेणें लाजिरवाणें. गेला गेला or गेला गेला मतला. It is clean gone; gone utterly and for ever. काय जातें or गेलें (माझे, तुझे, त्याचें &c.)? What care (I &c.)? It's no business or concern (of mine &c.) गेला तो गेला The past is irrevocable; the gone is irrecoverable. गेलेला असणें in. con. To be in the experience of; to be seen, found, heard of, known by. Ex. हें मला गेलेलें आहे I have met with this. [it were.

जाणो *conj* (Usually जणू or जाणू q. v.) As if; as जाणोपरी *ad* (जाण Knowing, & उपरी Since.) Within one's knowledge or experience; within the period of discretion or perception; since the blank of infancy. Ex. माझे जा० ही गोष्ट झाली नाहीं पूर्वीचें कोण जाणें; माझे जा० त्याचे घरीं लक्ष्मी पाणी भरीत होती.

जाणोपरीचे अगोघर Before one's knowledge or time.

जात *f* (जाति S) Kind, sort, species, class, tribe. Native or original constitution, nature. Ex. तो अट सोडणार नाही त्याची जातच असो. 3 The well known caste of the Hindús, one of the four grand divisions of ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य, शूद्र, or of the innumerable minor divisions or distinctions. 4 An iota, tittle, grain, whit, jot; i. e. the abstract genus or kind. Used always with neg. con., and thus equivalent with Not the least imaginable quantity. Ex. त्याचे अंगीं शाहणपणाची जात नाहीं or आवरुची जात सुद्धां नाहीं. 5 *n* S Multitude or mass; collective number or aggregate quantity. Freely and elegantly used in comp.; but as the instances are too numerous for insertion in order, the few following here should be well studied: वस्त्रजात Cloth,—all the varieties and individuals comprehended under the name वस्त्र; धातुजात The metals,—that whole class of substances; शब्दजात Words or sounds,—all existent or conceivable. गुणजात, अर्थजात, द्रव्यजात &c.

आपले जातीवर करणे To do or act simply with one's own abilities or resources. जातीनें By nature, disposition, original constitution. 2 In propria personâ; in or by one's own person. Pr. जात कळतो पण मत कळत नाहीं We may tell a man's caste, but

his thoughts appear not. जातीवर करणे (-घेणे-देणे-काढणे-भांडणे &c.) To do in one's own strength. जातीवर जाणे or येणे To revert or fall back upon one's nature.

जात *a* (S) Born, produced, engendered. Used esp. in comp. as वृक्षजातफल Tree-born fruit; जलजातकमल The lotos springing from water; लक्ष्मोपाख्यान जात जो अभिमान तो दारिद्र्यानें जातो. When the second member in comp. it signifies Born or sprung from: but as the first member, Born, sprung, produced, arisen unto. Ex. पक्षी जातपक्ष झाले म्हणजे आईला सोडतात Birds when fledged or winged leave the mother; जातवरमनुष्यास अन्नावर रुची होत नाही A man having a fever loathes food; जातक्रोध, जातकाम, जातलोभ &c. Excited or inflamed with anger, lust, cupidity &c.; क्रोधजात, कामजात, लोभजात &c. Sprung from or produced by anger, lust, cupidity &c. Other compounds of both classes exist or are formable endlessly. Ex. जातगर्भ-भोजन-अभ्यंग-खान-संस्कार-जन्म-वर्ष-शेक-आनंद-विश्वास-पुष्प-पर्ण-पक्ष-पुलक-रोमांच-सुख-दुःख-नाश.

जात *ad* (जात Kind, species.) An emphatic prefix to adjectives of quality; as जातपांढरा, जातपिवळा, जातमऊ Quite or wholly white &c.; whiteness, softness &c. itself.

जात *n* A post with a loosely attached cross-piece; to be turned round and round by a bullock. An apparatus for breaking in. Hence fig. Any course of discipline for the refractory.

जातक *n* (S) The predetermination, from the horoscope &c., of the fortunes and destinies of an individual through life: also that branch of astrology which teaches the calculation. 2 A particular one of the eight वर्ग or significant letters considered in forming a matrimonial connection.

जातकतवा *m* In law. A recognisance.

जातकरी *m* A caste-man.

जातकर्म *n* (S) One of the sixteen संस्कार;—giving the infant clarified butter out of a golden spoon before dividing the navel string.

जातकुळी *f* जातकुळ *n* (जात Caste, कुळ Family.) Comprehensive terms for all the particulars of caste and lineage;—as investigated and considered with reference to marriage.

जातकुद *ad* corruptly जातखत or द *ad* In person, or with relation to self.

जातगंगा *f* जातजमात *f* (जात Caste, जमात from جمع A Assembly.) A whole caste, a caste considered collectively or as assembled together.

जातगोत *n* (जात & गोत्र) A comprehensive term for one's kindred and fellows by caste. Ex. त्याला प्रायश्चित्त दिव्हे तेथे सर्व जा. मिळाले होते.

जातचा *a* (See जात) Of the substance, body, or stock of. See some ex. under अंगचा.

जातजेवण *n* Dining together of the assembled caste; a caste-dinner.

जातण *n* R A handmill, a kern or quern.

जातणी *f* A large जाते or handmill. 2 A small जाते as a plaything of children. [sonâ.

जातनिसवत *ad* By one's self; in propria personâ. जातपात *f* (जात Caste, पात Falling.) A comprehensive term for all the particulars of caste and descent. Ex. त्याची जातपात समजल्याचून आन्ही पंक्तीस घेणार नाही. 2 (जात & पात by redup.) The caste considered collectively or as assembled together. 3 The dinner to the caste given by an ejected person on his restoration.

जातपूत *f* (जाति & पुत्र) Caste and family; lin-

eage or descent comprehensively. जातपूतचा Of pure or good caste and blood.

जातभाऊ *m* A brother by caste, a caste-man.

जातमुखतार *a* Absolute, independent, exempt from all control. The word will, if needful, express the sense of Plenipotentiary.

जातसुचलका *m* A bond or engagement executed in one's own person, a recognisance.

जातलग *a* (जात & लगणे) Of high kind, breed, caste &c.—fruits, beasts &c. 2 *unc* Of one's own caste; connected by caste.

जातली *f* R (Dim. of जाते) A small handmill.

जातवार *ad* By the castes severally—taxing, registering &c. [जा.

जातवेद *m* (Poetry.) Fire. Ex. सग भरये चेतविला

जातयवहार *m* S A youth past his fifteenth year, and now become subject to suits at law; one no longer an infant or minor.

जातसरंजाम *m* (जात One's self, and सरंजाम) Assignments as personal pay for military service.

जातपाया *m* Decline, decrease, decadence, wane. *v* ये, लाग, हो, सुच.

जातबाकी *f* Amongst Kárkúns. Remainder after certain payments or expenditures.

जाति *f* (S) Kind, sort, species, class. 2 Lineage, race, family, tribe. 3 In arithmetic. Assimilation.

जातिदंड *m* (S) Fine imposed by the caste: also fine due to the caste from ejected persons on their restoration. [person.

जातिनशी or जातीनशी *ad* In or by one's own जातिपक्ष *m* S A tribe, class, or species considered collectively: as disting. from व्यक्तिपक्ष A tribe &c., considered individually or distributively.

जातिबंधु *m* (S) A brother by caste, a caste-man.

जातिभ्रंश *m* (S) Falling from caste, becoming outcast.

जातिभ्रष्ट *a* (S) Fallen from caste, outcast.

जातिमर्यादा *f* (S) The bounds, order, set course, customary procedure of a caste. [teristic.

जातिलक्षण *n* (S) A specific or generic charac-

जातिवंत *a* Of high caste, family, breed, kind.

जातिवाचक *m* S In grammar. A term expressing class, kind, or sort, an abstract noun: opp. to व्यक्तिवाचक. 2 A gentile noun.

जातिवैर *n* (S) Innate or instinctive hostility.

जातिस्वभाव *m* (S) The nature, disposition, or constitution of the kind or species. 2 Native or original constitution.

जाती *f* S Jessamine,—the plant or its flower.

जातोचा *a* That is by, of, or as to caste. Ex. हा जा. ब्राह्मण आहे. 2 That is of or as to nature or natural constitution. Ex. जा. भला, जा. खरा, जा. अंधळा-पांगळा-रोगी-&c. 3 That is of caste, i. e. of good caste, noble, high-born.

जातीचे लेंकरू *n* A term for a scamp or knave.

जातीण *f* A large जाते or handmill. In the राजापूर district जातीण signifies the ordinary जाते. 2 A firework, Jack of the wheel. 3 A wooden mill having concentric grooves simply for husking

जातीपत्री *f* S Mace. [rice.

जातीपुती *f* Commonly जातपूत *q. v.* Caste and descent, lineage. Pr. जाती तशी पुती खाण तशी मातो.

जातीपुतीचा Of genteel or reputable family.

जातीफल *n* S A nutmeg.

जातीय *a* (S) Relating to (any particular) class, species, kind, nature. In comp. Ex. स्वजातीय Homogeneous; विजातीय Heterogeneous or miscellaneous; वृक्षजातीय, पाषाणजातीय, बाह्यजातीय &c.

जातीखरूपाने *ad* (By vulgar pleonasm.) In one's own countenance, features, or visage.

जांतुली *f* C (Dim. of जाते) A small handmill.

जाते or जाते *n* A handmill, a kern or quern. Pr. जात्यावर बसल्या गीत अढवते Matters occur to remembrance upon occasion.

जाते ओढणे To turn or ply the mill.

जातेउक्या *m* A rechiseler or facer of handmills.

जात्य *n* or जात्यत्रिभुज *n* S A right-angled triangle.

जात्यंध *a* S Blind by nature or from birth.

जात्यभिमान *m* (S) Pride of caste. See अभिमान.

जात्या or जात्या *ad* (जात्या S) By nature, disposition, or original constitution. 2 In propria personâ; in or by one's own person.

जाथू *ad* (Játhú.) Fixedly or permanently; with regularity and constancy; for a continuance—service held, profits arising, a thing occurring.

जाथू *a* Of long establishment or subsistence—a custom &c.

जादा *a* ind (جاده A) More. The जा is já.

जादू *f* (جادو P Jádú.) Magic, sorcery, witchcraft.

जादूखोर or रा *c* (جادوخور P) जादूगर or जादूगोर *m* (جادوگر P) A magician, a sorcerer, a wizard.

जादूगिरी or जादूगरी *f* (जादूगरी P) Magical arts or practices.

जादूटोणा *m* A comprehensive term for all the branches and varieties of the black art; conjuration, enchantment, sorcery, witchcraft.

जानजवान *a* (जوان P by redup. Jánjawán.) Young and lusty; full of the vigor of youth.

जानदार *a* C (جاندار P) Having life, living.) That is simply living; that is barely alive: i. e. very sick or ill.

जानपहान *m* (جان پھان H Jánpachhán.) An acquaintance. 2 *f* Acquaintance (with persons).

जानवमान *a* (Corr. from जवान and reduplicated.) Young and lusty.

जानवसघर or जानवसेघर *n* (जानवसा & घर) The house prepared for the reception of the bridegroom and attendants during their stay at the village of the bride.

जानवसा sometimes जानिवसा *m* (जनवास S) The alighting or stay of a bridegroom and his party at the village of the girl whom he is come to marry. *v* कर, दे. Also the dwelling prepared for them. In like manner the stay &c. of the bride when she goes for the marriage to the village of the boy.

जानवळ or ले *n* A cheek or side-member of the दिंड or beam of the harrow कुळव. It consists of a खुंटा or short piece of wood, and it passes into and makes fast the पास or पटो at each extremity of the दिंड.

जानवे *n* (यज्ञोपवीत S) The characteristic thread worn over the left shoulder and under the right (of ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, & वैश्य). At present several classes of people, Sutárs, Sonárs, Lohárs, and common Maráthás, arrogating descent from the Kshatriya, or actuated by whim, adopt this thread. 3 The white strip or line sometimes appearing upon the gem लसण्या (Milky quartz).

जा. तोडायस उठणे or जानयास हात घालणे To burst out in most ungovernable rage; to threaten to break one's जा. जा. मोकळे करणे or उक्ते करणे (To liberate the जा. and one's self from impurity.)

A phrase expressing hurried and cursory performance of obsequies or other rites become necessary in consequence of a death or other occasion causing impurity. जा. सोडविणे or उतरणे To make a gash across the back like a जा. with a sword. जानयाचा धनो A distinctive appellation for a Bráhma-man, a Kshatriya, and a Vaishya. जानयास वस्त्रा

बांधणे (To tie a razor to the जा. This is done literally.) To be determined to win the day or gain the point. (In failure whereof to cut the जा.) जा. घेतर फाडणे or टाकणे To break out with furious passion: also to become shameless and profligate; to lash out or run riot. जान्याची लाज धरणे or जान्यास लाजणे To observe decorum in mindfulness of one's जा. (badge of sanctity or sacredness). जान्या घेतराची गांठ घालणे To fly into a violent and reckless passion: also, with तुझ्याच्या &c., to threaten destruction to the जा. of another. जान्याला जा. मिळणे To tally, match, or agree together.

जानी f A cow, calf, or other animal, or a girl, dedicated to खंडोबा or other god. 2 fig. A boisterous, untaught girl, a hoiden, romp, tom-boy.

जानु m S The knee.

जानुजंघोटी f A phrase occurring in the songs called लावणी, meaning The knee, the thigh, and the calf of the leg.

जानुवर्त m (S) A ring of hair on or about the knee. An inauspicious mark of the horse.

जानू n (जानू H) जान्हवी or जान्हवे n Commonly जानवे. [by Shúdras at a Shrāddh.

जान्हवी f A cord of silk worn around the neck

जान्हवी f S The river Ganges. Ex. जा.स न्हावया यिक्करोदक. Also जैसी चिंदखी जा. देखा. भेटो जाये गैतमीते. ||

जाप m (Corr. from जाप P) An answer. 2 A word uttered, an utterance or expression. 3 An engagement (i. e. a petition or requisition backed with a promise or menace) contracted before an idol.

जापणे or जापणे v c (Barbarous, and current mostly among the Parbhús and others of Bombay. Perhaps from जाप or जाप P or from जप or जप S) To tell: also to say. 2 Used also as v i To cry out or speak (esp. in confession of crime, or in promise of future good conduct).

जापविणे v c (Causal form of जापणे and more commonly used.) To cause to cry out (in confession of crime, or in promise of future good behaviour); to make to cry peccavi.

जापारणे v i (जाप) To answer back; i. e. to be pert, saucy, insolent.

जापाळ m (The जा is Já.) A plant. See जेपाळ.

जाफरणे v i (Or डाफरणे) To rage and fume upon; to storm, stamp, rave, boil and chafe.

जाफरमाना a (زعفرانی P) Saffron-colored.

जाफरा m (زعفران A) Saffron.

जाफराबादी a Relating to the city of Jáfirábád;—used esp. of buffaloes and cows.

जाफरीगुंडी f Globe amaranth, Gomphrena globosa. Grah. [than.

जाफ्रा a ind (أضفة A Jáfá.) Exceeding, more

जांब m A timber-tree, Inga Xylocarpa. Grah.

जांब m (जंबु S) The rose-apple, Eugenia Jambos &c., the tree or the fruit. 2 In the Desh. The guava tree and fruit. 3 C The apple of the cashew.

जांब m (जाम P) A sort of flagon or goblet.

जांब m (जांब P) An answer. 2 A letter of advice respecting a हुंडी. See further under जबाब. 3 Speech or speaking, i. e. thing said, or act of saying, or skill of speaking.

जांबडणे v i R (जांबडा To talk incoherently or foolishly, to jabber, to jaw.

जांबडा m (جابه H) The jaws or a jaw. See जबाडा.

जांबणे v i (Vulgar. जाप or जप S) To deliriate (as in fever or sleep); to talk wildly or nonsensically; to jabber.

जाबता m (ضابطه A) A law, regulation, statute, canon. 2 An authorizing document; authority, voucher, sanction. 3 A passport. 4 A peon &c. sent as an escort. 5 A measured or marked off piece of ground. 6 Custody. 7 A describing and defining statement of a conferred सरंजाम or इनाम: also a schedule or invoice; a letter of commissions; an order upon a trader for goods &c. &c.

जांबांगडा m A variety of the sea fish बांगडा.

जांबरी f A square or block cut out of the stone called कन्हा. 2 or जांबरीनाचणी f A variety of the grain नाचणी.

जांबसाल m (جواب P Answer, سوال A Question.) A conversation, conference, talk. 2 Speaking or speech gen., uttering or the utterance.

जांबसाली a (जांबसाल) Ready at reply, ready-witted, fluent, voluble.

जांबसालीकागद m pl Business-letters or papers.

जांबळा a (जांबळ) Of the color of the fruit of the जांबळ, of a dark purple.

जांबळी f (जंबुल S) A fruit tree, Syzgium jambolanum, or Calyptanthus caryophyllifolia or jambolana. [plant.

जांबा m (जांब Rose-apple.) The name of a wild जांबा or जांबी a See जांबेथर.

जांबाड n A jaw or the jaws. See जांबाड.

जांबाडे n A jaw.

जांबी & जांबीहुंडी Better जबाबी & जबाबीहुंडी.

जांबीर m n Common lime &c. See जंबोर.

जांबुवंत m (जांबुवत् S) The name of an aged bear in the army of रामचंद्र. Hence applied to any elderly and sage leader of an assembly, a Nestor.

जांबुळ f (जंबुल S) A fruit tree, Calyptanthus caryophyllifolia or jambolana. 2 n The fruit of it.

जांबेथर or जांबेची a (जांबा & थर) Of the rose-apple layer or stratum;—used with दगड-घोंडा &c. as the name of Red laterite stone, and also of Porphyritic basalt.

जांब m (Usually जांब) The rose-apple, the tree or the fruit. 2 C The apple of the cashew.

जांबई or ली (جانبائی H) A gape or yawn. v घे.

जांबळा & जांबूळ See जांबळा & जांबूळ.

जांबळी f (जंबुल S) A fruit tree. See जांबळी.

जांबा or जांबी a See जांबेथर.

जांबाड or जांबाड (جانباد H) A jaw. With or without खालचे or वरचे preceding: also by eminence, the lower jaw: also the jaws.

जांबाडे n A jaw. [fruit, a lime.

जांबीर f (जंबोर S) The lime tree: and n Its जांबूळदेवदार m A handsome, erect-growing tree, Guatteria longifolia. Grah.

जांबेथर a See जांबेथर. [Commonly जांब.

जाम m (जाम P) A sort of flagon or goblet. 2

जामगी f (जामगी P) The match of a gun. 2 The end of a फटाका or squib, where the fire is applied.

जा. लावणे To kindle a quarrel: also to tease and torment. जामग्यांनीं भाजणे To oppress or worry greatly. [common term for the two.

जामजोड m A pair of horse heel-leathers: also a जामण or न a (वामन S) Dwarfish.

जामदानी f (जामदानी P) A kind of cloth, in which the flowers are woven in, not worked. 2 A kind of leathern basket, a portmanteau.

जामदार m (जामदार P) The officer in charge of the treasure and jewels: also the keeper of the wardrobe.

जामदारखाना m (जामदारخانه P) The public treasury: also the house of the wardrobe.

जामदारी f The office or business of जामदार.

जामा m (جامه P) A long robe or vest (worn by Muhammadans).

जामाता m S pop. जामात m A son in law.

जामानिमा m (جامه P) Names of two body-garments. The जा is Já.) Dressing up and tricking out; bedecking with fine apparel. v कर.

जामोन c (ضامن A) A security, surety, sponsor. 2 fig. A prop or additional post put to relieve a post &c. giving way; a subsidiary or secondary piece gen. 3 The jerking string of a paper kite. 4 A particular सोंगटो in the games with सोंगच्या. 5 A term at night for विरजण. (From the conceit that विरजण as coagulating material is security against the spoiling of the milk.)

जामोनकतबा or -कदबा m (ضامن A & كتابه A) A security bond.

जामोनकी (जामोन) Security or suretiship (as granted or afforded). v दे, घाल, लिह. 2 The money or consideration paid to a security. 3 Forfeit from the security on the failure of his man.

जामोनगत f (जामोन & गति) जामोनगिरी f The state or office of a surety, suretiship. v दे, घाल, कर. 2 fig. The state of being bound by any promise or engagement, obligation.

जामोनदार c (जामोन, & दार improperly added.) A security or surety.

जामोनसांखळी f A chain or round of sureties: viz. one family of a village is bound for another family, a third for the first, a fourth for the third &c.; joint responsibility of all the Ryots for the revenue of the village. 2 fig. A chain in general of connections or dependencies (as of the parts of a poem, of a dramatic plot &c.)

जामूण or न, जामण or न a (वामन S) Dwarfish, pigmy, short of stature.

जायग्या ind An exclamation of rebuff or angry flouting. Out with thee, man!

जायजण, जायजणा, जायजणा a जायवळ a P (Lax formations from जाणे To go, and जण A person; a go-back gentleman.) Borrowed for an occasion; that is to be returned to the lender—clothes, jewels &c. 2 Applied allusively to a daughter (as a daughter departs to the house of a husband): also to the body (as it returns to its principles).

जायदीखजूर f Dates not lumped: opp. to पेंडखजूर

जायपत्रो f (जातोपत्र S) Mace. [Lumped dates.

जायपें n C (or जांबपें) A cow-calf or buffalo-calf.

जायफळ n (जातोफळ S) Nutmeg, nux moschata.

जायबंदा or दी a जायबंदा or दी a (A strange formation with ضایع A & بندی P) Injured, impaired, damaged, hurt, nearly destroyed.

जायमान p pr of जन S That is coming into existence; that is forming or arising; that is under making or producing. [turned.

जायलेणे n Ornaments borrowed and to be re-जायवळ n R Commonly जावळ.

जाया f (S) A wife, the wife of.

जायां or जायां a ind (ضایع A) Destroyed or spoiled; become utterly unserviceable or useless.

जायां देणे To give (anything, a cow, trinket, estate &c.) by way of अंदाज. (Because such gift is considered as thrown away.)

जायां or जायास ad (जाणे To go back, to be returned.) By way of loan. Also जायाचा That is to go back; borrowed. See this under जाणे.

जायाचा डामिना m जायाची वस्तू f (A go-away trinket or article.) An allusive term for a daughter.

जायापती m S Husband and wife. [See जायजणा.

जायजणा a That is to go back or be returned.

जाये *f* (Roots of जाणे To go & येणे To come.) Fruitless journeying to and fro; vain and wearisome trudging backwards and forwards: also fidgety going and coming: also frequent going and coming (without implication). *v* कर, लाव. [roso.]

जार *m* (S) A paramour, gallant, leman, amorous. *जार m n* (जरायु S) The secundines or after-birth. 2 *m f* Blobber, the blubber-like substance thrown up by the sea. 3 The spume in the mouth of infants or animals at birth. See phrase under तोडचा जार वाळणे

जारकर्म *n* (S) Adultery or fornication, illicit sexual intercourse. [nent.]

जारकमी *a* (S) Adulterous, unchaste, incontinent.

जारज *a* (S) Sprung from adulterous connection, an adulterine. 2 (Used ignorantly for जरायुज) Viviparous. [verb.]

जारट *a* Hardened—a fruit, a boil &c. See the

जारटणे *v i* जारसणे *v i* W (जरट S) To harden and pucker up—fruits, through untimely rain or excessive heat: to harden and shrink—a boil. 2 fig. To get shriveled and wan from sickness.

जारटले वांगे *n* (A dried up and hard brinjal.) A term for a stunted and childlike adult.

जारण *n* (S) Incantations to produce impotency, diseases, or infirmities.

जारणमारण *n* (S) जारणमारणउच्चाटन *n* (S) Comprehensive terms for incantations and charms productive of death, disease, madness, idiocy, or other evil.

जारस *a* C (जातरस S) Succulent, sappy, of matured sap and of which the sap is yet flowing;—used of a field of rice, or of rice-plants reaped whilst in this state, or of the rice resulting.

जारसणे *v i* W See जारटणे.

जारिणी *f* जारिण *f* (Poetry. जार S) An adulteress. Ex. किं वरपंगो जेवीं जारिण॥ दावी भतारसेवा करून॥

जारी *f* जारो अमल *m* (جاری عمل P) Current government, rule, or sway. 2 Any current अमल (share of the revenue) alienated from the public revenues. The six Deshmukhi and Chouth Amals are entered under this head; the holders of which are also termed जारी इनामदार.

जारी *a* (جاری A) Current or extant. Used with such words as इनाम-चाकरी-वर्षासन-सरजाम- and others in order.

जारीत आणणे To bring into currency or vogue.

जारी *f* (جاری A Current.) The season or day of power, prevalence, authority, sway. 2 (जार S) Adultery or fornication.

जारी चिह्ना *m* The account of the several जारो अमल (alienated shares of the revenue).

जारो वसूलबाकी *f* जारो वहिवाट *f* जारो हिशेब *m* The current account of the public funds.

जाल *n* (S) A net. 2 A number of things strung or gathered together; as केशजाल Dressed hair; वर्णजाल The alphabet; वृक्षजाल A forest or grove; शब्दजाल A vocabulary. Also नक्षत्रजाल, ग्रहजाल, पक्षजाल, पदजाल, ग्रहजाल, दणजाल, बाणजाल or शरजाल, तंतुजाल, शूलजाल, मेघजाल, धूमजाल. 3 Used fig. in the significations of Net or entanglement; as कर्मजाल, भवजाल, मायाजाल, मोहजाल, विषयजाल.

जालनी *a* (Jál.) Relating to Jaulna—cloths &c.

जालंदर or जालिंदर *m* A पंथ or order of the गेसावी.

जालीम *a* (ظالم A Tyrannical.) Potent, sharp, violent—medicines: severe, rigid, oppressive—a rule or government: haughty, overbearing, domineering—a person. This word, like numerous

others received from the Musalmáns, is misunderstood and most licentiously applied.

जावई or जावई *m* (जामात S) A son in law. Pr. जा० न्हाला बाफा शिंपला Two birds killed with one stone. 2 Applied fig. to a person who, without warrant, makes himself at home and easy in another's house. [forcing of a guest to eat.]

जावईआयह *m* A term for polite pressing and जावईजेवण *n* (Son-in-law-eating.) Eating delicately and scantily. One of the many nice points pertaining to a wedding.

जावईडोल *m* (Son-in-law-fashion.) Airy or easy deportment; making one's-self at home.

जावईण *f* (जावई) The sister of one's son in law.

जावईपोशक or ख or पे पोश *m* (Son-in-law-attire; bridegroom-apparel.) A term for Dress or clothes thought to be pompous or fine above the occasion.

जावईशोध *m* A phrase, founded on a popular story, to express the examination of a piece of composition by a shallow-witted fellow incapable of discerning its merit.

जावक *a* (جانا H) That is to go or be despatched; outward;—used of letters, orders, or official papers. Opp. to आवक Come, received, inward.

जावडी *n pl* The lines of कुंकू &c. See जाडवी.

जावट् & जावट्काळ *ad* (यावट् & यावट्काळ S) As long as. Correl. with तावट् & तावट्काळ. Pr. जावट्-तेल्ले &c. See under यावट्.

जावटे *m* C A cow-calf or buffalo-calf.

जावटेकरीण *f* A suckling cow or buffalo.

जावटेगुद्द *a* Producing fine calves—a cow or buffalo.

जावयाचा बेटा *m* Son in law's son. A term for a descendant or a connection gen. viewed as unserviceable or unavailable, and as walking in disregardful independence. (Because amongst the Hindus a married daughter is considered as broken off from the parental stock, and her offspring as pertaining solely to her and her husband.) Pr. जा० करडयोचा पेटा.

जावयाची कोड *f* (From a little tale.) A fondling term for a जावई or son in law.

जावयाची पंगत *f* (Because सामू is always fond of जावई, and it is सामू that serves round the butter, sugar, and other dainties of a dinner.) Son-in-law's-row (i. e. table or mess). The quarter of rich fare or good living.

जावरदा *m* or जावरदे *pl* Laxly formed from जाणे in opp. to आवरदा, signifying An export or exports. Used also sometimes for जावक.

जावळ *n* (ज S To be born, बाल Hair.) The hair of a child before its head is shaved. 2 The ceremony of cutting it.

जावळा by redup. जावळारवाळा *a* (यमल S) Twin, one of twins. 2 *f pl* (Sing. जाळळ, but not in use.) Wives of brothers.

जावळीभावळी *a* C (जाळ & भाऊजी) Relating to brothers' wives. Used (when brothers with their wives are living together in a house their common property) with words expressing business, household-management &c., matters of concern to all the women alike. Ex. जावळीभावळीधंदा-विचार-संसार-खटले- &c.

जावळोहळद *f* A yellow and soft kind of turmeric, of large हळकुंड or cloves.

जावळे *n* R (Commonly जुंवळ) Twins.

जावा *m* (जाणे) Departure or going: opp. to येवा. Pr. येवा व्हावा जावा न व्हावा or येवा बरा जावा वाईट. [der जावई.]

जावाई, जावाईआयह, जावाईशोध &c. See un-

जावायेवा *m* (जाणे & येणे) Going and coming; trips; journeys to and fro. Hence Intercourse with; frequenting or resort.

जावू *f* The wife of a husband's brother.

जासुदी *f* (جاسوسی H) The office or business of a messenger. 2 The hire or pay of a messenger.

जासुदी *f a* (जासुद) Relating to a messenger.

जासुदोजोडा *m* (Messenger or runner-shoes.) A term of contempt for shoes if coarse, thick, or clumsy.

जासुद *m* (جاسوس A) A messenger, courier, runner. 2 fig. A piece of paper sent up along the string to a paper-kite, a messenger. [of a जासुद.]

जासुदगिरी *f* (جاسوس A गरी P) The business जासुदजोडी *f* A couple of messengers. Two are usually despatched together.

जासु or सो *a* (Já. زیادہ A) More than, exceeding.

जासु *f* (Já. زیادہ A) Oppression, tyranny, force.

जखंद, जाखन, or जासुंद *f* (जासुमी S) The Shoe-flower, the plant or the flower, Hibiscus Rosa Chinensis. 2 *n* C The flower. [shrub.]

जाखंदी or जासुंदी *f* (जाखंद) The Shoe-flower.

जाहगोर *f* sometimes जाहगिरी *f* (Já. جاگیر P) An assignment, by Government, of lands or revenues. It is military or personal—for the maintenance of a body of troops for the public service, or for the support of an individual or a family. A Jaghire is not, as an Inám, altogether a freehold.

जाहगीरअमल *m* That right, in some districts, to that portion of the revenues which remains after the deduction of सरदेशमुखी & चौथ, in other districts, after deducting the मोकासा-portion of the चौथ. [jaghire.]

जाहगीरदार *m* (जाहगिरीदार P) A holder of a जाहजम or जाहजीम, जाहजमी कीट More correctly जाजम &c.

जाहबाज or द *m* (جان باز P) An adroit or dexterous fellow; an adept, a dab, a dabster. Used also as *a*, as जा० लिहिणार, जा० गणार.

जाहर & compounds. Preferably जहर &c.

जाहली *f* (جال H) Fierceness, fieriness, furiousness: also acritude, pungency, potency. Used freely.

जाहलोम *a* A barbarous misspelling of जालीम.

जाहगीरदार, जाहगिरी, जाहगोर, जाहज, जाहजम, जाहान, जाहबाज, जाहल, जाहली, जाहलोम More correctly written under जाह.

जाहिरात *f* (ظاہرات A) A proclamation or the paper containing it: also communicating or publishing gen. *v* दे, कर, लाव.

जाहीर *a* (ظاہر A) Published or proclaimed. 2 Public, notorious. [tion.]

जाहीरनामा *m* (ظاہرنامه P) A written proclamation. जाळ *f* (जाल S) A natural and close bower; a thicket; a thick bush.

जाळ *m* (ज्वाला S) Fire or flame. Pr. जाळावांचून कढ नाहीं मायेवांचून रड नाहीं. 2 A fever. *v* ये. 3 Passion or anger.

जाळ उडणे *m pl* with ला or स of s. To become hot and fiery—eyes, hands, feet.

जाळगा *a* R (जाळ) Stubborn, contumacious, refractory;—esp. used of a child.

जाळण *n f* C (जळणे) Burning material gen., fuel.

जाळणूक *f* sometimes जाळणी *f* (Verbal of जाळणे) Teasing, tormenting, worrying, harassing.

जाळणे *v c* (जाळ or जळ S) To burn. 2 fig. To annoy, worry, torment, vex. 3 To give up to the burning; to cast out as utterly abominable or

worthless. Ex अंतरी क्षमा नाही ॥ तीं व्रतें तपें जाल-
सी कारी ॥ तो पटिल्ला शालें साही ॥ तें व्यर्थ काय वटव-
टा ॥ Hos. vi. 6. Also Ezek. xv. 4 & 6.

जालपुळी *f* A depascent or phagedenic ulcer,
herpes exedens.

जालपोळ *f* जालभाज *f* जालापोळी *f* (जालणें,
पोळणें, भाजणें To burn, scorch &c.) Comprehen-
sive terms for the burning of the ground (in agri-
culture), and the operations connected with it. 2
Used laxly for the burnings and other ravages of
marauders. Ex. पेंढ्यांनीं त्या मुलकाची जां करून
पैका नेला.

जालवात *m f* (जालावात *S*) A disease incidental
to the palms and soles (from checked perspiration);

जालया *a* See जाल्या. [a sort of chilblain.

जालाक *a* (जालणें) Fit to be burned; fit for fuel.

जाली *f* (जाल *S*) Network, any reticulation or
thing reticulated; any thing drilled or perforated
with holes; any lattice, trellis, riddle, sieve, ra-
taning, meshy curtain or veil &c. *v* पाड, खोद,
उकर, गुंफ, घाल. 2 The string of a spinning top.
A net-muzzle for the mouth of cattle. 4 A natural
and close bower; a thick bush; a thicket. 5 or
जाली दांडा *m* A network of flowers, as an orna-
ment for the head of females: also any fillet of
flowers. 6 The unwoven threads at the extremity
of a cloth, as twisted and knotted at the very end.
7 Matchedness or parity (as of beasts for the
yoke). 8 (Of ties close as the meshes or ties of a
net). Very close friendship or companionship;
yokefellowship: also confederation, combination,
or association. 9 A team or string (of beasts to any
drag). 10 The indentations or waving of the
border of a web. holes.

जालोदार *a* Reticulated. 2 Drilled with little
जालीव *p* of जालणें Burned—ground in prepara-
tion for the seed: also raised on burned ground
—a crop or plant. 2 Prepared by its ingredients
having been burned—a medical or chemical com-
pound. 3 *a* Fit to be burned; fit for fuel—a
material gen.

जालें *n* (जाल *S*) A net. 2 A lattice, a trellis,
any lattice-work or reticulated work; any thing
worn threadbare, or of very open texture; the
bottom of a sieve, strainer, riddle. 3 A cobweb.
4 A brazier's furnace or kiln. 5 The instrument
(a part of the गुलाडी) for effecting the जाली or
indenture-border of a cloth on the loom.

जाल्या or जालया *a* (जाल) He whose office it
is to feed the fire. In sugar-boiling.

जिकजिक *a & s* See जिकजिक.

जिकडचा, जिकडला, जिकडोला *a* (जिकडे) Belong-
ing to which quarter or direction. (Relatively.)

जिकडून or जिकडोन *ad* vulgarly जिकडने *ad*
(जिकडे) From which place or direction, whence.
(Relatively or indefinitely.)

जिकडून तिकडून *ad* vulgarly जिकून तिकून &
जिकडने तिकडने *ad* From all around; from all
quarters and directions. 2 Everywhere; all around.
See under दून.

जिकडे *ad* (जो & कड) Whither, to or towards
which place. (Relatively or absolutely.) 2 Where.

जिकडे तिकडे *ad* Everywhere, in every place or
direction.

जिकणामानी & जिकणूक *f* Words in the plays of
children with cowries &c., signifying In earnest,
not for sport. [feating, conquering &c.

जिकणी & जिकणूक *f unc.* (Verbal of जिकणें) De-

जिकणें *v c* (जय or जि *S*) To defeat, conquer,
vanquish. 2 To win (a battle, suit, stake, game).

3 To overcome or master, i. e. to obtain indepen-
dency of (sleep, food, water, appetites, or the
body). 4 To subdue, repress, rule (lusts, pas-
sions, affections, the mind). 5 To outdo, excel,
surpass. Ex. चंद्रशेखरा तुझे मुखानें जिकिलो. 6 To
master; to find out; to guess (a riddle or puzzle).
Note. जिकणें is constantly affirmed to mean
To be defeated or conquered; to lose &c.; as
well as To defeat and to win. Let the student
understand that this meaning arises from that el-
liptical use common to almost all the transitive
verbs, by which they are made to convey the
sense of the Passive voice.

जिकणें *v i* (जि *S*) To overcome; to pass trium-
phantly through difficulties or against opposition.

जिकिरा or जिकेरा & जिकोरखाना See जिकिरा &c.

जिकिरी *a* जिकोरखोर *c* (जिकोर) That indulges
in जिकोर *q. v. infra*. Sig. I. & II.

जिकोर *f* (ذكر A Mention.) Persistent and wearisome
mention gen.; as peevish and petulant com-
plaining; ill-humored chiding and snubbing; im-
portunate begging and beseeching; obstinate hag-
gling and chaffering. *v* कर, लाव. 2 The harass,
worry, and trouble (as given by sick or peevish
children &c.) *v* दे, कर. 3 The state of utter help-
lessness, distress, and wretchedness (as after the
failure of all expedients and efforts, or the exhaus-
tion of every store and resource). Used thus जिकि-
रोस येणें.

जिक *a* (دق A) Tired out, wearied, disgusted.

जिगजिग *a* (Imit.) Tired out, wearied, disgusted.

जिगजिग *f* Wearisome begging and beseeching:
also peevish worrying and reproving; or jangling
and contending with. *v* लाव, मांड. 2 Toil and trou-
ble; painful and varied efforts after a living. Ex.
पैसा तर कोण्हाजवळ राहिला नाही सारे जिं करून
जिगरे *n* A kind of rice. [आहेत.

जिगोषा *f S* Desire to excel or overcome; emu-
lation, ambition, military ardor, any lofty aspira-
tions. [conquest or superiority.

जिगोषा *a S* Emulative, ambitious, thirsty after
जिचा (From the *fem. rel. pron.* जी Who,
which.) Whose, of whom, of which; relating to a
feminine antecedent.

जिजी *ind.* A term of respectful compellation for
an elder sister or elderly female gen. [existence.

जिणें *n* (जीव *S* through जिना *H*) Living, life,
जिणें *v i* (जीव *S*) To live, exist, have being.

Often conjoined with वांचणें.

जिणें वांचणें *v i* (An enhancing formation.) To
live and escape; to live and hold out: also as *s n*
Living and getting on; holding on one's way in
life: as माझे जिं कसें हो करून चाललेच आहे.

जित *p* (*S*) Conquered or overcome: excelled or
surpassed: gained or won. Used elegantly in
comp. as जितकाम, जितक्रोध, जितलोभ, जितमोह
In whom lust, anger &c. is subdued; जितप्राण
Who can retain his breath a long time; जितमनस्क
Possessing self-command; जितद्रव्य Who has ac-
quired spoils or treasure; जितपण Who has gained
the wager or stake. Affixed it forms an opposite
class of compounds; as कामजित, क्रोधजित स्त्रीजित
That is under the dominion of lust, anger, woman.
This is one of the many Sanskrit words of which
the usefulness will be readily discovered by trans-
lators from English. [conquest.

जित *f* (जित *S*) Victory, winning, gaining by

जित *a R* (जिवंत) Alive, living; but used esp.
with such words as पिशाच, संबंध, अवदसा &c.
revilingly and enhancingly. See जीवंतपिशाच &c.

जितका *a* See जेवढा.

जितकावा *a* (The ordinal of जितका) Of the
number which; belonging or relating to the de-
gree, point, or stage (of a series or succession)
which. Correl. with तितकावा.

जितकोळसा *m* (जीत Alive, कोळसा Charcoal.)
Red-hot charcoal &c. See जिताकोळसा.

जितक्यासतितका *a* As much as will serve or is
proper; not too much nor too little.

जितखोर *c* (Better जिदखोर) Perverse and dog-
ged; contentious &c.

जितणें or जितणें *v c & i unc.* (जित *S* through
जितना *H*) Used in all the senses of जिकणें.

जितपत *a* As much as; to the extent or degree
which. Correl. with तितपत.

जितपत्र *n* The record of victory or triumph
furnished by the defeated party: (as in a wrestl-
ing-match, a learned disputation, a litigation or
suit.) [Correl. with तितपयंत.

जितपर्यंत & जितपावेतो *ad* As far as; as long as.

जितराव *n* Usually जितव. [जेवढा.

जितला & जितुला *a* Commonly जितका. See
जितवणो *n R* (जिता & पाणी) Running or quick
water. [See जितकावा.

जितवा *a* Another form of the ordinal of जितका.

जिता *a* (जितना *H*) Alive. Pr जित्या रोटी मेल्या
मातो Give me bread whilst I live, earth when I
die. Pr. जित्याची खोद मेल्यासिवाई जात नाही. 2 fig.
Not extinguished or gone out—fire: not reduc-
ed to ashes, yet burning;—a coal, a brand, embers:
running, quick, not stagnant—water: proceeding
from a steady spring (not from the moisture fol-
lowing upon the rains)—water: active, not kill-
ed—quicksilver: extant, current, in force or
use—a language, writing, custom: in existence,
forthcoming, not lost—an article: good, not dead,
payable—a debt. 3 Living, emphatically and
revilingly. See the terms जितापिशाच, जितासंबंध
&c. 4 Cut whilst green and succulent—rice-
plants, grass.

जिता कीं मेला Still as a mouse! (i. e. let it not be
known whether you are alive or dead). Ex. चिप्य
जिता कीं मेला वैस. जित्यापंथास लागणें To begin to
recover from some dangerous sickness.

जिता कोळसा *m* Charcoal prepared by being
buried in earth (not having been quenched by
water). It thus is held to preserve its vitality
unimpaired. 2 Glowing or hot charcoal; as pound-
ed and reserved for application over dints and
contusions on the body. 3 Quickly kindling char-
coal; i. e. charcoal prepared from certain light kinds
of wood (as the Milk bush, Castor oil-tree &c.)

जिताजागता *a* (जितना *H* Alive, जागता *H* Awake.)
All alive; alive and kicking. Ex. तो जिं असतां
त्यांचे घर तुम्ही कसें लुटतां.

जिताजीव *m* (जिता Alive, जीव Life.) An empha-
tic term for a living creature; a living soul. Ex.
जिं मारणें हे घोर कर्म. 2 Used as *a* All alive; teem-
ing with life and sensibility.

जिताड *f C* (जिता) A patch of green corn amidst
a crop parched and withered.

जिताडा or रा *m C* (जिता) Green grass growing
on moist patches in the hot season.

जिता पिशाच *m* जिता संबंध *m* जितो अवदसा *f* See
जीवंत पिशाच &c.

जितासु *a* Living, quick, running—water

जितुका *a* (Poetry.) See जितका & जेवढा.

जितेंद्रिय *a S* Of subdued affections and passions.

जितव *n* (जीत Alive, & राव) Produce of the
ground, or a laboring animal, considered as a

means by which life is sustained. Applied to the standing crops of fields, plantations, and gardens; and to the animals (horse, bullock, ass, cow, or buffalo) employed in raising them. Ex. माझे जि. यंदा बुडालें त्यासुळें मो खराबोस आलों; घायाचें जि. एकदा मोडलें झणजे कामांतून जातें. Pr. कांयाचें कोर-यास मानभावाचो बायको आणि गाढवाचें जि. छांत यम नाहीं. [(Relatively.)]

जिथचा, जिथला, जिथोल *a* (जिथें) Of which place. जिथणे or ने *ad* Commonly जितून.

जिथपर्यंत, जिथपावेतो, जिथवर, जिथेर *ad* As far as; unto which place. 2 As long as; until which time.

जिथून *ad* (जिथें) From which place, whence. (Relatively or indefinitely.) 2 Sometimes it is used as an adverb of time. [absolutely.]

जिथें *ad* Where, at which place. (Relatively or जिथेंतिथें *ad* Everywhere.

जिंद *m* (جن) A The ghost of a deceased Muhammadan. 2 fig. A malignant person, a devil.

जिंदगी *f* (زندگی) P Living, existing, subsisting. 2 Livelihood, a subsistence or maintenance. 3 Goods and chattles; one's estate; or the effects or assets of: also articles of property and animals as disting. from lands or tenements.

जिद्द *f* (ضد) A Perverse opposition; contumacious resisting or refusing.

जिद्दखोर *a* जिद्दो *a* (जिद्द) Perverse and dogged; contumacious, refractory. 2 Contentious, quarrelsome. Sometimes written जिद्दोखोर.

जिन *m* S The generic name of the personage peculiar to the जैन sect. 2 A generic name applied to the chief saints of the बौद्ध sect.

जिनगानो or जो *f* जिन्गी *f* (زندگانی or زندگی) P Living or subsisting. 2 Livelihood, subsistence, means of support.

जिनजिन्न *n* (जिन & जिन्न Enhancing particle.) The standing crops or growing plants (of fields, plantations, gardens).

जिनपैरा *m* R जिन्पैरें *n* R A laborer whose services are borrowed from a neighbor to assist in some operation of agriculture. This aid is returned to the neighbor on the occurrence of his occasions.

जिनशो or सी & जिनस See जिन्नसो & जिन्नस.

जिना *m* (زينه) P A staircase; a flight of steps.

जिनेखर *m* (S) A deified saint amongst the श्रावक or जैन.

जिन्नस *m* (جنس) A An article. Used with relation to sale or purchase; agreeing therefore with the words Wares, merchandise, goods, commodities; differing only in being used in sing. numb. 2 *f* A thing gen.

जिन्नसखाना (جنس خانه) P A cellar or closet; a room for articles of store.

जिन्नसपानस *m* (जिन्नस by redup.) A comprehensive term for goods and commodities; also for articles of store gen.

जिन्नसभाव *m* The market rate.

जिन्नसवार *a* (جنس وار) P Of various kinds or sorts. 2 Fine, showy, superior, excelling the common pitch—cloth, stuffs, goods. 3 Drawn up item by item—an account, a memorandum.

जिन्नसाना or जिन्नस जिन्नसाना *a* (Goods-like; of the quality proper or creditable to goods.) Fine, superior, genuine, capital—goods, wares.

जिन्नसी *a* (جنسی) P That is for freight or transport of merchandise—a ship. 2 Having freight.

जिन्नसी गलबत *n* जिन्नसी नाहू *n* A merchantman, a trading vessel.

जिबूड or जिभूड *f* (Also चिबूड) A plant bearing a fruit resembling the musk-melon. 2 *n* The fruit of it.

जिभई *f* (जोभ) A bamboo-slip or a cane used to tighten (by its being pressed against its extremities) the woof on the loom. 2 In other weavers. A common term for the two cords (one on each side) which raise the साम or loom alternately.

जिभलो *f* (Dim. of जोभ) A term in endearment or disparagement for the tongue. 2 C The tongue (of serpents, lizards, parrots &c.), a forked tongue. Hence 3 A common term for the two prominent veins underneath the tongue. 4 A tree. It grows gen. out of the sides of wells.

जिभळो *f* (जोभ) A tongue-scraper. 2 *pl* viz. जिभळ्या and with चाटणें To lick. The sides of the mouth.

जिभाळो or जिभोळो *f* (जोभ) The tender and highly sensible flesh under the nails &c. See जिन्हाळो Sig. I.

जिभो *f* (जोभ) A tongue-scraper. [of diet.

जिभेवा पालट *m* Variation of one's food; change जिमोन and its compounds. Vulgar for जमोन.

जिम्मा *f* *m* (ذم) A Charge, trust, responsibility (of a thing): also for a person or an action. Ex. हो पोथो तुमचे जिम्मेस अख्खा; तुम्हो जर जिम्मा थाल तर छाला शंभर रुपये देतों.

जिम्मापारक *a* (ذم) A Charge, فارغ A Free.) Released from a charge or responsibility.

जिम्मेदार *c* (دار ذم) P One that holds a charge or trust; that is become a security or has assumed a responsibility; a trustee, a chargé d'affaires.

जिरगा *m* A kind of rice.

जिरणो *f* A particular shrub.

जिरणी (Verbal of जिरणें) Sinking into &c.

जि० पडणें (or जि० with वर or स or खालीं affixed, and followed by पडणें or येणें) To be assuaged—fever. 2 To enter into the system; to pervade operatively—a medicine. 3 To agree with; to stay kindly on the stomach—an article of food or medicine through use.

जिरणें *v* *i* (जि S To waste.) To soak or sink into; to be absorbed. 2 To go off; to fall away or be resolved (from the absorption of the humors)—the distension of pregnancy, the plumpness of breasts &c. Ex. पोटा जिरलें, गर्भ जिरला, स्तन जिरलें. To be resolved or reduced—a fever without eruption in sweat, a tumor without suppuration: to subside, go down, be repressed—pride, anger, jollity, any passion or excitement: to be absorbed; to pass off without effect—medicines, poisons: to be devoured, swallowed up, consumed largely and unproductively—money, materials. 3 To be digested—food: and fig. to agree with; to profit or produce true enjoyment unto—ill-acquired wealth &c. Ex. अन्यायानें घेतलेलें द्रव्य जिरत नाहीं. 4 To be swallowed or gulped; to pass or sink unpunished or unnoticed. Ex. त्याला दोन लबाया जिरल्या म्हणून लबाडोच करावो असें वाटूं लागलें. 5 To go in; to be contained; to lie amongst. Ex. त्या गलबतांत अणखी दोन खंडो ओझें घातलें तर जिरेल. कंडू-खय-खुमाखुस-मोडशी- &c. -जिरणें To be subdued; to be beaten down or in—the heavings and swellings of revenge, envy, conceit. जिरसपोटा or जिरसपोटा A mother's word of soothing to her infant at the breast, or when taking medicine &c.

जिरसाणी पडणें or जिरसाणीस पडणें (जिरणें & पडणें) To agree with; to stay on the stomach—an article of food or medicine through use.

जिरवण *n* (जिरविणें) Any thing to promote digestion; any peptic or digestive.

जिरवणो *n* (जिरवण & पाणो) Any liquid taken to effect the digestion of solid food. 2 fig. Excuses and explanations to make to pass (or go down) some act of embezzlement. 3 or जिरविणोचा पाऊस *m* Soaking rain: opp. to वाहवणो.

जिरवणो *f* जिरवणूक *f* (Verbal of जिरविणें q. v.) Making to soak into, resolving &c. 2 also जिरवा-जिरव *f* Concealing, suppressing, hushing up, keeping close.

जिरविणें *v* *c* (Active of जिरणें q. v.) To make to soak or sink into; to resolve, reduce, repress &c.

जिरवेल् *f* A kind of rice.

जिरादतो or जिरायतो *a* also जिराईत or जिरायत *a* (जिराईत) Relating to fields or their crops—the tax, the survey &c.; as जिरादतो वखूल, जिरादतो पाहणो. 2 Appropriated to or fit for agriculture—land. 3 Raised on arable land. 4 Applied facetiously to an उपरो, or a Muhammadan, or a foreigner walking according to the usages of the Hindú people amongst whom he sojourns. Contrad. from बागायतो employed to designate the असल or aborigines. [or no रब्बो crops.

जिरायतो गांव A village having no garden grounds

जिराईत or जिरायत *n* (زراعت) A Land appropriated to or fit for agriculture; as disting. from बागाईत Garden land: also land cultivated; corn-fields: also produce of fields as disting. from बागा-ईत Produce of gardens or plantations.

जिरातखाना *m* (Written also जिरादखाना & जिरायतखाना. زراعت خانه) P The corn-depôt or establishment; the public granaries. This is reckoned amongst the अठरा कारखाने. [A grain of it.

जिरां *n* (Commonly जिरें) Cumin-seed. जिरूं *n* जिरूमिरूं *n* (जिरूं A grain of cumin-seed; मिरूं A grain of black pepper.) A comprehensive term for the items of spicery.

जिरें *n* (जोर S) Cumin-seed, Cuminum cyminum.

जिरेपाक *m* An aromatic, invigorating, medicinal जिरेसाळ *f* A kind of rice. [compound.

जिरेळ or जिरेळो *f* A variety of the Plantain.

जिरेळें *n* Its fruit. [hammadan month.

जिलकाद *m* (ذی القعدة) A The eleventh Mu-

जिलबो or जिलिबो *f* (جليبي) H The name of a sweetmeat. [age.

जिलोब *f* (جليب) A Retinue, suite, train, equip-

जिलोबदार *m* An attendant or a retainer; one of the train or suite of. [gloss, polish.

जिल्हई or जिल्ह or जिल्हे *f* र (جلا) A Glitter,

जिल्हा *m* (ضلع) A Zillá. See देश. 2 A half-division (two of the four columns) of a बंद or fold of paper. 3 A mixed mode of music, a मिश्रराग.

जिल्हेस (In or at the जिल्हा or half-division of the बंद) Expresses the mode of drawing up a कौल or agreement; viz. the signatures of the executing parties being in the right jilhá, and those of the witnesses in the left.

जिल्हे *n* C A small fishing net.

जिल्हेगर or -गार *m* A burnisher or polisher.

जिल्हेज *m* (ذی الحجة) A The twelfth month of the Muhammadan year. [bright.

जिल्हेदार *a* (जालदार) P Glittering, shining, glossy,

जिल्हेदार *m* (ضلع دار) P The governor of a district. See सुभेदार. 2 Used by some in corruption of the word Jailer or Gaoler.

जिल्हेबोत *n* जिल्हेबोतरेष *f* The name of a line amongst kárkúns,—the line drawn across the two

marginal जिह्वे or columns (out of the four) of a बंद or fold of a Dowlatabad sheet of paper.

जिवट *a* जिवस *a* R (जीव Life, vigor &c.) Having life, spirit, mettle, pluck, heart, bottom—a person or an animal. 2 Capable, substantial, having some power, understanding, property &c. 3 Firm, strong, stout—a thing. 4 Productive, remunerative, yielding some measure of profit—a business.

जिवडा *m* (जीव) A creeping or crawling creature gen.: a reptile, serpent, or insect. 2 A term of endearment, agreeing with darling, life, jewel.

जिवणो *f* (Better जेवणो) The mouth.

जिवणे *v i* (Vulgar for जिणे) To live or be; to have life. [जीवत.

जिवंत, जिवंतकळा, जिवंतकोळसा &c. See under जिवतो *f* (जीवतिका *S*) A goddess worshiped on the sixth day after the birth of a child. An image of her is suspended around the child's neck.

जिवलग *a* Darling. See जीवलग. Ex. तुका जि. प्राण आमुचा ॥ ह्याची घात न लागे काळाचा ॥

जिवविणे *v c* (जिवणे or जिणे) To quicken or make alive. Ex. काळसर्पविषपानमृताते ॥ जिववो ख. जिवस *a* R Commonly जिवट. [नयने ॥

जिवसा *a* Dear as one's own soul, darling. Pr. तांदूळ जिवसे पाहणा जि. I love my rice and I love my guest. Also the form is पाहुणा जि. आणि तांदूळ जिवसे कसे साधेल? [जिता.

जिवा *a* R From जीव but used throughout as

जिवाचा *a* (जीव) Dear to one's soul; exceedingly esteemed or prized. Used, not only as in the instances below, but of तलवार, भाला, घोडा &c.

जिवाचा कलिजा or दा *m* (One's own heart or liver.) जिवाचा गडी-मित्र-वस्तू-&c. जिवाचा तारत *m* (Amulet of one's life.) Terms for a person exceedingly beloved and cherished. *v* कर, मान, मेज, बालग.

जिवाचा सेवती *m* A companion for life; viz. a husband, wife, firm friend, incurable malady, irremovable trouble &c.: also a companion very beloved.

जिवाजीपंत *m* A jocose term for जीव the sentient soul: opp. to मनाजी the mind. Ex. मनाजीपंत निघून जातो जिवाजीपंतास जाव देणे पडते.

जिवाणू or जे *n* C A general term for creatures of the serpent kind. See सांप.

जिवापाड or डी or डें *ad* (जीव & पाड Price or worth.) According to the strength or capability of; with one's heart and soul; with the full value of one's life.

जिवाभ्यास or जिवाभ्यासानें *ad* (A corrupt formation from जीव & अभ्यास) With heart and soul; with engagedness of affection. Ex. जि. जेव्हा त्रस करवा तेव्हाच फलप्राप्ति.

जिवावर लाल *m* (With g. of s. The ruby upon the life of.) A term for a person or an article prized, not on account of his or its goodness, but because of another person.

जिवाविशेष *a* & *ad* Beyond one's strength or power (to endure or perform).

जिवासांड *a* (जीव & सांडणे) That endangers life—a sickness, a trouble, exertion, toil.

जिवाळा & जिवाळो See जिह्वाळा & जिह्वाळी.

जिवीचा or जिवीचा जीवलग *a* Dear to one's bosom; closely intimate and deeply precious.

जिह्वा *f* (S but spelled जिह्वा) The tongue.

जिह्वा खाणे To bite the tongue (in rage or vexation). जिह्वा बांकडी पडणे g. of s. To have a lapsus linguae; to utter inadvertently. जिह्वा विटाळणे To pall (blunt the perception of) the taste. 2 To be-

foul one's tongue (as by giving abuse &c.) 3 To speak a word (in intercession, recommendation &c.) जिह्वा हातीं धरणे To be vehemently abusive, incessantly prating, or a gluttonous eater. जिह्वेला आढावेदा असणे g. of s. To suffer restraint of speech. For other phrases see the derivative जीभ.

जिह्वाय *n* (S) The tip of the tongue.

जिह्वाहेद *m* (S) Cutting the tongue out. An expression used in asseverations of truthfulness.

जिह्वादोष *m* (S) A fault of articulation or speech. 2 A slip of the tongue, lapsus linguae.

जिह्वामूलोय *a* S In grammar. Formed at the root of the tongue, guttural. Used esp. of the letter क thus defined, अर्धविसर्गपूर्वककार.

जिह्वार *n* (Poetry.) The heart or soul; the life or a living or highly sensible part. Ex. सदा बाले दुष्टांतर ॥ जेणे खोचे जि. ॥ Also fig. the life, spirit, essence, vital vigor of. Ex. जो वेदशालाचे जि. ॥ जो आदिमायेचा निजवर ॥ जो पुराणपुरुष अगोचर ॥ तो तुझा पुत्र होईल राया ॥

जिह्वारी *ad* (For जिह्वाळी q. v. under जिह्वाळी) In a mortal or vital part; or in a highly quick and sensible place—wounding &c. Sometimes जिह्वारी *f* as the nom. and जिह्वार *n* are met with.

जिह्वारूढ *a* (S) That is on the tip of the tongue; ready, well known.

जिह्वारोग *m* (S) An affection of the tongue. Swelling and pustular eruption. 2 Disease or disorder of the tongue gen.

जिह्वाळ *f* Commonly जिह्वाळी.

जिह्वाळा *m* (जीव Life, आलय House.) Spring, source, root, fountain-head, lit. fig. 2 The soul, spirit, or very essence (as of an affection or a passion). Ex. जाणे भक्तीचा जि. ॥ तेचि दैवाचा पुतळा ॥ 3 Capacity, mental reach or power. Ex. सुलाचा जि. पाहून अध्ययन सांगा. 4 Concern for; carefulness about; engagedness of heart and affection towards. Ex. ह्या कामाचा त्यास जि. नाही; दुखणे-कथाचे चाकरोस जिह्वाळ्याचा माणूस असावा. 5 In a वीणा or other musical instrument. The thread placed on the points of contact of the strings and the bridge; to deepen the sound. 6 A highly sensible or any quick or living part. 7 The life, soul, main spring, sustaining energy of: as विद्याचा जि.; व्यवहाराचा जि.; कुलाचा जि.

जिह्वाळी *f* (जीव Life, आलय House, place.) Any quick and highly sensible flesh or place, or a mortal part (as under the nails, horns &c. or behind the ear): also the living flesh, the quick. *v* लाव, लाग. 2 (जिह्वा Tongue.) The mouth-piece of a bugle or other horn. 3 A valve. 4 The sounding thread of a वीणा &c. See जिह्वाळा Sig. V.

जिह्वाळी or जिह्वाळीला लावणे or लागणे To touch to the quick, lit. fig.

जिह्वाळ्याचा *a* Of close intimacy with, or of tender interest in, or of deep concern about. Ex. माझ्या जि. एथे कोणही नाही म्हणून तू मला मारतोस. (Lit. Of the sensible or living part).

जिह्वेचा जड *a* That is unable to utter clearly and distinctly. 2 Backward or slow of speech.

जिष्णु *a* S Ever triumphant; disposed to conquest or victory. [curiosity.

जिज्ञासा *f* S Desire of knowledge, inquisitiveness, जिज्ञासु *a* S Desirous of knowledge, inquisitive, curious; a philomath.

जी *ind* A particle of respect in compellation, corresponding to Sir! 2 A familiar particle in calling. Ex. अरे खंडूजी. 3 A particle expressing assent: from an inferior. Ex. अरे हें काम करतील? जी महाराज. 4 It is an affix of honor to proper

names (excepting to names of Bráhmans). Ex. बाळाजी, आपाजी, रघुनाथजी; and to names also of Bráhmans when the word पंत or the father's name is to be applied afterwards. [vilely and abjectly. जीजी करणे or जी म्हणणे To fawn upon; to court ser- जी *pron* Who or which. (Relating to a feminine antecedent). [gusted.

जीक *a* (Commonly जिह्वा) Wearied out or dis- जीत *f* unc (जित *S*) Victory: also winning or gaining (at play, betting &c.)

जीत *a* For जिता and used in all its senses, but less commonly. Ex. जीत न्यावे रायापासि ॥

जीत ना मेला Living or dead. Pr. जीत ना मेला हरली-ची सुली Used of an estate, a property, or a business which, whether flourishing or declining, brisk or slack, always yields something. See fully under हरलीची सुली. 2 See जिता की मेला under जिता. जीत हाडांला खिळणे To cleave fast to one all through his lifetime.

जीतसती *f* (Sacrificing herself for her husband whilst he is living.) A term for an exceedingly faithful and attached wife.

जीतहत्यार or -हतेर *n* (A living weapon.) A term for Sword, spear, dagger, and, generally, such weapons as remain in hand, available for reiterate use: in contrad. from Musket, match-lock, or cannon (which, having been discharged, needs to be charged again, or which may miss fire). [of the European saddle.

जीन *n* m (زين *P*) A saddle. Esp. understood जीनखोड *n* Framework upon a saddle (for the security of the occupant).

जीनगर *m* (زينگر *P*) A caste, or an individual of it, of leather-workers. They make saddles and bridles, the traces and leathern gear of guns &c., and the sundries of the cavalry and park of an army. They make also images of the idols and miscellaneous knickknacks.

जीनगरी *a* Relating to जीनगर.

जीनगरी *f* (زينگری *P*) The business or the art of जीनगर. [saddling.

जीनबंदी *f* (زينبندی *P*) Fastening the saddle, जीभ *f* (जिह्वा *S*) The tongue. Pr. उचलली जीभ आणि लावली टाळ्यास No sooner said than done. 2 fig. The tongue-form bit of skin exhibited by gull-

catchers on the back or buttocks of the bull नंदी. 3 See नखाची जीभ, डोळ्याची जीभ, आगोची जीभ, सांपाची जीभ. 4 The jib-sail.

जीभ चावलीशी करून बोलणे To speak with repressed utterance; to speak in an under tone. जीभ जड होणे g. of s. To become thick of speech (inarticulate). जीभ झडणे g. of s. To undergo rotting of tongue (from lying &c.) जीभ नरकांत घालणे To prostitute or profane one's tongue (as by hollow promises, protestations, or professions). जीभ पावळणे g. of s. (To have an oozing of the tongue.) To let slip out (a secret). जीभ मोकळी सोडणे To let the tongue run loose (upon lawless speaking or eating). जीभ मोडणे g. of s. (As if the tongue were broken.) To be struck speechless; to be dumfounded. जीभ बळवळणे g. of s. To begin to speak—a child. 2 To abuse or scold glibly. जीभ विटाळणे To pollute the tongue (as by false promises, or by unavailing intercession: also by merely *tasting* some good or some forbidden thing). जीभ शिंदळ-निसरडी &c. The tongue is loose, foul, riotous &c., “an unruly member.” जीभ सेकणे g. of s. To acquire a relish, or to lose a disrelish (for an article of food), by use. जिभेचे फुटाणे फुटणे To send forth flashes (cracks) of eloquence. एकाच जिभे-

जें साखर खाणें किंवा गू खाणें To consent and dissent with the same breath; to *blow hot and cold*; to *bless and curse out of the same mouth*. Jas. iii. 10. जिभेला चिमटा घेणें To hold in one's tongue (from speaking or eating something strongly tempting); to *bite one's tongue*. जिभेस or ला डाग देणें To lay strong restraint upon the tongue; जिभेस or ला अडवा वेढा नसणें To have a lawless tongue. जिभेचा लोळ or -ळा The tongue in a blaze or all on fire (as from eating hot-seasoned dishes). जिभेस or ला टांचा देऊन (कांहीं एक) ठेवणें To reserve, denying one's self, some dainty or nicety for another. जिभेस हाड नसणें g. of s. To have one's tongue utterly without restraint: i. e. to lie or to scold or abuse most lavishly. लांब जीभ करून बोलणें To speak freely and saucily (to a superior). For other phrases see under जिह्वा.

जीभशिंदळ a Foul-mouthed, smutty-tongued, obscene of speech.

जीभूत m S A cloud. जीभूतवर्ण a S Cloud-colored. Ex. नीळ जीभूतवर्ण रघुवीर ॥

जीर m C A just-formed plantain.

जीर्ण a (S) Old and wasted; infirm or decayed; worn out—an animal or a thing. 2 Digested—food.

जीर्ण or जीर्णज्वर m S A slow and continual fever; a hectic fever.

जीर्णोद्धार m (S) Removing of an old idol or temple and substituting of a new one. 2 fig. Exchanging of an old thing for a new one gen: also restoration or renewal of the old.

जील m f (Commonly झील) The treble-sounding member of the tabor चंबळ &c.

जीव m (S) Life. 2 A living being, an animate creature. Ex. सर्व जिवांस ईश्वर पोसितो. S adage जीवा जीवस्य जीवनं Life is the support of life. 3 A small insect or creature, e. g. a mite, maggot, weevil, worm. 4 (Freely.) Fire, energy, vigor, mettle, pluck, heart, power, capability, bottom (of man, horse, bullock &c.): life, spirit, productiveness (in a work or business): strength, firmness, soundness, substantialness (of articles, cloth &c.): truth, reality, solidity, consistency (of tidings, of a report): animation, beauty, force (of a writing). Ex. ह्या व्यवहारामध्ये जीव नाही कोला न कोला सारखा; क्वीचा जीव हलका म्हणून वायानें फाटलो; त्या वस्त्राला अगदी जीव नाही; ह्या बातमीमध्ये, त्या ग्रंथांत जीव दिसत नाही. 5 Mind, intention, inclination. Ex. एक जीव म्हणतो जावें एक जीव म्हणतो न जावें. 6 The sentient or personal soul. See जीवात्मा.

अर्धा जीव करणें g. of o. To half-kill a person (by teasing &c.) अर्धा जीव होणें g. of s. To be worked, worried, frightened &c. to death's door. आपल्या जिवाला खाणें To pine or fret. एक जीव येणें एक जीव जाणें To be quivering in the last agonies. एक जीव होऊन जाणें To unite, join, coalesce; to become one. जीव अटणें g. of o. To work hard or to worry to death. जीव अटणें g. of s. To exhaust or waste one's self (through exertion, care &c.) जीव अडकणें or टांगणें g. of s. or टांगला असणें To hang or rest upon (any loved object); to be set upon. जीव अर्धातरां उडणें g. of s. To be bewildered or perplexed; to lose one's self-possession. जीव अर्धा करणें To spend one's strength (in toil, vain instructing &c.); and जीव अर्धा होणें g. of s. (कामाखालीं or चालून-रडून-कटकटून &c.) To be half-dead. जीव कालविणें g. of s. To be in great trepidation or apprehensive commotion. जीव कोरडा होणें or पडणें To dry, waste away, fall in—a person from sickness, fatigue, hunger &c. Also जीव सुकणें. जीव खरडून With might and main—

बोलणें-रडणें speaking, bellowing, bawling. जीव खाऊन काम करणें To work with all one's soul and strength. जीव खाणें or घेणें g. of o. or जिवास खाणें To tease one's life out; to prey upon. जीव खालीं पडणें g. of s. To have one's ardent desire gratified. जीव गोळा होणें g. of s. To be about to die. जीव घेऊन पळणें To flee for one's life. Ex. नगरीं कोणाची कोण वार्त्ता ॥ पळति जीव घेऊनिया ॥ जीव जाळणें or मारणें To repress or mortify (the lusts and passions). जीव टाकणें To throw up one's life. 2 To despond; to refuse consolation. 3 To hanker after immoderately and passionately; to *give one's soul to*. 4 (Preceded by a participle of the जन form, as रडून, हासून, खणून &c.) To cry, laugh, dig &c. with exceeding vehemence and effort. जीव टाकून पळणें To flee for one's life. जीव ठिकाणीं नसणें g. of s. To be disconcerted or discomposed; to be thrown off one's balance. जीव तुटणें g. of s. To be wearied out of one's life. जीव तोडणें To be painfully anxious or apprehensive. जीव तोडून करणें To do very sedulously or strenuously. जीव थारीं बसणें To find rest to one's soul. जीव थोडथोडा होणें g. of s. (To be languishing, failing, dying.) To be extremely solicitous about, or painfully affected by; to *be sinking under*; to misgive and lose heart. जीव देणें To commit suicide. 2 To give the whole soul to; to strain every nerve. जीव घरणें To brighten up; to acquire new vigor: also to begin to recover. जीव धरून (Plucking up or gathering spirit.) Earnestly, engagedly, intently, with alacrity or animation—performing, acting. जीव पहाडणें To prostrate one's self in great earnestness of supplication. जीव पडणें g. of s. To enter into heartily; to become interested in. जीव पाखडणें To take great pains or make earnest and strenuous efforts. 2 To chafe and fume and storm at. जीव पापी (Ah! sinful soul, ah! corrupt spirit.) An ejaculation on detecting in one's self (or in another) an evil thought. जीव पोळणें To burn one's fingers; to learn a lesson. जीव प्यारा as Pr. आचा त्याला जीव प्यारा No man ever hated his own flesh. जीव बसणें with वर of o. g. of s. To have great delight in or fondness for. जीव भांयांत पडणें g. of s. To get into peace or at ease; to find a settlement and rest. जीव सुटीत धरणें (To take or hold one's life in one's fist.) To go, do, behave, or be, holding one's life closely and carefully (because of danger). 2 To hold one's self in restraint or under government. जीव मोटा or मोटा जीव करणें To make a vigorous effort, or to summon up boldness or fortitude. 2 To arouse one's self into great liberality (of giving or of expending). जीव राखणें To spare one's self; to work lazily. जीव वर घरणें or वर (or वरता) जीव घरणें To be eager after or impatiently desirous of. जीव वारा पिणें To feel desolate, melancholy, dreary, heavy. जीव सोडणें To give up the ghost; or to sacrifice one's life. To crave or desire intensely. To wave (a living fowl &c.) around (a sick person) that it may receive his malady. The fowl &c. is then cast away, and is supposed to die. जिवा अगोचर Beyond one's power; exceeding one's ability. (i. e. The soul is not able to *contemplate* such a matter.) जिवा आगळा Exceeding one's power of performance or endurance. जिवाचा घात करणें To strain every nerve; to exhaust one's self in effort. 2 g. of o. To harass sorely; to worry to death. जिवाचा घोट घेणें To take one's life-blood; i. e. to plague to death. जिवाचा लोळ करणें To harass or weary out of one's

life. जिवाची कायकाय करणें (To make one disposed to bark like a cur.) To worry exceedingly. जिवाची खाची or पाखी देणें To attest upon one's soul or life; to give one's most solemn assurance. जिवाची राळवण करणें (To make one's soul like the straw of राळा) To work, weary, or vex exceedingly. जिवाची डलड करणें To make a strong and determined effort. जिवाचे चार करणें To be dainty, delicate, nice, fanciful, whimsical, humorous. जिवांत जीव आहे तोपर्यंत As long as there is life (in me, you, &c.) जिवांत जीव घालणें To restore or revive one's life, courage, fainting spirit &c. 2 To cast one's soul into the soul of another; i. e. to convey one's own mind or thoughts unto. जिवांत जीव येणें To revive—lost strength or courage. जिवानिशीं With one's own soul, life, strength, power &c. (i. e. not through another). जिवानिशीं जाणें To lose life (through some violence, or with prematureness). जिवापरता That is beyond one's strength to bear—toil, sickness &c. 2 Dearer than life; beyond one's own soul—loved &c. जिवापलीकडे Beyond life (i. e. dearer than &c.) जिवाला खाणें To undergo remorse or bitter compunction. जिवावर Upon one's own life or strength or exertions—living, working, performing. जिवावर उठणें To rise up against the life of. जिवावर आपलें पाट भरणें g. of o. To board at the cost of; to live upon. जिवावर उद्या मारणें To indulge or enjoy one's self in dependence upon the life or well-being of. जिवावर उदार Reckless of life. Pr. जि० तो लाखाशीं झुंजार. जिवावरचा That falls upon or endangers life. Hence जिवावरचा-लाग m-पाळी f-गोष्ट f-प्रसंग m-खेळ m-काम n Terms for an imminent peril or hazard; jeopardy of life. Also जिवावरचा ताप-ज्वर-रोग-दुखणें A dangerous fever or sickness. जिवावरचें अधण उतरणें g. of s. To obtain relief from some afflictive or oppressive circumstances. जिवावर येणें. or वितणें or जिवासीं. गांठ पडणें To affect or concern vitally, dangerously, deeply, closely; to fall or bear hard upon. जिवास करवत लागणें To be keenly pressing upon. जिवास जहानगिरी (करणें or होणें) Danger to life; jeopardy: also the matter or occasion of jeopardy. जिवास जीव देणें To give life for life, heart for heart &c.; to love (a friend &c.) as one's own soul. जिवास सुकणें To lose life, to perish. जिवासीं or जिवाीं धरणें or बांधणें To love or prize dearly. जिवाीं लागणें To be greatly interesting or dear unto. 2 To enter into the quick; to affect vitally or powerfully. जिवांचणें To be saved or preserved; to be delivered from a jeopardy or impending death; to escape with life. Ex. आजो आम्हा येथें राखिलेले देव ॥ नाही तरीं जिवें न वांचता ॥

जीवकळा f The gloss and glow, the lustre and shine, of life: as opp. to प्रेतकळा.

जीवकोश m S (Poetry.) The sheath or case of the life or soul. A term for the body. Ex. तैसे हिरण्यगर्भाचे अंश प्रसिद्ध जी०.

जीवघात m (S) Destroying of life, killing.

जीवघातक a (S) pop. जीवघातकी a That destroys life. 2 Applied angrily to a mischievous or troublesome child; a *very plague*.

जीवघेक-घेणा or प्या a (Life-taking.) That plagues to death;—used of an importunate supplicant, an arduous work &c.

जीवजंतु m (S) A small living creature gen. 2 Used pl Living creatures comprehensively.

जीवजिवडा m A living creature gen. of the smaller orders or classes; a serpent, a reptile, an insect, a worm, maggot, grub &c. [throughout. जीवत् a S जीवत a (S) Having life, living. See जित्ता

जीवत्यति or जीवन्मर्त्तका A female whose husband is living. जीवत्यिदक One whose parents are alive or father simply. जीवन्मातृक Whose mother is living. [and bloom of life.]

जीवन्तकळा f (Properly जीवन्तकला) The lustre जीवन्तकोळसा m Glowing charcoal &c. See जिता-कोळसा.

जीवन्तनरकवास m Dwelling in Hell whilst alive. Applied to any residence or condition superlatively disgusting or distressing.

जीवन्तपिडक a Corr. from जीवत्यिदक.

जीवन्तपिशाच m जीवन्तसंबंध m जीवन्तअवदसा f Terms for a mischievous or troublesome fellow; a very devil, goblin alive, misfortune in person.

जीवन्तभेट f Interview with a person just closing his eyes in death. [earth to be buried alive.]

जीवन्तसमाध f Committing of one's self to the जीवन्तहत्यार or -हतेर n (A living weapon.) A term for a weapon which does not fail or balk the possessor (a sword, spear &c.): in contrad. from weapon (a musket or other fire-arm) which, dependent upon circumstances, is uncertain and untrustworthy. Opp. to मेलें हत्यार.

जीवन्तिका f S A goddess. See the derivative जिवतो. [जी० तोपर्थत संसार.]

जीवदशा f (S) Living state, life, existence. Ex.

जीवदान n (S) Giving of life: also the gift of life. v कर, दे. Rescuing from any jeopardy or great peril. v कर, दे.

जीवदार a Having life. 2 fig. Having spirit, pluck, heart, bottom; having some vigor, substance, power, prevalence; having some firmness or consistence: also having sap and succulency, i. e. profitableness—a business.

जीवधन n (S) Living property; live stock; wealth in herds and flocks.

जीवन n (S) Living, existing, subsisting. 2 Any means of life, immediate or remote,—any provision or food, or any profession or business: also the pabulum or aliment of anything. Ex. अयोचें जी० वायु; दिव्याचें जी० तेल; झाडांचें जी० पाणी. 3 Water. Ex. लाहूनच दिसे तयाचा सांटा ॥ परी जी० काढितां न ये तोटा ॥. 4 Used in comp. as a in the sense Life-giving. Ex. तें जीवननाम जपत ॥ तेथें बैसला ध्यानस्थ ॥ जी० घालणें To inject or to bestow life. Ex. करि रामकथानिरोपण ॥ त्यासीं जी० घालोन मो ॥

जीवनकला f S pop. जीवनकळा f The lustre and glow, the blooming and beaming, of life: as opp. to प्रेतकळा or सरणकळा. Ex. योगिया साधली जी० ॥. 2 Laxly. The art of preserving life a long while.

जीवनपाडे, जीवनापाडो, जीवनापाडें ad (जीवन & पाड Rate.) जीवनमाफक ad (जीवन S موافق A) According to the means, resources, or ability of.

जीवनपाणी n Spirit, spunk, pluck, bottom, capability. See जीव under Sig. IV.

जीवनहेतु m S The reason or object of living: also the efficient cause of life.

जीवनोपाय m (S) A resource, shift, or expedient for preserving life; a livelihood or subsistence.

जीवन्मुक्त a S Purified by Divine knowledge, and exonerated whilst living from future births and from all ceremonies and rites at present; emancipated although in the body. 2 Absorbed in Divine contemplation.

जीवन्मुक्ति f S Liberation, through the acquirement of spiritual knowledge, from further births, and at present from all ritual acts.

जीवन्मृत a (S) Dead whilst alive.) Used of one whose character, influence &c. is irrecoverably lost: also of a madman or an idiot.

जीवप्राण m (S) Life and soul; life emphatically. Ex. मी तुजसाठीं जी० देतो. 2 A darling, a jewel, a precious pet, one's life and soul; any dearly loved object. [life.]

जीवभय n S Fear of losing life; regard of one's जीवभाव m One's soul or self emphatically or intimately. Esp. in obl. cases; as जिवाभावाचा (-सोबतो-चाकर-पदार्थ-गोष्ट-काम) Relating to one's inmost or dearest self; beloved, held as precious, valuable, interesting &c. जिवाभावानें or जिवेंभावे With one's whole soul, heart, and strength; cordially and strenuously. जिवाभावला or स For one's own self. Ex. हे पांचशें रुपये जिवाभावास देविले; जिवाभावास कोणही राहिला नाही. 2 (Poetry. भाव meaning state or being. See भाव) Life-state or lifehood in personality or distinct being. Ex. हरिला कंसाचा जी० देव ॥ द्वेषाच्या भावे तुका म्हणे ॥

जीवयोगि f S The small-animal class; the class of reptiles, worms, insects &c.: also the class of living things brought forth (or bringing forth) alive, viviparous animals. See योगि.

जीवरखो f C A shrine or case of bars or lattice-work for the idol.

जीवलग्न a (जीव & लागणे) Dear to one's soul, darling, beloved. Ex. माझिया जिवलग्नाविण न करो मी मंगलस्नान ॥. Also जी०-प्राण-मित्र-वस्तु and other compounds. [and close friendship, cronyship.]

जीवश्चकंदश्च n S A term for exceedingly warm जीवसृष्टि f (S) The animate creation.

जीवहत्या f (S) Destruction of any living being, murder or killing gen. [an arc.]

जीवा f S The chord of an arc: also the sine of जीवाजीव m pl (S) Animals and substances; creatures animate and inanimate. Hence जीवा-

जीवाधार (Supporter of things living and of things unliving.) A term for the terraqueous globe.

जीवात्मा m (S) Disting. from शिवात्मा or परमात्मा The superior or pure soul, emanating from the Deity.) The sentient or personal or distinct soul; the vital principle proceeding from that emanation of the Deity which, incorporated, confers upon its subject life, sensation, and action.

जीवादारभ्य ad (S) With all one's power; with heart and soul; from the heart.

जीविका f (S) Means of subsistence; property, profession, or occupation by which life is maintained. जीवित n S Living, life, existence. [tained.]

जीवित p S Made alive, caused to live.

जीवितेश m (S Poetry.) Ruler of life; master of being;—used of objects of reverence or affection (of the Deity, Yama, a husband, lover &c.)

जीविल्ल n (Formed from जीवित) Life, living, existence. Ex. बाळें वाढुनि काढिति बाहेर ॥ जीविल्लारि उदार त्या ॥

जीवी a (S) Living or subsisting in, on, by, through, during. In comp. as भिक्षाजीवी, नौका-जीवी, अन्नजीवी, मांसजीवी, जलजीवी, चिरंजीवी, कल्पजीवी. [riculatum.]

जुई f (युतिका S) Eared Jasmine, Jasminum au-जुकड, जुखड, जुंकड, जुंखड n (युग S) A yoke.

जुकाड n (जूग) A yoke. Generally the word bears an implication of anger or contempt.

जुगट n Formed by metathesis from गुंजट.

जुगडाव m A certain cast of the dice, at games with सोंगव्या. [with brilliants.]

जुगणी f A पदक (gorget for the breast) studded जुगणें v i (योग) To join or unite parts or pieces. 2 fig. To agree, answer, meet, suit—persons, mea-

sures, materials. 3 To come to an understanding or

reconciliation—chafferers, disputers, enemies. 4 To correspond or consist harmoniously—parts of a poem &c. 5 To be joined in sexual congress. 6 To come together in the same cell or square—सोंगव्या.

जुगत or जुगताई f (Commonly जुगूत) Art, nicety, skilfulness, ingenuity; the qualification of *knack* or practical cleverness. 2 जुगत is further used sometimes for जुगूल.

जुगदान n See जुगडाव. 2 See जुजदान.

जुगल f (जुगणें) The agreeing, according, harmonizing, suiting (of various agents, instruments, measures); matchedness or parity: also yokedness together. 2 Playing or singing second; joining in with another. 3 Combination or plotting together.

जुगविणें v c (जुगणें) To join or unite (parts or pieces). 2 To make to agree, correspond, harmonize, suit; to co-adapt or co-accommodate: also to reconcile together. [a dab.]

जुंगा a P Expert, adroit; dexterous; a *dabster*, जुगाड n C A bush or tree of luxuriant and dense foliage: also dense bushiness: the imperviousness of interlocking branches or rank grass and weeds. 2 Applied fig. to a huge man, buffalo, serpent, fish &c.

जुगार m n Dice-throwing, gambling.

जुगारी or त्या a (जुगार) That plays with dice, a gambler.

जुगुसा f S Reproaching, reviling, abusing: also censuring or blaming. [sured or blamed.]

जुगुषित a S Reproached or reviled: also cen-

जुगूत f (युक्ति S through جكت H) An ingenious device, scheme, contrivance; a cunning invention; a gimmal. 2 Art, nicety, knack; skilfulness or delicacy of management or performance. 3 *unc* The meeting (as of one's means with one's wants) under frugal management. Ex. शंभर रुपयांत कसी तरी संसारखर्चाची जु० करितों.

जुगूल f See जुगल.

जुंज or जुंझ n (युद्ध S through ججه H) Fight, battle, strife, contest, contention.

जुंजणें, जुजणें, जुंझणें v i (जुंज) To fight, strive, or contend with.

जुजता p pr (जुजणें To meet in conflict.) Meeting; approaching mutually from opposite directions;—used of beams, sticks, sheaves &c. placed transversely, and reciprocally affording and receiving support; or of parts of a work proceeding from opposite ends towards the centre and each other (as of the two ends of a field under the hands of reapers; of a paper written both from the top and from the bottom).

जुजदान n A cloth so sewn as to form a sort of case or bag (to hold paper, leaves, the traps of सोंवळे &c.)

जुजवी a (जूवी A) Slight, flimsy, of feeble construction—a building. 2 Narrow, contracted, conducted on a small scale—business. 3 Slight, scanty, little, small, few, rather generally.

जुजरशी or सो, जुजरशी or सो f Care of; heedful keeping or treatment of (animal or article): v देव, राख, कर, पाह g. of o. Also careful performance or discharge of (a business or work).

जुजार or जुझार a (जुंज) Skilled in or fond of war, warlike. 2 Used as s n Fighting. v लाग, हो.

जुजाट or जुजाट a ad & f See झुझाट.

जुझा-वात-वायु-मारुत-पवन m (Poetry.) Properly झुझा-वात &c.

जुटणें v i (यूथ S) To unite or combine together; to confederate. 2 To assemble together. 3 Sometimes used for जुडणें in other senses.

जुटी *f* (जुटणे) Combination, confederacy, league, association. 2 A combined body. 3 An assembled body; a multitude, concourse, crowd.

जुट्टा *m* (जुटणे) An aggregate of ten tiles.

जुडगा *m* **जुडगे** *n* or **जुडका** & **जुडके** (जुडणे) A little bunch or bundle (as of matches, vegetables, short pieces of sugarcane, short reeds, hairs).

जुडणी *f* (Verbal of **जुडणे** *v c* & *i*) Applying to; uniting, combining, disposing &c.

जुडणे *v i* (जुड *S*) To apply to, set to, enter upon vigorously and determinedly. Ex. जेवायला सर्व जुडतात परंतु कामास कोणही जुडत नाही. 2 To unite or combine together: also to come together or assemble. 3 (Used for **जुळणे**) To agree, correspond, tally; to meet and harmonize—several reports, statements &c.

जुडणे *v c* To put together in orderly disposition; to dispose, arrange, set, lay. 2 To apply; to set or put unto.

जुडा *m* dim. **जुडी** *f* A bunch or bundle (as of matches, vegetables, pencils, hemp or अंबाडी &c.): also a bunch or knot (as of hair, onions &c.)

जुडाई *f* (जुडणे) Uniting or joining: also uniteness or joinedness; disposition or arrangement together. 2 Price or cost of uniting or joining.

जुडी *f* Inam-land granted to servants (serving men) of Government in recompense of their service. 2 The assessment upon such land.

जुडीव *p* of **जुडणे** *v c* Put together orderly; disposed, arranged, set.

जुतरी or **जुत्री** *f* A streamlet or rillet: also its dry channel or furrow. **झुतरी** or **त्री** is the preferred form.

जुती *f* (जुती *H*) A shoe.

जुतोपेजार *f* Mutual or general slipper-beating: also, sometimes, beating of an individual with the slipper. *v* कर, हो, चाल. Hence Quarreling.

जुते *n* A pair of sandals: also a sandal.

जुयति *m* (Poetry. युद्धपति *S*) A master in war; a great captain; a doughty warrior.

जुदा *a* (जुदा *P*) Separate, apart, distinct.

जुनवट *a* (जुना & वट) Oldish.

जुनवत *f* (जुना) Mature leaves (esp. of नागवल्ली, वड, and other plants or trees of which the leaves are in use). Also **जुनवन** *a* Mature—such leaves: also Old—a tree or plant gen.

जुना *a* (जोर्ण *S* through जुना *H*) Old or ancient; not recent or modern; of long standing. 2 Old, long in use—an article.

जुनाखोड *c* (An old stump or stock.) A term for a tough and hardy old person.

जुनाट *a* (जुना) Old or ancient; of remote origin or occurrence; of long establishment. 2 Matured—trees &c., or the understanding, judgment, experience.

जुनापाना *a* (जुना Old, पाना by redup.) Oldish;

जुनापापो *c* (An old sinner.) A term for a shrewd and sagacious old person.

जुनापुराणा *a* (जुना & पुराणा *H*) Oldish or old; old and impaired; used and worn. 2 Senior or elderly; ancient or veteran—a person: of long standing or establishment—an office-holder, office, trade, business.

जुनावणे *v i* (जुना) To become old, lit. fig.; to harden or ripen; to be confirmed or established—articles, plants, the understanding, a practice, a report, a disease. Also (in a bad sense) To lose the freshness and vigor of youth—the intellect.

जुनेरे *n* **जुनेर** *n* *C* (जुना) An old article of apparel (esp. of woman's apparel).

जुन्नरहरजुन्नर *m* (जुन्नर here is by redup. of जुन्नर)

Art and craft; scheme and shift; contrivance and device. Comprehensively or indifferently. Ex. जु० करून मी पोटा भरते.

जुन्नरी *a* Relating to the town जुन्नर. Pr. जु० हरजुन्नरी Expresses both the cleverness and the scampishness of the people of जुन्नर.

जुंण *f* (Verbal of **जुंणणे**) Yoking. 2 Yokedness. 3 Suitableness for yoke-fellowship. Ex. ह्या बैलाची त्या बैलाची जुं० जाहे. 4 *n* The shaft-and-yoke-rope. 5 A stout band or banding rope gen. 6 The warp-stretching member at the farther end of the loom. See **जुंणो**.

जुंणो *f* (Verbal of **जुंणणे**) Yoking. 2 The rope which connects the yoke with the shaft (of a cart, plough &c.) 3 The cord or strap by which the yoke is secured on the bullock's neck, the throat-band or yoke-collar. 4 The bow-form piece of wood attached to the farther end of the loom by which, together with **गुलडा** the corresponding bar at the opposite end, to stretch and tighten the warp. See **गुलडा**.

जुंणणे *v c* (जुं & ओपणे) To yoke. 2 fig. To set to or about; to apply (upon a work): also to join, apply, put in commencement or set in order (a business, a fight or dispute). Ex. त्याची बोलतां बोलतां अकस्मात लढाई जुंणली.

जुंणने *n* (जुं) The throat-band or yoke-collar (of a bullock). 2 Weaver's term. The implement with which the threads of one cloth are united with those of another. 3 See **जुंणो** Sig. IV.

जुंणण, **जुंणणी**, **जुंणणे** Better **जुंणण**, **जुंणणी**, **जुंणणे**.

जुंबाड *n* **जुंबाडा** *m* **जुंबाडे** *n* **जुंबडा** *m* **जुंबडे** *n* **जुंभाड** *n* The hair of the शेंडी or वेणी collected and formed into a tuft on the top or back of the head. 2 A bundle or cluster; a number of individuals bound or lying together (as of staves, sticks, canes, reeds, roots, hairs, pearl-strings). Ex. मेरू ऐसे लंकेचे डंडे वर चढलीं शलांचीं जुंबाडे. 3 A bush or tree of luxuriant and dense foliage: also dense bushiness. 4 (esp. **जुंबाड**) A troop or body of men. Ex. माणसांच्या जुंबाडचीं जुंबाडे घावलीं.

जुमला *m* (जुमला *A*) Amount, sum, total.

जुमलेदार *m* The head-accountant of the Revenue department.

जुमान *m n* **जूम** *m f* **जुमास** or **जुमस** *m f* (جنبش *P* Motion, & گمان *P* Opinion, mind. The words are derived, in the one sense, from جنبش, in the other, from گمان, and both the senses are common.) Moving, yielding, changing. The words occur always in neg. con. or with neg. significance, and bear always the implication appearing in the English *budge* or *stir*. *v* खा, sometimes पाव. Ex. पाऊस जूम खात नाही; हे दुखणे जूम खात नाही. The rain, the sickness, does not yield, does not stir. Also पाऊस पेरणोस जूम खाऊं देत नाही; हे दुखणे हा हिंवातपा हा सावकार मला जुमान खाऊं देत नाही or पडू देत नाही. 2 Awe, reverential fear, apprehension or estimation of (whether of persons or of matters) as terrible or as important. *v* खा, sometimes पाव, also *v* पड, अस. Ex. लांडोळे वटारले म्हणून तो का तुला जुमान खातोहे?

जुमानणे *v c* (जुमान *q. v.*) To mind or regard; to view as terrible, weighty, or important; to care for or to stand in awe of. Gen. neg. con. Ex. जो सरकाराला जुमानोत नाही तो का खोताला जुमानतो? 2 *unc* To attempt or essay (something weighty or hard). Ex. गोटी जुमानून पाहा.

जुयटे *n* *C* (Dim. of जुं) A small island in the midst of a river or an inlet.

जुरत *f* (جرات *A*) Boldness, intrepidity, daring. Neg. con. Ex. त्याची काय जु० झाली वाघाचे अंगावर जायला?

जुरतदार, **जुरदार**, **जुरतो** *a* (جراتदार *P*) Bold, brave, courageous. [blade, buck, beau, spark.

जुराबावरा *a* That struts, swells, swaggers; a **जुलबगार** *f* (ذوالفقار *A*) A Piercing or dividing. Epithet of the sword of علی or Ali.) The sword and pole which are carried in procession before the Tabūt at the close of the Muharram.

जुलमाचा रामराम *m* (Compelled salutation.) A term for a service or work courteously yet imperatively exacted.

जुलमाजुलमी or **जुलमाजुलमाने**, **जुलमाने**, **जुलमावर** *ad* (जुलूम by redup.) By constraint or coercion, compulsively. 2 With exceeding labor or difficulty; by might and main; by straining every nerve and employing every art and expedient.

जुलमाना *m* (جرمانه *A*) A mulct or fine.

जुलमी *a* (जुलूम) Tyrannical.

जुलाव *m* (جلاब *P*) A purgative. 2 A purge, a stool or motion from a purgative.

जुलूप *n* (زلف *P*) A ringlet or lock of hair. Understood by some only of काकपक्ष.

जुलूम *m* (ظلم *A*) Tyranny, oppression, injustice; unjust compulsion or constraint. 2 It is used freely whenever vehement action, strenuous effort, or excessive labor is to be expressed. Ex. आज पावसाने जु० केला To-day it has poured in torrents; पोराने रडण्याचा जु० केला The child is bellowing with might and main; मोठे जुलमाने नदी डोंगरावरून नेली; म्यां औषध जुलमाने खावे. 3 Used also to express one's admiration or marveling emotion at witnessing any enormous magnitude or extravagant copiousness or plenty.

जुलूमदस्ती, **जुलूमच्यास**, **जुलमाच्यासो** *f* (Formations with ظلم *A* दस्त *P* & زیادتی *P*) Tyrannical and oppressive procedure; violent measures gen.

जुलूमपादशाही *f* (ظلم *A* پادشاهی *P* Kingly.) An expressive term for exceeding tyranny, violence, vehemence &c.; for excess and immoderateness of action gen.

जुलूमबाजार *m* A market ordered to assemble upon some contingent occasion instead of on the regular day.

जुलूप & **जुलूपसन्न** See **जुलूप** & **जुलूपसन्न**.

जुंव *n* *P* (Commonly जुं) A yoke. [work.

जुवणी *f* A couple of कोळपें (weeding hoe) at जुंवळ *n* (युगल *S*) Twins.

जुंवळा *a* (जुंवळ) Twin, one of twins. 2 Double, twin, growing in pairs—fruits. [monly जुळी.

जुंवळो *f* (जुंवळ) A pair, couple, brace. 2 **जुंवा** *m* (यु *S* To join.) Junction, exact uniting or meeting. See **जवा**.

जुवा *m* (جوا *H*) Playing with dice; gambling.

जुवा *m* *C* An eight or aight. See **जू** *C*.

जुवाड or **डो** *f* (Dim. of जुं) A minor yoke; the yoke of the leaders or front pair of oxen.

जुवारी *f* (جوارى *H*) The Hindustānī word for जोंधळा Holcus sorghum. Used by the peasantry. Note. **जुवारी** (or **जवारी**) & **बाजरी** are the current terms about Poona and amongst Konkani people everywhere; but the genuine Desh-couple is जोंधळासजगुरा.

जुंवाली *f* *C* (जू & आळी) The yoke-collar of a bullock, throat-band. [an inlet.

जुवे *n* *R* An island in the midst of a river or

जुवेबाज *c* (جوئے باز H) A gambler, a player with dice. [ing.]

जुवेबाजी *f* (جوئے بازی H) Gambling, dice-play-
जुवा, जुवेबाज, जुवेबाजी See जुवा &c.

जुळणी *f* (Verbal of जुळणें) Laying over or along or together harmoniously or orderly; connecting or disposing suitably or regularly. See the verb. 2 Agreeing with, matching, suiting, fitting. Ex. ह्या पदाची आणि अभंगाची जुं चांगली होती; आस-चे जुळणीस कोणही मिळत नाहीं.

जुळणें *v c & i* (युगल S through जुंवळ) To lay regularly over (as one fold or one thing over another); or along the side (as a piece of cloth in enlargement); or at the end in orderly extension. 2 To put together in harmonious connection or orderly disposition, lit. fig. (pieces of a machine, parts of a poem, departments of a business, books, papers, leaves, types): to make to meet and harmonize; to bring into unison or consistency (several accounts, statements, various dispositions). Note. Of this verb, as of many others marked as *c* or *i*, the use will, in certain variations of the signification given, be preferably active, and in certain others preferably neuter; but the evil, as it is an evil more in appearance than in reality, and as the remedy, viz. increase of voluminousness, is clearly inadvisable, is suffered to remain.

जुळा *a* (युगल S) Twin, one of twins. 2 Double, twin, growing in pairs—fruits. Ex. जुळा आंबा, जुळे केळे.

जुळाल्ल *f* (जुळणें) Disposing or arranging harmoniously together (of numerous parts, members, or individuals.)

जुळी *f* (जुळणें) A lot, pile, parcel, little bundle or heap (as of betel leaves, cards, papers, of things in general of one kind and similar shape and size. 2 A trinket composed of two बांगडी or glass rings; also of two सर or strings with two gems or gold beads: also a duplicate or double article more gen. 3 A pair of बातो, i. e. a couple of wicks twisted together.

जुळें *n* (युगल S) Twins. 2 A double bāngri &c.: also बांग्याचें जुळें. Vide supra जुळी. In this sense आंब्याचें-केळ्याचें-पेरुचें-फळाचें जुळें A double mango &c.: also सांपाचें जुळें Serpentes in coitu.

जू *n* (युगल S) The fixed front-crosspiece or thill-yoke &c. See explanation under जाकड. 2 fig. Yoke or burden (as of responsibility or of business or cares). [or aight.]

जू *n c* An island in a river or an inlet, an eight

जुग *n* (योग S) A body, band, party, club. 2 A confederacy, combination, league. 3 In the games with सांगव्या. The falling together in one square of two or more सांगव्या: also a couple fallen together. 4 (युग S) An age of the world. There are four. See युग.

जूट *m f n* (युग S) Combination, consociation, banded state: also a combined body, a company or an association; and, familiarly, a party or faction, or a pack, crew, club, gang. 2 See जंगजूट or जंगजोड.

जून *a* (जुना) Hard or firm from maturity, fully mature—plants, fruits &c. 2 fig. Ripened, confirmed, stiffened (both in good and bad sense)—the understanding. [Opp. to ताग.]

जूफ *m* A term in the play of chuck-farthing.

जुम *m* See explained under जुमान. [See जुळें.]

जूळ *n* (युगल S) Twins: also a double thing gen.

जूळ *f* P Banding or tying together (of two bullocks &c.) *v* घाल. [or yawn. *v* घे.]

जुंभण *n* S जुंभा *f* S Gaping, yawning; a gape
जुंभणें *v i* (Poetry. जुंभा S) To gape or yawn.

जे *conj* That. Noting indication. Ex. त्या पत्रांत मजकूर असा जे. 2 A particle of reverential or respectful address. Ex. जे देवा, जे राजा, जे देव जे देव जे मंगळचूर्ति. 3 *pron* जे in poetry answers to the popular जो Who or which. [dent.]

जें *pron* Which. (Relating to a neuter antecedent.)
जेका *conj* (Poetry.) That. Noting indication. See का. Ex. जेका लंका वसली नवति पै॥

जेंगट *n* (Usually झेंगट) A metal plate beaten on by classes of mendicants; used in temples &c.: also the plate on which the hours are struck, a gong.

जेगा *m* An ornament for the head (of males).

जेगोपाळ *m* Better जयगोपाळ.

जेजाल (जाल H) A long musket turning in a stand, a swivel, a *ginjal*.

जेजालवरदार *m* (जाल بردार H) The man appointed to fire the *ginjal*. [ticular Rāgini.]

जेजावंती or जेजेवंती *f* (Better जयजयवंती) A par-
जेजाल *m* Commonly जंजाल.

जेजे *f* (Imitative or fanciful.) Toil, trouble, harass, bother; vexatious or wearisome matters. *v*. कर, दे, पड, पाव, सोस.

जेजेकार Better जयजयकार *q. v*.

जेजेवंती *f* A certain flowering creeper.

जेठणें *v c* To draw tight; to tighten. Used alone or as जेठून बांधणें, जेठून धरणें. [the month ज्येष्ठ.]

जेठवड or जेठोडी (Better ज्येष्ठवड) The period of
जेठा *m* Sitting with a cloth passed around the waist and the legs just below the knees. *v* मारून बसणें. 2 (ज्येष्ठ S) The first and strongest tint obtained from the safflower.

जेठा मारून बसणें To have no employment.

जेठी *m* (جیٹی H from ज्येष्ठ S) A professional wrestler, a pahlwān.

जेठोडी *n* (ज्येष्ठवड) Rain falling in the month ज्येष्ठ.

जेठवळ or जेठोळ *ad* (जेवढा & वेळ) As long as; for so long a period as. 2 Used as *s m* Such a while or length of time as. Correl. with तेवढवळ.

जेतय *a* S (Possible, purposed, necessary &c.) to be conquered. [umphant.]

जेता *a* S (-ता-ची-द) Ever victorious or tri-
जेतुला *a* (Poetry.) As much, great, large. 2 As many.

जेतल *n* S Victoriousness: also successfulness.

जेथ *ad* (Poetry.) Where, at which place. Relatively. जेथचा, जेथला, जेथील *a* (जेथें) Of which place. Relatively.

जेथपर्यंत, जेथपावेतो, जेथवर *ad* As far as; unto which place. 2 As long as; until which time.

जेथून or जेथान, जेथने *ad* Whence, from which place. Relatively.

जेथें *ad* Where. Relatively. Pr. जेथें खावें (खातो, खातोस &c.) तेथें हगावें (हगतो, हगतोस &c.) Expresses the recompensing of benefits with injuries requiting evil for good.

जेथेंकोठें *ad* Wheresoever.

जेथेंतेथें *ad* जेथूनतेथून *ad* Everywhere.

जेधवळ or जेधोळ *ad & m* Better जेठवळ.

जेधवां *ad* (Poetry.) When, at the time that.

जेन *n* Felt.

जेनाच्या पदरीं गांठ देणें or मारणें (To make a knot in the border of a piece of felt.) To attempt an impossibility.

जेनबुद्धि *f* (जेन Felt, & बुद्धि. An understanding

which, as felt closes in upon the holes made by the needle, speedily closes upon and effaces impressions.) A gross and heavy understanding: also *attrib.* gross, dull, stolid.

जेपाळ *m* A plant bearing a nut powerfully purgative, Croton Tiglium: also the nut. Pr. जेपा-ळाची मावा आणि वैकुंठीची यात्रा.

जेपाळाचा ढाळ A heavy purge. 2 (From a popular story.) An ironical term for a Panacea, polychrest, or universal remedy against every disease, affliction, or wo.

जेसतेस or जेसत्येस *ad* (جیون تیون H) Somehow or other: noting either imperfection in the performance or toil and effort in the agent. Ex. सकाळीं निघाला तर जे तीन कोस जाईल. [nable.]

जेय *a* S Conquerable or subduable: also win-
जेर *a* (زیر P Under.) Inferior or feeble; of less power or dignity. 2 Overcome by, exhausted, enfeebled, reduced by (disease, poverty &c.) *v* हो or जेरोस-आणणें-येणें.

जेरकडी *f* The curb-chain or strap of a bit.

जेरजबर, जेरजबरी *a* (زیر زیر P) Used of a way of playing at cards. [force, oppression.]

जेरजबरी *f* (Mistaken for जेरजबरी) Violence,
जेरदस्त *a* (زیر دست P) Inferior or feeble; of less power or less dignity:—opp. to जबरदस्त Sig. II. 2 A term at cards.

जेरदस्ती *f* (زیر دستی P) Powerless and helpless state. 2 A term at cards.

जेरबंद *m* (زیر بند P) A martingal. Pr. जें न निघे संबंधीं तें निघे जेरबंदीं. Pr. घोडा जेरबंदीं मनुष्य संबंधीं (ओळखावा-समजावा-जाणावा).

जे० उडविणें with वर of o. To lash with a martingal.

जेवढा *a* As much, as great, as large. 2 As many. Correl. with तेवढा. 3 Whichever one (of a number); every single one; who or whichever severally. Ex. ह्या मुलांमध्ये जे पाहता तेवढा शाह-णा; त्या गांवांत जे भेटतो तेवढा दरिद्रो. See notice under एवढा. [A meal, the food served.]

जेवण *n* (जेमन S) Making a meal. *v* जेव, कर. 2 जेवणखाण or जेवणेंखाणें *n* General or loose terms for articles of food, eatables. 2 जेवणेंखाणें is further, in careless or loose phraseology, Eating. Ex. त्याच्या घरीं जेवण्याखाण्याची सोई नाहीं.

जेवणघर *n c* The eating apartment of a house, i. e. माजघर. 2 Applied by some to the Eating houses (for Natives) lately set up in Bombay.

जेवणवन *n* (जेवणें & पत्र) Any leaf (as a plantain-leaf &c.) useful as a dish or plate at meals.

जेवणवार *m* (जेवणें & वार) Any day (natural or lunar) on which fasting is not commanded at night.

जेवणवेळ *f* The meal-time. Distinguished into थोरली जेवणवेळ & धाकली जेवणवेळ. The first (amongst Kunbis and working people) is about 9 P. M., the second about 7 A. M.

जेवणावळ *f* (जेवणें) Making an entertainment or a feast: also an entertainment or a feast. *v* कर. 2 Cost of the daily meals or meal, board. 3 (A new sense and appropriate to Bombay.) An eating house; an Ordinary table; a *table d'hote*.

जेवणी *f c* (जेवणें) Grain given to thrashers or other servants as part of their wages. 2 (The eating member.) The mouth.

जेवणें *v i* (जेमन S through جیون H) To make a meal; to dine or to sup. Pr. जेवोन तर तुपाशीं नाहीं तर उपाशी My own terms or none. Sometimes the verb takes an object; still, however, continuing its agreement with its subject. Ex. मी भात जेवलों, भाकरी जेवलों. Pr. राधावें तसें जेवावें करावें

तसे पाववे. 2 fig. To enjoy or suffer (the fruits of deeds), to reap. Ex. पूर्वी दुष्कर्म केली त्यांचे हे फळ आतां जेवतो. 3 To take bribes.

जेविना टाव टाकणे To abandon one's dish and meal.

(A very serious matter with the Hindú.) Ex. जेसे लक्ष्मोजन होता पाहो ॥ तयामाजी अंत्यज जाई ॥ मग ब्राह्मण उठति लवलाही ॥ जेविता टाव टाकूनि ॥

जेवू घालणे To give to eat; to feed or maintain: also to set food before. जेवून सेवा गोड Worship or service is sweetest after one's meal. दोहीकडून जेवणे To take payment from both parties in a cause: also to take payment from one party and a bribe from the other;—used of a Wakil or Advocate. दुसऱ्याच्या तोंडाने जेवणारा One who catches up and re-utters the sayings of another.

जेवणे *n* R The dining, upon occasions, of a party in a देकळ or pagoda (پتکدہ P).
जेवतागण *c* (जेवणे & गण. Of the eating order or class.) A term for a fellow good for nothing but to devour; one fruges consumere natus; a drone, sponger, idle parasite.

जेवा *m* (जेवणे) A dinner or supper; a meal; a feed. Ex. आजचा जेवा तर बाहेर पडला उद्याची वात उद्या. 2 Corn or flour served to a person for a meal. 3 Board (as of a peon billeted).

जेवा पाडणे-साधणे-काढणे To knock out of or force from a dinner or a meal.

जेवीं *ad* (Poetry. यथा S) As, like, in which kind, likeness, or manner. Ex. जेवीं उगवला भानु ॥ तेवीं दिसे ईचे वदन ॥

जेवींतेवीं Such as it may be; the good and the bad; all of whatever kind. Pr. सुनेनें साखूचें जेवींतेवीं सोसावे. [hour; a smell-feast or sponger.

जेवा *a* (जेवणे) A parasite-attendant at the meal-जेवडा *a* Preferably जेवडा.

जेव्हा *ad* (यदा S) When, at the time that. 2 As, since, seeing that. Ex. आम्हाला जेव्हा तो मारणार तेव्हा आम्हास जातां नये.

जेव्हाकधी *ad* Whensoever; on whatsoever occasions on which. जेव्हाकधी & केव्हाकधी are the only two instances of this form (i. e. there are not एव्हाकधी & तेव्हाकधी).

जेव्हातेव्हा *ad* Ever and anon; every instant; continually. Ex. हा जे. शिष्या देतो; जे. नको येजे एकवेळ केव्हा तो ये. [जेष्ठ. &c.

जेष्ठ, जेष्ठमध, जेष्ठवड &c. Common corruptions of जेष्ठ *f* Commonly जई.

जेष्ठपटी or जेष्ठपटी *f* (Properly झेपटी or झिपटी) A loose tress of hair.

जे or जे *conj* (Poetry.) If. 2 *ad* When, at the time that. Correl. with कै or कै.

जे *f* The space along the top of a wall. See जई.

जेव *a* S Victorious.

जेन *m* (S) A follower of the principles of a जिन or teacher of heterodox notions; the chief of which are The supremacy of certain pontiffs over the gods of the Hindús; a denial of the divine authority of the Vedas; and a disregard of the distinction of castes.

जेनचैन, जेनसैन, जनसैन *a* & *ad* See जईनचईन.

जेपाळ *m* (See जेपाळ) A plant and its nut.

जेयत *a* Equipped, accoutred, furnished and ready. [also winnable.

जेय्य *a* S Conquerable, vanquishable, subduable:

जेसा *a* (جيسا H Common in poetry.) See जसा.

जेसोताराम & जेसोराम Properly जयसोताराम & जयसोराम. [obeisance to a बैरागी &c.

जेसोरामबावाजी A word uttered in rendering

जो *pron* (यः S) Who, which. (Relating to a masculine antecedent.)

जो *As*, in the instant that. A particle noting promptitude, smartness, instant consequence of an effect. It, as well as जो the pronoun, is declinable, forming जो & जे Ex. जो टोला मारला तो लागलेच देन तुकडे केले; जो धाव मारली तो तेथे पोचला.

जो *ad* As long as; whilst. 2 Until. 3 As soon as; at the moment in which.

जोकड or जोखड *n* (युगं S) The fixed front-cross-piece or thill-yoke (of a cart or plough): also the upper cross member of a yoke where there are two. जोकड & जुं are of one meaning but current in different districts; and both are misunderstood of the fore yokes or collars properly termed शिळ-वट. 2 C The handle or turning piece of a sugar-press. It receives, at one end, the head of the male screw (नवरा) over the crown-board (पाटी) and is, at the other end, the thill-yoke, or is connected with it by means of the draw-pole (ओढकाटी). 3 fig. Yoke or burden (as of the cares of life). 4 fig. A monstrous mass (as of a Boa, अघेलें, or other serpent).

जोख *f* (जलौका S through جوك H) A leech.

जोख *n* A weight; a mass to weigh with. 2 Weighing. *v* कर. 3 R Measure; determinate size or dimensions. Ex. पायाचें जोख घेतल्यावांचून जोडे कसे करूं?

जोखणें *v c* To weigh. 2 fig. To estimate, rate, take the measure or amount of (one's abilities &c.) 3 Used passively or as neuter. To be weighed out unto; i. e. to avail, profit, turn to the account of. Ex. तुला च्या कड्यांत भांडून काय जोखणें?

जोखमाप *n* A measure of weight: also measurement by weighing. [perilous, hazardous.

जोखमी *a* (जोखीम) Involving danger or risk,

जोखी *a* (जोख) Of weight (not of capacity, length &c.)—a measure. 2 Weighed, determined by जोखी *f* R Stalk of hemp. [weighing.

जेखीण *f* (जोख) A female that applies leeches.

जोखीम sometimes जोखम & जोखीव *n f* (جوکیم H) Risk, hazard, peril, danger. 2 A venture, an enterprise, a hazardous undertaking or business. 3 The thing risked or put to hazard. 4 *unc* Loss or deficiency (of money or quantity) in any business.

जोखीव *p* of जोखणें Weighed, determined by weighing.

जोग *m* (योग S) Renunciation of the world and conquest of worldly passions and affections. *v* घे.

जोग भरणें To fill with food the basket of a सुरळी. This is considered as an act of worship. 2 To matriculate a जोगीण.

जोगडा *m* A contemptuous form of the word जोगी in the sense of ascetic.

जोगद्याचें भात *n* A kind of rice.

जोगणीसांगणी *f pl* The names of two goddesses (i. e. two of the बारा बलुते acting as such) at the ceremony of visiting the bounds of the village on च्येष्टामावास्या.

जोगता or जोगा *a* (योग्य S) Suitable unto or suiting; becoming or befitting: also worthy or deserving of. In comp. Ex. पायां जो. जोडा; अंगा जो. अंगरखा; तो पुरुष द्यावया जो. आहे; तो गांव पाहावया जो. आहे.

जोगतिणी or जोगतीण *f* A female beggar of the alms called जोगवा; a devotee of देवी under the name योगेश्वरी, or, according to the apprehension in the Carnatic, of रेणुका the mother of परशुराम.

जोगम्मा *f* (जोगी & अम्मा) A reproachful term for

a filthy and untidy girl; a malkin, slut, slattern, drab, drotchel.

जोगलणें *v c* R (योग Aid or support, and लावणें) To lend a hand to; to support or bear up (a sickly or weak person). [the common people.

जोगली *f* A small earthen meal-platter. Used by जोगवण *f* जोगवणी *f* जोगवणूक *f* or जोगवण, जोगवणी, जोगवणूक *f* Shifting or managing with; jogging on with. 2 Idling, dawdling, loitering, trifling at work. 3 *unc* Preserving or treating carefully.

जोगवा *m* (जोगाई from योगेश्वरी S A name of देवी) Alms asked by the worshipers of देवी. Pr. देगे बाई जो. न्हटल्यानें कोण्ही देत नाहीं.

जोगवणें or जोगावणें *v i* To idle at work; to work lazily or leisurely; to dawdle, dally, trifle, loiter. 2 fig. To get on tolerably well; to obtain a sufficiency without much trouble. Ex. रानांत गवत झाल्यापासून गाथी जोगावून येजे लागल्या; त्या गाथीच्या दुधानें वासरूंचे माच जोगावतें कांहीं उरत नाहीं; also to pass or proceed, although with some shifts and expedients; to jog on. Ex. आमचा संसार देन हजार रुपयांत जोगावतो. 3 To get on well; to thrive, prosper, flourish—an animal or a plant. 4 To do for; to suffice or serve for after a fashion. Ex. नांदूळ उद्यांच्या दिवसीं जोगवेल.

जोगवेकर or-करी *m* (-करीण *f*) A beggar of जोगवा.

जोगविणें or जोगाविणें *v c* To take care of; to keep and treat well; to feed or foster satisfyingly (esp. animals). 2 To treat poorly; to feed or foster middlingly; to make to shift or do somehow or other. Note. This verb, as well as in its intransitive form, has been most carefully ascertained to bear these opposing senses, yet the sense first given is the preferable and the more common sense.

जोगी *m* (योगी S) A devotee or ascetic gen: also an individual of an order of devotees who do not wholly renounce worldly engagements. Pr. जोग्यानें जोडले आणि कुतऱ्यानें खाल्ले. Pr. नवा जोगी आणि गांडभर जटा Used of one who vaunts and blusters greatly after but a little service. Pr. जोग्याचें करडू लाडकें The kid of the (solitary) जोगी is dear unto him (as a daughter). (2 Sam. xii. 3.) 2 A kind of snake. It is venomous, and is covered with dull blotches or discolorations. 3 *f* or जोगी असावरी The name of a रागिणी. See राग.

जोगीण *f* (जोगी) A female ascetic or devotee of देवी: also the wife of a जोगी. 2 An epithet of a species of the grain नाचणी.

जोगें *n* A kind of rice.

जोगेटा *m* C A contemptuous or reviling form of the word जोगी, and used of the snake of that name.

जोग्या *m* A manoeuvre of the Palæstra or Wrestlers' school. Catching and raising from under the arms and pressing down forwards. *v* भर.

जोजार *m* Family and followers; domestic establishment; esp. as large and considered as cumbersome and embarrassing. 2 A burden in its figurative senses. Ex. ह्या कड्याचा जो. कोण वाहील? ह्या हुंडीचा जो. मजवर कशाला? कर्जाचा-कुटुंबाचा-घेण्यादेण्याचा-छपेचा-उपकाराचा-जो. Pr. व्याचा भार त्याला जो. Whose load (or business) it is, he feels the burden.

जोजारणें or जोजावणें *v i* (जोजार q. v.) To have a large (and cumbersome) family or establishment. [blishment or a family.

जोजारी *a* (जोजार) Encumbered with an establishment. जोजा *ind* A word used in lulling infants, a lul-

laby. Ex. जो अगम्य वेदपुराण ॥ जोजो म्हणोनि जाल-
विति ॥ [to infants.

जो जो करणे To go to sleep; to go to by by. Used
जोट or ट m A coarse and thick cotton stuff. 2
(In the मावळ) Alluvial soil.

जोटी or जोटी a जोटीव or जोटीव a (जोट) Made
of the cloth called जोट.

जोट m The piece intervening betwixt the head-
of a pillar and the cross-beam.

जोड m f (जुड S) A pair, a couple (of things of
a sort and of which two usually go together). 2 A
set (of chessmen, of सेंग्या &c., of pots and ves-
sels for ablution or worship, of musical instruments,
also of performers): a pack (of cards); a suit (of
clothes, i. e. a dhotar and an angwastra); a set gen.
3 A piece added (to cloth, wood &c.) 4 Running
up and down the gamut in order to pitch the voice.
5 f Stock, hoard, accumulated property, lit. fig. 6
Profit, advantage, gain, acquisition. Ex. यथेष्टतां
ज्ञात जोड काय ? दे देवा संतपदाची जोड ॥ 7 जोड in
the sense of Joined so as to constitute doubleness,
is prefixed to the names of fruits, as जोडआंबा,
जोडउंबर, जोडकेळ, जोडचिंच, जोडपेरू. 8 जोड in
the sense of Compound or double, forms some
compounds, as जोडकडो, जोडकांड, जोडखांब, जोड-
तुळई or -बहाल, जोडपदर, जोडबाहो, जोडभित्त and
others which follow in order. 9 Junction or con-
nection by some means (of beasts or men); linked-
ness, yokedness. v घाल, g. of o. 10 The name of
the two middle chords of the वीणा or lute. 11
Friendship or close connection. 12 Matchedness.

जोडअक्षर n A compound letter. Ex. क, ख, स.
जोडका a (जोडणे) That earns or acquires; that
is the earning member of.

जोडकापूत m जोडकाराम m (जोडका Earner, पूत
Son.) The laboring or earning son of a family. 2
Used significantly of the wretches kept by govern-
ments to inform against people, and thus to fur-
nish occasions of raising money by fines.

जोडकाम n The work of joining or putting
rightly together (of parts prepared, of materials
collected). [गच्छू q. v.

जोडगच्छू m A kind of wheat; called also खपल्या-
जोडगिरी or जोडगीर a Having a piece added,
pieced. 2 Double; consisting of two; of twos or
pairs—pillars, walls of a fort, layers of tiles &c.

जोडगिरी f Joining in with and aiding (as of a
singer or Hardás). 2 Doubleness, state of consist-
ing or of being composed of two. 3 Piecedness,
composition through pieces or a piece joined.

जोडगोळी f A charge of two (or more) balls or
bullets. 2 A double shot.

जोडचौकट f A double frame,—a frame (esp. a
door-frame) composed of two counterparts con-
nected together by arms.

जोडणी f Joining &c. Verbal of जोडणे q. v.

जोडणे v c (जुड S) To join, unite, put together
(pieces). 2 To add unto; to apply at the end (a
piece to lengthen): also to lay over or along the side
(another fold, a lining, a piece in enlargement). 3
To lay or place equally together; to lay along or
side by side. Ex. दोनी काया जोडून पाह्या लांब
कोणतो म्हणजे कळेले; अंथरणासी अंथरण केवळ जोडू
नको. 4 To yoke or put to (cattle in harness):
and fig. to settle in a situation. Ex. घोराला त्या
चाकरोवर जोडून द्या. 5 To amass, accumulate, ga-
ther together, heap up. Ex. संसारसंबंधें परमार्थ
जोडे ॥ ऐसं केवीं घडे जाणते हो ॥ 6 To accomplish;
to bring about. Ex. सर्वांचीं कामे जोडावीं; माझे
लघ एवढे जोडून द्या. 7 To acquire or attain; to form

and fix or consolidate for one's self (छपा-खेद-मित्र-
की-आश्रय-धंदा-रोजगार-काम &c.) 8 To contrive,
devise, strike out.

जोडणे v i (जुड S) To come into the possession
of; to fall unto or be got by. Ex. औषधवस्त्रो
पाहतां साचार ॥ तेां अमृततुषार जोडला ॥; also किं
रोग्यास रसायण निर्मळ ॥ अकस्मात् जोडले ॥; also
तुक्यासीं परब्रह्म जोडे ॥ निजनिवाडे पाहतसे. 2 unc
To get opulent or substantial; to acquire pro-
perty and thrive. Pr. अध्याचा जोडला आणि
पिढोचा मोडला. [is the earning member of.

जोडता p a (जोडणे) That earns or acquires; that
जोडतापूत m See जोडकापूत.

जोडताराम & जोडतारावजी m Contemptuous
terms for जोडतापूत. The earning son of a family
or earning member of a community.

जोडनळी f A double barrel (as of a gun).

जोडनाल m An article of the तालोमखाना or
gymnasium. A sort of double-headed shot. [verb.

जोडप n R (जोडणे) Joining, uniting &c. See the
जोडपाहरा m A guard composed of two sentinels.

जोडपो a (जोड) That corresponds with as the
yokefellow, or as a fellow, mate, match, tally gen.
(of things animate or inanimate). [ness for it.

जोडपो f unc Yokedness together: also suitable-
जोडपे n C (जोड) A wedded pair. 2 P A twin-
pair, a boy and girl born together.

जोडफळ n (Poetry.) A double fruit.

जोडफळाचा संधा m A term for constant connec-
tion or close union (as of good and evil, of plea-
sure and pain): also for hand and glove-friend-
ship or close companionship.

जोडबंद m A paper prolonged by another being
pasted on to its end.

जोडवे n (जोडा) A ring worn on the fore or
middle finger or middle toe.

जोडा m (जोड) A pair, a couple of things of a
sort and of which two usually go together (as of
shoes, of dhotars &c. woven together); a mar-
ried pair; a pair of living creatures male and
female; a set of threads (viz. five) for the जानवे.
2 A single shoe (of a pair); a single one (of any
pair or couple); a fellow. 3 A match or fellow; a
parallel; a corresponding (person, thing, instance).
जोडा पायांत नसणे or कोण्हाचा जोडा कोण्हाच्या पा-
यांत नसणे Expresses great tumult, jumble, con-
fusion, and disorder. जोडा बांधणे or शिवणे To
make a pair of shoes. जोडे फाडणे (To tear one's
shoes.) To visit and wait upon with much vain or
laborious trudging.

जोडार्द f (جوزاई H) The price or cost of
putting together (materials, pieces, parts).

जोडाक्षर n (An irregular compound with जोड
& अक्षर) A compound letter; as क, ख, क.

जोडो f A pair, a brace, a couple, two of a sort.
2 A set (of singers, Purāṇ-expounders &c.); i. e.
one as principal and others as assistants. 3 Agree-
ment, meeting, matching, suiting. Ex. ह्याची त्या-
ची जोडो बनली. 4 (Poetry.) Stock, capital, heap,
treasure. Ex. गुण गाईन आवडो ॥ हेच माझी सव
जोडो ॥ 5 See जुडो. [ing.

जोडोचा Of a pair; mutually suiting or correspond-
जोडो f Inām-land &c. See जुडो.

जोडीव p of जोडणे That is composed of pieces
joined, or that has a piece added; joined, pieced,
patched, put together, made up.

जोडे n (जोड) A wedded pair; also (familiarily
or freely) a pair (a male and a female) gen. 2 C
A couple of cocoanuts. 3 R The ring commonly
called जोडवे.

जोत n C (युत S) A yoke (of oxen applied). v
बांध, लाव, लाग. Pr. पुढील जोत तसें मागेल जोत. 2
The plough as worked by a yoke of oxen. Ex.
जोत चालले-धरले-पडले-मुटले.

जोत f (ज्योति S) Light: also brightness, bril-
liancy, splendor, shine. 2 Lustre or brilliancy (of
gems): gloss (of cloths): temper (of weapons,
tools, metals): strength, force, vigor, spirit, good-
ness, substantialness (in rain, heat, crops, sub-
stances, men, animals, occupations, trades). Used
largely. 3 By meton. An illustrious personage or a
celebrated place; as हा साधु or हे देवस्थान मोठी जोत.
4 A burning in the throat. v लाग. [strength.
जोत घरणे To acquire lustre, splendor, force,
जोतदार a (ज्योति & ۱۱) Bright, brilliant, spar-
kling, glittering. 2 fig. Clever, capable, endued
with genius, talents, or parts.

जोतिबा m जोतिलिंग n (ज्योतिलिंग S) A lingam
of Mahādeva worshiped as a god. [bright.

जोतोवंत a (ज्योतिमान S) Splendid, luminous,
जोते n The edging of masonry by which a ter-
race or the raised site of a house is confined
and sustained. Applied also, synonymously with
चौथरा, to any terrace or raised ground.

जोते n (यौव S) The cord or strap by which the
yoke is secured on the bullock's neck; the throat-
band or yoke-collar. 2 (Or जू) The fixed front-
crosspiece or thill-yoke.

जोतो pron Whosoever—even he; i. e. every
body, every one. Ex. जोतो माझी सुति-निंदा-सेवा-
&c. करतो; जोतो असे म्हणतो. 2 Some; certain; this
& that. Ex. जोतो म्हणे म्यां घाय थोर ॥ वर्सी पाडनि
दिधला ॥ जोतो म्हणे मी प्रचंड वीर ॥ सांगति रावणासि
बडिवार ॥ [peasant, clown. 2 fig. A clodpate.

जोत्या a (जोत) That ploughs, a ploughman,
जोथळा m A cereal plant or its grain, Holcus
sorghum. Eight varieties are reckoned, viz. उता-
वळी, निळवा, शालू, रानडी, पिवळा जोथळा, खुंडी,
काळबोडी जोथळा, दूध मोगरा. There are however
many others as केळी, अरगडी, डुकरी, बेंदरी, मडगूप
जोथा a (युध S) Stout, stalwart, athletic. [&c.

जोप or पे n A calf of a cow or buffalo.

जोपणे v c To feed, nourish, support, sustain.

जोपयंत ad जोपावेतो ad Till which time, until.

जोपारणे v i (Or जापारणे) To answer again; to
be pert or insolent. [disallow contemptuously.
जोपारणे v c To flout, scout, jerk; to reject or
जोपावणे v c C जोपासणे v c C (जोपे Calf) To
look after; to tend; to treat or keep carefully;
—used esp. of a cow with respect to her calf, and,
thence, of persons with respect to persons, animals,
or things gen.

जोपाशीर or ल f C जोपा f R जोपासना f R जो-
पासणी f Tending or looking after; treating or
preserving with care and attention.

जोबडा m R A truss or wad of grass; esp. a
truss thrown on a field, stuck on a fruit-tree, &c.;
indicating the prohibition of Government against
reaping or gathering. Hence the शंडी tucked
up loosely and tied. [or bubbly (of a woman).

जोवन m (यौवन S through ۱۱ H) A breast
जोबाड n Commonly झोबड or झोबाड.

जोबाळणी f (Verbal of जोबाळणे) Looking after,
tending &c.

जोबाळणे sometimes जोसाळणे v c C To look
after; to tend; to treat or keep carefully. 2 To
be ever caressing and fondling (of a child &c.);
to be ever feasting one's eyes with it: also to be
ever handling, stroking, and smoothing (of a
hobby or pet creature or thing).

जोवेदं *a* Powerful, forceful, strong: also lusty, sturdy, strapping.

जोम *m n* (जोवन *S*) Compactness; thickset or strongknit state; fullness and vigor of make and appearance: also force, power, strength (as the product of compactness of make).

जोमदार *a* Compact or firm: also vigorous, powerful, strong.

जोर *m n* (जोर *P*) Strength, force, power. 2 Firmness or stoutness; power of endurance or resistance (of living beings or things). 3 Violence or impetus, momentum (of wind, bullets &c.) 4 Oppression, force, injustice. 5 Stress or strain; the press, bearing, or pull of a weight or force. 6 The force of fullness or prime (as of a malady, of rainy or windy season or weather). 7 An exercise of the gymnasium. Hard straining of the muscles of the limbs and trunk. *v* काढ. 8 The flood tide, esp. the extraordinary flow at conjunction and opposition.

जोर करणे or लावणे or जोरास येणे To resist greatly; to demand force; to be hard of accomplishment. जोराचा Strong, powerful, firm.

जोरकस *c* (जोरक *P*) One who practices जोर or the exercise of lying along on hands and toes, and drawing forwards the breast with much straining. Hence 2 An athletic or powerful person. [equinoxes.]

जोरगत *f* *R* Spring-tide: also the tide at the जोरजवरी *f* (जोर *P* जोर *A*) Violence, force, tyranny. [तलबो.]

जोरतलब & जोरतलबो Properly जोरतलब & जोर-जोरतलब *f* (जोरतलब *P*) In law. A summons with force to compel attendance. 2 An extortion or exaction.

जोरतलबो *a* (जोरतलब) Constraining, compulsive, coercive—demands of attendance or money, and gen. [oppression.]

जोरतलबो *f* (जोरतलब) Force, compulsion, जोरतलबोटी *f* जोरतलबोटी *f* Terms at cards.

जोरदार *a* (जोरदार *P*) जोरवान् *a* Strong, powerful, firm.

जोरबळ *n* (जोर *P* & बळ. A loose or an emphatic compound.) Bodily force; brutal force; rude compulsion or mere violence.

जोरा *m* (जोर *P*) Authority, power, might. Ex. सावकाराचा जोरा की सरकाराचा जोरा. 2 Force, violence, unjust compulsion or infliction.

जोरावणे *v i* (जोर) To become strong, powerful, potent, lit. fig.: to become violent—wind, rain, a passion, a disease.

जोरावर *a* (जोरावर *P*) Powerful, strong, mighty. 2 Oppressive, tyrannical, violent. [pulsion.]

जोरावरी *f* (जोरावरी *P*) Violence, force, compulsion. जोरावा *m* (जोरावा *P*) Violence, force. 2 Abetting, aiding, backing. [रावरी.]

जोरावार & जोरावारी Properly जोरावर & जोरावरी *f* (जोरावरी *H*) A plant or its grain, *Holeus sorghum*. [A term at chess.]

जोरी *a* (जोर) Defended or supported—a piece.

जोळ *f* *P* Suiting, meeting, matching, fitting.

जोलीचा That suits, meets, matches.

जोव *f* *R* (जोव *S*) Lightning.

जोवणो *f* *R* The peg, pin, or bolt of a yoke.

जोवणे *v i* *R* (जोव) To lighten. 2 *R* To swarm thickly—flies, ants &c. 3 To lose freshness and flavor—fruits.

जोवर, in poetry जोवरी, with the vulgar जोवेरी *ad* Till which time, until. 2 As long as, during, whilst.

जोवाल *f* *R* (जोवणे To swarm.) The uniting together of cultivators to lop trees, burn the ground, transplant rice, weed the crop &c. The word agrees well with संपड *q. v.*

जोवारी *m* *A* jeweler &c. See जोहरी.

जोशी *m* (जोतिषी *S*) An astronomer or astrologer, esp. one by profession. 2 An individual of a class among Shúdras. They are fortune tellers, soothsayers &c. 3 A bird, a sort of crane.

जोसकी *f* जोसपणा *m* जोसपण *n* The office or business of the village जोशी. [जोशी.]

जोसगंड *m* *A* contemptuous form of the word जोहरी *m* sometimes जोहारी & जोहारी (जोहारी *A*) A jeweler: also a pedler or old brocade-merchant; one who buys up old lace, pieces of brocade &c.

जोहार or जोहर *n* (जोहार *A*) Jewelry, jewels. 2 The business of jeweler.

जोहार *m* (जोहारी or जोहर: *S*) The word used by the महार, चांभार &c., in saluting their betters or each other. 2 The word of obeisance used to a Rájá by his attendants, implying O warrior!

जो *ad* Till which time, until.

जोळ *n* *C* Cloudiness or clouds. 2 *R* A sudden and impetuous storm or gale.

जोळो *a* (जोळ) Tempestuous, stormy, squally—wind, weather. 2 Adapted to storms and tempests—a ship.

जोहागिरदार, जोहागोर, जोहावाज, जोहावाद, जोहा-मई &c. These, though sufficiently common to warrant this insertion and proscription, are only further mutilations of the misspelled words जोहागिरदार, जोहागोर &c. For जोहान and जोहानपन्हा See जोहान &c. [of an arc.]

जो *f* *S* A bowstring. 2 The earth. 3 The chord जोचा (From the masc. rel. pron. जो Who or which.) Whose, of which. (Relating to a masc. or neut. antecedent.) [जा.]

जोदा, जोदुगिरी, जोदू, जोफा, जोस. See under जोन, जोनजवान or -जोन, जोनी, जोनी जवानी &c. Corrupt spelling of जोवान &c.

जोपक्षी or जोपेक्षा *ad* For the reason or on the ground that; because that. Correl. with जोपक्षी or जोपेक्षा.

जोफल *n* *S* Measurement of an arc of the circle.

जोबोद or जोबूद *a* (जोबूद *A*) Sound and safe; whole and right; unimpaired.

जोमिति *f* (*S* जो The earth, मिति Measure.) Mensuration of the earth or of land, geometry.

जोहागिरदार, जोहागिरदार, जोहागोर, जोहावाज &c. See and apply the proscription delivered above at जोहागिरदार. [May-June.]

जोष्ट *m* (*S*) The third month of the Hindú year, जोष्ट *a* (*S*) Elder. 2 *S* Best, most excellent, pre-eminent. [Glycirriza glabra.]

जोष्टमध or जोष्टीमध *m f* (मधुयष्टिका *S*) Licorice, जोष्टवड *f* The period of the month जोष्ट. (A word formed like आठवडा A week & पंधरवडा A fortnight.)

जोष्टा *f* (*S*) The eighteenth of the lunar mansions.

जोष्टाकनिष्ठा *f* (*S*) The two sisters, the elder and the younger Fortune, लक्ष्मी & अलक्ष्मी, whom the ocean turned up during the churning of it by the gods and titans. The learned correct this popular misapprehension by instructing us that not two Fortunes came up, but लक्ष्मी only, whose name जोष्टा (elder) became, after her marriage to विष्णु, कनिष्ठा (younger). 2 A व्रत or observance in honor of these sisters held in भाद्रपद शुद्ध.

जोष्टागौर or -गौरी *f* (जोष्टागौरी *S*) A form of

पार्वती worshiped in Bhádrapad, when the moon is in her 18th mansion.

जोष्टासन *n* *S* Presents made to the husbands of the elder sisters by the person marrying the youngest; or by the father of the bride.

जोष्टी *f* (*S*) The day of full moon in जोष्ट.

जोष्ट्य *n* *S* Elderness or seniority. 2 Preeminence or superiority.

जोति *f* (*S*) pop. जोत *f* Light, lustre, brilliancy.

जोतिरूप or जोतिस्वरूप *n* *S* Light itself. A title of God. "God is Light." i. John i. 5.

जोतिर्लोक *m* *S* The sphere of the luminaries of heaven, i. e. of the fixed stars.

जोतिर्लिंग *n* (*S*) A lingam of Shiva. There are twelve. See बारा जोतिर्लिंग.

जोतिःशास्त्र *n* (*S*) Astronomical or astrological science: also a treatise upon it.

जोतिष *n* (*S*) Astronomy or astrology. 2 The profession, situation, or office of astronomer.

जोतिषचक्र *n* *S* The sidereal heavens; the stellar sphere.

जोतिषी *m* (*S*) An astronomer or astrologer.

जोतिष्टोम *m* (*S*) A particular sacrifice at which sixteen officiating priests are required. Hence used of a work or business in deriding its pretensions to grandeur or importance. [did.]

जोतिष्मान् *a* *S* Light, lustrous, luminous, splen-

ज्वर *m* (*S*) Fever. Upon the following words

both the variety of general apprehension and the disagreement amongst physicians are so great that it has been judged advisable to insert them here, and to explain them together. Of ऐकाहिकज्वर the

acceptations are 1st, Fever returning daily, quo-

tidian; 2nd, Fever having alternate increase and

remission, remittent: of द्वयाहिक ज्वर—1st, Fever

having two days of intermission; 2nd, Fever having

two daily exacerbations; 3d, Fever returning the

second day after, i. e. having one day of intermis-

sion: of त्रयाहिकज्वर—1st, Fever returning on the

third day, exclusively of the fever-day, i. e. that

leaves two days free; 2nd, Fever recurring every

third day, tertian; 3rd, Fever continuing three

days: of चातुर्थिकज्वर—Fever returning every

fourth day, quartan. Much inquiry, and amongst

the learned, has discovered the above: consulta-

tion of the माधवनिदान (a work of authority) has

determined what follows. ऐकाहिकज्वर is remittent

fever: द्वयाहिक is fever recurring the second day, the

day after the intermitting day—tertian fever:

त्रयाहिक is fever recurring after two days of intermis-

sion—quartan fever: चाहिक is, with full agree-

ment of Shástra, the learned, and the people,

quartan. Further, distinction is made (both by

माधवनिदान and by usus popular and learned)

betwixt सततज्वर & संततज्वर. The former is Remit-

tent fever; the latter, Unremitting or Continued

fever. अन्येद्युः *m* (A high word but in use.) Quoti-

dian fever.

ज्वरपाचवा or ज्वरपाचावा *m* Return of fever

through the patient's exposing himself, after re-

covery, too early to the public gaze. See पाचवा.

ज्वरविपाक *m* *S* Fever in its maturity or full

force. See विपाक.

ज्वरसृष्टि *f* (*S*) The illusions or unreal repre-

sentations occasioned by fever, calenture-visions.

ज्वरांकुश *m* *S* A medicinal preparation used in

fevers.

ज्वरातिसार *m* *S* Diarrhoea or dysentery with fever.

ज्वरांश *m* (*S*) Feverishness or febrile symptoms.

ज्वरित *p* (*S*) ज्वरी *a* Affected with fever, feverous.

ज्वलन *n* S Burning, blazing. 2 *m* Fire.
ज्वलित *p* S Blazing, flaming. 2 Burned.
ज्वल्य *m* (Commonly जलप) Rage, passion, great anger. 2 Strong faetor or stench. 3 Awe or dread, strong sense of fear.

ज्वान, ज्वानकडा, ज्वानपडा, ज्वानमर्द, ज्वानमर्दी, ज्वानो, ज्वानीदिवानी See जवान &c. [मर्दी.]

ज्वामर्द & ज्वामर्दी Properly जवानमर्द & जवान-ज्वार or ज्वारी *f* (ज्वारी *H*) A plant and its grain, Holcus sorghum. [fire burning.]

ज्वाला *f* (S) pop. ज्वाळा or ज्वाळ *f* Flame, blaze, ज्वालायाही *a* S Combustible, inflammable, susceptible of kindling.

ज्वालापटल *n* S A mass of flame; a conflagration.

ज्वालासुखी *f* (S) A place where subterraneous fires break forth. Esp. that near Bálch, to which pilgrimages are made. The word is now familiarized in the sense of Volcano. [ज्वा०.]

ज्वाळामाळी *m* (Poetry.) Fire. Ex. प्रत्यक्ष भेटला

झ

झ The ninth consonant, and the aspirate of the preceding letter. It, like ज, has two sounds, for the discrimination of which see the observations under ज. The first may be represented by *jh*; the second by *dz* aspirated or *dzh*.

झक *f* (झक *H*) A word introduced from the Hindustáni, and, though much used in the senses here given, unknown in its primitive signification, that of Fly. Ex. झक मारणे To err or blunder; to act or speak like a fool. झक मारीत-जाईल-देईल-येईल-करील &c. implies He will go, come, give, do &c. *willy nilly*; he cant help himself. It corresponds with other vulgar phraseologies in this flowing tongue. See under केळे.

झक-कण-कन-कर-दिशी-दिनी (Imit.) With a flash; with a sudden gleam or quick blaze.

झकझक *f* Glittering, glistening, sparkling: also scintillation (as of the stars, or, literally, from a forge or fire).

झकझक or कां *ad* Glitteringly or sparkingly.

झकझकणे *v i* (Imit.) To glitter, glisten, sparkle.

झकझकाट *m* (Intens. of झकझको) Great brilliance or brightness; glaring, gleaming, flashing.

झकझकी or झकझक *f* (Imit.) Brightness, brilliance, glitter, shine, gloss, polish. [bright.]

झकझकीत *a* Sparkling, glittering, brilliant,

झकटणे *v i* (Poetry) To rase, graze, rub in passing. 2 Or झगटणे or झगडणे *q. v.*

झकणे *v i* To be lost in admiration or amazement; to be dazzled, fascinated, bewildered, confounded: also to be befooled or tricked. 2 To err, blunder, stray, wander gen.

झकत *ad* (Vulgar) See झकमारीत under झक. Necessarily; whether or no; without daring to refuse &c. It qualifies all verbs, and refers alike to persons and to things. Ex. नाक धरिलें न्हाजे झ० तोंड उघडेल.

झकमक *f* Brawl, squabble, contention. *v* झड.

झकमग *f* (Poetry.) Brilliance, glitter, glare.

झकवण, झकवणी, झकवणूक *f* Verbal of झकविणे Befooling, beguiling, gulling: also befooled state.

झकविणे *v c* (Active of झकणे) To dazzle, fascinate &c. 2 *fig.* To befool, bubble, bamboozle.

झकाकणे *v i* (Intens. of झकझकणे) To shine brightly or glowingly, to gleam, to glare.

झकाकी *f* (Intens. of झकझको) Great brilliance or brightness; glaring, gleaming, flashing.

झकाकीत *a* Gleaming, glaring, glowing, shining brightly: also glossy, glistening, lustrous through polish.

झकाझक or कां *ad* (Imit.) Sharply, smartly, flowingly—monies coming or going: suddenly and continuously—डोळे झांकतात, झोप येती &c.

झकाझोक *f* (झोक by redup.) Going along with pompous airs and mien; stately gait, strutting, parading. *v* लाव, मांड, कर, बनून चाल.

झंकार *m* (S Imit.) Jingling, clinking, clanking &c. (as of the bells of dancers, of tabors &c.)

झक, झक-कण-कर &c. See under झक.

झक *a* Bright, shining, sparkling, glittering.

झकड *a* (झकड *H*) Stubborn, perverse, mulish.

झकू *m* A term in the game of इटीदांडू. 2 (Vulgar.) Coitus. [झकझक &c.]

झगझग, झगझगणे, झगझगाट, झगझगी &c. See

झंगट *n* (Usually झंगट. The झ is *Jh*.) A metal plate, beaten on by certain classes of mendicants: also the plate on which the hours are struck.

झंगटणे *v c* (*Jh*. Transitive but agreeing with its subject.) To seize violently or roughly; to grasp or clasp rudely: also to brush against forcibly, to graze. Hence *fig.* To collide or clash with; to contend or dispute with. See ex. under अडळणे.

झंगटणे *v i* (*Jh*.) To press hard upon; to cleave unto with rude hold; to stick to forcibly or fast. Ex. लोलेभें पापें सकळ ॥ अंगीं येउन झंगटति ॥

झंगड *f* (*Jh*.) A metal plate used as a *gong* or as a musical instrument. 2 The bang or clash of musical instruments. *v* उठ, लाग. Also a clamorous dispute or brisk discussion; any vociferation or noisy bustle. *v* लाव, मांड, चाल. 3 Freely. Overflowing plenty (of articles at a feast, of music, singing, dancing, romping).

झंगड *ad* With banging, clashing, or loud sounding—musical instruments &c. Ex. झं० झं० नौबत वाजे ॥ तें ऐवेंच साजे ॥ [pute with.]

झंगडणे *v i* (झंगडणे *H*) To quarrel, contend, dispute.

झंगडा *m* झंगड *f* (झंगडा *H*) A quarrel, contest, dispute: also a litigation or lawsuit.

झंगडाक *a* झंगडाळू *a* (झंगडाळू *H*) Quarrelsome.

झंगडाझंगड *f* (झंगडणे) Mutual or general and violent quarreling.

झंगडारंगडा *m* (झंगडणे & रंगडणे) Brawling and bickering; jangling and wrangling.

झंगमग *f* (Imit.) Glitter, brightness, brilliance: also gleaming, flashing, glaring.

झंगमगणे, झंगमगी, झंगमगीत, & झंगमगणे, झंगमगी See under झकझकणे &c.

झंगरे *n* (झंग! Imit. of the glow of fire.) A kindled heap of bits of cowdung: also a mass of glowing coals: a little fire more gen.

झंगले *n* A child's angrakhá or frock. [the feet.]

झंगा *m* (झंगा *H*) A robe or gown extending to

झंगार *n* P Cloudiness or overcloudedness. *v* ये, उठ, निघ, घाल. 2 A mass of clouds or a large cloud. 3 A shower. *v* पड.

झंझावात or झंझावायु *m* (S) also झंझामारुत & झंझापवन *m* (S) A violent gust with rain, a storm: also a hurricane, or a squall, or a strong blast gen.

Ex. किं सुटतां झंझामारुत ॥ धुळीनें ढण बडत उडत ॥

झट *n* A bore or pest; an encumbrance or embarrassment; a clog;—used freely of persons, occurrences, circumstances. This word will be met with in all the applications given under लचांड. 2 *f* A knock or hit (as from striking against); a concussion or sharp stroke *v* लाग.

झटक *f* (Imit.) A smart and rapid going and

returning; a *shake*, a *jiffy*, a *whisk*. *v* मार.

झटकणे *v i* (Imit.) To start off suddenly. 2 (Gen. with फटकणे, as झटकून फटकून राहणे or असणे) To part from; to become or to remain separate.

झटकणे or झटकाविणे *v c* (झटका *H*) To shake (a cloth &c.) 2 To sweep by whisking a cloth over. 3 To fan (fire, grain &c.) 4 To jerk or throw out (a foot, arm &c.)

झट-कन-कर-दिनी-दिशी *ad* (Imit. particles.) Smartly, promptly, in a trice, in a shake, with a whisk.

झटका *m* झटकारा *m* (Imit. formations from झट!) A smart blow as with a stick or switch. 2 A sudden and smart pull: also a jerk with hand or foot. 3 A sudden and smart pain; a shooting, throe, pang, twinge. 4 A puff, gust, blast (of wind): a bursting forth (of rage): a blow or blast (from a भूत or fiend): a flinging out (of the foot in dancing): a swing (of the arm or body): the sweep or sway (of a weapon): a whisk from a skirt or an end. *v* मार, दे, बस. 5 A shake or a flap; a flap with the रूप or sifting fan &c. *v* दे. 6 A concussion or sudden blow (as from a body struck against); a knock or hit (as in falling. *v* लाग. 7 A stroke of the sun; or, less specially, a blast of ऊह or sun-heated air: the sweep or prevalence, or an alighting stroke, of जरीमरी or other epidemic: an attack of fever, bilious disorder &c.: a blight falling upon crops: a blow (loss) in trade or business. *v* लाग, बस, मार. N.B. झटकारा is, throughout the above senses, less common than झटका.

झटकापटकांत In a shake or trice; in half a moment.

झटकासरसा With a smart slash, cut, or stroke; with a jerk, catch, or pull; with a sweep or swing; with a whisk or shake; with a sally, start, spring, bound, dart, rush, run, go; with any outburst or sudden and forceful action: also as with a pop; all of a sudden—dropping down dead.

झटकाफटका *m* (झटका by redup.) A blast (from a fiend, hot wind, the sun, an epidemic &c.): the vehement drift or dash (of a shower): a forceful sweep, swing, whisk, shake, or flap: the press or cogency (of a claimant work or business). For other applications heard see under झटका.

झटकारणे *v c* (झटका or झटकारा) To whisk: also to sweep briskly. 2 To flout.

झटकाविणे *v c* See झटकणे. [whisk; smartly.]

झटझट or टां *ad* (Imit.) In a shake; with a

झटझावट *n* (झट & झावट) A comprehensive or general term for disputes and contests: also for troubles, scrapes, difficulties, perplexities.

झटणे *v i* To apply assiduously and earnestly; to strive strenuously. 2 To rush violently into contact with.

झटपट *ad* (Imit.) Smartly, promptly, in a trice.

झटपट *f* (Imit) Sharp brawling or altercation. *v* उड, हो. 2 Smartness, quickness, sharpness or briskness of action. Ex. असें आळसावर कळ नको थोडी झ० धर. *v* घे, खा, धर, कर.

झटपट्या *a* (झटपट) Smart, lively, bustling; sharp or brisk in action. [shake.]

झटाझट or टां, झटाटां *ad* (Imit.) In a trice or

झटापटी or पट *f* (Imit.) Strife or altercation; a scuffle or an angry or a brisk discussion. *v* उड, झड, लाग, हो, लाव, कर. 2 Hurry and confusion; hurry and flurry.

झटाल or झव्याळ or लो *a* (झट) Full of plans and projects, schemes and speculations: also full of shifts, contrivances, and expedients. Pr. झटाल भेटआणि फटकाळ नगरी. Used generally describ-

ing the immorality or dissoluteness of persons or places. 2 Full of scrapes and difficulties from debt; deeply embarrassed. 3 Used by some for झोट or झाड.

झटाळ *n* A bore or pest; an encumbrance, a burden, a trouble &c. See झट, झेंगट, लुचांड &c.

झटाळी or झ्याळी *f* The disposition or the practices of a झटाळ or झ्याळ *q. v.*

झटपटे or झटपट्टे *m pl* Toil and trouble; fuss and pother; ado, pains, labors. *v* खा, घे, सांपड.

झटेल or लो *a* (झट) That is full of plots and projects, or of injurious and mischievous or wild and hare-brained pranks and practices.

झड *f* Long-continued rain. *v* लाग, बस. 2 Spray: and, by a figure, a matted fence before a door or window to keep off the spray. 3 A stoop or swoop (of a bird of prey): and fig. rushing upon or crowding around scramblingly or eagerly; an eager spring upon. Ex. नको अनुमानू विठ्ठला ॥ तुका म्हणे झड घाला ॥ *v* घाल, कर, पड, लाग. 4 A continued falling (as of leaves, blossoms, the hair); maceration or wasting away (of the body); tabies, marasmus: also a series or long succession (of persons, actions, events). *v* लाग, पड.

झडकणे *v c* (Imit.) To shake (a cloth &c.) Gen. used with and after झाडणे, as झाडून झटकून ठेव. 2 To fan (a fire, grain &c.): also to whisk or flap; to pass (a cloth &c.) lightly and smartly over any body. [and briskly.]

झडकणे *v i* (Imit.) To start or shoot off suddenly झाड-कन-कर-दिशो-दिनी *ad* (Imit particles.) In a trice, shake, jiffy.

झडकरो or झडकरून *ad* (Poetry.) Quickly, sharply, smartly. Ex. तों कैकै म्हणे सीते झडकरून ॥

झडका *a* (झडणे) Wasted or shrunken—the body, leaves &c.

झडकारणे, झडकाविणे, झडका Better झडकारणे &c. झडझड or डां *ad* (Imit.) Quickly, smartly, in a trice, shake, jiffy.

झडझडणे *v i* (Imit) To set upon violently; to speak to snappishly or sharply; to fall foul of. With वर or शीं or अंगावर of o. 2 To set to smartly (upon a business or work).

झडझडते or झडझडून *ad* (Imit.) Words used enhancingly with झाडणे. Ex. झं झाड Shake it well, briskly, stoutly. 2 Quickly, smartly, sharply; —used with झालेले-चालेले-पळले-धावले-देले-मारले-करणे.

झडझडा *a* (झडझडणे) That speaks rapidly and angrily; that sets upon scoldingly: also that sets to (upon a work) vigorously or eagerly.

झडझोबट *n* Commonly झटझोबट.

झडणी or झडणूक *f* (Verbal of झडणे) Falling, shedding, dropping &c.

झडणे *v i* To be shed or cast in a continued manner—leaves, blossoms, fruits, hair. 2 To waste away—the flesh &c. &c. Ex. जरि जिह्वा जाय झडानी ॥ किडे पडोत तात्काळ ॥ 3 To fade; to lose brightness, clearness, freshness—colors, pictures, writing. 4 To be in animated or smart action—the चौघडा or royal band, the झांज or cymbals, a fight or dispute: to be firing—guns, musketry. 5 To be under regular issue or free and brisk course of payment or receipt—wages of troops, monies. 6 To decline, break, give way—a building, a tiling, any fixed arrangement.

झडतपडत *ad* (झडणे & पडणे) In a dropping and wasting manner—a load of hay, small leaves, sand, ashes &c. proceeding along. 2 Falling

and trippingly, i. e. with failing, sinking, suffering, with much pains and ado.

झडती *f* (झडणे) A close or narrow search: and fig. a strict reckoning with. *v* चे. 2 fig. A general clearance (of accounts). 3 fig. Clearance or utter consumption (of money, articles of provision &c.) *v* लाव, दे. 4 Taking an account (as of the movables of a house, of all the sources of revenue &c.): also the account or inventory taken.

झडप *f* A stoop or swoop (of a bird of prey): a bound, spring, or dart forwards (as into one's arms or to grasp, snatch, or catch). *v* घाल. Ex. झं घालून पाव वेगीं ॥ 2 A window-shutter; a door, or a fold of a door.

झडपड *f* Violent or restless tossing about. See तडफड. 2 Commonly झटपट.

झडपडा *m* (झडप) A seizing quickly; a springing upon; a snatch or catch. *v* घाल.

झडपया *a* (झडपड) Brisk, quick, active; sharp or smart at a business or work. 2 That tosses about restlessly; that flounders, flounces, flutters.

झडपण *n* (झडपणे) Any thing used to fan or flap. 2 A cover, shutter, lid. 3 *f* also झडपणा *f* A blast from a god or bhūt (fiend). Ex. कशी गत करूं ह्या बाळाला झालो झडपणा ॥ वेईना यान गे बाई काही केलां समजेना ॥ Also a sudden attack of fever &c.

झडपणी *f* (Verbal of झडपणे *v c*) Fanning, flapping, winnowing. 2 A flapper or fan. See झडपणे *n*. 3 A blast (from a god, fiend, सडवो &c.) a sudden attack (of fever or acute disease).

झडपणे *n* Any winnowing or fanning instrument; a flapper or fan.

झडपणे *v c* To fan, flap, winnow (grain, fire &c.) 2 fig. To blast, affect, visit—a god or a भूत (fiend). Ex. विठ्ठले जेपाखून झडपिले ॥ संसार नावडे मन विठले ॥ Also पंदरीचें भूत मोठें ॥ भावार्थी या झडपी नेटें ॥

झडपणे *v i* To hold up—rain. 2 (Poetry.) To stoop—a bird of prey: also to dart or pounce upon; to spring or jump upon. Ex. तों करींचा पिंड झडपोनि ॥ घारी नेत अकस्मात् ॥ 3 To flap and flutter about. Ex. चाप उरीं दडपे झडपे ॥ सग आननपत्ति धरे रचली ॥

झडपा *m* A lid or shutter (as of a box). 2 A slight door of matted or wattled work (as of a garden-fence). 3 A fire-flapper or fan of bamboo matting.

झडपाझडपी *f* (झडपणे) General fanning, flapping &c. 2 fig. Smart scuffling or altercation, a tussle.

झडपीव *p* of झडपणे Fanned, flapped, winnowed. झडाका (An imit. formation.) A smart stroke or blow; a forceful application; as काढोचा-पदराचा-पावसाचा-वाऱ्याचा-झं. *v* लाग. The word is further used sometimes in the senses of झपाटा, sometimes in those of घडाका, but it is less common than either. [smartly, briskly.]

झडाझड or डां, झडाड or डां *ad* (Imit.) Quickly, झडाडणे *v i* (Intens. of झडझडणे) To set upon sharply or angrily: also to set to with vehemence or ardor. 2 To proceed smartly and vigorously.

झडातावा *f pl* P See झरातावा.

झडो *f* (झड) A long-continued fall of rain. 2 A lingering, wasting disease; tabies, marasmus, consumption. 3 A thatched frame. Used to protect an open building against rain, a tattie.

झया *a* (झडो) That is wasting away under some disorder.

झयापया *f pl* (झडणे & पडणे) Inclinations for-

ward or to the sides; reeling or staggering steps or movements. *v* दे, खा, जा.

झण-कण-कर-दिशो-दिनी *ad* With a whiz or twang—a stone from a sling, a bullet &c. 2 In a trice or shake.

झणका *m* Smart (as of a scorpion's sting, of hot spices &c.) *v* लाग, सुट, वाट. 2 A gust of passion. *v* ये.

झणकार or रा *m* (झण!) A twang, a twanging or ringing sound: also a clanging or clanking. 2 A whisk or flap. Ex. झणकाचाबरोवर दिवा गेला. 3 Briskness or smartness (of speech or action). 4 A fit of passion. *v* ये. 5 A dart of the scorpion's sting. *v* मार.

झणकी *f* (झण!) Ringing or tingling (as of ears or hand from a blow): glowing and beating (as from a sting): burning (of mouth or tongue) from eating pungent things. *v* मार, उड, निघ. झणक्या *pl* is more in use.

झणझण or गां *ad* (Imit.) With a clang or clank 2 Quickly, briskly, smartly. 3 Glowingly. See the noun.

झणझणणे *v i* (Imit.) To ring, clang, clank. 2 To ring or tingle; to vibrate tremulously and painfully—ear, hand &c. from a smart blow. 3 To burn and ache; to feel all on fire—mouth &c. from eating hot, biting substances: also to glow and beat—a part from a sting &c.

झणझणाट *m* (Intens. of झणझण) A loud and excessive clanking, clanging, ringing. 2 Excessive burning and aching (of the mouth from eating hot substances; of the ear &c. from a blow): excessive glowing and beating (from a sting).

झणझणी *f* or झणझण *f* Ringing or tingling (of ears, hand &c. from a blow). 2 The burning and aching (of the mouth &c. from eating hot substances): also the glowing and beating (from a sting). *v* ये, सुट, लाग, उड. [dishes.]

झणझणीत *a* Hot, biting, fiery—spices, herbs, झणत्कार *m* (S) A clanging, clanking, twanging, jingling, ringing. Ex. चरणों वांका नेपुर्णे ॥ चालतां गरजति झणत्कारे ॥

झणत्कारणे *v i* (Poetry. झणत्कार) To twang, jingle, clank, clang, ring. Ex. पदीं नेपुर्णे झणत्कारिनि ॥

झणाझण or गां *ad* (Imit.) With a continued or vehement clanging, clanking &c.

झणाटा *m* (झण!) A heavy and sounding blow (as of or upon a stone). *v* बस, मार. 2 A twanging or deeply whizzing stroke (with an arrow, ball, bullet). *v* लाग, बस. 3 The stinging, or the sudden pang of it, of a scorpion. *v* मार, बस, हो, वाट. 4 A coup de soleil, or a blast of heated air. *v* लाग, बस. 5 A burst or gust of passion. *v* ये. 6 Freely. Hugeness, vastness, monstrousness, enormousness; excess whether of size, extent, number, quantity, or quality (as सांपाचा-हैसेचा-मुलकाचा-शेताचा-पिकाचा-पावसाचा-उन्हाचा-वाऱ्याचा-यंडोचा-झणाटा). Used also in comp. or as a *ind*, as झं साप, झं नैस, झं शेत-पीक-पाऊस &c.

झणाण *m* (झण!) A loud and excessive clanking, clanging, ringing: also the ringing or tingling (of the ear &c.) from a smart blow.

झणाणणे *v i* (Intens. of झणझणणे) To clang, clank, or ring loudly. 2 To ring, sing, hiss loudly; —used of फोडणी, घांट &c.

झणाणां *ad* (Imit.) With a loud and continuing clang, clank, ring, twang, tingle.

झणी or झणे *conj* (Poetry.) Lest, peradventure, if perchance. Ex. झणी लागेल माझी दिटो म्हणोनि घेतली इटोमिटो. Ex. झणी दृष्टि लागो तुझ्या सगुणपणां ॥ तेणें माझ्या मनां बोध केला ॥ Ex. झणी मुक्ति मज देशी

पांडुरंगा ॥ मग ह्या संतसंगा पाचू कोटें ॥ 2 Explained often as signifying Quickly. Ex. मागें बहु जन तारिले मंडणीं ॥ पावसाची झणो नाम घेतां ॥

झप-कन-कर-दिनी-दिशी *ad* (Imit. particles.) Smartly, briskly, in a trice, shake, jiffy.

झपका *m* Commonly झपका. See झुमका.

झपझप or पां झपाझप or पां *ad* Smartly, briskly, sharply, quickly. [sure of music.]

झपा *m* A sort of cymbals. 2 A time or measure झपाटणें *vc* (झपाटा) To despatch or strike off; to accomplish smartly (any business or matter, whatever). 2 To devour, gulp, gobble up, swallow eagerly. 3 To attack—a भूत or goblin or demon. It is a low, but a current and an expressive word.

झपाटा *m* (झप!) A familiar word and of licentious use. It is applicable wherever briskness and force combined are to be signified. It will be best explained by examples.

एका झपाट्यानें Upon a stretch; at a spurt or go; by one unpausing effort or act. झपाट्यासरसा With a flap or whisk; with or upon the stretch, strain, spurt, effort. लिहिण्याचा झं भारो *g.* of *s.* He &c. writes incessantly; or rapidly; with the skill and promptitude of a master. तापाचा-वाऱ्याचा-उन्हाचा-पावसाचा-अग्नीचा-झं The vehemence, violence, fury (of fever, wind, rain, fire). पिशाचाचा or मुताचा झं A blast from a fiend or demon. तरवारीचा झं An animated clashing of swords. जरीमरीचा झं The desolating sweep of the epidemic cholera. हाताचा-बोल्याचा-चालण्याचा-धावण्याचा-खाण्याचा-&c.-झं. घारीचा झं A stoop of a kite. पदराचा झं A whisk with the skirts of a garment. झपाट्यास सांपडणें *g.* of *o.* To fall into the clutches of, or under the sweep of.

झपाट्या *a* (झपाटा) That despatches matters smartly or briskly. See the noun.

झपापां *ad* (Imit.) Smartly, briskly, sharply.

झपेट *f* (جهيت *H*) A stoop of a bird of prey. 2 A blast from a pishach or fiend.

झबलें *n* A child's angrakhā or frock.

झबा *m* (Or झुबा) A great coat or a cloak.

झमकणें *vi* To glitter, glister, sparkle, shine.

झमझम or मां *ad* (Imit.) With a jingling, clanking, or clanging sound (as of the bells on the toes). 2 Imit. of the sound of heavy rain, dash! dash! [dancing.]

झमझमाट *m* (झमझम) A loud jingling: hence झमाझम or मां *ad* (Imit.) With a vehement and continuing jingle, clank, clang &c. 2 Imit. also of the dash or beat of heavy rain.

झमाझमी *f* (झमझम) The clashing of swords. Hence jangling, wrangling, squabbling, battling.

झर-कन-कर-दिनी-दिशी *ad* (Imit.) Smartly, quickly, in a trice, jiffy, shake.

झरकणें *vi* (झर!) To run off or away: also to start or shoot off; to set up a run; to scamper, scud, flee.

झरका *m* (झर!) Celerity, rapidity, smartness (of movement, action, speech). *v* कर, लाव, मांड.

झरझर or रं *ad* (Imit.) Quickly, smartly, briskly.

झरझरी *f* A large smoking-apparatus, a *hoochah*: also the snake of it.

झरझरीत *a* Of loose or open texture; or thin and threadbare from use—cloth.

झरणें *vi* (झ *S*) To ooze, trickle, exude; to melt and run. 2 To leak—a vessel. 3 *fig.* To waste away—the body: to decline or fail—life, the under-standing, riches.

झरम *n* A blubberlike fish, polypus?

झरवणी *n* (झरा & पाणी) Spring-water. 2 Trickling, dribbling, or oozing water.

झरस *f* A particular esculent vegetable.

झरा *m* (*S*) A spring of water. 2 *fig.* A spring or source (as of wealth &c.) 3 Commonly झारा *Sig.* I.

झराका *m* (झर!) Smartness. See झरका.

झराझर or रं *ad* झरारं *ad* (Imit.) Quickly, briskly, smartly, sharply; in a trice or shake.

झरातावा *f pl* P Vehement exertion; exceeding effort; strenuous endeavor. *v.* दे.

झरो *f* (*S*) A fountain-head or watering place: also a springing stream or a spring.

झरो *f* (झरणें) Wasting away (as of the body, of riches, life &c.) *v* लाग.

झरो *f* A long-necked water-cooler. See झारी.

झरोका or खा *m* sometimes झरुका or खा *m* (खरो *H*) A little window; an eyelet or air-hole.

झळाळ or झळाळ *f* (Poetry.) Gleam, glare, flashing; brilliance, brightness, lustre: also a fierce flaming or blazing.

झझर *f* (Poetry.) Fringe. Ex. आरक्त चांदवे विराजती ॥ सुक्त झझरी सभोवती ॥

झझरो *f* *S* Cymbals. [lewd.]

झवकीर *a* (Low. झवणें) Salacious, libidinous, झवणें or झवणें *vc* (Low.) To hold in sexual embrace.

झवतरोड *a* (A filthy formation.) Lean, meagre, puny; a starveling; a sorry scrub.

झवरपट्टी & झवाडपट्टी *f* (Dirty formations from झवणें) Rating or reviling vehemently and coarsely; abusing foully. *v* काढ *g.* of *o.*

झवाडणें *vc* (A low formation from झवणें) To abuse coarsely and foully, to *blackguard*.

झवाद्या (Low. झवणें) Lewd, lecherous, libidinous.

झळ *f* झळई *f* (झळा *S*) A hot blast of air. 2 A coup de soleil. *v* खा, लाग, बाध, बस.

झळ *f* Waste of metals on being heated. 2 Deficit or loss (in trade). [मार.]

झळक *f* (झळा *S*) Glitter, lustre, sparkling. *v* झळकणें *vi* (झळा *S*) To shine, sparkle, glitter, gleam.

झळकफळक *a* (झळकणें by redup.) Dazzling, shining, glistering, glittering, flashing.

झळझळ or झळी *f* (झळा *S*) Glitter, glare, brilliance, radiance: also gloss, glister, polish.

झळझळणें *vi* (झळझळ) To shine, glitter, glister, glare, flash. [great lustre or splendor.]

झळझळाट *m* (Intens of झळझळ) Gleam, glare, झळझळीत *a* (झळझळणें) Bright, shining, sparkling, glittering. 2 Used as *ad* Glaringly, flashingly, gleamingly, with striking conspicuousness; used chiefly with words of abusive implication as झं

वेड-सादेगिरी-शिनळकी or झं-वेडा-सादा-शिनळ &c. Downright madness &c. Ex. तो झं वेडा आणि त्याला कसो मुलगी देतां? 2 With neg. con. *Clean, smack*, utterly, quite. Ex. आज घरांत झं तांदूळ नाही.

झळणें *vi* (झळ or झळई) To get warm in the sunbeams—a liquor. [a vessel, a trinket.]

झळणें *vi* To be cemented; to take the solder—झळफळीत *a* Brightshining. 2 Flourishing, thriving, of happy or easy circumstances.

झळवणें *vc* To graze or rase; to rub or brush in passing. 2 To affect; to light upon; to touch;—used of the blast of a पिशाच or भूत. 3 (Poetry.) To occasion unto a smart or pungent pain, lit. *fig*;

to affect sorely; to touch to the quick; to sting, cut, prick. Ex. दुर्जन गांजितां बाळकाशी ॥ तें दुःख झळवे मातेशीं ॥ Also पिता पाहेतो मोह झळबिला ॥

4 To heat (a liquor) in the sunbeams.

झळवणें or झळमणें *vi* To hang dangling, to dangle. 2 (esp. with घरणें, as झळवून घरणें) To hang heavily upon; to cluster thickly around—fruits. 3 To quiver in water—sunbeams &c.: to quiver or undulate—heated vapor in the air, the म्हगळणा. 4 To be affected with a blast from a पिशाच.

झळम *a* That hangs dangling.

झळमळणें *vi* To sparkle or glitter—glass pendants, waving water &c. Also झळवळणें.

झळवट *a* (झळ) Warmed in the sunbeams—water &c. [sunbeams.]

झळवणी *n* (झळ & पाणी) Water warmed in the झळाळणें *vi* (झळाळ) To shine brilliantly; to glare or to gleam.

झळाळ or झी *f* झळाळ or झी *f* (Intens. of झळ-झळ) Brightness, brilliancy, great glare or glitter. झा or झां *ind & f* See झा. [lica. Grah.]

झाक *m* A tree, Indian tamarix, Tamarix Gal-

झाक *a* (Jhā.) Of loose texture, flimsy—cloth. 2 Light and unsubstantial—trinkets, vessels, paper &c. 3 *fig.* Good for nothing—a person or an article.

झांक sometimes झाक *f* (Jhā. झांकणें To cover.) Sealed or closed state of the eyes under the stupor (of demoniac possession, biliousness, starvation &c.) *v* पड, ये, घाल. 2 Giddiness, dizziness, swimming of head or eyes: also drowsiness; heaviness and constant dropping of the eyelids. *v* ये. 3 (Dzā.) Thick, dark, and overspreading shade (of clouds, trees &c.) *v* घाल, पड. Ex. पावसानें झांक घातली परंतु पडत नाही.

झाक *f* (Jhā.) Brilliance or brightness (as of metals, gems, colors &c.) 2 (With सोन्याची or र-याची) Wash (of gold or silver); a gilding or silvering. 3 A smart shower. Gen. with पावसाची. *v* ये. 4 A bevy or flock (of birds): a cloud (of locusts): also a descent of a flock, or a stoop of a single bird. *v* ये, पड, मार. 5 or उन्हाची झाक A coup de soleil. *v* लाग. Also a blast of hot, or of cold and withering, air. *v* लाग, ये, बस, वरून जा. 6 For other senses see झांक above.

झाक *a* (Jhā.) Bright, brilliant, shining. 2 *fig.* Splendid, superb, showy, fine, dashing. Applied freely. [uncovering. See उघडझांक.]

झांकउघड *f* Shutting and opening; covering and झांकण or झाकण *n* A lid, cover, top. 2 Used sometimes for झांपड.

झांकणा *ad R* (झांकण) With a top or lid upon it; in a covered manner—a vessel &c. placed. *v* ठेव, घाल, अस.

झांकणी or झाकणी *f* (झांकण) A cover or lid. 2 A blind for a beast's eye. 3 Covering, closing, concealing &c. 4 Closedness of eyes (as from drowsiness). Ex. नेचवारांची झां पडानी ठेली ॥

झांकणें or झाकणें *vc* (Jhā.) To cover; to close with a top or lid. 2 To hide or conceal. Pr. खातीचे गाल न्हातोचे बाल झांकत नाहीत; स्वर्यतेजें दीप झांकिले ॥ 3 *fig.* To suppress, smother, stifle (a business). [top.]

झांकणें or झाकणें *n* (Usually झांकण) A lid, cover, झाकर *n* A dense bush or shrub. 2 A dense or close part of a tree. Ex. वानर आल्याचे झाकरांत जाऊन लपून बसला आहे. 3 A branch of thick foliage cut off.

झाकरणें *vi* (झांकर) To be covered with thick foliage; to be umbrageous or bushy—a tree or shrub.

झांकलें माणिक *n* (A hidden gem.) A term for a man of great knowledge or worth though of unostentatious appearance.

शंकल्यामुडीं *ad* (With closed fist.) Privily, secretly, silently; without making a bustle or stir.

शंकळणें or शंकाळणें *vc* (शंकणें) To hide, conceal, cover over. 2 To overshadow.

शंकळणें or शंकाळणें *vimp* To be murky, lowering, overshadowing, to lower.

शंकापाक or शंकापाक or की *f* (शंकणें by redup.) A hurried and confused, or a general hiding, covering, closing, shutting up &c.

शंकी *f* P (शंकणें) Closed state of the eyes under stupor: also darkness and dizziness. *v* पड, ये, घाल.

शंकीव *p* of शंकणें Having a शंकण or lid belonging to it—a metal pot. 2 Covered with a lid. 3 Covered over or up, closed, concealed.

शंकुळणें or शंकोळणें *vc* (Poetry. शंकणें) To hide, conceal, cover over. Ex. बाण मंडपेंत ये वेळीं ॥ शंकुळलें शशिबिंब ॥. Also जयाचिया तेजामाझारिं ॥ शंकोळति शशि सूर्य ॥.

शंकुळणें or शंकोळणें *vi* To be dazzled. 2 To shut or close (eyes, lids &c.) [beaten together.

शंगड *f* The sound of many drums or tabors. शंगडझिंगा *m* (शंगड by redup.) Squabbling, brawling, noisy quarreling.

शंज *f* Swimming of the head or eyes; dizziness or swooning. *v* ये.

शंज *f* (शंज H) Cymbals. 2 A wattled &c. frame for a cart. See कुरकुला.

शंज झडणें or जाणें To be in hand or action; to be sounding—cymbals. 2 fig. g. of s. & o. To brawl; to squabble; to talk high and loud. शंज झडणें g. of o. To load with abuse.

शंज *n* (शंज P) A ship.

शंजड or शंजर *n* f शंजरमांजर *f* The first glimmering of dawn. Gen. reduplicated; as शं. शं. झालें उठा. 2 Applied also to the dusk of evening. Also written शंजडमांजड & शंजड & शंजडमांजड. *v* पड, हो. Also adverbially, glimmeringly &c.

शंजरणें or शंजरणें *vc* To rase, graze, rub off. 2 fig. To rub, to trick out of. 3 To wear and waste through violent usage; to shake and shatter; to injure, impair, slacken, loosen, lit. fig.

शंजरमाडाचे गरे खाणें (To eat the fruit of the tree *Rub*.) Used in ridiculing one fallen from and along a tree, suffering much rubbing and scraping.

शंजरता *pa* (शंजरणें) See at length under ओझरता.

शंजरी *f* (Dim. of शंज) Cymbals or castanets.

शंजाविणें *vc* To chop or cut violently or rudely; to hack and hew.

शंजू *m* A ballad or song of a particular measure.

शंज्या *a* That beats the शंज or cymbals.

शंझ, शंझरणें, शंझरी See शंज &c.

शंझा *ind* (The शंझ is *Jhá*.) The sound uttered in urging on a horse or bullock.

शंझाचें करणें or शंझा न्हणें To decamp; to run off.

शंझू *f* (*Jhájhá*. Imit.) Jarring, jangling, wrangling.

शंझट or शंझट *n* (शंझ H *Jhá*.) The hair or a hair of the pubes. 2 *f* (*Dzá*.) A matted or clotted tress of hair hanging down.

शंझटुडावण *f* (Shaving of the pubes.) A contemptuous term for any business or work considered as light and easy.

शंझटोजी *m* A vulgar or familiar formation from शंझट to express Sweller, strutter, swaggerer, vaunting professor or pretender.

शंझ *n* (शंझ H *Jhá*.) A tree; a bush; a tree or plant gen., great or small. Pr. तू फिरलास शंझेशाड मी फिरलो पातोपान You have roamed and seen much, I more; you may know man in

his manners, I know man *in cute*. 2 A chandelier. 3 A cluster of lights of frankincense around a stick. 4 A term for the subject of demoniac possession or of the afflatus of a god. 5 A genealogical tree.

कोणच्या झाडाचा पाला (Of what tree is he, are you &c., a leaf?) A phrase used of or to in repressing impertinent officiousness, disallowing arrogant assumption, denying and rejecting claims and pretensions. Ex. तू जो बोलतोस हा तू कोणच्या झाडाचा पाला? झाड उभें करणें (To set up a tree.) To sing, play, lecture, debate, perform कथा &c. with such excellencies and embellishments, with such graces of style, and powers of oratory, and riches of illustration and invention, as to appear to be raising a magnificent tree overshadowing with foliage and overspread with flowers or fruits. झाडांचे राकत दिसणें-करणें &c. To see trees as horsemen (from fright &c.) See Judges IX. 36. चुक्या झाडास बांक लावणें (To bend a dry tree.) To instruct an aged person or one inveterately prejudiced.

झाडखंड *n* Woods; woodiness or bushiness; bosage: also a wood, or a thicket of scrub, low trees, and bushes.

झाडखंडा *a* & *ad* (Like a tree deformed with gaps and blanks and vacancies; and contrad. from झाड उभें करणें, इत बांधणें or भरणें &c. q. v.) Consisting of breaks and pauses and jarring intermissions, i. e. inharmoniously discontinuous and disgustingly meagre and jejune—a character of vocal or instrumental performance, or of reciting, reading, speaking. Hence understood by many in the sense of Rudely native; unacquired by lessons from any professor or practitioner. Ex. त्याचा बाणा or बाणो-गाणें-वाजविणें-न्हणें झा. आचे.

झाडखंडी *a* Woody or bushy—a country or spot. झाडखंडी *f* *unc* Trees and bushes.

झाडगळ *a* P Abounding in trees or shrubs.

झाडझडुळा *m* (झाड by redup.) A tree, bush, or plant comprehensively or indefinitely.

झाडझपट *f* (झाडणें To shake, झपाटणें To despatch.) A comprehensive term for the operations of shaking, dusting, wiping, sweeping &c. 2 (झाडणें To sweep, झपटणें To snatch.) A comprehensive term for all the modifications of thievery. Ex. ह्यानें आजपावेतो झा. करून पोटा भरलें. 3 Complete pillage and ravage, sacking. Ex. त्या गांवांत पेंढ्यानीं झा. केली.

झाडझंवा *a* (A phrase of filthy literality but of no great foulness in the popular apprehension.) Wandering, vagrant, vagabond, given to idle roving.

झाडझाडारा *m* झाडझुडपी *f* झाडझडुळा *m* झाडझूड *n* झाडझुडप *n* (झाड Tree, झुडप Bush.) General terms for trees and bushes; implying, collectively, *all*, or, indifferently, *any one*.

झाडझूड *f* (झाडणें To sweep, shake &c.) Sweeping and wiping; shaking and dusting.

झाडण or जी *f* (झाडणें) A broom. Ex. दैताची झाडणी गुरूवीण झान ॥.

झाडणसारवण *n* See झाडसारवण.

झाडणी *f* (Verbal of झाडणें) Sweeping &c. Ex. पंचभूतांची झा. करुनि ॥ सावध केलें मजलागुनी ॥. 2 fig. Rating, scolding, vehemently reproving or reviling. 3 Exorcising (a demon).

झाडणें *vc* (झाड H) To sweep. 2 To shake (a cloth &c.) 3 To fan or flap (a fire &c.) 4 To rate, scold, or abuse vehemently. 5 To deny, refuse, forbid outright, flatly, smack. 6 To clear off or liquidate; to pay up (all monies in arrear). 7 To exorcise.

झाडणें *vi* To kick; to recoil in going off—a gun. झाडणें झटकणें *vc* To sweep and shake; to clean by all the operations of sweeping, shaking, whisking, wiping, dusting &c. [in the Sonar caste.

झाडपंचाळ *m* A distinction, or an individual of it, झाडपंचाळ *a* (Like a monkey, that seems to be on five trees at once.) Active, agile, smart, brisk, lively. 2 Used also of a restless, runabout, rantipole child.

झाडपट्टी *f* (झाडणें To clear, and पट्टी) The final or closing demand by Government on account of the house or land tax. 2 fig. Scolding soundly; calling to strict account. *v* कर. [cloth.

झाडपदरी *a* Bordered with trees and flowers—a झाडपाखड *f* (झाडणें & पाखडणें) Shaking and sifting; brisk winnowing. 2 fig. Rigid reckoning with.

झाडपाला *m* A comprehensive term for the herbs, leaves, and roots used medicinally; simples. 2 A comprehensive term for coarse esculent greens and leaves. [रसायनी औषध Mineral medicine

झाडपाल्याचें औषध Herb-medicine: as disting. from झाडपिचा *a* That sweeps and cleans a देऊळ or idol-house.

झाडपेढ *n* (झाड & पेढ H) Both words meaning Tree.) A general term for trees and bushes; implying *all* of all kinds and sizes, or *any one* of whatever kind or size. [of a debt.

झाडपोतें *n* The closing instalment or payment झाडफेड *f* R (झाडणें & फेडणें) A general sweeping and dusting and wiping.

झाडवाकी *f* (झाडणें & वाकी) Complete clearance (of debts, of articles of provision &c.): also the closing and clearing payment in discharge of a debt. *v* करून टाक, कर.

झाडमाड *n* (झाड by redup.) A general term for trees; implying, *collectively*, *all*, of all kinds and classes, or *indifferently*, any one of whatever kind or class. [and clearing away, lit. fig.

झाडलोटा *f* (झाडणें & लोटाणें) A general sweeping झाडवण *n* *f* (झाडणें) Sweeping. 2 *m* (Poetry.) A broom: also a sweeper, i. e. a sweeping *thing* or *person*. Ex. चोखामेळा न्हणे मी तुमचा झा. साचा न्हणविता ॥.

झाडशाई *f* Figures of trees and bushes on cloth. झाडशाई *a* (See शाई) Tree-figured—chintz, cloth, wall, floor.

झाडसारव *f* झाडसारवण or झाडवणसारवण *n* (झाडणें & सारविणें) A general sweeping, and dusting, and wiping, and coddunging (of a house).

झाडा *m* (झाडा H) A close and narrow search; and fig. a strict reckoning with. *v* घे. 2 A general clearance (of accounts). 3 Discharging the bowels.

झाडाझटका *m* (झाडा & झटका H) A general term. Searching and sifting; searching narrowly and strictly. 2 Clearance (of the bowels).

झाडाझडती *f* (झाडा & झडती) A general term. Searching and sifting. 2 Calling strictly to account; a rigid reckoning. *v* घे.

झाडापत्र or झाडापत्रक *n* The (monthly) clearance-report of the Mámaltár. See निकालपत्र.

झाडापवाडा *m* (झाडा & पवाडा by redup.) Reckoning with strictly; requiring rigid account: also such reckoning, account, or explanation rendered. Ex. ह्या कामाविषयीं कोठें झाडेपवाडे द्यावे लागतील काय जाणे. *v* कर, दे, घे, हो, ये. Gen. used *pl*.

झाडावरचें भूत *n* (Fiend or goblin of some tree.) A designation for any vile or hateful person whom it is not desirable to mention by his name.

झाडो *f* (झाडो H) A wood thickly set with small trees or bushes; a thicket: also woodiness

or bushiness; boscage. 2 (झाडणे) Sweeping off; snatching up; pocketing or making off with. 3 An implement for digging and lopping.

झाडू *m* (جھڑو H) A broom. 2 A sweeper, esp. a Jakes-sweeper.

झाडून *ad* (झाडणे) To sweep or clear. Wholly, utterly, altogether, *clean, smack and smooth, out and out.* [(as at a custom house.)]

झाडेकरी *m* (झाडा & करो Affix.) A searcher: झाडेरा *m* C झाडेली *f* P (झाड) Imperviousness from trees or shrubs; dense woodiness or bushiness: also a place thickly set with trees or bushes; a thicket.

झाया *a* (झाडणे) A sweeper, scavenger, jakes-cleaner. 2 That sweeps off smartly; that snatches up, clears away, lifts and pockets.

झाया *a* (झाड) That is the seat of possession by a demon or god or the subject of his afflatus.

झाप *m* A load or pressed mass of loppings (esp. of thorny bushes). 2 A broken off branch. 3 C A branch of the Cocoanut: also, as restricted by some, a branch of the Cocoanut or Palmyra when matted, a *cadjan*. 4 A rude sort of stile excluding cattle. 5 A fold or leaf of a door or window. 6 N. D. A thatched house.

झाप *f* (झापणे) Sealedness of eyes or stupor (as from bile, as under demoniac possession &c.) *v* पड, घाल.

झाप or झाप *f* A stoop of a bird of prey, a swoop. *v* घाल. 2 The rising and springing forwards (of a swimmer, a serpent, a child into the arms). *v* टाक, मार, खा, घाल. 3 An attack (as of a gang of thieves). *v* घाल, पड. [Cocoanut].

झापटळ *n* An old झाप (matted branch of the झापड or झापड *f* (झापणे) Sealedness of eyes or stupor (as from bile &c.): also drowsiness or somnolency. *v* पड, घाल. 2 Gloominess of clouds; murk, lower. *v* घाल, as मेघांनी, or पावसांनी झांघातली. 3 Muffling up of the face. *v* घाल.

झापडी or झापडी *f* (झापणे) A blind for the eyes of an animal. 2 Muffling up of the face. *v* घाल. 3 Commonly झापड *q. v.* supra.

झापण *f* (झापणे) Sealed or closed state of the eyes under the stupor of biliousness, demoniac possession &c.: also somnolency. *v* पड, घाल. 2 *n* A lid or cover. 3 See झापा. [cover, lid, top.

झापणी *f* A blind for an animal's eyes. 2 A झापणे *v c* To cover; to close with a lid or top.

झापणे *v c* (Jhā.) See the more common word झेपणे. [shed, or fence).

झापा *m* A matted or wattled door (of a hut, झापाळ or झापळ *a* (झाप) Branchy and bushy; of numerous branches and dense foliage; darkly umbrageous.

झापाळ or झापळ *n* (झाप) Bushiness and umbrageousness (of trees or plants): also overspread and cumulus-state (of clouds). *v* ये.

झापाळणे or झापळणे *v i* (झापाळ) To grow foliaginous or thick and close—a tree. 2 To overspread and get dense and dark—clouds.

झांबड *a* Bulky, unwieldy, disproportionately large. 2 also झांबडा Blundering, doltish &c. See झांब्या. [2 Duskiness or dusk. *v* पड.

झांबड *f* Snatching rudely: hence plundering. झांबडणी or झांबडणी *f* (Verbal of झांबडणे *v c*) Snatching &c.; stripping, plundering.

झांबडणे or झांबडणे *v c* To snatch or seize forcibly or rudely. Hence 2 To strip, spoil, plunder, rob.

झांबडणे *v i* R (झापड) To be lethargic; to be stupid and sluggish through sickness.

झांबडाझांबड *f* (झांबडणे.) General or violent snatching and seizing, stripping and fleecing, plundering and spoiling.

झांब्या or झांब्या *a* R Blundering, forgetful, heedless, doltish and disorderly (in conduct or in appearance). [the caught fish.

झांबली *f* The hand-net of fishermen to receive झाबा or झाबू *m* A leathern receptacle for pouring oil or for holding the oil which is exposed

झाबू *a* Commonly झाबू or झाक. [for sale. झांबड & झांबडणे Better झांबड & झांबडणे.

झामरा *a* Hirsute or hairy—a caste of dog. Hence applied to a human being.

झायाझुया *f pl* (Imit.) Gasping and heaving, or panting and puffing noisily or audibly (as under fever or from heat). *v* कर, दे, टाक, हो. 2 Used as *ad* Gaspingly &c. *v* कर.

झार *a* (झारा) Full-toned, sonorous, high and clear—a voice or musical instrument.

झार *f* R Fine particles of meal (esp. of rice and certain inferior grains) as separated after grinding or pounding.

झारणे *n* A pole with a hook and netting attached. Used to gather mangoes. 2 A net gen.

झारणे *v c* R To sift (meal, earth &c.); to separate the finer portion from the coarse.

झारंबा *m* A basket or bowl for skimming or straining (sugarcane-juice in the boiler, dreggy oil &c.)

झारा *m* (زیر P) A thread placed on the points of contact of the strings (of a वीणा &c.) and the bridge; to deepen the sound. 2 Applied by some to the chord which produces the base-sound, viz. the पितळी तार. 3 A ladle-form culinary utensil having perforations.

झारी *f* (جاری H) A long-necked vessel (esp. of peuter) to keep water cool. Used also of a watering pot with a strainer, and sometimes of a *teapot*. 2 A spout. [a spout.

झारीचा अपकरा *m* A water-drinking vessel with झारि *n* C A bamboo bowl (for skimming boiling sugarcane-juice &c.)

झारेकरी *m* झाया sometimes झारा *m* (झारणे & करी) An individual of a class of people who subsist by sifting the ashes and dust of a goldsmith's workshop. 2 fig. A miser.

झाल *f* An edged and shallow bamboo-basket used in marriages. Lights, fruits &c. are placed in it; certain rites of worship are performed to it; and finally it is presented to the mother of the bridegroom. 2 W The pendulous flowering and fruitage of the tree सुरमाड. 3 A foot-mat made of this. 4 *m* A गोंडा or tassel of hair fastened upon the horns of leading bullocks. 5 *f* Springing into the lap or arms of;—as a child does. *v* टाक.

Springing overfar (as over the boundary-line), to throw the marble &c. *v* खा. A term at play. Springing forward in anger. *v* जा. Staggering or reeling. *v* जा.

झाल *a* (Jhāl.) Commonly जहाल.

झालणा *m* C A hand-net surmounted with a bamboo hoop. This, as also हातझालणा, is a Harní term. The term current about Ratnagiri is हातविंड.

झालर *f* (جھال H) Fringe. 2 The wickerwork covering of the मांदण or मांद at a sugarmill: also a loose-textured basket answering the same purpose, viz. that of filtering the expressed juice in its passage to the मांदण (receiving vessel in a hole in the ground). 3 A circular and shallow

tray of basketwork with a border. Used esp. सायाचा दिवसी or in connection with साडे (See साडे) to hold lamps, रंगचा तांब्या (pot containing juice of the flowers of पलाश &c.), an image of बाळकृष्ण &c. This tray is placed on a person's head in order to perform गोपा सुतविणे *q. v.*

झावळ *a* C Blundering, forgetful, heedless, sottish, foolish.

झावळझावळ-मावळ-वावळ *n f* The first glimmering of dawn, the morning crepusculum. 2 Applied sometimes to the dusk of evening. 3 Used as *ad* Glimmeringly—dawn breaking.

झावळी *f* C A branch of the Cocoanut or Palmyra, whether matted or not: also, sometimes, a branch of the Betelnut and of the सुरमाड. Note. सावळी is the common word; झावळी being prevalent mainly in Bombay and its neighborhood.

झावाड *n* Water rising and dashing over or against a rock, a breaker. *v* उठ, उसळ, पड.

झावू *a* (Jhā.) Flimsy, light, unsolid and worthless. See झाक.

झासा *m* Holding out threats of injury or evil. *v* कर, म्हण, लिह. A method of extortion or intimidation, and contrad. from चागा Inflicting of injury upon one's self with the same object. Both words are assigned to the Gujaráti language.

झाळणी *f* (Verbal of झाळणे) Soldering: also soldered state. [solder.

झाळणे *v c* To unite with metallic cement, to झिकझिक or झिगझिग Usually written जिगजिग. झिकझिकणे, झिकझिकी or झिकझिकी, झिकझिकीत See under झिग. [tossed or falling.

झिकणे or झिकणे *v c* To catch (a ball or thing झिकवण or णी *f* (Verbal of झिकविणे) Befooling, bamboozling, tricking. *v* कर, लाव, मांड.

झिकविणे *v c* To befool, gull, trick, take in.

झिगझिग *f* (Imit.) Continual and wearisome beseeching or begging; whining for importunately. 2 Ill-humored scolding or complaining. 3 Constant and drizzling rain. 4 Slowness, slackness, feebleness, languor (of movement or action gen.) Verbs throughout कर लाव, मांड, चालव.

झिगझिग *a* (Imit.) Worried or wearied out (through any irritation or trouble long-continuing).

झिगझिगणे *v i* (Imit.) To sparkle, glitter, glisten. झिगझिगी *f* sometimes झिगझोग *f* (Imit.) Brilliance, radiance, glitter, sparkling lustre.

झिगझिगीत *a* (Imit.) Brilliant, glittering, sparkling. [A prawn or shrimp.

झिगट *n* (Depreciative or careless form of झिंगा) झिगट *a* (झिंगा) Rather ebrious or given to drinking.

झिंगणे *v i* To be intoxicated (from spirits, opium, bháng &c.) 2 or झिंगत चालणे To stagger, to reel from side to side. [found in cornfields.

झिंगरडू *n* The name of a कोटक or little creature झिंगरू *n* (Contemptuous or fondling form of झिंगा) A small shrimp.

झिंगा or ग्या *a* झिंगीखोर *c* (झिंगणे) Ebrious, sottish, addicted to the use of inebriating liquors or drugs.

झिंगा *m* (جھينجا H) A prawn or shrimp. 2 A fit of passion. *v* ये. 3 This word in a filthy sense is in constant use by the jugglers and makers of तमाशा. [liquor.

झिंगी *f* Intoxication. 2 By meton. Spirituous झिंगी, झिजी, झिटी, झिझोटो *f* A tress of hair hanging disorderly. Gen. used *pl* झिंग्या, झिच्या &c.

झिजणावळ *f* (झिजणे) Loss by attrition or friction.

झिजणी *f* (Verbal of झिजणे) Wearing away, wasting.

झिजणे *vi* (झिजणे H) To waste from attrition, to wear. 2 To emaciate or waste away.

झिजविणे *vc* (झिजणे) To wear away. Pr. आपणास झिजवावे तेव्हा दुसऱ्यास रिझवावे When we wear ourselves in the service of another, then we may hope to please him. 2 To make to waste away.

झिजाडणे *vc* P To reject scornfully, to flout, scout, hoot off.

झिजारणे or झिजाडणे *vi* To rebound or kick—a cannon or musket fired, a stick struck: also to feel or be affected by this rebounding—hand &c.

झिजारा or झिजाडा *m* Rebounding or kicking (of a gun). *v* हो, ये. Also the sensation or the impression of it. *v* बस. [राग.

झिजाटी or झिजाटी *f* A particular रागिणी. See झिजा *m* A disorderly tress of hair.

झिजावात or झिजावात *m* (Properly झंझावात) A violent gust with rain. [reject contemptuously.

झिटकारणे *vc* To scout, flout, hoot, tut; to

झिटमिटि *ad* (Imit.) Drop by drop—milk descending into the pan, water trickling: by little and little—profit coming in: here and there, slightly, sparsely, scantily—rain falling, crops ripening &c. &c.

झिडकणे, झिडकारणे, झिडकाविणे *vc* (झिडकाणे H) To reject or repress with scorn and petulance; to flout, scout, jerk, fling back snappishly or contemptuously. Ex. दिवले दशरथासि लोटून ॥ झिडकावन येकीकडे ॥

झिडका *m* A jerk or fling (of hand, foot, cloth &c.) For other senses see झटका. *v* मार, दे.

झिडकार *m* झिडकारणी *f* Flouting, scouting, hooting, scornfully rejecting.

झिणकार *m* Twanging or ringing sound. 2 The ringing (as of the hand after striking hard). 3 Commonly झिडकार. Flouting.

झिणझिणणे *vc* (Imit.) To ring, sing, tinkle, tingle. It may be heard in the other senses of झणझणणे *q. v.* This form expresses a lighter sound or a feebler vibration or sensation.

झिणा *a* (झीण *q. v.* Or झिणा H Fine.) Rubbed and worn—trinkets, vessels.

झिण्या *f pl* (झीण or झिणा H Fine) Diminutive or imperfectly filled grains of corn, dwarf-corn. झिणी *sing.* seldom occurs.

झिपटी *f* A loose tress of hair.

झिपरी *f* A loose tress of hair. 2 fig. A slovenly and loose woman; a malkin, slut, drotchel, drab. Pr. चढोपट्टीचे बेभाटे झिं. मारी झपाटे The outcry is all upon the woman who dresses and adorns herself: meanwhile, the slut may wanton and whore without suspicion. [tresses.

झिप्या *a* (झिपरी) Having long and disheveled झिपापाणीखेल *m* A play. The two parties dash water over each other. [pensile cradle.

झिपुटा *m* The swinging cord of a swing or झिपारडी *f* A loose tress of hair, [or hut).

झिपट *n* A matted or wattled door (as of a fence झिंबड or डी *f* (झिंम!) Heavy, down-dashing rain. *v* बस. 2 fig. Exuberance or overflowing abundance (of good things at a feast, of singing and dancing, of sport, fun, and frolic): also a press (of business): also pressing and crowding; close and busy thronging. Ex. गिऱ्याकांची काय झिंमडली हो!

झिबा & झिबे Usually झुबा & झुबे.

झिबा *m* Usually झिम्मा *q. v.* A play.

झिबी *f* Amongst Shúdras. The tassel of the वेणी or hair-braid of girls. [rain falling.

झिम *ad* (Imit.) Heavily and continuedly—झिमझिम or मां *ad* (Imit.) Lightly and softly—raining.

झिमझिम *f n* (Imit.) Light and soft rain.

झिमड, झिमडो, झिमर *f* See झिंबड.

झिमोटा *m* Knitting the brow; frowning: also drawing up of the nose or face angrily or in disgust. *v* मार, घाल.

झिम्मा *m* A play (esp. amongst little girls). It consists in the parties striking one another's hands, and falling back, and again advancing.

भूतानीं झिम्मा खेळणे (घरीं &c.) To haunt and play antics (in a house &c.)—evil spirits; to hold a goblin-wake.

झिरकणो *f* (Verbal of झिरकणे) Wasting away (of the body) under a lingering sickness, absence of a beloved object &c.

झिरकणे *vi* To waste away; to macerate.

झिरंग *m* A tree, Bergera Koenigii. See कढीनिंब.

झिरझिर or री *ad* (Imit.) Drizzlingly or mislingly—raining.

झिरझिरा or झिरझिरोत *a* (झिरझिरा H) Worn out; become thin and threadbare. 2 Of loose or open texture.

झिरणे *v i* or usually झिरणीस लागणे-पडणे-येणे (झु S) To waste in languor and pain; to linger, languish, decline. [Wasting away.

झिरपणी *f* (Verbal of झिरपणे) Trickling &c. 2 झिरपणे *vi* (झरा S or झ S) To trickle, run,

exude, ooze—a spring, a rillet, a vessel or the material contained: also to sweat—stones &c. 2 or usually झिरपण *f* येणे or, in. con., लागणे or झिरपणीस लागणे-पडणे-येणे To waste away; to decline gradually; to languish and linger.

झिरपा *m* Exuding or oozing;—used whether of the vessel or of its contents. 2 A rillet or rill; any trickling stream.

झिरमळी or झिरमळी *f* Usually झिळमिळी.

झिरवणी *n* (झिरा & पाणी) Water of springs or rilllets. [spring or source.

झिरा *m* (झरा S) A spring of water. 2 fig. A झिरिमिरि *ad* (Imit.) In a drizzling manner—rain falling.

झिरुमिरु *ad* (Imit.) In the fluttering of extreme weakness; in the faint quivering of departing life. 2 In the poorest, feeblest, sickliest condition—trees, crops. 3 Scantly, feebly, faintly—rain falling, water flowing, the sun shining.

झिंकरणे To be quivering and flickering in the last extremities: also to be poor, feeble, sickly, scanty, faint &c.

झिरें *n* C A stick or twig of a mass of loppings; a slender stick lopped off (as for a fence &c.)

झिलई, झिलई, झिल्लो, झिल्लई, झिल्लई *f* (झिल्लई H) Brightness, lustre, gloss, polish.

झिलगा *m* (Vulgar.) A boy.

झिलान *n* (झोल Rill or streamlet.) Ground having springs or great wetness; a swamp, morass, marsh. 2 Humidity of the ground; rilliness, or moisture indicative of the presence of springs.

झिलट *a* Threadbare—cloth: also thin, hairy, wiry, thready—paper, man &c. 2 fig. Mean, poor, shabby, worthless—person or thing.

झिल्लीची or झिल्लईची or झिल्लेची माती *f* sometimes abridged into झिल्लई or झिल्लो *f* A yellowish-red ochre. Used in burnishing vessels and झिल्लो *f* S A cricket. [weapons.

झिल्लोस *f n* (झिल्लोस H) A helmet; esp. the vizor or face-cover.

झिळमिळ or लां *ad*—with लांबणे-लटकणे-हालणे To hang or move danglely, wavily, quiveringly, with motion to and fro.

झिळमिळी *f* A pendant (of a jewel). 2 Used *pl* Ornamental shreds or hangings (of paper, fringe &c.): pendulous filaments of an unclean roof: the bob or brilliants (of a chandelier &c.)

झोग *f* A prop of the झुळका or inclined post of a drawwell.

झोज *f* Waste, wear, rubbage, loss of substance through attrition or use gen. 2 fig. Loss in trading. *v* खा, बस, ये.

झोट or झोट *n* C झीण *f* C झोड *n* An old, bare, and decaying tree or plant: also a stump, stub, or remaining stock. 2 A remaining branch, sprig, or shoot of a tree. 3 fig. An old and decrepit man: also the remaining male of a race. 4 fig. A shrunken and meagre person, a starveling. Ex. जे झुलवाळून झोट झाले. 5 C esp. in the form झोट or झोट, A bundle of loppings or of uprooted dry bushes; to be burned over ground. 6 झीण is further A stump (as of चंदन, गंध &c.) of a thing rubbed or worn to the stump.

झोट *f* Staggering (esp. under the infirmities of age): also giddiness or vertigo. *v* ये. 2 *n* (Low.) A difficulty or trouble; a scrape, hobble, pickle, predicament.

झील *f* (झील H) In singing. Brightness lustre, gloss, polish. 2 Shake or quaver. 3 R Vulgar. A boy. 4 *n* P A pole with a hook and netting attached. Used to gather mangoes. 5 *m* A rill or rillet. 6 *m* Rilliness or great humidity of the ground. 7 *f* The treble-sounding member of of the संबळ. The bass-sounding member is called बंब. 8 *m* A plant as the offspring of; as हा आंबा त्या आंब्याचा झील आहे. Hence a surviving member of a family almost extinct; or a person the offspring of.

झील उडणे-उतरणे-बिघडणे *g. of s.* To lose or decline in one's honor or reputation. झील ओढणे or देणे To support the second (in singing). The same with री ओढणे or धरणे. झील चढणे *g. of s.* To advance in honor or dignity. झील चढविणे To shave clean. 2 To give one lustre; to make honorable. [a river or creek, an aight.

झुई *f* P (Commonly जुवां, जुवे, or जूं) An island in झकणे *vi* (झकणे H) To stoop, bend, incline. 2 To walk or move nodding and waggling; also to walk along lazily or leisurely. 3 To slip off; to give the slip. 4 To become lean and meagre (from disease &c.) [eluding &c.

झुकवणी *f* (Verbal of झुकविणे) Bending &c.: झुकविणे *vc* (झुकणे) To bend or incline. 2 To elude or evade; to balk, baffle, befool; esp. to trick or deceive and make one's escape from.

झुकाटणे or झुकाडणे *vi* (झुकणे) To give the slip and decamp.

झुकाटा *m* झुकाटी or झुकांडी *f* sometimes झुकाटणी *f* (झुकाटणे) Slipping off; eluding of observation and decamping. *v* दे.

झुकांडा *m* झुकांडी *f* (झुकणे) A reel or stagger: also a side-movement in waddling.

झुकापुरी *f* (A humorous formation from झुकणे & पूर A town.) Giving the slip to; running off from. *v* दे. [band, party, multitude.

झुंग *f* P (More commonly झुंड) A company, झुगझुग or मां *ad* (Imit.) Glimmeringly: also

flickeringly or quiveringly—a light, life. Ex. झु० जिणे टुकटुक खाणे Living flickeringly and eating scantily. Used of existence dragged on under sickness and poverty. [flicker—a light or life.]

झुगझुगणे *vi* (झुग! झुग!) To glimmer: also to झुगझुगी *f* Glimmering: also flickering.

झुगर *n* A chandelier.

झुगर or झुगार *n* A coarse and loose-textured article of clothing. The article given, on the occasion of a wedding, to the देशमुख, पाटोल &c. is, by eminence, termed झुगार. Applied also to any Cloth, person, or article considered as valueless.

झुगर or झुगार *a* P Old and worn—clothes &c.

झुगारणे *vc* To throw, toss, fling, cast. Ex. झुगारीत गगनपंथे॥

झुगारणे *n* (A thing to be tossed up or about.) A poor, lean, feeble creature. Used of man or animal. Ex. कणखर दळदपट गडी असावा हे झु० काय नागर हाकिमें.

झुगारपट्टी *f* (झुगारणे & पट्टी) Amusing and putting off with lying promises or deceitful pretences. *v* दे.

झुगारा *m* Slipping off; eluding of observation and decamping. *v* दे. [test, jarring.]

झुज *n* (युद्ध *S*) Fight or battle: also strife, contention. झुजणे or झुजणे or झुजणे *vi* (झुज) To contend with; to fight or strive. [जुजता.]

झुजता *p pr* of झुजणे, See particularly under झुजकसंजक *n* झुजुंजु or झुजुकसंजुक *n* Early dawn, the first glimmering of day.

झुजविणे *vc* (झुजणे) To set or incite to fight. कण्या or दाणे टाकून कोवडे झुजविणे To be so fond of quarrels as to incur expense to effect them. 2 To kindle dissension in a body of people by making a common present.

झुजाट or झुजाट *a* (झुजणे) Violent, boisterous, strong—wind. 2 Warlike. 3 Used as *ad* Boisterously blowing—wind. *v* सुट. 4 Violently, impetuously: also smartly, sharply, quickly—galloping, running &c. [a violent gust. *v* ये.]

झुजाट or झुजाट *f* (Imit. or झुजणे) A squall or झुजाटा or झुजाटा *m* (Poetry. Better घुघाटा) A blast of wind. [like; a warrior.]

झुजार *a* (झुज) Skilled in or fond of fight, warlike. झुजार *f* (झुज) Fighting. *v* लाग, अस, हो.

झुजारराव *m* (झुजार & राव) A title for one considered as a Warrior. [dawn.]

झुजरकां or कीं or के *ad* At day break; at early झुझणे, झुझता, झुझार Better झुजणे &c. [camp.]

झुटकणे *vi* To slip off; to give the slip; to de-

झुटका *m* A draught or pull (of a pipe, गुडगुडी, hukká, segar &c.): also a draught (as of sugar-cane-juice, milk &c.) *v* घे. 2 A segar or chooroot. 3 A witty, smart, or lively piece (of composition, song, story, anecdote); as गाण्याचा or गोष्टीचा झु०: also an epigram, a satire, conceit, conundrum, charade, enigma &c. 4 निद्रेचा or झोपेचा झु० A snatch of sleep, a nap.

झुटामुटा *ad ind* (Fanciful.) Scantily, drop by drop—milk squeezed out or dropping; as झु० घार पडतो-वासळं पितें-गाय दुभती or बारी दोहती. Used also of crops; as झु० पीक आलें-दिसतें: also sometimes as *sm* Scantiness (दुधाचा or पिकाचा झु०).

झुटा or झुटोसानक *f* (جھوٹی صحنک *H*) A tasted, and, therefore, defiled and untransferable dish. A deed of grant of villages or lands never recoverable. (From the figurative sense in Hindustani of جھوटा, viz. False, unsound, ungenuine, impure;—used of tasted food with reference to the eating of it by another.) See सानक & छुईसानक.

झुड *f* (جھड *H*) A company, troop, body, swarm, flock, herd; a multitude or an assembled झुड *a* Commonly झोंड or झोंट. [body gen.]

झुडतर *n* (झुडणे To waste away.) A term of contemptuous abuse; as to a little, leafless, half-withered bush; to a puny or meagre man or beast.

झुडतुडला *a* Emaciated &c. See झुरतुडला.

झुडप or झुडूप *n* A low and spreading tree or a bush. 2 C A thicket; a coppice or copse.

झुडपो *f* C (झुडूप) A dense bush or tree: also dense bushiness; the imperviousness produced by interlocking branches or tendrils.

झुडाई *f* (झुड or झोंड) Rude, blustering, overbearing conduct. See झोंटाई.

झुडो *f* (Commonly झुड) A company or body gen. [ed and spiced.]

झुणका *m* A piquant sauce,—flour of gram boiled.

झुणझुण or णां *ad* Imit. of the tinkling made by toe-ornaments; of the whistling of a breeze &c. *v* वाज, वाह.

झुणझुणणे *vi* (झुणझुण) To whistle, sigh, or breathe gently—wind. 2 To sing—as the Aeolian harp, Jew's harp &c. 3 To tinkle—toe-ornaments &c. 4 To tingle, smart, prickle. [for children.]

झुणझुणा *m* झुणझुणी *f* (झुणझुण) A sort of rattle झुणा *m* A small लहंगा or gown for girls.

झुणा or झुणा *m* A play among little girls.

झुतरी or ची *f* A streamlet or brook: also its dry channel: also a mere rillet, or its dry furrow.

झुवकळी *f* *unc* See झुवकवाळी. [दार.]

झुवका or झुपका & झुवकेदार See झुमका & झुमके-

झुवकवाळी, झुवकेवाळी, झुवेवाळी *f* झुवा *m* झुवो *f* झुवे *n* An ear-ring having a cluster of pearls, coral &c. as a pendant.

झुवड *f* Eager pressing and pushing; thronging around (as in scrambling for). *v* घाल, पड. 2 See झुबर *m* A chandelier. [झिंबड.]

झुवा *m* (جها *H*) A great coat or a cloak.

झुमकणे *vi* To move with theatrical stateliness; to stalk or strut.

झुमका *m* (جھमका *H*) A bunch or cluster (of flowers &c.); a tuft, tassel, knob, boss; the pearl-bob or other pendant of an ear-ring &c. [supra.]

झुमकेदार *a* (جھمकेदार *H*) That has झुमका *q. v.* झुमझुम or मां *ad* Imit. of the sound of घागरी (toe-bells) &c. *v* वाज, कर. [sharp! smart!]

झुरकण-कन-कर &c. (Imit.) In a trice or shake; झुरकणे *vc* (झुरका) To take snuff with a deep-

drawn sniff: also to take a long pull at a smoking apparatus.

झुरकणे *vi* To slip off; to run away.

झुरका *m* (झुर!) A deep drawn sniff (of air or in taking snuff); a long pull at a चुक्का or गुडगुडी; a long sup at any sloppy food &c. *v* घे, ओढ.

झुरझुर or रां *ad* झुरझुर *ad* Imit. of the gurgling or purling of a brook; of the bubbling of a hubble bubble; of the whispering of a light wind, of the soft puffing of smoke.

झु० पळणे To run along with short and quick steps—a child, a scorpion &c.

झुरझुरणे *vi* (झुरणे) To ooze away. 2 To pine away. 3 To crumble down or away.

झुरझुरपंजर *m* (A skeleton from wasting.) A term for an emaciated person, a bag of bones.

झुरझुरीत *a* (झुरझुर) Flimsy or loose-textured—cloth: also thin and threadbare from use.

झुरट *a* P (झुरणे) Wasted, emaciated, reduced.

झुरण *n* (Usually झूर) Particles and powder of rice resulting from the operation of pounding.

झुरणी *f* (Verbal of झुरणे) Pining or wasting away. Ex. तो झुरणीस पडला or त्याला झु० लागलो. 2 Oozing or crumbling away.

झुरणे *vi* To ooze away. 2 To crumble down; to waste by crumbling—a wall &c. 3 To pine and waste away. Ex. पग पाहून मोर झुरे. 3 fig To slip off; to slink away.

झुरतुडला *a* P (झुरणे) Emaciated or wasted. 2 Much worn or reduced; hence poor, weak, worthless—a thing gen.

झुरपणी & झुरपणे Commonly झिरपणी & झिरपणे.

झुरसुरणे *vi* To languish, decline, droop, wilt, sicken away—animal or plant. 2 To fret or grieve for or after.

झुरळ or ले *n* (झुर!) A cockroach. Pr. ससुद्राला झुरळाची गरज लागली. The lion needs the mouse. (From a tale of the ocean and Parshurám.) 2 Applied to kinds of पतंग or candle-moth.

झुरळी *f* A puckering, gathering, corrugation, wrinkle (in flesh, fruits, cloth &c.); a fold of loose skin: also a crease or duplicature.

झुरळूक *ad* Dimly, dully, faintly—appearing.

झुरळूक *f* A faint, indistinct, glancing appearance (of an object).

झुराबावरा *a* (बावरा by redup.) Daring and reckless; that speaks or acts outright, without restraint or reserve or regard. 2 Understood by some in the sense Buckish, dressy, showy; झुरी *f* P A rill or rillet. [dashing.]

झुरका *m* (Commonly झुरका) A deep draught or sniff. 2 (Commonly झुराका) A little window or air-hole. [&c. See झुरझुर.]

झुरझुर *ad* Imit. of a gurgling, purling, rippling झुरझुर *ad* Commonly झिरझिर.

झुलक *f* & *ad* Commonly झुलूक *f* & *ad*.

झुलकणे *vc* & *i* To wave gently (in the wind, or a skirt, flap, flag &c.)

झुलकवणी or झुलकावणी *f* (Verbal of झुलकविणे) Amusing, beguiling, shuffling off.

झुलकविणे or झुलकाविणे *vc* (झुलणे) To amuse and put off with excuses or pretences.

झुलणा *m* *unc* (جھلणा *H*) A swing. [&c.]

झुलणी *f* (Verbal of झुलणे) Nodding, oscillating

झुलणे *vi* (जھलना *H*) To nod—as an elephant in walking, or the bodies of the riders. 2 fig. To go lazily or leisurely along; to saunter. See डुलणे. 3 fig. To shake—the body or sides under laughter. 4 To oscillate or swing. [ing, shuffling off &c.]

झुलवणी *f* (Verbal of झुलविणे) Amusing, beguiling

झुलविणे or झुलाविणे *vc* (Active or causal of झुलणे *q. v.*) To amuse from day to day with various evasive pretexts. 2 To consume idly or dawdle away (time).

झुलवाम (झुलविणे. The झ is *Jh.*) Among Muham-madans. A few ceremonies, after the manner of marriage, with a courtesan or a widow; in order to take her into keeping.

झुलवाझुलव or वी *f* (झुलविणे) Putting off deceitfully and reiterately. *v* कर, लाव, मांड.

झुला *m* (जहा *H*) A sort of basket suspended between two poles, on which people are swung at festivals &c.: also a swinging basket in which travelers pass from crag to crag on precipitous mountains. 2 A swinging bed or seat.

झुलावा *m* A swinging bed or seat.

झुलूक or झुलक *f* & *ad* Commonly झुलूक *f* & *ad*.

झुलूप *n* (زلف *P*) A curling lock of hair, a ringlet. By some understood esp. or solely of काक-पक्ष fig.

झुलकणें *vi* (झुलझुल) To blow in gentle and intermitted puffs or breathings—wind.

झुलका *m* (Commonly चुलका) A mouthful of water. *v* चे, टाक.

झुलझुल or लां *ad* Imit. of the sound of the trickling of a spring, the gentle flow of a stream, the whispering of the zephyr, the rising of smoke &c. *v* वाह. 2 Dimly or faintly—an object appearing. [—water, wind.]

झुलझुलणें *vi* (Imit.) To flow or breathe gently

झुलझुलीत *a* Bright-shining; well burnished or furbished; clear, glossy, glistening, spruce.

झुलणा *m* P A swinging seat or a swing.

झुलवणो *n* (झुल! झुल! & पाणो) Trickling water.

झुला *a* (Better जुला) Twin, one of twins. 2 Double—a fruit.

झुलूक *f* A gentle puff or breath of wind. 2 fig. A fair wind, "the time and tide of men's affairs." Ex. व्यापार करोत असावे एखादवेळ झुलू वाहिलो म्हणजे फलदूप होईल. 3 A faint, indistinct, glancing appearance (of any object). 4 A flow or course; continuous prevalence; a run (as of a wind or particular weather, of rain, heat, cold, of business or trade, of an epidemic or a sickness). The word is imitative, and is sometimes written झुलक.

झुलूक or झुलक *ad* (Imit.) With gentle breathings, tricklings, purlings &c. *v* वाह. See झुलझुल.

झुलू *m* The sound in setting on (of a dog &c.)

झुज or झ *n* (Better झुज) Fight or battle: strife or contest. [Lying—a statement or speech.]

झुट *f* (झوٹ H) A lie. 2 Used sometimes as *a* झुड *f* P (Commonly झुडू) A bush or low-spread tree.

झुडू *f* झूम *f* Eager pressing and pushing; thronging around: (as in scrambling for.) *v* घाल, पड.

झूर *f* A porous place (in an embankment, bed of a tank, pitcher &c.) at which the water oozes out: also porousness. 2 Water or liquor that has oozed through. 3 *n* Fine particles of rice accumulating during the husking-process.

झूरकणी *f* A particle of झूर or broken rice.

झूल *f* (Jool H) A body-cloth (of horses, elephants &c.)

झें *ind* A particle expressive of superlativeness or excess. It is always uttered with forcible emphasis. Ex. झेंपाकस पडला कीं चडकडे पाणीपाणी होऊन गेलें; झेंतो रंगडून जेवला मग पोटात फुगून उताणा पडला. It well agrees with जो and may have come from it.

झेंगट *n* A metal plate; beaten on by certain classes of mendicants: also the plate on which the hours are struck, a gong. 2 A perplexing affair or business; a difficulty or trouble: also the state induced by it; a strait, scrape, hobble. 3 A wild scheme, speculation, enterprise; as in pursuit of subsistence.

झेंगचा *a* (झेंगट) Full of schemes, projects, devices, plots, machinations; one ever scheming and contriving something wild or mischievous.

झेंजटणें *vi* To ring, sing, tingle.

झेंजरणें *vc* R or झेंजरणें To rase, graze, rub off. 2 fig. To rub, to take in and chouse. 3 To shake and shatter; to wear and waste through violent usage; to injure, impair, slacken, loosen, lit. fig. 4 also झेंझटणें or झेंझडणें *vi* C To be affected with the heaviness and oppression of a cold.

नाक झेंजरणें *g*. of *s*. To have one's nose sensible and sore through continued catarrh.

झेंडा *m* (झेंडा H) A flag, ensign, banner: also the flag and flagstaff considered as one. 2 The staff surmounted with a bunch of flowers carried in processions. 3 The dancer described under घेंडा. Mem. The sense is given under घेंडा because the word is derived from झेंडा H but the form झेंडा is preferred in the Desh.

झेंडा नाचविणें or झेंडा मिरविणें To set one's self up as a great personage. झेंडा लावणें To achieve some feat or exploit.

झेंडू *m* A flowertree, *Parkia Biglandulosa*. Graham. The flower-buds resemble balls of red velvet. 2 *m* or झेंडूफूल *n* Its flower. Applied also to the Marigold. 3 Because of resemblance in shape and color—The ball of blood (or bubble of water) which rises and is vomited upon the bite of certain serpents. *v* चे. 4 R The fleshy process on the throat or breast of cattle.

झेंडेपट्टी *f* Cess for the new झेंडा or flag which is hoisted at the चावडो on the annual recurrence of the day of the दसरा; also for a new झेंडा gen.

झेंडोली or लो *f* The torch of grass &c. See घेंडोली.

झेंप *f* A motion or inclination forwards or to one side, as in waddling or reeling. *v* दे, खा, घे, जा. 2 A stoop of a bird of prey: a spring or dart forward to snatch or catch: the rising and springing forwards of a swimmer &c. *v* घाल, मार, टाक. 3 The oscillatory motion of a swinging seat, cradle, pendulum &c. *v* घाल दे, घे.

झेंपटो *f* A loose tress of hair.

झेंपणें or झेंपणें or झेंपाविणें or झेंपाविणें *vc* To perform, accomplish, achieve, execute (a work of some labor or difficulty). Ex. हें काम त्यानें बरें झेंपलें एवढें ओझें मी झेंपोन; हें लाकूड मला झेंपावत नाहीं; बरी मसलत झेंपावली.

झेंपसा *m* C (झेंप) The rope by which a swinger swings himself. 2 Swinging; a swing. *v* दे, घे. 3 P A clod or a mass of earth.

झेंपावणें or झेंपावणें *vi* (Poetry.) To spring forwards; to go with a rising and springing motion—a serpent &c. 2 To pounce or stoop;—as birds. Ex. गरुड झेंपावला सर्पावरी. Also किं वृक्ष दाटला देखोनी फळीं विचंगम झेंपावति.

झेंपटा *m* (झेंपणें) The swinging-cord of a swing or pensile cradle. [nod (under drowsiness).]

झेंबणें or झेंमणें *vi* C To fade or wither. 2 To झेंलणें *n* A pole with a netting attached. Used to gather mangoes.

झेंलणी *f* (Verbal of झेंलणें *q. v.*) Catching &c. 2 A pole with a netting attached. Used to gather mangoes.

झेंलणें *vc* To catch (a thing tossed or falling). 2 fig. To catch or take up; to apprehend and follow readily (a song &c.) 3 To admit, allow, honor (a proposition, affirmation, request). 4 To take up (any challenge or defiance).

झेंला *m* A bunch (of flowers); a nosegay, a bouquet. 2 The large netting (usually suspended from the tree) into which the mangoes are cast when gathered by the झेंलणी. Note. By some झेंला & झेंलणी *f* & also झेंलें *n* are understood as synonymes, signifying The gathering pole. 3 A sort of basket used to draw water in irrigating fields.

झेंक or झेंक *m* Inclination, leaning over, deviation from perpendicularity. *v* जा. 2 fig. The inclination, direction, bent, bearing, tendency (of an army in march, of the will or disposition, of a speech &c.) 3 An air or affected manner (of

speaking, singing, walking, dressing). 4 A forceful sweep (as of a sudden puff or gust). 5 The swing or sweep (as of the skirt of a garment; and fig. of animated or overbearing speech). Ex. कोणची कसाही शब्द सांगितला हा बोलण्याच्या झेंका-खालीं नेतो.

देशाकाळाचा झेंक पाहून वागावे We should conform ourselves to the requirement of time, place, and circumstances.

झेंकचिहो or झेंकचिहो *f* An empty note or paper; a note, bill, bond &c. by which the receiver is bilked. Applied also to any fraudulent promise, encouragement, or lure. *v* दे. [swilling &c.]

झेंकणी *f* (Verbal of झेंकणें *vi* &c.) Reeling &c.; झेंकणें or झेंकणें *vi* To bend, incline, deviate from perpendicularity. 2 To reel, stagger, waddle.

झेंकणें *vc* To drink by large draughts; to swill, swig, guzzle, quaff. 2 To throw, toss, fling. 3 To perform, accomplish, achieve (a work of some labor or difficulty).

झेंकदार or झेंकदार *a* Having an air, or an affected turn, cast, cut—a turban &c.

झेंकपट्टी *f* Amusing or beguiling with empty promises or pretences, *humbugging*, *palavering*. *v* दे.

झेंकलो बातमी *f* Flying reports; loose rumors.

झेंका or झेंका *m* A swing; an oscillation. *v* चे, खा, दे. 2 A fraudulent turn of a balance in weighing out goods. 3 fig. An empty journey or walk; a wearisome circuit. Ex. मी पंधरा दिवस त्याचे घरीं झेंके खातो; त्या वाटेनें चार कोसांचा झेंका बसतो. 4 A blow or loss (as in trade). *v* बस. Also a stroke of deceit; a piece of roguery (as passed off upon). *v* दे.

झेंकाझेंक *f* (झेंकणें) General throwing and tossing. 2 fig. Putting off on various pretences, or from season to season. 3 General casting off (of a business) one upon another.

झेंकाढोका *m* Casual hitting or happening; a chance-blow; haphazard, chance, contingency. (From टोका the prognostication or conjecture—*blow* of Almanack-makers &c.)

झेंकाढोकांत येणें To come to pass by some random blow or pure accident.

झेंकांडी *f* झेंकांडा *m* झेंकांडें *n* (झेंकणें) A motion or inclination forwards or to one side; as in waddling or reeling. *v* जा *g*. of *s*. 2 Giving the slip; running away. *v* दे. [lent and sluggish.]

झेंजा or झेंझा or झेंझा or झेंझा *a* (Jho.) Corpulent. *m* A pathic or catamite. [fellow.]

झेंझामलारी *m* A term for a burly and unwieldy fellow. झेंझा *f* झेंझो *f* A loose tress or lock of hair, esp. a forelock. 2 The forelock of little children (suffered to grow before the शेंडो is formed).

झेंझा *m* A shameless, unprincipled, hectoring fellow; esp. one who blusters or lies when a debt is claimed. Ex. माझे वाटणीसच कां झेंझाकुळाचीं खतें. Also a bully or overbearing fellow gen.

झेंझावरणी *f* Pulling one another's शेंडो or locks or tresses. Hence Contention, altercation; a scuffle, a tussle.

झेंझावरणी *f* The laborious and vexatious task of recovering debts from a झेंझा *q. v.* Applied also to the servile and painful attendance upon one from whom we seek some great favor.

झेंझाई *f* (झेंझा) The conduct or demeanour of a झेंझा, hectoring, bullying, overbearing.

झेंझाई *m* The spirit of a deceased person now wandering as a goblin. Used gen. of the departed spirit of a Musalmán. Pr. बेबंद राज्य झेंझा पादशाहा. 2 Applied fig. to a fellow without wife or home, thus likely to decamp or abscond. 3 Applied also to any slovenly, disorderly, disgusting person.

झोटिंगपाच्छाई or -पादशाही *f* (झोटिंग & पाच्छाई from *پادشاہ* P) A term for anarchical and tumultuous proceedings or state; uproar and wild confusion.

झोड *f* Thrashing. *v* मार, काढ. 2 fig. A sound cudgeling, a banging. 3 fig. Heavy rain. *v* बस or पावसानें झोड लावली. 4 Used vulgarly for vehemence and excess gen. Ex. गाण्याची-जेवणाची-लिहिण्याची-कामाची-झोड Immoderate singing, feasting, writing &c. *v* लाव, लाग.

झोड *m* A hector or bully; esp. a brazenfaced outbraving कूळ or debtor. See झोट.

झोडकाम *n* (झोडणें & काम) Coarse or common work; work requiring rather force than skill.

झोडकामी or म्या *a* (झोडकाम) Coarse, common, rough; qualified for or employed in rough work only—a person.

झोडगा *a* (झोडणें) Addicted to striking.

झोडणें *n* R A term of reproach to a shameless, selfwilled, headstrong woman.

झोडझपाट *m* झोडझपेट *f* (झोडणें & झेटणें & झपाटणें) A violent assault or falling upon (as to beat or to plunder); also beating and plundering: also violence and rapine gen.; as हा झो. करून पोटा भरता. Also the verbs झोडणेंझपेटणें & झोडणेंझपाटणें To commit battery and robbery: also to live in violence gen.

झोडणी *f* (Verbal of झोडणें) Thrashing.

झोडणें *v c* To thrash. 2 fig. To beat, bang, drub, to thrash. Ex. वरि बैसले असुर समल. त्यांसि झोडून पाडिलें. 3 To perform or do roughly and rudely (any work of manual labor). 4 Vulgar. To stuff (down one's throat); to cram (into one's maw). Ex. हा असा आहे कीं पंचवीस लाडू झोडून अणखी घाल न्हेल. 5 Vulgar. To hold in sexual embrace. [or cudgeling. *v* काढ g. of o.

झोडपट्टी *f* (झोडणें & पट्टी) A sound trouncing झोडपणें *v c* (झोडणें) To thrash, lit. fig.

झोडाई *f* (Commonly झोट्टाई) Hectoring, outbraving &c.

झोडाझोड *f* (झोड) Banging and basting; thrashing and trouncing. 2 fig. Briskness and smartness (of any action); as कामाची-लढाईची-पावसाची झो.

झोडीव *p* of झोडणें Thrashed. 2 fig. Roughly or coarsely executed or wrought.

झोत *m* A sheet or blaze (of fire): also a sheet or torrent (of water). [मुकेला कोडा.

झोप or झोप *f* Sleep. *v* घे, ये. Pr. झोपेला घोंडा झोपी जाणें To go to sleep.

झोपडी *f* झोपडे *n* (جھوپڑی H) A cottage, cot, hut. Note. The second word implies meanness or inferiority, having the sense of Cabin, crib, or झोपण *n* A blind for a bullock's eyes. [hovel. झोपमोड *f* Breaking or disturbing of sleep.

झोपा or झोपा *m* A swing, an oscillation. 2 C A machine to draw over a field just sown: (composed of leafy branches tied together.) 3 (Or झापा) A matted or wattled door (as of a hut or fence). 4 A hut or shed. Pr. बैल गेलान झोपा केला or लावला When the bullock died (as from cold or wet), then I built a shed. (When the horse is stolen, shut the stable-door.)

झोपाटा *m* P A rude frame of sticks or a wattled door (as of a fence or hut).

झोपाळा *m* A swinging bed or seat.

झोपाळू, झोपाळू, झोपाळा *a* also झोपाळ & व्या *a* (झोप) Sleepy-headed; that sleeps heavily or excessively.

झोबट *n* झोबाट *n* झोबडे *n* A troublesome per-

son or business; a plague, pest, bore, a scrape, hobble, pickle, predicament.

झोबट, झोबाट, झोबाड, झोबड or डें *n* A contest, dispute, quarrel: also a contest considered collectively with the parties and circumstances of it. Ex. झो. चें झो. सरकारांत नेलें The whole affair or case was taken before the Government.

झोबट *n* A couple in congressu (esp. of serpents).

झोबडणी or झोबाडणी *f* (Verbal of झोबडणें) Snatching &c.: also plundering or robbing.

झोबडणें *v c* P To thrash (corn). 2 To beat (clothes in washing them).

झोबडणें *v c* Commonly झोबाडणें.

झोबडा *a* (झोबणें) Of rude or immodest embrace; addicted to clasping or laying hold;—used by women of a forward man. 2 That clings to; persisting (in spite of denial or prohibition); wearisomely importunate. 3 That stings or bites—ants, fleas &c.

झोबडाझोबड *f* (झोबणें) General and eager snatching and seizing. [Striving with.

झोबणी *f* (Verbal of झोबणें) Wrestling. 2

झोबणें sometimes झोमणें *v c* (It agrees with the subject.) To affect with a smart or pungent pain, lit. fig.: to affect sorely; to touch to the quick; to cut, sting, bite, prick—flame, prickles, taunts, reproof &c. Ex. तो एकाएकी अग्नि घडकला. दाहि सुखीं झोबति ज्वाळा. 2 To bite—a snake. Ex. हा सर्प दाखण. जिह्याचीं झोबला. also to cause a smarting through injecting its sting—a scorpion &c. 3 To seize hold of violently or roughly; to grasp or clasp rudely: also to brush against forcibly.

झोबणें *v i* To gather upon thickly, to cluster—blossoms or fruit.

झोबरा *a* (झोबणें) That makes to smart; that touches to the quick; that cuts, stings, bites, pricks, lit. fig. 2 That grasps or clasps rudely: also that seizes, snatches, catches forcibly: also that bites or snaps at suddenly.

झोबा *m* An oil-receptacle. See झाबू.

झोबाडणें *v c* To snatch or seize forcibly or rudely. 2 Hence To strip, spoil, plunder, rob.

झोबाडा *m* Grasping, catching, clasping forcibly or rudely, snatching, seizing. *v* घाल, कर, घे, sometimes मार. 2 P A plunderer or robber.

झोबी *f* Wrestling. *v* घे, खेळ. 2 Contending with, striving, a tussle. *v* घे.

झोरोमुशी *f* A variety of the sea-fish मुशी.

झोत्या *m* A cotton stuff of a thick and coarse texture, about four cubits long. Called also चुताडा.

झोल *m* sometimes झोल *m* The loose and swinging end, skirt. 2 A bagging, swagging, bellying (in a cloth &c.) 3 Sudden motion aside; a whisk or whirl away; a sweep round and off. *v* दे. Ex. ऐकून मातेचा बोल. दिव्हा वनाकडे झोल.

झोलकांडा *m* Reeling or staggering. *v* जा g. of s.

झोलणें *v i* (جولنا H) To swing; to oscillate.

झोलर or झोलार *a* (झोल) Bagging, swagging, bellying—a cloth.

झोलविणें *v c* (झोलणें) To swing.

झोला *m* (झोलणें) Swinging. *v* दे, घे. 2 Deceit or fraud (as passed off upon); an imposition or evasion. *v* दे. 3 The skirt. 4 A bagging or bellying (in a cloth &c.)

झोलाझोल *f* (झोलणें or झोलविणें) Evading or putting off by many, or on many occasions or pretences. [bellied.

झोलावणें *v i* (झोल) To be corpulent or flabby-झोलकवणें or झोलवणें *v c* & *i* To hang dangling; to dangle, swing, wave to and fro.

झोलकवा-कुंवा-खंवा-खुंवा *m* Hanging loosely or with motion to and fro; dangling: also oscillating or swinging. *v* घे, खा. Ex. काळोज घरोनि दोहि करीं. झोलकवा घेत मारति. 2 A swinging seat or a swing.

झोलण *f* P A bellying or bagging (in an awning, garment, cloth). 2 A corrugation or wrinkle.

झोलणा *m* झोळी *f* The fourmouthed bag or wallet of beggars. 2 A cloth gathered up at the corners (to carry off a wounded person &c.): a sling for animals in raising them on board a ship: a temporary sack for chaff or other light and bulky material.

झोळी नेणें or सारणें To take up the begging trade.

झोळीकोपरगांवचा सुभा *m* The trade of begging *v* घे. [दालीबंद मो झो.

झोळीबंद *c* A beggar by profession. Ex. तो झा or झाझा *ind* The ejaculation used in urging on a horse. Ex. तो कोडाचें घोडे करुनि. झाझा म्हणोनि फिरे. 2 Used as *s f* with म्हणणें or करणें To run off; to decamp or give the slip.

झा *a* Flimsy &c. See झाक.

झाक *a* Bright, brilliant, shining &c. See झाक.

झाझू, झाट, झाप, झापणें, झाळ, झाच्या, and others. These, assuming *y* only to indicate that the झ has the hard sound *j*h must be turned for to झा.

ट

ट The eleventh consonant, and the first of the class of palatals. It is sounded by a forcible application of the tip of the tongue to the palate; but as it can be represented by no letter of the Roman alphabet its exact power must be discovered by the ear. Its symbol in this work is T. See notice respecting ट & त under त. 2 Used as *s m* A blockhead or numskull.

ट, फ, करीत वाचणें To read trippingly and blunderingly—a tyro or novice. [esp. of children.

टकर *a* (Better टैर) Roving and mischievous;—

टक *f* (Imit.) A continued throbbing of the temples. *v* लाग. 2 A fixed look; a stare or gaze. *v* लाव, लाग. 3 fig. A continued noise: i. e. a long-lasting recitation or discourse; an incessant whining, crying, halloing, barking, singing, raining &c.;—as determined by the significant word with which it is connected. Ex. एकसारखी भाषणाची टक-पावसाची टक-रडण्याची टक-पडण्याची टक-म्हणण्याची टक-लावली आहे. 4 *n* (Poetry.) The fixedness of astonishment or amazement. Ex. पाहतां भीमकीची रूपरेखा. टक पडलें सकळिकां.

टक *ad* (टक S A weight.) An emphatic particle used with nouns and verbs referring to measures and weights. Exactly to the degree or quantity of; up to the measure or amount of. Ex. जें वजन आणि तें माप टक आहेत; पुण्याचे मापानें दाणे आणले ते टक उतरले i. e. Weight with weight; measure with measure.

टक *m* S A stone-cutter's chisel. 2 A weight equal to four माप &c. See under टांक Sig. I.

टकटक *f* (Imit.) Unceasing and wearying speech; chiding, pecking, caviling: also continued whining or moaning (as of a child). *v* लाव, लाग. 2 Glitter or sparkling (as of a snake).

टकटक or कां *adv* (टक) Staringly, gazingly, with intent look. *v* पाह. 2 Throbbingly—the temples. *v* कर.

टकटकणें *v i* To bloom; to look green, fresh, lively—flowers, the countenance. 2 To throb—the temples.

टकटकी *f* Freshness, clearness, liveliness of look.
 टकटकीत *a* Fresh, blooming, lively-looking.
 टकण *n* S Brute borax. See टांकणखार.
 टकणें *v i* (टक) To look at with wishful or intent look; to gaze, to stare.
 टकबंदी *f* (टका & बंदी) The fixing or settling of the land-tax at a certain sum per टका (a land-measure of 120 square bighá).
 टकबंदी *a* Framed, drawn up, calculated, kept &c. in टके (sums of sixteen शिवराई pice); not, as is usual, in rupees—accounts, documents. 2 Settled, estimated &c. according to the टका it contains—land. [ed melon.
 टकमक *f* A plant bearing a small, round, strip-
 टकमक *f unc* (टक) A high and headlong steep from which the observer cannot look steadily; an abrupt and lofty precipice.
 टकमक or कां *ad* (टक) Staringly, gazingly, with intent look. *v* पाह. [Its fruit.
 टकमकी *f* A plant, also called टकमक. टकमके *n*
 टकमकीत *a* Fresh, blooming, lively-looking.
 टकर & टकल Commonly टकर & टकल.
 टकरावाचा गोष्टी *f pl* Parrot-chatter; mere jabber and gabble. *v* सांग.
 टकली *f* टकलें *n* A light term for the head, esp. for the crown of the head. 2 fig. High ground rising around a spot and crowning it.
 टकल्या *a* (टकल) Bald. [mint.
 टकशाला *f* (S) pop. टकशाल or टकशाल *f* A टकशालचा फुटका or फुटलेला *a* (Broken in the mint.) Spoiled or mutilated in birth, or in the parents' home, or in early training &c. The phrase is from *تکسال کا پھوٹا* H.
 टकसाळ्या *a* (टकसाळ) Epithet of that सेनार or goldsmith who is employed in coining: opp. to अंगसाळ्या. 2 A person generally employed at the mint. [or longing after. *v* घे, धर, लाग.
 टकळा *m* R (Commonly टुकळा) Earnest craving
 टकळी *f* (टक) A continued noise (as of people speaking, children crying, dogs barking). *v* लाव, लाग. 2 Longing for or pining after. *v* धर, घे.
 टका *m* (क H) An aggregate of sixteen शिवराई-pice: also an aggregate of four pice, an *áná*: also, as in parts of Gujarát, an aggregate of three pice. 2 Money. Pr. टका कोठेरे जातोस सखा तोडायास. Used, however, esp. in comp. as घरटका, लग्नटका, नोरणटका House money or tax, marriage-tax &c. Used also for a rupee; as शेरकडा पांच टके. 3 A land measure consisting of 120 square Bighá.
 टके करणें *g.* of *o.* To make money of, lit. fig.; to turn to account; to have the superiority or advantage over. टके शेर Exceedingly cheap. The phrase agrees with पैशास पायलो, मातीचे मोल &c.: also of little value or low estimation; as हे पूर्वी भाखेराव होते ऐलीकडे टके शेर झाले: also all of one price, good or bad; as Pr. टके शेर आटा टके शेर खाजा. [look. *v* पाह.
 टकाकां *ad* (टक) Staringly, gazingly, with intent
 टकार *m* (S) Twang (as of a bowstring).
 टकारी or टकारी *m* (टक) A caste or an individual of it. They are workers in stone, makers of handmills &c.
 टकेटोणये *m pl* (टोणपा by redup.) Knocks, thumps, bruises, rubs, crosses, contumelies (as incidental in pushing some project or conciliating some patron). *v* खा, घे, सोस, भोग. Pr. ट. खाव्या-वांचून सोडेपणा येत नाही. [and children.
 टकोचे or टकुचे *n* A sort of cap worn by women
 टकोटंक *ad* (टंक by redup.) See टंक *ad*.

टकोर or रा *a* Large-sized; large relatively;—used of little things gen. [under टक Sig. III.
 टकोर *m f* Any continued noise. See at large
 टकोरणें & टकोरें Commonly टिकोरणें & टिकोरें.
 टकोरा *m* A blow, esp. with a bat or stick, a stroke. *v* मार. See further under टिकोरा. 2 Any continued noise. See टक Sig. III.
 टकोरी *f* टकोरें *n* टकुर् *n* टकुलें *n* टकोलें *n* Light terms for the head, esp. for the sinciput.
 टकर *f* (تکر H) A blow with the horns or forehead, a butt. 2 fig. An effort or attempt in competition or rivalry. *v* खा, मार.
 टकल *n* Baldness or a bald spot. Pr. उरीं केंस मायां ट. What is gained in one way is lost in another. 2 fig. A bare patch (as in a cornfield); a high and dry tract or spot. 3 Applied revilingly to the face. Ex. सी आजपाखून तुजें ट. पाहणार टकलमाया *a* Baldpated. [नाहीं.
 टका & टकेटोणये See टका & टकेटोणये.
 टंगचाई & टंगडी Properly तंगचाई & तंगडी.
 टंगळसंगळ *f* (Imit. or fanciful.) Careless, cursory, superficial performance or execution. 2 Shillishalling or dillydallying; hesitation or dawdling.
 टंगळसंगळ *ad* Hesitatingly or dawdlingly. 2 Carelessly, unconcernedly, lazily—working, laboring. 3 By fits and starts; now and then; here and there; intermittently or sparsely;—used of actions or occurrences in time or in place.
 टग्या *m* At plays. A large cowrie laden with lead. 2 fig. A huge burly fellow.
 टच *n* C The proper or the appointed time or period (of a work or an action): the season, the period of ripeness or readiness.
 टच *f* (Common amongst goldsmiths, esp. at Bombay. From *Touch*.) Quality of gold.
 टच-कन-कर-दिनी-दिशीं *ad* Used with verbs of pricking, lancing, filliping, lightly and smartly piercing or hitting &c., imitatively of the sound or expressively of the manner: also as per ex. ट. डोळ्यांस पाणी आलें; ट. रक्त निघालें; ट. फोड-गळ-लिंबू-आंबा-फुटला; ट. पू उडाला; ट. रुपये खर-चले &c. &c. [perly तजकरा &c.
 टचकरा or टचकारा, टचकरनीस &c. N. D. Pro-
 टचका *m* A wooden plaything. 2 A prick or puncture. 3 A light-sounding rap or touch with a finger, pebble &c. *v* मार. 4 A jolt to a cart (passing over a pebble &c.) 5 (टच! Sound of sudden filliping or hitting.) Copious gushing forth or readiness to gush forth (of blood, pus, juice, tears).
 टचटच or चां *ad* Imit. of the sound of reiterated pricking, tapping with the knuckles, cracking of a flea or louse, throbbing of a boil &c. &c.
 टचटचणें *v i* (टचटच q. v.) To beat, throb, shoot—a boil &c. when it is full and tight. 2 To emit the sound टच! टच!
 टचटचीत *a* That beats and throbs, or that looks full and tight—a boil, the belly, a fat bug, a grape. Gen. used as *ad* with *v* फुग or भर. [money.
 टचटचीत *ad* Lavishly or liberally—spending
 टचटचून *ad* (Imit.) Plentifully, streamingly, flowingly. Used with such verbs as टोचणें, फोडणें &c., expressing the copious squirting or streaming forth of the enclosed liquid upon a puncture or rupture. Used with रडणें or पाणी डोळ्यांत येणें it signifies Profusely, copiously, in streams. 2 Imit. of the sound or manner of a strong throbbing, of a reiterated pricking &c.
 टंचाई *f* Properly तंगचाई.
 टंचाचणें *v i* (टच! टच! q. v. Intens. of टच-

टचणें) To beat, throb, shoot, quickly and forcibly—a boil &c. [of टचटच & टचटचून.
 टचाचून, टचाचा, टचाटच or चां *ad* Intens. form
 टडोरी *f* A filled ear of corn. 2 A low word for the gullet or windpipe.
 टणक *a* Hard, firm, solid. 2 fig. Hardy, ever healthy and strong. 3 Hale, hearty, strong. 4 Large, big, great. Ex. नाहीं वर्ण याती समानच केली || ट. धाकुली नारायणें ||
 टणक *m* टणकारा *m* टणकभाग *m* Exhaustion from labor; spentness, faggedness, jadedness. *v* ये.
 टणकणें *n i* टणकारणें *v i* टणकणें भागणें *v i* (टणक) To be exhausted from labor; to be spent, wearied out, fagged, jaded.
 टण-कन-कर-दिनी-दिशीं *ad* Imit. of the sound of a pebble &c. rebounding from a hard body; of the twang of a bow &c. Used also with verbs of leaping, skipping, frisking, in expression of lively action. [to infirm.
 टणका *a* Hale, hearty, healthy, strong: opp.
 टणका *m* टणकारा *m* The darting of its sting by a scorpion. *v* मार. 2 fig. Taunting, twitting, cutting, sarcastic or sharp reflecting upon. *v* मार or मारून जा.
 टणकाई *f* (टणक) Hardness, firmness, solidity, 2 Hardiness, haleness, heartiness.
 टणटण or णां *ad* Imit. of the sound of a marble &c. in rebounding. Hence used with verbs of leaping, skipping, dancing, frisking, in expression of lively action.
 ट. उडणें-बोलणें To retort; to turn upon snappishly, sharply, and petulantly.
 टणटणणें *v i* (टणटण) To bound and hop—a ball &c. along steps. 2 To retort or turn upon sharply and petulantly. 3 (Properly तणतणणें) To be strained or drawn to great tenseness.
 टणटणेत *a* (Better तणतणीत) Strained or stretched almost to bursting or snapping.
 टणत्कार *m* (Imit. or from टंकार S) Twang (as of a bowstring): also clank, clang, ring.
 टणाटण or णां *ad* टणाणां *ad* Intens. of टणटण.
 टण *m* टणूं *n* A bump (esp. on the forehead or head) from a blow.
 टण्णा *m* (Low ल H) Pudendum muliebre.
 टप *m* A large marble, a taw. 2 Either half of a tent. खाल्लें टप or आंतलें टप The shell. वरलें टप The fly.
 टपकणें *v i* (टप! टप!) To fall drop! drop!
 टप-कन-कर-दिनी-दिशीं *ad* Imit. of the sound of a falling drop &c. 2 In a shake, trice, jiffey.
 टपकळ *a* Solid, substantial, large and fine. 2 Clear, full, conspicuous—letters, marks.
 टपका *m* (टप!) A falling drop. 2 fig. A continuous dropping (as of rain, fruits, or of men or animals under epidemic or murrain). *v* लाव. 3 (Properly टपका) A stigma, stain, blot. *v* आण, ठेव, ये.
 टपटप or पां *ad* Imit. of the sound of rain falling drop! drop! 2 Quickly, smartly, in a trice.
 टपणी *f* (Verbal of टपणें) Waiting and watching.
 टपणें *v i* To wait and watch patiently and intently; to lie in wait.
 टपला *m* A smack (esp. with the back of the hand): also a slap, cuff, or heavy pat.
 टपली *f* P (टप!) A chip or fragment flying off (from wood &c.): also a scab or piece of dry skin, esp. as coming off. *v* निघ, जा, उड. 2 fig. Derided or dishonored state; losing one's skin. *v* उड *g.* of *s.*: also (कामाखाली-कष्टाखाली-खर्चाखाली) exhausted, expended, smashed or ruined state—quasi, chipped-up state). *v* उड *g.* of *s.*

टपलेवाजी *f* Smacking and cuffing. *v* कर, काढ. See टपला. [dripping or dropping.]
 टपाटप or पां *ad* Imit. of the sound of a brisk टपाल *n* Preferably टपाल.
 टपूर *m* A full-grown ram, a tup.
 टपूर *a* टपूर or रा *a* Large-sized, large relatively, large among others. [stroke. *v* मार.
 टपूरा *m* A blow, esp. with a bat or stick, a टप-कन-कर-दिशी &c. Imit. of the sound of a light body hitting and rebounding, of a drop &c. falling.
 टपल *n* Scab (of a sore or pustule). *v* उड, निघ. 2 Hence the figurative use in such phrases as माझे खर्चाखाली-लगासुळे घर बांधण्यामध्ये &c. ट० उडालें or निघालें I spent all my substance, I lost my skin in &c.
 टप्पा *m* (تپا H) A certain air, a variety of song. 2 Range (of a ball, arrow &c.) gun-shot, bow-shot. 3 A distance; a space or an extent of line between. Ex. त्या गांवास दादा कोसांचा टप्पा आहे. 4 A stage; a halting place; esp. a place where relays of post-runners, hammals &c. are posted: also the relay placed: a resting place up an ascent: a landing place of a stairs. 5 The bound (of a ball &c.) 6 A mode of sewing. 7 fig. The reach or drift, the sphere or grasp (of a speech, of mind or capacity). 8 A division of a country, —one great town with villages and lands dependent. See under देश.
 टप्पा खाऊन येणें To rebound—a ball &c. 2 fig. To return instantly—a messenger: also to return leisurely, taking rest at intervals. टप्पा खाणें To stop or pause (in speaking or reading).
 टप्पाल *n* (تپال H) A post-office. 2 The mail.
 टक्कणें & टक्का Usually टक्कणें & टक्का.
 टक्का (Properly तक्का *q. v.*) A musical instrument. [in sexual embrace.
 टक्कणें or टक्कणें or टक्कणें *v c* (Low.) To hold टक्का or टक्का *a* (Vulgar.) Large-sized, big, टक्का *a* Large-sized, large relatively. [bulky.
 टक्की & टक्कणें Usually टक्की & टक्कणें.
 टक्कणें *f* Publicity, notoriety, noisedness abroad. 2 A name for a town or village where there is much gossip and scandal.
 टक्कणें *n* A term for a family or community where there is no rule or order; a bears' garden.
 टक्कणें *a* See टक्कणें.
 टर *f* Ridiculing, jeering, deriding: also ridiculed state. *v* उडव, कर, उड, हो. [whirligig.
 टर *f* (Imit.) The whirr! of a spinning top or टरकणें *v c* (ترک H) To tear, rend, split; to sever or part with the sound टर!
 टर-कन-कर-दिशी *ad* Imit. of the sound in rending, or of ventris crepitus &c.
 टरकणें *f* Coaxing craftily, cajoling, wheedling; hollow show of affection.
 टरकणें *f* (टर! Whirr, and कणें) Any long and wearisome story or speech; any tedious dwelling upon, dinning, harping, prosing.
 टरका *m* (Imit.) Ventris crepitus.
 टरकांडो *f* (For etymology see तरकांडो, although the common form is this.) A large and long species of कांडो or cucumber, raised on the margin of rivers in the hot season. Popularly affirmed to be the produce of the seed of a तवसे enclosed within the pod of a पडवळ whilst on its stock, and taken out on the ripening of the pod and sown. [sound.
 टरकांडी *v c* (टर!) To tear or rend with a

टरघाणी *f* A post surmounted with a crosspiece having slings, wherein children sit and swing and whirl round. The motion is with a टर or whirr!
 टरटर or रां or टरटर *ad* Imit. of reiterated ventris crepitus, of rending or tearing, of swelling or blistering or tumors rising, of voiding dung, of cakes puffing up &c. See तरतर.
 टरटरणें & टरटरणें See तरतरणें & तरतरणें.
 टरफल *n* sometimes टरफल *n* A husk or hull gen.; any outer integument or sheath (as of betelnut, walnut, groundnut): also a pea-pod, tamarind-pod &c.
 टरफूस *f* टरभोवरा *m* (टर! Whirr of a top.) Dinning in one's ears; harping upon teasingly; bothering about; unceasing pecking and nagging. *v* लाव, मांड, कर, with शें of o. 2 टरफूस is further used as टरफूस.
 टरबूज *m n* (Properly तरबूज) A watermelon.
 टरंव टरंव or टरांव टरांव or टरांव टरांव *ad* Imit. of the croaking of frogs. [gutter.
 टरळी *f* A dug furrow or channel, a trench, a टराटर or रां *ad* टरां *ad* टरां *ad* Intens. टरांणें *v i* See तरारणें. [of टरटर *q. v.*
 टरं *n* R Indurated or callous skin, a callosity. टलफर *n* N. D. By metathesis for टरफल.
 टलू *a* Small and thickset; short and squat; टवका *m* W A mortise. [dumpy and dapper.
 टंवका, टंवकारणें, टंवकी See under टों.
 टंवचणें, टंवचळणें, टंवचा, टंवची See under टों.
 टंवटवणें *v i* To bloom; to look green, fresh, lively—flowers, the countenance.
 टंवटवी *f* Freshness, clearness, liveliness of look. टंवटवीत *a* Fresh, blooming, lively looking. Ex. शेभायमान सतेज ट० दिसतसे. [sure of weight.
 टवणी *f* A measure of capacity equal to a mea-टवणी *ad* Up to the brim. *v* भर, ये.
 टवरकी *f* टवरचाळ *f* टवरचाळा *m* Dissolute vagrancy, vagabondizing, rakish roving.
 टवरा *m* C A piece (esp. of fruits, esculent roots, cakes, sweetmeats &c.); a piece or bit more generally cut, torn, or bitten from or out of.
 टवरी *a* Vagrant and rakish, dissolute, libertine; a rake, a wench.
 टवळी *f* A chip or thin piece sliced off (as of a cocoanut-shell, the scalp &c.) 2 The cocoanut-saucer for the oil of a lamp. 3 The fore part of the skull, sinciput. 4 A term of abuse among women.
 टवळी अमावास्या or-अवंस *f* The day of new moon of आषाढ, on which day the टवळी or lamps are worshiped. 2 Applied to an ill-boding woman.
 टवळें *n* The bowl (of a ladle); the cup or oil-receptacle (of an oil-stand); the larger end-piece of a trumpet &c.; a half of a चुनाळ, snuff box, or similar डबा; a half of a bivalvous shell or a small saucer-form vessel gen.
 टवाळ or व्या *a* टवाळखोर *c* sometimes टवाळी-खोर *c* Idle, wanton, scampish, mischievous, full of wild tricks, pranks, and frolics;—esp. a child. 2 That is ever reviling, slandering, vilifying; or ridiculing, jeering, mocking.
 टवाळकी, टवाळी, टवाळगिरी *f* Idle, selfwilled, unruly, mischievous ways (esp. of a child). 2 Reviling or ridiculing practices or acts: also mimicking or mocking.
 टवळणें, टवळतापाहारा &c. Commonly टवळणें &c. टवळणी, टवळणें, टवळी, टवळ्या See टवळणी &c.
 टवाळ *m* An esculent and medicinal plant. Called also टाकळा & तरवटा.
 टवाळ *m n* (تھا or تھال H) Loppings of trees.

2 *m* A plant of हरभरा, लांब, or वाटाणा, esp. of the first.
 टवाळा *m* टवाळें *n* (تھا H) A leafy branch, a sprig, a leafy lopping from a bush. 2 A plant of हरभरा, वाटाणा or लांब esp. of the first.
 टवाळी *f* (Dim. of टवाळा or from تھال H) A small sprig or spray.
 टळ-कण-कर-दिशी &c. *ad* (Imit.) Shiningly or with a sudden glistening;—used with दिसणें-रक्त निघणें-उसळणें-उडणें-पाणी डोळ्यांत येणें.
 टळका *m* (Properly तळका) A small piece of (bamboo) matting.
 टळटळ or टळटळीत *ad* Clearly, conspicuously, brightly, glowingly, lustrously. 2 Particles of emphasis used with words signifying noon. Ex. ट० दोनप्रहर or दुपार झाली It is exactly noon—the fervid flaming noon. Ex. टळटळीत दुपारां॥ जन्मला रामराणा॥ 3 Sometimes used with मधराच Midnight, bearing the power of Exactly or just.
 टळटळीत *a* Clear, conspicuous, shining, glossy, looking large and bright—letters, marks, a boil, pustule, tumor, teardrops, dewdrops, grapes.
 टळणें *v i* (ٹل H) To pass by, off, away, over—a time or season, a danger, an evil. Pr. तेल जळे पिडा टळे. 2 To fail of observance. Ex. हा वचनास टळला. 3 To heel—as a boat.
 टळोटळो *n* (Imit.) The glowing and fervid undulating of noon. Ex. दुपार ट० करती It is high, blazing, flaming noon.
 टळोटळो *ad* (Imit.) Glowingly, with ardent radiations or beamings—fire burning, sun shining.
 टाक *n* P A gain or an acquisition, esp. as unexpected. *v* साध, मार, मिळव, मिळ, लाग, सांपड.
 टांक *m* (टंक S) A weight, according to some, of one तोळा or the seventy-secondth part of a पक्का शेर; according to others, of nine मासे; according to others, of four मासे. 2 The nib of a pen. 3 By meton. A penful of ink. Pr. टांका आगळें लिहावें घांसा उणें जवावें Write a nibful over; eat a mouthful under (or less). Hence a very small quantity of a liquor gen. 4 A metal plate with an image of a god impressed. Hence fig. An indispensable person at a feast or rite—who must be invited. 5 (Poetry.) A rupee or any silver coin. 6 (Enhancing particle to कोरडा) Utterly dried up—a river, tank, well.
 टांक गुंतणें *g. of s.* To be bound by some note of hand passed or writing executed. टांक मारणें To set down in writing. टांकानें (or लेखणीचा टांकानें) मळा कापणें To kill with the pen.
 टांकण or टाकण *m* (تنگ H) A horse of a certain short-sized breed.
 टांकणखार *m* (टंकण & खार) Brute borax, tincal. It is distinguished into तेव्या or चौकीचा & खया.
 टांकणचाल *f* A pace of the horse,—a form of amble. See under चाल.
 टांकणी *f* The rim or margin left of the head of a पखवाज after cutting out the centre.
 टाकणें *v c* (त्याग S) To throw—away, off, from, down; to cast, toss, fling. 2 To leave, abandon, forsake, relinquish, renounce, quit; to give up, throughout its variations. 3 To spread or lay out (a bedding, a carpet). 4 To lay upon; to commit unto or consign over (a business, a burden, a trust): also to throw upon another, or to leave for another. Ex. हा त्याजवर टाकतो तो त्याजवर तो तिसऱ्यावर ह्याप्रमाणें ते कोलाचेत. 5 To lay (a bet or wager). 6 To cast (sowing seed): to cast out (its ear or head); to shoot the hose—corn: to

reject (थान or the breast): to put out at the gallop (a horse): to lay (हान hand) upon: to cast or lose (अंग flesh).

टाक टाकणें with ची of o. To compete, cope, vie with; to assume airs of equality with one's betters. टाकणें टाकणें To go through the form; to pay the empty compliment; to perform the required ceremonies (of inviting, visiting &c.) where there is no esteem or friendship. 2 See the phrase टाक टाकणें. टाकला डाव पडणें To come to pass of itself—the very event one is striving to bring about. टाकला or टाकून येणें To come as if tossed or thrown hither; to come constantly and as a sure thing or matter of course;—used of strangers and visitors. Ex. त्याचे घरी पाहुणा टाकला or टाकून येतो; कोटून नाही तेथून टाकला पाहुणा जोशीबाबाचे घरी आलेच. This form, टाकला for टाकलेला (Thrown, as if thrown at, unto, upon), is an expressive idiom in the sense Certain, sure, necessary, unfailing, or Constant, regular, set, of fixed recurrence or settled routine or course. Ex. डोंगरावर टा. पाऊस On mountains rain is a matter of course; टा. रोजगार-उद्दोम-यापार &c. An employment or a business thrown in one's way, forced or obtruded upon one's acceptance; टाकलें अन्न or जेवण Food or a meal unfailingly afforded; टाकली किमत (Favorable) price or terms offered promptly or spontaneously; टाकली गांठ पडणें or भेट घेणें To encounter or meet with of necessity or certainty; रोम्याला प्रातःकाळी टाकला उतार; ह्या घोष्याचे टाकले शंभर रुपये येतील; ह्या लग्नांत टाकले दोन पैसे तर जेवायला घालील; हा टाकला कळवंतीची घरी असतो.

This verb, preceded by the suspensive form, the form in ऊन, of the past participle of another verb, expresses completeness or perfection of action. Ex. मारून टाकणें To beat to death; पाडून टा. To throw down; खाऊन टा. To eat up; देऊन टा. To give unreservedly; to make over; लिहून टा. To write off; पिऊन टा. To drink off.

टाकणें, like घालणें, ठेवणें &c., or like the English verbs To cast, to throw &c., is of multifarious and indefinite application, and accordingly it could be further explained and exemplified; but we would not altogether preclude the researches and the discoveries of the student. See under the verb ठेवणें an important notice respecting this verb and that.

टाकून बोलणें To speak of or to abusively or contemptuously. टाकणें v c (टंक) To reset or re-chisel; to refreshen the impressions (of a mill or grinding stone): also to chisel or face it originally.

टाकभाडे n (टाकणें & भाडे) Hire merely to convey and deposit. टाकमटिका, टाकमटिकला, टाकमटिला, टाकमटिक m The business of the toilette, bedecking, bedizening, adorning: also the fineness and flashiness accomplished. [rejectible, refuse.

टाकवण a R (टाकणें) Fit to be thrown away; टाकसाळ or टाकसाळ f (टंकशाला S) A mint.

टाकसाळथर m Worn and battered coin fit to be returned for new coinage into the mint.

टाकसाळी or टाकसाळी a (टाकसाळ) Pertaining or relating to the mint—money, a person.

टाकसाळी or टाकसाळी f A cess upon a mint-establishment,

टाकसाळ्या m (टाकसाळ) The master of a mint.

टांकळणें or टांकुळणें v i To feel parched and stiff—eyes from much reading or wakefulness. [plant.

टाकळा or टांकळा m An esculent and medicinal

टाकळी f A variety of the plant टाकळा.

टांकळें n A kind of rice.

टाका or टांका m A stitch. 2 fig. A joint of the body, esp. a vertebra of the back. 3 Mildew or blight.

टांका चालता होणें g. of s. To have found access; to have commenced operations; to have taken the first step; to have put a stitch in. टांके ढोल or ढिल्ले करणें g. of o. To slacken the joints, i. e. to beat soundly, or to overwork. टांके ढोल होणें g. of s. To be out of joint: and fig. to be well beaten, overworked, knocked up &c.

टाकाक a (टाकणें) Fit to be thrown away.

टाकारी m (Commonly टंकारी q. v.) A caste or an individual of it.

टांकारी पिंजारी m (Stone-chiseler and cotton-comber.) A term for a poor, weak, mean, groveling, cowardly &c. person.

टांकी or टाकी f A cistern. 2 A trough for watering cattle. 3 A stonecutter's chisel: also a chisel to divide bars of metal. 4 An incision made with it (on a handmill &c.)

टांकी लागणें g. of s. To get a footing or an entrance.

टांकीचें तोंड n or तोंडास टांकी दिव्हेली A face pitted with the small-pox.

टाकुलें or टाकोलें n The fore part of the skull. It answers in use to our light words Pate, poll, noddle, costard, scone, crop.

टांकुळणें v i See टांकळणें.

टांके or टाकें n A reservoir for water, a cistern. Hence the word tank, although somewhat misapplied. 2 C A hole dug in the rock as a boundary-mark.

टांकेकरी m (टांकी & करी) One who works with a टांकी; who chisels or re-chisels handmills and टांकेसाळ f A kind of rice. [grinding stones.

टांकोटांक ad (टांकणें) Immediately upon or after; close upon; just at the heels of. 2 (टंक ad.) Exactly to the degree or quantity of; up to the measure of; in such amount as just supplies the demand or suits the occasion. Ex. चुना कालवून ठेवला होता तो भिंतीस टां. पुरला; पुण्याचे मापाने दाणे आणले ते टां. उतरले. 3 or टाकोटांक ad In the manner of the post or mail, postingly.

टांग or टांगडो f (टांग S through تنگري H) A low or light term for the leg. 2 esp. टांग A stride: also the stride as a measure of land; as टांगा टाकून शेत मोजलें.

ज्याच्या टांगच्या त्याच्याच गळ्यांत घालणें To catch a man in his own trap; to involve or embarrass one with his own words. टांग बांधणें (To tie up the legs.) To obtain some secret ground of sway over. टांगें तिंबणें (A vulgar and opprobrious phrase.) To get married. 2 To bathe. टांगच्या तोंडणें To trudge; to tramp.

टांगणें v c (टांग H) To hang or suspend.

टांगरें n (टांगणें) A stick taken to facilitate the twisting and thus the tightening of a girding cord, in order to a closer and firmer knot: also a knot or tie so accomplished.

टांगळ f (टांग) A vulgar word for a strumpet.

टांगळ a (टांग) Long-striding or long-legged. 2 unc Given to kicking—a cow &c.

टांगें n A contemptuous or light term for the टाच or टांच f The heel. [head. See टाकुलें.

उंच टाच करून वागणें or टाचेला माती or मळ न लागू देणें (To walk with elevated heel, so as to tread upon no dirty thing.) To conduct one's self heedfully and holily; to walk as "harmless and blameless."

टाचण or टांचण n A matter noted down; a jotting, note, memorandum. 2 A memorandum-paper. [or memorandum.

टाचणी or टांचणी f (ٹاچنی H) A pin. A note टाचणें or टांचणें v c To sew lightly, to stitch. 2 To note down; to make a jotting or memorandum.

टाचरुं or टांचरुं n (टाच) A tumor incidental to the heel.

टाचळणें, टांचळणें, टाचाळणें, टांचाळणें, sometimes टाचलणें &c. v c (टाच) To urge (a horse &c.) with the heel. 2 fig. To urge and press; to hang upon in enforcement.

टाचा or टांचा a Short or scant—a garment &c. 2 Of deficient girth or width.

टाचा or टांचा m A stitch. v मार, दे, वे. टाचा देणें जिभेस-पोटास To restrain or tie up (the tongue from speaking, the belly from getting food).

टाचेचें काळीज n (The heart of the heel. As the heel is delicately sensible to pricking, pinching &c., so is one's wife to raillery or bantering addressed to her brother.) A term for one's सख्खा or wife's brother. 2 A term for a beloved wife or a sweetheart.

टाटाळणें v c C To sever or divide (a plantain-leaf) by tearing or rude drawing, i. e. not by cutting. [ad. See टांडू.

टाटू n (Imit.) Crepitus ventris. 2 Used as टाटोळा or टांटोळा m C The stem of a plantain leaf. 2 The culm, haum, or stalk of जोंधळा or टाच्या m C A small male buffalo. [बाजरी.

टाण, टाणणें, टाणा, टाणाटाण R Properly ताण &c.

टाणाटाणा m (ٹوناٹونا H) Hocuspocus, conjuring, jugglery: also charms and spells. 2 pl Piece-learning; scraps of knowledge; a smack or smattering of everything.

टाणें n Season, fit time, time of ripeness.

टाप or टाप f A stroke from the fore foot of a horse: also a kick from a hind foot. v मार. 2 Knocking on one's head with the knuckles. v मार. 3 Angry or reproving reflection upon; a taunt or twit. v मार. 4 A brisk chop or cut. v मार. 5 The longing and fretting (esp. of a child after its absent mother). v कर, वे. 6 n A small plant (esp. of an esculent vegetable): also the head or tender sproutings. [under the paw of.

टापेखाली असणें-चालणें-राहणें-वागणें To live and move टापटोप ad Commonly टापासटोप.

टापटोप f (टाप by redup.) Patting, smoothing, stroking, rubbing down (as in adjusting). 2 Rigid or exact rightness, justness, or fitness.

टापटेप mpl C (टेप by redup.) Mounds, hillocks, hummocks, ant-hills, tumps, bumps.

टापर f A kick or stroke with the foot of a horse. v मार. 2 Knocking on one's head with the knuckles. v मार. 3 A cloth wrapped round the head, a muffler. v घाल, वे. 4 f n also टापरण n टापरा m (टापरणें To strike or hit.) A hit, fling, taunt; any insinuation or oblique reflection (as of faults committed, favors received, obligations incurred). v देव, and with टापरा. v मार.

टापरण f A cloth drawn over the face or wrapped around the head. v घाल, वे.

टापरणें v i (Or डापरणें) To rage and fume upon; to storm and stamp at. With वर of o. 2 To paw the ground—a horse.

टापरणें v c To beat in (a peg &c.) with a mallet; to drive. 2 fig. To nail down at; to confine (as at some work). 3 To browbeat, to menace, to scold angrily. 4 To taunt, twit, hit; to cast (one's faults or foibles) in one's teeth.

टापरणे *n* A mallet.
 टापरा *m* A large peg or wooden pin.
 टापशी *f* टापरी *f* A cloth wrapped round the head. *v* बांध. 2 A cloth gathered up at one end into a hood, forming a cloak for rainy weather. *v* बांध. 3 R Butting. *v* मार.
 टापसणे or टापुसणे *v i* To swell out or to puff—the body or a limb. [faction or swelling.
 टापसा *m* Bloatedness or puffedness: also tumescence.
 टापसटीप *ad* Just enough; in a degree or manner just supplying the demand; just serving or suiting the occasion.
 टापू *m* (तापो *H*) An island: also an insulated realm or territory. 2 A tender tip or end (of a plant). 3 P A gram-pod. 4 A plant (of हरभरा, वूर, वाटाणा, मसूर, हुलगा, करडई, कोथिंबोर &c.); also of grass, of any weed, and, generally, of any herb (See Eng. Dict.): also a stalk (as of बाजरी or जौधळा).
 टापू *n* (तापो *H*) An island. 2 A small plant (esp. of an esculent vegetable): also the head or tender shoots. 3 An emptied gram-pod: also a quantity of such.
 टाफ *f* A stroke with the fore foot of a horse: also, sometimes, a kick. *v* मार. [under the paw of.
 टाफेखाली असणे-चालणे-राहणे-वागणे To be or act
 टाफर *f* A kick or a stroke with the foot of a horse. *v* मार. 2 A cloth drawn over the face or wrapped around the head, a muffler. *v* घाल, वे, मार: also a handkerchief passed over the ears and turban under the chin. *v* बांध.
 टाफरणे *v i* To storm at; to be violently angry with. With वर of o. 2 To paw the ground—a horse. [under टाप.
 टाफरण, टाफरणे, टाफरा, टाफसा, टाफू, टाफू See टासटूम *ad* (ताम *H*) Imit. of the sound of a drum or tabor.
 टासटूम *f* (ताम *H*) Pomp, pageantry, parade, show; ostentatious display; imposing style or air.
 टायटू *m f* A tall tree, Bignonia Indica. Rox.
 टार *a* Wild, wicked, unruly, full of pranks and mischief—a child.
 टार *m* A term for a horse in mentioning the four things of which the price or value is ever varying, or which carry off money beyond all computation; viz. टार, नार, मार, सार, horses, women, jewelry, draughts (i. e. dice). टार *n* is A puny or sorry horse, and answers to *rip*, *jade*, *hack*. Hence applied angrily to a little and mischievous child.
 टारगा *a* (टार) Dwarfish, pigmy, diminutive, undersized. 2 Short, scant, as if made for a child;—used of the garments of an adult. 3 Scampish, wanton, mischievous;—used of children. [houses).
 टारले *n* A rude kind of cradle (common in poor
 टारादुरी or टाराटोरी *f* (Imit.) Ventris crepitation. 2 fig. Empty menacing; vain rant and
 टाल *a* (In नंदभाषा) Fifty. [bluster.
 टालमटाला *m* (तामल *H*) Putting off from day to day, procrastination: also shuffling off; amusing with delusive promises.
 टाली *f* (ताली *H*) The figure is that of one raised hand, i. e. the half of the needful instrument in beating time with the hands.) A cant name for half a rupee.
 टाव *m* Commonly टाहो. [solid, hard.
 टास or टांस *a* (Properly टास *q. v.*) Firm, close,

टाहकळ *f* An esculent and medicinal plant. Also टहाटळ, टाकळा, तरवटा. [See under टहा.
 टाहळ, टाहाळ, टाहळा, टाहाळा, टाहळी, टाहाळी
 टाहो *f* The long cry of children. *v* मार, भर, वे.
 टाहूर *n* P A tavern or drinking shop.
 टाहो *m* (Imit.) The cry of certain birds (viz. of the peacock, crane &c.) Hence 2 The long-continued crying or whining or moaning (as of a child). *v* फोड, वे. Also the first cry of a child on drawing the vital air. *v* फोड. 3 A loud call or bawl. Ex. टाहो फोडितां बाळक॥ सिंहगर्जनेसारखी हाक॥; also न सोडोरे भावो टाकीं हा संदेहो॥ रामकृष्णों टाहो फोडो नित्य॥ 4 The stirring of the heat and expansion of the air in a soil, and, thus, the rising to the surface of its moisture. *v* फुट. Ex. जमिनीला टाहो फुटला. [plainly—appearing. *v* दिस.
 टाळ-कण-कर-दिशीं *ad* Clearly, conspicuously,
 टाळ *m* (ताल *S*) A musical instrument of bell-metal (a sort of cymbal) played with a stick. 2 Beating time in music: also musical time or measure. 3 R (Commonly टहाळ) Loppings.
 टाळ वाजणे *g. of s.* To be consumed or spent—an article of provision or store. टाळ वाजणे (घोवाचे) To be cat-hammed—a horse.
 टाळ *a* Epithet of that kind of pearl which is encircled around its centre by a furrow or line.
 टाळकुचा *a* टाळघाशा *a* (टाळ, कुटणे, घासणे) Contemptuous terms for a player on the टाळ or cymbal. 2 Cat-hammed—a horse.
 टाळकें *n* A contemptuous or light term for the head; answering to *pate*, *poll*, *sconce*, *noddle*, *cranium*, *costard*.
 टाळघोळ *m* (टाळ Cymbals, घोळ Confusion.) A loud and confused sounding (of cymbals and other musical instruments).
 टाळणे *v c* (Active of टळणे. ताल *H*) To avert or remove; to prevent or put away (a danger, evil, trouble, pest). 2 To amuse, put off, beguile. 3 To drive on or push by; to *kill* (time). 4 or टाळून टाकणे To dispose of; to get rid of; i. e. to sell. [cymbal-player.
 टाळघरी or टा *a* (टाळ & घरणे To hold.) A टाळबद्ध *a* (तालबद्ध *S*) Set in musical time, measured. 2 Used as *ad* With due time or measure—singing.
 टाळमटाला *m* Commonly टालमटाला.
 टाळसूर *m* (टाळ & सूर) Time and voice. Ex. हा टाळसुरांत गातो; ह्याचे गाण्यांत टा० जातो.
 टाळा *m* (टाळणे) Putting off or procrastinating: also shuffling off; amusing with delusive promises. *v* दे. 2 Averting or preventing (of a trouble or an evil). 3 The roof of the mouth. 4 R (Usually टाहळा) A small leafy branch; a spray or sprig.
 टाळाटाळ *f* or टो *f* (टाळणे) A constant or repeated putting off or away; shuffling, beguiling: also averting or preventing.
 टाळी *f* (ताल *S*) Beating the hands together. *v* वाजव, वाज, पिट, मार. Pr. एका हातानें टाळी वाजत नाही. There can be no quarrel without two parties. Pr. ज्याची खावो पोळी त्याची वाजवावो टाळी. Of whom you eat the salt, him laud and exalt. 2 Clapping the hands in musical measure. *v* पिट. 3 Clapping the hands (in deriding, jeering, flouting). *v* पिट, वाजव. 4 Striking hands together (in bargaining &c.) *v* मार. 5 Heavy dawdling or poking. *v* लाव, दे. See ब्रह्मटाळी.
 टाळीस टाळो देणे To second servilely whatever is said (by one's patron &c.); to play the sycophant. [a sprig.
 टाळी *f* R (Usually टाहळी) A small leafy branch,

टाळी *f* (अटाळी) A chunamed and open (uncovered) terrace. 2 P A patch.
 टाळीपटकी *f* Agreement or settlement made by slapping hand upon hand; conclusive settlement (of a bargain &c.) *v* कर.
 टाळू *f* (तालु *S*) The fore part of the head, sinciput. 2 The hair left upon the sinciput when the head is shaved. 3 The roof of the mouth. 4 fig. Thick and clammy incrustation (as of soil or the ground) from the rain falling under the nakshatra चित्रा or लोखंडी चरण. *v* घर. Ex. विहिरीची टाळू खणली पाणी भराभर लागले.
 टाळूवर सिरें वाटणे To exercise absolute sway over. (Lit. To levigate peppercorns upon the sinciput of.) टाळूस (or टाळेस or टाळवेस) टिपून न लागू देणे To prate apace; to rattle away. 2 To disallow and not to suffer to lie (some charge).
 टाळूचा दांत *m* (Palate-tooth of the snake. The snake is supposed to be very careful of this tooth, as it is the poison-tooth.) A term for a person or thing regarded as dear or precious.
 टाळें *n* A padlock. 2 A face or plate (upper or under) of a padlock, of the works of a watch &c. 3 (Because it has a plate-top or cover.) A shaft or perpendicular opening (as a spiracle &c.) into an aqueduct or a drain: also its leaf or flat cover. 4 The sole of a shoe. 5 The upper jaw or part of the mouth: also with उघडणे or with reference to opening the mouth, the lower jaw; and *pl* the jaws or chaps; as दोन्हीही टाळीं एकाशीं एक बसणे or मिटणे *g. of s.* To have lock-jaw. Ex. दिग्गजांचीं टाळीं बसति॥
 टाळीं येणे To rear—a horse &c. टाळीं (आत्मा) लावून बसणे To sit practising Yog or abstract contemplation. 2 fig. To sit with dogged stillness, assuming utter unconcern or disregard.
 टाळे or टळें *n* C The comb of a certain honey-making bee; esp. that portion in which the bees dwell.
 टाळेभेंकरें *n* (टाळा A sprig, भेंकरें A sort of deer.) A name for an ape or a monkey. 2 (From their going about naked, with a leafy sprig around their middle.) A term for an individual of a low tribe in Malabar.
 टिकटिक or कां *ad* Used with करणे, as टिक० करणे To burn in a flickering manner. 2 To hang upon (as a task-master) stirring, rousing, urging, nagging.
 टिक० करून राहणे (To be as if every moment on the point of giving up the ghost.) To be living in great penury; to be suffering the extremities of want.
 टिकटिकणे *v i* (टिकटिक) To flicker and quiver—an expiring lamp, or fig. departing life.
 टिकटिकी *f* टिकटिक *n* (Imit.) The flickering and quivering of an expiring lamp, and fig. of departing life.
 टिकणे *v i* (टिक *H*) To live with or at; to continue, remain, stay; (with some implication of comfortable settledness.) Used of persons. 2 To stand, endure, last, hold out. Used of things. 3 Amongst shopkeepers. To be *nabbed*; to be secured as a customer or chapman. See मित्राईक मारणे. 4 To leap, spring, bound—an antelope &c.
 टिकमिरवणा *a* R (टिका The mark on the forehead, मिरवणे To strut or mince.) Fine and flashy but hollow or flimsy—a person or thing.
 टिकल *f* P A bound, spring, leap. *v* मार, वे.
 टिकला *m* (तिलक *S*) The mark (circular or otherwise) made with colored earths or unguents

upon the forehead. It is either as an ornament or as a sectarian distinction. 2 fig. Applied to any eminent member of a family or community, considered as the ornament of it.

टिकली *f* (Dim. of टिकला) A seedling or plantlet (as of garden-vegetables requiring transplantation). 2 An ornamental spot or patch or piece of glass &c. on the forehead (esp. of females); any little circular thing such as a wafer, a wax-seal, a bit of tin, mica, glass &c. : also a small cake.

टिकलीमिकली *f* (टिकली by redup.) The business or arts of the toilette; bedecking, bedizenning, tricking out: also the showiness and flashiness thus accomplished. [dure &c.]

टिकवणी *f* (Verbal of टिकविणे) Making to endure, to last (i. e. to be worn, used, or kept carefully).

टिकविणे *v c* (टिकणे) To make to endure, last, or hold out. 2 (In the cant of shopkeepers.) To secure or nab a customer or chapman; to fix or nail him as a purchaser: also to pay down on the nail (the price of a purchase or an article chaffered about).

टिकशो *f* A young sprout; a tender tip or end.

टिकसटिंगणा *a* (Fanciful.) Light, airy, pert; that moves with a self-sufficient air, toss, flirt, fling; a whiffler or whipper-snapper.

टिका *m* (निलक S) The circular mark made with colored earths or unguents upon the forehead. 2 fig. A circular and white spot upon the forehead of a beast; as टिकाघोडा, टिकाबैल.

टिका लागणे *g. of s.* (To get a mark as conspicuous as the टिका) To become manifest or notorious; to stand out as if imprinted upon the forehead—any deed or matter. **टिका लागणे कपाळीं** *g. of s.* To incur a stigma or stain. **टिकाचा घनो** Said of a person without understanding, or without money, or without authority or influence, but to whom his situation or relative capacity enforces some outward respect.

टिकाज *a* (टिकणे) Lasting, durable, standing out.

टिकांची पाटली *f* A पाटली or bracelet of females composed of टोक or gold bits.

टिकाव *m* Corrupted from Pickax, but now common, as well as पिकाव.

टिकाव or **वा** *m* (टिकणे) Continuance, abiding, stay (at or with, and with implication of comfort or convenience). Used of persons *v* हो, निघ *g. of s.* 2 Endurance, lasting, holding out, *standing under*. Used of things. *v* हो, निघ *g. of s.*

टिकाविणे *v c* To slap (with the hand) or strike (with a stick). Used with some *feminine* noun understood. 2 See टिकविणे.

टिकटिक *ad* (Imit.) In a quivering, flickering manner—a light burning.

टिकी *f* Employment or a situation (as a means of subsistence). *v* लाग, संपड, मिळ. A cant or low word. 2 C A tender tip or end (of a little plant).

टिके *n* (Commonly टिके) A mole, freckle, spot.

टिकेकरो *m* See टिकाचा घनो. [2 A field.

टिकोजी & **टिकोबा** *m* (टिका, जो & बा Affixes.) Terms for a little great man. Ex. तुम्ही मोठे गेले टिकोजी मला ठाऊक आहे. 2 See टिकाचा घनो.

एकला or **एकटा** टिक. A person quite solitary or single, having no companion or partner. 2 The sole survivor of a race.

टिकोर or **रा** *a* Large-sized, large relatively.

टिकोर or **रें** *n* A term for a large and fine horse.

टिकोरणे or **टिकोरें** *n* टिकोरा *m* A stick. 2 Membrum virile. 3 टिकोरा is used descriptively of any thing extravagantly long or monstrously large;

as टिक-शेत-पाऊस-पीक-डोंगर-वाडा. 4 A blow, esp. with a bat or stick, a stroke. *v* मार.

टिकल *f* P (टिक! टिक!) Continual scolding or worrying, teasing, nagging. *v* लाव, मांड, कर.

टिका, टिकोजी, टिकोबा See टिका &c.

टिगणे *v i* To limp, halt, hobble.

टिच *f* A span measured by the thumb and forefinger. 2 A fillip. 3 A knock with a knuckle. *v* मार. [of filliping]

टिच-कन-कर-दिनी-दिशो *ad* Imit. of the sound टिचकणे *v c* (टिचकी) To fillip. 2 To strike with a knuckle. [small—a turban.]

टिचका *a* P Short—a garment: scanty or too टिचकी *f* (टिच!) A fillip. *v* मार. 2 A snap with the thumb and finger. *v* वाजव. 3 A distended belly. *v* फुग, वर ये. Esp. used of that of children. [domen.]

टिचकुली *f* Fullness and distension of the abdomen. टिचटिच or चां *ad* Imit. of a slight pulsation in the belly; as पोटा टिकते.

टिचणे or **टिचणे** *v c* (Imit.) To strike with a jerk of a finger from the thumb, to fillip. 2 To strike the object, to hit, to tip.

टिचणे *v i* (टिच!) To crack, break, part with a टिच or snap—bracelets or glass things gen.

टिचर or **रें** *n* A sore in the head in which lice breed: also a hole from a sore elsewhere.

टिचा *m* esp. नावाचा टिचा & with उड, पड, हो, कर Notoriety, evil report, ill fame. Ex. त्याचे नावाचा टिचा असा पडला आहे कीं तो सदा सर्वदा लबाड बोलतो. 2 C A spot of काजळ (lampblack) formed on the forehead of a child. *v* लाव, लाग.

टिचटिच *ad* See टिचटिच.

टिचे or **टिचे** *n* Sharp, lancinating, or shooting pain (in the trunk of the body). *v* भर, उतर. 2 esp. टिचे A sore in the head breeding lice: also an angry boil or tumor in the body.

टिटवी, टिटवरी, टिटवरी *f* (टिटम S) A bird, Parra Jacana or Goensis, Lapwing. 2 The member, in the form of St. Andrew's cross, intervening betwixt a post and the overlying beam.

टिगमिण्या *f pl* C Scampish freaks and frolics; mischievous or wild roving and strolling. *v* मार.

टिगटिग or **गां** *ad* (Imit.) Hoppingly, skipingly, boundingly—a ball &c. [&c.]

टिक *उद्या मारणे* To jump and caper about—a child टिपकणे *v i* (टिप! टिप!) To fall drop! drop!

टिपका *m* (Usually टिपका) A drop. 2 A spot. 3 fig. A pale and meagre टिकला. 4 Continual dropping or dripping (of rain, of a leaky roof, wet cloth &c.) *v* लाव. Also any long-continuing application of light blows. Pr. घपका सोसतो पण टिक सोसत नाही Gutta cavat lapidem non vi sed saepe cadendo. [&c.]

टिपगिरी or **गारी** *f* Pointing with lime (a wall टिपटिप *f* (Imit.) Continual dripping or dropping. *v* गळ, पड. 2 fig. Continual urging and enforcing. *v* लाव, मांड, कर. [ping or dropping.]

टिपटिप or **पां** *ad* Imit. of the sound of any dripping. **टिपण** *n* A note, jotting, or memorandum: also a memorandum-paper. 2 The document containing the particulars of a nativity. 3 A bound, spring, skip. *v* टाक. 4 An appointed or a particular time or place; the precise or critical moment; the exact spot: also a spot or point aimed at (in archery, gunnery &c.)

टिपणास येणे To come into the compass, capacity, or measure of power of—a business.

टिपणी *f* (Verbal of टिपणे) Noting down, jotting &c. 2 (Commonly टिपण) A note or jotting: also a paper of notes or memoranda.

टिपणे *v i* (टिप!) To drip or drop; to leak or fall drop by drop. 2 To stitch.

टिपणे *v c* To note down; to jot; to write a memorandum. 2 To dab up (ink &c. spilled). 3 To pick up one by one (grains &c.) 4 To strike, hit, touch the object (with a ball, arrow &c.): also to pick, to single out and kill (in the military sense); to snipe. 5 To dab (whitewash &c. on a wall). 6 In boys' play. To touch (a tree, stone &c.) after an emulative run. 7 To note or touch as in counting, to tip. 8 To stitch.

टिपनिशो *f* The office of टोपनीस.

टिपरखेळ *m* टिपरघाई *f* टिपरघाळी *f* A play. See टिपरखेळ. And for टिपरखेळा see टिपरखेळा. [खेळे.] **टिपरखेळे** *n* The goldsmith's beater. See टिपर-टिपरघाई or टिपरघाई *f* (टिपक & घाई) Hurried and vehement running about or doing; excited and eager bustling.

टिपरघाई or **टिपरघाळी** *f* A play. See टिपरखेळ.

टिपरी *f* A measure of capacity, a half-sher. 2 A small piece of stick;—used in beating upon drums and other musical instruments; in squeezing and torturing fingers &c. Hence applied to articles of apparel, trinkets &c., which are tight and pinching; to the stiffness and aching after fatiguing labor &c. [पूर्णमा.]

टिपरीपुनव or **टिपरीपूर्णमा** *f* Properly चिपरी-टिपक or रें *n* टिपक or रें *n* A small piece of stick; used in beating upon drums &c.

टिपळण *f* C (टिपणे) To dab or shell up.) Extreme shallowness and scantiness of water (in a well &c.)

टिपोण *f* A straggling flower-shrub, Ornithrope cobbe et serrata. Rox. Schmidelia cobbe. Grah.

टिपुसणे *v c* (टिपूस) To leak drop by drop—a roof, vessel &c.: to drip—a cloth: to distil or trickle gently.

टिपू *n* (टोप) A drop, esp. a tear-drop.

टिपूर *ad* or *a* (Used of the shining of the moon.) Brightly or bright. [temple.]

टिपूर *m* R (चिपूर) The lamp-pillar in front of a टिपूरखेळ *m* टिपूरघाई *f* टिपूरघाळी *f* A dance with tabors &c. beaten with टिपया, Morris-dance.

टिपूरखेळा *m* A player with टिपया (pieces of stick) upon tabors &c., a sort of Morris-dancer.

टिपूरखेळे *n* The hammer with which the goldsmith beats the पचा or metal plate upon the चौफुला or stamp.

टिपूस *n m* A drop, esp. a minute drop. 2 fig. A little hole (as burned out by a falling spark).

टिपण *n* See टिपण.

टिपणी *f* (S) pop. टिपण *n* A paraphrastic or free exposition, an annotation; a gloss. [sign.]

टिंब *n* A dot, esp. the dot over letters, the nasal टिबकणे *v i* (Imit.) To fall drop! drop!—rain through a leak, water from a cloth &c. [or stain.]

टिबका *m* (Commonly टिपका) A drop. 2 A spot टिबा *m* R A drop.

टिबी *f* R A small earthen pitcher. [Piper betel.]

टिभा *m* A blight incidental to the leaves of टिमकी *f* (Imit.) A sort of drum, the tomtom. Pr. जेथें नगाच्याची घाई तेथें टिक तुझें काय?

टिक *देणे* *g. of o.* To publish abroad. टिक *वाजणे* *g. of s.* To become or be notorious.

टिमटिम *f* (Imit.) The sound of the टिमकी. 2 fig. The riot and rattle of high life. Ex. हा देान दिवस टिक करितो पुढें भोक मागेल.

टिमटिम or **मां** *ad* Imit. of the sound of the टिमकी or tomtom. [headed.]

टिया *m* A parrot of a small kind. It is red-टिरटिर *f* (Imit.) A term for any transient glare

and flash (as of a beggar's revel upon a sum of money suddenly falling into his possession; of an ambitious or emulous person of scanty resources).

टिरीटि or रं *ad* (Imit.) With a glare or flash, flashingly. *v* कर. For illustration see the noun.

टिरी *a* Dwarfish and feeble, pigmy, puny;—esp. used of beasts. [gular habits and practices.

टिरी *a* R Light, low, scampish; of loose, irregular.

टिरी *a* Dumpy, short and squat, small and thickset.

टिरीचणे, टिरीचळणे, टिरीचा &c. See under टोचणे.

टिरीबावल्या sometimes टिरीबावल्या *f* *pl* (बावली *A* doll or figure, टिरीबावल्या *A* fanciful formation.) Gay, gaudy, tricked-out state (of a buck or blade); also his dissolute practices, or his airs and strut, his swell and swagger: also mocking, mimicking, making faces at, dancing wildly before one &c.; light playing or loose and irregular proceedings gen. Formations such as this are applied very loosely. [a cocoanut-shell or the scalp].

टिरी *f* *A* chip or thin piece sliced off (as of टिरीटोव *f* (टिरीटो *S*) *A* bird, Lapwing. Commonly टिरीटो. 2 Applied fig. to a tall and lank man.

टिरीक *m* (टिरीक *S*) The spot or line made with colored earths or unguents upon the forehead. It is considered either as an ornament or as a sectarian distinction. 2 fig. *A* term for any leading or eminent member of a family or community viewed as the grace or ornament of it. Ex. शिष्य टिरीका सांगीजति ॥ ती आदका येकाय वृ ॥

टिरीका *m* (टिरीक) *A* drop (of oil, ghee, milk, water); a glossy globule like a टिरीक.

टिरीटिरीत *a* (Imit.) Full and glossy; that looks distended and smooth and shining—a boil or other swelling, grapes or similar fruit.

टिरी *m* (टिरीक *S*) The sectarian mark made with colored earths or unguents upon the forehead: also a mark drawn with any pigment upon the belly, arm &c. 2 An instrument to stamp or impress the sectarian line upon the forehead.

टिरी टोपी करणे To trick one's self out with all the badges and insignia of sanctity. 2 To trick out one's self buckishly; to adonize. टिरी वेशीस लावणे To invite all the people of all castes of a village.

टिरीविडा *m* The right of टिरी & विडा. This belongs to a certain पाटील amongst other पाटील.

टिरीडेले *m* *pl* Putting eyes and a टिरी (forehead-spot) to a मुखवटा (bust or face) of earth, flour &c. 2 Trimming and tricking one's self out.

टिरीपडे *m* *pl* (टिरी The circular mark on the forehead; पडे Stripes &c.) टिरीमिळे *m* *pl* Comprehensive terms for the points and items constituting the business of a beau's toilette. *v* कर, हे. Pr. टिरीपडे नायकाचे घरांत हाल बायकांचे The man is strutting in gorgeous attire, but the women of his house are starving.

टिरीफाटे *m* *pl* *A* jeering term for unsightly long stripes of कुंकू on a female's forehead.

टिरीचा धनी *m* (Possessor of टिरी) *A* Mukadam or headman gen. See टिरीचा धनी.

टोका *f* *A* cluster of pearls or diamonds. 2 *A* golden bit of a गळेसरी, पाटलो, नयणी and other female ornaments: also a spangle of glass stuck with the कुंकू on the forehead. 3 Pearl or white speck on the eye.

टोका *f* (*S*) *A* commentary or comment: also an annotation or a note; also an interpretation, whether by a paraphrase or a semi-translation. As टोका is especially of the Purāns, so भाष्य is especially of the Sūtras, although, now, भाष्य is of the

Vedas, and वृत्ति of the Sūtras. 2 fig. Swelling, amplifying, embellishing (of a simple matter). 3 fig. Remarking censoriously, commenting upon.

टोकाकार *m* (*S*) An annotator or a commentator. [forefinger. 2 *A* fillip.

टोच *f* *A* span measured by the thumb and टोच *f* *C* *A* spot of lampblack formed on the forehead of a little child. *v* लाव.

टोप *f* (टोप *H*) Taking the number (of houses, trees, buffaloes &c.) in order to tax them. 2 *A* manner of stitching. *v* भर. 3 or टोपेचा स्वर *m* The treble in singing. 4 *A* ticket (in a raffle or lottery). 5 *A* term at cards. 6 *A* memorandum-paper of amount and value (esp. of gold or silver trinkets) framed by a goldsmith. Hence टोपेस चतरणे To come up to the टोप or settled value of. 7 *A* list, account, catalogue, inventory, schedule &c.; a note, memorandum, or bill in numerous applications. 8 *n* *A* tear-drop.

टोप जमणे or बसणे To agree, tally, or suit together.

टोपकर *m* टोपनीस *m* The officer who surveys and numbers the houses, trees &c. of a village, in order to tax them. टोपनीस was, further, Mustering officer of troops, and, further, an hereditary officer of the customs.

टोपगारी *f* *A* mode of stitching or sewing. *v* कर.

टोपदोरा *m* *A* double stitch; as disting. from टोरा *f* *A* buttock. [घावतादोरा.

टिरी बडविणे or पिटणे To clap the buttocks in triumph, exultation, or joy. टिरी हालविणे To waddle.

टोव *f* *A* bird, Crested shrike. [or waggle.

टुई *f* (Imit.) The cry of the bird called गोसावो. 2 fig. Harping upon one strain. *v* लाव. 3 Goad-ing, jogging, urging. *v* दे, लाव.

टुकटुक or कां *ad* (Imit.) Wishfully, wistfully, earnestly—staring or looking at. 2 Flickeringly—a light burning. *v* कर. 3 Scantly, poorly, in the style of a morsel now and a morsel then—living. Ex. झगझग जिणे टु खाने.

टुकटुकवाणा बसणे To sit staring about vacantly.

टुकटुकणे *v* *i* (टुकटुक) To look (at or on) wistfully or intently.

टुकटुकाविणे *v* *c* (*A* fanciful or imitative formation, and used only by children.) To balk and make angry by playing off upon the fun called टुकटुका-वणो or टुकटुकमाकड.

टुकटुकी *f* Freshness, clearness, liveliness of look.

टुकटुकीत *a* Fresh, blooming, lively looking—a flower, foliage, countenance. [तुकडबापू &c.

टुकडबापू, टुकडमोचा, टुकडा, टुकडो Properly टुकणी *f* The grooved board upon which by means of the अड्डा or block-knife are prepared the चोया (bamboo-pins) for teeth to the फणी (weaver's comb). [ful or wistful gaze.

टुकणे *v* *i* (टुक) To look (at or on) with a wish-टुकळा *m* (टुक) Earnest craving or longing or pin-ing after (an absent or a lost person or thing). *v*

टुकुसुकु *ad* See टुकटुक. [घर, लाग, घे, कर.

टुंग, टुंगर, टुंगळ, टुंगूळ, टुंबर *n* *A* bump or rising upon the body; an excrescence or a knob upon a tree or plant; a mound, tump, hummock, or little protuberance upon the ground.

टुच-कन-कर-दिनी-दिशी *ad* Imit of the sound arising on piercing a soft substance, such as a melon, cushion &c.

टुचकुली or टुचकोली *f* Mocking or mimicking, also pinching, poking &c. in order to tease. *v* कर: *g*, of o. [under टण-कन & टण-टणा.

टुण-कन-कर-दिनी-दिशी & टुणटुणा, टुणटूण See टुपणे *v* *c* To stick or thrust into (a needle or

other pointed body). 2 To put down (a seed) into a hole. 3 Used expletively after शिवणे, as शिवणे-टुपणे To sew.

टुपणे *v* *i* To pierce, penetrate, enter into.

टुपसा *m* Commonly टोपसा.

टुंबर or टुंबरूक *n* *A* wart or callous bump; a rising upon the body; a knot on trees; a mound upon the ground.

टुमटाम or टुमटाम *f* (Imit.) Pomp, pageantry, parade, show; ostentatious display; imposing style or air.

टुमटुमीत *a* (Imit. टुमटुम The sound of the tomtom or from a braced drum on being struck.) Stretched like a drum—the belly &c. 2 Filled out, fleshy, of good condition—a beast. 3 fig. Having some wealth or substance, substantial.

टुमणी *f* Pricking, poking, goading &c. *v* लाव, दे, कर. Pr. तटाला टुं तेजीला इशारत. 2 fig. Re-freshening of the memory (of a patron &c.), jogging. *v* लाव, दे, लाग.

टुयां *m* *A* parrot of a small species.

टुरटुर *f* (Imit.) Any continuing and disquieting sound; as that of peevish complaining, ill-humored chiding &c. 2 It is, as is usual with imitative formations, confounded with formations similarly sounding. See टिरीटि.

टुरटुर or टुरटुर *f* टुरटुर *n* (See तुरंतुर) Making a flash or brilliant show for a short period; a beggar's revel &c. *v* कर, लाव, मांड. Ex. छाने दोन दि-वस टुरटुर केली आतां उताणा पडला.

टुरफूस *f* (Imit.) Ceaseless and soft crepitation ventris. 2 fig. Peevish scolding or chiding; hang-ing upon in pecking and nagging. *v* लाव, मांड, कर with शी of o.

टुरसा *a* Of short stature, dwarfish, dumpy, squat. 2 Short, stubby, stumpy;—used of the limbs. [made by frogs.

टुरटुर *ad* Imit. of the lighter or shriller sound

टुलटुल or लां or टुलटुल or लां *ad* (Imit.) Wist-fully or earnestly—looking, eying. *v* पाह. Ex. हरिणी दृष्टीस न पडे पाडसा ॥ ते टुलटुलां पाहे दाही दिशां ॥ टुं पाहणे is further, through the sense of the verb पाहणे, To gaze or stare, to look fixedly,

टुलू *a* Dwarfish, dumpy, short and thickset.

टुलू *m* (Cant.) Membrum virile seu puerile.

टूक *f* The secret or key of a contrivance or pro-cess; the art, way, trick, knack, mystery. *v* साध, सांपड. 2 Knack, readiness, address, facility, lucky dexterity; also taste, tact, genius; quick discernment and relish or natural aptitude and ability. 3 (टोक Point. The pointing or indications of.) The inherent or appertaining wants or requirements; the exigencies or occasions (of man, animals, or things). Ex. शेताची टूक संभाळली पाहिजे We must be careful to manure, sow, weed, water &c. all in due season; घोद्याची टूक संभाळा Give the horse his grain, water &c. exactly at the usual hour; त्या झाडाची टूक यथास्थित राखली म्हणजे फळे धरतील; त्या त्या पदार्थाचे टूकेस जपले म्हणजे तो पदार्थ चांगला होतो; पोराची टूक चुकली म्हणून रडतो; जेवणाची टूक चुकली प्रवृत्ति बिघडली. 4 Earnest and intent gaze; fixed and longing look.

जेवण टुकेवर देवणे To be careful or particular in eating; i. e. to be observant of all the in-timations of our constitution or state of health respecting the times and seasons of eating, and the quantity, quality, and cookery of our food. घना-ची टूक संभाळणे To be regardful of all the indica-tions of our master's will. टुकें जेवणे-निजणे-बोल-णे-आपघ घेणे or देणे-कांही एक करणे To eat-sleep-

speaking-take or administer medicine-do any thing, observing the pointing or bearing, the claim or call of. टूक is used with घर, संभाळ, राख when observance or regard is to be expressed, and with चुक, टळ, अंतर in expression of neglect.

टूम *f* (Imit.) Spruceness, flashiness, buckishness: also stately airs; swelling and strutting: also gaudiness, garishness, showiness, splendor of appearance gen. 2 A remarkable or striking point or feature; a particular excellence; a distinguishing air, cast, style: also any new and pretty thing; any curious device or curiosity; a new and striking thought, fancy, invention.

टूमदार *a* Large and handsome; fine and substantial; gorgeous, superb, splendid—persons, trinkets, things.

टोक or टेंक *f* (टेंकणें To lean or recline against.) Exhausted or overcome state; inability to proceed farther. This word, although of comprehensive power, is of restricted application. Ex. लिहितां लिहितां टेंक झालो; दहा लाडू खाईन म्हणत होता परंतु पांच खातांच टेंक झालो. 2 (ٹیک *H*) Steadiness, stanchness, determinedness or heartiness of persistence. Used esp. of steady boldness in deeds of hospitality or charity. *v* राख, संभाळ, सोड. Ex. प्रसंगीं दोनशें हो पाऊजे भोजनास आले असतां म्हणून टेंक सोडायचा नाहीं. 3 The inherent or habitual exigencies or demands; the steady habitude of. Used much as the word टूक in its third sense, where see the explication and examples. *v* राख, संभाळ, साध, चालव, उतर.

टेंक धरणें To hold fast. टेंकीचा Stanch, bold, hearty (esp. in offices of hospitality). टेंकीस टेंक उतरणें To emulate.

टेंक *m n* A hillock or little eminence: also a mound or bump, a protuberance on the ground however small. [a hillock or little hill.]

टेंकड or टेंकड *n* टेंकड or टेंकड *n* An eminence or amount; टेंकडो or टेंकडो *f* (Dim. of टेंकड) A rising or swelling ground, a mount, a knap or knoll.

टेंकण or टेंकण or जें *n* (टिक *H*) A prop.

टेंकणें or टेंकणें *v c* (टिक *H*) To rest; to place on a support. 2 fig. To rest, repose, lay, place (one's hopes or expectations, a business or an affair).

टेंकणें or टेंकणें *v i* (टिक *H*) To recline or lean against, and fig. to rely upon. 2 also टेंकावणें or टेंकावणें To be close at hand; to be nearly arrived—an event: also to be about (to do, go, die); as मरायास दे० or टेंकावणें To lie on the point of death; बाळंत व्हायास दे० or टेंकावणें To be on the point of delivery—a female.

टेंकदार *a* Stanch, unflinching, hearty (esp. in offices of hospitality).

टेंका, टेंका, टेंका, टेंका, टेंका, टेंका *m* A prop. *v* दे. 2 Propping up. *v* दे, कर.

टेंकाड or टेंकाड sometimes टेंकूड *n* An eminence or a mount; a hillock or little hill. 2 fig. A mound or heap (as of a ruined building, of gathered earth, lime, rubbish): a mass (of books, papers, clothes, businesses, debts, cares, sins, maladies). उराचें टेंकाड The breast when prominent or made to protrude; कपाळाचें टेंकाड The ridge or arching brow of the forehead; पोटाचें टेंकाड The protuberance of a distended belly or pregnant womb.

टेंकाडी *f* टेंकाडी *f* टेंकाडी *f* A little hill; a knap or knoll; a rising or swelling ground; a tump or mount. These words are diminutive of टेंकाड or टेंकड, and they denote a *very* hillock or *mere* mount.

टेंगळ or टेंगळ *n* टेंकाळ *n* A bump or rising upon the body; an excrescence or a knob upon a tree or plant; a mound, tump, or little protuberance on the ground. The words agree with उदंगळ.

टेंटवी *f* टेंट *m* A tree, Bignonia chelonoides.

टेंटावणें *v i* To make the cry टेंटे *q. v.*—a bird: also to cry with similar sound—a child.

टेंटाविणें *v c* (Ratnagiri or Konkani gen.) To part (a plantain-leaf) by tearing, rather than by cutting. [or flout.]

टेंटाविणें *v c* (टेंटे) To reject revilingly; to scout टेंटे or टेंटें *ad* Imit. of the cry of the चाळुखी, टिटवी, and certain other birds.

टेंटे *f* टेंटें *n* (Imit.) The crying of a child. *v* कर, लाव. 2 The first articulate utterances (beginning to speak) of a child. *v* कर. 3 The cry of certain birds (as चाळुखी or टिटवी) or of little birds generally in distress.

टेंणणें *v i* (टेंणपा) To beat with a stick; to cudgel, trounce, thrash, lamm. [truncheon.]

टेंणपा *m* A stout piece of stick, a cudgel, club, टेंणा *m* A thick lamp-wick.

टेंणा or टेंणा *m* (टेंणा) A term for a fine, fat, well filled flea, bug, or louse.

टेंणें *n* P A spring, leap, bound. *v* मार, घे.

टेंप *m n* A mound, a tump, a bump or protuberance on the ground. 2 *f* Butting; a blow with the head. 3 *n* (For टेंप) A term or period (of penal confinement, of suspension from rank &c.) 4 R A clod, esp. as turned up in digging. 5 R A stroke with a pickaxe. *v* मार.

टेंपटाप *m pl* C (टेंप by redup.) Hillocks, ant-hills, mounds, tumps, bumps.

टेंपण or जें *n* R A piece of wood placed on the top of or underneath (a post, prop. &c. that is too short). [mock.]

टेंपर *n* A mound, a tump, a mere hillock or hum-

टेंपण *n* टेंपर *m n* टेंपरण *n* टेंपरें *n* (टिप *S* To throw.) A fling, hit, taunt, i. e. any insinuation or oblique reflection (as of faults committed, favors received, obligations incurred). *v* मार, दे, ठेव, घे. 2 A pretence, pretext, or plea for finding fault.

टेंपरणें *v c* Commonly टापरणें. 2 P To push or shove. [nant.]

टेंपरणें *v i* Cantly or covertly. To become pregnant. टेंपरणें *n* A mallet, a peg-driver. 2 A stoutish stick, a cudgel.

टेंपरा or टेंपरा *m* A hillock, a mound, a tump.

टेंपरा *m* A fling, hit, taunt &c. *v* मार. See under टेंपण Sig. I.

टेंपलणें *v c* To dash or strike against. 2 To push or shove. 3 To taunt, twit, hit.

टेंपलणें *v i* To clash or collide; to come into violent contact.

टेंपलणें *n* A stoutish stick, a cudgel.

टेंप *a* (In नंदभाषा) Thirteen.

टेंव *m* R टेंभा *m* R टेंभ *f* C A little eminence or hill; a hillock, a mount, a knoll.

टेंवळ or रें *n* टेंभळ or रें *n* The fruit of टेंबुरणी.

टेंवळी *f* The end-piece of a jack-fruit. 2 A term for the teeth when exposed in grinning. Ex. टें० काढून कां हासतोस?

टेंबा *m* C Crest, peak, crown, summit (of a hill or tree); top or tip more gen. 2 also टेंभा *m* A stake, or a stump of a tree used as a stake. Hence fig. Support, patronage. 3 also टेंभा *m* A rude flambeau or torch made of a stick with rags, dry leaves &c. wrapped around it. Used esp. by banditti or robbers. 4. In the festivity called गोंधळ the दिवटी or lamp is called टेंबा or टेंभा.

Hence टेंबा पाजळणें is To light the lamp; and टेंबा पाजळणें *g. of s.* is used reproachfully of an upstart shooting up from obscurity into wealth or fame.

आपला टेंभा मिरविणें or चालविणें To impose or assert one's superiority over. टेंभा मिरविणें To make a flash or flaring display; to show off.

टेंबी *f* C The end-piece of a cocoanut.

टेंबुरणी or टेंबुरणी *f* (तिंदुक *S*) A tree, Diospyros glutinosa.

टेंबूस *n* (Commonly टेंबूस) A bump or rising (upon the body, a tree, or the ground); a whelk, a knot, a mound.

टेंभेकरी *m* टेंभा *m* The holder of the टेंभा or flambeau (esp. at a दारोडा or gang-robbery).

टेंर *f* Glutted or filled state, satedness or satiety. 2 (Or टेंर) Ridiculing: also ridiculed state. *v* कर, उडव. [of a plough.]

टेंरकी *f* टेंर *f* The peg of the hinder extremity टेंरु *a* Short-sized; short and squat; dwarfish yet smart and dapper.

टेंव *m* P A trick, a vicious habit or way: also a hobby or fancy taken up.

टेंव, टेंव, टेंवरेव *m pl* R The arts and tricks of coquettes, flirts, and beaux,—adorning or displaying the person, exhibiting gestures &c. *v* कर.

टेंवखार *c* One that tricks out and displays the person; a coquette, flirt, wanton, belle, or a beau, fop, dandy. [place.]

टेंवण *n* An appointed or a particular time or टेंवा *m* R A little hole (as dug or arising in the ground or a wall); a hollow or cavity on a surface gen. 2 Pricking and probing of a puncture.

टेंवर *f* (टेंर or टेंर) Deriding: also derided state. *v* कर, उडव, उड, दे। [पड.]

टेंवर *m* A mass of ordure, esp. human. *v* चाल, टेंहलणी *f* टेंहली *f* Walking about; pacing up and down. *v* कर. [(a horse &c.)]

टेंहलणें or टेंहलणें *v c* (टेंहल *H*) To walk about टेंहलणें or टेंहलणें *v i* (टेंहल *H*) To walk about; to take a turn or two: also to pace up and down as a sentinel.

टेंहलतापाहरी *m* Watch in which the watchman is to walk about. And टेंहलतापाहरेकरी *m* A pacing watchman: opp. to बैठापाहरी &c.

टेंहळटिकोरी *f* (A fanciful formation with टेंहळणें & टिकोरी) Prying and peering about; looking curiously here and there. 2 Loose roving and rambling. 3 Applied angrily to Message bearing or errand-business.

टेंहळणी or टेंहळी *f* (Verbal of टेंहळणें) Surveying, examining, prying, peering.

टेंहळणें *v i* To look at with an examining eye; to survey with intent and inquiring look: also to peep around narrowly and curiously; to peer into; to pry about. 2 To survey or explore as a lookout, watchman, or scout. 3 To see by peering or close inspection. Ex. हें अक्षर मला साफ टेंहळत नाहीं.

टेंहळ्या *a* (टेंहळणें) That surveys attentively; that peers into or pries about closely and curiously: also a watchman, a scout, a man on the look

टेंहेर *f* & टेंहेर *m* See टेंहर *f* & टेंहर *m*. [out.] टेंहेळटिकोरी, टेंहेळणें, टेंहेळतां, टेंहेळी, टेंहेळ्या See under टेंह.

टेंळणी, टेंळणें, टेंळी, टेंळ्या See टेंहळणी &c.

टें *m* C (Vulgar for टेंबा in Sig I) See टेंबा.

टेंक or टेंक *f* A beak or bill. 2 *n* Point as of a weapon, tool, pen: hence end or extremity of a strip of land, a town or village, a building.

टेंकण *n* R (टेंक) A point, lit. fig.

टोकणें *v c* (ٹوکنا H) To challenge—a sentinel.
टोकणें or टोकणें *v i* (Commonly टुकणें) To look (at or on) with a wishful or wistful gaze. 2 (Commonly टोकावणें) To poke the head forwards. Ex. देवी बाहेर टोकतात The pustules of small pox are peeping out.

टोकर or टोकर *m* A circular leathern basket, esp. a half of an oil बुधला or dubber. 2 A coracle.

टोकर or टोकर *m* A long and thick bamboo. Pr. विंचू बाला टो० झाला (The scorpion dies in giving birth—becomes a टो०, a mere tube or empty roll.) Used in expressing sorrow at the loss of some source of pleasure. For टोकर some read टोलार, and explain the proverb differently.

अठरा हात टो० फिरतो (घरांत &c.) There a monstrous bamboo (with an appended broom) is in exercise (and sweeps all clean); i. e. there there is nothing to be got.

टोकरा or टोकरा *m* A circular leathern basket: also a half-dubber. 2 A boat composed of leather overlaying a frame, a coracle. Sometimes it consists of the scooped stock of a large tree.

टोकरी or टोकरी *f* (Dim. of टोकरा) A small circular leathern basket or basket covered with leather. 2 R W A bamboo-bell hung around the neck of a roving and pilfering bullock or cow, to give due notice: also a neck-clog for a cow &c.

टोकरी *f* (टोक) A long bill-form head; as that of snakes, lizards, and certain birds. 2 The extremity or fore part of the tongue (of snakes, lizards &c.) 3 C A bill or beak.

टोकरी or टोकरा *a* Used with कागद *m* A term for a very thick kind of English paper. (Because, formerly, English goods were brought to Bombay from Surat, or, as some supposed, from Tankarry bundar.) Affirmed however by others to mean the thick Portuguese paper, and, by others, to be derived from टोकर, the paper being held to be made, by pounding and maceration, from the bamboo called टोकर.

टोकळा *m* Longing for earnestly; pining after. *v* घर, वे, कर, लाभ. 2 A certain quantity (as of an article of daily consumption) taken daily or regularly, and settled for by periodical payments: also such practice. A fixed allowance (of food &c.) *v* लाव, चालव, तोड, तुट. 4 A sort of click or cluck with the tongue (made by bullock-drivers &c.) *v* वाजव, वाज.

टोका or टोका *m* An insect infesting grain, a sort of weevil. 2 (टोकरा) A term used in sneering at a large and clumsy द्रोण or leaf-butterboat.

टोकावणी *f* (Verbal of टोकावणें) Poking the head forwards.

टोकावणें *v i* (टोक Point.) To poke the head forwards (as in looking at any thing); to peep over; to peer into. [children.]

टोकावलो *f* A word of fun in the sports of टोंग *a* Wilful, headstrong, termagant, refractory—a child or female: also rude, violent, lawless, outbraving, overbearing gen.

टोंगळ *a* Thick and rude—a stick. 2 fig. also टोंगदार *a* Empty and arrogant; swelling and blustering yet shallow; a bullying pretender.

टोंगई *f* (टोंग) Wilfulness, termagancy, refractory conduct (esp. of a child or female): also rude, violent, lawbraving practices gen.

टोच or टोच *f* A bill or beak. 2 *n* The puncture made by a piercing body. [piercing &c.]

टोचणी or टोचणी *f* (Verbal of टोचणें) Pricking, टोचणें or टोचणें *v c* To prick, pierce, puncture.

Pr. सोनारानें कान टोचल्याचें दुःख वाटत नाहीं. 2 fig. To prick, probe, cut; to touch a sore point. 3 To scratch or pick idly (a fruit, a sore &c.) 4 To freshen the memory (of a patron &c.); to jog. [to pierce with a small puncture.]

टोचळणें or टोचळणें *v c* (टोचणें) To prick slightly; टोचा or टोचा *m* (टोचणें) A hole pricked, a puncture: also a hollow or cavity dug on the surface of a stone or plank with a chisel &c., or occasioned by chipping off a piece: also a piece chipped or sliced off.

टोची or टोची *f* (Dim. of टोचा *q. v.*) A small puncture, cavity, chip &c. [firebillet or log.]

टोटकें *n* P A short thickish piece of wood, as a टोटरा *m* (Better तोटरा *q. v.*) Dryness of the fauces. *v* बस in. con. [bang, lamm.]

टोणकणें or टोणकाविणें *v c* (टोणका) To cudgel, टोणका *m* टोणकें *n* टोणकूळ *n* A stout piece of stick, a cudgel: also a firebillet or log. [टोणगा.]

टोणगट *n* A contemptuous form of the word टोणगा *m* A male buffalo. Pr. टोणगाच्या कानी किन्नरी (Fine music to a buffalo.) Misaddressed or misapplied action gen.

टोणगी *f* A female buffalo. 2 fig. A big and rude girl, a Tomboy, a hoiden.

टोणपणें *v c* (टोणपा) To cudgel, thrash, baste, bang, lamm. [a dolt or blockhead.]

टोणपनाथ, टोणपशुद्ध *m* (A very log.) Terms for टोणपा *m* टोणपें *n* टोणा *m* A stout piece of stick, a cudgel, a club. Pr. शाहप्यास शब्द सूखास टोणपा. 2 fig. An unlettered savage; a sturdy blockhead.

टोणपेखर *m* (टोणपा & ईखर) A huge cudgel or club. 2 A rude and unlettered bully.

टोणा or प्या *m* A term for a fat, well filled bug, flea, or louse. 2 An exclamation at the games with Songtyá. [टोणा.]

टोणाटाणा *m* sometimes टोणाटाणी *f* See टाणा-टोणी *f* A short thick piece of wood, as a fire billet or log.

टोणें *n* A measure of capacity equaling a measure of weight. Ex. हें भांडें मणाचें टोणें आहे. 2 fig. An office or a business or place yielding some profit or good. Ex. मिळकतीचीं चार टोणीं होती तीन उडालीं.

टोप *m* A certain (copper or brass) vessel, mainly for holding milk and buttermilk. 2 A sort of wig or hair matted on the head of a man when he assumes the disguise and acts the part of a woman. 3 A wooden crown or diadem (for the king in plays). [a man wearing a hat.]

टोपकर *m* (टोपी & कर) A term for an European, टोपडें or रें *n* A little cap (of children or women).

टोपण *n* A sort of awl or gimlet. 2 A thimble. 3 The frame of a drum. 4 A top, lid, cover. 5 (Cap-name.) A term for the name by which a person is known amongst his friends or familiars. Bearing no implication of contempt, it differs from Soubriquet or Nickname. See व्यावहारिक नांव.

टोपणबाळी *f* An earring with a circular and flat drop resembling a टोपण or lid of a little box.

टोपणें *v c* टोपसणें, *v c* To bore with the टोपण, to pierce, prick, affect with a hole or puncture: also to thrust or drive in the puncturing body. 2 To bruise or beat (with a mallet &c. wood or other thing, in order to detach the rind or skin). 3 fig. To टोपणें *n* A sort of awl or gimlet. [beat soundly.]

टोपरवेणी *f* A वेणी made for little children; the hair braided into a tiara or crown, encircling the टोपला *m* A round basket. [head.]

टोपली *f* टोपलें *n* (Dim. of टोपला) A small round basket.

टोपशी *f* Swelling. *v* ये. 2 The skin of the head. Hence टोपशी उडविणें To scold violently and coarsely. 3 *unc* The head of a nail.

टोपसण *n* A lid or top (of small things gen. as of an amulet-holder or case). [up.]

टोपसणें *v i* (Or टापसणें) To swell: also to puff टोपसणें *v c* See under टोपणें.

टोपसल or टोपसाल *n* (टोपणें Sig. II. and साल) The skin. A vulgar word used only with काढणें (and, as *v i*, निघणें) in the sense To flay, or to bang soundly. Ex. तो इतक्यांत आला तर टो० काढील, or with निघणें in the figurative sense To be fleeced or stripped bare, i. e. to be ruined or impoverished; to incur great expense. Ex. त्या प्रयोजनांत माझे टो० निघालें.

टोपसा *m* A cloth wrapped around the head and ears in a certain way. *v* बांध. 2 Bloatedness or puffedness: also swelling. *v* ये, चढ, उतर. 2 The head of a nail. टो० उडविणें To scold vehemently.

टोपा *m* A sort of दरलें or rain-hood.

टोपी *f* (ٹोपी H) The skull-cap worn under the turban; a sort of cap or hood used in rainy weather; the hat of Europeans; any of the various sorts of military caps. 2 A cloak with a hood.

टोपी घालणें See गणेशटोपी घालणें. टोपी सलामत, टोपीचें राज्य तपो, गादी टोपी सलामत. May the Hat prosper, gloriously reign &c. Forms of benediction addressed (by beggars) to the साहेबलोक.

टोपीकर & टोपीवाला *m* Terms for an European; a man wearing a hat.

टोपें *n* A large द्रोण for ghee or sauces.

टोमकाम A designation, in some districts, for the village-officials distinct from the अलुतेबलुते, such as the रामेशी &c.

टोमणा *m* टोमणें *n* A blow upon the विटी in the play of विटीदांडू. 2 fig. A sly hit; a sarcastic reflection; a taunt.

टोमणी *f* Commonly टुमणी.

टोमणें *n* An oil measure of about five sher.

टोलणें *v c* To shuffle or throw off (a work) from one's self upon another. [low.]

टोलमैरव *m* A term for a burly and rude fellow. टोलविणें *v c* See टोलाविणें.

टोला *m* (ٹोला H) A stroke with a stick or bat: also a blow with a stone or brickbat. 2 A brickbat. 3 fig. A cutting, stinging, probing speech. *v* (in the three senses) दे, मार.

टोलाटोल *m* टोलावाटोलाव *f* (टोलणें) Putting off (of a person) from day to day: (of a work or business) from one's self upon another: also a general shuffling off and bandying about.

टोलाटोसरा *m* A blow or hit, esp. in the fig. sense, taunt. *v* दे.

टोलार *a* Hollowed out (as by insects)—grain, wood: hollowed or void—as a dead scorpion or insect. Pr. विंचू बाला टो० झाला. 2 Unfilled—pods, ears, grain. 3 fig. Shrunk and flattened, or dry and spare—man or animal.

टोलावणी *f* (Verbal of टोलाविणें) Putting off &c. टोलाविणें *v c* (टोलणें) To put off (a person) from day to day. 2 To put off (a work) upon another. 3 To reflect upon covertly; to affect with a sly hit or fling.

टोली *f* The eighth of a pysa, a half-दमडी. Ex. नलगें वेंचवें टोलीधन नावें ॥ तुका न्हणे भावें चाड एक ॥

टोलेजंग *a* (टोला & जंग) Strong, firm, capable of sustaining knocks and thumps—a building, post &c. 2 Huge, vast, enormous, very great or large.

टोल्या *a* (टोलणें) That shuffles off (of a matter) from himself upon another.

टोल्हार *a* See टोल्हार.

देव *m* R (Vulgar for देवा) A little hole (as dug to set a post or plant, as made or found in the ground or a wall): also a dint or little cavity on a surface gen. 2 A hole about one foot in depth cut in the rock as a boundary-mark. 3 A mortise.

देवणी or देवणी *f* R Sowing (as of beans &c.) by dropping them into holes, dibbling. 2 or देवणें *n* An oil measure of five sher. [fully gratified. देवणें भरणें *g.* of *s.* To have one's desires or hopes

देविणें or देविणें *v c* To prick or pierce. 2 R To sow (by dropping the seed into holes), to dabble.

देहो *m* R Commonly देव.

देळ *m* A locust. 2 A grasshopper.

देळकांत or देळकांति *f* देळघाड *f* An attack of locusts. [खाज is corrupt.

देळखाद *f* The depredations of locusts. देळ-
देळपणें *v i* P To run down or off; to subside, abate, fall. 2 In cant phrase. To die.

देळी *f* A band, body, troop, company. 2 A swarm of locusts.

देका *m* sometimes टोक *m* A piece sliced off by an edged weapon, or a piece bitten off *v* घे, तोड.

देकारणी *f* Beholding with a glare or earnest gaze.

देकारणें or देकारणें *v c* (Usually conjoined with पाहणें as टोकारून पाहणें) To behold intently (with eyes fixed, ears erect &c.); to eye fiercely or glaringly.

देको *f* The fore part of the skull, sinciput. 2 A piece sliced off or a piece bitten off. *v* घे, तोड. 3 A half or a piece (of an eggshell, of a wood apple, of a cocoanut &c.) [टोचणें.

देचणें, देचळणें, देचा, देची See in order under टार *a* Scampish, prankish, light, loose, disreputable.

देळी, देळे, देळी अमावास्या See डवळी, डवळे &c. ब्याहां or ब्याहां ब्याहां *ad* Imit. of the crying of a little child. *v* रड, कर. [&c.

ब्याहाळ, ब्याहाळणें, ब्याहाळी &c. See under डेहळ

ड

ड The twelfth consonant, and the aspirate of the preceding. Its sound can be indicated by no symbol in the English alphabet: it must be sought by the ear. As a written character it is represented in this work by Th.

डक *m* (डक H) A knave, rogue, cheat. Pr. डकास महाडक भेटला.

डक *n* (Poetry.) The fixedness of astonishment or amazement. Ex. वर्णितां वर्णितां शिणला चक्षु-
श्रवां ॥ डक पडिलें कमलोद्भवां ॥ [some gabble.

डकडक *f* (Imit.) A din, clatter, clack, weariedness. डकडक or कां *ad* Imit. of reiterated strokes with a hammer &c. Hence used of any sound ever dinning in the ears and irritating. [above.

डकडकणें *v i* To emit the sound डक! डक! See डकडकें *n* (डक! डक!) A wooden contrivance to make a clatter and frighten away birds from a grain-field, a clacker.

डकडा *a* (डक) Knavish, roguish, deceitful. Ex. अवध्या जातोमधें ड० सोनार ॥ त्या घरीं आपार झारो-
याचा ॥ Also डककत डककत चाले ड०.

डकणूक *f* (डकणें) Suffering of fraud and deceit; undergoing cheating or tricking.

डकणें *v i* (डकणें H) To be defrauded, deceived,

deluded: also to be balked or disappointed. 2 (Incorrect for डकणें) To be wearied out.

डकणें *v c* C (डकणें H) To kill outright;—as a serpent by a bite, thieves in an attack. There is implication of suddenness and unpreparedness.

डकघंदा *m* Cheating business; knavish dealing or doing.

डकबाज *c* (डकबाज H) A rogue, cheat, knave.

डकबाजो *f* (डकबाजो H) Trickery, roguery, fraudulent dealing.

डकवणी or डकवणूक *f* (Verbal of डकविणें) Deceiving, defrauding, cheating.

डकवरा *a* (डक) Roguish, knavish, fraudulent.

डकवा, डक्या, डकाज, डकारू, डकावू, डकू *a* (डक) Knavish.

डकवाडकव *f* (डकविणें) Cheating and imposing upon in various ways: also general or mutual cheating and tricking.

डकविणें *v c* (डकणें) To cheat, trick, deceive.

डकविद्या or डकविद्या *f* The science of cheating or tricking; fraudulent arts.

डकव्याज *n* Knavish interest; exorbitant interest.

डकव्यापार *m* Fraudulent business, dealing, or doing gen.

डकसौदा *m* A piece of goods or an article by which the purchaser has been deceived and cheated. 2 Cheating or tricking dealing or practices gen.

डग, डगणा or ड्या, डगणूक, डगणें, डगबाज & जो, डगवणी & डगणूक, डगविणें, डगवरा, डगवा or ब्या, डग-
विद्या, डगाज &c. See under डक. [deceit or fraud.

डगई *f* (डगई H) Knavery or roguery: also

डहा *f* (डहा H) डहामसकरी or खरो *f* (डहो *f* H) डहेबाजी *f* (डहेबाजी H) Jest and joking: also jeering, mouthing, deriding, ridiculing. *v* कर *g.* of *o.*

डहा करून टाकणें *g.* of *o.* To make a joke of; to turn into jest. डहेवर नेणें To carry off or bear away into pleasantry or sport.

डहेखोर & -बाज *c* (डहेखोर H) Jocular, jocose, humorous, witty.

डणक *f* (डण!) Throbbing. 2 *m* Exhausted or spent state, weariedness.

डणक *ind* A particle of enhancement or absoluteness after कोरडा or चुका, expressing Quite or utterly.

डण-कन-कर-दिनी-दिशी *ad* Imit. of the sound emitted by a metal body on being struck.

डणकणें *v i* (डण! डण!) To throb, beat, pulsate—esp. as audibly or violently.

डणका *m* (डण! डण!) A throbbing or shooting; a violent pulsation. 2 Sharpness or keenness (of wind, cold &c.) 3 (also डणक) A fit of pettishness. *v* घे. 4 The sensation or affection from sharp cold. *v* बस, लाग, as with Cold as prevailing, the verbs are पड, सुट. [throb forcibly.

डणकावणें *v i* (डण!) To smart and shoot; to डणकाविणें *v c* (डण!) To ring or sound (a vessel) in order to ascertain its quality or condition. 2 To sting—a scorpion. 3 To reprimand sharply.

4 To execute or despatch smartly; to knock off; to rattle over. Ex. चार दिवे वावर नागरून डणका-
विला. 5 To start or set off or drive on impetuously or with spirit (men, beasts, vehicles).

डणण or णा *ad* (डण! डण!) Imit. of the sound or action of a throbbing or shooting; of a hammering, banging &c.; of the ringing of empty vessels &c.

डणणणें *v i* (डण! डण!) To throb, beat, shoot.

With implication of violence. 2 To clank or ring—metal vessels &c.

डणणपाळ *m* or with सदनगोपाळ added (डण! डण! & पाळ A proper name.) A term for a lout without wit or money. 2 *n* See the word following in the figurative sense.

डणणणट *m* (Intens. formation from डण! डण!) Loud clanking, clanging, or ringing; as from a hammering upon sonorous bodies. 2 fig. (From the hollow sound of empty vessels, डण!) Dryness of a well; exhaustion of stores (of ghee, grain &c.); drainedness of purse; poverty, scarcity, emptiness, lack or want gen.

डणणणोत *a* (डण! डण!) Emitting a loud or shrill sound upon being struck, sonorous. 2 (From the conceit of the hollowness of the sound of the vessel.) Used enhancingly with any word signifying Dry or empty. Ex. हो विहीर कोरडी ड० झाली.

डणण *ad* See डणणण or णा.

डणकार *m* (Imit. or डंकार S) Twang, clank, clang, ring. [or literal sense.

डणाका *m* डणाण *m* See डणणणट esp. in its first डणाणण or णां *ad* डणाणं *ad* (डण! डण!) Used imitatively of the sound or action of a vehement throbbing or shooting, of a hammering, banging, clanging, ringing, twanging &c. [ring.

डणाणणें *v i* (डणाण) To emit a loud clang, clank,

डपका *m* (डपका H) A stigma, slur, blot, an imputation of crime. *v* आण, डेव, घे. 2 (Usually डपका *q. v.*) A falling drop.

डपकारणें or डवकारणें *v c* (डपका) To refreshen the memory of (respecting some misdoing or failure); to remind (esp. tauntingly or blamingly). 2 Cant. To strike or hit; to nab or catch (monies or profit in business). 3 *unc* To enjoin or charge peremptorily or strictly.

डपकाविणें *v c* (डपका) To bring or lay against some matter of censure; to blame or charge.

डपडप or पां *ad* Imit. of water falling drop! drop!, of the pattering of a horse's hoofs &c.

डमकआई *f* A term of blandishment or endearment for a stately woman: also for a strutting, stalking, and swelling child; a lofty little grandmother.

डमकडाणवी *f* (डमकणें & डाणवी) A term for a woman of elegant form and stately or graceful gait.

डमकणें *v i* (डमकणें H) To walk with affected nicety and delicacy, to mince: also to walk with grace or stateliness, to strut or stalk.

डमका *m* (डमका H) Strutting or stalking; walking with stately steps and swelling air. 2 A turning round on the heels as in huff; a lofty burst of passion. *v* मार, मारून जा. [and stately.

डमकोचाल *f* A pace of the horse. It is slow डरणूक *f* (Verbal of डरणें) Settling down; drawing to some settlement or decision.

डरणें *v i* (डरणें H) To become fixed, settled, decided, determined. 2 To stay or dwell; to be settled at, in, with: also to endure, last, continue. 3 To become impregnate—a mare, cow &c.

डरवणी or डरवणूक *f* See डरावणी.

डरवती *f* Commonly डरोती. [point.

डरविणें *v c* (डरविणें H) To settle, decide, fix, ap-

डराव *m* (डराव H) Settlement, decision, determination. 2 *unc* Stay, continue, settledness at, in, with. [ciding, determining, settling.

डरावणी or डरावणूक *f* (Verbal of डराविणें) De-
डरावपत्र *n* In law. A written award; a decree or judgment. 2 Understood by some as Letter

of instructions or code of directions. The term is in both senses both inelegant and modern.

ढरावबंद *m* The paper furnished to a Mám-lat-dár &c. proceeding to his charge, containing his directions and instructions; a code of regulations: also a paper of directions regarding the execution of any settlement or decree, or setting forth the terms of it. [settle.]

ढराविणें *v c* (ढरविणें *H*) To decide, determine, settle. **ढरावती** *f* sometimes **ढरावती** *f* (ढराविणें) Settlement, decision, determination.

ढवला *m* The holding peg (not the *handle* or *turning piece*) of a जातें or handmill.

ढवस *n m P* An engagement or appointment.

ढस *a* Clear, conspicuous, bold, striking, full and glowing—writing, colors &c.: also strong, full, definite;—used of tastes: also strong and close, firm-textured;—used of cloths or stuffs.

ढसक *f* (ढस!) The pulsation accompanying a smart &c. 2 The sound of the clashing of the toe-rings in delicate or airy walking or mincing. Hence airiness, delicateness, daintiness (of walk, dancing, speech). [women, horses &c.]

ढसक *ad* Imit. of the affected gait or mince of

ढसकदार *a* Sounding, clashing, sonorous;—used of the जाडवें or toe-ring. 2 Having affectation or dainty airs (in walking, riding &c.)

ढस-कन-कर-दिनी-दिशी *ad* Imit. of the dead or flat sound emitted on the collision of certain bodies.

ढसका *m* **ढसकारा** *m* (ढस!) The sudden sensation arising (in the nose, eyes &c.) from tasting any thing hot and biting, from snuff, from water &c. in repercussion from the gullet. *v* लाग. 2 A sudden and dead blow; any blow upon which the sound ढस! can be fancied. *v* लाग, बस. 3 Forcible impression or forcibleness (as of speech); weightiness, impressiveness: also cutting or offensive speech, a *blow*, a *hit*.

ढसकाचा Smart, prompt, decided, sharp, *hitting*—person, speech, procedure, business.

ढसकेबाज *c* (Vulgar. See **ढसका**) A smart, prompt, energetic, decided fellow.

ढसढशीत or **सीत** *a* (ढस!) Full and throbbing—a boil &c. 2 Sharp, smart, blunt, frank, prompt, energetic—speech, procedure: also keen, cutting, biting, sarcastic—speech. 3 Fiery, sharp, biting, pungent—articles of seasoning. 4 Fat, well-filled, pulpous—a plantain, tamarind &c. 5 Huge, whacking, thumping;—used of ornaments &c.

ढसढस or **सां** *ad* (ढस! ढस!) Imit. of the sound of reiterated, heavy, and dull blows; of the sound or manner of violent throbbing &c.

ढसढस *f* (Imit.) A violent throbbing. [sate.]

ढसढसणें *v i* (ढसढस) To throb, shoot, beat, pul-

ढसढावरा *m* (ढस! Imit. & ढावरा) A blow.) A stroke of irony or satire, a *blow*, a *hit*. *v* दे. 2 Treating (a guest) badly; giving him the poor fare of boiled holcus sorghum and pease (instead of rice &c.) [to the face, in the very teeth. *v* लाव, दे. **ढ० वाटाण्याची अक्षत** Telling smack, flat, outright,

ढसणें *v i* (ढसणें *H*) To sink deep; to be well formed—a stamp or an impression; and fig. to be imprinted on the mind or memory—a counsel &c. Ex. गुरुविण अनुभव कैसा ढसे॥

ढसदार *a* Sounding, clashing, sonorous—the ornament जाडवें &c.

ढसविणें *v c* (ढसणें) To impress or stamp,

ढसा *m* (ढसा *H*) A stamp or an impression. *v* दे, कर, पाड. 2 A stamping instrument: also a mould

in which shapes and figures are engraven. 3 A dint of the forming hammer. 4 fig. An impression on the mind. *v* पड.

ढसाढस or **सां** *ad* Imit. of the sound of reiterated, heavy, and dull blows; of the sound or manner of violent pulsation or throbbing &c. &c.

ढसासणें *v i* (Intens. of **ढसढसणें**) To throb or shoot violently.

ढसस *a* Imitative; and applied much as **ढसढशीत**.

ढळक *a* Thick, solid, substantial, large and splendid—metal vessels, trinkets, articles of apparel. 2 Clear, full, conspicuous—letters, figures, marks, moonshine. 3 Eminent or great (as to learning, riches &c.); fine, showy, superb, splendid, superior—animal or article gen.

ढळढळीत *a* Clear, conspicuous, shining, glossy, looking large and bright—a letter, figure, mark, a boil or tumor.

ढाकक *a* (Poetry. **ढाकका** *a*) Known.

ढाकढिकी *f* (ढाक by redup.) Arranging, adjusting, disposing (as of articles of furniture, dress &c.): also arrangement, order, neatness, trimness, tidiness. 2 Repairing, righting, doing up.

ढाकढिका *a* (ढाकढिक) Finical, fastidious, superfluously nice.

ढाकढीक *a* (ढाक by redup.) Right, orderly, trim; regularly disposed; duly repaired &c.

ढाकढीक *ad* Imit. of the sound of reiterated strokes of a hammer &c. Pr. **ढा० बाहणी रोख**.

ढाकणें *v i* To be tricked out; to be bedecked and bedizened. 2 (Poetry.) With उभा preceding. To stand; to stop still.

ढाकरी *a* (ढाकूर) Relating to the ढाकूर-caste.

ढाकसढिकस *a* (A formation from ढाक) Trim, spruce, neat, tidy, orderly—a person as to his dress, a house as to its furniture &c.

ढाका or **ढाका** *m* (ढण!) A sounding bang or blow; a sharp and valorous contest; uproar and vehemence gen; e.g. ranting, vociferating, the roar of a cannonade, the pealing of a thunder-storm, the clanging of instruments, the bellowing of a bully &c. &c.: also the animated course or brisk and full flow (of reading, reciting, studying, singing, sporting, eating, quarreling, working—पढण्याचा-म्हणण्याचा-&c.-ढाका). *v* लाव.

ढाका देणें or **मारणें** To achieve with eclat.

ढाकाढिकी *f* Commonly ढाकढिकी.

ढाकाढीका *m* (ढाका by redup.) A prediction (of a जोशी &c.) *v* ये, उतर, पड, लाग or लागू दे, प्रत्ययास ये.

ढाकी *f* Way, manner, fashion, style, a peculiarity of speech or action. Used with उतरणें, साधणें, आणणें, and then signifying To mimic or imitate. 2 A mode of beating the tabor पखवाज. 3 Art, way, process, the proper method or management. 4 A thick vocal signal (घशांत खाकरा आणून) made by the look-out thief to the gang. *v* दे, वाजव.

ढाकुरकी or **ढाकुरी** *f* (ढाकूर. Used with राखणें, as तो आपली ढा० राखतो or राखून आहे) State of credit and reputation in the world;—used generally of one who, although distressed by numerous losses, still preserves (by frugality &c.) his place in society.

ढाकून **ढाकून** or **ढुकून** or **ढिकून** *ad* (Licentious formations from ढाकणें. There are many such. They are very current, very significant, and somewhat difficult of explanation; but they are readily intelligible without explanation.) With many arts, much care and caution, constant piecing and

patching &c. Ex. त्यानें ढा० आजपावेतो राज्य राखिलें; त्यानें ढा० पांचवें घर संभाळिलें.

ढाकूर *m* (ढकुर *S* through *ढाकूर* *H*) A tribe or an individual of it. They inhabit woods and wilds (esp. of N. Konkan). 2 A chief among certain castes of Rájputs, Bhíls &c., a title or compellation of respect. 3 The Supreme God: also an idol or a god. 4 A family priest among certain tribes of Shúdras. [Among Byrágis.

ढाकूरजी *m* (ढकुर *S*) A name for the Deity.

ढाकूरदार *n* sometimes **ढाकूरदारा** *m* (ढाकूर The Deity, दार A door.) Among Byrágis. A temple or idol-house: also the adytum or penetralia.

ढाकूरदारा मांडून बसणें To make an outlay or great display (of sanctity or piety).

ढांकेढीक *a* (Fanciful, or from ढांका & ढीकणें) Smart, sharp, clever. [cow &c.]

ढांगळ *a P* (Better ढांगळ) Kicking and vitious—

ढांगळणें *v c* (Vulgar.) To flout, scout, cast out or reject contemptuously. [limbs &c. from cold.

ढांदुरणें *v i* To be contracted or stiffened—the

ढाडू or **ढाडूं** *n* (Imit. of the sound.) The noise of repeated discharges of musketry, of many musical instruments &c. 2 Used also as ढांढू under which see particularly. Note. Of imitative formations but few have well defined boundaries of sense. Every one is at times confounded with some other and similar one. Fancy, as she directed the original formation of them, is now the directress of the application and use of them. [विडुल विडेवर ढाडा आहे.

ढाडा *a* (Poetry.) Standing, upright, erect. Ex.

ढाडेरु *a* (ढाडा Standing, as implied, in the bold bareness of nature.) Utterly lacking clothes, money &c., altogether destitute.

ढाण *n* (ढाण *H* स्थान *S*) A horse-stall. 2 A posture of archers in discharging the arrow,—kneeling on one knee &c. 3 A post or station (of a मंजाल &c.) 4 Place, spot, region. Ex. पावे जैसा चिंतिले ढाण॥ Also station, standing, stand, or seat (as taken, maintained, abandoned, lost). In this sense ढाण चळणें-ढळणें-चालणें-डगडगणें &c. g. of s. To lose firmness of seat, esp. upon horseback, and, thence, generally, to slip from, or totter or waver in, one's post or place. Ex. भुज्यावरि जाम-दग्न्य॥ समरीं नेवी प्रळयाग्न॥ ढाण न चळे रणींढून॥ कुठारघाथें मूर्ख जैसा॥

ढाण मांडणें To take up a fixed station, stand, or seat. **ढाण सोडणें** To quit or leave one's station or seat. 2 To decamp and abscond. 3 To (pull up his pegs and) run off from his stall—a horse.

ढाणक *n* A station or lodge; a post or stand. This word is not so general as ढाणें but is more especially used of the lodges or seats of the minor and vulgar deities. Ex. जामोजामों खंडोवाचीं ढाण-कें आहेत.

ढाणगा *m* C A नायकवडी (petty officer under the governor) of a fort. 2 A revenue-peon belonging to a ढाणें or station.

ढाणबंद or **ढी** or **ढाणबंद** or **ढी** *a* (ढाणबंद *H*) That is ever in his stall or the stable;—used of horses, bullocks &c. [or the stable.]

ढाणबंदी *f* Confinement (of a beast) to his stall **ढाणमाण** *n* (Esp. in poetry.) Compacture, structure, make (as of the body). Ex. ढा० रेखिलें जिवि चिच॥ 2 A posture or an attitude.

ढाणवई or **ढाणवी** *f* A wooden or iron stand (for a lamp &c.) Ex. हेस ढाणवयावरी तबकें॥ 2 fig. A stunted or stubby woman or girl.

ठाणे *n* (ٹھا H) The head station of a तालुका: also, generally, a post, station, stand, or lodge under the civil authority. 2 The establishment (of peons &c.) maintained there. 3 Used fig. of an indecently long stay of a guest or visitor. *v* दे. 4 A horse-stall.

ठाणे घालणे To take up a station or fixed post. Ex. सरखती ठपा करुनि ॥ घातले ठाणे जिह्यारीं ॥

ठाणेदार *m* The officer in charge of a ठाणे.

ठाणेसरी *a* Mistaken for ठाडेसरी.

ठान, ठानवंद, ठानवंदी, ठानमान See under ठाण.

ठाम *a* (ٹहाम H) Fixed, firm, fast, settled, lit. fig. Ex. ठाममेख, ठामबोलणे, ठामकिमत. 2 Used with -बरोबर-रकम-हिशेब-जमाखर्च &c. The fixed sum or amount; the total resulting after all additions or deductions.

ठाम *ad* (ٹहाम H) Exactly to the degree or quantity of; up to the measure or amount of. Used with reference to weights and measures. Ex. त्या वजनाने तूप आणले ते त्या वजनाने ठाम भरले.

ठामणे *n* *unc* (Commonly ठावके) A vessel or dish to hold any thing. Pr. घी गेले पण ठा. तर राहिले, or घी गेले ठा. गेले.

ठाव *m* (स्थान S) A place. See ठिकाण throughout. 2 Anything spread to receive the food at a meal,—leaves, pieces of matting or sacking &c.: also any leaf proper for this use. Hence, by meton., a plate or dish of victuals. 3 *f* Slow time (in singing the ध्रुपद, in beating the tabor &c.), *adagio*. 4 *m* R A common term for the two products of a cow after calving—the पेजे & the जावपे the calf and the milk.

ठाव *ind* A particle used with the numerals in counting cattle, vessels &c. Ex. दोन ठाव Two, तीन ठाव Three.

ठावीं घालणे To give a place to; to set, lay, or hold fixedly. Ex. नको माझे कांहीं ॥ गुणदोष घालुं ठावीं ॥ ठावीं ठावीं Here and there. ठावीं पडणे (Poetry.) To be discovered, traced, found out; to come to light. 2 To agree with; to be salutary or suitable unto; to be of favorable disposition towards. Ex. औषध ठावीं पडले देव पडेना. दोन्ही or दोघा ठावीं अपेक्षे येणं in. con. To suffer disgrace or damage at both places (in both worlds &c.) Ex. अपेक्षे आले दोन्ही ॥ म्हणानि जीवीं झुरतसे ॥

ठावचूक *a* (ठाव & चुकणे) Mislaid, misplaced, missing. 2 *unc* That has forgotten where he put an article missing. 3 Freely. That feels himself out of his proper place.

ठावठिकाण *n* ठावठिकाणा *m* A loose or general term for Place, abode, dwelling, station, situation.

ठावदुगण or न *f* ठावदुगण or न *f* Singing of a ध्रुपद &c. twice within the time in which by the ठाव or slow time it is sung once: also beating in such time of a tabor &c.

ठावपालट *m* Changing of the place of abode.

ठावबसल्या *ad* *ind* Whilst seated in one's place; whilst quiet at home;—used with such words as चाकरी-रोजगार-घंदा-उद्दोस-यापार-पगार or दरमाहा-जेवण-गुजराण.

ठार *ad* (ठार H) An emphatic particle qualifying verbs, and expressing suddenness and completeness of loss, ruin, or destruction: corresponding to *Outright*, *smack*, *clean*, *quite*. Ex. त्याने त्यास ठार मारले He killed him on the spot; सालमजकुरी त्याचा व्यवहार ठार बुडाला This year his whole business is *smashed*; त्या व्यापारांत तो ठार बुडाला He lost every penny in that concern. तीं दोन घरे जळून ठार झालीं Those two houses

were burned to ashes. पाण्याने त्या शेताचे बांध ठार फुटले &c.

ठाव *m* (ٹھا H) Bottom (of a well, pond, pit). 2 Bottom, figuratively; the utmost extent or profundity; the bound or limit. 3 fig. The place or unknown spot (of a thing lost and sought). *v* लाव, लाग *g.* of *o*. Ex. मो चार दिवस शोधितां परंतु अझून माझे न्हेरीचा ठाव लागत नाही. 4 A place. Ex. दे माथ घरणो ठाव. 5 Room, free or clear space. Pr. शेजी गेली ठाव झाला. 6 Any thing (a leaf, a piece of matting &c.) spread to receive the food at a meal: also by meton., a dish of victuals. 7 In poetry for ठाव or ठाहा.

ठाव घेणे-पाहणे or खडा ठाकून ठाव पाहणे To seek to get the bottom of; to try the depth of; to fathom, to sound. ठाव लागणे *g.* of *s*. To be discovered or found; to come to light; to turn up. ठाव लावणे *g.* of *o*. To discover or find; to trace out. ठाव सोडणे To leave its proper seat or place. ठाव सोडणे with चित्ताने or मनाने *g.* of *s*. To get out of one's right mind.

ठावका or ठावा *a* Known. Confined to books and vulgar speakers. Ex. ज्याला तपें सकळ ठावें ॥; also ठावको आचे छाची करणी ॥ दिवाळें काढानि बैसला ॥

ठावका *m* ठावके *n* ठावले *n* (ठाव Place.) A plate or dish (consisting of a leaf, a piece of sackcloth, matting &c.): a dish or vessel more generally, esp. to hold oil or clarified butter. [ठावचूक &c.]

ठावचूक, ठावठिकाण, ठावठिकाणा, ठावपालट See ठावर *m* A renewed boil or tumor. *v* धर.

ठास or ठास *a* (ٹहास H) Firm or hard (from being closely crammed, rammed, or pressed). 2 Clear and high—a note. 3 fig. Positive, peremptory, decided—speech: well considered and strongly determined—a scheme or matter: authentic or well founded—intelligence: fixed, firm, fast &c. See ठाम *a*. [racias Indica.]

ठास *m* (Corr. from चास S) The blue Jay, Co-ठासणी or ठासणी *f* (Verbal of ठासणे) Cramming &c.

ठासणे or ठासणे *v* *c* (ٹहासना H) To cram or stuff; to ram or drive hard together. 2 To add together or sum up (several items).

ठासा *m* (ठासणे) Weaver's term. Striking with the शिंतें or फणो the woven portion of a proceeding web, to drive it home. *v* दे, कर, बस, ये, हो.

ठिकडे *n* (ठीक) The gem or boss in the middle of a finger-ring. 2 fig. (Used licentiously of men, horses &c., of any object of admiration.) A beauty, a model, a paragon, a gem. Also, in this sense, ठिकडा used as *a*.

ठिकणानो *m* (ठिकाण) A common term for the hereditary village-officers named बलुते or बलुतेदार.

ठिकणे *v* *i* To bound, leap, skip, frisk—a horse or deer. 2 fig. To walk lightly and airily, to trip it ठिकर *a* Commonly ठिकर. [—a woman.]

ठिकरी *f* (ठिकरी H) A chip or fragment (of stone, a pitcher, a bottle); a shard &c. In use it particularly signifies a chip or a shard heated, buttered, and spiced, and when the smoke rises कढी (a dish of flour and sour milk) is poured over it to receive a flavor. 2 The flavor so obtained. 3 A contemptuous term for a small leaf brought to make पत्रावळ.

ठि. नापणे *g.* of *s*. To be very hungry. ठिक्या होणे *g.* of *s*. To be smashed, shivered, shattered. 2 fig. To be cracked or chapped—lips, fingers &c. through cold.

ठिकला *ad* *decl.* (ठीक Right, just.) Exactly, precisely, in accurate agreement with (the intention, the computation, the prediction). Ex. गोळी ठिकली आंब्यावरच लागली; एथून जो घेंडा का ला तो ठि. भिंतीवरच लागला.

ठिकला *a* (ठीक A spot.) Spotted—a cowrie &c.

ठिकसठाकस *a* See under ठाकसठाकस.

ठिकाठोक *a* (ठीक by redup.) Quite right, fit, just, suitable; exactly as it should be. 2 Sometimes used for ठेंगेठोक.

ठिकाण *n* ठिकाणा *m* (ठिकाण H) A place gen.; a spot, an abode, a dwelling. 2 The unknown spot (of a thing lost and sought). *v* लाव *g.* of *o*. & लाग *g.* of *s*. 3 Consistency or harmony (of speech or conduct). 4 Appearance, signs, indications, i. e. upholding basis or ground (of a thing forthcoming or to be done). Neg. con. Ex. दुपार झाली अझून त्याचे खानास ठि. नाही; अद्यापि खयंपाकास ठि. नाही. 5 Bottom figuratively; the utmost extent or profundity; the bound or limit. Ex. शब्द किती आचेत छाचा ठि. लागत नाही. 6 Ground, basis, foundation (of a rumor &c.) 7 Place of inherence or especial residence; seat, subject, home, dwelling place; as खरबूज रोगाचे ठिकाण; सद्गुरु ज्ञानाचे ठि.; देह अभिमानाचे ठि.; अविचार दरिद्राचे ठि.; झाडी वाघाचे ठि.; ओसाड गांव चोरांचे ठि. 8 Pitch or proper elevation of a note or the tune. *v* धर, साध, राख, सोड, सुट.

ठिकाणचा अंक The original number or mark (as at the manufactory or place of production). ठिकाणचा तुटणे To be broken off from one's or its home, stock, parent-seat. ठिकाणचा रोग The root of a disease; the disease at its fountain-head. ठिकाणचा विंचू उतरणे or जाणे To abate or cease at the very spot of the sting—the tingling or smart of a scorpion-sting. ठिकाणची खरिदी Purchasing (or the article purchased) at the place of production. ठिकाणची बातमी-वात्ता-वर्तमान Tidings from the very spot. ठिकाण पुसणे or मोडणे To sweep or wipe clean; i. e. to exhaust or destroy utterly. ठिकाणावर आणणे To bring into its proper sphere or place, lit. fig. ठिकाणी आणणे or लावणे To recover or restore; to bring to its place. ठिकाणी ठेवणे To put into, or to keep in, its proper place. ठिकाणी येणे or लागणे To come to its place; to be recovered or restored; to get right. ठिकाणी लावणे or पाडणे To trace to its origin or source.

ठिकाणदार *c* One that has an hereditary or some settled abode, office, occupation, business &c. Opp. to उपरी. [story &c.]

ठिकाणवद्द *a* Having ground or foundation—a ठिकाणसकाण *n* Place of abode indefinitely or indifferently.

ठिको *f* A stack or rick gen. 2 A pile of timber as collected for building. 3 A cornbin of sackcloth: also a pile of any corn or grain. 4 A chump or cylindrical piece, as sawn off from the trunk of a tree.

ठिके *n* A parcel, patch, plot, or lot of ground, a field. 2 A mole, freckle, spot, a discoloration gen.

ठिकेकरी *m* The maker or the proprietor of a ठिके or field. [roll or schedule of the fields.]

ठिकेवंदी *f* Dividing of land into fields. 2 The ठिकेवार *ad* By parcels, patches, or lots—assessment imposed, returns of cultivation rendered &c.

ठिकोळे *n* A small पत्रावळ (dish composed of leaves sewn together). 2 A small strip of land: opp. to पट. 3 An insulated spot or a patch in a field.

ठिकर *a* An adjunct of enhancement to the word काळा, as काळा ठि. Coal black.

डिगळ *n dim.* डिगळी *f* A patch.
 डिगळणें *v c* (डिगळ) To patch. 2 fig. To wound with a bullet or an arrow : also to eat a cloth into holes—moths, white ants.
 डिगळणें *v i* (Lit. To get patches.) To get spots and discolorations—a rotting fruit, leaf &c.
 डिगळी *f* C A spark.
 डिगळें or डिगळें *n* (Commonly डिगळें) A small पत्रावळ. [correctly डेंगणा &c.
 डिगणा, डिगू, डिग्या &c. Commonly and more
 डिगळणें *v i* C (डिग! डिग! or from تهنكنا H) To cry softly and sobbingly, to whimper. 2 To throb, beat, pulsate.
 डिगणी *f* (تهنگي H) A spark.
 डिग्या गाळणें To have tingling and flashing (as in a part struck violently). Hence to be in high passion or excitement.
 डिपकणें or डिपकणें *v i* (डिप! डिप!) To drop, drip, dribble ; to leak or ooze ; to trickle through or from : also to suffer to leak or ooze ; to let run in, through, or out.
 डिपका or डिपका *m* (डिप!) A drop. 2 fig. A watery, faint looking टिकला (forehead-spot). 3 A spot or discoloration.
 डिपडिप or पां *ad* Imit. of the sound (डिप! डिप!) of water dropping or trickling.
 डिपा *m* P A support underneath (as a stanchion, a short post or stake, a block of wood or stone, a step, an elevating socket). 2 A spot or place (on which anything is erected, or which is designated, assigned, appointed for) ; a ledge in a wall or well (as defining or marking the portions of the masonry) ; a ledge or narrow level up an ascent.
 डिपल, डिपू, डिप्या *a* Dwarfish, dumpy, short and squat, small and thickset.
 डिप्या *m* A little earthen pot.
 डिपणें *v c* Commonly डेवणें.
 डिपरी *f* Vilifying, slandering, disparaging. Used *pl.* *v* कर, उडव, उड. 2 *pl* Cracked or chapped state (of lips, fingers &c. through cold). 3 Loose and crumbly state of bread (through bad kneading or bad flour).
 डिपूळ *a* Brittle. 2 fig. Light, weak, flimsy.
 डी *f* The place (in reading, narrating, writing) at which one had arrived when some interruption caused him to break off. 2 An appointed or usual spot or moment. 3 Art, way, process, proper method or management.
 डीस डी मिळणें (From a little story of some raw poet.) To agree, coincide, correspond ; to fall together genially.
 डीक *n* The gem or boss in the middle of a finger-ring. 2 A mole, freckle, spot, a discoloration.
 डीक *a* (टीक H) Right, just, correct, proper.
 डीकडाक *a* (डीक by redup.) Right, orderly, trim ; regularly disposed, duly repaired &c.
 डीकताळ *m* Congruity, concordance, consensuaneousness, harmony.
 डुकडुक, डुकडुकणें, डुकडुकें See डुकडुक &c.
 डुकरणें *v c* R & W To beat lightly (as with the end of a stick) so as to crumble or crush.
 डुंडण *n* (توندنه H) A stump (of a tree or plant) ; an amputated limb ; a weapon or an implement with the end broken off ; a mere stump gen.
 डुडा *f* (Imit) The rattle of musket-firing, altercation, bandying of sharp speeches &c.
 डुणका *m* (Imit.) A fit of pettishness or ill humor. *v* ये. [short-sized and stubby.
 डुणगा sometimes डुणका *a* Small and stoutish ;

डुणडुणणें *v i* (डुण! डुण!) To throb, beat, shoot.
 डुंबरी or डुमरी *f* A variety of song—a species of amorous composition.
 डुमकणें & डुमका See डुमकणें & डुमका.
 डुमडुमीत *a* Preferably डुमडुमीत. [ture.
 डुला *a* डुलू *a* R Dwarfish, dumpy, short of stature.
 डुली *f* (Or थुली) Coarsely ground wheat ; grit or coarse wheaten meal (whether as boiled or for boiling). It is one with सांजा.
 डुशी *f* A neck-trinket of women : also a spangle or gold bit composing it. 2 (Because of the form of the trinket.) The triangular piece under the arm of a चोळी. 3 (From its resemblance to the trinket.) A thrashed ear of wheat having a few corns remaining. 4 A blow with the fist, a pout or punch. 5 A small powder-mine.
 डुस-कण-कर-दिनी-दिशी *ad* Imit. of the flat or soft sound emitted on the collision of certain bodies ; also of a throbbing &c.
 डुसकर *a* Brittle. 2 Fat or fleshy, plump.
 डुसका *a* Short and stout ; stubby yet compact ; thickset and strongknit.
 डुसका or डुसकारा *m* P Commonly डुसका or रा.
 डुसडुस *f* (Imit.) Throbbing or beating (as of a boil.)
 डुसडुस or सां *ad* Imitative of the sound fancied, or expressive of the action perceived, in a violent beating or pulsation.
 डुसडुशीत or सीत *a* (Imit.) Full and throbbing—a boil &c. The word will be heard in the other senses of डुसडुशीत. [a boil &c.
 डुसडुसणें *v i* (डुस! डुस!) To throb, beat, shoot—
 डुसा *m* A short piece of sugarcane, esp. as peeled : also a piece of peeled culm of जांघळा.
 डू *n* Finding fault with upon slight grounds.
 डेव. [save, spare ; economical &c.
 डेक *a* P (डेवणें) Disposed to keep, preserve,
 डेका *m* A slow measure in beating the पखवाज. *v* घर. 2 A vigorous setting in (as of rain) : a heavy attack (as of fever) : a determined onset or set to (upon a course of study, work, or sport) : a set to (upon reading the Vedas) of the religious scamps of Benares, upon the excitement of Bháng. *v* लाव *g.* of o. See further under टांका Sig. II.
 आपला डेका चालविणें To push on one's own (will, way, mind, object.) डेका लावून देणें To impress upon another a sense of our superiority.
 डेकेडोक *a* P See डेंगेडोक.
 डेंगडा *m* P A male ass. डेंगडी *f* A female ass. The word is from تهننگر H and is understood, in some parts, as Ass, in some parts, as Cudgel, but, ordinarily, it is used as a term of abuse with filthy implication. [dumpy.
 डेंगणा *a* (तेहिंगना H) Short of stature, dwarfish, डेंगणारेगणा *a* डेंगणाडुसका *a* (डेंगणा by redup.) Of the middle stature and comely of make ; light and tight ; dapper.
 डेंगमत or डेंगेमत *n* A bold or wild doctrine in religion ; a heterodoxy or heresy. *v* मांड, माजव, मातव. 2 Doggedness ; obstinate retentiveness of one's own opinion or way. 3 (Elliptically for डेंगमताचें नाव) A nickname. [(a stone &c.)
 डेंगळणें or डेंगाळणें *v i* P To strike the foot against
 डेंगा *m* (तेहिंग H) A cudgel or stout stick. Pr. वाच्यावर वरान मुसावर डेंगा. 2 A block-socket for the foot of a post. The following derived senses are more common. 3 Membrum virile. 4 Domineering or lofty bearing ; arrogant or haughty assumption ; empty imperiousness. *v* मिरव, वाढव,

माजव, मातव, दाखव. 5 Insurrection or rebellion. *v* माजव, मातव, उडव, मांड. 6 A novel and wild dogma in religion, a heresy. *v* माजव, मातव, मांड.
 डेंगा दाखविणें or डेंगावर बसविणें (Of obscene origin and bearing, although not in popular apprehension of obscene implication.) To impose upon ; to cheat or deceive ; to disappoint or balk and then deride. डेंगा नाचविणें To set up one's own will against. डेंगा नेसणें (To have a ready cudgel in hand.) To deny or refuse outright.
 डेंगा or ग्या *a* (Commonly डेंगणा) Short-sized, dwarfish, diminutive. 2 P Rude, brutal, overbearing. [demand or an application).
 डेंगाडेंगी *f* unc (डेंगा) Putting off or refusing (a डेंगारणें or डेंगाळणें *v c* (डेंगा Membrum virile.) To cheat, bilk, gull, trick : also to scout or flout ; to treat contemptuously. Vulgar words.
 डेंगू *a* (A form of डेंगणा expressive of slight endearment or disparagement.) Short, dumpy, pigmy.
 डेंगूमासा *m* A familiar term for a dwarf (male or female).
 डेंगेडोक *a* P Clever, capable, sharp, smart : also commanding or authoritative ; apt to rule.
 डेंगेमत *n* Commonly डेंगमत. [dwarfish person.
 डेंगेजी *c* (डेंगू & जी) A term of ridicule for a डेंग्या *a* (डेंगा) Insurrectionary, seditious, turbulent. 2 Heterodox or heretical. 3 See डेंगा *a*.
 डेच or डेंच *f* (تیس H) Striking of the foot against a stone. *v* लाग. Pr. पुढल्या मनुष्यास डेंच लागलो म्हणजे मागला झगार होतो. 2 fig. A loss or damage. 3 Thronging or pressing. 4 fig. of Sig. I. With लाग in. con. Learning a lesson ; receiving a rude hint.
 डेचणी *f* (Verbal of डेचणें) Bruising &c.
 डेचणें or डेंचणें *v c* (तेहिंगना H) To bruise. 2 To cram or stuff together.
 डेंचळणें *v c* (डेचणें) To bruise slightly.
 डेंचळणें or डेंचाळणें *v i* (तेहिंग H) To strike the foot against (a stone, stump &c.)
 डेंचा or डेंचा *m* (डेचणें) Coriander seed, chillies &c. bruised and beaten together.
 डेटमत *n* P Commonly डेंगमत. [length.
 डेंटा *a* (Usually थेंटा) Scant, short, of deficient
 डेटे *ad* Imit. of the noise of a husky or dry coughing : also as *s f* such noise. *v* लाव. 2 *f* Noising abroad (some bankruptcy, theft, evil event or deed). *v* कर, वाजव, माजव, मांड *g.* of o.
 डेंगा *m* P डेंगी *f* C sometimes डेंगें *n* A spark.
 डेंगें *v i* (Poetry. म्या S) To stand ; to be erect. Used only in past tenses. Ex. मागुतीं होउनि डेंगी ॥ निराकारें ॥ See डेंगा *pp*.
 डेप *f* Stoppage through collision or contact ; the state of being arrested in progress by an opposing body. *v* खा, बस. 2 fig. Limit, bound, boundary ; a place of resting or pausing. Ex. भांगाचे दिवसांत समुद्राची डेप इतकीच ; पंचादशीची डेप कोठपर्यंत आली? 3 An appointment or engagement : also an appointed or assigned time, a term. *v* कर, उरव. Ex. उद्या संध्याकाळीं तुम्हास भेटेन असी त्यानें डेप केली आहे ; त्याची डेप भरली ; पंचायतीनें त्याजपाखून डेप लिहून घेतली.
 डेप देणें To apply some cause of obstruction or stoppage ; to fix some limit or term. डेपस नेणें or लावणें To bring or put to its proper resting place ; to fix or settle. डेपोचा Regular, orderly, correct, restrained, observing limit, law, or rule—person, trader, business. Also डेपेचा.
 डेपटाप *f* (डेप) Regularity, fixedness, prescribed and settled state.
 डेपणें *v i* (डेप) To stop at through striking

against; to be brought up by. 2 To lean or rest against. 3 To be arrived and be resting or pausing at; to reach the end (of one's journey). 4 To be fixed or appointed for a certain date—a matter to be done. Ex. वैशाखमासो मुलाची मुंज डेपली आहे.

डेपराई *f* (डेप) Orderliness, moderateness, propriety, due boundedness or guardedness (of breeding, behaviour, speech, action).

डेपलणे *v i* (डेपणे) To stop at through striking against; to be brought up by.

डेपलणे *v c* P To cajole, beguile, tantalize.

डेपविणे *v c* (डेपणे) To arrest in progress and bring up; to stop (a moving body) by standing or opposing an object against. 2 To set or place so as to rest against. 3 To fix or appoint (a business) for a certain date.

डेपसा *m* A clod or any rude mass of lumped earth. 2 A lump of cowdung burned to ashes or recently kindled. 3 A piece (of wood or stone) placed under a post or under a beam.

डेबा *m* A thick peg; a stake, or a stump of a tree used as such; also a propping post; a wooden buttress. 2 fig. Support, countenance, patronage.

डेबूस *n* (Commonly डेबूस) A bump (upon the body, a tree, or the ground).

डेवे *n* P An appointment (of time or of place).

डेल *f m* Abundance, exuberance, overflowing plenty. 2 Pressing and thronging; also crowdedness or denseness. 3 A term in playing with दुगाण्या.

[आले; माणसें डेल जमलीं.]

डेल *a* Abundant; as प्राकस डेल पडला; पीक डेल

डेलणे *v c* (ڈیلنا H) To push, shove, press, crowd.

डेलमुंगा *m* A term in plays with दुगाण्या.

डेली *m dim.* डेली *f* (ڈील H) A bag or sack.

डेली *p p* of the defective verb डेणे To stand, and now confined to poetry. Stood. Ex. डेली जोडनि हसक. Or राजदहोसमुख उभा डेली; also त्याचे संगती जे लागले तेही तैसेच होऊन डेले.

डेलीडेल or डेली *f* (डेलणे) Pressing and thronging; also crowdedness. Hence fig. Overflowing abundance.

डेव *f* A stock or hoard; a buried, hidden, or reserved treasure. Ex. सभाव म्हणे तर नवल डेव आनंदाची. 2 A deposit. 3 An air, way, manner; a peculiarity of speech or action.

डेवण *n* (डेवणे) A place of alighting or putting up; an encamping or halting or lodging place; also an anchorage. 2 *f* The foundation in a well of the masonry, i. e. the rock or hard ground upon which, as a bottom or holding place, the masonry rises: also a common term for the ledges or rims above it, viewed as successive bases or resting places for the masonry. Hence 3 Foundation, solid ground, firm place of reliance (in speech, conduct, course).

डेवण or डेवणी *f* Cast, form, make, mould, fashion, the general air or appearance (as of features, of the body, of a building). 2 Style, fashion, manner; a peculiarity of speech or action.

डेवणावळ *f* (डेवणे) The cost of keeping (a deposit or trust).

डेवणाक *a* डेवणू *a* C डेवणुकी *a* डेवणुकीचा *a* (डेवणे) Deposited, committed in trust.

डेवणी *f* (Poetry.) डेवणे *n* C डेवी *f* A hoard; a buried or hidden treasure. 2 A deposit.

डेवणूक *f* (डेवणे) A deposit.

डेवणे *v c* (डा S) To put, place, set, lay. 2 To put up; to set aside; to lay by (a work.) 3 To keep, save, spare, retain, reserve. 4 To fix, settle,

establish (in an office or a situation.) 5 To engage or entertain: also to keep up or maintain (servants, troops). 6 To preserve; to keep or hold inviolate. Ex. ह्याने त्याची प्रतिष्ठा ठेविली. 7 To let alone; to leave or suffer to remain. Ex. पेंढ्यांनीं कांहीं एक भांडें घरांत ठेविलें नाहीं. 8 To keep (a mistress).

This verb, used with the suspensive or कन form of the past participle of another verb, expresses either the laying up or putting by of the subject of some action; or the preservation of the state or appearance which the action has accomplished. Ex. हे पत्र लिहून ठेव; हे कापड घडीकरून ठेव; ती गाय बांधून ठेव; शेत पेरून ठेव; पिढांत पाणी घालून ठेव.

Betwixt this verb and the verb टाकणे as used in this connection there are points of agreement and points of difference. The learner will be profited if he now study and apprehend them. ठेवणे & टाकणे agree in signifying completeness of action and the leaving or letting go of the subject; but whilst ठेवणे implies care and heed in order to the preservation of it, or to the maintenance of the effect produced upon it, टाकणे expresses an utter quitting and throwing off, a washing the hands of, a doing and dropping. Ex. त्याची पोथी त्यास देऊन टाक; रुपये देऊन फडशा करून टाक; तें झाड उपटून टाक. For illustration of ठेवणे see the five examples above.

ठेवरेव *f* (ठेव & रेव by redup.) A comprehensive or careless term for ठेव. A hoard, a reserve, a laid up stock or fund. 2 A deposit. 3 Order, array, arrangement, disposition. Ex. त्याचा घरची ठेव चांगली. 4 Arranging, disposing, laying or placing orderly. Ex. जिकडे तिकडे ठेव करून बसले खस्य.

ठेवा *m* ठेवारेवा *m* ठेवी *f* (ठेवणे and by redup.) A hoard, stock, store; buried or hidden or laid up treasure. Ex. केशव म्हणे संतसेवा ॥ आम्हा पूर्वजांचा ठेवा. 2 A deposit.

ठेवासाठपा *m* A stock, store, or fund gen.

ठेस, ठेसणे, ठेसळणे, ठेसा See ठेच &c.

ठेरणे, ठेराव &c. Commonly ठरणे &c.

ठो *m* Striking gently against one with its forehead. *v* दे. Used of little children.

ठोक *m* (ठोक H) A blow with a cudgel or stick.

ठोक *a* Thick, solid, substantial—metal vessels, ornaments &c. 2 fig. Eminent (as to learning, wisdom, wealth). 3 Whole or round—a number: in the lump or mass; with the whole or by large quantities; wholesale;—used with रकम, बेरोज, माल, सौदा, खरिदी and similar words.

ठोकजोशी *m* (ठोका & जोशी) An individual of a class of Shúdras who employ themselves as fortunetellers, diviners, presagers, almanack makers &c. [ated strokes of a hammer or mallet.

ठोकठोक or कां *ad* Imit. of the sound of reiteration.

ठोकडा *m* Commonly ठोकळा. 2 also ठोक्या *m* A contemptuous term for a goldsmith. 3 also ठोकडे *n* The (iron or brass) bell hanging from a bullock's neck.

ठोकण *n* (A low formation from ठोकणे To hit or knock down, i. e. to realize or gain.) A business, affair, work, article of property &c. that regularly produces something. Ex. पुण्याची खेपे दोनशें रुपयेच ठो. आहे; हे शेत तीन खंडीचें ठो. : also by meton., the gain or profit realized. Ex. माझे नियमित ठो. चंदा उभे राहिले नाहीं. 2 W A mark left by the small pox, a pock-pit.

ठोकण *n* An old stock or stump of a tree.

ठोकणावळ *f* (ठोकणे) The price of forming by the hammer, forge-money.

ठोकणी *f* (Verbal of ठोकणे) Knocking, striking &c. 2 also ठोकणे *n* The instrument with which the action is performed, esp. the three-edged wooden patten of masons.

ठोकणे *v c* To knock, strike, beat (with a mallet, hammer, stick). 2 To strike gently, to pat.

अगाडी ठो. To be first; to attain the first place or number. अरोळी ठो. To set up a bawl.

अर्जी ठो. To make a petition. तंबू ठो. To pitch a tent. दंड ठो. To slap or strike one's upper arms. धाव or धूम ठो. To set up a run. पाने ठो.

To set down the dishes at a feast or meal. फर्घाद ठो. To lodge a complaint. बोंब ठो. To beat the mouth. खूद ठो. To dish out the rice out of the

ओयाळें. ठोकणे, like मारणे, is used in various applications, in the general sense To KNOCK OFF;

to make or perform in some cursory, coarse, or rough manner. Ex. आम्ही वाटेनें चार भाकरी ठोकल्या

आणि सरासरी जेवलां; पुष्कळ कामे जमलीं होती तीं मी कशीतरी ठोकून निघून येईन.

ठोकतापीर *m* A term for a rude, bullying fellow ever ready with his fists or a stick. See मारतापीर.

ठोकताळा *m* A rough estimate or computation; also a rough comparison of accounts. *v* घाल, घे, पाह.

ठोकर *f* (ٹोकर H) Tripping or stumbling; striking of the foot against. *v* खा, लाग. 2 Thumping, bumping, or striking against gen. 3 fig. A loss in trade: also a blow or stroke of misfortune.

ठोकर *m* A small box attached to a gun-carriage.

ठोकविकरी *f* Sale by wholesale or in the gross, mass, lump. Opp. to किरकोळ विकरी.

ठोकळ *a* Large and fine; thick and strong; stout, solid, substantial. 2 Gross or undetailed—a total or an item.

ठोकळा *m* A block or clump of wood: also a rude, cylindrical mass. Used also of little solid pieces, such as that forming the frame of a hone, the handle of certain edged instruments, the cup

or stand made for a rickety ink-bottle, the socket or stock of any rolling or falling thing.

ठोका *m* (Imit.) A blow or stroke (with a stick, hammer &c.) 2 A dint or mark of the hammer (as on metal vessels). 3 A prediction, esp. a fore-

telling of the weather. *v* उतर, चुक. 4 An event corresponding with a prediction; a fulfiller, a clincher. 5 Letting out or taking of fields in the gross, not according to a Bighá-measurement; also land so let or taken. 6 Unceasing and weary-

ing noise; endless ठो! ठो! as रडण्याचा-बोलण्याचा-खटखटोचा ठोका. *v* घे.

ठोकाठोक *a* (ठोक *q. v.* by redup.) Large, solid, substantial—an article, but esp. an ornament or a vessel: also weighty, grievous, gross, serious—

a fault or an offence. [हा.

ठोकाठोक *ad* (ठोकणे) Exactly, just, quite. *v* पुर, ठोकाण *n* Commonly ठोकण.

ठोकारोका *m* (ठोका by redup.) A prediction (esp. of a जोशी or almanack-maker). [gross.

ठोकारोखा *m* A deed of ठोका or settlement in ठोकूनडाकून *ad* See ठाकूनठाकून. [goldsmith.

ठोक्या *m* (ठोकणे) A contemptuous term for a

ढांग *m* A sturdy and rude fellow, ready with his tongue or stick in all disputes and troubles; a bully.

ढांगमन *n* (ढांग & मन) A heterodox set of opinions in religion; any bold or wild doctrine; a heresy. 2 Laxly. A fabrication or slander; any lying story to deceive or injure.

ढांगळ *m* A rude clump or block of wood. 2 fig. A thickset, sturdy boy or youth: also a lout or

rude blockhead. 3 A pile or heap. 4 A stub or piece of stubble. [duct.

ढांगाई *f* (ढांग) Rude, bullying, overbearing conduct. *a* (ढांग) H Deprived of arms or legs or fingers or toes: deprived of its crop or boughs—a tree: reduced to a stump—a thing gen.

ढांग *n* (ढांग) H A stump (of a tree or plant); a branch with the fore part broken off; an amputated limb; a weapon or an implement with the tip or end broken off.

ढांगविणे *v c* (ढां!) To knock with the knuckles (as against a pitcher) to ascertain its soundness: to rap (as at a door): to hammer;—as a goldsmith: to tap or pat;—as a potter: to strike with or to lay on (a superior card), i. e. to play it: also to strike, i. e. to take (the opposing card). 2 fig. To taunt or twit; to *hit* by reminding of evil deeds, or follies.

ढांढा *ad* (Imit.) Tap! tap! bang! bang!

ढांढावाडा *m* (Imit.) Noising abroad; blazoning far and wide (something evil). *v* कर *g.* of o.

ढांढा *m* A naked or bare trunk: also a naked stalk or stem. 2 fig Applied to a rude, boorish fellow: also to a bachelor or to a childless man. 3 A tuft, a clump, a bunch or cluster. 4 A term for the शेंडी (of a child) when first formed into a tuft or bunch. [or ram in or together forcibly.

ढांढाणे *v c* R (ढांढा) To stuff or cram; to drive. *a* (ढांढा) *m* A blow with the fist. 2 fig. A stroke of irony or satire, a *blow*, a *hit*. 3 Husked and boiled grains of *Holcus sorghum*.

ढांढा *m* A short and stout stick; a cudgel, club, truncheon. 2 fig. An unlettered boorish fellow.

ढांढा or ढांढा *a* (ढांढा) Dull, boorish, doltish; a clodpate or blockhead.

ढांढा & ढांढा Better ढांढा & ढांढा.

ढांढा *m* C A blow with the fist. 2 A stroke of irony or satire, a *blow*, a *hit* *v* मार, दे.

ढांढाढांढा *m* A blow or hit indefinitely. *a* (ढांढाढांढा) That has undergone blows and thumps, knocks, cuffs, and kicks: also experienced in public life.

ढांढा *m* A term for a fellow without wife or family or home; without employment or funds; without connections or credit. Used with reference to the insecurity of money-transactions with such a person. 2 A rude, illiterate fellow.

ढांढा or ढांढा *a* Coarse, thick, substantial—cloth, a cudgel &c. 2 fig. Dim or dull—the sight: coarse, blunt, dull—speech, a plan or scheme.

ढांढाण *f* Gross (i. e. general) inspection, regard, or view.

ढांढा or ढांढा *m* ढांढा *m* ढांढा *m* A blow with the fore part of the fist; a punch, *poult*, *dig*. 2 A sly hit; a cutting speech. *v* मार, दे.

ढांढाई *f* (ढांढा) Big, swelling words; large, lavish, boastful professions or pretensions; fustian, bombast, bravado. *v* मिरव, लाव, दाखव, नाचव.

ड

ड The thirteenth consonant. Its sound corresponds exactly with that of no letter of the English alphabet; and it must therefore be sought by the ear. Yet one brief notice may be given. Initially (i. e. whether at the beginning of a word or of a syllable) ड is a hard or palatal D (d); finally (i. e. whether at the end of a word or of a syllable) ड is not a hard D, but a

hard and rolling R—a sound formed by the retraction and rolling off of the tongue immediately after its appulse at the palate. This hard and rolling R is sufficiently definite and distinguishable; and it will nearly as ill bear the substitution for it in utterance of the hard and palatal D as of the soft and dental D. Dhed, kad, rad, ghad &c. are therefore erroneous representations of डेड, कड, रड, घड, and Dher, kar, rar, ghar, are far more eligible. The two sounds are represented in this work respectively by d and r; but, as sounds are for the ear, hie thee to the *speaker*.

ड *m f* The sound uttered by cowherd children &c. whilst pressing the fingers against the throat. *v* घाल. See डह.

डई *f* Preferably डई. [vessel. See डव.

डक *m* A hollowed coconut used as a cup or डकक, डकत, डकर &c. For these and other words beginning with डक see under डै.

डकडक or कां *ad* Imit. of the sound emitted by a loose or flabby person, camel &c., in motion; *flop! flop!*: also by any thing slackened in the joints, or of impaired coherence, and thus tottering, rocking, rattling, noisily shaking: also reelingly. *v* जा.

डकडकणे *v i* (डकडक) To shake tremulously—a flabby body: to totter, reel, rock—a post, a building: to shake and rattle—any compages slackened or relaxed: to quake and quiver with डकडकीत *a* Commonly डगडगीत. [fear.

डकणे *v i* To stick or adhere.

डकला *m* P A hole dug for water (in the dry bed of a river &c.): also a little hole filled with water, a puddle or pool.

डकली *f* A little spoon or ladle; consisting of a hollowed mango-stone or similar thing.

डकवण *n* (डकविणे) Sticking material gen., paste, glue, gum, size.

डका *m* (डका S through (कड H) A large kettle-drum. 2 fig. Notoriety or publicity. *v* वाज *g.* of s. 3 The bass-beating stick of the tabor called संबळ. The treble-beating stick is आकडी.

डका देणे or वाजविणे *g.* of o. To expose, proclaim, or make notorious (a person or a matter).

डकाईत *a* P Smart, sharp, apt, prompt.

डकाक or कां *ad* डकाडक or कां *ad* Intens. of डकडक *q. v.* With *great* flopping, rattling, noisy rocking &c. 2 Noddingly;—in construction with डकळ्या येतात, डळे झांकतात &c.

डकार *m* A covert term for डेंकर A belch.

डकांव डकांव *ad* (Imit.) See under डकडक.

डकी *f* (Or डखी) A certain manœuvre of wrestlers. *v* मार, दे.

डकील or डखील *a* (Usually डंकील) Soldered.

डख *m* (दंख S) The bite or sting (of a venomous animal). *v* कर, मार. 2 Rancour, malice, hate. *v* राख, ठेव, बाळग, धर. [paratus.

डख *m* डंग *m* (Better दंग *q. v.*) A pounding apparatus. *v c* (डख) To bite or sting.

डखी *a* (डख) Malicious, rancorous, revengeful.

डखी *f* (Or डंकी) A certain manœuvre of wrestlers. *v* मार, दे.

डखीण *f* (डाकिनी S) A class of female imps or fiends, or an individual of it. Applied esp. to the women of the डाकर caste, who are hideously ugly, and who deal in witchcraft &c.: and as a term of reviling to old women gen.; corresponding with Hag, witch, beldam, fury, fright, malkin.

डखील or डखेल *a* Bird-pecked, worm-eaten, rat-nibbled &c.—grain, fruits,

डंग *m* A pounding apparatus. See दंग.

डंग *n* The hill-country described under डांग. 2 A wooded tract, esp. in hill-country.

डंग *m* (डंगणे) Trembling, tottering, rocking (of a building, post, loose stone &c.) *v* खा. Hence fear, danger, risk, or likelihood of tottering, and fig. of failing, sinking, perishing, incurring damage, defeat, or ruin. Ex. माझ्या हातच्या इमारतीस डंग नाही; भिंतीस-खांबास-मसलतीस-व्यवहारास-कामास डंग नाही. रुपयास डंग नाही means The rupee is unobjectionable; there is no *fear* (of its passing). 2 *f* Fear, apprehension, misgiving, sinking of heart. *v* खा. 3 *f* W Edge, verge, border. 4 *f* (कड H) A step or pace: also a stride or long step.

डंगडंग or गां *ad* In streams—sweating. 2 Imitative of the sound or expressive of the manner of a rickety or slack thing shaking, trembling, tottering, rocking. *v* हाल. Also डंगडगां-झोक जाणे-झोप येणे-डोळे लागणे &c.

डंगडंगणे *v imp* (डंगडंग) To be affected with a feeling of great heat and sweatiness; to be hot and sweltering. 2 To be close and sultry.

डंगडंगणे *v i* (डंगडंग H) Usually डकडकणे.

डंगडंगीत *a* (डंगडंग) Trembling, tottering, quaking. 2 Bathed in sweat; *all of a muck*. 3 Loosely moving to and fro, rocking, shaking. 4 Freely. Having bodily substance; plump and flopping with flesh; as हा खाऊन पिकन डंग आहे.

डंगडुवाळ *n* R A comprehensive term for things, traps, kit, the trifling or minor articles of property.

डंगण *n* The hill-country described under डांग.

डंगणे *v i* (डंग H) To tremble, totter, rock; to shake tremulously. 2 To give way, yield, sink—a beam &c. 3 To yield to timorously; to crouch before: also to shrink, falter, waver. 4 To stick or adhere to.

डंगणे *v i* (कड H Step.) To step over.

डंगसग *f* Precariousness, instability, tottering, esp. figuratively.

डंगसग or गां *ad* In a tottering or tremulous manner—shaking. 2 In streams—sweating.

डंगसगणे *v i* (डंगडंग H) To totter; to rock; to shake tremulously. 2 fig. To fail or quail with fear; *to be in a stew*.

डंगर *f* A slope or ascent (as of a river's bank, of a small hill). 2 *unc* An eminence, a mount, a little hill. 3 Running up the notes of the gamut: also carrying up the voice high. *v* घे.

दोन्ही डंगरीवर हात Applied to a double-faced person who practises with both parties.

डंगरणे *n* A short thick stick; a cudgel or club.

डंगरा *m* (Commonly डवर) A hole dug for water; or a natural hole filled with water.

डंगलें *n* डंगला *m* (डंगल H) A kind of jacket or short coat.

डंगळ or डवळ *a* Slack, loose, slackly sewn or slackly fitting—a garment, shoes, a peg or stopper: loosely built—a wall of stones. 2 Large-sized—fruits, balls, roundish stones. 3 Large and full—letters, characters. 4 Large-sized more gen. 5 Loose of hand (in donations or in expenditure); liberal or lavish.

डंगळणे or डवळणे *v i* To rot and run—a mango, jack, melon &c. 2 To tumble down suddenly—a building, a bank, a well. 3 fig. To lose strength; to sink, fail, be prostrated. 4 To spread out luxuriantly—a tree or plant.

डंगळणे or डवळणे *v c* To hew or chip (blocks of stone) rudely. Contrad. from माडणे.

डगळा or डघळा *m* A tender and leafy branch : also a sprig or spray.

डगळीव *p* of डगळणें Rudely hewn—stones for building : also built of such stones, or built loosely—a house or wall.

डगगणें *vi* (Intens. of डगडगणें) To be hot and sweltering. 2 To totter or rock ; to shake and sound—a body slackened in its joints, or of impaired coherence. 3 To give way ; to yield. See डगणें. 4 To fall away ; to decline.

डगाडग or गां *ad* Intens. of डगडग.

डगाण *n* The hill-country described under डांग.

डगाळ or डंघाळ *a* (Commonly डांगळ) Long-डगाळा *a* Lofty or tall gen. [strided.

डंगो *f* A boat of a particular description. 2 A basket or baskets carried over the shoulder by means of a stick and ropes, like the beam and strings of a balance ; a sling.

डगूर *m* R A name for the left-hand bullock of a yoke—opp. to दिघो the right-hand bullock.

डगूळ *n* A small variety of the jack.

डघळ, डघळा, डंघाळ See डगळ &c.

डघळीव & डघळणें See डगळीव & डगळणें.

डचक *f* डचका *m* (डच!) A sudden impression of terror or grief, a shock, a blow. *v* बस. 2 An abode-ment ; apprehension of some coming evil. *v* ये, वाट. 3 Sudden rising from the stomach ; regurgitation in drinking. [struck.

डचकणें *vi* To start. 2 To be alarmed or terror-

डच-कन-कर-दिशी-दिनी *ad* Imitative of the sound or expressive of the manner in which an eructation bursts, or the sour matter rises, or water spills from an agitated vessel &c. [ture.

डचकला *m* A tie for the legs of a beast at pas-

डचकळी *f* A low or soft eructation (*v* दे) : also a rising of sour water. *v* ये.

डचडच or चां *ad* An imit. particle formed to express the manner in which sour matter rises in the mouth or throat during violent eructation : also the manner in which, or the sound with which, the liquid contents of the belly or of a vessel shake, flop, or spill on violent agitation. Used with verbs of belching, shaking &c. Ex. पोटा-पाणी-पखाल-भांडें ड० करतें or डालतें.

डचडचणें *vc* To burn in the throat ; to rise and scald—fumes from rancid articles of food in the stomach. Used also as *v* *impers*. 2 To shake and flop about.

डचडचीत *a* (डचडच) That shakes and flops about ; or that seems ready to burst with distension—a liquid, or a bag or cyst filled with liquid, as a water-skin, a ripe boil, a grape, the belly.

डचमळ *f* Shaking and flopping about (as of a liquid in a vessel). [in a vessel.

डचमळणें *vi* To shake and flop about—a liquid

डचमळणें *vc* To shake or agitate (a liquid in a vessel).

डपकण *n* A puddle : also a little pool or pond.

डपको *f* डपकें *n* A small *dubber* or leathern bottle (for oil, ghee &c.) 2 A puddle or a little pool.

डफ *m* (ड) P A sort of tambourine.

डफगाण *m* One who recites the praises of a god playing upon the डफ.

डफगाणें *n* Recitation of the praises of a god upon the डफ. 2 Singing gen. accompanied with the music of the डफ.

डफघाईस sometimes डवघाईस *ad* (डफ A tambourine, घाई Noise, confusion : because at the conclusion of playing there is a hurried beating or clash of the instruments.) On the point of

death ; on the point of delivery ; on the point of bankruptcy ; on the point of sinking, breaking up, or ruin gen. *v* ये.

डफडो or री *f* (Dim. of डफ) A small tambourine.

डफडें or रें *n* Depreciative or careless forms of डफ (tambourine). Two डफडें, one named डलका the other घूम, compose the instrument डलका.

डफद्यावर पडणें To be bruited abroad ; to become notorious. [tambourine.

डफद्या or डफ्या *a* That beats the डफ or small डंव, डवक or डंवक *ad* Quite full. Used with verbs of filling, swelling, puffing.

डवक *n* डवकण *n* डवका *m* डवको *f* डवकें *n* डवखल *n* डवगा *m* (डव H) A puddle : also a pool or little pond. [bottle (for oil, ghee &c.)

डवको *f* डवकें *n* A small *dubber* or leathern डवघणोस येणें Misused for डवघाईस येणें.

डवडवणें *vi* (डव! डव!) To sound flat, dull, dead—a relaxed tabor or drum. 2 (डवडव H) To be filled to the brim or brink—a vessel, well, river : to overflow with tears—eyes.

डवडवीत *a* & *ad* Brimful, up to the brim or brink. *v* भर. [oil, ghee &c.), a *dubber*.

डवडी *f* डवडें *n* (डव H) A leathern bottle (for डंवर *n* Contracted from आडंवर q. v. Ex. जैसे उठिजेत मेघडंवर ॥ [पोटा) Potbellied.

डवरपोल्या or डवरा *a* (डवरा Round hole, and डवरा or डवरा *m* (डवरा H) A hole dug for water

(in the dry channel of a river or brook) : also a hole filled with water, a puddle or pool. 2 A pit dug to receive the daily ashes, dung, and dirt. 3 The pit of a sugarmill to receive the juice. 4 Distension or intumescence (esp. of the belly). *v* धर.

डवा *m* (डव H) A little box (of silver, wood &c.) ; as a snuff box &c. 2 Enlargement of the liver and affection of the bowels. Incidental esp. to children. [See डवरा Sig. I.

डवाड *n* (डवडें or डवरा) A large pool or puddle.

डवावणें *vi* (Intens of डवडवणें q. v.) To sound very flat and dull.

डवारणें *vi* To swell and harden—the belly. 2 To hang heavy, to swag—the clouds. 3 To form again—a suppurated and burst tumor.

डंवारा or डंभारा *m* Swollen or puffed state (of the belly). Ex. पोटांनं or पोटांत डं० धरला. 2 Full and swagging state (of the clouds) : fullness and distension (of a boil &c.) : pouting and sulking, or big and menacing looks. *v* धर throughout. 3 Forming again or renewal (of a burst tumor). *v* धर.

डवो *f* (डव H) Dim. of डवा. A very little box or casket. 2 fig. A treasury or store (esp. of a temple). 3 An offering-box : also a box set to receive customs or duties. See यात्राडवो. [notary.

डवीर *m* (Properly दवीर) A Raja's secretary or डवुरा *m* See डवरा.

डवुलकें or गें *n* डवुलें or डवोलें *n* A reserved treasure ; a stock, a store, a hoard. 2 Hidden treasure found ; any unlabored for or unlooked for gain. *v* लाग, सांपड, मिळ.

डवेंत राहणें-येणें-असणें-आणणें Phrases from दवणें. To remain-come-be-bring under obedience or sub-

डव्या *m* (Better डवा q. v.) A little box. [jection.

डव्यादवाली *f* (An ancient term amongst Native soldiers. डव & डाल H) Cartridge-box and belt.

डंभ & डंभी Properly दंभ & दंभी.

डंभारा *m* P A rude hole &c. See डोभारा & डोबारा.

डंभारणें *vi* To swell, belly, bag, swag. See डंभारणें. [or brawl.

डसडस *f* (Imit.) Noisy altercation ; a brabble

डसब *m* (S) A sort of tabor shaped like an hourglass. 2 A little rattle, a windlass &c. of this shape.

डसबयंच *n* (S) A chemical apparatus consisting of one globular vessel with a narrow neck placed inverted over the mouth of another such vessel, a cucurbite.

डस्य *ad* Tensely—used with verbs of swelling and sounding ; as पोटा डस्य फुगलें or वाजतें ; नगरा डस्य वाजतो. 2 Used as *s* *n* fig. Swelling, swaggering, puffing professions. *v* कर. 3 Noisedness abroad.

डर *m* unc (ड H) Fear. Pr. व्यास कर नाहीं त्यास डर कशास.

डरकण *n* डरकणी *f* डरका *m* sometimes डरकाणी *f* (Verbal of डरकणें) The roaring of a tiger &c. *v* मार, फोड, घाल, कर.

डरकणें *vi* To roar—a tiger, a bull &c. : to croak—a frog : to rave and storm at—a man in a passion.

डरकावणी *f* (Verbal of डरकावणें) Roaring at in order to frighten or overawe.

डरकावणें *vi* (डरकणें) To roar and bellow at in order to frighten ; to bluster and bawl at in order to intimidate or overawe. [storming at.

डरकाविणें *vc* To frighten or intimidate by rude डरकाळी *f* डरको *f* The roar of a tiger &c. *v* फोड, मार. [v लाग.

डरंगळ *f* Diarrhoea or flux : also a loose stool.

डरंगळणें *vi* (डरंगळ) To have copious and loose stools.

डरडरावून निजणें (Phrase formed from डुरडुर Imit. of snoring &c., and निजणें To sleep.) To lie snoring and grunting ; i. e. to lie sleeping in full feeling of security and liberty.

डरणें *vi* unc (ड H) To fear, to be afraid of.

डरवणी & डरविणें See डरावणी & डराविणें.

डरसा *m* Spitting and snapping (as of an angry dog, cat, tiger, snake &c., and fig. of man).

डरा *m* R A he-monkey.

डरांवडरांव *ad* Imit. of the croaking of frogs.

डरावणी *f* (डरांव) The croaking of frogs. *v* फोड, मोकळ. 2 (Verbal of डराविणें) Roaring or bellowing at in order to frighten or overawe ; vociferous scolding.

डरविणें *vc* (ड H) To intimidate or terrify by loud and wild bellowing and blustering.

डलरीड An interjection of joy and exultation.

डल्ला *m* (ड H) A little ball or lump ; a clotted or concreted mass : also a lump more gen. 2 Hidden or hoarded treasure ; substance, stock, property. 3 A lump or bit (of any thing good). *v* साध, सांपड.

डल्ला मारणें or देणें To lay hands upon the property of. [underneath the खोगोर.

डल्लो *f* The घामोळें or sweating-piece of felt

डव *m* (ड H) A hollowed cocoanut used as a cup or vessel : also a half or a piece of cocoanut-shell, or a bowl of wood with a handle, serving as a ladle.

डवक *f* C (In Desh. डौक or ख) The hand inverted with fingers extended (to take up meal, sugar &c.) : also a quantity so measured. [डौकणें.

डंवकणें *vi* To glare at or look hard upon &c. See डवगा *m* A bamboo of the very large kind.

डवघा, डंवघा, डवगा, डंवगा *m* A rank or rich patch of a crop. [डौचणी & डौचणें.

डंवचणी & डंवचणें or डवचलणें or डवचालणें. See डवडव or वां *ad* (Imit.) In copious streams—sweating. *v* घास येणें or सुटणें. 2 Profusely—flow-

ers or blossoms coming.

डवडवणें *vi* (डवडव) To sweat in streams. 2 To be rich in flowers or foliage.

डवडवणे *v imp* To lower; to look murky and threatening.

डवणा or ना *m* A half cocoanut-shell, a mango-stone &c. with a stick-handle, as a ladle for oil, water &c.

डवरणे *v i* To lower; to swag or hang black and threatening—clouds. Ex. आभाळ or पाऊस डवरला. 2 To be covered luxuriantly with foliage, blossoms, fruits, full ears &c. 3 fig. To be studded thickly (with ornaments, pocks, pustules &c.) Ex. चौघो कन्या आणि त्या बाहेरी ॥ डारिल्या वखळकारे ॥. 4 To sweat in streams. 5 To get full and large—the belly: or gravid—the womb: also attributively. 6 To look about exploringly or surveyingly—a hovering kite, a scout or emissary, a thief.

डवरणे *v c* (About Goa &c. Or डेवरणे) To set down (a load). Used also as *sn* A raised mass by the wayside to receive carriers' burdens. Note. डवरणे is the better form.

डवरा *m* A hole dug for water (in the dry channel of a river &c.): also a natural hole filled with water. 2 A rite and an entertainment amongst agriculturists,—sacrificing and feasting on a goat after treading out or gathering in of the corn, and before measuring it. The sacrifice is addressed to the पिशाच &c. that the corn may be in good quantity. A sort of Harvest-home. *v कर*. The word is also spelled डडरा, & डाररा, and probably is derived from डडूरकरी or डवरी गोसावी, because these people attend on such occasions to make गोंधळ or revel.

डवरा *a* (डवरणे) Swagging heavily—clouds: swelling and full—belly, womb, water-skin or bucket, ripe tumor, pustules &c. 2 P Given to butting.

डवरा *m* (Or डकर, डार, डहर. From डमर S) The hourglass-tabor &c. See डार. Also for डवरी *m* see डारी *m*.

डवरी गोसावी or डव्या गोसावी *m* An order among गोसावी, or an individual of it. They are worshipers of भैरवा or जातिवा. They are itinerant musicians, to conduct गोंधळ &c., and answer to Waits or Wahts.

डवला *m* C A hollowed cocoanut used to bale or dish out. It has a stick-handle. 2 (डोल) Swelling and swaggering; vaunting or blustering; gasconade. *v मिरव*. 3 A plant, Hemionites cordifolia. Rox. or Hedysarum lagopodioides. Rox.

डवली *f* (Dim. of डव) A piece of cocoanut-shell, mango-stone, or similar thing with a stick infixed as a handle; serving as a ladle.

डवशीर *m f* A beautiful scandent shrub, Hippocratea obtusifolia. Rox.

डवरा *m* See डवरा.

डवळणे & डवळा Commonly डवळणे & डवळा.

डंश *m* (दंश S) The bite or sting of a venomous creature. *v कर*, मार. 2 fig. Rancour, malice, hate. *v राख*, डेव, धर.

डंशी *a* (दंश) Spiteful, rancorous, vengeful.

डसकर, डसका, डसरा *a* (डसणे) Addicted to biting—a horse, dog &c. [snake, horse, dog.

डसणे *v c* (दंश S) To sting or bite—a scorpion,

डसणे *v i* To stick or adhere.

डसाडुकर, डसाडेकर *f* A disguise of a hideous hag assumed in the sports of the होळी.

डसाण *ind* An enhancing particle from डसणे To sting or bite; affixed to words signifying Sour, corresponding with Sharp, piercing, biting. Used of fruits, buttermilk &c.

डड *m* The word sounded forth (esp. by child-

ren of herdsmen in their play) by striking their fingers against their throat whilst bawling. *v घाल*.

डडा, डडाण, डडाणो, डडाण्यावाघ, डडाळ, डडाळा डडाळी See under डडा.

डडुरा *m* A hole dug for water (in the dry bed of a river): also a natural hole filled with water.

2 A ceremony. See under डवरा. [गोसावी.

डडुरो &c. डडूरकरी *m* Light terms for डवरी

डडुळणे & डडुळा Commonly डवळणे & डवळा.

डडू *m* A hollowed cocoanut. Used as a cup or vessel. See डव.

[stand.

डडूत *f* (A misspelling of डडत or डौत) An ink-

डडूर *m* (डमर S) A sort of tabor shaped like an hourglass. 2 A little rattle, a windlass &c. of this shape.

डडळ *a* Stirred into muddiness, muddled.

डडळ *n* A form &c. See डौळ.

डडळीत *a* Full and glossy and tremulous—a ripe grape, a boil, blubber, a bubble. 2 That shakes tremulously, totteringly, rockingly, that flops about—as flabby flesh &c.

डडण *n* (डडणे) Intercourse, intercommunication, connection or concern together or with: also dealing with.

डडमळ or डडं *ad* (Imit.) In a tottering, trembling, quivering, vibrating, or tremulous manner—a building, quicksilver, flabby flesh, loose mud &c. shaking.

डडमळ *f* Tremulousness or tottering condition lit. fig.; precariousness or instability.

डडमळणे *v i* (डडमळ) To tremble or totter; to shake tremulously or with vibrations. 2 To totter in figurative senses. 3 To roll and rock about—a ship &c. 4 To shake—liquids in a vessel.

डडमळीत *a* (डडमळ) Trembling, tottering, shaking tremulously. 2 Slight, feeble, flimsy—a building. 3 fig. Loose, indefinite, vague—

डडमळीत *ad* Brimful. *v भर*. [speech.

डार *m f* (Poetry. Pop. डार) Victory or the game. At games with चोग्या &c. Ex. माझा डार तुजकडे राहिला or मी तुझा डार देतो; also डार आसुची नेदुनी ॥ एथे आलासी पळेनी ॥. 2 A throw (of the dice): also the turn to throw. 3 Spite or malice. Used as डार पेडणे or पडणे *g.* of o.

डार *m* The piece of betelnut which, at a wedding, is concealed by the bride or bridegroom, to be sought out by the bridegroom or bride. 2 A red ochre with which monkeys are said to besmear their faces.

डारक or डारक *m* (डारक H) A bit of the bits of tin, talc &c. with which shrines or pictures are enameled. 2 A piece of silver, tin &c. placed under a gem to heighten its brilliance, a foil. 3 A colored substance placed under glass as a mock gem. 4 Solder, metallic cement.

डारक *f* (डारक H) A disposition (of horses, runners, bearers) along a road to convey the post or travelers. 2 R A necromancy among Shúdras,—certain rites to raise the spirit of a defunct and make him speak. 3 A musical instrument used on the above occasion and on occasions of गोंधळ.

डारकचौकी *f* A station or stage at which a relay is posted; to convey the post or a traveler.

डारकणे or डारकणे *v c* (डारक) To solder.

डारकणे *v i* To become blackspotted or dark-stained—fruit, the body &c.

डारकपट्टी *f* A strip of beaten silver, of tin &c. from which pieces are cut; to be placed as described under डारक. 2 A cake or a strip of solder.

डारकपाती *f* A cake of solder. 2 fig. Healing a

breach, peace making, conciliatory mediation. *v घाल*. 3 A relay placed (of men, horses &c.): a disposition along a road (as of thieves): also a succession sent (as of messengers). *v डेव*, राख, बसव, मांड.

डारका *m* (A recent coinage.) The way of the Post: as disting. from other ways of conveyance.

डारकलग *a* (डारक & लगणे) Soldered. 2 fig. Corrupted, contaminated, tainted, stained—a character, a caste &c. 3 fig. Bearing the marks of a past disease—the body.

डारकवाचा or ना *m* Usually डारकाचा.

डारका *m* (डारक H) An attack by robbers. *v घाल*, पड. Hence, by meton., a robber-gang.

डारका *m* (डारक H) A large kettledrum: also a long-shaped drum used on occasions by the कुंभार caste. 2 The rite or process of summoning the spirit into a corpse on the twelfth day after the decease. *v घाल*. [डंखोण.

डारकनी *f* S pop. डारकोण, डारकणी, डारखोण *f* See डारकोल or डारकीव *a* (डारक) Soldered.

डारकोलभांडे *n* (A soldered vessel.) A term for a person lying under some impeachment or evil imputation: also generally, for one of slurred or sullied reputation.

डारकुता, डारकोता, डारकोचा, डारकुलता *m* (ची or ती *fem.* डारकुती H) A caste of Shúdras or an individual of it. They are fortune-tellers, presagers, almanack-makers &c. They are descended from a ब्राह्मण on the father's side and a गवळी on the mother's side. [name of a fish.

डारकु *m* The name of a creeping plant. 2 The डारकोडाक *ad* (डारक by redup.) In the manner of the Post; postingly; without stopping by the way.

डारख, डारखपट्टी, डारखलग, डारखोल See under डारक.

डारखळणे *v i* To become spotted from rottenness—a fruit. 2 P To be casting its old leaves—a mango-tree &c. 3 P To begin to decay—a tree. 4 To be soldered—an ornament: also to be affected and alloyed by the solder—gold &c.

डारखळणे *v i* To affect (the throat or mouth) with its चौक (turpentine or viscid juice)—a cashew-nut, a mango &c. सी of o. [solder (gold &c.)

डारखळणे *v c* (डारख) To solder: also to alloy with डारखळा or डारखळ *a* Full of चौक or viscid and rank juice—a mango, a cashewnut &c. [erly wind.

डारखोण *f* (A nautical term. दक्षिणा S) A south-डांग or डांगिना A thing, article, item, piece. 2 Used, with reference to the above sense, of a single field, or division of a field or (numbered) piece of land (as of one cultivator); and applied also to the tree or other object planted or placed to mark the boundary or declare the right.

डांग *f* र A whole plantain-leaf. 2 (डांग H) A crook, esp. of a bamboo; a shoot from the root broken off with a curved portion adherent: also such portion of a bamboo crook (used medicinally in chin cough &c.) 3 A kind of grass. 4 A division in a betel-plantation, consisting of four beds. A frame of a bamboo-pole having two uprights, upon which the weaver constructs his फणी or comb. This term is, in some provinces, applied to जुपणी *q. v.* Sig. IV.

डांग *m n* (डांग H) Peak or summit of a hill.) A name for the wild, hilly, and ascending tract along the range (esp. of the upper or eastern side) of the Sayhádri gháts in the North Desh. डांग is, in the northern division of the Sayhádri range (about Náshik &c.), what मावळ is in the southern (about Satára &c.) 2 *f* A stride or long step.

v टाक. 3 C sometimes डांग *f m C* A rising part of a road or the ground : also the gradual acclivity of a mountain preceding the खूळ or cliff : also the whole line of ascent and descent of an ordinary hill : also an eminence, mount, or little hill. 4 *f C* A wooded tract in a mountain-gorge or narrow valley.

डांग *a P* (Commonly दांडगा) Rude, rough, violent, brutal, overbearing &c. Ex. कैसें सिकवावे त्या डांगा ॥ हित आढळे ना अंगा ॥

डांग *m* (दांग *P*) A spot, stain, scar, blot, mole, freckle. 2 A mark of the actual cautery. 3 fig. A slur, stigma, stain.

डांग कपाळीं लागणें To get a stigma.

डांगकाटो *f* A bamboo-crook. See under डांग *f*.

डांगडुगी, डांगडुजी, डांगडोजी, डांगडूग *f* (दांगडोजी *P*) Repairing or doing up ; plastering and painting.

डांगडूग sometimes डांगडूक *f* (Imit.) Painful hesitancy or fluctuation (as between a sense of duty and a feeling of reluctance). Ex. माझा जीव डांग करतो.

डांगण *n* The hilly region described under डांग *m*.

डांगणी *f* (दांगणी *H*) A branding or marking iron.

डांगणें *v c* (डांग) To brand, cauterize, fire. 2 To fire (a gun &c.) 3 fig. To probe, cut, touch to the quick. 4 To stigmatize.

डांगसुशी *f* The name of a saltwater fish.

डांगर *f* The plant producing the dark green pompion. 2 *n* Its fruit. 3 *n* or डांगरकूट *n* Flour of उडीद &c. prepared with salt and peppers.

डांगवण *n* The hill-country described under डांग *m*.

डांगवण *a* Situate in or relating to the डांग region.

डांगशी *f C* A small branch, a sprig, a spray.

डांगळ *m* A deer of a certain species.

डांगळणें or डांगळणें *v i* (डांग) To become spotted or discolored—bread, fruits &c. : to become livid or wan from sickness : to be burnt or blackened in baking—cakes.

डांगळी *f* A small branch, a sprig or spray.

डांगण *n* The hilly region described under डांग *m*.

डांगिणा or ना *m* A trinket or ornament. 2 Used as the words Thing, article, item, *piece*. Ex. भांडीं वल्लें शल्लें लाहून साहून सगळीं मिळून पन्नास डांगिने झाले Pots, clothes, tools, altogether there are fifty *pieces*.

डांगी *m* A custom officer. See डांग्या *m*.

डांगी *a* Situate in or relating to the region डांग.

डांगोल or डांगेल *a* (डांग) Spotted, stained, discolored : also sullied : also branded or cauterized.

डांगेर *m* A kind of song.

डांगेरा *m* Notice by the public crier, a proclamation. *v* पिट, वाजव. Ex. मी तरीं दास नव्हे खरा ॥ परीं जनांत केला डांग ॥

डांगेरी एकादशी *f* (डांगेरा. Because formerly the people were on this day publicly exhorted to observe the एकादशी for the propitiation of विष्णु) The eleventh of the dark half of च्येष्ट.

डांगेळ or ढी *f* A kind of sea-fish. [to पतक्या.

डांग्या *m* An officer of the customs subordinate

डांग्याखोकला *m* (खोकला Cough, and डांगळ or डांग. Because cured by a levigation of the horn of the डांगळ deer or of the root-crook of the bamboo called डांग) A violent and convulsive cough to which children especially are subject, chin cough or whooping cough. [3 A gadfly &c.

डांच *m* (Better डांस) A bite. 2 The part bitten.

डाचणें *v c* (दंश *S* or दंश) To burn in the throat ; to rise and scald—fumes from rancid food in the stomach, from bile &c. 2 fig. To bite, gnaw,

rankle—the remembrance of one's follies, of another's injuries &c. 3 Used *impersonally* in the above senses. 4 (Mistaken for जाचणें) To tease, harass, worry.

डाचर *a* Big, bulky, burly, unwieldy—an animal : overgrown unprofitably—a tree or plant. 2 Used often as डाचाळ.

डाचाळ or डांचाळ *a* Disproportionately long, large, big, bulky, roomy, spacious : opp. to अटोप-सार Compressed, compact. Used of men, animals, and objects freely.

डाजणें *v c* The same throughout as डाचणें.

डाजणें *v imp* To be hot, close, sultry.

डाझणें or डाझळणें *v i* To remain here and there hard and green—a fruit ripened after falling or receiving a blow. 2 To remain hard without suppuration or resolution—a boil after rough squeezing. [Plantain. 2 See डांडेरा.

डांडेरा *m* with केळीचा A stem or trunk of the डांफरणें or डाफरणें *v i* डांभरणें or डांभरणें *v i* To rage and fume upon ; to roar and rail at ; to storm and stamp, boil and chafe at.

डांबर *n* (डांभा A stake.) Used hyperbolically of a thorn which has run into the flesh. 2 (Better डांमर) Dammer.

डांबरणें, डांभरणें, डांभरणें, डांभरणें *v i* To swell and harden—the belly, a boil &c. 2 To hang heavy ; to swag or sway—a cloud.

डांबारा *m* Swelling &c. See डांभारा.

डांभणें *v c C* (डांभा) To tie up (a bullock &c.) 2 To drive into the ground (a peg or stake).

डांभा *m* A forked stake : also a stake or stout stick (as of a fence, or to tie up cattle). 2 fig. A long naked stem ; a long dry pod &c. 3 A tall and vigorous portion of a crop ; a rich or a rank patch.

डांभाडचका *m* (डांभा by redup.) A part of luxuriant growth in a crop ; a rich or a rank patch. *v* ये.

डांभरणें *v c* (डांभा) To tie up to a stake &c. (a beast). 2 To prepare (a medicament) by throwing into it a red hot tile.

डांभरणें *v i* See डांफरणें & डांबरणें.

डांभारा *m* Swelling and hardening (of the belly or a tumor) : swagging (of the clouds). *v* घर.

डांभीक *a & n* (Properly दांभिक) Hypocritical and Hypocrisy.

डामडोल *m* (डोल by redup.) sometimes डामाडोल *m* Suite, train, retinue, equipage ; pomp and pageantry. 2 Bedecking one's self, adorning : also smartness, spruceness, buckishness : also displaying one's self ; showing off pompously ; strutting and swelling. *v* कर, चालव, मिरव, लाव.

डामर *n* (डामर *H*) Dammer, a resinous exudation from a tree of the Malabar coast. Used as tar or

डामरगा or डामगा *m* A kind of rice. [pitch.

डामरणें *v i* See डांबरणें or डांभरणें.

डामाडूळ or डामडूक *f* sometimes डामाडूळ *f P* (डालणें To rock or shake.) Wild uproar and disorder ; revolutionary or insurrectionary tumult. 2 Unsettled, fluctuating, or precarious character : changeful condition (of affairs). 3 Used as a Disturbed, tumultuated &c.

डामरणें & डामारा Preferably डांभरणें & डांभारा.

डाय *m* A plant, Hedysarum Gangeticum.

डारल *m* A पाळणा or cradle of bamboo-slips &c., as used by the कैकाडी-people.

डाल *f n* A low and spreading sort of basket : also a basket of loose texture for chaff, blades, straw-rubbish &c. 2 *m* (Commonly डाल) Riband, tape &c.

डालणें *n* A large sort of basket (to hold salt &c.)

डालणें *v c* (डाल) To cover over with a basket. 2 fig. To snub and overawe—a wife her husband. 3 To pile up. 4 *unc* (डाल *H*) To cast off, give up, abandon.

डालन or डालान *n* The cross-board which receives the heads of नवरा & नवरी of a sugarpres ; or, if there be a माथेफळी to receive these heads, the beam above and across it, for the reception at its extremities of the yokes of the bullocks. 2 *n f* The basket, or the wickerwork covering, over the मांदण or नांद (receiver of juice of squeezed canes). 3 *n f* A large form of the basket डाल (made of bamboo slittings &c.) for the conveyance of भूस or chaff. 4 *n C* A large basket of the kind termed पांटी or डुरडी. 5 *n* The practice described under वारंगुळा or इरजीक.

डालो *f* A fagot-form bundle (as of the leaves for पचावळी or dishes). 2 Striving with, vieing, coping, emulating. *v* बांध. 3 (डलक *S* through डाल *H*) A sling ; a basket or baskets carried over the shoulder by means of a stick and ropes, like the beam and strings of a balance. 4 A low and spreading sort of basket. 5 A loose-textured basket (for holding melons, mangoes, peppers, cowdung &c. on a beast).

डालीबंद *a* (डालीबंद *H*) That competes, copes, or vies with ; a rival or competitor

डालें *n* A frame to hold pitchers and pots upon an ass or other beast. 2 A word of the मावळ-region agreeing with वारंगोळें or इरजीक.

डाव *m* (डाव *H*) A game (at chess, ball, सेंगव्या &c.) *v* खेळ. 2 A throw or cast (of dice, cowries &c.) *v* टाक. 3 The turn up (of dice). *v* पड, Pr. फांसा पडेल तो डाव राजा बोलेल तो न्याव. 4 The time or turn to cast or play. 5 Season, occasion, fit time. 6 The time of prevalence or power ; one's opportunity ; the day or turn of. 7 The power, grasp, reach, clutch of. 8 A hand at cards. 9 Spite, grudge, malice. *v* घर. Ex. जैसा सदा सपें घरिला डाव ॥ त्याचेच फणेवर पडला पाव ॥ तो धुधुकार टाकीत घावे ॥ घावया जीव त्याचा ॥ 10 A scheme, measure, manœuvre, device, stratagem. *v* खेळ. 11 R The square (the cloth, board, scratched place on the ground &c.) for playing with cowries &c. 12 *f A* bowl of wood, cocoanut-shell, or similar thing with a stick-handle, serving as a ladle. Pr. पाचांत असला तर डावेंत येईल ; Pr. डाव असतां हात भरू नये. 13 *m* A description of boat or vessel, a *dow*. 14 A mark made with a hot iron.

गेला डाव (तरीं) At the least ; at the lowest or worst. डाव लागू देणें in con. & वर of *s*. To lose the game. डावीं पेटणें *g*. of *o*. To be inflamed or incensed against. [Shúdra.

डांव *m* The wandering spirit of a deceased डावकें *n* Stock, store, hoard, fund, secret or reserved treasure.

डावखुरा or डावखोरा *a* (डावा & खोर) Left-handed. 2 fig. Confused, irregular, immethodical—a डावघाव *m* See घावडाव. [business.

डावपेंच *m pl* The artful turnings and windings of a wrestler. Hence 2 Wiles, arts, stratagems, schemes, manœuvres. [snub.

डावरणें *v c P* To intimidate, menace, overawe, डावरा *a* Left-handed.

डा० नेसणें (घोतरजाडा, लगडें &c.) To bring up the कच्छ or tuck (of the घोतर &c.) over the right leg. डावरा *m C* A crooked horn : also *attrib.* that has a crooked horn.

डावलणें sometimes डावलणें *v c* (डावा Left.) To

cast or leave on the left hand (a village or other object, in passing it). 2 fig. To cast aside or away contemptuously or indifferently. Ex. सहजांत हा रोजगार तुमचे घरी चालून आला आहे त्यास डावली नका. 3 To forsake, desert, abandon: also to pretermitt, pass by, disregard, neglect. 4 To throw carelessly upon another (a work or business.)

डावली *f* (Dim. of डाव Spoon or ladle.) A term in tenderness or endearment for the paw of a cat.

डावा *a* Left—opp. to right.

डावा घालणे To leave on the left hand in passing. डावी घालणे (देवास &c.) To circumambulate (an idol &c.) leaving it on the left. डावी or डावी गुढी देणे See under देव & गुढी. डावीउजवी देणे-सांगणे-बोलणे To refuse or to grant; to deny or to allow.

डावू *m* See डाक.

डावे उजवे *n* डावी उजवी *f* Cutting off of an arm of one side and of a leg of the other (as of a thief &c.) *v* कर.

डांस *m* (दंश *S* through (دانس) A large stinging fly, a gadfly. 2 A mosquito. 3 or डास *m* C or डासा *m* C A morsure or bite. *v* घे. 4 The part bitten.

डासळणे or डासाळणे *v* c (डास) To bite—the डांस or gadfly, a serpent, dog, horse. 2 To bite and gnaw; to tear and injure with the teeth (as monkeys &c. tear fruits). [ternal heat.

डाह *m* (दाह *S*) The sensation of burning or in- डाहण *ad* (दाह) An enhancing particle affixed to words expressing sour; corresponding with Sharp, piercing, biting. Used of fruits, buttermilk &c.

डाहण *n* Slop or mess (as of water spilled or leaked, of urine &c.) nastiness.

डाहणी *f* A sort of branding or cauterizing iron.

डाहण्या *a* (डाहण) Exceedingly and sharply sour, —a fruit, buttermilk. 2 (दाण or दाणे Spot or discoloration.) Spotted —a serpent, a leopard.

डाहण्यावाच *m* (Spotted tiger.) A leopard.

डाहळ *m* Loppings of trees.

डाहळा *m* A plant of हरभरा, वाटाणा, or लांख esp. the first. 2 (dim. डाहळी *f* A sprig or twig.) A leafy branch. Pr. धरायला डाहळी न बसायला सावली Used expressively of the destitution of a woman who has lost both husband and father, and hence of a forlorn person gen. [See under डाह.

डाहा, डाहाणी, डाहाण्यावाच, डाहाळ, डाहाळा &c. डाहळ *n* A puddle: also a pool or little pond.

डाहो *m* (Poetry. दाह or दाह) The sensation of burning or internal heat.

डाहोरा *m* Commonly डवरा or डहुरा.

डाळ *m* A pile, a stack, an orderly heap.

डाळ *f* डाळकण डाळगोटा, डाळपिठिया, डाळपीठ, डाळरोटी, डाळभाजी, डाळभायला, डाळवांगे, डाळे Written in the Dosh with द. See दाळ &c.

डाळणे *v* c To pile, stack, heap up orderly. 2 To cover over (with a basket, dish &c.) 3 To lay or put together; to dispose orderly; to join or attach. Ex. सवा तुकडे एका ठिकाणी डाळावे नेह्वां अंगरखा होतो. 4 To shut up close; to confine. Ex. तो दाड मुलगा शाळेत डाळला.

डाळप *n* R (डाळणे) Piling up.

डाळव & डाळवी Preferably डाळिव & डाळिवी.

डाळा *m* A pile, an orderly heap (as of cakes, pots &c.) डाळा डाळणे (लग्न, संसार, इत्यादिकांचा) To gather together, dispose in order, put in train, set in motion (articles and measures towards a marriage, an establishment in business &c.)

डाळाडाळ *f* (डाळणे) General or hurried piling up or heaping together.

डाळिव *f* (डालिम *S*) The Pomegranate-tree, and *n* the fruit, Punica granatum.

डाळिवपाक *m* (डालिमपाक *S*) A corroborant preparation with pomegranate-juice and spices.

डाळिवसाळ *n* Pomegranate-rind. Used much in the arts.

डाळिवी *a* (डाळिव) Relating to the pomegranate (like in color, shape &c.);—used of a spotted chintz.

डाळिवी *f* A half of any pulse split. 2 Amongst children. A raw or red spot made in the flesh by rubbing. *v* कर, दाखव.

डाळी *f* A bamboo-basket, usually square and shallow. 2 Matting or a mat of bamboo. In सावंत-वाडी, डाळी is of bamboo, elsewhere also of the date, fan-palm, and other trees. 3 R W A strip (about three feet broad) of bamboo-matting.

डाळीम & डाळीमपाक Better डाळिव & डाळिवपाक.

डाळे *n* A basket of open or loose texture (for chaff, straw-rubbish &c.) 2 Gram split through previous steeping and parching.

डिंक *m* Gum. डिकट *a* Gummy.

डिंकदाणी or नो *f* The vessel in which is kept the gum used in closing up letters &c.

डिंकवडा or डिंकवडा, डिकोडा or डिकोडा *m* (डिंक & वडा) A medicinal gum-cake for puerperal women.

डिंकवणी *n* (डोक & पाणी) Gum-water. [gum.

डिंकविणे or डिंकविणे *v* c (डिंक) To smear with डिंकशी *f* A young sprout; a tender tip or end.

डिंकळी *f* Usually डिखळी or डिखळ.

डिकामाली, डिकेमाली, डिकेमाली *f* A strongsmelling resin, the produce of Gardenia gummifera or lucida. Grah.

डिकाळ *a* डिकेरा *a* R (डिंक) Gummous, abounding in gum or viscid juice—varieties of the jack, डिकोळी *f* Commonly डिकळी. [mango &c.

डिख, डिखदाणी, डिखवडा, डिखवणे See under डिंक.

डिखळ or डिखळ *n* डिखळी *f* डिखळणी *f* डिखोळी *f* A clot or adhering mass of boiled rice: coagulated or curdled milk: inspissated mango-juice: a little clod of earth: a similar lump gen. [rick.

डिंग *m* C A pile or heap; a conical stack or डिगडिग *ind* A word of lullaby for infants.

डिगदाणी or नो *f* (Usually डिंकदाणी q. v.) A gum-box or gum-pot. [डिं. पंदरी रायाचें.

डिंगर *m* n (Poetry.) A boy or a child. Ex. लाडिकें डिंगरी *f* The follicle or seed-case of the radish.

डिगवडा or डिगोडा *m* (Better डिंकवडा) A medicine for puerperal women.

डिगशी *f* The head or extreme top of a little plant: also a tender sprout or unopened spike.

डिगळ or डी *f* A bush bearing a bright yellow flower, Crotalaria Leschenaltii.

डिंगी *f* P (Commonly डेंगी) A prop or shore.

डिगोजी *f* (Dégagé.) An affected term for अंग-वस्त्र or Shoulder-mantle. [stack, rick, or heap.

डिगोरा *m* डिगोळी *f* C (Dim. of डिंग) A small डिचके *n* Washy stuff. Used of sloppily boiled rice or other corn or of pulse; as भाताचें-जोषव्याचें-राव्याचें-वरणाचें डिचके.

डिचकोळी *f* The belly (esp. of a child, and with reference to stuffedness or lankness). Ex. भरलो माझो डि. फाटलो माझो चिंधकोळी असो माझा गोष्टो नोत वर जावो. [(from emptiness).

डिचकोळीचो पत्रावळ A fallen in and flattened belly डिचडिच or डिचडिच *ad* Imit. of a quivering or tremulous agitation of the belly. Ex. पोटा डि. करतें-उडतें-हालतें. [tables.

डिचडिचीत *a* Washily boiled—rice &c. or vegetable *v* i P To disagree with; to be unwholesome to. 2 fig. To take evil effect upon.

डिचा *m* A bird, a kingfisher.

डिफळ *n* A clod or any rude mass of lumped earth. [clods.

डिफळा *m* A mallet-like instrument for breaking

डिंब *m* S (Poetry.) A son. Ex. परब्रह्म नाहीं बिंब तेथें कायसे प्रतिबिंब ॥ तथापि तो दृष्टांत डिंब बुझावो देशें ॥

डिंस *m* S A dramatic exhibition of a battle, or of any tumultuous and animated scene.

डिमडिम *ad* Imit. of the sound of the टिमकी.

डियो An interjection of joy and exultation.

डिरंगी *f* (Or डिंगरी) The follicle or seed-case of the radish.

डिरा or डिचा *m* A new shoot or sprout; or the unexpanded end of a sprout. *v* फुट, निघ, ये.

डिरी *f* (Dim. of डिरा) A young sprout or shoot; an unopened spike of leaves; a spike (as of the milk-bush &c.) *v* फुट, निघ. 2 The follicle or seed-case of the radish.

डिच्या *m* (डेरा A large earthen pitcher.) A distended paunch, a potbelly. Ex. पोटाचा डिच्या वाढला. [and delicate—a tree or plant.

डिबडिबीत *a* R Poor and feeble; unduly tender डिबणे *v* i To offend or disagree with; to lie heavy—an article of food: also to be oppressed (through wrong food or excessive eating). 2 fig.

To be harmful unto; to act or operate injuriously—peculation, theft, any bad deed. 3 To rankle, gnaw, bite—an insult or any bitter remembrance.

डिळडिळीत *a* Full and glossy and tremulous—as a ripe grape, a ripe boil, blubber, a bubble &c.

डोक or डोग *m* Gum.

डिकास तेल (Just as oil mingles and blends with gum.) A phrase corresponding with Admirable! capital! excellent! exactly as could be wished!

डोकदाणी or नो, डोगदाणी or नो *f* A gum-pot. See डिंकदाणी. [end of a sprout. *v* फुट, निघ.

डीर *m* A new shoot or sprout, or the unexpanded डुकर *m* *f* n (शूकर *S*) A hog, sow, pig. But commonly the female is expressed by डुकरी or डुकरीण.

डुकरसुसळी or डुकरसुसांडी *f* Rush of a hog or boar. *v* मार. Hence Rushing through or into headlong and violently: also rash or eager engagement in. *v* मार. [grows strong and high.

डुकरी *f* A species or variety of जोषळा. It डुकळी *f* (डोकें & डोळणे) Nodding (from drowsiness). *v* खा. 2 A nap, a doze, a short sleep.

डुख & डुखण or न *n* C A plant that has been lopped, a pollard.

डुखणे *v* c C To lop or prune; to poll; to crop.

डुंग *m* A hillock or an eminence; a sharp and peaked rising. Hence, and more commonly, A pile or heap; a conical stack or rick.

डुगडुग or गी *f* (डुग! डुग!) Anxious trepidation (as under suspense, expectation, apprehension, fear). 2 Eager and agitating purpose or desire.

डुगडुग or गां *ad* Commonly डगडग esp. in Sig. II.

डुंगा *m* A mount or an eminence; a sharp and peaked rising.

डुंगी (Dim. of डुंग) A small and pointed pile or heap; a small conical stack or rick.

डुचका *a* Purblind, pink-eyed: also pink or small—eyes. [or agitate (liquids in a vessel).

डुचमळणे *v* c & i (Commonly डचमळणे) To shake डुडा *m* In N. Konkan. Weaver-bird, Ploceus Phillipensis. [of a hog, or of a multitude. *v* कर.

डुडु *ad* Imit. of the grunting of a wild boar, or डुडूळ *m* n (Poetry.) An owl.

डुवक *f* Tying two of the legs (of a horse, buffalo &c.) *v* घाल, g. or acc. of o.

डुवकणें *vi* (डुवणें) To gambol in the water.
 डुवकणें *vc* To tie the fore legs of an animal after the method called डुवक. [into a larger one.
 डुवकणें *n* (डुवणें) Any little vessel used to dip
 डुव-कन-कर-दिशी-दिनी Imit. of the sound of a body falling suddenly into water; souce! plump! flop! of beating upon a distended and tense belly.
 डुवकवणी *n unc* (डुवकवणें & पाणी) Water muddled by having had things (dirty dishes &c.) plunged into it and rinsed.
 डुवकविणें *vc unc* (डुवकी) To plunge into water (dirty dishes, hands &c.) and thus muddle it. 2 To beat about (water) noisily or rudely.
 डुवकळणें *vc* To dip. 2 as *vi* To dip.
 डुवकळी *f* A dip. *v* मार, दे, घे.
 डुवकी *f* (डुवणें) A dip or plunge, a dive. *v* मार, दे. 2 fig. Hiding one's self.
 डुवघाईस *ad* Better डुवघाईस or डफघाईस.
 डुवडुवीत *ad* (Imit.) Up to the brim or brink; swelling, overflowing. *v* भर, वाह. Also as *a* Swelling, overflowing &c. [or ruined.
 डुवणें *vi* (डुवणें H) To sink. 2 To be bankrupt
 डुवणें, डुमणें, डुमणें *vi* To gambol in the water; to frisk about and splash &c. 2 fig. To divert or occupy one's self (in literary pursuits &c.) Ex. मी बारा वर्ष शास्त्रांत डुवलो.
 डुवरा *a* (डुव Imit. of the sound emitted by it on being beaten upon.) Distended and huge—a belly; and *attrib.* potbellied. [it, in N. Konkan.
 डुवला *m* A degraded tribe, or an individual of
 डुवी *f* (डुवी H) A dip or plunge. *v* मार, दे.
 डुवक *ad* Quite full; up to the brim.
 डुवें *n* An instrument for drawing little water-channels (in garden-ground).
 डुमडुम or मां *ad* Imit. of the sound of drumming.
 डुमडुमं *n* (Imit.) A common term for the little drums used by children.
 डुमणा *a* Short and stubby; fatbellied and stunted—man or beast. Gen. used revilingly.
 डुरकण, डुरकणी, डुरकणें, डुरकावणी, डुरकावणें, डुरकाळी, डुरकी See in order under डुरकण.
 डुरडुर *f* (Imit.) The croaking of a frog. 2 fig. Storming at; raving and roaring at.
 डुरडुर or रां *ad* Imit. of the croaking of a frog, of the ejaculations of passion &c.
 डुरडुरणें *vi* (Imit.) To croak—a frog. 2 To utter its deep hiss—the snake called घोणस. 3 fig. To foam and chafe upon; to bully, bluster.
 डुरडुरा *m* A species of snake. [bellow at.
 डुरमा *a* Large-bellied and squat; dwarfish and dumpy. 2 Short and thick—an arm or a leg.
 डुरा *m* R A pool; a pit or hole filled with water
 डुर्या *m unc* See डुर्या. [or dug for water.
 डुलकणें *vi* To nod (from drowsiness). See डुलकी.
 डुलकी *f* (डुलणें) Nodding (from drowsiness). *v* खा, दे, घे. 2 A nap or doze; a short slumber. *v* घे.
 डुलणें *vi* (डुल S) To walk nodding and waggling; to reel, stagger, roll, rock, totter. 2 To move backwards and forwards—a rider on an elephant or a camel; also the animal: also to oscillate or wave more gen. Ex. शिंदोरोचें शिकें निश्चित ॥ खांद्यावरी डुलत ॥. 3 fig. To sink, fail, go; to be lost or gone—money, a pledge.
 डुळ-कन-कर-दिशी-दिनी *ad* Imit. of the sound of a gulp (of milk &c. just swallowed) returning into the throat or vomited forth.
 डुळकणें *vi* (Imit.) To vomit or throw up a gulp (of the milk it has just sucked);—used of an infant. 2 To discharge its bowels, to cack—an infant or a little child.

डुळकवणी *n* (डुळ-कन & पाणी) A gulp or quantity of swallowed liquid vomited forth. 2 Applied revilingly to watery and sour milk, whey &c.
 डुळका *a* (डोळा) Pink-eyed or purblind: also pink or small—eyes.
 डुळकी *f* Ejection of its gulp of milk (by an infant): vomiting (of a little child). *v* घे.
 डुळडुळ or लां *ad* Imit. of a flopping (as of a liquid in the belly or a vessel, of pus in a boil &c.) Applied also to the quivering or tremulous movement (of the belly, vessel, tumor).
 डुळडुळीत *a* (Imit.) Wishywashy, watery, squashy. 2 Tremulous, flopping about. See डळडळीत.
 डुळं *n* डुळू *m* (डोळा) A little hole (in a vessel, cloth &c.) Ex. कणगीला पडलें डुळं.
 डू *ad* Imit. of the grunt of an eager hog.
 डूम *f* डूब *m* Copiousness, profusion, exceeding abundance. *v* हो, गाज, माज, मात.
 डूब *m* (डूब H) A dip (of any thing into a liquid). 2 Overabundance or exceeding plentifulness (esp. of eatables). *v* गाज *g.* of *s.*
 डूल *m* A particular earring of children.
 डेंकी *f* Propping up with shores (of a boat, cart, wall, tree &c.): also a shore or prop. *v* दे.
 डेंकी or खो *f* A manœuvre of the palaestra or डेंख or डेख *n* A stalk or stem. [wrestling room.
 डेंखीं लावणें To trace to its source, support, basis.
 डेंखा *m* डेंखण *n* C (डेंख) A cropped plant; a stump (of a small plant). 2 The remaining stalk or stem (as of tobacco or similar leaves) after the other portion has been taken.
 डेंग *f* (डेंग P) A large metal culinary pot.
 डेंग *f* A whole plantain-leaf. 2 A prop or shore.
 डेंगणें *vi* To be exhausted, spent, jaded, knock-
 डेंगणें *n* (Low.) Membrum virile. [led up.
 डेंगाळणें *vi* (Of low derivation.) To work idly, lazily, listlessly, dawdlingly.
 डेंगी *f* A prop or shore.
 डेंचा *m* N. D. The crop, tip, head (of a herb or little plant, or of corn): the extremity of a branch or sprig (of a tree). 2 fig. The crown or head (of a matter). *v* काढ, घर, पाह: also the exact moment or point, the very nick (of an occurrence): also the precise spot. *v* घर. Ex. सरवतीच्या डेंचावर खारांनीं उडी घालून सरवतीचा डेंचा धरला; हा दरोडा ऐन डेंचावर धरला.
 डेंठ or डेंठ *m* (डेंठ H) A stalk or stem.
 डेंठीं लावणें To trace to its source, support, basis.
 डेंडळ, डेंडळणें or डेंडाळणें, डेंडळपट्टी, डेंडळी or डेंडाळी See डेंडळ &c.
 डेंडारी *f* Retching: also the forced retching in the morning of the sapient Shúdra. 2 fig. Vomiting up or disgorging (of an embezzlement). *v* दे.
 डेंडाळें *n* A bowel or gut. With implication of its being stabbed, torn out, or of its falling out.
 डेंवरणें *vi* To swell or become puffed—the belly.
 डेंवरा or डेमरा *a* Puffed or distended—a belly; and *attrib.* potbellied. 2 *unc* Puffed or swollen—a limb or member; and *attrib.* the man or animal.
 डेंवरें, डेंवरें, डेंमरें *n* (Commonly डेंवरें) A sort of pancake.
 डेरका *m* डेरकी *f* (Dim. of डेरा) An earthen pitcher or vessel. 2 fig. or पोटाची डेरकी A potbelly; a round paunch.
 डेरकें *n* (डेरा) A water-pitcher. It differs from घागर mainly in having a wider mouth. 2 (Diminutive or contemptuous form of डेरा) A petty or a paltry pitcher. 3 A potbelly.
 डेरा *m* (डेरा H) A large kind of earthen water-vessel. 2 fig. A huge paunch or potbelly; the

bowl of a वोणा or similar thing; a dome or cupola. 3 The frame of a नगरा or kettledrum. 4 P A quagmire or bog.
 डेरा *m* (डेरा H) A tent. *v* दे. 2 fig. Any temporary habitation, a tabernacle. [days.
 डेरा देणें To put up with; to live with a few
 डेरी *f unc* (Dim. of डेरा) A small earthen water-vessel of the डेरा order.
 डेलकर *n* R A gob of phlegm. [kind.
 डेवगा *m* (Or डवगा) A bamboo of the very large
 डेवण *f* A declivity or slope.
 डेवण or णें *n* An appointed time or place: also the nick, critical moment, exact point. [descent).
 डेवणें *vc* To lay down (a load): also to go down (a
 डेवणें *vi* To be heavy and listless (from over-eating). Pr. जेवळें आणि हातीं पायीं डेवळें.
 डेवणें *vc* P To taunt or twit.
 डेवणें *n* A declivous place, a declivity or slope.
 डेवरणें *vc* C (About Goa &c.) To put or lay down (a load).
 डेवरणें *vi* To descend (as from a hill or height).
 डेहे *ind* An exclamation in child's play, accompanying the poking of the finger upon the breast.
 डेळकी *f* डेळकें *n* डेळी *f* A bifurcated stick: also the bifurcation or fork. Used mostly as a prop, and hence, the word will be applied in the sense of Prop.
 डोई *f* The head. Pr. डोई धरला तर बोडका हातीं धरला तर रोडका Used of one from whom nothing is to be got, seize, grasp, or handle him howsoever. 2 fig. An individual, a head or poll. Ex. दर डोईस एक पैसा द्यावा. 3 An ancestor, a head of a generation: hence a generation. Ex. त्या गांवांत माझ्या पांच डोया झाल्या.
 डोई उचलणें To rise into some repute or account; to lift up the head. डोई उठणें *g.* of *s.* To get a headache. And, esp. in Konkan, डोके उकलणें. डोई उठविणें To make one's head to ache. डोई करणें To shave the head. डोई काढणें (To put forth one's head.) To come out into public: also to hold up the head; to emerge from poverty or obscurity. डोईखरया *a* डोईताशा *a* Reviling terms for a bad barber. डोई खाजविणें To tease or provoke. डोई टेंकणें To force one's self upon one (as for a dinner &c.); to sponge. 2 To be wearied or worn out; to be ready to sink, despair, give up. डोई ताविणें (To heat one's head; as by trudging about in the sun &c.) To toil hard or take great pains; to drudge, moil, fag. डोई देऊन बसणें or डोई देणें To sit with perseverance and determination; to sit fast—a guest or visitor: also to sit complacently (as if nothing had happened) after having peculated or gulped largely. डोई देणें or मारणें To aid, assist, lend a helping hand. 2 To set to vigorously. डोई फिरणें *g.* of *s.* To have one's head turned; i. e. to fall into a passion, or to become very passionate. डोई मारणें *g.* of *o.* To behead. 2 fig. To blast (one's hopes and prospects); to ruin. डोई हालविणें To rise into eminence or wealth. 2 To nod assent. 3 To toss about the head (in demoniac possession). डोईचा चेंडू करणें (To toss one's head about like a ball.) To storm and rave at. 2 (To suffer one's head to be made a ball of.) To submit to abuse or indignities. डोईचें उखळ करणें To become very violent and vituperative. 2 To submit to abuse or ill treatment. डोईचे केस नाहींसे करणें To rate or scold vehemently. डोईचें खांद्यावर येणें To be somewhat alleviated—a burden or care. डोईचे वाटेनें कर्ज देणें (To walk on one's head to pay a debt, i. e.) To pay with alacrity, without the

usual demurring and lying. Also to pay, although it should be necessary to earn the money by carrying burdens on the head. डोईचे वाटेने घेणे To receive very humbly (by bowing the head down to one's feet &c.): also-देणे To give very humbly. डोईने चालणे To walk or conduct one's self proudly and pompously. डोईने चालत येणे To come humbly and submissively. 2 To come eagerly (without invitation &c.) डोईवर खापर or हंडी फोडणे To cast all the blame and burden (of an evil deed or some misfortune) upon a blameless person. Also फुटणे. डोईवर घेणे To undertake; to take the burden upon one's self. 2 To bear the blame. डोईवर चढणे To rise against; to rebel against authority. डोईवर दिवस or सूर्य येणे To be noon. डोईवर धूल घालणे To throw dust on one's head; i. e. to manifest suffering under some affliction. 2 To undergo great hardships in the pursuit of. डोईवर पदर येणे g. of s. To become a widow; or to be shamed into concealment from the public view. डोईवर बसणे g. of o. To mount over one's head; to supersede. 2 To assume over; to rise against. डोईवर बसविणे To exalt unduly over one's self (wife, servant, son &c.): also to idolize or adore. डोईवर मिरवे वाटणे To rise against and hold in abject subjection. डोईवर विळविणे To fix a fault forcibly and wrongfully. डोईवर रेंकणे g. of o. To sustain a loss (in trade, &c.) डोईवर हात घेऊन येणे To return empty-handed, disappointed of expected advantage. डोईवर हात ठेवणे g. of o. To bless. 2 To chouse, cozen, gull, trick. डोईवर हात ठेवून जाणे To go away empty; i. e. plundered of or having squandered all. डोईवर हात फिरविणे To gull or beguile; to smooth down and rob. डोईवर होणे To be in authority over. डोईवरून पाणी जाणे To be utterly wretched and helpless; to sustain heavy losses; to have the waters go over one's head. डोईस पाणी सावून ठेव Get ready for a punishment. हजारचे डोईस पाणी लावणे To court thousands by assenting to whatever they say.

डोईओझे n डोईपेंडके n डोईभारा m A head-load. डोईखरचा a डोईनाशा a Reviling terms for a bad barber. [term for a barber or head-shaver. डोईचा m Amongst women. A covert and allusive डोईजड a Superior, eminent, respectable, having influence and weight. 2 Arduous—a work. 3 Refractory, revolting, rebelling against authority. डोईथडक f A bump or blow with the forehead. डोईफोड f (Breaking the head.) Wearisome head-labor (as that of instructing a fool); any toilsome and vain exertion.

डोईफोचा a (Head-breaker.) A class of mendicants or an individual of it. They are so importunate that, rather than depart empty-handed, they will strike their heads against stones. Hence A wearisome and unyielding petitioner gen.

डोकरा a (डोकरा H) Aged or old. Used of persons abusively or contemptuously.

डोकरी or डोकरीण f (डोकरा) A very aged woman, a crone. Always implying abuse on account of decrepitude, deformity, or ugliness.

डोकला m P A hole dug for water in a river's bed: also a fountain-head, spring-pool, or pool more gen. [compounds डोई.

डोकसी f डोकसे n The head. See for phrases and डोका or डोका m R डोकला m डोकली f C or W Contemptuous terms for the leg, spindles, shanks.

डोकावणे v i (डोके Head.) To poke the head forwards. Gen. with पाहणे, as डोकावून पाहणे.

डोकी f डोकूल n डोके n The head. Pr. डोके की फोके. See explained under डोचके. For phrases and compounds see those under डोई.

डोंगर m A hill. Used fig. of an arduous work, a grievous sickness, a heavy amount of debt, sin, merit, trouble, calamity &c. Pr. डोंगरास दुखणे आणि शिंपीत औषध; दुखून डों सजरा; डों खणून चंदीर काढणे; डोंचे आवळे आणि समुद्राचे मोठे; काडीआड डों. 2 fig. (Opp. to चूल q. v.) Lamp-black forming in a conical or solid mass. Terms used when prognostics are sought to determine the sex of a child about to be born. 3 C The first field of नाचणी sown on a cleared hilly spot. 4 C High and dry land fit only for the dry grains. डोंगरावरून उडी टाकणे Said in ironical amplification of an insignificant matter performed, of a paltry gift given &c. डोंगरी दिवा लावणे To kindle a lamp in (to people or inhabit) the hills. As villagers, fleeing from the Penđhāris or other marauders, were wont to do.

डोंगरकटडा m डोंगरकटाड or डी f डोंगरकांड m डोंगरकिनारा m The skirts or precincts of a hill, mountain, or mountain-range.

डोंगरकणगर or डोंगरकंगर m (डोंगर & कणगर form of redup.) Hill and mountain; hills comprehensively or indefinitely. [dividual of it.

डोंगरकोळी m A caste of hill people or an individual of it. डोंगरखिंडी f A pass or narrow way through hills or a hill. [hills.

डोंगरगांव m n A village on a hill or amidst डोंगरदळे n A hill-patch cleared of its jungle (to be brought under culture).

डोंगररान n Hilly country or tract. डोंगरवट a डोंगरट a डोंगराळ a (डोंगर) Hilly, abounding with hills.

डोंगरसरी f A chain or range of hills. डोंगराचे लवण n A bend or recess in a hill.

डोंगरी f (Dim. of डोंगर) A little hill. 2 or डोंगरी कापड n A term originally for the common Country-cloth sold in the quarter contiguous to the डोंगरी किल्ला (Fort George, Bombay). Applied now to Poor and low-priced cotton cloth gen. Hence is the corruption *Dungarie*.

डोंगरी a Growing or produced on hills; consisting of hills; relating to hills or a hill.

डोंगरीमिरी f A sort of black pepper. [ground.

डोंगरे n (डोंगर) A coarse rice produced on hilly डोंगशी f The name of a saltwater-fish.

डोंगळा or छ m A species of large black ant.

डोंगा m (डोंगा H) A sort of boat, a canoe or doney.

डोचकी f डोचके n The head. Pr. डोचके की डोचके Return me my bundle or (chop off) my head: settle the matter one way or the other. See further under शहानिशा & सोक्षमोक्ष. For phrases see the better word डोई. [& डोचणे.

डोचणी & डोचणे or डोचणी & डोचणे See डोचणी डोण f n डोणी f (द्रोण S) A scooped tree as a trough. 2 A vessel formed out of a piece of the root of a सुरमाड, to hold salt, pickles &c. 3 f The scuttle used in casting out water from a tank upon fields.

डोणगे n (Dim of डोण) A wooden trough.

डोणा m (द्रोण S) A vessel made of leaves tacked together; to hold ghee, oil &c.

डोणी f (डोण or डोणी H) A sort of canoe, a doney. 2 (द्रोणी S) A small leaf-boat for ghee &c. 3 A small trough.

डोफा or डोफा m The knee.

डोब m (Commonly डुबी) A dip. v मार.

डोब m (डोब H) A low caste or an individual of it. They are employed especially about burial and burning grounds. 2 A conflagration or a roaring fire; any fierce blazing or intense heat. Gen. used with आग, as आगीचा डोब. 3 fig. Sensation of great heat, a burning or glowing; as अंगाचा डोब. 4 Used as a particle of enhancement with adjectives expressing acridness or pungency; as तिखट डोब. 5 f R A pit to receive the issues from a drain or sewer, a cess-pool.

डोब पाजळणे-होणे To get overheated—the body. 2 To be blazoned abroad. v मार.

डोबअळी f A large kind of अळी or maggot.

डोबकावळा m (डोब & कावळा. Because, like the डोब people, it frequents cemeteries, and is fierce and filthy. Or from द्रोणकाक S) A black and daring species of crow, a raven. [a she-buffalo.

डोबड or र f n न्दशोचे डोबड n Reviling terms for डोबणे v c unc (डोब H) To dip (clothes or cloth) into water or a dye.

डोबरा m P A breach or rude hole (as in a wall, the ground, cloth, vessel, article). 2 A cavity on the road (esp. as filled and forming a puddle); a puddle-hole.

डोबल or ले n C (डोबे) An abusive or light term for the head; agreeing with *Pate*, *poll*, *sconce*, *noddle* &c. [gen. v मार.

डोबा m (डोबा H) A dip into a dye: a dip more डोबारी or डोभारी m A caste or an individual of it. They are tumblers and merry Andrews.

डोबाळा m डोबाळी f (डोब) A conflagration or a डोबाळी f See डोबअळी. [fierce fire gen.

डोबी f R An obstinate pressing forwards; pushing determinedly on (in spite of resistance). v कर, मार, लाव. 2 Importunate and wearisome begging or urging. v कर, घाल, वे.

डोबे n A fallen cocoanut of yet unformed kernel.

डोब्या a (डोबी) That obstinately presses and pushes forwards: also that hangs upon with worrying importunity.

डोब्यानाग, डोब्यासर्प, डोब्यासांप m (डुडुभ S or डोब H) A serpent of the Coluber kind. It is very venomous.

डोभण n A puddle or little pool gen. [डोबरा.

डोभरा m P A breach or rude hole &c. See डोभारी m See डोबारी.

डोम, डोमअळी, डोमकावळा See डोब &c.

डोमल m n A piece of wood acting as a lever for tightening ties and bindings (of a plough or cart). 2 n The shaft of a cart, the middle pole if there be three.

डोमल or ले n (See डोबल) The pate, poll, noddle.

डोमळे n The shaft of a cart; the main pole if there be three poles.

डोम्यानाग or डोम्यासर्प or-साप m See डोब्यानाग.

डोय f (Better written डोई) The head.

डोयली f C A sort of oil dipper or ladle. Composed of a piece of cocoanut-shell, of a hollowed mango-stone, or of scooped wood.

डोर a Full-toned, deep, sonorous—a musical instrument or the voice.

डोरली f A plant, *Solanum macrorhizon*.

डोरली रिंगणी f *Solanum Jacquini*.

डोरली वांगो f Prickly stemmed or round brinjal, *Solanum insanum*. डोरले वांगे n Its fruit.

डोरले n A fruit of डोरली. 2 A golden ornament of the form of this fruit. 3 fig. A fault as found or charged. v काढ, लाव.

डोरशी मुशी f A variety of the sea fish मुशी.

डोरा m Commonly डबरा or डडरा.

डोल *m* (दुल A) A bucket or pail. 2 A mast of a ship or boat. 3 (See डोहारा) The swinging cot for देवी &c. 4 Moving from side to side in walking or sitting; reeling or waddling. *v* दे.

डोलकर *m* (डोली & कर Affix.) A doolybearer.

डोलकाठी *f* डोलखांब *m* A mast of a ship or boat. 2 The flagstaff at a जवा.

डोलची *f* (دولہ H) A leathern bucket.

डोलचीवेग *m* (Lord of the bucket.) A vulgar and opprobrious term-for a Muhammadan पखाळी.

डोलणे *v i* (دولان H from दुल S) To walk nodding and waggling; to reel, stagger, roll, rock, totter. See डुलणे. These two words, as they are used interchangeably by the people, may be safely so used by the learner; yet there is a shade of difference. डुलणे implies more particularly involuntary agitation, or the rolling, rocking, tottering &c. of inanimate bodies; डोलणे, affected or assumed motion, the undulations and flexures of display. And whilst झुकणे means To move forwards and backwards, डोलणे & डुलणे imply rather To move from side to side.

डोलविणे *v c* (डोलणे) To make to reel, stagger, rock, totter. 2 (with मान, मसक, डोई, शीर.) To nod (the head).

डोला *m* (दोला S Swing &c.) The ताबूत or bier of حسن & حسین carried about in procession by Muhammadans at the Muharram.

डोली *f* (दोली S or دولی H) A swinging cot or litter for the carriage of sick persons, a dooly.

डोलीधारा *f* A tax on fishing-stakes.

डोहारा *m* The swinging cot or litter for देवी or other idol when carried in procession. 2 A stake-net in the sea.

डोसको *f* डोसकें *n* The head. For phrases and compounds see the better word डोई.

डोह *m* (संदोह S) A hole or deep part in a river or tank. 2 Used as a particle of enhancement to काळा when applied to water, expressing great darkness of color. Ex. यमुनेचें पाणी काळें डोह.

डोहाचा जागीं डोहा पडतील Character will out, whatever disguises may be assumed: or "evil shall (at length) slay the wicked;" guilt or its punishment shall (eventually) fall on the right head. (As in a river, when the freshes come down, the deeps and the shallows are equally covered over; but when the water runs off, the deeps appear just where they were.) डोहांत पडणें To fall into deep trouble, or into a puzzle or maze.

डोहण *n c* A pit or hollow place in which water collects, a pond or pool.

डोहणा *m c* Interruption or hinderance (of a work in progress). *v* घाल. [an individual of it.

डोहर *m* (Or डोहार) Commonly डोर. A caste or डोहरा *m* Commonly डवरा or डवुरा.

डोहळणें & डोहळा Commonly डवळणें & डवळा.

डोहळतुली *f* A pregnant woman beginning to conceive fancies and whimsies.

डोहळा sometimes डोहाळा *m* (दौहृद or दोहृद S) The longings of pregnant women. Pr. पोरार्चें चिन्ह डोहळ्यावरून ओळखावें. 2 Unreasonable lingering after and hankering gen. *v* पुरव, पुर.

भिकेचा डो. अडविणें To play pranks or indulge whimsies so that men augur approaching beggary.

डोहळेजेवण *n* The feasting of husband-having dames upon the occasion of a woman's beginning to conceive longings in her first pregnancy.

डोहार *m* (Or डोर) A caste or an individual of it. They are carriers and tanners.

डोहा, डोहाण, डोहाणा, डोहारा, डोहाळणें, डोहाळतुली, डोहाळा, डोहाळेजेवण See under डोह.

डोळ *m* Pulse roughly ground (that it may be husked). 2 Grains or half grains amongst split pulse of which the husks have remained: also a single such grain or half grain. 3 *n* Evil surmising, suspicion (i. e. a black grain of pulse in the mind). *v* पड, ये. 4 *f* A large fishing net, a seine.

डोळकर *m* (डोळी A dooly, कर Affix.) A dooly bearer.

डोळदांपणें *n* (डोळा & दांपणें) A blind for the eyes (of cattle when moving round a mill &c.): also a horse-blind.

डोळस *a* (डोळा) Having eyes or sight, seeing. Ex. विठार्ई ॥ सावळे डोळसे ॥ रगा येई हे ॥. Also कां डोळसाचे धरुनि कर ॥ अंधळा सत्वर चालतसे ॥. 2 fig. Sharp, shrewd, quick, discerning. 3 fig. Sharp-sighted. Ex. म्हणे एक सकुमार राजसे ॥ चंपक-कलिके परम डोळसे ॥. 4 (डोळ) Jocosely. Having unhusked grains amongst it—husked and split pulse.

डोळा *m* An eye. 2 fig. Sight, vision, attention, regard &c. 3 A little hole;—as burnt in a cloth, burst through a vessel &c. 4 The eye of the peacock's fan. 5 The eye (of a cocoanut, cashew-nut, a sugarcane, potato &c.) 6 The eye of the leg, i. e. the anklebone. 7 The cavity on the side of the knee; observable on stretching the leg. 8 A source in general of knowledge or information; viz. a Shāstra or scientific treatise, a scout or emissary, the Mahār of a village &c. 9 A scale of a fish; a square of a custard apple, pine apple &c. 10 (In Khândesh.) A measure of capacity, of sixteen sher or 1/3 of a पायली. (The पायली there is forty-eight sher. As three डोळे make one पायली, so twelve डोळे or four पायली make one माप, and sixty मापें make एकसाठ. One fourth of a पायली or twelve sher is चौथा or चौथा) 11 The dint or little cavity in the flint of the potter's wheel.

चार डोळे होणें *g. of s. & o.* reciprocally. To have an interview, to meet. डोळा ओळखणें *g. of o.* To be acquainted with the whims, ways, and will of, or with the mind of. डोळा काणा असावा मुलूक काणा असूं नये Let there be Eye-blindness, but let there not be Civil darkness and disorder. डोळा घालणें To wink; to intimate by the eye: also to cast the eye at; to glance at. डोळा चुकाविणें or मारणें *g. of o.* To elude the observation of. डोळा जाणणें-समजणें-ताडणें To discern the mind of. डोळा न फुटे काडी न मोडे छा रीतीनें करणें To execute or perform with great care and skill. डोळा प्राण ठेवणें See डोळ्यांत प्राण ठेवणें. Ex. माझी माता शेकें करुन ॥ डोळां प्राण ठेविल कीं ॥. डोळाभर झोप A good bit of sleep; and, neg. con., not a wink of sleep.

डोळे उगारणें or गुरकाविणें To browbeat; to scowl; to glare at fiercely. डोळे उघडणें To open the eyes (to one's duty or interest). डोळा उघडन नाहीं Said of a disdainful or proud man: also of rain which pours unceasingly. डोळे उरफाटणें-फिरणें-चढणें *g. of s.* To become blind: (as on an accession of wealth &c.) Lit. To start out or turn up or in. डोळेखाणें *g. of s.* To nod from drowsiness. डोळेगांवचीं कवाडें लागलीं (I, he &c.) am blind. डोळे चढणें *g. of s.* To look fiery—the eyes: (from intoxication, watchfulness, pride.) डोळे चढवून बोलणें To speak sharply and angrily. डोळे जळणें *g. of s.* To burn with envy; to be pained at the sight of. डोळे झांकणें or डांपणें To be remiss, heedless, careless.

2 To connive at or to overlook. 3 To close the eyes in death. डोळे टळटळीत भरणें *g. of s.* To

have one's eyes glistening with tears. डोळे ताडणें *g. of s.* To become haughty or disdainful. डोळे तांबारणें (To make the eyes red upon.) To glare at fiercely. डोळे निवणें or थंड होणें *g. of s.* To experience the gratification of seeing a much desired person or thing; to obtain the desire of one's eyes. डोळे निवळणें *g. of s.* To get one's eyes clean and bright again after ophthalmia &c. 2 fig. To recover clear mental vision (after any infatuation). डोळे पडारास जाणें *g. of s.* To have sunken eyes (eyes gone down into the back) from fasting or disease or in death. डोळे पांढरे करणें *g. of o.* To beat unmercifully. 2 *g. of s.* To be on the point of death. डोळे पाताळांत जाणें *g. of s.* To have one's eyes sink in. डोळे पापी The eyes spoken of as (ever) lascivious or wanton. डोळे पाहून वागणें or चालणें *g. of o.* To conduct one's self with obsequious conformity to the will of. डोळे पिंजारणें or फिंदारणें or फाडणें To look fiercely; to glare at angrily. डोळे पुसणें (To wipe or rub the eyes.) To cry, blubber, pipe. 2 *g. of o.* To comfort or console; to wipe the tears of. डोळे पोढळणें *g. of s.* To get sinking or hollowness of eyes. डोळे फाटणें *g. of s.* To have one's expectations enlarged. डोळे फाडणें To set the eyes and glare (as in death). डोळे फिरणें *g. of s.* To be dizzy or to have swimming in the eyes. 2 fig. To become disdainful or supercilious. 3 To turn up the eyes (in dying). 4 To change the mind (as from an agreement); to fight shy. डोळे फिरविणें To turn up the eyes; to be dying: also to glare at angrily; or to begin to look at with estrangement or disfavor. डोळे फुटणें *g. of s.* To become blind or impaired in vision. 2 To be pained at the sight (of another's prosperity or success). डोळे बांधणें To fascinate the eyes (as by spells and charms). 2 To blindfold, hoodwink, befool, bamboozle. डोळेभर or भरून पाहणें To feast the eyes upon; to fill the sight with. डोळे मुरडणें To cast the eyes askance; to look aside. डोळे मोडणें To wink at or leer at; to ogle or shoot glances. Ex. डोळे मोडून वांकुल्या दावो ॥ मुलकावीत मान पें ॥. 2 To turn up the eyes fastidiously or superciliously डोळे येणें in. con. To obtain sight—a blind person. डोळे येणें or डोळे विणें *g. of s.* To get ophthalmia. डोळे लवणें *g. of s.* To have a twitching in the eyes. A favorable indication. डोळे होणें in. con. To become acquainted with or aware of (any business or study, the wiles of another &c.) डोळ्यांचा अंधार करणें To err against light. डोळ्यांचीं खोमरें or डोळ्यांच्या खांचा or डोळ्यांची भिंत होणें *g. of s.* To become or be stone blind. डोळ्यांच्या वातीकरणें To strain the eyes. डोळ्यांचें पारणें फिटणें or होणें To see at length an object or an accomplishment anxiously longed after; to have the desire of one's eyes gratified. डोळ्यांत क्रूरप or क्रूरद असणें *g. of s.* To be envious about: also to have hatred or a grudge against. डोळ्यांत खुपणें or सलणें To pain the eyes—another's merit, wealth &c. डोळ्यांत जहर उतरणें To be pained at the sight of (another's fortune &c.) डोळ्यांत तेल घालून जपणें To watch intently; to be very vigilant. डोळ्यांत तेल घालून पाहणें To inspect narrowly; to pore over; to pry or peer into. डोळ्यांत धूल or माती घालणें To throw dust into the eyes of; to blind. डोळ्यांत पाणी नसणें *g. of s.* To have no reverence for or sense of shame at: or-असणें To have shame, modesty &c. डोळ्यांत प्राण ठेवणें To be ready to die after seeing. See below. डोळ्यांत प्राण येणें or उरणें To be in the last lingerings of life; to be tarrying only to see (some greatly desired

object). डोळ्यांत बोट घातलें असतां तरीं दिसत नाहीं Used in expression of the sense of gross darkness. डोळ्यांत भरणें To fill or satisfy the sight. डोळ्यांत मातो पडणें g. of s. To envy. डोळ्यांत मावणें or समावणें g. of o. To be swallowed up or confounded by the scowl or fierce glare of. Gen. neg. con. Ex. तू आपला ऐस मी कांहीं तुझ्या डोळ्यांत मावणार नाहीं. डोळ्यांत वात घालून बसणें To sit up watching. डोळ्यांत शरम नसणें To be brazenfaced. डोळ्यांत हराम उतरणें To be evil in the eyes of. डोळ्यांनीं उजेडणें To watch throughout the night. डोळ्यांनीं मारणें To strike with amorous glances; to ogle. डोळ्यांनीं (रात्र or दिवस) काढणें or उगविणें, To spend (the night or the day) in wakefulness. डोळ्यांवर कातडें ओढणें To connive or wink at. 2 To act blindly and rashly; to resist conviction &c. डोळ्यांवर धूर येणें g. of s. or धुरानें डोळे भरणें To be blinded (by riches, honors &c.) डोळ्यांवर पडल येणें g. of s. To become proud-blind. डोळ्यांवर येणें g. of o. To be an eyesore unto. 2 g. of s. To get blinded (as by wealth or fame). डोळ्याशीं डोळा मिळविणें To look at audaciously or pertly. डोळ्याशीं डोळा लागणें To close in sleep—eyes. डोळ्यांस टिपें येणें To have tears come into the eyes. डोळ्यांस पाटा बांधणें (To bind a slab over the eyes.) To close the eyes; to hoodwink; to blind. डोळा डोळ्यांची सुरवत राखणें To be afraid to look in the face of. रण्याचे डोळे होणें in con. To have silvery eyes; i. e. to be blind, or to be dying. वांक्या डोळ्यानें पाहणें To look sideways, i. e. with timorous yet earnest desire. दुसऱ्याच्या डोळ्यांत बोट टपकन शिरतें or जातें expresses great censoriousness or the easiness of c. दोन डोळे शेजारीं भेट नाहीं संसारीं Applied to a friend in the neighborhood but seldom seen. फुटका डोळा काजळानें साजरा Applied to a deformity or a defect tricked out or varnished over. डोळाफोडी m The name of a bird. 2 A large sort of locust, a Jack of straw or Gaffer long legs. डोळी f (Usually डोळो) A swinging cot or litter, a dooly. डोळू m (डोळा Eye.) A hole (in a vessel, cloth, plank): a hole (through a hedge or fence): an eyelet or a little hole. डोळूक m See the preceding word. 2 unc The head of a fish, snake, lizard &c. डोळेउजेडीं ad (डोळा & उजेड) In the dusk of the evening; whilst it is yet light; before dark. Ex. डो० घरीं ये. 2 Plainly, plump, outright, before one's face. Ex. तुझे मनांत काय तें डो० सांग. डोळेझांक or की f Feigning not to see; winking at, connivance, collusion. [Hot cockles. डोळेझांकणी f डोळेझांकण्याचा खेळ m A play, डोळेझांकणें n-झांपणी f-झांपणें n-डांकणें n-डांपणें n-बांधणें n A blind for the eyes (of a bullock &c.) डोळेफुटका a That has lost his eyes or sight. डोळेफोड f (Straining the eyes unto bursting.) Narrow inspection; poring over intently and painfully. डोळेफोड a That strains or pains the eyes—fine work &c. 2 That offends the sight—a disgusting object: also that distresses and agonizes it—a desirable but unattainable object (an object so fine and good as likely to destroy the sight, or so fascinating as to pierce and fix the eyes). Applied largely. डोळेमेट f The final interview (as of a child with its dying parent); the parting look. 2 A mere glimpse or sight of; a hurried interview. डोळेमिचका or ब्या a That blinks; a blinkard. डोळेमोड f Winking or blinking: also winking in the sense of Hinting by movement of the eye.

डोळ्याचा चास m डोळ्याचा दाव m The fear of the eye; the repression of the eye. डोळ्याचा पडदा m A coat or humor of the eye. डोळ्याचा सद m Bloodshot state or fiery redness of eyes (from drinking, anger, pride &c.) डोळ्याचो जीभ f The lining membrane of the eyelids. [at thievery; an arrant thief. डोळ्यांतलें काजळ चोरणारा or नेणारा m An adept डोळ्यांदेखत or तां ad डोळ्यांपुढें ad Before one's eyes. 2 Within one's personal observation or experience; within one's own life time. डोळ्यांभर ad -पाहणें To fill the eyes with; to satisfy the sight with seeing or looking. डोळ्यांमागे or परभारें ad Behind the back of; in the absence of. [or vessel. See डव. डो m unc A hollowed cocoanut used as a cup डोक f or ख The hand turned downwards with extended fingers (as in order to take up bran, flour &c.) 2 By meton. The quantity so taken up. डोक m (दंश S) Grudge or rancor. v धर, राख. डोकणें v i To scowl or glare at; to look upon menacingly or snubbingly. 2 To glare at in high excitement—a horse at a mare. डोचणी f (Verbal of डोचणें q. v.) Pricking &c. डोचणें or डोचणें v c To prick, pierce, puncture. 2 fig. To prick on; to urge, incite, stimulate: also to prick or touch hintingly; to jog or nudge. डोन f (Better दौन) An inkstand. डोर m (डसर S) A tabor shaped like an hourglass. 2 A little rattle, a windlass &c. of this shape. 3 A dovetailing of this form; a hold of iron to connect two stones or timbers. डोरणें v i To be overspread or covered profusely (with ornaments, blossoms, fruits &c.) Ex. तैसाच लक्ष्मण तेससर्प॥ वस्त्रालंकारीं डोरला॥. For other senses see डवरणें which word is only another form. डोरा or डोडरा m Commonly डवरा or डडरा. डोरी m (डोर) A player upon the डोर. डोरो-or डोऱ्याजोशी m See डाकोचा. डोल m (دول H) Shape, form, figure, fashion. 2 Way, manner, style, air, general features or character (of speech &c.) 3 Signs, indications, manifestations, demonstrations. v घाल, मार. Ex. पावसानें डोल चांगला घातला. 4 A pompous air or mien; a swelling, swaggering, strutting, flaunting: also buckishness, smartness, spruceness; pompousness or stateliness gen. v मिरव. 5 Empty display or demonstration; idle pomp or show. v मिरव, दाखव. 6 also डोलपत्रक n See डोल & डोलपत्रक. डोलडाम m (डोल by redup.) See डोल in the three latter senses. डोलदार a (دولدار H) Well shaped or fashioned. डोला & डोली See डवला & डवली. And for डोशीर see डवशीर. डोलामिया m (دول H & میان H) A swell or swaggerer: also a buck or blade; a pompous or an airy and showy person. डोली a (डोल) Pompous, swelling, swaggering: also buckish, showy &c. डोल n A form lying ready to be filled up as wanted; having sometimes the signatures and seals of the authorities attached. 2 Space left in a writing to be filled up. डोलपत्रक or डोलापत्रक n A paper ready to be filled up, a form-sheet. 2 A return-paper (as of crimes or of articles of revenue) drawn up in form having its columnus vacant.

ढ

ढ The fourteenth consonant, and the aspirate of the preceding letter. Its sound must be sought by the ear. It is represented here, when the Roman character is used, by dh. [stupid. ढ a Illiterate, ignorant: also doltish, dull, ढई f A vigorous and determined effort; a strain, heave, pull: also assiduous application. v दे. 2 Staying overlong (as of a guest or visitor); sticking fast. v दे. ढक m (Imit.) A mass falling (from a building, bank, hill-side) suddenly and soundingly: also such a mass fallen and lying. 2 A cloud. ढक a Disproportionately tall, lofty, large—man, tree, building. ढकढक or कां ad See ढग ढग or गां & ढकढक or कां. ढकल f (ढकलणें) Careless, cursory, superficial performance; slurring or slubbing over. 2 Putting off (of a thing to be done) from day to day; procrastination. ढकलगुजर or -गुजरण or -गुजराण f ढकलगुजारा m or -गुजारी f (ढकलणें & گذران, گذارا P) Managing or making shift with; living or driving on of life under difficulties. ढकलचंद c ढकलपंचाशी c ढकलापा m ढकल्या a (Free formations with ढकलणें &c.) Terms for a hasty and heedless performer or worker; one that drives along or slurs and slubbers over (a work or business). ढकलणें v c To shove, push, drive (onwards, off, away from). 2 fig. To despatch hastily and heedlessly; to shuffle off; to slur over (a work or business). 3 To drive on or push by (years, days) under difficulties or want. 4 To put off, one upon another (a work to be done). ढकलणें v i To fall away; to be reduced or emaciated—the body. 2 To die off (as in a plague or murrain); to die. 3 To tumble down; to fall bodily—a building or pile gen. ढकलनंद or ढकलनंदन c (ढकलणें & नंद Son.) A shuffler off (of his own business) upon others. 2 See ढकलचंद. ढकलपंचविशी f Shuffling off upon another. ढकलपंचायशी f (A free formation with ढकलणें) Lavishness, profuseness, extravagance (of expenditure, speech, action gen). ढकलपट्टी f (A lax formation from ढकलणें & पट्टी) Driving on or pushing by (days, months, years); i. e. living by many shifts and struggles; or managing under many straits and difficulties. 2 Putting off (of a thing to be done) one upon another, or from day to day. ढकलाढकल or ढकलाढकली f (ढकलणें by redup.) Shoving and pushing: (with reiteration, or, reciprocally, by many.) 2 Driving on (days, life &c.) under difficulties and exigencies, through shifts and expedients. 3 Putting off (of a thing to be done) from day to day; procrastinating. 4 Putting off by one upon another. ढकली f A bar or cross piece passed before the wheels of a cart or carriage at a declivity, to prevent them from overtaking the legs of the drawing beasts: also a piece of wood attached to a wheel to scotch or lock it. ढकशी f C (ढक! ढक!) A (natural or artificial) mound or mole which receives the dashing of the sea, a breakwater. ढका m (धक्का) A sudden push or shove; a jolt, jog, shock. 2 fig. A blow or stroke of misfortune,

or of any injuriously operating power or cause: also damage, detriment, deterioration, diminution arising from it. *v* लाग. Ex. सुदुल्लस ढका न लागे असा व्यापार करावा.

ढकाढक or कां *ad* Intens. of ढकढक or कां. With *great* reeling &c. 2 Noddingly. Constructed with such expressions as दुकव्या येतात; डोळे झांकतात &c.

ढकार *m n* C (ढक) A large dense cloud. 2 (In नंदभाषा) A thousand.

ढकाळ *a* (ढांग) Long-striding or long-legged. Hence disproportionately tall or high. [woman.

ढकाळपार्वती *f* A term for an excessively tall ढकी, ढक्का, ढक्की See the commoner form ढकी &c.

ढक्का *m f* S A large or a double drum; a large नौबत or डमरू. Ex. अनेक वाद्यांचे गजर ॥ ढक्का गरजे त्यांत थोर ॥ [टाक.

ढग *m* A cloud. 2 *f* (डड H) A step or pace. *v*

ढग *m* (डड H) An unbecoming course or procedure; licentious practices; wild tricks and pranks. आपल्या ढगावर येणे To drop the mask; to show the cloven hoof; to discover the natural disposition.

ढगचा *f pl* (sing ढगडो little used.) Tricks, pranks, wild frolics. *v* कर, लाव, मांड.

ढगढग or गां *ad* (Imit.) Reelingly, rockingly-totteringly—a building or post moving: tremblingly—a rickety thing shaking: waddlingly, staggeringly, or with motion to and fro—walking, sitting on camel-back &c.: noddingly or blink, ingly—the head or eyes under drowsiness.

ढगढग *f* Open exposure to derision or censure; outcry about as a bankrupt, liar, rogue &c. *v* कर *g.* of o.

ढगधोव *n* (ढग & धनूर) The gibberish, mummery, fuss and swell of a juggler; hocus pocus &c.

ढगधोवकरी *m* A juggler: also a mountebank, nostrum-monger, or puffing quack.

ढगळ *a* Large-sized, large relatively;—used of grain, seeds, pearls &c.; also of letters, figures, marks. 2 Having masses of clods over it—ploughed ground. 3 Of large expenditure, whether as liberal or as lavish.

ढगळ *f* The slimy, squashy, oozy contents (of a rotten melon, pompion &c.) 2 A mucous or watery stool: also the disease occasioning it, flux. *v* लाग. 3 *m* The name of a tree.

ढगळ *a* (Better ढांगळ) Long-legged or long-striding: also very tall or lofty.

ढगळणे *vi* (ढगळ) To rot and run—a melon, pompion &c. 2 To have a flux. [spray.

ढगळा *m R* A small leafy branch; a sprig or ढगाड or ढगार *n* (Intens. of ढग) A large and dense cloud. [With *great* reeling &c.

ढगाढग or गां *ad* Intens. of ढगढग or गां *q.* *v.*

ढगाल *a* (ढग) Overspread with clouds.

ढंगी or ग्या *a* (ढंग) Loose, licentious, dissolute.

2 Mischievous; full of tricks and pranks.

ढंढेरा *a* Potbellied.

ढणढण or गां *ad* Imit. of clanging, clanking, ringing. 2 Imitative of the sound emitted, or fancifully representative of the appearance exhibited, by a huge, flaring, swaling lamp or a blazing fire.

ढणढणणे *vi* (ढणढण) To ring, clang, clank. 2 To flare and swale—a light.

ढणढणीत *a* (ढणढण) Flaring, swaling, blazing fiercely—a light: burning fiercely—fire, fuel.

ढणढणा *m* (ढणढण & अण्णा) A jocosely polite term for a dunce or blockhead.

ढणाढण or गां *ad* Imit. of loud and continued clanging or ringing sounds: also of intense flaring

ढप *f* Commonly ढब. [ing, swaling, or blazing.

ढपघाई or ढबघाई *f* See डफघाई.

ढपला *m dim.* ढपली *f* A chip or shaving: also a chip or slice (as of stone, of the plaster of a wall, of a mass of गूळ, dough, or similar substance).

ढपळ or ढण्णळ *n* A sort of thin, wishywashy, vegetable soup.

ढपळ *a* Commonly ढबळ. Huge &c.

ढपळवणी *n* (ढपळं Canarese, and पाणी) A term for watery buttermilk and similar preparations; wishwash, slop, dishwater.

ढपळशाई *f* (ढपळं Canarese, and शाई) Profusion, prodigality, riotous and wasteful living. 2 Confusion, disorderliness, tumultuousness (of a business, a household &c.) 3 Used also as *a* Pro-fuse &c.; confused &c.

ढपळा & ढपळी Better ढपला & ढपली.

ढब *f* (डड H) An imposing air, form, or appearance; largeness and fineness and showiness (esp. of objects considered as of little intrinsic worth). 2 A manner of action; a peculiar air, style, method. 3 Greatness, grandeur, mightiness, importance (i. e. greatness &c. as boasted of, and as viewed by the other party as big swelling words of vanity). *v* सांग, लाव, मिरव, दाखव.

ढबक *n* (ढब!) A mass falling or fallen (from a wall &c.). 2 also ढबका *m* A large lump (as of pompion, melon, and similar fruits, or of dough, गूळ, and similar substances).

ढबढब or बां *ad* Imit. of the sound of drumming, *rub a dub*: also, and particularly, of the flat, dead, or dull sound emitted by a burst or relaxed drum.

ढबदार *a* (डड H) Large, fine, showy, *whacking*—a pearl, a trinket: large, fine, and of imposing appearance *gen.*;—used esp. of objects considered as of little real value.

ढबळ, ढबळ, ढबळशाई *a* (ढब) Huge, burly, bulky, unwieldy, large and clumsy—man, animal, thing: overgrown or immoderately extensive—a business, an establishment: spread abroad in disorderliness—affairs.

ढबळशाई or ढबळशाई *f* Largeness, burliness, lumberly or clumsy greatness of size. 2 Confounded with ढपळशाई. [son, vessel, house, thing.

ढबुला *a* P Short and round, dumpy—a per-ढबू-कन-कर-दिशो-दिनी *ad* Imit. as of the fall of a wall, of a heavy and bulky body into water &c.

ढबू or ढबूक or ढबू &c. *m* (ढब) A piece of copper money, a double pice; equivalent to two शिवराई.

Pr. देखण्यांत ढबू चालण्यांत शिवराई Applied to a person or thing of imposing exterior but of little worth. 2 *fig.* A gross and bulky person, a *flesh-mountain*, a *porpoise*.

ढस or ढस *a* (Imit.) Epithet of a person exceedingly dull and sluggish. 2 An interjection expressing a sudden twinge *v* कर. See हाय.

ढसका *m* (ढस!) A loud-sounding ventris crepitus.

ढसकें & ढसढसे *n* (ढस! Imit.) Terms for a child's drum.

ढसढस or मां, ढसाढस or मां *ad* Imit. as of the sound of drums, of ventris crepitus &c.

ढसाई *f* A term for a potbellied little girl or woman. [unwieldy. Used reproachfully.

ढसाल or ल्या *a* (ढस!) Fat, gross, corpulent, ढर-कन-कर-दिशो-दिनी *ad* also ढरढर or रां,

ढराढर or रां, ढरांरां *ad* Imit. as of ventris crepitus.

ढलपा *m dim.* ढलपी *f* or ढलपट *n* A chip or shaving: also a chip or slice (as of stone, of the plaster of a wall &c.) Pr. सात हात लाकूड नक

ढवक *n* C A half, a moiety. [हात ढलपी.

ढवढव *f* (Imitative or fanciful.) A mess, pickle, plight; utter disorder, derangement, and confusion (of affairs, things, persons). 2 or ढवढववाडा *m* Exposure or disgraceful notoriety. *v* हो *g.* of s.

ढवढवणे *vi* (ढवढव) To be smashed, quashed, blasted; to come to nothing; to end in smoke; to be dished; to go to pot—an undertaking.

ढवढाळ *n* (ढवळणे & ढाळणे) Busy speculating and scheming; engaging in wild adventures and projects; trying all modes of turning the penny. 2 The business and fuss, the trouble and turmoil of human life.

ढवढाळी or व्या *a* (ढवढाळ) Wildly speculative and enterprising; busy and bustling; full of schemes and shifts for turning the penny.

ढवळ *m* An annual plant, *Lobelia Nicotianifolia*. Grah. Pipes or horns are made out of its stalks.

ढवळणा *m* ढवळणे *n* (ढवळणे) A stick with a cloth &c. at the end; used to stir about grain whilst being parched.

ढवळणे *vc* To stir up, about, around (liquids, grains &c.) 2 *fig.* To disturb, derange, disorder; to throw into utter confusion.

ढवळणे *v imp* To be qualmish or queasy; to keck and heave. Ex. माझे पोटांत ढवळते. 2 To yearn with affection or tenderness.

ढवळा *m* (ढवळणे) Confusion, disorder, ruin; smashed, squashed, blasted state (of a business, a counsel &c.); smish-smash. 2 *unc* Muddledness or disturbedness literally.

ढवळा *a* (धवल S) White.

ढवळाढवळ *f* (ढवळणे) Disturbing, disordering, deranging, confounding: also deranged state; any confusion or tumultuous medley, lit. *fig.* [ढवळ.

ढवळी *f* An annual or deciduous plant. See ढवा *m* An hermaphrodite. 2 Applied reproachfully to the musician or attendant of a courtesan. Pr. मिणमिणीत दिवा, छपणाचा केवा, गाजराचा मेवा, हिज्याचा ढवा (हे चार अनुपयोगी). [ढवाळ.

ढवाळ, ढवाळखोर, ढवाळकी, ढवाळी. See under ढसळ or ढसळ *a* sometimes ढसर or ढसूर *a*

(ढस! or ढासळणे) Lavish of money; profuse, whether of largesses and gifts, or of expenditure *gen.* Also हाताचा ढसळ Free of hand, openhanded: बोलण्याचा or बोलून ढसळ Fluent of speech; of voluble tongue. 2 Overabundant, copious, profusely plentiful. 3 Used as *s f* Overflowing plenty, lots, piles, heaps. Pr. खाण्यापिण्याची तंगचाई नमो नारायणाची ढसूर.

ढसढस or सां, ढसाढस or सां, ढसासां *ad* Imit. of the sound in gulping eagerly and largely; also of crying copiously.

ढसळणे or ढसाळणे *vi* See ढासळणे or ढासळणे.

ढसासणे *vc* (ढस!) To cram or stuff (a vessel, room, place). Commonly in the कन form, as ढसाखून भरणे-चेपणे.

ढसासणे *vi* (ढस!) To gulp or drink largely. Also ढसाखून पिणे. 2 with रडणे, as ढसाखून रडणे To weep or cry streamingly.

ढळ *m* (ढळणे) Slidden state, state of a body slidden, or slipped aside or out. 2 Failure, slip, lapse, omission of performance or observance.

ढळढळ or लां *ad* (Imit.) Copiously, freely, in streams—crying. *v* रड. 2 Brightly, flaringly, glaringly—a light burning. [ingly—a light.

ढळढळणे *vi* (ढळढळ) To burn fiercely or flaringly—clear, conspicuous, shining, glossy—a letter, figure, mark, a boil or tumor &c. 2 Bright, shining, lustrous—sunshine, a light.

ढळणे *vi* To slip aside; to slide or move out of

place; to yield or give. 2 To incline; to lean over. 3 To fail, sink, break—health or constitution. 4 To fail, flinch, quail, yield, give way, draw back. 5 To miss or fail of the aim: also to be missed—to be the object of a failing aim. 6 fig. To pass away; to cease from being observed; to fail of its influence; to fall into oblivion or desuetude—a regimen, rite, rule. 7 To be waved over or around (as around an idol)—a fan or brush. Ex. कुंचे ढलति देही बाही ॥ जवळ राही रखमाई ॥

ढलता *p pr* of ढलणे Inclining, i. e. affording favorable measure or weight;—used of तराजू-कांटा-वजन-माप-दात &c.

ढलताकांटा *m* ढलतोदारी *f* (Inclining balance-tongue; inclining string.) Terms for Laxity, liberty, room, range (allowed in a service or business).

ढलपा *m* ढलपी *f* (Commonly धलपा & धलपी) A chip, shaving &c.

ढलढल or लां *ad* ढलळां *ad* Intens. of ढलढल. ढली *a* (Used with जमीन-भुई-शेत-देश-रान &c.) An epithet expressive of a character of soil.

ढलेपंज *a* (پنج H) Very aged—a horse. A term amongst horsedealers and jockies.

ढांक *f a & ad* A term of reviling for any (person, tree, building) disproportionately lofty and large. Ex. हो बायको केवढी ढांक; हे घर केवढे ढांक बांधले; आपली माणसे थोडी छ्वा ढांक घरामध्ये कशी राहतो?

ढांक *n* ढांकळ *f C* An old and decaying tree: also the stump or naked stalks and stem remaining (of a little plant). 2 ढांक is further A stout and rude stick or a detached branch as fit to be planted as a pale or stake or vine-prop. [झांकण &c.]

ढांकण, ढांकणी, ढांकणे, ढांकापांक (ڏانڪاڻا H) See ढांकळ *a* ढांकळ *a R* (ढांक) Old and decaying, i. e. exhibiting only bare branches or stalks—a tree or plant. 2 (Usually ढांगळ) Longstriding or long-legged. Hence lankily lofty, tall, or high.

ढांके *n* A stout stake &c. See ढांक Sig. II.

ढांग *f r* (ڊيگ H) A stride or a step. 2 The space between the thighs of one standing up. Ex. त्याने त्यास ढांगेत आवळिले. 3 Sometimes used for the thigh or whole leg. [vine or scandent shrub.]

ढांगर *n* A stout stake or stick, as a prop to a ढांगळ or ढांगळ *a* (ढांग) That takes long strides, long-legged. Hence 2 Disproportionately tall, lofty, or high—a person, tree, corn &c.

ढांगळणे *v c* To flout, scout, treat scoffingly or revilingly (i. e. to stride over contemptuously).

ढांचेढू or ढांचेढूंचे *ad* (Imit.) Irrelevantly, incoherently, wildly, without connection with the question or subject—answering, speaking. 2 Used also as *s n* Irrelevant answering or remarking.

ढांडळ or ढांडळ *a* (Or धांडळ) Long and thick—culm of जंघळा. 2 fig. Tall and gaunt.

ढाडी *m* (ڏاڏي H) A class, or an individual of it, of Muhammadan singers.

ढांडोरा or ढांडोरा *m* (ڏانڊورا H) Notice by the public crier, a notification or proclamation.

ढांडुळणे *v c* (ढुंडण S through ڏونڊڻ H) To search narrowly, to ransack, to rummage. This verb agrees indifferently with the object or the subject of the search—with the article missing or wanted, or with the house, box, papers &c. explored. Ex. घर ढांडुळले; गांव ढांडुळला; डागिना ढांडुळला; डबो ढांडुळलो.

ढाण *n* A slop or mess (as from water spilled). 2 A scar or a spot; a dark discoloration (on the skin, on fruits &c.) 3 C A certain esculent grass.

ढाण *a P* Damp or moist—a cloth &c.

ढाण *ad* or *ind* An enhancing particle affixed to words signifying Sour, corresponding with Sharp, piercing, biting;—used of fruits, buttermilk &c.

ढाणक *m* A general term for Mahār, Máng, and the other low classes. It is used in such phrases as the following, by many who know nothing of its meaning and who intend merely some weighty menace or general abuse.

ढाणकांस देणे-टाकणे-वांटणे-लावणे To give, cast, throw, allot, attach (सुलगो, सुल्लेंकरे, रांडापोरे &c.) to the ढाणक-people; i. e. to cast out or off; to give to the dogs. ढाणकास जाणे To go to the dogs.

ढाणकस *a* (About Satara.) Lusty, burly, strapping, sturdy. [the body &c.]

ढाणे *n* A spot or dark discoloration (upon fruits,

ढाण्या *a* (ढाण) Extremely sour—a fruit. 2 Spotted—a serpent, a leopard &c.

ढाण्या वाघ *m* (Dark-spotted tiger.) A leopard.

ढापण *n* ढापणी *f* (ڏاڀڻا H) A lid, top, cover, shutter. 2 A blind for a beast's eye.

ढापणी *f* (Verbal of ढापणे) Covering, closing, shutting up, hiding &c.

ढापणे *v c* (ڏاڀڻا H) To close with a top or lid. 2 To cover, conceal, hide. 3 To suppress or smother (a matter). [ter.]

ढापणे *n* ढांपा *m* (ढापणे) A lid, top, cover, shut-

ढापाम *m* A large kind of tile, ridge-tile.

ढाल *f* (S through ڏال H) A shield. 2 The grand flag of an army directing its march and encampments: also the standard or banner of a chieftain: also a flag flying on forts &c. *v* दे. 3 Among women. Adam's apple. 4 *n* Applied to any bold, forward, masculine deed of women. *v* गिळ.

ढाल देणे (To pitch the grand flag.) To stand forth as equipped or prepared (to fight, dispute, argue &c.); to declare a challenge or a defiance: also to exhibit purpose or readiness for a journey &c. And उलटी ढाल देणे To turn against rebelliously. Also ढाल उलटणे-फिरविणे in this sense.

ढाल *a* or ढालगज *a* (ढाल & गज. Bold as a war-elephant with his head protected by a shield.) Used reproachfully of an audacious, immodest, masculine woman and of the headstrong, daring, impetuous, or open, public, and unfeminine deeds or course of such: also of any desperate, outrageous, half-frantic woman or woman's deed. Applied also by women to wild, adventurous children, and to their tricks and pranks. 2 Applied also to any monstrously large and gross woman. 3 Seditious, turbulent, violent, law-braving—a person gen.

ढालकरी *m* The bearer of or attendant upon the ढाल of an army or a chieftain. 2 fig. The staff, support, or upholding person of a family or community.

ढालकाठी *f* ढालखांब *m* A flagstaff; esp. the pole for a grand flag or standard. 2 fig. The leading and sustaining member of a household or other commonwealth.

ढालपट्टा *m* (Shield and sword.) A soldier's accoutrements comprehensively.

ढालपा, ढालपो, ढालपट See under ढलपा.

ढालाईत *a* (ڏاهليت H) Armed with a shield; but esp. used of the attendants (although mere mace bearers) of great men in their excursions. 2 That bears the great flag which proceeds in front of an army in march.

ढाल्या *a* (ढाल) Armed with a shield. 2 That bears the ढाल or grand flag of an army. 3 Speculative and enterprising, adventurous, full of schemes and shifts and projects.

ढास or ढांस *f* An obstinate dry cough (esp. of horses and cattle). [land.]

ढास *a P* Arid, meagre, lean, poor, sterile—ढांस *m C* A bite or morsure. *v* चे. 2 The part bitten.

ढांसण *n C* A prop or support. 2 fig. A patron. 3 R The precise juncture; the critical moment; “the time and tide in men's affairs:” also the very place; the exact spot.

ढासणी or ढांसणी *f* (Verbal of ढासणे) Coughing. *v* कर: also a cough (cattle-cough). *v* लाग, राह.

ढासणे or ढांसणे *v i* (ڏاسڻا H) To cough—esp. horses and cattle.

ढासण्या *f pl* Ropes made fast to the आखरी (axle-beam) and embracing and confining the several pieces composing the bed of a गाडा or load-cart. [horse &c.]

ढासरा *a* Affected with ढास (dry cough)—a ढासरा *m* (Imit.) Shock; heavy and abiding impression; deep and painful sense (as sustained or conceived upon some afflictive event). *v* घर, वे, बाळग, काढ *g.* of *o.* Ex. पोराने आईचा ढास घरला The child is terror-struck or grief-struck for want of its mother; छाला असा ढास बसला आहे मनातून जात नाही He has conceived a fright, dread, alarm &c. [well, heap &c. See घासळणे.]

ढांसळणे *v i* To tumble in or down—a building,

ढाल *m* A motion or stool, an alvine discharge; esp. as occasioned by purgative medicines or by disease. 2 A purgative. 3 Slope, inclination of a plane. 4 Lustre (of pearls). Pr. सोत्याला ढाल किती असतो. 5 Cast, mould, form (as of metal vessels, trinkets &c.) 6 *m* Way, manner, style. *v* पड. ढाल देणे To dismiss or turn off (a servant &c.) 2 To shuffle off, evade, elude. ढालाखाली or ढाली पडणे *g.* of *o.* also ढाल पडणे or लागणे in. con. To fall into the manner or style of. ढालाखाली चालणे To proceed in or after the ordinary fashion.

ढालउखाल *m* Purgating and vomiting. *v* हो, चाल, दे. [gative medicine.]

ढालक *a* (ढाल) Purgative: also as *s n* a pur-

ढालणी *f* (Verbal of ढालणे) Smoothing (of a ploughed field). 2 Waving around (of a fan &c.) ढालणे *v c* (Active of ढालणे) To wave over or around (a fan, brush &c.) Ex. सेवक वरि ढालति चामरे. 2 To shed its lustre—a pearl &c. 3 To shed (tears). Ex. घोडा असु ढालतो.

ढालणे *v i* To fall or to be shed—tears. Ex. डोळ्यांतून पाणी ढालते or डोळे ढालतात. 2 To have a flux or loose stool. [field].

ढालणे *v c* To smooth or break the clods (of a

ढालदार *a* (ڏالدار H) Sloping, esp. steeply sloping.

ढाला *m* A small leafy branch, a sprig. 2 A plant of gram, sometimes of वाटाण, or of लांक.

ढाली *f* A branch or bough.

घरायला ढाली न बसायला सावली (Having neither a branch to grasp nor shade to sit under.) Expresses an extremely forlorn and destitute condition.

ढालू *a* (ڏالو H) Steeply sloping. [tion.]

ढाल्या *m* A ढप्पर supplementary to the piece called कळी. [crier.]

ढाल्या *a P* The beater of the दबंडो, the public ढिकळी or ढिकुळी *f* (Dim. of ढोग) A small heap or lumped mass (as of boiled rice, of milk-coagulum &c.: also a clot (as of blood).

ढिगर or ढिगार *a* (ढोग) Much, abundant, plentiful. A vulgar word.

ढिगर, ढिगार, ढिगारा *m* (ढोग) A stack or rick; a pile, heap, or rising mass gen.

दिगी *f* A prop. *v* दे, लाव. [lumped earth.
दिपळ or दिपूळ *n* A clod or any rude mass of
दिम or म्म *f* ए Used with खाणें, देणें, करणें, म्हणणें.
To turn from one's pursuit or purpose; to do or
forbear (at another's bidding); to stir a step;
to budge a peg. Neg. con. Ex. मो त्यास इतकें बोल-
लां परंतु त्यानं दिम खाल्लो नाहीं. 2 Used also as
a & *ad* Fixed, fast, stiff, utterly unmoving and
unheeding. Ex. कोणही कांहीं करो हा आपला
दिम or दिम बसतो.

दिमा *m* A mount, tump, or hillock, a little cir-
cular eminence. 2 A little insulated or dry spot
in a river. [languid, dull.

दिमा *a* (Commonly धिमा) Slow, slack, sluggish,
दिमेरा *m* The end of the backbone of beasts,
the rump or croup.

दिरा *m* (Usually डिरा) A new shoot or sprout;
or the unexpanded end of a sprout. 2 fig.
A pointed stick used by thatchers to toss up their
bundles.

दिरी *f* (Dim. of डिरा) A young sprout; an
unfolded spike of leaves; a spike (as of the milk
bush &c.) [ed. 2 fig. Remiss.

दिलता *a* दिला *a* (دھिला H) Loose, slack, relax-
दिलई *f* (दिला) Looseness or slackness.

दिला कुमईत *c* A term for a hack or rip of a
horse; also for a fainthearted, flinching, failing
person.

दिला माल *m* (Slack stuff or material.) A term
for an effeminate, impotent, or inefficient person;
a poor thing, a poor piece.

दिलाविणें *v c* (दिला) To loosen or slacken.

दिलो दोरी *f* Slack rein; lax restraint or rule. *v*
दे, सोड.

दिल्या *a* (दिला) Slack or loose-jointed—a person
as to the body: remiss or perfunctory—as to the
conduct.

दिळी *f* (دھिला H) Slowness, slackness, dila-
toriness, dawdling, procrastination &c. *v* कर, पाड.
2 fig. Relaxation; remission of attention or appli-
cation: also suspension of restraint, or abatement
of rigor. [individual of it. They are fishermen.

दिवर, दिवर, डीवर *m* (धीवर S) A class or an
दिसळ or दिसळ *a* (दासळणें) Lavish of money,
liberal, profuse, openhanded. See घेताल I & II.
2 Large, bulky, unwieldy, yet slack and weak;—
used of men, animals, timbers &c.

दिसळ, दिसळ, दिखर, दिखळ *a* Of soft fibre—
wood. 2 Flabby, of loose and soft muscles.

दिसळणें *v i* (Commonly दासळणें or दासळणें *q. v.*)
To tumble in or down—a building, a well, a heap.

दिसा *m* A kingfisher. Also called खंया & गण्या.

दोग *m* A large heap or mass. 2 Used by the
vulgar in the sense Heaps, piles, lots, vast quan-
tities. Applied boundlessly, and also as *a* Over-
abounding, overflowing plentiful.

दोग करणें To make many efforts or great exertion;
to try hard. दोग घालणें-पाडणें-लावणें To make or
lay a heap, i. e. to do a great deal.

दोल *a* Loose, slack, relaxed, lax, remiss, lit. fig.

दोल *f* (دھिल H) Looseness or slackness; and
fig. laxity, remissness, perfunctoriness. *v* हो, अस,
कर. 2 Dilatoriness or dawdling. *v* कर, लाव, मांड.

दोल देणें To let loose (to follow his own will); to
give a slack rein unto. दोल पडणें (कासाला) To be
dawdled over or dallied with—a work or business.

दोल *n* (دول H) A potbelly. Applied, in ex-
pression of astonishment or disgust, to any colos-
sal and unwieldy person or thing. Ex. हें केवढें

दोवर *m* See दिवर. [दोल हो!

दुंकून *ad* (Used with verbs of looking, and
requiring neg. con. From टोकावणें, or from डोकें
Head.) With the head poked out or thrust for-
wards—beholding. Ex. म्यां त्याजकडे दुंकून पाहिलें
नाहीं.

दुंग *n* The buttocks or posteriors. Ex. दुंगासीं
लावोनि लंगोटी ॥ चैलोकामृष्टि चिंडवसी ॥

दुंगचें सोडून डोकीस गुंडाळणें To cast off shame; to
glory in dishonor.

दुंगण, दुंगाण, दुंगाड, दुंगड *n* (Formations from दुंग
implying largeness, coarseness, unsightliness &c.)
The buttocks or posteriors: also a buttock. Pr.
तांडाच्या बाता दुंगाड खाय लाता answering to कोणदा-
चें तांड चालतें कोणदाचा हात.

दुंगणावर अपटणें (To fall violently upon one's bot-
tom.) To be imposed upon greatly or to incur
great loss through folly or mistake. दुंगणास हात
पावंचणें Said of a child as he is growing big and
manifesting independence and unruliness.

दुंगणमोडें *n* (दुंगण & मोडणें To bend.) A sort of
दरलें *q. v.*—that which turns inward when the
wearer stoops, and thus protects his hinder parts.
2 (Because it is almost severed asunder about
the middle.) A species of ant. [sack.

दुंडाळणें or दुंडाळणें *v c* (See दांडाळणें) To ran-
दुद्धाचार्य *m* Commonly दुद्धाचार्य.

दुबा *m* An eminence or a mount; a little hill.

दुसकें, दुसदुस, दुसदुसे *n* (Imit.) Terms for a
child's drum.

दुसणी *f* P (दुस Bump! bump!) The bumping
with its head of a calf, kid &c. against the udder
of its mother: also the butting of a calf, kid &c.
before its horns are shotten.

दुशी or रशी *f* (दुसणें) A poke or thrust; esp.
a bump or push with the head; the bumping of
दुस *ind* Better दुस. [a sucking calf &c.

दुसकणी *f* (Verbal of दुसकणें *q. v.*) Poking,
sticking, thrusting &c.

दुसकणें *v c* (दुस!) To poke, stick, thrust, drive
in (a pointed thing). 2 To push or strike with
the head.

दुसकी *f* (दुस!) Poking or thrusting; a poke or
thrust: esp. a bump or push with the head. *v*
मार. 2 Bumping (as of a child in the womb, of a
calf or kid in sucking the mother).

दुसणी *f* (Verbal of दुसणें) Poking, thrusting
&c. *v* दे, मार. 2 Refreshening of the memory (of
a patron &c.), jogging.

दुसणें *v c* (Imit. दुस!) To poke, stick, thrust, to
drive in (a horn or pointed weapon).

दुसणें *v i* (दुस!) To rush (through or into) with
head foremost.

दुसा or ससा *m* A blow with the fist.

दुसी *f* (दुसणें) A poke or thrust; esp. a push
with the head.

दुस *ind* A particle of enhancement prefixed or
affixed to काळा, as काळादुस Coalblack, black as
soot. Ex. अहाहा काय तिचीं पोरें काळीं दुस.

देंक *f* R W The bellowing of a bull. 2 *f n* fig.
An angry bellowing at; a sudden and violent
burst. *v* फोड.

देंकणी or देंकणी *f* A dark-red and stinking crea-
ture resembling a small cockroach. Supposed po-
pularly to be the Alma mater of the bug. 2 A
term of the loom. The bowform fixture overhead
of the वडो (or ओवो) to which, passing through
loops or eyes at its extremities, are fastened the
cords of the अटण्या (the two cross sticks com-
posing the वडो).

देंकणें or देंकणें *v i* R (देंक) To turn upon with a

bellow or a passionate and vehement burst; to
roar at.

देंकर, देंकर, or देंकर *f m* An eructation or belch.
दें देणें (To give a belch; to intimate by an
eructation that the money or other article placed
in deposit has been devoured and thoroughly
digested.) To declare significantly and fearlessly
that a deposit has been appropriated and will never
be surrendered.

देंकळ, देंकळ, देंकळ or देंकळ *n* A clod.

देंकळाप्रमाणें विराला (His valor, impudence &c.)
melted away like a clod (thrown into water).

देंकळी or देंकळी *f* (Or दिकळी) A small heap or
lumped mass (as of boiled rice): also a concretion
or clot.

देंकूण or देंकूण *m* A bug. 2 Applied as a term
of disgust, or loathing; a stinkard or stinkpot.
Thus also Horace, "Moveat cimex Pantilius".
देंकूणास दे काय खातो Savage beasts dwell together
in peace. देंकूण पिसा *f pl* (Bugs and fleas.) Utter
poverty and filthy wretchedness.

देंकी *f* (دھینکا H) An apparatus with a lever for
pounding lime, पोहे &c.

देंकें *n* देका *m* The curved piece of wood which
passes over the head of the लाट (roller of oilmill)
and presses it down. Also दोंक or दोंकें.

देंग *f n* (دینگ H) A stride or step. 2 The
space between the thighs of one standing up. 3
The thigh or whole leg. 4 *n c* The groin.

देंगा or देंगें पसरणें To straddle or stride widely:
also to stretch the legs: as हा देंगा or देंगें पसरून
निजला. [of opinions in religion, a heresy.

देंगमत *n* (Or दोंगमत) A bold and heterodox set
देंगलणें *v c* (देंग) To stride over. 2 fig. To over-
pass or pretermite (negligently or unfaithfully). 3
(Local and vulgar.) To spoil, marr, blast, dish,
smash. 4 To flout, scout, hoot, tut; to reject dis-

देंगा *m* A buttock. [dainfully.

देंगाळ or देंगाळ *a* (देंग) Long-legged: also that
takes long strides. 2 fig. Very tall. See दांगळ.

देंगोजीमोंगोजी, देंगोंमोंगा, देंगूमोंगू, देंगोजी *m* (देंग
Stride.) A term for a blustering, swaggering pre-
tender or professor. Applied also to the Guru of
the Mahárs.

देंडळ, देंडळणें, देंडाळणें, देंडाळी See under देंडळ.

देंडळ *f* देंडाळी *f* Diarrhoea or flux.

देंडळणें or देंडाळणें *v i* (देंडळ) To have a flux.

देंडळपट्टी *f* (A vulgar formation.) Violent purg-
ing or flux. [or louse.

देंण्या *m* A term for a fine, fat, well-filled bug

देंप or देंप *n* A clod. Hence arable land; as त्या
गांवांत पंचवीस विघे देंप आहे: also a quantity of
land determined, not by its extent, but by its pro-
duce; and divided into सुडा, खंडो, कुडव & अघोली.
2 *f* A lump or rondel of गूळ, —the mass which the
inspissated juice of the sugarcane forms on cooling
down. Hence 3 A mass (of oilcake, boiled rice,
damaged grain, coagulated milk &c. and, freely,
of clotted hair, papers, leaves, bundles of grass
adhering closely together). 4 *f* also देंपण *f n* A
stack of bundles of कडवा covered over with clods
(for protection against cattle, rain, fire). 5 *n p* A
press or throng. [a तरफ &c.)

देंपझाडा *m* A schedule of the arable lands (as of
देंपणें *v c* (देंप) To pile or heap up. 2 fig. To
cram or stuff (food &c.)

देंपणें *v i* (देंप) To stick unto or press upon and
form a देंप or mass—papers, leaves &c.: to close
and get firm, to fix—boiled गूळ on cooling. 3 To
get fixed or fast (in a post or an occupation). 4 (देंप

Clod or lump.) To sit or squat (with implication of length of time or of laziness in the sitter or of anger and abusiveness in the speaker). Ex. **दा एडोळां कोणहीकडे जाऊन डेपला.**

डेपपाहणी f Inspection or survey of arable lands.
डेपफोडणे n C A wooden mallet. Used to break the clods of a rice-field after ploughing it up.

डेपशी f (डेप) A lump of cowdung kindled or burned to ashes. 2 or **गुळाची डेपशी** A lump (the settled mass of boiled sugarcane-juice) of **गुळ**.

डेपवांगी f A variety of the Eggplant. **डेपवांगे n** Its fruit.

डेपसा m (डेप) A lump of cowdung kindled or burned to ashes. Used also, respectively, as **विस्वाचा डे०** or **राखेचा डे०**. 2 A clod, or a mass (as fallen from a wall). 3 See **डेप** Sig. III.

डेपळ n डेपळा m डेपूळ n dim. **डेपळी f** A clod, or any rude mass of lumped earth.

डेपाळी f डेपाळे n (डेप & अळी) A hole in the ground at a sugar-work, in which the boiled juice of the cane is poured to thicken and form into lumps.

डेपूस n (डेप) A mass (as detached from a river's bank, from a dilapidated building &c.)

डेपूळ n A half of a divided jack-fruit.

डेपेचे गुहं n A term for a receiver of bribes. (Lit. A bullock, cow &c. fed upon oilcake.)

डेप्या a (डेप) That sits fast or sticks unto (in dunning, enforcing work &c.) [See **डेवरा**.

डेवरपोष्या a डेवरा or डेसरा a Potbellied &c.

डेवरा or डेवरा a Large and spreading—a nose : also *attrib.* having such a nose. 2 Puffed or distended—a belly : also *attrib.* potbellied.

डेवरीडेमाई f or डेमाई f A term for a corpulent and gross woman.

डेवरे, डेवरे, डेमरे n Flour beaten up with various peppers and salt, flattened into a cake, saturated with ghee or oil, and fried,—a sort of pancake. 2 A large and spreading nose.

डेवूस or डेवूस n A bump (on the body, trees, the ground). *v* वाढ, ये, फुग, निघ, राह, उतर. The word is synonymous with **डेवूस** or **डेवूस**, **डेगळ** or **डेसणी f** Butting. [उडंगळ.

डेसा m (Or डिसा) An insulated or a dry spot in a river. 2 A bump. See **डेवूस**.

डेर m The gummy excretion of the eyes. 2 *f* (دهر H) A distended paunch or potbelly : also *attrib.* a potbellied person. Applied also to huge fruits ; a *whacking* cocoanut, a *thumping* jack &c. 3 *f m* (دهر H) A heap gen. [or eyelids.

डेरणे vi (डेर) To be covered with mucus—eyes
डेरपोष्या a (डेर & पोष्ट) **डेरा or त्या a** Potbellied.
डेरी f (Dim. of डेर) A little heap gen.

डेल f An effaced or an imperfectly risen part of the impression upon a coin.

डेल n f A potbelly. Applied also as **डील n q. v.** in the sense of Monster, hulk &c. 2 *f* Vulgar. Heaps, piles, lots, quantities.

डेलच or ज or डेलेज f (دلیز P from देहली S) A large and arched doorway : also a portico, porch, vestibule : also a shed or penthouse along the inside of the wall of an enclosure : also the threshold of a house.

डेलम m An insulated or a dry spot in a river.

डेली a (डेल) Somewhat effaced or somewhat faint—the impression on a coin : and *attrib.* of somewhat effaced or faint impression—a coin.

डेसण n डेसे n The groin. [together.

डेसणे v c To cram or stuff ; to drive hard

डेसणे v i To throng or crowd.

डेसा m P A fine stem, or the tender crop or extremity (esp. of an esculent vegetable).

डेळके n A bifurcated stick : also the bifurcation (of a stick, trunk of a tree &c.)

डे f Commonly **दर्**.

डेक n An old and decayed tree. 2 *fig.* An aged and infirm man or woman.

डेक or डेके n The curved piece of wood fastened on the head of the roller of an oilmill. 2 The cross beam receiving the heads of **नवरा & नवरी** (the revolving screws) of a sugarpress ; or, if there be a **साथेफळी**, the beam across this, to the ends of which the bullock-yokes are attached ; the lever. 3 *f a ad* See **डांक**.

डेकण n An instrument of stonebreakers, a heavy pickax with one pointed end.

डेकळा m A thick cake of coarsely ground gram. 2 A ball made of flour of **हरभरा** or **उडीद** or of several pulses mixed. 3 A double *pysá*. 4 (In **नंदभाषा**) A term for a **पैसा**.

डेकून or डेकून ad Commonly **दुकून**.

डेग n डेगसेग n Hypocrisy or sanctimoniousness ; arrogant or fraudulent assumption and display gen. 2 Sham, pretence, feint. [दुग.

डेग, डेगण, डेगाड, डेगाण, डेगाणमोडे See under **डेगधचुरा m (डेग & धचुरा)** Hypocritical and knavish pretensions and exhibitions.

डेगमत n See **डेगमत**.

डेगा m A buttock.

डेगी or ग्या a डेगीसेगी a (डेग) Sanctimonious or hypocritical ; that pretends or falsely professes gen. 2 That shams or feigns (a sickness &c.)

डेगेरा a (डेग Buttocks.) Defiled, dirtied &c. by the buttocks ;—used of an article of lower apparel just taken off and yet unwashed.

डेचणे v c Better **डेसणे** or **दुसणे**.

डेढोवाडा m डेढो f (Imit.) Popular outcry against (as a bankrupt, rogue &c.) *v* **चो g. of s.**

डेण n A huge misshapen piece of firewood ; a chump, clump, block. Hence, revilingly, a huge *flesh-mountain*, a *porpoise*. [log or fire billet.

डेणकूर n डेणप n डेणा m डेणे n A large clumsy **डेणगोमोट f** A bucket (of a draw-well) which is worked by one pair of bullocks.

डेणगे n The vessel at the bottom of a sugarpress to receive the juice of the canes.

डेणग्याआखड m The long team-whip of a ploughman. [tendo Achillis.

डेणशीर f The great tendon above the heel,

डेणस n A chump or block, esp. a piece sawn off from the trunk. 2 Applied to the **अजगर** or **Boa** in expression of its monstrousness. 3 A rude hollow in the trunk of a tree.

डेणसकड n R A term of reviling for a gross, bloated, sluggish man or animal.

डेणा or ण्या a (डेण Log or block.) Large and lubberly ; bulky and sluggish. 2 Applied also to a grown up male behaving as a child.

डेपर or डेंपर n m The knee. 2 **डेपर** is by many, esp. at **Náshik**, applied to the elbow-joint, shoulder-joint, middle joint of the fingers, cheek-bone, and the hip, esp. in construction with the designating noun, as **कोपराचे-खांयाचे-बोटांचे-गालांचे-कमरेचे** or **टिरीचे-पायाचे-ढो०**. Also **उराचे ढो०** The end of the breast bone. [मार, दे.

डेपरखळी f A blow or bump with the knee. *v*

डेपरखुंटी ad With the knees sinking under. *n* **चाल, ये.** **ढो० बसणे** To kneel down. **ढो० स येणे** To be arrived at the infirmities of age. (Lit. To have the knees sinking under.)

डेपरगोष्या f pl A play with गोष्या or marbles. The marbles are pushed along with the knuckles.

डेपरणे v c (डेपर Knuckles.) To knuckle (the गोटी marble) into or towards (आगल the hole).

डेपराची वाटी f The patella or knee pan.

डेपरी f (डेपर) Inflammation at the knee, whether white swelling or any minor affection.

डेपा m (Commonly डेंपर) The knee.

डेबळ or डा a Large, coarse, thick, clumsily or grossly large.

डेबळा m A large hole (in a wall, board, vessel, cloth &c.) 2 A truss or loose bundle of the materials of a stripped thatch.

डेसण n A buttock.

डेसणे n Picking and messing (of victuals) : also picked and messed state.

डोर n The general name for oxen, bulls, cows, and buffaloes ; black cattle. 2 An ox, bull, cow &c., an individual head.

डोर m A low caste or an individual of it. They are curriers and tanners.

डोरकोळी f A black and large kind of spider.

डोरगा m R W A vulture.

डोरगुंज f र A variety of गुंज, bearing a larger berry : also the berry.

डोरगुहं n (डोर & गुहं both words signifying cattle.) A comprehensive term for black cattle.

डोरजा m A common term for the two खुंटा or uprights of a loom which receive the tenons of the लाट or beam, and sustain its revolutions.

डोरवी a R (डोर) Relating to black cattle ;—used of their leather, bones &c., or of articles made of them.

डोल m (دول H) A large sort of drum. 2 *fig.* A huge paunch or belly. 3 *f* A hollow or cavity (in a tree, rock, hill, or the earth laterally) ; a cavernous excavation.

वाजत डोलाने (With drum beating.) Openly, publicly, fearlessly, triumphantly, with vaunting and glorying. [mangifera. Rox.

डोलआंबा m A large tree, Hogplum, Spondias
डोलक or डोलकी f (Dim. of डोल) A small sort of drum. [small drum of certain kinds.

डोलके sometimes डोलगे n (Dim. of डोल) A **ढो० फोडणे** To divulge secrets ; *to let the cat out of the bag*. **ढो० वाजणे g. of s.** To become notorious or celebrated.

डोलक्या a (डोलक) A player on the डोलक.

डोलखांब m A pillar planted in a cornfield, supporting a डोल or drum (or रूप &c.) which is beaten to scare away birds. [catorius).

डोलगुंज f A large variety of गुंज (Abrus pre-

डोलजी m (دولجي H) A player on the डोल.

डोलमांजर n m (डोल Hollow in tree &c.) The Pangolin. See **खवव्यामांजर**. Some identify it with **कांडेचोर** or **ऊद**.

डोला m (डोल Drum, here taken to figure forth hollowness or emptiness.) A heavy loss (in trade &c.) *v* बस. 2 *fig.* Balking, bilking, gulling, tricking. *v* दे.

डोलार n (डोल A cavity.) A decayed and hollow tree. 2 A distended paunch, a potbelly : also *attrib.* a potbellied person or beast.

डोली f (डोल) A hollow or cavity (in a tree, **डोल्या a (डोल)** Potbellied. [rock, or hill).

डोसकणी, डोसकणे, डोसकी, डोसणी, डोसणे See under **दु**. [E or N E). *v* सुट, वाह.

डोसण f C A high wind (esp. from the land, S **डोसणे v c & i (ढो! ढो! the sound of gulping.)** To gulp large draughts ; to quaff, swill, swig, guzzle.

ढासढासून जाळणें To torment or worry exceedingly.

ढासरा *m* A blow. *v* दे, मार. 2 fig. A taunt, fling, cut, *hit*. 3 Shock, blow, heavy impression. See डासरा.

ढासला or ढासला *m* A large and coarse sort of बांगडी. [2 See ढासण.]

ढासा or ढासा *m* A blow, thump, punch, poult.

ढाडव & ढाडविणें See डवडव & डवडविणें.

ढाळ *n* A form &c. See डोळ.

ण

ण The fifteenth consonant. It is sounded more nasally than the English N. It is represented here, when the Roman character is used, by *n*. Except as in the particle णें & *pl* णीं, for which see the preferable form नें & नीं, it never occurs initially.

त

त The sixteenth consonant, and the first of the fourth or dental class; sounded as T in tube, tulip, tune, or more softly still. त, as well as ट, and their aspirates थ & ठ, must be acquired by the ear. The English T represents with exactitude neither त nor ट, being medial betwixt the softness of the dental and the sharpness or hardness of the palatal. Further, T has with English speakers many shades of softness and hardness, and the English ear is heavy or full of kind allowance. Not so interchanged are त & ट by the Native tongue; and not so indiscriminating or accommodating is the Native ear. To distinguish these letters accurately is all-important. The above notice, substituting for त, ट, for थ, ठ, for the aspirates थ & ठ, the aspirates थ & ठ, and for T, D, applies, word for word, to the letter ट. It may be profitable to observe here that the universal apprehension, by Native students of English, of the sound of the English letters T & D as exactly that respectively of their own ट & ड, and the practice, all but universal, by the teachers of English (whether of this country or of England) of either teaching or admitting this representation of T & D unto the exclusion, absolutely and altogether, of त & ट—are unwarranted by the case, and fraught with detriment to Native scholarship. As T & D are incorrectly and most offensively conveyed in vocal expression by ट & ड, and as Th (as in *think, thing*), and as standing for Dh (as in *thus, that*), would be quite insufferably rendered by ट & ड, whilst by त & ट they are re-uttered, although more softly and sweetly, yet, to no English ear, objectionably (e. g. compare, as competing equivalents for *tune, tulip, dupe, due* तून, तूलिप, तूप, तू & तून, तूलिप, तूप, तू, and, as equivalents for *think, thus*, compare ठिक, ठस & थिक, थस), it is suggested that, as representatives of T & D, ट & ड be disallowed and discarded, and त & ट (with the approximating थ for Th) be employed and taught—and this universally.

तडनात, तडनातजावता &c. See under ते.

तई *ad* (Poetry.) Then.

तकर *m* (तेहूर) A Haughtiness, highmindedness, conceit; as जेराचा-विद्येचा-धनाचा-अधिकाराचा-तकर: also proud and prompt angerfulness: also,

in good sense, loftiness of spirit, high daring, dauntlessness. Also written तवर, but the two forms are not by all recognized and used as one word. For तवरी *a*, little known, see तवरी *a*.

तकट *n* Metal beaten into a plate or leaf. 2 An ornament of the shape of a leaf of the पिंपळ tree, depending in front from the waist of a little naked girl or boy.

तकट or तकटून *ad* A particle used with verbs in general, and expressing vehemence, promptitude, smartness or fullness of action. Ex. त० बांधणें To tie tightly; त० जेवणें To eat to the full; to stuff and cram; त० पळणें-धावणें-निघणें To set off at once; to start with a run.

तकटणें *v c* (Usually तकटून बांधणें) To tighten; to draw closely and tightly. 2 or तकटून जेवणें To stuff or cram into one's maw, to *tuck in*. Ex. दोन शेर भात तकटायला पाहिजे काम माच करायला नको.

तकटबंदी *f* sometimes तगटबंदी *f* & तकटबंदी *f* & तगटबंद *m* Surrounding with a fence. 2 fig. Hemming in, beleaguering, besetting: also dunning or pressing. 3 (तकट Tight.) Binding and fastening (as of loads): also fig. binding, restraining, confining.

तकटें *n* A matted or wattled frame (as for a window shutter, gate of an enclosure &c.) 2 Metal beaten into a plate or leaf.

तकडो *f* An aggregate of twenty-four चिचडी (rolls of coarse thread).

तकतक or कां *ad* (Imit.) With a glitter or sparkling, brilliantly, brightly. *v* कर.

तकतकणें *v i* To shine, glitter, glisten: also to be glossy or bright.

तकतकी *f* Glossiness, brightness, polish; glitter, sparkling, glistening or shining quality.

तकतकीत *a* Glossy, shining, glistening, bright.

तकरार *f* corruptly तकराद *f* (तकरार) A statement or representation in disproof or dissallowal (as by litigants, disputants, culprits on trial). *v* कर, घे. 2 Starting objections; making difficulties; arguing the point; perverse demurring. *v* कर, सांग. 3 Contesting, striving, disputing. See तकराळ, for these, being only two forms of the Arabic word, are not rigidly maintained in the distinction made here. [court's judgment, an appeal.]

तकरारअर्जी *f* In law. A petition against a lower तकरारखोर *c* तकरारी or त्या *a* (तकरार) Contentious, captious, disputatious. [ness.]

तकरारखोरी *f* Contentiousness or quarrelsome-तकराळ *f* (तकरार) Discrepancy or variance (of a narration). 2 *n* A fabrication; an invented story to deceive, defraud, injure. 3 Used sometimes in the senses given under तकरार, for of that word as representing तकरार this is only a varying form.

तकरोर *m* (तक्रिर) A malicious or false charge against. *v* आण, घे. 2 Statement or narrative of one's case. 3 fig. Lengthy and unfounded pleas; mere pretexts or excuses. [of a case.]

तकरोरनामा *m* (तक्रिरनामा) A written statement तकलादो *a* (तकलید) A Badly executed through indolence or fraudulent reservation of skill; shuffled up or slubbered over.

तकलुबो or तकलोबो *a* From تغلب A Forged, false, but understood popularly as the word preceding. Also fabricated, false, or unsound—person, speech, deed, trinket, thing.

तकवा *m* (تقوى) Power, force, strength. तकवितकौल or तकवेतकौल *m* तकवेतचिडी *f*

(تقوى A قول A حقیقی H) A paper or token granted by Government to serve till the formal कौल or agreement can be drawn up; an *assurance-deed*. [तकौल.]

तकशीम or सीम, तकशीमदार, तकशीमदारी See तकशीर or तकशीर *f* (تقصیر A) An offence, fault, transgression, crime. [criminal.]

तकशीरवार *a* (تقصیروار P) Faulty, offending, तकस *m* R Hurt, injury, slight affection (as from a smack or blow): also fig. slight conception of offence or pain (as from abuse, ridicule, reproof &c.) In. con. & with पोडोच, पाव, लाग, बस.

तकाकणें *v i* (Intens. of तकतकणें) To shine brightly, to glow or glare.

तकाकी *f* (Intens. of तकतकी) Brilliance, radiance, refulgence, strong shining.

तकिया *m* Commonly तक्का. [a work or course].

तकुबो *f* (توقف A) Suspension or stoppage (of तकूब *ad* (توقف A) In a state of suspension or temporary stoppage. *v* कर, ठेव, हो.

तकूबचिडी *f* (توقف A حقیقی H) An order of suspension from Government; esp. a note given to a family to secure them from the dunning of the tax-gatherer. 2 fig. A medicine which produces temporary relief.

तकूट *ad* Quickly, in a trice, shake, jiffy.

तकू *f* Mangoes sliced and pounded together

तक्त *n* (تخت P) A throne. [with spices.]

तक्तपोशी *f* (تختपोشی P) A ceiling or a flooring of planks, a contabulation. 2 A boarded house or room.

तक्तरांवा *m* (तख्ते P Plank, روان P Moving.) A planked frame accommodating dancing girls &c., borne on men's heads during a marriage-procession.

तक्ता *m* (तख्ते P) A plank. 2 A garden bed or plot: also a division in a plantation: also a clump of flowering plants. 3 A bale (as of shawls). 4 A sheet or half-sheet of paper: hence a tabular statement, list, roll, catalogue &c. drawn up on it; an account in general of particulars (of receipts, expenses, one's services or doings &c.) 5 A piece of paper cut and shaped as a model. See under तक्ती.

तक्ताधिकारी *m* तक्ताधिपति *m* (Corrupt formations with تخت P & अधिकारी & अधिपति S) The enthroned or reigning king.

तक्ती *f* (तख्ते P) A piece of paper cut and shaped as a model by which to form other pieces. In this sense also तक्तीपत्र *n*. 2 The pile composed of such pieces, or of leaves of a book.

तक्ती *a* (तक्ता) Composed of planks or boards.

तक्का *m* (تکيه P) A pillow or bolster; a cushion or pad. 2 A Fakir's stand. 3 The stone-seat तक *n* S Buttermilk. [(of a vestibule &c.)]

तकमंदूर *m* S Rust of iron taken medicinally in buttermilk.

तखलादी, तखलुबो, तखलोबो Better तकलादी &c. तखली & तखलीयाध, तखलें, तखलेंदुःख, तखल्यारोग, तखोल Formations by metathesis from कयली & तंखा *m* Usually तनखा. [कथोल.]

तखत, तखतपोशी, तखतरांवा, तखता, तखताधिकारी, तखताधिपति, तखती, तखतीपत्र See under तक्त.

तंग *m* (तंग P) A girth (esp. of a horse-saddle).

तंग *a* (तंग P) Tight. 2 fig. Straitened, pressed, pinched. [तंगव.]

तग *m* (तगणें) Continuance, endurance &c. See तग *m* A large balance.

तगी लागणे (To hitch in the balance.) To hang or be suspended—a work &c. : to hang undecided ; (lis) sub judice esse.

तंगचार् or तंगची (تنگچائی H) Deficiency, scantiness, scarcity. Pr. खाण्यापिण्याची तंग आणि नसो मारायणाची दख्खर. 2 Straitedened or pinched state.

तंगट n Survey-estimate (esp. of crops and of mangoes). [तकटणे, तकटबंदी, तकटून.

तंगट, तंगटणे, तंगटबंदी, तंगटून Commonly तकट, तंगटणी f (Verbal of तंगटणे) Surveying or estimating. [&c.]

तंगटणे v c (तंगट) To survey or estimate (crops तंगट n तंगटणी (तंगट) H) A light or reviling term for the leg. See टांगडो. [डणे.

तंगटणे sometimes तंगटणे v c & i Commonly तंग-तंगणे v i (तंग) To be reduced (in flesh or circumstances); to be emaciated or impoverished.

तंगणे v i To live with or at; to continue, remain, stay : (with some implication of comfortable settledness.) 2 To stand, endure, last, hold out.

तंगतंगीत a P Very tense or tight, i. e. tight-pressing or tight-bound. 2 fig. Tight-made, light and tight, compact, firmly knit or set.

तंगतोड c A Gosavi that has burst his bonds (rent his girth) of clothing, about to assume नगदीक्षा (nudity-observance).

तंगतोवरा m (तंग Girth, तोवरा Nose-bag.) A comprehensive word for the items of a horse's necessities.

तंगदमपट्टी f (See तंगदमा) Mere guess or conjecture; rough computation or estimate. 2 Demand (as from the कूळ) of monies in advance of the account. 3 A cess viewed as aggressive or in rash tyranny.

तंगदमा m (تقدم or تقدیم A Priority, precedence, going forwards or out.) Imperativeness, authoritativeness, commanding influence. v हो. 2 Thought running out upon; rash or loose guess or conjecture; rough or vague computation. 3 Used as ad also (and, more commonly,) तंगदसें or तंगदस ad As yet current or pending; as undecided, undetermined, unsettled, unjudged. 4 By loose guess or conjecture; in the way of free and flowing estimate. 5 Smartly, briskly, shortly; in a trice, shake, jiffy. [fitting too closely.

तंगदार a (तंग P & दार P) Tight, pinching,

तंगवार a (तंगवार H) Having his girths tightened (ready to to be mounted)—a horse. 2 fig. Of girth loins ready to start on a journey—a man.

तंगवार m Saddled and ready state (of a horse).

तंगसम f (Imit.) Turning and tossing; restlessness (as of fever). v कर.

तंगसम ad (Imit.) Tossingly, restlessly.

तंगसमणे v i (तंगसम) To toss and turn about; to be restless or disquieted (in body or in mind).

तंगर f A flowering shrub, Tabernæ montana coronaria. 2 n C The flower of it. 3 m P A ram.

तंगवणा a C (तंगणे) Lasting, durable.

तंगवणी & तंगवणूक f (Verbal of तंगविणे) Making to stand, last, or hold out.

तंगवणे n C (तंगणे) An article of dress that lasts many years (i. e. one that is reserved to be worn only on grand occasions).

तंगविणे v c (तंगणे) To make to stand, last, or hold out; to treat or use unwearingly.

तंगशार् f Commonly and preferably तंगचार्.

तंगार् f (تقاوی A) Advances made out of the public treasury.

तंगडणे v c & i Commonly तंगडणे.

तंगादगोर & दार m (تقاضا A گر & دار P Affixes.) The officer appointed to enforce the claims of Government upon the cultivators.

तंगादणे v i C To be wearied of (the world or a business &c.) [ning. v लाव, लाग.

तंगादा m (تقاضا A) Urging for payment, dun- तंगारी f (तंगारी P) A sort of dish or platter.

तंगाव m (तंगणे) Continuance, abiding, stay (at or with, and with implication of comfort or convenience). 2 Endurance, lasting, holding out, standing under. v काढ g. of o. v निघ g. of s.

तंगिरी or तंगेरी f (तंगिरी P) Dismissal (from an office or a post). v दे. तंगिरीचें वस्त्र देणे To dismiss.

तंगिरीवहालो or तंगेरीवहालो f (तंगिरी P) Dismissals and restorations; dischargings and reinstatements (as of public servants): also disbanding and entertaining.

तंगी f (तंगी P) Tightness. 2 fig. Straitness of circumstances; pinched state: also scarcity (of articles or money). 3 (Dim. of तंग) A girth or belly-binder of a horse's झुल, बुरखी, or गाशा (body-cloth or housings). [a post). v कर, हो.

तंगीर a (तंगिरी A) Dismissed (from an office or तंगवय a Inflamed with rage; furiously staring and chafing. [n The bark of it.

तंग f (तंग S) The bay tree, Laurus Cassia. 2

तंगकरनविशी or -निशी f (तंगकरन P) The business of तंगकरनीस.

तंगकरनीस m (तंगकरन A & तंगकरन P) An officer whose duty it was to detect all embezzlements and peculations.

तंगकरा m (तंगकरा A) A fraudulent appropriation; an item of peculation (as laid open by the तंगकरनीस). v काढ.

तंगला, तंगिला, or तंगिला m तंगिली or तंगिली f तंगेला m तंगेली f (तंगेली A Light, splendor.) Lustre, brightness, brilliancy. 2 fig. and more commonly, Freshness of appearance, bloom, glow, glossiness or gloss (of the countenance, of plants, fruits, cloths, paintings).

तंगवीज f (तंगवीज A) Investigating, examining, inquiring into. v कर g. of o. 2 Considering, contriving, planning, arranging. 3 Discretion, prudence, judgment. 4 Decision, sentence, opinion.

तंगवजा ad (तंगवजा A) In a scattered and confused condition; in the state of having been driven or tossed into every direction;—used both of persons and things: also in the state of being blasted, confounded, disconcerted;—used of schemes, counsels &c.: also in the state of consternation and dismay. Ex. पेंढारी दादा कोसावर आले असें ऐकतांच लोक तंग झाले.

तंगवत, तंगवूज, तंगवूज, तंगवूज n f and by redup. तंगवततफावत f (तंगवत A) Difference or deviation; failure or falling short of the point, or departure and errancy from it. v काढ, निघ, कर. 2 By implication. Falsity or fraudulent discrepancy.

तंगिलीदार-तंगेलीदार-तंगेलदार a Fresh-looking, bright-looking. See तंगिली &c.

तंगिला, तंगिली, तंगेली &c. See तंगला.

तंग m n (S) A shore, margin, border, side (of the sea or a river). 2 m A side of a hill. 3 The wall of a fort or village. 4 A feud or dissension in a caste involving separation and parties: also a party, a faction, a side. 5 A party or side at play. 6 Confederatedness or factious combination. 7 Inexactness or inequality of the balance, taking a side. 8 C Stoppage or stay for.

तंगास लागणे To be the occasion of a feud in a caste—a matter.

तंग-कन-कर-दिनी-दिशी ad Imit. of sharp, quick, and light sounds; e. g. of a spark issuing, of a cord snapping, of a pea popping. See under तंग-तड. 2 Tightly, tensely &c. See under तड. [water.

तंगका a P Fresh—a fruit, flower, vegetable, तंगका तोडणे or तोडून टाकणे (तंगका is a formation from तंग!) To reply or state flatly, smack, outright, unambiguously, once for all. 2 To settle a dispute; to break off connection with. तंगका तुडणे or राखणे g. of s. To be summarily, promptly, and finitively settled or disposed of.

तंगकारणे v c (Imit. तंग!) To enjoin strictly; to charge with particularity and reiteration. 2 To fillip.

तंगको f तंगके n A matted or wattled frame (as for a window-shutter, gate of an enclosure &c.)

तंगणे v i (तंगणे or तंग) To stop or wait for; to tarry in expectation of.

तंगतड or टां ad Imit. of certain light and sharp sounds emitted in quick succession (as of the bursting of stitches, issuing of sparks, snapping of cords, splitting and popping of grain on the parching pan, spitting and sputtering of things frying &c. &c. v तुड, फुड, चुड, उड, उकल, चिर, तोड, फोड &c. 2 Imit. of the sound according to poetic or popular fancy of sudden severing or parting. Ex. सोडो बाणापाठीं बाण ॥ राक्षसांचीं शिरें जाण ॥ तंग-तडां तोडीत ॥

तंगतडणे v i (Imit.) To be distended or stretched almost to bursting or snapping: also to burst or snap with a noise. 2 To emit the sound तंग! तंग!, to spit, sputter, crack, snap, pop. See तंगतड.

तंगतडीत a (Imit तंगतड) Straitedened, stretched, distended almost to bursting or snapping.

तंगबंदी f (तंग S बंदी P) Fortifications.

तंगस्थ a (S Standing on the bank.) Indifferent, neutral, inclined to neither party or side. 2 One inhabiting the coast, or dwelling on the margin of a river. 3 pop. तंगस्थ Standing still, pausing, suspended, not proceeding. 4 also तंगस्थ Awaiting intently; fixed in expectation.

तंगस्थमुद्रा f (S) One of the attitudes—that of fixedness in expectation or contemplation.

तंगटा m (तंगटा H) A quarrel, dispute, difference. 2 (Laxly.) A troublesome and a necessary business; urgency of creditors or other claimants; any unpleasant affair. [tank or pond.

तंगक m S The bank of a river. 2 n A small तंगक n (तंगक or तंगक S) A small tank or pond.

तंगटणे v i (Intens. of तंगतडणे q. v.) To be exceedingly distended &c. 2 To spit, sputter, crack, snap &c. with great loudness and force or with rapid reiteration. [tensive of तंगतड.

तंगटा, तंगतड or टां ad Imit. formations in- तंगटणी f (Fem. of तंगट) A female of the तंगू breed. See तंगू.

तंगवखेडा m (तंगवखेडा H Both signifying quarrel.) A comprehensive or general term for quarrels, disputes, and disagreements.

तंगेखोर, तंगेबाज a Quarrelsome.

तंगेरी f An ear of corn filled out. 2 A low word for the throat or windpipe.

तंग ad (Imit.) Tightly, tensely, so distended and strained as to be ready to burst with a तंग! व फुग, ताण, भर.

तंग-कन-कर &c. ad See तंग-कन & तंगतड.

तंगू or तंगू m n (तंगू H) A small breed of horses

or an individual of it. Pr. भादयान्त भट्ट आशि-
नांत तट्ट (पुष्ट होतात). This word is much used in
forming a class of descriptive nouns of reproachful
import; as अडेलतट्ट, खंडातट्ट, खोडेलतट्ट, चुकारतट्ट.

तट्टार *n* A little and mean sort of a horse; a
poor or sorry rip; also, sometimes, a pony (with-
out vilifying implication). [boo mat.]

तट्टा *m* Matting (esp. of bamboo): also a bam-

तड *f* (तड *S*) A shore or side (of the sea or a
river). 2 fig. End, completion, accomplishment.
3 Dunning, urging, pressing: also urgedness,
urged or pressed state. *v* लाव, लाग. Ex. सावकारानें
रुपयांविषयी मोठी तड लावली; माझी एवढी तड
ढळली तर येईन.

तड घेणें To bring to or to arrive at conclusion; to
get to shore with. तडोचा पोहणार *m* (Swimmer
along shore.) A term for one who prosecutes his
business wholly without enterprise or spirit: also
for one so deficient in courage and constancy that
he never carries through a matter undertaken.

तड *m* (Or तड) A feud in a caste causing dis-
sension and parties: also a party.

तडास लागणें To be the occasion of a feud—a matter.

तडक *ad* (Imit.) Smartly, sharply, briskly,
cracklingly, swimmingly. Ex. हें काम तं चाललें.
2 Readily, freely, unobstructedly. Ex. अकबरी
मोहोर सर्वत्र तं चालतो. 3 Completely, full, good.
Ex. तो गांव एथून तं वीस कोस आहे. 4 Straight,
right, directly. Ex. हा मार्ग तं पुण्यास जातो. 5
Copiously, lavishly, exuberantly. It is used freely
in enhancement of words expressing animated and
unobstructed action or boundless profusion.

तडक *f* (Imit.) A continued and vehement effort;
a strain or stretch: (esp. at running.) *v* मार.
Ex. तेथून जी तं मारिली तीं एथें उभा राहिलीं.

तडकणी *f* A cord attached to a गोणी or grain-
sack. Its use is to bind and secure articles in
general put into the गोणी after it has been deli-
vered of its grain and ripped abroad to serve as
load-sacking. There are two, one on each side.

तडकणें *v i* (تڑکا *H*) To crack or split; to open
in chinks and fissures.

तडकफडक *a* (Imit.) Prompt, peremptory, smart,
decided, determined, energetic—speech, measures,
persons.

तडकबोस *f* (तिडोका & बोस or तडक! & बोस
Acute shooting compelling the sufferer to cry
out.) A term for a sharp twinge or sudden pang.
v लाग, उड.

तडकशी तोडणें-घरणें (तड! & کشی from کشیدن *P*
To draw or pull. Or, perhaps, for तारकशी Wire-
drawing.) To harass, worry, torment, oppress
grievously, i. e. to break, tear, or hold under
dunning, urging, or any harassing enforcement.
The nom. तडकशी *f* occurs sometimes—Harass-
ing &c. *v* कर, लाव, मांड.

तडकसार *a* (तडक) Quick, swift, fleet; prompt,
smart, brisk; active, alert, energetic &c.

तडकसावित्री *f* (तडक & सावित्री) A term for a
brisk and sharp little woman or girl.

तडका *ad ind* Smartly, sharply &c. See तडक *ad*.

तडका *m* (Imit.) A blast of cold. 2 Activity,
energy, smartness. 3 It is in many senses inter-
changeable with तडाका.

तं तडणें To dun or importune rigorously; to
urge or press worryingly.

तडकातडकीं or तडकाफडकीं *ad* (Imit.) In a
rapid or sudden manner; in a shake or jiffey;
with a pop or snap—doing, dying, giving, going.

तडकाफडकीं *f* (Imit.) A sharp and brisk con-
flict; a brawl, brabble, squabble. *v* उड, हो, झड.

तडकाविणें *v c* (Imit. See तडक) To lay on
smartly; to give a sounding rap or stroke; to
whack. 2 To rap out; to rattle forth (a speech).
3 To reprove, revile, or scold vociferously and
vehemently.

तडकावून or तडकून (Adverbial formations from
तडकाविणें) Promptly, smartly, freely, rapidly; in
a reckless or fearless, or in an impetuous and
energetic manner—running, doing, speaking.

तडकीरंडी *f* (तड! Because the seed drying in
the sun bursts with a तड! or pop.) A small
species of Castor oil-plant. [sured.]

तडकीव *p* of तडकणें *unc* Split, slit, cracked, fis-
तडगी *f* A small earthen water-vessel.

तडज *f m* Worldly establishment.

तडजोड *f P* Properly and commonly तोडजोड. 2
Frugality, husbandry, thrift, economical manage-
ment. [pute; esp. to wrangle or contend idly.]

तडणें *v i* (तड *S* To beat.) To strive, contest, dis-

तडणें *v i* (तड) To crack, split, open. 2 To peel
off; to fall in slices: also to fly off in chips—pitch-
ers in a too ardent kiln, or stones under splitting.

तडतड *f* (तड! तड!) Spitting, sputtering, crack-
ing, crackling, snapping, popping &c. See the
adverb. 2 fig. Snapping at angrily; petulant
scolding: also teasing and worrying (as that of a
child). 3 Fretting and chafing, or cracking and
chapping (of the skin).

तडतड or डां *ad* Imit. of the spitting and sput-
tering of things frying or parching; of the crack-
ing of a smart caning; of the popping of brisk
musket-firing; of any crackling, snapping, sharp
rattling &c. 2 Violently or roughly—clawing,
tearing, scratching, biting, gnawing. *v* तोड, बोच-
कर, लुंच, चाव, खा, डस, खाजव, फाड or फाट. 3
Snappishly—speaking: rattlingly, railingly, sharp-
ly and clamorously—scolding. 4 Briskly, smart-
ly, energetically—moving, doing, speaking.

तडतड or डां तोडणें (पोटांत) To yearn; to be moved
or affected; to feel pity or tenderness. For other
applications of तडतड see ex. under विधि अंड &
नक्षत्रांचा घड.

तडतडणें *v i* (तडतड) To spit, sputter, crack,
crackle, snap, pop. 2 To have the sensation of stiff-
ness or tightness—the limbs, skin &c. from cold:
to be dry and rough, or to be chapped—the lips
&c. from cold: to fret—the skin by a blister. 3
To emit a sound and give pain—hair when twitch-
ed out or smartly combed.

तडतडविणें *v c* Active of तडतडणें *q. v.* 2 To
crack (a whip or stick upon one's back).

तडतडा or डा *a* (Imit.) Snappish, petulant, of
sharp and offensive speech or manner. 2 Cap-
tious, sharp, fiery (that spits out sparks—See the
adverb तडतड).

तडतडाट *m* (Intens. of तडतड) A loud spitting,
sputtering, cracking, popping, snapping &c.; a
loud sounding of cymbals; any loud तडतड *q. v.*

तडतडी *f* Bindweed, Convolvulus Turpethum.

तडतडोत *a* (तड! तड!) Dry and crackling—a
leaf, paper &c.

तडफड *f* तडफडा *m* (Imit.) A violent tossing
about or struggling. *v* घाल, कर. Ex. तं तं
करून प्राण सोडला. 2 Fuming, chafing, storming,
raving.

तडफडणें *v i* (तडफड) To toss about with violent
agitation; to flounce; to flounder. 2 To fume
and chafe; to stamp and storm.

तडफडाट *m* (Intens. of तडफड) Violent stamp-
ing and storming; outrageous and phrenzied be-
haviour.

तडबा *ad C* A particle of enhancement used
with adjectives expressing age, dryness, stiffness,
saplessness &c. of fruits and vegetables. Ex. हें
वांगे जून तं आहे.

तडसे *ad* So as to feel as if pricked with pins—
the belly blown or distended. Ex. पोटातं भरलें;
गायीचा कुशीतं भरल्या. See the noun.

तडस *m* A prick or pin, esp. the pin which con-
fines the hood or cowl formed with the end of a
कांबळा or cloth. *v* भर, घाल. 2 Used *pl* and with
भर or लाग, Pricking pins; sharp dartings or
shootings like the pricking of pins (in the belly).
Ex. उभ्यानें or उपाशी पोटी पाणी प्याला म्हणून तं
भरले; पोटांत तं भरले or लागले.

तडसणी *f* The rope attached to a गोणी (grain-
packsack) on each side.

तडसळी *f* (वडा & सळी) A pointed piece of
stick used to stick and dish out वडे.

तडा *m* A crack, slit, fissure. *v* जा. 2 R & W
A chip or piece flying off from. *v* जा, उड, निघ.

तडा *m* (Commonly तांदा) A train (as of cattle,
ants &c.): also a troop or body more gen.

तडाका or खा *m* (An imitative and fanciful for-
mation from तड! तड! but very expressive, of
unlimited application, and of universal currency.)
A sounding blow or stroke. The whack! whack!
crack! crack! (of a smart caning or whipping);
the pelting or down-dashing (of a heavy shower);
the banging, pealing, rattling (of volleys from
cannon or muskets); the bustle, briskness, din
and clamor (of an extensive business); the vehe-
mence, violence, fury, clash, clatter (of a storm, a
battle, a disputation); the force, fierceness, sharp-
ness, rigor, ardor, severity, intenseness, (of cold,
heat, rain, wind, a river-fresh or flood—थंडीचा-
उन्हाचा-पावसाचा-वाऱ्याचा-नदीचा-तडाखा); the ani-
mated course or full flow (of reading, reciting, stu-
dying, of singing, playing, sporting—पढण्याचा-म्हण-
ण्याचा-अध्ययनाचा-गाण्याचा-तडाखा)&c. &c. It al-
ways expresses a progress (whether lit. or fig.,
whether of bodies or of business) rapid and vigor-
ous, loud-sounding, or of imposing show. See
under घडाका the distinction drawn betwixt this
word and that.

एकातडाक्यानें At a stretch; at a go or run; by
one vigorous and unpausing effort.

तडाग or क *m S* A tank, a pond, a lake: also a
small pool.

तडाडणें *v i* (Intens. of तडतडणें) To crack, split,
burst, open greatly; to yawn or gape widely. For
other senses see the simple form तडतडणें. Ex.
नवखंडस्थी अंबर ॥ तडाडिलें ते काळीं ॥

तडाडां *ad* तडातड or डां *ad* Imit. formations
intensive of तडतड. 2 Rigorously—fasting. *v*
उपास करणें.

[तुडी, ताडानोड &c.]

तडातुडी, तडातोड, तडातोडा, तडातोडी See ताडा-

तडाफडी *ad* Quickly, smartly, briskly.

तडातोडा *m* Properly तोडातोडा.

तडावणें *v i* (तड Shore. To reach the shore.)
To get through; to last out and attain the end;
to be crowned with success.

तडावणें *v i* (तडा) To crack, split, burst, open.
2 P (तड) To endure, last, hold out to the end.

तडित् *f S* Lightning. [उत्तरीवर ॥]

तडित्प्राय *a S* Like unto lightning. Ex. तं
तडित्स्फुरण *n S* The quivering or tremulous
flashing of lightning.

तडीतापडी *m* (तापडी from तापसी or तपसी, & तडी by redup.) A religious mendicant gen.
 तंडुल *m* Rice cleaned from the husk.
 तडेणें *v i R* Commonly तडणें.
 तडेल *a* (तड *S* To beat: or from दंडेल) Rude, rowdy, bullying, overbearing. [behaviour.
 तडेली *f* (तडेल) Rudeness, rowdiness, violent
 तया *a* (तड) Of the coast or shore; blowing from the land—wind. 2 (तडा or तडणें) Dry so as to split, crack, or warp—wind.
 तण *n* (तण *S*) Grass or straw; but esp. used of the straw of rice. 2 Weeds and wild-growing grass.
 तणघर *n* A thatched or *chuppered* house.
 तणणें *v c* (तण *S*) To make tense or tight; to draw close; to stretch or strain. See ताणणें *v c*.
 2 To stretch or lay in warp (cotton, silk &c.)
 तणणें *v i* (Properly तंडणें) To strive or dispute with, esp. idly.
 तणतण or तां *ad* Preferably टणटण or तां.
 तणतणणें *v i* (तण!) To storm upon; to rail and rattle at; to roar or bawl loudly. 2 To be strained or drawn to great tenseness; to be ready to (तण!) snap. 3 To bound and hop—a ball &c. down steps.
 तणतणीत *a* (तण!) Strained or stretched; distended almost to bursting or snapping.
 तणपोशा-या-सा *a* (तण & पोसणें) Good (only) for nourishing grass;—used of light rain or of rain at certain periods. [stamping in rage.
 तणफण *f* (Commonly तडफड) Storming and
 तणमोड *f* (तण & मोडणें) The clearing away of the vegetation in bringing land under cultivation. 2 Waste land given, for a term, free of assessment, in consideration of the expense of clearing it.
 तणमोडीचें उत्पन्न *n* The first produce of ground reduced under culture.
 तणलोणी *n* Butter made from the milk of an animal at pasture (i. e. not stall-fed). Opp. to कणलोणी.
 तणवर *m C* (तण) The overlay of straw or dry grass upon the loppings strewn over ground to be burned. 2 Overlaying this straw or grass.
 तणवरणें *v c C* (तणवर) To strew straw or dry grass over the loppings spread upon ground to be burned. [ed, strained.
 तणवरणें *v i* (तणणें) To be tight-drawn, stretch-
 तणवी *a R* (तण Grass.) Thatched.
 तणस *n* (तण) Weeds and wild-growing grass. 2 *f C* Bits and ends of straw (as lie strewn upon a thrashing floor &c.) 3 *f C* Rice-straw: also straw or chaff of some of the inferior corn-grasses in the Konkan.
 तणसडी or तणसुडी *f* (तण) A stalk of grass. 2 fig. Any very trifling article, a *straw*.
 तणसरणें *v i C* To be filling out; to be getting plump and fat.
 तणाणा *m* (Imit.) Running over the notes (in pitching or tuning the voice). See तननं.
 तणाणां & तणातण or तां *ad* Preferably टणाणां & टणाटण or तां.
 तणारा *m C* (तण) A stack of bundles of rice-straw. 2 (About Ratnagiri.) A large stack of काट-वल्ल or grass gen.
 तणावा *m* (तणणें) Tension, tightness, stretched state. *v दे*. 2 (طناب *A*) A tent-rope; a clothes' line; a line or filament sustaining a spider's web; a stay or supporting cord of a रुंदप, field-awning &c. 3 fig. A patron or upholder. N. B. तणावा in the sense of Tent-rope is by many restricted to mean the rope made fast to the top of the tent-pole.

तणावे तुटणें Used of strained singing, chanting, reciting, reading. 2 *g. of s.* (To have one's cords snap.) To lose one's patron.
 तंत *f* (तंतु *S*) A thread, a string, a wire, a chord of a musical instrument.
 तंतों प्राण उरणें-लागणें *g. of s.* To be at the last gasp. 2 fig. To be very decayed or old—a thing.
 तंत *ad* (तंत *S*) Correspondently with; answeringly or agreeingly with; in exact equality or likeness (with some standard). *v भर, उत्तर*. 2 Up to the full measure or capacity of, brimful. 3 Precisely, exactly, just. Ex. बारा तंत वाजल्या. 4 also तंत-तंत or तंतवितंत *ad* In concord or unison, harmoniously. Ex. तंततंत वितंत घन सुखर॥ वाजवित वा-यांचा गजर॥. Note तंत वितंत in this example are by some interpreted as signifying Stringed and not stringed; consisting of chords and not consisting of chords;—used of musical instruments. (From तंत *S* Stringed.)
 तंतरणें *v c* (Low word. तंतु *A* string.) To draw or lead in blind confidence; to allure deceitfully; to inveigle, wheedle, gull. 2 To hold in sexual embrace. [instant.
 तंतक्षणीं *ad* (Common corr. of तत्क्षण *S*) At that
 तंतारा *a* तंतारीक *a* sometimes तंतार *a* (तंतु *S*) Thin, lean, spare, meagre.
 तंताळ *a* Prankish, mischievous, wild;—used esp. of children and women.
 तंतु *m* (तंतु *S*) A thread or string; and, freely, a chord, a wire, a strip (as of leather, bark, gut), a fibre, filament, capillament, a tendril, a thread-like worm &c. 2 fig. Connection, tie, string of dependence. *v लाग*. 3 A term for the only surviving male of a race. 4 *S* Offspring, progeny, race.
 तंतुपटन्याय *m S* (The law or rule of the thread and the cloth; the law of the identity of the material or elemental cause and all its compositions or configurations.) Essential and inseparable connection. [also such urine.
 तंतुमेह *m S* Passing thready (i. e. mucous) urine:
 तंतुवाद्य *n* (तंतु *S*) pop. तंतवाद्य or तंतोवाद्य *n* A stringed musical instrument gen.
 तंतुवाद्य *m S* A weaver.
 तंतु *m* (तंतु *S*) A long thread-like creature, or having long antennæ and numerous arms. It is found in the यमुना, नर्मदा and other rivers, and in tanks, and is said to entangle swimmers and draw them under water.
 तंतोतंत *a* Correspondent; answering to closely; exactly equal or alike. 2 Up to the brim.
 तत्काळ *ad* (तत्काळ *S*) At that time. For explanation of तत् or तद् see तद्. [reputable—a person.
 तत्ता *a* (About Solápúr.) Light, low, mean, distant
 तत्तायंबा *m* (Amongst the Márwáří people.) Shuffling off, cajoling, beguiling. *v करून दे* or कर, मांड, लाव.
 तत्तामाल *m* (तत्त & माल) The prime or choice portion; the cream, kernel, marrow, quintessence.
 तत्तदर्थ *m S* (That thing or reality.) A term for God as the Supreme and distinct substance. Ex. तत्तदर्थ तो जीवात्मा॥ त० तो परमात्मा॥
 तत्तर *a* (तत्त *S*) Intent upon; attending to closely and anxiously.
 तत्तुष्ट *m S* One of the forms of grammatical composition. See ex. under संभव.
 तंत *n* (तंतु *S*) A thread; any string or rope or wire; a chord of a musical instrument; and hence, a royal retinue; a cortège or court; a suite or train: also subservience, service, subjection, dependence. But the significations following are

more popular. A course or way; a line of conduct; a path of procedure. Ex. आमचें तंत निराळें तुमचें तंत निराळें. 2 A cause common to two or more effects; an instrument or a means producing a plurality of results;—as a speech involving answers to several questions; efforts or labor accomplishing different objects; *one stone killing two birds*. Ex. पानें कां सडलीं घोडा कां अडला विद्या कां विसरलीं? Answer. फेर नाही; प्रपंच आणि ईश्वरभजन तंतानें होत नाही; मो काशीस गेलों आणि उदीम आणि याचा तंतानें दोन्ही झालीं. 3 The line of obedience or dependence. Ex. राजाचे तंतानें प्रधानानें चालावें. 4 The mere manual acts in a religious ceremony; i. e. the acts without a mantra. 5 A religious treatise teaching peculiar formulæ, rites for worship &c. 6 A branch of the Vedas,—that which teaches mantras. 7 A section of the Jyotish-shástra,—that in which are calculated the positions and movements of the planets.
 तत्त *a S* Relating to that place.
 तत्तपाठ *m S* A covert term for sexual congress.
 तत्तशीं *prep & ad* (Vulgar. तत्त *S* There.) Near, nigh, about.
 त० उभा न करणें or राहू न देणें Not to suffer in one's presence. त० लागून देणें Not to allow (any proof, evidence, clew, trace &c.) to come nigh (to one's deed).
 तत्तापि or तत्ताप *ad* (Corr. from तत्तापि *S*) Nevertheless, notwithstanding that, still. [lute.
 तंतो *f* (तंत *S*) A wire. 2 The wírá or Indian
 तंतो *a* (तंत *S*) Chorded, stringed, having chords or wires. 2 Spun, woven, made of threads. 3 Having a तंत *q. v.* Hence deep, designing, plotting, schemeful.
 तंतोवाद्य *n* (तंत *S*) A stringed instrument of music.
 तत्तैव *ad S* There, in that very place.
 तत्त *n* (तत्त *S*) Truth, reality, substance, or actual existence: as opp. to what is unreal or illusory. 2 A common term for the following twenty-five; viz. पंचमहाभूतें, पंचविषय, दर्शद्रिय, मन, अहंकार, महत्तत्त, माया, ईश्वर. 3 Cream, pith, essence, sum and substance, the condensed excellence, lit. fig. 4 Essential nature; the real nature of the human soul considered as one and the same with the Divine spirit animating the universe.
 तत्तग्रह *m* (तत्त *S*) Apprehending the truth, reality, or essence of; grasping or holding the sum, substance, or solid excellence of.
 तत्ततः *ad S* pop. तत्तता or तां Certainly, really, actually, in truth. [stance of, lit. fig.
 तत्तनिरसन *n S* Extracting the essence or substance
 तत्तमोक्षण *m S* Commingling of the elements of.
 तत्तवाद *m S* Discussion respecting the Deity or Truth: (whether He *is* or *is not*, whether Truth subsists or there is only Illusion).
 तत्तवादी *m S* That makes तत्तवाद.
 तत्तज्ञान *n* (तत्त *S*) तत्तविद्या *f* (तत्त *S*) Knowledge of the Deity as TRUTH; knowledge of the Ens or substantial being.
 तत्तज्ञानी *a* (तत्त *S*) तत्तज्ञ *a* (तत्त *S*) That knows truth (esp. DIVINE truth, i. e. reality or substantial being).
 तत्तार्थ *m* (तत्त & अर्थ) Cream, pith, essence, sum and substance, the condensed excellence, lit. fig. 2 Truth or reality: also a real and actual substance or existence. [strative pronoun.
 तत्तशब्द *m S* In grammar. Remote or demonstrative
 तत्तक्षण *ad S* pop. तत्तक्षणीं At that instant.
 तत्ता *ad* (तत्त *S*) So, like, after that manner. Correl. with यथा As &c. यथा राजा तथा प्रजा. 2 So be it. Implying assent or promise.

तथा *f* Doubt or uncertainty. Neg. con. Ex. ते कार्ये शैर्दलं छांत तथा नाहीं. [यथायथा.]
 तथातथा *ad* (S) In that way, so. Correl. with
 तथापि *ad* (S) Nevertheless; notwithstanding that; still.
 तथास्तु *ad* S So be it, amen, *esto*.
 तथ्य *a* S True, actual, real. 2 Used as *ad* In
 तथ्य *n* S Truth. [fact, in truth.]
 तद् S The relative or third personal pronoun, that. (In Sanskrit it is declined सः, सा, तद् *m f n*. Here it is used only in comp. becoming तत्, तन्, तल् according to the laws of euphonous combination.) Ex. तदनुगुण, तदनुरूप, तदनुसार &c. Like that; conformably with that; तदाकार Of that form or shape; तदुत्तर Upon that or afterwards; तद्रूप He, that person, the very man; तद्वत् Like which; like that; तत्क्षणं At that instant; तत्तोन Absorbed in; intent upon.
 तदंत *ad* Wholly, altogether, utterly, completely, thoroughly. [wards.]
 तदनंतर *ad* (S) Upon that; after that; afterwards.
 तदपि *ad* S Nevertheless; notwithstanding that;
 तदारभ्य *ad* S Thence (inclusively). [still.]
 तदोय *a* S Belonging or relating to that.
 तदुत्तर *ad* (S) Upon that, afterwards, then.
 तदुपरि *ad* (S) pop. तदुपरांत & तदुपरांतोक्त *ad* Upon or after that, since, then.
 तंदूल *m* S Rice cleaned from its husk.
 तद्देशी *a* (S) Of that country, i. e. foreign. Applied, as is also the word परदेशी, particularly to a person of the पुरभय्या caste.
 तंद्रा *f* S Lassitude. 2 Sleepiness or drowsiness.
 तंद्रालु *a* S Subject to lassitude or sleepiness, somnolent, drowsy-headed.
 तंद्री *f* (तंद्रा S) Dozing state or sleepiness. *v* ये, लाग. 2 Fixedness of attention. *v* लाग.
 तर्धी *ad* On that day; at that time; then.
 तन *f n* Commonly तनू. The body &c. [grass.]
 तन *n* (हण) Grass or straw. 2 Weeds and wild
 तनई *or* य *f* (طناب A) A tent-rope &c. See तनाई.
 तनखा *m* (تنخواه P) An assignment on the revenues. 2 The assessment fixed by the Adil Sháhí kings. 3 A standard rent-roll of villages. 4 Claim or right in: also concern or connection with. Used esp. with reference to the discharge or dissolution of it. *v* तोड *or* तोडून टाक.
 तनघर *n* (हण & घर) A thatched or *chuppered* तनतनणें *v i* Properly तणतणणें. [house.]
 तननं *n* (Imit.) Running over the notes in tuning the voice. 2 Humming a tune. 3 Singing. Used only in Pr. अर्धी अननं सग तननं Let us first eat, then we will sing; supper before song (اول طعام بعدہ کلام A). [women.]
 तनसणी *f m* (تن مني H) A neck-ornament of
 तनसन *n* (तनु & मनस् S) Body and soul; heart and spirit; the whole man.
 तनसनधनसमर्पण *n* (S) Presenting (to the Deity &c.) one's body and spirit and substance; consecration of all we are and have. Ex. तनसनधन कर देवाला अर्पण ॥; also तनसनधन दिहें पांडुरंग ॥ आतां नाहीं सांगायासो कांहीं ॥
 तनसोड *f* See तणसोड.
 तनसोर *m* Distinguished into घाकटा तनसोर Thick-kneed plover, Edicnurus crepitans; and सोडा तनसोर Black florikin, or Florikin, Otis aurita.
 तनय *m* S A son. तनया *f* S A daughter.
 तनरी *f* (An imit. formation from तननन &c.) Singing or song.
 तनवी *f* (तनू The body.) Healthiness of look;

the clearness, freshness, and lustre of health; (as recovered or returning after sickness.) *v* पालट, तनस *n* See तणस. [बदल *g.* of *s.*
 तनसडो *or* तनसुडो *f* A stalk of grass. 2 fig. Any trifling or useless article, a *straw*. Ex. आपलें द्रव्य मजपासीं देवा तुमचे एक त० ला जात लागायचा नाहीं.
 तनाई, तनाय, तनाव *f* (طناب A) A tent-rope; a washerman's line; any stretched line to hang clothes &c., or as a stay (as to a flag-staff, idolpole, or other erected pole, to an awning, a मंडप &c.) 2 fig. A patron or supporter, an *upholding cord*.
 तनया *pl* तुटणें Used of the laborious straining of singers, rehearsers of the Vedas &c., and, ironically, of the screaming of bad singers. 2 also तनाई *or* य *sing* with *g.* of *s.* To lose one's patron or supporter.
 तनाखोरो *f* (تناخوری P) Fraudulent appropriation of money or articles received for expenditure or in deposit; embezzlement, peculation, picking.
 तनाना *m* An imit. formation the same as तननं. *v* चाल, कर.
 तनावा *m* Properly and commonly तणावा.
 तनु *a* (S) Small, little, minute; slender, slim, delicate; fine, thin, tenuous, attenuate.
 तनु *f* S The body.
 तनुज *m* S (Born of the body of, off-sprung.) A son. तनुजा *f* A daughter. Ex. बाळशब्दें खेळवोत तनुजाला ॥ न साहे तें राणीसी कोप आला ॥
 तनू *f* (S) The body. 2 fig. The constitution or the constitutional wants or requirements; the natural or inherent exigencies and occasions. *v* राख, संभाळ, & तनूप्रमाणें वागणें. 3 Regard to the constitution or bodily health; observance of regimen. Ex. वैद्यानं मला तनूवर देविलें आणि माझा मित्र तो तनूवर आडेच. 4 A delicate constitution or state of health.
 तन्मय *a* S (तद् & मय Made up of that; being that itself.) Absorbed in; swallowed up or engrossed by; become one with. Ex. ऐकोनि शारदेचें गायन ॥ त० विधि विष्णु ईशान ॥
 तन्मयता *f* S (See तन्मय) Absorption in or engrossedness by. Ex. ऐसें स्वरूप निरोपितां शिष्यांसो जालो त० ॥
 तन्मात्र *n* S An archetype or subtil rudiment of any of the five forms of elementary matter: as गंध is of शब्दो, रस of उदक &c. See under पंचमहा-
 तन्मात्र *ad* S Merely that. [भूतें.]
 तन्वंगी *f* S (तनु & अंग) A slender, delicate, and well-formed woman.
 तप *n* (S) Religious austerity; pious mortification of the body. 2 Virtue or moral merit. 3 A term of twelve years. 4 Duty, special duty, peculiar or prescribed duty (as of the Bráhmaṇ, Kshatriya &c.) 5 In ornate composition. Heater or heating; as नेचंतप, भालंतप शिरस्तप, अंगंतप, मनस्तप, चिंतंतप, अंतस्तप, बहिस्तप, पादांतप, इंद्रियंतप Heating to the eyes, forehead, head &c.
 तपों बसणें To be undergoing some austere infliction or exercise (for the acquisition of पुण्य or merit with God). Hence fig. To sit at home out of employ. करून करून तपों बसणें To perpetrate wicked deeds ever and anon, assuming after each great devoutness and sanctity. तपें तपणें To be engaged in religious austerities. Ex. जे तोर्थ करितां भागले ॥ अनंत जन्मीं तपें तपले ॥
 तपकडी *f* (Better तबकडी) A small plate (usually of silver), a tray.
 तपकणें *v i* (تپکنا H) To drip or drop.

तपकिरी *a* (तपकीर) Snuff-colored. [snuff-seller.
 तपकिऱ्या *or* ल्या *a* (तपकीर) A snuff-taker. 2 A
 तपकीर, तपकील, तपखील *f n* Snuff.
 तपगणें *v i* P To be gorged or stuffed.
 तपणें *v i* (तप S To be hot.) To shine, to glow, to give its light—the sun &c. 2 fig. To shine; to be glorious, splendid, brilliant—a kingdom or government. 3 To be in a passion or fume; to be angry with. वर of o. 4 (Poetry.) To perform religious austerities.
 तपन *n* S Burning, blazing, glowing, radiating heat. 2 Solar fervor. *v* पड, हो.
 तपली & तपलें Commonly तपेली & तपेलें.
 तपशिला *m* A particular garment of females.
 तपशील & तपशीलवार See तपसील & तपसीलवार.
 तपश्चर्या *f* (S) corruptly तपश्चर्या *f* Devout austerity; religious mortification.
 तपशाली *a* S Radiant with the glory and power, or abounding in the excellency and merit, of austere devotion.
 तपःसामर्थ्य *n* (S) Power (esp. superhuman) acquired by devout and rigid austerities.
 तपसील *m* (تفصیل A) detailed account or statement (as of expenses); a minute and circumstantial narration. 2 fig. A long-winded tale; a long yarn; dull prosing &c.; a fabrication in excuse; a pretext or pretence. *v* लाव.
 तपसीलवार *ad* (تفصیل وار P) In a minute, particular, circumstantial manner; in detail.
 तपस्या *f* S Devout austerity.
 तपस्वी *m* (S) One engaged wholly in the exercises of devotion and mortification, an austere devotee, an ascetic. [2 Smart at work.]
 तपळ *a* P (Commonly तपोळ) Hot-tempered.
 तपास *m* (تفحص A) Inquiry or examination into; investigation of: also asking about; seeking or inquiring for. [In law. Revision.]
 तपासणी *f* (Verbal of तपासणें) Inquiring &c. 2
 तपासणें *v c* (तपास) To inquire (after, about, into); to examine, investigate, scrutinize, discuss.
 तपासनिशी *f* The office or business of तपासनीस.
 तपासनीस *m* An ancient public officer,—he whose duty it was to inquire into and report upon the thieveries and other offences occurring in a district.
 तपो *a* (तप) That is engaged wholly in the exercises of devotion and mortification.
 तपोड *n* A dish composed of rice-flour, spices &c.
 तपोळ *a* (तप) Irascible, passionate, hot-tempered, fiery. 2 fig. Smart and energetic (at work or in action). [particular description.]
 तपेलें *n* dim. तपेली *f* A culinary utensil of a तपेलें बुडणें *g.* of *s.* To lose one's means of subsistence.
 तपोधन *m* (S) Whose austerities and devotions constitute his wealth.) A term of address, in epistles or otherwise, to Gosávis and other ascetics or devotees.
 तपोनिधि *m* (S) A very treasure of merit from तप; rich in the merit of mortifications and austerities. A term of address to Gosávis &c. in writing to them. 2 A stock or store of such merit.
 तपोवल *n* (S) Power (esp. superhuman) acquired by devout austerities. [See सप्तलोक.]
 तपोलोक *m* S The sixth of the seven heavens.
 तपोवन *n* (S) A forest in which ascetics and devotees perform their austerities. तपोवन is the origin of the ancient word Tapobane (Ceylon.)
 तप्त *p* (S) Heated, inflamed; incensed, excited, lit. fig.
 तप्तकांचन *n* S Heated (and purified) gold. Ex. त० जैसें सुडाळ ॥ तैसें निर्मळ निजांग तुजें ॥

तप्तदिव्य *n* (S) Fiery ordeal. See दिव्य.
त० करणें To take a fearful oath (i. e. to stand ready to undergo fiery ordeal).

तप्तमुद्रा *f* (S) The prints or impressions which the followers of विष्णु burn into their flesh.

तप्तशूल *m* (S) pop. and poet. तप्तशूल *m* A heated spit or stake. Ex. तप्तशूलावरो घालिति ॥ पाथीं चंडशिला बांधिति ॥ नरकीं बुडविति ॥ साडवी कोण तेथुनि ॥

तप्पा *m* (تپا H) A division, district, parish.

तपसील & तपसीलवार See तपसील & तपसीलवार.

तपावत *f* (تفاوت A) Difference, dissimilitude, disparity. 2 Deviation, variance, discrepancy (as of accounts or statements). 3 Failure, shortcoming, omission, faultiness (as in matters of duty). 4 Error, inaccuracy, incorrectness. 5 Distance, interval between. Whether of time or of space.

तपावतनिशो & तपावतनीस Used for तजकरनिशो & तजकरनीस. [circular] around a well.

तपक *f* The platform of masonry (square or circle).
तपक *n* (طبق A) A platter or plate, usually of silver, for pán, supári &c. Hence used fig. of a circular patch of ground; of a hillock or mount: also of the central and flat portion of a cloth ceiling so tucked up as to have its sides sloping with the slope of the roof.

तपकडो *f* (Dim. of तपक) A small plate, flat dish, or tray. 2 The plate or dish of a metal lamp. 3 The bed or pensile portion of a पालखी. 4 The landing place of a stairs.

तपकणें *v i* (Properly तपकणें) To drip or drop.

तपकफाडपेंच *m* A term of the तालीमखाना. A certain twist amongst wrestlers.

तपंचा *m* (تپنچا H) A pistol.

तपदील *a* (تبدیل A) Changed: also amended. *v* कर. Used esp. in courts of law.

तपदील *f n* (تبدیل A) Changing, shifting. A term of official use.

तपरा *a* P Intoxicated, lit. fig.

तपस्क *m* (تبرک A) Presents (from the Muhar-ram-tábút or a Pír's shrine &c.) made to the Sirkar and others by way of a blessing. *v* दे.

तवल *m* (طبل A) A drum. 2 (تبر P) A hatchet
तवल *ad & f* Commonly तवल्ल. [or an ax.

तवलक *f* (طبلق A) A bundle or packet of papers. 2 The string or paper encircling and confining them. 3 (طبلک P) A small tabor or drum. [तवल्ला.

तवलजी *m* The beater of the instrument called

तवलदार *m* (تبروار P) A hewer of wood. The word is generally understood as a *lascar* or *clashie* following a camp.

तवला *m* (طبله A) A musical instrument. It is composed of two members resembling kettle-drums, viz. बाच्चा & घुम or घुमस.

तवाखू or कू *m f* (تنباکو H) Tobacco.

तवियत *f* (طبیعت A) Constitution; temper of body as to health or disease. 2 Disposition; temper of mind. 3 Humor, fancy, caprice.

त० लागणें To become genially affected towards; to take to kindly; to affect. तवियतीनें चालणें-वागणें-असणें To walk or be according to the good pleasure of. तवियतीनें चालविणें-वागविणें-वापरणें-घेणें To use or treat regardfully of its nature or competency to perform or sustain.

तवियती *a* (तवियत) Humorsome, crotchety, capricious, fanciful, freakful, whimsical.

तंबी *f* (تنبيه A) Chastisement, correction, beating. *v* दे, लाव, पोहचव. तंबीमार *m* A sound beating.

तबीब *m* (طبيب A) A physician. But generally applied to a Musalmán surgeon or healer of cuts, bruises, and wounds.

तबीलदार A hewer of wood. See तबलदार.

तंबुरचो or जी *m* (طنبورجي H) The beater of the तंबुर. [wires.

तंबुरा *m* (طنبوره A) A Turkish guitar with four तंबुरी *f* (Dim. of तंबुरा) A small तंबुरा or guitar.

तंबू *m* (تنبو H) A tent. Used esp. of the smaller sizes, as डेरा is of the larger.

तंबूमारणें or ठोकणें or देणें To pitch a tent. तंबू पाडणें To strike a tent.

तंबूर *m* (طنبور A) A drum. [तवियत & तवियती. तबेत & तबेती or दो Commonly and preferably तबेल & तबेलदार Better तबल & तबलदार.

तबेला *m* (طریله A) A stable. 2 By meton. A row or line of picketed horses.

तंबेरा & तंबेरी Better तंबुरा & तंबुरी.

तवल्ल or तवल्ल *a* (Low.) Complete, perfect, full. Used as *good*, *full* &c. in English, in the following and similar applications. It's a *good* forty yards. He's *full* six feet. A *good* bouncing pint. A *thumping* mile. A *whacking* load. 2 sometimes used as *s f* A collected effort; a stretch, strain, spurt, run, go. Ex. घोद्यावर भरझाल हाकून एक त० मारलो; तू तेथपावेतो त० मारून ये म्हणजे पोटा दलकें

तव्यत & तव्यती See तवियत & तवियती. [होईल.

तम *m n* (S) Darkness. 2 The third of the qualities incident to created being, the तमगुण or property of darkness; whence proceed folly, ignorance, worldly delusion, the blindness of lust, anger, pride. 3 *m* Vaporing, blustering, roistering, angry or proud swelling. *v* गा, कर, मांड.

तम *ind* An adjunct to Sanskrit adjectives, denoting the superlative degree. Ex. दुष्ट, दुष्टतर, दुष्टतम Bad, worse, worst. [कूपीं पडला गभस्ति ॥

तमकूप *m* (S Poetry.) A dark pit. Ex. किं तम-तमंचा *m* (تپنچا H) A pistol.

तमणें or तमतमणें *v i* (तम S) To rant, vaunt, bluster, gasconade: also to swell and fume with pride and anger.

तमतमाशा *m* (See तम) Raving, ranting, storming, wild hectoring or rodomontade. *v* कर, लाव, तमसूक or तमसूक *m* See तमासूक. [मांड.

तमखी *a* S Hot, irascible, fiery. 2 Dark, having darkness. 3 fig. Ignorant, blind, *dark*.

तमा *f* (طمع A Lust, desire.) Care or fear respecting; awe of; regard or consideration for as great. Neg. con.

तमाखू or कू *f* In Konkan *m* (تنباکو H) Tobacco.

तमाखोरी *f* (Better तमाखोरी) Peculation or embezzlement.

तमास *a* (تمام A) Completed, perfected, finished. 2 Used as *ad* Wholly, entirely, all without abatement or exception.

तमासी *f* (تمامی A) Completed or finished state, accomplishment: also concluded or ended state: also consumed, devoured, or exhausted state. 2 Brocade or tissue.

तमासी *a* (تمامی A) Of which the warp is composed of gold or silver threads and the woof of cotton or silk—cloth.

तमारि *m* S (Poetry. Enemy of darkness.) The sun. Ex. चालिला तेव्हां तमारिसुत ॥ (son of Phœbus or Apollo, i. e. शनि or यम or वरुण, Saturn, Pluto, or Neptune). [Rox.

तमाल *m* (S) A tree, Xanthochymus pictorius.

तमालपत्र *n* (S) The leaf of Laurus cassia.

तमाशगिरी or तमासगिरी *f* The business of a तमाशगोर or sport-maker. 2 *unc* A diverting show or sight; a piece of fun or sport.

तमाशगोर or तमाशगार *c* (تماشا P & गिर or गर P) A sport-hunter; a seeker of sights and shows: also a spectator or bystander. 2 A show-man, buffoon, tumbler, juggler, exhibitor of snakes &c.

तमाशा *m* (تماشا P) A diverting [exhibition; a show, play, farce, mock-fight &c. 2 The tricks of conjurers or feats of tumblers; sport or fun gen. तमाशाचा मनुष्य An odd, queer, eccentric fellow.

तमासगोर & तमासा Better तमाशगोर & तमाशा.

तमासूक *m* (تمسک A) A note of hand, a bond. Misapprehended often as meaning Sign manual.

तमोगुण *m* (S तमस् & गुण) The third of the three qualities incident to the creature,—the property of darkness; whence proceed folly, ignorance, worldly delusion, the blindness of lust, anger, pride &c.

तमोगुणी *a* (तमोगुण) Irascible. i. e. having the third quality predominant in the temperament.

तयनात, तयनातजावता, तयनाती See under तै.

तयार *a* (تیار P) Prepared, completed, made. 2 Ready, willing, waiting (to do, to go).

तयारी *f* (تयاری P) Readiness; willing or prepared state (of person or thing). 2 Preparation, getting ready. 3 The porch-like entrance into the large one-poled Rāhuṭī.

तयारीच्या मेखा *f pl* The six pegs which are fixed in preparation for raising a tent. [A ferry.

तर *f* (S) A ferry-boat: also a raft or float. 2 तरीपार करणें To ferry over; to deport over the seas; to transport.

तर *ind* An adjunct to Sanskrit adjectives, denoting the comparative degree; as दुष्ट, दुष्टतर, Bad, worse.

तर *ad* Then, in that case; correlative with जर If &c. 2 तर occurs variously as an expletive, and often with great significance and force. Ex. हो आतां मो जातो तर I will not budge a peg; तुम्ही तर लाख रुपये मागतां आणि मो तर केवळ गरीब पडलो.

मध्ये तर दिसतें or आढे Expresses contingency or conditionality. See परंतु.

तरक *m f* A stout rafter or pole (as for the corners of a roof, for the sides of a flight of stairs, for a ladder, for the धारण or upholding post of a house &c.): also a stout piece of timber or wood (used as a stanchion, or short supporting post to a tree &c.)

तरकट *n* A fabrication; an invented story to deceive, defraud, frighten; a wicked machination or plot. *v* घे, सांग.

तरकट or तरकटो or व्या *a* तरकटवाज *c* (तरकट) A fabricator of stories; an impostor, a slanderer, an ill-scheming, mischief-devising fellow.

तरकटणें *v i* (तर्क S) To take up some wild whimsey; to pursue after some mad or strange project. [conjecture, understand.

तरकणें *v i* (तर्क S) To make out, apprehend,

तरकश or च *f m* (ترکش P) A quiver. 2 A case or sling for weapons gen.

तरकांकडो *f* (कांकडो & نری or نری P Moist or moisture. Because raised on the margin of rivers.) A large and long species of Cucumber. See further under तरकांकडो which is the ordinary form

तरकाफरी *ad* See तडकाफडकी. [of the word.

तरकारी *f* (ترکاری H) An esculent vegetable gen.

तरकूट *n* R A grit in meal, parched rice &c.

तरंग *m* (S) A wave: also a ripple on the water. Ex. कां सागरीं त० अपार ॥ संख्या न करवे तयाची ॥

2 fig. A whim, freak, fancy, idle imagination. 3 A thin skin or incrustation; a film or pellicle: (as upon water or over the eye.) 4 (For जलतरंग) The musical glasses. 5 R A painted pole having at the top a representation of the tutelary divinity:—carried about in processions &c. 6 A bubble.

तरंगण f R Sitting widely and roomily. v सारून बस.

तरंगणे v i (तरंग) To float. 2 fig. To be adrift; to lose the connection and talk wildly. 3 To hang without decision—a cause or suit. 4 To float in suspense or uncertainty—the mind: to be non-plussed; to be put out, be at a loss, at a stand. 5 To be detained in expectation or waiting. Ex. तुम्हासाठी ही सर्व मंडळी तरंगली. [undecided.]

तरंगायास लावणे To put in suspense; or to leave तरंगविणे v c (तरंगणे To float.) To keep expectant or waiting; to hold in suspense.

तरच ad (तर Then, च Emphatic particle.) Then indeed; then, in a particular and emphatic sense; or then only, restrictingly, excludingly. Ex. माझे रुपये हातावर पडले तरच जाईन.

तरज f A thin skin or incrustation; a film or pellicle (as upon water &c.) 2 Dusky suffusion over the eye, nebula.

तरजमा or तरजुमा m (ترجمه A) A translation. 2 An abstract, compendium, summary, epitome; esp. the abstract framed from the एकवेरजी papers of the total receipts, expenditures, and balances of Government on all accounts for the year.

तरजुमान m (ترجمان A) A public officer,—a तरट n Sackcloth. [translator or interpreter.]

तरटो a Made of तरट or sacking.

तरटो f A sack made of तरट. 2 also तरटे n A long strip of sackcloth (as to confine a bale, a बुधला &c. upon a beast). 3 also तरटे n (For करटो) In light or contemptuous phraseology. The skull; answering to pate, poll &c.: also an empty cocoanut. [pus.]

तरटो or तरटो f A tree, Capparis Erythrocaryon. तरटे n Baldness.

तरड or तरडक n तरडा m तरडे or डे n तरडक n Bran of wheat which, before being coarsely ground, was sprinkled with water. This bran, having meal remaining in it, is ground and made into bread. 2 fig. Dull prolixity or prosing; a long yarn. v लाव, लाग, मांड.

तरडी पेटणे or लागणे To get into a passion.

तरडा a Old and dry; sapless and hard—a vegetable. Often used, as an affix or a prefix of enhancement, with adjectives expressing age, dryness, toughness &c.; as जूनजून तरडा Very old; utterly juiceless.

तरडो f The name of a plant. It bears very small flowers and fruits. Two varieties are common.

तरण n Water in which split pulse, rice-bits &c. have been boiled. Ex. कऱ्हाण्या पातळ तरण ॥ कुटुंब-रक्षण करीतसे ॥ Pr. नवरा रडतो तरणास वऱ्हाडो रडतात वरणास. 2 S Floating. 3 S A float, a raft, a boat, anything that floats.

तरणा a (तरण S) Young, adult, arrived at puberty. 2 Adolescent. 3 or तरणा पाकस m (The lad, or youngster-rain.) A name amongst agriculturists for पुष्य or the eighth नक्षत्र; as व्हातारा (The old fellow) is for पुनर्वसु the seventh नक्षत्र. Pr. व्हाता-याभे केलें नाव तरण्याभे वाहविलें गांव.

तरणाताडा a Young and lusty; that is in the prime of youth and strength.

तरणावांड m A youthful and lusty fellow.

तरणि m S The sun. 2 f A ship, boat, or raft.

तरणो f S A boat, ship, vessel, raft.

तरणूक f (तरणे, but restricted in use to the figurative sense.) Holding one's head above water; floating through (troubles or difficulties); emerging safely.

तरणे v i (तरण S) To float. 2 fig. To be saved or extricated; to pass safely through (a difficulty, danger, trouble). [&c.]

तरणे v c (तरण S) To swim or pass over (a river तरणोपाय m (S तरण Crossing over, उपाय A means.) A resource or refuge; a means of eluding or escaping.

तरतम n (See तारतम्य) Difference or disparity (of degree, excellence &c.) 2 Discrimination; whether the act of distinguishing or the ability to distinguish. v पाह, ठेव, राख.

तरतमभाव m (S तर, तम, भाव) Discrimination or distinction of better and best. v कर, ठेव, राख, मान, घर g. of o.

तरतर or रां ad (Imit.) In a light and rapid manner;—used of the hurried running of ants, spiders, scorpions &c.; also of ponies and of children. 2 Quickly and nimbly gen. Pr. राकत असे खरमरा तर घोडा चाले तरतरां.

तरतरणे v i To swell or puff;—as black earth, lime &c. on being wetted: to swell or fill out; to look full, big, tight, distended—plants with sap, seeds, preparations of flour with ghee, boils, bumps, tumors. 2 fig. To look in high glee; to expand with delight: also to thrive, to swell with prosperity. 3 To be excited and eager.

तरतरा m A diamond cut with facets.

तरतरो f (Imit.) Quickness, briskness, liveliness and lightness (of running or moving): also sharpness, smartness, eagerness, or animation (in speaking or doing). 2 Freshness, brightness, glistening (of plants or a countenance): also readiness (of wit or understanding); or readywittedness (of a person).

तरतरीत a Straight; descending in a direct line—the nose: upright or rigidly erect—the body, a tree &c.: cocked or pricked—the ears of an animal. Gen. used as an adjunct of enhancement with उभा; as त० उभा Straight as a poplar; upright as a post.

तरता p a (तरणे) Floating or afloat. 2 fig. That is in good hands or under profitable employment; engaged lucratively or without risk—money.

तरता पंथ m The way of safety, preservation, escape &c.

तरत्या पंथास लागणे To escape (from some dangerous sickness or dire calamity). तरत्या पंथास लावणे To set upon or into the way of escape &c.

तरता बुडता p a (तरणे & बुडणे. Floating or sinking.) Flourishing or failing; prospering or embarrassed—a trader &c.: proceeding well or verging to ruin—a counsel, a business. Ex. त० व्यापारी-व्यापार-व्यवहार-व्यवस्था-रोजगार-धंदा-काम-प्रकार.

तरतें बुडतें पाहणे To consider the profit and loss, the pros and cons (in a business, speculation, enterprise). [gable.]

तरतो खाडी f A creek or an inlet always navi-

तरतोव n (ترتيب A Order or arrangement.) Ordering, managing, disposing of, providing or caring for: also order or economy of; the due treatment or keeping of. v ठेव, राख, संभाळ, घर, पाह.

तरतूद or तरतूद f (تردد A) Getting ready; making preparation; arranging measures; providing means or materials. v कर g. of o. 2 Caring for; attending to; considering the wants or requirements of. v कर, पाह, राख, ठेव g. of o.

तरतें कूळ n A householder to whom advances of money may be made without risk.

तरतें बंदर n A harbour in which there is at all times water sufficient to keep the shipping afloat. 2 A landing place where the ship or boat floats alongside.

तरफ f (طرف A) Side, quarter, direction; but used gen. in the senses following, viz. side, part, party, interest; care, custody, keeping; charge, command, rule over. Ex. त्याचे तरफेचे भाषण हा बोलतो; हा डागिना तुमचे तरफेस असून त्या; तुमचे तरफेच्या खारांची हाजरी घ्यावयाची आहे. It is, as the examples show, seldom used but in the inflected cases. 2 A lever. 3 A small division of country composed of a varying number of villages. Several तरफ make a परगणा. See under देश. 4 A division of village-lands under the तरफबंदी system. 5 A stopper (as put to a wheel, a door, or gen.)

तरफड or डा, तरफडणे, तरफडाट See तडफड &c.

तरफदार a (طرفدار P) Of the side or party of.

तरफदार m A ruler of the division called तरफ. An officer under the मामलतदार.

तरफदारी f (طرفداری P) Partiality; partisanship; espousal of a side or party.

तरफबंदी f A system of assessment and tenure. The village-lands are portioned off into large divisions, each of which is held by a whole family instead of a branch of a family. Disting. from कासबंदी. 2 Casting up embankments or ridges around a field. [bita citrullus.]

तरबूज m n (تربوز P) A water-melon, Cucurbita. तरबेज or त or द a (تربیت A) Able, accomplished, skilled, well versed or exercised.

तरम m In revenue-survey. The officer who classifies the soils. [tion with मोजणी or survey.]

तरमबंदी f Classification of the soils in connection with तरम & तरमळणे Commonly तळमळ & तळमळणे.

तरमुंडो f A vehement push (as through a crowd) with the whole body, head foremost. v दे.

तरल a S Trembling, tremulous, quivering.

तरवटणे v i (तार) To be stupidly intoxicated. 2 To be heavy and dull—eyes.

तरवटा m An esculent and medicinal herb. Called also टाकळा, टहाटळ, टाहकळ.

तरवड m A plant, Cassia auriculata or tora.

तरवडो a Dyed with a dye obtained from the तरवड—leather &c.

तरवणी n (तरण & पाणी) Water of boiled rice-grits, split pulse &c. (for the sick).

तरवरणे v i (तरा S) To be in high glee, or eagerness, or impatience.

तरवा m A clump of fruit or flower trees, vegetables, riceplants &c. raised from seed for transplantation: also, by meton., the bed or prepared ground.

तरवार f (तरवारि S) A sword. The kinds are अलेमान, जवाहीर, तेगा, घोप, निमचा, पडा, सडक, सैफ. त० उपसून येणे To stand up to quarrel. त० गाजविणे-करणे-मारणे To perform prodigies of valor. तरवारेचे धारेवर वागवावे-धरावे-चालवावे To keep under rigorous discipline.

तरवारबंद a (تلاوربند H) Accoutred or girt with sword. Hence fig. ever eager or ready to fight.

तरवारबहादूर a (تلاوربہادر H) Signalized by martial prowess; but used esp. of a hot-headed, quarrelsome, cut-throat fellow; or of an empty swaggerer, a swinebuckler. 2 fig. Eminent or excelling (in any particular line).

तरस or तरंस m n (तरस S) The striped hyena.

तरसगांध्या *a* (तरस & गांध्या) A low term for a fearful and pusillanimous fellow.

तरसणें *vi* (चास *S*) To be exhausted, spent, wearied out; to be fagged, jaded, knocked up.

तरसा *m* A common term for the central transverse pieces of the bed of a गाडा or load-cart. See करळी. [bowl or shallow cup.]

तरसाळें *n* A saucer-form or shelving vessel; a तरळ *a* Flat or dead—sound of a drum &c.

तरळ *f* तरळमोडशी *f* Mort de chien or Cholera morbus.

तरळ *m* तरळकी *f* See तराळ & तराळकी.

तरळणें *vi* (तरल *S*) To wander idly—eyes, understanding, thoughts. Ex. दृष्टि तुझी तरळे कावे ॥ 2 To be affected with तरळ or mort de chien: also to be nauseated or sated.

तरळमंडी *f* A violent diarrhoea or flux.

तराजू *f* (ترازو *P*) Scales or a balance.

तराठणें *vi* To be distended or stretched tightly.

तराटा *m* (Imit.) Big, blustering, swaggering speech and demeanour; rating, rattling at, blowing up. *v* दे.

तराडा *m* & *a* Commonly तरडा. [a tree.]

तरांडा *m* *C* A long straight trunk or bough of

तरांडें *n* (तरंड *S*) A ship, a large sailing vessel.

तराणा *m* (ترانه *P*) A kind of song.

तराफा *m* A raft: also a float. तराफा is larger than ताफा (*q. v.* Sig. II.), and is laid generally upon two boats. [&c. exceedingly.]

तरारणें *vi* (Intens. of तरतरणें *q. v.*) To swell तरारां *ad* An imitative particle of the same meaning as तरतर but implying yet greater rapidity or liveliness of movement.

तरास *m* (Vulgar corr. from चास) Annoyance, worry, harass, vexation. *v* दे.

तरास *m* & तरासणी *f* (Verbal of तरासणें) At cards. Cutting. *v* कर, दे. 2 The turn to cut.

तरासणें *vc* (تراشیدن *P* To cut.) To cut (the pack of cards).

तराळ *m* A man of low caste whose employment it is to convey burdens onwards, to attend to travel-तराळकी *f* The business of तराळ. [ers &c.]

तराळणें *vi* (Poetry. तरल *S*) To wander wildly and glaringly—eyes.

तराळी *f* The ring of bundles encompassing a thrashing floor, to preserve the corn from being scattered.

तरी *f* (تری *P*) Way by water; as disting. from छुशकी Way by land. 2 or तरी जमीन *f* Watery grounds; land retaining water. Understood as signifying Rice-grounds.

तरी or तरीं *ad* Nevertheless, still, yet, even then; correl. with जरी. 2 At least, not to demand or affirm more. Ex. शंभर नाही तर नाही पण पांच तरीं द्या. 3 (Poetry.) Then.

तरीं *n* *R* A grit (in meal, parched rice &c.)

तरींच *ad* See तरच. [Correl. with जरींपण.]

तरींपण *ad* Nevertheless, notwithstanding, still. तर *m* *S* A tree, bush, or plant.

तरण *a* (*S*) Arrived at puberty, adult, young.

तरणसूर्य *m* (*S*) The sun as adult or in puberty.) The meridian sun. [gristle.]

तरणास्थि *f* *n* *S* (Young bone.) Cartilage or तरणी *f* (*S*) A young woman; a female about 16 years of age. 2 The Aloe-tree, *A. perfoliata*.

तरणोपाय & तरणोपाव *m* (Corr. from तरणोपाय) A measure or means of salvation or deliverance gen.; a way of escape; a refuge or resource. Ex. तरीं संताची वर्णाची कीर्त्ति ॥ त० निश्चिती आन नसे ॥

तरनल *n* *S* The space around the foot of a tree.

तरोटा *m* (Or तरवटा) A plant. Called also टांकळा, टाटळा, टाहकळ.

तरोड *m* (Or तरवड) A plant, *Cassia auriculata*.

तरोडीरंग *m* A dye obtained from तरोड; used in tanning leather.

तर्क *m* (*S*) The science of reasoning, logic. 2 Reasoning, inferring, deducing, conjecturing, guessing. 3 An inference, a deduction. *v* कर, बांध.

4 A conjecture or fancy; a notion, apprehension, or thought regarding. Ex. विचार करूं लागलें म्हणजे अनेक प्रकारचे तर्क उत्पन्न होतात. 5 Belief or opinion deduced from data or grounds; view or impression of as probable. Ex. यंदा पर्जन्य चांगला लागला त्याजवरून सख्यता होईल असा तर्क दिसतो. 6 Reasoning powers, judgment. Ex. त्या शास्त्रांत माझा तर्क चालत नाही. 7 Used for कुतर्क. A wicked or foolish thought; a wild or devious fancy, scheme, speculation. [turing or guessing.]

तर्ककौशल्य *n* (*S*) Skill at reasoning, or in conjecture.

तर्कगम्य *a* (*S*) Inferrible or deducible: also conjecturable or supposable. See गम्य.

तर्कबाज *a* (तर्क *S* & *P*) Acute in reasoning or at conjecture, shrewd, penetrating.

तर्कविद्या *f* (*S*) The science of logic. 2 Acuteness in reasoning or at conjecture.

तर्कशास्त्र *n* (*S*) The science of reasoning, logic; or a logical treatise.

तर्कज्ञान *n* (*S*) Power of reasoning. [ing.]

तर्की *a* (*S*) Sharp, shrewd, penetrating, discern-

तर्की *m* (*S*) A logician, a follower of तर्कशास्त्र.

तर्जन *n* *S* Reviling, abusing, cursing.

तर्जनी *f* *S* The fore-finger, the index.

तर्पण *n* *S* Pleasing, gratifying, satisfying: also pleasedness or satisfaction. 2 Satiety or fullness.

3 Presenting water to the manes of the deceased. 4 In medicine. Injecting copiously (ghee and medicaments) into the eyes &c.

तर्पण्या *a* (तर्पण) Parsimonious, penurious, niggardly, that stints and spares at expenditures or donations.

तर्पिणें *vc* (तर्पण) To please, gratify, satisfy.

तर्पित *p* *S* Pleased, gratified, satisfied.

तऱ्या *m* (तर *S*) A ferryman.

तर *ad* (Imit.) In a full and highly distended manner; puffedly and tightly almost to bursting. Ex. वावडें खातांच दुसऱ्या दिवशीं फोड फुगून तर झाले.

तर्पित *p* *S* Affected with thirst.

तऱ्हा *f* (ترح *A*) A kind or sort. 2 A way, manner, method, fashion.

तरतऱ्हा or तऱ्हा तऱ्हा करणें To play wild pranks; to indulge in odd eccentric ways. 2 *g.* of *o.* To torment or distress in various ways. तऱ्हेस भरणें or तऱ्हीं भरणें *g.* of *o.* तऱ्हेस पेटणें To take up some wild whimsey; to pursue after some mad or strange project; to fall into a fit of. Ex. जें पोर एकदां तऱ्हीं भरलें तर कोण्हाचे ऐकत नाही. तऱ्हेस जाणें To become odd, strange, queer, eccentric. तऱ्हेस or तऱ्हे देणें To incite or stir up to something wild or strange. [tended or stretched tightly.]

तऱ्हाटणें or तऱ्हाटणें *vi* (Better तराटणें) To be dist-तऱ्हाटा or टा *m* (Better तराटा) Big, blustering, speech and demeanour. *v* दे.

तऱ्हाण *n* Foulness or dirt occasioned by spittle, blood, urine, water &c. spilled about; a mess, a slop, dirt, nastiness.

तऱ्हावणें *vi* *C* (तरणें) To float.

तऱ्हीं *ad* Commonly and preferably तरीं.

तऱ्हेचा or तरतऱ्हेचा *a* तऱ्हेदार *a* Of a particular kind, *sui generis*, original, singular, comical, odd, strange, uncommon.

तऱ्हेबाज *c* तऱ्हेखोर *c* A capricious, crotchety, fanciful, wayward person, one full of freaks and whimsies.

तऱ्हेवाईक *a* Of a particular kind or fashion; of some strange sort or ways or manners; unique, singular, odd, queer: also novel, comical, pretty—persons or things.

तल *n* *m* (*S*) Bottom, the lowest part of, or the place underneath. 2 Ground, the ground-floor &c. 3 In comp. Extended surface; as चरणतल or पादतल Sole of the foot: करतल or हस्ततल Palm of the hand; भूतल or पृथ्वीतल Face of the earth. 4 Superficies, surface, bounding expanse.

तलख *a* (تلخ *P*) Biting, hot, pungent, acrid. 2 fig. Impetuous, impatient, vehement, fiery, rapid, prompt.

तलखली *f* (तलख) Feverishness, febrile symptoms. 2 Fervor of mind; impetuosity or ardent daring; fiery impatience. 3 Mental commotion; perturbation; disquietude. [ment, impetuous.]

तलखल्या *a* (तलखली) Fiery, fervid, ardent, vehe-

तलखी *f* (تلخی *P*) तलखाई *f* Pungency, sharpness, acridity (as of spices, snuff &c.) 2 Fierceness or ardor (as of the sun or fire). 3 The burning and inquietude of fever, feverishness. 4 fig. Impetuosity, vehemence, hot promptitude.

तलपणें *vi* *unc* Commonly तळपणें. [panse.]

तलपर्यंत *m* *S* Superficies, surface, bounding ex-

तलफ *f* (تلف *A*) A term at cards. 2 (For तलब) An ill-habit, a bad way, a penchant: also evil addictedness. [दुतलफी Of two folds.]

तलफ *n* A fold of a door. एकतलफी Of one fold.

तलब *f* (طلب *A*) Pay, wages, salary. 2 Desire after; uneasy sense of want of. 3 An ill-habit: also evil-addictedness. 4 A demand from Government or other creditor upon the debtor. 5 Summoning; a summons or subpoena. 6 The fee of a Peon serving a summons or executing a dunning for the revenue. 7 Summoning or requiring the attendance of gen. Ex. देखोनिचा राजा संतोष पावला ॥ म्हणे यर्थ त्याला त० केली ॥

तलबाना *m* (طلبانه *P*) The forfeit paid by a revenue-defaulter for the support of the Peon &c. sent to dun him. 2 Salary, pay, wages.

तलबी incorrectly तलफी *a* (तलब) Inordinately attached to (in a bad sense); given to, addicted.

तलम *a* Fine—thread &c.: of delicate texture—cloth. 2 fig. Weak, tender, delicate—constitution or make.

तलमसुती *a* (तलम & सूत) Of fine texture, fine.

तलमाई *f* (तलम) Fineness (of thread or texture).

तलवार & तलवारवाद्दूर See तरवार & तरवारवाद्दूर.

तलाठदार & तलाठी See तळाठदार & तळाठी.

तलातल *n* *S* The fourth division of the infernal regions. 2 A manner of fighting,—striking the palms in unison against each other's palms.

तलाव *m* (تالاب *H*) A tank.

तलावा *m* (تلهيا *H*) Leading or walking about (as of a horse): walking about (as for an airing, as of a patrol, a reconnoitring party &c.): also the patrolling or reconnoitring body, a picket, a patrol.

तलाश or स *m* (تلاش *P*) Search, quest, inquiry.

तलाशी or सी *f* (तलाश) Search (as by custom-house officers of baggage or the person). *v* घे.

तलाशी or सी *a* (तलाश) One whose business it is to search or seek out (a thing missing or wanted).

तल्प *n* *S* A bed or cot, any sleeping couch.

तस्मात् *m* (طلاق A Divorce.) Known in Marāṭhī only as an imprecation or a term of some abusive implication when applied to women; as न्याच्या आई-वर न०. 2 Used also, with retention of a figurative sense of Divorce or putting away, as the word आणेगा q. v. ४ घाल, अस, सुट, मोड.

तस्मात् or स & तस्माशी or सी Better तस्मात् & तस्माशी. तस्मात् *a* (S तन् & लीन) pop. तस्मात् Intent upon, absorbed in, deeply engaged in.

तव *pron* S Thine. Occurring in Prakrit only with the poets. Ex. तव चरणौ डेवूनि माया ॥

तव *m f* A thin skin or coating; a film or pellicle. 2 Dusky suffusion over the eye, nebula.

तव *ad* (Correl. with जंव Until the time that.) Till that time, until then. Ex. मी जंव येई तव तू बैस. 2 Then, at that time. Ex. तव तेथे पावला नारद ॥ 3 Used expletively. Ex. तू तव राजा उदार.

तव or तव *f* sometimes तवा *f* Giddiness, vertigo. तवई *f* A kind of earthen vessel. [४ ये.

तवई *f* (तवा H or a fanciful formation to rhyme with and oppose अवई Report &c., bearing the sense of) Calamity, evil, a real, actual, arrived evil; as disting. from the fame or report that preceded it. Pr. त० पुरवती अवई पुरवत नाही or त० पेक्षा अवई कठीण.

तवक *m* (Poetry.) Anger, rage, passion. Ex. राक्षस चढूनिया तवका ॥ भीमहृदयी मारी थडका ॥

तवकल *f n* (توكل A) This word is in common use, but, like others from Arabic and Persian, is variously understood and applied. As in Arabic it signifies Trust in God, the best application of it is the phrase त० आहे implying It depends on God. There is danger, jeopardy, hazard, doubt, uncertainty &c., but त० आहे God's will determines all events and results. Pr. त० तवाला छुदापर हवाला.

तवकल करणे To engage in as an adventure or a speculation; to hold as a case of danger or hazard.

तवका *m* (توق A) Power, force, strength.

तवकीर-खीर-कील-खील *n* (लक्ष्मीरा S) Manna of bamboo. 2 Applied also to an extract obtained from wheat, barley, rice &c.

तवंग *m* A thin skin or coating; a film or pellicle. 2 Dusky suffusion over the eye, nebula.

तवगट *a* (तवंग) Having a film or pellicle.

तवणा *m* The heap of pieces of sugarcane as cut for the mill. [ration for the mill].

तवणेकरी *m* A cutter of sugarcanes (in preparation तवतवणे *v i* (An imit. formation, or from ताव Heating &c.) To be vexed and irritated; to be excited into petulance and snappishness (as by many and petty businesses &c.)

तवताक-ख-ग *a* (طاق A) Exactly adapted or accommodated; justly fitting or suiting. 2 Ready, prepared, apt or ready for.

तवपयंत & तवपावेतों *ad* तवर & तवरीं *ad* Until that time, until then. [the farther side.

तवर *ad* (Or तवार; opp. to अवार) On that or

तवर *m* (تور A) Haughtiness, fieriness, passionateness: also, in good sense, high-spiritedness or noble daring. ४ घर, बाळग. Also written तकर q. v.

तवर *f* Giddiness, dizziness, vertigo. ४ ये. 2 *m* or तवर *m* A young sprout gen.

तवरी *a* (तवर) Haughty and fiery; proudly irascible: also high-spirited or daring.

तवली *f* A metal or earthen vessel of a certain description. Similar to बाडगी.

तवशी *f* तवशीण *f* A plant bearing a large kind of cucumber, Cucumis sativus.

तवसाड or तवसाळ *f* A kind of rice.

तवसें *n* The fruit of तवशी. 2 or तवसेळी *f* A dish composed of scrapings of field-cucumber and rice-flour &c. [lie; a traveler's tale.

सात हात त० नव हात बीं Used of an unblushing

तवा *m* (توا H) An iron or earthen plate on which cakes are baked, a griddle or girdle. 2 fig. A sheet of rock; or a clear, level, uniform track of ground. 3 The ground of a garment. 4 The ground or foil of a jewel. 5 Applied to to the draw-bridge at Dowlatabad: also to the iron plate covering the mouth of the step-ascent: also to a plate thrown here and there over an aqueduct or a drain.

तवा *f* (Commonly तव) Giddiness. ४ ये.

तवाई *f* (توان P) A fine. ४ भर, पड, ये. 2 fig. A blow or loss (as in trade). 3 Commonly तवाई. [ty.

तवाका or तवाका *m* (توق A) Power, force, ability.

तवाजू *f* (تواضع A) Attention, civility, courteous treatment. 2 (By many ignorant of its true meaning.) Tender and careful treatment or keeping (as of children or cattle).

तवानावरा *m* (तवा Cake-griddle, तवा Horse's nose-bag.) A traveler's traps or necessities.

तवानणे *v i* (तवाना) To recover health and strength after sickness: also to become healthy and strong from sickness or feebleness.

तवाना *a ind* (توان P) Recovered, renovated, strong after sickness. 2 Hale, healthy, free from sickness. Gen. used with ताजा prefixed.

तवानो & तवानोतलफ *f* Terms at cards.

तवार *ad* (Opp. to अवार) On that or the farther side.

तवी *f* A metal or earthen vessel of a certain kind.

तवीर *m* A small tree, Xanthocymus Ovalifolius. Rox.

तवेश or व *m* (طيش A) A fit of passion or rage. तवेशी or पो *a* (तवेश) Passionate, wrathful, hot.

तशीर or व & तशीरफल्याख also तशीर &c. See तशीरफ & तशीरफल्याख.

तशांत *ad* (तसा in 7th or loc. case.) Under such circumstances; such being the state of the case; in that (case, state, interim &c.) [ner, fashion.

तशेला *a* (Better तसला) Of that kind, sort, manner. तष्ट or तष्टित *p* S Chipped or pared. 2 In arithmetic. Reduced by division.

तष्ट *n* (Vulgar.) A disturbing and bothering case; a trouble, a hobble, a scrape.

तसदिया *m f* तसदी *f* (تصدیع A) Annoyance, molestation, worry, harass. ४ दे, कर.

तसनस or -नाश or -नास *m f* (تسحق A) State of utter destruction or loss; demolition, fracture, dispersion, rout, ruin. [a rosary.

तसवी *f* (تسبیح A) A string of beads or pearls, तसवीर *f* More correctly although not more commonly तसवीर q. v. A picture &c.

तसर *f* (चसर S) A moth, Bombyx Paphia. 2 A kind of coarse silk.

तसर *n* A sum compounded for by Government with the cultivators, in lieu of part of the payment due in kind. It is usually for one fourth of the ऐनगळा or survey-assessment of grain.

तसरकोवडा *m* Exaction of a fowl for the use of a public officer on his visitation of a village.

तसरभोपळा *m* Exaction of a pompion or of vegetables gen. for the use &c.

तसराज or व *n* (तसर) A coarse kind of silk cloth.

तसराळें *n* A metal vessel of the form of a shallow saucer.

तसरी *f* C A water-channel; as between rows of plants. 2 A bivalvular shell of the Cockle kind.

तसरी *a* Made of, or relating to, the coarse silk called तसर.

तसरीफ *f* (تشریف A) Investing with a splendid robe in token of approbation (as kings and nobles invest musicians and sport-makers when pleased with their performance); investing generally with an honorary dress: also conferring of articles of apparel upon village or public officers: also the articles conferred: also a वतन or land bestowed in lieu of पोषाक or apparel.

तसरीफल्याख *a* (تشریف لایق A) Fit to be presented in तसरीफ or honor—a robe or vestment.

तसरीव & तसरीवल्याख Preferably तसरीफ & तसरीफल्याख.

तसलमात *f* (تسلیمات A) Charge or care of or command over; use, enjoyment, fruition of (troops, things, money). 2 esp. in the form तसलमात or तसलीमात Respects, salutations, obeisances. Confined to notes. [shion. Correl. with जसला.

तसला *a* (तसा) Of that kind, sort, manner, fashion. तसवीर *f* (تصویر A) A picture: also a portrait or a drawn likeness: also a statue or an image.

तसा *a* Of that or the like kind, sort, way; such. 2 Used as *ad decl* So, thus, in like manner. 3 Immediately upon; just as; at the instant that. Ex. वाच आला तसा मी भ्यालों; जेवलों तसा आलों. 4 In that way or direction. Ex. आम्ही असे जातो तुम्ही तसे जा. 5 Used expletively. Ex. जो तसा मारीन. Correl. throughout with जसा.

तस *m* तस *n* A measure of length,—the 24th part of a गज, or the breadth of the second and third fingers.

तसेर *n* (Commonly तसर *n*) A part of the grain-assessment commuted for money.

तसेला *a* (Better तसला) Of that kind, sort, manner. तस्कर *m* (S) A thief. [manner; such.

तस्करनिशी, तस्करनीस, तस्करा Commonly and properly तजकरनिशी &c.

तस्करपंत *m* (A thief-writer or clerk.) A ludicrous nickname for a तजकरनीस, the officer whose duty it was to detect all embezzlements and peculations. [knavery, roguery.

तस्करविद्या *f* (S Science of theft.) Thievery, तस्कारी *f* (तस्कर S) Theft, thievery, stealing.

तस्कारी करितां त० होतो Under color of joking thieving takes place; i. e. although the thing taken be truly stolen, it will be said, if it be discovered, to have been taken in joke.

तस *n* (تست or طشت P) A metal vessel to hold water; an ewer, a wash-hand basin, a dish for receiving the गंडूष or gargle &c. [तसदिया, तसदी &c.

तसदिया, तसदी or तसो, तसवी, तसवीर, तसवीर See तसमा *m* (تسمه P) A thong, strap, leash or band of leather. 2 A circular piece of leather placed under a समई or lampstand.

तसमात् *ad* (S The fifth case of तत् That.) Therefore or thence; from or on those grounds or reasons.

तह *m* (تہ P) Peace, engagement of amity between contending parties. 2 Agreement of opinion; assent unto; admission or approval of. 3 A cloth placed over (a cushion or pad) as a cover: also a piece applied as a patch.

तहकीक *a* (تحقیق A) Certain, ascertained, authenticated, established.

तहकुबी, तहकूप, तहकूपचिटी or तहकूब, & तहकूबचिटी See तहकूब & तहकूबचिटी, which corruptions are one iota less barbarous than these.

तहगिरी & तहगोर See तगिरी & तगोर.
 तहद *ad* (تحد P) Unto, up to, as far as.
 तहनामा *m* (تہنامہ P) A written treaty; a bill of articles and items agreed to by parties.
 तहनाल *n* (تہنل P) The end-piece of the mounting of a scabbard.
 तहरीर *f* (تحریر A) *Hukks* or dues paid, or set aside as village-expenses, to the देशपांचा (and, formerly, also to the मुजुमदार & फडनीस) on account of the Karkúns.
 तहवेल् *f* (تحویل A) The trusts or charges.) A head comprehending the eighteen कारखाने (See अठरा कारखाने).
 तहशील or तहशील *f n* (تحصیل A) Collection of the revenue. 2 Revenue collected or realized. 3 The document (in the possession of the कुळकर्णी) showing the parties from whom, and the proportions in which, the revenue is to be (or has been) collected. [collector of the revenue.
 तहशीलदार or तहशीलदार *m* (تحصیلदार P) A तहशीलदारी *f* (تحصیلदारी P) The office or business of तहशीलदार.
 तहा or हा *ad* (ہا H) There.) At that place. Used only in official papers and before the designation of certain public officers and shop-keepers or trades people. as तहा पाटोल, तहा चौधला, तहा तेळी, तहा बाणी.
 तहादार *a* (تہدار P) Of which the folds are still unrumpled and fresh, i. e. newish and clean—cloth. 2 also तहादर *a* Used ignorantly in the sense of Fresh (not stale) gen.
 तहान *f* Bruised leaves of कारिवणा, or a rag steeped in milk, put upon the head (of a child); as a cooling application. *v* घाल, काढ. [खणावा.
 तहान *f* Thirst. Pr. त० लागलो म्हणजे आड त० घालविणे or मोडणे To quench the thirst.
 तहानमोड *f* (Breaking the thirst.) Stopping or interrupting (a man or animal drinking) before the thirst is slaked: also thirst so stopped. 2 Assuaging the thirst by drinking a little. 3 Extinction of desire through the full gratification of it.
 तहानेला *a* (Participle or rather perfect of the verb तहानणे or तहानेणे now obsolete.) Thirsty.
 तहांच्यात or द *ad* (تاحینحیات P) As long as life lasts, until death. A phrase confined to grants, bonds, and similar papers.
 तळ *m* (तळ S) Bottom, the lowest part of, or the place underneath. 2 Ground; the ground-floor &c.; the space under: (as under a tree, a couch, a roof.) 3 A place of encampment or a camp. *v* घाल, दे, मांड, घर, पड, ये, सोड. 4 The spot which a body occupies:—viewed with reference to removal from it. Ex. आंबे सगळेच नेऊ नको काही तळावर देव Leave a few behind. 5 A tract of ground; a plain or extended tract. Ex. त्या तळाची प्रदक्षिणा चार कोसांची आहे. 6 The sole, or one of the layers composing it, of a shoe. 7 *n* The central board in a Potter's wheel.
 तळ करणे To encamp, alight, take up ground.
 तळ घालून बसणे To sit down or stop at any place with all demonstrations of fixedness or permanency. 2 also तळ मारणे *q. v.* To appropriate &c.
 तळ झाडणे *g. of o.* To sweep the thrashing-floor. Hence To consume or clear utterly. तळ थांबणे *g. of s.* To get comfortably settled and fixed; and, with neg. con., to be a great gadabout or rover. तळ मारणे To appropriate fraudulently (a deposit &c.) and, without attempt to flee or abscond, remain in bold and sturdy disallowal.

तळ लागणे or पडणे *acc. of s.* To be nearly exhausted or spent. तळावर बसणे or राहणे To be lying in utter destitution and wretchedness. 2 To stay at home, i. e. to get nothing. (From the figure of robbers who, when the band returns from a plundering expedition, consider him who has remained behind as without title to share.) See i. Sam. XXX. 22. Also तळावर बसविणे To pass by, giving nothing. To the above phrases add तळचे मडके हाणणे or फोडणे (To strike or break the bottom-pitcher of a pile.) To strike a blow at the root. तळची आग मसकास जाणे-चढणे (To be affected in the head from the burning of the feet.) To be all over in a passion.
 तळकट *a* (Qualif. form of तळका) Fried. 2 Smelling as fried—an article: also as of a fried article—a smell.
 तळकट *n* तळकटी *f* C A half of a झावळी or Palm-branch divided longitudinally. 2 also तळकर *n* R A fragment of a mat; a small sleeping mat.
 तळका *a* (तळणे) Fried.
 तळका *m* (तळ Palm of the hand.) A small (sleeping or sitting) mat. Ex. सांडला माझा फाटका त० कशी मज डेकणे खात्री ये. 2 A cake or roll. 3 The skin raised by a blister; the raised crust of a puffed cake &c. 4 A piece worn or torn off from the sole of a shoe; any flattish piece separated. *v* उड, निघ, जा, काढ, घे. 5 A cleared spot in a reaped field, a bare patch: also generally, a bare spot occasioned by a removal: also a patch or portion of a field generally, whether bare, or grown, or yet remaining to be reaped, or yet remaining to be sown, ploughed, weeded &c. 6 A half-slice (sliced-off half) of a mango. *v* काप, काढ, निघ.
 तळके *n* (तळ) Rice or corn remaining on the floor (or on the spread matting or cloth) upon which it has been received (from the fields &c.) previously to being reposed in the bin or corn-room. This is a perquisite of the Mahárs employed in storing it.
 तळकोकण *n* The country between the foot of the Sayhádri range and the ocean, the Konkan.
 तळखंड *n* The nether stone of a mill. Used often of either leaf indifferently. The word also takes up the terms वरचे & खालचे to designate the slabs more particularly. 2 The bottom or foot (of articles); the bottom-part or base (as of a wall). 3 The soft substance (interstitial betwixt the spiny rind and the interior filaments around the pulp) composing the shell or case of a jack-fruit.
 तळखडा *m* A stone-socket for the foot of a post.
 तळखंवा *m* A term for the Bhút or spirit of a deceased Shúdra; as conceived as haunting the house or place in which the man died.
 तळघर *n* A subterranean apartment or room; a hypogeum, cellar, vault.
 तळघाट *m* The base, or the country at the base, of a mountain. 2 The country below the Sayhádri range.
 तळझाडा *m* (Sweeping of the bottom or ground.) A clean sweep-out; a complete riddance; a thorough emptying (of a house or room). 2 A thorough investigation; a sifting and searching to the bottom. 3 Devouring all the provisions set before one; making clear work; clearing the decks: also consumed or exhausted state (of provisions or of materials gen.) 4 Clearing or cleansing (by removal of filth or rubbish, or by performance of certain rites) of a place on which it is intended to build, to cook, to sacrifice &c. 5 Searching of a

place of encampment or temporary lodging upon moving away from it.
 तळण *n* (Verbal of तळणे) Frying. 2 An article frying, a fry. 3 A frying pan.
 तळणी *f* तळणाटोप *m* C (तळणे) A frying pan.
 तळणे *v c* (तळ H) To fry. 2 fig. To oppress cruelly, to roast. 3 To scorch, broil, burn—sun-beams.
 तळतळ *f* (तळणे) Sweltering or burning state under heat; *v* कर, हो: also swimming of the head through heat. *v* ये. 2 Exasperated state; ebullition of passion; vehement excitement. *v* ये. 3 Anxious commotion or agitation; great inquietude (of remorse or regret). 4 Irritating acts; provocation. *v* दे.
 तळतळणे *v i* (तळतळ) To be in pain and restlessness under the action of heat; to broil, to fry (as in the sun, as from hunger &c.) 2 To be in an agony of pain, or in a paroxysm of rage, or in extreme vexation and disquietude.
 तळतळाट or तळतळा *m* (Intens. of तळतळ) Vehement excitement or passion; intense agony; a festering or burning through rage or pain. 2 The curse of one roused (by oppression) into fury. *v* दे. 3 Violent oppression: also oppressedness. *v* कर, लाव, मांड, हो.
 तळतळाविणे *v c* (तळतळणे) To tease, torment, harass, worry: also to excite, vex, irritate.
 तळता *p a* of तळणे That fries. Pr. खरचणाराचे खरचते मग काय गेलें तळतीचे काय गेलें वळतीचे.
 तळप *m* An ornament for the ear (of females).
 तळप *n* R (तळणे) Frying. 2 An article frying.
 तळपट *n* (तळ) Ruin, extirpation, annihilation (esp. as imprecated or as occurring through imprecation) of a race or family. 2 Devastation or desolation (as of a country by hostile incursions, marauders &c.) 3 Laxly. Clearance; end of by being gobbled up. Ex. शंभर लाडवांचें त० केले.
 तळपणे *v i* To swelter or burn under a hot sun, to broil, grill, fry.
 तळपणे *v i* (Poetry.) To shine, sparkle, flash, gleam, glance. Ex. मकरकुंडले तळपति श्रवणी. 2 To be brandished or waved about briskly. 3 To hover around or to flit about.
 तळपाच *m* The sole of the foot.
 तळपी *m* R तळपीण *f* (तळणे) A person that fries.
 तळपूस *f* (Wiping the ground or bottom.) Eating up clean; clearing the decks: also clearance or consumption more gen.
 तळबूड *n* (Bottom of the floor or ground.) The sweepings of the thrashing-floor or grain-cellar. This is one of the rights of the Mahárs.
 तळमळ *f* Restlessness through pain; feverish disquietude bodily or mental; turmoil. 2 Anxious eagerness. 3 Regretting or repining.
 तळमळणे *v i* (तळमळ) To roll and toss through pain; to be greatly agitated and distressed. In body or in mind. 2 To long after in impatience and inquietude: also to fret and grieve about.
 तळसूस *f* Destructive clearance; great ravage or havoc.
 तळवट *n* (तळ & टाय) An extended, level, and clear tract of ground; a plain, wild, heath, waste. 2 Level expanse or tract at the base of a mountain.
 तळवटी *prep* (तळवट) Below, underneath, under. Ex. कुंकुमा त० टिक लागे.
 तळवण *f* (तळणे) Anything fried, a fry.
 तळवणी *n* (तळ Bottom, & पाणी) Water on the ground, viz. rivers, ponds, lakes. Scarcely used but in वळवणी आले त० घेऊन गेले.

तळवा *m* (तळ) The palm (of the hand) or sole (of the foot). Pr. तळयास लोणी आणि नेचास थंडी. तळयाची आग मसकास जाणें To be filled with fury; to be in a blaze from the sole to the crown.

तळवाट *f* A subterranean passage.

तळवार *m* (About सोळापूर) An officer answering to चौकला elsewhere.

तळवे *n* C (तळ) Straw or stones laid along as a foundation for a rick (esp. of rice-bundles). 2 A circular rice-bin of strong wickerwork or wattling, consisting of a bottom and raised border. It rests on the ground, holds about a खंडी of rice, and often is the basis of a पालोटी.

तळवेणें *v i* R (तळवा) To be affected with heat through walking barefoot over hot ground.

तळशोधणो *f* After-search of a place of encampment or temporary alighting.

तळसणें *v c* (तळ Bottom.) To strip clean; to clear (a tree of its branches, a branch of its leaves or thorns, the ground of bushes and herbage, the body of its hair &c.): also to clear away (branches, leaves, bushes, hairs, from a tree &c.); to clear and make bare. See further under तळासणें.

तळसांड *ad* (तळ & सांडणें) Off or free from the ground. Used of a load in raising it. [ticle frying.

तळसाण *f* C (तळणें & घाण) The smell of an ar-

तळहात *m* shortened into तळात or थ *m* तळाटा or टा *m* from तळ & टाय or टाव The palm of the hand. तळहातास केस आले नाहीत (I am) not yet rusty; (I am) still hale and hearty, still able to work.

तळहातचा फोड *m* (A boil on the palm.) A term for an object very highly loved or regarded.

तळहाताच्या फोडासारखें वागवावें-वाळगावें-मानवें-&c. To be very tender and careful of; to keep like the apple of one's eye.

तळाटदार, तळाटदार, तळाटी or टी, तळाटीदार *m* The stipendiary accountant and registrar of a village. 2 An officer appointed to act for an officer suspended or absent. [दार.

तळाटी or टी *f* The office or business of तळाट-तळात or थ *m* See under तळहात.

तळाफांटा *m* P Profuse spending, squandering, तळाव *m* (تالاب H) A tank. [dissipating.

तळावडो *f* (Dim. of तळाव) A small tank.

तळावणें *v i* To be heated; to be sweltering or glowing (from exposure to the sun). [penditure.

तळावाटो *f* P Prodigality, lavishness, wasteful expenditure. तळासणें *v c* (तळ Bottom.) To execute, perform, or do (from the bottom) radically or thoroughly.

Gen. in the form ऊन and in construction with a designating verb; as तळसून-झाड-उपट-काप-तासर-ध-पुस-वे. See further under तळसणें, for these two forms, although involving some slight ground of respective eligibility in certain applications or in the view of certain speakers, are but one verb, and they bear substantially the same signification.

तळो *a* (In नंदभाषा) Fifteen.

तळो *f* (तळ) A leaf or slab of a handmill. The word takes up वरची & खालची, yet, used alone, it means either leaf, and, with some speciality, the lower leaf. 2 The flat stone or piece of board which is placed under a घरट (large handmill) to receive the flour. 3 Cocoon, saffron &c. placed in a dish, and waved before खंडोबा. *v* भर, उचल, तळीस हात लाव. 4 Powder of a preparation of Bháng with sugar &c. 5 The articles of apparel &c. sent during the नवरात्र by a just-married boy to his wife at her mother's house. *v* ने, पाठव. 6 A term for robbery, plunder, arson, or murder as

committed by one village upon another; or as perpetrated in exaction (from a Government-officer &c.) of satisfaction of the claims of the perpetrators. 7 A pavement of stone-slabs or of chunam-work encircling a well (to prevent muck and slop). 8 The begging vessel, containing flowers, sacred ashes &c., carried about by the गुरव of a temple. 9 The frame of wood used in sinking a well.

तळी उचलणें *g*. of *o*. To combine together and oust out (of office &c.) A figurative application of the third sense above. तळी or तळीराम गार करणें or, with *g*. of *s*., गार देणें (His तळी or ताट or dish is full. A jocose application of a little story.) To have a hoard or secret treasure. Others write तळीं राम and explain it A buried or hoarded treasure or stock; and तळीं राम गार करणें-देणें To cool and compose one's spirit through consciousness of possessing a hoard. ("Mihi plaudo dum simul nummos contemplor in arca.") तळी भरणें To fill the तळी or begging vessel (with its proper articles, खोबरें, पान, भंडार, सुपारी, खारीक &c.) 2 *g*. of *o*. To supply (a poor person) with the money or things which he seeks. 3 See तळी उचलणें.

तळी *f* R (Dim. of तळें) A small tank.

तळीगार *m* One that commits तळी Sig. VI.

तळीव *p* of तळणें Fried.

तळें *n* (तळ S) A tank. Pr. तळें राखील तो पाणी चाखील. 2 A halo. तळें is a large halo, खळें a small तळ्हावणें *v i* See तळावणें. [one.

तक्षक *m* (S) The name of one of the principal नाग or serpents of पाताल. 2 fig. Applied to a malicious, vindictive, vengeful person. 3 A carpenter.

तक्षण *n* S Chipping, planing, paring, shaving or slicing off. 2 Carpentry gen.

तक्षीस *f* (تقسيم A) A portion, part, share in or of, a coparceny. 2 A division of people; a caste or tribe: also a company or body corporate.

तक्षीसदार *c* (تقسیمدار P) A share-holder, a coparcener, a partner.

तक्षीसदारी *f* (تقسیمदاری P) Joint holding of shares, coparcenary, partnership.

ता An affix to Sanskrit adjectives and nouns to form the noun abstract; as मिष्टता, योग्यता, देवता, सुवर्णता, from मिष्ट, योग्य, देव, सुवर्ण. All such nouns are feminine. As they are formed at will, and demand no explanation, they do not appear in this dictionary. See notice of the distinction betwixt ता & त under ल.

तादताळें *n* (ताईत & आलख) An ornament composed of several ताईत strung together.

ताई *f* A term of respectful compellation or mention of a sister or of a female gen. This title, like बाई, मातोश्री, and some others, is often used *pl* and *n*. Ex. ताई आलीं, ताई गेलीं; and, in some districts, these words are *pl m*.

ताईत *m* dim. ताईतो *f* ताऊत *f* R (تعويذ A) A particular ornament, worn around the neck or arm, viewed generally as an amulet. 2 The coffin-form portion of the raised mass over a Muhammadan sepulchre, lying, as an amulet, over the breast of the buried corpse.

ताक *n* (तक S) Buttermilk; or rather, the residue of coagulated milk from which, after pouring in water and after churning, the butyrous portion has been extracted. Pr. जिचे घरीं ताक तिचें वरतें गेलें नाक.

ताकाचें पाणी or ताकाचा थेंब A small quantity of buttermilk. See under कवडी. ताकास जाऊन गाडणें लपविणें To allow one's self in some common course or act, but, from shame at disclosure, to endeavor

to cover one's doing. ताकास दूर न लागू देणें To preserve a matter profoundly secret; to allow no trace, clew, or connection to appear; to conceal one's mind by evasive or elusive speech.

ताककण्या *f pl* (Buttermilk and grits.) A term for poor or homely fare. Pr. येरे माझ्या मागल्या ता० चांगल्या (Get along with thee! my fare of ता० was superior to all this.) Used of or to one who, in spite of change of circumstances, or of restraint, reproof, or instruction, holds fast his former vices or habits or ways.

ताकट *f n* ताकड *f* (ताक) Butter imperfectly separated, having still buttermilk with it: also buttermilk-residue in butter or ghee. [it—butter.

ताकट *a* Having ताक or buttermilk mingled with ताकडा or तांकडा *a* (Better ताखडा) Expert or smart, esp. at little jobs. [ty, capability.

ताकत or ट *f* (طاقة A) Power, strength, ability. ताकतई, ताकतय, ताकतव, ताकतेय, ताकतेव, ताक-त्येय, ताकत्येव, ताकतोय, ताकतोव *f* (ताक) A dish, —buttermilk warmed with spices &c.

ताकपाणी *n* (Buttermilk and water.) A comprehensive term for Buttermilk, curds, whey &c. 2 A term for any very poor fare. 3 Applied also in the sense of Humble or simple provision; a slight refreshment; answering to *Bread and cheese*. Ex. शेजारीं दाहा पांच ब्राह्मणाचीं घरें आहेत तेथें समयास ता० मिळतें.

ताकपिथा *m* (ताक Buttermilk, पीठ Flour.) A term for a Hardás, Puránik &c. that is a mere smatterer in his business; also for a shallow or superficial fellow gen., a mere sciolist. [ratus.

ताकमेड *f* The fixed post of a churning apparatus. ताकवणी *n* (ताक & पाणी) Too dilute or watery buttermilk. [or mildew.

ताका *m* A web or whole piece of cloth. 2 Blight ताकाबारी *f* (طاق A & बारी) A sort of shelf over a window. [express commanding.

ताकीद or त *f* (تاكيد P) Injunction or direction; ताकीदचिठी *f* ताकीदपत्र *n* A letter of injunction from Government to an officer; also from a superior gen.

ताकीददार *c* (تاكيددار P) A person sent to give warning, injunction, previous notice and direction &c. 2 A man appointed to watch over and guard (a field, a village &c., as from licentious camp followers); a safeguard.

ताकीला *a* R Imperfect, immature, short, wanting, not wholly arrived at (any particular state or quality). Used before nouns and adjectives to qualify them; ex. ता० बाया Stripling; ता० घोडा Galloway; ता० बरा Convalescent.

ताक्या *a* That sells ताक or buttermilk.

ताखडा or तांकडा *a* (طاق A) Expert, smart, apt, quick at little jobs.

ताग *m* A plant from which a kind of hemp is obtained, Sun-plant or *Crotalaria juncea*: also the hemp obtained from it.

तांगड *f* A load (esp. a beast's load) of empty बुघले (oil-dubbers or ghee-dubbers).

तांगडणो *f* (Verbal of तांगडणें) Tying down, confining &c. See esp. the figurative senses.

तांगडणें *v c* (तांगडी) To tie up by the legs (a child &c.) 2 To tie up; to fasten to; to bind fast (a man or an animal to a post &c.): also to shackle; to confine by fetters. 3 fig. To tie down; to keep hard and close at; to confine or fix at (a place or an employment). 4 To detain harassingly or hinderingly. 5 To tear and pull about rudely. Ex. दोहो घरचा पाहुणा त्यास दोहो

कडे दोन तांगडनातः also, generally, to shake and cuff and treat hardly. 6 To work or use roughly, violently, or recklessly (animals, vehicles, things): to put out or keep up at hard gallop (a horse). 7 To mend or do up botchingly; to patch or piece up (old clothes, baskets, mats &c.)

तांगडणे *vi* (तांगडी Leg.) To drudge, fag, toil; to work unto jadedness or weariness; as हा गडी उन्हांत-थंडीत-पावसांत-चिखलांत तांगडतो. [the leg.]

तांगडो *f* (تنگري H) A light or reviling term for तांगडो *f* A balance or pair of scales.

तांगडवाट *f* W Disposing of; putting away; ridding one's self of (some animal or thing that offends or displeases).

तागा *m* A whole piece (of linen, broadcloth &c.)

तागाईत or तागायत *prep* (تاغایت P) Until; up to; unto a particular date. [business, an occupation].

तागादणे *vi* C To be wearied of (the world, a

तागादा *m* (Usually तागादा. تقاضا A) Urging for payment, dunning. *v* लाव, लाग, वस, कर.

ताज *f* (تاج P) The name of a suit at cards. 2 *m f* A bamboo-pole; a boat-pole &c. 3 A bamboo of a large kind; also called साण. 4 (From टा Crown.) A chief, head, leader.

ताजक *n* (تاجک H) The predetermination, from the horoscope &c., of the fortunes of an individual during a particular year, month, or other period: also that branch of astrology which teaches the calculation. Contrad. from जातक.

ताजकरी *m* The user of the ताज or boat-pole.

ताजवा *m* A pair of scales, esp. the small scales of jewelers and goldsmiths. 2 The cross (×) as a means of proving a multiplication: also multiplying by means of the ×. *v* कर, मिळव, मिळ, चुक. [madans during the Muharram.]

ताजा *m* (تعزیه A) The elegy sung by Muhammad. ताजा *a* (تاز P) Fresh, green, new, not stale. 2 fig. Plump, sleek, in good condition; or fresh, brisk, lively, vigorous—a man or beast.

ताजा कलम *n* (تاز و قلم P) A postscript; an addendum; a new head; a fresh paragraph.

ताजा तवाना, ताजा ताजा तवाना, ताजा तवाना *a* (تاز و توان P) Fresh and brisk; lively and vigorous; ready for action or work.

ताजा रोजगार *m* A lucrative office or employment; a rich fat post or appointment.

ताजी *m* (تازی P) An Arab horse.

ताजीम *f* (تعظیم A) Treating with ceremony and respect; receiving politely and courteously. *v* दे, घे. [courtesies, attentions.]

ताजीमतवाज *f* (تعظیم و تواضع A) Respect, honors, ताजीरोटी *f* (Fresh bread.) A good maintenance; a fat service; affluent circumstances: also a nice morsel; a newly-married wife &c.

ताजूब *f* (تعجب A) A marvel or wonder. 2 Used as *a* Marvelous, wonderful, strange. [holder.]

ताजेंकूळ *n* A substantial or reputable household. ताज्या *a* That uses the ताज or boat-pole.

ताज्या घोद्याची गोमाशी *f* (A fly attacking plump horses.) A parasite; a trencher-fly; a summer-friend.

तांड *n* A living plant or stalk (of जोंधळा, बाजरी &c.) 2 A mere stalk or culm of it. 3 A gold coin (valuing about 5 rupees). Used with पुतळीचे preceding similarly with तांड *q. v. infra.*

तांड *n* A dining plate (of silver, gold &c. and having a rim). Pr. ताटांत सांडले काय वाटीत सांडले काय. 2 Sackcloth. 3 Inexactness of a balance.

See under ताड. 4 With पुतळीचे preceding the word. A single पुतळी (gold coin valuing from 5 to 6 rupees), a पुतळी-bit or पुतळी-piece. Pr. ताटा-बरोबर कांड (The rim along with the dish.) Spending the little that remains in endeavors to recover the great sum (spent, gambled away, lost). Pr. सोन्याचे ताड परंतु कुडाचा आश्रय or आधार Used of a person respectable or valuable in himself but of a bad stock; or of a great or good person or thing upheld by an ordinary or a bad one.

ताड *f* A quickset hedge. Scarcely used but in comp., as शेरताड, साबरताड. [तानवड.]

ताडक *n* S An ear-ring of females. Popularly ताडकळणे *vi* (ताडा) To stiffen—a person, the body, or a limb through long inaction. 2 To become stiff and heavy—eyes from much reading, intent watching, anxious expectation.

ताडकळा *m* ताडकळ or डी *f* (ताडा) Stiffness or strainedness (of a limb, eyes, eyelids, back, trunk, from watching &c.) *v* वस, ये, भर. 2 esp. in *pl* Stretching one's limbs. *v* दे, घे.

ताडका *f* (S The name of the sister of रावण) A vixen, virago, shrew, a Xanthippe. Applied also to a female considered as monstrous and hideous. [silver &c. and having a rim].

ताडली (Dim. of ताड) A small dining plate (of ताडवा *m* A row (of flowering shrubs or plants).

ताडशिंंगार or च्या *a* (Dish-gracer; trencher-ornament.) A term for one always found at the ready meal although vainly looked for to help to prepare it. Pr. आयतनाच्या आणि ताडशिंंगार्या.

ताडस्थ *ad* (Properly तडस्थ) Remaining still, not proceeding.

ताडस्थमुद्रा & ताडस्थमुद्रा *f* (Incorrect, but common in poetry for तडस्थमुद्रा) The attitude of fixed expectation or earnest contemplation. Ex. ता. सकळाकारणे ॥ तेल घालितां विझाला अग्र ॥

ताडस्थवायु *m* S Catalepsy.

ताडस्थ *n* S (तड & स्थ) Expectancy, waiting, expecting state. 2 Indifference, neutrality, inclination to neither party or side. 3 Suspension (as of a work).

ताटांक *n* (Properly ताटक) An ear-ring of females.

ताटिका *f* The popular form of ताडका.

ताटो *f* A light frame of bamboos or other sticks covered with grass, leaves &c. Used as a door, blind, skreen, rain-fence or wall-guard &c. 2 The frame or ornamental skreen of a मखर *q. v.* Sig. II. 3 A bier. 4 A bier-form load (as of leaves of the पळस &c.) 5 A row (of flowering plants). 6 In comp. with शेर, as शेरताटो, A hedge-row or line of the milkbush. 7 (Esp. with पेरुची) A row of guava trees.

ताटो कापणे (To cut the ranks of men; to break from one's companions or connections.) To decamp or run off (roguishly). [also a piece of it.]

ताटूक *n* Old or much-worn गोंणताड or sackcloth: ताटूक *n* (Dim. of तांड) A small fine stem; a thin part of the stem or culm (of जोंधळा &c.) 2 A little stick or chip. [ly or collectively.]

ताटेंतबकें *n pl* Plates and dishes comprehensive- ताटोळा or ताटोळा *m* ताटूळ *n* P The stem of a plantain-leaf. 2 The culm or stalk of जोंधळा or बाजरी.

ताट्या *a* (ताड Dining plate.) That eats at the ताट्या *m* C A young male buffalo. [table of.]

ताड *a* Stiff, not yielding or pliant, lit. fig. 2 Stiffly maintaining an attitude. 3 Tight-fitting—a garment. 4 Stretched out, tight, *taut*. 5 Strained or drawn—eyes. 6 Firm, robust, athletic. 7

Complete, thorough, perfect. Used idiomatically as *good, full* &c. in such examples as the following; It is a *good* forty yards; he is *full* six feet; a *bouncing* pint; a *thumping* mile; a *whacking* load. 8 Strong and stout; firm and full—corn, sugarcane, plants.

ताड *m* Stiffness, rigidity, inaptitude to bending or turning. 2 Stiffness from fatigue, long sitting, vigilance &c. *v* भर. 3 Deviation from rectitude or exactness (of a balance). *v* चे, दे. Ex. च्या ताज्याला ताड इतका आहे की एक गुंज टाकली कांटा बराबर. 4 Pride.

ताडकळणे & ताडकळी Better ताडकळणे & ताडकळी. ताडणे *vi* To stiffen, tighten, fill out—as a limb, a rope, a bladder. 2 fig. To swell with pride.

ताडर *a* ताडम *a* C (ताड) Stretched, tense, stiff, dry and inflexible—a rope, a leaf, paper: also stiff, not pliant more gen. 2 Strained or drawn—eyes. 3 Firm, thick-set, strong-knit, of compact and close make. 4 Strong and sturdy—crops, plants: also strong-built—a house &c. 5 (Freely.) Tight and compressed, i. e. large and heavy, *whacking*—a load &c. It may be heard also in other of the applications given under ताड in its seventh sense.

ताडरणे *vi* (ताडर) To become stiff and rigid—a limb &c.

ताडा *m* Stiffness, stretchedness, tension (as of a rope): rigidity, inflexibility, firmness (of a stick, a limb, the body): stiffness or drawn state (as of the eyes from long watching). 2 fig. Pride, haughtiness, disdainfulness. *v* भर Pr. नाकीं नाहीं कांटा आणि कोरडाच ताडा.

ताड *m* (ताल S) Palmyra or Brab tree, Fan-palm, *Borassus flabelliformis*. [tall.]

ताडभर उंच or तीन ताड उंच Exceedingly lofty or ताड or नाचण्याची ताड *f* Straw or chaff of नाचणा. 2 Straw or chaff of other of the inferior ताडक *n* A branch of the ताड. [corns.]

ताड-कन-कर-दिनी-दिशी *ad* Imit. of the sound of smacking, lashing, loud and sharp caning, cracking a whip &c.

ताडगोळा *m* A common term for the portions of pulp composing a fruit of the Fan-palm.

ताडणे *v c* (ताडन S) To strike (as with a cane or whip): also to punish. 2 To try, investigate, determine, prove, discover, make out (by comparing with or inferring from). Ex. पुण्याचे मापा-सीं हे माप ताडिले; त्याने सांगितलेली गोष्ट म्यां ताडिली; त्याचे सुखलक्षणावरून म्यां ताडिले की तो काम करून आला.

ताडताड *ad* (ताड! ताड!) with उडणे, To bound forcibly and quickly: also to leap or spring high. Hence, with उडणे, बोलणे, मारणे, To speak angrily and quickly; to *rail and rattle at*.

ताडन *n* (S) pop. ताडण *n* Beating or striking: also punishing.

ताडपच *n* A blade or spike of the Fan-palm.

ताडपची *f* A kind of लगडे. It is of silk and has squares of red &c. and white. 2 A kind of शेल. It is similar to the above but broader and not so long. It is single, has squares, and is for male or female use.

ताडफल *n* A fruit of ताड or Fan-palm.

ताडबाजी *f* (ताडणे & بازی P) Guessing, gathering, inferring.

ताडमाड *m* A variety of the Cocoanut. It grows straight and high, like the Palmyra.

ताडमाड *ad* Like to the Palmyra and the Cocoanut, i. e. very deep—a well, pit, tank &c.

ताडमाड उडणे To leap or skip wildly; to be in

high spirits or glee. तांड मांड सुजणे To swell suddenly and excessively.

तांडव *n* (S) Dancing with violent gesticulation : (as that of Shiva and his votaries.) 2 Exaggeration ; aggravating and harping upon ; wild dancing about, or great cry and fuss upon, a little matter ; storming and stamping. 3 Amplification or embellishing diffusion (as of a text or a tale.)

ताडा *m* (ताडणे To try &c. or, probably, by mistake for ताळा) Trying or determining by comparing with. *v* पाह. Ex. ह्या सोन्याची त्या सोन्याचा ताडा पाह्या ; ह्याचा त्याचा ताडा पाहिला असतां बराबर होतो. 2 Agreement, correspondence, tally. *v* मिळ, पड. Ex. हिशोबाचा ताडा मिळत नाही. 3 A match, an equal, a fellow, one par. Ex. इचा ताडा कोणाला लागत नाही or इचा ताडा निखालस.

तांडा *m* A train or line (as of cattle, ants &c.): also a troop, body, party, company more gen.

ताडाचा बुधा *m* (Stock of a Palmyra.) A term for a large and burly man.

ताडातुडो *ad* (A fanciful formation.) Suddenly. Used only of dying. Ex. तो ता० मेला He went off with a pop !

ताडातोड or डी *f* (ताडणे) Violently effected separation (as of a suckling from its mother, of a wife from her husband &c.) *v* कर : also the act of so sundering ; tearing asunder. 2 *unc* fig. Tearing in pieces (as by dunning or tasking).

ताडातोडा *m* Hocus-pocus, conjuring, jugglery : also charms and spells. 2 A scrap or fragment of a song or poem. Ex. गाणे तर येत नाही उगीच ता० येता. 3 Grain sown as secondary amongst other grain or with sugarcane or field-herbs : also called दरवड or दरवाड.

ताडाफाटा *m* Making away with wildly and lavishly ; consuming wastefully ; squandering.

ताडामोडा *m* (मोडणे by redup.) Breaking up and selling (of trinkets, metal vessels &c.) Ex. वडलांचे वेळची वस्तुवानी होतो तिचा ता० कडून सरासरी आजपावेतो दिवस लोटले. See further under तोडा-ताडित *p* (S) Beaten. 2 Punished. [मोडा.

ताडो *f* The spirituous exudation of the Tār-tree. After fermentation it is *toddy*.

तांडो *f* A line or string (of cloths, as exposed for sale in a clothier's shop) : also a little pile of ditto.

तांडेल *m* The master of a boat or small vessel : also the commander or head of a body of lascars, of brinjaries &c.

ताचा *m* (ताड) One whose employment it is to extract the spirituous exudation of the ताड tree.

ताण *m* (तन S) The state of being stretched or strained ; stretchedness or strain (as of a rope, cloth &c.) *v* दे, बस, भर. 2 fig. Intense anger, a rage, a passion. *v* ये. Ex. बसोचो गोष्ट काढताच कसा ताण आला. 3 *m n* Vigorous and unremitting exertion or application : also the exhausted or wearied state arising from it. 4 Pressing hard ; dunning rigorously ; galloping violently ; urging and reducing to great straits : also the harassed or spent state induced ; pressure, press, stress, straitness, sense of urgency, embarrassment, or want gen. : *v* भर, लाग, बस : also scarcity as occasioning the pressure or straitness ; as दाण्याचा पिकाचा-पावसाचा-पेक्याचा-ताण. *v* पड. 5 Holding up (of rain). *v* दे. Ex. पावसाने चार दिवस ताण दिव्हा म्हणजे लश्कर बाहेर पडेल. 6 *n* The exact time or season ; the very nick or critical moment. Ex. भरतीचे ताणावर म्हागिरी दकार.

ताण तोडणे (with बर) To discharge a fit of passion

upon. ताण देणे To prolong the time of. ताणें ताणें With furious, vehement, or lively action. *v* जा, उठ, मार, उड.

ताणणी *f* (Verbal of ताणणे *v c*) Pulling tight, drawing out, stretching (esp. of a warp, a tent, an awning &c.)

ताणणे *v c* (तन S) To make tense ; to pull tight ; to stretch. 2 To keep on tenter hooks ; to hold in anxious expectation. 3 To keep tight at ; to press or work hard ; to task or urge to extremity. ताणून (or हातपाय ताणून) निजणे To sleep stretched out ; i. e. freely, unanxiously, comfortably.

ताणणे *v i* (तन S) To draw or hold back ; i. e. to dawdle or dally ; to demur, linger, procrastinate.

ताणा *m* (ताणणे) The warp. 2 A scandent or creeping plant gen. 3 Stock or breed (esp. of cattle). 4 A tendril or clasper. 5 The long lines of a spider's web.

ताणानाण *f* (ताणणे) Pulling about (with violence, roughness, reiteration) ; pulling and hauling. 2 fig. Mental agitation or perplexity, distraction. [ing ; wild passion.

ताणापणा *m* Fuming and chafing ; vehement rag-taणापाजणी *f* Application of stiffening paste to the warp. 2 fig. A bothering, pestering, vexing business, operation, or job. 3 or जिवाची ता० Wearying and worrying ; harassing and distressing. A figurative sense arising in like manner with that of Teasing (from its literal *combing* or *scratching*.)

ताणारी *f* (ताणा or ताणणे) A member of the loom. An instrument for stretching the warp.

ताणी *f* (Dim. of ताणा) A division or separate portion of the warp. [wire ; a piece of catgut &c.

तांत *f* (तंतु S) A fibre or thread ; a chord or तांती प्राण उरणे-धरणे &c. To be in articulo mortis. तांती सुती धरणे To bring under the rein ; to take in hand in order to break in or train (a horse, bullock &c.) [to one's child.

तात *m* (S) A father. 2 Applied, in endearment, तातकथ्या *m* (Imit.) Boisterous merriment ; dancing, skipping, hopping, jumping.

तांतड or तातड *f* तांतडी or तातडी *f* Urgency, pressing necessity. *v* लाव, कर. 2 Urgedness, hurriedness, flurriedness. *v* अस, हो, लाग.

तांतडणे *v i* (तांतड) To be urged or hurried ; to be in a hurry.

तातडसार *a* (See तातड) Busy, bustling, briskly stirring, restlessly active : also affected with constant flurry or hurry. [in a hurry.

तांतडी or तांतडी *ad* (तांतड) Hurriedly, hastily, तातरा *m* The slip running along underneath a गलथ्या (cornice) or similar projecture.

तातवणे or तातवणे *v i* (ताव Heating &c. ; or an imit. formation.) To be worried and bothered ; to be irritated or excited into impatience and petulance (as by many and petty vexations or disturbances).

तांतू *m* (तंतु S) A thread, line, string ; and, freely, a wire, a strip or slip (as of leather or gut), a fibre, filament, capillament. 2 A seventeen-joint slip of दूर्वा or bent grass, with its root, offered to देवी annually during the first five years after the marriage of a girl.

तातोबा or तात्या *m* (तात S Father.) A respectful term for a father or elderly male relation or other person. See बावहारिक नांव.

तात्काल *ad* (Corr. from तत्काल) At that instant. तात्कालिक *a* S Relating to that time.

तात्पर्य *n* (S) Intent, design, purpose, aim, object : also scope, drift, purport, bearing.

तात्पर्यार्थ *m* (S) Pith, marrow, essence, moral, sum and substance.

तात्पुरचा *ad decl* (तत्पूर्वक or तत्पुरःसर S) Expressly, directly, positively ; with determinedness of will or mind ; with fullness of design and bent of purpose : as opp. to casually, accidentally, indirectly.

तात्या *m* (तात S Father.) A term of respectful or courteous compellation or mention for a male person gen. See others under बावहारिकनांव. 2 Applied by schoolboys to or of their पंतोजी.

तांत्रिक *a* (S) That follows the doctrine taught in the Tantras : also versed in the Tantras. 2 Belonging to the Tantras—a charm, rite, precept. 3 That has but a superficial knowledge or scanty ability (in his art or business). 4 Shortened, abridged, contracted, rendered brief. Ex. कथा त्याने ता० केली ; मार्गी सर्व कामे ता० करावी ; सांप्रत पेशाची अडचण आहे खर्च ता० करा.

तात्विक *a* (S) Accordant with reality or truth ; just, true, real, reasonable, proper. 2 Versed in or relating to the तत्वशास्त्र. [and substance.

तात्विक *n* (S) The cream, essence, moral, sum तांथ & तांथू Better तांत & तांतू.

ताथय्या *m* (imit.) Boisterous merriment or sport, romps, wild dancing and capering.

ताथवड or ताथोड, ताथोट, ताथा *a* (x;P) Fresh, green, not stale or dry : also new or recent.

तांदळा or तादळा *m* (तांदूळ A grain of rice. Because of this form.) A rude stone (unfashioned into head and limbs) smeared with red lead and used as an idol. Hence a clumsy or ill-formed pot or vessel.

तांदळोपोत *f* (तांदूळ & पोत) A bead of gold of the form of a grain of rice. 2 An ornament composed of it for the neck of females.

तादात्म्य *n* S (तत् & आत्मा) Oneness or identity of substance or essence. Ex. अग्नीचे आणि अग्नीचे ठिणगीचे ता० सारखे परमात्मा आणि जीवात्मा ह्याचे ता० आहे. 2 Oneness of soul or sentiment.

तांदुळजा *m* A potherb, *Amaranthus oleraceus*. Grah. Used also as a vermifuge. [ing rice.

तांदुळधुणीरोवळी *f* A basket or colander for washing.

तांदूळ *m* (तंदुल S) Rice cleaned from the husk : also cleaned grains of हरीक, राळा, सावा, कांग, वरी, बरटी &c. As the word is used gen. in *pl*, it, in this number, better signifies a grain of rice &c. 2 Rice parched and afterwards boiled. A dish for fast-days. 3 A common term for the golden beads (shaped like grains of rice) of a necklace of females.

तांदूळगोटा *m* (तांदूळ & गोटा) A comprehensive term. Rice &c., rice and other common grain. 2 A grain of rice.

तादृश *a* (S) Such-like ; like him, her, or it. 2 Neg. con. Ordinary, moderate, so so, nothing remarkable, not particularly (fine, grand, good &c.) Ex. वोडा घेतला परंतु कांही ता० नाही ; राजगार मिळाला परंतु ता० नव्हे.

ताद्रूप्य *n* S (तत् & रूप) Oneness or sameness of form, figure, appearance.

ताधराविणे *v c* C To hurry or urge ; to drive into precipitation and confusion.

तान *f* (S) A tune. 2 Tuning the voice ; running over the notes. 3 A strain, lit. fig. as गण्याची तान, शिखांची तान, मारण्याची-बोलण्याची &c. *v* घे, झाड. 4 Thirst. 5 fig. Thirst after, itching, longing, hankering. 6 A disease incidental to children, arising from morbid heat. 7 A particular creeping plant. 8 *m* Better तान which see in the five first senses.

तान घालणे or घरणे To use remedies (apply cooling leaves &c.) to expel the disease तान. तान देणे To prolong the time of.

तान *a* Of strong texture, stout—cloth. 2 (In नंदभाषा) High-priced, dear: opp. to खेच Low of price, cheap. 3 (Usually तान्हा) Sucking or suckling.

तानकर्म *n* (S) Tuning the voice previously to singing; running over the notes to catch the key; solmization or sol-fa-ing. 2 Humming a tune.

तानगाभणे *v i* (Or तानगाभास जाणे) To conceive again, still having a suckling;—used of a cow or other female animal.

तानगाभी *f* A cow or buffalo that conceives again whilst she has a suckling. 2 Applied to a woman who conceives every six months.

तानणे, तानातान Commonly and preferably ताणणे &c. [*v* बोळ, उड, उडी मार.

तानतान *ad* (For तालतान) In a passion or fume.

तानबाजी *f* (تانبازي H) Tuning the voice by running over the notes. 2 Humming. 3 fig. Loud and importunate bellowing or crying.

तानभूक *f* Thirst and hunger; i. e. animal appetites and hankerings comprehensively. Ex. आपले दर्शन मला देताच माझी ता. मोडली.

तानमान *n* (S तान & मान Tune and measure.) Suitableness of circumstances; convenience of time, place &c.; opportunity. Ex. व्यवहार करणे तो ता. पाडन करावा. 2 Just adaptation and proportion, harmony.

तानमोड *f* (Breaking the thirst.) Stopping or interrupting a man or an animal whilst drinking, before the thirst is slaked.

तानलाडू *m* A लाडू (a ball of coarse sugar made up with gram &c.) of fabulous story, given to a traveler to quench his thirst on the road: as भूक-लाडू was given to satisfy his hunger. Hence तान-लाडू भूकलाडू come (rather jocosely) to signify Viaticum.

तानवट *n* An arrangement of pegs or stakes around which the कुकडे (cotton thread from the चात or spindle) is wound, and from which the चिवट (or roll) is drawn. [तान्हा.

तानवट & ताना *a* R & W Commonly तान्हावट & तानवड or तानवोड *n* An ear-ring of females. 2 *f* A flower tree, and *n* Its flower.

तानाशा *m* (Proper name of an ancient emperor.) A name for a very dainty and delicate epicure.

तान्हा *f* (तान S) Thirst.

तान्हावट *a* That is yet suckling; of which the calf &c. is not yet weaned—a female animal. 2 fig. Principal, chief, the best or superior (of a number). 3 *unc* That is sucking.

तान्हा *a* Sucking—a babe or any young one. 2 Suckling—a woman or female animal.

तान्हावणे *v i* R (तान or तान्हा Thirst.) To thirst.

तान्हाळू *a* sometimes तानाळू *a* (तान्हा Thirsty.

तान्हा ओल or वल *f* The superficial or scanty moisture arising (to fields, plantations, gardens) from the first showers of the monsoon.

तान्हुला *a* (Poetry. तान्हा) That sucks the breast or dugs; a suckling.

तान्हेणे *v i* R (तान्हा) To thirst.

तान्हेपारडे *m pl* Sucklings and the little ones just above them; little ones gen. [तान.

तान्हेला or तानेला *a* Afflicted with the disease तान्हेला or तानेला *a* (Perfect of the obsolete verb तान्हेणे) Thirsty.

ताप *m* (तप S) Fever. 2 Heat (of the sun or of fire: also heatedness (as of bodies by the sun or fire). 3 fig. Heat of rage or lust; turmoil of

worldly business; tumultuous agitation; anxious inquietude &c. 4 Oppression or harassing (as of creditors, robbers, rats, vermin &c.) 5 Hot sunshine in the rainy season or just after.

तापकरी *m* A man afflicted with fever.

तापट or डा (ताप) Hot, fiery, passionate, irascible. 2 Quick, smart, prompt. 3 Mettlesome—a beast.

तापटणे *n* A ploughman's short whip: disting. from चान्हा आखड, and intended for the hinder bullocks of a team, as that is for the leaders. 2 In some parts, understood of the handle of the whip called चान्हा. [Mettlesomeness.

तापडाई *f* (तापड) Fieriness or heat of temper. 2

तापणे *v i* (ताप) To become hot—a body by the sun, fire, fever: and fig. to be enraged, incensed, inflamed with lust, agitated by grief &c.; to be excited or wrought up (into eagerness or impatience); to become raging—a lust or an appetite.

तापता or ताफता *m* (تافتا P) A kind of silk cloth, taffeta.

तापतोबारा *m* (ताप & तोबारा Form of redup.) Angry demonstrations; storming, ranting, raving, furious mouthing; violent scolding &c. *v* कर, लाव, मंड. Pr. ता. आणि फुटका नगरा.

तापचय *n* (S) The three sorts of affliction incidental to created being, viz. आधिभौतिक, आधिदैविक, आध्यात्मिक. See त्रिविधताप. 2 Applied esp. to the distresses of poverty. [ing, exciting.

तापन *n* S Heating, lit. fig.: inflaming, incensing—तापविणे *v c* (तापणे) To heat (a body gen.)

तापस *a* S तापसी *a* (Poetry.) That practises devout austerities, an ascetic. [Sig. II.

तापा *m* A float, a raft &c. Better ताफा *q. v.*

तापाटी *f* C (ताप or तप) Sunniness; opp. to shadiness. [lust or anger).

तापित *p* (S) Heated. 2 fig. Inflamed (with तापिष्ट *a* (S) Hot, fiery, irascible, prompt to तापी *f* The river Tāpī at Surat. [anger.

ताफा *m* (طایفة A) A set or band (of dancing girls and musicians). 2 A float; timbers &c. tied together to be floated down a stream: also a raft; a float or frame to convey over a stream. 3 A flock of sparrows.

ता. वसणे *g. of s.* (To have one's float or raft sunk or sinking.) To be broken or breaking up—a household &c.

तांब *f* (तांब S) Rust of iron. (Because such rust is red.) 2 Redness of sky (at sunrising or sun-setting). 3 Red blight attacking young wheat or शाळू. 4 A reddish tick or louse infesting cattle: also the disorder consisting in this infestation. 5 (fig. of Sig. I.) Rust; loss of power through disuse or inactivity. 6 The outer and coarse (red) bran of wheat.

तांब झाडणे (To scour or cast off one's rust.) To rate or scold vehemently: also to speak profusely. Also तांब झाडणे *g. of s.* To undergo a vehement

तांबकुडय *f* A kind of rice. [scolding.

तांबट or तांबटकर *m* A caste or an individual of it. They are coppersmiths. [in thatching &c.

तांबट *f n* C The coarse, red grass which is used

तांबटी *f* A thorny tree, perhaps one with तांबूट.

तांबड *f* (तांबडा) Red soil.

तांबडतोप or व *ad* (तांबट H) On the instant, quickly, smartly, straightway, forthwith.

तांबडमाती *f* Red ochre or earth, ruddle.

तांबडसर *a* Reddish.

तांबडसांज *f* (The red evening, i. e. red with red clouds.) The season just after sunset.

तांबडा *a* (तांब S) Red. तांबडे फुटणे To dawn.

तांबडा आंबा *m* (Red mango.) A term for the fruit रातंबा or *Garcinia purpurea*. [narum.

तांबडा जस *m* Red sugarcane, *Saccharum offici-*

तांबडा एरंड *m* Castor-oil tree, *Ricinus communis*.

तांबडा कुडा *m* A tree. It is disting. into तांबडा कुडा & काळा कुडा.

तांबडा चिचक *m* Red leadwort, *Plumbago rosea*.

तांबडा बोर *a* A color of the horse, chestnut: also *attrib.* of a chestnut color. [myrrh.

तांबडा बोळ *m* (Commonly रत्ना बोळ) Gum-

तांबडा भोपळा *m* The fruit of डांगर, the dark green pompon when it is ripe and red.

तांबडा मुरुम *m* A red kind of मुरुम *q. v.* for the other kinds.

तांबडा लाल *a* (तांबडा & लाल P Both words signifying Red, but the latter is added enhancingly.) Of a full and bright red.

तांबडी *f* A variety of जोंधळा.

तांबडी केळ *f* A species of the Plantain.

तांबडी कोरंटी or तांबडी कोरांटी *f* *Barleria coccinea*, a crimson species of *Amaranth*.

तांबडी दुपारी *f* A red variety of दुपारी, the plant or its flower, *Pentapetes tomentosa*.

तांबडी भाजी *f* (Red vegetables.) A covert name for Flesh-meat. [Grah.

तांबडी माट *f* A vegetable, *Amaranthus oleraceus*.

तांबडे कमळ *n* A species of water-lily, *Nymphaea odorata*. [iron-rust.

तांबणे *v i* (तांब) To contract or be affected with तांबतबारा *m* (Commonly तापतोबारा) Wild blustering.

तांबनेल *a* R (तांब) Affected with iron-rust.

तांबर *f* The female of the bird लाव्हा (*Perdix Chinensis*).

तांबरणे or तांबारणे *v i* (तांब) To redden or be flushed—eyes, countenance, clouds, evening. 2 To be affected with the red blight. 3 To contract red rust. [(one's eyes).

तांबरणे or तांबारणे *v c* (तांब) To redden or flush तांबरा *m* (तांब) A red blight attacking wheat, जोंधळा, or शाळू. 2 (Because red.) Iron-rust: also, sometimes, rust of copper or brass.

तांबलो *f* तांबले *n* A small metal vessel for numerous domestic uses. [creeks and coves.

तांबवशी *f* The name of a little red fish of तांबविणे *v c* (तांबणे) To affect with iron-rust.

तांबसमुशी *f* A variety of the sea-fish मुशी.

तांबसर *a* तांबा or तांबळ *a* R Reddish.

तांबसाळ *f* A kind of rice.

तांबळ *n* R A tract of red soil.

तांबारा *m* Red blight: also red rust. See तांबरा.

तांबीत *ad* (7th or loc. case of तांबी not used; from तांब A Subjection unto.) In subjection or subordinacy unto. *v* अस, हो *g. of o.*

तांबूट *f* A thorny hill-shrub of the Konkan, *Flacourtia sepiaria*. Grah. 2 A small tree like the above but without thorns, common at Mahábaleshwar.

तांबूत or द *m* (तांबूत A) A bier, esp. that of حسین & حسن carried about in the Muharram by Muhammadans.

तांबूल *m* S pop. तांबूल *m* A बिडा or roll of the leaf of *Piper betel*, with areca-nut, lime, cardamoms &c.

तांबूल *n* R Commonly तांबली or तांबले.

तांबूलयावणी *f* The present to the सहाजन or hereditary officer of a village in charge of देवस्की or to other person on the behalf of ग्रामदेवता, by a man just married in that village.

तांबूस *a* (तांब) Reddish.

तांबे *n* (ताम्ब S) Copper.

तांबेगाहण *n* A pledge in the possession of the person furnishing the money. Opp. to नजरगाहण and agreeing with अमलगाहण.

तांबेजणे *vi* R (तांब) To be affected with iron-rust.

तांबेट *n* C (तांबडा) The red, coarse grass which is used in thatching &c. Also called कोळंब.

तांबेदार *a* (تابع دار P) Subject, dependent, being under the rule or authority of. [dependence.

तांबेदारी *f* (تابع داری P) Subjection, subordinacy,

तांबेरा *a* Affected with तांब iron rust. [तांबरा.

तांबेरा *m* (तांब) Red blight: also red rust. See

तांबेरी *a* (तांबे) Of copper—a leaf &c.: covered with or made of foliated copper—a picture, a trinket.

तांबेसांज *f* The red evening, the season following close upon sunset. 2 Applied also to the Dawn or morning-blush. *v* फुट.

तांबोटी *f* A piece of copper of the shape and size of a brick. 2 The metal water-holder of barbers. 3 The oil-dipper or oil-baler of a घाणा or oil-mill.

तांबोरा *m* (तांब) Rust of iron, copper, or brass. 2 Blight attacking wheat, जोंधळा, or शाळू.

तांबोळी *f* An edible root of a certain creeper. It is sweet and tapering.

तांबोळी *m* (तांबूळ S) A caste or an individual of it. They are sellers of betel-leaf, areca-nut, tobacco &c. There is the Muhammadan तां० as well as the Marāthā तां०.

तांब्या *m* (तांबे) A drinking vessel, generally of copper but also of other metal.

तांब्याखाली & तांब्यांत *ad* The same as तांबींत although not so common.

तांब्यातांबली *f* तांब्यातांबोटी *f* तांब्यापंचपात्री *f* Comprehensive or careless terms for a copper drinking vessel. [& तांबणो.

तांभन, तांभनी, तामण, तामणी, तामन, Better ताम्हण ताम & तामरा See तांब & तांबरा.

तामनदख *m* (Better तामनदख) A forfeit at cards for a mistake in dealing.

तामस *a* (S) pop. तामसी & तामसीक *a* Affected by or appertaining to तम (the third quality or that of darkness and vice); viz. Hot, irascible, fiery; daring, desperate, reckless; dark, malignant, villainous; slothful, sluggish, torpid;—used of persons: horrible, atrocious, heinous; used of actions: heating, maddening, inflaming, stupefying;—used of drugs or articles of food. 2 Mentally dark or blind, ignorant. 3 Dark, literally.

तामसगुणी *a* (तामस & गुण) Irascible or inflammable; i. e. having तम or the third quality predominant in the temperament.

तामसोपचार *m* S pop. तामसी उपचार *m* A desperate, dangerous, violent, or severe measure of medical treatment.

ताम्ब *n* (S) Copper. 2 Calx of copper. 3 In comp. Of a coppery-red color.

ताम्बपट *m* *n* (S) pop. ताम्बपट्टी *m* A copper-plate on which grants &c. are inscribed.

ताम्बपत्र *n* (S) A plate of copper.

ताम्बमस *n* (S) Calx of copper. Much used medicinally. 2 Allusively and facetiously. A name for the stuffed cake called पुरणपोळी.

ताम्बमुख *n* S A redmuzzled monkey.

ताम्बमुख *a* S Redmuzzled or redfaced.

ताम्बण or न *n* dim. ताम्हणो or नी *f* A metal dish circular and shelving.

तायताळे & तायतो See ताडताळे & ताडतो.

तार *f* (تار P) A wire; a piece of catgut; a string of silk &c. 2 A filament or thread of any viscous or inspissated substance. 3 Intoxication: also dullness from watching; dimness of vision from bile &c. *v* चढ, ये, लाग. 4 fig. Habitual mind or bearing: also fixed attention; earnest engagedness. *v* लाग. 5 (Esp. in *pl* तारा) A low and allusive term for a hair of the pubes. Hence तारा उघटणे, तारा उघटणारा &c. in the vulgar tongue. 6 fig. Thread, train, tenor, connection (as of a discourse). *v* लाव, लाग, घर, सोड, सुट. 7 Long-continuing train, proceeding, or subsisting (of a work, as of ploughing, writing, singing, or of any state, as of raining, shining, blowing); a consecution or course gen. *v* लाव, लाग.

तार ओळखणे or जाणणे *g.* of *o.* To understand the mind, leaning, inclining of. तार राखणे-संभाळणे &c. To preserve the good will of. तारेस उभा राहणे or तारेने वागणे or चालणे *g.* of *o.* To walk in the ways of: also तारेस उभा करणे, तारेस उतरणे *g.* of *o.* To meet the pleasure or mind of. तारेस लागणे or असणे To be engrossed by the desire or contemplation of. तारा तोडणे (To snap the chords.) To roar or bellow (overbearingly). गळा तार आडे *g.* of *s.* (His &c.) throat is a musical chord. Said of a vocalist.

तारक *f* A flower-tree, *Alpinia Allughas*. Grah.

तारक *a* (S) That causes to pass over or through; viz. a deliverer, saviour, preserver.

तारक *m* S (Because floats or rafts are upborne and wafted by gourds.) A gourd.

तारकटणे *vi* (तार Intoxication.) To be stupidly intoxicated. 2 To be heavy and dull—eyes or countenance.

तारकशी *f* (تارکشی P) Wire-drawing. 2 fig. Drawing out as wire; i. e. oppressing or harassing greatly. *v* लाव, मांड, कर.

तारकशी घरणे To hold under grievous oppression.

तारकशी *a* (تارکشی P) Made of wire. 2 Having a wire-netting over its surface—a vessel &c.

तारकस *m* (تارکش P) A wire-drawer.

तारका *f* (S) A star. 2 The pupil of the eye. 3 A term of anger for a mischievous or troublesome little girl. (Said to be the proper name of the wife of some legendary evil spirit.)

तारका or खा *f* *pl* (तारा *f* *pl* of तार Wires.) A vulgar allusive term for Hair of the pubes.

ता० समजणे-मोजणे-मानणे-जाणणे-लेखणे To esteem as vile or mean (*floci aestimare, vili pendere* &c.)

तारकावारका, तारकापारका or खा, तारखावारखा *a* Lost in astonishment or amazement, bewildered, confounded. Ex. खेडेगांवचा माणूस शहरांत आला म्हणजे ता० होतो. 2 Wild with rage or fear, frantic, outrageous. 3 Shrewd &c. See तारकोपारखी.

तारकोपारखी *a* (तर्क & पारख) Shrewd, sagacious, discerning, penetrating. 2 Alert, wakeful, vigilant: also alertly, wakefully &c. *v* वाग, चाल, अस, राह, बोल.

तारकेवारी or तारकोवारकी *f* Displaying superiority; acting mastership over; overbearing demeanour.

तारकेवारी *ad* (तारका *f* *pl* Hair of the pubes.) Lightly, as nothing, *floci*—esteeming.

तारंगण *n* Loud bellowing and wild tossing and stamping (as of a child). *v* कर, लाव, मांड. 2 For other senses see the preferable form तारांगण.

तारटणे or तारटणे *vi* See तारवटणे.

तारण *n* (S) Preserving or protecting; preservation, protection, salvation, deliverance. 2 Money or something valuable placed in deposit with one

from whom money &c. is borrowed, or with whom some engagement is contracted (to secure that person from eventual loss). This differs from a pawn. 3 The excess of value of the thing deposited over that of the money borrowed upon it. Viewed as the *Safe-guard* of the money.

तारणे *vc* (तारण) To deliver, save, preserve; to extricate from or carry through (danger, difficulty, distress). [jakes or privy.

तारतखाना or तारदखाना *m* (طہارت خانہ P) A

तारतम *n* See under तारतोम.

तारतम्य *n* (S तर & तम Affixes of the comparative and superlative degrees.) State of more or less; inequality or difference consisting in excess or deficiency. 2 Difference, disparity, inequality; difference (of rank, degree, or excellence). In the above two senses तारतम्यभाव *m* (inelegant) is used. 3 Discrimination, judgment, ability to distinguish. *v* पाह, ठेव, राख. 4 Civilities, courtesies, attentions, i. e. (See the derivation above) consideration of as distinct from ordinary or common.

तारतव्या *f* *pl* Sitting in long and wearisome waiting for. *v* दे or देत बस.

तारता *p* *pr* of तारणे That preserves, protects, saves. Pr. मारत्यापेक्षां तारता अधिक. See 2 Kings vi. 16. Used with reference to God as the Real keeper or deliverer.

तारतार *ad* (तार by redup.) Exactly, justly, quite. *v* मोज, माप, पडताळा भर, दे &c. and fig. बोल, जेव &c.

तारतोम or तारतम *n* (तारतम्य S) Civilities, courtesies, attentions (as to a guest). *v* पाह, कर, घर.

तारदानो *f* (तार & دان P) The piece of ivory at which the strings of a वीणा &c. are fixed.

तारफेणी *f* The name of a culinary preparation.

तारंबळ *f* Botheration, distraction, agitation, urged and perplexed state. 2 Distress, exigency, pinched and straitened state. [अच्युत.

तारली *f* A white saltwater fish. In Sanskrit

तारल्य *n* S Tremulousness, quivering.

तारवट *a* (ताळ) Brought in on ships or boats. See तारवटो. 2 (तार) Heavy or dull from spirits or drugs or watching.

तारवटणे *vi* (तार Intoxication.) To be stupidly intoxicated. 2 To be heavy and dull—eyes or countenance (as from intoxication, wakefulness, anger, biliousness, heat).

तारवटी *a* (ताळ) Imported on ship-board: in contrad. from गांवटी (manufactured or produced within the country).

तारवांत बेडा *m* (A betelnut in a ship.) A term for a small share in some extensive business; or for something disproportionately little or insignificant as in, or in connection with, some other thing.

तारसा *m* A common term for the transverse pieces of the bed of a गाडी (load-cart without box) interior to the two extreme pieces (करळी) infixed at each end into the longitudinal pieces (घोडा, घोडे, or घोडके).

तारळ *m* A white sea-fish. See तारली.

तारा *m* (S) A star. 2 The pupil of the eye. 3 A meteor; a falling star. *v* तुट. 4 A firework,—a kind of rocket. 5 In astrology. The quotient resulting from dividing by nine the number obtained by counting from जन्मनक्षत्र to any चंद्रनक्षत्र. 6 A term for a smart, expert, clever fellow; an adept, a dabster: also for a beautiful or handsome person.

तारे तुटणे To shoot—stars. 2 fig. To shine (in

singing); to warble divinely. Said ironically of wretched screaming. Ex. काय गण्याचे तारे तुट-नात हो! Said also of foolish talking. Used also, in praise, both of singing and of talking.

तारा *m* (तारणें or तरणें) Fordableness or a ford (esp. of creeks and inlets at low water). 2 Floating (upon water or in the air); as जहाजाचा-महागिरीचा-वावडीचा-घाटीचा-तारा.

तारांगण *n* (S) The starry court or firmament. 2 An observatory. 3 A scaffold or an erection whence to behold sports. 4 A sort of balcony or look-out-place before an upper window. 5 fig. Rout, dispersion, confused scatteredness (as of an army): disorder (of affairs or a business): distress or violent agitation (as of a dunned debtor, of a left child &c.)

तारातोर *f* C Rout or dispersion (as of an army). 2 Distraction, botheration, urged and perplexed तारापात *m* (S) A star-shoot. [state.

ताराबल *n* S pop. ताराबल *n* Stellar propitiousness; an auspicious juncture or period.

ताराबल or तारामल *f* Commonly तारंबल.

तारानंदल *n* (S) The starry sphere or sidereal heavens.

तारित *p* (S) Carried over or through, lit. fig.; saved, preserved, extricated, rescued.

तारीख *f* (تاريخ A) The day of the month according to the Muhammadan or Christian mode of reckoning, date. [mendment.

तारीफ or फ *f* (تعريف A) Praise, applause, commendation. तारीफदार or तारीफदार *a* (تعريفदार P) Praiseworthy.

तारुण्य *n* (S) तारुण्यवस्था *f* (S) Youth and maturity; adolescence and adulthood; the period from sixteen to about forty.

तारु *m* (Poetry. तर) A ferryman.

तारु *n* (तर) A ship or boat, a sailing vessel gen. तारु तराई *n* A general or an indefinite term for a ship.

तारें *n* (तारा Star.) A term for a sharp and clever man or child; but mostly applied, ironically, to a dotard or a madcap. Pr. अर्धीच तारें त्यांत शिरले वारें. 2 Applied also to a gale or tempestuous wind. [runs a wire or thread of tin-foil.

तारेची बांगडी *f* That bāngri upon which there तारेंवारें *n* R (वारा by redup.) Wind, with reference to favorableness or unfavorableness to sailing vessels. Ex. गलबत उद्यां येईल परवां येईल हें न कळे तां. ह्याचे खाधोन आहे. 2 fig. Airs, whimsies, fancies, humors, hoity toity moods; as तारेंवारें दोन दिवसांचे: also capriciousness of changeableness; as रोजगाराचे-चाकरीचे-व्यापाराचे तां. *v* ये, चढ. 3 High, wild, half-frenzied excitement; as कोंकणांत सांपडजेव्हा घालितात तेव्हा कामकत्यांस ताडी पिऊन भले भले ओरडून तां चढले म्हणजे काम तडक चालते.

तारोतार *ad* Brimful. 2 In uninterrupted succession; in close consecution. Ex. तां. त्यानें दोन महिने खेपा घातल्या.

तारोळा *m* Letting or hindering: also let or hindered state. Exactly in this sense the use is restricted. The more common understanding and use is Any hindering, harassing, embarrassing, distressing occurrence or occasion (esp. as connected with food and the homely affairs of life): also the hinderance, harassment, distress, difficulty thence proceeding. Ex. पाण्याचा-पावसाचा-धान्याचा-पेव्याचा-सेपाकाचा-जेवणाचा-संसाराचा-खानाचा-तां. The trouble, bother, and general disturbance and distress arising from lack (of

water, rain, corn, money), or from some impediment (in the way of cooking, eating, bathing). Ex. आयोवांचून मुलाचा तां. होतो; घरास आग लागली म्हणजे तां. होतो; घराचा धनी मेल्यामुळे कुटुंबाचा or प्रपंचाचा तां. होतो.

तार्किक *a* (S) Relating to the science of reasoning. 2 Shrewd at conjecturing; discerning, penetrating, perspicacious. 3 A follower of any of the six schools of Hindú philosophy, a philosopher.

तार्किक्य *n* S pop. तार्किक *n* Ability at reasoning or conjecturing; shrewdness, perspicacity, acumen.

ताऱ्या *a* (तारणें) A ferryman.

ताऱ्या *a* (तार) Ebrious, sottish, addicted to using intoxicating drinks or drugs. 2 That tediously harps upon.

ताल *n* (تال H A tank.) Used in Marāthī figuratively. A lake or pool (i. e. a great quantity spilled or shed) of milk, of blood &c.

ताल *m* S Beating time in music: also musical time or measure. *v* घर. Some of the Musical measures are अडताल, अडाचैताल, आदिताल, एका, चौताल, झंपा, तिवडा, चिवट, बिलंदी, ब्रह्मताल, बद्रताल, रूपक, लक्ष्मीताल, सुरफाक. 2 Slapping or clapping the hands together or against the arms. 3 A musical instrument of bell-metal or brass played with a stick, a sort of cymbal. 4 A story of a house. 5 The Palmyra or Fan palm. 6 A certain medicinal preparation.

ताल तोडणें To bluster, boast, swagger, swell.

ताल *f* A mound or bank raised (in a field, across a road &c.) to preserve or turn off water. 2 A built-up bank of a river.

तालक *n* S Yellow orpiment. 2 A padlock.

तालकभस्म *n* S Calx of yellow orpiment.

तालतंत्र *n* S See the popular form तालतंत.

तालताल *ad* (ताल S Palmyra.) Loftily, haughtily, saucily, swellingly;—used with verbs such as बोलणें, उडणें, जाणें, in the sense To speak or talk.

2 (Perhaps from ताल Musical measure. Tune upon tune; theme upon theme.) Discursively, desultorily, unconnectedly, wildly. Ex. हा तां. जातो or मातो; ह्याचें बोलणें or गाणें तां. जातें.

तां. उडणें or बोलणें To speak evasively or elusively; to run off, to start aside, to fly from subject to subject. [docio, vaporer, vaunting ranter.

तालतोऱ्या *a* (ताल & तोडणें) A blusterer, braggart. तालबंद *a* (S) pop. तालबंद *a* Measured, rhythmic, composed in or regulated by measure or musical time.

तालमखाना *m* See तालीमखाना. A seed &c.

तालमाल *m* Commonly तालामाला.

तालमी *a* (तालीम) Practised or well-exercised (in wrestling, boxing &c.)

तालमूली *f* (S) A plant, Curculigo orchoides.

तालवर or तालवार *n m pl* (تالور P Fortunate, affluent.) Treating as opulent or noble; serving with respect or honorable consideration. *v* कर, ठेव, राख *g.* of o.

तालय *a* (S) Palatal, uttered by aid of the palate.

तालशुद्ध *a* (S) That has due time or measure; of just musical proportion; harmonic, harmonious, concordant. [singing &c. *v* गा.

तालसुरी *ad* (ताल & सुर) In time and tune—ताला *m* (तालक S) A lock or padlock.

तालामाला *m* (ताल by redup.) Suitableness or congruity of circumstances or matters; convenience (of time or place); concurrence or consistency (of statements, accounts &c.); coaptation (of measures, agents, parts). *v* पाह, जाण, समज, ये. ताली *f unc* A key.

तालीक *f* (تعليق A) A copy or transcript (esp. of an official paper). *v* काढ, उतर, घे, कर.

तालीम *f* (تعليم A) Instruction (esp. in the feats of the gymnasium, in singing, playing, dancing &c.): also breaking in or training (of a horse): teaching to speak (of a parrot, starling &c.) 2 *m* Shortened from तालीमखाना A gymnasium.

तालीमखाना *m* (تعليمخانه P) A gymnasium or palaestra. Some terms for the feats, manœuvres, or exercises of the gymnasium are कसोटा, एकलंगी, दुलंगी, घिस्या, तबकफाड, लुक्कण, लंगोट, कंबरखोडा, खारी, all which terms take the word पंच after them: कारलें, गदगा, फरो, दंड, लेजम, मुद्गल &c. are names of some of the implements in use: दस्तो & पवित्रा are attitudes. [longifolia.

तालीमखाना *m* (تالمكانا H) A seed of Barleria तालीवंत or तालीवार *a* (تاليع A वंत & ور Affixes) Having propitious destinies; affluent, prosperous, flourishing.

तालीसपच *n* (तालीशपच S) The name of a drug.

तालु *n* (S) The palate or roof of the mouth. 2 *f* (Usually टाळू) The fore part of the head, sinciput. 3 The hair left on the sinciput when the head is shaved.

तालुका or खा *m* (تعلقه A) A division of a country; a district, shire, hundred &c. See देश. 2 Connection with; business with; concern in. तालुके-हाय, as found in Revenue-papers, تعلقہ, is the Persian plural of تعلقہ.

तालुव्रण *m* S Ulcer of the roof of the mouth.

ताले *m pl* (تاليع A) Fortunes, destinies, luck. In use ताले is conjoined with देव, नशीब, प्रारब्ध, or other word of this same signification; as देवाचे ताले &c. Ex. संपत्ति मिळणें हे देवाचे ताले आहेत; असे त्याचे देवाचे ताले कीं कुत्र्यावर नौबत चाले His prosperity was quite marvelous.

तालेवंत, तालेवार *a* (تاليع P) Affluent, fortunate, prosperous, flourishing.

तालेवारी *f* (تاليع P) Opulence, affluence, prosperous condition or circumstances.

ताव *m* (تاول P ताप S) Heating to a red heat (metals &c.) 2 The appearance induced upon metals by thus heating them. 3 fig. Taking the conceit out of; humbling by vehement vituperation. *v* दे. 4 A sheet of paper. 5 A pane of glass.

ताव देणें (कशावर) To make away with; to purloin or pilfer: (लाडू पोळी इत्यादिकावर) To play a good stick at (cakes, puddings, sweetmeats). ताव देणें (with ला) To beat or scold vehemently. ताव देणें or मारणें (व्यापारांत &c.) To get a gain, or to get a loss; i. e. to make or to get a hit. ताव घेणें in. con. To get an impulse or itching (to do).

ताव *f* C Mild sunshine (as of rainy weather).

तावडणें *v i* To occupy or keep one's self laboriously or actively about or in; to keep at closely (whether as a toil or a sport). Ex. रेन दोन प्रहर-चा उनांत तावडला म्हणून ताप आला; हा मुलगा प्रहर-भर पाण्यांत तावडतो.

तावडणें *v c* To put to or set at (a work) forcibly; to press: also to keep hard at or in (an occupation or a business); to hold fast, tie down, keep to; to detain, restrain, or confine. 2 To gallop hard and long (a horse): to work hard (उनांत-पावसांत-थंडीत-वाऱ्यांत-चिखलांत &c.); to work hard gen.

तावडीतून *ad* (Loc. case of तावडी or तावड obsolete.) Out of the clutches of; from under the hard gripe or rough usage of. *v* सुट, निघ. तावडीत or तावडीस *ad* In the clutches of; under the hard

gripe or usage of. Ex. श्रुचे तावडीस सांपडले तो काय करील तें करो. *v* सांपडे, पड; also, actively, धर, आण.

तावण *f* (ताव) A long run or go, an effort at running or going, a strain, a stretch. *v* पड, दे.

तावण *f* (ताव) A fine, forfeit, mulct. The word is popularly understood of a fine imposed to counterbalance a gain untruly suspected to have been made by speculation; or of a forfeit, tax, or other burdensome imposition laid by tyrannical stretch of power, or incurred through some unlucky and thoughtless act of one's self or another. *v* बस, भर.

तावणें *v c* (ताव) To heat to a red heat (metals &c.) 2 To heat (milk, ghee, water). 3 (Usually ताव देणें) To scold and rate vehemently and coarsely; to set down; to blow up.

तावलेला सुलाखलेला One tried and tested, experienced and proved. तावून सुलाखून After experiment and trial; after testing and proving; also, as used with such verbs as काढणें, निघणें, जाणें, after or out of many trials and troubles, many difficulties and adversities—rescuing, extricating, escaping, emerging &c. तावून सुलाखून घेणें To receive after rigid assay and examination (metals or coins). [close and sultry.]

तावणें *v imp* (ताव) To strike hot; or to be तावणें *v i* (ताव) To shine hotly;—used of स्वर्य or ऊन्ह: also fig. to be hot, hot with passion—a person.

तावत *ad* (S) So much; so many; so far; unto or until. Correl. with यावत; and used only in comp. as तावत्काल Until that time: also in this sense, तावत्कालपर्यंत or, simply, तावत.

तादर्थ्यत Until or as far as (that time, space, place). [yet, notwithstanding.]

तावता *ad* (Mistaken for एतावता q. v.) Still, लावदान *n* (तावदान P) A pane of glass. 2 A glazed door or window. [a mistake in dealing.]

तावबंदस *m* (तावबंद P) A forfeit at cards for तावन्नाव *ad* (Correl. with यावन्नाव) So much or many; just to that degree. 2 (Laxly.) In no astonishing abundance or plenty; in moderate quantity or amount. Ex. दुपतें सांगवयाजोगें नाहीं ता. आदे.

तावसुलाख *m* Testing (gold &c.) by boring a hole and heating in the fire. *v* घाल, उतर, निघ.

तावाण *f* A fine, forfeit &c. See तावण.

ताशा *m* (ताशा A) A sort of drum. ताशेकरी *m* The player upon it. [सीलदार.]

ताशेल & ताशीलदार Preferably तहसील & तह-ताशेरा or ताशेरा or ताशिरा *m* (ताशा) A roll upon the ताशा or a drum gen. *v* झाड, झड. 2 fig. A volley of fire-arms: and fig. a violent rating; a volley of abuse; a rattling at: also noisy quarreling. *v* झाड, झड. 3 Chippings, parings, cuttings with an adz. *v* पाड, पड.

तास *m* (तास A) An hour. 2 A plate of metal on which the hours are struck, a gong. Ex. घटिका गेली पळें गेली तास वाजे झणाणां. आयुष्याचा नाश होतो राम कारे न्हाणा. 3 *n* (सीता S) A furrow dug along by the plough. 4 The bed of a river. 5 A common term for the streams into which a river breaks up in the dry season. 6 Turning over the ground with a plough. Ex. राजापुरांतों सात तासें घालावों तेव्हां कस पेटावा. ताशीं लागणें (To get well up in the furrow.) To be somewhat advanced, or to be growing nicely;—used of corn. [cias Indica.]

तास *m* (Corr. from चास) The blue jay, Cera-

तास *m* तासकाम *n* (तासणें & काम) Chipping, paring, working with the adz. 2 Chipping-work, work performed or executed with the adz. 3 तास is further A notch or nick, a chipped hollow.

तासकामी or म्या *a* That works with an adz; that chips, pares, or performs तासकाम.

तासजी *m* The man that strikes the hours upon the तास or Gong. 2 The player upon the drum called ताशा.

तासणो *f* (Verbal of तासणें) Chipping, paring &c. 2 An adz 3 fig. Shaving roughly, scraping. 4 fig. Reviling, rating, flouting, jeering; cutting up, shaving.

तासणें *v c* (तास S) To chip, to pare, to cut with the adz. 2 To shave roughly, to scrape. 3 To execute with rapidity; to knock off; to rattle off (a letter, a petition &c.) 4 To cut up, to vilify, vituperate, rate. 5 In arithmetic. To divide or reduce by rejecting the quotient and taking the remainder. तासून निजणें or तासून बसणें To lie or sit at ease, in perfect sense of composure and leisure.

तासवृत्त *f* (तास by redup.) Chipping and paring; chipping indefinitely. 2 fig. Idle working; unprofitable and unlaborious occupation.

तासा & तासेकरी Commonly ताशा & ताशेकरी.

तासीर *f* (तासीर A Effect.) A disposition or temper; but always with implication of Sharpness, sternness, crossness, harshness, gruffness &c.; as त्याची ता. काय कठीण हो. 2 Manner, method, style, fashion, remarkable way (of performing or doing). 3 (Commonly ताशेरा) A volley of fire-arms. *v* झाड, झड. [smoothed with an adz.]

तासीव *p* of तासणें Chipped, pared, shaped or तासायंत *m* (तासणें To shave.) A covert and opprobrious term for a widow. (As her hair is shorn or her husband has been "chipped away.")

ताहनेला *a* (The perfect of ताहनेणें or ताहनेणें now obsolete.) Thirsty. [See under तहां.]

ताहां, ताहान, ताहानमोड, ताहानेला, ताहांदयात ताहीं भरणें (ताहीं Imit.) To fall or set to crying—an infant or a child.

ताळ *m* See ताल *m* in the first four senses. 5 Tallying or agreeing (as of accounts or statements): congruity, correspondence, connectedness (of speech, conduct, action). 6 Freely. Consistency, coherence, power of lasting or holding together (as of substances, articles, the body). *v* अस, धर, टाक, सोड.

सातव्या ताळीं बसणें To sit in the very Attics.

ताळतंत *m* ताळतंत *n* sometimes ताळातंत *n* (ताळ & तंतु) Consistency, congruity, connectedness (of speech, conduct, counsel).

ताळा *m* (ताळ or ताल) Agreement, correspondence, harmonious relation (as of accounts, of different statements or stories, of measures &c.) *v* घे, पाह, पड, मिळ: also correspondence (of the event with the prediction, of a testimony with personal experience &c.) *v* मिळ.

ताळा पाहणें or घेणें with ह्याचा, त्याचा To compare together. ताळ्यास or ताळ्यावर घेणें To come round or to; to consent to and come under (some rules, laws, restraint).

ताळाताळा *m* From the preceding word by reduplication. It bears of course the same import, though with more generalness or less definiteness.

ताळू *f* (ताळू S) The roof of the mouth. 2 C (Usually टाळू) The fore part of the head, sinciput. 3 The hair left upon that part when the head is shaved.

ताळेबंद *m* (ताळा & बंद) An account epitomised

from the खतावणी; a complete abstract of the receipt and expenditure of the revenues for the past month or the past year. From it was formed the अजमास Estimate for the next or the current year.

ताळेबंदजमा or ताळेबंदीजमा *f* The heading including articles of assessment established after the completion of the जमाबंदी settlement. Contrad. from जमाबंदीजमा or किसबंदीजमा. [ताळेबंदजमा.]

ताळेबंदवाकी *f* Outstanding portions of the ति (तीन) Three. Only as a prefix. Ex. तिमजला, तिकोनी Of three stories or corners.

तिकटी *f* (त्रिकोण S) A triangular construction of three poles or sticks, a triangle.

तिकडे *n* A wooden triangle. 2 A tripartite leaf (as of the Butea frondosa &c.) 3 A dish formed of three leaves joined together. 4 Esp. around पंढरपूर. A तिकण or Drill-plough of three tubes.

तिकडचा or ला & तिकडोला *a* (तिकडे) Relating to that place, quarter, or direction. [Thence.]

तिकडून & तिकडने & तिकडान & तिकडून *ad* (तिकडे)

तिकडे *ad* (तो or तो *pron* & कड) Thither, towards that place. 2 Used, as *ہاں* & *وہاں* are in Hindustani, for At or to one's house or dwelling-place. Ex. आमचे ति. भोजनास यावें. See एथें Sig. II. 3 There, in that place. [der तक्तकणें &c.]

तिकतिकणें, तिकतिकी, तिकतिकीत, तिकाकी See untिकळा, तिकळी, तिकळें *a* See तिकुळा &c.

तिकाडें *n* तिकांचा *m* The three stars composing the belt of Orion, the arrow of Shiva. See लुब्धक.

तिकोनी *a* (त्रिकोण S) Three cornered, triangular.

तिकल *f* ए A term at cards. Sequence of three.

तिका *m* The tray (at cards).

तिक्त *a* S Sharp, pungent, biting. 2 Bitter. 3 Used as *s m* Pungency: also bitterness. [spices.]

तिक्तय or व *f* (ताक) Buttermilk warmed with तिखट *n* (तिक्त S or from तोखण through तोख) Chillies or green peppers pounded into a mass. 2 Black pepper pounded up with other spices.

तिखट *a* (S) Pungent, hot, biting—a spice &c. 2 fig. Vehement, ardent, fierce—heat of the sun or of fire. 3 Sharp, keen, acuminate—a weapon as to its edge or point, a thorn &c. Ex. काना-मागून आलें शिंगट तें झालें अतितिखट. 4 Quick, ready, apt, acute—a person or his understanding, faculties, senses. 5 Severe, sarcastic, piercing, cutting—speech &c.

ति. ति. जाळ or आग Very pungent or biting; hot as fire. ति. मीठ घालणें To pepper and salt; to season or spice. 2 fig. also ति. मीठ लावून सांगणें or बोलणें To embellish or varnish (a speech or narrative); to dress up or season. पुढे ति. आणि मागें पोचट A term for one who, bold and boasting at the outset, soon meanly yields and sinks.

तिखटार्द्र *f* (तिखट q. v.) Sharpness, pungency, biting or hot quality. 2 Acuteness, forwardness, vehemence, ardency, eagerness &c.

तिखटावणें or तिखावणें *v i* (तिखट) To be affected with the sensation consequent upon eating anything hot or pungent—the tongue.

तिखणो *a* Having three खण or longitudinal divisions—a house. [of a house collectively.]

तिखणी *f pl* The three divisions or apartments

तिखमिटाभात *m* Stale boiled rice boiled again with peppers and salt.

तिखरणें *v c* P To whet or sharpen.

तिखळा, तिखळी, तिखळें See तिखुळा &c.

तिखार *a* P Pungent, hot, biting.

तिखार *n* (Commonly तिखें) Steel.

तिखावणे *vi* See तिखटावणे.
 तिखुळा *m* A boy born after three successive girls; or (according to some) after three boys.
 तिखुळी *f* A girl born after three successive boys; or (according to some) after three girls.
 तिखुळे *n* A child, male or female, born after three successive children of the other sex (or of its own sex).
 तिखे *n* Steel. 2 *fig.* Hardiness of front, *brass*; firmness (whether of pride, disdainfulness, impudence, daringness). *मनीं* or *अंगीं* तोन मण or नव मण तिखे जळणे *g.* of *s.* To be proud as Lucifer: also to bear burning wrath or rankling hatred against.
 तिग *ad* (Vulgar) There.
 तिगस *n* (तीन Three, گشتہ P Past.) The third year ago, the year before last. 2 A term at cards. [last.
 तिगसा *ad* (तिगस) In or during the year before तिघई *a* Having three rooms or divisions along its length—a building.
 तिघड *a* C Composed of clusters of three (of three in close succession and then an interval)—a string of pots around a water-wheel, and similar things. 2 Used as *ad* as लोट ति० बांध String the pots by threes. [nuts &c.)
 तिघड *m* R A bunch of three (mangoes, cocoa-
 तिघडो *f* The state of being folded in three folds (of paper, of a cloth &c.) 2 A thing so folded.
 तिघडो *a* Folded in three folds.
 तिघस *n* A term at cards.
 तिघे *a* masc *pl* (-घो or घ्या *fem* *pl* घें or घीं *neut* *pl*.) Three. This word differs from तीन, as it respects only animate objects, and of these, human beings especially.
 तिघेजण *m* तिघोजणी *f* तिघेजणे *n* Words corresponding to तिघे, तिघो, & तिघें.
 तिचा The possessive form of the remote pronoun ती. Her, belonging or relating to *that* female, or to *that* word of the feminine gender.
 तिजवर *m* (तिजा & वर) A man in his third marriage: also that has married thrice.
 तिजा *a* (दतीय S through तीज) Third.
 तिजाम The feasting and jollity on the third day after the discharge of the डोला or ताबून into the water. Among Muhammadans.
 तिजाई *f* A third share or part.
 तिजाईत *a* C That has borne thrice—a cow, buffalo &c. [tian—a fever. See चर.
 तिजांतरा or चा or तिजारा *a* (तिजा & अंतर) Ter-
 तिजारा *a* (तिजा) Recurring on the third day—fever. Ex. तिजारा ताप, तिजारें हिंव, तिजारी पाळी.
 तिजारें *n* An ague intermitting one day, a tertian.
 तिजोर *m* Triple strength; combination of three powers. A term esp. at chess. [at chess.
 तिजोरी *a* (तिजोर) Defended by three—a piece
 तिडकण or न *n* *unc* (तिड!) तिडकार *m* (तिड! & कार) The feeling or the expression of disdain or disgust; scorn or scorning.
 तिडकरणो or तिडकारणो *f* (तिडकरणे) Treating with scorn and contumely.
 तिडकरणे or तिडकारणे *vc* (Imit.) To treat with scorn and contumely; to spurn or reject disdainfully.
 तिडकारी *a* (तिडकारा) That quickly contracts dislike or disgust; squeamish, fastidious.
 तिडकें *n* The name of a little creeping bird.
 तिडवो *f* (Also टिटवो) A bird, Parra Jacana or Goensis.
 तिडाळो *a* Having three stories.

तिडाळी *f* C The tip top (of a tree, hill, high house). [curls or loops.
 तिडणे *vc* To twist or double (a rope &c.) into
 तिडणे *vi* *fig.* To slip astride; to fall widely and crookedly—the legs, as of a child or feeble person.
 तिडणे *vc* To sear in the form of a cross (buboes and tumors).
 तिडा *m* A place where three roads meet. 2 A twist, curl, or loop (in rope or thread).
 तिडा *a* Short, scant, of deficient length.
 तिडक or तिडकी *f* (Commonly तिडकी *q.* *v.*) A sharp and shooting pain.
 तिडकणे *vi* (तिडक) To ache; to feel sore and stiff—the body or a limb.
 तिडका *a* Spitting, sputtering, sending forth sparks or particles. 2 Warped, crooked, bent, turned awry. 3 R Snappish, crabbed, crossgrained.
 तिडकी *f* (Poetry.) A spark. Ex. बाणाबाण आ-
 दळत॥ घाघें तिडकिया उडत॥ [running.
 तिडकेपरमें *n* (Or तिडोकपरमें) A chordée with a
 तिडणूक *f* R (तिडणे *vc* R) Peevish chiding and reproving; unreasonably finding fault with.
 तिडणे *vc* (तीड) To confine, straiten, squeeze hard, press, harass. Ex. देवानें तिडलें म्हणून नवस फेडला.
 तिडणे *vc* R To chide peevishly or constantly.
 तिडणे *vi* (तीड or تيزه H Crooked.) To become crooked or warped; to be drawn and deflected from its proper shape or place—a limb, a foot of a table, cot &c. The word is popularly understood and used in the sense To feel stiff, straitened, cramped, confined, hampered, hindered, as from some awkwardly situated boil or sore, as from long riding or sitting, as from benumbing cold—a limb or member: also to feel straitened or harassed (as from sickness, a pressing debt &c.)
 तिडतिड *f* (Imit.) Cracking, spitting, sputtering. 2 Vexation; angry discomposure; pettish or snappish state.
 तिडतिडणे *vi* (तिडतिड) To crack, crackle, spit, sputter. 2 To be angrily troubled; to be vexed: also to vent the vexation in spitting and snapping.
 तिडतिडा *a* Warped or bent. 2 That cracks, crackles, spits, sputters. 3 Snappish, cross, crabbed. [from the proper shape or place.
 तिडा *a* (تيزه H) Warped or bent; deflected
 तिडा *m* (تيزه H) An intertanglement or complication (in a rope or string); a curl, a loop, a doubling. 2 *fig.* A misunderstanding (as between friends), a difference. 3 *fig.* A hitch, a catch, impeded or interrupted state, *something* wrong. Ex. आज पंधरा दिवस झाले माझें काम होईना च्यांत काही तिडा असेल. [chiding and reproving.
 तिडातीड *f* R (तिडणे) Continual and peevish
 तिडो *f* R W Commonly तिडा *m*.
 तिडो *f* R A sharp and shooting pain, a pang. Pr. पायाची ति० मखकास गेली. 2 *fig.* Care or concern about; anxious engagedness or interest-
 edness in. Ex. घ्यास म्हणण्याची ति० नाहीं म्हणून हा जोगावतो. 3 esp. in *pl* तिडका The pains of parturition or pregnancy, throes. Pr. कोरचा अंगीं तिडका बोडक्या होई लिखा.
 एके तिडकेनें करणे To do at once or with one great effort; to do at one stretch, strain, or spurt. तिड-
 का खाणे-सासणे-देणे To take pains and trouble about; to toil at carefully and earnestly. तिडका देत बसणे To lie heaving and tossing: (as under acute pain or affliction.) ति० देऊन करणे To perform or do with strenuous and determined effort. ति० देणे To heave a throe—a woman in travail;

and *fig.* to collect one's powers and make an effort. Pr. एक ति० दे आणि घरची धनीण हो.
 तिडोकपरमें *n* Gleet with contraction of the fre-
 num; a running chordée.
 तिडे *n* W A buttock. [—a cocoanut.
 तिडोळी *a* Three-eyed; i. e. having three holes
 तिडोळी *f* A cocoanut that has three eyes or holes.
 तिडणे, तिडा, तिडी Better तिडणे, तिडा, तिडी.
 तिनका *a* See तेवढा.
 तिनकावा or तिनवा *a* (The ordinal of तिनका) Of that number; to that degree, point, or stage (of a series or succession) belonging. Correl. with जितकावा.
 तितपत *a* (Correl. with जितपत) To that degree; in that extent or measure. 2 So so; nothing very fine.
 तितपर्यंत or तितपावेतो *ad* (Correl. with जित-
 पर्यंत) So far; so long; till that time; unto that place.
 तितंबा *m* P (تنبا H) A machination or plot; a fabrication or an evil device against: also sedition or rebellious riot. *v* मांड, साज, कर, उडव.
 तितर *m* (तितिर S) The francoline partridge.
 तितला *a* W Commonly तिनका. See तेवढा.
 तितवा *a* See under तिनकावा.
 तिताल *m* A musical time or measure,—three strokes and a pause: also *attrib.* of this time or measure—a musical piece. 3 Applied to a wild, re-
 fractory, selfwilled child.
 तिताल जाणे-उडणे-लावणे To be disdainful or lofty.
 तिताली *a* (तिताल) Of the time or measure call-
 ed तिताल. 2 Of three stories—a building.
 तितिक्षा *f* S Patience. तितिक्षु *a* S Patient.
 तितुकडा *a* Composed or made of three pieces.
 तितुका *a* (Poetry.) So much, large, great, big. 2 So many.
 तितूर *m* C A small hole:—as eaten by moths in clothes, as in old metal vessels &c. 2 The name of an insect. It has four variegated and exceed-
 ingly delicate wings.
 तितिर *m* S The francoline partridge.
 तिथचा, तिथणे, तिथपर्यंत, तिथपावेतो, तिथपाखन, तिथला, तिथवर, तिथोर, तिथवरी, तिथवेरी, See under तेथ. [tion.
 तिथि *f* (S) A lunar day, ३० of a whole luna-
 तिथिपर्व *n* तिथिपर्वणी *f* Comprehensive or indefi-
 nite terms for High days and Holy days. *v* कर, मान, पाळ, धर, पाह. Ex. ति० पाहून दान करावे or सुझानें ति० पाहत असावे.
 तिथिपालन *n* (S) Observance of the fasts and rites appointed in the धर्मशास्त्र for the several lunar days. 2 Observance of these fasts &c. through the *lunar day*; without regard to the natural day.
 तिथिमतीस or तिथिमथीस *ad* C On particular and sacred lunar days. Ex. देवालयंत नित्य पुराण होत नाहीं ति० होतें.
 तिथिमास *m* Determining of the auspicious lunar day and month (for a marriage or other rite). *v* पाह, नेम, ठरव, धर.
 तिथिवासर *m* (S) See explained under हरिवासर.
 तिथिहृदि *f* (S) That day or space in which a tithi (३० of a lunation) commences before or with one sunrising and ends after or at the next; thus completed under two suns.
 तिथिस्थ *m* (S) That day or space in which a tithi begins and ends without one sunrising.
 तिथील, तिथून, तिथें, तिथान See under तेथील.
 तिदाणे *n* An ornament for the neck (of females).

तिथारो *a* Having three edges. 2 Of three borders or lines—a dhotar &c. [quorum.]

तिथारो निवडुंग *m n* Euphorbia trigonia or antitinsānj or तिनसांज *f* तिनसांजा, तिनसांजा, तिन्हासांजा *pl* The time of evening-twilight, the evening. [ing the evening-twilight.]

तिनसांजा, तिनसांजा, तिन्हासांजा *ad* At or during the three worlds, स्वर्ग, पृथ्वी, पाताल.

तिन्हासांजा *pl* Nowhere throughout creation.

तिनीं चिकाळ *ad* At the three times,—at morning, तिपट *a* Usually तिपट. [noon, and evening.]

तिपटी *f* Thrice the quantity or number, treble.

तिपटरो *a* Three-fold, triple, treble—a cloth, a rope. [third perusal.]

तिपाडो *a* That can repeat or recite after the तिपाडो *f* C An allowance made to the Ryots of three पांड of rice-land upon every assessed बिघा of twenty पांड. [a trevet, a tripod.]

तिपायो *f* (तीन & पाय) A stand with three legs, तिपायो *a* Having three legs—animal or thing.

तिपानो *a* Three-leaved, so advanced as that three leaves are formed—a plant.

तिपिको *a* That bears three annual crops—a soil.

तिपुडो *a* Having three compartments (horizontal or vertical)—a box &c. 2 Having three पूड or skin-heads—a रुदंग &c. [strings.]

तिपेडणे *vc* To twist together three पेड or single तिपेडो or डो *a* Triple, consisting of three तिपेरो *a* Three-jointed. [strings—a rope.]

तिपट *a* Three-fold, treble, three times told—a quantity. 2 Triple, treble, three-fold—a cloth, तिपट *f* A treble quantity. [a rope &c.]

तिफण or तिफन *f* तिफणो *f* तिफणे *n* (चिफणो *S*) A sort of drill plough. It has three tubes. Used also (as are पाभर & कुरो) as a harrow. [ground.]

तिफसलो *a* Producing three crops annually—

तिफांटा *m* A spot at which a road, river, trunk of a tree &c. breaks off into three divisions, a trifurcation.

तिफांशो or सो *a* Played with three dice—particular games of Songtyá &c. 2 Having three loops. [soaked. *v* कर, हो.]

तिंब *a* Dripping wet, thoroughly drenched or तिंबक *f* ए A term in the game of Itidándú. Striking the Iti thrice whilst in the air.

तिंबणे *vi* To be thoroughly wetted; to be drenched or soaked. 2 To be well wetted and mixed by punching and kneading—wheaten dough. 3 To sour through wetting and exposure—rice &c. 4 (In the मावळ or मुह) To emaciate or dry up—a beast or person from poor feeding.

तिंबणे *vc* To wet thoroughly; to steep, or soak, or wet to dripping (in any dye or in water); to drench (as in rain). 2 Hence, because wheaten flour demands much wetting and punching in making it into dough, To punch and knead and make soft (wheaten dough): also to punch and knead (clothes). 3 fig. To pommel and thump soundly. 4 To sour (sprinkled flour &c.) by exposure to the air. 5 To mix and prepare बाढण (curds, milk, वडे &c. mixed up together).

तिंबणे *n* or तिसणे *n* A dish with rice, coarse sugar, ghee &c. sent from her mother's house to a woman on the tenth day after her delivery: also the ceremony of feeding the gossips with these good things.

तिंबंदो *f* A sheet of Country paper folded, after doubling it, into three बंद or breadths, each consisting of two वरख or leaves.

तिंबसणे *vi* (In the मावळ or मुह) To shrink up (through poor feeding).

तिमजला *a* Three-storied—a house: three-bordered—a cloth &c.: three-decked—a ship: three piled or three-tiered gen.

तिमण *n* A formation in enhancement or extension of the signification of तेल, and used after that word. Ex. पावसाळा आला दाणादुणा तेलतिमण घेतलें पाहिजे.

तिमळो *f* A bird, Small sandpiper.

तिमाणे *n* R A term of reviling for any rudely and clumsily constructed shed, cottage, hut, मंडप &c. [योजन in length. See राघवतिमिंगिल.]

तिमिंगिल *m* S A fabulous fish of one hundred

तिमिर *n* S Darkness. 2 Blindness from affection of the optic nerve.

तिर *ind* A word used in driving goats or sheep.

तिरकट *a* (तिरवा) Rather squint-eyed or squint—a person or eyes.

तिरकत *m* C A three-masted vessel, a ship.

तिरकतो *a* C Having three masts—a vessel.

तिरकमशेट *m* (तिरका & शेट) A ludicrous term for a squint-eyed fellow, Old Cock eye: also for a fellow who, without any capital, gives out that he is a merchant.

तिरकस *a* Oblique, slanting, slant.

तिरका *a* (तिरक *S*) Oblique. 2 Looking asquint—eyes: and attrib. squint-eyed.

तिरकाडो *a* (चि & काडो) Three-masted.

तिरकानो-रेष or -ओळ A line drawn through three of the four columns into which a paper is usually divided.

तिरकी or तिरके *ind* Term used in multiplying unity by three; as एके ति. तीन.

तिरकूट *n* A paste or mass of various articles of seasoning pounded together. 2 (चिकूट *S*) A junto of three, a triumvirate, a trio. 3 An intermarriage of three families, each one with the others.

तिरकोण or न *a* (चिकोण *S*) Triangular. [pubes.]

तिरखा *f* *pl* A vulgar term for the hair of the तिरगोमिरगो or तिरघोमिरघो *f* Swelling, blustering, gasconade. 2 Thee-ing and thou-ing.

तिरगोमिरगोवर or स येणे To begin to thee and thou.

तिरगळ *m* A tribe of Bráhmans or an individual of it. They employ themselves in planting and rearing Piper betel.

तिरडोम *f* Teasing and tormenting: also mocking.

तिरडा *m* R (Commonly तेरडा) A flower-tree, Common balsam. तिरडे *n* Its flower.

तिरडाफांक *f* (चेधा & फांकणे) Utter and ruinous dispersion; confused rout (as of armies or assemblies): also marred or smashed state (of affairs, counsels, projects). *v* पड, ये, हो. 2 Harassed and exhausted state; worried and wearied out state; as त्या द्वाड पोराने आईची ति. कोली.

तिरडी or डो *f* A bier.

ति. उचलणे *g.* of *o.* To combine together and oust out (of office &c.) ति. करणे *g.* of *o.* To scout, flout, reject contemptuously. ति. काढणे *g.* of *o.* To devise or wish the death of.

तिरडे *n* A basket for dry (or jungle) cowdung: also a basket full of it, or a basket-full (this quantity) as gathered together or as brought in. 2 A board transpierced with a short stick (丁). Upon this, placed on the thick mud, the laborer sits whilst setting rice-plants.

तिरडेळो *f* The three eyes of a cocoanut. 2 A contemptuous term for a beggar.

तिरणे *vc* & *i* (तिर *H*) To swim or to float.

तिरतव्या *f* *pl* Sitting in long and wearisome waiting for. *v* दे or देत बस. [Forty-three.]

तिरताळोस or तिरताळ *a* Commonly चेताळोस *a* तिरतिरा or त्या *a* R Fickle, inconstant, change-ful: also fidgety, restless, unquiet.

तिरंदाज *c* (तिर انداز) P Arrow-thrower.) An archer. तिरंदाजी *f* (तिर اندازی) P Archery.

तिरधल or तिरधेल *f* A third of the produce of a field or garden; esp. as made over by the lessée of the ground to the lessor or landlord: also a tenancy on such condition. [तिरधल.]

तिरधलो or तिरधेलो *m* A tenant or lessée upon तिरपगडा *m* & डें *n* A throw in games with two dice, Trois-ace.

तिरपणो & तिरपणे Commonly तुरपणी & तुरपणे. तिरपणे or तिरपावणे *vi* (तिरपा) To be turned aside and sprained—a limb: to become crooked or rigid—a limb, from rheumatism: to have a crick—the neck.

तिरपणे *vc* (Commonly तुरपणे) To hem.

तिरपतकाना or न्हा or न्ही *a* Squint-eyed.

तिरपतकानो or न्ही *f* At marbles. The third तिरपन्न *a* Fifty-three. [shot or fire.]

तिरपा *a* Oblique, transverse, slant.

तिरपोट *f* Exhaustion; the state of being spent, worn out, knocked up (by exertion &c.): also consternation, amazement, bewilderment, distraction. तिरपेल *n* A particular vegetable oil. [tion.]

तिरफळ *f* C A tree, and *n* Its fruit. Called in the Desh चिरफळ *q. v.*

तिरवांकडा *a* (तिरक & वांकडा) Standing, lying, or situate obliquely. 2 Used as *ad decl* Aslant, askew, awry.

तिरंबो or तिरमो *f* See तुरंबो or तुरमो.

तिरमणे *n* *pl* W Powers, capabilities, might. Ex. बरे काय चिंता तुझी तिरमणे मो पाहीन.

तिरमजो or म्हा *m* A tribe of Shúdras in the Carnatic, or an individual of it. They lead about नंदो (Mahádeva's bull), and beg. [तिरमिरो.]

तिरमिरणे *vi* (तिरमिरो) To be affected with तिरमिरो *f* Swimming of the head, vertigo: also swooning or a fainting fit. *v* ये.

तिरमो *f* Vertigo or dizziness. *v* ये. 2 Coup de soleil. *v* लाग, पड.

तिरवट *a* (Qualif. form of तिरवा *q. v.*) Rather or somewhat squinting or squint—eyes: and attrib. rather squint-eyed.

तिरवा *a* Squint, looking asquint—eyes: and attrib. squint-eyed. 2 (Used for तिरपा) Slant, oblique.

तिरशिंराव *m* A term for a crabbed, cross-grained fellow, that quickly takes huff and draws himself up; a queer codger. 2 Applied by those who view the word as referring to the three-horned सांबर or Elk which, although fiercelooking, is timorous, to a swaggering pretender to valor.

तिरशिंरो or तिरसंगो *f* (चिसंघि *S*) A shrub, Malva sylvestris.

तिरसट *a* Crabbed, cross-grained, testy, surly.

तिरसा *a* (Commonly तिरवा) Squint—eyes: also attrib. squint-eyed.

तिरस्कार *m* (S) The feeling or the expression of disdain or disgust; scorning, spurning, contemning, rejecting.

तिरस्कारणे *vc* (तिरस्कार) To contemn, slight, scorn; to reject with contempt or disgust.

तिरस्कारी *a* (तिरस्कार) Fastidious, squeamish, dainty; that is quickly disgusted, displeased, offended, huffed: also retentive of a feeling of disgust or displeasure once contracted.

तिरस्त्र *p* S Scorned or spurned, rejected with contempt or disgust.

तिरस्त्रो *f* (चि & स्थल) Pilgrimage to three holy places, viz. काशी, प्रयाग, गया. 2 fig. Vexatious or vain journeying from place to place; running hither and thither on fruitless errands. 3 Separated and distantly-situated state (of places necessary to be visited, of articles hourly wanted &c.): scattered state (as of one's business lying in several parts or places): unsettledness or dissipation of mind. Ex. मी काल येकन पोचलो पण अझून माझो तिरा आहे. [part.]

तिरळणे *v i* (तोर) To crack, split, slit, open, तिरळा *a* Squint—eyes: also *attrib.* squint-eyed. तिरळानांदाळा *m* In boys' plays, esp. इटीदांडू. A third boy playing on both sides.

तिराईत *a* (तोर) Skilled in archery. तिराईत *c* (Better तिराईत) An umpire &c. तिरिंग *m* The name of a shrub. It is used in feeding cattle.

तिरी/तिरूक *m* Terms in the games with songtyā. तिरीप, तिरीम, उन्हाची तिरीप *f* Mild and tender sunshine (of the morning or evening). *v* घे, घेत बस. 2 Rays shining in at a window or door: also a gleam of sunshine (*Scottice*, sunblink) from betwixt clouds.

तिरीम *n* Dimness of vision: also dullness of understanding. For तिरीम *f* See above.

तिरुका *m* A piece of money; the fourth of an āṇā, or the 64th part of a rupee. Pr. सुरू सुरू सापिका आणि नकटा ति०. Pr. कोंबडीचा खून ति०.

तिरुपन्न, तिरुसष्ट, तिरुचाळ, तिरुचाळोस, तिरुताळ, तिरुताळोस, तिरुपन्न, तिरुसष्ट &c. See चेपन्न, चेसष्ट &c.

तिरोधान *n* S Disappearance,—the state of concealment, or the act of vanishing. 2 A covering or concealing body gen.; a sheath, case, veil, cloak, mantle.

तिरोहित *p* S Disappeared, vanished, hidden. तिर्यक् *a* S Oblique, tranverse, slant. 2 *ad* Obliquely, aslant, awry.

तिर्य्योनि *a* S Born of or as an animal. 2 Applied severally to the three classes, राक्षस, पिशाच, देव, because, according to popular understanding, these are exempt in their natural constitution from

तिर्याणव *a* Ninety-three. [the element earth. तिर्यांशो *a* Eighty-three.

तिर्याहान्न *a* Seventy-three. तिरुड or तिरुडफांक *f* See तिरुडफांक.

तिरुस्थळो *f* See तिरुस्थळो. तिरुळानांदाळा *m* See तिरुळानांदाळा.

तिरुदानी *f* Arbitration. तिरुदानी *a* Relating to an umpire or to umpirage.

तिरुदानी *c* An umpire or arbitrator. 2 A body of arbitrators, a jury. 3 A third person, a stranger. Ex. गुच्छ गोष्ट तिरुदानीदेखत बोलूं नये.

तिरुदानीपणा *m* Impartiality, neutrality, inclination to neither party.

तिरु *m* (S) Sesamum-plant, Sesamum orientale. 2 A seed of it. 3 A mole or freckle; a spot compared to a seed of sesamum.

तिरुतुळ, तिरुप्राय &c. with neg. con., answering to Pin's head, single grain, iota, jot, whit, tittle.

तिरुक *m* (S) A mark made with colored earths or unguents upon the forehead; either as an ornament or as a sectarian distinction.

तिरुतर्पण *n* (S) A ceremony in honor of ancestors. Pouring sesamum-seed into a vessel of water, reciting over it a mantra &c.

तिरुपात्र *n* (S) A plate or vessel of sesamum-seed:—as a gift to a Brāhman.

तिरुपुष्प *n* (S) The flower or blossom of sesamum. तिरुवली *m* An order, or an individual of it, amongst the तिरुगईत-people. See चिलवंत.

तिरुजलि *m f* (S) corruptly तिरुजुळो *f* तिरुजुळ *n* (S) A handful of sesamum-seed in water poured out daily to the manes of a defunct until the tenth day after his decease. *v* दे. 2 fig. Renouncing, relinquishing, giving up, washing the hands of. *v* दे.

ति० घेणे or घेऊन उभा राहणे To be impatiently awaiting the death of a person. ति० देणे or सोडणे with ला of o. or त्याचे नांवावर or नांवाची To give up; to relinquish claim over or desire or hope of; to drop the name of. [दुखा, फडो &c.]

तिरु *a* At plays. The third to play. See तिरु, तिरुणा *m* (P) A kind of song.

तिरुड or तिरुडफांक *f* See तिरुडफांक. तिरुई *f* (तिपायी) A table or stand with three legs, a trevet, a tripod.

तिरुट *n* (Esp. amongst tradesmen.) A turban. तिरुटा *m* (तीन & टाय) A meeting place of three roads. 2 For तिरुटा Sig. I. II.

तिरुडा or तिरुडा *m* The bullock-stake in the middle of a treading floor. Ex. हनुमंत ति० मध्य सबळे॥ पुच्छ पांथो फिरवितसे॥. 2 A three-staked stand in a field (for winnowing). 3 A certain musical time or measure.

तिरुण *f* (त्रिपर्ण S) A tripartite leaf. 2 A triple fold (in cloth, paper &c.) [&c.]

तिरुणता *a* R Three-folded, treble—cloth, paper तिरुंधा *m* The point of junction of the boundaries of several villages.

तिरुवर *m* (Commonly तबोर q. v.) A small tree. तिरुवल *m* (तीन & बेळ) An āṇā and a half.

तिरुवस *m* A tree, Butea Gibsonii. तिरुवा *m* A disease of cattle.

तिरुवाडा *m* (तीन & टाय) A meeting place of three roads. 2 For तिरुवाडा Sig. I. II.

तिरुवारी *m* A tribe of the पंचगौड division of Brāhmans. Many are found in the Company's army. तिरुवाशा *m* तिरुवाशी or सो *f* A pillow, pad, or cushion for the limbs (whilst sitting or sleeping).

तिरुवांशो *a* (तीन & वांसा) Constructed with three rafters;—used with घर, खोपट &c. in ridiculing its smallness or meanness.

तिरुवाळ *f* A web divisible into three पंचे. तिरुवीर *m* A small tree. See तबोर.

तिरुवेतो or तिरुवेत *a* That has borne thrice—a female animal. [morning, noon, and evening.

तिरुवेळा or लां or लां *ad* At the three times; at तिरुवा *m* The three or tray at cards. 2 A disease of cattle.

तिरुवडा or तिरुवा *m* A high three-legged stand, esp. the winnowing-stand. See तिरुवाडा.

तिरुशी *f* (तीस) The age of thirty: also any aggregate or collection of thirty. Pr. विशी विद्या तिरुशी धन.

तिरुशी *ad* At or in the thirtieth घटिका of the day. तिरुघणे *v i* (तिष्ठति or स्था S) To stand in expectation; to await. Also तिरुघन बघणे-राहणे-असणे.

तिरुसूड *f* R W A misunderstanding (as between friends); a hitch or catch. 2 P Giddiness or vertigo. *v* ये. 3 A tip or tender extremity (of a little plant).

तिरुसूड *a* R Cross-grained, crabbed, churlish, तिरुसड *f* (तीन & सडणे) Cleaning (of rice) three times or the third time. 2 fig. Close investigation; rigid examination or scrutiny.

तिरुसड or तिरुसडा or डी *a* Thrice-cleaned—rice. तिरुसड *f* The third doing or going over (of a work gen.)

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तिरुमारखान *m* (Formerly a proper name.) A term in ridicule of a pretender to valor and puissance.

तिरुमरा *a* (H) Third.

छाचें तिरुमरेंच एक This man has a third (thought, way, opinion, notion &c.) i. e. he differs from both.

तिरुमरा पाय *m* (Third leg or foot.) A term expressing extraordinary promptitude or alacrity towards a particular work or act. Ex. जेवायाला न्हटलेंतर ति० Call him to dinner and he's all agog.

तिरुमराव or वा *m* A third share or part.

तिरुमळ *m f* A large prickly tree, Zanthoxylon Rhetsa. Grah.

तिरुमरणो or तिरुमणी *f* Verbal of तिरुमरणे q. v. 2 *ad* Thirdly, for the third time.

तिरुमरणे or तिरुमरणे *v c* To make the subject of a third operation; to trifallow &c. [a cock.

तिरुमरणे or तिरुमरणे *v i* To crow the third time—तिरुमाला or लां *ad* Of or for three successive years—an account &c.

तिरुमी *f* (अतसी S A word of Benares, but familiarized.) Flax—whether the plant or its produce.

2 For तिरुमी as the Desh form of तिरुमी see तिरुमी. तिरुमुतो *a* (तीन & मुत) Of three strands or strings—a cord.

तिरुमुती *f* A triple thread or cord: (as the sacrificial thread &c.) 2 Intermarriage of three families.

तिरुमुना *a* (A) Nine. तिरुमुन *a* (A) Ninety. Used of the Arabian year.

तिरुमुळ *f* A web divisible into three पंचे. तिरुमुहरी or तिरुमुहरी or री *a* (H) Threefold, triple, treble—a cloth, a rope. 2 Three times told, treble—a quantity. [three per-cent. per mensem.

तिरुमुवा *m* (तीन & उतर) Interest at rate of तिरुमुई *f* (तीळ) A kind of sesamum.

तिरुमुळ, तिरुमुळ, तिरुमुळ, तिरुमुळ. तिरुमुळो, See under तो. [shining quality.

तिरुमुळो *f* Glossiness or polish; glistening or तिरुमुळोत *a* Glossy, shining, of a fine polish: (esp. from oil or rubbing).

तिरुमुळ *f* मूळ or sugar mingled with sesamum-seed carried in procession with cloths, undressed rice &c., and interchanged betwixt the bride and bridegroom on the first सकरसंक्रांति which occurs after their marriage. 2 or तिरुमुळो *f* A particular plant.

तिरुमुवा or तिरुमुवालाडू *m* A lādū or sweetmeat composed of sesamum-seed &c.

तिरुमुगुणी *n* Good understanding; agreement; rubbing well together. *v* ये, अस, हो. Pr. तीळ खा ति० या मूळ खा गोडसें बाला.

तिरुमुजळो, तिरुमुजळो or तिरुमुजळ & तिरुमुदक See तिरुमुजळि & तिरुमुदक.

तिरुमुळी *f* A small and white kind of sesamum. 2 The spleen. See पाणयरी. [samum.

तिरुमुळ or तिरुमुळ *n* C (तीळ & तेळ) Oil of से-तिरुमुवेळ *f* *m* A creeper bearing a small fruit resembling a तीळ or sesamum-seed.

ती *pron* She: or that (person or thing expressed by a word of the feminine gender). 2 Used contemptuously in designating a male: as म्यां तिरुमुला खूब ठकविलें.

तीख *n* & *a* (Vulgar corr. of तीक्ष्ण) See it largely explained and applied under तिरुखट.

तीज *f* (द्वितीया S) The third day of the waxing or waning moon.

तीड *f* *m* A mark made with soot or lamp-black upon the forehead of children, to avert the influence of an evil eye or that of demons. 2 A bend or flexure; a twist.

तीड *f* A crack, slit, fissure. 2 Warpedness,

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crookedness, curvature. 3 An intertanglement or a complication (in a rope &c.), a curl, snarl, doubling, tangle. 4 fig. A misunderstanding (as between friends), a difference. 5 fig. A hitch; impeded or interrupted state (in a work in progress): also hitching or impeding cause. ७ ये, पड. 6 A blunder or mistake (in an account).

तीर्थ *f* (तिथि S) A lunar day, १०th of a lunation. For compounds as तीर्थपालन, तीर्थवासर &c. See under तिथि. [a marriage &c.]

तीर्थ धरणें, नेमणें, ठरविणें To fix a lunar day (as for तीर्थवार *m* (तिथि & वार) A high day or holy day comprehensively or indefinitely. Ex. आम्ही नित्य जात नाहीं ती० आला तर जातो.

तीन *a* (त्रय S) Three. तिहींत नसणें तेरांत नसणें To be exceedingly obscure and insignificant. Ex. तू तिहींत किंवा तेरांत किंवा अठरा राजांत किंवा शेरभर सुतळींत—तुला कोण जाणतो? Who knows thee, mean creature? The phrases are from an old anecdote of a courtesan. तीन तीन करणें To scold causelessly. [three dice. तीनकाने or न्हे *m pl* A throw of three with तीनकोनी टोपी *f* (Three-cornered hat.) A तीनग्राम *m pl* See ग्रामत्रय. [cocked hat. तीन ठिकाणीं वांकडा *a* (Crooked in three places, viz. neck, loins, feet.) Exceedingly distorted or deformed. 2 fig. Crabbed, cross-grained, captious, caviling, cynical &c.

तीनताळ *m pl* The three grades or orders of the universe, viz. स्वर्ग, पृथ्वी, पाताल. ती० उडणें, गोष्टी सांगणें &c. To speak evasively or elusively; to run off extravagantly; or to fly from subject to subject. 2 To speak loftily, insolently, swellingly; to make saucy or pert excuses or pretences.

तीनतुकडी *a c* (Ready to snap into three pieces.) Extremely slender and weak—thread, string, tape.

तीनतुक्यांची चोळी *f* A चोळी composed of one whole piece for the breast and of two pieces for the arms. Called also अखंडचोळी.

तीनतेरा *a* (Three and thirteen.) also तीनतेरा आडअठरा *a* Dispersed in every direction; utterly routed or wildly scattered.

तीनतेरागोष्टी *f pl* Bluster, rant, rodomontade: also rhapsody or rigmarole: also idle pretences or mere excuses. ७ सांग.

तीनतेरा नववारा *m pl* Irrelevant reasons or explanations; frivolous excuses. ७ लाव, सांड, सांग, बोल, कर.

तीनदाणें *m pl* A throw of three with three dice. तीन दिवसाचा भाऊ *m* (A brother of three days—a kinsman on the death of whom only a brief impurity is incurred.) A term for a remote cousin or relative.

तीनमाही *a* (Three-monthly.) Quarterly. तीनवार *m pl* The period of three weeks. तिनदिसी *m pl* Three parts. Hence the majority or the greater portion.

तीर *m* (तिर P) An arrow. 2 A crack, opening, fissure (in the ground &c.) 3 A bar as fixed in a grate, window &c. 4 A prop. 5 A lever. तीर *n* (S) Shore, bank, margin.

तीरकमठा *m* तीरकमाण or न *f* (तिरकमठा H & तीरकम P) A bow and arrow.

तीरमार *m* Firing of arrows; archery-practice. 2 Killing with arrows or an arrow.

तीर्थ *n* (S) A holy or sacred place; any place of pilgrimage, but esp. particular spots along the course of sacred streams or in the vicinity of sacred springs. 2 A holy stream, or water brought

from one; water in which a Bráhmaṇ, Sanyási &c. has dipped his foot; which has been poured over an idol &c.; holy water. 3 Pilgrimage to a holy place or stream. ४ कर, घड. 4 A term for a sacred preceptor or Guru. 5 A holy region or spot. It is disting. into देवतीर्थ, पिढतीर्थ, मनुष्यतीर्थ, signifying the tips of the fingers; the outer side of the palm; the inner side of the palm; and the terms are used on occasion of आर्द्र &c. when water is thrown off from these regions, respectively addressed to देव, पिढ, मनुष्य. A fourth region is अग्नितीर्थ Middle of the palm. This is the spot from which a person drinks water for himself; or into which (of the hand of a Bráhmaṇ) water is poured when money or grain is placed in it; to prevent अग्नि from devouring this offering.

तीर्थी गेल्यावांचून मुंडण घेत नाहीं (There is no learning without some rough experience.) Used where a person will listen to no warning or caution.

तीर्थकाक *m* (S A crow at a place of pilgrimage.) A term for a person ever watchful after some booty or spoil; a sharper, shark, harpy, gull-catcher. [holding तीर्थ or holy water.

तीर्थकुंडी-गंडी-गिंडी *f* तीर्थपात्री *f* A vessel for तीर्थपंक्ति *f* (S) तीर्थवलि *f* (S) A line of places of pilgrimage. 2 A list of them. It is kept by devout men and recited at worship.

तीर्थपंथ *m* A certain order (of the गोसावी &c.) तीर्थपाद *m* (S) A term for one's spiritual or natural father.

तीर्थप्रसाद *m* (S) Flowers from around an idol; water that has been poured over it; ashes of substances burned before it &c.; given by the attendant Bráhmaṇs to holy men visiting it: also flowers, fruits &c. given by saints and sages to their followers. [hensively or laxly.

तीर्थयात्रा *f* (S) Pilgrimage-going. Used comprehensively or laxly. तीर्थराज *m* (S) The most eminent of holy waters or places.) A name for the ocean and for the city Prayág.

तीर्थरूप *c* (S A very place or object of pilgrimage.) A respectful term, in notes and writings, for one's father or mother; or for an elder brother, cousin, or other person viewed in the relation of parent. [holding तीर्थ or holy water.

तीर्थवटी or तीर्थवटी *f* (तीर्थ & वाटी) A vessel for तीर्थवासी *m* (S) pop. तीर्थवास् *m* A Gosávi or other holy personage residing at a place of pilgrimage.

तीर्थविधि *m* (S) The ceremonies to be observed at a place of pilgrimage; viz. क्षौर, आर्द्र, देवप्राशन.

तीर्थस्वरूप *c* (S) A respectful term affixed in writings to the name of any elderly (male or female) relation or venerable person.

तीर्थगटन *n* S Continual going on pilgrimage; visiting the sacred places and streams.

तीर्थोदक *n* (S) Holy water. See under तीर्थ.

तीर्थोपवास *m* (S) Fasting by a pilgrim on arrival at a place of pilgrimage.

तीर्थोपाध्याय *m* (S) pop. तीर्थोपाध्या *m* The Bráhmaṇ entertained by pilgrims to direct the ceremonies they are required to observe.

तीव्र *a* (S) Hot, biting, pungent. 2 fig. Fierce, ardent, impetuous, vehement—fire, a disposition: sharp, keen, acute—edge of a weapon, a genius: cutting, piercing, stinging—language.

तीव्रगण *a* S Extremely hot; fervid, ardent, calid. तीस *a* Thirty.

तीसमारका *a* (Killer of thirty flies. From a popular story.) An ostentatious pretender; a swaggering boaster; a Rodomonte or Thraso.

तीळ *m* (तिल S) Sesamum-seed. 2 fig. A mole or a freckle.

तीळ खजून व्रत मोडणें To commit an improper action for very little profit. तीळतीळ Just a bit; in a very little quantity: also by little and little. Ex. हें औषध नित्य ती० खात जा; Pr. शेजीची केली आस आणि ती० तुटे मास; ती० जीव तुटतो. तीळ *m pl* तुटणें *g*. of *o*. To have one's connection with broken off, i. e. to have तिलांजलि with no longer.

तीळपापड घाणें *g*. of *s*. (Because तीळ & पापड hop and skip about in the frying pan.) To be snappish or testy. तीळ भिजत नाहीं (तांडी) Said of one who cannot keep a secret a single moment. तिळीं असणें *g*. of *s*. To be at the command or beck of. तिळीं थेंब पडणें (To have a drop of sweat falling upon the तीळ on the forehead.) To be inflamed with anger. तिळीं येणें *g*. of *s*. To come under the control of: also to be propitious or friendly unto. Ex. तीळ खा तिळीं ये गूळ खा गोडसे बोल. तीळभर, तीळप्राय, तीळतुल्य A jot, whit, tittle, iota, grain, scruple.

तीळकूट *n* Various ingredients of seasoning (mustard, sesamum &c.) pounded together.

तीळकोद *f* A sort of sweetmeat,—sesamum-seed fried, pounded, sugared, and spiced.

तीळगूळ *m* गूळ (or sugar) with sesamum-seed mixed up with it. Given about on the day of मकरसंक्रांति. [2 fig. A speck in the eye.

तीळपुष्प *n* (तिलपुष्प S) The flower of sesamum.

तीळवडी *f* A cake of sesamum-seed and coarse sugar. [पाटील & कुळकरणी at मकरसंक्रांति.

तीळसंक्रांत *f* The sesamum-perquisite of the तीळहोम *m* (S) A burnt offering of sesamum-seed.

तीक्ष्ण *a* (S) Pungent, hot, biting. 2 Vehement or fierce—fire &c. 3 fig. Keen, zealous, enthusiastic: apt, acute, intelligent: sharp, severe, sarcastic, cutting, biting. [a ruler or magistrate.

तीक्ष्णदंड *a* S Of sharp, severe, or harsh arm—तीक्ष्णार्द्र *f* (तीक्ष्ण) Pungency. 2 fig. Vehemence, fierceness: keenness, zealousness &c.

तुई *f* Gold or silver lace.

तुकडमोचा *a* (तुकडा & मोडणें) तुकडबाबू *m* Terms for a fellow who can do nothing but break (eat) bread or seek morsels, a drone.

तुकडा *m* (تुकڑ H) A piece, bit, fragment. 2 (Esp. with भाकर or रोटी prefixed.) Bread generally or indefinitely. 3 fig. A maintenance or means of subsistence, bread. 4 In arithmetical translations. Segment.

तु० तोडून देणें To answer outright, smack, flat (in refusing). तु० देणें To give a share of. तुकडे *m pl* पडणें *g*. of *s*. (To fall into, or to be ready to be pulled into, pieces by the bidders.) To undergo great and earnest competition—an article. (Also understood as signifying To be so scarce and valuable as to be saleable by pieces or parts or distinct units; as मादरपाटाचे-धान्याचे-आंब्याचे-गुळाचे तुकडे पडतात.) 2 with कामाचे To be knocked off or rattled over (performed) smartly. 3 with हाताचे-पायाचे-मानेचे-कमरेचे-पाटीचे &c. To be exhausted or knocked up with exertion.

तुकडी *f* (Dim. of तुकडा) A small piece. 2 A detachment from a body; viz. a small division of a country, or a company of troops &c., a party.

तुक्या *a* (तुकडा Piece.) A morsel-hunter; a dromish fellow living upon scraps or meals obtained by begging or sponging. [opp. to अखंडचोळी.

तुक्याची चोळी *f* A चोळी made up of pieces: तुकणें *v c* (Poetry.) To weigh. Ex. तयाचे तुकी

कोण दुजा तुकावा ॥ ? 2 fig. To estimate or appraise. Ex. परब्रह्मणीं असा हा तुकावा ॥. 3 fig. To ponder or consider.

तुकणें *vi* To nod (in approbation or assent). Used with or without the words मान, माथा, मस्तक, शीर. Ex. अहा पुसा आपच पढविजे ॥ मग पडे तरी माथा तुकिजे ॥.

तुकतुकी *f* The color and appearance of health; ruddiness, freshness, clearness, liveliness.

तुकतुकीत *a* Fresh, clear, lively, healthy-looking.

तुकसा *m* (تुकسا P) A button-hole: also an eye-loop.

तुकविणें or तुकाविणें *vc* esp. with a word such as मान, मस्तक, माथा &c. for its object—To nod or decline (the head). Ex. मान तुकावीत आखंडल (a name of Indra) ॥ घाग्या मंजुळ ऐकोनि ॥.

तुकाई *f* A name of देवी or पार्वती. Ex तु० तुळजापुरी नाथटे सुलखांत.

तुकाई *f* (Poetry. तुकणें) Weighing.

तुकुमराई or तुकुंमराई *f* (تुकومراي P) The seed of *Ocimum pilosum*: also called सब्याची बी.

तुकल sometimes तुकल *f* A paper-kite of a particular form.

तुका or का *m* (تुका P) A blunt arrow. Pr. लागला तर तीर नाही तर तुका. 2 fig. A covert reproach; a sly cut or hit: also an insinuation. Ex. त्या चोरीचा तुका हा मजवर देवून गेला. *v* टाक, मार, देव.

तुंग *m* A body, band, troop, company. 2 An embankment or a dam (over a river). 3 A cistern or receptacle of an aqueduct. 4 A vessel (glass, metal, earthen) of a particular shape and description. Holy water, rose-water &c. are conveyed or contained in it. 5 A case of a पखवाज.

तुंग *a* S High, lofty, tall. [Toombudra.

तुंगमद्रा *f* (S) A river in the Mysoor country,

तुंगार *m* A class of worshipers of शिव or an individual of it. [ible.

तुच्छ *a* (S) Light, low, mean, trifling, contempt.

तुच्छ करणें To make light of; to treat with contempt.

तुझा *pron poss* of तू Thine. [tempt and scorn.

तुटका (तुटणें) Broken, interrupted, intermitted, not continuous, lit. fig.—a road, a row or line, any course (of objects or of action): unconnected or incoherent—speech: broken off, separated, disjunct, become distinct—a concern or business before joint: harsh, offensive, alienating—language or procedure: of a disposition to fall out with and break with—a person. 2 Broken off—a quarrel, an argument, an account. 3 Weaned, i. e. broken off from the breast. 4 Broken up, concluded, ended—love, attachment, friendship &c. [thin or light rain.

तुटकथेंव *m* तुटकपाऊस *m* Intermitting rain: also तुटकमजकूर *m* Written or spoken matter divided into paragraphs, sections, or parts.

तुटका *a* तुटकाळ *a* (तुटणें) Broken, parted, disjointed, separated. 2 fig. Broken, interrupted, not continuous—a line of houses, trees &c.: unconnected—speech. 3 Used in comp. with the words denoting the members of the body; as हाततुटका, पायतु०, बोततु०, नाकतु०, कानतु०. Having a cut or torn off (i. e. severed) hand, leg or foot, finger, nose, ear; and चोटतु०. Having a fissured, cracked, or chapped lip. N.B. Bear in mind the sense borne and strictly preserved by तुटणें and its derivatives. See तुटणें, तोडणें, मोडणें.

तुटणें *vi* (तुट S) To break, to part in two. Pr. नखानें तुटेल त्यास कुन्हाड कशास पाहिजे. 2 To diminish or decrease; to fall short of or to become less.

Ex. ओला चारा नाहीसा होताच गायीचें दूध तुटलें; त्या मापानें मोजून आणिलेलें ह्या मापानें दोन शर तुटले. 3 To break up; to fall to pieces; to fall asunder—an associate or a congregate body, a common concern or business: to dissolve or to be destroyed—a friendship, a tie or connection: to be disunited or separated; to become distinct or mutually estranged—persons acting jointly or subsisting in friendly relation. 4 (Or तुटून पडणें) To break out upon with abuse or vehemence. 5 To be passed, crossed, surmounted—ground, a distance. 6 To become bankrupt. 7 To decline in health; to break;—used with शरीर, प्रकृति &c. 8 To be alienated;—used with मन, मर्जी &c. Pr. फुटलें मोतीं तुटलें मन सांधून शके विधाता. 9 To be concluded, composed, adjusted—a dispute, a difference. 10 To be reduced—pay, troops, any established amount. 11 To be weaned.

The distinction drawn under मोडणें between that verb and तोडणें holds, in so far as मोडणें is *intransitive*, between that verb and this. Consult it therefore. Whilst of मोडणें the sense is TO BREAK, with the ever-inherent implication of *Destruction of form or state*, the sense of तुटणें is TO BREAK, with the implication of *Parting or separating*. It may be a profitable exercise to the learner to trace out this distinction through all the senses given under both the verbs.

तुटून पडणें (कासावर) To set to with determination and vigor:—(मनुष्यावर) To fall upon abusively or passionately.

तुटतुटणें *vi* (Or तुडतुडणें or तडतडणें) To crack, crackle, pop, snap, spit, sputter—things under parching or frying.

तुटरा *a* (तुटणें) That snaps or breaks readily—cord, thread &c. 2 That readily quarrels and breaks with, *snappish*.

तुटसाळ *a* (तुटणें & शाला) Of a disposition to fall out with and break with, quarrelsome.

तुटातुटी or तुटातुट *f* (तुटणें) Breaking up or dissolution (of armies, friendships, sodalities, mercantile associations); general parting and separating. [ed, spent, exhausted.

तुटार *a* (तुटणें) Broken down, knocked up, wasted. तुटार or रा *m* P तुटाड or डा *m* P तुटवडा or डा *m* P तुटोडा or डा *m* P (तुटणें) Loss, waste, falling short, deficit or deficiency. *v* पड, ये, हो.

तुटारी *f* (तुटणें) Extreme debility and infirmity; broken, worn, and spent state (as that of age or long sickness).

तुटावणें *vi* (तुटणें) To fall upon angrily and rudely: also to fall upon (a feast or a work) eagerly: also to rush crowdingly together (as in scrambling or to see a spectacle). 2 To burst and fall in heavy torrents;—used of अभाळ or पाऊस.

तुटी *f* (Poetry. तुटणें) Interruption, intermission, break. *v* घे, कर, हो, पड. Ex. न घे माझे वाचे तुटी ॥ म्हालाभ फुकासाटीं ॥. 2 Deficiency. Ex. त्याचे संसारास पडे तुटी ॥ तोडिसी फासोटी भवबंधाची ॥. तुटी is the form in poetry for तूट, and occurs occasionally in its other senses. [thread, cord &c.

तुटोर *a* (तुटणें) That readily snaps or parts—तुथ्या *a* (तुटणें) In comp. with नाक, कान, चोट &c., as नाकतुथ्या &c. That is slit, rent, cut, cracked (as to nose, ear, lip &c.)

तुंड *n* S (Common in poetry.) The mouth or तुडगुडें *n* A child's rattle. [face.

तुडतुडणें *vi* (Imit.) To crack or crackle—grain &c. whilst parching; to crack, pop, snap, spit, sputter. 2 To speak petulantly, to snap at.

तुडतुडा *m* The name of a tree. 2 The name of a springing little creature.

तुडतुडोत *a* (Imit.) Emitting the sound तुड! तुड! under crouching, crisp—grains &c. 2 Hard, not duly solved by boiling—rice. 3 Hard and tough—scrapings of cocoanut, pompion &c. through being kept. [pish.

तुडतुथा *a* (तुडतुडणें) Petulant, pettish, snapping. तुडवणी *f* sometimes तुडवणूक *f* (Verbal of तुडावणें) Treading, trampling &c.

तुडवातुडव *f* (तुडविणें) A general and confused trampling upon. 2 fig. A vehement scuffle or tussle. [under foot, lit, fig.

तुडविणें *vc* To tread upon; to trample; to crush तुडस *a* R (तुटणें) तुडसाळ *a* (Better तुडसाळ) Apt to fall out with and break with, quarrelsome.

तुडुकतुडुक *ad* Imit. of the sound of trotting. Pr. वडिलाचें बुडूख आणि नाचे तु०. Used of one who upon a little seniority carries it loftily and domineeringly. [upon a horse.

तुडुंब or तुडूम *n* A sort of kettle-drum carried तुडुंब, तुडूम, तुडुंबंब *ad* Full, quite full. Used with verbs of filling, swelling &c. Ex. हो विहीर तु० भरली आहे; पोटा तु० फुगलें; नदी तु० भरली, or तुणणावळ *f* तुणणें The price of darning. [माप &c. तुणणें *vc* To darn.

तुणतुण or णां *ad* Imit. of the sound of certain stringed instruments, twang! twang!.

तुणतुणी *f* A cant term for pubes.

तुणतुणें or नें *n* (Imit.) The name of a bird. Pr. मेर नाचे म्हणून तु० नाचे. The humble love to imitate the great. 2 A musical instrument of तु० लावणें *g.* of *o.* To harp upon. [one string.

तुणतुण्या *a* (तुणतुण) A player upon the तुणतुणें. 2 fig. Applied to a witless fellow who always takes up the opinion or repeats the expressions of some other. [ing.

तुणवाई or तुणवाई *f* (तुणणें) The price of darning. तुणीव *p* of तुणणें, Darned.

तुनाती *f* The thong or leathern strip of the कोरडा or ploughman's whip.

तुनारजी *m* (तुनारी) A player upon the तुनारी. तुनारी *f* (Imit.) A wind instrument, a sort of horn. [copper.

तुतिथा *m* (توتيا H) Blue vitriol, sulphate of तुतिथा *f* (توطية A) A slander or false accusation. तुती *f* (توت A) The mulberry tree, *Morus Indica*. तुतें *n* Its fruit.

तुत्या *m* An implement of the goldsmith.

तुंद *a* (तुंद S Belly.) Plump and sleek; well-filled and in good condition; fat and contented;—used esp. of beasts. 2 Puffed up; satisfied with self; complacent: also intoxicated, lit. fig. with opium, riches, power. 3 Used adverbially and enhancingly with verbs of filling; as तुंद भरणें To fill *chuck-full*.

तुंदिल *a* S Having a paunch or protuberant belly; corpulent or gorbellied.

तुनुनुकडन or तुनुनुनु *ad* (Imit. or fanciful formation.) Dully, heavily, tardily, *joggingly*; through numberless obstructions and by various shifts, schemes, and expedients—a work proceeding, a horse trotting, subsistence obtained.

तुन्न *m* S The Tun tree, *Cedrela tunna*.

तुपकथा *m* तुपकडी *f* The name of a shrub.

तुपट *a* sometimes तुपगट *a* Smelling or tasting of तूप—a vessel, cloth &c.: also savoring of तूप—a smell or taste: also having excessive तूप—an article of food. 2 Rich and oily—boiled new rice.

तुपटाण, तुपसाण, तुपयाण *f* (तूप & घाण) The smell of rancid तूप.

तुपाळ *a* (तूप) That yields much butter, and thus furnishes much तूप—milk.

तुफान *n* (طوفان *A*) A storm or tempest. 2 By meton. A tempestuous ocean; a violent horse; a furious and vociferous man or woman. Ex. आज नदी तु. झालो आहे; हा घोडा काय तु. आहे! 3 The violent action of a mettlesome horse &c: havoc, ravage, devastation, wild and wasting action gen. 4 A slander, calumny, false accusation.

तुफानखोर *c* (طوفان *A* & خور *P*) A calumniator. तुफानी *a* Calumnious.

तुंब *n* The cogged wheel belonging to a water-wheel. 2 The nave of a wheel. 3 A dam across a river. 4 R Commonly तुंबारा.

तुंबक *n f* A musket or a matchlock.

तुंबजोड *m* तुंबजोडी *f* A pair of तुंब or small wheels of a water-wheel.

तुंबडी *f* (तुंब *S*) A cupping instrument. 2 The bowl or dish of mendicants. Usually part of a hollowed gourd, or of wood. 3 A stringed instrument of music. It has one gourd, whereas बोन has two.

तुं. भरणे *g. of s.* To get one's fill of riches, food &c. तुं. लावणे (To apply a cupping glass unto.) To stick closely and perseveringly unto.

तुंबडीबावा *m* (Because they carry a तुंबडी) A familiar term for a गोसावी. Ex. तो तुं. घालोतसे फेरी. नृत्य करी त्यापुढे.

तुंबणे *n i* To accumulate, swell, gather in mass (from obstruction of progress);—as a stream dammed up, marching troops impeded in the van, business &c. in sickness, any current or train arrested at the head.

तुंबराइट *m* A water-wheel which is furnished with तुंब or a cogged wheel at each end of the beam. [hornet or stinging fly.]

तुंबसर or तुंबसळ *m* also तुंबसड *m* R A kind of तुंबळ *a* (Poetry. तुमुल *S*) Fierce, furious, vehement—battle, fighting.

तुंबळणे *v i* (Poetry.) See the popular form तुंबणे.

तुंबा *m* (*S*) The long white gourd (Cucurbita lagenaris), or a bowl or vessel made of it. 2 The bowl or socket (place where the shaft is inserted) of certain weapons or implements. 3 The head or back-part of a hoe, hammer, ax, adz &c. 4 (Or तुंब) The nave of a wheel. 5 (For तुमान) Trowsers of a large or loose make. 6 A low and spreading bush. The flowers are offered to Shiva, and the leaves are used medicinally, Ipomœa turpethum. Grah. See दुधाणी. 7 Usually तुंबारा.

तुंबारा *m* sometimes तुंबाडा *m* (तुंबणे) Anything applied to swell up or to stop water; a dam or an embankment, a plug or stopper. 2 Water accumulated by stoppage; and fig. business accumulated. 3 Swollen or accumulated state (of water). 4 A clout &c. driven in to stop a leak. 5 Applied also to Congestion or accumulation (of blood): and, by some, to the impetuous gush, rush, or issue (of blood or water) upon the opening of a passage. *v* लाग, धर, फुट, सुट, सोड. Ex. रक्ताचा तुं. लागून रक्तबंबाळ झाले.

तुं. सोडणे To let blood copiously. Ex. तुं. सोडल्यासारखे तोंड वाढ्यास देऊ नये.

तुंबिनी *f* *S* The plant bearing the long gourd. Ex. जेसें तुं.चीं वेळीं फळे. वळे आपटितां होति शकले. तुंबिनीफल *n* Its fruit, Cucurbita lagenaris. Ex. ऐसा दृष्टांत देखतां रातीं. प्रभातसमयीं लोक येति. तों उदकावरी वच्चा दिसति. जेवीं तुंबिनी फळे तरंगलीं.

तुंबी *f* (*S*) The long white gourd, Cucurbita lagenaris. 2 A vessel made of it. 3 A herb, Phlomis Indica.

तुंबुरा & तुंबुरजी Commonly तुंबुरा & तुंबुरजी.

तुमचा (*pron poss* of तुम्ही *You.*) Your.

तुमान *f* تنبان *P* Very large or loose trowsers.

तुमारा *m* *P* Germination or sprouting.

तुम्ही *pron* You, ye. तुम्ही कोण्ही Any of you.

तुमुल *n* *S* Mingled, tumultuous, and vehement combat.

तुमुल *a* *S* Tumultuous and furious—battle.

तुरई *f* (ترئي *H*) A cucurbitaceous plant, Luffa acutangula. 2 A double-pointed nail, a toggel.

3 (तुरी *S*) A weaver's beam.

तुरकटी or टी *f* (तूर & काटी) A weaver's beam.

तुरकाण *n* Turan or Turkistan, the original country of the Turks.

तुरकीचाल or तुरकणचाल *f* (تركي چال *H*) A pace of the horse,—the short, high, and pompous amble. A form of prancing. Rendered (in a native list of Horse-terms) by the Sanskrit धारितक.

तुरंग *m* (Tronk, Port. or Dutch.) A jail or prison.

तुरंग, तुरंग, तुरंगम *m* *S* A horse. Ex. तुरंग करौनि प्रभंजन. करवेल सर्वव गमन.

तुरंगी *f* *S* A mare. [tron-rind.]

तुरंज *m* (ترنج *P*) A citron: also, as a drug, ei-

तुरंजवीन *m* (ترنجبین *P*) Persian manna, Albaji Maurorum. [सायफळ Gallnut.]

तुरट *n* Amongst the कुणबी class. A term for तुरट *a* (तुवर *S*) Astringent, of a sharp acid or astringent taste.

तुरटसाखर *m* A medicinal gum.

तुरटाई *f* (तुरट) Sharp acidity or astringency.

तुरटी *f* (तुरट) Alum.

तुरण *f* (Commonly तोरण) A tree, Ziziphus rugosa. Grah. 2 *n* Its fruit.

तुरतुर or री *ad* Imit. of the sound of ambling or trotting; of running with short and quick steps; of chattering sharply and glibly &c.

तुरतुरं or तुरतुरंफुरं *n* तुरतुर or री *f* Imit. formations to express Making a brilliant show for a period; a beggar's revel; a spendthrift's jollification. *v* कर, लाव, मांड. Ex. in mock Sanskrit. तुरतुरंफुरं दोन मासं चंदनवंदनं दोन मासं लपनं कपनं दोन मासं शृंखलाबंधनं दोन मासं A brief flash and glare, racket and riot,—and then the prison.

तुरपणी *f* (Verbal of तुरपणे) Hemming.

तुरपणे *v c* (ترپنا *H*) To hem.

तुरंबणे *v i* (तुरंबी) To ear—wheat, barley &c. 2 *P* To fret or grieve. [expectation.]

तुरंबणे *v c* *W* To keep waiting for; to detain in तुरंबणे *v i* To wait or tarry for.

तुरबत *f* (تربت *A*) Amongst Muhammadans. The raised mass over a tomb.

तुरंबी *f* A compound pedicle or branching foot-stalk (as of तुळस, आंबा, पाच). 2 A head (of wheat, barley, rice, राळा, बरो, सावा &c.) 3 *P* A tip or tender extremity or fresh shoot (of any little plant).

तुरबुरणे *v i* To grumble or murmur. 2 *C* To look full and fresh; to be covered with rich foliage: also to break out into new foliage—plants.

तुरमणा *m* A leafy sprig or stalk. [flower].

तुरमणे *n* The calix or cup (of a fruit, vegetable,

तुरसा *m* *C* Sprouting or shooting; also a sprout or shoot. *v* फुट, ये.

तुरमी *f* A compound pedicle &c. See तुरंबी.

तुरमुंडी *f* (Or तरमुंडी) A vehement push with the body, head foremost. *v* दे.

तुरये or तुररे *m pl* Tendrils or claspers.

तुरबडे *n* *R* A cultivated, or a cleared, leveled, and banked-up patch on a sheet of rock or on तुरवे *n* A kind of rice. [hilly ground.]

तुरळ, तुरळ तुरळ, तुरळक तुरळक, तुरळत तुरळत *ad* Thinly, sparsely, scatteredly, with intermissions or intervals—seed sown, crops ripening, rain falling, objects appearing. 2 Openly, loosely, not compactly or closely—weaving, woven. 3 Discontinuous, interrupted, broken—sleep, study, a state or a course of action gen.

तुरळणे *v c* (तुरळ) To thin (any thickly-growing plants or closely-crowded things). 2 To weave loosely or in open texture.

तुरा *m* (طرا *A*) An ornament for the turban (of flowers, pearls, tinsel &c.); a plume or crest. कळीचा तुरा A garland of buds or half-blown flowers; फकडीचा तुरा A wreath of double-coroled or many-coroled flowers; चक्रीचा तुरा A wreath of buds with a central flower, for the ridge of the turban; दुलडो तुरा A plume of flowers having two pendulous strings; बुरजी तुरा A plume of flowers composed of successive circular flower-wreaths forming a bastion. Under this head may be disposed some other words of this department, expressing shades of distinction in which this language revels, and to which the Maráthá people render the gravest attention; viz. गोस *m* A string or strings of flowers forming a sphere or mass with the stems turned inwards; चौप *f* A string of flowers strung thinly and through the stems cross-wise, so that the flowers hang clustering on both sides; पडो *f* A string of flowers strung through their middle, so that they stand upright, one above another; कंठा *m* A large गोस (spherical mass) of flowers so strung that only the flowers appear. These all are stuck on festive occasions into the turban or hair. 2 The tufted head of certain flowers and vegetables; the bunch, topknot, tassel (as of sugarcane &c.) 3 A kind of लावणी or amorous song,—that in which देव is held to be supreme over प्रकृति and in which the man courts and woos the woman: disting. from कलगी लावणी.

तुरा लावणे To perform great feats; to acquire renown. तुरा लावून फिरणे To strut about with effrontery; to brave out; to put a bold face on—a criminal. [तूर (Cytisus cajan).]

तुराटी *f* (तूर & काटी) The stem or stalk of तुरांबा or तुरा आंबा *m* A mango just formed at the bottom of the मोहोर or florification.

तुरिये *n* A kind of rice.

तुरी *f* (*S*) A weaver's beam.

तुरीय *a* *S* Fourth. तुरीयचं *n* *S* A quadrant.

तुरीया or तुरीयावस्था *f* *S* The fourth of the four states or modes (according to Hindú metaphysics) of human being, viz. that of simple consciousness; the state of abstraction from without and of absorption in the contemplation of one's own spirit. [prison.]

तुरंग *m* (Tronk. Port. or Dutch.) A jail or तुरतुर *ad* Imit. of the sound of ambling or trotting; of running with short and quick steps.

तुरंब *ad* Used enhancingly with verbs of filling; as तुं. भरले Filled full, up to the brim or brink.

तुरष्क *m* *S* A country, Turan or Turkistan, the original country of the Turks.

तुरूक *m* (तुरूक *S* through ترک *P*) तुरूकखार *m* (ترک سوار *P*) A horse soldier, a trooper. Restricted in use to the soldiers of the British cavalry. Also written (from Troop) तुरूप & तुरूपखार.

तुलूकचाल or तुकीचाल *f* See तुलूकीचाल.
तुलूत *ad* (تُور H) Smartly, promptly, quickly.
Pr. तुलूतदान मद्दापुण्य Bis dat qui cito dat. 2 Just now; at this moment; at present.

तुलू *f* Mild and tender sunshine (of the morning or evening). 2 Rays shining in at a window or door: also a gleam or glimpse of sunshine (*Scottice*, sunblink) from betwixt clouds.

तुलूवाला *a* (طُور H) One that holds the supremacy of देव over प्रकृति and sings the तुरा.

तुलूतुली, तुलूतुली *ad* (तुलूत) In a trice, shake, तुलू *n* A kind of rice. [jiffey.

तुलूटो *f* (तूर & काठी) A stalk or stem of तूर (*Cytisus cajan*). [आणि तुलूकाला स्पर्श करू नये.

तुलूक *m n* S Cotton. Ex. सोमवारी तुलूकाला तुलूना *f* (S) See the popular form तुलूणा.

तुलूसी *f* (S) A shrub venerated by the Hindús, Holy basil, *Ocimum sanctum*. It is fabled to be a female metamorphosed; but there are numerous accounts. Some compounds are तुलूसीपूजा, तुलूसीमंजरी, तुलूसीमाला, तुलूसीवन, तुलूसीहार; and for phrases see तुलूस.

तुलूसीकाष्ठ *n* (S) Wood or stalks of the तुलूसी. Used for burning the dead, for गंध after levigation, for मणो or gems for necklaces &c.

तुलूसीपत्र *n* (S A leaf of the Tulsí.) A term applied in humility by a great man to the Dakshinā which he gives: also applied to a gift in general viewed as small. [ship over.

तुलू. देवणे To intimate relinquishment of proprietor-

तुलूसीमंजरी *f* (S) The compound pedicle (flower-stem) of the तुलूसी. Ex. कासे दिव्य पीतांबर ॥ गळा तुलूसीमंजरीचे हार ॥

तुलूसीविवाह *m* (S) The marriage between an image of विष्णु and the plant Tulsí; celebrated annually on the 12th of the waxing moon of Kártik.

तुलूसीष्टदावन *n* The altar or square erection before the door of a Hindú's house; in which the Tulsí is planted.

तुलू *f* (S) A balance. 2 A sign of the zodiac, Libra. 3 Weighing or weight; determining the quantity, or the quantity determined, by weighing. 4 Equality, likeness, resemblance. 5 The rite or religious act of weighing against one's person, gold, jewels, sugar, or other thing; to be given away to Bráhmans: also the equivalent (of gold &c.) so ascertained. *v* कर, दे. Pr. माजरांची तुलू आणि विमानाची वाट Said of an expectation of a high recompense for a trifling service, or of a mighty effect from a feeble effort. [balance.

तुलूकोश *m* S तुलूपरीक्षा *f* S Ordeal by the तुलूदान *n* (S) The giving to Bráhmans of gold, silver &c. equaling in weight one's own body.

तुलूधार *m* S The post of a fixed balance: also the beam.

तुलूपुरुष *m* (S) The amount (of gold, jewels &c.) equivalent to the weight of a man; as determined by having been weighed against him. 2 A man weighed in a balance, or an effigy of him, used as a weight.

तुलूमान *n* S Measure by weight. [Libra.

तुलूसंपात *m* S The entrance of the sun into तुलूत *p* S Weighed. 2 Compared; equaled with.

तुलू *a* (S) Like, resembling, equal or analogous to. Ex. of comp. तुलू-बल-पराक्रम-धैर्य-धन-विद्य-गति-आयु-प्रमाण-मान-वैभव.

तुलूरी *f* S A pulse, *Cytisus cajan*.

तुलूखडक *m* Crumbly or friable rock.

तुलूरी *a* Of a yellowish red.

तुलू *m* (S) Husk or chaff of grain. [2 Dew.

तुलूार *m* (S) Thin rain, mizzle, drizzle: also spray.

तुलू *p* S Pleased, gratified, satisfied.

तुलूणे *v i* To be pleased or satisfied. Ex. जनार्दन दासास तुलूला ॥

तुलूपुष्ट *a* (S Pleased, and fed or nourished.) Pleased, gratified, satisfied. Ex. राजानें छपाव-लोकन केले म्हणजे प्रजा तुलू होती.

तुलूि *f* S Pleasedness.

तुलूीभूत *a* S (Poetry.) Pleased, gratified, gladdened. Ex. मग तुलू झाला वक्ता ॥ See notice of this class under भूत *p*.

तुलूडा *a* Crabbed, churlish, cross-grained, rudemannered, surly; one ever scorning and flouting.

तुलूड *f* (तुलू) Chaff remaining in husked rice.

तुलूड *a* (तुलू) Having chaff remaining in it—cleaned rice.

तुलूार *n* तुलूारधान्य *n* (तुलू S through तुलू & धान्य) The crop (of उडीद, मूग, and various beans) gathered just previously to the खरीप or autumnal harvest. [drizzle.

तुलूार or रा *m* (तुलूार S) Thin rain, spray,

तुलूारपट्टी *f* Cess upon the तुलूार crop.

तुलूई *f* A squared piece of timber, a spar, a beam. 2 (Or तुलू) A kind of balance; having one scale, and a weight to be moved along the beam.

तुलूणा *f* sometimes तुलूणी *f* (तुलूना S) Equality or likeness: also a person or thing equal or like, a match. Ex. तुलू नाही तुलूने मतो ॥ तुलू वंदिति ब्रह्मादिक ॥ 2 Weighing or considering together in order to determine the likeness; comparing, likening, estimating relatively.

तुलूणे *v c* (तुलू S) To weigh or measure together, lit. fig.: to consider together; to compare or liken. [compete, cope, vie with.

तुलूणे *v i* To weigh with; to be equal with; to तुलूतुलू or तुलूतुलूीत *ad* (Imit.) Earnestly, stedfastly, with glaring or glistening eyes—contemplating. *v* कर, पाह. [fine polish.

तुलूतुलूीत *a* Glossy, glittering, shining, of a तुलूबा or तुलूाबा *m* See तोळबा.

तुलूव *m* A common term for the three pieces which stand (as three radii, Ψ) upon each extremity (बुटें) of the axle (कणा) of a गाडा or load-cart. Each outer तुलूव is named सायतुलूव and the central तुलूव is भारतुलूव. The three वांकी are inserted respectively into the three तुलूव. The whole are kept in position by the ropes (ढासण्या) which are passed over the axle-beam (आखरी).

तुलूवट *n m* A piece of timber, esp. as large and unsquared: also a squared or rounded piece of timber, a beam, a spar. 2 Applied revilingly to a tall and burly man or woman. 3 fig. An arduous business or work. [of it.

तुलूवा *m* A tribe of Bráhmans or an individual

तुलूवी *a* (तुलूवा) Relating to the तुलूवा ब्राह्मण.

तुलूशीपत्र, तुलूशीमंजरी, तुलूशीविवाह, तुलूशीष्टदावन &c. Properly तुलूशीपत्र &c.

तुलूस or शी *f* (तुलूसी S) A shrub venerated by the Hindús; disting. into काळी तुलू & पांढरी तुलू or राम तुलू. Alone, the word is understood esp. of Holy basil, *Ocimum sanctum*.

तुलू. उपटून भांग लावणे To displace a good man for a bad one. तुलूसीचे सुळांत कांदा लावावा लागतो Used in excuse of the employment of evil means to accomplish a good end.

तुलूा, तुलूादान, तुलूापुरुष See under तुलूा.

तुलूाधार *ad* Exactly, justly, fairly, with nice and rigid accuracy—deciding, speaking, behaving.

तुलूाबा *m* See तोळबा.

तुलूी *f* C (Commonly तुलूई) A beam.

तुलू *pron* Thou. Pr. तुलू तर भांडीं घांस तुलू Do thou it then. Used when some unpleasant business is proposed to be done.

तुलू मी करणे To thee and thou. Also तुलू मी वर येणे Pr. केले तुका झाले माका or तुलू करायाला गेले तर मस कसे आले Evil designed for thee is fallen upon myself.

तुलू *f* (Or तुलूक) A kind of paper kite.

तुलू *n* (Poetry.) Weighing. 2 (Poetry.) The 16th part of a निष्क or $2\frac{1}{2}$ माष. 3 (Poetry.) Weight, quantity determined by weighing. Ex. तथाचे तुकी कोण दुजा तुकावा; तुलू सकळांचे गोविंदाचे हातीं. ("The Lord pondereth the hearts." See Prov. XXI. 2 & Ps. XI. 4.) 5 The fourth part of a stanza, or a verse or small part of a ballad or song: also the ध्रुपद or पाल्लुपद (bob or chorus).

तुलूी तुलूणे To weigh or compare with.

तुलू *f* (तुलूणे) Deficiency or loss; shortness of the due quantity. Ex. खंडोस देण मग तुलू आली; शंभर रुपयांस पांच रुपये तुलू पडलो. 2 Intermission, break, pause, intermediate stop. 3 Separation, disjunction, parted state. 4 Disunion, rupture, division. [in the ground.

तुलूओल *f n* C Deficient humidity or moisture

तुलूपाऊस *m* Broken or partial rain; rain not continual or not general.

तुलूपाणो *n* Deficient water; water given interruptedly or scantily (to plants or animals).

तुलूपुंजी *f* An insufficient or a failing capital or stock. 2 Used in comp or as *a* Carried on with such a capital—a business.

तुलूपुंजीवाला *m* तुलूपुंजी *a* That carries on business with तुलूपुंजी.

तुलूमिती *f* तुलूसुदत *f* (तुलू Falling short of, मिती &c. Broken date or period.) A mode of settling the interest of a loan; viz. calculating the interest upon the principal as it is successively formed by the several deductions of the sums together with the accrued interest paid in from time to time; (loaning upon the rule of) broken periods. *v* कर, दे. Ex. तुलूसुदत सुजरा देऊन व्याज घेईन. The obl. cases, तुलूसुदतीचा, तुलूसुदतीने or तुलूमितीचा &c. are in the chief use.

तुलू *m* S तुलूरी *m* S A quiver.

तुलू *f* (تُور A) The mulberry-tree, and *n* the fruit, *Morus alba vel rubra*.

तुलू *n* Clarified butter, ghee. Pr. अवशीं खाई तुलू सकाळीं पाही रूप; Pr. जेवोन तें तुपाशीं नाही तर उपाशीं; Pr. तुपाचे आशेनें उष्टे खावे To do dirty and mean jobs for profit.

तुपाचा शिंताडा A mere sprinkling of ghee; तुपाची धार A stream of ghee; तुपाचे नख A drop of ghee; a mere drop on the nail. See under कवडी.

तुलूकढणो *f* A vessel for heating butter in clarifying it or making तुलू.

तुलूकेळे *n* A fruit. Called also पेंढरे.

तुलूखिचडो *f* (तुलू & खिचडो) A term at सांगत्या, नाट &c., signifying the privilege, derived from killing one of the adversary's सांगटो, नाट &c., of continuing to play although one's turn is up. *v* खा, खेळ.

तुलूतसर *n* An exaction of ghee for a public officer upon occasions.

तुलूशिल *f* An exaction of ghee or a money-commutation from a village.

तुलू *f* (तुलूरी S) A pulse, *Cytisus cajan*. 2 A stalk of it. 3 A double-pointed nail, a toggel. 4 (Or तुलूरी) A weaver's beam.

तुलूरीची काठी तुलूरीवर झाडावो To do a matter in its proper place. तुलूरी हातावर देणे or देऊन पळणे To gull and run off.

तूरकाढी *f* (Commonly तुहाडी) A stalk of तूर.
2 (तुरी & काढी) A weaver's beam.

तूर्न *ad* तूर्नचे तूर्न *ad* (लरित S through تورت H) Smartly, quickly, promptly.

तूर्थ *n* S A musical instrument gen.

तूर्णीम् *ad* S Silently or still; without speaking or moving. 2 Merely, simply, idly, without any particular purpose or object. 3 Used as *sn* A very little quantity.

तूस *nm* (तुष S) The outer integument or husk (of rice, náchní, warí &c.) Pr. तूस काडून हातास फोड (Getting the hands blistered through pounding chaff.) Used of encountering troubles and evils in an unprofitable business.

तूळ *f* (तुला S) A sign of the zodiac, Libra. 2 *m* A kind of balance, having one scale, and a weight to be moved along the beam. 3 A covert term for a rupee.

तूळ *mn* (तुल A) In land-measurement. Length.

तूण *n* (S) Grass or any gramineous plant.

तूणतुल्य, तूणप्राय, तूणवत् Worthless, trifling, worth a straw. तूणाची गरज or चाड or तूणा इतकी चाड Desire of grass, i. e., with neg. con., no desire after worthless grass, no desire at all. तूणाची शेज करणे To sleep upon grass for nine days after delivery. A vow made by a woman praying for offspring. तूणाला चाड आहे ती (त्याला &c.) नाही He &c. is utterly disliked or disesteemed.

तूणघाची *m* S Amber. See तूणमणि.

तूणचर *a* (S Grass-walker.) Herbivorous or graminivorous. Ex. तूणचरांमाजी देखा ॥ कैसी उभी राहिली पिपीलिका ॥

तूणजलका *f* S A creature of the caterpillar kind. It arches its body in motion, and grasps with the fore part a new position before it relinquishes the old one behind. Hence it is taken as an illustration of a pretty Hindú fancy in Metempsychosis.

तूणजाति *f* S The vegetable kingdom.

तूणधान्य *n* (S) A grain gen. growing like grass; such as नाचणी, बरी, सावा, राजगिरा, राळा, देव-भात, बरडो or बरग &c. 2 Applied to any wild-growing grain.

तूणमणि *m* S A gem, probably amber: also called तूणघाची, agreeing with كرا P Grass-tractor. [inexpert barber.

तूणशत्रु *m* (S Enemy of grass.) A term for an

तूणांकुर *m* (S) A shoot or the shooting of grass.

Ex. जैसा मेघ वर्षतां साचार ॥ आंगणांत उडति तू ॥; also किं प्रश्नोस तू किती ॥ नाहीं गणतो तयासी ॥

तूणाचा श्रेक *m* (Warming one's self before kindled grass.) A term for any thing ephemeral or transient. See पाण्यावरचा बुडबुडा.

तूणय *n* S An aggregate of three, a triad or trio.

तूतीय *a* (S) Third.

तूतीयनेत्र *m* (S) The third eye,—the eye of Shiva in the centre of the forehead.

तू उघडणे (To open the third eye.) To flash forth fury; to be in a high rage.

तूतीयपथ *m* (From मुरारेस्तूतीयपथा: Murári has a third way, agreeing with neither of the two.) A third way, doctrine, opinion, hypothesis &c.; a yet different way &c., as त्यानें तूतीयपथ केला He has struck out a new path (or thought, scheme, measure &c.) still. The Sanskrit phrase agrees with the Prákrit च्याचें तिसरेंच एक.

तूतीयसवन *n* (S) The highest pitch or stretch of the voice: also the treble.

तूतीयसवनानें म्हणणे To say or speak at the top of the voice, or with a high shrill voice.

तूतीया *f* (S) The third day of the lunar fortnight.

तूतीयप्रकृति *f* S The third nature or temperament, that of तमोगुण q. v.: also *attrib.* of or relating to the third nature.

तूप्ता *a* (S) Satisfied, satiate, contented, pleased. तूप्ति *f* (S) pop. तूप्ति *f* Satisfaction, content, pleasedness. [desire eagerly or anxiously.

तूषणे *vi* (Poetry. तूषा) To thirst, lit. fig.; to तूषा *f* (S) तूष्णा *f* S Thirst, lit. fig. ambition, cupidity &c. [तूषार्त्त &c. Pained with thirst.

तूषाकुल, तूषाक्रांत, तूषातुर, तूषान्वित, तूषापोडित, तूषित *p* (S) Thirsty, lit. fig. [मन माझे ओळंग.

तूषेणे *vi* (Poetry. तूषा) To thirst, lit. fig. Ex. तूषेलें ते *pron* (Poetry.) She. See the popular ती. ते, हे, जे stand, in poetry, for ती, ही, जी.

तें *pron* It: also that (person or thing expressed by a word of the neuter gender).

तेख *m* (तूषि A or तीक्ष्ण S) A fit of passion or rage; suddenly excited anger.

तेखी *a* (तूषि A or तीक्ष्ण H from तीक्ष्ण S) Passionate, fiery, choleric.

तेगा *m* (तूंग P) A crooked and short sword, a kind of sabre. See तरवार.

तेगार *m* Property or substance; houses, lands, and followers; worldly establishment. 2 The gear, tackling, furniture (of a beast). 3 Airs of importance, arrogance, haughtiness. *v* मिरव, लाव, चालव, कर.

तेज *n* (तेजस् S) Light, lustre, splendor, brilliancy. 2 Heat; esp. fervid or fierce heat (of the sun or fire). 3 Majesty, dignity, glory, grandeur, authoritativeness, awfulness. 4 Virtue, efficacy, excellence, goodness, power (as of medicines, spirits &c.): fire, energy, vigor, nerve, force, pith, beauty (of a speech, an action, a look). 5 Semen virile. 6 Sharpness (as of weapons or tools). 7 Pungency: also acritude.

तेजक *n* A drug. The same with तेजवळ q. v.

तेजगी *f* (तेजगी P) Freshness, lustre, brightness, brilliancy; freshness, liveliness, or glow gen.

तेज:पुंज *c* (S A heap or mass of splendor.) A term for the sun, a brilliant gem, a learned, dignified, or virtuous man; a luminary, a constellation, a galaxy.

तेजवळ *n* Bark of Xanthoxylon aromaticum.

तेजवान् *a* (S) pop. तेजवंत *a* तेजोमय *a* (S) तेजस्वी *a* (S) Splendid, luminous, resplendent, effulgent. 2 fig. Majestic, glorious, illustrious, dignified, honorable.

तेज:संकर्षदेश *m* S (Place of concentrated or converging light.) The focus of a burning glass.

तेजस्कर *a* S Enlightening, shining, bright, lustrous, luminous.

तेजाल *a* (Poetry. तेज) Luminous, lustrous, bright, brilliant. Ex. तेज पारा परमचपळ ॥ न धरवे कोणा ते ॥. 2 Magnificent, glorious, splendid.

तेजित *p* S Sharpened, whetted. 2 Polished, burnished. [of demand, of price &c.)

तेजी *f* (तेज S) Briskness or smartness (of trade,

तेजी *m* (तेजी P) An Arab horse.

तेजीमंदी *f* Briskness and slackness (of business, of market-rate &c.)

तेजोभंग *m* (S) Dishonoring, disgracing, treating ignominiously or contemptuously: also the disgrace resulting.

तेजोमय *a* (S) Consisting of or filled with light; refulgent, radiant, lustrous, splendid. See notice under मय.

तेजोवृद्धि *f* (S) Increase or growth of light, lustre, splendor, dignity, glory, grandeur.

तेजोहानी *f* (S) Loss, failure, or decrease of light. 2 Disgrace, dishonor, loss of honor, dignity, character, repute.

तेजोहास *m* S Loss, decline, decay, failure of light: or fig. of honor, glory, or majesty.

तेटू *m* The name of a tree.

तेड *f* See तोड in the five last senses.

तेड *n* Bindweed, Convolvulus turpethum. 2 A drug, Thomea turpethum.

तेडफळ *f* The name of a tree.

तेडली & तेडलें W Commonly तोंडली & तोंडलें.

तेडा or तेडा *a* (तेडा H) Crooked.

तेडावांका *a* (तेडावांका H) Crooked and curved; warped and turned. 2 fig. Cross, crooked, crabbed, perverse, dogged, pigheaded, mulish.

तेडवळ or तेडोळ *ad* (तेडवा & वेळ) So long; for such a length of time. 2 Used as *sm* Such a length of time; such a period or while.

तेडा *m* तेडें *n* See तिडा or तिडी the noun.

तेडामुणाकार or तेडामुणाकार *m* In decimals. Contracted multiplication. [Contracted division.

तेडामागाकार or तेडामागाकार *m* In decimals. तेतपर्यंत, तेतपावेतो *ad* Better तेथपर्यंत &c.

तेतीस *a* Thirty-three.

तेतीस कोटि देव *m pl* The thirty three orders or classes of gods. The popular understanding is The 33 कोटि or crore (333,000,000) of gods.

तेथचा, तेथला, तेथील *a* (तेथें) Relating to that place. [From that place or time; thence.

तेथपाखून, तेथून, तेथान *ad* vulgarly तेथने *ad* तेथपर्यंत, तेथपावेतो, तेथवर *ad* So far; so long; unto that place; until that time.

तेथें *ad* There. तेथवरीं, तेथवेरीं *ad* (Esp. in poetry and by the vulgar.) Up to that place or time.

तेथवळ or तेथोळ Better तेडवळ or तेडोळ.

तेथवां *ad* (Poetry.) Then.

तेर *f* The third ploughing (of a field).

तेरका *f pl* Hair of the pubes. See तारका.

तेरडा *m* Common balsam, Impatiens balsamina.

Pr. तेरद्याचा रंग तीन दिवस Used of any display or show (of objects or of action) which does not abide; a beggar's revel, a spendthrift's flash, a beginning or an attempt with much bustle and pudder. [in flour and spiced and fried.

तेरवडी *f* A bit of the leaf of अळू rolled up तेरवां *ad* On the third day past or future (with respect to the present day).

तेरस *f* (चयोदशी S through तीरस H) The thirteenth day of the lunar fortnight (waxing or waning). [squint-eyed.

तेरसा *a* (Or तीरसा) Squint—eyes: also *attrib.* तेरा *a* Thirteen.

तेराबारा *a* (Thirteen and twelve.) Sixes and sevens. Used *pl*. Ex. त्याचे माझे ते चालले आहेत.

तेरावा *m* तेरावे *n* (तेरा) Rites performed for the dead on the thirteenth day after the decease.

तेरीख *f* (Properly तारीख) Date, the day of the month.

तेरीज *f n* A common term for the items of a number set down to be added together. 2 The summing up and forming of a grand total of the several amounts under one head: also the grand total thus formed. 3 *n* A string of distinct or classified amounts to be added together: also the paper containing it.

तेरीमेरो *f* (तेरीमेरो H) Altercation; angry thee-ing and thou-ing. *v* ये with वर or स, or *v* कर.

तेरे *n* sometimes तेरी *f* A wild variety of Calladium. Pr. बहिरें रेके तेरे आणि अचरट मागे तेले *n* (तेल *S*) Oil. [साभारें. तेले काढणें *g. of o.* To squeeze, suck, take the sap out of (by oppressive exactions &c.): also to drub soundly. तेले घेणें Used of a woman. To devote herself to the temple; to become a strumpet for the use of the worshipers of some idol. She indicates her intention by putting upon her head some oil from the lamp before the idol. Hence To purchase oil is expressed by or to married women, not by तेले घेणें, but by तेले ठेवणें. In this sense also तेले जिरविणें, as per ex. तिनें येडनिचा खकरीं॥ तेले जिरविलें आपले शिरीं॥ तेले लागणें *in. con.* (Because a person under inunction is not available for any service.) To be scarce, rare, precious, or unattainable—any person or thing. तेले घालणें (कामांत) To cast (into or upon a business) some damaging material or influence. तेलेकट sometimes तेलेगट *a* Oiled. 2 Oleaginous, containing oil. [or wetted with oil. तेलेकटणें sometimes तेलेगटणें *v i* To be smeared तेलेकटाण *f* (तेलेकट & घाण) The smell of oiled things. [dried oil upon an article. तेलेकटो *f* (तेलेकट) Oiledness; also caked or तेलेग *m* (तेलेग *S*) An inhabitant of the Carnatic. Used esp. of Bráhmans. [तेली. तेलेगड *m* A contemptuous form of the word तेलेगण *n* (तेलेग *S*) A country, the modern Carnatic. तेलेगभट *m* A Bráhmaṇ of the तेलेग country. Hence a term for an impudent intruder at entertainments. तेलेगा *m* (तेलेग) A man of the तेलेग country. तेलेगाशिसवा *m* A very black kind of शिसवा. तेलेगी *a* (तेलेग) Relating to persons from the country तेलेगण—fashions, costume, language. तेलेघडी *f* Cotton or cloth steeped in oil and folded (as applied or to be applied to a wound or sore). [at a Shúdra-wedding. तेलेघाणा *m* An oilmill. 2 Certain ceremonies तेलेघोसाळें *n* The fruit of the plant घोसाळी. तेलेची *f* A stuffed (with wheaten meal, गूळ &c.) cake fried in oil. तेलेट *a* (तेले) Oily, oleaginous, containing oil. तेलेटाण *f* (तेले & घाण) The stink of oil. तेलेतवा *m* A sort of frying pan. तेलेतिमण *n* See explained under तिमण. तेलेदिवाळी *f* Contribution of oil laid upon the oilmen at the दिवाळी. तेलेधार *f* Contribution of oil to the Pátíl &c. laid upon the oilmen of the village. तेलेफळ *n* तेलेसाडी *f* Marriage-presents (consisting of cocoanuts, oil, articles of apparel &c.) sent by the bridegroom to his bride shortly before his own coming to celebrate the marriage. तेलेबोळ *m* (Oil and aloes.) A comprehensive term for the articles and items used in the puerperal chamber. Pr. पोराचें पोर तेले आणि तेलेबोळाचें मागणें आलें. तेलेमोड *n* Oil and salt. Used in obl. cases, तेलेमोडाखालीं-वारीं &c., exactly as हिंगतूप or हिंगतूप *q. v.* तेलेसुंगी *f* An ant infesting wild and dry wood. It is small, blackish, and a sharp biter. तेलेरतीव *m* A daily contribution of oil per oilmill whilst it is in operation. तेलेवण *n* Used with काढणें or घालणें & *g. of o.* To pommel or drub soundly; to take the shine out. तेलेवात *f* (तेले Oil, वात A wick.) A loose and

careless term for a lamp: also for the operations of feeding, dressing, and kindling it. तेलेशिपा *m* A coarse oil obtained from large fishes. Used for daubing the outside of boats. In the revenue-accounts it is simply शिपा. तेलेटाण *f* तेलेसाण *f* (तेले & घाण) The stink of oil. तेलेस *a* तेलेसर *a* Oleaginous (relatively); containing more oil than (some other oily substances): also oleaginous or oily: also rather oleaginous. तेलेसाडी *f* See under तेलेफळ. तेलेसाटिकळा *m* (Spot of oil.) तेलेसाची घार *f* (Stream of oil.) A little oil. See similar expressions under कवडो. तेलेली *m* (तेले Oil.) An oilman. Pr. तेलेसाचा बेल सदा अंधळा. [the oilmen of a village. तेलेलीखूट *m* A cess, per employed oilmill, upon तेलेलीचें झाड *n* तेलेलीचें लाकूड *n* See साकडोचें झाड. तेलेलीण *f* A female vender of oil: also the wife of a तेलेली. Pr. तेलेलीसीं वसला अंधारांत वसला. तेलेलीतबोली *m pl* (तेलेली तबोली *H*) The oilmen and the betel-leaf-sellers.) A comprehensive term for the people of these and of other low classes. तेलेसा *a* (तेले Oil.) Glossy, shining, sparkling;—used of colors. 2 or तेलेसाबोर *a* A color of horses, bay: also attrib. of a bay color. तेलेसाकुमारत *a* A color of the horse—chestnut: also attrib. of a chestnut color. तेलेसाटांकणखार *m* One of the kinds of टांकणखार or Brute borax. Called also चौकीचा टांकणखार. तेलेव *m* The exudation from sugar, wax &c.: also the oozing away or liquefaction of such substances; the sweat or the sweating. [of sugar &c. तेलेवट *a* (तेलेव) That melts or oozes away—kinds तेलेवडो *f* A milky plant, Ipomœa turpethum. Grah. For synonymes see दुधाणी. तेलेवडा *a* So much, large, great &c. 2 So many. Correl. with जेवडा *q. v.* See notice under एवडा. तेलेवणें *v i* (तेलेजन *S*) To be lit or alight; to be under ignition—a lamp or a substance. 2 R or C To liquefy, dissolve, ooze away, to sweat—sugar तेलेवख *a* (In नंदभाषा) Nine. [te. तेलेवी *ad* (Poetry.) So, of that kind, after that fashion or manner. Correl. with जेवी. तेलेवीस *a* Twenty-three. तेलेवडा *a* Preferably तेलेवडा. तेलेवडा *ad* Then. तेलेवडापाखून Thence. तेलेव & तेलेवी Better तेलेव & तेलेवी. [तेलेवणें. तेलेव, तेलेवट, तेलेवणें or तेलेवे, तेलेवेणें See तेलेव, तेलेवट & तेलेवतीस or तेलेवेतीस *a* (Better तेलेवतीस) Thirty-three. तेलेव *ad* (Poetry.) Then. तेलेव & तेलेवी Better तेलेव & तेलेवी. [splendid. तेलेजस *a* S Luminous, lustrous, bright, brilliant, तेलेनिल *n* S The fourth of the astronomical करण. तेलेनात *f* (तेलेनात *A*) A military charge or command. 2 Stipend or salary. 3 (Freely.) Charge, trust, custody; care or keeping of; management or direction of; control or authority over (things, business, persons). तेलेनातजावता *m* (तेलेनात *A* & ضابطه *A*) The document exhibiting the various stipends of the तेलेनातो, roll of stipendiaries. तेलेनातो *a* (तेलेनात) A stipendiary. 2 Placed at the command of or made over to;—as a body of troops by one chief to another: also committed or assigned;—as a district, town &c. to a person for his maintenance. [mounting of a scabbard. तेलेनाल *n* (Or तेलेनाल) The end-piece of the तेलेधार, तेलेधारी, तेलेधारीचा मेखा See तेलेधार &c. तेलेन *S* Oil.

तेलेग *m* (S) A country, the Carnatic. तेलेगण, तेलेगभट, तेलेगा, तेलेगी See under ते. तेलेबुद्धि *f* (S तेले Oil, बुद्धि Understanding.) A spreading, diffusive, free understanding; a mind that readily apprehends a subject: also attrib. of a ready understanding. [unction. तेलेभायं *m* (S) Anointing the body with oil, in- तेलेजखर्च *m* (तेलेजखर्च *A*) Attentions, courtesies.) The expenses of furnishing पानसुपारी (leaf of Piper betel, areca-nut, lime &c.) to guests and visitors. [rage. तेलेष *m* (तेलेष *A*) A fit of passion; a paroxysm of तेलेषी *a* (तेलेष) Passionate, furious, wrathful, choleric. तेलेसा *a* (Poetry. तेलेसा *H*) Such, of that or the like kind, sort, way. 2 *ad decl* So, thus, in like manner. तेलेहन *ad* (Poetry.) From then, thence. तेलेक्षण *n* S Pungency or acritude. 2 fig. Vehemence or fierceness (of heat, of temper): acuteness (of understanding): severity or sharpness (of speech). तेलेप्रण He: also that (person or thing expressed by a word of the masculine gender). तेले *ad* See under तंव *ad*. तेलेई *f* Gold or silver lace. [length. तेलेकडा *a* (तेलेकडा *H*) Short, scant, of deficient तेलेख or तेलेक *m* (तेलेक *A*) A collar for the neck (of dogs &c.) [state, pleasure. तेलेख *m* (Poetry. तेलेष *S*) Gratified or pleased तेलेगल *n* A head of rice. 2 The pendent portion of ear-ornaments, a pendant. 3 fig. An opulent or substantial person. [pendant. तेलेगलबाळो *f* An ear-ring (of females), having a तेलेटका & तेलेटगा *m* Commonly तेलेडगा. तेलेटकेकरी *m* That inoculates for the small pox. 2 That has been inoculated for the small pox. 3 That is observing any charm, spell, or rite for the removal of demoniac or malign influence. See तेलेडगा. तेलेटरा or तेलेटरा *m* Dryness and obstruction of the fauces (as from eating harsh, astringent, or very dry substances). *v* बस with ला or गव्याला & चा of the substance occasioning it. तेलेटा *m* (तेलेटा *H*) Loss: opp. to gain. 2 Deficiency, shortcoming, want: opp. to justness or sufficiency of quantity. 3 A cartridge. 4 A roll of paper with powder. A firework. तेलेटापट्टी *f* An extra-assessment imposed to make up a deficiency in the revenue. तेलेटारोटा *m* (तेलेटा by redup.) Loss indefinitely: loss and damage. Ex. तेलेटा कळून मो दिवस काढ-ता; तेलेटा आला तर पाहून नये Loss and suchlike. तेलेटो *f* (तेलेटो *H*) A spout. तेलेसाची बाव *f* A thing that occasions, or that will not sell without, loss; an affair involving damage; a losing concern. तेलेटरा *m* Full state of the ear (esp. of rice). *v* ये, or भात तेलेटरास आलें. See तेलेटरा. तेलेड *f* Compromise, composition, adjustment, settlement of contending claims. *v* पाड, तेलेडोवर ये. 2 An expedient, device, plan, scheme, contrivance; an excogitated mode of solving a puzzle or effecting a difficulty. *v* पाड. 3 An excelling or surpassing invention, contrivance, performance, doing. Ex. ह्या चमत्कारिक यंत्रावर कोणची तेलेड करील काय? or कोणचा तेलेड कधीं झालो नाही? हा गवई त्याच्या प्र-पदावर तेलेड करील. 4 The account of the half-share of the अभावणी which is entered upon the

books of the खेत as due from the अर्धली. तोड & थळ as contradistinguished mean, the first, the account, the second, the actual measured amount. 5 A stone smoothed on one side. 6 (Laxly.) Cut, cast, fashion, kind, make, measure, mould. Ex. ह्या तोडीचा घोडा कोठें नाहीं; हे दोन गटस्थ एका तोडीचे आहेत: also a fellow, match, equal; as हा बैल त्या बैलाची तोड आहे. 7 A notch or hollow cut in a stick &c. to facilitate the breaking of it asunder. Ex. त्या लांकडास वीतभर तोड घेतल्या-वाचून तें तुटणार नाहीं. 8 A cut or chopped off piece (of timber &c.)

तोडीवर घेणें To bring to adjustment (a dispute).

तोड n (तुंड S) The mouth. 2 The face. 3 The face, front, fore part (of a thing gen.) 4 The head (of a boil, pustule &c.) 5 Aperture, orifice, opening, mouth (as of a bottle &c.) 6 The sole or the principal entrance, passage, mode or means of access, lit. fig.; the introduction, the key &c.;—as a city or fortress is into a country, as grammar is to a language. 7 Quarter or region (as of the wind). 8 Boldness, assurance, face.

कोणत्या तोडानें With what face? तोड अटोपणें or आवरणें To bridle the tongue; to be careful and respectful of speech. तोड अंबट करणें To make one sour, glum, sullen; to disappoint or disconcert. तोड आचे कीं तोवरा आचे Used to one who is cramming huge gobbets into his mouth: also to an unpausing chatterbox. तोड उतरणें g. of s. To be chapfallen; to look glum, wan, sunken (through disappointment, sickness &c.). तोड उष्टें करणें To take a snack; to eat a morsel. तोड करणें To wrangle; to jabber, jaw, prate. तोड काळें करणें To take one's self off; to make one's self scarce; to make off, decamp, abscond. Note. The word तोड is sometimes omitted. Ex. त्यानीं काळें केलें They were off sharp. 2 g. of o. To stain or sully; to bring dishonor upon. तोड घालणें To join forwardly in a conversation; to put in one's jaw. तोड घेणें To take (mercury &c.) to induce a sore mouth. 2 To raise an outcry by beating the mouth with the hand. तोड चुकविणें To abscond; to hide one's self. तोड जळो (तुडें, त्याचें &c.) A phrase of cursing or abusing. तोड टाकणें To snap at—a horse. 2 To wag the mouth at; to use opprobrious, reproachful, or disrespectful language. तोड दावणें To stop one's mouth with a bribe. तोड दिसणें g. of s. (To have one's mouth made apparent:—no other advantage.) An expressive phrase used when one would declare the utter unprofitableness, in any case, of admonition, remonstrance, reproof &c.; or the soleness or solitariness of promises or professions. Ex. माझा सुलगा दुराचरणी निघाला आतां ह्याला कांहीं न्हावें तर लोकांत माझें तोड दिसेल आणि लोक न्हातील कीं ह्याला पुत्र नको; तो बोलतो न्हाऊन त्याचें तोड दिसतें ह्याची करणी कांहीं दिसत नाहीं. तोड देणें To cause a sore mouth to (by administering mercury &c.) 2 To lead the way; to be foremost in the attack &c. 3 To set one's self against. तोड धरणें g. of s. To have one's mouth affected by any disorder, so as to be unable to eat. 2 g. of o. To seize by the mouth or throat (figuratively); to get a person into one's power; to get advantage over. तोड धरून बुक्यांचा सार A suit in Chancery, i. e. a buffeting or beating to which no resistance can be made. तोड धुवून घ्या (Go wash your face.) An expression of irony and ridicule in refusing a request. तोड नाहीं तोवरा पोटा नाहीं नगारा Said of a glutton's mouth and belly. तोड निपटणें g. of s.

To get a thin visage, lantern jaws (through fasting &c.) तोड पडणें in. con. To appear as beginning or coming; to show signs of; to get a face on. Ex. लढाईस तोड पडलें. तोड पडणें मातीसारखें or शेणासारखें To get a bad taste in the mouth. तोड पसरणें To make a long face. तोड पाघळणें To blab; to divulge a secret; to let the cat out of the bag. तोड पाहणें g. of o. To be in a state of dependence upon; to be a hanger on. 2 g. of s. To calculate one's strength and ability. Ex. तू असें करीत न्हणतोस तुझें तोड पाह्या. तोड फिरणें g. of s. To lose relish; to have one's taste palled or vitiated. 2 To grow abusive. तोड फिरविणें (also तोड फिरणें g. of s.) To change color—metal &c. under fusion. तोड फुटणें g. of s. To break out in the face or mouth into blotches and blains; to get one's lips chapped. 2 fig. To be crestfallen; to draw in one's horns. 3 To suffer in one's character or credit. तोड बंदावर राखणें To keep the appetite or tongue under command. तोड बांधणें g. of o. To stop the mouth of a person; to give hushmoney; to bribe. तोड बाहेर काढणें To show the face; to appear publicly. Opp. to absconding or skulking. तोड भरून बोलणें To speak fully, freely, unreservedly, unrestrainedly. तोड भरून साखर घालणें (To fill one's mouth with sugar. Sometimes performed literally in acknowledgment of a person's success or pleasing performance.) To recompense richly or sweetly. तोड माजणें g. of s. To become dainty-mouthed. 2 To become scurrilous. तोड मिचकणें To bite the lips. तोड येणें g. of s. To get one's mouth under salivation (from mercury &c.) तोड रंगविणें (To paint the face.) To make the face red by slaps and cuffs. तोड लागणें To be entered upon or be commenced; to be in action—an undertaking or a work, a battle. तोड लावणें (To put a mouth to.) To commence or begin. 2 (To apply or set the mouth.) To fall a speaking; to speak away. तोड वाईट करणें To assume a sorrowful countenance; to look blue, black, glum. तोड वाईट होणें g. of s. To get or have a sorrowful countenance. 2 To have one's mouth out of taste. तोड वाजविणें To make a clack or clatter; to prate, jabber, gabble. तोड वासणें To make a long face. तोड विचकणें To screw the face about; to beg whiningly. तोड वेटाविणें. (Esp. in poetry.) To make wry mouths or faces (in mimicry). तोड संभाळणें To bridle the tongue. तोड सुटणें g. of s. or तोड सोडणें To be licentious or clamorous of speech; to let one's tongue run (in wildrattle or in abuse). तोड सोडणें To indulge one's gluttony. तोड हातीं धरणें (To take one's mouth or tongue in the hand.) To rattle forth abuse, obscenity, or mere prate; to talk or speak loosely. 2 To eat immoderately. तोडचा or तोडींचा घास देणें (To give a mouthful out of one's own mouth.) To love dearly. Used with काढणें or हिरून घेणें it signifies To take the bread out of one's mouth; to deprive one of his bread. Also तोडचा घास देणें &c. तोडचें or तोडावरचें पाणो पळणें or उडणें, तोड कोरडें पडणें To turn pale or lose color (under great terror). 2 To lose the moisture of one's mouth. तोडचा तोडीं (मारणें-वेणें-बोलणें-उत्तर देणें &c.) In the very mouth of, or on the very face of. तोडाचा तोफखाना सुटणें To issue forth—a volley of clack or of abuse. तोडाचा पड्या-सोडणें or, with g. of s., चालणें To let one's tongue run (in abusing, scolding, chattering). तोडाची गोष्ट नाहीं It is not a matter of mere speech or saying. Ex. वाघ मारणें ही तोडाची गोष्ट नव्हे. तोडाची वाफ

गमाविणें To waste one's breath (as in instructing a fool). 2 To speak where silence ought to be kept; to open one's mouth foolishly. Also with numerous other verbs, as तोडाची वाफ-दवडणें-खरचणें-काढणें-घालविणें-जाणें-फुकट or व्यर्थ or सिद्दीस जाणें or सफल होणें. तोडांत खाणें, तोडांत मारून घेणें To get a licking or thrashing; to be defeated, disconcerted, foiled. 2 To suffer for one's folly; to learn a painful lesson. तोडांत जडणें (Some fem. noun as चपडाक or थप्पड being understood.) To slap in the face. तोडांत तोळभर राहत नाहीं (He) cannot keep the smallest secret. तोडांत तोड घालणें To make demonstrations of great affection or friendship. 2 To put one's mouth to the mouth of. तोडांत देणें To smack over the mouth or face. तोडांत बोटा घालणें (To put the finger in the mouth.) To be amazed, astounded, confounded. तोडांत माती घालणें To put earth into one's mouth; i. e. to have no food to eat: also to signify great pain or suffering. तोडांत मातो पडणें g. of s. To suffer starvation or ruin. 2 To die. तोडानें पाप भरणें (To take in sin into one's self by way of the mouth.) To speak of the sins and faults of people; to indulge in evil speaking. तोडापरीस जवडा थोर (The jaws are bigger than the face.) Used when a servant makes more show than his master. तोडा-पुडें On the tip of the tongue; at the very lips. तोडापुरतें गोड or तोडावर गोड Fair-spoken but false; double-tongued. तोडाला पानें पुसणें See under तोडीं. तोडाला फांटा फुटणें To run off into wild talk. तोडावर In the face of; in the teeth of. तोडावर तोड देणें To oppose one's self to another. 2 To reply to saucily or pertly. तोडावर तोड पडणें To meet face to face; or to have a talk together. तोडावर थुंकणें To reject contemptuously; to flout or scout. तोडावर पदर येणें To become a widow; or to be shamed into retirement and concealment. तोडावर मारणें To defeat, discomfit, disconcert. तोडावरून हात फिरविणें To cully, bubble, beguile, bamboozle, befool. तोडाशीं तोड देणें To address on terms of equality, i. e. saucily or familiarly—a servant or an inferior. तोडास काजळी लावणें To attach some slur or stigma. Also-लागणें. तोडास कुवें बांधलेलें आहे g. of s. (A dog is tied to his mouth.) (He &c.) is very foul-mouthed. तोडास कुवें बांधलेलें असणें g. of s. To be very scurrilous or abusive. तोडास खोळ घालणें To maintain obstinate or determined silence. तोडास तोड देणें To rejoin or reply to (saucily, sharply, pithily &c.) तोडास तोड न दिसणें (Face not appearing to face.) A phrase descriptive of the faintest glimmering of dawn. तोडास बसणें or तोडी बसणें To become habitual to. तोडास लागणें or तोडी लागणें g. of o. To fall foul of; to set upon. तोडास वळद लागे g. of o. An expression of slight displeasure and abuse. तोडासारखा After another's mouth; in servile conformity with the expressed opinions of another. तोडीं आणणें-देणें To touch the mouth; to effect ptyalism. तोडीं काढणें To retch or vomit. 2 To twit a person by reminding him of favors conferred. तोडीं घास येणें To obtain a mouthful; to get employment. तोडीं तोळ मिजत नाहीं Said of a mouth dry (through crying, scolding, or fever &c.) तोडीं हण धरणें To acknowledge subjection; to profess submission. तोडीं देणें To give into the jaws, grasp, clutches of. तोडीं or तोडास or ला पान or पानें पुसणें (To eat up all the food, and wipe another's mouth with the dirty leaves; to eat the kernel and give the shell.) To choose one out of all his property. Ex. त्यानें आपल्या नळीचें वहाड केलें आणि सर्वांच्या तोडीं पान पुसलें.

तांडीं येणें To have the mouth affected (mercurially). 2 To reach the very point (of ripeness, readiness, fitness): and तांडीं येकन बुडणें or नासणें To sink in the chaps of the channel; to perish in the prime or promise of. तांडीं रगत लागणें To have smacked the flavor of (and thus to do or seek after thenceforwards);—used of bribe-taking and gen. The first application is to a tiger who, through tasting human blood, becomes ravenous after man. तांडीं लागणें g. of s. To acquire a fondness for through tasting. Ex. एकदां माणसाचें रक्त वावाच्या तांडीं लागलें म्हणजे माणसेच खातो; ह्याच्या तांडीं भान लागला म्हणून भाकर आवडत नाही. तांडीं लागणें g. of o. (To touch the very mouth of.) To answer pertly; to give word for word retortingly &c. 2 To stick to the van or front; to keep at or get to the very concentrated point (of a battle, quarrel, business). तांडीं लावणें To pay down earnest money. तांडें मागितलो किमत At the price asked. v दे, घे, ये, मिळ. तांडें वांकडीं करणें To make mouths (wry mouths). लहान तांडीं मोठा घांस घेणें To undertake what one cannot perform. 2 To utter disrespectful or unbecoming words. [ful; making the mouth foul.

तांडउष्ट f n Taking a snack; eating a mere mouth-
तांडओळख f Knowledge (of a person) by sight; acquaintance merely with the face or person.

तांडक a (तांडणें) That soon falls out with and breaks with; crabbed, quarrelsome.

तांडकडी f A beam laid along on the outside of a wall, to receive the heads of the beams laid within. 2 A ring by which cattle are tied up. 3 The timber which passes along and under the rafters at the extremity of a tiled roof. 4 The head or end of a कडी or link (of a chain or trinket &c.) 5 Agreement of the two sides of an account. Used with such words as वहीची-खात्याची-तारखेची and with v मिळ, जम, जुळ, ये, उतर, चुक, बंद हो. This agreement is signified or marked by the double line ===== called दुसंगी.

तांडकणें v i P (तांड) To form fully and approach to ripeness on the tree—mangoes.

तांडकळा f (Commonly सुखकळा) The lustre, glow, or bloom of the countenance.

तांडका m Commonly तांडगा.

तांडगरकुळी f A particular necklace worn by the bride at a wedding.

तांडगा m (توگا H) Any wild, magical, or superstitious device for the removal of demoniac influence or disease: a charm, an amulet, a spell. v कर, बांध. 2 A scarecrow. 3 Inoculation (for the small pox). 4 The coming to pass of a prediction. v ये, उतर, पट. Also verification of a prediction; experience of or proving personally. Ex. त्या औषधानें जो गुण होईल म्हणून तुम्ही सांगितलें तो साधे तांडग्यास आला.

तांडगेकरी m That inoculates for the small pox; or that observes or applies any तांडगा.

तांडघडण n Features, visage, fashion or cast of countenance.

तांडघशीं ad Used with पडणें, and, transitively, with पाडणें, देणें &c. To fall or to be thrown upon the face, so as to scratch or graze it: and fig. to be left or to leave in the lurch.

तांडचा a Opposite, contrary, in one's teeth—wind, tide, the sun &c. 2 Whose excellence or ability consists, not in action, but in talk only; as तांडचा कारकून, तांडचा शिपाई, तांडचा सुयण, तांडचा खबरदार. 3 Conducted, delivered &c. by oral communication, not written—business, accounts, a testimony. 4 तांडचा फटकळ Foul-mouthed or

scurrilous; of obscene or abusive speech. तांडचा शिंनळ One that seeks to obtain the reputation of a rake; that falsely boasts of female favors: also one unrestrained and obscene of speech. तांडचा मोड (आणि हातचा जड) Sweet and flowing in profession: (slack and heavy at giving). तांडच चतुर Clever or fluent of speech. तांडचा नोट Pleasant-spoken or fair-spoken: also affable or conversible: also ready-spoken, of fluency or propriety of utterance. तांडचा रागीट Fiery-tongued, i. e. angry but not vengeful.

तांडचा जार m The spume or froth upon the mouth of a new-born babe. Used esp. in the phrase (तुझे, त्याचे &c.) तांडचा जार वाळला नाही (Thou, he &c.) art, is &c. still but an infant. जार means Afterbirth.

तांडचाच्या a (Mouth-licker.) That makes answer in servile conformity with the speech of.

तांडचाळा m Making faces or wry mouths: also spasmodic movements of the mouth.

तांडचुकाक or वू or या a तांडचुकाह a तांडचुकाया a That eludes observation; that slips off out of sight.

तांडचुकावणी f Eluding or escaping observation.

तांडचे तांडीं ad Tête a tête, face to face, vivâ voce, orally. [communication.

तांडचेतांडीं व्यवहार A business conducted by oral
तांडजवानी f (तांड & زبان P) Oral deposition, statement, or communication.

तांडजवानी ad By word of mouth, orally.

तांडजव m (तांड & جواب P) An oral answer.

तांडजोड f (तांडणें & जोडणें) Taking to pieces and reconstructing (a machine). 2 Compromising, adjusting, arranging, settling. v पाड. 3 Contriving, managing, effecting through shifts and expedients. 4 Despatching the demands or claims (as of a creditor or litigant). v कर, पाड, लाव, लाग. 5 Despatch, management and skill gen. 6 pl Schemes, devices, arts, contrivances.

तांडडेचणारा a तांडफाडणारा a One capable of repressing a saucy or glib tongue, of silencing pert or vain loquacity.

तांडणावळ f Price or expense of hewing down, cleaving, chopping up &c.

तांडणी f (Verbal of तांडणें) Hewing, chopping, cleaving, splitting, cutting, lopping &c. 2 Dunning, urging, pressing. v लाव, लाग. See the verb.

तांडणें v c (Active of तुडणें To break. तुड S) To break, dissever, sunder; to part by violence, esp. by some violent modification of Cutting or Pulling—by hewing, hacking, slashing, cleaving, riving, chipping, chopping, lopping; or by snapping, rending, plucking &c. See and study the distinction between this verb and मोडणें drawn out under मोडणें. 2 To cut off from the breast, to wean; as मूल तांडलें: also to withdraw the breast; as थान तांडलें. 3 To cut off or cut, i. e. to discontinue or diminish (a thing or a quantity allowed or enjoyed). 4 To retrench, reduce, cut (wages, expenses, troops, establishments). 5 To dissolve, disunite, break up (a common concern or business, a friendship or other connection, an associated or an assembled body). 6 To conclude, compose, quell (a dispute or difference, a commotion or tumult). 7 To bite fiercely; to gnaw and tear; to seize and pull with teeth or talons. 8 Used hyperbolically of the eager biting or stinging of bugs, fleas, mosquitoes &c.; of the harassing and worrying of duns, taskmasters, beggars &c.

तांडून घेणें To contract for; to farm. तांडून देणें To let out on contract or farm. [bribe).

तांडदाबणारा a That stops the mouth (with a तांडदेखणा or ला a That is after another's mouth; servilely conformable with the expressed judgment or opinions of another—a speech, a de-
तांडदेखली मोष्ट Speech to please. [claration.

तांडपाटिलकी f Officious and pert dictation and direction. 2 Ironically or reprovingly. Volubility of tongue; smartness at abusing or in speaking.

तांडपाठ a Known by heart; ready at the tongue.

तांडपालट f m Change of diet, (to humor a vitiated palate). 2 Restoration of a vitiated palate through change of diet.

तांडपिटो f (तांड & पिटणें) Disrespectful arguing with; answering again; discussing a command &c. given. Ex गुरुची करितो तों. 2 Wearisome speech unto: (as in explaining to a blockhead; expostulating with a mule; reiterating to a forgetful person.) [presence, or person of.

तांडप्रचिती f Flattering regard to the speech,

तांडप्रचीत a & ad Regardful (or-ly) of the utterance or of the countenance of; servilely conformable unto—speech, conduct. 2 With respect of persons. And तांडप्रचीत-बोलणारा-चालणारा-वागणारा &c. A speaker or doer in abject obsequiousness or with respect of persons.

तांडफटालकी or तांडफटाली f (फटा! फटा!) Idle talk, empty rattle, mouth-clack.

तांडफटाला or ह्या a (फटा! फटा!) That clacks and rattles apace with a silly tongue.

तांडफ्फाल a Foul-mouthed, loose-tongued, scurrilous, abusive. [emptily talkative.

तांडबडब्या a तांडबड्या a Prating, chattering, तांडबंद m तांडबांधणी f The outer ring or band around the extremity of the तंब or nave of a cart-wheel. The inner ring is कटबंद.

तांडबळ n Power of tongue, elocution, facundity. Ex. आंगवळ न चांगवळ देरे देवा तों. I have neither strength of body nor strength of any kind: give me, O देव! ability of mouth.

तांडबळाचा Of eloquent or of glib tongue.

तांडबाग f R Features, visage, fashion or cast of countenance.

तांडभडभड्या a That speaks from sudden impulse; that rattles forth, blurts abroad, or raps out whatever comes uppermost.

तांडमार f Forbidding (a patient) from certain articles of diet. 2 Stopping one's mouth from speaking. 3 fig. Disappointing or balking; baffling the hopes or expectations of. v कर g. or acc. of o. through the three senses.

तांडमारा m Muzzling (of cattle). 2 Refraining (restraining one's mouth) from speaking or eating. 3 Commonly तांडमार. [debtor and creditor).

तांडमिळवणी f Squaring of an account (of तांडमोड f (तांडणें & मोडणें) Breaking off and selling (as of gold and silver ornaments under pressure of debt or in times of exigency). 2 Compromising, compounding, knocking off (points and items objected to) and bringing to a settlement. 3 (Particularly.) The settlement of the grain-rent of a field. 4 Gen. in pl The secret ways and arts (of proceeding in any work); the windings and sinuosities (of a business); the turnings and twistings and complications (of an ingenious piece of mechanism); the knack or art of performance, or the trick or key of a construction or contrivance. 5 Broken or battered trinkets, metal vessels, tools, and similar articles.

तोडर *m* An ornament for the ankle,—a ring with bells attached. Ex. पैल पाचो कपोवर ॥ पांच शर तोडरीं असे ॥

तोडरीं घालणें To cast to one's feet, i. e. to subdue or overcome. Ex. काम क्रोध जेणें घातले तोडरीं ॥ विदारिले वैरी लोभ दंभ ॥ Also तोडरीं बांधणें To bind or fasten to one's feet (whether in lofty conception, or in effigy or image upon the anklet), i. e. to dominate over. Ex. कळिकाळ तोडरीं बांधान ॥ लंकेस सुखें नांदेका ॥

तोडलपया *a* That hides himself; that absconds, lurks, lies in concealment.

तोडलाग *m* A disease incidental to horned cattle, occasioning running at the mouth &c., the distemper.

तोडली *f* (तुंडकेरी or तुंडिका *S*) A vegetable, Bryonia grandis. Linn., Momordica monodelpha. Rox. तोडलें *n* Its fruit.

तोडलीभात, तोडलीभात, तोडलेभात *m* A dish,—rice boiled with तोडलें and spices. [by sight.]

तोडबळख *f* Knowledge (of a person) merely तोडबळण *n* तोडबळा *m* Features or visage; fashion or cast of countenance.

तोडबळी & तोडबळें Commonly तोडली & तोडलें.

तोडवीख *n* (Poison of the mouth.) Used of speech or talk as causing or aggravating an evil.

तोडशिनळ or तोडशिनळ *a* Of obscene speech, of smutty mouth.

तोडसरता *a* That slips out (in some poor way): that cannot be rehearsed or recited in a scholar-like manner. 2 Used as *ad decl* Slipperingly from the tongue; by way of lapsus; inadvertently.

तोडसुख *n* The delight of unrestrained speech; the pleasure of freely and insolently wagging the tongue. *v घे*.

तोडसुटका *f* Liberty of mouth in speaking; volubility and glibness; or freedom from mauvaise honte. 2 Liberty (permission) to speak. 3 Licentiousness of mouth, i. e. scurrility or abusiveness. 4 Freeness of mouth to eat, i. e. liberation from soreness of mouth, from want of appetite, from medical prohibition to eat &c.

तोडदिशेवो *c* A ready reckoner; one that calculates in his head and tells off.

तोडा *m* (تودا *H*) A purse of money (commonly of 1000 pieces). 2 The match of a gun. 3 A piece of rope or cord. 4 A ring of gold or silver for the wrist or ankle.

तोडा *m* (Verbal of तोडणें) Chopping up (wood); breaking off, plucking, gathering (ears of corn, fruits, flowers). *v कर*, काढ, वे, तोड, उतर. 2 A chopped off piece (of timber &c.), a chump.

तोडा टाकणें To break off (in the breadth of a wall or of the side-masonry of a well); to leave a recess or ledge.

तोडा *m* (Commonly तोडा) A pot-herb.

तोडातोड or डी *f* (तोडणें) General or vehement hewing, hacking, chopping, cleaving, slashing, cutting: also fig. mutual and violent worrying or tormenting. 2 Wrenching or tearing asunder (as of a wife from her husband, of offspring from its parent); rudely separating: also rudely separated state. [mouth to mouth.]

तोडातोडी *ad* (तोड) Tête à tête; face to face;

तोडाचा *a* Preferably तोडचा excepting in Sig. IV. in which *this* is the preferable form. तोडाचा खव्याळ-फटकळ-फटकूळ-फटकाळ-वाईट-शिनळ Of abusive or obscene tongue; foul-mouthed, scurrilous, smutty. तोडाचा खबरदार, तोडाचा बचा-इर, तोडाचा बळकट Clever of speech; that has the

gift of the gab. तोडाचा गव्याळ or तोडगव्याळ Loose-tongued; a babbler or blab. तोडाचा गोड Honey-tongued, sweet of speech, fair-spoken. Pr. तोडाचा गोड हाताचा जड Of kind and pleasant words but of heavy and close hand. तोडाचा जड Dull or slow of mouth; ineloquent, unfluent, drawling &c. तोडाचा तिखट Of harsh, hard, sharp, cutting speech. तोडाचा मिठा Sweet of speech. तोडाचा बोबडा Of inarticulate speech, stammer-tongued. तोडाचा हलका That blurts out without thought; a rattler or babbler.

तोडाचा पालट *m* Variation of one's food; change of diet.

तोडाची चुंबळ *f* (चुंबळ is a ring of cloth under a head-load &c.) A term for Pouting or shooting the lip (esp. in mockery). *v कर*.

तोडाचें सुख *n* See तोडसुख.

तोडापुरता मांडा *m* (A मांडा just enough for one's eating.) Close correspondence of the supply to the demand; exact and rigid sufficiency.

तोडामोडा *m* (तोडणें & मोडणें) Breaking up and disposing (as of estates, concerns, firms, or of furniture or trinkets): dissolving or dispersing (of the constituents of a settlement or an establishment or of any long-standing disposition). *v कर*. 2 Breaking up, or destroying, or suffering to fall into pieces, ruin, or disorder (a building, an article, a business): also broken up, ruined, or disordered state. *v कर*, हो.

तोडास काळोखी *f* (Livor or wanness of face.) Confusion, abashment, disconcertedness.

तोडास तोड *n* Debate, controversy, altercation.

तोडास तोड *ad* Tête à tête; face to face; confrontingly.

तोडासमोर *ad* Before the face of; in the presence of. 2 At the tip of the tongue. Ex. हा श्लोक माझ्या तों आचे.

तोडाळ *a* Foul-mouthed, scurrilous, abusive. Pr. हाताळ पुरवतो परंतु तों पुरवत नाही. 2 Talkative.

तोडाळणें *v c* (A loose formation from तोड) To divulge, tell, babble, blab. Used in anger or impatience. [See राग.]

तोडी *f* (चोटकी *S*) A Ráginí or musical mode.

तोडी *f* The place of junction, or the piece of wood which effects the junction, of the neck and body of a वीणा. 2 The head of a tabor or drum.

तोडीची पाटली *f* A bracelet of a particular design. तोडीजोडी *f* Commonly तोडजोड. [scription.]

तोडीलावणें *n* Any preparation as sauce or seasoning; a pickle; a relish &c. 2 fig. A mere mouthful. 3 fig. Introductory observations to propitiate or please. [or off.]

तोडीव *p* of तोडणें Hewn, chopped, broken up

तोडें मानलेला or -मानला *a* Acknowledged by word of mouth; so called—a father, son, brother &c. See under धर्माचा or पुण्याचा. [brimful.]

तोडेतोड *ad* (तोड) Up to the mouth or brim;

तोडोळा *m* (Better तोडवळा) Features or visage; fashion or cast of countenance.

तोडोळी & तोडोळें Commonly तोडली & तोडलें.

तोड्या *m* The name of a plant. The crop and sprouts are esculent.

तोड्याची बंदूक *f* A matchlock. In contrad. from चापेची बंदूक A firelock.

तोतया *m* A fabrication, an imposture, a fictitious story or statement; esp. a false pretence to or claim of the throne. 2 A counterfeit pretender (to the throne); an impostor gen.

तोतरा or तोतरा sometimes तोतळा *a* That stutters or stammers.

तोता *m* (توتا *H*) A parrot. 2 (Properly तुतिया) Blue vitriol.

तोता *f* A term in child's speech for अभ्यंगस्नान or ablution after inunction.

तोदा *m* (تودا *P*) A butt for archers.

तोदिल *a* P (तुदिल *S* Having a prominent navel.) Corpulent.

तोपयंत & तोपावेतो *ad* Until that time; till then.

तोफ *f* (توپ *H*) A cannon or great gun. *v मार*.

तोफखाना *m* (توپخانه *H*) A place of cannon and artillery stores, a park.

तोफा *a ind* (تحفه *A*) Fine, rare, excellent, precious, capital, wonderful.

तोवण & तोवन *f* Commonly and better तोवसन.

तोवरा *m* (توبرا *H*) A horse's mouth-bag. Pr.

तोवय्याला पुढें लगामाला पाडोमागें Used of a drone. 2 A postman's bag. 3 fig. A crammed mouth with puffed out cheeks.

तोबा *m* A twisted cloth to beat with.

तोबा तोबा *interj* (توبه *A*) Alas! Alas! would I had not done it! May it never happen! The cry of penitence or deprecation. Only by Muhammadans.

तोबेमार *m* Beating with a तोबा or twisted cloth.

तोसर *m n* S An iron club or crow.

तोय *n* S Water. Ex. फळ तोय वर्जून समख ॥

निरादार बैसला रघुनाथ ॥

तोय *f* (Or तोई) Gold or silver lace.

तोर *n* (तुवर *S* Astringent.) A young unripe mango. 2 *f* W (Commonly तूर) A pulse, Cytisus cajan. 3 *m* The blossoming of the Mango.

तोरंजन *n* (ترنج *P*) A citron.

तोरड *m* (Poetry. Commonly तोडर) An ornamental ring for the ankle (of males).

तोरडीं घालणें To cast down (and make fast) to one's ankle-ring, i. e. to vanquish and subdue; to bind to one's feet. Ex. ज्याची कामना धावंडो ॥ काळ घातला तोरडीं ॥ Dispel lawless desire, and overcome death and fate. See other ex. under the synonyme तोडर. [ankle of females.]

तोरडी *f* A ring (commonly of silver) for the

तोरण *n* (S) A lintel. Hence 2 Leafy boughs, garlands of flowers &c. hung from it or about it, or from awnings &c. on festive occasions. 3 A string of cocoanuts &c. hung over the होळी pit, for the mud-sporters to leap at as they jump into the pit; also as hung around an idol &c. 4 *f* A tree, Ziziphus rugosa; and *n* the fruit of it. 5 *n* That member of a balance within which the tongue moves.

तोरणटका *m* A tax on the marriage-awning (erected in front of the house).

तोरणवेस *n* At weddings. The gateway (composed of two planted Plantain-stocks) through which the bridegroom passes and repasses, and the bridegroom and bride make their egress. Erected by the Mahárs &c. as the plea for their demand of पोस or drink-money.

तोरणें *n* That part of a water-wheel upon which rests the fore extremity of the beam, and under which the bullock moves.

तोरप *n* W Ground burned and prepared for raising rice upon it without transplantation (as is usual): also a field of rice so raised.

तोरसळी *f* An inferior kind of diamond.

तोर *m* (تور *H*) A airs, affectation, strutting, swelling, swaggering.

तोरें *n* The quality in waters (from the presence of certain herbs) of occasioning itchy eruptions

on the bodies of those who drink them or bathe in them : also the blotches and blains so arising.

तारेदार *a* (तारा) Affected, disdainful, pompous, of a stately or airy strut.

तेल *m* (तुल *S*) Weighing. 2 Weight, quantity measured by the balance. 3 *n* A mass by which, as the standard, bodies are determined, a weight. 4 *m* Inclination, leaning, bent or bearing towards, lit. fig. Pr. जसा वारा वाजेल तसा तेल द्यावा. 5 Quantity thrown in (in weighing out certain substances) over and above the due or just quantity. 6 Equiponderance or parity of weight; match- edness gen. 7 fig. Influence, importance, power, consequence.

तेल देणे To bear or put up with; to forbear (offences &c.): also to yield or give way to; to acquiesce in (occurrences &c.) तेल लावून चालणे To strut or stalk. तेल संभाळणे To maintain equi- poise or equilibrium, to balance. तेलस तेल घेणे To vie or cope with; to emulate; to compete; to give weight for weight.

तेलणे *vc* (तुल *S*) To weigh. 2 fig. To balance in the mind; to weigh, estimate, consider. 3 To up- hold, sustain, carry through; to execute, manage, or perform creditably. Ex. तुमच्याने तेलवेल तेव- डेंच द्या; मटास न्यायाधीशचें काम तेलणार नाही.

तेलणे *vi* To incline, lean, bend; to bear or tend towards, lit. fig.

तेलदार *a* Emulatively dashing; ready to vie with (in expense &c.): opp. to pitiful, mean, shabby, calculating. 2 Weighty, influential, re- spectable, creditable.

तेलदारी *f* (तेलदार) Emulous contest or pro- cedure; competition; coping or vying with. Pr. तेलदारीचा देवा आणि सनकाडीचा दिवा. 2 *unc* Weight, respectability, estimation.

तेलन *n* *S* Weighing. 2 fig. Comparing.

तेलाचा *a* Of equal weight with; of the weight of. 2 fig. Of weight, i. e. worthy, valuable, good.

तेलीव *p* of तेलणे Weighed. Used esp. in con- trad. from सोजीव, मापीव &c. 2 fig. Moderate.

तेवर or तेवरी *ad* Until that time, till then. 2 So long. Correl. with जोवर.

तेवर *m* *R* Young or just-formed mangoes.

तेवरी or तेवरी *f* *C* A young and tender sprout: also sprouting or shooting forth. *v* फुट, ये. 2 The name of a saltwater fish.

तेजीस *f* (تشويش *A*) Tyrannical harassing and worrying; annoyance and molestation (as of rul- ers, marauders, creditors); troubling and tor- menting gen.: also harassed and worried state or feeling. *v* लाव, दे, लाग.

तेजेखाना *m* (توشه خانه *P*) The public treasury.

तेपक *a* *S* That pleases, delights, gratifies.

तेपण *n* *S* Pleasing, delighting, gratifying.

तेपणे *vi* (तेपण) To be delighted, gladdened, pleased. Ex. न्याहाळितां तेपला अंतरीं.

तेपणे *vc* *unc* (तेपण) To rejoice or gladden.

तेसदान *n* (توسدهان or توسدان *P*) A cartridge- box, a pouch. [brity. 2 To get fat and gross.

ते० वाढणे *g*. of *s*. To rise into eminence or cele-

तेहमत *f* (تهمت *A*) A calumnious accusation or aspersion, a slander. 2 A blow or loss (in trade); a stroke of misfortune; a heavy disaster or affliction; a calamitous or vexatious occurrence gen. This is a free use.

तेळबंदी *f* An ornament for the arm of females.

तेळबा *m* (तेळा *A* beam.) Used esp. in poetry. A post or pillar viewed as huge and massy. 2 A socket for a post. Ex. तळीं पद्मरागाचे तेळबे सवळ.

3 Applied freely to arms, legs, trunks of trees &c., viewed as unusually and monstrously thick. Ex. केळी काय माजल्या आहेत माडासारखा एकेक तो० झाला आहे. 4 A round, plump, sleek, well-filled body. 5 A mason's plummet.

तेळा *m* (तेल *S*) A weight of gold or silver. It is stated in books at 16 माष of 5 रती or 6½ grains each; amounting therefore to 105 grains Troy: in practice it is calculated at 12 माष jeweler's weight; amounting therefore to 210 grains. तेळामास expresses Variableness or fickle- ness; as हा or द्याची प्रकृति or रोगाची भावना तो० आहे: and तेळामास पाहणे (To regard drachms and scruples.) To be penurious. [& तवकीर.

तैकल, तैकीर or ल, तैखीर or ल Better तवकल तैतूक *ad* A while ago, just now, lately.

तैपर्यंत, तैपावेना, तैवर *ad* Until that time, till then. [irascible.

तैरो *a* (Better तवरी) Passionate, irritable, तैल्य *n* *S* Equality, likeness, similitude, parity.

तैस & तैसे *R* Commonly तवशी & तवसें.

त्यक्त *p* *S* Left, forsaken, abandoned, deserted.

त्यजनीय *a* *S* (Proper or suitable) to be quitted or left. [abandon, desert.

त्यजिणे *vc* (Poetry. त्यज *S*) To leave, forsake, त्याग *m* (S) Leaving, abandoning, forsaking, quitting. 2 The remuneration made to the गोंधळी, भराडी, डारकरू &c. for their services.

त्यागणे *vc* (त्याग) To leave, forsake, quit, abandon. 2 (Poetry, passim.) To drop or discharge (the con- tents of the bowels through fright). Ex. लागूल उभारुनि धावित्रला दृषम॥ त्यागिले वीरें लेंडचि त्या- वेळीं॥ (Timore ventrem laxaverunt).

त्यागभोग *m* (S) Communicating and enjoying. त्यागभोगापुरता Enough to dispense and enough to enjoy; enough and to spare.

त्यागी *a* (S) That has renounced the world and worldly connections. 2 In comp. That has left, quitted, abandoned. Ex. फलत्यागी, कर्मत्यागी, रट- त्यागी, देशत्यागी.

त्याचा *poss pron* (तो He, that.) His, belonging or relating to *that* man, or to *that* word of the masculine or neuter gender. Correl. with द्याचा.

त्याच *a* *S* (Possible, purposed, necessary &c.) to be left, forsaken, quitted, given up.

त्यापक्षी or त्यापेक्षा *ad* (तो & पक्ष) On that head or ground; on that score. [that reason, therefore.

त्यास *ad* (Obl. case of तो) On that account, for चपा *f* *S* Modesty: also bashfulness. 2 Shame, abashment, confusion. *v* ये.

चय *n* *S* An aggregate of three, a triad or trio.

चयी *f* *S* An aggregate of three, a trio; but used esp. of father, grandfather, and great grandfather; and of mother, grandmother, and great grandmo- ther; and of the three Vedas collectively, omitting the अथर्वण. 2 The second of the four divisions of राजनीति, explained as धर्मविद्या or धर्माधर्मविचार

Consideration of lawful and unlawful, of equitable and inequitable, of allowable and not allowable. See आन्वीक्षिकी, वार्त्ता, दंडनीति.

चयी उद्धरणे (To deliver from hell one's father, grandfather &c.) To curse or revile them. चयीमध्ये उगवलेला (One proficient in the three Vedas or sciences.) A term for a thief, slanderer, and forni-

चयोदश (S) Thirteenth. 2 Thirteen. [cator. चयोदश *m* See the popular तेरावा. [fortnight.

चयोदशी *f* *S* The thirteenth day of the lunar चसरेणु *m* *f* *S* An atom or mote visible in a sun- beam, esp. considered as an ideal weight of the lowest denomination.

चल *p* *S* Frightened.

चहाटणे *vc* (Poetry.) To strike loudly (musical instruments, arms &c.) Ex. आज्ञापितां दुर्ध्याधने॥ रणभेरी चहाटिल्या॥

चागा *m* (S चागू Gujaráthí.) Inflicting upon one's own person some injury in order to bring evil or blame upon another. *v* कर. See under झासा.

चाण *n* (S) Protection or preservation. 2 Salva- tion, preservation from hell. 3 A vehement effort; straining at with all one's might. 4 Storming and stamping; kicking and tossing about furiously. 5 Remaining strength, vigor, goodness, sound- ness, substance, mettle, pluck (in a worn garment or used article or infirm person or animal): also strength or substance (in an article, person, or animal gen.)

चाता *a* (S) That protects, preserves, saves.

चास *m* (S) Vexation, weariness, sense of annoy- ance: also disgust, dislike, feeling of loathing. 4 *S* Fear.

चास चास करणे To cry out against oppression. चास चास देणे To oppress greatly. [wearies.

चासक *a* (S) That annoys, vexes, troubles, चासणे *vc* (चास) To annoy, vex, disquiet, trouble.

चासभूत *a* (S) Become oppression or annoyance. See under भूत *p*.) Very oppressive, tormenting, trou- bling. 2 Very oppressed, tormented, troubled.

चासविणे *vc* (चासणे) To harass, worry, annoy, चासित *p* *S* Frightened. [vex.

चासोक *a* (Corr. from चासक *S*) Teasing, tor- menting, harassing, worrying, oppressing. 2 That loathes company or society.

चाहटणे or चाहाटणे *vc* (Poetry.) See चहाटणे.

चाहि चाहि or चाहि भगवान! *interj* (S) Save! save! mercy! save, O Bhagwán! Popularly writ- ten चाहे चाहे, चाय चाय, चाछ चाछ. [ried.

चा० चासणे To be exceedingly distressed or wea- चि *a* (S) Three In comp. as त्रिपद, त्रिभुवन, त्रिलोक.

चिक् *n* (S) An aggregate of three, a trine, triad, trio. 2 The term used in multiplying by three any number above unity; as तीन चिक् नव. 3 The lower part of the spine, i. e. the region of the articulation of the last lumbar vertebra with the oblique processes from the superior part of os sacrum. 4 A meeting place of three roads, rivers, or objects or things gen.

चिक्कु *m* *S* An aggregate of three spices, viz. dry ginger, black pepper, long pepper.

चिक्कण *a* (S) Having a third (a stunted or de- formed) ear—a horse. चिक्कण खोड or-दोष is amongst the अशुभ चिन्हे or inauspicious marks of the horse.

चिक्कर्म *n* (S) or चिक्कर्म *n* *pl* The three acts or offices remaining out of षट्कर्म to the श्रेणवी ब्राह्मण. See श्रेणवी.

चिक्कांड *a* (S) Having three articulations or arti- culated portions. 2 Having three sections or chapters.

चिक्कांथा *a* (चि & कांड Arrow.) The belt of Orion as composed of three stars forming the three कांड or arrows of Shiva. See under लुब्धक.

चिक्कांथा बभरू *m* (बभरू Proper name of the grand- son of भीम. He had but three arrows as his wea- pons of war.) A term for a puissant hero.

चिकाल *m* (S) pop. चिकाल *m* The three times—the past, the present, the future: also the three periods of the day—morning, noon, evening. Valuable compounds are formed with चिकाल: of such many follow in order. Such as चिकाल-पूजा- ज्ञान-नैवेद्य-संध्या-भोक्ता-भोजी-स्नायी-रक्षक, and nume-

rous others demand no explanation, and are created and abandoned with the occasion.

त्रिकाळी *f* (S) At a late season or hour, i. e. in the time after noon;—with reference to the usual forenoon or noon-meal. Ex. **त्रि० भोजनकेल्यामुळे प्रकृति ढळली.** Also, with accommodation of sense to the cases, **त्रिकाळाचा** & **त्रिकाळानें.**

त्रिकाल *ad* (S) pop. **त्रिकाळ** *ad* At the three parts or divisions of the day—at morning, noon, and evening: also in the three times—in the past, the present, and the future.

त्रिकालदर्शी *a* S Before whom the past, present, and future are open to view, omniscient.

त्रिकालज्ञ *a* (S) **त्रिकालज्ञाता** *a* (S) **त्रिकालवेत्ता** *a* (S) Acquainted with the past, present, and future, omniscient. [present, and future.

त्रिकालज्ञान *n* (S) Acquaintance with the past, **त्रिकाळी** *f* A flowering shrub, *Malva sylvestris*.

त्रिकीं *ind* The term used in multiplying unity by three; as **एको त्रिकीं तोन.**

त्रिकूट *n* S A mountain with three peaks. 2 A confederacy or association of three, a triad, a trio.

त्रिकोण *n* (S) A trigon or triangle. 2 A triangular thing gen.

त्रिकोण *a* (S) Triangular. [ings.

त्रिखंड *a* Having three corners, points, or bear-

त्रिगुण *m* S The three classes of the objects of human pursuit or desire—money, woman or pleasure, and virtue. 2 The three classes of beings—देव, मनुष्य, राक्षस.

त्रिगुण *n* (S) The three qualities incidental to created being, viz. सत्व, रज, तम.

त्रिगुण *a* (S) Three-fold.

त्रिगुळ *m* (See **त्रिरगुळ**) A tribe of Bráhmans &c.

त्रिघात *m* S The product of a number multiplied twice by itself, the cube.

त्रिचरण *a* S Three-footed. 2 Used as *s m* as a descriptive name of Fire (fire being three-tongued or three-spined). Ex. **त्रि० चेतविला॥ आकाशपथे धावति ज्वाळा॥**

त्रिजग *n* (Poetry.) **त्रिजगत्** *n* S The three worlds. Ex. **आक्रमो खचरणे त्रिजगते॥ राम द्वा न्मुनि शस्त्र हि गते॥**; also **त्याचे खेळ ऐकता वरिष्ठ॥ भक्त हेति त्रिजगती॥**

त्रिजात *n* An aggregate of three spices—cinnamon, cardamons, and leaf of *Laurus cassia*.

त्रिज्या *f* S (Sine of three.) A radius.

त्रिताप *m pl* S The three classes of affliction. See **त्रिविधताप**. Ex. **त्रितापाचा आवर्त्तपूर्ण॥ पुढें आला आड विघ्न॥ त्यावरी घालून सुदर्शन॥** &c.

त्रितिकांया Vulgar mistake for **त्रिकांया**.

त्रिदंडी *m* S A wandering devotee of a particular order. He carries three bamboo staves in his right hand. 2 The religious man who has obtained command over his words, thoughts, and actions, or over his speech, mind, and body.

त्रिदल *a* (S) pop. **त्रिदळ** *a* Trifoliate or three-leaved. 2 Having three leaves upon its stem.

त्रिदलपूजा *f* (S) Worship of the leaf of **बिल्व** (*Egle Marmelos*, sacred to Shiva). Ex. **त्रि० रुद्राभिषेक॥ त्या पुण्यास पार नाही॥**

त्रिदिन *n* S A period of three days.

त्रिदोष *m pl* (S) The three humors of the body, कफ, पित्त, वात. 2 *m* or **त्रिदोषवायु** or **त्रिदोषविकार** &c. Disorder of the three humors; vitiation of the bile, blood, and phlegm.

त्रिधा *ad* S In three ways or directions. 2 As used as *s f* **त्रेधा** is more common.

त्रिनयन *a* (S) **त्रिलोचन** *a* (S) Trinocular, having three eyes—Shiva &c.

त्रिपद *a* (S) Tripedal or three-footed. 2 Of three lines—a stanza. 3 In arithmetic. Trinomial.

त्रिपदभूमि *f* (S) The land of the three steps (taken by विष्णु in his वामनावतार to defraud the virtuous king सहाबलि), viz. heaven, earth, and the region beneath the earth (पाताल).

त्रिपदी *f* (S) A three-legged stool or stand, a tripod or trevet.

त्रिपन्न, **त्रिसष्ट**, **त्रिदत्तर** Better **त्रेपन्न** &c.

त्रिपर्ण *a* (S) Three-leaved, trifoliate.

त्रिपर्ण *m n* (S) Three-leaved trefoil.

त्रिपाद *a* S Of which three-fourths are included under one राशि or sign—a constellation, such as कृत्तिका, पुनर्वसु &c. 2 Used as *s m* Such a constellation.

त्रि० लागणें in. con. To die under the prevalence of a constellation called **त्रि०**. This is considered as unfortunate.

त्रिपुटी *f* S The aggregate of agent, object, and action; as ध्येय ध्याता ध्यान॥ ज्ञेय ज्ञाता ज्ञान॥ नुरे भव्य भजक भजन॥ म्हणे **त्रि०** जपें गेलें विसरोनि॥ तटस्थ वाणी निगमाची॥; also द्रष्टा, दृश्य, & दर्शन, भोक्ता, भोक्ष्य, & भोजन &c. ad libitum. Also **त्रिपुटी कारण** *n* Ex. **जेथें ज्ञेय ज्ञाता ज्ञान निश्चि॥ ध्येय ध्याता ध्यान नाटवत॥ त्रि०** नाही जेथें॥ निजे तेथें निज बाळा॥

त्रिपुंज *m n* S Three horizontal lines drawn on the forehead with ashes by the स्मार्त्त sect (worshippers of शिव): also three vertical lines drawn with गोपीचंदन or chalk by the वैष्णव sect (worshippers of विष्णु): also *attrib.* bearing upon the forehead these distinctive or sectarian lines.

त्रिपुंजधारी *m* (S) A Rámánuj or worshiper of विष्णु, one that bears the **त्रिपुंज**.

त्रिपुर *n* (S) A district, the modern Tipperah. 2 *m* A large lamp burned before the idol on the day of the full moon of Kártik; esp. as placed on the lamp-pillar standing in front of the temple. 3 The lights which, on the day of Shivarátra, women burn before the image of Shiva. 4 The lamp-pillar which is erected in front of a temple.

त्रिपुरोपनव & **त्रिपुरोपार्णिमा** *f* The day of the full moon of Kártik; on which a lamp is placed on the lamp-pillar in front of the temple.

त्रिपुरुष *m* (S) The three males,—father, grandfather, and great-grandfather.

त्रिपुरोत्सव *m* (S) The festival of Tripur on the day of full moon of Kártik.

त्रिफणो *f* S A drill plough. See **तिफणो**.

त्रिफला or **ढा** *f m* (**त्रिफला** S) The three myrobals, हिरडा, वेडडा, अंबळकटी.

त्रिभुज्या *f* S The radius,—the sines of three signs of the zodiac, or 90°.

त्रिभुवन *n* (S) The three worlds, स्वर्ग, मृत्यु, पाताल.

त्रिभुवनगोसावी *m* A designation of Shiva, Ráma, दत्तात्रेय, or of महेंद्रनाथ, ज्वालंदरनाथ &c., of the Deity, or of an eminent saint gen. Ex. **तो राम त्रि०॥ काय एक करूं न शके॥**

त्रिभोनलग्र *n* S Nonagesimal degree.

त्रिमल or **त्रिमल्लो** *m* See **त्रिरमल्लो**.

त्रिमिर or **त्रिमोर** *n* (Poetry. Corr. from **त्रिमिर**) Darkness. Ex. **वारलें हें झाड त्रिमिराचें॥**

त्रिमूर्ति *m* (S) The united form of ब्रह्मा, विष्णु, & शिव, the Hindú triad.

त्रियुक्पद *a* S Trinomial. [दशा *m* see तेरावा.

त्रियोदश or **शी** *f* Corrupt for **त्रि०**. And for **त्रियो-**

त्रिरात्र *n* (S) A period of three nights and three days.

त्रिरात्र *ad* (S) For, during, whilst, through &c. three days and three nights. Ex. **कन्येनें मातेचें आशैच त्रि० घरावें.**

त्रिरात्रांतला *a* (**त्रिरात्र** S) One so standing in relation to us as that by his death आशैच or impurity arises to us for the space of three natural days.

त्रिराशी *f* (Properly **चैराशिक** q. v.) The rule of three. [fixed, firm, positive, certain, sure.

त्रिरुचरित *a* S Thrice uttered or said. Hence **त्रिलोको** *f* S pop. **त्रिलोक** *m* The three worlds, स्वर्ग, मृत्यु, पाताल. [in the world.

त्रिलोकांत झेंडा लावणें-निवटणें &c. To make a noise **त्रिवट** *m* A particular musical time or measure.

त्रिवर्ग *m* (S) Three classes or sets: three objects of human desire or pursuit, viz. money, woman or pleasure, virtue: three conditions of a king or state, viz. prosperity, evenness, decay; or loss, gain, equality: the three qualities of nature, viz. purity, blindness, depravity: the three myrobals &c. &c. 2 Three persons or individuals, as **आम्ही त्रिवर्ग** We three.

त्रिवली *f pl* (S) pop. **त्रिवळी** *f* The three corrugations or folds across the abdomen.

त्रिवाचा *f* (Esp. in poetry.) A promise or matter thrice-uttered. Hence a promise or a word sure and certain. Ex. **जाणको आणोन हें प्रमाण॥ सत्य सत्य त्रि०॥** 2 Used as *ad* With all certainty or faithfulness.

त्रिवार *ad* (S) Thrice. In comp. with words (such as **निश्चय-संकल्प-वचन-अपराध-दंड-धर्म-शिक्षा-बोध-उच्चारण** &c.) it signifies Repeated or reiterate, i. e. firm, confirmed, positive, heavy, aggravated, emphatic &c.

त्रिवारपुण्य *n* पुण्य or merit transferred after solemnly saying three times, "I give it."

त्रिविध *a* (S) Of three kinds or sorts. Ex. of comp. **त्रि० दान, त्रि० पाप, त्रि० पुण्य, त्रि० व्रत, त्रि० स्नान** Triform or threefold giving, sin, virtue, observance, ablution, i. e. कायिक, वाचिक, मानसिक corporeal, oral, and mental giving, sin, virtue &c. Other compounds follow in order.

त्रिविधतप *n* S Threefold तप or Austere devotion: viz. कायिक, वाचिक, मानसिक Corporeal, oral, mental.

त्रिविधताप *m pl* (S) The three classes, as to their origin, seat, or nature, of Affliction, viz. आध्यात्मिक, आधिभौतिक, आधिदैविक Psychical or corporeal (as sorrow, sickness &c.), physical or material (as earthquake, conflagration, inundation, storm &c.), from the gods or devils or fate (as injury from lightning, pestilence, blight &c.) Ex. **तुका म्हणे त्रि०॥ मग जातो आपोआप॥**

त्रिविधनायिका *f pl* S The three classes (grades in age) of females, viz. सुग्धा, मध्या, प्रौढा.

त्रिविधपरीक्षा *f* S In medicine. The three-kind-examination, viz. दर्शन, स्पर्शन प्रश्न Inspection of the countenance &c., feeling of the pulse, interrogation.

त्रिविधप्रारब्ध *n* S The three kinds of प्रारब्ध or fortune, viz. अनिच्छा प्रा०, स्वेच्छा प्रा०, परेच्छा प्रा०.

त्रिविधसंगल *n* S Threefold संगल (Observance at the commencement of an undertaking to secure auspicious influences and success), viz. आशीर्वादात्मक, वस्तुनिर्देशात्मक, नमस्कारात्मक Asking Divine blessing, recording or calling to mind some worthy person or performance, rendering obeisance to some god or Guru.

त्रिविधसंबंध *m* S The three characters of connection or relation, viz. अभिधानसंबंध, explained by शब्दार्थसंबंध or वाच्यवाचकसंबंध Correlation of word and sense; verbal or literal meaning; लक्षणासंबंध, explained by लक्ष्यलक्षकसंबंध Correlation of the matter apprehended as indicated (i. e. understood,

subauditum) and the matter apparent or indicated plainly; figurative or metaphorical meaning; व्यञ्जनसंबन्ध or व्यञ्ज्यञ्जकसंबन्ध Correlation of the insinuation, suggestion, or covert intimation and the matter declared or expressed.

त्रिविधाहंकार *m* S See अहंकारभेद.

त्रिवेणी *f* (S) A name of the Ganges; esp. applied to it at Alláhábád, where it receives the Jumná and is supposed to receive, under ground, the Saraswatí. 2 A triple plaited वेणी or tail of hair.

त्रिवेणीचा *a* Plaited with three wires (one of gold, one of silver, one of copper)—rings and other ornaments, or बाळा, अंगठी, सजा &c.

त्रिशती *f* (S) An aggregate of three hundred (articles or acts). 2 Giving a meal to three hundred Bráhmans, and worshipping them, reciting to each a name of देवी. [headed.

त्रिशिख *a* S Three-crested, three-peaked, three-

त्रिशुद्ध *a* (S) Thrice-searched-cleaned-or-corrected. This word is written upon official papers (petitions &c.), indicating that they have been thoroughly determined upon.

त्रिशुद्धि *f* (S) A note upon a paper indicating that it has been searched or examined three times. 2 Thrice-purified state. Ex. सी ऋणत्रयापास्तुन त्रि०॥ सुक्त झालो भगवता॥ 3 Thrice-purified or perfected state (i. e. thrice-cleared-discharged-absolved-accepted state) from having sworn or averred a matter thrice (ex. पिता निंदी त्रि०॥ पिशाच होय दु-रात्मा॥); from ablution thrice; from heating, scouring, washing, clarifying, or other mode of depuration thrice. 4 Purified state of a विटाळशी (menstruous woman) through her having been dashed or sprinkled with water in three places. 5 Three-fold purification, viz. कायिक, वाचिक, मानसिक Corporeal, oral, mental.

त्रिशूल *nm* (S) A three-pointed pike or spear; esp. the trident of Shiva.

त्रिसंधान *n* S A cord consisting of three strings, used at sacrifices. [Malva sylvestris.

त्रिसंधि *f* S (Pop. तिरसंगी) A flowering shrub,

त्रिसंध्या *f* (S) The three junctures or periods, — day-break, noon, evening-dusk. 2 Worship at these three times.

त्रिसुती *a* S Having three teats or nipples.

त्रिस्थलीयात्रा *f* (S) Pilgrimage to three sacred places, viz. काशी, प्रयाग, गया.

त्रिस्थळी *f* Popularly तिरस्थळी. [under त्रे.

त्रोपन्न, त्रोपन्नटिकलीचा, त्रोपन्नसंगळीचा, त्रोसष्ट See त्रुटि *f* S A period of 18 निमेष or twinklings of the eye. Ex. तंव तो उतरला उदरांत ॥ त्रुटिमात्र न त्रुटित *p* S Cut, divided, severed. [लागतां॥

त्रेचाळीस or त्रेताळीस *a* Forty-three. त्रेतीस *a* Thirty-three. [consisting of 12,96,000 years.

त्रेता *f* or त्रेतायुग *n* (S) The second युग or age,

त्रेधा *ad* (S) In three ways or directions. 2 Used as *s f* Oppressed and burdened state (as by multiplicity or magnitude of engagements); distraction, bewilderment, perplexity: also exhausted or spent state (as from labor): also terrified and confounded state; affright, amazement, consternation, dismay, stupefaction.

त्रेपन्न *a* Fifty-three. त्रेपन्नटिकलीचा, त्रेपन्नसंगळीचा, त्रेपन्नी *a* (Offspring of 53 fathers.) Terms of abuse for a bastard or gen. [particular cast of dice.

त्रेसष्ट sometimes त्रेसष्ट *a* Sixty-three. त्रेसष्टी *f* A

त्रेचत्तर or त्रेचात्तर *a* Seventy-three.

त्रैकालिक *a* S Relating to the three times (past, present, and future).

त्रैगुण्य *n* S Consistence of, or the aggregate of, the three qualities (सत्त्व, रज, तम q. v. under गुण).

त्रैराशिक *mn* (S) The rule of three. The words expressing the terms are आद्यंक, मध्यांक, अंत्यांक or इच्छांक; also आदि, मध्य, अंत or इच्छा; also आदि, प्रमाण, इच्छा, इच्छाफल. And the two divisions are क्रमत्रैराशिक & व्यस or विलोम त्रैराशिक.

त्रैलोक्य *n* S The three worlds, स्वर्ग, मृत्यु, पाताल.

त्रैलोक्यचिंतामणि *m* S A particular medicinal preparation. 2 An universal medicine, a panacea, a catholicon.

त्रैलोक्यविस्तार *m* S Extension or diffusion through the three worlds; omnipresence, ubiquity. 2 attrib. Omnipresent or ubiquitous.

त्रैलौकिक *a* S Relating to त्रिलोक the three worlds.

त्रैवर्गिक *a* S Relating to त्रिवर्ग.

त्रैवार्षिक *a* S Relating to three years, triennial.

त्रोटणे *vc* (Poetry. त्रोटन *S*) To cut, divide,

त्रोटन *n* S Cutting, dividing. [sever, part.

त्रोटित *p* S Cut, divided.

त्र्यंबकेश्वर *m* S One of the lingams of Shiva. त्र्याणव *a* Ninety-three. [See बारा ज्योतिर्लिंग.

त्र्यांशे, त्र्यांशे, त्र्यांशे *a* Eighty-three.

त्र्याचात्तर *a* Seventy-three.

त्र्याहिक *a* S Belonging to three days or the third day, triduan. [fever, a quartan. See ज्वर.

त्र्याहिक *m* or त्र्याहिकज्वर *m* (S) Fourth day-

ल An affix to Sanskrit adjectives and nouns to form the noun abstract. All such formations are neuter. As they demand no interpretation, and no further notice than the following exhibition of the distinction betwixt these formations and those with the affix ता, they, with the exception of certain few pertaining to Heads ii and iii., do not appear in this dictionary.

These two affixes, ल & ता, are understood by Sanskrit grammarians and scholars to be, excepting only in gender, equivalent. But they are not thus equivalent:—they demand other exceptions. In being adjuncts for the formation of the abstract noun, and in being in some few instances justly interchangeable and in some other few laxly confounded, they agree; but they differ—

First, In that, whilst ता forms the abstract from adjectives, ल, although, likewise, forming it from adjectives, forms it mainly from nouns—concrete nouns:

Secondly, In that, whilst ता forms abstracts of quality, ल forms abstracts of office or function, state or condition, and of the stages or periods of life; ता thus answering to *ness*, ल to *ship* and *hood*: Thirdly, In that, whilst ता & ल both form abstract terms expressing attributes or properties, there pertains preferableness or greater eligibility to ल:

Fourthly, In that ता, even in the cases common to ता & ल, is the popular or familiar affix, and ल the scholastic or ornate affix.

Of the first and second particulars of difference exemplification may be adduced in योग्यता, अर्हता, आर्द्रता, उष्णता—abstracts from adjectives, answering to *fitness*, *wetness* &c.; and in राजल, प्रधानल, पंडितल, शिष्यल, दासल, भृत्यल, पिढल, माढल, पुत्रल, भ्रातृल, भर्तृल, पुरुषल, स्त्रील, बालल, तरुणल, वृद्धल—abstracts from concretes, answering to *kingship*, *childhood* &c. Of the third particular illustration is found in लघुता as excelled by लघुल, सहजा by सहल, गुरुता by गुरुल, द्रवता by द्रवल, अज्ञानता by अज्ञानल, and in दाढता &c. im-

measurably by दाढल, वक्रल, कर्तृल, नियंढल, भोक्तृल &c. &c. Of the last particular the verification is in दुष्टता, मिष्टता, आसुता, तीक्ष्णता, कटुता, क्षारता &c. endlessly, as compared with दुष्टल, मिष्टल &c.

त्वक् *f* S The skin. In comp. as त्वग्निद्रिय, त्वक्क्षीरा, त्वगंकुर, त्वक्पत्र, त्वक्सार. [the touch.

त्वक्प्रत्यक्ष *n* S Ascertainment or knowledge by त्वक्व्रण *m* S Cutaneous or superficial ulcer. Contrad. from मांसव्रण & अस्थिव्रण.

त्वक्क्षीरा *f* S Manna of the bamboo, *tabasheer*.

त्वगामय *m* S त्वयोग *m* S Cutaneous disease: also, by eminence, dry scab.

त्वग्निद्रिय *n* S The sense or the organ of touch.

त्वचा *f* (S) Skin, rind, bark, peel.

त्वत् *pron* S Thou. In comp. as त्वद्गृह Thy house;

त्वत्कृत Done by thee; त्वत्कृष्ण Like thee.

त्वदीय *a* S Belonging or relating to thee, thine.

त्वंपदार्थ *m* S A metaphysical term for the soul considered as derived and distinct from the Supreme Being. Ex. त्वं तो जीवात्मा तत्पदार्थ तो परमात्मा. 2 Affirmation or admission of the personality (real individual subsistence) of another. See अहंपदार्थ. [haste.

त्वरणे *vi* (Poetry. त्वरा *S*) To be in a hurry or त्वरा *f* (S) Quickness (of action gen.); expedition, celerity, swiftness, speed. 2 Smartness, briskness, haste (of disposition &c.)

त्वरत्नर त्वरेस मोल आहे Sharp! quick! smart's the word. त्वरा करणे To hurry, urge, press vehemently. त्वरेवर वेणे To perform or do smartly.

त्वरित *ad* (S) Quickly, rapidly, expeditiously. In Sanskrit comp. *ad* & *a* Quick, swift, expeditious. Ex. त्वरितगामी, त्वरितभाषी, त्वरितदान.

त्वष्ट *nm* (Accommodated in sense from त्वष्ट *S* Pared or planed, *quasi* Rough rubbing.) Wearisome urging, inciting, importuning; teasing and worrying. *v* लाव, कर, दे, लाग, हो.

त्वष्ट *a* S Pared, planed, thinned.

त्वाचप्रत्यक्ष *n* S Tactual knowledge or tangible experience. See लक्षप्रत्यक्ष. [truculent.

त्वाष्ट *a* (त्वाष्ट *S* Name of a दैत्य) Fierce, ferocious, लेश & लेशी Commonly तैष & तैषी.

थ

थ The seventeenth consonant, and the aspirate of the preceding letter. Its sound must be acquired by the ear. It is represented here, when the Roman character is used, by Th. See the notice under त.

थकणे *vi* (تھکن H) To tire or weary; to get fatigued. 2 To be knocked up; to be spent (esp. from age and infirmities). 3 To be at a loss or stand; to be non-plussed. 4 To become bankrupt or insolvent: also to stop, stick, stand from want of cash—a mercantile concern. 5 To be lost, sunk, dead—as money of bad debts.

थकणे भागणे *vi* To tire and knock up; to get weary and spent.

थकलेकळ *n* A bankrupt or much-impoorished family or person, considered as a debtor or a tenant.

थकीत, थकित, थकीत *a* (Esp. in poetry.) थक्क *a* Amazed, surprised, astonished. 2 Perplexed, puzzled, posed.

थट *m f* Throng, crowd, close multitude (of men, cattle &c.): also throngedness or press. *v* लाग *g*. of *s*. 2 Compact or close order; full and dense array. *v* जम, बस, मिळ, बन, हो.

थटकारणे *vc* (थट) To form into array; to set

up, lay out, or dispose in the due order, attitude, dress &c.; esp. to arrange into dense or compact order and for display. 2 Freely. To execute or accomplish finely, grandly, dashingly.

थटकारणें *vi* (थट) To show one's self off; to strut and swell and look big. [pompously.]

थटणें *vi* To affect airs; to walk, speak, or act

थट्टा, थट्टेखार, थट्टेबाज, थट्टेबाजी See ठट्टा &c.

थट्टी *f* The cows, buffaloes, and cattle of the state or of a Raja or grandee; the dairy establishment or the cattle department of such. This is one of the अट्टरा कारखाने. Pr. कोढी थट्टी पागा पेट भरायाची जागा. 2 The place of encampment or fixed abiding of the थट्टी. [—speaker, speech.]

थट्टेवाईक *a* (Vulgar.) Jocular, jocose, facetious

थड *f* (तड S) Bank, brink, margin. 2 fig. End, completion, accomplishment (of a work or business). 3 A valley, dale, or strath in the neighborhood of a river; as भोमथड, गंगाथड.

थडोस लावणें-नेणें-आणणें-घालणें-पहेंचविणें &c. To bring to completion or conclusion: and थडोस लागणें-जाणें-येणें To come &c. ही थड ना तो थड Neither this bank (is accessible, available &c.) nor the other. Expressive of Resourcelessness or forlornness.

थंड *a* (थंड H) Cold or cool. 2 Cooling—a medicine, an item of regimen or article of diet. 3 fig. Reserved, frigid, phlegmatic: also mild, placid, equable: also dull, slow, sluggish. 4 Quiet, still, composed—a country, a state of things. 5 Refreshed, calmed, tranquilized—eyes, mind &c. 6 Slackened or remitted—a work, a fever: exhausted or spent—a ball, an arrow, any missile. 7 Free from the disturbance of haunting fiends or goblins—a house or place. 8 Applied as *a* or *n* to a hermaphrodite or an impotent.

थंड होणें-पडणें To die.

थडक *f* A knocking, striking, thumping, bumping (against); a blow, thump, bump.

थंडक *n* (थंडक H) A cooling medicine or measure, a refrigerant.

थडकणें *vi* To run or dash against and be arrested in progress; to be brought suddenly to a stand. 2 To dash or beat against—as water or wind. 3 To stop; to come to the end of a journey or of a motion. 4 To arrive; to reach its proper banker—said of a चंडो.

थड-कन-कर-दिशी &c. Imit. of the sound of a cuff, thump, or blow; whap! slap! bump! 2 With a shake, quake, or quiver.

थडका *m* A blow or thump; a knocking, bumping, banging (against). Ex. राक्षस चढूनिया तबका ॥ भोमचूदर्थी मारी थ०.

थंडगार *a* (थंड & गार) Sharply cold—wind, weather, water, things: cool, composed, serene, tranquil; or satisfied and contented—heart or spirit: cold in death, dead—जीव or the life.

थडगें *n* An erection (pompous or mean, for a rich or for a poor person) over the spot where a corpse has been buried or burned; a mausoleum or tomb.

थडथड or डां *ad* Imit. of the sound of rapidly consecutive kicks or blows. 2 Tremblingly, quiveringly, quakingly. *v* काप, हल, भि, जोव-अंग-झाती-कर-हृदय-उडणें. 2 थडथड is sometimes used as *s f* Trembling. [&c. See under थरथरणें.]

थडथडणें, थडथडाट, थडथड or थडथडी, थडाडणें थडथडाट (Intens. of थडथड) See थडाड.

थडथडीत *a* Hard and dry, wanting richness and adhesiveness—boiled rice.

थंडवेळ *f* (Cool time.) The morning season: also the cool of the evening. 2 fig. Composed and serene time (of one's spirit &c.); mollia tempora (fandi &c.) [first sense.]

थंडा *a* (थंडा H) See थंड except in the literal or

थंडाई *f* (थंडाई H) Coldness or coolness, lit. fig. 2 Coolingness, cooling quality (as of medicines). 3 Mildness, gentleness, moderateness, temperateness: also slackness or dullness: also indifference or faint interest or concern. 4 Assuagement, appeasement, abatement. 5 A cooling medicine. 6 A name for कुसुंबा.

थडाड *m* (Intens. of थडथड) A vehement and furious kicking or striking; loud-sounding and rapidly consecutive kicks or blows. 2 Excessive quaking or quivering. [थडथड *ad*.]

थडाडां, थडाथड or डां, थडाडून *ad* Intens. of थडाथडी *f* (थड! थड!) A brisk and smart kicking, caning, thumping, cuffing. 2 Great trembling or quaking.

थंडाफराळ *m* (A cold repast or refreshment.) Dining (or making one's meal) upon a draught of cold water.

थंडावणें *vi* (थंड) To cool or grow cold, lit. fig.—a person or thing, a passion or an inclination, a tumult, a pestilence. 2 To get damp and lose stiffness or crispness—paper, cloth.

थंडावा *m* (थंडावा H) Coolness of weather (after heat): ease, relief, composure (after pain or violent agitation): abatement, assuagement, mitigation.

थंडी *f* (थंडी H) Cold or coldness (of weather or of substances). 2 The sensation of cold; as in the common phrases थंडी भरणें, थंडी वाजणें. 3 Cooling quality (as of medicines or articles of aliment). 4 Abatement or remission (of a disorder): also ease and calmness in consequence.

थंडीचा *a* (Better थंडीचा) Of a good stock or breed—a horned beast. [air or weather].

थंडीचा ताटा *m* Rigorous or intense coldness (of थंडीचे पिळू *n* (A cub or youngling of the cold.)

A term for cold weather of moderate degree or of short duration.

थंडीवाऱ्याचा *ad deci* (थंडी & वारा Cold and wind.) During the prevalence of cold and windy weather; whilst a cold and raw wind is blowing. Ex. तुला ताप येतो आहे थ० बाहेर हिंडू नको.

थडें *n* An erection over the spot where a corpse has been buried or burned; a mausoleum or tomb.

थडेंथडें *ad* (थंड) Slowly, slackly, gently—moving. 2 In the cool (of the night, of the morning &c.);—traveling.

थंडोसा *m* (थंड) Coolness of weather (after heat): ease, relief, composure (after pain or violent agitation).

थंतरसंतर *n* (तंत्रसंत्र S) Hocus-pocus, jugglery &c. 2 Repairing, patching, piecing, doing up (of an old house or article) to make it serve for a season: also explaining, mending, smoothing over (in order to pacify or propitiate).

थत्त *interj* Pooh! pish! pshaw!

थना *m* C (सन S) A breast, bubby, teat.

थपकटा, थपकड, थपकडा, थपकण, थपथप, थपथपणें, थपथपोत, थपाथप or पां, थपाथपां See under थब.

थपकील *f* Squatting down suddenly; falling with a थप! upon one's buttocks and hams. *v* मार, वे.

थपडाक or थपड *f* (थब!) A slap, smack, cuff.

थपडखाऊ *c* थपडवाईक *c* One subject to slaps and cuffs. Hence a servile or obsequious follower.

थपाटी *f* (थप!) A slap, pat, tap, a flat and soft blow.

थपी *ad* (Opp. to कुडती Heightwise.) Flatwise or on its face—a thing laid. *v* लाव, बसव, लाग, पड.

थप्पा *m* (Or थापा) An instrument of the लकारी class, for forming rings of lac.

थबकट, थबकड, थबकडा *a* (थब) Flattish, compressed, squat, low. 2 Snub or camous—the nose. थ० बसणें To squat down suddenly and violently.

थबकड *f* A slap or cuff. *v* मार, दे, चढव.

थबकण *f* (Imit.) Squatting down suddenly; falling bump! upon one's buttocks and hams. *v* मार, वे.

थबकणें *vi* To stop short; to come suddenly to a stand—a person or an animal: also to stop or stand still gen.

थबकविणें *vc* (थबकणें) To stop short; to bring up; to bring suddenly to a stand.

थबडाक or थबराक *f* (थब!) A slap or smack.

थबथब or बां *ad* Imit. of the sound of dripping, drop! drop! [drop!: also to be dripping wet.]

थबथबणें *vi* (Imit.) To drip: also to leak drop!

थबथबोत *a* (Imit.) Dripping wet. [drop! drop!]

थबाथब or बां *ad* Imit. of the sound of dripping,

थमकणें *vi* Better ठमकणें.

थमणें *vi* (संभन S) To abate or subside.

थमन *n* (संभन S) Anything given to assuage, allay, compose. 2 Assuagement, mitigation, abatement. *v* पड, हो, बस.

थरकणी *f* Trembling: also thrilling or shuddering.

थयकार, थयथय, थयथया or थया, थयथयाट, थयमान, थयला, थयली &c. See under थे.

थर (थर H) A layer, stratum, bed, tier: also a coating or an overlay (as of plaster, wash, or paint). 2 P A heap (as of fruits, flowers, leaves, cowdung, pots). 3 P A body or multitude gen. 4 This word is used in composition with certain words, and in the sense of Assortment, class, head, range, distinct disposition &c.; as पुणेंथर, सुबईथर—जिन्नस, रत्न &c. Of the Poona &c. mass or class; i. e. as made or obtained at, as made or destined for, that place—goods, gems, things. ब्राह्मणथर, कुणबीथर &c. Of the Bráhmán &c. class or assortment; i. e. appropriate to Bráhmans &c.—a point of costume &c. लुगीनथर Of the head of marriage &c. Note. These words ब्राह्मणथर, कुणबीथर, & लुगीनथर seem to be used only as nouns, and in the masc. or neut. gender, and only in the sense of Cloths or articles of apparel suitable unto Bráhmans &c. काळेथर, कुपेथर, जांबेथर &c. Of the black, rose-colored &c. stratum;—used of kinds of rock.

थरास जाणें or येणें To get or come to some end, settlement, resting place &c.—an affair or a business. Ex. त्याचा माझा आतां वाद पडला आहे मग कोणत्या थरास जातो पाडावें.

थर-कन-कर-दिनी-दिशी *ad* Tremblingly, quakingly, quiveringly; or with a thrill or shudder. *v* कांप, भि.

थरकणें *vi* (थर) To tremble, quiver, quake; also to be affected with a thrill or shudder.

थरकांटा *m* Hair standing on end, horripilation. *v* थे, उभा राह, हो.

थरकांप *m* (थर Enhancing particle, कांप Trembling.) Great trembling or shivering. 2 Used as *ad* In a shiver and quake, all of a tremor. Ex. मो थ० झालों or थ० झालों.

थरणो *f* C (थर) A layer of earth and stones (as over a dam &c.) 2 The act of laying it.

थरत-भिणें or -कांपणें *vi* R To be in fear and trembling; to stand in exceeding dread of.

थरथर or रां *ad* (Imit.) Tremblingly, quakingly, quiveringly. *v* कांप, भि, हिं व ये.
 थरथरणें *vi* (थरथर) To quake, quiver, tremble.
 थरथराट *m* (Intens. of थरथर) Exceeding trembling and quaking.
 थरथरी or थरथर *f* Quivering, shivering, shaking: also shuddering. *v* लाग, सुट.
 थरपील *n* थरपा *m* (थर) The base-portion of a branch of a Palm.
 थरभरें *n* C The small shrub commonly called अंबोशी: also its leaves of which चटनी is made.
 थरारणें *vi* (Intens. of थरथरणें) To tremble and quake exceedingly.
 थरार or रां, थराथर or रां (Intens. of थरथर) With exceeding trembling and quaking. *v* कांप, भि.
 थरारी *f* Exceeding trembling and quaking. *v* सुट. [helve.
 थर *m* or थर *n* C (थर S) A handle, haft, hilt, थर *ad* (Imit.) With a thrill or sudden shudder.
 थल *f* (थल) A share (of the lessor or lessee) in the produce of a field.
 थलकरी *m* A landed proprietor. The term is especially used about Poona, and as opposed to उपरी Tenant or farmer. [village. See थलझाडा.
 थलझाडा *m* A roll of the fields belonging to a थलथल or लां *ad* Imitative of the sound emitted by, or expressive of the manner of, a flabby body in motion. [of rotting fruits).
 थलथल *f* (Imit.) Flabbiness or squashiness (as थलथलणें *vi* (थल! थल! Flop! flop!) To shake tremulously—thin mud, flabby flesh: also to be slimy, oozy, squashy, washy—rotting fruits, over-watered flour &c.
 थलथलीत *a* (थलथल) That shakes tremulously (through flabbiness &c.); slimy, squashy, swashy, washy. See the verb.
 थलभरी *m* थलवाईक *m* (थल & affixes.) A landed proprietor: opp. to उपरी Tenant or farmer.
 थवा *m* A multitude or body (of men, cattle, or living creatures gen.); a company, band, group, troop.
 थवीक *f* P Skillfulness, dexterity, knack: also tact, genius, natural cleverness or capability.
 थल *n* (थल) A plantation (as of sugarcane, betel, plantain, chilies &c. or gen.) 2 C A haunt or lurking-place of evil spirits. 3 A place or spot. Used restrictively. 4 The portion of the produce due from the अर्धेली to the खेत, or from an under-tenant to the landlord. 5 The farm or the grounds collectively of one tenant or proprietor. 6 A stock or breed.
 थल घेणें-देणें-नेमणें-ठरविणें-सागणें To accept, grant, appoint &c. an umpire to settle disputes of field-proprietorship or boundaries.
 थलझाडा *m* थलवारझाडा *m* थलवारपत्रक *n* A roll of the थल्लें or grounds of the contracting farmers or tenants (of a village &c.) 2 थलझाडा is further, but improperly, used in the sense of Roll gen.; as शेतांचा-मळ्यांचा-कुळांचा-गांवांचा-थ.
 थल्लें *vc* To prick, beat, or form by striking an instrument (a figure or an image) upon a पत्रा or plate: also to prick and thus form upon it a figure (a पत्रा or plate). The figure pricked out or the पत्रा pricked may, either, be the object of the verb.
 थलभरीत *n* (Filling or taking in at a place.) Purchasing and lading of goods at a place. 2 Duties upon goods at the place of purchase; duties upon exports. 3 Used sometimes of the Place of purchase, and, sometimes, of the Goods.

थलमोड *f* (Breaking or opening at a place.) Stopping and selling of goods at a place. 2 Duties upon brought goods at the place of sale; duties upon imports. 3 Used sometimes of the Place of sale, and, sometimes, of the Goods. 4 Leaving (i. e. breaking up) a ground of encampment or a place of residence. [and winnowing ground.
 थलवडी or थलवाडी *f* The general thrashing
 थलवाईक *c* A possessor of sugar-plantations.
 थलवार *ad* According to the थल्लें or grounds of the several farmers: as contrad. from कूळवार According to the कुळें or Families—an account drawn up.
 थलवारझाडा & थलवारपत्रक See under थलझाडा.
 थलवारी *f* A roll of the थल्लें or Grounds of the several farmers: as contrad. from कूळवारी.
 थलाचा *a* (थल for थल्ल A place. Of a good place.) Of a good stock or breed—a horned beast, horse, थली *f* Commonly थल. [dog.
 थलीव *p* of थल्लें Pricked or beaten; referring whether to the पत्रा or plate pricked, or to the device or image pricked out. Opp. to बेटीव.
 था *f* (H) Bottom, base, ground underneath.
 थाक *f* (Poetry.) Perplexed, nonplussed, confounded state; being at a loss or stand. 2 A stop or pause in music. *v* तुट. Ex. सुरासुर पावति नृत्यकौतुक॥ जेथें जेथें तुटें थाक॥ मान तुकविति ब्रह्मादिक॥ तथे काळीं॥ 3 *m* Depth or bottom. 4 Weariness. *v* लाग. See थांग.
 थाकणें *vi* (Poetry.) To be tired, wearied, spent.
 थाकी *f* Way, manner, fashion, style, a peculiarity of speech or action. [imitate, copy, or mimic.
 थाकी उतरणें-साधणें-आणणें *g.* of *o.* To take off; to थांग *m* (स्था S) The exact spot or place (of a thing lost and sought). 2 fig. The bottom or depth; the utmost extent or profundity (of one's knowledge, wealth, excellencies, of a science &c.) थांग लावणें or पाडणें *g.* of *o.* To trace, track, search out.
 थांगदोरा *m* थांगपत्ता *m* or थांगदोरा & थांगपत्ता *m* Comprehensive words for Trace, track, clew, vestige presented, guide or direction afforded.
 थांगपूस *m* *f* N. D. (थांग & पुसणें) Trace, tidings, accounts (of a thing lost). *v* लाव, लाग *g.* of *o.* or *s.*
 थांग *m* Usually थांग *q.* *v.* 2 A place (as to live or stay in, or to keep or put in).
 थांगाथांग *f* (थांग by redup.) थांगारणी or थांगारणूक *f* (Verbal of थांगारणें) थांगाराथांगार *f* (थांगारणें by redup.) General arranging and disposing: also general committing and consigning.
 थांगारणें *vc* (थांग) To dispose of orderly; to put (things) in their respective places. 2 To repair, mend, do up; to put to rights. 3 To commit to the charge and care of.
 थाट *m* (H) Pompous or showy array (of armies, tents, dense crowds, clouds, groves, crops &c. &c.) Hence Pomp, state, magnificence, splendor, imposingness of appearance gen. 2 The frame of a इयर as made upon the ground, or of a roof as prepared for thatching. 3 Body, band, troop, company.
 थाट करणें To dress or trick out; to set out (self or other, or any place or thing) in studied display.
 थाट बसणें (घोषावर) To get a seat (on horseback).
 बोल्याचा थाट Elegant or ornate structure of speech. गण्याचा-वाजविण्याचा-नाचण्याचा-समारंभाचा-सभेचा-संडपाचा-थाट Fullness and fineness gen.
 थाट *a* P Of close and firm texture or twist—cloth, rope &c. 2 fig. Tight, compact, strongknit, well set—man or animal. 3 Plain, blunt, outright.

थाटणें *vc* (थाट) To dispose, draw up, array; to display to advantage (troops, an equipage): to transact or conduct with eclat (a business, worldly affairs): to arrange sagaciously (plans, counsels): to arrange, array, or set gen. Ex. थाटलेसदा गायक॥ अभिमानानें हुंवारिति देख॥
 थाटबंद *m* Framework or frame (as of a roof &c.)
 थाटमाट or थाटमांड *m* (थाट by redup. or थाटणें & मांडणें) Laying out the apparatus or materials of; also such laid out state or array. 2 Disposition and arrangement (as of furniture or affairs) indicating comfortable settledness or purpose to stay: any wide outlay well disposed and ordered. *v* कर, पड, बस. 3 Dressing and decorating (as for an occasion); setting out with splendor and magnificence; pomp, pageantry, state, display.
 थाटली *f* A small plate usually of silver, a tray.
 थाटा *m* A tree. It is long and slender, and is much used in palings and fence-work.
 थाटो *f* A saucerform metal vessel. 2 A body, band, company. Ex. गगनीं देवांची थाटो॥ युद्ध दृष्टीं विलोकित॥
 थाड-कन-कर-दिनी-दिशी *ad* Imit. of the sound made by one body coming violently into contact with another; whack! bang! bump!: also of slapping, smacking, cracking a whip &c.
 थाडथाड *ad* Imit. of the sound of vehement slapping, caning, kicking &c.
 थाण *n* (Better थान) A web (of cloth or silk).
 थानूमातू, थानूरमातूर, थायूमायू, थाथेमाथे *n* Imit. formations, or from तंत्रमंत्र S, and agreeing with थंतरमंतर *q.* *v.*
 थान *n* (H) A web or piece (of cloth or silk). 2 A piece, i. e. a unit or one, as मोहराचे-पुतळीचे-हिर्याचे-हुंडीचे-थान. 3 (स्थान S) A place; a site or spot. 4 (स्नान S) A woman's breast, a bubbly: also a dug or teat (of a beast).
 थान गुंतणें To be stopped (as from a boil or pimple, or from some disease)—the breast or a nipple.
 थान देणें To give the breast. थान विसरणें To forget the breast or the dugs, i. e. to lack the instinct of sucking the mother—a child, calf &c.
 थानकरीण *f* A wet nurse.
 थानतुटा or थानतुटक *a* (Broken off from the breast.) Weaned: also put away (from its parent) to a wet nurse.
 थानमान *m* P (स्थान & मान) Treatment with respect or courtesy; honorable reception or regard. 2 Misused for थाटमांड.
 थानमोड *f* Weaning: also putting away to a wet nurse: also weanedness &c. [or a sucking child.
 थानवा *a* (थान) That is at the breast; a suckling
 थानसीथनी *a* (थान A teat.) Epithet in the Jockey-vocabulary for a horse that has some teat-form processes on his breast.
 थाप *f* A tap, pat, rap, slap; a blow with the palm &c. *v* दे. 2 The dash or blow of a wave &c. *v* चाल, बस, बसब. 3 An embankment to receive the dashing of water, a breakwater. 4 Beguiling, stroking, smoothing down. *v* दे, मार. 5 An impression (a sense impressed) of the superiority of. 6 A stroke in swimming. 7 Tapping or beating of the hand (in unison with music voc. or instr., as गण्याची-वाजविण्याची थाप). 8 Style, fashion, or distinguishing character of any potter or pot-making. 9 The kneaded and prepared थापा देणें To pat down. [mass of pot-clay.
 थापझिरा *m* A cavity dug with the hands in the soft bed of a river, to receive the water filtered and clean.

थापट *f* A slap, pat, blow with the palm.

था० उगारणे To raise the open hand to give a slap.

थापटणे *vc* (थाप!) To tap, pat, rap, slap. 2 fig. To cajole or coax in order to persuade and put forward, or to pacify and compose; to smooth down. 3 (As tapping and patting are observed preparatorily.) To harness and get ready (a horse or bullock.)

थापटणे *n* A potter's pater. 2 A barber's strap. 3 The wooden pater of masons for patting plaster.

थापटी *f* (Dim. of थापट) A slap or tap. 2 Cowdung and straws patted into a cake (for fuel). 3 The ferula of schoolmasters. 4 The wooden pater of masons for patting plaster. 5 A label or mark (originally a dab or pat) set by Government upon a house or an article of property, prohibiting the use or removal of it: also the prohibition so indicated.

थापटीव *p* of थापटणे Patted, made with the potter's patting instrument. 2 Made by patting it upon the pater—a cake &c. in contrad. from घडीव & लाटीव 3 Made by patting—a cowdung cake &c.

थापड, थापडणे, थापडीव Commonly थापट &c.

थापडवाईक, थाबडवाईक, थाबाडवाईक *c* (Burlousque formations from थापड A pat & वाईक Affix.) One subject to slaps and cuffs. Hence a servile or submissive follower; one under the thumb of. 2 A term for a soft and silly person; one easily cajoled or gulled.

थापडी *f* (थाप!) A tap, pat, rap, slap. Ex. इधर था० उधर था० A slap and a rap from all quarters.

थापणे *vc* (थाप) To flatten or beat into shape by patting, to pat. 2 To dab (a lump of mortar &c. against a wall). 3 To pat and coax. [set up.

थापणे *vc* (Vulgar for स्थापणे) To fix, establish, थापलणे *vc* (थाप) To steady or turn a vessel under sail by a few strokes of an oar.

थापविहिरा *m* See थापझिरा.

थापा *m* (थाप) A wooden implement to break clods, a bott. 2 An instrument of the लकारी for forming lac-rings. 3 C Cowdung and straw patted into a cake (for fuel). 4 Level ground on the summit or side of a hill. [titudes.

थापा वळणे To drop and die suddenly and in multitudes. थापो *f* A kind of trowel. It differs slightly from करणी, and is sometimes wooden (०). 2 A mason's pater.

थापोकैल *n* A flat tile with raised edges.

थापोचे माप *n* A way of measuring (corn &c.)—giving both the शीम (central peak) and the quantity which falls into the hands holding the measure.

थांबडे or थामडे *n* A dish or platter. Gen. known only in fig. uses; as आपले था० भरणे or भरून घेणे.

थाबणे *vc* (Properly थापणे) To pat, dab &c.

थांबणे sometimes थामणे *vi* (تھانبا H) To stop, stand, pause, intermit a while: also to stay, wait, rest. 2 To be suspended; to stand fast—a work.

थांबविणे *vc* (थांबणे) To stop a while; to detain, hold, make to stay, wait, or intermit for a season (a person, work, thing).

थाया *m* (थाय Place.) A little pool (as of milk, blood, water spilled &c.) 2 (Better थैया q. v.) Kicking about passionately or in dogged sulks. *v* घे, घेऊन बस, कर.

थार *m* (स्थान S) A resting or settling place, lit. fig.: a residence or an asylum; a foot-hold or footing; a basis or support. 2 Consistency or coherence (of speech or conduct). Ex. त्याचे बोलण्यांत करण्यांत थार नाही. 3 Ground, bottom, secu-

rity, guarantee, warrant; as बाजास थार, सुदलास थार, अन्नास-दाण्यास-वस्त्रास-पैक्यास &c. थार नसणे (To be no place found for.) To be utterly lacking—food, corn &c. थारी बसणे-पडणे To settle down; to find a resting place; invenire portum, lit. fig.—things, persons, spirits. मडके थारी बसणे g. of s. (The figure is that of Relief from the requirement to lift up one's pitcher and run off with it.) To enter into a condition of rest and security. [थार ॥

थार *ad* (Poetry.) See ठार. Ex. कुंभकर्णे ग्रसिले थारणे *vi* (Poetry. थार) To settle, fix, stop, stay, rest (on, at, in, upon). Ex. घडी ही घरी पाय तुझा न थारे ॥ न अटोपशी तू मला सर्वथारे ॥

2 To stand, abide, remain, continue fast and firm.

थारले *n* Commonly थारोले. [थार throughout. थारा *m* (स्था S) Place of residing or staying. See थारा मोडणे To destroy the abiding place of; to annihilate or extinguish. Ex. त्याने असत्याचा मोडिला थारा ॥ आसुच्या अंतरा सुख वाटे ॥

थाराथार *f* (थाराविणे therefore properly थारवा-थारव) Settling, fixing, placing to remain or stay still. There is implication of reiteration or hurriedness of action, or of numerousness of the objects of it.

थारावणी *f* (Verbal of थाराविणे) Staying or abiding: also fixing, settling, setting.

थारावणे *vi* To settle, fix, stop, stay, rest (on, at, in, upon). 2 To stand, abide, remain.

थाराविणे *vc* (थारणे) To settle, set, fix; to make to stand or stay still. [place of abode.

थारोपाळट *m* (थारा & पाळट) Changing of the थारोले *n* The cistern of a draw-well. 2 fig.

A pool (as of water, blood, or milk spilled, of slop or any nastiness). 3 A hole dug in the ground to hold fuel and fire. Ex. कुवे थारोव्यांत बसले म्हणजे सात जन्म आठविने. 4 The ash-hole of a गुह्याळ under the boiler.

थाली *f* (स्थाली S) A cooking pot.

थालीटावके *n* Pots and pans comprehensively or carelessly.

थालीपोट *n* (Pot-flour.) A dish—flour of parched grain soaked with ghee or oil, and spiced, smeared over the inner sides of the pot, and baked or heated: also such flour so soaked and made into flat pieces of dough, stuck on to the sides of the pot and heated. [ing oil).

थावर *m* A large iron ladle-form pan (for heat-थावरणे *vc* (स्थावर S) To make to stand for a while; to set up (by repairing or mending). 2 To detain or stop. 3 To sustain or keep up (the spirits or purpose of).

थावरणे *vi* (स्थावर) To rest or settle at; to obtain an asylum or a footing. 2 To rise again; to recover strength or credit—a sick person, a sinking tradesman or trade.

थाल *f* A pile of cakes or bits of cowdung, coconut-fibres &c., as kindled or arranged to be kindled. 2 Sense of heat (in the head, loins, back) from carrying a load; or (in the belly) from fasting or fever. *v* ये, उठ, हो. 3 Burnedness or scorchedness (from close exposure to fire). 4 Sense of heat, weariness, and numbness (from long sitting, riding, or lying). *v* ये. Ex. माझ्या अंगाला बसून &c. थाल आली. 5 A stove or a hole in which milk is scalded; the rude stove on which ablution-water is warmed; any large and rude stove or fireplace. 6 Mess, slop, any mass of liquid nastiness. Ex. पोराने सुतून काय थाल केली or भरविली.

थालणे *f* See थाल in the first four, and esp. in the first two, senses.

थालणे *vc* Commonly थळणे.

थालरे *n* R Commonly थारोले.

थाला *m* A metal vessel. It is flat, circular, and with a rising edge. Pr. जेवणाराने मांडला थाला पण वाढणाराचा जाईना चाला. 2 In weddings. This dish filled with trinkets and presented to the bride.

थाला बसणे (पिकाचा-धान्याचा-शेताचा-) To be ripened well and regularly—a corn-crop. 2 थाला वाजणे g. of s. To be consumed or exhausted—an article of provision, money &c.

थालातांब्या *m* Names of two commonly used metal vessels, the amount generally of the wealth of a कुणबी. Hence था० वेणे-नेणे-विकणे To sell or take the little all (of a poor man). Pr. घेतला था० चालला जेवायला Used descriptively of a vagrant sponger or smell-feast.

थालावाटी *f* (थाला & वाटी Particular metal dishes. These are supposed to ring, and thus to indicate emptiness.) Utter ruin; extinction of race or exhaustion of estate.

थाली *f* A hole in the ground to hold fuel and fire, a stove. 2 (Dim. of थाला) A small-sized थाली पिटणे g. of o. To blazon abroad. [थाला.

थालोटावके *n* A comprehensive word for dishes and platters.

थिकडे, थिगळ, थिगळणे, थिगळी, थिगळी See under थिगळ *a* P Slow, dull, dilatory, dawdling. [ठि.

थिजणे *vi* To congeal, to thicken from cold. 2 To settle or fix—eyes in death. 3 fig. To be absorbed in attention, astonishment, admiration, or bewilderment.

थिजविणे *vc* (थिजणे) To freeze or congeal.

थिटा *a* Short, scant, of deficient length: also of deficient girth or width. 2 Shortcoming or deficient more gen.

थिणगी or थिनगी *f* (Usually ठिणगी) A spark.

थिपकणे, थिपका, थिपणे, थिपथिप, थिपकणे, थिपका &c. See under ठि.

थिपडी *f* Application of oil on the crown of the head (to allay a sense of heat &c.) *v* घाल.

थिबणे *vi* (थिब! थिब!) To drop or drip.

थिर or थिरथिर *ind* The sound uttered in driving goats. [to stalk.

थिरकणे *vi* P To walk in stately style, to strut,

थिरविटी *f* Thin watery stuff; as washy cowdung, soft slimy butter or mud, flour into which too much water has been poured.

थिराई *f* (Vulgar. थोर) Calmness, quietness, composedness, stillness. See थोर & स्थिर.

थिराईखाली Calmly, composedly, coolly, gently &c. *v* घे, कर, चाल.

थिरावणे *vi* (स्थिरावणे or स्थिर) To stop, stay, remain, continue: also to rest, settle, stay (at, on, in). [make still, quiet, permanent.

थिराविणे *vc* (स्थिर S) To stay, steady, settle; to थिरथिरे *ad* (थोर) Calmly, coolly, quietly, gently &c.

थिळट *a* Slow, slack, dawdling, dilatory—a person, a business, proceedings. 2 Of loose or open texture—cloth. 3 Light, low, mean, shabby, disreputable—person, conduct, speech.

थिळटाई *f* (थिळट) Slowness, slackness, remissness. 2 Looseness of texture. 3 Lightness, lowness, shabbiness. [थल.

थिलथिल, थिलथिलणे, थिलथिलीत See under थल-

थिल्लर *n* (S) A pond or pool. Ex. थि० आणि गोदावरी ॥ केवी पावति बराबरी ॥ 2 fig. A shallow understanding: also a shallow-witted person. Applied also, sometimes, to a light or low person.

थिल्लरोदक *n* (S) Rain-water collected in puddles. Ex. जाह्नीच न्हावया थि॥.

थिवथिव *f* (Imit.) Spitting (of rain).

थिवथिव *ad* (Imit.) Spittingly;—used of rain.

थोर *a* (Poetry and vulgar. स्थिर S) Calm, quiet, gentle, still—wind, sea, water: assuaged—an epidemic, a popular commotion, a quarrel: composed, sober, steady, grave—a person or an animal. See स्थिर.

थोरथावर *a* (स्थिर & स्थावर) Fixed, settled, steady, having rest and quiet. 2 Used as *s n* & *f* Settling, steadying, stilling, composing: also settledness, stilledness &c.

थीव *n* C An appointed place.

थुईथुई *f* (Imit.) Spitting or drizzling (of rain).

2 Used as *ad* Spittingly, mislingly, drizzlingly.

थुक्णे or थुक्णे *v c* (थू!) To spit out.

थुक्णे or थुक्णे *v i* (थू!) To spit.

थुकरणे or थुकरणे *v c* (थुक्णे) To spit out.

थुका or थुका *m* थुकी or थुकी *f* (थू! Imit.) Spittle or phlegm (as spit out or as collected to be spit out). The words do not answer to Saliva.

थुकला थुका चाटणे To swallow one's own (abusive or bad) words: also to retract or recall one's promises or assurances. थुका घालणे A schoolboy wanting to go out is required to spit upon a stone, and to return before his spittle dries. थुका or थुकी झेलणे *g. of o.* (To catch the spittle of.) To assent meanly to the utterances of; to serve with abject obsequiousness. थुका नोंडावर उडविणे To jeer, or abuse, or rate. थुका नोंडावर घेणे or, with *g. of o.*, उडणे or येणे To incur derision or ridicule. थुका न ओलांडणे *g. of o.* (To refrain from passing over the spot where the person has spat.) To obey or follow with the strictest submission or observance. थुकी घालून काम करणे (To do whilst one's spittle is drying.) To do smartly. थुक्याने भिजतो चांदण्याने वाळतो Used of a poor and meagre soil (which soon gets sloppy or mucky and as soon dries into dust—ever powder or pomatum).

थुकापात्र *n* A spitting-vessel.

थुकीझेल्या *a* That assents servilely and flatteringly to the words of, a catch-spittle.

थुकाचे काजळ *n* A term for anything unsubstantial and worthless.

थुटा or थुटा & थुटण Commonly थोटा & थोटाण.

थुडथुड or डां *ad* (Imit.) Tremblingly, shiveringly, quiveringly. *v* दिव येणे or वाजणे, दिवने उडणे, दांत वाजणे, काटा वाजणे. [cold].

थुडथुड *f* (Imit.) Quivering or quaking (with थुडथुडणे *v i* To quiver, quake, tremble.

थुथु *f* (Imit.) Flouting or jeering with fie! hoot! tut!: also flouted or jeered state. *v* कर, मांड, लाव, चा, लाग. [plays].

थुथुया *m* थुथो *m* Terms at इटीदांडू and other थुमोक्ले An interjection used upon some inauspicious expression inadvertently uttered, to countervail and destroy it.

थुरथुरविणे *v c* To erect, prick up, bristle up, to fix fiercely, (hair, ears, eyes). [grit].

थुलो *f* (Or दुलो) Coarsely ground wheat, wheaten थुवर *f* Slipper plant, Euphorbia tithymaloides vel carinata. Grah. Called also Buckthorn. A common garden-hedge or edging plant.

थू *ad* Imit. of the sound in spitting. Hence an interjection of contempt or reviling, fie! hoot! out!

थूक *f n* Spittle &c. See थुका or थुकी.

थेट *a* (تھینٹ H) Genuine, pure, real, unadulterated. 2 Used as *ad* Exactly, precisely, justly.

3 Straightway, directly, forthwith. 4 In comp. with the designating noun of place affixed; as थेटपेटणी -नगरी -दौलताबादी -काश्मिरी Of the pure पेटण &c. manufacture or produce: also with the name of the article; as थेट सनंग-डागिना-भांडे-जिन्नस Cloth &c. the genuine article from पेटण, थेटचा Of that very place. [नगर &c.

थेटआंख *m* The original number or mark (of a piece of goods). [ture or some emporium.

थेटखरिदो *f* Purchase at the place of manufac-

थेटपट्टी *f* The original list, roll, or account (as at the manufactory or place of purchase) of a piece of goods, invoice &c.

थेटलश्कर *m* A tent-lascar, a lascar who manages the pitching and striking of tents.

थेंटा or थेंटा *a* Scant, short, of deficient length.

थेंटे or थेंटेपडसे *n* A catarrh or cold. *v* ये, लाग, हो.

थेंब, थेंबका, थेंबटा, थेंबडा, थेंम, थेंमका, थेंमटा *m* A drop. Pr. थेंबे थेंबे तळें सांचते खंखंखानीं डोकें थेंबुटा or थेंबुटा *m* (Poetry.) A drop. [फुटते.

थेर *m* A caste or an individual of it. They are merry andrews, strolling players, monkey-exhibitors &c. 2 A boy that dances and sports in the guise of a female. 3 *n m f* Mimicry, mockery, taking off. *v* कर, आण, माज, नाचव *g. of o.* 4 *n* Applied as a term for a queer, odd, vitiously eccentric, disreputable fellow. 5 *n m* Dissolute practices: also childish pranks. (These two senses arise from the quality of the business and the character of the subjects of the थेर caste).

थेरडा *a* थेर *a* (स्थविर S) Haggard, worn out, decayed, decrepit;—used contemptuously of or to an aged person.

थेरभोरपी *m pl* A comprehensive term for Merry andrews, mountebanks, players, showmen, tumblers &c. [woman.

थेरीण *f* A male dancing in the disguise of a थेंक *n* A handle, helve, haft, hilt (of an ax, hoe,

थेंक *ind* A word used in driving cattle. [bill &c.)

थेंकार, थेंय्या, थेंय्याट, थेंय्या, थेंय्याट, थेंया *m* (Imit. formations.) Tumultuous mirth; loud and lively merriment; dancing, capering, singing, playing.

थेंय्या घेणे To dance shaking all one's bells and making one continued quaver. 2 fig. To make one vigorous effort. 3 To dance and caper about passionately or impatiently. *v* घेऊन वस & कर.

थेंथे or थेंथेयां *ad* (Imit.) With tumultuous mirth, merrily, noisily—dancing, capering. *v* नाच, कर.

थेंबड *n* A rude daub of गंध or of medicaments on the forehead. *v* दे, लाव. 2 A clot (of gore or blood): a lump (of phlegm, slubber, snivel) hanging about the mouth or nose: an unsmoothed dab (of cowdung upon a smeared floor): a little concretion of a slop or mess gen.

थेंसान *m* Crying and bawling; tossing and flinging (as of a child in a passion). *v* कर, मांड.

थेंला *m* (تھيلا H) A sack or large bag. 2 A case to be stuffed (as of a pillow &c.)

थेंली *f* (تھيلي H) A bag. 2 Used in the Company's army to express Knapsack. [&c. *v* घाल, पड.

थोई *f* (Or थोय) A term in the play of इटो दांडू थोक *m* A quantity of silk—four कळो or little sticks with silk wound around: also the quantity, whether of silk or of cotton thread prepared by the weaver.

थोक, थोकविकरी &c. Commonly ठोक &c.

थोकणे *v c* To make to stop or stand still.

थोकणे *v i* (Poetry) To stop, stand still, cease from motion. Ex. थोकति जैसे अजाचे भार॥.

थोकताळा *m* A rough estimate or computation. *v* घे, पाह.

थोकवंद *a* Whole, complete, round—a number, an item. Used with रकम, बेरोज, and similar words.

थोड *n* थोडण *n* A stump or stock (of a tree, arm &c.) 2 A culm or stalk (as of corn) deprived of its head.

थोट, थोट, थोट *a* Rascally and rude; a violent and overbearing rascal. Pr. उडवळ साख्ख थोट जावाई. The word is used, like झोट, with the special signification of Blusterer when a debt is claimed.

थोटा or थोटा *a* थोटका *a* (थोट) Deprived of arms, or legs, or fingers, or toes: deprived of its crop or boughs or head—a tree, corn-stalk &c.: reduced to a stump—a thing gen.

थोटाई or थोटाई or थोटाई *f* (थोट) Baseness, rascality, coarse impudence.

थोटापिपळ or थोटापिपळ *m* (थोटा & पिपळ) A term for one without wife or children or home.

थोटूक or थोटूक *n* (थोट) A stump or stock (of anything). [or many.

थोडका *a* (थोडा) Little, few, scanty; not much थोडक्या मोटोचा कंटाळा Disgust with or disdain of little matters.

थोडकावडत *a* Commonly थोडावडत.

थोडकावणे *v i* (थोडका) To diminish, decrease, lessen, to grow less (in quantity, number, or थोडकाविणे *v c* *unc.* To make less. [intensity).

थोडक्यांत *ad* In a little; in a short time, or in short space. [or many.

थोडा *a* (تھوڑا H) Little, few, scanty, not much थोडथोडा होणे See the phrase जीव थोडथोडा होणे.

थोडाथोडका *a* (थोडका added to qualify.) Rather little; of rather small quantity: also rather few; of moderate number.

थोडावडत *a* (تھوڑा & بہت H) A little, somewhat, rather, in some measure.

थोदरी or थोदरी *f* A side of the face, a cheek. Used as थोबाडी under which see at large.

थोतली or थोथली *f* Flabbiness.

थोतांड *n* A feigned or fictitious story; a false claim set up, or a false and wild plea set forth; a fabrication or slander; an invention to deceive or injure. *v* रच, मांड. 2 See थोतांडमत.

थोतांडमत *n* A bold or wild dogma or tenet in religion, a heresy. *v* माजव, पसर, वाढव, काढ, उठ, निघ, माज.

थोतांडो or थोतांथा *a* (थोतांड) False, lying, dealing in fabrication and inventions.

थोतील or थोथील *a* Flabby.

थोथाड & थोथाडी See थोतांड & थोतांडो.

थोदरी *f* See under थोदरी.

थोप *f* State of being stopped and brought up (as of a boat): the dashing against (of water): also any erection to receive and break this dash, a breakwater. 2 Stopping, a stop, a rest: also a place to stop or rest. Ex. ह्या डोंगरांत चढतांना तीन थोपी घाव्या लागतात. 3 A dam across a stream, or a rock &c. within it; any cause of stoppage. 4 fig. A terminus or term; an end or a limit assigned. *v* राख, संभाळ, टाळ, टळ. Ex. त्याच्या शंभर रुपयांची थोप म्यां संभाळली. 5 Standing fast; hold ing on; maintaining one's ground. *v* राख, देव, धर, संभाळ *g. of o.*; also बुडव or बड in the sense of Ruining or of being ruined. Ex. तुम्ही कचेरीत बोलून माझी थोप or आबडची थोप संभाळा: also keeping one's place or preserving one's credit. Ex. तुम्हा

शेरभर तुपानें माझ्या प्रयोजनाची or जेवणाची थाप संभाळली; एवढ्या रूप्यांनीं माझी थाप धरली.

थापटणें *vc* To tap or pat, to strike lightly. 2 To coax, cajole, wheedle, to *stroke down*.

थापटोव *p* of थापटणें Patted, i. e. formed or made by patting—pitcher, earthen image, cake, cowdung-pat &c.

थापणें *vc* To stop; to bring to a stand: also to stay or support; to keep still or in statu quo. 2 To help, assist, aid. 3 To set down (a palanquin, dooley, sling-load &c.): also to raise or take it up. This double sense (of setting and lifting) so familiar amongst bearers (although not confined to this class) arises probably (at least the second of the two) from the sense above To help; as, in lifting, the men of free shoulder come to the help of the men engaged. 4 To pat lightly.

थापून राखणें-ठेवणें-धरणें To maintain, uphold, or stay (a kingdom, establishment, man, beast, thing) in its state, character, place. [motion.]

थापणें *vi* (Low.) To stop, stand still, cease from थापविणें *vc* (थापणें) To stop (causally or actively); to bring to a stand: also to stay, support, maintain in its place.

थापायापो *f* (थापणें, or better थापवायापव from थापविणें) Stopping, pacifying, assuaging, restraining for a time (of a quarrel, of the dunning of creditors &c). [a herb].

थांव *m n* A tuft, tusset, or clump (of grass or थावडवाईक, थावाडवाईक, थापटवाईक, थापडवाईक *c* One whom every one thinks himself at liberty to slap and cuff with impunity.

थावाड *n* थावाडो *f* A side of the face, a cheek. Used always with implication of reproach for hugeness, ugliness, filthiness &c. or as swollen, or with threats of a smack upon it.

था० फोडणें *g*. of *o*. To confound.

थावाडणें *vc* (थावाड) To smack or slap the face. 2 fig. To foil, baffle, disconcert, to confound or put to confusion gen. [to coax.]

थामाळणें *vc* *P* To soothe, appease, lull: also थाय *f* A term in Itidándú and other plays. *v* घाल, पड.

थार *a* (स्थविर *S*) Great, large, big. 2 fig. Venerable or dignified; great in years, learning, birth, rank, station. 3 *a & ad* Constantly used in poetry in the sense Much or many: also much, greatly, highly, exceedingly, very. Ex. कैकै आनंदलो थार॥; also डोळ्यांस झांपड पडे थार॥ तें सुपुत्यवस्थेचें घर॥; also कीर्तिप्रगटली दूरच्या दूर॥ प्रतिष्ठा थार वाढली॥.

थार करणें (दिवा) To extinguish (a lamp or light). थारा or थारल्या घरचा Of a great house or family; i. e. a Mahár or Parwári.

थार *f* Garden-hedge-plant. See थुवर.

थारमोठा *a* Great or high; honorable or respectable; of the magnates or upper classes; as द्या गांवांत कोण्ढो थार असता तर हा गजब झाला नसता. A pleonastic formation similar to लाहन साडन.

थारला *a* Great or large; esp. used comparatively; implying greater or larger. 2 Elder, senior.

थारला कुंवर *m* (The great son or boy, the old fellow.) A term amongst agriculturists for the seventh nakshatra or पुनर्वसु. See further under थारली पत्री *f* (The great bark.) Mace. [तरणा.]

थारली पहाट *f* (The great watch.) The period from about 3 o'clock A. M. until sunrise.

थारलें घर *n* The great house. Applied to a jail, a spirit-shop, and a bawdy house.

थारवकी *f* थाराई *f* थारीव *f* (थार) Greatness, grandeur, majesty, dignity.

थारवट *a* (थार) Large-sized. 2 Of a large stock or breed—a man or beast. 3 fig. Great, majestic, dignified.

थारवी, थारी, थारवाई *f* (थार) Greatness, grandeur, majesty. 2 Greatness or respectability from age. 3 Illustriousness, gloriousness, great eminence or excellence.

थाराड *a* (Enhancing form of थार) Very large and stout, sturdy, stalwart, strapping. 2 Large-grown, large-sized for one's age. Ex. नवरी थार आहे. 3 Larger or greater than ordinary.

थारावणें *vi* (थार) To grow big, lit. fig; to increase in stature, bulk, dignity, pride, importance &c. Ex. दिवसंदिवस अधिकच परो॥ यथा शरीरीं थारवि॥.

द

द The eighteenth consonant, and the third of the dental class. It is sounded yet more softly than D in dupe, duly. The sound must be acquired by the ear. See the notice under न.

द or दकार *m* This letter or word appears at the head of epistles from a Shúdra to a Bráhma. It is to stand for दंडवत Salutation or obeisance. The return-letter, in epistles from a Bráhma to a Shúdra is आ, standing for आशीर्वाद Benediction.

दा *(S)* That gives, a donor, a giver. In comp. as सुखद, दुःखद, मोक्षद, हर्षद, शोकद, धनद, मानद Pleasure-giving, pain-giving &c.

दडडणें *vi* (دور H) To run. [mation &c.]

दडडो *f* (Commonly दंडो) A beaten procladकड *f* (دور H) A run, a race. *v* मार.

दकत *f* (دوات A) An inkstand.

दखल *a* (دخل or داخل A) Arrived, reached. 2 Entered (into an account &c.) 3 Known or familiar to—an affair or a matter, a business, a branch of knowledge.

द० करणें-देणें To apprise or inform.

दखलगिरो *f* (دخلى A) Acquaintance, familiarity, conversancy with (a business or department of knowledge). 2 Looking after, superintendence (as over workmen). *v* राख, ठेव. 3 Informing, reporting. *v* कर, दे.

दखलवाद *f* (دخل A بعد A) Used esp. in official papers.) Knownness unto; arrival or entrance within the experience or knowledge of. 2 Noting down or making an entry (of an unsettled item), and then writing it off. *v* कर *g*. of *o*.

दखलवाद *a* (دخل & بعد A) Esp. in official papers.) Known unto; come within the experience or knowledge of. 2 Comprised or included;—used with such words as कलस-जमा-खच-जमाखच-मजकूर-रकम.

दंग *a* (دنگ H) Surprised, astonished, wonder-struck. 2 (With implication of reproach.) Satisfied, well-pleased, well-content. 3 Engrossed by, deeply engaged.

दंग *m* An apparatus for beating old तरट (sackcloth) or सण, or old paper, in paper-making. 2 (Commonly डेकी) An apparatus with a lever for pounding lime, pohe &c. [of rock, a block.]

दगड *m* A stone. 2 *f* A large stone, or a mass Note. This word and numerous others of the grade (e. g. दगडमाती, धोडा, माती, शेण, झाट, कपाळ &c.) are in incessant use as expressing the

standard when the talents, acquirements, or possessions of a person are estimated pro nihilo; as त्याला काय येतें दगड; त्यापाशीं काय माती. For phrases not occurring below see धोडा.

द० उचलणें To devise a slander against. द० उचलणें-घेणें or हातीं घेणें-फेकणें-मारणें or दगडमार करणें To be wild with passion; to be extravagantly furious. Ex. संभाळरे चोरा द० मारशील implying that the evil with which we falsely charge, or which we simply suggest to, a person, he will surely commit. द० चहकडे टाकून पाहणें To try every device or expedient; to leave no stone unturned. द० टाकून ठाव पाहणें-घेणें To seek for the bottom or try the depth of. दगडाखालीं हात सांपडणें or गुंतणें To fall into some painful or confining predicament.

दगडाखालून हात काढून घेणें To draw one's self out of some hard engagement or difficult business. Pr. दगडाचा दोर होत नाही You cannot get blood from a flint. दगडाचें नांव धोडा धोडाचें नांव दगड Said where a matter is so evident that all discussion of it is superfluous. दगडापरीस ईट मक (Brick is softer than stone.) Said in ironical softening of a difficulty or hardship but barely surmountable or sufferable, by comparing it with a matter utterly impracticable or intolerable. दगडाशीं गांठ पडणें in. con. To fall under the mercy of some hard taskmaster, unpaying debtor &c. दगडाशीं भांडणें To strive or cope with a powerful antagonist, a mighty difficulty, a hard work &c. दगडास पाझर आणणें (and, as *v i*-येणें-फुटणें-निघणें) also, -पाझा आणणें To accomplish one's purposes maugre all natural obstructions and difficulties; to melt a hardhearted or a miserly wretch; to get milk from

दगडखाण or जो *f* A stone-quarry. [a flint.]

दगडघाशा *a* (Rubber of stones.) Epithet of a rude, clumsy, cobbling barber or other workman. 2 Epithet of a coarse, gross, ill-made, misshapen article gen.

दगडघाशी *f* unc (Stone-rubbing.) Toilsome work.

दगडघाशी *a* (दगड & घासणें) Laborious and toilsome; hard and painful—a work. 2 Doggedly studious or assiduous; hardworking and heavy; plodding. 3 Wearisomely importunate or persisting; a haggler or chafferer.

दगडहाप *m* A word formed to render Lithograph, expressing whether that manner of writing or that piece of mechanism.

दगडतळी *f* A stone-trough or vessel, esp. as portable; any cup or dish hollowed out from stone.

दगडपोळ *f n* A wall of stones loosely thrown up.

दगडपोळें *n* Imitation or false coral.

दगडफूल *n* A whitish efflorescence from stones (or wood) in rainy weather. Used medicinally.

दगडफोड *a* (That breaks stones.) Difficult, arduous, painfully laborious. 2 Strenuous, vehement, intense and determined—exertion or action. 3 Violent, hard, galling, exasperating &c.—speech. 4 Pelting, battering, hard-dashing;—used of rain or hail.

दगडफोड *f* (Stone-breaking.) Hard and toilsome labor: also strenuous exertion.

दगडफोडोचें काम Very arduous or laborious work.

दगडफोद्या *a* A stone-splitter or stone-breaker.

2 See above दगडफोड *a* 3 See कपाळफोद्या.

दगडमय *a* (Inelegant but not uncommon.) Abounding in stones—a country, a place.

दगडमाळ *m* A wild or waste covered with stones.

दगडरान *n* A desert tract covered with stones.

दगडसर *f* (Shower of stones.) A heavy shower or fall of rain.

दगडळ *a* Abounding in stones, stony.
दगडाचा माच *m* **दगडाची माचण** *f* A stratum or bed of stones or of rock.
दगडाची झाती *f* (Breast of stone.) A term for a daring, dauntless, dreadnought person: also for a person of fortitude or stern endurance. 2 Intrepidity or ardent courage: also fortitude, firmness, stoutness of spirit. *v* कर.
दगडांचे पेंव *n* A cellar full of stones. *Pr.* द. घासतां खळखळ काढतां खळखळ Used of matters difficult or troublesome both in effecting and in canceling; also of matters (as marriage &c.) hard to bring about and hard to undergo—hard to do and hard to bear.
दगडावरची रेव *f* (Line traced upon stone.) An indelible impression; an insubvertible usage; an irreversible decree &c. [तोडाळ शेत द.].
दगडळ *a* Abounding in stones. *Pr.* बायको **दगडो** *f* A stone-trough or other vessel. 2 A hard tumor of the female breast, a hard breast.
दगडो *a* Of the nature of stone; made of stone; relating to stone. 2 Abounding in stones, stony.
दगडो आंबा *m* A kind of mango. It has a thick rind and is long in ripening.
दगडो काव *f* A hard kind of red ochre, the same with लोखंडो काव.
दगडो चौथ *f* A term for गणेशचतुर्थी. (From a silly practice of throwing stones by persons seeing the fourth day moon.)
दगडो जोंघळा *m* or **शालू** *f* A variety of the corn जोंघळा. Its ear is hard and close-filled.
दगडो निंबू *n* A kind of citrus or lime. It has a thick rind and is useful in dyes &c. It is not esculent.
दगडो मुरुम *m* A hard kind of मुरुम *q. v.* 2 Stone broken into small fragments is called by **दगडो सुपारी** *f* See under सुपारी. [this name.
दगडो हळद *f* A hard kind of turmeric and of dark-red color.
दगडा *a* (दगड) Heavy, blockish, doltish. 2 In boys' play. An imaginary boy taken to complete a number, a dummy.
दगडाघोंबा *m* (दगड & घोंडा both signifying Stone.) A word answering to *Thingumbob*, or *What d'ye call um*; or returned as the name of a person or thing to one impertinently asking it.
दगदग *f* Bother, fuss, trouble; toilsome or vexatious labor; fag, drudgery. *v* काढ. 2 Anxiety or concern for or about.
दगदगणे *v i* To be wearied of or disgusted with; to be vexed and tired out.
दगदगा *m* (دغدغه *P*) Awfulness, the quality of inspiring awe or dread.
दगदगी *a* (दगदग) Of anxious or apprehensive mind, ever-solicitous, ever-misgiving.
दगदावा *m* **दगदावा** *m* *R* (दावा Claim &c. दंग Particle of enhancement). Claim, title, right. 2 Ill-will, grudge, angry feeling.
दंगल *m* (دنگل *H*) A tumultuous assembly (as of singers, dancers &c.) Hence a mob or rabble: also a rout, riot, uproar.
दंगल *f* (دغل *A*) Trick, fraud, perfidy, treachery; imposture or deceit gen.
दंगलफसल *f* (दंगल by redup.) Deceit and knavery comprehensively or indefinitely.
दंगलबाज *c* **दगाबाज** *c* (دغل باز or دغا باز *P*) Knave, deceitful, perfidious, treacherous, fraudulent gen.
दंगलबाजी *f* **दगाबाजी** *f* (دغل بازی or دغا بازی *P*)

Knavery, roguery, trickery; treacherous, dishonest, or deceitful doings gen.
दंग *m* & by redup. **दगाफटका** *m* (دغا *P*) Deceit, fraud, foul play gen. 2 Ground for apprehension, i. e. hazard, danger, risk: also place of danger or hidden harm. 3 Applied to जादू, विष, & सूट when any of these is supposed to be the cause of a death or a sickness. 4 Suspicion of deceit or foul play; as तुमच्या मनांत दगा गेला.
दंगा *m* (دंगा *H*) Tumult and confusion (as of a mutiny or an insurrection, as on an invasion &c.) 2 (Licentiously.) The ravages (of an epidemic): the bellowing (of a child): the clamor, clatter, hubbub (as of discontented laborers): outrageous anger, storming and stamping.
दगागणे *v i* To give way; to yield, fail, sink: also to flinch or falter; to recede timorously. 2 To get wearied out, or knocked up, or sick of.
दंगाघोषा *m* (दंग by redup.) Uproar, tumult, vociferation, clamor and confusion gen.
दगावणे *v i* (दगा *P*) To be entrapped and be destroyed; to perish through some wiliness or perfidy. 2 To be destroyed, damaged, or lost through some evil accident—an animal or article.
दगेखोर *c* (दगा & खोर) A knave; knavish, fraudulent, dishonest. [an elephant.
दगे दगे *ind* An exclamation used in urging on दगेबाज & दगेबाजी See दगाबाज & दगाबाजी.
दगेमात *f* An exploit or a masterpiece of treachery or deceit.
दग्ध *p* *S* Burned. 2 fig. Blasted, marred, spoiled, utterly corrupted, defiled, or ruined in various applications. See ex. under पुरस्करण.
दग्धतिथि *f* (*S*) An unpropitious tithi.
दग्धपटन्याय *m* *S* (Rule of the burnt or burning cloth.) A phrase used as an illustration in speaking of the world as empty and delusive. (Filthy ashes sparkling with stars or spangles).
दग्धयोग *m* (*S*) An unpropitious or inauspicious योग; as the falling of the third lunar day on a wednesday &c. [able, combustible, consumable.
दग्ध *a* *S* (Purposed &c.) to be burned, burn-
दग्धहस्त *a* (*S* दग्ध Burnt, हस्त Hand.) pop. दग्ध-
हस्तो *a* Unfortunate or luckless—a person: unprosperous, unthriving, unsuccessful—a concern: unpropitious—destiny: unlucky, ill-omened, blasted—a country, village, house, spot. Opp. to पद्महस्त.
दग्धहस्ती *f* *unc* (दग्धहस्त) Blasted fortune or
दचक *f* A sudden impression fig., a shock. *v* बस.
दचकणे *v i* To start or be startled; to take a shock. 2 To be taken aback; to be alarmed or frightened. Ex. दचकति थप सारे ॥ देखतां अंतरंगी ॥
दचकला *m* *P* The rope confining together two legs of a beast at pasture. 2 A sudden impression (of fear or grief), a shock. *v* भर, हो, जा.
दचकळो *f* A low or soft eructation. *v* दे.
दचका *m* A sudden impression of terror or grief, a shock, a blow. *v* बस. [midating &c.
दटावणी or **दटावण** *f* (Verbal of दटाविणे.) Inti-
दटाविणे *v c* To menace or reprove vehemently; to intimidate, scold, rate, chide, snub.
दट्टा or **दट्टा** *m* A cork, plug, stopple, bung. 2 fig. A rating or scolding; an overbearing and intimidating. *v* दे.
दंड *m* (*S*) A stick, a staff, a mace, a baton. 2 Beating, fining, punishment gen.; but esp. by mulct or amercement. 3 Money raised by a fine. 4 The arm from the shoulder to the elbow. 5 A ridge in fields or gardens marking the divisions:

a raised watercourse: the line or stripe (of a garment) where two pieces are sewn together. *v* घाल. 6 A long measure,—a pole of four cubits. 7 A measure of time,—24 minutes. 8 A certain exercise of Athletæ: hence any hard and toilsome labor or vehement exertion. *v* काढ, पेल. 9 A narrow road along a hill declivous on both sides. 10 The curved ridge or projection running from top to bottom of a mountain. 11 A spur or off-branching of a mountain. 12 A form of array of troops,—the line. 12 Standing upright or erect. 13 Subduing or subjecting. 14 Of दंड in the sense of Fine or amercement, and as conditional to the restoration of an offender to caste, three kinds are appointed,—राजदंड, ब्रह्मदंड, जातिदंड *q. v.* in loc.
दंड अवळणे-वांधणे or **दंडाला काढण्या लावणे** (Because काढण्या ropes are usually applied by horsemen to the thieves whom they catch.) To pinion. दंड थोपटणे To slap the upper arms—wrestlers &c. previously to engaging. Hence fig. to stand forth daringly or defyingly. In this fig. sense, दंडाला मातो लावणे.
दंड *a* (*S*) Headstrong, violent, overbearing.
दंडक *m* *S* Custom, practice, usage. 2 A sort of metre. 3 Intercourse. 4 A long (esp. as bare and dreary) road or line of space.
दंडकण *n* *C* A weight placed to press down.
दंडकणे *v c* *C* To press down; to press by laying some weight upon: also to press or force in (as by ramming).
दंडकारण्य *n* *S* The peninsular forest, the country from between the नर्मदा & गोदावरी rivers to the south. This was in the days of Rāma one large forest.
दडकुलो *f* (दडणे) The name of a play, Hide and seek. 2 Hiding one's self, absconding. *v* दे, मार. [Calladium.
दडणे *अळू* *n* A large and white variety of अळू or
दडण *f* *n* A hiding place; a lurking hole: also cover or shelter.
दडणी *f* A tool of the engraver or carver.
दडणे *v i* To lie hid, to lurk: also to hide one's self. Ex. हेत पुच्छाचा थोर मार ॥ दडति असुर ठायीं ठायीं ॥
दडणे *v c* To press or beat down (the stamp upon a trinket &c.): also to press gen., but in this sense not in common use.
दंडणे *v c* (दंडन *S*) To punish (esp. by some form of beating). 2 (Poetry.) To mulct or fine. 3 To mortify or deny (animal lustings or appetites). Ex. बाहेरच्या वेधे उत्तम दंडिलें ॥ भितरीं मुंडिलें नाहीं तेंसे ॥
दंडयडक *f* A blow or shove with the outer part
दडदड or **डां** *ad* Imit. of the pattering of feet in running or quick walking. *v* घाव, चाल.
दडदडणे *v* (दडदड) To run, trot, or walk with a pattering noise.
दडदडाट *m* Intens. of दडदड) A loud and great pattering (of the feet of many runners &c.).
दडदडोत *a* Coarse, gross, thick: opp. to thin, fine, slender.
दंडन *n* (*S*) दंडना *f* *S* Punishing. 2 Amercing or fining. 3 Mortifying or denying (the lusts of the flesh &c.)
दंडनीति *f* *S* Moral philosophy, morals, ethics; the laws and rules for secular deportment and procedure. The words दंडनीति, अर्थशास्त्र, व्यवहार-शास्त्र, दृष्टार्थशास्त्र approximate as synonymes, and are contrad. from धर्मशास्त्र The science of Religion. 2 Under another explanation of the root, Law—

the science or system of coercion by punishment. This is the fourth of the four divisions of राजनीति. 3 See further under अर्थशास्त्र & आन्वीक्षिकी.

दंडनीय *a* (S) Proper or worthy to be punished, punishable. 2 Proper to be amerced or mulcted, amerceable. 3 Proper to be mortified, repressed, subdued &c.

दंडपण *n* A weight placed to press down. 2 fig. Curb, check, control. Pr. सुनेला द० चाख. 3 fig. A load or weight upon the mind.

दंडपणें *vc* To press down; to compress. Ex. भोगीद्राचें फणीमंडळ ॥ बटबोजभारें दंडपिलें ॥. 2 To keep under; to bring into subjection: also to oppress. 3 fig. To smother or suppress (an affair, failings &c.)

दंडपून is used in construction with numerous verbs of very differing signification, conveying the sense of force, smartness, fullness, utterness; as दंडपून-चालणें-भरणें-वसविणें To cram or stuff; दंडपून-पळणें-धावणें-चालणें-डाकणें To run, go, or drive smartly; दंडपून-जेवणें-खाणें-पिणें To eat or drink to the full; दंडपून-निजणें-पडणें To lie muffled or well covered up.

दंडपा *m* A weight placed to press down. 2 A pile or heap (as of the vessels and bundles of travelers; as of things loosely thrown together).

दंडपाणि *a* (S) That has a staff or stick in hand.) Lusty and rude; burly and bullying.

दंडपीव *p* of दंडपणें Pressed down or together, compressed.

दंडपादडप *f* (दंडपणें) Making away with; fraudulently and privily disposing of (the property of another). 2 Touching lightly; extenuating; skimming or glossing over (another's faults &c.)

दंडपाख *n* S Infliction of harsh punishment. One of the seven vices of rulers. 2 Assaulting with a stick, caning, cudgeling; also beating, esp. violent beating gen. 3 In law. Assault and battery.

दंडपूषिकान्याय *m* S (Law of the pole and the affixed cake.) The law of the means and the end, of the head and the appurtenances, of the principal and the subordinate or included. Ex. राजाचा जय केल्यानंतर त्याचा सेनेचा जय अर्थात्च दंडपूषिकान्यायें होतो.

दंडप्या *f pl* (दंडपणें) A term for the खातीनक्षत्र and for the rain which falls under it. Because this rain presses down the crops.

दंडफुगडो *f* A form of the sport called फुगडी, —claspings by two persons of each other's arms, and dancing about.

दंडफुरई, दंडफुरोई, दंडपुरोई (दंडपुरस्सर S) Fines and forfeits comprehensively or indefinitely. 2 Fines unjustly imposed by a Mámlatdár; also unjust imposition of fines. *v* घे, दे, भर,

दंडबडाविणें *vc* To menace or reprove vehemently; to intimidate, scold, rate,

दंडवत *n* (दंड An exercise of the gymnasium, वत् Particle of similitude.) A prostration of the body (in worship or in salutation). Pr. अटकळ्या देवा द० A man stumbling exclaims, O idol! I salute thee. The proverb signifies Turning an evil accident to good account; and is of kin to Cæsar's Teneo te Africa. दंडवत is used by the lower castes as नमस्कार by Bráhmans.

दंडवाट *f* A long (esp. as bare and dreary) road. 2 A long and narrow line of road (esp. as along the ridge of mounds, or as for Indian file). 3 A cross and uniting road. [cheon, mace, baton.

दंडवान *a* (S) That carries a stick, staff, trun-

दंडविकल्प *m* S Commutation of punishment,

दंडविणें *vc* (दंडणें) To conceal or hide, esp. by laying under or behind some cover. See लपविणें.

दंडस *a* Coarse or thick: opp. to thin, fine, delicate. 2 Solid, substantial: opp. to thin, flimsy, feeble.

दंडसरी *f* A furrow or deep line dug along as a water-channel (in gardens &c.)

दंडस्नान *n* (S Ablution of a stick) A term for a hasty and imperfect bath; a jump in and a jump out.

दंडा *m* A plug, stoppage, obstruction, lit. fig. (of the nose, ear &c. in cold; over the mouth of a spring under ground &c.) 2 Confidence, conviction, assurance. 3 Lying in ambush or concealment, lurking. *v* मार. Also a troop or band in ambushment. [burly or lusty make.

दंडारत *a* Rude, overbearing, bullying: also of दंडाडां or दंडादड or डां *ad* Imit. of the pattering of the feet in running or quick walking. *v* धाव, चाल.

दंडादडी *f* (दंडणें) General lurking or hiding. 2 The play commonly लपनडाव, Hide and seek.

दंडायमान *a* S (Like a continuous stick.) Interminable or infinite;—used of Time.

दंडारणा *m* P A cudgel or stout stick.

दंडारणा *a* Large and thick—an article: stout and lusty—a man or beast.

दंडारा or डा *a* Having raised seams; having the line or stripe called दंड—a garment.

दंडावणें *vi* (दंड A stick.) To stiffen from cold or hard labor—the body or limbs.

दंडासन *n* (S दंड Bar or stick, and आसन) The posture of being stretched lazily along; lying largely and negligently. *v* घाल.

दंडित *p* S Punished. 2 Fined. 3 fig. Mortified, repressed, subdued.

दंडिता *a* S That beats or punishes.

दंडिया *m* (دندى H) A धेतर or लगडें between twelve and fifteen cubits long. 2 A petty officer of the bazar or market, a sort of Beadle or constable. [ment. *v* मार, दे.

दंडो *f* Lurking, keeping close, lying in conceal-

दंडो *m* (दंड S) An order or an individual of it of the संन्यासी, carrying a staff.

दंडो *a* (S) Armed with or carrying a staff. 2 Having the stripe or raised seam called दंड—a garment. [musical instrument.

दंडो *f* A kind of metre. 2 A particular stringed दंडोगण *m* (Singer upon the दंडो) An order or an individual of it of singing mendicants.

दंडुका *m f* (Poetry.) The fore arm.

दंडुका or दंडोका *m* दंडूक *n* (Or दांडूक) A cudgel or stout stick; a short piece of wood, as a ruler, roller &c. [with a stick.

दंडुक्या *a* (दंडूक) Given to cudgeling or striking

दंडेरा *a* (Commonly दंडारा) Having raised seams.

दंडेल or लो *a* (दंड) Rude, violent, blustering, bullying;—but used esp. of one that refuses to pay just demands.

दंडेली *f* Violent overbearing demeanour (esp. of one resisting a demand of payment).

दंड *a* S Punishable. 2 Amerceable or finable.

दंडकट *a* (Commonly दंडगट) Coarse—cloth &c. 2 Stout, sturdy.

दंडकणें *vi* (दंडका) To become the subject of popular talk; to become notorious.

दण-कन-कर-दिनी-दिशी *ad* Imit. of the thumping or stamping of feet; of loud, deep, full sounds gen.; bang! bang!

दणका *m* (दण!) A blow or stroke, esp. a sound-

ing one. 2 A busy, lively, noisy scene gen.; any riot or tumult; any noisy sport or festivity; the banging, pealing, rattling (of musical instruments, cannon, musketry &c.) 3 Public rumor or report; noisedness abroad.

द० माजणें To kick up a row; to turn up a dust.

द० मारणें To make mighty efforts; to contend vigorously (esp. against odds and without success).

दणकाचें लग्न A marriage celebrated with tumult-

दणकारणें *vc* See under दणमारणें. [uous pomp.

दणकाविणें *vc* (दणका) To beat, bang, thump (soundingly): to celebrate with tumultuous festivities (a marriage &c.): to scold, rate, storm and bellow at: to use rodomontade and bluster: to make imposing demonstrations: to make strenuous but vain efforts of resistance.

दणकाहलका *m* (दणका & हलका Sort of tabor. Here added to दणका enhancingly.) The din of many drums and tabors and musical instruments gen. Hence uproar, tumult, row: also publicity or notoriety. G. of s.

दणकें or दणणें *n* The same as दणका, although used more particularly in its second sense.

दणगट *a* Coarse or thick—cloth, paper &c. 2 fig. Stout, sturdy, lusty.

दणमारणें or दणकारणें *vc* (Imit.) To scold, rate, abuse vehemently. 2 Sometimes confounded with दणकाविणें.

दणदण or णां *ad* Imit. of the thumping or stamping of feet, of the pealing of cannon, of blows with heavy stones, of heavy pounding, of loud and deep sounds gen.

दणदणणें *vi* (दण-कन) To emit the sound दण-दण: to roar in loud peals—cannon: to storm and bellow at; to bluster and ballyrag: to stump or thump (in quick walking): to resound—a house &c., from the pealing of guns; of musical instruments &c.: to be echoed from mouth to mouth—praises, reproaches: to be diffused around—some strong savor (ex. फोडणीचा वास दणदणतो): to fall into uproar and tumult—an army, a mob: to burn fiercely or glowingly—fire, a lamp: to glow—sunshine or heat gen.

दणदणाट *m* (Intens. of दणदण) A quick succession of loud sounds gen. See for particularization दणका Sig. II. 2 Noisy stamping or thumping (as of many feet overhead). 3 A strong and all-pervading savor (as of highly-seasoned articles frying).

दणदणीत *a* (दण!) Full, lively, brisk, animated, noisy—a marriage or other festivity: strongly and widely diffused—a savor, as of फोडणी, assa-fœtida &c.: brightly burning; fiercely glowing &c. For other applications see the verb दणदणणें.

दणदण्या *a* (दणदण) That walks stampingly, thumpingly, noisily. See the verb.

दणाण & दणाणणें Imit. formations from दण! दण! of the same import and power as, but intensive of, दणदणाट & दणदणणें. दणाणणें is further To be greatly alarmed or amazed.

दणाणा *m* (Imit.) Stamping noisily. 2 Impression of terror. *v* बस.

दणादण or णां *ad* (Intens. of दणदण) With exceedingly loud stamping &c.

दणावणें *vi* To yield under pressure; to give way.

दंत *m* (S) A tooth. 2 An elephant's tusk or tooth. 3 A peak of a mountain; also a projecting portion on the side, a knee.

दंतकथा *f* (S) दंतगोष्ट *f* A popular story; an in-authentic tradition; a legend.

दंतकांति *f* (S) Lustre or cleanness of teeth.
 दंतकाष्ठ *n* (S) A fibrous or bruised stick used for cleaning the teeth.
 दंतधावन *n* S Cleaning the teeth.
 दंतपंक्ति *f* (S) A row of teeth.
 दंतपटी *f* S दंतपाटी *f* (Poetry.) A lip.
 दंतपरीक्षक *m* (S) An examiner or a doctor of the teeth, a dentist. [teeth, dentistry.
 दंतपरीक्षा *f* (S) Examination of or care of the
 दंतप्रक्षालन *n* (S) Washing or cleaning the teeth.
 दंतभग्न *a* (S) Of broken or fallen teeth. Adage
 दंतभयो भवेत् दादा or बाबा Venerable is he whose
 teeth are broken. [or intermitted teeth.
 दंतभग्नोच्चार *m* (S) Pronunciation through broken
 दंतरोम *m* (S) Disease or a disease of the teeth.
 दंतविष *n* (S) Poison of the teeth.
 दंतव्रण *m* (S) A gumboil.
 दंतशुद्धि *f* (S) Cleaning the teeth : also cleansed-
 ness of the teeth : also correcting or rectifying (and
 corrected state) of the teeth.
 दंतदुर्घ *m* S Tenderness or sensibility of teeth ;
 intolerance of austere or acid substances, or into-
 lérance gen., produced by such substances. 2
 Understood by some in the sense of Eagerness of
 teeth (to bite, and thus to allay some morbid itch-
 ing or excitement).
 दंतक्षत *a* S Injured by the teeth, bitten.
 दंतक्षत *n* (S) A bite. 2 In dalliance or amatory
 sporting. Biting or a bite. दंतक्षत is the tender
 wantoning of both the sexes, as नखक्षत (Nail-
 tearing) is of the man only.
 दन्तांतर *n* (S) Interstice or interval betwixt two
 teeth.) A small interval or difference. Ex. क्वचित्
 दन्तांतरोच्छेदः A fool all but a barleycorn.
 दन्तावलि *f* (S) A row of teeth.
 दन्ताळ or ला *a* (दंत) Having teeth or a tooth
 projecting over the lip.
 दन्ताळ or लें *n* (दंत & आलय) A heavy-toothed
 rake or harrow. An instrument of the garden or
 the field. [a wheel &c.
 दन्ती *a* (S) Having teeth—a comb, an elephant,
 दन्ती *f* S A plant, Ficus parasitica.
 दंतुर *a* S That has teeth or a tooth projecting.
 दन्तोच्चार *m* (S) Pronunciation through the teeth
 (as of the dentals).
 दन्तोच्चार्य *a* S (Possible, proper, necessary) to be
 pronounced through the teeth, dental.
 दन्तोच्छिष्ट *a* (S) That has been chewed or bitten ;
 defiled by the teeth—food.
 दत्त *p* (S) Given, presented, made over. *v* कर,
 हो. 2 (Given to be) received in adoption—a
 son. 3 Used as *s n* (For ईश्वरदत्त or देवदत्त in
 the sense of God-given, God-assigned, God-ap-
 pointed.) Fortune, fate, luck, lot, allotment. Ex.
 व्या दत्ताला भ्यावें तें दत्त पुढेंच आहे ; सो आपल्या
 दत्ताला भोत असतां सजवर अवकपा झालो. Also ap-
 pointed business, occupation, or sphere ; as भोक
 मागणें हें ब्राह्मणाचें दत्तच आहे.
 दत्त *m* (S) See दत्तात्रेय. As this personage daily
 appeared at Kolápúr as a mendicant exactly at
 the meal-hour, दत्त करून येतो or दत्त म्हणून येतो is
 used of one who, in any work or business,
 without sharing in the toil of preparation or ma-
 nagement, steps in at the completion to enjoy the
 advantages. 2 A common surname of a man of
 the वैश्य tribe. [ceived in adoption. *v* दे, घे.
 दत्तक *m* (S) दत्तपुत्र *m* (S) A boy (given to be) re-
 दत्तपत्र *n* (S) A deed of adoption.
 दत्तया or दत्तया *m* (दत्त) A term of reviling for
 a son given into adoption.

दत्तविधान *n* (S) The ceremonies of adoption.
 दत्तात्मा *m* S In law. An orphan or a youth that
 gives himself to persons disposed to take the place
 of parents.
 दत्तात्रेय *m* (S) pop. दत्तात्रेयअवधूत *m* The son of
 the ऋषि अत्रि. He comprises in himself the triad,
 ब्रह्मा, विष्णु, शिव. His daily journeying was thus
 —For the early morning ablution, to काशी,
 for the noon ablution, to मातापुर or माहूर, and
 thence for भिक्षा or alms, to कोल्हापूर, and for the
 night's repose, to the सच्चाद्री or Western gháts.
 दत्तात्रेयाची फेरी *f* दत्तात्रेयाची खारी *f* Said of the
 movements of one who is always wandering about,
 and of whom there is no certainty that he is to
 be found in any particular place. See दत्तात्रेय.
 दत्तात्रेयजयंती *f* (S) The day of full moon of
 मार्गशीर्ष, the birth-day of दत्तात्रेय.
 दत्तादत्त *a* S Given and taken.
 दत्तापहार *m* S Seizing from or depriving of a
 thing given ; resumption of a grant.
 दत्तापहारक or दत्तापहारी *a* S That resumes
 grants ; that deprives of a thing given.
 दत्तापंत & दत्ताबा *m* Familiar terms for an adopt-
 ed boy.
 दत्तया *m* See under दत्तया. [dental.
 दंत्य *a* (S) Relating to the teeth or a tooth,
 दंद *n* (दंद S) Discord, dissension, variance. *v*
 धर, लाव, मांड, लाग.
 ददाची विद्या *f* ददाची बाराखडो (Phrases from
 देणें To give.) See under घघाची विद्या.
 ददात, दधात, ददातो, *f* (ददाति S) Great strait-
 ness of circumstances ; indigence : also distressing
 lack (of any particular thing, अन्नाची-वस्त्राची &c.)
v पड, प्राप्त हो, हो, भोग. 2 *unc* Painful or wearisome
 exertion or efforts ; as त्या कामाची द० केली पण
 झालें नाहीं. [*v* धर, चालव, लाव, मांड, पड, लाग.
 दंदावा *m* (दंद or दावा) Grudge, spite, malice.
 दंदास *m* Weariness and vexation of spirit. *v* ये
 or आण. [also hating or hostile gen.
 दंदी *a* (दंद S) Grudge-bearing or malicious :
 दंदी दुश्मन *m* A hater or an enemy indefinitely ;
 and *pl* enemies comprehensively.
 दंदी दुश्मनगिरी *f* Hatred or hostility gen.
 दंदे दरफडे *m pl* Boastful demonstrations ; hector-
 ing or gasconade. *v* गा.
 दद्रु *m* S Herpetic eruptions. [turpentine.
 दधि *n* (S) Milk curdled, curds. 2 S Resin or
 दधिकाला *m* The feasting and merriment which
 concludes the festival of गोकुलाष्टमी and some
 others in honor of कृष्ण.
 दधिकुल्या *f pl* (दधि & कुल्या Watercourse.)
 Rivers of curds. A term used in describing the
 profusion of a feast.
 दधोदन *n* S (Common in poetry. दधि &
 ओदन) Curds and boiled rice.
 दनका, दनकाविणें, दनकारणें, दनकें or दनगें, दन-
 गारणें, दनदन, दनदनणें &c. See under दण.
 दनगट *a* (Commonly दणगट) Coarse or thick.
 2 fig. Sturdy.
 दन्ना *a ind* (धन्य Bravo ! Fine !) Enormous, mon-
 strous, immense, vast, extensive. Applied freely
 to buildings, plants, crops, loads, business, forests,
 wilds. 2 (Perhaps from दण !) Noisy, loud-sound-
 ing, clamorous, tumultuous ; as दन्ना बाजार भरला ;
 दन्ना पाऊस पडतो ; दन्ना लढाई-मांडण-कच्चा-वाद-
 वारा-गर्जना.
 दप-कन-कर-दिशी-दिनी *ad* Imit. of the sound of
 the fall of heavy and soft bodies ; plump ! whop !
v पड, मार, वाज. [intimidate, menace, snub.
 दपकाविणें *v c* (Better दबकाविणें or दबाविणें) To

दपटगिरी *f* दपटनिशी *f* (Loose formations from
 दपटणें & نویسی P & گری or گیری P) A vio-
 lent or greedy snatching and seizing ; laying of
 hands upon every thing in one's way.
 दपटणें *v c* To cram or stuff ; to squeeze or
 force in. 2 fig. To despatch, impel, urge on (man,
 horse &c.) 3 To rate, scold, chide, 'snub. 4 To
 seize violently and appropriate (another's estate,
 tenements &c.) : to ravish (a woman) : to pecu-
 late, embezzle, gulp.
 दपटून जेवणें To stuff one's self to the throat. दप-
 टून निजणें To sleep one's fill. दपटून शिरणें To
 burst through ; to force a passage.
 दपटशहा-शाहा-शा *m* (दपटणें To scold.) Vehe-
 ment rating, scolding, or abusing ; *setting down*,
blowing up : also threatening or intimidating. *v* दे.
 2 Press or urgency (as of business) : *v* बस, लाग, पड,
 लाव, घाल : any violent pressing, driving, hanging
 upon in enforcement. *v* काढ, घाल, दे, and gen. with
 g. of o. ; as घोद्याचा-बेलाचा-चाकराचा-द० काढला.
 द० बेरीज देणें To add up hurriedly and cursorily.
 दपत्या *a* (दपटणें) That stuffs or crams ; esp.
 that stuffs down *food*, a gorging, a gormandizer.
 2 Freely. That snatches up and makes off with ;
 that seizes and appropriates (in an off-hand or
 dashing style).
 दपणें *v i c* To lie hid ; to lie close ; to lurk.
 दंपतिकलह *m* (S) The quarreling of man and
 wife. Hence noisy and furious but empty inti-
 midations or menaces ; mere bluster and clatter.
 दंपतिपूजन *n* (S) The honors paid by Bráhm-
 ans to a married pair, in propitiation of विष्णु or
 शिव and their wives ; as the husband represents
 the god and his wife the goddess.
 दंपतिभोजन *n* (S) The entertainment by Bráhm-
 ans of a married pair in honor of विष्णु or शिव.
 दंपतिवायन *n* (S) An offering made to a married
 pair upon occasions.
 दंपती *m n* (S दम् A wife, पति A husband.) pop.
 दंपत्य *n* A married pair, husband and wife. For
 दंपत्यपूजन-भोजन &c. see under दंपति.
 दपाटा *m* (दपटणें) Vehement and coarse rating
 and scolding, *blowing up*, *rowing*.
 दप्तर, दप्तरखाना, दप्तरदार &c. See दफतर &c.
 दफातें *f* Amongst Kárkúns. The name of the
 line drawn across the sheet from the middle of the
 first column to the middle of the third.
 दफातें *n* (دفات A) A general memorandum-
 book, in which occurrences are noted, letters and
 papers registered &c.
 दफेदार *m* (دفعدار P) An officer of cavalry in
 a Native army. 2 It is misapplied to contractors
 of bullocks to the Company's commissariat. It
 is the title also of a superior officer in the Peon-
 department.
 दफेरफे *f* (دفع دفع A) Clearance or liquidation
 (of a debt) : settlement, closing, disposing of (an
 affair or a business). 2 Used as *a* Cleared, dis-
 posed of, discharged.
 दफतर *n* (دفتر A) A record, register, or official
 paper gen. : also a bundle of records. 2 A school-
 boy's bundle of books and writing materials : also
 the cloth enwrapping them. 3 (For दफतरखाना)
 A record-office.
 दफतरखाना *m* (دفترخانه P) The place in which
 records and registers are deposited, business con-
 ducted &c., an office.
 दफतरणी *f* The strap, paper-wrapper, or string
 confining a bundle of papers. 2 The bundle so tied.

दफतरदार *m* (دفتردار P) **दफतरनीस** *m* (نویس دفتر P) An ancient public officer. His duty was to collect and frame in order the accounts of the waste-book as prepared by the फडनीस, and to transmit monthly abstract accounts to the हुजूर. The दफतरदार now is the head Native revenue officer of a collectorate or subcollectorate, and his duties are multifarious.

दफतरदारी *f* (دفترदاری P) **दफतरनिशी** *f* (نیشی دفتر P) The business of a दफतरदार.

दफतरबंद *m* A subordinate officer. His duty is to take out or uncover, and again to put in or cover up daily, the office-records, and to open and close the office.

दबकणें *v i* To yield or give way; to bend under a weight. Hence *fig. to knock under*; to be awed, snubbed, cowed, repressed. 2 To lie in wait; to lie close to the ground; to cower or crouch.

दबका *m* (दबणें) A low ground, a bottom, a depression or hollow. 2 Weight in the stomach (as of food). *v* बस. 3 Commonly धबका or धपका.

दबकावणी & दबकाविणें See दबावणी & दबाविणें.

दबकें *n* A tool of goldsmiths, braziers &c.

दबडका or **गा** or **घा** *m* Busy concourse or crowding together: also constant arrivals and departures (as of multitudes). 2 *fig.* A press or urgency of business. 3 A vehement and vociferous rating, scolding, or abusing. [*ghee &c.*]

दबडा *m* dim. **दबडें** *n* A leathern vessel (for oil, दबडी, दबणें &c. Properly दमडो, दमणें &c.

दबणें *v i* (دبا H) To yield or give way; to bend under a weight. 2 *fig.* To succumb; to be awed or repressed before or by. 3 To crouch; to cower. 4 To lie hid, to lurk.

दबदब or **बां** *ad* Imit of the sound emitted by a slack drum &c.

दबदबणें *v i* (Imit.) To emit the sound दबदब.

दबदबा *m* (دبدبہ A) Fear, awe, reverence; a sense or feeling of repression and restraint. *v* बस, पड, पाड, दे. 2 Dignity, majesty, awfulness, authoritativeness, imperativeness, commanding influence.

दबदबीत *a* Soft, yielding, masy—an article of food. 2 *ad* Used of the belly when filled with such food, or when feeling soft, slack, yielding &c. *v* भर. 3 Used of the belly when filled to satisfaction or to pleasurable feeling. *v* भर. 4 Used of the ground when wetted suitably for sowing. Ex. जमीन द० भिजली बीं पेरा. 5 Used also of the tone or sounding of a slack drum.

दबविणें *v c* (दबणें) To force down; to compress or press. 2 *fig.* To repress or overawe.

दबा *m* (दबणें) A crouching or lying close, in readiness to spring: also a lurking or lying hid.

दबाबा *m* Commonly दबदबा. [*v* मार, घर.

दबाव *m* (دباؤ H) Intimidation, repression, snubbing, chiding. 2 Awe or reverence; sense or feeling of repression and restraint. 3 Awfulness or authoritativeness; quality of impressing with awe. 4 A cross-piece (of wood or stone) laid over a doorway, a covered gutter &c.: also an end of a cross-beam lying over the wall or place of support.

दबावणी *f* (Verbal of दबाविणें) Intimidating &c.

दबाविणें *v c* To intimidate or menace; to repress by threats, reproof, or abuse.

दबोर *m* (دبیر P) An officer of a king's court, answering to secretary, notary &c.

दबेल *a* (दबणें) Overawed by; cowering before; repressed or abashed in the presence of; lying

under the thumb of. Used in construction with *gen.* case of the governing noun or pronoun; as हा देवजीचा द० आहे. See ओशाळा & किंधा.

दब्ब *ad* (Imit.) Used with पोटा भरणें To stuff the belly to the utmost. Also used as *a* and as *n* Ex. पोटा or पोटांत दब्ब झालें.

दंभ *m* (S) Hypocrisy or sanctimony; fraudulent or arrogant assumption and display *gen.* 2 S Actual cantery.

दभाशी or **सी** *m* A camel-driver.

दंभो *a* (दंभ) Hypocritical or sanctimonious; emptily ostentatious *gen.*

दम *m* (دم P) Breath, and *fig.* life. 2 Increased respiration, panting, puffing, blowing: also impeded respiration, gasping. 3 *fig.* High opinion of self, haughty notions, conceit: also swelling desires and projects, ambition. 4 A moment, an instant. 5 Energy, vigor, stamina, resolution, confidence, spirit, mettle. 6 Strength, spirit, goodness, virtue (as of medicines or drugs). 7 Power of suspending respiration. Ex. तुझा दम मोठा म्हणून तू बुडून राहतास. 8 Fixed humidity or moisture (of a soil). 9 The wind (confined air) of a musical instrument. 10 Steaming (a pot of victuals over a slow fire). 11 (Properly धूम) The bass end or member of the पखवाज, संबळ &c. 12 Allied senses, or applications of the general sense VITALITY or VIGOR, are numerous and common; viz. Patience, perseverance, power of enduring or persisting: inciting, inspiring, or sustaining influence (of riches, office, employment): sappiness or lucrativeness (in a trade or business): substantialness or possession of funds (in a trader): superior succulency or nutritiousness (of certain kinds of grain): quality of enduring long without being fully digested and disposed of (of particular articles of food—plantains &c.): remaining substance and strength (in worn or used things): capacity of holding out under ignition (of certain fireworks), or of bearing discharges without heating (of certain fire-arms) &c. &c. 13 A draw or pull (of a गुडगुडी or other smoking pipe). *v* घे, पी, खेच, ओढ, लाव.

दम कोंडणें *g.* of *s.* To have one's breath, or *fig.* one's spirit or ardor, stopped or repressed. **दम खाणें** To pause or take breath. 2 To wait, stop a little, have patience. **दम घेणें** To pause, intermit, take breath or rest. **दम व्हाणें** To suspend or hold in the breath. 2 To have patience. 3 To proceed freely—the respiration. Ex. कफामुलें दम व्हात नाहीं. *Gen. neg. con.* दम टाकणें or सोडणें To throw up hope, confidence, courage. 2 To take breath. **दम देणें** To encourage or inspirit. 2 To embezzle. 3 To scold vehemently. 4 To allow to pause or to rest a moment. **दम धरणें** To hold the breath. 2 To rest, pause, stop a little. 3 To take courage. 4 To wait a while; to have patience. **दम पाहणें** To try the mettle of. **दम मारणें** To take a pull or whiff (as at a smoking apparatus). 2 To gulp down, lit. *fig.* (articles of food, money or goods deposited in trust). **दम लागणें** To be quick, hard, laborious—breathing. **दम सुटणें** To fail or sink—courage or confidence. **दमावर धरणें** (To perform or do upon one's ordinary breathing). To do without hurrying or puffing one's self. एका दमानें With one breath or sustained effort.

दम *m* (S) Self-restraint; i. e. subduing the senses, suppressing the passions &c.: also endurance of austerities.

दमक *a* S That tames, subdues, suppresses.

दमकाट *m* Power of suspending respiration. Hence **दमकाटगोळा** A bomb; **दमकाटतोफ** A bomb-mortar; **दमकाटमाणूस** or **समुष** A person capable of holding his breath a long while.

दमट or **दमकट** *a* **दमकल** *a* P (दम Moisture.) Damp, moist, humid. 2 Green or sappy—a stick.

दमटणें *v i* (दमट) To be damp or moist. 2 To be softened or affected by dampness.

दमडो *f* (द्रम S) A piece of money,—the fourth part of a pisa; equivalent to ten or twelve cowries.

द० करितां सौदा सोडणारा. One ready to break up a negotiation of business upon the smallest disagreement about terms. **द० चा** Poor, mean, worthless, insignificant—a person, article, affair. **द० वर चमडी करणें-काढणें-मिलविणें** To make great profit upon a small outlay. [*money-loving fellow.*]

दमडीपूत *m* (दमडो & पूत Son.) A term for a दमणें *v i* (दम) To tire or grow weary. 2 To become tamed or subjected. 3 *fig.* To be getting spent or exhausted—a soil: to be wearing out—a thing under use. 4 *unc* To be damp or moist; green or sappy—cloth, paper, wood.

दमदम or **मां** *ad* Imit. of the beat of a drum. 2 Used to express strength and diffusedness of a fragrance. Ex. वास द० सुटला आहे काय फुलले न कळें.

दमदमणें *v i* (दमदम) To emit the sound dom! dom!—a drum. 2 To be diffused around—an odor. [*A battery.*]

दमदमा *m* (دمدم A) A large kettle-drum. 2 **दमदमाट** *m* (Intens. of दमदम) A loud beating of drums. 2 A combination of strong and sweet odors; a widely diffused fragrance.

दमदमीत *a* Strong and diffusive—a fragrance. 2 Satisfying or filling; substantial—an article of food. 3 Used of the belly when filled to satisfaction or pleasurable feeling.

दमदार *a* Moist or capable of retaining moisture—a soil. 2 Moist or green—wood: made of wood quenched by being buried in earth—charcoal: having special succulency and substance—kinds of corn or grain: yielding profit—a business. 3 Energetic, confident, resolute, persevering; having spirit, mettle, pluck. 4 Patient or enduring. 5 Having stock, capital, property—a banker or trader. 6 Having yet (i. e. retaining after wear or use) substance, goodness, soundness, strength—clothes or things *gen.*

दमन *n* (S) Taming, subduing, subjugation. 2 An agent or a power that subdues or suppresses. Ex. तप हें इंद्रियांचें द० आहे. Ex. of comp. इंद्रिय-दमन, दुष्टदमन, रोगदमन, कामदमन, क्रोधदमन.

दमन *n* (دامن P Skirt &c.) The hood of a carriage. 2 Commonly दमान.

दमनक *m* S Southernwood, Artemisia abrotanum. [*a festival to कामदेव.*]

दमनपौर्णिमा *f* (S) The day of full moon of चैत्र, **दमनोय** *a* S (Suitable, possible, necessary &c.) to be tamed or subdued, tameable or subduable.

दमविकरी or **दमाची विकरी** *f* Trading upon long returns. See दम.

दमविणें *v c* (दमणें) To subdue, subject, tame. Ex. इतर शाखांचे बोल बडत॥ येकाच वचनें दमवी वेदांत॥ 2 To weary out. [*py—a stick &c.*]

दमसर *a* (दम) Damp or moist. 2 Green or sappy—**दमसूट** *ad* At the peep of dawn.

दसा *m* (دسا P) Asthma or Dyspnoea. *v* दाट, भर, लाग, कोंड. 2 Hurried respiration (from running &c.)

दसान *n* (دسان P) A sea-term. The sheet (rope)

of a sail : also that side of the vessel on which it may be, the lee-side.

दसामा *m* (دسامه P) A large kettle-drum. 2 (دمانک P) A blunderbuss or carbine.

दमित *p* S Tamed, subdued, subjected.

दमी *a* S That tames, subdues, subjugates.

दमेकरी *m* (दमा & करी) A man afflicted with asthma or dyspnoea.

दया *f* (S) Tenderness, compassion, pity, mercy. Pr. दया उधार खतारोखडी. दयाकर, दयानिधान, दयानिधि, दयाभि, दयासमुद्र, दयासागर Terms applied to a compassionate or merciful person. दयापूरित, दयापूर्ण, दयाभरित, दयायुक्त, दयाविशिष्ट, दयासंपन्न, दयाशाली, दयाशील, दयालु or लू, दयाब् Full of pity, tenderness, gentleness &c. 2 Abridged from देवदया.

दयादया, दयादया, भयाभया, दयाभया *ad* (दया Pity.) Used with करण-करीत फिरणें or जाणें. To wander about from door to door crying Pity! Pity!; to beg about in exceeding abjectness or wretchedness. दयादयां होणें To be in a most pitiable condition. 2 Used also as a noun *f*.

दयाधर्म *m* (S Compassion and charity; or Compassion and religion.) A comprehensive term for the virtues and duties of man, moral and religious. *v* कर, हो. Pr. द० नाहीं मनीं सुखोटा काय पाहो दर्पणीं?

दयाभूत *c* दयारूप *c* (S दया & भूत Become, रूप Image or form.) One exceedingly compassionate and merciful, Pity herself. See भूत *p*.

दयामय *a* (S) Full of compassion or pity.

दयामाया *f* (दया & माया) A general or loose term for compassion, tenderness, kindness, goodwill &c. *v* ये, अस, कर, ठेव, राख.

दयाराम सुकंदासाचे नातू *m pl* A name for any exceedingly rich man, or, ironically, for a penniless wight.

दयावान् *a* (S) pop. दयावंत *a* दयाळ or दयाळू *a* (दयाळ S) Tender, compassionate, clement.

दयित *a* S Beloved or dear. Hence *m* A husband, and दयिता *f* A wife or a beloved woman.

दयेचीं गोपुरें *n pl* The gates of mercy or compassion. Ex. किं ते दयेचीं अद्भुत॥ उंचावलीं गोपुरें भासति॥

दर *m* Rate, price, tariff. दर येणें in. con. To rise in price. 2 An allowance or a degree; a number or a quantity fixed as a rate or standard. Ex. शंभर ब्राह्मणांस सहसाचे दरानें लक्ष रुपये द्या; मणभर तांदूळ दादा पायलीचे दरानें वांटून द्या. 3 *f* C Brink, margin, border.

दर A particle (perhaps from दर P In.) expressive of Severance or distribution, with the force of *Per* or *by*; as दरमाणूस, दरगांव, दरझाड.

दर *m* (S) A vertical or downright hole dug (as for planting a post or tree). Pr. दराची माती दरास पुरत नाही.

दरक *m* (درک A) A common term for the higher hereditary public offices, esp. for eight; viz. कार-भारीमुखत्यार or दिवाण, सुजुमदार, फडनीस, सबनीस, कारखाननीस, चिटनीस, जामदार, पोतनीस.

दरकदार *c* (درکار P) दरकी असामी *f* A holder of a दरक or public situation. These were फडनीस, मजदूरदार, दिवाणजी, बक्षी, सबनीस, वांकनीस, कारखाननीस, हशमनीस, पोतनीस, गोडगळे, सुनशी, पागनीस, बारनीस, गडनीस, सभासद, दफ्तरदार, रक्तवान, मोईनदार, पोतदार. There are however varying enumerations.

दरकपट्टी *f* A tax upon the दरकदार, esp. a tax of one year's revenue in ten on the lands of the देशमुख & देशपांडे.

दरकार *f* (درکار P) Need, necessariness, required or wanted character (of persons or things).

दरखस्त or सफर (درخواست P) A humble application (esp. in law-matters); as for the admission of a witness or a document; a motion or petition.

दरखोती *f* P Stipulation or agreement (in matters of supply or work); contracting at a fixed rate. 2 Farm or contract for articles (as ground nuts, potatoes &c.) whilst in the earth. [worship.

दरगा *m* (درگا P) A Muhammadan place of दरज, दरजगिरी, दरजा, दरजी See दर्ज &c.

दरठोती *f* The fixing of rates. Hence Revision of assessments. [or a high piece of ground.

दरड (दरदु S) A bank, whether a steep acclivity दरड *n f* R W Thick-growing grass. 2 Overgrown state with weeds and rank herbs, weediness.

दरडवट *a* (दरड & वट) Full of banks, ridges, or risings and fallings—ground.

दरडाई *f* Intimidating, snubbing, menacing. *v* दे.

दरडाविणें *v c* To intimidate or overawe; to repress by threats, reproof, or abuse.

दरद *f m* (درद P) Ailment, disorder, disease; esp. used of an obstinately lingering remnant. 2 fig. Care, concern, regard, interest, feeling (for, about, in). 3 fig. The point, sting, beauty, spirit, significance (of a speech, a composition &c.) 4 *m* S दरदगिरी *f* Properly दर्जगिरी. [Vermilion.

दरदर or रां or दरदरून *ad* Used enhancingly of the puffing and rising (of flour or earth on wetting it, of milk in churning it &c.): also of the dissolving of the body in streams and currents of sweat. *v* फुग, फुल, घास ये, ऊब ये: also of the breaking forth of an eruption, of the overpowering of sleepiness &c. *v* फोड येणें, झोप येणें.

दरदरणें *v i* (दरदर) To froth up; to swell and puff—curdled milk in churning it, flour on sprinkling it, black mould on watering it &c. &c.: to sweat profusely—the body: to sweat and funk through fear; to effloresce or break out &c.

दरदरा *m* Awe or dread; impression produced by authoritativeness: also awfulness, quality of inspiring awe or dread: also danger or ground of apprehension. Ex. त्या वाटेनें द० नाहीं खुशाल जा.

दरदवंत *a* (دردمند P) Careful, regardful, heedful; that has concern or interest in. Pr. गरजवंत तो द० from غرضمند سودرمند H.

दरदाम *m* (दर Price, दाम Price.) A comprehensive term for the price and all the particulars concerning a thing to be bought. Ex. पाकस न पड ल्यामुळे द० चढला.

दरदो *a* (दरद) Caring about; heedful or thoughtful concerning; interested or engaged in. 2 That knows the secrets of another; or the deep and fundamental points of (as of singing &c.); that discerns the beauty or spirit of; that has taste in or for. [odor.

दरपटाण *f* R W (दर्प & घाण) A strong and full दरफडणें *v i* To storm and stamp; to roar and rage; to make passionate demonstrations.

दरबार *m n* (دربار P) A royal court; a hall of audience; a levee-room. 2 fig. The people assembled. 3 Holding a court or levee; giving audience. *v* कर.

दरबारखर्च *m* Money paid (by way of bribe) to the officials of a Durbar or to the officers of Government.

दरबारचा कुवा *m* or दरबारीकुचें *n* (Durbar-dog.) An allusive designation for the चौबदार, वकील, and other officials of a Court whom it is found necessary to conciliate with a sop.

दरबारतोंड *n* The mouth (of the officials) of the

Durbar. With respect to it as ever open for a sop. *v* भर, दाब, चेप, धर, संभाळ.

दरबारमहशूर *a* (درबार P مشهور A) Familiar with courts and levees. 2 Notorious (esp. for evil exploits): publicly known—an affair or event.

दरबारी *a* (دربارी P) Relating to royal courts. 2 fig. Hollow, insincere, false. [कानडा.

दरबारी कानडा *m* A variety of the musical mode दरबारी गडो *m* An apt and smart fellow, clever in services at courts and great halls.

दरबारी जोडा *m* (Fit for the Durbar. As a good pair left at the door might perchance be made free with.) A term for an old, torn, or much-worn pair of shoes.

दरभाज *m* A common term for two or more sharers of one object of illicit amours; a fellow-hirepayer.

दरमहा or दरमाहा *m* (درمहा P) Monthly pay. 2 Used as *ad* Monthly.

द० करणें To settle the monthly pay of.

दरवडमुशी *f* A variety of the sea-fish मुशी.

दरवडा, दरवडेकरी &c. See दरोडा &c.

दरवळ *m* A strong smell (as that of assafoetida, onions &c., of leather, hair &c. burning).

दरवळणें *v i* To be diffused widely and strongly—smells, esp. offensive smells. [door keeper.

दरवाजकरी *m* A porter or janitor; a gate or दरवाजा *m* (درواز P) A gate or door. 2 A gateway or doorway. 3 fig. A means of ingress or access. 4 A vent of the body (See नवदारे); a vent, aperture, or orifice gen.

द० कोडणें-दाबणें-धरणें To block up the source, or spring of. द० सोकळा टाकून राख करणें To live in joyous sense of security (from thieves &c.)

दरवान् *m* (درवान P) A doorkeeper or gatekeeper, a porter, a janitor.

दरवारी *f* दरवारीपत्रक *n* A roll of the rates of assessment of village-lands. 2 A list of rates gen.

दरवेशी *m* (درवेश P) A class, or an individual of it, of strolling mendicants among Muhammadans. They exhibit wild beasts (tigers, bears, monkeys) and exact toll from house to house. Ex. दरवेशियानें सांगतां साचार॥ लोकासीं सलाम करो वानर॥

दरसहे *ad* (درصد P) In or by the hundred, per centum. Ex. दरमाहां द० आठ आणेप्रमाणें याज देज.

दरसविणें *v c* (Poetry. दर्शन S) To hint or insinuate; to intimate covertly.

दरा *m f* (S) Any gorge, recess, abyss, or hollow among hills: a deep ravine, a glen or dell. 2 fig. The belly. Pr. ज्या गांवीं भरे दरा तेच गांव बरा.

दराखोरा *m* (दरा & खोरा) Valleys and dales; dingles, gullies, and chasms comprehensively.

दरीखीरीं or दयाखोत्यांत पडणें-उतरणें-जाणें To fall or get into poverty or obscurity, into losses, ruin, ignominy &c.: also-घालणें-पाडणें To cast into or involve in poverty &c.

दराठा *m* Vehement and intimidating language; rating, scolding, abusing. *v* लाव, मांड.

दराडणें *v i* To storm at scoldingly or threateningly; to rave and roar at.

दरारणें sometimes दराडणें *v i* Intensive forms of दरदरणें throughout.

दरारा *m* A vehement rating or scolding. 2 Awe, dread, the impression produced by authoritativeness or awfulness: also awfulness, the quality of impressing with awe. *n* दाखव, वसव, वस.

दरारां *ad* दराखून *ad* Imitative words as दरदर, but intensive of it.

दरिद्र *a* (S) Poor, needy, indigent.

दरिद्र *n* S Poverty. 2 Want, deficiency, absence (of necessities). [mean state or circumstances.]

दरिद्रदशा *f* (S) दरिद्रावस्था *f* (S) Poor and दरिद्रदामोदर *m* A jocose term for a person extremely poor; *king of the beggars*.

दरिद्रनामसंवत्सरे A Sanskrit phrase used of an utter pauper or of his condition.

दरिद्रित *a* S Reduced to poverty.

दरिद्रो *a* (दरिद्र) Poor, needy, destitute. 2 Mean, penurious, niggardly. 3 Laxly. Poor, scanty, meagre, lean, bare, beggarly;—used of anything.

दरिद्रो ह्याड *n* Poor bone, i. e. poor parentage or stock. See भिकारहाड.

दरिया, दरियागर्क, दरियाव, दरियावर्दी, दरियाफ्त दरियाफ्तो See दर्श &c.

दरी *f* (Dim. of दरा *q. v.*) A chasm or cleft amongst hills; a gully, or a dingle or glen.

दरीं or दरीन *ind* (درين *P*) In this. Occurring only in notes.

दरीअयाम (دراین ایام *P*) In this season, period, juncture. A phrase of official papers or of epistles.

दरशन *n* (Poetry. For दर्शन) Seeing, sight; an interview or a visit. Ex. ज्याचें व्यावया द०॥ मद्या प्रयलें करनिया॥

दरेटी *f* A duty on mill-stones and paving stones.

दरोगा *m* corruptly दरोगेकरी *m* (داروغه *P*) The head-man of an office; a superintendent, inspector, overseer. 2 An officer employed to prevent the removal of the produce from the fields previously to the payment or the settlement of the land assessment.

दरोगेगिरी *f* The office or business of दरोगा.

दरोडकरी, दरोडेकरी, दरोडखोर, दरोडेखोर *m* A man of a band of robbers.

दरोडा *m* An attack of a band of robbers. *v* सार, घाल. 2 A band of robbers. [absolutely all.]

दरोबस्त *a* (دروست *P*) All without exception.

दरोळ & दरोळणें See दरवळ & दरवळणें.

दर्क, दर्कदार, दर्कपट्टी, दर्कार, दर्कीअसामी, दर्खाल, दर्गा See under दरक.

दर्ज *m* A large kind of plane, a jointer.

दर्ज *f* (درز *P*) Interstice (as between layers of stones, boards of a flooring &c.)

दर्ज करणें To point (a wall &c.) with mortar.

दर्जगिरी *f* (درز *P* Chink or seam, & گری *P*) Pointing with lime (a wall &c.); filling up interstices. *v* कर.

दर्जा *m* (درجه *A*) A rank, order, station; a dignity or a post in a government.

दर्जी *m* (درزی *P*) A tailor. [दरद &c.]

दर्द, दर्दी, दर्बार, दर्बारी, दर्बारमहशूर &c. See दर्दूर *m* S A frog.

दर्प *m* (S) Pride. 2 Boldness, daringness, reckless ardor. 3 A strong and full odor. 4 Awe, an impression of mingled respect and fear.

दर्पण *n* (S & *m*) A mirror. Pr. अंधव्यास द० काय.

दर्भ *m* (S) A grass esteemed sacred and used in sacrifices &c., *Poa cynosuroides*. 2 fig. A burnt or withered crop. Ex. शेत करपून दर्भ झालें.

दर्भ घेऊन उभा असणें To be waiting for opportunity to do one some injury.

दर्भशिखा *f* (S) A mantra consisting in a blade of the grass दर्भ becoming kindled and pursuing the devoted object. *v* लाव, लाग, बस, with पाठी-मागें or पाठीशी. Hence fig. An unceasing persecution or an unescapable plague or trouble.

दर्भासन *n* (S) A seat consisting of the sacred grass दर्भ.

दर्भा *m* (दर्भ) The officiating Bráhmaṇ at funeral rites. 2 fig A wight or luckless person.

दर्भान *c* (درمیان *P* In the middle.) A go-between, esp. a security. 2 Used as *ad* (Doing any thing) of one's self, without asking or consulting him of whom the consent is necessary; (quasi, in the midway or way short of.)

दर्धा *m f* दर्धाव *m* (دریا *P*) The sea. Used also of a river or lake or large expanse of water.

दर्धागर्क *a* (دریا *P* غرق *A*) Overwhelmed by the sea—villages, lands.

दर्धात खसखस *m* (A poppy-seed in the ocean.) A term for a little or insignificant thing swallowed up and lost in some great thing.

दर्धाफ्त or दर्धाफ्तो *f* or दर्धान & दर्धानी *f* (دریافت *P*) Investigation, consideration, ascertainment.

दर्धावर्दी *m* A sailor or seaman.

दर्वाजकरी, दर्वाजा, दर्वेशी See दरवाजकरी &c.

दर्श *m* S The day of new moon. 2 Certain shráddh to the manes of one's father on every recurrence of this day.

दर्शक *a* (S) That exhibits, shows, points out. 2 In algebra &c. Index or exponent. 3 That sees or beholds. 4 One conversant with any science or art; a savant or connoisseur.

दर्शकसर्वनाम *n* A modern formation to render Demonstrative pronoun.

दर्शन *n* (S) Sight or seeing: also looking. 2 A dream or vision. 3 A common term for six religious or philosophical systems. 4 Visiting any idol or sacred shrine.

दर्शनपट्टी *f* An ornamental slip of wood over a door or window frame, frontispiece. [ance of.]

दर्शनप्रतिभू *m* S Security or bail for the appearance.

दर्शनसंतुष्ट or दर्शनोसंतोष *a* (S) Satisfied simply with the sight of.

दर्शनसंतोष or श्री *a* (S) Well-looking sightly, showy, of pleasing appearance. 2 Well-looking only; sightly but worthless. 3 Satisfied on a sight of.

दर्शनी *a* (दर्शन S) Relating to seeing. 2 Sightly, pretty, of pleasing appearance. 3 Showy or designed for show. In this sense such compounds as दर्शनीघडो The upper or outer fold; दर्शनी-खिडकी-दार-घातरजोडा-पागोटें-पोषाक-लगडें-माडी-तबक besides those in order.

दर्शनी अंग *n* The showy or fair side of a thing.

दर्शनी काम *n* Showy, gaudy, gorgeous work; work for the public eye.

दर्शनी दरवाजा *m* The front door.

दर्शनी पट्टी *f* See दर्शनपट्टी.

दर्शनी भित *f* The front or fore wall.

दर्शनीय *a* (S) Worthy or fit to be seen; beautiful, handsome, of elegant or agreeable appearance.

दर्शनी चंडो *f* A bill payable at sight. [ance.]

दर्शविणें *v c* sometimes दर्शविणें *v c* (दर्शन S) To show. With implication always of faintness, slightness, or imperfectness. 2 To hint, suggest, insinuate; to intimate or signify faintly, darkly, covertly: to indicate or explain suggestively or दर्शित *p* S Seen. [superficially.]

दर्शी *a* (S) That sees. In comp. as गुणदर्शी, विद्रदर्शी, दीर्घदर्शी, दूरदर्शी, दोषदर्शी, परिणामदर्शी, आत्मदर्शी, विश्वदर्शी, सूक्ष्मदर्शी, अल्पदर्शी, तत्त्वदर्शी, पर्यंतदर्शी.

दल *n* (S) A leaf. 2 A petal of a flower. 3 A part or portion, esp. a half. 4 An army.

दलदपट *a* Powerful, strong, able—man or animal: strong, firm, stout, substantial—a building,

a post, cloth: monstrous, huge, thick—a cake, a thing gen.

दलदल or लो *f* (دل *H*) A bog, quagmire, morass, marsh. 2 Marshiness. 3 Shaking tremulously.

दलदलणें *v i* (दलदल) To shake tremulously—a quagmire, jelly, glue, planked floor, flabby flesh.

दलदलाट *m* Tramping, or the sound of tramping (of horses, cattle, men). 2 (Intens. of दलदल) Great bogginess or marshiness.

दलदलीत *a* (दलदल) Boggy, quaggy—ground. 2 fig. Shaking tremulously, flabby—flesh.

दलन *n* S Grinding. 2 Breaking or reducing to powder or pieces gen.

दलबादल *n* (دل *H* & دل *H*) A loose term for an army or for clouds (*v* पड, जम, निघ, भरून ये) considered as a host or great assemblage. Used also as *a* in the sense of Large, monstrous, extensive, consisting of numerous bodies or particulars; as दलबादल फौज, दलबादल कारखाना or -कारभार. 2 *n* or दलबादल डेरा *m* A large tent, esp. that pitched for the officials of a camp.

दलभंजन *n* S sometimes दलभंगन *n* An inauspicious mark of the horse. Reversed hairs (आरळी) on the चौक or rump. 2 fig. An unlucky fellow, a wretch, a wight.

दलभार *m* (दल An army, भार Weight) The whole army; the host, the force, the power. 2 (In connection with अश्वभार & गजभार) Infantry.

दलशिंंगार *m* (Ornament of an army. Because this class of men, are ready to execute all the saddlery and leather-work generally of an army.) A term for a जीनगर. [house.]

दलान *n* (दाल *P*) The hall or main room of a दलामालकी *f* (दलाली & मालकी) Unprofitable interference or engagement with the concerns of another. 2 Officious intermeddling. 3 Harassing and vexatious little jobs or businesses.

दलाल *m* (دلाल *A*) A broker. Pr. दलालाच्या अंगवर घोडे पडत नाहीत The subordinate is not answerable for the deeds of the principal.

दलाली *f* The business of a broker. 2 His pay or reward, brokerage. 3 Duty paid for having goods weighed or measured.

दलित *p* S Ground. 2 Broken or reduced to दल्लें *n* Commonly दळलें. [pieces gen.]

दव *n* Dew. 2 Exudation from damp ground.

दवड *f* See notice under दौड.

दवडणें *v i* (دوڑ *H*) To run. Pr. तोंडावाटे काढावें आणि देशांतरास दवडावें.

दवडणें *v c* (دوڑ *H*) To urge or impel violently; to make to gallop or run: to despatch quickly; to start off (upon some errand). 2 To let go or throw away; to squander, waste, lavish. Pr. हातचें दवडा आणि पळत्याचे पाठीस लाग. 3 fig. To destroy or throw away (a good name &c.): also to cast off or remove (an imputation, a calamity): to put to flight—as medicine does a disease &c. It applies in almost all the figurative applications of घालविणें.

दवडादवड or डी *f* (दवडणें) General or urgent despatching, or starting off, or causing to run.

दवडाळ *a* (दवडो) Addicted to gossiping, tattling, blabbing;—used esp. by and of females.

दवडो *f* (دوڑ *H*) The drum beaten by the public crier; hence, by meton, a proclamation: also notoriety or celebrity.

दवडा *a* The beater of दवडो, the public crier.

दवणशीर *f* The great tendon above the heel, tendo Achillis.

दवणशेवती *f* A variety of the शेवती, Crysanthemum Indicum. दवणशेवते *n* The flower of it.

दवणा *m* (दसनक *S*) Southernwood, Artemisia abrotanum. 2 (Because दवणा is used.) Worship of the penates in the month चैत्र. 3 An earthworm commonly called गांडवळ or काडू. Ex. दुतेडें दवणे श्रावणमाशी ॥ मागं गेलें शेषकन्येशीं &c.

दवणीपुनव *f* दवणीपूर्णिमा *f* The day of full moon in चैत्र, on which day the shrub दवणा is placed on an idol.

दवणे *n* (Or दवणा) An earthworm.

दवदव *f* Cares, pains, bother, fuss, trouble, toil, fig. *v* काढ, कर, पुरव, पाड, & निघ &c.

दवना *m* Southernwood &c. See दवणा.

दवरणे *n* C A raised mass by the road-side to receive the burdens of travelers.

दवरणे *v c* C To set or lay down (a load).

दवलत, दवलतच्यादा, दवलतदार &c. See under दै. [Ex. ज्या चापें द० घालिला घरणों ॥

दशकंठ *a* (S) Ten-necked. An epithet of रावण.

दशकामजयसन *n* S The ten evils (vices) proceeding from काम or desire; viz. hunting, gambling, sleeping during the day, abusiveness, lechery, drunkenness, dancing, singing, playing, hypocrisy.

दशग्रंथ *m pl* (S) The ten books of the ऋग्वेद; viz. संहिता, ब्राह्मण, अरण, शिक्षा, कल्प, व्याकरण, निघंटु, निरुक्त, वृत्त, ज्योतिष.

दशग्रंथी *a* That has read the दशग्रंथ.

दवा *f* (दा *A*) Medicine, physic, drugs.

दवारणे *vi* (दंव) To be bedewed.

दवारा *m* (दंव) A variety of Sává (Panicum frumentaceum) which grows by the dew.

दवासन *n* The fore ropes of a horse.

दश *m* (S) Stinging or biting. 2 A morsure or bite. 3 fig. The point or sting (of a speech or of an affair). 4 fig. Spite, malice, rancor. 5 fig. A perplexing passage (in a book). 6 A gadfly.

दश *a* (S) Ten. In comp. with Sanskrit words, as दशावतार, दशरात्र, दशाह, दशदिशा &c., all of which, after this notice, it will be unnecessary to insert.

दशक *m* (S) An aggregate of ten. 2 In arithmetic. The ten carried or borrowed. 3 Ten per दशक *a* S That stings or bites. [cent.

दशदिशा *ad* (दशदिशा *S*) In the ten directions; towards every quarter of the heavens—people fleeing &c. *v* पळ, फांक.

दशदाने *n pl* The ten gifts; viz. गो-भूमि-तिल-सुवर्ण-घृत-वस्त्र-धान्य-गुड-स्रवण-दान or -प्रदान.

दशदिशा *f pl* The ten regions, i. e. the whole region in every direction. Ex. असे आतां सेतकरी-यान ॥ द० पाहिल्या धुंडून ॥ तों सर्व खादलें पक्षीयान ॥

दशन *m* S A tooth. [एक ही कण दिसेना ॥

दशन *n* S Stinging or biting.

दशपिंड *m pl* (S) The oblations collectively to the manes of a deceased ancestor, which are offered daily from the first day of his decease until the tenth, or which are offered together on the दशम *a* (S) Tenth. [tenth: also the rite.

दशमग्रह *m* (S) The tenth planet. The Hindús reckon but nine.) An allusive and reproachful term for a son-in-law.

दशमद्वार *n* (S) The tenth door or vent to the human body. Nine regular vents are enumerated. See नवद्वार. An issue, a seton. 2 Applied also to ब्रह्म-रंध्र the aperture at the crown. 3 Cant. The anus.

दशमभान्ति *f* (S) Overlooking the tenth. From a story of a gang of ten thieves, whom the captain or man counting them could never make to

exceed nine, always forgetting himself: also from some little tale of drowned persons.) Used wherever a person overlooks himself.

दशमी *f* (S) The tenth lunar day. 2 A sort of cake made with milk or fruit-juice instead of water; viz. food which a person, although ओवळा, is permitted to eat. See, if curious, ओवळा & सोवळा. 3 (or दशमी दशा *f*) The tenth or last stage of human life. [roots of ten plants.

दशमूल *n* (S) A medicament prepared from the दशरथ *m* (S) The name of the sovereign of Ayodhyá, the father of Ráma. So named because his conquering chariot overran the ten regions.

दशरथललिता *f* (S) दशरथळो *f* The 4th of आश्विनकृष्णपक्ष, on the night of which गणपति is worshiped.

दशवक्त्र *a* (S Ten-faced.) दशशिर *a* (S Ten-headed.) Names of the Rákshas रावण.

दशविध *a* (S) Of ten kinds or sorts.

दशहरा or दशहार *m* Properly दशाहरा.

दशा *f* (S) State or condition. 2 A period or stage of life, as youth, manhood &c. 3 A difficult or distressful condition; a pickle, plight, predicament. 4 The aspect or configuration of the planets; considered as influencing the fortunes of man. See महादशा & अंतर्दशा. 5 (This is the plural of दशी) The unwoven ends of a cloth, the thrum. दशांचें पागोटें or धोतर A turban or dhotar having unwoven threads at its ends.

दशांक *m* (S) The figure of ten.

दशांकचिन्ह *n* (S) The mark resembling the figure of ten (१०) upon the head of Coluber Nága. [grant ingredients.

दशांग *n* S An incense composed of ten fragrances. दशांगुळे *n pl* The ten fingers. 2 A rite observed about the eighth month of a woman's pregnancy, that the foetus may duly obtain his ten fingers. 3 An ornament for the fingers.

दशांचें पागोटें *n* A turban of दशा or unclosed ends (so as to admit of the adding of a border).

दशावतारी *m* (S) A performer of the ten incarnations of विष्णु. 2 Used as epithet of that गंजिफा or sort of playing cards of which the ten suits bear the figures respectively of the ten incarnations. Opp. to चंगकांचनो. [matters at once.

दशावधानी *a* (S) Capable of attending to many दशांशअपूर्णांक *m* A decimal fraction.

दशांशअपूर्णांक-गुणाकार-भागाकार-मिळवणी-वजावा-को-भांजणी-चैराशिक-पंचराशिक Multiplication-division-addition-subtraction-reduction-rule of three-rule of five-of Decimal fractions.

दशांशचिन्ह *n* (S) A decimal figure.

दशाह *m* (S) The ten days of impurity on account of a death. 2 A period of ten days.

दशाहरा *f* (S) pop. दशाहार or दशहार *m* The tenth of ज्येष्ठशुद्ध, the day of the descent of the Ganges to the earth. Whoever bathes in the Ganges on this day is purified from ten kinds of

दंशित *p* (S) Bitten or stung. [sin.

दशी *f* (दशा *S*) An end or unwoven thread of a cloth. Commonly used *pl* दशा (the thrum). Pr. कांबव्याची दशी आणि पासेच्या रेशी. Pr. सदैवाची दशी नरदेवाचा पालव (लागावा &c.)

दशी वाहणे To throw an end or unwoven thread of cloth at the new moon. A rite to obtain new clothes.

दंशी *a* (S) Spiteful, vindictive, rancorous.

दंश्रिय *n* (S) The ten इंद्रिय or organs of sense and दह *p* S Bitten or stung. [action. See इंद्रिय.

दस *a* (दस *H*) Ten. Pr. दस गेले पांच राहिले.

दसक *m* (दशक *S*) In arithmetic. A ten borrowed or carried. Hence 2 Ascendancy, superiority, predominance or advantage acquired over. *v* चढ *g*. of *s*. & *v* of *o*. also घे, ठेव, बसव, चढव, बाळग. (Because the ten borrowed is placed over the head of the figure yielding it. 3 An aggregate of ten.

दसकत *f* (Or दसखत) Handwriting. 2 Signature. दसडो *f* (A contemptuous form of दशी) An end or unwoven thread of a web. Ex. घरांत एक कांबव्याची द० राहिली नाहीं.

दसनहाण or दसन्हाणें *n* (दस Ten, नहाणें Bathing.) The festival of the ablutions of a married couple on the tenth day after marriage.

दसपिंड *m pl* See दशपिंड.

दसपादा *m* A throw with three dice, two turning up 5 and one 1.

दसरा *m* (दशाहरा *S*) The tenth of आश्विनशुद्ध; the day on which Rám marched against Rávan. It is celebrated with great splendor and display. The images of देवी which have been worshiped during nine nights (नवरात्र) are now thrown into the river. Pr. दसयांतून जमेल तेव्हां दिवाळीचा दिवा पाहील. After this festival kings form campaigns or "go forth to battle." See 2 Sam. xi. 1.

दसरापट्टी *f* The instalment of revenue which is levied at the दसरा. 2 The part of देवस्थान-allowance which is appropriated to defray the expenses of the दसरा.

दसराबकरा *m* The goat which is sacrificed at the दसरा. 2 also दसराबकरी *f* The goat which is given to the पाटील & कुळकर्णी at the दसरा.

दसवंदन *n* A festival on the tenth day after marriage. The same as that otherwise called दसनहाण.

दसाडें *n* A thick or coarse end (unwoven thread) of a cloth. 2 A twisted piece of thread or cotton, used in wiping out the residue of oil in an oil-mill.

दसोडो *f* (A contemptuous form of दशी) One of the ends or unwoven threads of a web of cloth. Ex. तुका म्हणे तुझी नसले द० ॥ परि आहे आवडो दर्शनाची ॥ [Handwriting. 2 Signature.

दसूत sometimes दसूत *n f* (Properly दसखत)

दस्त *m n* (دست *P* A hand.) An assessment or a tax. 2 A hand at cards. 3 fig. Power, authority, right. 4 In notes. A hand.

दस्त करणे To seize; to lay hold of.

दस्तऐवज *m* (دستاویز *P*) A note of hand, a title-deed, a bond, a signature. It is used loosely of anything (of a formal paper, an oral promise, a token, pledge, scrap of handwriting &c.) by which one may be bound in law.

दस्तक *n* (دستک *P*) A pass or passport.

दसखत *n f* (دستخط *P*) Handwriting. 2 Sign-manual, signature. 3 The office of the seal.

दसखतदफ्तर *n* The offices, or the office comprising the two, of passing the signature and of keeping the records.

दसबाकी *f* The balance wanting of an assessment which has been collected and made away with: in opp. to शिल्लबाकी Balance justly due. 2 The balance in hand. [handkerchief.

दसलमाल *m* (رومال *P* & دست *P*) A pocket-dasta *m* (دستہ *P*) A quire of paper. 2 The stock of a musket. 3 A division of an army. 4 A hand at cards. 5 A pestle.

दस्ताना *m* (دستانه *P*) An iron glove, a gauntlet. 2 A ten carried or borrowed. [दस्तऐवज.

दस्तावेज, दस्तावेज, दस्तऐवज *m* Usually written दस्ताविणें *v c* (दस्त) To lay (predatory or rapacious) hands upon; to seize and appropriate.

दस्ती *a* (दस्त) Taxed or taxable.

दस्ती *f* (Wrenched out of دست The hand, to express dexterity, handmark &c.) Way, manner, air, style, cast, impress, stamp; a characteristic or distinguishing particularity. 2 In wrestling. The attitude after पवित्रा,—stretching forth the arm with the hand clenched. *v* कर.

दस्तीबाद *a* Exempt from taxation; tax-free.

दस्तीबूज *f* A term at cards.

दस्तुरी *f* (دستوري H) A perquisite upon things purchased for another; a perquisite, fee, or customary appropriation or exaction gen. 2 W Baggage, the kit or traps of.

दस्तूर *m* (دستور A) Custom, fashion, popular usage or practice. 2 An assessment or a tax. 3 A rule, regulation, statute, law. 4 *n* Handwriting. 5 The signature of the amanuensis. 6 A form (as of an official paper).

दस्तूरअमल *m* (دستورالعمل A) A law of the state; a law, statute, regulation, ordinance gen. 2 Rule or sway according to law. Pr. **दस्तूर-अमल की** **अमलदस्तूर** Rule according to law, or law according to one's rule (or pleasure).

दस्तूरबुद *a* (With कागद-खत-पत्र-&c.) With one's own hand (written): opp. to a letter written or a signature attached by an amanuensis.

दहक *m* (दहा or दशक) Ten per cent. 2 (From the pressure of दहकपट्टी, the sense of दहक being overlooked.) A contribution (as levied by a foreign force, a band of marauders &c.) 3 A tenth. 4 The ten of a suit of cards. 5 See the commoner word दसक.

दहकपट्टी *f* A tax,—the whole amount of the dues of hereditary officers, exclusive of their Inámlands. It may be levied every tenth year. [दाहन.

दहन *n* S Burning or combustion. See under **दहनीय** *a* S Suitable for or susceptible of combustion or burning, combustible, inflammable.

दहम् *ind* (द P) The place of tens in numeration. [ten of a suit of cards.

दहलू or **लू**, **दहिलू** or **लू** *m* (दहा Ten.) The दहशत *f* (दश P) Fear, dread, apprehension. **दहा** *a* (दश S) Ten.

दहा *m* (Corruptly for दाह) Burning.

दहाट *a* P Prompt, impetuous, daring: also quick or hot of temper.

दहिवड *m* The name of a plant.

दहिवर *n* Dew. **दहिवरणे** *v i* To be bedewed.

दही *n* (दधि S) Curds. Phrase **दही खाऊं कीं महीं** खाऊं expresses Hesitation or shall-i-shall-i-ing. महीं formed alliteratively from दही is made to signify Buttermilk. Hence **दही महीं करणें** or **खाणें** To hesitate, demur, waver.

दद्याचो कवडो A drop or lump of curds. See कवडो.

दहीकवडो *f* A rough and very white kind of cowrie.

दहीकाला *m* A mixture of curds and a preparation of जोंघळा suspended on particular festivals in an earthen vessel, and thence, on the breaking of the vessel, scattered over the multitude assembled. [been mixed up.

दहीभात *m* Boiled rice with which curds have

दहीहंडी, **दहेंडो**, **दद्यांडो** *f* (دیهندی H) A vessel to hold curds. [stand.

दहत *f* (Usually and preferably दहत) An ink-

दळ *n* (दल S) An army, or a corps, division, troop. 2 A half. 3 Pulverized औंवा for medicinal uses. 4 A leaf: also a petal of a flower. 5 Substance; real and solid matter (as inhering in or constituting anything); pulp, kernel, flesh, pith,

marrow, nutriment, lit. fig. (as in fruits, leaves, paper, a soil). 6 The soft substance lining the rind of certain fruits. 7 Grime or caked dirt. **दळभराचा** or **भाराचा** Fleshy, brawny, pulpy, full of substance.

दळखुंट *m* A member of the loom. The stake or upright (l) in front of the बैली (x).

दळण *n* (Verbal from दळणें) Grinding. 2 Corn to be ground, grist. 3 R (Usually डळण) Inter-course or intercommunication.

दळणकरी *m* **दळणकरीण** *f* A grinder of corn.

दळणकांडण *n* **दळणभरडण** *n* Comprehensive terms for grinding and pounding: also, by implication, for the ordinary rough household-occupations of female laborers.

दळणवळण *n* (वळण Intercourse, दळण in enhancement.) Intercourse with.

दळणावळ *f* The cost of grinding.

दळणें *v c* (दलन S) To grind. Pr. **दळील तो भरील करील तो पावील**.

दळदपट *a* See दलदपट.

दळदार *a* Thick, substantial, solid—paper &c.: full, pulpy, papescent—leaves, fruit. [grinding.

दळप *n* R (दळणें) Grinding. 2 Grist. 3 The cost of

दळभार *m* (दलभार) An army considered as a whole or mass; a force, power, host. 2 Infantry.

दळसळ, **दळसळणें**, **दळसळीत** Commonly डळसळ

दळया *m* A sweetmeat-ball. See दळिया. [&c.

दळवटणें *v c* (दळणें) To trample or tread injuriously (a field, floor, walk &c.): also to tread down (a road &c.) without implication of injury; to make (it) beaten by use. 2 To use or treat roughly and injuriously (animals or things): also to subdue and tame, or to soften and adapt (animals or things) by working, wearing, using. 3 To exercise in; to accustom, inure, or make conversant with. 4 (Poetry.) To assemble or gather together.

दळवटणें *v i* (दळणें) To become habituated or inured to, or conversant with. 2 (Poetry.) To assemble or gather together.

दळवटा or **ट** *m* (दळणें) Beatenness (of a road); trodden state: also much treading or frequenting. Ex. **च्या वाटेला रात्रंदिवस लोकाचा बैलाचा आणि फौजेचा द० आहे**. 2 Intercourse or intercommunication; connection or concern together or with. 3 esp. **दळवट** Mark of troddenness, track. *v* काढ, लाव, निघ, लाग.

दळवाडें *n* (Poetry.) A multitude, host, gathering, assembly. Ex. **योगनिद्रा तरि न मोडे॥ अकर्तृपणा सळू न पडे॥ परि मत्ताभूताचें द० उभारी मलें॥**

दळशिंंगार *m* See दलशिंंगार.

दळा *m* C A patch on the side of a hill cleared and burned; for Náchná or vegetables. 2 fig. A bare spot in a field of standing corn. 3 A banked up plot in a garden for vegetables.

दळाई *f* (دلایي H) The cost of grinding.

दळाकांडा *m* (दळणें To grind, कांडणें To pound.) Grinding and pounding &c.; odd jobs or char (of women). Pr. **द० करावा आणि शिनळांचीं पोटे भरावीं**.

दळिद्र & **दळिद्रो** Corr. from दरिद्र & दरिद्रो.

दळिया A sweetmeat,—a ball of wheaten flour, sugar &c.

दळुबाईदळु A fragment of an ओवी chanted by little girls whilst grinding. Hence applied scornfully to Bad singing or reading.

दळें or **दळें** *n* A parcel or patch of ground; a field, or a division of a field. By some the word is understood esp. of Land on the steep slope of a hill. 2 The rope connecting the दळखुंट & बैली of a loom.

दळ्या *a* (दळणें) Fit to be ground into flour;—used of a large and coarse variety of rice. 2 Contemptuously. That employs himself in grinding and other tasks the province of females;—used of a male. 3 Contemptuously. A Hardás who recites in a squeaking voice.

दळ्या *m* (See दळिया) A sweetmeat-ball.

दळ्या *m* See दळा.

दक्ष *a* (S) Clever, competent, capable: also expert, dexterous, handy. [&c.

दक्षण, **दक्षणणें**, **दक्षणा**, **दक्षणी** Properly दक्षिण **दक्षिण** *a* (S) Right, not left. 2 Southern. 3 fig. Clever, adroit, dexterous.

दक्षिण *f* (S) The south wind.

द० बाघणें in. con. To be scorching or blasting unto (unto Betelnut-trees especially)—the sun in his southerly declination. **दक्षिणेचा दिवा** A term for a person that disgraces his family. (Because a lamp hung with the wick towards the south brings ill luck.)

दक्षिणगोल *m* S (The southern sphere.) The six signs of the zodiac from Libra to Pisces.

दक्षिणणें *v i* (दक्षिण South.) To scorch or parch on the side exposed to the south—trees or fruits.

दक्षिणदरवाजा *m* (The southern gate, i. e. the mansion of Yama as the punisher of the dead.) A cant name for a Jail or prison.

दक्षिणद्वार *n* (S) The southern gate or door. 2 The southern gate or the mansion of Yama as Pluto, i. e. Death.

दक्षिणपालवी *f* C A term for land exposed (unsheltered by hill or grove) to the southern wind and sun. Such land is considered as of bad aspect, and is opposed to उत्तरपालवी.

दक्षिणा *f* (S) Money or presents given to Bráhmans or young virgins upon occasions. Pr. **भात भक्षणा पोळो द०**. 2 The south. 3 S The completion of any rite.

दक्षिणांग *n* (S) The right side of the body.

दक्षिणाचार *m* S One of the two divisions of the शाक्त-worship,—the right-hand-form. Of this the ritual is held to be pure and agreeable with the Vedas. Opp. to वामाचार.

दक्षिणाचारो *m* S A follower of दक्षिणाचार.

दक्षिणाभिमुख *a* S Facing the south. Ex. **द० निज् नये बसं नये**. [declination of the sun &c.

दक्षिणायन *n* (S) The southing or southerly

दक्षिणायनमार्ग *m* S The path of the sun &c. from the tropic of Cancer. 2 The way to पिढलोक. See धूमादिमार्ग.

दक्षिणावर्त्त or **र्त्त** *a* (S) Winding to the right—the spiral lines of a conch, the helices of a screw, the steps of a flight. [to the south.

दक्षिणी *a* (दक्षिण) Southerly, southern, relating **दक्षिणोत्तर** *a* (S दक्षिण South, उत्तर North.) Lying north and south.

दक्षिणोत्तरवृत्त *n* S The meridian of a place.

दा or **दां** *ind* (दा S) A particle used in conjunction with the numerals &c., signifying time or times. Ex. **एकदा** Once; **बहुतदा** Many times; **कितीदा** How many times? Also **पहिल्यांदा** At the first time; **दुसऱ्यांदा**, **तिसऱ्यांदा**, **चवथ्यांदा** &c. and **पहिल्यांदा**, **दुसऱ्यांदा** &c.

दादसो *f* (दाईस) Perpetuity or endurance.

दाई *f* (دایي H or دایه P) A wet nurse. 2 A mid wife.

दाईज *c* (दायाद S) One entitled to share in a heritage: hence a kinsman. 2 fig. An ill-wisher, a jealous or malicious person.

दाईजगोत्रज *m* *pl* Kinsfolk.

दाईम *a* (دائم *A*) Perpetual or enduring. [vator. दाईम कूळ *n* A settled or resident कूळ or cultivated wheat *a* (دائودخانی *H*) Epithet of a kind of wheat : also of a fashion of garland.

दाकवचा or ता or दाखवता, दाकोचा or ता *m* (-चो or -ती fem. *डको* *H*) A caste of Shúdras or an individual of it. They are fortune-tellers, presagers, almanack-makers &c. They are descended from a Bráhmaṇ on the father's side and a गवळीण on the mother's side.

दाखल *a* (داخل *A*) Arrived at, reached, entered. 2 Entered (as upon an account). 3 Known—an affair or a matter, a branch of knowledge. 4 As ; as good as ; all one as ; serving in the place or name and character of. Ex. हा माझा चाकर पुढादाखल आहे ; आम्ही जरी केले नाहीं तथापि केव्हादाखल समजा.

दाखला *m* (दाखविणे To show.) A simile or illustration. 2 Experience or personal observation. Ex. तुम्ही शकुन सांगितला त्याचा मला दा० आला or तो माझ्या दाखल्यास आला. 3 Grounds for a reasoning, an argument. Ex. ह्या वाटेनें वाघ गेला ह्याचा दा० एथें पावले उमटतात. 4 A token, proof, evidence ; a receipt, bond, note &c. producible in evidence ; a certificate, a note of character &c. 5 Right or title. दा० घेणे *g.* of *o.* To take example, warning, or lesson from. दा० पटणे To come to pass—a prediction. दा० घेणे *g.* of *s.* To be proved or evidenced. दाखल्यास उतरणे To agree with the experience of.

दाखलासुकावला *m* Evidence or proof ; an attestation or a circumstance in corroboration.

दाखलेचिटी *f* दाखलेपत्र *n* (Vulgar.) A certificate (as of character &c.) 2 By eminence. A certificate granted to a रामोशी or a महार.

दाखलेवाईक *a* Illustrated and supported by examples or instances.

दाखवणूक *f* (दाखविणे) A little (shown, said, done) as a specimen or an indication. *v* दाखव. 2 The price demanded for showing anything. 3 Hypocritical procedure or act, sham, feint, pretence.

दाखवा *m* (दाखविणे) Affording a glimpse (of one's self or itself). *v* दाखव. Ex. त्यानें घरांत येऊन दा० मात्र दाखविला आणि निघून गेला.

दाखविणे *v c* To show, exhibit, explain, point out, lit. fig. [See under डा.

दाग, दागणी, दागणे, दागदुगी, दागदोजी, दागिना दागन *n f* An instrument to cauterize or to brand cattle. [proprietor of.

दागिनदार *m R* (दागिना & दार) The owner or दाजी *m* An affix to the name of a person in speaking of or to him respectfully : also a term or title of respectful compellation or mention. See व्यावहारिक नांव.

दाजीवा फडके *m* (Proper name of an ancient tenderling.) A term for a soft, delicate, and dainty person.

दाट *a* Thick or inspissate—a liquid or moist substance. 2 Thick, deep, not thin—paper, a board. 3 Of close texture—cloth. 4 Tight, pinching, pressing, squeezing ;—as a garment, as a peg or pin too large for a hole. 5 Close, thick, crowded together—trees, rain, people, things. 6 fig. Close, firm, familiar—friendship, attachment, intercourse. 7 fig. Publicly rumored—an affair : very general or thick—a report or tidings.

दाटण *f* (दाट) Crowdedness. 2 Thickness (of liquid or moist substances).

दाटणी *f* (दाटणे) Crowdedness. 2 Thickness (of liquid substances). Pr. वरण दाटणी आणि

बायको आटणी. 3 The strap or binding cord of a bale, bundle &c. 4 *unc* (Verbal of दाटणे) Thickening, crowding, pressing &c.

दाटणी वाटणी *f* (दाटणी by redup.) Crowding together : also crowded state. Ex. दा० करूं नको ; दाटणी वाटणीत जाऊं नको, बसूं नको &c. दा० नें बसावे-निजावे-चालावे &c. Sit, lie &c. closely ; press and squeeze together (so as to make room). [अस.

दाटणी वाटणी *ad* Crowdedly. *v* बस, निज, पड, दाटणे *v i* (दाट) To thicken or become inspissate—liquid substances : also to become closer, firmer, more solid—as boiling rice, sago &c. 2 To crowd, throng, press or squeeze together. 3 To pinch or be tight—a garment : to go hard ; to stick fast ; to be tight-compressed—a plug, peg &c. driven in. 4 fig. To be oppressed ; to suffocate or choke ;—used of गळा or हृदय under any vehement emotion : also to be full, intense, oppressive, choking ;—used of the emotion—of affection, sorrow, rage &c. 5 To be filled with ; to be thickly pervaded by ;—as a house with smoke : also to fill or pervade. Ex. घुरांनें घर दाटलें or घरीं घूर दाटला.

दाटधमकट *a* Stout, sturdy, lusty, thickset. 2 Strong, firm, thick, substantial.

दाटपातळ *a* Thick and thin ; dense and rare : also crowded and sparse ; as पेरा कोठें दा० उगवला.

दाटवळें *ad* (दाटणे & बळ) Determinedly, forcibly, recklessly. See more under दाटून.

दाटा *m* A plug, cork, bung, spigot, a stopple gen. *v* मर, घाल, बसव.

दाटो *f* (दाट) Crowdedness (of animals or of things) : also a crowd, press, or throng. 2 fig. Close friendship ; familiar intercourse. 3 Thickness or grossness (as of darkness). Ex. तंववरी तमाची दाटो ॥ जंववरि उगवे वासरमणि ॥. 4 Thickness (of liquids, of paper, cloth, planks &c.) 5 Tightness (as of a garment) : also squeezedness or close pressedness of a subject gen. 6 General prevalence (of a report, opinion, expectation &c.) दाटोवाटोनें, दाटोवाडीनें, दाटोवाढीनें Crowdedly, closely together.

दाटून *ad* (दाटणे To be pressed or forced.) Whether or no ; with or without ground or reason ; determinedly or forcibly ; with fullness of design and bent of purpose. Ex. म्यां त्याचें कांहीं केले नसतां त्यानें दा० कज्जा काढिला.

दाटरणें *v i* To become hard—a mango &c. without ripening, a boil &c. without suppurating.

दाड *f* Usually दाढ, which see in the second sense. [bearing.

दांड *a* (दंड *S*) Rude, violent, bullying, over-

दांड *m* (दंड *S*) A long bamboo stick. 2 A practising stick of fencers. 3 The raised boundary-line of a field : the ridge of a hill : a raised water-course : a raised strip or seam on a garment : a balk or a strip left (through or on the margin of a field) as a pathway : any long-stretching ridge, bank, or foot-path or line of country (esp. as considered as bare, dreary, and wearisome to the foot or eye). 4 Aching stiffness. *v* भर. Ex. पाढोला दांड भरला बसून बसून. 5 P A plot or parcel (of plantation or garden ground). 6 *m n P* (Commonly दंड) A mullet or fine. *v* मार.

दांड काढणे *g.* of *o.* To gallop, drive, or work hard (beast or man). [cudgel.

दांडकणें or दांडगणें *v c* (दांडकें A stick.) To दांडकण or दांडगण *n* Rude overbearing &c. See दांडगा *a*.

दांडकमत or दांडगमत *n* Doggedness ; obstinate retentiveness of one's own opinion or way.

दांडका *m* दांडकें *n* दांडगे *n* (दांड) A short piece of wood :—as a cudgel, a roller, a ruler, a strickle.

दांडगमस sometimes दांडकमस *a* Rude, rowdy, bullying, overbearing.

दांडगा *a* (दांड) Sturdy, lusty, burly, big and coarse : also rude, rowdy, roistering, overbearing : also bold, saucy, self-willed, headstrong. 2 Huge, colossal, monstrous, enormous—an animal or article : also, with all amplitude, dense, weighty, overbearing, extraordinarily great, strong, intense, or abundant—crops or any produce, rain, wind &c.

दांडगाई *f* दांडगावे *n* दांडगावा *m* (दांडगा) Rough, overbearing, bullying speech or demeanour. 2 Wilfulness, headiness, frowardness.

दांडगा उतार *m* (दांडगा & उतार Ford.) A deep ford,—a ford to be waded only by a tall person.

दांडगाधिग *a* Rude, rough, burly, bullying, brutish &c. See दांडगा.

दांडगेला *a* (Qualif. form of दांडगा) Rather sturdy, lusty &c. : also rather rude, bullying &c.

दांडणे *v c* (Properly दंडणे) To punish.

दाडदपट *f* (दाड & दपटणे) Menacing or intimidating ; overawing by speech and gestures.

दांडपटा or डा *m* Exercise or practice with a fencing stick in one hand and the weapon called पडा in the other. *v* खेळ, कर. 2 These practising weapons.

दांडपाळें *n* A wooden vessel with a handle.

दांडपेंडोळा *m*-ळें *n* Bound and border, i. e. conterminousness or connection (of countries or lands). 2 fig. Suitableness of connection (as for a marriage or other union). *v* मिळ, पुर, लाग.

दांडमेंड *m* (दांड & मेंड) Bound and border ; boundary indefinitely (of a tract).

दांडळ *f* (दांडा Stick, आलस House.) Any long narrow building, a barrack, barn, stable, shed &c.

दांडळणें *v c* (दांडा or दंड Membrum virile. A filthy formation.) To balk, bilk, gull, cozen, trick.

दांडळणें *v i* (दांडा Staff or stick.) To grow large and thick—the culm of corn.

दांडा *m* (दंड *S*) A thickish and shortish stick. 2 A handle or helve (as of a spoon, ladle, pickax) ; the pole or staff of any thing. 3 A raised channel or course for water. 4 The backbone : the ridge of a mountain : a strip or neck of land running into the sea : a ledge of rocks, or a long bank of sand : the bar of a river : the bridge of the nose : the fruitstalk of the Plantain : the stem (as of a plantain-leaf) : the pin (as of a brooch) : a strip, slip, spire, shaft gen. (of land, of buildings &c.) 5 The pole (usually of the Castor-oil plant) driven into the hole in which the चेळी is burned. 6 A secondary beam of a house, a joist : also a division of a beam used as a rafter.

दांडे वासे मेजणें (घराचे) To be an ingrate (i. e. to count the timbers of a benefactor's house, in order to calculate its value for sale).

दांडाईत *a* (दांडा) Rude, violent, bullying.

दांडापेंडा *m* दांडापेंडोळा *m* Intimacy or acquaintance with.

दांडारा *m* (दांडा) The backbone : also the stem of any large coarse leaf (as of the Palm or Plantain). 2 The bridge of the nose. 3 Used for दांडा in some other senses.

दांडारणें or दांडावणें *v i* (Low. दांडा) To become rigid or stiff—the limbs from cold or fatigue.

दांडाविणें *v c* (दांडा) To cudgel or trounce.

दांडाळवत *n C* (दांडा) A common term for the portions of a plantain-leaf divided crosswise, except the end-portion (called आगोतली or मोनई).

दांडी *f* (Dim. of दांडा q. v.) The pole of a palanquin: the pole or beam of a plough, harrow, and other implements: the shaft of a cart: the stock of the tail of a horse: the penis of a horse: a line, rod, or stick stretched along in the air to hang clothes &c.: the bar on some pieces of copper money: the beam of a balance: a strip of land running out into the sea: the shaft of an oar: the stick of an umbrella, pankhá, fan, fly-brush: the stem of a वीणा, सतार &c.: a squared piece of timber, a beam: a billow or large and long wave.

दांडीपूणिमा or -पुनव *f* See दांडेपूणिमा. [stick.

दांडू *m* (दांडा) The bat at the game of trap-

दांडूक *n* (दांड) A short piece of wood; as a stout stick or cudgel: also a roller, a ruler &c. Also दांडुका & दांडोका.

दांडेकरो *m* R W (The man with a stick.) A covert term (esp. amongst Bráhmans when सेवळे) for a Mahár.

दांडेपंडित *m* (दांडा & पंडित) A sturdy reasoner, one ready as well with fists as with arguments.

दांडेपाट *m* A sort of stool with a handle.

दांडेपान्दवण *n* (दांडा & पान्दवण) Beating (a cow or buffalo) to make her give her milk quietly. 2 A sound cudgeling by way of persuasion, argumentum baculinum.

दांडेपाळ *f* The elevated edge of a water-channel. 2 A wooden dish with a handle.

दांडेपाळें *n* A wooden dish with a handle.

दांडेपूणिमा *f* pop. दांडेपुनव *f* The day of full moon in माघ. Because a pole (of the Castor-oil tree) is then driven into a pit, and the festival of the होळी begins. [Its fruit.

दांडेबोर *f* A variety of the Jujube tree; and *n*

दांडेमार *m* Beating with a stick; cudgeling, banging, trouncing. *v* कर.

दांडेविंड *n* C An oblong hand-net used at the sides of rivers. The two ends are fastened to poles. This term is current about Ratnagiri. The term about Harní is दांडेमुसा.

दांडेसाळ *f* (दांडा Stick, झाला House.) Any long narrow building; a barrack, barn, shed &c.

दांडेखार *a* (दांडा Stick, खार Mounted.) Able to walk with a crutch or stick, i. e. convalescent.

दांडोरा *m* (داندورا H) A public notice by the crier. *v* पिट, फिरव.

दांडोलो *f* (Poetry.) Proclamation by the crier. *v* पिट, फिरव. Ex. जवळ असतां बोलाबोली॥ शेभनामाजी वाढेल कली॥ निकरा जाईल दां०॥ आम्हा आणि रुकमिया॥

दांडोळ or लो *f* P (दांडा) A line or row; as एका दांडोळीनें निजणें-पडणें-वसणें-उभा राहणें &c. 2 (Commonly दांडळ) A long and narrow building.

दांडोळा *m* P (दांडा) A stem or rib (of a leaf).

दाढ *f* (दाढा S) A molar tooth, a grinder. 2 A jaw. 3 C Ground burned in preparation for the seed: also the loppings and grass strewn over the ground to be burned: also the corn growing on ground so prepared. 4 N. D. The ground in which rice is grown from the seed, and from which the plantlets are transplanted.

दाढ बांधणें To deprive of the power of eating (esp. by a charm or spell). 2 To silence, to stop one's jaw. दाढ साखणें (To grease one's molars.) With neg. con. To have but a mouthful or mere morsel. दाढेंत सांपडणें *g.* of o. To be caught in the clutches of.

दाढरणें *v i* To become hard—a mango &c, without ripening, a boil without suppurating.

दाढसांखळ or -सांखळ *f* A morbid affection of the molar teeth. 2 A curling line of hair at the junction of the jaws. An inauspicious mark of the horse: also *attrib.* having a &c. [puissant.

दाढा *a* (Poetry.) Bold, valorous, doughty, दाढी *f* (दाढिका S) The beard. Pr. दाढीस वेगळे डोईस वेगळे (कोण देतो) Who can draw distinctions in matters scarcely differing?

घडी घडी लांब दाढी (-करणें-सांडणें) To be angry with ever and anon. (Because the practice of persons excited is to stroke and smooth out the beard.) दाढी करणें To shave the beard. दाढी or दाढी होटी घरणें To supplicate earnestly. दाढी धरून टाचा or पाय तुडविणें To cajole; to flatter and ruin; to destroy or injure under the mask of friendship. See 2 Sam. xx. 9, 10. दाढी पाहून वाढणें To give according to the merits of each: also to treat persons according to our expectation from them. दाढीमिश्रीला आग लागली (or एकाची जळतो दाढी) आणि मला दिवा लावू दे Used in reproach of heartless selfishness. दाढीस कांढे बांधणें To affix a stigma. दाढी हालविणें *g.* of o. (To shake the beard of.) To threaten angrily.

दाढीचा गधडा *m* A contemptuous term for a man wearing a long beard.

दाढीडोई *f* (Beard and head.) Tonsure of the beard and head; shaving *gen.* *v* कर. [mustaches.

दाढीमिश्रांचा *a* Bearded, that has beard and दाढेरून *n* (दाढ) Gumboil near the molar teeth.

दाढेल *n* (दाढ & तेल) Oil remaining in the pan after the frying of वडा.

दाढेल *a* (दाढी) Having a large beard.

दाढ्या *m* (दाढ) A disease of the molar teeth.

दाढ्या *a* (दाढी) Having a large beard.

दाण *f* (دانه P) In comp. Holder or receptacle.) A term applied revilingly to the belly (of a gormandizer or glutton).

दाणा *m* (धान्य S) Grain. 2 A single grain or corn: also a single pearl, a bead, a seed, a pomegranate-pip, anything resembling a grain. 3 A coarse sort of sugar. 4 A little knob or excrescence or roughness upon a smooth surface (as on paper, leather &c.) 5 A piece or single article (of a bale of cloths or stuffs): also a single one of a certain fine kind of mangoes which are sold by ones. Ex. बंदकोड आल्याचे रुपयास दाहा दाणे मिळतात. 6 (For किरमिजी दाणा) A lump of cochineal. 7 A square or division of the coating of the custard-apple.

दाणा *a* (دانا P Wise.) Wise, sensible, shrewd, sagacious. 2 Used freely in the sense of Excellent, superior, fine, capital;—esp. of men or animals.

दाणागोटा *m* A comprehensive term. Grain &c.; grain, pulse, and such-like.

दाणादाण *f* Routing, scattering, dispersing confusedly: also rout, confusedly scattered or dispersed state. Pr. कोंबडो मेलो पिळें दां०.

दाणापाणी *n* (दाणा Grain, पाणी Water.) A livelihood, maintenance, means of subsistence.

दाणालाख *f* The gummy exudation of certain trees (as the Bor, Pimpal &c.)

दाणावणें *v i* (दाणा Grain.) To be disordered from eating too much grain—a horse &c.

दाणेकरी *m* An officer of the Maráthá state. His business was to issue corn to a पागा. [grain.

दाणेकरो *m* A vender or possessor of corn or दाणेदार *a* Containing corns or grains—an ear &c. 2 Granulous. 3 Having roughnesses on the surface—leather, paper, cloth, pearls.

दांत *m* (दंत S) A tooth. 2 fig. A tooth of a

comb, rake, saw; the tip or share-end of a plough, the spindle; the tooth-form ramming head or pounder of a डंग. 3 fig. Spite, grudge, malice. Ex. त्याचा दांत आहे or तो दांत राखितो.

आपलेच दांत आपलेच चोंट (If my teeth bite my lips, as the lips are mine, so also are the teeth.)

Used when two parties equally dear or near to us quarrel. The judge, from his equal regard to both, can determine neither for nor against the one or the other. 2 It means also We have only ourselves to accuse for the consequences of our own evil doing. खायाचे दांत वेगळे दाखवायाचे दांत वेगळे (One set of show-teeth, but another set to eat with.) Expresses Hypocrisy or hollow-heartedness. The figure is originally from the outward tusks and the inward teeth of the elephant.

दांत आहेत तर चणे नाहीत चणे आहेत तर दांत नाहीत Fortune seldom comes with both hands full. दांत उठणें Used of the festering or rising and swelling of a bite. दांत काढणें or दाखविणें To show the teeth, to grin. दांत किरकिटीस येणें *g.* of s. To be reduced to straits; to be brought to extremities of want or suffering. (Lit. To be reduced to gnash or grind the teeth.) Sometimes the nom. दांतकिरकिटी with कर or लाव and lit. fig. as दांतकिरकिटी करून भाकर चावली, and दां० करून or लावून तें ओझें उचललें, i. e. made vehement exertion. दांत कोरून कोठें पोटा भरत असतें Can the pickings of teeth ever fill the belly? दांत खाऊन or चावून अवलक्षण करणें To vent impotent rage; to grin and snarl at without power to do more. (i. e. To make one's self hideous and ominous for nothing.) दांत खाणें-चावणें To grind or gnash the teeth. दांत खोचरणें To pick the teeth. दांत झिजणें To wear away the teeth (as by importunate supplication, by unceasing and fruitless instruction, exhortation, reproof &c.)

दांत घरणें-डेवणें-राखणें-वाळणें also, in. con., दांत असणें To cherish grudge or malice. दांत पडणें *g.* of s. To be crest-fallen; to feel a sense of defeat or disgrace. दांत पाजविणें To long and hanker after things (esp. eatables) difficult of obtaining. दांत पाडणें *g.* of o. To get the better of; to outwit, overcome, silence, nonplus. दांत पाडून हातावर देणें A phrase used in vulgar threatening, answering to To knock one's teeth down his throat. दांत वठणें-लागणें with वर *g.* of o. To take effect; to prevail or operate—a curse uttered.

दांत वासणें *g.* of s. To sit in despondent listlessness after vain exertion. दांत वासून पडणें To be laid on one's back from sickness. 2 See above. दांत विचकणें To beg humbly and whiningly. 2 To grin. दांत चोंट खाणें or चावणें To gnash or grind the teeth; to bite the lips. दांताखालीं घालणें-घरणें To oppress or worry exceedingly. दांतांचें विष बाधणें *g.* of s. To have one's curses taking effect; or to be capable of cursing with effect. दांतांच्या कण्या करणें *g.* of s. See दांत झिजणें. दांतांच्या घुग्या होणें *g.* of s. To have loose and shaking teeth. 2 fig. To labor hard (in teaching, enjoining, begging). दांतांवर मांस नसणें *g.* of s. To be poverty-stricken and powerless: also to be impotent to harm or contend with. Pr. दांतांवर मांस नाही आणि मोयाशीं गांठ घालतो. Also दांतीं &c. दांतांवर येणें To fall upon as a burden or loss—a business expected to be profitable. दांतास दांत लावून वसणें-निजणें-असणें To sit, lie, or be hungering. दांतांहोटांवर जेवणें To eat pickingly and daintily. दांतीं ढण or तण or कयाळ घरणें To humble one's self; to acknowledge defeat or subjection; to profess sub-

mission. दांती बल धरणें To strain every nerve; to make strenuous efforts. दांती येणें To fly into a rage at. 2 To be reduced to great straits. सेत्यानें दांत किसणें (To scrape or clean the teeth with gold.) To roll in wealth. चंसतां or चंसतां चंसतां दांत पाडणें To knock down, or to confute, pose, or nonplus, smiling all the time.

दांत *p* S Subdued, subjected, tamed, reduced to submission. Ex. शांत दांत तपस्वी पूर्ण ॥ शुची घर्मिष्ठ हरिभजनीं मन ॥ [sickle.

दांतदळा *m* A denticulated or indented grass-दांतकडी *f* R A locked jaw. *v* बस.

दांतकस *f* Saying or speech; teeth-grinding; utterance. Used similarly with वचिशी, with implication that the utterance is ill-affecting or ill-boding. *v* बाध, लाग.

दांतकसई or -कसाई *m* (A tooth-butcher.) A term for an evil-minded predictor of evil: (whose predictions, it is believed, come to pass.)

दांतकसळ or लो-कसळ or लो-किसळ or ली *f* (दांत Teeth, कसळा Hard work, or किसणें To grate &c.) Unceasing execration, cursing, abusing, reviling, or rating: also speech considered as affecting with or as boding evil. *v* बाध. 2 Used attrib. That is ever reviling or rating: also of ill-affecting or ill-boding speech.

दांतकिरकोट or दांतकिरकिटी *f* *pl* Grinding the teeth. *v* दे. 2 fig. Sitting in sullen or dogged silence. *v* दे.

दांतकें *n* (Or दांताळें) A rake or a harrow.

दांतकेणें *n* One's accustomed daily food.

दांतकोरणें *n* A toothpick.

दांतखोळी or दांतखोळ *f* (दांत Teeth, खोळ Pin or bolt.) A locked jaw. *v* बस, मिट, लाग, उघड.

दांतचिना *m* (Usually दारशिणा) A dentifrice.

दांतपडका or गा *a* दांतपया *a* (दांत Tooth, पडणें To fall.) Toothless or gap-toothed.

दांतर *f* A plant, *Ficus parasitica*.

दांतरखिंड *f* (दांतर & खिंड) A gap in the teeth.

दांतरा or दातरा *m* (दांत) A tooth or jagged or indentation (of a कोयता, चाकू &c.) 2 R W Used in most of the senses of दांता.

दांतरा or या *a* (दांतर S) Having teeth or a tooth projecting over the lip.

दांतरी *f* (दांत) A tooth coming in old age: also a newly shotten or cut tooth of an infant. *v* उगव, फुट. 2 A head or ear of corn with bare intervals; a comb, rake &c. with teeth wanting here and दां. करणें To snap at petulantly. [there.

दांतवण *n* (दांत) A fibrous stick used to brush the teeth. 2 A dentifrice.

दांतवाकें *n* An instrument for incurvating the teeth of certain agricultural implements.

दांतळणें *v* *c* C (दांत) To affix teeth or cogs, to denticulate.

दांतळी *f* A string tied round the neck of a vessel and terminating in a loop. A contrivance for the convenience of carriage.

दाता *a* (S) That gives, grants, bestows; a donor. Hence generous, liberal, charitable. Pr. देई तो दाता न देई तोही दाता.

दांता *m* (दांत) A tooth or cog (of a rake, comb, saw, water-wheel &c.) *v* पाड, घाल, कर. 2 A sort of rake. 3 The fruit-receptacle of the Plantain. 4 A common term for the plantains that hang (as the teeth of a comb) from the फणा or fruit-stalk. 5 The tough filament or fibre hanging from the tip of each plantain whilst within the पोवा (sheath of the spadix or fruit-receptacle). 6 A shrunk or ill-filled plantain. 7 *unc* A splinter. *v* निघ.

दांतांचें विष *n* (Poison of the teeth.) Execration, malediction, curse: also vituperation or abuse gen. दां. बाधणें *g*. of *s*. To have one's execrations taking effect: also to be capable of cursing with effect.

दांताड *n* दांताडी *f* (Contemptuous forms of the word दांत) The teeth collectively. *v* पाड, फोड, उतर, मार, दे, चालव, विचक &c. and in abuse. [nificent.

दातार *a* (Poetry. दाता) Liberal, generous, मु-दांतावणी *f* (Verbal of दांताविणें) Cogging &c.

दांतावणें *v* *i* (दांत) To bite the lips at; to grind the teeth or gnash at; to chafe and foam.

दांताविणें *v* *c* (दांत) To affix teeth or cogs.

दांतावून बोलणें To speak with gnashing of the teeth.

दांताळ *a* (दांत) That has teeth or a tooth projecting over the lip. 2 Of ominous or ill-boding speech.

दांताळ or लें *n* (दांत & आलख Row.) A sort of rake or harrow. Used both in the garden and in the field.

दांताळणें *v* *c* (दांत) To injure or defile by application of the teeth; i. e. to gnaw, nibble, peck &c.: also to blab or disclose (a secret matter).

दांताळपुरी *f* (City of the teeth.) A cant term for the teeth; or for the gums or jaws as the seat of them. दां. ओसाड होणें *g*. of *s*. To be toothless.

दांताळी *f* (दांत & अळी) The teeth considered collectively. 2 See दांतळी.

दांतुरडी *f* (दांत A tooth. A contemptuous form of the word. Used *pl*. दांतुरया) The teeth. Ex. दांतुरया काढून हासतोस काय. 2 (Dim. of दांत) A newly-cut tooth.

दांतेकड *n* C (दांता & कडी) A cogged beam, esp. that of a waterwheel with which the तुंब corresponds.

दांतूर *m* A tree, *Ficus Tsiela*. Grah.

दाढल *n* (S) Generosity, liberality, munificence.

दांत्या *m* A brownish sort of ant. 2 See दांता throughout.

दायर *m* Leaves or grass placed within a pot to support an article (a sweetmeat &c.) which it is desired to dress by steam; or to separate it from something to be placed over it. 2 The layer of earth or mortar which is laid over the layer of bricks or stone. 3 Herpetic eruptions.

दायरा *m* Herpetic eruptions.

दाद *f* (दाद P) A complaint; a representation of injury. *v* लाव, लाग. 2 Redress of grievances. *v* दे. 3 Equity, justice.

दाद *f* (दडु S) Ringworm; a circular tetter.

दाद देणें with neg. con. To yield or succumb to; to give advantage over one's self; to acknowledge inferiority unto or any awe of. Preserving the sense of दाद, the explication is Not to render redress; not to listen to the appeal or application of; i. e. to defy the efforts or measures of. Ex. हा झोंबी खेळण्यांत अथवा कोणत्याही कामांत कोण्हास दाद देत नाही; किह्यावर गोळीमार फारच केला परंतु किह्यानें दाद दिल्ली नाही. दाद ना फिर्याद Phrase expressive of the difficulty whether of obtaining justice or of lodging one's complaint; or, generally, of obtaining justice.

दादड *n* (दडु S) Ringworm. 2 *f* A coarse weed that grows up with rice. 3 C An ear of rice not duly filled. [worm.

दादडणें *v* *i* (दादड) To be afflicted with ring-

दादर *m* A shutter or closing door over a staircase. 2 *n* (दडु S) Herpetic eruptions: also a blind tumor or bump. 3 A bridge. 4 (Bombay word.) A ladder-like and movable staircase.

दादरा *m* A cloth, leaf &c. tied over (as a cover to) the mouth of a vessel. 2 A hole in the roof; as a vent for the smoke, or to admit light. 3 fig. Stoppage of the ears (from cold &c.) *v* बस. 4 A shutter over a staircase: also the aperture or vent.

दादरी *f* *unc* A bridge.

दादला or दादया, in poetry दादुला *m* A husband. Pr. दादयापेक्षां बायको मोठी मुसळ घेऊन लागे पाठी. [band and wife; a married pair.

दादलाबादकें or लें or दादलाबायकें or लें *n* Hus-दादलोजी *m* A respectful or polite formation with दादला & जी for the husband.

दादा A respectful term of address or mention for one's elder brother, for one's master, or for an elderly person gen. See व्यावहारिक नांव.

दादाबाबा करणें To cajole; to soothe and beguile with soft and respectful terms. Also दादापुता करणें.

दादा *ind* The ejaculation or utterance urging on a bullock.

दादो *f* (दादा) A term of respectful compellation or mention for a female, elderly or otherwise.

दादुरडी *f* The name of a creeper.

दादूपंथी *c* (दादू Name of a mendicant, पंथ Road, way.) A follower of Dādū. [a gift or donation.

दान *n* (S) Giving, bestowing, conferring: also

दानत *f* (दानت A) Munificence, liberality, generosity. Pr. जशी दा. तसें फळ With what measure ye mete &c. Luke vi. 38.

दानधर्म *m* (S) A comprehensive term for charitable acts and works: alms-giving, building temples, excavating tanks &c.

दानपत्र *n* (S) A deed of gift or conveyance.

दानप्रतिभू *m* S In law. A security for goods or money (sold, lent &c.) See सालजामोन.

दानव *m* (S) A demon, a titan or giant.

दानवा *m* दानवें *n* sometimes दानवार *m* A long slimy worm, the common earth-worm: otherwise called गांडवळ, काडू, & दवणा. [give.

दानशील *a* (S) Liberal, generous, disposed to

दानशूर *a* (S) Lavish of gifts; profusely munificent.

दानाकेश *m* (दाने केश P) A kind of furry and embroidered cloth, worn in cold weather.

दानाध्यक्ष *m* (S) A superintendent of charities and gifts, an almoner.

दानो *a* (S) That gives. In comp. as मोक्षदानी, केवल्यदानी, जीवदानी, सुखदानी. [given.

दानोय *a* S Worthy of a gift: also fit to be दाप & दापणें Miswritten for दाब & दाबणें.

दांपत्य *n* S The state or mutual connection of a newly-married couple.

दापित *p* S Adjudged or sentenced—a person: awarded, assigned, given by judicial sentence—a thing.

दाय *a* S (Purposed, proper &c.) to be adjudged or sentenced—a person: to be awarded or assigned—a thing.

दाब *m* (दाब H) Intimidation, repression, snubbing, keeping under: also a sense or feeling of repression and restraint. 2 Awfulness, authoritative-ness, imperativeness, the quality of impressing with awe or reverence. 3 *f* A girdle or zone (of gold or silver): also a girdle or band more generally; as a girdle for hernia or for hydrocele; a band where an issue is opened. *v* घाल, बांध. 4 A term at cards. 5 *m* also दाबखोळ or दाबखोळ *f* Any spring or catch, or contrivance of a peg, pin, shooting tongue, or similar thing by pressure on which the opening and closing (as of doors, umbrellas, watches) is regulated. दाबखोळ or दाबेखोळ is

further a common term for the two pegs which confine together the आख & आखरो (axle and axle-beam over the axle), and for similar pegs or pins passing through and holding together. [(a beast).

दांडणे *vc* To drive or work hard; to *work* दावण *n* A weight placed to press down.

दावणी *f* (दावणे) Pressing &c.

दावणे *vc* (दावणे) To press or compress. 2 To browbeat, intimidate, menace, overawe. 3 fig. To suppress or conceal; to keep secret. 4 To embezzle. दाबा देणे To shut up, put by, cover over. 2 To retain furtively; to keep back (as from the owner).

दावडप *f* (दावणे & दावणे) Intimidating, repressing, overawing.

दावडुवी, दावडुवी, दावडुव *f* (दावणे by redup.) Repressing, snubbing, intimidating, overawing by speech and gestures. 2 A manœuvre or mode of playing at cards.

दावाडणे *vc* (दावणे) To press under; to put underneath and press. 2 To put up or by; to keep locked, packed, or close (without wearing, using, spending). 3 To suppress, stifle, smother (an affair or a matter). 4 To hide (a thing stolen); to cover over, lock up, pocket.

दावाडोपटणी *f* or *a* A kind of rice.

दावादाव or बी *f* (दावणे) Compressing (as of bales); pressing down, beating down (as of a terrace, floor &c.) 2 Concealing, covering, hiding. 3 Repressing or keeping in awe. 4 Suppressing or smothering. 5 Menacing, intimidating, snubbing.

दावेखोळ *f* See explained under दाव.

दाम *f* A string of little bells. An ornament of females. A cincture or zone of gold.

दाम *m* (दामे *S*) A sacred grass, *Poa cynosuroides*.

दामडोपटणी *f* A variety of the पटणी kind of rice.

दामण *m n* A packneedle. [a dhotar &c.]

दामणकांटी *a* Having a very narrow border—

दामनळे *n* A wreath of गोंडे or tassels around a bullock's neck and breast.

दामाखिळा or दामेखिळी *m* (Or दावखोळ) A common term for the two pins or bolts of the आखरी or axlebeam (of a cart): also of two boards or spars more gen.

दामाड *n* (Usually जांभाड) A jaw. 2 fig. An iron पट्टी or slip passing up from over the bottom of a कुच्छ or tenon, to preserve it from wearing.

दामिक *a* (S) Hypocritical, sanctimonious, emptily ostentatious (whether of piety, of learning, or of wealth).

दामिक *n* (S) Hypocrisy; fraudulent or arrogant assumption and display gen.

दाम *m* (दाम *H*) Money or cash. Pr. दाम करी काम बिबी करी सलाम. Pr. अंगी करील ते काम पदरीं असेल तो दाम. 2 Price. 3 ३०th of an आणा, or, in some places, ४०th.

दाम *ind* (दाम *A* May remain for ever.) A word adopted from Persian notes and similarly used. See दामदौलत.

दामगा *m* A coarse kind of rice.

दामचुंबक *m* दामजोड or दाम *m* (Money-kisser; money-amasser.) A miser.

दामचोरो *f* Money-theft. Little used but in contrad. to चामचोरी Robbery of cattle.

दामजड *a* Of heavy amount of money, i. e. costly or dear.

दामट *a* (दम Moisture.) Moist, wet, damp.

दामट *f* R Murk, lower, gloom, haziness. *v* पड.

दामटणे *vc* To despatch, impel, urge on, put out at speed (man, horse &c.) 2 To rate, scold,

chide vehemently; to overbear by violence. 3 To wear, treat, or use roughly and injuriously (beast or article); to make a दामटो of.

दामटा *m* P (Intens. of दामटी) A huge cake, pat, or flattened thing gen. Hence a dewlap.

दामटी *f* A small cake of bread; a cake or pat of cowdung or earth; a flattened rupee or pysa; a thing in general compressed and flattened.

दा० वळणे *g* of *s*. To become emaciated.

दामटीव *p* of दामटणे Put out at speed—a horse &c.: despatched express—a messenger.

दामणे *vc* W (दावणे) To press, compress, squeeze. 2 To beat or ram down. 3 P To tie up (a beast &c.) to a stake. [lightness of purse.]

दामदुकळ or दामदुकाळ *m* Scarcity of cash; दामदुपट *f* दामदुसा *m* A principal doubled by accumulated interest.

दामदौलत *f* (دام دولت *H*) A Long be his prosperity! Opulence, wealth, affluence.

दामाजीपंत *m* (An appellation fancifully formed from दाम Money.) Money considered as a personage, *Squire Cash*.

दामाशाई *f* (دام ساساي *H*) Division amongst the creditors of the money of a bankrupt. Hence distribution in general according to respective claims.

दामुखा or दामोखा *m* The seed of the बामळ tree.

दामोदर *a* (Fancifully formed with दाम Money, and उदर Belly.) Rich, opulent, wealthy.

दाय *m* S Property to be divided amongst heirs, an inheritance.

दायक or दायी *a* S That gives, bestows, confers, yields, renders. In comp. as सुखदायक, दुःखदा०, शुभदा०, कल्याणदा०, संपत्तिदा०, मंगलदा०, मोक्षदा०. 2 (Poetry.) Liberal, munificent. 3 An heir. [heritage. Hence a kinsman.]

दायजी *c* (दाईज) One entitled to share in a दायते *n* (दाय *S* To give.) Dues. Applied to the offerings and presents annually made to idols, pishách, beggars, servants.

दायभाग or दायविभाग *m* (S) Portioning or a portion of inheritance; division of property among the heirs.

दायरा *m* (دار *A*) A sort of tabor or tamborine. 2 A Muhammadan burial ground.

दायाद *m* (S) An heir. Hence a kinsman near दायो *a* S See under दायक. [or remote.]

दार *n* (दार *S*) A door or gate: also a door way or gateway; an entrance or a passage; a means of access, lit. fig. 2 An outlet or a vent.

दारीं जाणे or बसणे & दारीं लागले Phrases amongst women equivalent to परसाकडे जाणे &c. among men.

दार *a* (दार *P*) That holds, bears, carries, has, possesses. Mostly in comp. with words from Hindustani; as चोबदार, भालदार, चौकीदार, रंगदार, मोलदार, अणीदार, जोरदार. Of such the major part will occur in order. 2 (Scarcely used but in contrad. to नादार) Solvent, having money or funds.

दारकस *f* (दार & कूस) A jamb of a door-frame. दारकसा *f pl* of दारकस Images drawn on the sides of a door in the month भाद्रवा in honor of

दारकुच्छ *n* A door-tenon. [पार्वती.]

दारकांड *m* (दार Door, कांडणे To shut up.) Prohibition, by the creditor, of a debtor and his family from holding communication without his door.

दारचा *a* Of one's door, i. e. of one's own yard or garden; of domestic growth or raising—fruits or vegetables.

दारचिना or दाम *m* (दंतशाण *S*) A dentifrice.

दारचें अळू *n* (अळू or Calladium of or about

one's door.) Garden or cultivated अळू. Some of the varieties of अळू are खाजाळू, गोडे अळू, कासाळू, दडगे अळू, दांवाळू, पांढरें अळू, काळे अळू.

दारदवळणे *n* C A custom at marriages. The stopping, by females, of the bridegroom and bride as they are entering the house, and their singing दारणा *m* (Or दारणा) Scaldhead. [a song.]

दारधरणे *n* दारधरणी *f* The blocking up of the door by the sister of the bridegroom on his proceeding out, and her demanding from him a daughter he may obtain, to be married to one of her sons. A custom at weddings.

दारफळणी *f* (दार & फळणी Shutting up.) Shutting up of a house untenanted. Hence fig. Bankruptcy, or utter ruin or extinction of a family. Ex. मागचे दुष्काळांत कितिकांचा दारफळण्या झाल्या.

दारभाजी *f* (The vegetable at one's doors.) A name for *Amaranthus tristis* or माद.

दारवटा or दारवटा *m* दारवटा or दारवटा *m* sometimes दारिवटा *m* The ground under or near the door, the threshold. 2 The upper cross-piece or the lintel of a door. Pr. सोन्याचे दारवटे होतोल आणि कपाळांस लागतील. [A dentifrice.]

दारशिणा or ना *m* दारशिणा or ना *m* (दंतशाण *S*) दारशीक *n* R A plank projecting over a door as a shelf. [of a door to support a lamp.]

दारशोग *f* W A nail or peg driven into the jamb

दारचळद *f* A drug, *Berberis Asiatica*.

दारा *f* S A wife, the wife of.

दारिद्र्य *n* S Poverty.

दारण *a* (S) Ferocious, truculent, savage: horrible, fearful, dreadful: harsh, violent, furious; —used of men, battles, speech, diseases, measures, treatment. Ex. आले तुजजवळी मरण ॥ यम गांजि-

दारणा *m* Scaldhead. [निल दा०.]

दारचळद *f* (दारवी *S*) A kind of Curcuma, *C. Zanthorhizon*.

दारू *f* (दारू *P*) Spirituous or vinous liquor. 2 Gunpowder. [पिकविणे To distil spirit.]

दारू ठासणे To swill or swig strong drink. दारू दारूकलाली *f* Distillation of spirits: also the tax thereon. See आवकारी.

दारूकाम *n* Fireworks or a firework.

दारूखाना *m* (दारूखाने *P*) A powder-magazine, or a powder-work. 2 A spirit shop or warehouse.

दारूगोळा *m* (दारूगोळी *H*) Powder and ball, ammunition.

दारूचा डळा *m* Gunpowder made up in the hand into a mass; to be kindled and tossed against दारूचें फूल *n* Neat spirit. [people.]

दारूबाज *c* (दारूबाज *H*) also दारूखोर *c* A tippler, toper, sot, suckpigot.

दारे *n* (दार A door.) A hole through a fence to carry on a water-channel: also a side-outlet from it: the fire-door of a kiln: the back-door of a jakes: the wicket-aperture through a gate: a little vent or outlet gen.

दारेकरी *m* दारोव्या *a* The person employed to open and close the दारे of a plantation or garden during the time of irrigation.

दारेणा *f* S Desire after a wife. 2 Popularly. Affection towards one's wife.

दारोगा *m* (दारोगे *P*) The head man of an office, a superintendent, overseer, inspector, director.

दारोटा or डा *m* See दारवटा or डा.

दार्ढ्य *n* S Firmness, solidity, hardness. 2 Fixedness, fastness, stability.

दार्ष्टान्तिक *a* S Illustrated, being the subject of an illustration or a simile. 2 Suitable to be used in

illustration—an image or a figure. Relating to illustrations and similies.

दाल *m* Riband, lace, fine and worked tape; a web from one finger-breadth to two, of silk or thread, with or without gold or silver.

दाल *f* (दाल P) A leathern belt or broad strap.

दालचिनी *f* (दार Wood, चीनीय Relating to China.) Cinnamomum aromaticum. Grah. Cinnamon; also bark of Laurus cassia.

दालद *n* C Fishing.

दालदो *m* C A description of fishermen. They are mostly Musulmans. Pr. भट्टास नारवे दालद्यास गोरवे. [ing.]

दालदो *a* (दालद) Relating to fishermen or fish-

दालन or दालान *n* (दाल P Hall.) A division or parted-off portion of a hall or large room, an apartment.

दालो *f* A sword-belt. 2 fig. Anything worn as a mark of defiance or challenge. *v* बांध.

दालीबंद *a* Accoutred with a sword-belt. 2 That wears or bears a दाली (token of defiance or challenge).

दालें *n* A common name for the two members (bass-sounding and treble-sounding) of the सबल, or of any two नौबत (kettle-drums) joined together.

दाला *m* (Poetry.) A husband. [fire.]

दाव *m* S A forest. 2 (For दवानल) A forest on दाव *n* R A fruit-stalk of the Jack (Artocarpus integrifolia) with two or more fruits adherent. In comp. with a numeral prefix; as दुदाव, तिदाव.

दावण or न *f* (दामनी S) A rope stretched along and secured at the ends; unto which cattle are tied up by means of the दावे; cattle picketing-cord. 2 By meton. The picketed cattle; and fig. a string of convicts or prisoners; a train or line of men &c.

दावणी *a* (दावण) Belonging to a team or line—a bullock &c.

दावणें *v* c (Poetry and Vulgar.) To show.

दावू निघणें To fall to showing or making display of. Ex. खआतिय कौशल्य दावू निघाली. [dicum.]

दावनमल्लो *f* A flower tree, Chrysanthemum In-

दावल *f* Making pretence or a feint of. *v* दाखव.

दावलमल्लो *m* A follower of दावलमल्ल a sainted personage. This class lacerate and disfigure their faces &c., and subsist by begging. [of cattle.]

दावली *f* (Dim. of दावे q. v.) A small tie-rope

दावलो *f* A weeding-knife or grub-ax.

दावा *m* (दवा A) Enmity, opposition, contrariety; also spite or grudge. 2 A right or a just claim. 3 In law. A suit or an action.

दावा उगविणें or घेणें with वर of o. To wreak one's vengeance upon; to take one's revenge. दावा माणें or सांगणें with वर of o. To mutter threats of vengeance against. दावा तोडणें To settle claims.

दावा धरणें g. of o. To conceive or to hold a spite against. दावा रद्द करणें To nonsuit. दावा साधणें To accomplish one's grudge against; also to carry one's suit against. Ex. न्हणे तुकयानें साधिला दावा. न्याय सांगावा कवणासी. [flagration of a forest.]

दावायि *m* S दावानल *m* S pop. दावानल *m* Con-

दावादरफडा *m* (दावा & दरफडणें) Noisy menaces and intimidations; violent overbearing (by voice or act); storming. *v* कर, मांड, & g. of o. गा.

दावाद्देष *m* Hatred and hostility; spite or grudge; comprehensively or indifferently. *v* हो, कर g. of s. or o.

दावाळ *n* A white variety of अळू or Calladium esc. Its root is not bulbous but consists of many ramifications. It is planted in trenches or furrows.

दावे *n* A young jack-fruit. So named only whilst on the tree. 2 A ramification of the root of अळू.

दावे *n* (दामन S) The tie-rope proceeding from the neck of a beast, by which he is fastened to the दावण or a stake.

दावास दावे देणें To keep and use, and enjoy the milk (of a cow or buffalo), on condition of giving the owner a calf on her calving.

दावेकरी *m* दावेखोर *c* दावेदार *c* One bearing spite or grudge against. Ex. पति नव्हे दा. ॥ पूर्वील जन्मांतर साधिलें. ॥ 2 One holding right or just claim unto. [justness of claim unto.]

दावेदारी *f* (दावेदार) Possession of right or दावेदारी *a* That bears spite or grudge against.

दावेदुस्मान *c* sometimes दावेदुस्मान *c* (दुस्मान P) An enemy; a hater or spiteful opposer.

दावेफणस *m* A species of the Jack. Its fruit grows on the ramifications of its root.

दाश *m* A common term for the strengthening pieces of wood which are laid crosswise, at intervals, and built up within a thin wall: also for the stout pieces which are driven into the wall at its summit, to sustain the पाखाडी (undergirding of the rafters).

दाष्ट *a* दाष्टीक *a* Sour, cross-grained, churlish, surly. Pr. दाष्टास देव धारजणा.

दास *m* (S) A slave, or a servant for low offices. Ex. of comp. गृहदास, भगवदास, स्त्रीदास, अर्थदास, विषयदास. 2 A Shūdra affix or appellation. 3 S A man of the fourth tribe. 4 A sage or philosopher.

दासानुदास *m* (दास, अनु & दास) Slave of a slave. A title assumed for one's self by an earnest suppliant or a humble speaker. [wife of a Shūdra.]

दासी *f* (S) A female slave or servant. 2 The दासीपुत्र *m* (S) A son of a female slave.

दास *f* (Abridged from निगादास) Care of or heed unto in preserving, treating, or using. *v* कर, देव, राख, g. of o.

दास्तान *n* (داستان P) Hoarding, storing, laying up (grain &c.) 2 The store, the grain &c. laid up. 3 A granary, garner, magazine for grain. 4 The hold or cargo-place of a ship. 5 A place or vessel generally where stores (esp. grain) are laid up. 6 The burden of a ship, tonnage &c. 7 Charge, custody, care of. *v* लाव, देव g. of o.

दालानदार *c* A storekeeper. 2 One having a store (esp. of grain).

दास्य *n* S corruptly दास्यल *n* Servantship, servitude, service. Ex. गुरुदास्यल करिति अनुदिन. ॥

दासी *m* A strolling player. Hence a low, mean, ignoble fellow.

दासन *f* (Mistaken for जासन) The shoe-flower.

दाह *m* (S) corruptly दाहा *m* Burning. 2 Burning, ardor, great heat (esp. morbid animal heat).

दाहक *a* S That burns. 2 *m* (Poetry.) Fire.

दाहजाल *m* The heat and oppression from a coup de soleil or from ardent sunshine.

दाहट *a* Bold, daring, intrepid: also prompt, impetuous, quick-tempered. Pr. अतिसेवळा तो ओवळ्या खाय दा. बायको निघून जाय.

दाहणें *v* c (Poetry.) To burn.

दाहन *n* S Burning. दाहन is Burning in the active sense, दहन in the neuter.

दाहवा यज्ञ *m* (Tenth planet.) A term for a mischievous and pestilent fellow.

दाहा *a* (दश S) Ten.

दाहाचा हात *m* The hand of ten, i. e. of a number united. A phrase expressive of the power of Confederation or union. Pr. दा. दुश्मनावर पडू

नये Let not the hand of ten (let not an united body) fall even upon an enemy. So mighty is Union! so terrible! it would miserably destroy and make pitiable even our enemy.

दाहाट *a* See दाहट.

दाहिजा *m* An aggregate of ten men (esp. of soldiers). 2 R Public lands.

दाहित *p* S Burned. दाहित is Burned in the passive sense, दग्ध in the neuter.

दाहो *ind* The term used in multiplying by ten. Ex. चार दाहो चाळीस.

दाहो *f* Usually and preferably दाही.

दाहोतरा or चा *m* (दाहा Ten, उत्तर More, over, above.) A rate of ten per cent. interest. 2 A rate of selling particular articles,—giving ten over the hundred. [be or is to be burned.]

दाह्य *a* S Combustible, inflammable, that may

दाळ *f* (दल S) Split or broken pulse.

दाळ गळणें or शिजणें or विकणें g. of s. To have one's arts and wiles, plots and devices prospering. Gen. neg. con. दाळ नासणें or बर्य खाजन गमाविणें (To spoil, or eat up unprofitably, the दाळ i. e. the वरण, the choicest dish of a dinner, which has been bestowed from time to time.) To become sluttish, dronish, dissolute, or disobedient—a wife or child. आपल्या पोळीवर दाळ ओढणें To be greedy or selfish; to attend to Number 1.

दाळकण *m* A half of a split grain of pulse.

दाळगोटा *m* A whole grain of pulse amongst split pulse. [culpably mild or gentle.]

दाळपिठिया *a* (दाळ & पोठ) Soft, simple, easy,

दाळपोठ *n* (Split pulse and meal.) Plain provision or common maintenance, ordinary fare, *v* दे, चालव, मिळव. [inside.]

दाळभाजो *f* Vegetables dressed with split pulse

दाळभोपळा *m* Pompion dressed with a stuffing of split pulse.

दाळरोटो *f* (Split pulse and bread.) Plain fare or a simple meal. Hind. Pr. दा. सब बात खोटो.

दाळवांगें *n* Brinjals dressed with a stuffing of split pulse.

दाळिव, दाळिवपाक, दाळिवी, दाळीम See under डा. In the Desh however दा is preferred to डा.

दाळें *n* Grain of Cicer arietinum &c. soaked, parched, and roughly ground. 2 A basket of open or loose texture (for chaff &c.).

दाक्षिणाय *a* S Southerly or southern. [terity.]

दाक्षिण्य *n* S Cleverness, ability, expertness, dexterity (S Inflection of दिग् Region, quarter, direction.) In comp. as दिक्पाल, दिग्भेद, दिक्साधन.

दिकत & दिकतखोर See दिक्कत & दिक्कतखोर.

दिक *a* (दु A) Exhausted, spent, tired out: also disgusted with.

दिकत *f* (दु A) A misgiving, suspicion, evil surmise. Ex. मजविषयीं तुमचे मनांत कांहीं दि. आलोसें वाटतें. 2 Doubt, question, difficulty in admitting: objection, difficulty, hesitation. Ex. जन्मला प्राणी मरणार च्याविषयीं दि. काय; त्यागोष्टी-विषयीं दि. घळं नये; पुतळीचे नाण्यांत कांहीं दि. नाहीं.

दिकतखोर *c* (दु A) A carper, caviler, perverse disputant: one dubious, scrupulous, ever full of doubts and difficulties. 2 (A rupee &c.) objectionable, liable to rejection.

दिकतो *a* (दिकत) That carps, cavils, objects; that hypercritically and fastidiously makes objections, or that timorously or scrupulously raises difficulties.

दिक्पाल *m* (S) A regent of a quarter. There are eight; or, including the zenith and nadir, ten; viz. इंद्र, अग्नि, यम, निरृति, वरुण, वायु, सोम, ईशान, and अनंत & ब्रह्म.

दिक्प्रदर्शन *n* (S दिक् for दिशा A quarter or region, प्रदर्शन Showing.) Slight direction or indication; mere pointing out of the way or manner.

दिगंत *m* S The visible horizon. 2 In popular understanding. The end or boundaries of the earth. [earth.

दिगंतों जाणें To reach or go to the corners of the

दिगंतर *n* (S Another region or country.) A distant or a foreign country. Ex. आपण दि० करावें, हा दिगंतरांत गेला, दिगंतरावरून माल आला.

दिगंतरीं *ad* (दिग् Region, अंतर by mistake for अंत End, limit.) To the uttermost borders of the earth; *extra flammantia mœnia mundi*;—used of fame &c. extending.

दिगंबर *a* (S दिग् from दिग् Space, अंबर Clothing.) Naked. 2 A name of Mahādeva.

दिगर *ad* (دیگر P Other.) Also; additionally; further; besides; in the next place. A word common in notes. 2 Used of a village given in इनाम, in सरंजाम &c. in opp. to खालसा. Ex. दाहा गांव दिगर आहेत पांच खालसा आहेत.

दिगरनंबर *n* (دیگر P and Number.) A coinage now very common amongst the officials of Government. It answers to Extra or miscellaneous file, or General department.

दिगरमजसून (مضمون A دیگر P) Used at the head of a paragraph in letters and notes, signifying Besides, further, other or fresh matter.

दिगंश *m* S The co-azimuth.

दिगज *m* (S) An elephant of a quarter or point of the compass. There are eight attached severally to the eight quarters N., N. E. &c., supporting the globe. Hence applied to a large, fine, handsome man; or to one mighty in knowledge: also, jocosely, to a huge, monstrous man, a colossus.

दिग्चक्र *n* The whole world. Ex. दिग्चक्रीं तेज न माये ॥

दिग्दाह *m* S Great glowing or redness of the horizon. [A practice of conjurers.

दिग्धन *n* (S) Charming the quarters or regions.

दिग्धम *m* (S) दिग्धमण *n* (S) Wandering over the earth; turning from quarter to quarter; as one lost.

दिग्धांत *a* (S) Lost, stray, erring; wandering

दिग्धव *m* S The co-azimuth. [in tracts unknown.

दिग्विजय *m* (S) Overcoming the eight quarters; universal conquest. Hence 2 A course of wild, mad, riotous proceedings. Ex. त्या पोरानें दि० मांडला.

दिग्विजयी *a* (S) A conqueror of the earth; a mighty warrior. 2 fig. Wild, licentious, dissolute, profligate. [ters; ubiquitous.

दिग्वापी *a* S Spreading through the eight quar-

दिढी *f* (Poetry. इष्टि S) Sight, seeing, vision. ० घाल. Ex. दुरुनि देखता दिढी ॥ धांवनि पातला धर्मानिकटों ॥

दिड *n* A bale of cloth. 2 A dish dressed on नागपंचमी. 3 In marriages. The pieces of cloth put together and given to the people attending the bridegroom. 4 The transverse beam of a पाभर, कुळव, कोळपें, and similar implements; a block or chump of wood more gen. 5 *f* A wicket.

दिडका sometimes दिडता *a* (दीड One and a half.) Exceeding by a half—a measure &c. 2 Consisting of one piece and another of half the width—a पाचोडो &c.: opp. to shawls &c. which usually are double or composed of two corresponding parts: composed of one and a half gen. 3 Half doubled over—a cloth. [half.

दिडकी *f* A piece of money,—one दुगाणी and a दिडकें *n* (दीड) $1\frac{1}{2}$ or any single multiple of it (as set down in tables &c.) Ex. 3, $4\frac{1}{2}$, 6, $7\frac{1}{2}$.

दिंडा *m* A certain wild plant. There are two kinds. दिडो, दिडोकाढो, दिडें, दिडोवा See under दिडो. दिंडो *f* A wicket. 2 A particular stringed instrument of music. 3 A picture or figure (as of हनुमान् &c.) drawn, and stuck upon a cloth which floats from a pole carried in processions. Hence a procession (of an idol or gen.) ० काढ, मिरव, & निघ, चाल, फिर.

दिंडीगाण *m* An order, or an individual of it, of mendicants. They roam about playing upon the दिंडी. Ex. वासुदेव दि० ॥ प्रसाद मागूं आले जाण ॥

दिंडोपताका *f* *pl* The procession comprehensively (the multitude, the banners, drums, cymbals &c. constituting it) of an idol: also the procession of people with flags, tabors, and racket around an idol or idol-house, performing प्रदक्षिणा. ० काढ, मिरव, & निघ, चाल, फिर.

दिढी *f* (दीड) A quantity told once and a half.

दिढोकाढो *f* (दिढो & काढणें) sometimes दिढोवाढी *f* The advancing of grain by the grain-dealers to the cultivators, on the terms of payment by half (or a quarter &c.) as much over on the gathering in of the crop. See वाढोदिढो.

दिडें *ind* (दीड) The term used in multiplying by one and a half. Ex. दाहा दिडें पंधरा.

दिडोतरा or चा *m* (दीड One and a half; उत्तर More, over, above.) Interest at rate of one and a half per cent. per mensem.

दिति *f* S The mother of the दैत्य or infernal race: opp. to अदिति the mother of the gods.

दिदारू *a* (دیدارو P Handsome, sightly.) Showy but flimsy; goodlooking but hollow;—used esp. of cloth, but also of things (and men and animals) दिदक्षा *f* S The lust or desire of seeing. [gen.

दिधणें *vc* (Poetry.) To give.

दिधन *n* A certain medicinal preparation.

दिन *m* *n* (S) A day.

दिनकर *m* (S Maker of the day.) The sun.

दिनचर्या *f* (S दिन Day, चर्या Course,) also

दिनकृत्य *n* (S) The passing on of the day somehow or other; i. e. a subsistence for the passing day, a bare pittance. Ex. त्या राजगारांत पैका सांठायचा नाही सरासरी दि० मात्र चालेल. 2 An official journal or day-book.

दिननिर्वाह *m* (S दिन Day, निर्वाह Carrying on.) Carrying on or over of the present day; i. e. managing to subsist; shifting with a pittance.

दिनमणि *m* (S Gem of day.) A poetical name for the sun. Ex. सर्वेच दि० उगवला ॥ तें सेतु नाही ते स्थानी ॥. Similar names, e. g. दिनपति, दिनेश, are constantly occurring.

दिनमर्यादा *f* (S) The close of day.

दिनमान *n* (S) The length of day.

दिनरजनी *ad* (S) By day and night.

दिनवृद्धि *f* (S) That day or space in which a tithi (तृतीया of a whole lunation) commences before or with one sunrising and ends after or at the next; thus completed under two suns.

दिनशुद्धि *f* (S) Suitableness of time; i. e. auspiciousness or favorableness of indication.

दिनश्रय *m* (S) That day or space in which a tithi begins and ends without one sunrising.

दिनांत *m* (S) Close of the day, evening.

दिनावधी *f* (Formed ignorantly from दिनावधि Having the limit or term of a day.) Delaying or putting off from day to day, procrastination.

दिपणें or दिपावणें *vi* (दीपन S) To be dazzled. 2 To feel blinded as by a sudden extinction of a glaring light. 3 To be eclipsed by the superior splendor or excellence of.

दिपत *f* sometimes दिपवत *f* (दीप & वात) A lamp composed of a wick set in clarified butter, placed before an idol upon certain occasions. If upon the occasion of one's cow or buffalo calving, then the clarified butter is made out of her milk. ० लाव. With ० घर the term will signify The observance or rite of setting such a lamp before the idol.

दिपवा *m* C (दीप A light.) A gleam of sunshine in a rainy day; a sun-blink. ० घाल. Ex. पावसानें दि० घातला.

दिपवाळी or दिपावळी *f* Commonly दिवाळी.

दिपवाळीचा पाडवा *m* दिपवाळीची प्रतिपदा *f* The great day of the four days of the दिवाळी, viz. the first day of कार्तिक. This is one of the three great begging days of Brāhmans. The other two are गुढ्याचा पाडवा & राखी पाडवा.

दिपवाळीचें ओवाळणें *n* The setting of the light first before the खेत or village-farmer, at the festival of दिपवाळी. This is an article in the मान-पान of the खेत.

दिपाचा कवडा *m* (Shade of a lampstand.) A term for a shriveled or meagre man, or for an impotent master of a family. lamps.

दिपावळी *f* (दीपावलि S) A row or range of दिपुष्ट or दिपोष्ट *n* (दीप Lamp, उष्टा Leavings.) Oil of a lamp remaining after the light has been extinguished.

दिपुष्टाण or दिपोष्टाण *f* (दिपुष्ट & घाण) The stink arising from the oil of an extinguished lamp.

दिसक *m* *unc* (دیسک H) A white ant. [&c.

दिसत, दिसतदार, दिसतवार &c. Usually दिसत दिसाख *m* (دماغ A) Haughtiness, superciliousness, inflation, airs of consequence.

दिसाखदार *a* (دماغدار P) Big, pompous, lordly, disdainful. 2 fig. Superlatively fine or good.

दिसत *f* (ذمّه A) Charge, trust, custody; care or keeping of; management or direction of; control or authority over (things, business, persons). 2 By meton. A company or body (as of soldiers &c.) under the charge of.

दिसतदार *c* (ذمّه دار P) That holds or exercises charge, control, direction.

दिसतवार *a* (ذمّه وار P) That belongs to, is connected with, or is under the control or custody of. 2 Used as *ad* In the order of the names of those to whose keeping or direction things or persons are committed—a list &c. drawn up.

दिसतनी *a* (दिसत) That is under the control, charge, or care of. [Dilatoriness.

दिरंग or दिरिंग *m* (درنگ P) Delay. दिरंगाई *f*

दिरगदारी *f* (A further torture of گرفتنداری P) Distress or strait. See गिरिबदारी.

दिल *m* *n* (دل P) The heart: also the mind.

दिल फांकणें or फांकणें To get distracted or disquieted.

दिलखुशी *f* (دل P & خوشی P) Pleasedness, gratification, satisfaction: also consent or acquiescence: also volition, voluntariness, free will, choice. [oppression of heart.

दिलगिरी *f* (دلگیری P) Sorrowfulness, sadness,

दिलगीर *a* (دلگیر P) Sorrowful, sad, afflicted.

दिलताजा *a* (دل تازه P) Having fresh and lively affection &c. In notes.

दिलदप्तर or -दफ्तर *n* (دفتر & دل P Heart and Register.) A term for the heart or mind considered as a record, or a repository of matters to be remembered; “the tablets of memory &c.”

दिलदार *a* (دلدار P) Intrepid, dauntless, stout-hearted. [heartiness.]

दिलदारी *f* (دلदاری P) Intrepidity, courage, दिलदिलसा *m* (دلदलासा H) Encouragement or assurance; as imparted or given. *v* दे.

दिलपाक *a* (دل پاک P) Pure in heart; simple, guileless, artless.

दिलभर *m* (دلبر P) A lover, leman, sweetheart.

दिलभरवसा or दिलभरंवसा or दिलभरोसा *m* Encouragement or assurance; confidence of spirit as imparted or as attained.

दिलभरो *f* Encouraging or assuring: also encouragement or assurance effected. *v* कर *g.* of *o.* हो *g.* of *s.* [in mind.]

दिलहवाल *a* (دل حال P) Disturbed or disquieted

दिलहवालो *f* (دل حال P) Disturbance or disquietude of mind.

दिलवारी or दिलदिलवारी *f* (दलवारी P) Boldness, confidence, assurance, comfortable persuasion.

दिलसा *m* (दलसा H) Encouragement or assurance; as afforded to or as yielded by. *v* दे. 2 Used by some in the sense of Mind, meaning, intent.

दिल्ली *f* (دلی H) The city Delhi. दिल्लीचा सेदा, दिल्लीकर, दिल्लीवाला Terms for a rake, scamp, libertine, blackguard.

दिवई *f* (दिवा) The festival of lamps on the day of new moon of आषाढ. 2 C A small variety of the Cocoonut.

दिवटा *m* C A torch composed of a stick with rolls of oiled cloth around it. 2 fig. Applied to one who ruins or dishonors his family.

दिवटो *f* (दिवटो H) A torch composed of a stick with rolls of oiled cloth around it. Pr. दिवटो-बरोबर बुदलो. 2 A sort of lamp; a stick supporting at the end half a cocoanut-shell containing oil and shreds of cloth for wicks. 3 A sort of lamp used in the temple of खंडोबा.

दिवटोजाहार *m* (दिवटो A light, and जोहार) दिवटोसलाम *m* The obeisances paid to Rājās &c. at the hour of candle-lighting.

दिव्या *a* (दिवटो) A torch-bearer, a linkboy. 2 (Ironically or reproachfully.) A lampbearer or दिव्या वाघ *m* A leopard. [light (of a family).]

दिवटण or -टाण *n* (दिवा Lamp, स्थान Place.) The place where the main light of the house is suspended. [species. The same with आधेलें.]

दिवड *n* *m* A serpent of a large but harmless

दिवलो *f* (दिवा or دیولی H) A sort of ladle (viz. a bowl at the end of a perpendicular handle) for taking up oil or ghee. 2 A sort of lamp,—an iron spike or a stick having at its top a vessel to contain the oil: also the vessel.

दिवस *m* (S) A natural day (of twenty-four hours). 2 An artificial day (of twelve hours). 3 Daytime. 4 By meton. The sun. Pr. जेथें जावें तेथें डोईवर दि०.

अझून पचिला दि० or प्रथम दि० or पूर्व दि० आहे There is no change yet; all is as at the beginning. चार दि० साखूचे चार दि० सुनेचे Every dog has his day. दि० काढणें-घालणें-ढकलणें-दवडणें-रगडणें-लोटाणें-सारणें To pass the days under difficulties and shifts. दि० घेऊन (-येणें-जाणें &c.) Whilst it is day; before dark; —to come, go &c. दि० जातो पण बोल उरतो The day passes, but one's (daily) words stand fast. See Matt. xii. 36. दि० झाडांवर आला The sun is on the tree-tops, i.e. somewhat high; or -दारीं आला or -दारीं बाहेर -is coming in or is at the door, i.e. is just risen. दि० फिरणें To change for

the worse—the times. दि० मागे पाहताना The days are adverse. दिवसा उजेडों, दिवसासकट, दिवसापूर्वी Before sunset or daydown. दिवसानें डोकें काढलें The sun is peeping above the horizon, i.e. is just risen. दिवसाबरोबर At sunrise or at sunset. दिवसां मशाल लावणें-पाजणें To indulge (in drinking, gambling, whoring &c.) openly, *sub jove*. दिवसावर नजर देणें or दिवसासारखा होणें To have respect to (the constraint or the intimation of) the times. दुसऱ्या दिवसावर नेणें To adjourn, prorogue, postpone: also to procrastinate. नवा दि० उगवणें in. con. (To rise into newness of life.) Used on recovery from dangerous sickness or escape from jeopardy or peril. मागला प्रहर दिवस राहतां At three P. M. वर्षा एवढा दिवस (The day long as a year.) A common term for the days (as growing longer and longer) from the vernal equinox to the summer solstice.

दिवसगत *f* (दिवस Days or time, गत Gone, elapsed.) Lapse or consumption of time (beyond the period prescribed, computed &c.) *v* लाव, लाग. Ex. आढा रोजांत येईन म्हणून बोलून गेलों परंतु पांच रोजींची दि० लागली.

दिवसगती लावणें or दिवसगतीवर लोटणें-घालणें-टाकणें To procrastinate: also to protract, delay, dawdle out.

दिवसगुजारा *m* -गुजराण *f* Making the present (evil or hard) day to pass somehow or other: also taking up any poor or mean livelihood as a shift for the day. *v* कर.

दिवसबळ *n* (दिवस Day, बळ Power.) Daylight or daytime: opp. to darkness. Ex. चिच काढणें वारीक अक्षर वाचणें हें दिवसबळाचें काम.

दिवसभर्या *a* (दिवस The day, भर्या Filler.) That dawdles and idles away the day, solicitous only to complete it and to get his pay. Used of a day-laborer &c.

दिवसमजुरी *f* Day-labor: opp. to regular service.

दिवसराती *ad* (Poetry.) Day and night. Ex. दृष्टास बांधोन गळतो॥ त्याजखाले बैसे दि०॥ [match. दिवसळई or दिवसळो *f* (दिवा & सळई) A lamp-दिवसां *ad* (दिवस) By day; in the day time.

दिवसाढवळ्यां *ad* R In open day; in broad daylight.

दिवसादरोडा *m* (दिवस Day, दरोडा Attack by robbers.) Open extortion; undisguised and violent exaction (as practised by rulers &c.) 2 fig. Snatching up and carrying off (amongst friends); seizing by friendly violence.

दिवसादिवाळो *f* (दिवसा here taken for every day; and दिवाळो) Profuse, lavish, wasteful living.

दिवसानदिवस, दिवसेंदिवस, दिवसेंदिवस *ad* (दिवस, अनु, दिवस) Day after day—augmenting or decreasing.

दिवसाभर्याचा *a* (An anomalous formation with दिवस & भर) Relating to the whole day; (that has been, is &c.) through the livelong day. Ex. मी दि० उपासी I have eaten nothing the whole day; दि० चें काम राहिलें आहे There is a day's work left; हें दि० चें जेवण आहे This meal is for the whole day; तो दि० आला आहे He has been here the whole day; मी दि० थम केला &c. 2 *ad decl* For or in supply of the whole day. Ex. दिवसास फावत नाही म्हणून दि० संध्याकाळीं जेवतां.

दिवसांवडा *m* W A day's pay.

दिवसें *n* (दिवा & असा) A preparation of rice-flour in the form of a lamp-dish or saucer; made and eaten on occasions.

दिवसेंदिवस or दिवसेंदिवस *ad* Day after day.

दिवळ *n* C A snake of a harmless kind.

दिवा *m* (दीप S) A lamp; a light with oil and a wick. Pr. घरांत दिवा तर देवळांत दिवा Charity begins at home. Pr. दिवाखालीं अंधार Every good man has some blemish. 2 An iron stick curved back at one end to be hooked up, and spreading at the other into a receptacle for oil and a wick. 3 A stick or stand gen. for a lamp; though usually it takes a prefix of लाम्हाण, रोमण &c. 4 The flour lampstand in marriages. 5 A common term for those days of the month Wyshakh on which the first five nakshatras occur. 6 A preparation of rice-flour in the form of a saucer: made and eaten on occasions.

दिवा लागत नाही (त्या देशांत &c.) Phrase expressive of utter desolation and wildness (of a country &c.) दिवा लावणें To become notorious; to acquire celebrity (esp. for evil deeds). दिवा सरसा करणें To bring near (to its proper spot in its groove) by pulling out or forwards the wick of a समई, in order to brighten or trim it. दिवानें दिवस काढणें-उजेडणें To wake all the night. दिवानें (रात्र or दिवस) काढणें or लोटणें To have a light burning (all the night or all the day): i.e. to be in extreme sickness. दिवावातीनें शोधणें To search closely; to explore every nook and corner, chink and crevice. दिवास निरोप देणें-पदर देणें-फूल देणें To extinguish the

दिवा *ad* S By day; in the day time. [lamp. दिवाकोर्त्ति *m* S (दिवा By day, कोर्त्ति Honor or credit.) A barber. Because the barber is not permitted to operate or to be named at night. 2 Any one of a low or impure cast.

दिवाण or दिवाणजी *m* (دیوان P) A prime minister. 2 Under the Moguls. The officer in-charge of the revenue-administration of a district.

दिवाण *n* दिवाणखाना *m* (دیوان خانہ P) A royal hall; a court of audience or of justice; a divan: also a council-chamber. 2 Applied freely in the sense of Saloon, hall, drawing-room &c. 3 दिवाण is further Any assessment or requirement of Government. *v* फेड, चुकव, दे, फडशा कर, फिट, चुक. 4 दिवाण is further The Sarkar or Government, the Supreme authority; as खोतीचें वतन. दिवाणांत बडत दिवस आहे.

दि० चें तेल पदरांत घेणें At whatever loss, damage, or cost, accept the gifts of your patron.

दिवाणअसामो *f* A government-assignment for a maintenance: also a public employment or service. 2 A government-official. [ness of दिवाण.]

दिवाणगिरी *f* (دیوان گری P) The office or business. दिवाणचावडो *f* A comprehensive term for Courts of justice or law. *v* कर, पाह, भोग, or दिवाणचावडोस ने-आण-घाल-दे.

दिवाणदरबार *m* *n* (दीवान P & दरबार P) A general or a free and easy term for a royal court or tribunal; a royal hall of audience or of judicial investigation. 2 Investigation by a royal tribunal. Ex. ह्या गोष्टीचा दि० झाला. 3 fig. Notoriety or publicity.

दिवाणदखल *m* *n* दिवाणदेणें *n* दिवाणधारा *m* दिवाण-सारा *m* Any Government assessment, tax, or imposition. Ex. ग्रामस्थ म्हणति त्या अवसरा॥ देणें लागतो दिवाणधारा॥ [ordinate दिवाण.]

दिवाणादुयस *m* (دیوان دوم P) A second or sub-दिवाणो *a* (دیوانی P) Civil—a court, a case, a matter. [court.]

दिवाणी अदाकत *f* (دیوانی عدالت H) A civil दिवाणी झांप *m* *pl* C (दिवाण & झांप) Branches of a small variety of Palm; taken by Government as a tax in kind.

दिवाणी विषय *m* A civil case or matter.

दिवातें *n* C Victuals taken by laborers to be eaten in the fields at their work.

दिवांध *a* (S दिवा By day, अंध Blind.) Blind by day. Hence as *s m* An owl.

दिवान and its compounds. See दिवाण and compounds. Both forms of spelling are good.

दिवाना *a* (دیوانہ P) Mad. 2 Foolish, silly, wild. Hind. Pr. देख दिवाने अपना सौदा Mind, blockhead, your own business.

दिवाभोत *m* S (That fears the day.) An owl; a thief or house-breaker &c.; a bashful person.

दिवार or ल *f* (دیوار P) A wall.

दिवारात्रि *ad* (Poetry.) By day and night. Ex. विश्रान्ति आया दि०॥ [wall-shade &c.]

दिवालगिरी *f* A hook or hold in a wall for a दिवालावू or बा *a* (Lamp lighter.) Of infamous celebrity or notoriety.

दिवाळखोर *c* (दिवाळें & खोर) A profuse squanderer, a prodigal, a spendthrift.

दिवाळखोरनारायण *m* A term for a spendthrift; also for a profusely liberal person. Pr. दि० त्यावर वडताचें ऋण. [or wasteful living.]

दिवाळखोरो *f* Extravagance, prodigality, lavish

दिवाळसण *m* The ceremony of bringing to one's house one's son-in-law on the first दिवाळी after his marriage. 2 The festival of दिवाळी.

दिवाळा or व्या घोडा *m* or दिवाळा or व्या simply. A term for a large and fine horse. (Because he bids fair to eat up his owner.) Also दिवाळो घोडो *f* A fine mare.

दिवाळी *f* (दीपावलि S A row of lamps.) A festival with nocturnal illuminations, feasting, gambling &c., held during the concluding day of आश्विन, the day of new moon, and the two first days of कार्तिक (or from नरकचतुर्दशी to यमद्वितीया inclusive); in honor of विष्णु, who, at this season, destroyed the demon नरक: also in propitiation of लक्ष्मी. 2 A festival with illuminations held on the 1st of मार्गशर्ष; called also थोरली or गुरांची or देवाची दि०. 3 fig. Luxurious reveling or merry-making. Pr. असेल त्या दिवसीं दि० नसेल त्या दिवसीं शिसगा. 4 fig. Overflowing abundance (of good things at a feast). Ex. आज त्याचे घरीं लाडवाची दि० झाली. 5 A cucurbitaceous plant which flowers about the month भाद्रपद or आश्विन. Its leaves are medicinal. Called also कडू दोडकी.

दिवाळीचा दिवा (The lamp, i. e. the illuminations, of the दिवाळी) A term for the festival of दिवाळी.

दसत्यातून पार पडेन तेव्हां दि० पाहीन Let me get out of my present difficulty—and then.

दिवाळीचें साल *n* The year commencing with the 1st of the month कार्तिक. This is the Commercial year. Disting. both from सृगसाल & पाड्याचें साल.

दिवाळें or लू *n* (दिवा. It being formerly the practice to announce it by placing a kindled piece of cowdung before the door of the bankrupt. Or from دیوالا H) Bankruptcy or insolvency. *v* निघ, वाज *g.* of *s.* काढ *g.* of *o.*

दि० वाजणें *g.* of *s.* To become bankrupt. 2 To be out, done, consumed—an article of provision.

दिवाळें *n* The flower or fruit of the plant दिवाळी.

दिवो *f* (दिवा) A sort of lamp,—a wooden stand or an iron spike supporting a receptacle for the oil.

दिवे *m pl* दिवेपंचक *n* A term for the first five नक्षत्र when they occur in the month वैशाख.

दिवें *n* A large bulbous root black and very biting to the taste. It is eaten in the डांग- districts.

दिवे आवाळ्या or ला *a* Worthy to have lamps

waved around him. Used, ironically, of a Black-guard or scamp.

दिवेलागण or -लावण or -लावणी *f* (दिवे Lamps, लागणें or लावणें To kindle.) The lighting up or the time of lighting up in the evening. 2 दिवेलावणी is fig. the peopling of a desert country or an abandoned town or village.

दिवेलावणीचा कौल A paper granted to settlers in desert places, exempting them from taxes during a term. [oil and wicks of a lamp.]

दिवेलावणें *n* A saucer-form receptacle for the दिवेसलामी *f* The evening-salutation (as by बार-गोर, मानकरी &c.) of the Rājā &c.

दिवेसळई or दिवेसळो *f* A match.

दिव्य *a* (S) Divine. 2 Beautiful, charming, fine, splendid, superb, superlatively good. Used with great latitude.

दिव्य *n* (S) Ordeal. *v* काढ, घे, कर. There are five great divisions, viz. तुला, अग्नि, अप, विष, कोश, each consisting of numerous particular forms. दिव्य उतरणें *in. con.* To undergo an ordeal successfully. दिव्य लागणें To take effect injuriously—an ordeal. दिव्यांतून or दिव्यास उतरणें To come safe out of an ordeal, and, fig., a fiery trial or heavy affliction.

दिव्यउत्पत्त *m* (S) A common term for meteorous phenomena; for falling stars, fire-balls, halos, lightning, auroræ boreales &c.

दिव्यकळा *f* The almonds of the tongue, tonsils.

दिव्यचक्षु *n* (S) दिव्यदृष्टि *f* (S) Supernatural powers of vision; *clair voyance*: also *attrib.* endowed with such powers. 2 as *a* Beautiful-eyed.

दिव्यदेह *m* (S) A celestial or glorified body,—the body of the dwellers in स्वर्ग. 2 fig. Applied to any body glowing with health and beauty.

दिव्यदेही *a* (S) Having a glorified body.

दिव्यपादुका *f pl* (S) Divine shoes. Wooden shoes presented by some god or saint to a follower. Like the famous *Seven-league-boots*, they convey the wearer instantly to his destination.

दिव्यप्रकाश *m* (S) The divine or glorious light, i. e. Knowledge of spirit or self.

दिव्यबाण *m* (S) A divine arrow. Rām is said to have had one. It would return to the archer after executing its work.

दिव्यरूप *n* (S) A bright and beautiful countenance or figure. 2 Spirit.

दिव्यसुमनदृष्टि *f* S (Poetry.) Showering, or a shower of, celestial flowers.

दिव्यस्थान *n* S (Divine place.) A term for Swarga or the heaven of Indra: also for heaven or the celestial regions indefinitely. [human knowledge.]

दिव्यज्ञान *n* (S) Divine, preternatural, or super-

दिव्यज्ञानी *a* (S) Possessed of दिव्यज्ञान.

दिव्याउजेडी *ad* दिव्याजोती *ad* By lamplight.

दि०चा *a* Relating to the period or season of lamplight.

दिव्याची अवंस or दिव्याची अमावास्या *f* The day of new moon of आषाढ, on which the worship of lamps is celebrated.

दिव्यान्न *n* (S) See देवान्न.

दिव्योपदेश *m* (S) Instruction regarding Spirit as the Divine essence and the life of all living.

दिशा *f* (S) A region, quarter, direction; a point of the compass.

चारही दिशा मोकळ्या होणें *in. con.* To have the wide world open before one. दिशदिशा पळणें To flee in every direction. दिशा दाखविणें To afford some hints or faint instructions; to give an inkling (on the way or manner of doing). दिशा फाकणें-फुलणें-पालटणें To be flushed with light; to be irradiated

with the coming day—the heavens. दिशा भारणें or बांधणें To charm the country around; to bind the people under the influence of a spell. दिशेस जाणें To go out to exonerate nature.

दिशाबंधन *n* (S) Charming the quarters or regions; binding the neighborhood under illusion. A practice of conjurers.

दिशामुली *a* (दिशामूल) That has lost his way.

दिशामूल or दिशामुली *f* Forgetfulness of the quarters or points of the compass; bewildered and lost state (as in a wilderness).

दिशी *ind* An adjunct affixed *ad libitum* to imitative words, as फट, खट, चर; फटदिशी, खटदिशी, चरदिशी. [opportunity serves; betimes.]

दिशींच *ad* C (दिवस) Whilst it is day, i. e. whilst दिवसगत *f* Or दिवसगत under which see at large.

दिसणें *v i* To appear; to be in sight; to be visible. 2 To look; to have a particular appearance. 3 To seem:—in opp. to being in reality.

4 To seem, bid, promise; to hold out a show or semblance. 5 To be clear, plain, evident. 6 This verb answers in a certain construction to our verb To think; as तो येतां-जातां-देतां-घेतां-करतां &c. दिसत नाहीं I don't think he will come-go-give- &c. Gen. neg. con. दिसून येणें To appear, turn up, come to light: also to turn out; to prove to be. [augmenting or decreasing.]

दिसंदोस *ad* (दिवस or दीस) Day after day—दिसमावळी *f* A plant, *Asparagus racemosa*.

दिसवड *ad* (दिवस & ओळ) All the day, through the day, during the whole day. 2 Daily.

दिसाघडो *ad* W (दिवस & घडो) During the daylight; before sundown.

दिसाढवळ्या *ad* In open day.

दिसाढवळ्यां दरवडा *m* दिसादरवडा or देहादरवडा *m* Open day robbery.

दिसादिवाळी *f* (दिवस & दिवाळी) Celebrating on every day the festival of दिवाळी) Prodigality, profusion, extravagant living.

दिसोड or दिसोड *ad* (दिवस & ओळ) All the day, through the day, during the whole day. 2 दी *m* (Vulgar for दिवस) A day. [Daily.]

दीड *f* (Poetry. दृष्टि) Sight or vision; the faculty or the perception.

दीड *a* One and a half. दीडकानाचा Deafish; दीडडेळ्याचा Blindish; दीडपायाचा Having one leg shorter than the other; दीडहाताचा Having one mutilated arm or hand.

दीडचतुर *a* दीडशाहणा *a* (One shrewd man and a half more.) A fool that strives to be accounted knowing, a wiseacre.

दीडदमडीचा *a* (Of the value of one दमडी and a half.) Of very low price and very little worth, triobolar.

दीडदांडो *f* A name for a false balance,—one of which the fulcrum is fraudulently fixed out of the middle of the beam.

दीडमणी *f* A weight of one and a half maund.

दीड, दीडचतुर, दीडदमडीचा &c. See under दीड.

दीन *a* (S) Humble, suppliant, submissive. 2 Piteous, lowly, gentle, meek;—used of accents or tones, gestures or looks. 3 S Poor, indigent, needy.

दीन *m* (دين A) The Muhammadan faith. This is the war-cry, the encouraging shout on engaging (or on rushing to any deed of violence).

दीनदयाळ *a* Compassionate or charitable to the afflicted and indigent.

दीनदुनिया *f* (دين A Religion, دنیا A The world.) Used as in this phrase, दी० खातरें नाहीं (He &c.) regards neither the obligations of religion

nor the laws or requirements of society. 2 The world or mankind, the public. Ex. जशी दी० चालती तसे आपण चालावे.

दीननाथ *m* (S) Protector and reliever of the wretched. A title of great men.

दीनबंधु *a* (S) Kind and compassionate; a very brother to the poor and distressed.

दीनवत्सल *a* (S) दीनानुकंपी *a* (S) दीनाभिमानी *a* (S) Gracious or propitious to, or espouser of the cause of, the poor and lowly.

दीनवदन *a* (S) Humble, suppliant, submissive.

दीनवाणा or णी *a* (दीन S) Humble, lowly, suppliant: also pitiable, poor, abject.

दीनहत्यारा or दीनहत्यारी *a* (Poetry.) Murderous to the humble and feeble.

दीनोद्धार *m* (S) Salvation or deliverance of the meek and humble: also, as impersonate, saviour of the meek and humble. Ex. दीनोद्धार जगद्गुरु॥ Of this import also दीनोद्धारक, दीनोद्धारि &c.

दीप *m* (S) A lamp. 2 A lampstand. 3 fig. A lamp or light; of which five sorts are treated in five sections of the पंचदशोपनिषद्, named ध्यानदीप, चित्रदीप, नाटकदीप, द्वात्रिंशदीप, कूटस्थदीप.

दीपक *m* S A lamp. 2 A Rāg or mode of music. See राम. 3 Cupid.

दीपक *a* (S) That kindles, inflames, excites: digestive, peptic, tonic, stimulant &c.

दीपकल्याण *m* (S) A Rāg or mode of music.

दीपकिट्ट *n* S Lamp-black. [during the शेळी.

दीपचंदी *f* A song of a particular measure sung

दीपदर्शन *n* (S) The obeisance paid to the lamps when they are lighted at eventide.

दीपन *n* S Kindling or inflaming, lit. fig. 2 A medicine to promote appetite; a tonic or stimulant.

दीपपूजा *f* (S) The worship of lamps (upon the last day of आषाढ &c.)

दीपमाला *f* (S) A row or series of lamps.

दीपमाळ *f* (दीप & माळ) A row of lamps. 2 A stone-pillar in front of a temple, to support lamps on festive occasions. 3 Applied to a tall, slender, unsightly woman.

दीपवत or -वात *f* C The lighting up, in the evening, of the lamps of a temple.

दीपदण्ड *m* S The stem or pillar of a lamp. 2 A chandelier or lustre.

दीपशाखा *f* S A stem having two or more branches, forming a torch.

दीपावलि *f* (S) A row or range of lamps. 2 See the derivative दिवाळी in the two first senses.

दीपिका *f* S A stand in general for a lamp. 2 A sort of lamp; usually called दिवटो.

दीपोत्सव *m* (S) A festivity with illuminations.

दीप्त *p* S Kindled. 2 Blazing, glowing, luminous: also fine, excellent, superlatively good.

दीप्ति *f* S Light, lustre, splendor, refulgence. Ex. गृही दीप्ति त्या अदुता बाळकाची.

दीप्तिमान *a* S Bright, glowing, luminous.

दीर *m* (देवर S) A husband's brother, esp. a younger brother.

दीर्घ *a* (S) Long;—whether in space or time. 2 Long—a vowel. 3 Deep, grave, weighty—a deliberation &c. [a spar or beam.

दीर्घकाष्ठ *n* (S) A long piece of timber or wood; दीर्घकोषिका or -कोषी or -कोशी *f* S A cockle.

दीर्घचतुरस्र *a* S Quadrangular but not square, parallelogramical.

दीर्घचतुरस्र *n* S A parallelogram.

दीर्घकंदो *a* (S) That long retains his hankering

दीर्घजीवी *a* (S) Long-lived. [or desire.

दीर्घतम *n* S (Poetry.) Gross or thick darkness:

also fig. gross ignorance. Ex. बोले त्यजुनि अति-दीर्घतमा नमाते॥ [ing into futurity.

दीर्घदर्शी *a* (S) Provident, forecasting, far-seeing

दीर्घदृष्टि *a* (S) Shrewd, sagacious, penetrating, deep or far-sighted. 2 Provident, forecasting, prudent. [ous.

दीर्घद्वेषी *a* (S) Implacable, unforgiving, rancor-

दीर्घनिद्रा *f* (S) The long sleep—somnus sempiternus.) Death. [exertion.

दीर्घप्रयत्न *m* (S) Persevering effort; strenuous

दीर्घवर्चुल, दीर्घवर्चुलाकार, दीर्घवर्चुलाकृति *a* S Cy-

lindrical.

दीर्घशंका *f* (S दीर्घ Great, शंका Shame.) Discharge of the bowels. See लघुशंका.

दीर्घसंधानी *a* (S) Of a comprehensive or capacious mind: also far-aiming, ambitious, aspiring.

दीर्घसूत्र *n* (S) Prolixity, a long yarn. *v* लाव.

दीर्घसूत्र or दीर्घसूत्री *a* (S) Dilatory, dawdling, dallying. [minim or semibreve.

दीर्घस्वर *m* (S) A long vowel. 2 A long note, a दीर्घायु *a* S दीर्घायुष्य *a* S Long-lived.

दीर्घाचारण *n* S Protracted utterance, grave prolation, drawling. [आणि जारे दिसा.

दीस *m* (Corr. from दिवस) A day. Pr. भररे पोटा

दीक्षा *f* (S) A course of austerities or of the rites and ceremonies of some religious vow. *v* घे.

2 fig. Conduct, practice, a course of proceeding. *v* धर. 3 fig. Engagement in or entrance upon

a great undertaking gen. *v* घे. 4 fig. Initiation in the mysteries of any art or sect. *v* कर, हो.

दीक्षित *m* (S) One that has conducted a sacrifice: also any descendent of such person. 2 Engaged in a course of austerities or ceremonies;

and fig. of arts, schemes, endeavors to accomplish an object gen. 3 fig. Expert, adroit, adept, eminently clever.

दु The form assumed in comp. by दोन Two; also by दुर्. Some such compounds are inserted;

but the learner must be prepared to hear in speech hundreds which are omitted. [ance.

दुई *f* (दु Two) Disagreement, difference, variety

दुकटा *a* (A word formed after एकटा Alone, and used only in connection with it, and then signifying) Another, one in company. Ex. तू

एकटाच जा दु० कोण देऊ; हे काम एकट्या दुकट्याचे

दुकटे *n* R A two-headed blade of grass. [नळे.

दुकडी *a* That has two ring-handles—a vessel &c.

दुकलमो *a* Written with two pens. 2 Written by two persons.

दुकसवी *a* Having two or more trades, employments, accomplishments &c.; clever, capable.

दुकळ *m* (दुष्काल S) A dearth or famine. Pr. दुकळांत तेरावा सहिना. 2 Scantiness or a scarcity gen.

दुकळणें or दुकळावणें *vi* (दुकळ) To be reduced to great straits and necessities; to be famished or starving. It is seldom used but in reproach to a voracious eater; or to one who, having food at home, runs about everywhere for a dinner.

दुकळाचा पाया *m* (Foundation or ground of famine.) Sign, token, or presage of Famine, or, laxly, of Poverty or ruin. [a padlock.

दुकांटी *a* (दु & कांटा A fork or spike.) Double—

दुकाटी *a* (दु & काटी Stick.) Two-masted—a vessel. [wood.

दुकांड *f* (दु & कांडो) A rather long log of fire-

दुकान *n* *f* (دكان P) A shop. 2 A smith's forge or a smithy, or other workshop; and fig. any display of means, materials, instruments; any place duly set out with the apparatus of working.

3 The implements and tools collectively (of a smith or carpenter &c.)

दु० घालणें-स्थापणें-रचणें-मांडणें To set up shop, lit. fig. 2 Cant. To begin the trade of a courtesan,

or to take to whoring. दु० सोडणें To shut up shop; to retire from business. दु० वाढणें *g.* of *s.*

To have one's custom increasing, or one's trade or business prospering.

दुकानदार *c* (دكاندار P) A shopkeeper.

दुकानदारी *f* (دكانداری P) The art or business of shopkeeping.

दु० फैलाविणें (To extend one's business.) To spread out one's wiles—a courtesan, a गोसावी &c.

दुकानसरकत *f* Partnership in shopkeeping. And दुकानसरकती *c* Partner in it.

दुकानी *a* Having two touch-holes—a musket. 2 Having two ears or handles—a vessel.

दुकाम *n* A double work; work done over again; double trouble. *v* कर, पड, हो.

दुकामो *a* Applicable to two uses. 2 Having two trades, employments, occupations &c.

दुकार *m* A cant term for an आणा.

दुकाळ *m* (दुष्काल S A bad time.) A dearth or famine. Pr. दुकाळीं माळी सुकाळीं साळी In times of prosperity the Silk-weaver, but when famine or

scarcity presses the Gardener (is esteemed &c.) 2 Scarcity or scantiness (of a thing gen.)

दुकाळणें *vi* To become dear or scarce.

दुको *f* Among children. The two raps with the cane on the hand of the boy that comes the third to school. [2 Woven silk.

दुक्कल *n* S Very fine cloth or raiment; silks &c.

दुक्कल *f* A term at cards. 2 A sort of paper-kite.

दुक्का *m* The deuce at cards. [Venerea.

दुखारा or दुखेरा *a* (दुःख) Afflicted with lues

दुःख *n* (S) Pain, sorrow, affliction, unhappiness. 2 A difficulty, disease, trouble; a cause or an occasion of pain. 3 Lues Venerea.

दुःख पाहून डाग द्यावा Apply the remedy to the evil. दुःख मानणें *g.* of *s.* To be pained or grieved about; to be sorry for. दुःख वेशीस बांधणें To tell

a grievance or pain to the whole world. दुःखाचा वांटाउचलणें-घेणें To take part in the pain or trouble of. दुःखावर डाग देणें or फासण्या घालणें or टाकणें To triumph over an unfortunate person; to apply salt

to a sore: also to touch a sore point. दुःखें पापें (With pain and sin.) With painful effort and great ado.

दुखंड *ad* Into or in two pieces;—used with verbs of cutting. 2 As cut or divided into two pieces. *v* कर, हो. [with disease.

दुखणार्त *a* दुखणारू *a* (दुःख) Sick, ill, afflicted

दुखणें *vi* (दुःख) To ache or pain.

दुखणें *n* (दुःख) A disease, disorder, sickness. Pr. देणें आणि दु० हीं कोणचास अवडत नाहींत.

दु० घेणें To take a sickness. 2 To feign sickness. दुखण्याचें अंग असणें in. con. To be imperfectly recovered from sickness; to be yet an invalid.

दुखण्यास पडणें To fall sick.

दुखणेकरो *m* A diseased or sick man.

दुखणेंबाहणें *n* (दुखणें Pain, बाहणें from दुःख P Pretence, but here only a reduplication or an enhancing adjunct to दुखणें) A comprehensive term for pains and diseases, afflictions and sorrows: also an indefinite term for a pain, a disease &c.

दुःखदाटणी *f* Thickening or deepening of pains or troubles: also aggravated state.

दुखरण *f* C (दुःख) A pain, hurt, or ailment gen.

दुखरा *a* (दुःख) Tender, sensible, morbidly or quickly susceptible of injury or pain—a limb, member, organ.

दुखरुं *n* R (Dim. of दुःख) Any trifling, topical pain, opp. to the diseases; e. g. a gathering of pus upon a puncture, a whitlow &c.

दुखवटा *m* (दुःख S) Condolence with the family of a deceased person; giving them clothes &c.: also the clothes and articles thus given. *v* कर, ने, दे, काढ. 2 C Sorrow, grief, affliction. Ex. सुखव्यास सारे आदित दुखव्यास कोणही नाही.

दुखवणें or **दुखावणें** *v i* (दुःख) To take hurt; to receive injury—a limb or member.

दुखविणें or **दुखाविणें** *v c* (दुःख) To bruise, scratch, notch, gash, dig &c.; to injure slightly the surface (of fruits, seeds, trees, the ground). 2 To pain, afflict, grieve, distress, lit. fig.

दुःखाचा प्राणी *m* A term for a person who has known nothing but affliction and adversity, a child of sorrow. Opp. to ऐश्वर्याचा प्राणी.

दुःखाचा वांटा *m* A painful allotment or hard lot; a position or part assigned of suffering or trouble. *v* उचल, घे, सोस, भोग.

दुःखाचा वांटेलो or **विभागो** *a* A sharer of the pain or affliction of; a fellow-sufferer (whether actually or by sympathy).

दुखांदा *m* R (दु Two, खांदा Branch.) The space formed by a bifurcation of the trunk of a tree.

दुखापत *f* (दुःख & आपत्ति) A hurt or an injury; a contusion, cut, blow &c. occasioning injury or pain to the body: also injury or pain hence arising.

दुखांबी *f* A building, or an apartment, supported on two pillars. 2 A rowtie or small two-pole tent.

दुखारणें *v i* (दुःख) To be sorrowful; to be in mental distress.

दुखार्ची *f* Disease or disorder, injury, hurt, or pain gen. [has lues Venerea.

दुखारू *a* That is ever ailing or sick. 2 That दुःखित *p* (S) दुःखी *a* (S) Pained, afflicted, grieved. [(as of a family, village &c.)

दुखी *f* R (दुःख) General or distressing sickness दुखीप्राणी or -जीव *m* An afflicted person: [also दुखीवाही *f* See दुखणेंवाहणें. [see दुःखाचा प्राणी.

दुखुरी *a* Having a hoof-form excrescence over the hoof—a horse. One of the blemishes or bad marks. See अशुभचिह्ने. [दुखवटा.

दुखोटा *m* (दुःख) Condolence with &c. See दुस्वारा or दुस्वैरा *a* (दुःख) Afflicted with lues Venerea.

दुगन *f* (दु Twice, गान Singing) The rapid chanting of the धुपद so as to chant it twice within the ordinary time or measure.

दुगस or **दुघस** *n* A term at cards.

दुगसां *ad* (Formed out of दोन Two & گذشته سال P) In or during the past year.

दुगांडी *f* (दोन & गांड) A term for a mare. 2 Used as *a* with घोडे &c. [pice.

दुगाणी *f* A small copper piece of money, a half-दुगाण्या झाडणें To kick up or lash out—a horse or ass. [bium and other plants.

दुग्ध *n* (S) Milk. 2 The milky sap of Euphor-दुग्धा *f* *m* (द्विधा S) Doubt or uncertainty. *v* अस, दिस, वाट. 2 Hesitation, fluctuation, suspense. 3 Gen. used as *ad* and without inflection, signifying Dubiously, undecidedly, vaguely, indeterminately.

दुघई *a* Having two apartments along the length—a building.

दुघड *f* C Fastening by twos (pots around a water-wheel): also such arrangement or disposition.

दुघड *a* C Composed of clusters of two—a string of pots &c. 2 Used as *ad* By twos—strung.

दुघड *a* or **दुघड ओनाम्या** *a* (दुघड Done twice,

ओनाम्या One of the words first written for children learning to write.) Stupid, blockish, thickheaded; a dolt, dunce, dullard: also bungling or clumsy, so that his work must be done again—a workman.

दुघडी *a* Doubled over, once folded—cloth, paper &c. [per so folded; a sheet in folio.

दुघडी *f* A doubling over: also a cloth or a paper &c. *n* A term at cards.

दुघमळ *f* The shaking and flopping about (of water &c. in a vessel). [vessel).

दुघमळणें *v c* To shake or agitate (liquids in a दुघमो, दुघमो, दुघमो *a* (دو چشمی P) Full, not profile, exhibiting both eyes—a picture.

दुघाला *m* A dilemma, a perplexing condition. *v* आंत पड, or in. con., *v* हो.

दुघा *a* Another, a second. 2 Other, more, some besides. 3 Different or diverse.

दुघातई *a* C (दुघा & वेत) That has twice calved or borne—a beast.

दुघांतरा or **चा** *a* दुघारा *a* (दुघा & अंतर) Of two days interval, quartan—fever.

दुघाभाव *m* Doubtfulness of heart or mind, duplicity. 2 The distinction of meum and tuum: also the holding of this distinction. 3 Difference of sentiment or judgment.

दुघोर or **रा** *m* (दु Two, जोर Power.) A term at chess. Double support to a piece.

दुघो or **घा** *a* sometimes दुघो *a* (दु Two, टप्पा Drift.) Of double bearing, two sided, ambiguous—speech or action: also that uses such speech or performs such action—a person. 2 Having two members (a fly or वरलें टप and a shell or खाललें टप)—a tent.

दु० सांगणें To recount briefly; to tell in two shakes. दुटें *n* The measuring rod of masons or builders.

2 The lines traced and marks made for the erection of a building, the ground-plan. Hence 3 Rule or standard gen.; model or pattern prescribed; as त्या दुघाप्रमाणें चाल-वाग-अस-कर. 4 In the customs. A half bullock-load, esp. of grain: also a गोणो holding a half-load. 5 Pieces of sacking sewn together and furnished with cords, forming a packing-wrapper for articles (such as tents, boxes, oil-dubbers) carried on beasts. 6 A sort of saddlebag. 7 A sheet of paper, or a smaller piece doubled and forming two leaves.

दुघा *m* C Paper &c. doubled over, a folio-sheet. 2 Esp. a term of the loom. A duplicature or doubling of the thread.

दुठरुं *n* C A boil &c. which, having been broken before perfectly ripe, rises again into a head.

दुंड *n* A naked trunk or stem of a tree. 2 fig. An overgrown person.

दुडकारी *ad* A term at dice.

दुडकी or **दुडकी चाल** *f* A pace of horses, a short kind of trot. See चाल. 2 A way of playing on the मंदंग &c. [&c.

दुडता or **ती** *a* Doubled or folded over—a cloth दुडदुड or डां *ad* दुडदुड *ad* Imit. of the pattering of feet in quick and short running.

दुडता *m* sometimes दुडो *f* A sheet of paper, or a doubled piece, as the pieces of a घंघ. 2 A couple (of sheets of paper, of cakes, of bundles of grass or of कडवा, of bricks, of threads, and of some few other things).

दुंडा *a* Double—thread in a needle: also consisting of two leaves—a sheet of paper.

दुडाण *n* दुडाणचाल *f* A pace of the horse, gallop. See under चाल. [pulse.

दुडाळ *n* (द्विदल S) Grain that splits in two,

दुडू or **दुडू** *m* (Canarese.) A pisa. 2 fig. Money, substance, property. [belly, a tun.

दुघा *m* A large earthen vessel. 2 fig. A pot-दुघाचार्य *m* (A fanciful formation from दुघो A double piece, आचार्य A learned man &c. Entitled to a double दक्षिणा) A term for a swaggerer or swelling professor (esp. of science or learning).

Ex. तुमचे लोकांनीं ऐकावे असे काय तुम्ही दु० गेलीत? दुघारी *ad* A term at dice.

दुघो *f* (दुडू Canarese for Two.) A cast of two with two dice. 2 An alms or a gift of two (rupees, pice &c).

दुघकाम *n* (दुघा & काम) Double work or trouble. दुघकाम्या *a* (दुघकाम) Awkward, fumbling, bungling—a workman. (Whose work needs to be done again.)

दुघणो *f* (Verbal of दुघणें) Doubling, folding over. 2 Doubling; ploughing crosswise &c.

दुघणें *v c* (दुघा) To double, to fold over. 2 To double, to multiply by two. 3 To press asunder, filling up earth between (two plants which had been planted together). 4 To plough crosswise (after the direct ploughing).

दुघता *a* Doubled or twice-folded. [दुघा खर्च. दुघा *a* Double. Pr. आळशास दुघें काम कपणास दुघारणें *v c* & *i* unc See दुघावणें & दुघाविणें.

दुघावणें *v i* (दुघा) To double, to increase in severity—diseases, wind, rain &c. 2 To double more gen.

दुघाविणें *v c* (दुघा) To do again; to repeat, esp. to plough again. 2 To double, to fold over. 3 To multiply by two. 4 To double in quantity. 5 To add to and confirm (tidings, a report, a deposition or testimony).

दुघो *f* (दुघा) Double, double quantity or number. दुघें *ind* The term used in multiplying by two.

Ex. चार दुघें आठ Twice four are eight. दुंतणें *v c* To double over or fold.

दुतफी *a* *ind* दुतफी *a* (दु two, तरफ Part, side.) Having two rulers—a country: constituted of two distinct heads—a government: applicable, pertaining, or relating alike to both sides, parties &c.

Ex. हा दु० बोलणें बोलतो; दु० कच्चा-मोकदमा-साक्षी-दुतफी *ad* On both sides. [पुरावा &c.

दुताडा *m* (A contemptuous or depreciative formation from दूत Messenger.) Applied to a stern, rigorous, inexorable fellow sent to dun or make some demand; a rude and insisting messenger. See धुताडा Sig. II. The two words, although affirmed by some to be but two forms, are certainly of different origin, even of the origin respectively assigned; for this is never used in the sense given under that, and that but seldom, and then, under allowance, in the sense ascribed to this. [—silks &c.

दुतार or **री** *a* दुतू *a* Woven of double threads दुतुकडा *a* Composed, consisting, or made of two pieces.

दुतोडी or **चा** *a* That has two mouths or heads—certain reptiles or worms. 2 fig. Double-speaking or double-dealing. 3 Having two sides or ends squared—a stone.

दुतोडें *n* (दु Two, तोंड Mouth) A species of serpent, amphisbæna. 2 A worm with two heads or mouths. [banks or sides.

दुघडी *ad* (दु Two, घड for तड Bank.) On both दुदरोळ *f* The name of a creeper.

दुदांडो *f* A stout and shortish beam of timber. दुदांडी *a* (दु Two, दांडी Bar.) Marked with two bars—a piece of copper money. 2 That has two handles.

दुदाविणे *vc* C To drive off; to chase and frighten away (cattle &c.)

दुदिया *m* (Better दुधिया *q. v.*) An intoxicating दूधुमि *m* S A sort of kettle-drum. [potion.

दुधगा *m* R (दूध) A disease attacking calves from their drinking the biestings.

दुधड *a* Double, indeterminate, vague; i. e., by implication, bad, vile, vexing, displeasing. Used of men, animals, speech, conduct.

दुधड *ad* Into two parts; into head and trunk—dividing a man or an animal: also into two halves or portions—dividing gen.

दुधणी or दुधणी *f* A flowering and milky shrub, the same with कुंभा, तुंबा, देवकुंभा, शेतवडा or शेतवड, दूधकलमी, तेवडी. 2 A vessel for heating milk. 3 दुधणी is further A white flint bound as a spell just above the ankle in the disorder चालकवाक.

दुधपाक, दुधपेढा, दुधमोपळा, दुधमोगरा For these and other compounds with दूध see under दूध.

दुधरी *f* A particular esculent vegetable.

दुधवणी *n* (दूध & पाणी) Milk diluted with water. [the ground for heating milk.

दुधवणी *f* दुधवणे *n* (दूध) A vessel or a hole in दुधाचा जोर *m* (Milk- power.) Strength or robustness derived from sucking the breasts of a healthy mother or nurse.

दुधाचे दांत *m pl* (Milk-teeth.) The teeth of infancy. *v* ये, फुट, निघ, हो.

दुधणी *f* See under दुधणी.

दुधाधारी *a* (Corr. from दुग्धाधारी S) That lives on milk, lactivorous.

दुधानें धुपलेला *a* (Well scoured with milk.) Pure and perfect; free from all taint or soil.

दुधापाण्याचा निवाडा *m* See क्षीरनीरविवेक.

दुधमोपळा *m* The white pompion.

दुधार or री *a* Two-edged. 2 Composed of two rings—बांगडो or glass bracelet.

दुधाळ or लू *a* (दूध) That ordinarily yields much milk—a milch animal. [dium album.

दुधालू *n* (दूध & अळू) The white अळू Calla-दुधिया *m* (दूध) An intoxicating potion,—leaves of hemp ground in milk with sugar and spices.

दुधो *f* (दूध) Malabar nightshade, Basella alba. Grah. By some दुधो is rendered Euphorbia tristis.

दुधोण *f* C दुधी *f* C दुध्या भोंपळा *f* C (दूध) The plant which bears the long white pompion. दुध्या or दुध्या भोंपळा *m* Its fruit, Cucurbita lagenaria.

दुधू *m n* (दूध) In nursery language. A woman's दुध्या *m* See दुधिया & दुध्या भोंपळा. [breast.

दुनया or दुनिया *f* (دنیا P) The world, mankind, folk. Pr. धनावांचून दु० पंगू Money makes the mare to go. Pr. दु० झुकती पण झुकविणारा पाहिजे The world indeed is ready to bow and submit; but there must be some one capable of commanding its submission. Pr. दु० दुलंगी आहे The world is a shifter from side to side.

दुनियादारी *f* (دنیاदاری P) Holding secular business or dwelling in the world. *v* कर.

दुपक *a* (दु Two, पक्ष A side.) That falls partly on one day, partly on another—a तिथि &c. 2 That (precept, dogma &c.) on which there are two opinions or two parties.

दुपको *f* A cord confining two legs of an animal, to prevent its straying whilst grazing, pasture-hobbles.

दुपट *a* Twice the quantity or number, double.

दुपट *f* A double quantity.

दुपटकरी or दुपट्टेकरी *m* C A landholder who

pays the खेत twice the amount of रैन जिन्नस (grain-produce) from his fields.

दुपटा or डा *m* दुपटे *n* (دوپٹے H) A sheet or cloth of two breadths to cast around the shoulders.

दुपटो *f* Double.

दुपता *a* Milch.

दुपती गाय *f* दुपती घेनु *f* A milch cow. 2 fig. One from whom something is always to be got; a hospitable or openhanded person; an open mine.

दुपते *n* A general name for milch animals: also for their produce (milk, curds, butter &c.) 2 Dairy-business. Ex. तुमचे घरी दु० कोण करतो? 3 fig. Anything (a business, a child, a sore &c.) which demands unceasing care and heed.

दुपदरो *a* Having an embroidered border at each end—a turban &c. 2 Of two folds—a cloth: of two yarns or strands—a cord.

दुपरतणी *f* R Return of a disease after temporary suppression. Ex. रोग दु० स पडला.

दुपरतणे *v i* R To return—a disease after temporary suppression.

दुपाखो *a* Having two sloping sides—a roof: having such a roof—a building.

दुपाखो घर *n* A double pent-house.

दुपाटा or दुपेटा *m* Commonly दुपटा.

दुपाटो *a* Able to recite after twice reading or hearing. [—seed sown.

दुपानी *a* (दु Two, पान Leaf.) Shotten or sprung दुपानी लता *f* Goatsfoot-leaved Ipomœa, Ipomœa pes-caprae. Grah.

दुपायो *a* (देन & पाय) Two-legged.

दुपायी येणे To rear—a horse &c. 2 fig. To be excited and ready to quarrel.

दुपार *f* (देन & प्रहर) Noon. दुपारां or रीं *ad* At noon. भरल्या दुपारीं During high noon. A phrase used in forbidding crying or going out of doors.

दु० उरकणे-काढणे-गुजरणे-घालविणे-टाळणे-ढकलणे-रगडणे-लोडणे To shift for the noontide meal.

दु० चो सोई करणे or काळजी वाहणे To make provision for the daily dinner. [meal. *v* वे, आम्हाला दे.

दुपारची मावा *f* (Dose of noon.) The noontide दुपारची सावली *f* (Shade of noon.) A term for riches, youth, and, generally, anything viewed as shortlived and fleeting. A figure expressive of Transitoriness. See पाण्यावरचा बुडबुडा.

दुपारी *f* (दुपार) A flower tree or its flower, Pentapetes Phœnicea. दुपार *n* Its flower. [of the day.

दुपारी तिपारीं *ad* About noon; during the heat दुपिकी *a* Producing two annual crops.

दुपडो *a* Having two पूड or compartments (horizontal or vertical)—a करंडा, a डब्बा, a पानपूड &c. 2 Having two पूड or skin-heads—a tabor or drum. [rope or cord.

दुपेडी *a* Composed of two strands or strings—a दुपोडी पोळी *f* (दु, पूड, पोळी) A पोळी or stuffed cake doubled up. [quantity.

दुपट *a* (Or दुपट) Double, twice the number or दुपट *f* A double quantity. [ground.

दुफसली *a* That produces two annual crops—दुफळो *f* A schism or division into two parties.

दुफळो *a* Composed of two planks.

दुफांटा *m* The point of bifurcation, the fork (of a road, a river, the trunk of a tree &c.)

दुफाड *f* Splitting, bursting, or rending into two. दुफाड *a* Split, burst, or rent into two.

दुफांशी *a* Played with two dice—particular games. 2 That has two फांस (loops or rings)—an ornament &c.

दुफोड *f* Splitting or breaking into two.

दुफोड *a* Split or broken into two.

दुबक *f* Tying two of the legs of an animal (at pasture &c.) *v* घाल acc. of o. [the इटो or stick.

दुबक *f* In the play of इटोदांडू. A second blow upon

दुबकणे *vc* To clog an animal at pasture by tying together two of his legs. 2 To thump, buffet, pommel.

दुब-कन-कर-दिनी-दिशी *ad* Imit. of the sound of a heavy body falling into water or upon yielding ground; plump! souce! flop! [part of the fist.

दुबका *m* (दुब!) A blow with the bottom or soft

दुबकी *f* The leg-tie of an animal at pasture, hobbles. See दुपकी.

दुबंदी *f* Shoeing a horse only on two feet. 2 A sheet or half-sheet of Country paper doubled and then folded into two breadths, each containing two वरख or leaves.

दुबदुबणे *v i* (दुब! दुब!) To emit a hollow sound on being tapped or struck—a ripe melon &c., a bloated and distended body.

दुबदुबीत *a* (Imit.) That yields a hollow or soft sound on being tapped—a ripe melon or jack &c. 2 fig. Unconfirmed, vague, floating—a report.

दुबळवाडा *m* दुबळवाडी *f* Destitution, helplessness, resourcelessness. *v* पड with वर of o. *v* हाग of s.

दुबळा *a* (दुबल S) Poor, powerless, helpless; destitute of money, wit, or other means of greatness. Pr. दुबळ्याला देववत नाही फाटक्याला शिववत नाही We cannot go on feeding a starveling or sewing a rag. 2 Thin, lean, meagre. This sense is the Hindustānī sense, and is less common.

दुबळे *n* (दुबल S) Poverty or destitution. Ex. चार वर्षां म्यां दु० भोगिलें.

दुबळ्या देवाची दीपमाळ *f* A mean lamp-pillar, consisting of a few stones rudely piled or a bare pole before the temple of some mean and plebeian idol. Hence fig. a poor or infirm wife of a poor or infirm husband: also a tall, lank, and unsightly person. [जे दु० सलाम होतात.

दुबाजू *ad* On both sides. Ex. खारी निघाली म्हण-दुबारी or रां *ad* (द्विवार S) Twice.

दुबारी *a* That makes two explosions—a cracker, a musket with two barrels &c. 2 Twice-bearing—a tree or plant. [furcated stick.

दुबाळेकें or दुबळेकें *n* The fork of a tree or बि-दुबोराजा *m* At marbles. The second shot.

दुबेरजी *a* (देन & बेरोज) Twice brought to account; regularly entered; i. e. a sum is first set down under the name of him from whom it is received, or to whom it is advanced for expenditure; and afterwards accounted for under the articles purchased, payments &c. made. Used with जमा-खर्च-दिशेव-लिहिणे-कोई-कारकून-&c. indicating such account or writing, the keeper of such account &c. 2 Applied also to money received for another, entered on the जमा side, and remitted; entered afterwards upon the खर्च side upon intelligence of its having been received and credited. [work.

दुबेलो *a* That requires two bullocks—a cart, a दुबोटा *m* An inferior sort of sugar.

दुबोटो गंध *m* गंध or the pigment for the forehead drawn along by two fingers, forming two lines.

दुबोल्या *a* (That speaks twice or to two ends.) Vacillating, fluctuating, doubleminded: also a turncoat, trimmer, timeserver.

दुभणे *v i* To yield milk on being milked. Pr. व्याही पाहुणा आला तरी रेडा दुभत नाही. 2 fig. To yield its exudation—a Coconut or other Palm. 3 fig. To run or flow on (yielding its peculiar matter)—a sore its pus, a business its profits, an office, a feud, proceedings, practices.

दुभणें *vc C* (Commonly दुहणें) To milk.

दुभता & दुभतें See दुपता & दुपतें.

दुभती गाय *f* दुभती घेनु *f* and vulgarly दुभती ध्यान-वा *f* A milch cow. 2 fig. A liberal person.

दुभरवसा or -भरोसा *m P* (Two believings or trustings.) Misgiving or doubt: also double air or aspect of a matter.

दुभाग *a* Divided into two sides by a line or a body running along through the middle.

दुभाग *a* Divided into two shares or portions.

दुभागणी *f* (Verbal of दुभागणें) Dividing into two parts.

दुभागणें *vc & i* (दुभाग) To divide into two parts.

दुभागणें *vc & i* (दुभाग) To make a path or line through, to divide—as a boat divides the water; the foot, a field of corn in passing through it.

दुभाव *m* Commonly दुजाभाव.

दुभाषी or भाषा *a* That speaks two languages. Hence an interpreter.

दुभास *m* Double conception or apprehension of, i. e. misconception or mistake.

दुभाळकें, दुभेळकें, दुभाळणें *n* (Commonly दुबेळकें) The fork of a tree or bifurcated stick.

दुभोराजा *m* At marbles. The second shot.

दुमची *f* (دومچي P) A crupper.

दु० उचलणें *g. of o.* To hoist out, oust, turn out ignominiously. दु० पुरविणें *g. of o.* To hang at one's tail; to stick obstinately—a petitioner &c. दुमचा झाडणें To kick up; to lash out behind—a horse or an ass.

दुमजला or ली *a* Of two stories—a house: of two decks—a ship: of a double border—a cloth.

दुमटणी *f* (दुमटणें) Doubling over, folding.

दुमटणें or दुमडणें *vc* दुमटणें or दुमटविणें *vc* To double over, to fold.

दुमड *f* A fold or duplicature (of a part of a cloth &c.) *v* घाल. 2 Line of duplicature, a crease.

दुमण *n C* A wisp of straw twisted into a tie for a bundle of rice &c. 2 The bundle so bound.

दुमणी *f C* दुमनी *f P* (दूम Tail.) A kick with the hinder legs or a hinder leg: also the kicking leg (of a beast). *v* झाड, उचल, लाग. 2 The rump.

दुमता *a* Doubled or folded.

दुमदार *a* (دومدار P) Having a tail. Hence दुमदारी *f* Aiding, backing, seconding. *v* देव or राख *g. of o.*

दुमदुम *ad* Imit. of the sound of drumming &c.

दुमदुमणें *vi* (Imit.) To echo, ring, resound; to emit a deep or hollow sound. Ex. निद्रावळें घोळें लागला ॥ तेणें दिशा दुमदुमल्या ॥; also ग्रंथ करी तेणें ॥ लंका दुमदुमली समसल ॥. 2 To spread and swell—an odor. 3 (Poetry.) To storm, rage, work vehemently and tumultuously. Ex. वृद्धी मंद मत्सर दुमदुमति ॥ वाचावळें जन गोविती ॥.

दुमदुमीत *a* (दुमदुम) Distended, strained, stretched like a drum—belly &c. 2 Filled out, plump, of good condition—a bullock &c. 3 fig. Having some wealth or substance, substantial. 4 Strongly and diffusively smelling.

दुमनी *f* See under दुमणी.

दुमाचाकानाकौ *n f* (दु, माचा, काना, and the letter कौ. The words uttered by children in spelling or in showing the composition of the letter कौ) A cant term for a burden carried over both shoulders; or over one, hanging down behind and before: also for the person so loaded.

दुमारा *m* दुमारें *n* A double fire; fire or attack from two directions. 2 fig. A "strait betwixt two," a dilemma.

दुमारी or चा *a* That strikes in two ways—a weapon &c. 2 That has two discharges—a gun.

दुमाल अस्मल *m* Government or proprietorship vested in two. [लेगांव.

दुमाल झाडा *m* A roll of villages termed दुमा-दुमालदार *c* A common term for the two masters of a दुमालेगांव.

दुमालदार *a* That has a long tail, and fig., a large train or retinue. 2 That has a long hinder part—a stone hewn and smoothed on one face.

दुमाला *m* (دوبال P) The hinder or back part. 2 fig. Supporting, seconding, backing. *v* दे, and with *g. of o.* *v* राख, देव, उचल, संभाळ, पुरव.

दु० धरणें-धरून असणें-&c. *g. of o.* To resort to or cling to for protection or support. दु० सोडणें *g. of o.* To let go one's hold of or upon (some protector &c.) दुमाल्यावर असणें *g. of o.* To be at the back of (whether to aid and support, or to urge, enforce, control &c.) दुमाल्यावर पाठविणें *g. of o.* To send in pursuit of. दुमाल्यास लावणें *g. of o.* To append unto; to subjoin, attach, annex. 2 To make over to the charge, care, disposal, or execution of.

दुमाला *a* (दुबाल P) That will revert on vacation by the present proprietor to the sovereign &c., reversionary. 2 That has two proprietors or masters—a town, land &c. Ex. पुणें तालुक्यांत दुमालेगांव पंचवीस आणि खालसा पौणशें. 3 That has a long back or hinder part—a चिरा, मोड, फाड, i. e. a hewn stone.

दुमालेगांव or दुमालगांव *n m* A village under double proprietorship or rule. 2 Properly, a reversionary village; but, commonly, an alienated village gen. [companying a डंडी &c.

दुमालेपत्र or दुमालपत्र *n* A letter of advice addressed to a *दुमाली* *a* Of two corolls or rows of petals—a flower.

दुमोट *f* दुमोटली *f* दुमोटलें *n* A sack filled at both ends and tied across the middle. Carried over the shoulder or on the head and back.

दुमोळी *a* Having two sloping sides—a roof: having such a roof—a building.

दुयस *a* (Or दूम. دوم P) Second in quality. Hence 2 A second in command or charge, a deputy.

दुर *ind* (S) A depreciative particle and prefix, implying inferiority, badness, grievousness, difficulty &c.; of the power of the English prefixes, *dis*, *in*, *un*. Examples follow in order. It will appear written दुर, दुष्, दुः &c. according to the laws of euphony.

दुरकानीरेष or -ओळ *f* A line drawn through the two central columns of the four into which the sheet is doubled, leaving the first and fourth to form the margin. The form used in letters to one's superiors or equals.

दुरकी *ind* The term used in multiplying unity by two. Ex. एके दुरकी दोन. 2 A term at dice.

दुरकीचाल *f* A pace of the horse, the trot. Rendered (in a little collection of Horse-terms) by the Sanskrit रेचिन. [tyā &c.

दुरंगी *f* A particular cast of the dice at song-दुरंगी *a* Colored differently on its two sides.

दुरगुसला or दुरगूस *m* Wild jumping about; romping, capering. *v* घाल.

दुरडी *f* A bamboo basket or seive (for washing rice &c.) 2 A small basket with a handle at the top; for keeping flowers. It agrees with परडी. 3 A basket for other purposes. Like पांटी.

दुरडी *f* A cast of two with two dice. 2 fig. An alms or a gift of two (rupees, pice &c.)

दुरंत *a* S (दुर Without, अंत End, bound.)

Boundless, bottomless, unfathomable;—used of Māyā, moh &c.: extreme or excessive—a pain or an affliction.

दुरतिक्रम *a* S Difficult to be overcome or surmounted. 2 Difficult of accomplishment or attainment.

दुरत्यय *a* S (दुर & अत्यय Passing over or away.) pop. दुरत्ययो *a* Difficult of prevention, inevitable. 2 Irremediable, incurable, intractable, hard to treat or deal with—a sickness, affliction, difficulty. 3 Inexorable, implacable, unpersuadable.

दुरदुरी *f* R A small stream as spurting or gushing forth.

दुरंदेश *a* (دوراندیش P) Forecasting, provident, prudent or thoughtful with respect to futurity. *v* पाह.

दुरंदेशा *m* (دوراندیشه P) Providence; carefulness for or prudent consideration of futurity. *v* पाह.

दुरधा *a* R Imperfectly ripened. [पाह.

दुरबीन *f* (دوربین P) A telescope or spyglass.

दुरभिमान *m* (S) Unfounded and offensive pride.

दुरभीराजा *m* At marbles. The second shot or fire. [struse, occult.

दुरवबोध *a* S Difficult of comprehension, ab-दुरवा *f pl* (sing दुरव from दूवा S) A kind of grass, sacred to Ganpati, *Agrostis linearis*. On common occasions it is called हरळी.

दुरवी *f* A particular creeping plant.

दुरशी or सी *a* (दूर & असा As apart or aside; as removed on one side.) Menstruous—a woman. Also as *sf* A menstruous woman.

दुरस *a* (Properly दुरुस) Right, fit, proper.

दुरसां *ad* Along both sides of the road.

दुरा *a* R Double, twice in quantity or number. 2 Doubled over, folded.

दुराई *f* Better दुराही or द्वाही.

दुराग्रह *m* (S दुर Deprec. particle, आयग्र Seizing, holding.) Obstinate retention of an opinion. *v* धर.

दुराग्रही *a* (S) Obstinate, opinionative, stout against conviction. [a devious or wicked course.

दुराचरण *n* (S) दुराचार *m* (S) Evil practices;

दुराचरणी or दुराचारी *a* (S) Loose, licentious, libertine, dissolute.

दुरात्मल *n* S (Poetry.) Evil-mindedness or wickedness. Ex. किमपि दु० घडलें ॥. [chievous.

दुरात्मा *a* (S) Evil-minded, malevolent, mis-

दुरांदुरचा *a* (दूर Distant.) Relating to a distant country. [indomitable.

दुराधर्ष *a* S Difficult of subduing or mastering, दुरापल or दुरापल *a* (दूरापल S) Difficult of occurrence, improbable.

दुराराध *a* (S) Difficult to be propitiated, persuaded, prevailed upon.

दुरावणें *vi* (दूर Distant.) To be removed from; to become separated widely from.

दुराशा *f* (S) Groundless or unreasonable hope or desire. [or mastered.

दुरासद *a* S Difficult to be acquired, attained, दुराही *f* (دوہائی H) An exclamation or expres-

sion used in prohibiting in the name of the Rājā or other high authority; implying an imprecation of his vengeance in case of disobedience. Ex. हें कहां नको सरकारची दु० आहे. दु० बांधून टाकणें To leave upon some house or article a token of the prohibition by Government of the occupation or use of it. दु० मोडणें To disregard a solemnly-imposed prohibition in the name of Government.

दुरिचादुरि *ad* (Poetry. For दूरचादूर) To or at a great distance; afar off.

दुरित *n* S Sinfulness or sin : also *attrib.* sinful.
दुरी *a* (दूर) Relating to a distant place, distant. [becoming speech.
दुरक्त *n* S Obscene, abusive, or otherwise un-
दुरक्ति *f* S Bad language; abuse, sauciness, scurrility, obscenity, ribaldry &c.
दुरत्तर *n* S Abusive or impudent language.
दुरदुष्ट *ad* Imit. of the purling, rippling, or gurgling of a rill.
दुरद्वार *a* S Difficult of removal;—esp. used of an objection in disputation, or of an aspersion or accusation. [Agrostis linearis.
दुरु *f* R (दूरा S) A grass sacred to गणपति,
दुरुक *m* The number two on a die.
दुरुग *n* (Corr. from दुर्ग S) A small representation of a fort (of wood or earth) on which females, at the दिवाळी, place an image of गैरी.
दुरुन *ad* (दूर) From a distance; from afar.
दुरुस्त *a* (درست P) Right, correct, just, proper. 2 In law. Amended. *v* कर.
दुरुह *a* S Incomprehensible or inconceivable.
दुरोखशह or **दुरुकशह** *m* A term at chess. A check at once of king and queen : also a double check of the king. 2 fig. A threatening or holding in check of two powers or states.
दुरोखो *a* (दुरोख) That points in two directions. 2 fig. Applied to a fellow ready to espouse both or either indifferently of two sides or parties; a turncoat, timeserver, trimmer, ambidexter.
दुरोण *m* (Vulgar corr. of द्रोण) A butterboat or sauceboat.
दुरोत्तर *n* (Poetical barbarism for दुरत्तर) Abuse. Ex. ऐकोनि तयांचीं दुरोत्तरें॥ लज्जित तुक्याचें अंतर॥
दुरोदर *n* S Playing at सेंग्या or draughts.
दुर्ग *n* *m* (S) A fort, fortress, strong hold.
दुर्गति *f* (S Bad state.) Applied to any disgraceful or distressful condition; a pickle, plight, predicament, trouble, scrape. 2 S Hell.
दुर्गंध *m* (S) दुर्गंधी *f* (S) An offensive smell, a stink : also *attrib.* ill-smelling.
दुर्गम *a* (S) Difficult of access or passage; inaccessible, impassable, unattainable.
दुर्गंच *n* (S) Artillery or fire-arms of forts comprehensively or indefinitely.
दुर्गा *f* (S) The goddess Durgā, the wife of Shiva.
दुर्गाष्टमी *f* (S) The eighth of the bright fortnight of आश्विन, the anniversary of the birth of दुर्गा. Hence the eighth of a bright fortnight gen.
दुर्गुण *m* (S) An evil property or quality : also a vitious propensity. *v* आचर.
दुर्गुणो *a* (दुर्गुण) Full of vices and tricks; having evil properties and propensities.
दुर्घट *a* S Difficult of occurrence or of performance or accomplishment.
दुर्वाण *f* (दुर् prefixed to give emphasis, & घाण Stench.) A stink, stench, faetor.
दुर्जन *a* (S) Vile, wicked, bad, hateful.
दुर्जय *a* S Invincible. 2 Insurmountable, impracticable, unachievable &c.
दुर्जर *a* S Difficult of digestion or solution. [dim.
दुर्दर्श *a* S Difficult to be seen; invisible, obscure,
दुर्दशा *f* (S) A troublous and distressful condition. Used licentiously of persons, affairs, things, and correspondingly with such words as Plight, pickle, hobble, trim, stew, mess, predicament.
दुर्दिन *n* (S) A dim, foul, hazy day, a dull day.
दुर्दैव *n* (S) An unlucky destiny, ill stars, lucklessness : also *attrib.* unlucky.
दुर्धर *a* S Difficult of seizure, apprehension, or

attainment. 2 (Poetry.) Difficult, dangerous, dreadful, impracticable, rigorous, austere, harsh, hard &c. *freely*. Ex. तप करोत दु०॥ अंगीं चालला घर्मपूर॥; also महादुर्धर कानन॥
दुर्धर *m* S A division of the infernal regions.
दुर्धर *a* S Difficult of subduing or overcoming; indomitable, intractable, ungovernable, unmanageable.
दुर्नाम *n* (S) A bad name; infamy or ill-repute.
दुर्निमित्त *n* (S) An unjust or unfounded pretext against.
दुर्निर्वह *a* S Hard of endurance; hard to get through—a trouble: hard of accomplishment—a work.
दुर्निवार *a* (S) sometimes दुर्निवारण *a* Difficult of prevention, inevitable. 2 Irrestrainable, ungovernable, unruly.
दुर्बल or **दुर्ल** *a* in poetry दुर्बली *a* (दुर्बल S) Weak, powerless, impotent. 2 Poor, indigent.
दुर्बुद्ध *a* (S) Evil-minded, malign, wicked of intent or purpose. 2 Foolish, fatuous, dull, stupid.
दुर्बुद्धि *f* (S) pop. दुर्बुद्ध *f* Evil-mindedness, malignity, wickedness of intent. 2 Foolishness, fatuity, ruinous or damaging wit. 3 *attrib.* Evil-minded or fatuous. [occult, mysterious.
दुर्बोध *a* (S) Difficult of comprehension, abstruse,
दुर्भग *a* S Luckless.
दुर्भर *a* (दुर् & भरणे To fill. A capricious formation.) Hard to be filled—the belly, ambition, desire. [inedible, inesculent,
दुर्भक्ष *a* S Difficult or improper to be eaten,
दुर्भाग्य *n* (S) An evil destiny, lucklessness: also *attrib.* unfortunate or luckless.
दुर्भाव *m* S Ill-will or evil-mindedness; hostile feeling. 2 Suspicion, evil judgment or opinion. The common form is दुष्टभाव. [See दुर्वचन.
दुर्भाषण *n* (S) Abusive, scurrilous &c. speech.
दुर्भिक्ष *n* (S) A famine or dearth. 2 Difficulty or hardness of the times (as respects the necessities of life).
दुर्भेद्य *a* S Difficult to be divided or broken.
दुर्भेति *f* (S) Evil-mindedness or malignity. 2 Foolishness, fatuity. 3 *attrib.* Evil-minded or fatuous. [doggedness.
दुर्मद *m* S Perverseness, stubbornness, proud
दुर्मना or **दुर्मनस्क** *a* S Vexed, troubled, distressed, dejected or disturbed in mind.
दुर्मरण *n* (S) Any violent or unnatural death; a death that will preclude from emancipation or beatitude. [cult of obtainment.
दुर्मिल or **दुर्ल** *a* (दुर् & मिलणे To obtain.) Diffi-
दुर्मुख *a* (S) Of a sullen or sour countenance or temper. 2 Foul-mouthed, scurrilous, vituperative. Ex. दुर्मुखी लोचा त्याग करून॥ सन्यास ग्रहण करावा॥
दुर्मुखे *v* *i* (दुर्मुख) To look black, sullen, sour, displeased; to pout; to sulk.
दुर्मुखला *a* (दुर्मुख S) Sullen, sour-looking, glum.
दुर्मेधा *a* S Of feeble understanding, or of evil disposition. [ous योग of the twenty-seven.
दुर्योग *m* (S) A common term for the inauspicious
दुर्लभ *a* S Hard to be crossed—a river &c. 2 Not to be transgressed with impunity—an order. 3 Difficult to be surmounted—a calamity. 4 Hard to be passed—a time. [tion.
दुर्लभ *a* (S) Difficult of obtainment or acquisition.
दुर्लक्ष *a* (S) Absent in mind, wandering, inattentive, unheeding. 2 Inapprehensible by the understanding or sight.
दुर्लक्ष *n* (S) Inadvertence or inattention.
दुर्लक्षण *n* (S) An evil point; a boding or ill-

betokening mark, sign, quality (in man or animal). 2 A vice, trick, evil habit (in a horse or beast).
दुर्लक्षण *a* S pop. दुर्लक्षणी *a* Having boding or ill-betokening marks or signs, or tricks, vices, ways.
दुर्लक्ष्य *a* (S) Inapprehensible by the understanding or sight. 2 It sometimes occurs in the other senses of दुर्लक्ष. [unpopularity.
दुर्लौकिक *m* (S) Infamy, ignominy, disrepute or
दुर्वचन *n* (S) दुर्वाक्य *n* (S) Bad language or speech; viz. Abuse, scurrility, obscenity, ribaldry, blasphemy, ominous or inauspicious speech.
दुर्वा दुर्वाव्रत, दुर्वाष्टमी Properly दुर्वा, दुर्वाव्रत, दुर्वाष्टमी. [2 Irrestrainable or ungovernable.
दुर्वार *a* (S) Difficult of prevention, inevitable.
दुर्वास *m* (S) Proper name of a saint. He is celebrated as a great eater.) A term for a glutton.
दुर्वासना *f* (S) An evil inclination or desire.
दुर्विदग्ध *a* S Of undigested learning yet opinionative and disdainful.
दुर्विभावनीय *a* S Difficult of comprehension or conception; inconceivable, unimaginable.
दुष्टत *a* (S) Addicted to evil practices; leading a low or infamous life. [gacy.
दुष्टति *f* (S) An evil course of conduct; profligate.
दुष्टसन *n* (S) An evil propensity or habit. 2 *attrib.* and pop. दुष्टसनी *a* Of evil propensities, habits, practices.
दुष्टात्य *a* Exceedingly wicked, mischievous, or bad;—esp. a child or his doings. See ब्रात्य.
दुहाई *f* See दुराही.
दुहाटी *f* A long and far-carrying musket; a sort of swivel-gun or ginjal.
दुष्टद or **दुष्टदय** *a* S Evil-minded or badhearted.
दुष्टय *a* (S) Difficult to be known, abstruse, occult, recondite,
दुलई or **दुलई** *f* A quilted garment.
दुलंगो *a* (दान & अलंग) That veers and shifts from side to side; a turncoat, trimmer, timeserver. 2 Applied constantly to an embroiler or a makebate. 3 with रेघ or ओळ *f* The double-line closing and marking a squared account (—). *v* मार, ओळ, कर.
दुलंगो *f* The cavity made in the folds of a folded cloth thrown over a saddle. Used as a pocket or bag. [tain twist or turn of wrestlers.
दुलंगीयेच *m* A term of the gymnasium. A certain
दुलंड *a* That breaks faith or integrity with the two parties. [village whilst he lives in another.
दुलंडो *m* A cultivator or a revenue-payer of one
दुलदुलीत *a* Fat, fleshy, plump, well-filled out.
दुला or **ल्ला** *m* This word is known in Marāṭhi only as the cry of the man who, bearing the & &c., runs and dances before the tābūt in the Muharram. The word is & H Bridegroom or nubile youth, and here indicates Husyn who was killed by Yazid on the night previous to the appointed day of his nuptials. 2 Applied to any rude and overbearing fellow. 3 At gambling games. The second to play. Opp. to मिररी.
दुलाई *f* A quilted garment.
दुलाचा or **दुलोचा** *f* *pl* (sing दुलाची or दुलोची. Formed out of दोन Two, and लाता Kicks, and used with झाडणे) Kicking behind; lashing out—a horse or an ass. Also दुलंचा.
दुलाव *f* A recess in the wall with shelves and shutters, a cupboard.
दुलावा or **दो** or **बा** *a* An incendiary; a mischief-maker; a carrier to and fro of offensive speeches.
दुलड *f* An ornament for the neck (of females).

दुवतां or दुवतां *ad* (दु Two, وقت A Time.) At both times; in the morning and in the evening. 2 Twice. [teenth part of a rupee.]

दुवल *m* (दु & वेळ) Two half *ánás* or one six.

दुवली *f* (दुवल) A small silver piece, an *áná*.

दुवल *a* Composed of two strands—a rope or cord. [of blessing.]

दुवा *m* (दु A) A benediction, an invocation. दुवा मागणें with स or ला of o. To invoke blessing upon.

दुवा *m* (दोन Two.) A double link or member of certain ornaments in the form of the letter ∞. 2 The deuce in cards or dice. [petitions. A petitioner.]

दुवागो *c* (دعاگو P Prayer-utterer.) In courts and

दुवाड & दुवाडवाणा or जो *a* Usually द्वाड &c.

दुवारणें *v c* (दुवार Twice.) See दुसारणें.

दुवारा *a* (दुवार Two times.) Twice pounded—rice &c. [husking (by pounding) of rice.]

दुवारें *n R* (दुवार Two times.) The second

दुवासन *n* (Or द्वासन) The fore ropes of a picketed horse.

दुवाळ *f* A web divisible into two पंचे.

दुवाळणें *v i W* To tell a matter rather differently on the second narration, to vary.

दुवेत *n C* (दुर् & वेत Bringing forth.) A miscarriage. Pr. शंभर सुवेतें पुरवतोले एक दु. पुरवत नाही. 2 (दोन & विणें) The second bearing (of a cow or buffalo): also the produce—the calf. 3 Applied in rage to a mischievous or refractory child. [animal.]

दुवेत or तो *a* That has borne twice—a female

दुवेतणें *v i C* (दुवेत) To have an abortion, to miscarry. [ing and evening.]

दुवेळां or ठीं *ad* At both times; in the morn-

दुव्या *m* (दोन Two.) The deuce in cards or dice. 2 A throw of two at dice. 3 The style of the flower अगला. (Because of the shape of the figure २.) [possible.]

दुःशक *a* (S) Difficult of performance; hardly

दुःशकुन *m* (S) An ill omen.

दुश्मन *m* (دشمن P) An enemy. 2 The public enemy or foe. Pr. दादाचा हात दुश्मनावर पडून ये Ten, i. e. many men ought not to fall even upon an enemy. See दादाचा हात. Pr. दुश्मन पण दाणा If I am to have an enemy, let him not be a fool. दुश्मनाच्या उरावरून जा Front your enemy (betray no timidity).

दुश्मनकी / दुश्मनगिरी *f* (دشمن گري H) दुश्मनी *f* (دشمن P) Enmity: also inimical or hostile acts.

दुश्मनदावा *m* Hatred, enmity, evil feeling gen. कर, घर, बाळग, पाळ.

दुशाख *f* A stick with two or more curved iron spikes fixed at the extremity, for the reception of wicks; forming a sort of torch on occasions.

दुशाला *m* (دوشاله H) A double shawl.

दुशिकडे or दुशोकडे *ad C* On both sides or faces. 2 On both hands or quarters.

दुशिलावा or या *a* P One who sets people by the ears; an embroiler.

दुःशील *a* (S) Of an evil disposition, ill-natured.

दुश्ल *a* S Difficult of proceeding or going, lit.

दुश्चित *a* (S) Sad, sorrowful, dejected. [fig.]

दुश्चित or दुश्चित *a* (Poetry. दुश्चित S) Improper or wrong—person or deed. Ex. अंगुष्ठघनि मस्तक-पर्यंत॥ अखंड दु. आचरलों॥

दुश्चित *a* (Poetry.) Sorrowful, dejected, heavy of spirit. Ex. डोळे लावुनीया न जेतों दु.॥ तुझी प्रचीत माव जेतो॥

दुश्चिन्ह *n* (S) An evil omen; an inauspicious

mark, sign, indication. Ex. दुश्चिन्हें उद्भवली क्षिती॥ दिवसा दिवाभोतें बाभाति॥

दुःशाप *m* S A dire or grievous malediction.

दुःशासन *a* S Difficult of government or management. [works or does evil.]

दुष्कर *a* (S) Difficult of performance. 2 That

दुष्कर्म *n* (S) A sinful action.

दुष्कर्मी *a* (S) Sinful or wicked.

दुष्काल *m* S pop. दुष्काळ *m* A famine or dearth. Pr. दुष्काळांत तेरावा महिना. [disrepute.]

दुष्कीर्ति *f* (S) Infamous notoriety; ignominy or

दुष्कृत *n* दुष्कृति *f* S A misdeed, a crime, a sinful act. 2 Wickedness of procedure or act, evil-doing.

दुष्ट *a* (S) Bad, vile, wicked, depraved. 2 Bad, corrupt, noxious, disagreeable;—used, with some laxity, of animals, places, air &c.

दुष्टप्रतिग्रह *m* S Acceptance—from a vile or unworthy person (viz. from any of the classes of men or particular individuals stated in धर्मशास्त्र)—or of a bad or unsuitable gift—or on an evil or inauspicious occasion—or unto a sinful or criminal end.

दुष्टबुद्धि *f* (S) Evil-mindedness; wickedness of mind or intent: also *attrib.* evil-minded.

दुष्टभाव *m* (S) Ill-will, spite, enmity. 2 An ill-opinion; evil surmising.

दुष्टमानस *n* (S) A depraved disposition, evil-mindedness: also *attrib.* wicked, evil, corrupt.

दुष्टग्रण *m* S A dull boil or sore: also a fistula or a sinus.

दुष्टसपन *n m* (S) An inauspicious or ill-indicating dream. 2 A boding of the mind; a fearful anticipation.

दुष्टाई *f* (दुष्ट) Wickedness or depravity. 2 Badness, noxiousness, disagreeableness. 3 also दुष्टाच-की / दुष्टावा *m* Injurious offices or intent; hostile conduct or feeling (towards). g. of o. व कर, घर, बाळग. [vous.]

दुष्टात्मा *a* (S) Evil-minded, malevolent, mischie-

दुष्टोत्तर *n* (S) An abusive or impudent or improper reply or speech. Ex. बोले सदा दु.॥ जेणें खोचे जिह्वार॥ [rare, scarce.]

दुष्प्राप or दुष्प्राप्य *a* S Difficult of obtainment,

दुसग / दुसगाई *f* (दुःसंग S) Division, strife, contention, clashing (esp. from envy). Pr. दुसगो-चा पाहुणा उपासी मेला. [company.]

दुःसंग *m* (S) Evil association or connection; bad

दुसड-डा-डो *a* (दोन & सडणें) Twice-husked by pounding—rice &c. 2 Twice-wrought, so as to yield two crops—ground: also raised upon ground twice-wrought (i. e. wrought for some previous crop)—gram &c. [pounding] of rice.

दुसड *f R* (दु & सडणें) The second husking (by

दुसडो *a* (दोन & सड) Having but two teats—a goat &c. [going over (of a work gen.)]

दुसड *f P* (दोन & सडणें) The second doing or

दुसमन or दुसमान, दुसमानकी, दुसमानगिरी, दुस-दुसरणी *ad* Again. [मानो Better दुश्मन &c.]

दुसरणी & दुसरणें See दुसारणी & दुसारणें.

दुसरा *a* A second or another. 2 Other, different, distinct. 3 Other, more, some besides. 4 (Used as *ad decl.* agreeing whether with the agent or the object.) Besides, moreover, in addition. Ex. आला तो आला दुसरा मला शिष्या देऊन गेला or दुसऱ्या शिष्या &c.

दुसऱ्यान or नें *ad* (दुसरा) Again.

दुसवास *m* (Formed with दुर् & सहवास) Evil association or connection; bad company.

दुःसह *a* (S) corruptly दुस्सही *a* Difficult of endurance, intolerable.

दुसांजां *ad R* At both meal-hours; in the forenoon and in the evening. [Sig. II.]

दुसाड-डा-डो *ad* Twice-wrought &c. See दुसड

दुःसाध्य *a* (S) Difficult of performance, accomplishment, or attainment. 2 Difficult of cure; hard to overcome—a disease, an enemy, an evil.

दुसार *ind* A term at the games with songtyá. or

दुसारणी *ad* Again. [उठ, निज, जा.]

दुसारणी *f C* Verbal of दुसारणें *v i* & c.

दुसारणें *v i C* To crow the second time in a morning—a cock.

दुसारणें *v c* To make the subject of a second operation; viz. to plough a field the second time; to revise or reperuse a book &c.

दुसाला or लो *a ind* (دوسالہ P) Relating to two years. Ex. दु. वखल The revenue of two years; दु. उत्पन्न, दु. हिशेब &c.

दुसोटा *m* (दोन & सड Stubble &c.) A crop raised upon ground whence a crop has just been gathered. Ex. दुसोत्याचा-हरभरा-गहू-जमीन-शेत-वावर &c.

दुस्तर *a* S Hard to get over, lit. fig. incurable or hopeless—a disease: insurmountable—an obstacle: impassable—a river, a road: impracticable—a task or work. Ex. मज सोडवी दातारा॥ कर्मापासुनि दुस्तरा॥ [(from the turning aside of the threads).]

दुस्सा *m* A spot of open or loose texture on cloth

दुस्सर्श *a* (S) Difficult or unfit to be touched.

दुस्सन, दुस्सनगिरी, दुस्सनी See under दुश्मन.

दुःखम *n m* (S) An inauspicious or ill-indicating dream. 2 A boding of the mind; a misgiving; a fearful anticipation. [attrib. Evil-disposed.]

दुःखभाव *m* (S) An evil disposition: 2 also

दुहणावळ *f* (दुहणें) The price or cost of milking.

दुहणें *v c* (दोहन S) To milk. 2 *v i* (Poetry.) To yield milk.

दुहसबो or दुहजबो *a* Full-faced, opp. to profile—a portrait. 2 That respects or bears on two columns—a word or mark placed over the two. 3 That is readily convertible into another—a figure, as ३ into ४, or ९ into ६. 4 Of two businesses, services, or uses—a servant, a beast, an article gen.

दुहार *f* P Making the subject of a second operation. See दुसारणी. 2 Doubleness or two-foldness, i. e. subsisting in two places (of a business, service, farm &c.)

दुहारणी & दुहारणें Commonly दुसारणी & दुसारणें

दुहांशो *a* (दु Two, حاشية A Border.) Having a border only on two sides (opp. to चौहांशो)—a

दुहाळ *f C* A web divisible into two पंचे. [shawl.]

दुहिता *f* (S) A daughter.

दुहिरो or दुहेरा or रो *a* Doubled or double—a cloth &c. 2 Double—a work or labor. 3 Consisting of two. See examples in order.

दुहिरो इष्टराशि *m f*-इष्टराशिक *n* In arithmetic. Double position.

दुहिरो चौकट *f* A frame composed of two counter-parts connected together by arms; a double frame.

दुहिरो डागिना *m* A trinket having two counterpart members. [plump.]

दुहिरो पासेळोचा *a* (Double-ribbed.) Fat, fleshy,

दुहिरो पाहरा *m* A watch or sentry-post consisting of two sentinels together.

दुहिरो वहिवाटवही *f* In book-keeping. Double-entry-book, or double entry.

दुहिरो सरकत *f* In arithmetic. Double fellow-

दुहिरो सरंजाम *m* A double set. [ship.]

दुहिरो हाडाचा *a* (Double-ribbed.) Fat, fleshy, plump, well-filled and rounded.

दुहो *f* (Usually and preferably दुई) Disagreement or variance. [mensem.]

दुहोतरा or चा *m* Interest at two per cent. per दूक *f* A couple (as of bundles of कडवा or grass, of bricks &c.)

दूड *f* An ornament of two सर or strings with two gems (for the neck of females). 2 A couple of pitchers of water as brought at once. 3 *m* A weed that grows up with rice. 4 A cattle-tick.

दूण *f* Stitching together of two edges (of cloth &c.): also the double line thus formed. 2 The line of duplicature, also a crease (in a cloth, paper &c.) 3 A fold or doubling over (of a part of a cloth.) 4 Doubleness (of a quantity). 5 C The second ploughing of a field. *v* घाल, कर.

दूत *m* (S) A messenger or an envoy; a carrier of errands or intelligence. Ex. देवदूत, राजदूत, यमदूत, विष्णुदूत, शिवदूत.

दूतिका or दूतो *f* (S) A female messenger; a confidante, a procuress, a go-between.

दूध *n* (दुग्ध S) Milk. 2 The milky sap of plants. 3 An emulsion of the cocoanut or other oily kernels or seeds. 4 The early white substance in the ear which grows and hardens into rice. 5 R A bubbly.

दुधाचा That is on the breast, a suckling. दुधाची ताडन ताकानें घालविणें To content one's self with a minor acquisition under the failure of attempts at a great object. दुधास or ला तुटणें To fall off in yielding milk; and दुधास or ला फुटणें To begin to yield milk plentifully—a cow &c. दुधाचा थेंब A drop of milk. As थेंब is appropriated to दूध to express a small quantity, so is नख to तूप, पाणी to ताक, धार to तेल, कवडी to दही. दूध दिसणें होटांवर Used contemptuously of a stripling or mere lad. दूध निघणें *g.* of *s.* To begin to yield milk. प्रथम or पहिल्या धारेचें दूध Biestings.

दूधकरीण *f* A wet nurse.

दूधकलमो *f* A plant, Ipomœa turpethum. Grah. For synonymes see दुधाणी.

दूधखळा *a* Childish from petting and pampering, caressing and cockering; a *milksoy*, *spoon-baby*, *mama's darling*.

दूधदुभनें *n* A comprehensive word for milch animals. Ex. आम्ही शहरांत दू. बाळगीत नाही.

दूधपाक *m* A preparation of milk, rice, spices &c. [sucking (its mother).]

दूधपिता *a* That is drinking milk, i. e. that is दूधपेढा *m* A sweetmeat made of milk, flour, sugar &c.

दूधभात *m* (दूध Milk, भात Boiled rice.) A humble name for a feast or an entertainment.

दूधभोपळा *m* The fruit of दूधभोपळी Cucurbita lagenaria. [shaped pompion.]

दूधभोपळी *f* The plant which bears the bottle-

दूधभोगरा *m* -भोगरी *f* A variety of जोंघळा or शालू. The grain is very white.

दूस *a* (دوس P Second.) Second in quality. It is used with अवल & शीस (اول & سیم) First sort and third sort. 2 Used as *s m* A deputy or an

दूस *m* (دوس P) A tail. [assistant.] दूस निघणें or बाहेर पडणें *g.* of *s.* To undergo exceeding worry or harass. दूस पुरविणें *g.* of *o.* To press on; to hang upon; to urge.

दूर *a* (S) Distant or remote (in time, space, relation, connection). 2 *fig.* Improbable.

दूर करणें To remove (from office or service): also to remove (distresses or troubles). दूर धरणें or पाडणें To hold at a distance; to become cold towards.

दूरचादूर *ad* Unto or at a great distance; afar off. Ex. कोर्नि प्रगटलो दू.॥

दूरतः S Afar or far off; at a distance. The Sanskrit दूरतःपरिवर्जयेत् is often corrupted into दुरितःपरिवर्जयेत्, and made to signify Let us leave it at a distance from us. [sightedness.]

दूरदर्शन *n* (S) Foresight or providence. 2 Long-दूरदर्शी *a* (S) दूरदृष्टि *a* (S) दूरद्रष्टा *a* S Penetrating, discerning, far or deep seeing. 2 Provident, forecasting, prudent or thoughtful with respect to futurity. 3 Long-sighted.

दूरदृष्टि *f* (S) Penetration or discernment. 2 Carefulness for or prudent consideration of futurity; providence.

दूरवर *ad* (दूर S) A long way, far, deeply. *v* पाह, विचार कर, नजर दे.

दूरविचार *m* (S) Looking into futurity; forecasting or prudent forethought.

दूरविचारो *a* (S) Forecasting, provident, taking thought for the morrow. [distant.]

दूरस्थ *a* (S) Situate or standing at a distance, दूरो *ad* (Poetry.) Far off, far, at or to a distance.

दूर्वा *f pl* (S) Bent grass, commonly *Dooob*, *Agrostis linearis*.

दूर्वाव्रत *n* (S) An observance of worship to the grass दूर्वा. Amongst women.

दूर्वाष्टमो *f* (S) The eighth of the bright fortnight of भाद्रपद, the day of दूर्वाव्रत.

दूल *m* A particular earring of children.

दूषक *a* (S) That which blames; or which sullies, stains, defiles, injures.

दूषण *n* (S) Blaming or censuring; finding fault, stain, blemish, or imperfection in. 2 Blame or fault found or attached. 3 Corrupting, spoiling. 4 Violating (a girl): breaking (an engagement): defiling or vitiating gen.

दूषणीय *a* S दूष्य *a* S (Worthy or fit) to be blamed, culpable, censurable.

दूषणें *vc* (दूषण) To find fault, defect, imperfection in. 2 To affix a stain, slur, stigma.

दूषित *p* (S) Blamed or accused: objected to or disallowed. 2 Polluted, defiled, corrupted, vitiated, violated, lit. *fig.*

दृक् (S Inflection of दृश् Eye or sight.) In comp. as कमलदृक्, दृक्कर्म, दृग्गोचर, दृग्विषय, दृक्कर्ण, दृग्गच्छ, दृग्विष Lotus-eyed &c.: also that sees or looks at; as एतद्दृक्, तद्दृक्, दोषदृक्, निपुणदृक्.

दृक्प्रत्यय *m* S Ocular evidence; proof or verification by actual observation. *v* पाह, दाखव, or दृक्प्रत्ययास आणणें or उतरणें.

दृक्स्त्र *n* S The line of vision.

दृक्क्षेपमंडल *n* S दृक्क्षेपदृक् *n* S A vertical circle passing through the nonagesimal.

दृग्गोचर *a* S Sensible to the sight or eye, visible.

दृग्गोल *m* S The ball or orb of the eye. 2 also

दृग्मंडल *n* S A circle on the axis of the earth within the greater circle of the armillary sphere, and accompanying each planetary circle.

दृग्वा *f* S The sine of the zenith-distance.

दृघाड *a* R Huge, immense, monstrous, disproportionately vast;—used of objects *gen.* [circle.]

दृग्मंडल *n* S दृग्मृत्त *n* S दृग्मल *n* S A vertical

दृढ *a* (S) Firm, solid, compact, hard, dense, lit. *fig.* 2 Confirmed, ratified, established. 3 Mature—a deliberation: settled or fixed—a resolution.

4 In the general sense of Firm, tenacious, fast-holding, important compounds are common and others are framable at will. Ex. दृढनिश्चय or दृढनिर्धार or दृढसंकल्प Firm of resolve or purpose; दृढप्रयत्न Hard or enduring in exertion or endeavor;

दृढसंकेत, दृढसंधान-नियम-विश्वास-वैर-निष्ठ-व्रत-तप-सख्य-प्रेम-भक्ति-धैर्य-वचन-अनुसंधान-पातिव्रत्य-सौभाग्य. Also in the literal sense of Firm or hard; as दृढतनु, दृढदेह, दृढशरीर, दृढांग Of firm or compact body.

दृढचित्त *n* (S) Fixed attention. *v* कर, दे.

दृढभाजक *a* S That divides without leaving a remainder. [attachment.]

दृढभाव *m* (S) Strong or close devotedness or दृढमुष्टि *a* (S) Close-fisted, miserly, niggardly.

दृढसंधि *a* (S) Strong-knit, thick-set, compact. 2 Close, compact, free from interstices.

दृढावणें *vi* (दृढ) To settle or fix; to grow firm; to become established and steady.

दृप्त *p* S Excited by pride or haughty daring.

दृश्य *a* (S) To be seen, visible.

दृश्य *m* S In arithmetic. A given number.

दृश्यमान *p pr* S Appearing, being now visible unto or under the vision of.

दृष्ट *f* (दृष्टि S) Sight or seeing.

दृष्ट *p* S Seen, perceived, visible, apparent.

दृष्टकूट *n* S A riddle, an enigma, a puzzle.

दृष्टदोष *m* (S) Actual or real blameworthiness or guilt: as opp. to अदृष्टदोष Faultiness ascribed (and evil inflicted) by destiny. Ex. द० नसतां बाधो आली ईश्वरास शरण जावें. 2 Visible and manifest fault or sin; sin of the life or walk: as opp. to अदृष्टदोष Sin of the heart or soul.

दृष्टचोर, दृष्टपात, दृष्टफोड, दृष्टबंध & -बंधन, दृष्टभरू, दृष्टभेट, दृष्टमणी, दृष्टविकार Better written with दृष्टि.

दृष्टलणें or दृष्टालणें or दृष्टावणें *vi* (दृष्ट) To be blasted or affected by an evil eye.

दृष्टांत *m* (S) An illustration, example, parable, allegory &c. 2 Personal cognizance or observation. Ex. त्यानें प्रश्न सांगितला तो माझे दृष्टांतस आला or त्याचा मला द० आला. 3 A vision or divine appearance (in a dream &c.) Ex. ऐसें जाणूनि रुक्मिणीपति ॥ कैतुक केलें कैशा रीती ॥ मद्यादाजीपतासी ॥ द० रात्रीं दाखविला ॥ [adduced in illustration.]

दृष्टान्तिक & दृष्टांती *a* (दृष्टांत) Adduced or fit to be दृष्टादृष्ट *f* (दृष्ट by redup.) A mutual sight, an interview.

दृष्टार्थ *m* (S) An object of sight. 2 Any object of one's enjoyment or experience in the present life. 3 as *ad* For the sake of present reward.

दृष्टार्थकर्म *n* (S) Work for the sake of reward in the present life.

दृष्टार्थवाद *m* S The maintenance of the reality or the worth only of that which is cognizable by the senses.

दृष्टार्थवादी *m* S One who acknowledges or who aims after only the (visible or sensible) things of the present life.

दृष्टार्थशास्त्र *n* S The science or system of things visible or sensible; the law of the present life or Secularity; as contrad. from धर्मशास्त्र Religion. See अर्थशास्त्र, व्यवहारशास्त्र, दंडनीति.

दृष्टावणें or दृष्टालणें *vi* See दृष्टलणें.

दृष्टावा *m* (दृष्टि) A vision or an appearance of the deity (in a dream &c.) 2 Experience, personal observation.

दृष्टाला *a* R (दृष्टि) Having an evil eye.

दृष्टि *a* (S) That sees. In comp. as सूक्ष्मदृष्टि, स्थूलदृष्टि, दोषदृष्टि, गुणदृष्टि &c. See under दर्श.

दृष्टि *f* (S) Sight or seeing,—the faculty, the exercise of it, or the apprehension by it. 2 Aim or attention. 3 Regard, countenance, favorable look. Ex. अलीकडे त्याची दृष्टि फिरली. 4 An eye. 5 A blast from an evil eye. *v* हो, काढ.

दृष्टि ओळखणें *g.* of *o.* To know, discern, or judge by the countenance. दृष्टि काढणें-उतरणें ओवाळून

टाकणे To remove (by charms &c.) the blast of an evil eye. दृष्टि घालणे To wink. 2 To pay attention to. दृष्टि चढणे g. of s. To become disdainful, ambitious, lofty-looking. दृष्टि चुकणे To forget or become confused; to lose self-possession. दृष्टि चोरणे or चुकविणे To elude the observation of. दृष्टि देखणे (Poetry.) To behold. दृष्टि देणे or देवणे or राखणे To mind or pay attention to. दृष्टि निवळणे g. of s. To have one's bad eyes or dull vision cleared. दृष्टि पडणे or लागणे or चेणे To alight upon—the influence of a malignant eye. दृष्टि फांकणे g. of s. To be bewildered; or to get a wild and roving vision. दृष्टि बंद करणे To blind, bewitch, fascinate. दृष्टिभर पाहणे To take a good look at; to feast the eyes with. दृष्टीचा Relating to the sight. दृष्टीचा पापी or -खोटा That is pained at seeing the good of others, envious. दृष्टीची सुरवत राखणे To be tender of the feelings of. दृष्टीस पडणे To fall under observation or experience. चार दृष्टि चेणे g. of s. & o. To have an interview. To the above add—अड्या दृष्टीने पाहणे To look askance or aside. दृष्टीआड दृष्टि The world is behind the sight or vision; i. e. we know but as far as we see. Pr. दृष्टीआड दृष्टि आणि वस्त्राआड जग नागवे. दृष्टीचे पारणे फिटणे (To have the fasting, i. e. *refraining* of one's eyes pass away.) To obtain the sight of (some desired object). दृष्टि फाटणे g. of s. To have one's expectations, ambition, or aims enlarged or expanded. दृष्टि सरणे g. of s. To become familiar with, and therefore unaffected by, the sight of. Ex. भंडाऱ्यांची माडावर चढून चढून दृष्टि मेलेली असती. दृष्टीने With, by, in the view or regard of. See ex. under दृष्ट्या. दृष्टीस पाडणे To show.

दृष्टिचोर a Sly, subtle, elusive of observation.

दृष्टिदेखत or तां ad Before one's sight; in one's दृष्टिपथ m S The line of vision. [presence.

दृष्टिपात m (S) The falling or alighting of the sight; the incidence of vision: also ocular observation or seeing. Ex. वाक्येविण अणीकविध जो दृष्टिपाताधिक वेध तो नव्हे खरूपबोध ऐसे जाण ॥ 2 The falling (upon) of an evil eye.

दृष्टिफोड a (That bursts or breaks the sight or eyes.) That strains and pains the eyes;—used of a fine work, small writing &c. 2 unc That offends the sight—a disgusting object.

दृष्टिफोड f Narrow inspection; poring over intently and painfully.

दृष्टिवंध m (S) दृष्टिवंधन n (S) Charming and bewitching of the sight;—as that effected by conjurers. [comely, gratifying the sight.

दृष्टिभर a (दृष्टि & भरणे To fill.) Handsome,

दृष्टिभेट f The final interview (as of a child with its dying parent). 2 A mere glimpse or sight of; a hurried interview.

दृष्टिमंडल n S A vertical circle.

दृष्टिमणी m (S) A black glass-bead. They are strung, and worn around the neck or wrists, to avert the influence of a malignant eye.

दृष्टिमर्यादा f (S The bound of vision.) A formation made to render Sensible horizon.

दृष्टिरचना f दृष्टिरचनेचा उभार m (Poetry.) The vast mundane system as outspread objectively to sight.

दृष्टिविकार m (S) A blast from an evil eye.

दृष्टीचा असल m The sphere or range of sight; personal observation. Ex. हा दरिद्राचा श्रीमंत झाला हे माझ्या दृष्टीचा असलांतले. 2 The domain or province of sight. Ex. चित्र काढणे हे दृष्टीचा असलांत.

दृष्टीचा खेळ m The wonderful operations of sight.

Ex. पाहून लिहिणे चित्र काढणे इत्यादि हे दृष्टी. See further under नजरचा खेळ. [visual prospect.

दृष्टीचा पसारा m The universal creation as a vast दृष्टीचोत्तस ad (Formed of दृष्ट & उत्तस) Under personal observation or experience. Ex. ही गोष्ट जेव्हा माझे दृष्टी येईल तेव्हा खरी वाटे.

दृष्ट्यगोचर a S (दृष्टि & अगोचर) Invisible.

दृष्ट्या ad (S Third case of दृष्टि) With, by, or in the eye, look, view, regard of. Used much and neatly in comp. as कामदृष्ट्या, क्रोधदृष्ट्या, लोभदृष्ट्या, मोहदृष्ट्या, कपादृष्ट्या With the eye of lust, anger, desire, affection, favor; मित्रदृष्ट्या With friendly look or view; शत्रुदृष्ट्या With hostile look; लोकदृष्ट्या In the view or judgment of the people; शास्त्रदृष्ट्या, गुणदृष्ट्या, दोषदृष्ट्या, द्वेषदृष्ट्या, पुत्रदृष्ट्या, पापदृष्ट्या, वस्तुदृष्ट्या.

देकपांशेरी f A five-sher-weight of dealers. It is light or under weight, being designed to weigh goods sold out. Hence exorbitant penuriousness. Applied also attrib. a niggard or stinter. This term is opposed to चेकपांशेरी, but, figuratively, the two terms run into agreement.

देकळ n (देवालय S) An idol-house; a temple.

देकळघांट f The bell of an idol-house. As this is under perpetual ringing (every coming worshiper ringing it), the term is applied to a person of incessant prate and clack.

देकळराकळ n The idol's house and the king's house; the temple and the palace. Pr. देवळीं रावळीं तोनदा Abandon not an undertaking or a desire until several efforts or attempts have been made.

देकळवाडा m The court or enclosure of a temple.

देकार m (देणे & कार) The giving away of money on occasions. v दे, कर, वांट.

देख m Seeing or a sight. Scarcely used but in the phrase देख दाखविणे To give a sight of.

देखचा m Corrupt for देगचा.

देखणा a (देखणे) Sightly, comely, pretty, of engaging appearance.

देखणाज a (देखणे) Showy, gaudy, fine;—used esp. of an object attractive to the sight but worthless.

देखणे v c (دیکھنا H) To see. 2 To contemplate, view, behold. 3 To look for or search for: also to explore or look over.

देखत prep (देखणे) Seeing, whilst seeing or looking at. Ex. ह्याने त्याचे रुपये माझे दे० घेतले. 2 fig. Living, whilst living or alive. 3 ad Evidently, clearly, strikingly, most manifestly. Ex. तो दे० सोदा दे० दिवाळखोर आणि त्यास रुपये देऊन बसलास. Thus देखत is used before such words as सोदा, लुचा, लबाड, शिंजळ, चहाड, हरामी, answering to Arch, arrant, adept, thoroughgoing.

देखतचिड्डी or -पत्र ad At the instant of seeing the note. Ex. तुम्ही दे० निघून या.

देखतचोर c One that steals even before the face of a person; an adept at thieving.

देखतभुली or देखतभुल f Fascination or deception of the sight (as effected by conjurers &c.) v कर, पाड, पड. 2 Ocular deception or mistake gen.

देखतदुकूस ad At sight of the order.

देखतां prep (Or देखत) Whilst seeing or looking at, seeing. Ex. म्यां त्याचे दे० तिचे तोंडावर मारले. 2 fig. Whilst living or alive, living. [vious.

देखदुखी or ख्या a (Pained at the sight of.) En- देखभट्टो f (देखणे To see or view; भट्टी Kiln or boiler. The field of vision.) Sight or observation considered as a mode of acquiring an art or a business: as disting. from regular study or from एकभट्टी Hearing, hearsay, learning from others.

देखभट्टीचे ज्ञान n Knowledge through sight; also knowledge through personal observation. See above. [intendence.

देखरेख f (देखणे by redup.) Supervision, super- देखवा or देखावा m (देखणे) A glimpse given; a transient view or slight specimen afforded. Used with दाखविणे. Ex. पावसाने दे० माच दाखविला; तुम्ही गाण्याचा दे० माच दाखवून फळ काय? 2 Sight, seeing, view. 3 In modern translations. Prospect.

देखाज a (देखणे) Showy, gaudy, fine;—used esp. of an object attractive to the sight but worthless.

देखी f (Poetry. देखणे) Beholding or observing, or the vision of, in order to imitate. v लाग. Ex. माझी देखी लागेल तेणे हा जन तरेल.

देखोचा g. of o. Of the contemplation of; an imitator or a copier of.

देखोचे n C (Because believed to be contracted through seeing a person affected with it.) A term for the small pox. v ये.

देखीत, देखील, देखीद ad and vulgar देखून ad Even; so much as. Ex. त्याने त्याला पाणी दे० दिले नाही. 2 Even; a word of exaggeration or emphasis, implying a secret comparison. Ex. राजा दे० त्याचे पायां पडतो Even the Rájá prostrates himself at his feet. 3 Even, also, likewise. 4 Together with; inclusively of; as देखीलवावती. Ex. त्या शेत्यास दे० पांच मण भात पडते.

देखीव p of देखणे Seen; i. e. known from personal observation: opp. to ऐकीव Heard. 2 Pleasant to the sight; specious, showy, seemly.

देखू सकणे (An anomalous phrase, composed of देखणे & सकणे) To be possible to be viewed or contemplated by; to be borne by; to be tolerable to the sight of (an envious or a jealous person). Neg. con. Ex. कोण्हाचे कल्याण ह्याला देखू सकत नाही; पतीने एके बायकोवर विशेष प्रीति केली तर दुसरे बायकोस देखू सकत नाही. 2 To regard with envious or evil eye. Ex. जो संतां देखू न शके अपवित्रा त्याचे रागे गोघ फोडिति नेत्र. See Prov. xxx. 17. Also सखा घाडिला राम माझा वनासि ॥ न देखो शके त्या जगजीवनासी ॥

देखोदेख or खी ad (देखणे by redup.) Emulously. Pr. देखोदेखी कुले शेकी. 2 prep unc Whilst seeing or looking at, seeing.

देखोदेखी, देखोवेखी, देखोवखी, देखोवाखी f (देखणे) Imitation, following, vieing with, emulating. Ex. बापाचे दे०नें सुलगा चोर झाला. 2 as ad Emulously.

देग f (دڳ P) A large metal pot (culinary or for holding water).

देगचा m (دڳ P) corruptly देखचा m & देखे n A small metal culinary pot.

देवे f (देणे & घेणे) Lending and borrowing; money dealings; mercantile transactions.

देज n C (Among people of the Shúdra class.) Money &c. given at marriages by the bridegroom to the father of the bride.

देठपुळी f Anthrax or a tumor on the spine.

देठो or देठी f R (देठ) A stalk or stem of some particular plants: (of the lotus &c.) 2 A species of the Betel plant.

देठ or देठ m sometimes देठ m A pedicle or stem. 2 fig. Support, strength, ground, basis. Ex. त्यानें घोडीं ठेविलीं पालखी ठेविली हे कशाचे देठी? देठ कळवळणे-पिळणे-फिरणे or देठाला पोळ पडणे-माया घेणे g. of s. To yearn in one's bowels. देठचा-तुटणे To break from or get away from one's family or stock. देठी ठेवणे To put under the patronage of. देठी लागणे To get on the stalk, i. e. to obtain a commencement of growth or progress—a business. देठी लावणे To trace to its source, support,

basis, ground. 2 To commit or assign to (a business or work).

देवचा तुटलेला *a* (That is just broken off the stem.) A term for a fresh or recent person; a griffin, a Johnny raw, a novice, a tyro.

देवसुटा *a* Ready to fall—a ripe fruit.

देवोचें पान or देवोपान *n* A species of पानवेल or Piper betel. The leaf is of a light green, smooth and soft, very long, and of very mild pungency.

देवारी *f* (Usually found in *pl* देवारा) Vomiting: also hawking and straining. *v* दे. 2 fig. To disgorge (illicit gains).

देणगी *f* (देणें) Money &c. given in remuneration to one exhibiting his art or affording any gratification: also a reward or a gift gen. *v* दे.

देणावळ *f* (देणें) Money for service rendered; money due; wages, pay, hire. Pr. जशी देणावळ देणो *a* A term at cards. [तशी घुणावळ.

देणें *v* *c* (दा *S*) To give, grant, bestow, confer. This verb is used with the amplitude of our own verb To give. It signifies transmission generally from one to another. To deliver, consign, commit, impart, yield, concede, allow, afford, pay, place, put, apply, make, do &c. &c. This a few examples will show—कान or चित्त देणें To lend an ear; to be attentive; अस देणें To cause trouble to; आज्ञा or रजा or निरोप देणें To permit to depart; to dismiss; खांदा देणें To apply the shoulder; ढाल देणें To yield a lustre—pearls &c.: शिवी देणें To abuse; आशीर्वाद देणें To bless; वाट देणें To give way; to make room; लढाई देणें To commence or maintain battle; to engage.

Following the suspensive form, the क्त form, of the past participle of another verb, it expresses A doing for; a doing and making over. Ex. एवढें मला लिहून दे-खणून दे-टाकून दे-वांघून दे-&c. Write, dig, stitch, tie this little for me. Following this same form of the verbs टाकणें, सोडणें, and a few others, it expresses Completeness of action. Ex. टाकून दे Throw it away; सोडून दे Give it up. Following that form of the infinitive ending in क्क it expresses Permission. Ex. मला जाऊं दे Suffer me to go; वारा लिहू देत नाही The wind will not let me write.

देणें नाखि घेणें नाखि (Mock Sanskrit.) Used to express Non-dealing or intercourse with. [a gift.

देणें *n* Money due, a debt. 2 A thing to be given,

देणेकरी *m* देणेदार *c* A debtor. 2 A creditor.

देणेंघेणें *n* (Giving and receiving.) Lending and borrowing; money dealings; mercantile transactions. [munificent.

देता *p* *a* (देता *H*) That gives freely, generous, देताघेता *ad* (Among dealers.) On the actual discussion of the terms; at the concluding of the bargain.

देताघेता *a* A regular dealer; a customer, esp. in money-lending; one who regularly borrows and punctually pays. 2 Laxly. A munificent or generous man; a liberal giver. Ex. कर्णसारखा कोणही ऐलीकडे दे. राहिला नाही.

देताघेताखळखळ *f* The trouble and bother of selling and buying, lending and borrowing &c.; worldly cares. [opp. to घेतावणा.

देतावणा or ना *a* (देणें) Disposed to give or lend: देदीप्यमान *a* *S* Exceedingly bright, brilliant, splendid, radiant. Usually but incorrectly written देदिप्यमान & देदिप्यमान.

देणगी *f* Properly and commonly देणगी.

देनलेन *m* (देना *H*) Commercial business,

traffic, dealing. Chiefly used in petitions, notes, and official papers.

देपोघेपो *f* (देणें & घेणें) Reiterated and vexatious, or continual and fruitless, giving and taking, or lending and receiving back. [ed to be given; due.

देय *a* *S* To be given; fit or necessary or proposed *f* (देय *H*) Delay. *v* लाव, लाग.

देर *m* (Commonly दीर) One's husband's brother, esp. a younger brother.

देव *m* (*S* from the root दिव To shine.) A deity or god. Pr. मानला तर देव नाही तर घोडा. 2 The Supreme Being, God. 3 An idol. 4 A demon. 5 In the drama. A king.

देव देव करितां Through many supplications and prayers; or, generally, through many efforts or much exertion. देव होऊ लागणें To begin to be imperious and overbearing; to begin to lord it over.

In this sense तू माझा देव हो तुझा भगत "Who made thee a prince and a judge over me." Ex.

ii. 14. देवाचें नांव आणि आपला गांव Used where one man possesses virtually things bearing the name of another. देवाचें नांव घेणें To set to or enter upon (a business or an act). देवानें डावी दिव्ही

The flowers or rice (which were stuck upon an idol that, from the fall of them according to conditions then stated, might be inferred the idol's answer to the question proposed,) fell on the left side. Hence डावी देणें To refuse. Also देवानें उजवी दिव्ही

The idol has answered consentingly or affirmatively. देवानें भरलें घरलें See explained under भरणें.

देवानें मारलें God has laid his hand upon (him, me &c.) देवावर हवाला घालणें or देणें To give over unto God; to commit or resign into the Lord's hands.

देवावरचीं तुळसीफुलें उचलावीं To swear by the तुळस (Holy basil). देवावरचें फूल or बेल काढणें To take off a flower &c. from an idol.

A form of taking oath or obtesting a god. देवास or देवाला करणें An ejaculation upon any remarkable providence or occurrence. देवास पेंचणें To bind an idol (by making some vow to it) to inflict evil upon an enemy.

देवासारखा बसणें (To sit as the idol.) To sit still and mute. न देवाय न धर्माय (Sanskrit phrase.) Neither for God nor for religion; or neither in worship nor in charity or love; i. e. not to any good purpose—money expended, labor undergone.

देवक्रण *n* (*S*) Debt to the gods; debt due from man to the numerous divinities (sun, moon, wind, fire &c.) which confer benefits upon him. It is paid by sacrifices and offerings. See ऋषिक्रण & पितृक्रण.

देवक *n* (*S*) A term for the deity or deities worshiped at marriages, thread-investitures &c.

देवकप्रतिष्ठा *f* (*S*) देवकस्थापन *n* (*S*) The ceremony of establishing and worshiping the deities which preside over marriages and other festal occasions.

देवकला *f* (*S*) pop. देवकळा *f* The splendor, power, intelligence of divinity, deityship. Used of a stone when exalted into deity. Pr. टांकाचे घाव सोसावे तेव्हां देवकळा पावावी.

देवकांचन *n* (*S*) A flower tree and flower, Bauhinia purpurea. Grah.

देवकापशी *f* *C* देवकापशीण *f* *C* A species of the cotton-tree, Gossipium religiosum. Linn. देवकापूस *m* The cotton of it.

देवकार्य *n* (*S*) Worship of the Penates. 2 Any act of worship; a religious rite gen.

देवकी *f* Business with gods and demons; raising, injecting, ejecting them &c.

देवकी *a* Proceeding from the gods or demons; pertaining to divining, presaging, soothsaying, auguring. Ex. देवकी भाकीत, देवकी पीडा or बाधा or उपद्रव, देवकी कृत्य, देवकी चमत्कार. It is often used in conjunction with and distinction from राजकी, in like manner with अस्मान्नी & सुलतानी.

देवकुंभा *m* *C* The flowering shrub commonly called कुंभा or दुधाणी, Ipomœa turpethum. Grah.

देवकृति *f* (*S*) देवकृत्य *n* (*S*) Divine performance or doing: also a divine deed, act, or work.

देवकेळी *f* Common Indian bead, or Shot, Canna Indica. Grah.

देवकोत्थापन *n* (*S*) The ceremony of removing the deities on the conclusion of the occasion for which they were summoned and disposed.

देवखर्च *m* Expenses of the idol-worship; or the tax to defray them.

देवखोली *f* The room appropriated to the lares or images of the household-gods.

देवगण *m* (*S*) See this explained under मनुष्यगण.

देवगणपत *n* At games with सोंग्या &c. A term for the first डाव or throw. It is given up to the देव, i. e. is forborne or not counted.

देवगत or देवगति *f* (देव & गति or دیوانت *H*) The rolling on of the wheel of Fortune or Fate; the working or operation of the Divine predestination: also fate, end or state casually occurring; state or case fortuitously arising unto. Ex. माझे पोथीला काय दे. झाली What can have become of my book? देवगत is also used as *a*. Done by or proceeding from the gods or a god. Ex. हे दुःख हा नाश &c. दे. आहे. 2 fig. Death.

देवगाय *f* The name of a red, winged, and many-legged worm appearing in great multitudes in the rainy season. Called also मखमली किडा.

देवगृह *n* *S* pop. देवघर *n* An idol-house. 2 The room of the household gods or god.

देवघाई *f* A hurried tumultuous manner of beating a drum before an idol: (to call up the demon &c.)

देवघाट *m* A made-road to a temple.

देवघेव *f* *m* (देणें & घेणें) Trade, traffic, business or dealing with.

देवचार *m* *S* A class of demons or an individual of it. They are messengers of Grāmadurgā &c.

देवजन *m* (*S*) An attendant or a servant at a temple.

देवजी or देवजीषसाडा or चा *m* A name given to the male monkey (in monkey-sports) which is accounted as a man. The female is termed रत्नी.

2 Hence An ugly and awkward fellow.

देवझाड *n* *C* (Tree of a god.) A term for the subject of possession by a देव or god.

देवड *f* A close consecution or succession; a long continued and closely connected series; any much-reiterated working or doing. *v* लाव, चालव, बसव, लाग, बस. Ex. पाठापाठ दादा जण पाठविले अशी दे. कशाला बसविली?

देवडचाल *f* A pace of the horse,—a quick and long trot. Applied to a long, half-running pace of men. [blows) rapidly consecutive.

देवडमार *m* A discharge (of cannon, musketry, देवडाकाटी *a* (In नंदभाषा) Thirty.

देवडांगर *m* A variety of the dark green pom-pion, the plant or the fruit. It is disting. from दुधा or सुगवा or सुगा भोपळा and from काशीफळ, and, because it is round and flattish, is also called चाकी.

देवडांगरी *f* The plant bearing देवडांगर. Applied also to घोसाळी, or, in Sanskrit, घोषक or घोष & देवताड.

देवडी or डी *f* (देहली S through دیوڑھی H) A vestibule or porch : also a raised terrace in front of the door (whether roofed or open, whether with or without side-seats &c.) : also the threshold. [ling, fondling, tiddling, pet.]

देवत *n* (Properly देवत) A god. 2 fig. A dar-
देवतर *m* S The holy fig tree, *Ficus religiosa*.
Applied also to मंदार, पारिजातक, संतान, कल्पवृक्ष, हरिचंदन. 2 Any ancient and venerable tree.

देवतवार *m* R A day set apart for the worship of the family deity. [ship, divine power or essence.]

देवता *f* (S) A god or deity. 2 Divinity, god-
देवताप्रसाद *m* (S) The favor of the (tutelar or worshiped) divinity.

देवतार्चन *n* (S) corruptly देवतार्जन *n* Worship of a god or idol. 2 The vessels and other necessities of worship.

देवतावाहन *n* S Summoning the numen or divinity (into a new image or to preside at any solemnity).

देवताळा *a* Fanatically or fatuously attached to idol-rites and religious observances and forms ;
देवताळे *n* Overreligiousness. [overreligious.]

देवतीर्थ *n* S See under तीर्थ.

देवतास्थापन *n* S Dismissing the divinity (from an image &c. into which he has been invoked).

देवदत्त *a* (S) Given by a deity. 2 A term corresponding in use to our Some one ; some person or other : ex. कोण्ही दे० आला आहे ; or, in grammatical examples, to One, a person, somebody.

देवदत्त *m* S The name of one of the five उपप्राण.
देवदया *f* (Mercy or kindness of God.) Applied, with pious sentiment, to riches, lands, cattle, corn-stores, offspring &c.

देवदरबार *n* (देव दरबार P) A temple ; the hall or court of a god : as disting. from राजदरबार. Ex. देवदरबारीं राजदरबारीं खोटे बोलं नये.

देवदर्शन *n* (S) The visit to an idol (esp. of a married couple shortly after marriage).

देवदारी *a* (देवदार) Relating to deal or fir-wood.

देवदार *m n* (S) pop. देवदार *m* A species of Pine, *Pinus Devadāru*. In Bengal it is applied to the *Uvaria longifolia* ; and in the Peninsula to *Erythroxylon sideroxyloides* ; and, commonly, to deal or fir-wood.

देवदाली *f* (S) pop. देवडांगरी The name of a tree, *Vangueria spinosa* ? [attached to a temple.]

देवदासी *f* (S) A female dancer and courtesan
देवदूत *m* (S) A messenger of the gods.

देवदेव *m* (देव by redup.) Religious offices or exercises ; a course of devotion and piety. Ex. आतां मो संसार सोडतो व दे० आरंभितो or करतो. 2 God of gods. A title of विष्णु. Ex. ने गोकुळासो मज ये रिती दे०. [strive hard after.]

दे० करणे To pray earnestly for : also to toil and
देवदेवक *n* (देव & देवक) A comprehensive term. The deities and powers worshiped at marriages, thread-investitures &c.

देवदेवतार्चन *n* An emphatic form of देवतार्चन.

देवदेहारा *m* Running wildly and distractedly from idol to idol, saint to saint, pretender to pretender ; seeking, by loud complaints and howlings, by prayers, supplications, and vows, help or relief from some urgent wo. Ex. देवदेहारे केले बहुत औषधासो नाहीं गणित ॥

देवद्वार *n* (S Temple-door.) A sacred spot ; any place set apart for ablutions or other religious exercises.

देवधर्म *m* (S) Religious offices or exercises ;

esp. particular ceremonies beyond the daily routine in propitiation of a god.

दे० उठविणे To commence a course of propitiatory observances. देवाधर्माचा Arising from demoniac influence ;—used of diseases, and disting. from अंगरेग. देवाधर्मानें टाकलेला Outcast, reprobate, rejected or abandoned utterly.

देवधान्य *n* (S) A common name for the sorts of grain which may be presented in offerings to idols ;—rice, wheat, barley &c. [Bdellium.]

देवधूप *m* (S) A fragrant resin used in incense,

देवनदी *f* (S Divine river.) A name for the Ganges : also for the Galaxy or milky way ; which two are, with the Hindús, one. [tibialis.]

देवनळ or देवनाळ *m* A kind of reed, *Arundo*
देवनागरी *f* (S Relating to the town देवनागर.) The Sanskrit character or alphabet.

देवनिंदक *a* S That reviles the Hindú gods.

देवनिंदा *f* S Reviling of the Hindú gods.

देवपण *n* देवपणा *m* Ceremonies and observances in propitiation of a god. 2 Deityship or deity ; divine nature or essence.

देवपळही *f* देवपळहे *n* A species of the Cotton-tree, *Gossipium religiosum*. Linn.

देवपाठ *m* The stand on which the idol is placed (as when brought out on any solemnity).

देवपिपा *a* Religiously mad ; crazily devout or pious. Ex. भतार झाला. दे० ॥ त्यानें टाकिली संसार-आशा ॥

देवपिसे *n* देवपिशी or सी *f* Wild eagerness about idol-rites and religious ordinances and forms ; overreligiousness. Ex. न घरावा लोभ कांहीं मज विषयी ॥ झाली देवपिसी तुका म्हणे ॥

देवपुजा *f* Worship of a god or an idol. 2 The vessels and other necessities of worship.

दे० वाढणे *g.* of *s.* To be puffed up ; to grow disdainful. Used of one who has acquired some disallowed greatness. Pr. गांड भरे आणि दे० वाढे.

देवपुरी *f* (S) An open house ; a house admitting freely all who come ; *charity-hall*.

देवप्रतिष्ठा *f* (S) The ceremony of exalting a newly-made image into an idol, and establishing it in a temple.

देवप्रश्न *m* (S) Inquiry of an idol or an oracle. 2 Consultation of the gods or the stars. A form of divination or astrology. *v* कर, पाह, ये, उतर.

देवबा *c* (देणे To give, and बा. Used only as opp. to घेवबा A fellow that is ever borrowing or begging, and is but seldom disposed to give or lend.) A term for one rather disposed to give than to beg or receive. [कंकर or कंकरी.]

देवबाभळ *f* A variety of the Acacia. Also called

देवबुद्धि *f* (S) Apprehension of as God ; veneration or reverence for or high estimation of : also apprehension of (as of an idol, a mountain, a river, or any object) as veritable deity, not as a stone, a mountain &c. : opp. therefore to पाषाण-बुद्धि, पर्वतबुद्धि &c.

देवब्राह्मण *m* (S) Presenting oblations to the idol and making entertainment for the Bráhmans on arrival at or return from a place of pilgrimage &c.

देवभक्ति *f* (S) Religion or piety ; worship and service of the Deity. 2 C Business with demons ;—viz. raising, exorcising, injecting them &c.

देवभक्त्या *a* (देवभक्ति) A dealer with gods and devils ; one who raises, exorcises, injects &c. See a distinction under देवस्त्री.

देवभात *n* Rice which grows spontaneously (as on the borders of tanks &c.) Classed amongst the उपधान्ये.

देवभाषा *f* (S) The language of the gods, the Sanskrit.

देवभूमि *f* (S) Holy ground ; places where are sacred rivers, mighty idols &c.

देवभोळा *a* Simple, credulous, confiding. Used of one who, from constant occupation in religious services, is unhackneyed in the ways and wiles of men.

देवमणि *m* (S) pop. देवमण *m* A circle of hair on the hollow of the throat. One of the favorable marks of the horse. Pr. एक दे० बघात्तर खाडी लपविता.

देवमति *a* S Having the heart turned towards God or divine things, pious or religious.

देवमय *a* S Consisting of or filled with God or divinity, divine. See मय. [confiding man.]

देवमाणूस *m* A term for a simple, harmless,

देवमाढक *a* (S) Fertilized by rains ; depending on the heavens (See Deut. xi. 11.)—a country : opp. to नदीमाढक or जलमाढक Fertilized by rivers or watercourses.

देवमुलूक *m* A name for the division of India lying northwards of the river नर्मदा. Contrad. from राक्षसी मुलूक.

देवयज्ञ *n* S Oblation of food (before beginning the meal) to the gods. The first of the five यज्ञ. See पंचयज्ञ.

देवयात्रा *f* (S) The procession of an idol.

देवयोनि *m* (S) An offspring of the gods ; a demigod or a demon. [brother.]

देवर *m* (S) A husband's brother, esp. a younger

देवरसपण *n* (देवऋषि & पण) Business with gods or demons—summoning, exorcising them &c. [of it.]

देवरुखा *m* A tribe of Bráhmans or an individual

देवरुखी *f* The apartment at the inner end of the सभामंडप, in which the idol is fixed, the sanctuary or adytum. 2 W A niche or recess in a wall.

देवरुषी or शो *m* देवलुशी *m* (Both by corruption from देव & ऋषि) A dealer with gods and devils ; one that summons, exorcises them &c. By some a distinction is made and an order assumed : देवरुषी (as likewise देवभक्त्या is restricted to him who understands and treats possession or visitation from a god ; देवलुशी deals with cases ascribed to demons or fiends ; and वैद्य addresses himself to maladies viewed as purely physical. [See देवरसपण.]

देवरुसकी *f* sometimes देवरसकी *f* देवलुसकी *f*

देवरूपी *a* (S) Of divine form or likeness.

देवर्षि *m* S A ऋषि or saint of a certain heavenly order. It includes नारद, अत्रि, मरीची, भरद्वाज, तुंगुरु and others.

देवल or देवलक *m* S A Bráhma of an inferior order who subsists upon the offerings made to the images which he attends ; and who conducts the ceremonies of all classes of people for hire.

देवलंड *a* (देव & लंड Penis.) That despises the gods and withholds sacrifices and oblations. See धर्मलंड & पितलंड, the two other objects of Hindú abhorrence.

देवलोक *m* (S) A common term for the seven superior worlds from earth to सत्यलोक : as opp. to the worlds inferior.

देववाणी *f* The language of the celestials,—the Sanskrit language. 2 A voice from Heaven.

देववृक्ष *m* (S) A sacred tree. See देवतर.

देवसभा *f* (S) The court of Indra ; an assembly of the gods.

देवसायुज्य *n* S Absorption into and identification with a deity (i. e. with one of the persons of the triad).

देवसू *a R W* (देव) Appropriated to an idol—land or its produce.

देवस्त्री *f* Business with demons; viz. raising, exorcising, injecting them. 2 The annual ceremonies in honor of the tutelary divinity of a village. 3 Inquiry (esp. into a case of thievery) conducted before an idol.

देवस्थल *n* (S) A hallowed or sacred place.

देवस्थान *n* (S) A hallowed or sacred place. 2 The revenue or the land which is dedicated to the support of the temple; or a tax to pay the building of one: also revenue or land assigned for the maintenance of any religious establishment.

देवस्थापन *n* (S) देवस्थापना *f* (S) The ceremony of exalting a newly-made image to the dignity of idolship, and of establishing it in a temple.

देवसू *n* (S) pop. देवसू *n* Ground or property given for the support of an idol &c., a religious endowment.

देवळ *n* (देवालय S) A temple, pagoda, idol-house.

देवळची घाट *f* See देवळघाट.

देवळी *f* (देवळ) A niche or recess in a wall. 2 A small building made only for an idol, not admitting the worshipers to stand inside: also a building of similar form erected within a temple.

देवळी *m* A son of a woman devoted to an idol. This male offspring constitutes a caste or tribe.

देवांगना *f* (S) A courtesan of Swarg. 2 A woman devoted to the service of an idol.

देवागार *n* S (Poetry.) An idol-house.

देवाघेवा *m* (देणे & घेणे) Lending and borrowing, traffic, business or dealing with.

देवाची आज्ञा *f* and, as abridged, देवाचेण *f* ए An oath in the name of some god.

देवाणघेवाण *n* (देणे & घेणे) A return (-present, entertainment, benefit, injury &c.) 2 Lending and borrowing; money-dealing.

देवातपत्र *n* A letter of credit. See पत्र.

देवाधर्माचा *a* Relating to the gods and religion, sacred, religious—a work, affair, article, place. 2 Pious or religious—a person.

देवाधिदेव *m* (S देव, अधि, देव) God of gods; the god great among the gods. Ex. किं आचेस दे. सनातन.

देवानां प्रियः *m* S (Beloved of the gods.) A term for an idiot or a fool; also for an ascetic or anchorite.

देवान्न *n* (S) Divine corn. Applied to rice, wheat, barley, and, by some, to other of the cereal grains, according to their pleasure. See राक्षसन्न.

देवापुढचा देव or देवापुढें देव *m* (The stone-bull fixed opposite the entrance of the temples of Mahādeva.) A term for a superlative blockhead.

देवारणे *n* R A low pillar or cubical mass erected on roads at intervals of half a kosh; as a mark of the distance, or as a resting place for burdens.

देवाचन, देवावाहन, देवोत्थापन See the preferable compounds with देवता.

देवालय *n* (S) An idol-house.

देवालेवा *m* (देणे & لینا H) Lending and borrowing; business or dealing with; trade, traffic, commerce.

देवाज्ञा *f* (S Order from Heaven.) A polite name

देवी *f* (S) A goddess, the wife of any divine being; but used esp. of Durgā or wife of Shiva. 2 *pl* The small pox;—it being considered as a visitation of Durgā. Ex. देवी आल्या-काढल्या-कानपल्या-मुकल्या.

देवी काढणे To inoculate for the small pox. देवी जागवणे To hold a wake before देवी. A portion

of a देवीचें व्रत. (Amongst women.) Pr. देवी रडे व्रतां प्रसन्न होयगे भक्तां Used in reproof of extravagant selfishness. देवी देवळांत पण नायटे मुलकांत Used where the vices or wicked doings (as of an embroiler or a slanderer) extend far and wide. Of देवी in the sense of Small pox the varieties are आग्या-कथल्या-चिघळ्या-कोथिंबिया खेळत्या-घाग्या-मसुन्या-सीतळा-देवी; and Inoculated small pox is कुंभाराच्या देवी or माता. देवीचा घाट The array (i. e. full or dense eruption) of the small pox.

देवीक *n* (दैविक S) Any afflictive visitation from the gods or a god.

देवीधर्मी *ad* (देव & धर्म) In or for the rites and ceremonies and matters of religion. Ex. पाटाची बायको दे. उपयोगी पडत नाही. 2 Of, at, or in the gods and the various lights and directions furnished by religion;—consulting &c. Ex. दे. संकट टळावे म्हणून दे. विचारून पाह्या. Thus दे. विचारणे is To consult the oracles; to seek direction from the gods and religion.

देवूळ *n* (देवालय S) An idol-house or pagoda.

देवात्यान *n* (S) The awaking and rising of विष्णु on देवदृष्ट See देवद. [the 11th of कार्तिक शुक्लपक्ष. देवडा & देवडाचरण See देवडा & देवडाचरण.

देवहारघर *n* R The room appropriated to the lares or images of the household gods.

देव्हारा *m* (देव & गृह through دیوار H) A sort of frame or enclosing case for an idol, a shrine. 2 Ostentatious worship or devotion.

दे. फैलावणे-माजणे-वाढणे *g.* of *s.* To grow big; to be advancing in state and dignity;—used of a worthless person. दे. माजविणे-वाढविणे-मांडणे To set up pretensions to devil-dealing—to the power of raising, exorcising &c. 2 To make great show of piety and devotion. देव्हारांत देव नाहीसा होणे To seem to have left its tenement—the soul. Spoken of one lost in high amazement or terror. देव्हारांत बसविणे or मांडणे To idolize.

देव्हारे *n* (देव्हारा) Ostentatious worship or piety. *v* मांड, माजव. 2 A person or thing loved to adoration, an idol. Ex. त्या बायकोचें त्यास दे. आहे; तू ह्या मांजराचें दे. बाळगूं or माजवूं or घडूं नको. 3 Present numen or divinity (in an idol or a person); as जेजुरीस जायत दे.; त्याच्या अंगी दे. आहे. दे. वाढविणे or माजविणे See देव्हारा माजविणे.

देश *m* (S) A country, a tract, a region. Pr. देशासारखा वेष. 2 A place; a spot. Ex. दक्षाचे मूलदेशीं सेचन केलें म्हणजे अग्रदेशीं हो टवटवी येती. 3 Place, the suitable place. Ex. देश काल पाहून काम करावे. 4 The middle country, the country bounded by the Sayhādri range, the Bālāghāt hills, the Carnatic, and the Godāvarī river. 5 Space. 6 Under this word may be gathered, and exhibited in their gradations, the words देश, प्रांत, सुभा, परगणा, तालुका, जिल्हा, मजाल, कसबा, पेडा, पुडा, मौजा, समत, तरफ. देश & प्रांत are the most comprehensive, expressing COUNTRY in the largest sense; as महाराष्ट्रदेश, गुजराथदेश, कर्नाटकदेश, चीनदेश; also any DIVISION OF A COUNTRY; as पुणेदेश, वाईदेश, मिरजदेश; also महाराष्ट्रप्रांत, गुजराथप्रांत, & पुणेप्रांत, वाईप्रांत &c. सुभा is well known as a Subhā or Province. परगणा, तालुका, जिल्हा differ but little, expressing generally Division of a देश or प्रांत, a shire, a county, a district: in some parts one word is common, in others, another, and, amongst ourselves, we have long had the words Pergunnah and Zilla. मजाल & पेडा A subdivision of a तालुका or परगणा, a canton, circuit, hundred; a tract and villages having a कसबा or large town at the head. पुडा Any collection of villages. मौजा

A village. समत & तरफ A small division of a परगणा or tract; a small collection of villages. With some the order of these terms is understood to be खातें (Department or division), देश or प्रांत, सुभा, जिल्हा (or जिल्हा, सुभा), तालुका, पेडा, मजाल or टप्पा or परगणा, तरफ, कसबा, मौजा, मजरा, सुजरी. देश घेणे or आपला देश घेणे To take one's proper place—to mind one's own business; as तू आपला देश घे You go to Bath. देशाचा पाटावरवंडा होणे To be laid flat and bare; to be utterly devastated—a country. देशीं जाणे To return to one's native country.

देशकालवस्तुपरिच्छेदरहित *a* S Undeterminable or undefinable by space, time, or substantial thing, i. e. ubiquitous, eternal, and immaterial. Epithet of God, ब्रह्म, आत्मा &c.

देशकुळकरण *n* The office of देशकुळकरणी.

देशकुळकरणी *m* An hereditary officer of a Mahāl. He frames the general account from the accounts of the several Khots and Kulkarnīs of the villages within the Mahāl; the district-accountant.

देशटक *c* A general impostor; an arch villain; an arrant rogue. [emigration.

देशत्याग *m* (S) Quitting one's native country, देशघडी or स *ad* (देश & घडी Verge.) In the state of wandering from country to country in beggary and wretchedness. *v* हो, लाग, मिळव. Ex. ह्यासीं उपाय योजावा निका || दे. करावा तुका ||

देशधर्म *m* (S) A national custom; a local practice, usage, fashion.

देशपांचा *m* An hereditary officer of a Mahāl. He is under the Deshmukh. His office nearly corresponds with that of कुळकरणी under the पाटील. He is the same as देशकुळकरणी *q. v.* supra.

देशभाषाज्ञान *n* S Knowledge of foreign tongues, linguistry. [grination.

देशभ्रमण *n* (S) Wandering over the earth, pere-

देशमर्यादा *f* (S) The order or customary course (of the people) of a country.

देशमुख *m* An hereditary officer, the head of a परगणा. His duties in the district correspond with those of the Pāṭīl in the village. 2 Jocosely. A term for the implement of goldsmiths called काकंता. 3 A cant term for the vetch झुलगा (this being in high esteem in the *Desh*). 4 A humorous name for the earthen pot with which water is taken out of the वतल (or ओतल).

देशमुखी *f* The office of देशमुख. 2 A tax in some Mahāls of 3 per cent. on grain and 7 per cent. on the money-revenue. [देशपांचा.

देशलेखक *m* (S Poetry.) See देशकुळकरणी & देशवर & देशवरकरी See देशवर & देशवरकरी.

देशव्यवहार *m* (S) National or local custom, practice, usage.

देशस्थ *a* (S) Resident or existing in a country. Ex. शेतदेशस्थ प्राण्यास उष्ण देश मानत नाही. [it. देशस्थ *m* A tribe of Brāhmins or an individual of देशस्थी *a* Relating to the Deshasth Brāhman.

देशचार *m* (S) The customs and manners of a country or region; local usage or practice.

देशाटन *n* (S) Traveling abroad, peregrination. 2 Journeying, itinerating.

देशांतर *n* (S) A foreign country. Any region distant sixty Yojan, or separated by a mountain or a large river, is viewed (in religious matters) as foreign. 2 Space east or west from the first meridian, longitude. [abroad.

देशांतरीं जाणे or देशांतर करणे To travel or go देशघडी or -घडीस *ad* See देशघडी.

देशावर *m* (S देश & अवर) Wandering from country to country begging alms. Used mainly of

Brāhmins. 2 *n* Alms so obtained. 3 Foreign countries: also a foreign mart or emporium. 4 Foreign goods brought in, imports. 5 Price-tidings or commercial intelligence of foreign countries. [abroad.]

देशावरास or देशावरी जाणें, देशावर जाणें. To travel
देशावरकरी *m* A Brāhman wandering about begging alms.

देशिक *m* S A Guru or spiritual teacher. 2 A sojourner, passenger, traveler, a wanderer in foreign lands.

देशी *a* (देश) Relating to the Desh or country above the ghāts. 2 Relating to a country or place. In comp. as पुणेदेशी, वाईदेशी, तद्देशी, एतद्देशी.

देशीय *a* S Relating to a country. In comp. as तद्देशीय Of that country; एतद्देशीय Of this country; पूर्वदेशीय, पश्चिमदेशीय, दूरदेशीय. [देशघडो,

देशाघडो or -घडोस, देशघडो or -घडोस *ad* See देश *m* (देश S through H) A country, region, tract. 2 A Rāg or mode of music. See राग.

देशक *m* W An hereditary officer. Commonly देशमुख. [देसक.]

देसकत *n* W देसकी *f* W The office or business of देसधूल *f* (Dust of the ground.) Utter indigence and wretchedness.

देसवट, देसाळ, देसाळी *a* Belonging or relating to the Desh or country above the ghāts—men, animals, things.

देसवटा *m* (Poetry. देशाटन) Wandering or traveling abroad, peregrination. Ex. हिरोनी घेतली वल्ले भूषणें ॥ दे० दिधला तिघा जनां ॥ 2 Place, room, space.

देसाई or य *m* An hereditary officer, the head of a Pergunnah. He is the same as the देशमुख.

देसुरी *a* (देश) Relating to the Desh or country above the Sayhādri range;—used esp. of men and देशघडो or -घडोस *ad* See देशघडो. [animals.]

देह *m* (S) The body.

देह उगाळणें To wear down one's body (as in service &c.) देह कारणीं लावणें *g.* of *o.* To spend one's self in the cause of. देह टाकणें-देवणें-मोडणें To cast off the tabernacle of clay. देह वा पातयेत अर्थ वा साधयेत Lose one's life or gain one's object. देहांत उजेड पडणें To get light (respecting one's crime or sin) by suffering its penalty. देहांत असून विदेहो One, although in the body, living as freed from it; one of subdued affections and desires. देहावर असणें To be in one's senses or right mind. देहावर गाणें-गीत-अभंग-पद-लावणो कवन &c. Used of a kind of Double entendre consisting of allusions to the privities and pudenda of the human body, but bearing spiritual or mystic signification. देहावर नमणें To be wandering or absent in mind. देहावर येणें To come to one's senses, lit. fig.; to leave off wild tricks or loose practices. देहीं देवपण दाखविणें-आणणें-येणें &c. To evince &c. knowledge of Divine or spiritual truth whilst in the body.

देह *m* (४५ P) A village. And देहहाय, देहेहाय, देहाय *m pl* (५४५ P) Villages. In notes and official papers. [&c. See under देहे.]

देहझाडा-पचक-देहवारझाडा-पचक-बाकी-वखल देहत्याग *m* (S) Putting off of the earthly tenement.

देहत्रय *n* S The three bodies aggregately, viz. स्थूलदेह, लिङ्गदेह, कारणदेह *q. v.* in loc. Ex. तैसे ज्ञानाग्नि जाळिले ॥ दे० निरसले ॥ परि मिथ्याभ्यासले ॥ उरले दग्धपटन्याय ॥

देहदंड *m* (S) देहदंडन *n* (S) Mortification of the body by austerities. 2 Corporal punishment.

देहदृष्टि *f* (S) Seeing or sight with the eye of flesh. Ex. दे० नें पाहिला असतां प्रपंच सत्य दिसतो; आत्मज्ञान झाल्यावर दे० सुटतो or विलयास जातो.

देहद्वय *n* S The two bodies, viz. स्थूलदेह & लिङ्गदेह or सूक्ष्मदेह. Ex. स्थूलसूक्ष्मदेहद्वयातें आणि विपरीत ज्ञानातें अज्ञानचि प्रसवले ॥

देहधर्म *m* (S) The accidents of the body; the functions and offices of nature.

देहधर्माचें करणें To ease nature. [incarnate.]

देहधारो *a* (S) Occupying a body, embodied,

देहनगो *f* Commonly and properly देणगी.

देहपात *m* (S) The falling off of the body, dissolution.

देहप्रारब्ध *n* The fortune of the body; the allotment by destiny of bodily enjoyment or suffering.

देहबुद्धि *f* (S) देहभाव *m* (S) Consciousness of (dwelling in) the body. Ex. ब्रह्मज्ञान झालें म्हणजे दे० सुटतो. 2 (Poetry.) Possession of one's (bodily) senses; corporeal consciousness; presence of mind.

देहमान *n* (S) Corporeal consciousness; wakefulness to the monitions of the senses or collectedness of the mental faculties. Ex. निद्रा वेड असल कोध काम इत्यादिकांचे खाधोन जो मनुष्य त्यास दे० नाहीं.

देहभाव *m* (S) Being of the body; i. e. consciousness of being in the body. Ex. जैसी वक्त्याचो स्थिति पाहीं ॥ तैसेच आते जाले विदेहो ॥ जो हिला-लासीं तेल घालीत होता पाहीं ॥ दे० नाहीं तयाला ॥

देहयात्रा *f* S The going on or subsisting of the body; support of life. *v* चाल, हो, निभ. 2 Journey or going of the body, i. e. death.

देहली *f* (S) A vestibule or porch: also the threshold. See देवडो. [from the lintel.]

देहलीदोप *m* (S) The lamp usually suspended देहलीदोपन्यायेकडून Used of a portion of a speech which relates both to that which precedes and to that which follows. (Because the lamp in the doorway enlightens at once two rooms.)

देहवान् *a* (S) Inhabiting a body; embodied or incarnate. [earthly tenement.]

देहविसर्जन *n* (S) Putting off or quitting of the

देहशुद्धि *f* (S) Purification of the body (esp. through प्रायश्चित्त.) 2 Presence or collectedness of the mental faculties; consciousness or self-possession.

देहसंकल्प *m* (S) Determination to sacrifice the body, i. e. making exertion with might and main. Ex. हें काम असें कीं दे० करावा तेव्हां शिंदीस जातें.

देहस्वभाव *m* (S) Natural temperament: also (देह being pleonastic) the temper or disposition.

देहांत *m* (S) The end of the body, viz. death.

देहांतप्रायश्चित्त *n* S Atonement made through such severities inflicted on the body as usually terminate in death.

देहांतर *n* (S) Another body.) Another form, or assumption of another form, of existence. *v* कर, घे.

देहातोत *a* (S) Passed from the body, disembodied. Ex. म्हणोन देहीं असून दे० जाणावा (आत्मा) ॥

देहात्मवाद *m* S देहात्मदृष्टि *f* S Materialism.

देहात्मवादो *a* S देहात्मदृष्टि *a* S A materialist.

देहात्यय *m* S Abandonment of the body.

देहादिककर्म *n pl* The duties and businesses, the functions and actings gen. pertaining to the body or embodied state. 2 Freely. The affections and passions, the sentiments and desires, the capacities and susceptibilities gen. of corporeal existence. Ex. दे० अभिमान वाढे ॥ तयामी कें जोडे नारायण ॥

देहाभिमान *m* (S) देहाचंकार *m* (S) Worldly affections; regard for the body; (i. e. readiness to espouse the cause of the body).

देहाभिमानो *a* (S) देहाचंकारी *a* (S) That cherishes the affections and feelings proper to an embodied being. [tion of the mortal career.) Death.]

देहावसान *n* (S) The end of the body; termination

देहो *a* (S) Relating to the body, corporeal. 2 Occupying a body, embodied, incarnate.

देहुडा *a* P Curved, inclined, bent. 2 Used often after वांकडा by way of redup. in the sense Crooked and curved.

देहुडाचरण *n* Standing upon one foot and upon the inward-curving toes of the other (this second foot usually resting upon the instep of the first). Ex. दे० वाजवितो वेणु ॥ गोपिकारमनु ॥ खामी माझा ॥ Also देहुडा *m* simply.

देहुडो *f* (دهودو H) A vestibule or porch: also a terrace before the door: also the threshold.

देहुडोवान् *m* He whose office it is to stand upon the threshold during the performance of some holy rite, and keep off evil spirits.

देहेझाडा *m* देहेपडो *f* (४५ P & झाडा &c.) An account or a register of the villages (of a district or township). [ruptions of देहदंड &c.]

देहेदंड, देहेबुद्धि, देहेमान, देहेशुद्धि, देहेस्वभाव Cor- देहेवार *ad* (४५ P Village, and वार) Village by village. देहेवारझाडा *m*-पचक *n* See देहेझाडा. Other compounds occur; as देहेवारदजारपट -जमावदी-बाकी-वखल &c. [thology.]

दैत्य *n* (S) The titan or giant of Hindu my-

दैत्ययुग *m* (S) An age of the titans. It consists of 12,000 years of ब्रह्मा or the sum of the four युग or ages of men.

दैत्यांशो *a* (S दैत्य & अंश) In whose composition or constitution there is a piece of the दैत्य;—used of one of a ferocious, barbarous, or rude character.

दैदीप्यमान *a* (Popular corruption of देदीप्यमान) Exceedingly bright or brilliant.

दैन or दैनिक *a* S Relating to a day, diurnal.

दैन *n* (S) Miserable and piteous condition; great distress or wretchedness. *v* भोग, सोस.

दैना भाकणें-सांगणें-दाखविणें To exhibit great wretchedness; to make piteous supplication. (दैन or दैना *f pl*) करणें *g.* of *o.* To distress or make wretched.

दैनदिनप्रलय *m* S (दैनदिन Daily, प्रलय Destruction.) The destruction of the universe that occurs at the close of each day of ब्रह्म (a period of 432 million of years). Ex. जो ब्रह्म याचा दिनांत ॥ तेचि दैनंदिनकल्पांत ॥ ते ब्रह्म साये अंत ॥ संहरे लोकत्रय ॥

दैनाभाक्या *a* That makes piteous and moving supplication; a whining beggar. [missive.]

दैनवाणा or दैन्यवाणा *a* Humble, suppliant, sub-

दैना *f* (दैन्य S) A troublous and distressful condition. The word is of the class of दुर्दशा, दशा, अपेष्टा, हाल, अवस्था, फजिती &c., with the power of Pickle, plight, trim, mess &c. Ex. माझी दैना होणार भारी ॥ ह्याखल संचारी वांचले ॥

दैन्य *n* (S) Humbleness; lowliness or gentleness of spirit. 2 Poverty or adverse circumstances.

दैन्यप्रदर्शन *n* (S) Exhibition of one's wretchedness; making moving supplication or petition. *v*

दैयर *m* The name of a bird. [कर.]

दैर्घ्य *n* S Length.

दैव *n* (S) Destiny, fate, fortune. 2 The caste collectively or as assembled.

दैव उघडणें-उपडणें-खुलणें *g.* of *s.* To become prosperous; to begin to thrive and flourish. दैव उभें राहणें To appear or come actively forward—one's destiny. दैव काढणें or दैवास चढणें To become pro-

sperous. दैवाचा Fortunate. दैवाचीपरीक्षा करणे-पाहणे To try one's luck. दैवानें उषट खाणे To become exceedingly propitious—the fates. दैवानें ओढ घेणे or दैव ओढवणे To constrain to some evil—one's destiny. दैवानें धाव घेणे-करणे To take a run of good or evil—one's fortune or luck. दैवास येणे To get into luck; to begin to prosper. 2 To come upon one from his destiny. दैवास रडणे To cry out upon one's destiny. Pr. धड कांवावर घालून दैवास रडणे. दैवांतून उतरणे To be utterly lost—a person or thing. दैवानें उचल करणे-यारी देणे-हात देणे To give one a lift—one's destiny. दैवानें मागे घेणे-मागे पाहणे-मागे सरणे-मागे हटणे To become adverse—one's fortunes. दैवावर हवाला देणे To commit unto the disposal of destiny.

दैव *a* (S) (-वः-वो-वं *m f n*) Relating to divinity or a deity, divine.

दैवगत or दैवगति *f* See दैवगत.

दैवत *n* (S) A god or deity. 2 fig. A darling, fondling, tiddling, pet, an idol.

दैवदशा *f* (S) Fortune, luck, the particular character or cast of one's destiny. Pr. जसो दै. असेल तसे घडेल. 2 One's fortunes or lot.

दैवप्रश्न *m* S Astrology, fortune-telling, divining, presaging. *v* सांग, पाह, पुस, कर, उतर, प्रत्ययस ये.

दैवफुटका *a* Unfortunate, luckless.

दैवयोग *m* (S) The intervention or connection of destiny. Applied to any occurrence considered as a casualty, fortuity, or chance.

दैवयोगेकून Casually, fortuitously.

दैवर *n* Dew. दैवरणे *v i* To be wet with dew.

दैवरेषा *f* (S) The writing, supposed to be on the forehead, detailing the destiny of the subject.

दैववश *a* (S) Subject to the direction or control of destiny.

दैववशान् *ad* (S) pop. दैववशे *ad* Fortuitously or under subjection to fate; as fortune would have it.

दैववाणी *f* (S) The language of the celestials, the Sanskrit. 2 A voice from Heaven, a Divine utterance.

दैववाद *m* (S) The doctrine that one's successes and failures, enjoyments and sufferings, are the allotment of Destiny; fatalism. Opp. to यत्नवाद or प्रयत्नवाद.

दैववादी *m* (S) One that holds दैववाद, a fatalist.

दैवान् *a* (S) Lucky, of propitious fortune, of favorable destinies. [Destiny. See विपाक.

दैवविपाक *m* S The product of the working of

दैवविवाह *m* S A form of marriage. The gift of a daughter, at a sacrifice, to the officiating priest. See अष्टोविवाह.

दैवहत *a* (S) Smitten by destiny, fortune-stricken. Ex. दे. कुणबी उन्नत ॥ अपशब्द बोलत तुकयासी ॥

दैवहीन *a* S Luckless.

दैवज्ञ *a* (S) Knowing the destinies; an astrologer, soothsayer, diviner.

दैवाचा खेळ *m* The sporting (i. e.) the capriciousness or fickleness of Fortune.

दैवाचा पुतळा *m* (Idol or pet of Fortune.) A term for a Fortunate or prosperous person. Ex. जाणे भक्तीचा जिह्वाळा ॥ तोचि दै. ॥

दैवाचा मोपळा *m* (Pompion of Fortune. Because it is light and hollow). A term for a luckless wight, the sport of Destiny; Fortune's football.

दैवाची कहाणी *f* The story of one's (evil) fortunes; one's (miserable) allotment.

दैवाचे ताले *m pl* (दैव & تال A) The fortunes or destiny of.

दैवान् *ad* S Casually or accidentally.

दैवाधीन *a* S दैवानुरोधी *a* S दैवानुसारी *a* S देव-प्रधान *a* S Subject to destiny or fate.

दैवावरचा खेळ *m* Said when a matter is resigned, and referred to Destiny as pertaining appropriately thereto.

दैविक *a* (S) Relating to or proceeding from the gods;—esp. used of diseases or calamities.

दैविक *n* (S) Destiny or fortune.

दैवी *f* S A branch of medicine. The medical use of charms, prayers, and religious rites.

दैवीसंपत्ति *f* (S) Divine opulence or wealth, i. e. heavenly-mindedness, mercy, pity &c.

दैवीसृष्टि *f* (S) The divine creation; the creation ascribed to ब्रह्मदेव. Opp. to विश्वामिसृष्टि.

दैशिक *a* S Relating to a country or a district; national, provincial, territorial, local.

दैष्टिक *a* S Predestinarian. 2 Relating to destiny, destined, fated.

दैष्टिकवाद *m* S The doctrine, or the maintenance of the doctrine, of predestinarianism. [narianism.

दैष्टिकवादी *a* S That maintains or holds predesti-

दैष्टिक *a* S Relating to the body, corporeal.

दाकडा *m* A small copper piece of money, a half-pice. 2 In the calculations of pearl-buying called चव, दाकडा is the १००th of चव; and in calculations of money-interest it is the १००th of a कच्चा. See under चव & कच्चा.

दागला *a* Hybrid, mongrel, half-bred, half-caste.

दाग्धा *a* S That milks.

दाघे *a m pl* (घो or घा *f pl* घें or घी *n pl*) Two. This word differs from दोन, as it respects only animate objects, and of these, human beings espe-

दा टक्यानें घड *a* Stout, sturdy, robust. [cially.

दाड *a* (Vulgar for दाड) Vile, bad, wicked, mischievous.

दाडका *m* A kind of rice. 2 The fruit of दाडकी, Cucumis acutangulus or sulcatus. [above.

दाडकी *f* The plant bearing the vegetable named

दाडा *m* The fruit of the Cotton-tree. 2 A young and hard fruit gen. : also a fruit of the cucurbitaceous class.

दाडी *f* (Or हरणदाडी) Asclepias volubilis.

दाढ्याचार्य *m* See at large under दुढ्याचार्य.

दाण *f* (द्रोण S) A trough, esp. for watering cattle. 2 also दाणा *m* A vulgar or coarse term for the belly viewed as a vessel or receptacle. *v* भर, डास, दाट, रिकामा हो.

दाणें *n* (Dim. of दाण) A wooden trough.

दातुकी or दातूक *a* That has but two stanzas or sections; that has असाई & अंतरा but not आभोग;—used of a ध्रुपद.

दांद *n* A potbelly, a distended paunch. *v* ये, वाढ, झड. Pr. आईजीचे दांदावर बाईजी उदार or मासवेचे दांदावर जावई उदार Men love to be generous with the wealth of others. 2 fig. (Lightly or revilingly.) Opulence or honorableness; some sudden elevation into prominence. *v* वाढ. g. of s. दांदावर दांद येणे To flow in copiously—streams of wealth. [lied, gorbellied, corpulent.

दांदाळ, दांदी, दांदील, दांदा *a* (दांद) Potbel-

दान *a* (द्वि S) Two. It is declinable and is inflected into दाहे.

दानतांया, दानबारी, दानबोल्या, दानसाच्या and others Commonly दुतांया &c.

दान दिवस *m pl* (Two days.) A short season or

period. Pr. दो. साखचे दो. सुनेचे Every dog has his day.

दान दिवसाचा Of short duration; ephemeral, evanescent, temporary;—used of सोबती-संपत्ति-अधिकार-आयुष्य-जिंदगानी-राजगार-देह-भोग &c.

दान प्रहर *m* The second watch, midday. For phrases and compounds see दुपार. [two.

दान्ही *a ind* (दान & ही) Both, the twain or दान्ही सांज *ad* (Phrase formed similarly with the Sanskrit सायंप्रानः which is made to signify At the evening meal and at the morning or forenoon meal.) At or for the two daily meals,—the morning meal and the evening meal.

दाभ *m* W A dug or teat.

दासदास *ind* A word used by the worshipers of Pīr Dawalmul and by a class of Muhammadan mendicants. [begging.

दा. करीत फिरणे To wander from door to door

दार *m* (दारक S or دार H) A rope. 2 R Ropiness, stringiness, viscosness: also a single glutinous filament (in corrupted substances).

दारक *m* S Thread: also rope or cord gen.

दारकस *m* A large or thick rope (as a cartrope, drawwell-rope &c.) 2 *n* A number of ropes bound together. 3 *m* A light or thin rope.

दारखंड *n* A thick rope, a cable &c. 2 A bit of rope. 3 The fibres of काल the core of the nether stem of केळफूल. दारखंडे *pl* The rigging and tackling of a vessel.

दारगुंडा *m* A roll or bundle of shreds of bark. Used as cord in fastening thatch-work &c.

दारडे *n* C (Intens. of दार) A thick or large rope. 2 A reviling form of दार for a bad or unsuitable piece of rope.

दारणी *f* (दारा) A string or cord.

दारवा *m* (दार) A sort of striped cloth. 2 C A flaw, fissure, crack.

दारा *m* (दारक S or دार H) Thread. 2 fig. A flaw or fine crack; a line indicating fracture; a hair. 3 fig. A rillet or streamlet (as from a reservoir &c.) Ex. ह्या विहिरीस तळ्याचे दारे आहेत. 4 fig. Connection, link, relation. 5 The thread-like body of the Dracunculus. 6 The track or line of passage of some slimy animal. 7 A particular bracelet.

दारावणे *v i* C (दारा) To have lines, streaks, veins—wood, stone, pearls. 2 To be stringy, ropy, viscous—mouldy substances, dough.

दाराळ *a* R (दारा) Ropy, stringy, concreted into glutinous filaments.

दारो *f* (Dim. of दार) A string, cord, or small rope. 2 A land-measure, 20 काडो or measuring rods strung together; 20 परतन or 80 (and sometimes 120) विघा. 3 The name of a small sea-fish.

दारी सैल देणे-साडणे-ढिली करणे To give lax rein to.

दारीखून *ad* (दारी & खून A thread.) Straightly, directly, in a right line.

दाईड *m* S (दैः & दंड. Beam of the arm. Occurring in poetry like बाहुदंड, भुजदंड &c.) The upper arm or the arm. [swing; a traveling litter.

दोला *m* S A swinging seat; a pensile bed; a दोलायंत्र *n* S An instrument of medical men for expressing oil and other juices.

दोलायमान *p pr* S Swinging, oscillating, dangling. 2 fig. Wavering, vacillating, fluctuating.

दोष *m* (S) Fault, flaw, defect, excess, blemish, imperfection (of men, animals, things). 2 Sin, offence, transgression: also culpability or blameworthiness. 3 Disorder of the humors of the body: also defect in the functions of bile, circu-

lation, or wind. 4 Fault of composition or speech. It comprehends three kinds,—पददोष Fault of words; वाक्यदोष Fault of the sentence; अर्थदोष Fault of the sense or meaning. See under वाक्यदोष. दोष देणें-काढणें-आणणें-लावणें-देवणें To find fault with; to blame, impeach, accuse, charge.

दोषणें *v c* (दोष or दूषण S) To blame or censure.

दोषदृष्टि *f* (S) Sharp-sightedness at faults; censoriousness, carping or caviling disposition: also *attrib.* sharp-sighted &c.

दोषवारण *n* (S) Averting, warding off, or putting away blameworthiness or blame.

दोषा *f* S (Poetry.) Night. Ex. दोषा प्रवर्तली सकळ ॥ ब्रह्मांडकरंडा भरलें काजळ ॥

दोषा *ad* S By night, at night.

दोषादोष *m* (S) Blaming and not blaming: also blamableness and unblamableness. Ex. जेथें सर्वच एक सारखे अज्ञान आहेत तेथें दोषादोषाचा विचार कोठला?

दोषानुवाद *m* S Divulging the faults and foibles of people, talebearing.

दोषारोप *m* (S) Blaming, impeaching, arraigning: also a charge or an accusation.

दोषी *a* (S) Criminal, culpable, guilty. 2 Defective, blemished, faulty.

दोषोद्घाटन *n* S Publishing or exposing faults.

दोषोद्भावन *n* S Detection of errors, faults, blemishes, imperfections.

दोस्त & दोस्तदार *c* (دوست P) A friend. 2 A sweetheart, gallant, amoro.

दोस्तदारी *f* (دوست‌داری H) दोस्ताई *f* (دوستی P) Friendly terms; amicable footing or relation.

दोस्ती *f* (दोस्ती P) Friendship or friendly intimacy. 2 Amorous footing or bearing; illicit love.

दोह *m* S दोहन *n* S Milking. दोहणें *v c* To milk.

दोहद *n* S The longings of pregnancy. 2 fig. The longings of trees or plants in blossoming time. Ex. अशेकास स्त्रियांचा पादाघात हें दो० आहे आणि बकुलास दो० मद्याची गुळणी.

दोहनीय *a* S Proper or fit to be milked.

दोहरा *m* (دو‌ر H) A couplet or distich in the दोहित *p* S Milked. [Hindustani language.

दोहीसांज *ad* In the morning and evening.

दोहो जिवांचा निवाडा *m* (Settlement or adjustment of two lives or living beings.) Said of a woman and her just-born infant when both are doing well. Also दोहो जिवें निवाडा.

दोहो जिवांची स्त्री *f* दोहो जिवांचें माणूस *n* Terms for a puerperal or a pregnant woman.

दोहो टक्यानें घड *a* Stout, robust, athletic.

दोहोचा *m* Interest at rate of two per cent. per mensem.

दोहो दरडीवर हात देणारा *m* (That fixes his hands on both the banks.) A term for a Trimmer, turncoat, timeserver &c. [rous or loose mother.

दोहो बापाचा *a* (Of two fathers.) Of an adulterer.

दोहो मांडवांचा ब्रह्माडी *m* A term for an unprincipled fellow, ready alike to join a festal or a funeral procession.

दौड *f* (دوڑ H) A race or a run. *v* मार. 2 A brisk military excursion; an expedition. 3 or दौडचाल *f* A pace of the horse,—the gallop. Note. For दौड some use दवड, but दौड is the proper nominative, and दवडीचा, दवडीनें &c. is the form.

दौडणें *v i* (दौडा H) To run. [after inflection.

दौडादौडो *f* (دوڑ‌دوڑ H) Confused and general running about. 2 Running here and there.

दौडो, दौणशीर, दौणशेवती, दौणशेवतें, दौणा See दौत

दौत (دات A) An inkstand. [under दव.

दौतीचा घाणा घालणें (To make an oilmill out of

an inkstand.) To leave the pen standing in the inkstand (aslant, like the roller of a घाणा).

दौतपुजा *f* Worship of the दौत or inkstand, by shroffs, on the दिवाळी. Three goddesses महालक्ष्मी, महासरस्वती, महाकाळी are worshiped through their respective symbols, viz. सोनें money, बही the tradesman's book, and, with that profane fancifulness which ever accompanies idolatry, दौत the black inkstand. 2 (Rent just sufficient to require the dipping of the pen into the दौत to keep account of it.) Nominal rent.

दौत्य *n* S The business of a messenger; message-bearing; an embassy or an errand. [nity.

दौरात्य *n* S Wickedness, evil-mindedness, malignity. दौर्गंध्य *n* S Stinkiness, fetidness, stench.

दौर्जन्य *n* S Wickedness, vileness, badness, hatefulness.

दौर्बल्य *n* S Weakness, feebleness, impotency.

दौर्भाग्य *n* S Unluckiness, ill-fatedness, wretchedness. [pravity.

दौर्मनस्य *n* S Wickedness, evil-mindedness, depravity. दौर्मित्र्य *n* S Unfriendliness, unamicable footing or terms.

दौर्मिच्छ *n* S Difficulty of obtaining or procuring. दौर्लभ्य *n* S Rarity, scarceness, difficulty of obtainment.

दौलत *f* (دولت A) Wealth, riches: also opulence, affluence, prosperous circumstances. दौलतीस बाळवी लागणें *g.* of *s.* To have one's fortune or prosperity under consumption or decline; to have the worm at the root.

दौलतीचा खांब *m* A term for the person under whose auspices or by whose propitious destinies a house, a government &c. is sustained. 2 He upon whom rests the burden of supporting a family.

दौलतच्यादा (दولت‌آباد A) Riches زیاد A More, advancing.) A phrase used in invoking blessings. May your wealth and dignity be increased! 2 Used as *s f* Ex. त्याची दौ० झाली He has been advanced to affluence and honor. [वान् Affixes.) Rich.

दौलतदार *c* दौलतवान् *a* (दौलत with दार & दौलतमदार (دولت‌مدار P) The centre or seat of opulence. A title in official papers. दौलताबादी *a* (دولت‌آبادی P) Relating to Dowlatabad—paper &c.

दौःशक्य *a* S Difficult of performance or execution. दौःशिक्ष्य *n* S Depravity or badness of disposition. दौःकर्य *n* S Difficulty of performance or execution, impracticability &c.

दौःख्य *n* S Wickedness, vileness, depravity. दौःसह्य *n* S Difficulty of endurance, intolerance, insufferableness.

दौःसह्य *n* S Difficulty of crossing or getting over, lit. fig., impassableness, insurmountableness, insuperableness, impracticableness.

दौहित्र *m* S A daughter's son. 2 or दौहित्रप्रतिपदा *f* S The first day of 'Ashwin; on which a Shraddh must be performed to the manes of his maternal grandfather by him whose father is yet living. [the first day of 'Ashwin.

दौहित्रश्राद्ध *n* (S) The Shraddh performed on दौहादिवसां *ad* (Vulgar.) In open day.

दुजीवा *f* S दुच्या *f* S The radius of a parallel of declination. [venly body.

दुच्याचापांश *m* S The polar distance of a heavenly body. दुःसूर्यचक्र *n* S A small circle being a parallel of declination.

दूत *n* (S) Dice-playing. [declination.

दूतकार *c* S A dice-player.

द्यौतक *a* S That lights, illumines, irradiates, illustrates. [mine, lit. fig.

द्यौतणें *v c* (Poetry. द्यौतन) To enlighten or illuminate. द्यौतन *n* S Illumining or making bright, brilliant, lustrous; illustrating or elucidating.

द्यौतमान *p pr* S Shining, emitting light.

द्यौतविणें *v c* (द्यौतन) To illustrate, elucidate, exemplify. [trated or elucidated.

द्यौतिन *p* S Enlightened or illumined: also illustrating. द्रढिमा *m* S Hardness, firmness, lit. fig., fixedness, fastness, settledness, stability.

द्रम *m* S A piece of money equivalent to 16 पण.

द्रव *m* (S) Juice or sap; inherent moisture gen. 2 Oozing out, or the matter oozing; exudation, or an exudation; dropping, distilling, trickling.

3 Fusion or liquefaction. 4 fig. The melting of pity or tenderness. द्रवण *n* S Dissolving, melting, fusing: also oozing, exuding, trickling. This form is *neuter*, as द्रावण is *active*. [2 fig. To melt in pity or tenderness.

द्रवणें *v i* (द्रव) To dissolve, melt, become liquid.

द्रविड & द्रविडी See द्राविड & द्रािडी.

द्रवित *a* S Dissolved, melted, liquefied: also oozed or trickled. Note. द्रवित is *neuter*, द्रावित *passive*.

द्रव्य *n* (S) Wealth, riches, property. Ex. द्रव्येण सर्वे वशाः All bow to money. 2 Substance of thing, any subject or substratum of properties.

3 Elementary substance. Nine kinds are enumerated,—earth, water, fire, air, ether, time, space, soul, intellect. 4 A drug or any medicament. 5 In grammar. A word, the subject of gender, number, case &c.; as disting. from a *particle*. 6 An ingredient or a constituent; an article, item, particular.

This sense demands, in Prakrit, a designating word prefixed; as औषधि-पूजा-सुगंधि-होम-द्रव्य.

द्रव्याचे धुडके उडविणें or करणें To make ducks and drakes of money. द्रव्याचे उबनें उडी मारणें To be excited or strengthened to bold acts by the inspiring influence of wealth. द्रव्यावर ताव देणें To speculate or make illicit pickings. द्रव्याचा धूर निघणें (घरांत &c.) *g.* of *s.* To be exceedingly rich.

द्रव्यदृष्टि *f* & *a* Corr. from द्रव्यादृष्ट.

द्रव्यवाचक *m* S In grammar. A common substantive; a name of a substance or a thing.

द्रव्यवाद *m* S The doctrine, or the maintenance of it, of the reality of the five elements. द्रव्यवादी *m* One maintaining it.

द्रव्यवान् *a* (S) Rich, wealthy, opulent. द्रव्यशाली *a* (An incorrect compound but common.) Opulent, affluent, rich.

द्रव्यहीन *a* (S) Poor, penniless. द्रव्यादृष्ट *n* (S) pop. द्रव्यादृष्टि *f* Propitiousness or favorableness of Fortune or Destiny; prospering or wealth-increasing quality of one's fortune; money-luck. Ex. मोठी विद्या असली मोठा पराक्रम असला तरीं द्र० असल्यावांचून पैसा कांहीं मिळायचा नाहीं. Also *attrib.* of money-making or wealth-obtaining destiny. [stances.

द्रव्यानुकूल्य *n* S Affluence or easiness of circumstances. द्रव्येषणा *f* (S) Desire after riches. 2 Popularly. Love of one's property or wealth.

द्रव्य *a* S (Possible or purposed) to be seen. द्रष्टा *a* S That sees, perceives, discerns, understands. [Preëminent power of vision.

द्रष्टृत्व *n* S The faculty or power of seeing. 2 द्राक्ष *f* See द्राक्ष.

द्रावें *n* द्रावा *m* also द्रावें & द्राभा Any weak, watery slop (as rice-water or vegetable-boilings) made up with peppers and salt.

द्रावक *a* S That dissolves, resolves, fuses, liquefies.

द्रावण *n* S Dissolving, melting, fusing, liquefying. 2 In medicine. A resolvent or discutient. 3 In chemistry. A dissolvent, a menstruum.

द्राविड *m* (S) The coast of Coromandel from Madras to Cape Comorin. 2 A class of Bráhmans, or an individual of it, natives of that country. Five distinctions are comprehended. See पंचद्राविड.

द्राविडकच्छ *m* (S) A fashion of tucking in a dhotar, peculiar to the Bráhmans and people of Coromandel.

द्राविडप्राणायाम *m* (S) fig. A circuitous or devious mode of speaking or acting; ambages, intrigue, tortuous procedure. 2 A roundabout way to a place: also a long, tedious, and fruitless journey; answering to Journey to Jericho or Jingly-couch. Also written द्राविडप्राणायाम.

द्राविडो *a* Relating to the country or the Bráhma-man द्राविड.

द्रावित *p* S Dissolved, melted, fused, liquefied.

द्राव्य *a* S (Possible, purposed, proper &c.) to be dissolved or melted; soluble, fusible, liquefiable.

द्राष्ट *a* (Or दाष्ट) Sour, surly, cross-grained, crabbed, ill-tempered.

द्राक्ष or द्राक्ष and vulgar द्राख *f* (द्राक्षा S) The vine, Vitis vinifera. 2 *n* The fruit, grapes or a grape.

द्राक्षमळा *m* A new coinage for Vineyard.

द्राक्षा *f* (S) The vine, Vitis vinifera. 2 Grapes or a grape.

द्राक्षापाक *m* S A medicinal preparation of grapes. 2 In rhetoric. A character of composition or oratory, viz. that of which the sense is forthshining like the juice of the translucent grape: opp. to नारिकेलपाक.

द्राक्षारस *m* (S) Grape-juice.

द्राक्षासव *m* S A medicinal and spirituous preparation of the juice of the grape.

द्राक्षो *f* (द्राक्षा S) The vine, Vitis vinifera.

द्रुत *p* S Dissolved, melted, fused, liquefied: also oozed, trickled, dropped.

द्रुम *m* S A tree, shrub, or plant. [grained.

द्रुष्ट *a* (द्रुष्ट S) Vile, hateful, savage, sour, cross-

द्रोण *m* (S) pop. द्रोणा *m* A vessel made of leaves tacked together, to hold ghee and other liquid substances; a butterboat. 2 Any vessel (of wood, stone &c.) in the shape of a boat,—as a bathing-tub, a baling-vessel, a watering-trough, a scuttle. हाताचा or हातापायाचे द्रोण हाणें To draw up or contract—hand, arm, limbs.

द्रोणकाक *m* S A raven, Corvus corax.

द्रोणमाशो *f* (Because of her attachment to the द्रोण or Ghee-boat.) A term for the Common fly.

द्रोणवत *a* Fit or useful for द्रोण—particular leaves. [A large metal pot.

द्रोणी *f* (S) A trough (for watering cattle). 2 द्रोह *m* (S) Malice, mischievousness, mind to injure. [malice; malice prepense.

द्रोहचिंतन *n* S Devising of evil; harboring of

द्रोही *a* (S) Spiteful, vengeful, malicious.

द्वंद्व *n* S A couple of animals male and female. 2 Strife, contention, clashing. Ex. लां शेत चारिलें पक्षियां भलें द्वंद्व साधिलें. 3 *m* A form of gram-

matical combination:—combining two or more words which regularly are connected by a con-

junction. Ex. श्लेषापागेटें.

द्वंद्वयुद्ध *n* S Single combat; dueling or a duel.

द्वय *n* S A pair or couple. Used in comp. and after its fellow-member; as पुस्तकद्वय A couple of books.

द्वयधुरी *a* S See the popular दुधुरी. [or vice.

द्वाड *a* Vile, wicked, injurious; full of mischief

द्वाडचाळा *m* Mischievous tricks and pranks.

द्वाडमेला *a* (द्वाड & मरणें) Vile, wicked, pestilent, abominable. A term of angry abuse, esp. employed by women.

द्वाडवाणा or जो *a* (द्वाड & वाणा &c. Qualif. affix.) Vile, hateful, abominable, execrable, pestilent, offensive. It is freely used in reviling persons or things.

द्वाडखाड *a* (द्वाड by redup.) Vile, wicked, pestilent; hateful on account of mischievousness or troublesomeness.

द्वादश *a* (S) Twelve or twelfth.

द्वादशविधपुत्र *m* pl (S) The twelve sons or heirs at law; viz. औरस, क्षेत्रज, दत्त, कुचिम, गूढोत्पन्न, उपविद्ध, कानोन, सरोह, क्रीत, पौनर्भु, खयंदत्त, शैद्र, as per श्लोक,—औरसः क्षेत्रजश्चैव दत्तः कुचिम एवच ॥ गूढोत्पन्नोपविद्धश्च दायादा बांधवाश्च षट् ॥ १ ॥ कानोनश्च सरोहश्च क्रीत पौनर्भवेत्यथा ॥ खयंदत्तश्च शैद्रश्च षडदायादबांधवाः ॥ १ ॥

द्वादशस्थानी असणें (Because Jupiter's position in द्वादशस्थान, the twelfth sign from जन्मनक्षत्र, is considered as productive of great evil.) To bear extreme malignity or hostility towards.

द्वादशांश *m* pl (S) In arithmetic. Duodecimals. द्वादशांशगुणाकार &c. &c. Multiplication of duodecimals. See under दशांश.

द्वादशी *f* (S) The twelfth day of the half-month.

द्वापर *m* (S) pop. द्वापार *m* The third of the four युग or great periods comprising 864,000 years.

द्वामुख *m* द्वासुधायण *n* Properly द्वासुधायण.

द्वाभौश or द्वाभांश *m* a ad (Corr. from द्वासुधायण S) Vagueness, vague, vaguely &c. See द्वासुधायण, esp. in Sig. III.

द्वार *n* (S) A door or a gate: also a door-way or gate-way; an entrance, a passage, an avenue; a means of access or approach. 2 Any of the orifices or vents of the human body: esp. understood of the orifices of the pudenda. 3 A ground; an occasion; a sufficient reason. Ex. माझी सर्व विपत्ति त्यानें दूर केली आतां रड गायस मला द्वार राहिलें नाहीं. 4 A medium or channel through or in which anything takes place; a means, an expedient, a vehicle.

द्वारका *f* (S) Dwárká, the capital of कृष्ण, a sacred place and much resorted to by pilgrims.

द्वारकेचें केणें *n* (A piece of goods of द्वारका) A name of कृष्ण. Ex. दा० निश्चित ॥ पंदरीस आलें चोजवत ॥

द्वारदेवता *f* pl (S) (Deities of the gate.) The warders and minor satellites through whom access must be purchased to a god, king, or grandee.

द्वारपाल *m* (S) A doorkeeper, janitor, porter, warder.

द्वारपूजा *f* (S) The worship of the inferior deities at the entrance of a temple; and fig. the propitiation of the warders and minor satellites around a king &c. 2 Dancing attendance at the door of.

द्वारशाखा *f* S A leaf of a door.

द्वारसंकोच *m* (S) Narrowness of doorway or entrance. 2 fig. Difficulty of entrance or access.

द्वारा *prep* (S द्वार Door.) By the means, medium, or instrumentality of; through. Ex. पत्र-पुत्र-मित्र-स्त्री-शिष्य-आचार्य-द्रव्य-शरीर-शास्त्र-धर्म-कर्म-मंत्र-ज्ञान-नीति-पुण्य-पाप-जप-तपो-मनो-विचार-विवेक-युक्ति-लेखन-निरोप-शब्द-द्वारा. The word is neat and serviceable and of constant occurrence.

द्वारावती *f* S Dwárká, the capital of कृष्ण. 2 A whitish earth found at Dwárká, esteemed holy.

द्वालो *f* (दुवाल P) A leathern belt or strap.

द्वालोबंद *c* (दुवाल P) A peon &c. with a leathern belt.

द्वालो *f* (दुवालो H) An exclamation or expression used in prohibiting in the name of the Rájá or other high authority; implying an imprecation of his vengeance in case of disobedience. Ex. हें करूं नको सरकारचीद्वालोआहे; त्याजवर राजाचीद्वालोघाल. द्वालो is of several kinds or forms; viz. कालकल द्वालो Prohibition for a term; स्थानकल द्वालो Prohibition of change of place; देशकल or प्रवासकल द्वालो Prohibition of departure from one's own village; कर्मकल द्वालो Restraint from one's ordinary occupation. द्वालो फिरविणें (- फिरणें Neuter.) To circulate a proclamation of prohibition (of a matter gen.) For certain phrases see दुराही.

द्वालोदुन्दुहार्द *f* A mutual prohibition of each other in the name of the Rájá or Government. 2 द्वालो generally or comprehensively. Ex. तो द्वालो दुराही करून गेला. [number.

द्विगुण *a* (S) Double, twice the quantity or the

द्विघात *m* S The product of a number multiplied

द्विचरण *a* S Biped. [by itself, the square.

द्विज or द्विजन्मा *a* (S) Twice-born. 2 Used as *s* m A Bráhma, a Kshatriya, or a Vyshya, of whom their investiture with the characteristic string at years of puberty constitutes, religiously and metaphorically, the second birth. 3 Any oviparous animal; a bird, a snake, a fish &c.: (first born in the shell and then produced from it.) 4 A tooth.

द्विजकुल *n* S The feathered race; the feathered tribes.

द्विजिह्व *a* S Double-tongued;—used of a species of serpent, and fig. a liar, rogue, informer &c.

द्वितीय *a* (S) Second or another.

द्वितीयकेंद्र *n* S Distance of the higher apsis from a planet in any point of its orbit.

द्वितीयसंबंध *m* (S) The second marriage of a male.

द्वितीयसवन *n* (S) In reading the Vedas. The tenor. 2 Voice somewhat elevated; voice pitched above प्रथमसवन.

द्वितीया *f* (S) The second day of the waxing or the waning moon. 2 The second case in grammar.

द्वित्त *a* S Double—a letter. Ex. क, ग, च.

द्वित्व *n* S Reduplication or repetition (of a word or a letter).

द्विदल *n* (S Two halves) pop. द्विदळ *n* A general name for the pulses and vetches,—for grains that split into two halves. 2 Bipetalous: also bifoliate, bivalvular, bifurcate &c.

द्विधा *ad* (S) Of two kinds. 2 In two ways. 3 Into two pieces—divided. Used as *s* f Disagreement, dissension, variance.

द्विपक्व *a* S Twice-dressed, twice-cooked.

द्विपद *a* (S) Biped. 2 In arithmetic. Binomial.

द्वियुक्पद *a* S Binomial.

द्विरागमन *n* S The ceremony of the second entrance of the bride into her husband's house, after a visit to the paternal mansion.

द्विरावृत्ति *f* S Repetition (of an act in general).

द्विरुक्त *a* S Said or spoken twice, reuttered, re-expressed.

द्विरुक्ति *f* S Repetition of a word, speech, or saying. 2 Tautology. 3 A double word, as दीधी.

द्विर्द्वादशक *n* S (द्वादश Twelve.) द्विर्द्वादश *n* In consulting the destinies of parties to be united in marriage &c. Any sign of the zodiac (as that of a bridegroom) separated from another (as that of his bride) by the whole circle. Ex. अमर्के द्वि० चांगलें आहे अमर्के वाईट.

दिवचन *n* S In grammar. The dual.

द्विशफ *a* S Bisulcous, cloven-hoofed.

द्विसमचिभुज *m* S An isosceles triangle.

द्विखभाव *a* S Of two natures or characters,—an epithet of Gemini, Virgo, Sagittarius, and Pisces.

द्वीप *n* (S & *mn*) An island : also any land washed by water on two of its sides (द्वि & अप). The word is applied particularly to the seven grand divisions of the earth, each being surrounded by a sea ; and the central division जंबु or the known continent is again portioned into ten divisions, likewise termed द्वीप. See सप्तद्वीप.

द्वीपकल्प *m* A coinage of translators for Peninsula. [to two pieces—divided.

द्वेषा *ad* S Of two kinds. 2 In two ways. 3 In-

द्वेष *m* (S) Spite, malice, rancor. 2 Hatred or dislike of ; displeasure with ; offence at. *v* कर *g.* of *o.* द्वेष उगविणे To gratify malice or hatred ; to take one's revenge. द्वेष वागविणे To cherish (keep stirring or working) malice. Ex. इतका द्वेष वागवित मनीं ॥ परी लौकिकार्थ येजनि बैसे कोर्तनीं ॥

द्वेषक *a* S द्वेषा *a* S That bears malice or hatred, malicious.

द्वेषणे *v c* (द्वेष) To hate. 2 To dislike gen.

द्वेषबुद्धि *f* (S) द्वेषभाव *m* (S) Maliciousness of mind or purpose, malice, grudge, spite. See द्वेषित *a* S Hated. [under भाव.

द्वेषी *a* (S) Malicious ; hostile ; hurtful ;—used of persons, articles of food, medicines &c.

द्वेषा *a* S Malicious.

द्वेष्य *a* S Hateful, detestable, abominable.

द्वैत *n* (S) Diversity (of opinions, sentiments, interests). 2 Dislike, disagreement, difference. 3 The doctrine of the duality or distinct subsistence of the Deity and the universe.

द्वैतभाव *m* (S) Doubleness of mind ; i. e. diversity of judgment or sentiment, or dividedness of affection : also doubleness of subsistence or being ; disagreement, difference, or duality gen. Ex. द्वैतभावाम घातले पाणी ॥ जैसे दुधांत मिळे धारवणी ॥ न दिसे परतुनि सर्वथा ॥ 2 The doctrine of the distinctness of the Deity and the universe.

द्वैतभावना *f* S Dislike, disagreement, difference. 2 Dividedness of sentiment or of affection.

द्वैतमत *n* (S) The doctrine &c. See द्वैतभाव.

द्वैतवाद *m* (S) Maintaining or holding of the doctrine द्वैतभाव. [doctrine द्वैतभाव.

द्वैतवादी *a* (S) That maintains or holds the

द्वैध *n* S द्वैविध्य *n* S Diversity (of opinions, doctrines, accounts) ; variance, discrepancy, difformity.

द्वैवच्य *n* S (द्विर & उक्ति) Repeatedness ; the state or quality of having been spoken or said twice.

द्वयर्थ or द्वयर्थक *a* S That has two meanings, or that admits of two interpretations ; ambiguous, equivocal. 2 That has a double use or effect ; that accomplishes two different matters.

द्वयसुव्यायण *m* (द्वि & असुव्य & आयन) A boy invested with the string in his father's house and afterwards adopted into another family. 2 A boy born in adultery. 3 Hence vague, ambiguous, equivocal, indeterminate speech : also a doubtful or uncertain doing or occurrence : also as *a* & *ad* Vague or vaguely ; doubtful or doubtfully.

द्व्याहिक *a* S That has two exacerbations daily—a fever : also that returns every third day. See the notice under ज्वर. 2 Relating to the period of two days, biduan.

ध

ध The nineteenth consonant, and the aspirate of द. It is here represented by Dh. See notice under त.

धक *f* (In Konkani *m.* धग or धगधग Imit. or from ५ H Ardor.) The glow of a fire. 2 Freely. Fire kindled, fire, flame, blaze. Ex. धक पेटीव मो धक घेणार आहें. 3 fig. Glowing or swelling (of ardor, pride, conceit). [er &c.

धकटा *a* (Vulgar for धाकटा *q. v.*) Lower, short-dhकटी *f* धकटे *n* (धक) A little fire of sticks and धकधक *n* (धक ! धक !) Palpitation. [straws.

धकधक or कां *ad* Pit a pat. 2 *ind* An exclamation in urging on an elephant. [pit a pat.

धकधकणे *v i* (धक ! धक !) To palpitate, to beat धका *m* (५ H) A sudden push or shove ; a

jolt, jog, shock. *v* लाव, लाग. 2 fig. A loss in trade ; a blow or stroke of misfortune, affliction &c., or of any injuriously operating power or cause : also damage, detriment, deterioration, diminution &c. arising from it. *v* लाव, लाग. 3 An artificial bank, a quay or wharf ; a raised mass by the wayside to receive travelers' burdens. 4 A parapet or little wall (as edging to roads, precipices &c.) 5 The name given to an electrifying apparatus. (Because it gives shocks.)

धकाधक *f* (Intens. of धक ! धक !) Rapid or strong palpitation. 2 (धका) Likelihood or chance of harm ; hazard of being shaken, shocked, shattered, impaired. 3 Toilsome and vexatious labor or work ; fag and pains bother and fuss found to be or viewed as fruitless.

धकाधक or कां *ad* With great palpitation.

धकाधकी *f* (धका by redup.) A general or a mutual shoving and pushing ; a scuffle or tussle.

धकाबुका *m* धकाबुकी *f* धकाबुकी *f* C Pushing and pommeling ; shoving and cuffing. *v* कर, दे, मार.

धकावणे *v i* (धका) To receive a concussion, shock, jog, jolt, lit. fig. ; to sustain damage, detriment, loss ; to be spoiled, impaired, injured. The figurative use is the common use. Ex. रोजगार-ब्यवहार-उदोम-चाकरी-अधिकार-धकावला. 2 To sustain or undergo (i. e. be carried away by) the sweep or force of a stream—a boat, a swimmer. 3 fig. To fail, falter, yield, sink, give way.

धकाविणे *v c* (धका) To push suddenly ; to shove along : also to strike so as to shake ; to shock, jolt, jog. [jolt, jog, shock.

धकी *f* C (धका) A sudden push or shove ; a धक *n* (Imit.) A sudden impression of terror, a shock : also as *ad* With a shock.

धक *a* (Imit.) Steady, enduring, unshaken (as under misfortune) : hale, hearty, stanch, unflinching—man or animal : stout, sound, firm, fit to render good service—cloth, an article gen. 2 Brightshining, brilliant, very lustrous—metal, a gem, a firework. Hence 3 Bright and good, altogether excellent—a rupee or other coin.

धक *ad* (Imit.) Suddenly and brightly—the dawn breaking or any light flashing forth. *v* उजेड or उजेड पड.

धकड *a* Stout, strapping, burly.

धका, धकी, and their compounds and derivatives See under धका.

धग, धगटी, धगटे See under धक.

धगड *m* (دهنگڑ or دهينگر H) A gallant, sweetheart, lover, leman. Pr. जेथें दगड तेथें धं. 2 In low or familiar language. A husband. 3 In familiar language. The all-surpassing or subduing he

or it, before whom or which all must cower ; the man, the match, the master. Ex. हा पंडित सर्व पंडितांचा धं आहे ; हा तुमचे उरावरचा धं आला ; विववा अमांशाचा धं आहे ; मो तुझा धं.

धगडी *f* (धगड) A kept mistress, or a female sweetheart. This word is better known in the genitive (धगडीचा Sprung from an innamorata—whoreson) as a term of vulgar reviling. [pranks.

धगडे *m pl* Mischievous or scampish tricks and धगधग *f* (Imit.) The glowing or fierce burning of a fire. 2 fig. The glow or burning sensation experienced on the application (to the tongue &c.) of chilies and similar articles : the glowing (of the body) under fever. 3 *n* Palpitation : also as *ad* palpitatingly, pit a pat. [an elephant.

धगधग *ind* The sound uttered in urging on धगधगणे *v i* (धगधग) To beat pit a pat—the heart. 2 To glow fiercely—a fire. 3 To be hot and burning—the body in fever.

धगधगीत *a* (धग ! धग !) Glowing, blazing, fiercely hot—a fire. 2 fig. Burning—the body in fever.

धंगधोच & धंगधोचेकरी See दंगधोच & दंगधोचेकरी.

धगाटा *m* (Intens. of धग) A large roaring fire. 2 Fierce glow.

धगावणे *v i* (धग) To scorch or singe by a glowing fire ; to be caught by the धग or blaze ; to catch.

धगे *n* (धग) A heap of sticks and straws kindled.

धगे धगे *ind* A word used in urging elephants.

धचाट *a* (Or धचोट) Rude, violent, boisterous, of brutish manners.

धज *f* (دهج H) Air, grace, propriety ; smart and masterly style or manner. 2 Stature, form, figure, esp. as neat and graceful. 3 The height of a horse : also high and arched or graceful neck of a horse.

धज देणे To put the shoulder to ; to come forward, or to offer one's self (for a work). धज मारणे To plunge or rush or burst (amongst or through) ; to force one's self through.

धज *n f* धजा *f* (धज S) A flag, ensign, banner.

धजणे or धजावणे *v i* To press through or forward ; to force one's way. 2 To apply sedulously ; to continue at intently and devotedly. 3 To come forward for any work ; to offer one's services ; to volunteer. 4 To flourish or come forward finely—a crop.

धजदार *a* Large and fine ; shapely and grand—a person, a trinket, an article : opp. to minikin, petty, paltry, poor. 2 fig. Liberal, large-hearted, munificent : also bold-hearted, noble-hearted, prompt and forward at good or great deeds.

धजाव *m* The shooting up or coming vigorously forward (of crops &c.) Ex. पाऊस नसल्यामुळे शेतास धं नाही. 2 (धज) Smartness, buckishness, foppery ; an affected or ostentatious air, mien, gait, or manner of action.

धट *m* (S) A large fixed balance, or, simply, the beam of it to which scales are attached as wanted. 2 A prop or shore (to a loaded cart or more gen). 3 The details or particulars of a revenue-survey ; also the document exhibiting them.

धट घेणे or घेऊन बसणे (To sit holding a balance, ready to weigh the money demanded.) To sit in rigorous dunning ; to sit in धरणें *q. v.* धट लावणे (and *v i* लागणे-चारणे) To set up a धट or large balance, as if for much weighing.) To do (e. g. to eat, drink, talk, walk, write &c.) excessively and constantly. धटास लावणे (To put upon the धट) To thrust out into official or public notice (some private or simple matter).

घट *a* Bold &c. See घट्ट.

घट *ad* Straight on, right on, directly forward—a road, person &c. proceeding.

घटडाधोगडा *a* Coarse and thick; stout and strong—cloth, matting &c.

घटांगण, घटिंगण, घटिंग, घटकुला *a* (دهنگر H) Sturdy and overbearing; a lusty, burly, bold fellow. [less in execution or action.]

घटाखा *a* Rapid and rough; reckless and heedless. घटो or टो *f* A particular silken garment (of females). 2 The thickness along the border of a घातर &c. [3 Straight—a road.]

घट्ट or ट *a* Bold, daring, intrepid. 2 Impudent. घट्टाई *f* (घट्ट) Rude boldness, forwardness, impudence. [2 Stout, sturdy, lusty.]

घट्टाकडा or घट्टाखडा *a* Hale, hearty, whole, sound. घट्ट *n* (جڑ H) A headless trunk: also the trunk as disting. from the head.

घडांत टाकणें-घालणें-उतरणें-गिळणें To swallow; to gulp; i. e. to peculate, embezzle, take bribes &c. (Lit. to throw into the trunk or belly.)

घड *n* Weal, welfare, wholeness, soundness, rightness of state or condition.

घड *a* Unbroken, untorn, unimpaired; whole, sound, of good condition;—used of every thing, lit. fig. Pr. एक घड आणि भाराभर चिंध्या; Pr. घडांत ना भाकडांत Neither amongst the vigorous nor amongst the barren; neither passing fair nor utterly vile. Pr. घडच कांवावर घालूनये. 2 Substantial, having property, well to do.

घड गांडीनें With a whole skin; having saved one's bacon; without injury, dishonor, damage, loss.

घड *ad* Plainly, decidedly, outright, flat, smack—speaking, telling: clearly, distinctly, articulately—reading: straightly, right forward, firmly, fearlessly—walking, acting gen.: completely, altogether, of unambiguous features. Ex. हा पुरुष घड सुख नव्हे घड शाहणा नव्हे.

घड *f* A side or face. 2 W Brink or edge (esp. of a raised place).

घडक *f* (Imit. or from جڑ H) A striking, dashing, beating, bumping, thumping (against); a concussion, shock, jog, jolt, blow, lit. fig. *v* मार, धे, लाग, बस, and esp. in the fig. sense of shock, मार. 2 A blow or loss in trade. *v* बस.

घडक *ad* (घड!) An imit. formation expressing rapidity and animation of action. Ex. महामारोनें घंमाणसें मरतात Men die by heaps of the epidemic; तो वीर शत्रूवर घं घावतो That warrior dashes upon the foe; चोर घं घरांत शिरले The robbers rushed into the house; हा घं चालतो, घं मारतो, घं बोलतो He tears along; he whacks away; he rattles apace; काम घं चालले The work proceeds swimmingly. This word is used with unbounded license, and in applications in which its implication, whether of rapidity or of animation, may not be apparent: but the learner will be prepared by the above examples. हा मार्ग घं काशेस जातो This road goes directly to Benares.

घडकण *f* Dread, awe, impressed fear. Ex. माझ्या पोटांत घं भरली; त्याला कांहीं घं नाहीं. The word agrees well with घाक & घाली, but is less common than either.

घडकणें *vi* (घडक) To blaze up: also to burn brightly and glowingly—fire, a lamp. 2 fig. To be intensely hot—the body in fever: to be inflamed—lust, anger. 3 To palpitate or flutter. 4 To proceed rapidly, to post. 5 To go off with a sudden and loud report—a gun. 6 To dash against with a bump or shock. घडकून (the participle in

जन) is used with verbs much in the manner of घडक the adverb.

घड-कन-कर-दिशी-दिनी *ad* Imit. of certain sudden and loud sounds; corresponding with whack! smack! bang! bump! &c. 2 Imit. of the sound of the glowing or sudden bursting forth of fire. *v* पेट, उड.

घडकफडक or घडकमडक *a* (Imit.) Plain, open, blunt—speaker or speech: prompt, straightforward, downright—doer or action: undisguised, above-board, inartificial—conduct, procedure.

घडकवणी *n* (घडक & पाणी) Heavy-sounding, dashing, lashing rain.

घडका *a* (घडक) Sound, whole, unimpaired or unimpaired, having good health or being in condition—persons, animals, things.

घडका *m* & *ad* See घडक *f* & *ad* for abundant explanation and exemplification. [squabble.]

घडकाघडकी *f* (घडक) A clamorous brawl or घडकावणें *vi* (घडक) To speak totally without fear or hesitation; to speak one's mind or express freely one's sentiments; to rattle forth. 2 To proceed dauntlessly and impetuously; to tear through; to dash along.

घडकाविणें *v* *c* (घडक) To drive or force on or in vehemently; to urge on (a horse &c.) at his speed; to perform or do energetically or impetuously; to rattle over or off (a work gen.); to rap or blurt out (a speech); to rate or scold vociferously. 2 (Active of घडकणें *q. v.*) To make to blaze up &c.

घडकी *f* (घडक) Palpitation or flutter. *v* मर. 2 An impression of grief or terror, a shock. *v* बस. 3 A shove or push.

घडंग *a* Large, lusty, stalwart, strapping.

घडगत or -गती *f* (घड Good, गति Condition.) A hopeful, promising, well-betokening state. Gen. neg. con. Ex. ह्या रोम्याची घं दिसत नाहीं; ह्या राजगाराची घं दिसत नाहीं.

घडडड *ad* Imit. of the sound of rapidly successive discharges of cannon &c. &c.: of reiterated and noisy action gen. [quick palpitation.]

घडघड *f* *n* (Imit.) The sound fancied during

घडघड or डां *ad* Imit. of the sound emitted by a huge roaring fire; of the quick thumping or stamping of many feet; of a rattling, crashing, clattering &c. *v* वाज, चाल, घाव and numerous others. See घडाघड.

घडघडणें *vi* (घडघड) To beat high, to palpitate. 2 To emit the sound घड! घड!—stairs, a floor, from the quick moving of many feet. 3 To fall with a crash or clatter—a tree, a building. 4 To blaze up fiercely—fire.

घडघडाट *m* Any loud thundering or roaring sound. See घडाड. [tion (esp. from terror).]

घडघडी *f* (Imit.) A quick beating or palpitation

घडघडोत *ad* (घड!) Downright, outright, plump, roundly, smack, flat. Ex. सुलगी घं म्हणती सला हा दादला नको. 2 Plainly, manifestly, indisputably; with striking clearness and evidence. Ex. हा घं चोर हा तुम्ही चाकरीस ठेवतां कशास? घं फुटके भांडे कशाला घावे.

घं पाऊस Heavy rain; rain in very deed.

घडघाकट or ड *a* (घड by redup.) Whole, sound, firm, unbroken, untorn &c.—a vessel, a cloth. 2 Healthy, hale, robust, vigorous.

घडघोप or घडघोपट *a* (घड & घोप) Whole, sound, good: also stout, solid, substantial—a garment or cloth, a vessel, trinket &c. 2 fig. Robust, hale, sound and strong.

घड ना गोडाचा *a* Good for neither (of two contemplated uses); very indifferent. 2 Indeterminate, equivocal, ambiguous, vague.

घडपड, घडफड, घडबड *f* (Imit.) Furious storming and stamping; frantic, outrageous demeanour. 2 A headlong or precipitate blundering through (any business). 3 Violent struggling; writhing; restless turning and tossing; flouncing and floundering. 4 Noisy or rustling bustle (as of rats &c.) See खडबड.

घडपडणें, घडफडणें, घडबडणें *vi* (घडफड) To kick and caper about; to toss and stamp and storm with phrenzied violence. 2 To roll about in pain or restlessness. 3 To struggle violently; to flounce or flounder.

घडफडून उठणें To start up suddenly.

घडपडाट, घडफडाट, घडबडाट *m* Intensive formations from घडपड &c.

घडपचा or -फचा *f* *pl* Stamping and tossing about (in rage or pain). *v* दे, खा.

घडफुडो *ad* (Imit.) Quickly, sharply, smartly.

घडवचा *a* (घडवड) A careless fellow that swaggers along, heeding nothing in his way.

घडवरें *n* See the following word Sig. I.

घडमलें *n* (घड & मला) Settled or well-provided state (esp. of a child in marriage or in business); a comfortable settlement. 2 A hopeful, promising, well-betokening state (as of a sick person). Ex. त्या रोम्याचें घं दिसत नाहीं.

घडल्याव *a* W Bulky, burly, huge and unwieldy, disproportionately large.

घडवई *m* A market-officer. His business was to weigh the things brought into the market. 2 *f* *unc* The business or office of this officer.

घडवत, घडवती, घडवतोल्याख See घडोत &c.

घडवांकडा *a* Straight or crooked; whole or mutilated; sound or impaired; right or wrong; plain and aboveboard or dark and tortuous.

घडस & घडसखडस See घडसा & घडसाखडसा.

घडसा *a* (घड *q. v.*) Sound, hale, healthy, whole, free from injury or defect.

घडसाखडसा *a* (घडसा by redup.) Thoroughly sound and hearty; free from the smallest injury or defect.

घडा *m* A lesson, an assigned portion to be read, written, learned. 2 Letters traced on the sand board, in instructing children to write or read. 3 Directions for guidance; rules or instruction laid down for conduct. Ex. यजमानानी घडा घालून दिव्हा आहे त्याप्रमाणें गुमास्ते वर्ततात. 4 (جڑ H) A weight consisting of ten sher: also the quantity weighed by it. 5 A weight put into the opposite scale to counterbalance the receiving vessel. 6 A large weight made up by counterbalancing (stones &c.) against a small weight; adding them to that weight; opposing stones again to the weight now doubled; thus proceeding to increase by constant duplication: also an ascertained portion of the thing to be weighed out; used as a standard by which to weigh and ascertain the quantity remaining. 7 Confidence, assurance, settled conviction. 8 Calm reliance or satisfaction; comfortable persuasion regarding. Ex. एक पितांबर घेऊन ठेविला म्हणजे वारा वर्षाचा घडा होतो. 9 A body or band (of Pindarries or other marauders).

घडाका *m* (An imit. formation of great power and general currency. جڑ H) An explosion or a peal; any high-sounding report or crash. 2 A scene in general vivid, hurried, and tumultuous:

an animated concert; the ravages of an epidemic; the raging of a tempest; the din and roar of a battle &c. See तडाका for further illustration. Between these two words, agreeing in the general sense and in numerous applications, a delicate shade of difference may be noted. By तडाका the ever-excited idea is of rapid and impetuous progression; by घडाका that of noise, vividness, and vehemence. *१ मार, मांड.* [onset.

पहिल्या घडाक्याने At the very outset; at the first
घडाखडा *a* (Commonly घडाकडा) Hale, hearty, healthy. 2 Stout, sturdy, strapping.

घडाड or डा *m* (An intensive or enhancing form of घडाका *q. v.*) Any loud, thundering sound: the roar or bellow of cannon; the crashing fall of a mighty tree or edifice; the roar of a huge, blazing fire; a great explosion or report.

घडाडणे *vi* (घडाड) To roar, bellow, crash, crack; to resound deeply. 2 To tumble or fall with a loud crash. 3 To roar—a huge fire. 4 To palpitate violently—the heart. 5 *C* To crack, to break into chinks and fissures—the ground.

घडाघड or डा *ad* Imit. of brisk, smart, closely consecutive sounds; as of buildings tumbling, of fruit falling in a high wind, of dashing rain, of lively firing, of quickly repeated slaps or strokes &c. Ex. तोंडावर घ० चपराका चढविल्या. Used also of rapid succession where the sounds are left to Fancy. Ex. सहामारीने घ० माणसे मरतात; घ० उद्या माळून धावला; घ० चोऱ्या होऊन लागल्या-कज काढितात-उचापत खातात-काळीज उडते-बोलतात-पळतात-खर्च करतात.

घडाघडो *f* (Imit.) Any brisk, lively scene, or smart succession of light noises: a warm firing; sharp skirmishing; vociferous squabbling; quick hammering &c.

घडाघोंगडा *a* Coarse and stout—cloth.

घडाळी *f* (Or घडाळो) A diarrhoea or great looseness. [coarsely big.

घडिंग or घडिंगण *a* Stout, robust, lusty, burly,

घडो *f* (घड) The border of cloth. 2 (دهري *H*) A large weight made up &c. See घडा Sig. VI.

घडोने पैसा मेजणे A phrase expressive of great wealth. To roll in gold.

घडोपगडी *f* A comprehensive term for the articles of apparel for public occasions.

घडुतन or घडोतन *n* See घडोत.

घडूत, घडुतो, घडुतोची वस्त्र &c. and घडोत, घडोती, घडोतीची वस्त्र &c. See under घडोत.

घडेल *a* Bulky, huge and unwieldy, disproportionately large—the body, a person or an animal.

घडोत *n* (घड) An article of apparel for daily wear; any piece of strong and coarse or common clothing.

घडोती *a* (घडोत) Strong, stout, lasting, fit for daily wear and rough work—an article of clothing.

घडोती *f* Clothes, or an article of clothing, strong and stout, and thus fit for daily wear.

घडोतीची वस्त्र or-वस्त्र *f* An article of apparel for common use.

घडोतीचे पाटणे or -पाटणे *n* A term for a stout, healthy, hardworking wife, a tough wench.

घडोतीच्याख *a* (घडोती & لايق *A* Fit, suitable.) Fit for daily wear—an article of apparel.

घड्ड *a* Rude, rough, violent, overbearing.

घण *f* (घन *S*) A casual enrichment; a swell of good fortune: esp. an enrichment at the expense of another. Ex. त्याने कपाळकूट करून पैसा मिळविल्या पण शेवटी चोराची घण झाली; तो रागाने पान

टाकून उडला आणि मांजराची घण झाली. 2 Desire after, earnest longing. *v* पुर. See घणी.

घण घेणे To take one's fill. घण पुरणे *g.* of *s.* To be filled or satisfied to heart's content. घण पुरविणे *g.* of *o.* To satisfy. घण पुरेसुर To heart's content.

घणकट or गट *a* Coarse or thick—paper, cloth &c. 2 fig. Stout, sturdy, lusty, robust, athletic.

घणंगणे *vi* (A vulgar formation from घण Plenty, profusion &c.) To revel on; to glut one's self with; to eat and feast with gluttonous liveliness and joy. Ex. घणगायला पाहिजे चांगले दोन शेराचे आणि काम नको करायाला काडीचे.

घणगर & घणगरी Better घनगर & घनगरी.

घणघणणे *vi* (घण! घण!) To burn fiercely, to glow, to roar—fire. [fire.

घणघणीत *a* Burning fiercely, blazing, glowing—

घणघोप & घणघोपट Properly घडघोप or घडघोपट.

घणा *m* (घाना *S*) Coriander, Coriandrum sativum.

घणो *f* (Poetry. घन्य *S*) Desire, craving, earnest longing. *v* पुर, पुरव. Ex. रूप पाहतां लोचनीं॥ न पुरे घणी मनाची॥ 2 Explained by teachers by the word दग्नि in the sense Satiety or satedness; but probably the sense Desire or craving abides still. Ex. माझिये जातीचा मज भेटो कोणी॥ फेडावया घणी आवडोचो॥ तुका म्हणे तेचि सुदिन सोडळा॥ गावू या गोपाळा घणी मरी॥ [घनी &c.

घणी, घणोगोसामो, घणीजेम, घणीण Properly घणीवरीं *ad* (Poetry.) To the full; to the utmost extent of desire; to heart's content. Ex. पाहोन घ०॥ चरण झाडोन केरीं॥

घंतरमंतर *n* (मंत्र by redup.) Hocus pocus, jugglery, bamboozling.

घताल or ल्या *a* घताल or ल्या *a* (घत!) That blurts or raps out (his mind or thoughts): also that promises hastily and extravagantly; that freely grants "maria et montes." 2 Used by some interchangeably with घैताल.

घताली *f* (घताल) Hasty and inconsiderate speaking: also lavish promising or professing.

घतुरा or घतुरा *m* (घर्तता *S*) Roguery, knavery, trickery; esp. as expressed by such words as befooling, balking, bamboozling, gulling with some hollow show. *v* दाखव, दे. Pr. घन्यास घ० चोरास मलिदा.

घतूर *m* (*S*) The thorn-apple, Datura.

घंदरणे *vc* (घंदरा &c.) To befool, bubble, bewitch, beguile; to cheat by hocus pocus, empty declarations and pretences &c.

घंदराघंदरं प्रवर्तते or घंदराघंदरीचा Phrases formed out of तंत्रमंत्र and corresponding to our Hocus pocus &c.; expressing hollow, captivating, cheating show: also a state of wild disorder and confusion.

घंद्या *a* (From the preceding phrase.) Confused, blundering, wild; a blunderer, a puzzlehead.

घंदा *m* (دهندا *H*) Trade or business: also business, employment, occupation gen.

घंदरोजगार *m* Trade or employment, service, business, or means of maintenance comprehensively or indefinitely. [poyment.

घंदेवाईक *c* A person having business or em-

घन *n* (*S*) Riches, substance, property. Pr. घन असे पाताळीं तर तेज दिसे कपाळीं. 2 By meton. Learning, art, skill, any means of wealth. In this sense many compounds occur: as कीर्त्तिघन Wealth consisting in reputation or renown; गृहघन or पुत्रघन Male offspring, a son; पापघन Stock or accumulated store of sin: also riches acquired sinfully; पelf or unjust gain; पुण्यघन

Riches or treasure of moral merit; शैर्यघन Wealth consisting in valor; गोघन, पशुघन, कलपघन, वित्तघन, मानघन, विद्याघन, तपोघन, यशोघन, आयुर्घन, and others, of which some appear in order. N.B. Such compounds are also used attributively; as कीर्त्तिघन Rich in reputation &c. घन as *prefixed* forms another class of compounds; as घनगर्वी *a* Purse-proud; घनदृष्टी *f* or घनलोभ *m* Covetousness or avarice; घनदर्प *m* Pride of wealth; घनप्रिय, घनव्यय, घनसंचय, घनसंपत्ति or घनसंपादन, घनार्जन, घनार्थी, घनोपचय. 3 (Or घण *q. v.*) A swell of good fortune &c. 4 In algebra. Affirmative quantity, plus. 5 In arithmetic. Addendum: opp. to ऋण Subtrahend.

घन लावणे or पाडणे Ironically. To do mighty things; to achieve wonders; to make one's fortune.

घन *m* (घनुर *S*) A bow: also the sign Sagittarius.

घनकट or घनगट *a* (Or घणकट or दणगट) Coarse and thick—paper, cloth. 2 fig. Stout, lusty, strapping.

घनकनकसंपन्न *a* (*S*) corruptly घनकनक or घनकनक *a* Amply possessed of riches and gold.

घनकुटा *m* (घन *A* bow.) A bow-form apparatus घनकुंबो *f* A pellet-bow. [for catching rats.

घनकुलो *f* (دهنکلی *H* from घनुष) A cotton cleaner's bow. 2 *C* A pellet-bow.

घनको & घनकोनाम *c* (Allusive formations from घन) The lender in money-transactions: opp. to रिणकोनाम The borrower.

घनको रिणको *n* (घनको & रिणको Creditor and debtor. Fanciful formations from घन Money, and रीण Debt.) The relation or relative capacity of money-lender and money-borrower. Ex. की तुझे घ० लागत नाहीं; घनको नाम तुका वाणी॥ रिणको नाम विठ्ठल घणी॥

घनंगणे *vi* To blaze up—fire. 2 See घणंगणे.

घनगर *m* A caste of Shúdras or an individual of it. They are shepherds and herdsmen and weavers in wool. [of flocks and herds.

घनगरकी *f* The occupation of घनगर, keeping घनगरी *a* Relating to the people घनगर—cloth, butter &c. [ness.) Exceeding stupidity.

घनगरी वेड or घनगरवेड *n* (Herdsmen-mad-घनचळ *m* Madness or idiocy occasioned by the loss of property. 2 Madness after riches or gain.

घनचिडी *f* A bird, Malabar hornbill, Buceros Malabaricus.

घनंजय *m* *S* One of the five उपप्राण, the fifth.

घनतर *a* (घनवत्तर *S*) Immense, enormous, huge, vast. Applied universally. 2 Rich, opulent, powerful, great. 3 Clever, capable, expert, adroit. 4 Freely. Spacious or extensive—a country, kingdom, tract: copious, overabounding, exceeding—a crop, produce, riches, dignity. Sometimes written घनंतर.

घनत्रयोदशी *f* (*S*) or pop. घनतेरस *f* (घन Money, तेरस from त्रयोदश Thirteenth.) The thirteenth day of the waning moon in आश्विन. On this day shroffs &c. worship money.

घनदौलत *f* घनधान्य *n* (घन Riches, धान्य Grain, دولت *A* Wealth.) Comprehensive terms for wealth.

Ex. तैसें तुक्याचें घनधान्य समस॥ ओढोनि गेलें जेथचे-तेथें॥ [and guard treasure.

घनपिशाची *f* The female fiend supposed to watch घनपिसा *a* Money-mad, avaricious. [ble.

घनफस *n* *P* A stub or low stump, a bit of stub-घनभर *ad* To the full of one's desire; to heart's content.

धनमद *m* (S) Inflation or pride from possessing riches; pride of wealth. *v* ये, चढ, हो. Used sometimes *attrib.* Inflated with the pride of riches, purse-proud.

धनमल *a* Intoxicated through riches, purse-proud. Also धनमत्त *S* the right compound but uncommon.

धनमस्ती *f* Intoxication of wealth.

धनरेषा *f* (S) pop. धनरेष *f* A certain line in the palm of the hand. According to its length and development it is held to be indicative of wealth. Ex. त्याची धनरेषा उपटली म्हणून पैसा मिळू लागला.

धनलाग *m* Treasure as found by, as meeting or occurring unto. *v* लाग, मिळ, सांपड.

धनलुब्ध *a* (Esp. in poetry.) Craving after riches; money-loving. Ex. किं धनलुब्धाचें तल्लजान ॥ पर-धनहरणार्थ ॥ [seeking.]

धनलोभी *a* (S) Covetous, avaricious, money-loving. धनवडी or टो *a* Relating to the country धनवड or ट which commences about thirty miles eastward of Nāshik. 2 Relating to धनवड a village in the Carnatic—शेला-पागेटे-लुगडे-जोट-and other cloths manufactured there.

धनवडी दांडगा *m* A rude and bullying fellow of the धनवड country; and, hence, generally.

धनवर or री *ad* (More correctly धनोवरी) To heart's content.

धनवान *a* (S) pop. धनवंत Wealthy, affluent, rich.

धनव्यवहार *m* (S) Law-proceedings concerning money or property; a money-affair; a property-dish. धनसाळ *f* A kind of rice. [case.]

धना *m* (धाना *S*) Coriander, Coriandrum sativum.

धनाय *a* *S* धनिक *a* *S* धनाधिपति *m* *S* Rich.

धनात्यय *m* *S* Loss of wealth or property.

धनांध *a* (S) Blinded by riches.

धनाध्यक्ष *m* *S* A treasurer or cashkeeper.

धनाशा *f* (S) Thirst of wealth, avarice.

धनाश्री *f* A rāgini or mode of music. See राग.

धनासा *a* (دهنسا *H*) Rich.

धनिष्ठा *f* (S) The twenty-third (or, by another reckoning, the twenty-fourth) नक्षत्र.

धनिष्ठापंचक *n* (S) The five lunar mansions from धनिष्ठा the twenty-third to रेवती the twenty-seventh and last.

धनी *m* (S) A proprietor or owner; a master, lord, ruler; the leading man; the responsible man; the proper man; he of whom it is the province. Ex. त्या कामाचा मी धनी त्याचें वरें वाईट मजसो विचार; उगवणीस धनी तुम्ही राहिल तर त्याला रुपये देतो; ब्राह्मण यज्ञोपवीताचा धनी. Pr. धन्याचें नांव गण्या चाकराचें नांव रुद्राजी बाबा पाटील Used of lofty aspirations and bearing in low and mean life.

धनी ना गोसावी Used of a house or of land or of an article utterly without owner or claimant.

धनी *a* *S* Rich.

धनी गोसामी or वी *m* A loose or general term for master, lord, proprietor, inspector &c.; any person holding direction or authority over.

धनीजोग *a* (धनी & योग्य) Payable to the person who purchases it—a जंडी or bill: as disting. from शहाजोग.

धनीण *f* (धनिनी *S* or *fem* of धनी) A female owner or ruler; a proprietress or mistress. Pr. धनिणीस धक्का कुटणीस टका.

धनीधावण्या *a* Master or lord of as the patron, protector, succourer, or helper of. Ex. गरिबांचा धनी ईश्वर.

धनु *m* (S) A bow. 2 The sign Sagittarius. 3 The bow for cleaning cotton. 4 A segment of a circle, an arc.

धनुकणें *vc* (دهنکنا) To comb or card (cotton &c.) धनुकली *f* (دهنکلی *H* or from धनुष) A cotton-cleaner's bow. 2 A pellet-bow.

धनुःफल or धनुफल *n* *S* The measure of an arc धनुर्गुण *m* *S* A bowstring. [of the circle.]

धनुर्धर or धनुर्धारी *a* (S) That holds the bow). A bowman, an archer. 2 fig. Supereminently skilful (in any science or art); bearing the palm.

धनुर्मध्य *n* *S* (Middle of the bow.) The seat or lodge of the arrow upon the bowstring.

धनुर्मार्ग *m* *S* A curve line.

धनुर्मास *m* (S) The period during which the sun is in Sagittarius. Hence, by meton., the offerings to idols and the feasting at that season.

धनुर्वीर *m* (S) A spasmodic affection, Tetanus. Disting. into अंतरायामवात & बहिरायामवात.

धनुर्विद्या *f* (S) Archery.

धनुःशाखा *f* *S* A creeper, Sansevieria Zeylanica. Rox. From its fibres bowstrings were made.

धनुष्कोटि *m* *f* (S) An end of a bow.

धनुष्य *n* (S) A bow. 2 The rainbow. 3 A land-measure,—a rod of four cubits. Ex. शतधनुष्यप्रमाण पुण्यावतो ॥ &c. 4 A segment of the circle, an arc.

धनेरीलगास *m* A kind or form of horse-bit. It is rather severe, having little prickles &c. See लगाम.

धनेश्वर *a* (S) Rich, opulent, wealthy.

धनेश्वरी *f* The name of a रागिणी. See राग.

धनेषणा *f* (S) More commonly, although less correctly, द्रव्येषणा.

धनशेट *m* A term, esp. in irony or ridicule, for a great banker or merchant.

धन्य *a* (S) Blessed, happy, beatus; that has attained or accomplished the end of his existence or the object of his desires.

धन्य *interj* Bravo! noble! capital! well done! धन्य वाटणें in. con. To think highly of one's own self or doings. [mated and crowned state.]

धन्य *f* (S) Blessedness, beatification, consummation.

धन्यतरि *m* (S) The physician of the gods, one of the fourteen precious products of the ocean when churned. Hence appellatively, a skilful physician, an Æsculapius. 2 A medicine-bag or case which physicians carry about.

धप-कन-कर-दिशो-दिनो *ad* Imit. of the sound in the fall of heavy and soft bodies; plump! whop! *v* पड, मार, वाज. heavy sound.

धपकणें *vc* (धप!) To fall with a whop or soft and धपका *m* (धप!) A slap or smack: also a sounding stroke with a stick or sword. Pr. धप! सोसतो पण टिपका सोसत नाही. 2 A sudden impression of grief or terror; a shock, a blow. *v* भर, बस. 3 A huge cake.

धपकाविणें *vc* (धपका) To slap, smack, cuff, box. Pr. विचारी तो विचारी धपकावी तो लश्करी. 2 To cut, slash, gash, to strike soundingly with a sword or stick.

धपघाई *f* (धप! & घाई) Raining fast, or leaking or dripping fast, धप! धप! धप! *v* लाव, कर, लाग, हो, चाल. 2 Properly डफघाई. [See धलपा.]

धपला *m* dim. धपलो *f* A chip or shaving &c.

धपाटा *m* (धप!) A hollow-sounding slap or thump. पोटाचा or शरीराचा धप! बळणें-चोणें *g.* of *s.* To become emaciate.

धपाटें *n* Bread made of the mixed flour of several sorts of grain parched; also bread baked on an oiled baking iron..

धपाधप or पां *ad* Imit. of dull, or flat, and closely consecutive sounds; as that of soft and heavy bodies falling, that of a smart slapping and cuffing &c.

धपेला *m* (Imit.) Hard and rough labor. Ex. हा बैल नांगराच्या धपेलाखाली घातला म्हणजे मसो जिरेल. 2 Rough, rude, or coarse working or doing.

धप *f* *n* (धप!) A sounding slap, blow, or stroke. 2 *n* A large chip (of stone or wood). *v* निघ, उड, जा, पड, फुट, फोड, काढ.

धप्पा *m* (धप्पा *H* or from धप!) A slap or smack: also a sounding stroke (with a stick or sword).

धप्पाधप्पी *f* (धप!) धप्पेबाजी *f* A brisk interchange of slaps and cuffs; smart fisticuffs. [under धप. धप-कण-कन-कर-दिशो &c. धपका, धपकाविणें See धपकणें *vc* (धपका) To slap, to box, to pommel. धपकणें *vc* (धप!) To fall with the sound धप (whop! plump! thump!)]

धपघाई *f* See धपघाई & डफघाई.

धपदूल *a* *W* Stout, sturdy, lusty.

धपधबा *m* धपधबी *f* (धप! धप!) A cascade or fall of water; a fall of heavy fruit &c. 2 See धमधमा.

धपधव or बां *ad* Imit. of the sound of water dashing down from a height; of cocoanuts or other heavy bodies falling rapidly and in numbers; of heavy thumping &c.

धपधवीत *a* *R* Full and fleshy; well-filled and proportioned; plump and comely.

धपला *m* A coarse and strong garment or cloth. Pr. गांड फाटे पण धप! न फाटे.

धपला *a* Coarse and strong—cloth.

धपाधव or बां *ad* Imit. of the sound of thumping, of soft and heavy falling &c. See धपाधप.

धपाधबी *f* (Imit.) The name of a play with a ball. 2 A smart thumping or slapping; a brisk falling of soft and heavy bodies.

धपाफळ *n* (A heavy fruit falling with a धप!) A term for any bloated or any monstrously huge person or animal.

धबुला *a* (धब! the sound in falling, whop!) Large and full, whopping, thumping;—used esp. of fruits. 2 Squat and gross; or short-sized and

धबेला *m* See धपेला. [thickset—man or animal.]

धबल *f* (धब!) A sounding slap, thump, blow, धबल *a* Stout, sturdy, lusty. [stroke.]

धब्लें *n* (धब!) A fine well-filled mango, a whacker! a whapper!

धम *m* (Properly धूम) The bass-end or bass-member (of the मृदंग, संबळ &c.)

धमक *f* (धमक *H*) Spirit, courage, mettle, pluck. 2 Strength, vigor, power. Ex. एवढें मोठें ओझें उचलायाची माझे अंगी धम नाही. It expresses both energy or daringness of mind and force or ability of body, but esp. the first. 3 Shooting pain (in the back, belly, loins &c.) *v* निघ, उड, ये, भर, चाल, बस. धमक is one of numerous words bearing the general sense Shooting pain (e. g. कळ, कण, कणक, उसण, तिडोक, टिचें, शिळक, चमक), but it has power and applications of its own; and what the minute discriminators around us are zealous to distinguish the learner must please not to confound. धमक will express (specially) the hot thrill of the scorpion-sting, the glowing beat of a burn, the creeping heat of feverishness, the aching or hanging pain of the head, soft palpitation or slightly excited pulsation. 4 The glow of fire or a heated body. 5 The prevalence (i. e. the swell and stir, the lively spread and operation) of any odors or effluvia; as फुलांची धम साऱ्या घरांत भरली-पसरली; निरच्यांची धम नाकाघरांत गेली; and, sometimes (with a variety of the same sense) बाहेरच्या सरदीची धम आंत येती. 6 Lustre or glitter (as of gold or the diamond).

धमक *ad* An enhancing adjunct to the words

पिवळा Yellow and गेरा Fair. Ex. पिवळा धमक Bright, brilliant yellow; गेरा धमक Fair as the lily.

धमकट *a* Strong, firm, lasting. 2 Sturdy, lusty, robust, athletic. Pr. बायको ध. दादला कसपट.

धमकणें *vi* (धमका H) To throb, beat, shoot.

धमकणें *vc* (धमका) To thump, pommel, slap. 2 To blow (the fire) with a bellows: also to work (the bellows) in blowing.

धमका *m* (धम!) A thump, blow, buffet. 2 Feverishness. 3 Closeness and heat after rain. 4 A menace or threat. [scolding, threatening.

धमकावणो *f* (Verbal of धमकाविणें) Chiding,

धमकाविणें *vc* (धमका H) To chide, scold, snub; to repress by threats, reproof, or abuse.

धमकी *f* (धमकी H) Threatening or scolding; a threat or menace. 2 Feverishness. 3 More commonly धमक *f*.

धमधम or मां *ad* Imit. of the sound of drums &c.; of the sound arising from walking over a hollow place &c. [sound;—as a drum, a swollen belly.

धमधमणें *vi* (धमधम or from धमका H) To

धमधमा *m* (धमका P) A mound or raised place in general; a battery; a mass of earth as a lookout tower, or a prospect place &c.; an elevated cistern to receive and suffer to accumulate (flowing water); an inclined mass, as from the wall of of a fort, for ascent and descent.

धमधमोत *ad* An enhancing adjunct to the word पिवळा (sometimes गेरा & पांढरा); as ध. पिवळा Exceedingly yellow (fair, white); of a bright and glaring yellow &c.

धमनो *f* S A small tube through which to puff the fire. 2 Any tubular vessel of the body, as an artery, a vein, a nerve.

धमाटणें *vc* (धमाटा) To slap, smack, cuff.

धमाटा *m* (Imit.) A smart slap or cuff. 2 W A mark on the arm or hand burned with dung of cattle or hares. (Among cowherds.)

धमाधमो *f* (Imit.) A certain play with a ball. 2 Struggling together, scuffling, tussle.

धमासा *m* (धमासा P) A large kettle-drum. 2 fig. Proclaiming, publishing, divulging abroad. *v* कर, वाजव, हो, वाज. 3 An elevated receptacle, here and there, for water, to afford it height and fall: a raised battery: a mass of kneaded earth for a building: any preparatory mass (as for a fireplace, an idol or other image) previously to the shaping and fashioning: any elevated platform or terrace, or a level mound (as of a ruined bastion or tower). *v* घाल, रच, बांध, कर.

धमार *m* also धमाल *m* (धमार H) A musical measure and the piece composed in it.

धमाल *a* Large-bodied, bulky, big.

धमासा *m* A prickly plant, Hedysarum Alhagi.

धर *m* (धरण or धर S) Power of holding or retaining, lit. fig., hold; or of holding on or to; cohesiveness, retentiveness, adhesiveness. Ex. बायसुळें हाताचा धर गेला; त्या अंग्याला धर नाहीं सोडार घेतांच पडतो; चुना जुना झाला म्हणजे त्याला धर नाहींसा होतो; झाचे बुडोला धर नाहीं एक झोक दाहा वेळा सांगितला पाहिजे. 2 Power of upholding or supporting (as of a foundation-material or bottom); hold. 3 Power of suspension (of the animal functions). 4 Power of endurance, fortitude, persistence. 5 Consistency, congruity, constancy, steadiness, uniformity (of speech, conduct &c.) Ex. त्याचे भाषणास धर नाहीं आतां एक बोलेल मग एक बोलेल. 6 In comp. with Sanskrit words. That holds or keeps. Ex. जलधर, चक्रधर, गंगाधर.

धर धरणें To keep at home or in the house. 2 To become conjugally faithful;—used of the female or the male.

धरण *n* (S) A dam or bank across a river or stream. 2 W An aggregate of nine आणा. 3 S Holding, possessing, having.

ध. फुटणें *g*. of *s*. To have the menstrual discharge.

ध. बांधणें To tie a medicinal root with charms &c. around the neck of a pregnant woman (to prevent miscarriage).

धरणकरी *m* A sitter in restraint. See धरणेकरी.

धरणखांब *m* The main post (in poor houses) reaching from the ground to the roof. 2 fig. The pillar or support (of a family or state).

धरणसूळ *n* C The principal stem of the root, the tap-root.

धरणी *f* (धरणें) Style, fashion, manner, tenor preserved, character maintained (of speech, conduct, composition &c.)

धरणी *f* (S) The earth or the ground. Ex. दे माय ध. ठाव O mother Earth, receive me into thy bosom. 2 The terraqueous globe.

ध. वर पडणें To be about to die. (Dying persons are removed from their cot to the ground.)

धरणी *f* (धरणें) A party (of constables &c.) despatched to apprehend; a posse comitatus.

धरणीकंप *m* (S) An earthquake. [set as a bride.

धरणीची मुलगी *f* A girl violently captured and धरणीचें लग्न *n* A marriage wherein the bride has been seized.

धरणें *vc* (धरण or धर S) To have in the hand; to hold, grasp, gripe, clutch. Ex. तो हातीं काढी धरून उभा राहिला. 2 To keep, retain, hold fast, lit. fig. Ex. पानें वाच्यानें उडतील म्हणून पायाखालीं धरलीं आहेत; हा सर्वांचा हितोपदेश मनांत धरतो.

In this sense, the verb is also intransitive. Ex. मला पाठ होतें पण धरत नाहीं. 3 To catch, seize, apprehend; to lay hold on, lit. fig. Pr. धरीन तर डसेल सोडीन तर पळेल Used where there is a perplexing choice of dangers or difficulties. Somewhat answering to *Auribus teneo lupum*. 4 To conceive in the mind; to form; to take up. Ex. तू मनांत जो अंक धरसोल तो मी सांगितो. 5 To turn to, take to, enter upon (a course or work). Ex. त्यानें सांप्रत प्रातःखान धरलें आहे. 6 To hold, account, reckon, regard, view. 7 To apply, put to, keep at. Ex. हा बैल राहटाखालीं धरा म्हणजे चांगला होईल. 8 To take, form, conceive (a fancy, a fondness). 9 To occupy or take possession of (a place, a piece of ground). 10 To mind, heed, regard, take concern about. Ex. हा शिष्या देतो हें तुम्ही धरू नका. 11 To assume, take up, form one's self into (an attitude, a position, a figure or an appearance). 12 To make or use (speed, delay). Ex. लव धरलो, उशोर धरला. 13 To acquire, receive, obtain (strength, spirits &c.): to take (offence, fright &c.): to espouse (a cause): to entertain (an opinion). 14 To find out or detect (a theft &c.). 15 To hold amongst; to include. Ex. त्या पन्ना-सांमधें हा धरला कीं? 16 To take up to observe; to hold or keep (a fast, a rite): also to hold as the performer or conductor of (गोंधळ, कथा, तमाशा, अनुष्ठान). 17 To take into one's affections or liking. Ex. आई सुलास, माय वासरास, नवरा नवरीस धरतो or धरत नाहीं.

धरून बसणें To hold pertinaciously (a sentiment, resolution, demand). धरून सोडून (Taking and dropping.) Irresolutely; in a wavering or vacillating manner—designing or acting: vaguely or indeterminately—speaking. 2 धरून सोडून वागणें

To walk discreetly; sometimes yielding, sometimes resisting. Ex. कपटो पुरवावरोवर धरून सोडून वागवें लागतें.

धरणें *vi* (धर S) To sit upon; to stick or adhere to. Ex. त्या भिंतीस गिलावा धरत नाहीं. 2 To come; to be borne or produced—blossoms, fruit: also to take place; to arise or be formed. Ex. घंटा आंवे पुष्कळ धरले; भिंतीवर खपले धरले. 3 To bear fruit. Ex. ससुद्रतोरचे मांड बडत धरनात: also to conceive and bear—a female animal. 4 To be caught, seized, affected by. Ex. माझे हातपाय वायूनें धरतात; गांवागांव गुरें धरलीं. 5 To engage the mind and remain in remembrance. Ex. तुम्ही गोष्ट सांगितली परंतु मला धरली नाहीं. 6 To be fixed upon; to be settled or appointed for or unto. Ex. ब्राह्मणास खान धरलें आहे; ज्वरास लंघन पितास अन्य उपचार धरला आहे. 7 To be warded off; to be held back—rain, cold &c. by a covering. Ex. घोंगडीनें पाकस धरत नाहीं आणि पासोडीनें थंडी धरत नाहीं.

धरणें *n* An armed party sent to seize an offender; a posse comitatus. 2 The sitting in restraint at the door of a debtor by the creditor or his agent (to enforce the payment of his dues): also such dogged sitting and fasting at the door of a temple (to extort favors from the idol). *v* बस. धरणेकरी *m* धरणेदार *c* A dogged sitter in restraint: also one of a posse comitatus. See above. धरणेपारणें *n* A religious observance,—eating and fasting on alternate days. Hence fig. scantiness of the necessities of life.

धरती *f* (धरिची S) The earth or the ground. 2 The terraqueous globe. 3 A region or tract; as पुणेंधरती, सातारधरती, कोल्हापूरधरती. 4 (धरणें) Way, style, fashion, particular or appropriate manner.

धरधरणें or धरधरावणें *vi* To recover from a bad state (of health &c.); to pick up: also to pluck up spirits. 2 To endure, last, hold out.

धरनेस *m* (धर & नेस) Consistency, constancy, steadiness, fixedness (of speech, action, course).

धरपकड *f* (धरणें & पकड H) Catching and seizing (as of thieves). Ex. गांवांत ध. चालली. 2 fig. Laying hold (of errors in an account, of speculations, frauds &c.)

धरपकडीचा *a* (धरणें & पकडणें) Entrapping, ensnaring, captivating. Used with -व्यवहार-भाषण-गोष्ट &c. [धडफड.

धरफड, धरफडणें, धरफडाट, धरफया See under धरबंद

धरबंद or ध *m* धरबंधन *n* A law, rule, regulation, prescribed practice or method. 2 Consistency, congruity, uniformity (of speech or action). 3 The binding down (of a demon) under some engagement, that he may not molest. 4 A measure of restraint or check gen.

धरबंधावर आणणें or बसविणें To bind and confine (a demon) under some engagement.

धरबांध *f* The binding down (of a demon) under some engagement. 2 (Seizing and binding.) Harsh or rough treatment.

धरविगार *f* धरवेड *f* Pressing people to carry burdens. [carry a burden.

धरविगारी *m* धरवेद्या *m* A person pressed to धरमधका *m* (धर्म & धका) Unprofitable kicks and knocks; cares, crosses, and pains for another; toil or losses sustained in charitable services. 2 A block or an erection of masonry by the wayside, to assist carriers of burdens in relieving themselves.

धरमपेटी *f* (Or धर्मपेटी) An alms-box or charity-dharmar *m* Seizing and beating. [chest.

धरमेळ *m* Consistency, congruity, coherence (of speech or action). [from roofs &c].

धरवणी *n* (धरणे & पाणी) Rain-water caught (as धरसवर *f* (धरणे & सवरणे *q. v.*) Housekeeping, house-management, *economy*; esp. with reference to Hospitality or entertainment of guests. Ex. अतिथी आला त्याची ध० करावी हा गृहस्थपणा होय; असक्वाचे एथे जेवणाची ध० चांगली आहे; घराच्या धरसवरेहून धरधनीण ओळखावी. 2 Managing, ordering, arranging, conducting gen.

धरसांड *f* (धरणे & सांडणे) Taking in hand and dropping; commencing and relinquishing. Hence Vacillation or irresolution.

धरसाड *f* (धरणे & साडणे) Wavering, vacillating, fluctuating. 2 Considerate and conforming procedure;—holding and yielding; upon some points insisting, other points forbearing or granting.

धरा *f* *S* धरित्री *f* *S* The earth; the ground: also the terraqueous globe.

धरातल *n* *S* (Expanse or face of the earth.) A term devised to express Superficies.

धराधर or री *f* (धरणे by redup.) A violent and hurried seizing and apprehending (as of offenders.)

धराधीश *m* (S Poetry. Lord of the earth.) A sovereign paramount.

धरालाक *m* (S Poetry.) The earth considered as a लोक or abode for living beings.

धरित्री *f* *S* See धरा.

धरून *prep* (Vulgar.) From or since; as कालचे-धरून Since yesterday; सळाधरून From the root or beginning; चैत्राधरून From the month चैत्र. In poetry there is धरुनि or धरनि, and these, as well as धरून, refer to space as well as to time.

धर्मा *p pr* *S* That catches or seizes: also that holds or keeps.

धर्म *m* (S) Religious practice; the customary observances of caste, sect &c.; a system of divine faith and worship: also any act or work required by it. 2 A precept enjoined in the Vedas; a sacred obligation or duty. 3 Alms-giving; charitable acts and offices gen: also alms or charities bestowed. 4 Virtue; moral or religious merit resulting from obedience to the Shāstras and Vedas. 5 Nature, character, proper or natural state or disposition. Ex. गार्हनें दूध देणे हा गार्हचा धर्म आहे; श्रद्धा वास येणे हा श्रद्धाचा धर्म. 6 A property or appertaining quality. Any peculiar, appropriate, or prescribed practice or duty: thus giving alms &c. is the धर्म of a householder; administering justice, the धर्म of a king; piety that of a Brāhman; courage, that of a Kshatriya. In this sense the compounds पुत्रधर्म, बंधुधर्म, मित्रधर्म, शत्रुधर्म, सेवधर्म, श्रेजारधर्म &c. 8 Law.

धर्म करतां कर्म जोडणे or, inversely, धर्म करतां कर्म पाडोस लागणे To bring upon one's self troubles and evils in striving to do good. धर्मखुटोस बांधणे To keep (cattle) pinned up without giving them food. धर्म पंगु Piety, religion, virtue, charity &c. is lame, i. e. having lost three legs in the three preceding ages, has, in this iron age, but one leg to stand on,—is tardy, feeble, scanty &c. धर्माचा Relating to charity—money, food &c. 2 Assumed, supposed, conceived—a person as a father, brother, sister &c. in a religious view. धर्माचे पारीं बसणे To sit idly dispensing the charity of others. 2 To obtain a favorable condition hereafter in reward of one's virtues. 3 To be ever performing charitable deeds. धर्मस्य त्वरितागनिः (A Sanskrit saying but common.) Give your alms quickly. Agreeing with Bis dat qui cito dat. धर्मावर सोमवार Putting off of alms-giving

on frivolous pretexts. धर्मास भिजन-चालणे-वागणे-वर्तणे-करणे-&c. To walk under religious reverence or regard. धर्माची वाट विचडणे or मोडणे To stop the flowing of any philanthropic course. धर्मावर लाटणे-टाकणे-साडणे To give over to one's sense of justice or righteousness. धर्मास येणे *g. of o.* To approve itself (to any one) as fit to be done. Ex. तुझे धर्मास येईल ते कर.

धर्मकर्म *n* Conduct, procedure, behaviour, doings, one's acts and deeds. Ex. ज्याचे त्यास ध० कामास येईल. See other examples under कर्मधर्म. 2 Pious and religious deeds and observances.

धर्मकर्मसंयोग *m* See कर्मधर्मसंयोग.

धर्मकार्य *n* (S) धर्मकृत्य *n* (S) A religious or a moral act; a good work. (Digging a well, building a temple &c.) 2 Any religious observance, ceremony, or rite.

धर्मखाते *n* The head or branch (of accounts) under which alms-gifts or charities are written. 2 A charitable institution or establishment.

धर्मतः *ad* *S* Righteously, rightly, justly.

धर्मदान *n* (S) Giving of alms: also an alms-gift. Ex. एक करितो ध०॥ दणामान लेखतो धन॥

धर्मदारीकुवे *n* (A dog at Charity's door.) A term for one (an official, a servant &c.) that stands in the way of eleemosynaries.

धर्मध्वज *m* (S Banner of religion.) Ostentation of religiousness or sanctity. *v* लाव, उभार, उधव, उड. 2 By meton. A forward professor of religion or sanctity.

धर्मध्वजी *m* (S) A religious impostor; one who hypocritically displays all the signs and marks of religion or piety.

धर्मनिष्पत्ति *f* *S* Discharge or fulfilment of duty.

धर्मनौका *f* (S) pop. धर्मनाव *f* A free ferryboat.

धर्मन्याय *m* (S) Justice, equity, impartiality.

धर्मपत्नी *f* (S) A duly-constituted wife (i. e. the first wife) of a man of any of the classes. 2 The wife of a Brāhman (i. e. the first wife where there are two or more), who is competent to be associated with her husband in religious services and rites.

धर्मपथ *m* (धर्मपथ *S*) The way of religion or righteousness. Ex. सदा चालिजे ध० सर्व कुमति टाकेनि॥; also ध० जेणे मोडिले॥ त्यास अवश्य दंडावे॥.

धर्मपरायण *ad* (S) In charity; as a religious act; without charge; gratuitously—giving, serving. 2 Justly, equitably, with religious strictness and verity.

धर्मपिंड *m* (S) An offering (a ball of rice) to the manes of those who died childless; also to the manes of such as, according to the Shāstras, are gone into perdition.

धर्मपुत्र *m* (S) One who, assuming for the season the name and office of son to a defunct without a son, performs his funeral solemnities.

धर्मपुरी *f* (S) A place where Religion flourishes: also a city or place in which many Brāhman or pious men have taken up their residence. 2 A house ever open to strangers, a hospitable mansion, Charity-hall. [collections, a charity-box.

धर्मपेटो *f* A box set apart to receive charitable धर्मपोई sometimes धर्मपोवई *f* The giving of victuals and water to wayfarers or to paupers or strangers gen. 2 The booth &c. erected for the purpose.

धर्मबंधु *m* (S) One taken up into the place of brother; an assumed or supposed brother. 2 A brother-religionist.

धर्मबुद्धि *f* (S) Charitableness of disposition;

the desire of doing good or of abounding in the commanded works of piety.

धर्मभ्राता *m* *S* A fellow-religionist. 2 An adopted or assumed brother. [by religion.

धर्मसंयत्ता *f* (S) The bounds or order prescribed धर्ममार्ग *m* (S) The road of piety or of virtue.

धर्मयुद्ध *n* (S) Fair or equitable battle, as between equal numbers, or between parties similarly armed &c.; observing all the established laws of combat.

धर्मराज *m* (S) The name of the eldest of the five पांडव princes. Hence applied to an upright or virtuous person gen. 2 A name of Yama, Regent of the dead.

धर्मराजाची बीज *f* The 2nd lunar day of the light half of the month Kārtik; on which brothers and sisters dress up and worship each other.

धर्मराज्य *n* *S* A kingdom of just laws and equitable government.

धर्मलंड *a* (धर्म & लंड Penis. A rather obscene word.) Neglectful of religious ordinances and rites. This is one of three bad characters. See देवलंड & पिढलंड. [profaneness.

धर्मलोप *m* (S) Irreligion; general impiety and धर्मवाट *f* A free passage; liberty to pass without molestation (as afforded to a suppliant enemy &c.)

धर्मवान *a* (S) Religious, pious, virtuous, righteous, charitable &c.

धर्मवासना *f* (S) A religious, pious, or virtuous desire; an inclination or a moving towards the performance of beneficent or meritorious deeds.

धर्मविपाक *m* *S* The product (mature or ultimate) of religious and virtuous deeds. See विपाक.

धर्मविवाह *m* (S) Marriage of another effected by defraying the expenses of it, a gratis-marriage.

धर्मशाला *f* (S) A building erected for the accommodation of travelers. 2 *S* A court of justice, a tribunal.

धर्मशास्त्र *n* (S) The code or body of Hindú law; the laws and institutes of सनु &c. 2 A code of laws gen. 3 The science, system, or law of piety and religion. [धर्मशास्त्र.

धर्मशास्त्री *a* (S) Acquainted with or read in the धर्मशास्त्र or धर्मशास्त्रा *f* (धर्मशास्त्रा *S*) A building erected for the accommodation of travelers. 2 Applied of late to Poor-asylum.

धर्मशाळेचे उखळ *n* (The pounding mortar of a Dharmshālā.) A term for a prostitute or common strumpet. Pr. धर्मशाळेचे उखळी येत्याजात्याने कांडावे.

धर्मशिला (S) pop. धर्मशिला *f* The stone on which a woman, devoting herself to the flames, places her foot to ascend the pyre of her deceased husband.

धर्मशील *a* (S) pop. धर्मशील *a* Obedient to the injunctions of the Shāstras; religious, pious, virtuous.

धर्मसंतति *f* (S) धर्मसंतान *n* (S) Female offspring, a daughter. (Because females are, in marriage, given out of the family). 2 An adopted child.

धर्मसभा *f* (S) A court of justice, a tribunal. 2 An assembly or chamber for the regulation and ordering of matters of religion.

धर्मसंस्थान *n* (S) A holy or religious place: also a kingdom or place in which piety or righteousness reigns. 2 A place given to Brāhman for the celebration of religious rites. 3 Freely. A charitable place, institution, or establishment.

धर्मसंस्थापन *n* (S) The establishment of religion or a religion.

धर्मज्ञ *a* *S* Skilled in the nice points of the धर्मशास्त्र or of law. 2 Knowing one's duty.

धर्माआड कुवे *n* A term for a malignant fellow that opposes beneficent endeavors.

धर्माचरण *n* (S) Religious or virtuous demeanour or procedure.

धर्माचा कांटा *m* A balance of perfect accuracy established at a place for the weighing of disputed quantities. The money obtained from the persons bringing goods to be weighed, is dispensed in charity.

धर्माचा पाहारा *m* A term for the morning watch (1½ hours before, and 1½ hours after, sunrise).

धर्माचो गाय *f* A charity-cow. Pr. ध० दांत ना दाढा A charity-article or a gratuitous service is seldom good or well-performed. Pr. ध० दांत कांगे नाहीं Look not a gift horse in the mouth. 2 A term for a daughter. (Because females are, in marriage, given away.)

धर्मात्मा *m* (S) Soul of piety or religion, Religion herself.) A pious, charitable, virtuous man; one abounding in works of piety and goodness.

धर्मादाय or **धर्मादाव** *m* An alms or a gift in charity. 2 An endowment of revenue for a religious purpose; an order (upon a village) for a quantity of corn annually; any allowance for religious persons or purposes. 3 Used as *ad* for धर्मार्थ In charity or as a religious gift.

ध० टाकणे-सेडणे-देणे To give up in charity; to resign for some charitable use.

धर्मादायपट्टो or **धर्मादावपट्टी** *f* A paper of subscription towards the support of any person or religious establishment.

धर्माधर्मी or **धर्माधर्मीने** *ad* (धर्म by redup.) By the contributions of the charitable or pious.

धर्माधर्मीवर काम चालविणे To carry on a business by eleemosynary aid.

धर्मधर्मीचा *a* Obtained or accomplished through charitable or pious persons.

धर्माधिकरण *n* S The office of watching over morals and manners, of enforcing observance of the ordinances of religion &c., censorship. 2 Administration of the laws. 3 A royal tribunal or hall of justice. [justice or magistrate.]

धर्माधिकार *m* S The office of Censor. 2 A

धर्माधिकारी *m* S A public censor. 2 An administrator of the law; a justice or magistrate.

धर्माध्यक्ष *m* S A conservator or administrator of religion, morals, and the laws; a king, a magistrate, a censor.

धर्मानुयायो *a* S धर्मानुवर्त्ती *a* S धर्मानुसारी *a* S and numerous similar compounds. That follows religion, piety, or virtue.

धर्मानुष्ठान *n* S Deportment or procedure according to the institutes and prescriptions of religion; holy life and walk. 2 Religious service; solemnization of any ordinance or rite. 3 A religious and good work. [act; gratuitously.]

धर्मार्थ *ad* (S) In charity; as a religious gift or

धर्मार्थजमीन *f* Land granted for religious objects. It comprises देवस्थान & धर्मादाय.

धर्मावतार *m* (S धर्म Virtue, अवतार Incarnation.) A term for an exceedingly correct and excellent person; Virtue incarnate or impersonate; Justice or Righteousness herself.

धर्मास *ad* (धर्म) A word corresponding in use to "For heaven's sake." An exclamation of weariness and pettish adjuration. [judge; the bench.]

धर्मासन *n* S The throne of justice; the seat of the धर्मैश्वर *a* (S) Virtuous, pious, good; observant of religious rites and moral works.

धर्मी *a* (S) Virtuous, pious, strict, just. 2 Having qualities or properties;—used of the subject in opposition to the accidents or affections of it.

3 also धर्मीदाता (Esp. in use amongst religious mendicants.) Liberal in almsgiving, charitable.

धर्मीडा *m* The furnishing daily of a pitcher of water to the house of a Brāhman in the month of चैत्र &c. (A religious act among females.)

धर्मापदेश *m* (S) Religious and moral instruction.

धर्मापदेशक *m* (S) A spiritual preceptor or guide.

धर्मविवाह *m* S Marriage according to all the institutes and enactments of religion.

धर्वण *n* S Overbearing, overawing, domineering demeanour. 2 Ravishing, rape, forcible constupration. [flower by violence, to ravish.]

धर्वणे *v c* (Poetry. धर्वण) To constuprate or de-

धलपट *n* A chip or shaving.

धलपा *m* dim. धलपो *f* A chip or shaving: also a chip or slice (of a stone, plaster of a wall, mass of गूळ, dough, or similar substance).

वाळून धलपो होणे To get thin like a chip.

धव *m* (S) A husband. In comp. with the name of the wife prefixed; as रामाधव, सीताधव.

धवड *m* (Or धावड) A class or an individual of it. They are smelters of iron.

धवताल or **ध्या** *a* Commonly धोताल.

धवधवीत *ad* An enhancing adjunct to the words पिवळा, गोरा, & पांढरा. Ex. ध० पिवळा, ध० गोरा Exceedingly yellow, fair, white; of a bright and glaring yellow or white.

धवल *a* S pop. धवळ *a* & धवा *a* White.

धवलार *n* (Poetry. धवल White, आर from गृह House.) A house having a chunamed terrace: also such terrace. 2 A splendid or superb mansion or edifice. Ex. तेथे सुरतर्ची वने अपार ॥ कामधेनूची बहुत खिळारें ॥ चिंतामणीची धवलारें ॥ कैलासी भक्तालागीं दिधली ॥

धवशा or **धंशा** or **धंवसा** *m* See धोशा.

धवा *a* (धवल S) White. [snow-drop.]

धवाफल *a* W Pure white, lily-white, fair as a

धवेटी *a* W Having apparel of a shining white.

धशा or **धशा** *a* (धस! or دھونس H) Rough, rude, violent and coarse—a workman &c. 2 Rapid and heedless; of impetuous and rough action; one that tears through, dashes along, rattles away.

धशाखशा *ad* Roughly or rudely (through hurry or heedlessness)—writing, ploughing, speaking, performing gen.

धशाफशा *ad* (Imit.) In a hurried and heedless, or in a rough and rude manner—writing, working, hacking, hewing.

धशोफशी *ad* (Imit.) Riotously, recklessly, lavishly—spending or using. 2 Commonly धशाफशा.

धखोट *a* (Low.) Rude, rough, boisterous, violent, of brutish or loutish manners; a coarse and overbearing fellow. The following graphic definition or jeu d'esprit has been struck out for the धखोट, सुखा भोच्या मठानिद्रा अतिविषयलंपटा दोर्धवेणी (or दोर्धवादी) बहुक्रोधी धखोट पंचलक्षण ॥

धष्ट or **धष्टपुष्ट** *a* Sturdy, lusty, robust, full-bodied. Ex. प्रेमाचें भोजन नित्य करीत ॥ धष्टपुष्ट दिसतसे ॥

धस *m* (धस!) A nail, peg, spike, stump, stub, snag, splinter; any thing or part projecting so as to catch and tear. Hence 2 A rude and impudent or a violent fellow. 3 *f* A violent onset or rush (through or against). *v* मार. 4 *m* A sudden impression of grief or terror, a shock, a blow. *v* हो. 5 *m* C A steep slope (as of a river's bank or the side of a hill).

धशी, धसास, or धसावर घालणे-लावणे-देणे To blast (a business) by wild and precipitous measures in the prosecution of it; to imperil or endanger; to

throw into jeopardy (a thing, a case or matter). धस देणे-मारणे &c. See under धज.

धसकट *n* (धस) A piece of stubble, a stub or small stump remaining. [neat.]

धसकट *a* (धस) Thick or coarse: opp. to fine, thin,

धसकट्या or **धसकट्या** *a* धसकटाराव *m* (धसकट & धस!)

Rough, rude, violent and coarse—a workman &c. 2 Rapid and heedless; of impetuous and reckless or rough action; one that tears through thick and thin.

धसकणे *v c* (धस! Imit. of the sound of rending; or from دھسکا H) To draw through or over rudely and violently (as a cloth &c. through a bush or over stubble.) 2 To thrust or stick into or to pierce forcibly and with a sound: also to drive or push through; to force a way roughly and heedlessly.

धसकणे *v i* (धस! or دھسका H) To catch and tear; to rend with a sound. 2 To break with a crash—a bough &c.

धसकधया *m* धसकनंदन *m* (Fanciful formations from धसकणे & नंदन Son.) Terms for a rough, violent, heedless fellow; one that tears away, dashes headlong on, rattles slapdash through: also for a rude, coarse, and clumsy workman.

धसकफसक *ad* (Imit.) In a hurried and heedless, or in a rough and rude manner—going, speaking, writing, working. [gen. See धसाफशी.]

धसकफसक *f* (Imit.) Violent and reckless action

धसका *m* (धस!) A sudden impression of terror or grief, a shock. 2 A sounding stroke with a stick or sword. 3 A sudden catch and pull.

धसकावणी *f* (Verbal of धसकाविणे) Cutting, slashing, hacking &c.

धसकाविणे *v c* (धस!) To cut, slash, hack, hew; to cut soundingly, or to lay about wildly and furiously. 2 To drag through or over; to tear along through whatever obstruction and resistance.

धसकावून बोलणे To speak utterly without heed or hesitation; to blurt out or out with one's mind.

धसणे *v i* (धस! or दھसा H) To burst or push through; to force a passage through obstruction: also to pierce, penetrate, or sink into suddenly, forcibly, or soundingly. 2 (Better धजणे) To put one's self forward for a service or work: also to apply (to any study or work) intently and sedulously. [onwards, home].

धसणे *v c* P (धस!) To ram or drive (in, down, धसदार, धसाव, धसावणे Preferably धजदार &c.

धसधस or **सां** *ad* (Imit.) With violent heaving and beating. Ex. काळीज ध० करतें or उडतें or जीव ध० करतो or कर उडतो. 2 Imit. of violent slashing or cutting, or of tearing, rending, ripping, bursting, snapping &c.

धसधस *f* (Imit.) Palpitation; as जिवाची or उराची धसधस. 2 By metonymy of cause for effect. Alarm or apprehension; as मला त्या वाटेनें जायला ध० वाटतो. [काळीज-कर-काती-दुदय.]

धसधसणे *v i* (धस! धस!) To go pit-a-pat—जीव-धसधस or धसधस *f* (Imit.) Sharp words; bickering as prelusive of a quarrel.

धसमगज *m* A preparation of flour, spices &c. to make sweetmeat-balls.

धसमुसळा or **व्या** *a* (A fanciful formation with धस! & मुसळ pestle.) Applied to a fellow of huge, lubberly, and loutish make; or of rough, boorish, and overbearing manners or action.

धसरड *f* (धस! the sound fancied on sliding down rapidly.) Any declivous place, as the high bank of a river or side of a hill; any rapid slope.

धसाडा *a* Coarse and thick—thread, grass, कड-बा &c.

धसाडा *m* A piece of stubble, a stub, stump, snag.

धसाधशी *f* (Imit.) Cutting, slashing, hacking, hewing, rending.

धसाधस or सा *ad* Imit. of the sound of cutting, slashing, hacking, rending, tearing. 2 (with जीव or काळीज करणें-उडणें) Expressive of violent palpitation, pit-a-pat: also (with रडणें) of convulsive heaving: (with चालणें-निसरणें &c.) of noisy slipping. धसाधस is the intensive form of धसाध.

धसाफशी *f* (Imit.) Violent and heedless action; rough pulling and hauling; rude tumbling and tossing about. 2 Sharp words; bickering as pre-lusive of a quarrel. 3 Slashing, hacking, hewing &c. [धसाफशा.

धसाफसा *ad* Hurriedly and heedlessly &c. See धसाल or ली or ल्या *a* (धस!) See धसकधया.

धस *n* (Imit.) A sudden impression of grief or terror; a shock, a blow.

धसमसळ *a* (An imitative or a fanciful formation. धस! & सुसळ, or धससु & सुळ) Used of one of bulky and unwieldy structure of body; or of rude, coarse, and brutish deportment; or of wild, violent, and reckless action gen.

धा *ind* (S) Time, turn, occasion. In comp. with the numerals; as एकधा, द्विधा, त्रिधा, चतुर्धा.

धाक *m* *f* A certain soft and red stone. See धाव.

धाकस *f* A particular flowering shrub.

धाक *m* (धाक H) Awe, dread, habitual fear, fearful regard. *v* बाळग, धर, राख.

धाक दाखविणें To awe, snub, intimidate. धाक ना घेका Neither fear nor awe; neither dread of nor reverential regard for; i. e. utter fearlessness and unconcern.

धाकटा or धाकला *a* Lower, shorter, smaller, younger; less comparatively (in height, length, age). 2 धाकटा in connection with अधवा & सधवा expresses the third or lowest degree (of age, amongst children).

धाकटा कुंवर *m* (The lad, the youngster.) A name amongst agriculturists for पुष्य the eighth nakshatra, as न्हातारा (the old fellow) is for पुनर्वसु the seventh nakshatra. [beast.

धाकड *a* P Coarse—cloth: rudely large—man or

धाकडधुकड *f* धाकधुको *f* धाकधूक *f* धागधुगी, धाग. धूग *f* (Commonly धुगधुगी) Feeble and quivering pulsation: also fluttering of the heart.

धाकडधुकड *ad* (Imit.) Quiveringly, flutteringly, palpitatingly. [man or beast.

धाकडधोकड *a* Coarse—cloth: coarsely large—

धाकणें *vi* (Poetry. धाक) To be impressed with awe or dread; to walk or abide in the fear of. Ex. स्त्री बाळ दड साधु हो पुरजन ॥ बहु धाकला पादायाला ॥

धाकदरारा *m* Fear and dread of; awe or deep apprehension of; sense of snubbedness or intimidation. *v* पड, बस, अस, बाळग, धर, राख.

धाकधुको or धाकधूक *f* See धाकडधुकड.

धाकला *a* See धाकटा. [stature, size, or age.

धाकुटपण *n* धाकुटपणा *m* (Poetry.) Inferiority in

धाकुटा or धाकुला *a* (Poetry.) Lower, shorter &c. See धाकटा. Ex. तुका न्हाणे हरी अवघा येकला ॥ परि चोय धाकुला भक्तासाटी ॥

धांगड *f* A term for a rude, boisterous girl; a hoiden, a romp. 2 *n* R W The compages of leaves which is placed over a frame and, together with it, composes a cadjan-summerhead.

धांगड sometimes धांगडा *a* Coarse—cloth, thread &c. 2 Rude—work or workman or person. 3

Lusty, loutish, coarsely sturdy—man or beast: also clumsily or awkwardly large—an article.

धांगडणें *v* *c* (Commonly धिंगडणें) To leap, caper, frisk about &c. [workmanship.

धांगडधिंगड *a* Coarse, clumsy, rough, rude—

धांगडधिंगा *m* (धांगडा H) Wild, boisterous leaping and capering; horseplay, romps. 2 Applied to a rude, boisterous girl; a hoiden, a romp, a tom boy.

धांगडा, धांगडो, धांगला *m* Tumult, disturbance, clamor, a brawl or squabble, wild wailing, hubbub gen. *v* कर, वाज, मांड, लाव, उडव.

धागधुगी or धागधुग *f* See धाकडधुकड.

धागा *m* (धागा H) Thread.

कचा धाग्याची रयत A Ryot wholly obedient or tractable. कचा धाग्यांत असणें or वागणें *g*. of *o*. To be exceedingly tractable and obedient unto. कचा धाग्यानें बांधणें To hold under the readiest obedience or quietest subjection.

धागादोरा *m* (धागा H & दारा H) Both signifying thread.) Connection (of consanguinity, affinity, or friendship).

धांगोडा *m* Exposure; publicly disgracing or public disgrace. *v* वाज, माज, हो, चाल.

धाट *n* W A village of mere boors.

धाटणो or धाटो *f* Way, style, fashion, particular or appropriate manner. 2 Cast, make, form, shape.

धाटा *m* A web of cloth of about a span-breadth and five cubits in length. This cloth being employed as a wrapper over the head and ears, as a girding around a cap, as a raiser and stiffener of the mustaches of Dandies (in their hours of dishabile), and as a waist-bandage by females after parturition, the word has come to be understood by many as bearing only these specific significations. *v* घे, बांध.

धाटामोटा *a* (मोटा by redup.) Big, fat, stout. Used (as are our words Hale, hearty, whole, sound, with reference to disease) with reference to emaciation or sickly meagreness. 2 Coarse, gross, large—cloth, kinds of rice &c.

धाड *f* (धाडा or धाडा H) An impetuous, over-spreading, desolating assault: (as a hostile incursion, an irruption of marauders, an overwhelming invasion of birds, cattle, locusts; a vehemently driven, all-devouring blaze of fire &c. &c.) *v* घाल, मार, पड, बस. 2 Used fig. as our Swarm, of a consuming host of strangers, guests, children, beggars: also applied to a vexatious or worrying child; a pest, a plague. Pr. धाड पडावी पण चीत पडूं नये Let the locusts come, but let not the rain of चिचानक्षत्र fall: (for this would be still more injurious to the now-ripening rice.) Others explain the proverb—Whatever heavy assaults be made on us, never let us succumb. "Tu ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito."

धाड पडणें Used to one making difficulties about nothing. Ex. तुला काय धाड पडली एवढें ओझें उचलायास? What has seized thee that &c.

धाड-कन-कर-दिशी *ad* Imit. of the sound in falling of some heavy body, of the report of a cannon, of a thunder-clap &c.

धाडघोडा *m* A term for a large and fine horse. (Because such an animal presented to a poor man is viewed as a धाड or Visitation to eat him up.) 2 Applied to a big and rude boy, or to a burly and coarse female.

धाडणें *v* *c* To send, despatch, transmit.

धाडधाड *ad* Imit. of heavy noises, as of heavy hammering; of the falling of buildings, wells,

rain, heavy fruits; of men leaping, or of substances being dashed, into water: expressive also of vehemence or intensity of action or manner of being, as of the dropping dead of men or cattle in a pestilence or murrain, of violent palpitation (of कर or काळीज); of the spreading abroad of a strong odor &c. &c.

धाडघोपट *f* Commonly धोडघोपट.

धाडस *n* (धाडस H) Boldness, dauntlessness, intrepidity. [less.

धाडस *a* धाडशी or धाडसी *a* Bold, daring, daunt-धाडळ or धांडळ *a* Long, thick, and coarse;—used of the culm of जोंघळा. 2 fig. Tall and gaunt.

धाडळणें, धांडुळणें, धांडोळणें *v* *c* (Or धुंडाळणें. From दुंदन S) To search narrowly; to ransack; to rummage. This verb agrees indifferently with the object or the subject of the search—with the article missing or wanted, or with the house, box, papers &c. explored. Ex. घर धांडुळलें, गांव धांडुळला, डागिना धांडुळला, डबी धांडुळली; also धांडोळानि आवश्यक ॥ सोताशुद्धि करावी ॥

धांडोळी *f* A diarrhoea or looseness.

धाडी *m* (धाडी H) A class or an individual of it of Muhammadan singers. They are among the retainers of kings and great men; and they precede them on their march with armies or in pompous processions, chanting praises &c.

धाडो *f* Commonly धाड. An assault &c. 2 (Or धाडो) Brother's daughter or husband's brother's daughter.

धाडो *f* (In the सुद्धें & मावळ) A frame of light sticks covered with grass (as a tattie or defence to walls &c. against rain). 2 (Poetry. For धाड q. v.) An attack; a pest, plague &c. Ex. जे विंवशी धाडी नेऊन टाकिले ॥

धाडोज & धाडोस *n* (Commonly धाडस) Boldness, daringness, intrepidity.

धांडुळणें or धांडोळणें *v* *c* See धांडळणें.

धांडोडा or धांडोरा *m* धांडोरें *n* धांडोळा *m* Public notice by a crier.

धाणें *vi* To be filled, satiated, glutted. Used mostly in poetry and with restriction to the past tense (घाला). Ex. तुका ह्याने गोड झालें ॥ नारायणें पोटा-घालें ॥; also यथेष्ट भक्षिलें पोटा घायवरी ॥ तंव ह्याने हरी पुरे आतां ॥

धात *f* (धातु S) Semen virile.

धात फुटणें *g*. of *s*. To get a gleet. 2 in. con. To attain to puberty.

धांत *f* धांतळी *f* C A shred, strip, or slip of cloth.

धाता *m* S A title of God. Cherisher, Upholder, Preserver &c. 2 That possesses or has.

धातु *f* (S and masc) Semen virile. 2 *m* A metal or mineral. 3 The root of a verb. 4 A principle or humor of the body; as phlegm, wind, bile. 5 A constituent part of the body, of which seven are enumerated; viz. blood, marrow, fat, flesh, bones, medullary substance, semen. 6 A primary or elementary substance; viz. earth, water, fire, air, आकाश. 7 A property of a primary element,—odor, flavor, color, touch, and sound.

धातु फुटणें *g*. of *s*. To be affected with a gleet. 2 in. con. To come of age; to become adult.

धातुनाम *n* S A verbal noun.

धातुपाठ *m* (S) A table of verbs.

धातुपात *m* (S) Emissio seminis.

धातुपुष्ट *a* S धातुपोषण *a* S Corroborant, invigorant, nutritive—an article of diet or medicine.

धातुपोषण *n* (S) Nourishing or invigorating the system. 2 fig. Feeding with false hopes; illusive consolation or encouragement. Also धातु-

पेपणाचें बोलणें *n* धातुपेपणाच्या गोष्टी *f pl* or धातु-पोपण बोलणें -गोष्ट -भाषण Soft and sweet words (instead of giving or performing); blarney, courtier-promises. [metallic.]

धातुमय *a* (S) Composed or consisting of metal, धातुमाक्षिक *n* S A mineral substance, a sulphuret of iron.

धातुमेह *m* S Passing semen in the urine, seminal gleet: also urine having mingled semen.

धातुरूप *n* (S) A form of a verb.

धातुवाद *m* S Mineralogy or chemistry.

धातुवादो *m* S A mineralogist or a chemist; a man conversant about metals and minerals.

धातुविकार *m* (S) धातुक्षय *m* (S) Marasmus or cachexia under a continued gleet.

धातुसंघित *a* (S) In grammar. Formed from the root, derived. Also as *s n* A derivative.

धतुस्खलन *n* S Emissio seminis.

धातुसंभक्त *a* S That restrains seminal gleet or immoderate or involuntary emission—a drug &c.

धातुस्पर्श *m* (S) Touch or contact of metal. A term, together with the power of neg. con., for Absolute poverty; absolute lack of metal (i. e. gold, silver, or copper). Ex. ह्याच्या घरांत धा० नाहीं. 2 A term, with neg. con., for Utter absence of (gold or silver) trinkets. Ex. त्या बायकोच्या अंगास धा० न्हटला तर नाहींच.

धात्री *f* S Emblic myrobalan, Phyllanthus emblica. 2 A mother, fostermother, or nurse, any fostering female. [row remnant of cloth.]

धांद *f* A shred, strip, or slip of cloth. 2 A narrow धादरणें *v i* To be terrified, scared, confounded; to be frightened out of one's wits. 2 To rub along or against with abrasion.

धांदल *f* धांदलपट्टी *f* धांदलाधांदल *f* (دهاندل H) Disorder, derangement, confusion (of affairs, of a business, of things): distraction or discomposure (of mind): tumult, uproar, racket, rattle, row and riot; disturbance gen. 2 Chicanery, trickery, wily practices. *v* कर, लाव.

धांदलो or ह्या *a* (धांदल) Wild, tumultuous, har-ram-scaram; one ever disordering and confounding.

धादांत *m* (An arbitrary formation to rhyme with and oppose वेदांत) Private opinion; personal experience or observation; in contrad. to the dogmata of the Vedas. Ex. आझास तुमचें वेदांत न कळे आझो आपले धादांतावर चालतो. 2 Used as *ad* Plainly, manifestly, indisputably, with striking clearness and evidence. Ex. हा धा० चोर, लबाड, सोदा. Pr. धादांताला सिद्धांताचो गरज नाहीं. 3 Downright, outright, plump, roundly, smack.

धादांतणें *v i* धादावणें *v i* To be ravenous after; to be fierce with hunger or desire; to crave eagerly.

धादांती *a* (धादांत) One who, disregarding the sacred writings, directs himself by reason or experience; a rationalist; a matter-of-fact-man.

धांदो *f* धांदोटी *f* (Dim. of धांद) A shred, strip, or slip of cloth. 2 A small remnant of cloth.

धादूस *a* P Satiated, sated, glutted.

धाधाटा *m* A blast of wind. See धुधाटा.

धांधुळणें *v c* Usually धांधुळणें or धांडळणें.

धाधू or धांधू *ad* Imit. of the pealing of cannon, of the clang of loud-sounding musical instruments, of the dashing of heavy rain, of any deep banging, thumping, stumping &c. 2 Used also as *s f* Pealing, banging, clanging &c.: also loud quarreling.)

धानाच्या *f pl* The grain Coix barbata.

धान्य *n* (S) pop. धान *n* Corn or grain gen. and, by preeminence, rice (rice in its husk). 2 In the नवरात्र some grains of rice or wheat are sow in an

little earth which is put around देवी, or in चैत्र a-round गौरी. These grains, when grown, are called धान. 3 Blades of corn stuck in the turban at the दसरा.

धान्यपलालन्याय The law of the corn and its straw. Conquer the king and you conquer his subjects; accomplish or acquire a matter and you attain all it sustains or involves. [country.]

धान्यदेश *m* (S) A country fertile in grain; a grain-धान्यपंचक & धान्यपंचकाचा काढा See under पंचधान्ये.

धान्यफराळ *n* A meal made (on fast-days &c.) upon parched grains and similar dry food.

धान्यभिक्षा *f* (S) Grain given to mendicants at the धान्यमाप *n* A corn-measure. [time of harvest.]

धाप *f* (دهاپ H) Quickened respiration, panting. 2 Impeded respiration, gasping; the disease Asthma or Dyspnoea. Ex. तुक्याचें लग्न केलें असतां परि नवरोस होतो धापेची व्यथा. [gasp.]

धापा देणें or दाटणें To breathe hard; to pant, heave, धापकरी or धापेकरी or धापकरू *m* A man afflicted with asthma or dyspnoea.

धाप *f* खानें (A phrase at इटोदांडू and in plays with the ball, quoits, or cowries.) To pass or stretch over the bound-line in throwing the ball &c.

धापट *n* The pulverulent residue of rice pounded and sifted. 2 *m* A reptile of the lizard kind. 3 *f* In play with tops. A dead throw.

धापटो *f* Used with पोटाची. Flatness and thinness of belly (as from sickness or fasting). *v* वळ, हो *g.* of *s.* [grounds.]

धापड *a* C Arid, meagre, sterile;—esp. rice-

धापडधुपड *ad* (Fanciful.) Scantly, poorly, unsatisfying;—used of animals and with पोटा भरणें-जोगावणें &c. Also as *s f* Scanty belly-filling; poor depasturing or feeding.

धापणें *v i* (धाप) To breathe hard; to heave, gasp, pant. 2 P To be satiated or glutted.

धापलणें *v i* (धाप) To labor for breath; to gasp, heave, pant.

धापा *m* A kind of grass. 2 A tile of the flat kind.

धापा *ad* C Used with करणें. To injure or damage utterly; to spoil.

धापाळू, धापा *a* (धाप) Asthmatic.

धाबटो—पोटाचो *f* Commonly धापटो.

धावडधिंगा *m* (Boisterous merriment; leaping and capering, pulling and shoving; horseplay, romps. [of gram-flour &c.]

धावलवडा *m* धावलवडो *f* A kind of वडा or cake

धाबळ *f* धाबळो *f* C A sort of woollen cloth; or a blanket made of it. 2 A pigeon-house or dove-cot.

3 A quantity of the fibrous integuments of the coconut slightly twisted by being rolled through the hand. [so roofed.]

धाबें *n* धाबडें *n* A flat roof of earth. 2 A house धाबें दणाणणें *g.* of *s.* To be frightened out of one's wits. धाब्यावर बसविणें To impose upon; to gull,

chouse, bob. 2 To fleece, spoil, pill.

धाबेघर *n* A house with a flat or terraced roof.

धाम *f* Epidemic disease. 2 Used fig. as our words Itch, rage, mania, cacoethes, furor, for a general or a great eagerness and excitation after.

धाम *n* S A house or dwelling-place; a place, spot, or seat of inherence. Ex. श्रीरामा संगलधामा तो निजधामास गेला. 2 The body.

धामगंड *m* (धाम्या) A term of reproach for a मध्यदिन or यजुर्वेदी.

धामण *f* (دهامण H) A species of Coluber. Said to be destructive to cattle; in the nostrils of which it insinuates its tail, and then draws it forth with violent abrasion.

धामण *f* धामणी *f* A fish of the Cockle kind, occupying a bivalvular shell: also such shell. 2 धामण *m* or धामणी *f* Screw tree, Helicteres Isora.

धामणणें *v i* (धामण) To be struck and affected by the eyes of a धामण—cattle.

धामण्या *m* (धामण) A species of Coluber, said to be the offspring of a धामण by a Cobra de capello.

धामण्यापोपट *m* A species of parrot.

धामधूम *f* (دهامدهوم H) Uproar, tumult, confusion, hurry-skurry; wild hurry and bustle, or noisy and glaring pageantry. Pr. धा० बलोका राज.

धामा *m* Violent eagerness for or excitement about; as मागण्याचा-जेवण्याचा-रडण्याचा-धामा. See धाम *f* Sig. II.

धामा *m* C A mark impressed (by cowherds) on the hand or arm by applying ignited cowdung.

धामा or म्या *m* A term of opprobrium for a मध्य-धामोण *f* A species of Coluber. See धामण. [दिन.]

धाय *f* or धायमाय *f* A loud plaint or lamentation; a wild outcry. *v* मोकल, फोड. घे, घाल.

धायधाय रडणें-ओरडणें To cry with loud lamentations. [tosa.]

धायटो *f* (S) धायफूल *n* A plant, Grislea tomen-

धायरी *f* The name of a tree. [and cattle.]

धायरू *n* A violent disorder incidental to horses

धार *f* (धारा S) The edge of a weapon or tool; and hence, the edge or brink of a precipice &c.: and by meton., A sword; a fierce disposition; a fierce person. 2 Stream—in most of its applica-

tions with us: viz. the course or current of a river; a line of descending fluid (as of rain or of water poured out); a line oozing and running from a vessel; a stream of prosperity; a stream of curses or abuse; the stream of opinion, of life &c. 3 The sensible horizon. Ex. दिवस धारेंस आला. 4 Milking. Ex. धारेची वेळ आली. 5 A line or chain of hills.

धार करणें To edge or sharpen. 2 To perform deeds of valor. धार काढणें or धार पिळणें *g.* of *o.* (To draw forth streams.) To milk. धार धरणें To pour in a continuous stream cold water upon the head. (Practised in certain disorders.) 3 To fall heavily, downright &c.—rain. 4 To array one's self or stand up against. धारभर A small quantity (of oil, ghee, milk, honey). See कवडी. धार मारणें To cut with a sword; to achieve feats of arms.

धारेंवरचा वाघ (A tiger from the horizon, from some distant region.) A phrase merely expletive and corresponding closely with a vulgar and profane phrase in English; too vulgar however for insertion. Ex. हें काम तू करोनास तर धारेंवरचा वाघ करोल; तुला न हाक माहं तर धारेंवरचे वाघास हाक माहं. धारेंवर आणणें or धरणें To bring or to hold under strict discipline; to place or to keep a tight hand over. धारेंवर येणें To come under strict discipline. धारेंवर वागणें To behave with great caution and circumspection; or to be on an arduous and perilous course of action. To the above add the following. चारही धारा तोंडांत पडणें (To be drinking from the four teats of the udder.) To enjoy numerous sources of emolument. Also चार० पडत नाहींत All good things do not fall to one's lot. धार देणें (धान्याला or दाण्याला) To let fall (grain) from on high, in a stream, after the ordinary winnowing; in order the more effectually to cleanse it. धार पडणें-हणें in. con. To feel some edge or pressure bearing upon one. The phrase is used as the phrase घाड पडणें *q. v.* and perhaps is misused for it. धार बंद करणें To blunt the edge (as of a weapon, lit. fig. as by mantra).

धार माहून न पाहणें (Mingere scilicet aversor) To view as altogether bad or worthless. धार लागणें in. con. To stream or flow copiously; as पावसास -धान्यास -गुळास -डोळ्यास -नाकांतोडास -गांडीस -धार लागली. धार फुटणें (गाथीस &c.) To begin to give milk copiously—a cow &c.

धारक *a* (S) In comp. Holder, keeper, bearer. Ex. आज्ञाधारक Keeper of commands, obedient, subject; वस्त्रधारक, शस्त्रधारक, वेवधारक, दंडधारक.

धारकरी *m* (धार Sword, करी Affix.) A warrior, a hero, a doughty man of the sword.

धारकस *m* (धार Edge, कस Quality determined through testing.) The loc. case, धारकशी, in construction with धरणें, is the general form: sometimes धारकशी as nominative, with करणें and सीं of *o*. is met with. The phrase धारकशी धरणें then is To draw over an edge; to subject to severe trial or hard proof; to worry, weary, wear, try. Ex. पोरानें खाजकरितां मला फारच धारकशी धरलें. धारकशी घालणें-टाकणें-ढकलणें-देणें-लावणें-सोडणें To cast into jeopardy or peril, or into extreme difficulty, embarrassment, or trouble.

धारकीं धरणें Phrase from धार. To hold under rigid control, or under harsh treatment; to keep under a tight hand. The phrase differs but little from धारकशी धरणें or धारेवर धरणें.

धारकें *n* The cord-ring around a bullock's horns (to hold him by).

धारजणगुण or धारजिगुण *m* Power of propitiating and securing the favor of, or of subjecting to one's will.

धारजणा or धारजिणा *a* Propitious, favoring, kindly disposed towards; answering or rewarding service, care, trouble, expense—a god, a king, an animal, a business, a soil. Pr. दुष्टास देव धा०; Pr. मेसादेवी चोरांस धारजणी; Pr. कसाबास गाय धारजणी.

धारजणें or धारजिणें *n* Propitiousness, favorableness, kindness of disposition towards. See the *adj*. धारजण्यास येणें To become kindly disposed towards.

धारण *f* Rate, market or current price. Pr. धा० आणि मरण कोण्हास समजत नाहीं.

धारण *n* (S) Holding, having, keeping, maintaining, lit. fig. 2 Taking up or adopting (a fashion, a course).

धारण *m* C or धारणी *f* C The main post, in poor houses, reaching from the ground to the roof.

धारणपारण *n* (S) pop. धारणें पारणें *n* A religious observance; viz. that of eating and fasting on alternate days.

धारणा *f* (S) Mental retention; remembrance or memory. 2 S Continuance in rectitude; perseverance in the right way. 3 Fortitude, firmness, steadiness. 4 A part of a Yog or religious exercise;—suspending the breath, abstracting the mind, and restraining all natural wants. 5 Way, style, fashion, particular or appropriate manner.

धारणापटु *a* S Of retentive memory.

धारतीर्थ *n* Properly धारातीर्थ.

धारवंद *f* A charm against edged weapons. 2 *c* One capable of charming them. 3 *m* Consistency or coherence (of speech or of conduct).

धारबोळ *f* *m* धारमेर *f* W Consistency, coherence, uniformity (of speech or action). Neg. con.

धारबोळ *ad* Brimful.

धारराव *m* (धार & राव. Bold man of the sword—a title given to some one for his prowess.)—An empty boaster of valiant deeds; a Rodomonte, a Gascon, a Hector.

धारवणी *n* (धार Stream; पाणी Water.) Water

poured into milk whilst boiling. 2 Water descending in streams: also a stream of water gen.

धारवाडी कांटा *m* A balance of धारवाड. These balances are of exquisite delicacy. Hence applied descriptively to any correct dealing or procedure.

धारशीव *f* Boundary or border (of a village, farm, estate) according to the line of a river (which may vary). Ex. सायखेडें आणि चांदोडी ह्यांची धा० आहे.

धारा *m* (S) General course or practice (in points of business): the usual rate or amount (in matters of sale, rent, hire, wages, taxes). 2 The settled assessment on fields and plantations. 3 *f* The pieces of money used in the ceremony of खर्णाभिषेक at marriages. 4 Edge (of a weapon or a tool). 5 The flowing of a liquid, a running, streaming, oozing, trickling: also a stream or line of rain or any descending liquid. 6 fig. Progeny or offspring.

धारा घालणें To pour forth streams;—used of the clouds. Ex. घाली धारा मेघ कडाडिला माथां ॥ बरी अवचितता देखिलेला ॥

धारा *a* (Poetry.) Younger, junior. 2 (Common at Satara &c.) Shorter or short.

धारागृह *n* (S) A stream-house; a cool summer-house; an erection surrounded with tatties to be constantly watered, having jets d'eau playing in front. [smoke-vent &c.]

धाराणें *n* An aperture (in the roof or wall) as a

धारातीर्थ *n* (S) Death in battle by the edge of the sword. An enviable fate to warriors, conducting them straight to खर्ग.

धारापेंडोळा *m* (See पेंडोळा. Rate and bounds.) The regular or ordinary, the prescriptive or current rate or rule (in dealing, appraising, negotiating &c.) 2 (See पेंडोळा. Line of conveyance or passage.) Traditional custom or usage; long-established course or practice. Ex. शेताचा धा० त्या कुणव्यानें मिळविला. Hence the phrase comes to signify Line of descent of, or one's standing and connection generally, ancestral or collateral. *v* मिळ, पट, लाग, मिळव, दाखव, लाव. Ex. तुमचा आमचा धा० मिळाला म्हणजे सुलगी देईन (i. e. सोयरीकोचा अथवा जातीचा संबंध).

धारावाहिकबुद्धि *f* (S धारा, वाहिक, & बुद्धि. An understanding that pursues its object as a stream its course.) Closeness or intentness of thought: undiverted and unintermitting prosecution (of any subject of meditation or study).

धारिष्ट *n* (S) Fortitude, firmness, resolution, undauntedness, intrepidity.

धारिष्टवान् *a* (S) Firm, resolute, daring, intrepid.

धारी *f* (دهاري H) A narrow border or a colored strip along a cloth.

धारी *a* S That assumes or takes. In comp. as रूपधारी, यज्ञोपवीतधारी, अवतारधारी, दंडधारी.

धारीदार *a* (داري H) Having the border धारी.

धारण *n* (Properly धारोण) Milk warm from the udder.

धारें *n* An aperture in the roof or a wall for the egress of smoke or entrance of light, *louver*.

धारेहसान *n* (धारा & हसान) A mitigated tax upon grounds; a tax of allowance or consideration.

धारेहसानो *a* Lands upon which a mitigated assessment is laid.

धारकरी *m* A lessee or tenant of lands. 2 One enjoying fixed fees or hukk.

धारेपेंडोळें *n* Commonly धारापेंडोळा.

धारेवंदी *a* Held on fixed (not fluctuating) terms—land.

धारेवंदी *f* Settling or fixing of the terms, tax, or rate. [ment-taxes in kind are received.]

धारेमाप *n* The measure by which the Government धारेमुद्द *a* Accordant with the custom and course; regular, normal.

धारोणी *n* See धारवणी.

धारोधार *ad* (धार by redup.) Brimful.

धारोण *n* (S धारा Stream, उष्ण Hot.) Milk warm from the udder.

धार्मिक *a* (S) Virtuous, just, good, abounding in works of religion or piety.

धार्य *a* S (Possible, purposed, proper) to be seized or caught; to be borne or upholden; or to be contained; apprehensible, supportable, containable &c. 2 (Possible &c.) to be taken up or adopted—a fashion, a course.

धार्ष्ट्य *n* S Violence, rudeness, impudence, audacity: also daringness or boldness.

घाला *pp* of घाणें *q. v.* घालासाला by redup. Satisfied or sated (esp. with food): also easily satisfied.

घालाघाकटा *a* Small-sized and pretty; little and neat;—used endearingly of a child, cow, horse &c. 2 (घाला & घाकटा, or घाला by redup.) Used familiarly in the general sense of Small yet snug, moderate yet comfortable, enjoying a competence, of easy circumstances—a family, a domestic position or place. Ex. सुलोलाला घालें घाकटें पाहावें Get a husband for the lassie in a snug, well-to-do family.

घालेघन्याचा लेंक *m* A term for the son of a very wealthy and prosperous man.

धाव *mf* A certain soft, red stone. Baboons are said to draw it from the bottom of brooks, and to besmear their faces with it.

धाव or धांव *f* र (धावन S) Running, a run, a race. *v* मार, ठोक; also मोड, फिर, खच, संप &c. 2 The extent or distance of a run. Ex. एथून त्याचें घर धावभर आहे. 3 The iron band of a wheel, the strake or tyre. 4 The inclined plane at a draw-well. 5 fig. Extent of inclination or ability; utmost stretch of one's means. Ex. ह्या लग्नास हजार रुपये खर्चू इतकी आमची धाव. 6 Repairing to for refuge; betaking one's self to; reference, resort. Pr. सुलाची धाव आईपावेतों; अंधव्याची धाव कुडापावेतों; सरडाची धाव कुंपणापर्यंत; मनुष्याची धाव राजापर्यंत. 7 A burrow or hole (as of rats, snakes, ants). [मारणें To ask an exorbitant price.]

धाव घेणें To quicken pace; to begin to run. धांव धांवचाल *f* A running pace; smart walking.

धावड *m* A class or an individual of it. They are smelters of iron. In these parts they are Muhammadans.

धावड *f* धावण *f* C (धांव) A run. *v* पड, मार. Ex. मला दाहा कोशांची धाव पडली.

धावडणें or धावडणें *v* c (Poetry. धावणें) To make to run: also to put to flight. Ex. जयाची कामना धावडो ॥ काळ घातला तोरडो ॥

धावडणें or धावडणें *v* i (Poetry. धावणें) To run. 2 To flee or take to flight.

धावडा *m* (دهاو or دهاري H) A tree, *Grislea tomentosa*. Rox., *Lithrum fruticosum*. Linn.

धावडो *a* Relating to the class धावड. Hence 2 Composed of or relating to iron.

धावण or जो *f* (Verbal of धावणें) Running, a run, esp. a run in pursuit (as of a thief), a chase, or the running of a multitude. *v* लाग, सुट. 2 The pursuing or chasing band, commonly धावणें.

धावणीधुपणी *f* (धावणें by redup.) Running about hurriedly, immoderately, wearily &c. *v* कर.

धावणे or धावणे *v i* (धावन S) To run.

धावणे or धावणे *n* (धाव) A posse comitatus or armed power sent in pursuit of. *v* लाव, घाड. 2 A running. Ex. भक्ताचे धावण्यास ईश्वर धावतो; कै दपा करसी नेणे मज धावणे. धावण्यास येणे-पहोचणे-पावणे-धावणे *g. of o.* To rush to the assistance of; to meet or run to the running of.

धावणेघुपणे *v i* (धावणे by redup.) To run about toilingly or faggingly; also hurriedly, wildly, fruitlessly &c. Also धावणीघुपणे *f* Running about &c. [दोरा] A running stitch.

धावतादोरा, धावदोरा, धावरादोरा *m* (धावणे & धावती *f* C (धावणे) Running about hurriedly; busy stirring and bustling.

धावती नजर *f* ए (Running sight.) Rapid or ready sight: also cursory or hasty glancing.

धावते पाणी *n* Running water. 2 Swift-flowing water.

धावदवडा *m* (धावणे & दवडणे) Running and racing; running about hither and thither: also running indefinitely. *v* कर, लाव, पड, लाग.

धावघुप *f* Pains, efforts, toil, ado.

धावने *n* S Running. Ex. म्हणुनि पशुपाली मांडिले धावनाते. 2 Washing, cleaning, purifying.

धावरा *a* (धावणे) Fleet, swift, quick of foot. 2 One always running or moving with a rapid pace.

धावरा गुणाकार *m* (Running multiplication.) It consists in setting down the successive products in lines *running off* to the left hand. Opp. to बैटा गुणाकार.

धावरा भागाकार *m* (Running division.) It consists in setting down *at length* the several products of the divisor by the quotient. Opp. to बैटा भागाकार.

धावरें *n* (धावणे) Erysipelas. 2 A violent and fatal affection incidental esp. to horses and cattle. 3 A burrow or hole (of the खोकड, साळी, rat &c.)

धावशी *f* धावस *m* A scandent shrub, Hippocratea obtusifolia. Rox.

धावा or धावा *m* (دھاوا H or from धावणे) Calling upon (a god &c.) for instant aid, invocation. Ex. नाही माझा धावा पडिलेला कानीं॥ कोठें चक्रपाणि गुंतले नी॥ 2 A song or piece of poetry in which a deity is invoked. The word धावा recurs throughout it. [moi!]

धावा मारणे To cry out Help! help! run! run! à

धावाकरी *m* One constantly invoking a god (calling धावा! धावा! run! run!)

धावाडा *m* R (धाव) A run. *v* मार.

धावाच्याचा वाघ *m* A tiger appearing at a village whilst on his run or course elsewhere: opp. to a constant prowler.

धावादवडा *m* See धावदवडा.

धावाधाव *f* (धावणे) Wild and hurried running hither and thither; lively stir; busy bustling; an-धासन *f* Commonly धास्ती. [imated exertion.

धासधूस *f* (Imit.) Trepidation, palpitation, flutter. *v* जोव करणे. 2 Alarm or apprehension. *v* वाट, हो. [v घे, घर. See दासरा.

धासरा *m* Shock, heavy and abiding impression.

धासळणे or धासळणे *v i* (Imit. धास!) To give way and tumble in or down *suddenly and soundingly*—a wall, bank, raised mass, side of a well &c. 2 To fall to pieces—a machine or compages gen. 3 To dash down violently—rain: to fall profusely and precipitately—fruits, flowers &c. in a tempest: to be confounded, disconcerted, mared, blasted, *dished*—a project, scheme, counsel. NOTE. The word will be used also *transitively* in all the above applications. In sense it agrees

with कोसळणे, but it is more emphatic and better expressive of the suddenness and noisiness or the utterness of the fall or ruin.

धास or धास्ती *f* (دششت A) Dread, awe, impressed fear. *v* पाळ, वाळग, घर. 2 Anxious apprehension; evil anticipation. Ex. आमचा भाऊ अद्याप येत नाही म्हणून आम्हाला मोठी धास लागली. 3 A deep abiding impression of terror or grief. Ex. पोराने वाघ पाहिल्या or आई मेल्यापासून धास घेतली.

धासावणे *v i* (धास) To lose one's wits; to grow wild and wandering (from a fright or some overwhelming affliction). [or fright.

धास्तीखोर *c* धास्ती *a* That easily conceives alarm धास्तीघोका *m* A comprehensive term for Fears and apprehensions; or for Dangers and perils, hazards and risks.

धिक् (S) pop. धिग An interjection of reproach, contemptuous rejection, or execration; fie! shame! pshaw! pish! Ex. धिग् धिग् तयाचें जिणें॥

धिकार *m* (S) Contemptuous treatment; disdainful rejection; scouting, flouting, hooting.

धिकारणे *v c* (धिकार) To treat scornfully or with reviling and abuse.

धिग *a* Lavish of money. 2 Loose, dissolute, addicted to bad ways or any bad way. 3 Satisfied, well pleased, well content. (There is implication of reproach.) 4 Huge, strapping, stalwart, tall and stout.

धिग *f* Commotion, tumult, popular disturbance.

धिगड or धिगाड *a* Disproportionately or monstrously tall—man or beast.

धिगड or धिगाड *n* A term of reproach for a tall, awkward, gawky woman; also for a rude, boisterous girl; a hoiden, romp, Tom boy.

धिगडणे *v i* To leap, caper, and frisk about wildly; to make a tumult and clamor; to set up a bear-garden.

धिगधिग or गां *ad* (धिक्) Used with जिणें. To drag on life in pshawing and pishing, hooting and tutting; to live discontentedly and wretchedly.

धिगाई *f* (धिग) Profuseness of expenditure; lavishness of expenses or donations.

धिगाडा or धिगाणा *m* (دھنگانا H) in poetry धिगा *m* Boisterous leaping and capering; horse-play, romps. *v* घाल, मांड. 2 Furious, frantic, outrageous proceeding (as of women or children); —tearing hair, shrieking, rolling about &c. *v* घाल. 3 धिगाधांगड *f* Commonly धांगडधिगा. Disturbance, racket, or row gen.

धिगामस्ती *f* (دھنگامستی H) Violent bullying. 2 Mad frolics; mischievous tricks and pranks; rough boisterous play.

धिटाई *f* (دھٹائی H) Boldness, forwardness, daringness. 2 Impudence.

धिड *a* (घट) Impudently bold or forward.

धिड *f* Public exposure (of an offender); the state of being placed upon an ass or a camel, with one's face towards the animal's tail, and of being thus led around the village. *v* काढ, भोंवड, मिरव, फिरव *g. of o.* Hence 2 Exposure gen., any openly insulted or ridiculed state. *v* काढ *g. of o.*

धिडवडा or धिडोडा *m* (دھندھोडा H) Exposing publicly; holding forth to general scorn or ridicule: also such insulted or ridiculed state. *v* काढ *g. of o.* 2 Infamous notoriety. *v* हो, वाज. Ex. त्या गाष्टीचा गांवभर धिं झाला; त्या मनुष्याचा सर्व शहरांत धिं वाजला आहे.

धिडावणे *v i* (A free formation from धिड) To go about. Used angrily and revilingly of the going

about of one of whom it pleaseth the speaker to think that he should have staid at home. Ex. जे. वायाचें होतांच आलास कामाचे वेळेस कोणोकडे मस-णांत धिडावलास Where hast been gadding? where showing about thy carcass?

धिंडी *f* Commonly धिंड. [stout.

धिपाड or धिप्पाड *a* Tall, high, lofty; tall and धिबडी *f* R Pressing and thronging; crowding eagerly together. 2 Wild and tumultuous merry-making; boisterous leaping and capering; romps.

धिंबडो *f* (A fanciful formation.) Exuberance, overflowing plenty (as of eatables at a feast): wild merry-making and fun, tumultuous revelry, jollification.

दमडीवर धिं. Lively jollity or merriment upon the smallest means: also दमडीवर धिं करणारा.

धिमा or धिम्मा *a* (دھيما H) Slow, deliberate, grave, steady, staid. 2 Cool, patient, forbearing. 3 Slow, dull, heavy. 4 Slow or slowly—reading, singing, performing.

धिमाई or धिमाई *f* (دھيमाई H) Slowness, deliberateness, gravity, steadiness. 2 Gentleness, mildness, forbearance. 3 Dullness, heaviness.

धिया *m* Spirit, courage, boldness, bravery: also firmness, fortitude, stanchness: ardor in daring or stoutness in suffering or bearing. *v* घर, दे, ये, फुट, धिरडे *n* A kind of pancake. [सुट, सोड.

पाठीचें-हाताचें-धिरडे with *v* काढ or निघ Used of the back or hand become discolored through a beating, a rasure &c.

धिरणे *v i* (धीर) To forbear; to stop or wait for patiently;—esp. used of creditors with respect to debts or loans. Ex. तुम्ही जर वर्षे दोन वर्षे रुपयांस धिराल तर घेतो; पांचशे रुपये पावेतो मला भलता कोणही धिरेल. 2 To stop or wait gen.

धिरा *m* (धीर) A prop. 2 fig. Encouragement, countenance, support. 3 An upright (or inclined post) of a draw-well. [gently! carefully!

धिरा *int* धिरे or धिरेधिरे or धिराधिरे *int* Slowly! धिराई *f* *unc* Patience, calmness &c. See धीर.

धिरासा *m* A prop. 2 fig. A support or stay; encouragement, reassurance. *v* दे, ये.

धिवसा or धिसा *m* (Poetry.) Fear.

धिस *int* Hiss! hoot! off! out!

धिस पिटाविणे To drive off with hootings and shoutings, or with sharp, petulant, contemptuous inter-धी *f* S Understanding, intellect, mind. [jections.

धीट *a* (دھئت H) Bold, daring, forward: also impudent or saucy.

धीमान *a* S Wise, sensible, intelligent.

धीर *m* (S) The quality or power of expecting long, enduring long, or persisting long;—patience, calmness, forbearance, fortitude, resolution, steadiness, stanchness. *v* घर, ये, सुट, फुट, फाट, सोड, टाक. Pr. धीर असेल पोटी तर वरें होईल शेवटीं. 2 Power of retention, hold: as तोंडाला धीर Hold upon one's inclination to speak or to eat; जिभेला धीर Hold upon the tongue; पायांला धीर Power of standing, stopping, staying still &c.; शौचाला धीर नाही Expresses diarrhoea or great looseness. 3 Permanence, continuance, abiding (बाल्यांत-करण्यांत-चालण्यांत). 4 Quality of lasting; holding together; holding fast (in animals, buildings &c. घोद्यांत-घरांत-खांबांत-गाद्यांत-कापडांत-कागदांत.)

धीर करणे To make a bold attempt. धीर चेपणे *g. of s.* To get or have one's courage or assurance confirmed or established. धीर देणे To encourage, assure, fortify. धीर निघणे in. con. To get courage or resolution for or unto. धिराचा Patient, firm, determined, resolute,

धीर *m* (Commonly धिरा) A prop or shore. 2 fig. Patronage or support.

धीर *a* (S) Patient. Pr. धीर तो गंभीर उतावळा तो बावळा. 2 Firm, enduring, steady, stanch: also determined, resolute, intrepid.

धीवर *m* (S) A caste or an individual of it. They are fishermen.

धुई/धुकट *n* A fog or mist: also haziness or haze. धुकट *ad* (धुई) Dimly, obscurely, indistinctly—[appearing]. धुकट *m* C Smoke.

धुकटावणें *v i* (धुकट Smoke.) To become as if smoky, i. e. glum, mournful, or fretful.

धुकटाविणें *v c* P (धुकट Smoke.) To injure or to affect by smoke, to smoke. [A barber's razor-case.

धुकटो *f* P Fumigation. 2 (Commonly धोकटो) धुकधुकणें, धुकधुकी, धुकधुक See धुगधुगणें &c.

धुकधुक, धुकधुक, धुकधुक *ad* (Imit.) With palpitation or fluttering, pit-a-pat. *v* वाट, जीव or काळीज करणें. 2 Used also as *s f* Palpitation.

धुकटें *n* धुकें *n* A fog or mist: also haziness or haze.

धुगधुगणें *v i* (धुगधुग) To palpitate. 2 *v imp* Ex. माझे पोटांत धुगधुगणें There is a fluttering or quivering &c.

धुगधुगी or धुगधुग *f* (Imit., or from (دهكهكي) H) Feeble pulsation or quivering (as of a dying person). 2 Palpitation or fluttering. 3 The hollow below Adam's apple.

धुडकणें & धुडकविणें *v c* See under धुडकाविणें. धुडका *m* धुडको *f* A tatter; a shred; a fluttering rag. Gen. in *pl*, and then signifying Torn, tattered, beggarly garments.

धुडके or धुडका उडविणें or करणें *g*. of *o*. (To reduce to a mass of shreds.) To beat utterly; to cover with confusion; to overwhelm with ridicule.

धुडकावणी *f* (Verbal of धुडकाविणें) Flouting, scouting, hooting off vociferously.

धुडकणें, धुडकविणें, धुडकाविणें, धुडाविणें *v c* To hoot off; to turn out or drive away with vehement vociferations.

धुडकूस or धुडगूस *m* धुडगुसला *m* W Wild, hurried, and vehement treading and trampling, or rumpling, crumpling, squeezing &c. (as upon a bed, as of clothes &c.): rough, violent, and injurious treatment of or action upon: boisterous and tumultuous play or sport; romps, horse-play. *v* घाल, मांड. 2 Trampled, rumpled, ruffled, disordered and injured state (of clothes or articles the subject of this action).

धुडणो *f unc* (Verbal of धुडणें) Searching. *v* कर.

धुडणें, धुडाळणें *v c* (دهوڈهنا H) To search for (esp. to search by ransacking and rummaging).

धुडाळा *m* (धुडाळणें) An active search; a general ransacking or rummaging. *v* कर, वे.

धुडाचार्य or धुडडाचार्य *m* Commonly दुडडाचार्य. धुणकणें *v c* (Better धुनकणें) To card (cotton &c.)

धुणफुण *f* (Imit.) The thrill or smart of a scorpion-sting &c. 2 fig. Suppressed bickering.

धुणावळ *f* (धुणें) The price of washing clothes. 2 The act of washing. Pr. जसो देणावळ तसो धु.

धुणी *f* (Verbal of धुणें) Washing, scouring, clearing thoroughly, lit. fig. stripping, baring, spoiling: the act, and the scoured, stripped, or spoiled state resulting. Ex. अतिसारासुळे शरीराची धुणी झाली; घोरानें रांडबंदास लागून घराची धुणी केली. 2 A washing place (as on the margin of a river).

धुणी *f* (دهوني H) The smoke-fire of the गोसावी over which he sits inhaling the smoke. 2 The pit containing it.

धुणी घालून बसणें To sit determinedly and doggedly (in exaction of compliance with some demand).

धुणीपाणी *n* Familiar friendship or intimacy. (From the assumption that, in the former birth, one of the parties was a गुरु and the other his शिष्य employed in kindling for him the धुणी, bringing his पाणी &c. Hence धुणीपाणीचा-सावतो-लेही-मित्र-चाकर &c. A familiar friend, companion &c.

धुणें *v c* (धावन S) To wash. 2 fig. To strip, bare, despoil, scour, purge; to clear utterly. Note. This verb, although transitive, may agree in the past tenses with the agent when the body or a member is the object. Ex. मी हात धुतलों, पाय धुतलों, अंग धुतलों.

धुतांच जाणें (To go in the washing.) To be expended or consumed in a brief moment or to very little account, i. e. to be of trifling value.

धुणें *n* An article of clothing to be washed. लोकाचीं धुणीं धुणें To be a general faultfinder or evilspeaker.

धुणेंपाणी *n* A comprehensive term for the daily domestic duties of woman,—washing, bringing water, dung-smearing &c.

धुतकारणें or धुतकाविणें *v c* (धुत्कार S) To reject rudely and scornfully; to flout, scout, hoot (man); to drive off with a hoot &c. (fowls or beasts).

धुतरा *m* (धुत्तर S) Thorn-apple, Datura.

धुतरें *n* The end or sounding piece of wind-instruments. (Like the flower of Datura).

धुतरेल *f* (धुतरा & तेल) Oil of Thorn-apple.

धुतलेला तांदूळ *m* (A washed grain of rice.) धुतलेलें मोती *n* (A washed pearl.) Terms for a fine, healthy, blooming, clear-looking countenance or person.

धुतलेला विस्व *m* (Washed fire, i. e. charcoal.) A term of double entendre for a person frightfully black.

धुताडा *m* (अवधुत) A term of reviling for a naked and filthy गोसावी, and hence, for any huge, overgrown, and overbearing fellow. 2 Derived by some from दूत and used, accordingly, in the sense of the derivative दुताडा *q. v.* [trick, gull.

धुतारणें *v c* (धुत्त) To deceive and rob; to cheat, धुतारा *m* (धुत्त S) A general cheat or impostor; a fortune-teller, a diviner, a wizard.

धुतीपुती or धुतीपोती *f* (धुणें & पूत Pure. A fanciful formation.) Washing out one's own intestines. A matter believed to be achieved through the power of योग. 2 Washing and purifying one's self gen. *v* कर.

धुत्कार *m* (धुत्कार S) Hissing or hiss (as of serpents). 2 Flouting, scouting, hooting.

धुत्कारणें or धुत्काविणें *v c* (धुत्!) To drive or send away with a hoot, tut, hiss, or similar interjection.

धुनुसशई *a* (धुत्त & शई or rather, imitative or fanciful.) High-sounding or of imposing show; loud and noisy or gorgeous and flashy; full of clatter or display but without substance or worth. Used freely of persons, actions, things, work, workmen.

धुंद *a* (دهند H) Of dimmed or dulled vision (as through sickness). Ex. हा वरानें धुंद झाला. 2 Bereft of sense or consciousness (from intoxicating liquors or drugs). 3 fig. Blinded or besotted (by riches or honors). 4 Absorbed in; abstracted or lost in. 5 Dim, thick, misty, hazy—the heavens. [a musical instrument &c.)

धुंद *f* (घन) The hum or continuing sound (of

धुंद बांधणें or धरणें To form or hold a long-continuing purpose or desire about.

धुंदाई *f* (دهندھائي H) धुंदाधुंदी *f* धुंदावे *n* धुंदावा *m* Blind, wild, mad, tumultuous proceedings (as in tyranny and misrule, or in anarchy and license): also general confusion, commotion, and tumult.

धुंदाट *a* Straight or direct—a road &c. 2 fig. Fierce, blustering, boisterous (i. e. straight, straightforward, rushing on headlong)—wind, a person.

धुंदावा *m* (धुंद Dim, hazy.) A dim perception, probable conclusion, reasonable conjecture; a supposition, surmise, or faint notion. *v* बांध, धर, सांग.

धुंदाळणें & धुंदाळा Commonly धुंदाळणें & धुंदाळा.

धुंदी *f* (धुंद) Dimness of sight. *v* ये. 2 Senseless or unconscious state (from intoxicating liquors or drugs). 3 fig. Blindness or besottedness (from riches &c.) 4 See धुंदाई.

धुंदुमास *m* Vulgar corruption of धनुमास.

धुंदूक, धुंदूकधुंदूक, धुंदूकधुंदूक, धुंदूकधुंदूक *ad* (धुंद) Dimly, obscurely, indistinctly—appearing. 2 Used as *s n* The feeble dawn; the first crepusculum or glimmering of day. *v* फुट, हो.

धुंधा *f* (Imit.) The pealing of cannon, banging of musical instruments, loud dashing of rain or a waterfall, roaring of wind &c.

धुंधाटा *m* (Imit.) A gust or blast of wind: also the sweep, sway, whisk, or forceful current of wind. Ex. तुम्ही पर्वत घरा पोटाशीं ॥ माझे अंगवातें धुंधाटेरीं ॥ समुद्रांत पडाल ॥

धुंधू *ad* (Imit.) Dimly, darkly, duskily, hazily—objects appearing. [&c.) *v* कर, टाक, दे.

धुंधूकार or धुंधूकार *m* (धु! धु!) Hissing (of snakes धुनक or धुनक *f* A smack, smatch, savor, taste.

Ex. कल्याणामध्ये मल्हाराची धुं. 2 A faint sound (as from a distance). *v* ये, निघ. Also a faint and lingering sound; a dying report. *v* चाल. 3 A popular whisper; the first faint rumors. *v* निघ. 4 A faint acquaintance with or apprehension of. 5 (Misused for धुंदूक) The morning crepusculum. *v* फुट, हो. Also धुनूकधुनूक for धुंदूकधुंदूक.

धुनकणें *v c* (دهنکنا H) To card (cotton &c.)

धुनकणें or धुनूकणें *v i* (धुनक) To be irradiated by the advancing dawn—दिशा the heavens. 2 To resound (as from discharged guns)—दिशा-गगन-आकाश-रान-डोंगर-देश. 3 To be reported or rumored—वर्तमान-बातमी-गोष्ट. 4 To be under incipient ignition, lit. fig.—a substance, a quarrel. 5 To begin to clear—a cloudy or fleecy sky.

धुनकाविणें *v c* To drive away with a flout, hoot, tut (persons, fowls, beasts).

धुनी *f* (دهوني H) The smoke-fire of the गोसावी over which he sits inhaling the smoke. Ex. जें ऐकतां पापा धुनी ॥ अवनमावें होय पै. 2 The pit containing it or prepared for it.

धुनूक *f* See under धुनक.

धुपट *a* (धुणें) Washed, i. e. that has lost its कोरेपणा or newness. 2 Washed, i. e. that is reposit-ed clean and ready for use. 3 Washed simply; washed and clean; not dirty.

धुपटणें *n* (Or धुपाटणें) An incense-pan, a censer.

धुपणी *f* (धुपणें) Menorrhagia. *v* लाग. 2 Fluor albus. *v* लाग. 3 fig. A despoiling; an utter stripping and baring. See धुणी.

धुपणें *v i* (धुणें) To be washed, scoured, cleansed or cleared utterly—as land by an inundation, the body by dysentery, a village by marauders. 2 To pine away; to consume or waste gradually—the body from grief, envy &c. 3 To smoulder. 4 To hang upon; to linger—a disorder. 5 To hang lin-

geringly and decliningly—a business. 6 To waste, in many applications,—to waste-away—grain, sugar &c., a mound or bank, an abscess or impostume, a soil through heavy culture &c. &c. 7 C To be washed. Used, sometimes, transitively To wash. [Perfuming &c.]

घुपवणी *f* (Verbal of घुपविणे) Scouring &c. 2 घुपविणे *v c* (घुप) To perfume by holding in the fumes of frankincense. [and clear utterly.]

घुपविणे *v c* (घुपणे *q. v.*) To scour; to cleanse घुपा *m* A kind of grass. 2 A kind of reed.

घुपांगरा *m* (घुप & अंगरा) A livecoal brought to kindle frankincense. 2 fig. Rice burned whilst

घुपाचें झाड *n* A tree, *Pinus longifolia*. [boiling.]

घुपाटणे *n* (घुप) A censer or incense-pan. Pr. जसा देव तसे घु. Suit your offerings or presents to (the dignity &c. of) the person.

घुपारती *f* घुपारत *f* also written घुपाती *f* (घुप & आरती) Waving around (an idol &c.) of a pot of incense with lamps &c.; also the pot of incense and lamps so waved. 2 A censer. [pot.]

घुपाळ *n unc* (घुप & आलथ) A censer or incense-घुपाळी *f* A tree, *Juniperus Lycia*, and *Boswellia serrata*.

घुपेल *n* (घुप & तेल) A scented oil obtained by the combustion of frankincense or any fragrant gum or resin.

घुव-कन-कर-दिशी-दिनी *ad* Imit. of the sound in falling of a heavy and yielding body (as of a bale of cotton, a large jack-fruit &c.); *whop!*

घुमक *m c* Wind in the colon.

घुमकणे *v c* (घुमका) To pommel, punch, thump.

घुमका *m* (घुम The bass-end.) A blow with the bottom of the fist.

घुमकूस *m* (Imit. See घुम) Tumultuous merriment; boisterous play; leaping, capering, tumbling, wrestling.

घुमड *f* (घुम) Wild, tumultuous, and disorderly action; boisterous play or sport; kicking and capering; pulling and pommeling; romps. 2 Profusion, exuberance, overwhelming plenty. Used freely. Ex. आज लाडवांचो घु. उडालो; पावसानें घु. लावली आहे.

घुमणे *v i* (घुम) To smoulder. 2 fig. In this sense the derivative घुमसणे is more common. 3 To get blight—mangoes.

घुमघाम *f* (دهومدهام *H*) Uproar, tumult, confusion, hurry-scurry; wild hurry and bustle, or noisy and glaring pageantry.

घुमरा *a* (घुम) Smoky, emitting much smoke.

घुमशा *m* (घुम *q. v.*) Boisterous or tumultuous merriment &c. The word is akin to घुमकूस, घुमड, घुमसकी, घुमाकूळ, घुमाळी, and others. 2 Rout or wild confusion (of an army or a person); utter discomfiture or disconcertment. 3 Active and earnest exertion or employment of measures; lively stirring and doing; busy bustling; fussy ado. *v* घे *g.* of *o.*

घुमशान *n* घुमसकी *f* (घुम & دهامچوکري *H*) Overflowing abundance; wasteful profusion (as of eatables, fireworks, sports, rain, crops): also wild tumultuous merriment; boisterous play; romps. *v* कर, लाव, मांड.

घुमस *m* A pavior's monkey; a rammer or beater (of terraces, floors &c.) This differs from चोपण or चोपणी. This has a vertical handle, and is weighty; that has a horizontal handle, and is light.

घुमसणे *v c* To pound (rice) hardly and coarsely. 2 To pommel or belabor hard. 3 To wear, handle, use, treat, work (animal, garment, thing) with force and roughness; agreeing well with the verbs गुघडणे, घोळसणे, खुंदळणे &c. Ex. हें वस्त्र घुमसून दाढा मदिने जाईल; हा बैल तुला घुमसून वीस वर्षे जाईल.

घुमसणे *v i* (घुमणे) To smoulder. 2 fig. To be rising and working; to be brewing—a feud, a quarrel: to be kindling into anger; to be fuming and chafing repressedly—a person.

घुमसाधुमशी *ad* घुमसून घुमसून *ad* (घुमसणे) With violence, vehemence, force, roughness, rude action gen. Used with वापरणे—कांडणे—कुटणे—रडणे and others, at the mercy of the speaker.

घुमसाधुमशी *f* (घुमसणे *v c*) General or a reciprocal pommeling.

घुमा *m* (घुम!) The bass-end of a पखवाज or रुदंग. 2 Clamor of musical instruments; loud and lively music. *v* गाजव. 3 (घुम Smoke.) Discomfiture or rout (as of an army): also devastation, demolition, ravaged or ruined state gen. *v* कर, उडव.

घुमाकूळ *m f* Wild, riotous, tumultuous action (as the gambols of school-boys in the absence of the master); the neighing, galloping, and kicking (of loose horses &c.) *v* लाव, मांड.

घुमाचकर *n* घुमाचकी *f* घुमाश्चकी *f* See घुमश्चकी.

घुमाचा पुडा *m* घुमाडा *m* The bass-end of a रुदंग घुमाडा *m c* See घुमारा. [or other drum.]

घुमाघार *ad* (घुम! घुम! Dash! dash!) In pelt-ing torrents—raining.

घुमाफळी *f* (घुम) Riotous or boisterous frolics &c. *v* कर, लाव, मांड. The word differs little from घुमाळी *f* or घुमाकूळ *m*. [of a tree.]

घुमारा *m R* A stout, vigorous sapling or shoot

घुमास *n* (دمشق *P* Damascus.) Damask.

घुमाळ *f* (دهمار *H*) A musical measure, or the piece composed in it.

घुमाळी *f* (घुम) Confusion, commotion, tumult (as of an invasion, or an irruption of marauders &c.): rough, riotous, boisterous frolics: violent, disorderly, tyrannical proceedings: prodigal, profuse, wasteful feasting: tumultuous merriment; rude revelry. It expresses any combination of wildness, extravagance, and vehemence.

घुमाळी *f P* The tyre or strake of a wheel. 2 A rapid declivity or descent.

घुमाळी *a* Of or resembling the musical measure called घुमाळ;—used with such words as-धुपद-चाल-गति. Hence 2 Continuous, flowing, free, glib, voluble—a motion or moving body.

घुमी *f* (घुम) The smoke-fire over which the गोसावी sits, inhaling the smoke.

घुमे *n* (घुम) A fog or mist: also haziness or haze.

घुरकट *a* (घूर) Smoked; affected and injured by smoke. [Haziness or foggy.]

घुरकट *n* Soot and dirt deposited by smoke. 2

घुरकट *ad* Dimly, obscurely, hazily, thickly—appearing. [smoke.]

घुरकटणे *v i* (घुरकट) To be soiled or affected by

घुरकटाण *f* (घुरकट & घाण) Smoky smell or taste.

घुरकटाविणे *v c unc* (Commonly घुरकटणे) To

घुरट, घुरटणे, घुरटाण See under घुरकट. [smoke.]

घुरतावा *m* (घूर्त *S* Sharp, clever.) Gathering by shrewd reasoning or inferring; conjecturally concluding: also shrewdness or sagacity at thinking-out. *v* बांध, घर. Ex. अंधळा घु. बांधतो or घुरता-यानें चालतो; अंगी घु. असावा; त्याजवर माझा घु.

चालत नाही. 2 Attention, advertence, regard, heed. For other senses see घूर्तावा, for these two words, although applied with some diversity, are but two forms of one word. [smoke.]

घुरंदळ *n* (घूर & दळ) A cloud or volume of घुरंधर *a* (*S* Bearing a burden.) Fig. Clever, expert, proficient, superlatively apt and accomplished. It is a common word, constantly in use, as our *Adept, dab, dabster, capital*, expressing perfection in whatever art, craft, or work. 2 Applied by some, who heed not the charge of laxity, in the sense of Fine, superb, splendid, noble, grand, to beasts, buildings, crops, soil, country &c.

घुरपण *n* (घूर) Smoking (as of fuel). 2 Smoking material (as wet wood &c.)

घुरपणे *v i* (घूर *S*) To smoke—fuel &c.

घुरपतंगारी *f* (A smoking cowdung-lump.) A constant scolder or teaser (esp. a female).

घुरला or ला *m* (घूळ) Dust; esp. as flying in clouds or as lying thick upon a road.

घुरवट, घुरवटणे, घुरवटाण See under घुरकट.

घुरवड *f c* (घूर) Smokiness, prevalence of smoke.

घुरवड & घुरवडणे Misused for घुळवड &c.

घुरवडा *m* (Properly घुळवडा or घुळोरा) Dust as flying in clouds or lying thick upon a road.

घुरवणी *n* (घूर & पाणी) Smoked or smoky water.

घुरवळा *m* (See घुळोरा) Dust flying or lying thickly.

घुरळणे *v c* (घूळ) To dust; to sprinkle, scatter, or cast (dust or similar light material). Ex. खस-खशीला पंचवीस पांथा घूळ घुरळली or खान घुरळला.

घुरळा *m* Dust &c. See घुरला.

घुरा *m P* (घूर Extremity of the shafts.) The border or boundary of a village or field. 2 Applied by meton. to the object marking it; as गांवचा घुरा हा घोंडाच. 2 fig. Term, prescribed period, assigned limit; as रोव्याचा घुरा, घुरा भरला, घुराचे तीन हफते बाकी राहिले. Also by meton. The last instalment or payment. [thiller or limmer.]

घुर्याचा-बैल-घोडा-&c. A thill-bullock-horse &c., a

घुरा *m W* (घुर्य *S* or from घूर) A term used scornfully, and as our Mighty clever fellow, Prodigy &c. See घुरंधर.

घुराटी *f* घुराड or डी *f* (घूर) A dense cloud or volume of smoke. 2 Haziness or dimness from smoke or generally: also dinginess.

घुराडे or णे *n* (घूर) An aperture (in the roof or wall) as a vent for the smoke, *louver*.

घुराणी *f c* (घूर & आणी) The yoke-pin.

घुराविणे *v c* (घूर) To affect by smoke, to smoke.

घुराळा *m* (घूळ) Dust; esp. as flying in clouds, or as lying thick upon the road.

घुरी *f* (घूर *S*) The instep. 2 The instep-part of a shoe or sandal. 3 The shaft, or the pieces composing it, of a cart, plough &c.

घुरी *f* (घूर) Fumigation. *v* दे.

घुरी देणे To gull, trick, bilk, balk. 2 To besmoke with the smoke of various pungent herbs or drugs (in order to extort from). घुरी घालणे To fumigate (puerperal women) with वावडिंग, dry blades of garlic or onions &c. [commonly.]

घुरीण *a S* Used in the senses of घुरंधर but less

घुर *m* An officer employed in the customs. 2 A caste or an individual of it. 3 (Corr. from घुव *S*) The polar star.

घुरेण्टक *n* The tie of the दांडा or shaft-end (of a cart &c.) and the जू or fixed thill-yoke.

घुरेकट *n* The tie connecting the shafts (of a cart &c.) with the yoke.

धुरेकरी *m* (धूर & करी) The shaftsman or driver. 2 A common term for the hinder animals of a team, a limmer or thiller.

धुरोडा *m* धुरोळा *m* (धूळ) Dust; esp. as flying in clouds, or as lying thick upon the road. 2 धुरोडा (from धूर) is further used for Smoke and Smoke-vent. [as a vent for smoke, *louver*.

धुरोळ *n* (धूर) An aperture in the roof of a house, धुरोई & धुरोवा See धुरोई.

धुर्य *a* S Used as धुरंधर but less commonly.

धुर्या *a* See धुरेकरी.

धुलाई *f* (دھلائی H) The price of washing.

धुवट *a* (धुणे) Washed; i. e. not in its new or unwashed state—cloth. 2 Washed; i. e. lying up clean and ready for use. 3 Washed and clean; i. e. not dirty. Ex. एखादा धुं फडका असला तर द्या.

धुवटघडीचा *a* (Of the wash-fold.) Clean and folded as from the wash, i. e. unworn, unsoiled, unopened—a garment or cloth.

धुवडी *f* R Commonly धाडी.

धुवण *n* (धुणे To wash. Or دھون H) Water in which corn &c. has been washed.

धुवणे *v c* (Poetry. धावन S) To wash. Commonly धुणे. [has been washed.

धुववणी *n* (धुणे & पाणी) Water in which anything धुवा or धुवा *m* (धूम S through دھوत H Smoke.)

Discomfiture or rout (as of an army): also dispersion, dissipation, destruction, overthrow, ruin with ample application. *v* कर, उडव, काढ, उखाड *g.* of *o.* Also धुवाघाण and others. See धूळघाण.

धुवा *a ind* (धुणे) Washed and cleaned; as धुवा-रेशीम-खत-दाळ-नांदूळ-साखर.

धुवाधार *f* (धुणे & धार) Scouring; washing and clearing away forcibly and utterly;—as heavy rain does. 2 fig. Stripping, spoiling, denuding, laying or making bare. [rain falling.

धुवाधार *ad* Scouringly, with scouring torrents—

धुवारोटो *m* A term for a miser. See कायारोटो.

धुशा *m* (دھसा H) A coarse woollen stuff.

धुश *ad* (Or दुस्स) Enhancing adjunct to काळा; as काळा धुश Black as a coal.

धुसकाफुसका *a* (फुसका by redup.) Light, weak, feeble, flimsy—person, cloth, thread, speech, doing. 2 In neuter, and esp. in *pl* (धुसकीफुसकी) Foibles, failings, faults. *v* काढ *g.* of *o.*

धुसधुस *f* (Imit.) The throbbing or shooting (of a boil or a wound). 2 Muttering, angry and suppressed mumbling. 3 The hissing of a snake.

धुसधुसणी *f* (Verbal of धुसधुसणे) Shooting, throbbing &c.; murmuring, hissing, spitting &c.

धुसधुसणे *v i* (धुस! धुस! throb! throb!) To beat, shoot, throb, pulsate—a wound or boil. 2 To mutter, murmur, mumble, grumble. 3 To hiss or spit at angrily. 4 To burn or chafe inwardly. Ex. क्राध मदिषासुर केवळ काम वेताळ धुसधुसित.

धुसफस or धुसफस *f* (Imit.) Bickering or jarring; bandying of angry words (as prelude of a quarrel).

धुसफसणे or धुसफसणे *v i* (धुसफस) To bicker or jar; to hold altercation or bandy sharp speeches.

धससणे or धुससणे *v i* (Imit.) To sob or snivel; to weep convulsively or suppressedly. 2 To mutter; to mumble angrily and suppressedly.

धससुस *f* (Imit.) Muttering, murmuring, grumbling. 2 Bickering, jarring, bandying of angry

धुसा *m* (دھसा H) A coarse woollen stuff. [words.

धुकारा *m* (धुस!) Hissing (as of snakes—and of man in anger). *v* टाक, सोड, दे. [dust.

धुळकट or धुळवट *a* (धूळ) Dusty, covered with

धुळवट *f* P धुळवाड *f* P (धूळ) Dust. 2 A dusty place.

धुळवड or डो (धूळ) The day of throwing dust after the burning of the होळी. It is the first day after the full moon of Phálgun; but there are other days at particular places. 2 The throwing of dust on this day; the whole sport and revelry. Ex. आज धुळवडीस कोण गांवास जातो? 3 P A dusty place. [Hence To throw dust at gen.

धुळवडणे *v c* To throw dust about on धुळवड.

धुळवरा, धुळारा, धुळोरा *m* (धूळ) Dust; esp. as flying in clouds or as lying thick upon the road.

धुळवाड & धुळवाडणे Better धुळवड & धुळवडणे.

धुळक्षर *n* (धूळ & अक्षर) The letters or figures which children draw upon the sand-board in learning to write.

धुळीवरचे सारवण *n* (Cowdung-smearing over dust.) A figure expressive of Instability or transiency. See पाण्यावरचा बुडबुडा.

धुड *f* The name of a weed. 2 *n* A term for a bulky and unwieldy person; for a monstrous serpent, buffalo, or other animal; for an enormous tree (esp. as felled), a block of timber, a rock &c.

धुण *n* (धुणे or دھون H) Water in which grain (esp. rice) has been washed.

धुत *p* S Washed. 2 Scoured, cleared out, forcibly purged. 3 Agitated or shaken: also shaking or trembling.

धुतवस्त्र *n* (S) An article of clothing washed. Viewed as pure, and fit for the use of a Bráhma in the state of ordinary सोवळेपणा (i. e. सोवळेपणा good enough for देवपूजा and other such offices, but not for भोजन the grandest and sublimest office of Bráhma-humanity). [pents). *v* टाक, दे, कर.

धुत्कार *m* (S Imit.) Hissing or hiss (as of serpent).

धुन *f* (ध्वनि S) A prolonged or continuing sound; the hum or twang (as of struck chords or of distant music); a dying away and blending sound. Ex. हा शुद्ध सारंग नव्हे ह्यांत किंचित् सन्नाराची धुन मारतो. 2 fig. Popular hum or whisper. *v* निघ, उड.

धूप *m* (S) Common frankincense. 2 Any fragrant gum or resin burned before idols &c: also the fragrant vapor exhaled on combustion. 3 *f* (دھوب H) Sunshine.

धूप घालणे To burn incense before a person possessed; that the demon may speak. Hence to court solicitously, sue, woo (a person to speak). धूप दाखविणे (To show or offer incense.) To tantalize or mock (and give nothing).

धूपआरती *f* Waving of incense and a lamp &c. See धूपारती which form, although less correct, is more common.

धूपकाडी *f* A stick smeared with frankincense.

धूपघात्या *a* (धूप & घालणे. That continually casts incense.) That keeps dissension alive by constant fomentation of it.

धूपदीप *m* धूपवात *f* See धूपआरती or धूपारती.

धूपसाळी *f* A tree, Boswellia thurifera. Rox. This tree furnishes the Gum olibanum of com-

धूपित *p* S Scented by incense. [merce.

धूस *f* A run or running, a race. *v* मार, टाक. 2 fig. Spirit, ardor, daring, pluck. 3 (Imit.) The bass-sound in music, and the bass-end or bass-member of a पखवाज or मृदंग, संबळ &c. 4 The roar of a cannonading &c. 5 It is used with great freedom to express overflowing abundance, or extravagance and vehemence of action, or any scene

wildly vivid and tumultuous. Ex. अंब्याची धूम; लाडवांची तुपाची धूम; उदमाची धूम; पावसाने धूम केली; पेंढाऱ्यांनीं सुलकांत धूम मांडली; क्षणभर पंतोजी गेला म्हणजे पोरं धूम मांडतात; दारोबाची or चोरांची धूम; पाडण्यांची धूम; गाण्याची-नाचण्याची-खेळण्याची धूम. 6 Used as *ad* Impetuously, vehemently, smartly, vigorously. Ex. पाकस धूम पडतो; धूम काम चालले; जरीमरीने धूम माणसें मरूं लागलीं; तो धूम लोकास मारतो-तोडतो-शिया देतो; धूम फौज पळाली-घोडा निघाला-तोफा सुटल्या.

धूम पाहणे *g.* of *o.* To try one's mettle; to put to the test (one's reach, stretch, run, extent of vigor or daring). एका धुमावरच (गांव &c.) Situate at the distance of one run or stretch.

धूम *m* (S) Smoke. [fied descending node.

धूमकेतु *m* (S) A comet. 2 Ketu or the personi-धूमघडक *ad* (See घडक *ad*) Boldly, impetuously, dashing, rushing, tearing, rattlingly—going, doing, speaking.

धूमघडाका or खा *m* (See धूम Sig. V. & घडाका) Impetuous, violent, dashing, rushing action gen.: also roaring, pealing, bellowing, any wild din or deepswelling, booming noise. *v* कर, लाव, मांड, चाल, लाग. [धूमश रक्त सुलोचन.

धूमश *a* S Smoke-colored. Ex. छणांवरचे प्रावरण.

धुमाग्नि *m* S A form of indigestion.

धुमादिसार्ग *m* S (The path of smoke and darkness.) The road or way to पिढलोका or Hades. Numerous particulars are appropriate to this way, all involving DARKNESS: as perpetual night, southing or daily recession of the sun, waning of the moon &c. Called also दक्षिणायनसार्ग and opp.

धुम *m* S Smoke. [to अर्चिरादिसार्ग.

धुम *a* S Of a smoky, i. e. dusky, dingy, dark-red color. [term for Tobacco.

धुमपत्र *n* (S) Smoke-leaf. A covert or jocose

धुमपान *n* (S) Inhaling of smoke whilst hanging, head downwards, over a fire. A mode of austere devotion. Hence 2 Pipe-smoking or hookka-smoking.

धुमसार्ग *m* (S) pop. धूमसार्ग *m* The smoky or dingy way; the way to hell. Opp. to अर्चिरादिसार्ग or तेजोसार्ग The way of light. The dark way is dark from sin and ignorance; the light way is light from पुण्य & ज्ञान. See धुमादिसार्ग.

धूर *f* (धूर S) The shafts or pole of a cart or carriage. 2 The thill-yoke or the thillers of a team. 3 The instep; and by meton. the part of a shoe or sandal which covers it. 4 (Esp. in poetry.) The front or fore part. Ex. हात पसरूं रेशा धुरें. ज्याचें कल्पांतीं न सरे.

धूर *m* (धूस S) Smoke. 2 An overlay or a wash (of gold or silver). 3 fig. Absorption or abstract engagedness of and in; as त्याचा त्या कामांत धूर आहे. 4 fig. Blinding influence of, (the smoke of,) as गर्वाचा-विद्येचा-धनाचा or पैस्याचा-अधिकाराचा-

धूर. 5 Sense of heat in a part (as from the pressure of a load or long continuance of a posture). *v* उड, निघ, लाग, हो. 6 Vapor or heated air proceeding from ears, nose, mouth, after eating piquant dishes or spices. 7 Haze, or dusky suffusion over the heavens. *v* उड, निघ, हो.

धूर देणे or दाखविणे (To fumigate or smoke.) fig. To trick, gull, befool, bamboozle. धुरावर धरणे To harass or torment grievously.

धूरटक *n* The tie of the जू or thill-yoke and the extremity of the shaft.

धूरकपूर *n* (کپڑہول H) A kind of gauze.
धूरकरी *m* The shafts-man, the driver. 2 A common term for the hinder animals of a team; thriller or limmer.
धूरखोल *f* The bolt connecting at their extremities the three pieces composing the shafts of a cart, the shaft pin.
धूरपट्टी *f* The cross-piece at the extremity of the shaft, to sustain the friction of the yoke.
धूर्त *a* (S) Shrewd, sharp, acute, discerning. 2 Fraudulent, crafty, subtle.
धूर्त *m* (S) In amatory poetry. A lover or gallant who, having subdued one mistress, makes love to a second; a gay deceiver, a lothario.
धूर्ताई *f* or **धूर्तावा** *m* (धूर्त) Shrewdness, sharpness, cleverness. 2 Knavery, roguery, craftiness.
धूलि *f* S Dust. [vituperating.
धूलिप्रक्षेप *m* S (Casting dust.) Aspersing or
धूलिवंदन *n* (S) The sport of throwing dust on the धूलवड. [Pr. बाले सुने आणि लागे धुवे.
धूव *f* (By metathesis from धूस S) A daughter.
धूसर *a* S Of a grey or dusky white, smoke-colored.
धूल *f* (धूलि S) Dust. 2 fig. Confusion; disconcerted, baffled, or posed state (as of a disputant): discomfiture, rout, overthrow (as of an army): destruction, demolition, ruined or damaged state gen.
धुळीचे दिवे खात जाणे To beg about in great disgrace and wretchedness. धुळीचे दिवे लावणे To become infamously notorious. धुळीस मिळणे To be mingled with the dust; to be utterly destroyed.
धूल फुंकणे (To blow the dust—cattle in scanty pastures.) To be destitute of the means of support.
धूल उडणे (शेता-गावा-सुलका-घरा-मध्ये.) To lie desolate. धुळीत रत्न सांपडणे-मिळणे in. con. To get a good
धूलअक्षर *n* See धुळाक्षर. [utterly unexpected.
धूलकोट *m* The outer fortification of mud walls. a sort of Vauntmure.
धूलदर्शन *n* Repairing to the temple and rendering homage to the idol, straight from the road (whilst the dust is on the feet); as by a pilgrim &c. on arrival. Hence 2 The first interview with a great man &c.; or a passing interview; a mere glimpse of.
धूलदशा *f* धूलघमासा *m* धूलघाण or णी *f* धूल-घाम *f* धूलपट *f* धूलपट्टी *f* (Formations with धूल, दशा, घूम and auxiliary particles.) Discomfiture, defeat, rout (as of an army): confusion, disgrace, disconcerted or derided state (as of a posed disputant, a foiled projector): destruction, failure, baffled, blasted, marred state (of plans, schemes, counsels): devastation, demolition, ravaged and ruined state (of a town, a country): wild and injurious disorder or reduction to dust gen.
धूलपट्टी *f* (A vulgar formation with धूल Dust, & पट्टी) Scolding vehemently, rating, rowing, taking the conceit out of. *v* काढ, उडव, मांड, कर *g.* of ०, See पट्टी. 2 See further under धूलदशा.
धूलपाटी *f* A scholar's dust-board.
धूलवाफ *f* (धूल Dust, वाफ Sowing.) The sowing (of rice &c.) in the dust just when the monsoon-showers are expected; or just after the first shower and before the dust is perfectly laid: also the rice &c. so sown.
धृत *p* S Seized, caught, held. Some compounds are धृतधैर्य, धृतनिश्चय धृतसंकल्प, धृतसंन्यास, धृतोत्साह.

धृतराष्ट्र *m* (S Proper name of the uncle of the पांडव princes.) A term for one born blind.
धृतव्रत *a* S Bound to some observance by a vow.
धृति *f* S Steadiness, firmness, fortitude. 2 Holding, having, keeping. 3 The eighth of the twenty-seven Yog.
धेंड sometimes **धेंडे** *n* A term for a huge, monstrous, burly person. Ex. अनंत ब्रह्मांडे एका रानीं ऐसे धेंड. 2 fig. A term for a man of high renown and honor (for excellence of any kind); a prodigy of learning; a puissant hero; a paragon of perfection. 3 Applied also to an idiotic or half-witted person.
धेंडकचका *m* A quarrel of persons of the Dher caste. Hence Violent and vociferous quarreling.
धेंडकावळा *m* The raven or wholly black crow. Called also डेंबकावळा & मंदारकावळा.
धेंडगा *m* A contemptuous form of the word धेंड.
धेंडगुजरी *f* (धेंड & गुजरी) A lingua franca, a barbarous mixture of languages.
धेंडवाडा *m* The quarter or ward of the Dher caste. 2 fig. Clamorous squabbling. *v* माज, मांड. 3 Confusion or disorder gen.
धेंडशी *f* A plant bearing a small white gourd.
धेंडस or **धें** *n* Its fruit.
धेंडसुगी *f* Grain brought to market and sold off hand by the धेंड caste, from the yet unreaped-fields or as their allotment for बलुने. Hence fig. Extraordinary cheapness for a little season.
धेंडळणे or **धेंडाळणे** *v i* To have a flux. See under धें.
धेंडा *m* The little child which, at marriages, is appointed to be the associate of the bridegroom. Pr. नव्याला मिळेल काट धेंडा मागते वरण.
धेंडा *m* (دهندہ A) On the day on which the bride proceeds to the bridegroom's house, a person, carrying both the bride and bridegroom, one on each hip, dances about with them, invoking the tutelar deities of the family. He is named धेंडा. Pr. टाळ गेला मांदळ गेला माझा धेंडा नाचू या. Used where one is seeking to do a thing for which the season is passed away. See phrases under झेंडा.
धेंडाळी or **धेंडोळी** *f* Looseness or flux. [males.
धेंडी *f* (دهنڈی H) A particular earring of feather.
धेंडोली or **ळी** *f* The torch of grass which herdsmen wave around their cattle on बलिप्रतिपदा or the first day of कार्तिक.
धेंचा *m* A contemptuous form of the word धेंड.
धेनवा *f* See ध्यानवा.
धेनु *f* (S) A cow.
धैर्य *n* (S) Patience, calmness, forbearance, fortitude, resolution, firmness. See धीर.
धैर्यभंग *m* (S) Breaking the courage or fortitude of; disheartening, dispiriting, disconcerting.
धैर्यवान् *a* (S) धैर्यशाली *a* (S) Firm, enduring, stanch, steady, determined. [fortitude.
धैर्यावलंबन *n* S Summoning up resolution or धैर्य *m* (S) The sixth note of the gamut.
घा-कर-कन-दिशी &c. or **घाकरसा**, i. e. घा!-कर-असा Imit. of the sound of certain heavy bodies falling on the ground. [tyre.
घेत *f* The iron band of a wheel, the strake or
घोका *a* unc (دهوکر H) Large, lusty, sturdy. 2 Strong—cloth.
घोकटी or **घोंगटी** *f* A barber's razor-case. 2 (دهگڑی H) A sort of bag or wallet having two
घोकाडघाकड *a* See घाकडघोकाड. [pockets.
घोकाडा *m* (دهوکر H) A reproachful term to a corpulent and unwieldy person.

घोका *m* (دهوکه H) Ground for fear; danger, peril, risk, hazard. Ex. त्या वाटेने चोरांचा वाघांचा कशाचा कांही घोका नाही. 2 Anxious apprehension; anticipation of evil; a misgiving. Ex. त्या मार्गाने तुला खाल जा कांही घोका बाळगू नको. *v* बाळग. 3 Danger become substantial or real; a perilous event or affair. Ex. यशवंतरावचा घोकांत मो अनकाईवर होतो. 4 A loss in trade; a blow of evil fortune. Ex. त्या व्यापारांत मला दोन हजारचा घोका बसला. 5 It is sometimes confounded with झोका in its figurative applications.
घोकाळ *m* C A large blazing fire.
घोंगटी *f* See under घोकाटी.
घोंगड *a* Coarse—as cloth, matting, ratanig. 2 Rough, rude, coarsely executed—work.
घोंगडा *m* घोंगडे *n* Coarse mean clothes: also a coarse mean garment or cloth. Pr. गांठी घोंगडा घाट *a* Commonly धुवट. [घाटाला तुकडा.
घोटणे *v c* C (घाट! घाट!) To gulp eagerly and in great quantity; to swill, swig, guzzle.
घाटा *m* (Verbal of घोटणे) Gulping eagerly and largely. *v* लाव.
घाटा मोटा *a* Formed and applied as घाटा मोटा.
घाटे *n* A drenching horn for cattle. 2 The sheath or case of the कांडी or weaver's shuttle.
घोंड *f* A large mass of stone or rock. 2 fig. A heavy loss (as in trade): a heavy exaction (as by Government): a heavy calamity or affliction: a weighing-down care or solicitude; in this sense उरावर घोंड, गळ्यावर घोंड, डोईवर or माथ्यावर घोंड. Also a grievous slander or false charge.
घोंड डोकीवर-देणे-चढविणे-वळविणे To force upon a person (some business); or to extort from him compliance with some demand.
घोंडगळ *a* (घोंडा) Abounding in stones.
घोंडदिवस *m* That natural day on which occurs none of the ceremonies or observances commanded for the lunar days.
घोंडघोपट *f* (घोपटणे by redup.) Beating and banging; hurried or active beating of or by many. Ex. शिपायाने घो. केली म्हणजे वखल उचकर होतो.
घोंडफूल *n* (Commonly दगडफूल) A whitish efflorescence from stone or wood in rainy weather.
घोंडफोचा *a* A stone breaker; a splitter of rocks or stones. 2 Used fig. as दगडफोचा *q. v.*
घोंडभट्टी *f* The tricking out of one's person with गंध, मसूर &c., to appear as having performed ablution when ablution has been omitted. Derived by some from a Bráhmaṇ of the name घोंड, by others from घोंडा & भट्टी Cooking a stone.
घोंडमहिना *m* घोंडमास *m* An intercalary month formed of the aggregate days omitted in reckoning the lunar month.
घोंडवणो *n* (घोंडा & पाणी) Buttermilk in which a chip of stone has been boiled (to impart a flavor). Gen. used of buttermilk in reviling it.
घोंडवाण or **घोंडवायण** sometimes **घोंडवण** *n* (घोंडा & वाण) The thirty-three dishes of victuals given to Bráhmaṇs in the intercalary month. 2 A baked ball of wheaten dough without stuffing presented in this month.
घोंडशीर *f* (घोंडा & शीर) The great tendon above the heel, tendo Achillis. 2 Applied also to the parotid muscles and to the tendons of the hand.
घोंडा *m* A stone. 2 An intercalary month. It falls every two and a half years. 3 A baked ball of wheaten dough presented or eaten in the intercalary month. 4 fig. Applied to a dolt; to a hard-hearted man &c.

देखला घेडा घेतला कपाळीं Said of an exceedingly irritable and reckless person. घेडा लोटणे or घालणे with वर of o. To bring a heavy calumny against. घेडे खणून काढणे g. of o. To undermine, uproot, hoist out, oust. घेडेमाखं लागणे To be up against and ready to fall upon. 2 In covert style. To run mad. घेडाखालीं हात सांपडणे To get into a scrape or hobble. घेडाचे दोर काढणे To strive to get money from a miser, pity from a ruffian &c.; to attempt an impossibility. 2 To accomplish, by skill and perseverance, great objects with unsuitable materials or means. घेडावर घेडे घालून करणे To make various efforts and use various expedients; to try every art and employ every means; to leave no stone unturned. घेडावर घेडे घालणे To make fruitless efforts or exertion. घेडाशी कपाळ घासणे To vex one's self (in instructing a fool &c.); to undergo fruitless toil.

NOTE. For phrases not found above see दगड.

घेडाविणे v c (घेडा, quasi घेडा घेऊन पाटीस लागणे To drive on by threats of stoning.) To urge on; to hang upon in enforcement. [stony, rocky.

घेडाळ a (घेडा) Abounding in stones or rocks, घेडाळणे v c (Better धुंडाळणे q. v.) To ransack, rummage, tumble about in searching; also to seek or search for by ransacking. [फोड.

घेडेफोड a & s See the commoner word दगड-घेडेवाण or घेडवाण n See घेडवाण.

घेडा m A white kind of fish. Three white pebbles are always found in its head.

घेण n The stump or stock of a tree: also a rude block, clump, or chump.

घेणका, घेणा or ण्या a Rude, blockish, illiterate. घेणा m A block or clump of wood.

घेणी f (घुणे) A washing slab or washing place (as at the bottom of a नळी or channel) for vegetables &c. 2 n (घुणे & पाणी) Water in which rice, vegetables, cloths &c. have been washed.

घेण्या m The leader of a troop of monkeys.

घेत m (घेत! घेत!) A cascade or cataract. 2 A sheet of fire. 3 f A double handful.

घेतघडीचा a (Commonly घुवटघडीचा) Clean and folded as from the wash.

घेतर n (घेतर S) A garment of males worn around the waist, passing under and tucked in behind. v नेस. [faction.

घे० सोडून नाचावे To testify high delight or satisfaction.

घेतरजोडा m A couple of dhotars woven together.

घेतरपाडवा m Vulgar corr. of दैर्घ्यप्रतिपदा.

घेतरबड्या m A reproachful or contemptuous term for a rude Brāhman entertained as a servant.

घेतरा m (घेतर S) Thorn-apple, Datura.

घे० घालणे-देणे To give (to a woman) seeds of Thorn-apple, that she may rave, and that, from her ravings, wise men may foretell futurity. घे० येणे-हेणे in. con. To be under the delirium or stupor occasioned by seeds of Thorn-apple.

घेतरा a P (Commonly used after वेडा as वेडा घेतरा) Idiotic, crazy, silly, foolish.

घेतरेल n (घेतरा & तेल) Oil extracted from the घेतरा a See under घेतरा. [thorn-apple.

घेताळ or त्या a (घेत A double handful.) Profuse in spending, openhanded; whether as liberal and munificent, or as merely lavish of money: also profuse of promises and services; recklessly lavish gen. Used also of the expenditure of such, —Profuse, large, free, flowing, unrestrained. 2 Of loose tongue or lawless ways; disorderly, dissolute, licentious, libertine.

घेत्र, घेत्रजोडा, घेत्रबड्या, घेत्रा See घेतर &c. घेत्रपात्र n Garments and vessels comprehensively. 2 (पात्र as mere redup. of घेतर) Dhotar and such-like. [Brāhman, a (mere) dhotar-wearer.

घेत्रा or घेतत्रा m A contemptuous term for a घेदया a R Bulky and bloated; large and blub-घेदर a Swollen or puffed. [berlike.

घेदर or री f घेदरा m Swollen or puffed state, a swelling. v ये, चढ, also जा, उतर, वस.

घेदरणे v i To swell, esp. with implication of suddenness and greatness.

घेदराट m (Imit.) A large roaring fire. 2 Excessive swollenness. v ये, चढ.

घेदशी or सी P Flabbiness or puffiness. [ract.

घेदा or घाम (Imit.) A waterfall, cascade, cata-घेदाट, घेधाट, घेधाटा m (घे! घे!) An impetuous, noisy, and copious gushing forth or flowing (of water): the vehement glowing (of a conflagration or an extensive fire): the roar of wind, surges, artillery &c.

घेदाणा or ना m (घे!) A noisy streaming forth or along of water or other liquor. v लाव, लाग. घेदारणे v i To swell up. See घेदरणे.

घेधाटणे v i (Imit.) To drink excessively, to quaff: also to be craving with excessive thirst.

घेधाणी f C (Imit.) A waterfall.

घेधावणे v i (Imit.) To tumble down suddenly and noisily; to come down by the run.

घे घे or घे घे घे ad Imit. of the dash! dash! of a cataract, or of heavy rain; also of the roar of a storm, of a cannonade &c. [or heavy rain.

घेघे f (Imit.) The dash or roar of a cataract घेनशा a P Flabby, puffed, bloated.

घेनशी f P Flabbiness or bloatedness.

घेप f (घेप H) A kind of sword, long and straight. 2 A heavy stroke with the flat of this sword or with a stick taken in both hands. 3 fig. Applied to any broad leaf or blade. Ex. ह्या केवढ्या पानाचा घेपी ह्या! 4 Used as a particle of enhancement with the word पांढरा; as पांढरा घेप Snow white, lily white. [&c.

घेप a (Commonly घडघेप q. v.) Whole, sound घेपट a Commonly घुपट. [broad, high—a road.

घेपट a (घेप) Straight, direct, open, bold and घेपट ad (घेप) Straight forwards. v जा, पळ, चाल, वेळ. [bang, baste, cudgel, thrash.

घेपटणे v c (घेप) To strike with a stick; to घेपटमार्ग m A straightforward road or course, lit. fig. Understood freely as A high, public, much-frequented road.

घेपटमार्गे or ग्या a (घेपटमार्गे) Blunt, simple, straightforward; a plain dealer; a plain speaker.

घेपटीव p of घेपटणे Beaten with a club or stick—clothes, bark, fibres &c.

घेपणे v i (घेप H) To be overcome by heat and fatigue; to be parched with thirst. 2 fig. To desire anxiously; to long and pant after.

घेपाटी f (घेप) A heavy blow with a stick held in both hands.

घेवड a C Large, coarse, thick and clumsy—a thing gen.: coarse or rude—workmanship.

घेबी m (घेबी H) A washerman. [dress.

घेबीण f (घेबी H) A washerwoman, a laun-घेरडा m A shred or strip of bark, rind, or skin torn off. v काढ, निघ. 2 Used fig. घे० काढणे g. of o. is To strip, fleece, ruin: and घे० निघणे g. of s. To be stripped &c.

घेरण n (घेर The fore part or extremity of a cart or its shafts; or घेरणा S Holding fast &c. or घुर S To go or know.) Front, bearing, direc-

tion, aim: aspect, appearance, look: bent, leaning, inclination, tendency, propension: attention, advertence, heed, regard. This word is applied with much apparent, but with little real, diversity of signification. Its precise import and full power will appear better from the particular examples subjoined than from the general and comprehensive language necessarily employed above. Ex. मोरचाचे घे० कित्यावर आहे; महागिरीचे घे० कोणत्या बंदराकडे आहे; त्याला बोलण्यांत घे० सुटते or मागचे पुढचे घे० राहत नाही; हा बोलण्यांत साधुपणा दाखविता पण ह्याचे घे० निराळे; हे शेत चार खंडी पिका-वे असें मला घे० दिसते; त्याचे प्रपंचाकडे घे० त्याचे अंतःकरणाचे घे० कळत नाही; हे गडी जागवतील तुमचे घे० तिकडे असू द्या. 2 Manner, order, style, fashion, prevailing bearing or character. Ex. नाना फडनिशाचे राज्य करण्याचे घे० भलत्यास येणार नाही; ही कशाची पतिव्रता पतिव्रतेचे घे० निराळे. 3 Ways, course, procedure, tenor of practice. Ex. दरबारचे घे०; सभेचे घे०. 4 Established manner or method; as लिहिण्याचे-हिशोबाचे-घे०.

घेरणशुद्ध a (See घेरण) Of correct manner, method, order, tenor, course.

घेरणी a (घेरण) Shrewd at guessing, conjecturing, predicting, inferring, accounting for. See the noun.

घेरणे v c (Poetry.) To hold in sexual embrace.

घेरवटा m P Used in some of the applications of घेरण.

घेरे n C (Commonly घारे) The aperture (in the roof or wall) for smoke, air, or light; louver.

घोशा, घोशा, घोशा, घोसा m (دهوشا or دهونس H) A large नौबत or kettledrum. 2 fig. Noising abroad, blazoning: also noisedness abroad, notoriety. v गाजव, हो. 3 fig. An impetuous assault or attack, lit. fig.: a vehement and determined effort; an act of strenuous and energetic exertion. v लाव.

Ex. चार दिवस लढाईचा घोशा लावला तेव्हा किष्ठा सही झाला. 4 (Perhaps from ध्वज or ध्वजा A flag: but, more probably still, from دهونسا) A flag or banner in its figurative sense, viz. Triumphant or exulting display; splendid celebrity or notoriety; glare and flash, blazon and bruit. Ex. मी कांहीं तु-

म्हासारखा रर करीत येणार नाही मी गेलोतर घोशा लावूनच येईन. 5 Rude, overbearing, crushing demeanour towards. Ex. नवऱ्याने मला घोसा लावला आणि त्याचा घोशाने मी वाळले; त्याचा घोशामुळे त्याचा बायकोने जीव दिव्हा. 6 This word is further used in the closing sense and applications of टांका & तडा-

खा where see at large:—The animated course &c. घोशा लावून (येणे, जाणे &c.) With drums beating and colors flying—to come, to go &c. (पेरणीचा-कापणीचा-नांगरण्याचा-पढण्याचा-लिहिण्याचा-कांहीं एक करण्याचा)-घोशा A hearty and vigorous application unto. घोशा बाळगणे g. of o. To entertain fear or apprehension about; to stand in awe of; (i. e. to be impressed by the impetuosity or violent course of.) [sluggard.

घोष्ट or ह्या a C Sluggish and slovenly; a filthy घोसरा m (Commonly दोसरा or दासरा q. v.) Shock, heavy impression. v घे, धर.

घोसा m (घोसा H) A coarse kind of woollen घात p S Washed. [stuff.

घोताल or त्या a Preferably घेताल.

घोर्तिका f S घोर्त्य n S Fraud, dishonesty, subtlety, crafty villany.

ध्याने v c (Poetry. ध्यान S) To meditate; to contemplate abstractedly. Ex. ध्यावे बरे हरिचिंता पद-पंकजाते; also जयास दृढर्था ध्याये उभावरे.

ध्यात *p* S Thought, meditated, contemplated.

ध्यातव्य *a* S (Possible, purposed &c.) to be thought upon, meditated &c. [plates &c.]

ध्याता *a* (S) That meditates, reflects, contem-

ध्यान *n* (S) Meditation or reflection, esp. that profound and abstract contemplation, the favorite religious exercise of secluded Brāhmans. 2 Mind, apprehension, understanding. Ex. ही गोष्ट ध्यानांत येत नाही. 3 Attention, advertence, heed, regard. Ex. ते गडी खेळतील विरंगुळतील तिकडे ध्यान असे. 4 Mind, memory, remembrance. Ex. ही गोष्ट म्यां ध्यानांत ठेविली आहे. 5 Presence of the senses and faculties. Ex. मी निजून उठलो आहे अद्भुत पुरता ध्यानावर आलो नाही. 6 Liking, approval, mind. Ex. म्यां जे केले ते त्याचे ध्यानास येत नाही. 7 Form, figure, the aspect, air, appearance;—esp. used of the images of the deities as they are represented in different attitudes and under different dispositions (of their arms, legs, weapons &c.) Ex. हे ध्यान उग्र, ते ध्यान सौम्य. Hence, laxly, Air, cast, manner, style, fashion; general bearing or character. Ex. दोघे जण सावकारी करतात परंतु ते ध्यान निराळे हे ध्यान निराळे; आजचे गाण्याचे काही ध्यानच निराळे. 8 The piece of poetry describing any dhyān or representation of a god. 9 Applied to a crazy or idiotic person, to a mischievous child &c. [fondly, intently, devotedly &c.]

ध्यानास लागणे *g.* of *o.* To think upon or pursue ध्यानधारणा *f* Countenance and form; general aspect and figure, air and bearing. 2 Contemplation and meditation; mental abstraction *gen.* *v* धर, कर. [engaged in abstract meditation.]

ध्याननिष्ठ *a* (S) Contemplative, meditative, ever

ध्यानसुद्धा *f* (S) The prescribed attitude in which to meditate upon the deity. Hence 2 The look or air of abstraction.

ध्यानयोग *m* (S) Abstract meditation;—considered as one of the exercises necessary to attain divine knowledge.

ध्यानवा *f* (Vulgar corr. of घेनु) A cow. 2 Applied to a dull and heavy, or an ugly and coarse, or a romping, rude, or masculine female.

ध्यानस्थ *a* (S) In poetry and vulgo ध्यानस्थ *a* Absorbed in meditation (esp. upon the Deity). Ex. देव आणि भक्त ॥ तन्मय अतिध्यानस्थ ॥. 2 Lost in thought; abstracted or absent.

ध्यानी *a* (S) Meditative, reflective, contemplative; esp. that engages in profound and abstract contemplation.

ध्यानींमनीं *ad* (Formed out of ध्यान & मन Mind. Neg. con.) In the mind or remembrance; in the thought; in the head; present to view &c. Ex. आज पाऊस पडेल हे माझे ध्या. नव्हते. 2 In all the thoughts; as engaging the whole mind and heart. Ex. ह्याचे ध्या. सर्वदा खेळ म्हणून खमांत चावळला तरी बारा निरपगडे इत्यादि बोलतो.

ध्यास *m* (S) A close, intent, unremitting, mental contemplation; a fond or anxious dwelling upon. Ex. पोराने आईचा ध्यास घेतला; लग्न करावे असा ह्याला दोन वर्षे ध्यास लागला परंतु होत नाही.

ध्येय *a* S Fit for contemplation or meditation; to be contemplated or thought upon.

ध्रुपद *n* (S) A kind of song. 2 The introductory stanza of a song. It is distinct from the verses of the song, and is repeated after each of them as a burden or chorus. It has three divisions, अस्ताई, अंजा, आभोग.

ध्रु. धरणे with मागे of *o.* To follow or join in second (in singing the ध्रु.). Ex. हरिकीर्तन करिता नित्य ॥ तुकड्यामागे ध्रु. धरित ॥

ध्रुपद्या *m* (ध्रुपद) An assistant or mate of a हरिदास. He seconds him in the chorus or stanza of the ध्रुपद.

ध्रुव *m* (S) The polar star: also the north pole. 2 The twelfth of the twenty-seven astronomical Yog. 3 The introductory stanza of a song. It is repeated after each of the stanzas as a burden or chorus.

ध्रुव *a* S Fixed, stable, firm, constant, established.

ध्रुवक *m* S The numbers set down at first as the groundwork of certain calculations to determine a तिथि, ग्रह &c.

ध्रुवपद *n* (S) The position or place of the polar star. 2 fig. An abiding or an elevated position. 3 Popularly ध्रुपद.

ध्रुवपदीं बसविणे To set or place permanently or fixedly: also to exalt or set on high.

ध्रुवलोक *m* S The region of the polar star considered as a heaven.

ध्रुवचक्र *n* S A polar circle. [dered as a heaven.]

ध्रुवांश *m* S Polar distance.

ध्रुवोन्नति *f* S Elevation of the pole. [banner.]

ध्वज *m* (S) pop. ध्वजा *f* A flag, an ensign, a ध्वज लावणे To signalize one's self by feats of valor, display of learning &c.: also to become infamously notorious.

ध्वजपात *m* (S) ध्वजभंग *m* (S) Failure or destruction of the powers of procreation: loss of virility; ध्वजसंभ *m* (S) A flagstaff. [impotence.]

ध्वजापर्वणी *f* A holy day (viz. that of the entering of Jupiter into the sign Leo.) observed at Trimbak. There Gosávis assemble and perform ablution &c.

ध्वजारोप *m* or ध्वजारोपण *n* (S) The planting of a pole wrapped around with a flag or cloth on the first day of the year. 2 The planting of a flagstaff or standard *gen.*

ध्वनन *n* S Sounding, causing a sound. 2 Implying; inculcating tacitly; involving and intimating something beyond the matter expressed.

ध्वनि *m* *f* (S) Sound. 2 An obscure rumor. 3 S A meaning implied; a matter involved and tacitly inculcated; an inference deducible. 3 Poetical style.

ध्वनित *p* S Sounded. 2 Implied, involved, included, intimated though not declared. 3 Poetically or rhetorically expressed. [change of voice.]

ध्वनिविकार *m* (S) Morbid affection of the voice; ध्वन्यर्थ *m* S The truth or doctrine implied; an implication, the moral or application.

ध्वंस *m* (S) ध्वंसन *n* S Destroying, demolishing; destruction, demolition.

ध्वंसणे *v* *c* (ध्वंस) To destroy, demolish, ruin.

ध्वंसित or ध्वस्त *p* S Destroyed, demolished, ruined. [ther's daughter.]

ध्वाडी *f* Brother's daughter or husband's brother's daughter. ध्वांत *n* S (Poetry.) Thick darkness.

न

न The twentieth consonant. It corresponds with N.

न *ad* No, not, nor. 2 *conj* It often appears betwixt the two members of a reduplication, coupling them, and answering to By, with, after. Ex. पैसानपैसा-रुपयानरुपया-दमडोनदमडो (जथेतो-मिळवितो-खरचतो) He gathers, spends &c. money, penny by penny, rupee by rupee. झाडानझाड-घरानघर (टिपत जा); पायरीनपायरी (चढत जा); पाव-

लानपाऊल (सरकत गेला); मागानमाग (चोराचा शेध लावला); दिवसानदिवस-वर्षानवर्ष &c. 3 *conj* (Con-

tracted from आणि through नी) And. Ex. घाडान बैल, ढालान तरवार, तोन मी. Note. In pronunciation the न is considered, not as separate, but as attached to the word occurring first. Ex. Ghorán byl, dhálan tarwár, ton mí. 4 न often has the sense of नको dont; as नयाल तर नया, नयाल तर नया If you wont come, dont come &c.

नचा पाडा or फाडा The chapter of न or No. Ex. नचा फाडा वाचणे-सांगणे-घट करणे-घोकणे To refuse or deny everything; to be ever no-no-ing. ह्याला नचा फाडा पाड आहे He says No to everything.

नई *f* *unc* A river. Pr. इकडे नई तिकडे वई.

नउखा, नउवत, नउली &c. See under नौ.

नऊ *a* (Better नव) Nine.

नकटा *a* (نکٹا H) Nose-cut. 2 That has a snub or squab nose, camous. Pr. नकटीचे लग्नास बाराशें विद्धे; नकटे व्हावे पण धाकटे होऊ नये. 3 fig. Defective, lacking, wanting entireness or completion.

नकटावकटा *a* (नकटा Nose-cut by redup.) Ugly and hideous; ugly and disgusting *gen.*

नकराई *f* (नकारणे) A forfeit or penalty levied on a dishonored bill. 2 Dishonoring a bill.

नकल *f* *r* (نقل A) A copy; a transcript from the original; a thing in general made in imitation of another; also imitation, mimicry, taking off. 2 A tale, story, anecdote, apologue: also a ludicrous incident; an amusing or a strange occurrence. Ex. आज देवाच्यांत मोठी न. झाली. 3 fig. Extinction of a race; existence only in story; being as a tale that is told, or as Ilium &c. Ex. त्या राजाची न. झाली. 4 Used loosely in the sense of Original or thing to be copied (as the word Copy amongst printers). Ex. दगडावर जी नकल ह्यापावी त्यासारख्या स्या नकला निघतात.

नकलनविशी or -निशी *f* (نقل نویسی P) The office or business of नकलनवीस. [or copyist.]

नकलनवीस or -नीस *m* (نقل نویس P) A transcriber

नकली *a* (नकल) Made in imitation of; copied, imitated, forged, fabricated, counterfeit &c. 2 Full of tale and anecdote, diverting—a story or a story-teller.

नकली *f* A sort of लुगडे, an imitation-लुगडे.

नकल्या *a* (नकल) Full of diverting tales and anecdotes: also a romancer, varnisher, embellisher. 2 A mimic.

नकशा *m* (نقشه A) A picture in general; a drawing, painting, map, sketch, plan, model. 2 Ornamental representation; carved or sculptured work; figured work; engraving, embroidery &c. 3 fig. Pompousness or imposingness; brilliant or dashing style (of any work or action); eclat, lustre, glitter and glory, blaze and blazon (as of a name). Ex. त्यांनीं प्रयोजनाचा न. केला; मी हजारी रुपये खर्चीन पण तुजवर न. करोन; सभेत जातास परंतु न. गमावूनको वरें.

नकशिकणी *f* A plant, Artemisia sternutatoria. नकशी *f* Preferably नखशी. A nail-parer &c.

नकशी *f* (نقاشی H from نقشه A) नकसगिरी *f* (Vulgar.) Ornamental representation; carved or sculptured work; figured work; engraving, embroidery.

नकशीदार *a* sometimes नकशी *a* (نقش دار P) Carved, sculptured, flowered, ornamented with engraved or figured work. [tured, embroidered &c.]

नकशीं *p* of नकसणं Carved, engraved, sculptured, beading &c. See कंगोरा. Hence ornamental carving *gen.*

नकसणं *m* Ornamental grooving, moulding, beading &c. See कंगोरा. Hence ornamental carving *gen.*

नकसणें *vc & i* (नकशा) To carve or engrave; to embroider; to make sculptured or figured work.

नकला *a P* (न & कलणें) Unknowing or ignorant: also unwitting or unaware.

नका *ad* (*pl* of नका *q. v.*) A particle of prohibition,—No! don't! forbear! [Odd or even.

नकादुवा A game of hazard with cowries &c.

नकार *m* (न & कार Affix.) Denying or refusing: denial, refusal, rejection. *v* कर. 2 The rejection of a draft or bill; or the writing intimating it, written upon the face of it. [ing &c.

नकारणों *f* (Verbal of नकारणें) Denying, declining. नकारणें *vc* (नकार) To deny, decline, negative, refuse; esp. to decline or dishonor a draft or bill.

नकाराई *f* (नकार) The forfeit or money which is paid upon the dishonoring of a draft or bill. 2 Dishonoring a bill. In use generally coupled with सकाराई, as नकाराईसकाराई भरून घेईन or द्यावी लागेल.

नकाशा *m* (نقشه A) A picture in general; a drawing, painting, map, sketch, plan, model.

नकाशी *f* (Commonly नकशी) Carved, figured, embroidered &c. work.

नकाशी *a* (Commonly नकशी or नकशीदार) Carved &c. 2 That executes carving, sculpturing, embroidery &c.

नकास *m* A bazar-fee paid by the purchaser of cattle. 2 (Better नकशा) A drawing, painting, sketch, plan, map &c. &c.

नकासकाम *n* (نقاش A & काम) Carved or sculptured work; figured or flowered work.

नकासणें *vc & i* (नकशा or نقاش A) To carve or engrave; to embroider; to make sculptured or figured work. [the nose.

नकी or की *f* (नाक) A tone or note drawn through

नकी or की *a* (نقى or نقا A Pure, clean.) Exact, just, quite right;—used of weights, measures, measurements: fixed, settled, determinate—price, terms, language: true, correct—an account or a statement: good, auspicious—an omen.

नकोदुवा *m* A play with cowries &c., a game of hazard, odd or even.

नकोब *m* नकोबदार *m* (نقيب A) A person in the train of a great man; he who proclaims the titles, introduces visitors &c.

नकीबदी *f* Commonly and properly नेकीबदी.

नकील *f* (نکیل H) The nose-pin of a camel, to which is attached the bridle. [neumon.

नकुल *m* S The Bengal mongoose, Viverra Ich-

नका *ad* A particle of prohibition,—No! don't! forbear! It becomes नका with sec. per. pl. imp. mood. It is used also as an adverb of refusal; implying dislike, disapprobation, or absence of desire. Ex. सला कोणताही पदार्थ नको; त्याला काम करायस नको. In this sense it takes a plural form, नकात. It implies also the absence of demand, requirement, or necessity. Ex. हें उघड करून दाखवायस वक्त आयास नको.

नको नको होणें in. con. To be averse or disinclined.

नकल, नकली, नकल्या See under नकल.

नका *m* (नाक Nose.) Superciliousness, disdainfulness, arrogance, hauteur. *v* उतर, दाब, मोड. 2 At plays with cowries. A cowrie thrown upon its face.

नकी *s & a* See नकी *s & a*.

नक्त *n* नक्तभोजन *n* (S) नक्तव्रत *n* (S) A religious observance. Eating only at nights for a period.

नक्त or नकद *n* (نقد A) Ready money. See नगद. नक्त *ad* S By night; at night; noctem.

नक्तबाब or नक्तिबाब or नकदबाब &c. *f* (نقدی باب H) The tax in money or cash, as disting. from taxes in kind; assessed taxes. [money.

नक्तिशिरसा *m* Land assessment when rated in

नक्तेल *n* (نفت A & तेल) A medicinal oil. 2 Ap-

नक्र *m* S A crocodile. [plied to Turpentine.

नख *nm* (S) A nail of a finger or toe. Pr. जेथें

नखानें काम देतें तेथें कुडाड कशाला Why use a sledge-hammer to drive in a tack? 2 A claw or talon (of birds or beasts). 3 *n* A fragrant drug, Unguis odoratus or Black Byzantino: 4 A scale (as of the खवल्या माजूर or Pangolin). 5 (For नख-विख) Poison of the nails. *v* बाध, लाग, धाव.

आपलीच नखें आपणास विखें Expresses suffering from one's own malice or evil. Ps. xxxiv. 21. जेथें नख नको तेथें कुडाड लावणें See the proverb at the head. To apply hard measures where the very slightest severity is unnecessary. नख दटोस न पडणें To be utterly covered or concealed.

नख नख बोलणें To speak loftily or floutingly, with a hoity toity air and toss. नखभर A very small bit or quantity, a nailful. नख शिरणें *g.* of *s.* To obtain entrance; to get a finger in. नखा एवढा

Very small, little, scanty, petty, insignificant—a thing, a business, a debt, fault, person. नखां बोटां-

वर- काम करणें To do or act generally with delicate or dainty airs;—खेळविणें or चाळविणें To amuse, beguile, bamboozle; to wind over one's thumb;—

चालणें To walk mincingly or delicately;—जेवणें To eat daintily, with picking and tossing about;—

दिवस मोजणें To anticipate with impatient eagerness; to count the days. नखांला आग लागली (Fire has caught at the toe-nails.) Disaster or adversity is but begun (अझून सारें अंग जळायार्चें आहे). नखों

दोष नाही or नखांला मातो लागली नाही Castus ad unguem. नखें चावीत-कुडतुडीत-वाजवीत बसणें (To sit biting or striking together one's nails.) To be out of employ: also to be baffled, foiled, posed.

नखलुरपा *a* That may be scraped off with the nails—pulp of a young cocoanut.

नखजणें *vc* (नख) To run one's nail along a running stitch, for the purpose of drawing it even with the cloth. 2 To run the nail along anything to smoothen it. 3 *unc* To scratch with the nails. [instrument for paring nails.

नखजीन *n* (نکچین for ناخن چین P) A barber's

नखणें *vc* To cut or gash with the instrument नखी.

नखतेल *n* (نفت A & तेल) A medicinal oil. 2 Applied to Turpentine.

नखच *n* Vulgar corr. of नक्षच. [an agnail.

नखमूळ *n* नखरडुं *n* नखरुं *n* W (नख) A whitlow, नखरणें *vc* (नख) To draw over with the nails (गंध &c.): also to draw the nails (over the body &c.), to scratch.

नखरा *m* (نخرة P) Feminine airs and blandishments; arts of display; coquetry, prudery, flirting &c.: also lofty and disdainful airs or fancies; swelling, strutting, swaggering, vaunting, vaporizing.

नखरी *f* *unc* (नखरा) A coquette or wanton.

नखरुड *n* A contemptuous form of the word नख and applied, as the English Claw, to an overgrown and ugly nail. 2 A whitlow or agnail, paronychia.

नखरेदार *c* (نخريدار P) नखरेबाज *c* (نخريबाज P) A coquettish, prudish, airy, affected person (male or female); one pompous, vain, swelling &c.

नखरेबाजी or नखरंबाजी *f* Coquetry, prudery, affectation, airs &c. See नखरा.

नखलणें *vc* (नख) To comb (the hair) with the nails or fingers. 2 See नखजणें.

नखला *m* (नख) A bit of dough rolled upon the nail: (to be thrown into khir or rice-milk). 2 Unguis odoratus or Black Byzantino. 3 An ornament of children.

नखवणी *n* (नख & पाणी) Water in which a person's nails or fingers have been dipped. Considered as thus rendered impure and unfit for ceremonial uses.

नखविष *n* (S) pop. नखविख *n* Poison of the nails; injurious quality supposed to inhere in the nails and to produce festering of a part scratched. *v* बाध, धाव, लाग.

नखशिखपर्यंत *ad* नखशिखांत *ad* (S) From the nails of the toes to the tuft of the head; from head to foot.

नखशी *f* (For नखजीन) An instrument for paring the nails. 2 (नख) A whitlow or agnail, paronychia.

नखसिकणी *f* A vegetable, Asclepias volubilis.

नखसुं *n* (नख) An instrument for paring nails. 2 Injury arising to the nails through (unskilful) use of it.

नखसू or नखसूय *f* Sore in the region of the nails through misuse of the nail-parer नखसू. 2 By some affirmed to be synonymous with नखुरडें Whitlow.

नखक्षत *n* S A scratch with the nails. 2 In the caresses of lovers. Clawing or nail-tearing. See दंतक्षत.

नखाग्रों *ad* (नखाग्र S) At one's finger-ends.

नखाचो जोम *f* The delicately sensible region around the roots of the nails.

नखी *f* (नख) The ring of wire which players upon stringed instruments wear upon their finger, and with which they touch the strings. Hence Sharp or high pitch in singing; as नखीत गाणें or नखणें. 2 A fine and narrow border to a dhotar &c. 3 An instrument for cutting and gathering पान or betel-leaf, for drawing incisions along the capsule of the poppy &c. 4 A claw or talon. 5 The clasp or hooked termination of a tendril. 6 The fore part of the hoof (of calves &c.) projecting like a claw: also a division of a cloven hoof. 7 Washed silk. 8 Unguis odoratus or Black Byzantino. 9 A sort of लुगडें.

नखी *a* (S) Having claws or talons.

नखुरडा *a* (नख) That may be scraped off with the nails;—used of the pulp of a young cocoanut. 2 That is constantly scratching.

नखुरडें or नखारडें *n* नखुरडा or नखारडा *m* P A whitlow, paronychia.

नखला or नखाला *m* Commonly नखला.

नखली *f* (नख) A play of little girls,—reciprocal intorsion by two parties of their finger-nails.

नखूट *n* P (नख) A nail of a finger or toe. 2 A claw.

नखोदक *n* (S) See नखवणी. [nail or claw.

नखोरा *m* (नख) A laceration or scratch with a

नग *m* (S) An ornament; a jewel or a trinket. 2 An article or item (as of implements, pieces of apparel &c., in numbering them), a piece. 3 Used in stating the number of a body of elephants, and before the numeral; as चत्ती नग दाहा Ten head of elephants. 4 The stone or gem of a ring &c. 5 A लड or string of raw silk: contrad. from कंकरी. 6 S A mountain.

नगझाडा *m* Numbering or taking account of the pieces or items. [ferably नगननारायण.

नगननारायण or नगदनारायण *m* Usually and pre-

नगद *n* (نقد A) Ready money or cash. 2 It forms a few compounds; as नगददागिने *m* *pl* (Trinkets viewed as equivalent to hard cash.)

The best or most valuable trinkets (as picked from a number). नगदपैसा *m* Ready money. नगद-माल, नगदामाल, नगदोमाल *m* Ready property, i. e. cash or articles (such as jewels and trinkets) readily convertible into cash. 2 Hence The prime or choice portion of anything. N. B. It will be found yet more freely used in the sense of Choice, prime, exquisite, nice; as नगद आंबे, नगद भांडी, नगद सनगि, नगद निवाला, नगद जेवण-खाणे-पकाव.

न० होऊन वसणे (To constitute all the cash or property in one's own person.) To be bankrupt.

नगदविकरी *f* Sale for ready money. 2 Proceeds of sale on terms of cash. Ex. आज तुला न० काय झालो.

नगदा *m* A sort of glass-bracelet.

नगदानगद *ad* (नगद by redup.) In the way of ready money, cashwise.

नगदानगदी *a* (नगद) Prime, choice, select, picked; the best of anything. 2 Used as *ad* In the way of ready money.

नगदी *f* (नगद *A*) Ready money.

नगदी *a* (नगदी *P*) Relating to the revenue or to cash, financial, fiscal. Ex. नगदी ताळा-दफतर-वखल वाकी-यवहार-शिलक-हिशोब-पोतें-वहो-काम-लिहिणें-कारकून &c. See others in order.

नगदी गोमासा *m* नगदी कारकून *m* An officer under the देशपांचा. He keeps the account of receipts and issues of cash.

नगदी बाव *f* A cess upon the rate of land per bighá. Under this heading are entered certain items of revenue differing in different districts.

नगदी भांडवल *n* Stock in hard cash. An official term.

नगदी मुलकी *a* Relating to the business of the revenue and to the general affairs of a country or district; fiscal and civil;—used with-काम-लिहिणें वही-कारकून-&c. [money.]

नगदी शिरसा *m* The land-assessment imposed in

नगदी सामान *n* Ready money, hard cash.

नगनगोटा *m* or -नगोटें *n* (नग) A comprehensive term for jewels and ornaments, trinkets and traps.

नगननारायण sometimes नगदनारायण *m* (नग Naked, and नारायण) A ludicrous term for a fat fellow naked; also for a penniless and friendless wretch.

नगर *n* (S) A city or town. 2 Applied by eminence to Ahmednugger, Satara &c.

नगरतळ *n* (Poetry.) The ground (terra firma) of a city or town. Ex. न० दणाणितें॥ भयंकर घोष किंकाटन॥

नगरनायक *m* The head-banker of a town.

नगरनायकी *f* The position or business of नगर-नायक.

नगरप्रदक्षिणा *f* (S) The carrying of an idol around the city in procession. 2 Making a round of the several temples and great houses of a city; and paying devotions or begging alms at each.

नगरभवानी *f* A term for an idle, gossiping, gad-about wench; a trollop, trapes, street-walker.

नगरहेर *m* (Poetry.) The body of scouts, emissaries, or intelligencers of a city: also an individual of it. Ex. म्हणे सत्य बोलिला न०॥

नगरी *f* (S) A small city or town.

नगरी *a* Relating to Ahmednugger.

नगरी पैसा *m* A small copper coin of the ancient Ahmednugger coinage. It is now rejected by the shroffs.

नगरीय *a* (Incorrect from नगर) Relating to a city or town. [ornaments; trinkets.]

नगवज *m* A comprehensive term for jewels and

नंगा *a* (नंगा *H* from नग *S*) Naked. 2 fig. Penniless or destitute.

नगरखाना *m* (نقارخانه *P*) The place in which are kept the drums and other instruments of a band. 2 A band; the instruments and the performers, the whole department. [kettledrum.]

नगरची or जी *m* (نقارچی *H*) The beater of the नगरा *m* (نقار *A*) A kettledrum.

न० वाजणें or नगाच्यावर टिपकं पडणें *g.* of *s.* To be noised abroad; to become notorious. नगाच्यावर टिपकं टाकणें-वाजविणें To make a noise in the world.

नगिना *m* (نگینہ *P*) A gem or precious stone. 2 fig. Applied to any thing supereminently splendid, superb, fine, good; as काय न० लेखणी हो!

नगोननागवा *a* (नग & नागवा) Stark naked.

नंगी शमशेर *f* or -तरवार *f* (Naked sword.) A term for a beautiful woman. [plural is नगेत.]

नगे (Vulgar.) No, not, not wanted &c. The नगोटा *m* नगोटें *n* (नग) A jewel or trinket.

Careless forms of नग. Used singly or in comp. with नग as नगनगोटा.

नग *a* (S) pop. नगा *a* Naked. 2 fig. Destitute.

नगदिगंबर or नगदिगांबर *a* (Corrupt formations.) Stark naked. See दिगंबर.

नगदीक्षा *f* (S) The observance or practice of nakedness; a course of nudity. Adopted by certain orders of the गोसावी &c. *v* घे.

नगदीक्षाधारण *n* Adoption of such course. *v* कर. नगदीक्षाधारक or-धारो That adopts &c.

नचक or नचकल *f* A broken cowrie, i. e. one that has lost its upper protuberance.

नचननु *n* S (नच No, not, ननु Particle of questioning or expression of doubt.) Demurring, hesitating, wavering, shilli-shallying.

नजर *f* (نظر *A*) Sight, seeing, vision. 2 fig. Regard, countenance, favorable look.

न० देणें To have the eye upon; to regard or aim after. न० न पुरणें To be (numerous, large, extensive &c.) beyond the reach of vision. नजरने पाषाण

उल्लेखे Expressive of keenness and severity in the eye of. न० फाकणें *g.* of *s.* To get a wild and roving vision. 2 To become ambitious or avaricious.

न० सरणें *g.* of *s.* To get familiarized with the sight of. For other idioms and phrases see under दृष्टि.

नजर *f* (نذر *A*) A present to a superior: also presents made and received among people of rank when they visit. *v* कर. Hence, by meton., An interview.

नजरअंदाज *m* (اندازه *P* نظر *A*) Estimation by inspection (as of a crop); measurement or determination by the eye *gen.*: also estimate or measurement so effected. Ex. नजरअंदाज-पाहणी-मोजणी-मोजदाद-अजमास-पडोत-वहीत-पोक-बार-किमत-वजन.

नजरकारखाना *m* The monopoly of cutting wood in the jungle near the Gháts in the Rájá-púr taluká.

नजरखेलाई *f* The tax on villages on their obtaining leave to cut their crops.

नजरगलबत *n* नजरजहाज *n* A tax on boats.

नजरगाहण *n* A pledge (for money obtained on loan) retained in the custody of the pledger. Opp. to अमलगहण or ताबेगाहण.

नजरगुजारत *f* नजरगुजारा *m* (نظر گذار *P*) A mutual passing of looks; an interview, a meeting.

नजरघो *n* An exaction of ghee for the use of public officers.

नजरचा खेळ or नजरेचा खेळ *m* (Sport or amusement of the sight.) A business or work that can

be performed at first sight; an easy matter, a very trifle. 2 A matter pertaining peculiarly or appropriately to the sight; e. g. writing, drawing, archery: also any wonderful or admirable achievement or exploit of the sight; as *fine* writing, drawing, sewing, watch-making. 3 A matter demanding good sight, sight strong and enduring or exquisitely discriminating. See दृष्टीचा खेळ. The two words are used, by some, interchangeably (as they ought to be), by others, according to the renderings given.

नजरचूक *f* An error of the sight; a mistake overlooked or made through inadvertence.

नजरचें पाप *n* Sin of actual seeing. Used where a matter readily approved or allowed if not seen, cannot be tolerated before the eyes.

नजरचोर *c* One that artfully eludes observation.

नजरजहाज *n* A tax on boats.

नजरनजराणा *m* (نذرانہ *A* نذرانہ *P*) Both words signifying the same.) A comprehensive or free term for presents and offerings made to superiors, or amongst one another by people of rank.

नजरपट्टी *f* A tax on each khandi of grain. 2 A cess levied to make up a sum to be presented

नजरपापो *a* Evil-eyed. [as a नजर.]

नजरपारख *f* Determination or judgment respecting, from the outward appearance of it, or immediately upon sight of it. 2 The ability or skill so to determine.

नजरपाहणी *f* Estimation (of lands, of a crop or a heap) simply by inspecting it, i. e. without measurement of any portion; eye-survey.

नजरबंद *m* (نظر بند *P*) One that holds the sight under fascination and deception, a conjurer, a juggler. 2 See the word following.

नजरबंदी *f* (نظر بندی *P*) Fascination and deception of the sight (as by conjurers), jugglery. 2 Restraint, not by imprisonment or fetters, but by sight; restriction of personal liberty under a watch; confinement answering to Parole or Arrest.

नजरबाग *m* (نظر باغ *P*) A garden laid out in front of a house; a prospect-garden, a parterre, a few flower-pots arranged before a window &c.

नजरबाज *c* (نظر باز *P*) A person of keen or quick vision. 2 A person that ogles, leers, darts glances &c. [deception or illusion.]

नजरभूल *f* Error or mistake of vision; ocular

नजरभेट *f* The नजर or present made (to a public officer &c.) on being first introduced to his presence. 2 The offering of one rupee made to Government by each Pátíl at the जमाबंदी.

नजरमासला *m* Specimen or sample obtained by simple inspection or eye-survey. Used, from ignorance of the power of مثل & اندازه, interchangeably with नजरअंदाज.

नजरहुजूर or नजरेहुजूर *ad* In the immediate presence of (the Raja &c.)

नजराणा *m* (نذرانہ *P*) A present to a superior, or to an equal amongst persons of rank.

नजरानजर *f* (नजर by redup.) A mutual sight; an interview.

नजला *m* (نزله *A* Catarrh or defluxion.) Flowing of humors from the eyes. *v* उतर with डोळ्यांत or डोळ्यांवर. The word is by many understood rather of the burning or heat which precedes the defluxion. (In *A*, *P*, & *H* it is Coryza or Catarrh *gen.*) [नाजीर.]

नजारत *f* (نظارت *A*) The office or business of नजीक or ख *prep* & *ad* (نزدیک *P*) Near, nigh, close.

नजीस *a* (نجس) A Dirty, filthy, nasty.) Miserly: also churlish, captious, petulant, ill-tempered: also vile, teasing, troublesome. Used, with the latitude of ignorance, in many of the applications of खडतर & खचरट.

नजूस *a* (نجس) A Foul, filthy.) Miserly.

नट *m* (S) A class or caste who employ themselves in rope-dancing, tumbling, acting &c.; a tumbler, a mime, a buffoon, a player, a masker. Hence Rogue, scamp, cheat, vagabond. 2 A Rág or musical mode.

नटखट *a* (نٹکھٹ H) Roguish, knavish, rascally.

नटंग or नटंगे *n* P The knee. Hence नटंगावर नेसणे To wear the घातर or लुगडे just as far as the knee, i. e. to be indecent or immodest. Note. These words, together with नडगी, नडघा, नडगे, have been laboriously investigated. The three latter are affirmed to mean Tibia or shank, and a corresponding phrase (नडगावर नेसणे) with corresponding variation of import is in equal currency; but it cannot be that these mere diversifications of form bear such diversity of sense. The five words (all of local use, although the phrases are general,) agree probably in signifying Knee. Hence नडगावर लागणे To fall on or touch the quick. नडगे & नडगी are further affirmed to mean Any terminating or prominent bone; as डोपराचें-कोपराचें-बोटाचें न०.

नटणे *v i* (नट) To dress finely; to bedeck and bedizen one's self. 2 To affect airs; to strut or mince. 3 To assume a dramatic dress or character; to act or perform. Ex. मी अज अजित सर्वेश्वर॥ मीच नटलो चराचर॥ 4 To disallow or deny (esp. fraudulently). 5 To decline or refuse; to be unwilling to accept. Ex. हा पांच रुपयांला नटला.

नटन *n* S Dancing, acting, playing, performing.

नटनर्तक *m pl* (S) Stage-players and rope-dancers; actors and tumblers; comprehensively.

नटवाज *c* A strutter, sweller, swaggerer: also a beau, buck, fop, spark, dandy. 2 An overbearing or rudely violent person.

नटवाजी *f* Strutting or swaggering: also beauishness or foppery. [ing, tricking gen.]

नटवाट *a* (नट & वाट) Roguish, rascally, cheat-

नटवा sometimes नटुवा *m* (नट) A rope-dancer, tumbler, mime, masker, buffoon, dancer. नटवा is a caste. 2 fig. A fop, buck, beau, blade, spark, dandy.

नटविणे *v c* (नटणे) To trick out finely (with apparel and ornaments); to attire or dress out gaily. 2 To play or perform (a dramatic character).

नटवी *f* (नट S) A woman of airs and affectation, strut and swell. 2 An actress, a female player, dancer, or tumbler.

नटाई *f* (नट) Roguishness or roguery; knavishness or knavish tricks. *v कर*, नटाईस or नटाईवर येणे.

नटमाजी नेटकी जाया *f* (The guise of a lovely woman as assumed by a male actor). A term for an object highly attractive but unreal or unattainable.

नटिनी or नटो *f* S pop. नटोण *f* A Nách-girl; an actress; a female rope-dancer or tumbler.

नटुवा *m* Commonly नटवा.

नटूनयटून *ad* (नटणे by redup.) Finely, garishly, gorgeously: also airily, pompously, swellingly: (with reference to dress or gait).

नटारा *a* P (नट S) Useless, worthless, refuse, bad.

नड *f* An impediment, hinderance, obstruction, let. 2 Annoyance, molestation, infestation, plague. Ex. त्याचे घरी पाडण्याची नड फार आहे. *v पड*, हो.

नडग *m f n* नडगी *f* नडगे *n* N. D. A bear. 2

नडग is further a metaphor for an aged and infirm man. 3 For नडगी & नडगे in another sense, and for नडघा, see under नटंग & नटंगे.

नडघा *m* नडघी *f* नडघें *n* A bear.

नडघें *n* A head or end of a drum.

नडणो *f* (Verbal of नडणे) Clearing a field of corn of its grass and weeds. 2 The material (the grass and weeds) gathered.

नडणे *v i* To fit, turn, or move stiffly, tightly, hard; to hitch, catch, stick, rub; to go hard. Hence 2 To be obstructed, hindered, embarrassed, impeded, let. 3 To be restive—a horse. 4 To be posed or nonplussed; to stick. 5 To be galling or offensive unto.

नडणे *v c* R W To clear of grass and weeds (a field of corn, a garden &c.): also to clear (a field) of its old stubble.

नडविणे *v c* sometimes नडणे *v c* To let, obstruct, impede, hinder. 2 To hurt or injure.

नडाव *m unc* An impediment, hinderance, obstruction, let. 2 Annoyance, molestation, troubling, plaguing. [husband.]

नणद or नणंद *f* (नंदा S) The sister of one's नणदवडा *m* C नणदावा *m* W (नणंद) The crossness and crabbedness and teasing of one's husband's sister.

नणदा *m* sometimes नणदया *m* W नणदाई *m* P The husband of a husband's sister.

नणदुली or नणदोली *f* (Poetry. नंदा S) A husband S Bent, bowed, reclining. [band's sister.]

नत *n* or नतभाग *m* or नतांश *m* S In astronomy. Zenith-distance.

नतद्रक्ष *a* (S) corruptly नतद्रक्ष *a* Exceedingly parsimonious and stingy; a miser, churl, niggard. Note. This word, although affirmed by some to be Sanskrit, may yet be from न added to तद्रक्ष (Close) keeper of that or it (viz. treasure).

नंतर *ad* (अनंतर S) Afterwards, then. 2 *prep* After or upon; as त्यानंतर, केल्या-बोल्या-वेतल्या-नंतर.

नति *f* S Reverential bowing. 2 Zenith-distance or co-altitude. 3 The parallax at the nonagesimal.

नथ *f* (نث H from नाथ S) A ring worn in the nose, a nose-jewel. 2 Medicine administered through the nose, errhine. *v घाल*.

नथडा *m* A large नथ or nose-ring.

नथणी or नथिणी *f* (नथ) A nose-ring. 2 A string drawn through the pierced nose of a bullock, bear &c. (by which to govern it). 3 Any ring or circular member which confines the hasp within the staple. 4 A ring inserted in the hilt of a sword.

नथूशाई *a* (नथूशाद Proper name of some ancient rich man.) Used with माणीक-हिरा-लालडी-&c. (ruby, diamond &c.) expressing a particular kind.

नद *m* (S) A river. Applied only to rivers of which the personification is male. See the enumeration under सप्तनद. In the Purāns there are others however; such as उय्य, भिय &c.

नंद *m* (S) Red lines or figures, esp. the mystical figure called खलिक, drawn on the अंतःपट or cloth which, at marriages, is held between the bride and bridegroom. 2 Vertigo incidental to puerperal women.

नंद *c* (Contracted from आनंद Ease, pleasure; or from नंदी Mahādeva's stone-bull.) A reproachful term for a person utterly without care or thought; a drone or lumber-log: also for a natural or an egregious fool.

नंद *m* नंदकी *f* (नंद was a proper name.) A clandestine or covert term, amongst dealers and brokers, for दलाली or the fees of brokerage. De-

vised to keep the secrets of trade from the employer of the broker and the mere customer. Its vocabulary is भुरका One rupee, डोकळा One pysa, केवली One, अवाक Two, उधान Three, पोक्क Four, सुळू Five, शेली Six, पविच Seven, संगी Eight, तेवख or लेवन Nine, अंगुळ Ten, एकडू Eleven, रेघी Twelve, डेपर Thirteen, चोपडू Fourteen, तळी Fifteen. To this last term the first four numerals successively added (the sense of addition being expressed by तान) form successively 16, 17, 18, 19, as भुरका तान तळी अवाक तान तळी, उधान तान तळी, पोक्क तान तळी. काटी stands for 20; then भुरका तान काटी, अवाक तान काटी &c. express 21, 22 &c. बिटी is 100, ढकार 1000, फाटा is 'Anā, अवाक फाटे Two ānās, संगी फाटे Eight ānās, तळी फाटे Fifteen ānās, दुकार One ānā, चकार Two ānās, पकार Four ānās, टाली Half a rupee. The नंद vocabulary however has variations. Expressive of the above account the following अंशंग has been composed, सुळू ५ वदनाचा उधान २ नेत्राचा॥ अंगुळ १० हातांचा खामी माझा॥१॥ सुगुट ज्याचा केवळ्या १ आगळी कांटी २० पविच ७ तळवटी चरण व्याचे॥२॥ ढकार १००० वदनाचा आला वर्णावया॥ जिह्या त्याचा चिरल्या वर्णवेना॥३॥ शेली ६ वेडावली पोक्क ४ मोनावली॥ अंगुळमंगि १८ थकली नकळे त्यांसी॥४॥ सद्गुणें शरण आवाक २ जोडून॥ खेचरवीसा म्हणे खामी माझा॥५॥ [secret brokerage. नंद थाकणे or ठेवणे To make (i. e. obtain) नंद or नंदन *m* (S) A son. 2 *n* Indra's pleasure-ground, Elysium. 3 S Delighting, making pleased or happy.

नंदपूड *f* A powder compounded of many medicaments. A febrifuge &c. [lout.]

नंदबहिरी *m* A term for a stupid or ignorant नंदभाषा *f* The covert language of tradesmen in which they speak of their नंद q. v. [&c.]

नंदर, नंदरगुजारत, नंदरचूक &c. Properly नजर नंदा *f* S A common term for the first, the sixth, and the eleventh days of the lunar fortnight. 2 A husband's sister.

नंदाचा पासोडा *m* नंदाचा शेला *m* The अंतःपट (cloth held at marriages between the bride and bridegroom) having red lines or figures drawn over it, esp. the mystical figure called खलिक which is termed नंद.

नंदाचें गोळूळ *n* A term for a house or an estate swarming with children, followers, cattle &c.

नंदादीप *m* (आनंद & दीप) A light kept night and day before an idol.

न दारद or न (ندار P Has not.) A phrase occurring in letters and in the correct sense given above, but colloquially used variously; e. g. as a general expression of refusal or declining; also in the indeterminate sense of Squandered, devoured, consumed, expended; and in that of Extinct, lost, perished, gone &c.

नंदाळी *f* नंदाळा *m* नंदाळ or ढें *n* A contemptuous term for a large and thick cake of bread.

नंदिनी *f* S A daughter. [पारं नये.]

नदी *f* (S) A river. Pr. नदीचें झूळ ऋषीचें झूळ नंदी *m* (S) The bull on which Mahādeva rides.

A stone-bull is fixed in front of all temples to Mahādeva. Hence A term for a dolt or blockhead. 2 (Or नंद) The lines or figures drawn with कुंकू &c. upon the अंतःपट. [inundated.]

नदीगर्क *a* (ندي غرق A) Overflowed by a river, नंदीचा पासोडा & नंदीचा शेला *m* See नंदाचा पानदीपति *m* S (Lord of rivers.) The ocean. [साडा.] नंदीपुत्र *m* (Son of the bull नंदी) A dolt or blockhead.

नंदीवाळ m (Son of the bull नंदी. नंदीवाळ is a word in his song and ejaculations or oratory.) A leader and exhibitor of the learned bull नंदी. Hence An illiterate lout.

नंदीबैल m A bull taught to obey commands, to make certain answers &c., and led about from door to door.

नदीमाळक a S (River-mothered.) Watered by rivers—a country. Opp. to देवमाळक.

नदीवड m See यज्ञवड.

नद्या a (नंद) That negotiates with the vender or dealer the business of a customer or purchaser; a sort of broker (clandestinely siding with the dealer, and receiving the consideration called नंद q. v.) 2 (नंदी) Stupid, doltish, dull as the stone-bull of महादेव.

न न m No! no! Prohibiting: also refusing, declining, denying. v कर, सांग, म्हण, बोल.

ननाटा m ननाटो or टो f A species of Coluber, the Wáná Kogli of Russell.

ननिवाळ f A variety of the Plantain. [न न.

नन्ना f (न! न! No! no!) Prohibiting &c. See

ननुवाळ m n A term of endearment for a little child, or of reproach for a grown up child. Also ननुवाळ & निन्निवाळ.

नपटो f A popgun. [discordancy.

नपड f R (न & पडणे) Disagreement, variance,

नपतेल n (Or नखतेल. तेल & نفت A) A medicinal oil.

नपुत्रानपुत्री (S Whether a son or a daughter.) A phrase used adverbially, implying Dubiously, questionably, undeterminedly; also vaguely, indefinitely, equivocally. Ex. आमचे काथेचा निश्चय होत नाही अमुन न. आहे.

नपुंसक n m (S) A human or other creature without organs of generation; one neither male nor female. 2 An impotent person, one without the power of procreation.

नपुंसक a S In grammar. Neuter.

नपुंसकाच्या हाती पडणोण or रंभा f (A lovely woman in the hands of a neuter.) A term for a highly excellent article of property with one incapable of enjoying or appreciating it.

नपूर f (न Negative, पुरणे To suffice.) Deficiency, insufficiency, inadequacy, scantiness.

नप्ता m S A grandson. नप्ती f A grand-daughter.

नफर m (نفر A) A servant for low or petty work; a groom, stable-boy &c. 2 Used in stating the number of a body of camels; as ऊंट न. दाहा Ten head of camels. 3 An individual, a person, a poll. Ex. दर नफरास एकेक रुपया दिव्हा.

नफा or नफ्फा m (نفع A) Profit, advantage, emolument, gain.

नफानुकसान n (نقصان A) Profit and loss; advantage and damage. v पाह, समज, आकार, अजमास.

नफेची बाब f A thing that will sell to advantage; a valuable or substantial commodity or article. 2 fig. A good piece of advice &c. Opp. to तोव्याची बाब. 3 A thing of intrinsic value (as gold &c.): also a thing imperishable or enduring. [above.

नफेवारी ad By way of gain; to boot; over and

नंबदा m Properly नमदा.

नंबरपाई f (A recent coinage but established.) Stamping the number (upon houses, trees &c.)

नवळा a (निर्वल S) Feeble, infirm, weak;—used of living creatures.

नभ m S The sky. 2 A cloud. [lofty.

नभचुंबित a S (Kissing the sky or clouds.) Very

नभवति नभवति & नभेति नभेति Vulgar corruptions of नभूतेनभविष्यति q. v. under भूत.

नभोमंडप m S (Poetry.) The canopy of clouds or the heavens. Ex. न. तेणें उजळला ॥

नभोमंडल n S (Poetry.) The sphere or region of the clouds. Ex. होमधूमशामळें जालें न. काळें ॥

नम m (S) Bending, bowing, yielding, giving way. v खा, घे, ये, जा.

नमःकार m Pronouncing the word नमः as at the time of casting the offering into the fire. Ex. नमः कारेंसीं अवदान ॥ मंचोचारें टाकीत ॥

नमणें v i (नम S) To bend; to be incurvated or inclined by. 2 fig. To bend or bow to; to pay obeisance; to render homage; to yield reverence unto. 3 To become humbled before; to succumb or submit to: also to fall, abate, give way before; to be assuaged or mitigated by—passion, pride, disease &c. [subsiding gen.

नमता p pr of नमणें Falling, abating, declining,

नमदा m (نام P) A sort of coarse woollen stuff. 2 A stuffed carpet or bed; a pad for an elephant's back; a floor-rug &c.

नमन n (S) Bending, bowing, incurvating. 2 fig. Rendering obeisance or reverence unto. 3 The lines in praise of the Deity at the commencement of a Purān or other work.

न. करणें-लावणें To begin or enter upon (a work gen.) And न. होणें-लागणें in. con. To be begun.

नमविणें v c (नमणें) To incurvate, bow, bend. 2 fig. To bow, subject, humble; to bring under.

नमस f W Land assigned for the production of the grain &c. required to be offered (in नैवेद्य) to the idol. [sance or bowing.

नमसित p S or नमस्यित p S Worshipped by obei-

नमस्कार m (S) नमस्या f S Worship, obeisance, reverential or respectful address or salutation. It is performed by joining the palms, inclining the head, and pronouncing the word नमस्कार. v कर, घाल. [sance called नमस्कार.

नमस्कारणें v c To worship, to render the obei-

नमस्कारित or नमस्कृत p (S) Reverenced by the form of homage called नमस्कार.

नमस्कार्य a S नमस्य a S Worthy of नमस्कार, re-

verend, venerable.

नमाज f (نماز P) Worship or divine service. v पढ, कर. (Among Muhammadans.) Pr. न. करा-याला गेलों मसोद गळ्यांत अडकलो I went to do well but evil befell me. 2 fig. A sore burden; a grievous weight or clog; a bore or pest (a vile, troublesome, or expensive office, task, animal, dependent); a matter or a thing gen. of which we groan under the encumbrance and long to be rid. Ex. ती मामलत आणि पांच घोडे ह्या दोन नमाजी गळ्यांत पडतांच दिवाळें वाजलें. v पड, घाल.

नमुना or नमोना (نمونہ P) A specimen, sample, muster: also a pattern or model: also a copy, sketch, or representation of.

नमूद or नमोद a (نمود P) Shown, presented.) Represented, intimated, declared, made evident or apparent: also recorded or entered. Hence popularly understood in the sense of Settled or decided. A term of notes and official papers. 2 Showy, fine, handsome, goodlooking: also in the sense of the freely used words Splendid, superb, gorgeous, grand, noble, capital. 3 Used by many in the sense of राजी or कबूल Agreeable or assenting to; acquiescing in or allowing; as मी त्याला न. आहे.

नमोनमः int S pop. नमो नमो f (Worship! Re-

verence!) Salutation or greeting. v कर g. of o. & s.

नमो नमो करणें To observe great reverence for or deference towards.

नमोनारायण (Properly नमोनारायणाय S Obei-

sance to नारायण.) A form of salutation used by Gosavis to one another and by others to them.

नघ a (S) Crooked, curved, bent, bowed; but in this literal signification it is little used. 2 fig. Humble, lowly, obedient, submissive. [conceits.

नघबुद्धि a (S) Lowly, humble, not wise in his own

नघबुद्धि f (S) Lowliness, humbleness of mind.

नय m S Ethics. 2 Guiding or leading. 3 Polity, government, direction (of a state or body).

नयन n (S) An eye.

नयनातें or नयनीं उदक येणें g. of s. To have tears coming into the eyes. Ex. दर्भनिमित्त तया शयना-

तें ॥ देखतां उदक ये नयनातें ॥

नयन n S Leading, guiding, directing.

नयनसुख n (S) The pleasure of the sense of sight.

नयनोपांत m S The canthus or outer corner of

नययिक a Ignorant corr. of नैय्यायिक. [the eye.

नये ad (न & येणे That will not come, i. e. be proper or advisable.) A particle mildly expressive of prohibition on account of impropriety or in-

expediency. It follows the root of verbs prepared for it by the assumption of one of the affixes तां & कं.

It has a plural form (नयेत) agreeing with the object of the verb if transitive, and with the subject if intransitive. Ex. त्यानें हें काम करतां or करूं नये;

त्यानें हे आंबे खाऊं नयेत He should not do this work, eat these mangoes &c. त्या बायका एथें वरूं

नयेत. N. B. The plural form is often disregarded and the त omitted. And on the affixes तां & कं it may be observed here that they slightly differ;

the sentence constructed with the first, prohibiting the act specified rather on account of its dis-

advantageousness or unprofitableness; and the sentence constructed with the second, prohibit-

ing it rather on the ground of impropriety or wrongness. And further, the root with the affix

तां admits indifferently of म्यां or मला, त्यां or तुला, त्यानें or त्याला &c.; whereas the root with the affix

कं suffers the agent only in the form म्यां, त्यां, त्यानें.

नर m (S) Man, individually or generally. Pr. नरा हरडद्वारा Man has a thousand busy schemes

and devices. 2 The male or he of any species; and, laxly, the larger, stronger, better one of any

pair or couple (of things). 3 fig. The spike which fits into the ring (मादी) of the other por-

tion; forming together a hinge (नरमादी); a male screw; and similar things. 4 The middle or (if

but two) the larger beam-screw of a sugarmill. 5 A man or piece at chess, draughts &c. 6 A horse. 7 The divine male or spirit pervading

the universe. 8 The sine of the altitude of a heavenly body. 9 R A hangnail. Hind. Pr. नर

करे तो नरका नारायण होइया If Man please to act, Man may become God. (A sentiment in unison

with the present estimate of Man in Europe!) नर मोडून नारायण घडणें To break up (the image of)

man, and make (the image of) God; to make and make again; to break up, and form and fashion

(continually or with absolute arbitrariness). See Jer. xviii. 3, 4.

नरक m (S) Hell; a hell or a division of the infernal regions; of which there are eighty-four. 2

fig. A mass or heap of ordure and filth. न. अंगार घेणें To take up any bad business of

another. न. उपसणें To stir any disgusting question or foul affair. न. तोंडांत सांठविणें To be very

scurrilous or obscene. नरकाची वाट दाखविणें To

exhibit (the road to hell) a bad example. नरकांत घोंडा टाकून शिंतेडा घेणे-उडविणे To delight one's self in dirty doings. नरकांत जीभ घालणे To tell lies: also to promise something disgusting in the performance. नरकांत पचणे To lie soaking or lingering in any bad place, case, or condition. नरकानें अंग भरणे To be deeply in debt. नरकासारखा घाणेरा or घाणजे Used of a spirit-drinker or other stinkard, of a dun, taskmaster, disagreeable business &c. नरकीं घजा लावणे To achieve exploits leading to eminence in hell. लोकांच्या नरकांत बुडणे To be extensively involved in debt.

नरककुंड *n* (S) A common term for the eighty-six pits prepared in hell for the damned. 2 An opprobrious term for the womb.

नरककेस *m pl* (Because formed in and of the scum and filth of the womb.) A term for the hair of the head which has not been shaven since birth.

नरकचतुर्दशी *f* (S) The 14th of आश्विनवद्य, the day on which विष्णु killed the demon नरक.

नरकड *f* (नरक) A place of ordure and filth.

नरकवणी *n* (नरक & पाणी) Filthy and stinking water.

नरकवास *m* (S) Abiding in hell; and fig. in the womb or other place considered as filthy and vile.

नरकाची सामग्री *f* (Material for hell.) A term for wicked deeds: also, angrily, for worldly affairs (संसार), and for any disagreeable business.

नरकाचें खापर *n* (A shard of excrement.) नरकाचें टोपलें *n* (A basket of excrement.) Terms for debt, a ruined business, a disagreeable business, any opprobrium or dishonor &c. &c. *v* ये, फुट, डोईवर ये-फुट-ये.

नरकाड or डी A place of ordure and filth.

नरटवणी *n* (नरटी & पाणी) Water (of a well or pool) so shallow or scanty as to be obtainable only by being dished out with a cocoanut-shell or similar vessel. [half of a cocoanut.

नरटी *f* A skull. 2 The hollowed shell or the नरटेल *n* (नरटी & तेल) An empyreumatic oil obtained by burning cocoanut-shells.

नरड *m* A destructive disorder incidental to horned cattle. [trachea or windpipe.

नरडी *f* or नरडे *n* The throat or gullet. 2 The न० दावणे *g.* of *o.* To strangle. न० घरणे *g.* of *o.* To keep a person waiting for his dinner or meal. न० फोडणे *g.* of *o.* To cut the throat of. न० बसणे *g.* of *s.* To have one's throat collapsed. न० वाजणे *g.* of *s.* To breathe hard or wheezingly (as in asthma). न० चा घोट घेणे or न० चें रक्त पिणे To take one's life-blood. न० स बसणे *g.* of *o.* To urge or importune; to hang upon in violent enforcement or in worrying supplication. [the nails.

नरणो *f* An instrument for clipping or paring नरतनु *f* (S) The human body.

नरद *f* (नरद P) A counter, a chessman, a man at draughts and similar games.

नरदेव *m* S नरपति *m* S A king.

नरदेह *m* (S) The human body (i. e. human form of existence, life as man). Ex. नरदेहीं येऊन करावें भजन॥ नाहिं तरि पाषाण भूमिभार॥ MAN should be a worshiper—a man not a worshiper is a stone-block, a load upon the earth.

नरपट्टी *f* A thick slip of iron with holes along it. Used in the formation of screws.

नरपशु *m* (S A man-brute; a brute though in the human form.) A term of opprobrium for a fool or an irreligious person.

नरपति *n* An instrument for paring the nails.

नरबलि *m* (S) Human sacrifice.

नरभू *f* S (The land of Man.) India, or the central part of the earth as known to the Hindús.

नरस *a* (नर P) Soft; not hard or rough. 2 fig. Gentle, easy, mild: simple, silly, soft: effeminate, imbecile &c. 3 Lukewarm—water: dull of edge—a weapon or tool: lack-lustre—a pearl, rupee &c.

नरसगरम *a* (नरम گرم P) See गरमनरम.

नरस चारा *m* Tender pasture or grass. 2 fig. Soft articles of provision; food of easy mastication: also delicate viands, dainty cates, genteel fare.

नरसहापी *a* Old and defaced with various stamps and marks—a rupee or other coin.

नरसजे *vi* (नरस) To abate, decline, fall; to become mild or gentle—wind, rain, passion, fever.

नरसद्या गणपति *m* A reddish stone found in the river नर्मदा and worshiped as गणपति.

नरसविणे *vc* (नरसणे) To soften, lit. fig., to mollify, mitigate, abate, assuage, reduce. [नरस.

नरसाई *f* (नरमाई H) Softness &c. See the adj.

नरसादी *f* (नरसादी P) The relation of male and female in the figurative sense; as between the right and left hands or feet, or gloves, shoes &c.; between male and female screws; between the spike and ring or hook and eye of a hinge &c.: also, concretely, any pair or couple bearing this relation. 2 Laxly. Relative and countervailing superiority and inferiority. Ex. मोत्यांत न० असतच आहे. 3 The screwbeams (male and female) of a sugarmill.

नरसानरस *a* (नरस by redup.) Exceedingly soft.

नरसानरसो *f* (नरस by redup.) Softness, gentleness, mildness: opp. to गरमागरमी.

नरसावणे *vi* (नरस) To soften, to become soft. 2 fig. To become gentle or mild; to abate, lower, lessen.

नरमिना *m* (नरमिने P) Silks or silk stuff gen.

नरमेध *m* (S) Human sacrifice.

नरयान *n* S A vehicle carried by men; a palanquin, a dooly, a sedan. [नरोटी.

नरंवटी or नरवटी *f* नरंवटे or नरवटे Commonly

नरवर *a* S Chief among men; excellent, eminent, noble.

नरवरी *a* Produced at, or relating to, the town नरवर;—used of iron, swords &c.

नरवाहन *n* (S) Any vehicle carried by men, a palanquin &c. [Zeylonica.

नरवेल *m f* (S) A climbing plant, Naravelia

नरस *a* (नरस H) Inferior, lower in goodness. In Marāthī the common form is निरस, it being understood rather as derived from नीरस S.

नरसाळें *n* A funnel of a large kind.

नरसिंग *n* (नरसिंग H) A sort of bugle or horn.

नरसिंह *m* (S) corruptly नरशा or नरशिंया *m* विष्णु in his fourth अवतार or descent; the lion-headed man. 2 By meton. A man of valor, eminence &c.

नरसिंहजयंती *f* (S) The 14th of वैशाखशुद्ध; the day on which the नरसिंहावतार is commemorated.

नरसिंहावतार *m* (S) The avatār of विष्णु as the man-lion to destroy हिरण्यकशिपु an infidel prince.

न० घेणे To be furiously angry.

नरसे *n* R Mulishness or a fit of it. *v* चळ, चाल, आडव, उड. Ex. त्याचें न० चळलें तर तो कोण्हाचें ऐकणार नाहीं When he has mounted the donkey he will attend to nobody.

नरसाबा *m* A familiar appellation for नरसिंह.

नरहरदेवाची पालखी *f* (The palkhī of नरहरि or नरसिंह the fourth अवतार of विष्णु) A term for a work or business for the performance of

which there are no appointed or particular persons, but which depends wholly upon fortuitous agency. 2 Used freely of a business or concern which is carelessly conducted, and left much to its chance.

नरांडी *f* A channel to carry off water, a drain or sewer: also a gutter. 2 The gullet. 3 Used by some interchangeably with नळांडी.

नराणो *f* An instrument for paring the nails.

नराधोप *m* S नरेंद्र *m* S नरेखर *m* S A king.

नरो *f* (नरो H) Goatskin dressed (for shoes &c.)

नरो *f* S A woman.

नरोटी *f* नरोटे *n* नरोटी *f* A skull. 2 The hollowed shell or the half of a cocoanut. 3 Applied to a cow or buffalo which yields milk very scantily.

न० लागणे (विहिरीला-नदोला-पाण्याला) It is necessary to use the न० or cocoanut-shell, i. e. the water is very low and scanty. न० हातांत घेणे To take up the begging trade.

नरोवाकुंजरोवा (Whether a man or an elephant.) A phrase expressive of utter ignorance of or unconcern about a matter asked.

नर्तक *a* S That dances &c.; a tumbler, player, actor, mime, buffoon. [actress.

नर्तकी *f* S A female dancer or singing girl, an

नर्तन *n* S Dancing, gesticulating, acting, playing.

नर्मदा *f* (S) The river Narmada (Nerbuda).

नन्हाणो & नन्हो See नराणो & नरो.

नलक *n* S Cartilage or gristle.

नलगे (न Negative, लागणे To be necessary, expedient, incumbent &c.) It is not needed or wanted; it is unnecessary. The plural is नलगेत. 2 It is not consistent, reasonable, ordinary, likely &c. Ex. तसा दिवस पुनः यावा नलगे.

नलिन *m n* S A lotus.

नलिनो *f* S An assemblage of lotus-flowers. 2 A place abounding in lotus-plants. 3 The stalk of a lotus. नलिनोपत्र *n* A lotus-leaf. Ex. प्रपंचीं रत्नावें नलिनोपत्र जैसं॥ अलिप्त हें असें पाहिल त्याला॥

नलिस *a* Vile, abominable, execrable, bad gen. This is only a further corruption of नालिश P through नालिसो or नालिस q. v.

नव *a* (S) New. 2 Nine. Pr. नव्या दिवसीं नवी विद्या (Used of the sure forgetting, by a reader of the Vedas, of all that he reads, unless he read continuously for nine days.) Hence Forgetfulness generally through intermission or disuse.

नवका *a* Commonly नवखा. [land.

नवकोर्द *a* Newly brought under cultivation—

नवकोटनारायण or नवकोटिनारायण *m* (नव Nine, कोटि Ten million, नारायण Lord.) A term for one exceedingly rich; a Cræsus, Plutus, millionaire.

नवकोण *m & a* (S) A nonagon and nonagonal.

नवखंडस्थो *f* (S) The earth considered as consisting of nine divisions. See नवखंडे.

नवखंडे *n pl* The nine divisions of जंबूद्वीप, viz. इलाहत्त, भद्राक्ष, हरिवर्ष, किंपुरुष, केतुमाल, रम्यक, भरत, हिरण्य, उत्तरकुर्व. Another account runs thus, भरत, वर्त, राम, द्रामाळा, केतुमाल, हिरे, विधिवस, सचि, सुवर्ण. See the book विवेकसिंधु.

नवखा *a* (नव New.) New, novel, strange, uncommon. 2 Unpractised in; unacquainted with; not familiar or conversant with.

नवगण *f n* Commonly नवघण.

नवग्रह *m* (S) The nine planets; viz. the sun, moon, mercury, venus, mars, jupiter, saturn, ráhu, ketu. 2 Revilingly or irrisively. A term for an association or band of persons; answering to Crew, pack, knot, gang.

नवघड *a* (नव & घडणे) Newly-forged.

नवघण *f n* A bamboo-pole with ropes for the conveyance of loads; a pole-sling. Applied also to a mere pole as thrust under a गोणी &c. for the carriage of it.

नवचंडी *f* A ceremony in propitiation of Devī, —repetition nine times of a stotra in her praise. 2 The period and the festival commonly called नवरात्र.

नवचांद *m* (नव New, چاند H Moon.) The moon as she first becomes visible after the change.

नवचे Phrase current in poetry, from नवेचे, equivalent to Nothing (of yours, his &c.) is expended; what do (you &c.) lose or suffer?

नवहिंद्रे *n pl* See under नवद्वारे.

नवज्वर *m* (S) A fever of a certain type. It rages with violence for nine days, or proves fatal before.

नवट *a* (नव) Still bearing some appearance of newness, newish. 2 Just hewn or chopped—wood. 3 New. [a शेर.

नवटके *n* A measure of capacity, the eighth of नवटांक *n* A measure of weight, the eighth of a शेर. [ad Recently. See नवथर.

नवतर or **नवेतर** *a* Recent or late. 2 Also as नवतरणे or नवतारणे *v c* (नव & उतरणे) To repair or do up; to refreshen or renew.

नवति or **नवती** *a* S Ninety.

नवती *f* (नव S) Youth; esp. the spring or prime of youth. 2 The sprouting of the plants at spring-time.

नवतुक्यांची चोळी *f* A चोळी (woman's sleeved breast-garment) composed of nine pieces: opp. to तीन तुक्यांची चोळी or अखंडचोळी.

नवथर, **नवथळ** *a* Recent or late; recently entertained, established, formed, made. 2 ad Recently.

नवद *a* (Usually नवद) Ninety.

नवदिगर *n f* (न P New, دیگر P Other. New and different.) A term of Government officials. Change or alteration for the worse; turning aside into disputing and disobedience: also perverse objecting or disputing, or idle pleas or excuses. *v* कर, लाव, मांड, घड, पड. 2 In bonds and notes. Ex. छांत आन्ही न० केल्हास सरकारचे गुन्हेगार होजं. Also changing from one's agreement or terms. 3 Sometimes used as *a* as सी ऐकेनच ऐकेन न० व्हायाचा नाही.

नवदौलत्या *a* (नवा & दौलत) That is recently sprung up into eminence for riches; a wealth-upstart.

नवद्वारे *n pl* नवहिंद्रे *n pl* The nine doors or vents in the human body, viz. eyes, ears, nostrils, mouth, and the two nether apertures.

नवधान्य *n* (S) New grain. 2 A kind of rice.

नवनवती *f* The spring or prime of youth. Ex. न० आली रसा.

नवनाग *m pl* (S) The nine नाग or great serpents of legendary history; viz. अनंत, वासुकी, शेष, पद्मनाभ, कंबल, शंखपाल, धृतराष्ट्र, तक्षक, कालीय.

नवनागसहस्रबली *a* Having the strength of nine thousand elephants.

नवनारीकुंजर *m* (S) An elephant formed by nine women (through various contortions of their bodies) for the use of कृष्ण.

नवनिधि *m pl* (S) The nine treasures of the god कुबेर or Plutus. See under निधि.

नवनीत *n* (S) Fresh butter or butter gen.

नवनीतवत् *a & ad* (S) Butter-like, i. e. soft, smooth &c.; —used of the bosom or breast.

नवभक्त *a* (S) Fond of novelties or new things. 2 Incorrectly used to render Convert or proselyte.

नवस *a* S Ninth.

नवसहाद्वारे *n pl* See नवद्वारे.

नवसहारोग *m pl* See नवसहायाधि. [night.

नवमो *f* (S) The ninth day of the lunar fortnight.

नवयौवना *f* S A female just arrived at puberty; a young woman.

नवरकळा *f* (नवरा & कळा) The glitter and glare of the bridegroom as tricked out with the nuptial ornaments. [preparation.

नवरत्नराजसृगांक *m* S The name of a medicinal

नवरत्ने *n pl* The nine gems, viz. हिरा, माणिक, मोती, गोमेद, इंद्रनील, पाच, प्रवाल, पुष्कराज, & वैदूर्य or तोर्मली.

नवरदेव *m* (नवरा & देव) An honorary appellation, at marriages, of the bridegroom.

नवरस *m pl* (S) The nine sentiments or passions; viz. शृंगार, हास्य, करुण, रौद्र, वीर, भयानक, बीभत्स, अद्भुत, शान्त (Love, mirth, pitifulness or tenderness, anger, heroism, terror or fear, disgust, astonishment or surprise, tranquillity). See under रस an enumeration slightly differing.

नवरसिक *a* (S नव & रस) Savory, spirited, smart, piquant, brilliant &c.; displaying or glowing with the nine sentiments; —used of गान or गाणे-कवन or कविता-कथा-वर्णन-ग्रंथ-श्लोक-गवई-कवि-वक्ता &c.

नवरा *m* नवरस *m* C A bridegroom. 2 A boy nubile or arrived at the marriageable age. 3 The husband of. 4 The middle or (if but two) the larger screwbeam of a sugarpress. 5 A male screw gen.

नवरात्र *n f* (S) A space of nine days and nights; and particularly that included between the first and the ninth days of the moon of चैत्र; and a similar period in the month आश्विन: also the festival held at this season. [tion.

नवरान *n* Ground just reduced under cultivation. **नवरानवरी** *f* Bridegroom and bride. Pr. नवरा-नवरी एक वज्राडी जागचे लोक The b. and b. remain one; the wedding-company disperses, each individual to his several place. "The two shall be one flesh." 2 The screw-beams (male and female) of a sugarmill. [ject of nuptials.

नवरासूल *m* (Bridegroom-boy) The male sub-nवरी *f* नवरी *f* C A bride. 2 A girl nubile or arrived at the marriageable age. 3 The wife of: (but seldom used of her after she has attained unto puberty.) 4 A common term for the two side-screwbeams, or (if but two) the name of the smaller screwbeam of a sugarpress. 5 A female screw gen.

नवल *n* (नव S) A wondrous event, a wonder, a marvel. 2 Astonishment, surprise, admiration. *v* वाट.

नवलअद्भुत *a* नवलअपरूप *a* नवलविशेष *a* New and wonderful; new and particular; something uncommon. Phrases much used in inquiries and in answers concerning news. The words are also *s n* A new, strange, or wonderful thing, a marvel.

नवलख *a* (Poetry. नवलक्ष) Nine hundred thousand.

नवलपरी *f* A sort of खणाळे or चोळी-web. 2 (Poetry.) A wonder or marvel: also as *a* Wonderful, novel &c.: also as *ad* Newly, wonderfully, oddly.

नवलाई *f* (नवल) A wonderful or uncommon thing, a wonder or marvel. 2 The female goblin or hag described under जखीण. [rich.

नवलाखा *a* (That has nine lakhs.) Exceedingly

नवली *f* (नव New.) Freshness, clearness, bloom, liveliness or sprightliness of look (as of a parched field after rain, of a sick man now convalescent, of a hungry man after a meal). *v* पालट, फिर,

बदल with *g.* of *s.* नवली पालटणे-फिरणे-&c., although, generally, to change for the better, is sometimes, to change for the worse.

नववधू *f* (S) A newly-married female, a bride.

नवविधभजन *n* (S) See नवविधाभक्ति. Ex. न० घडो ॥ तुझिये स्वरूपे प्रीति जडो ॥

नवविधरत्ने *n pl* See नवरत्ने.

नवविधाभक्ति *f* (S) The nine kinds of worship (of the Supreme God or of an idol representative of some god). These are श्रवण, कीर्तन, स्मरण, पाद-सेवन, अर्चन, वंदन, दास्य, सख्य, आत्मनिवेदन; viz. श्र० Hearing (the attributes, excellencies, or wondrous achievements of, as read or recited); की० Reading or reciting (these attributes &c.); स्म० Calling to mind and meditating upon (the names and perfections of); पा० Washing, kneading, or shampooing &c. of the feet of; अ० Outward worship or common service (consisting in washing, anointing, presenting नैवेद्य &c.); व० Adoration, or performing नमस्कार &c.; दा० Service in general in or about the temple; स० Cultivating fellowship or familiar intercourse with; आ० Consecration of one's self unto.

नवशिका or **खा** *a* (नव & शिकणे) That has just begun to study or learn; a learner, beginner, novice, tyro. 2 P That is now bearing for the first time—a fruit tree, a female animal. 3 Novel, uncommon, newly seen or met with.

नवशोक or **ख** *a* (नव & शिकणे) That has just begun to study or learn.

नवशोक or **नवसोक** *a* (नवस) Relating to नवस, नवस *m* A vow. [votive.

न० करणे with विषयी-बद्दल-करितां-खव-साठीं or with चा To pray and vow for; and fig. to seek with all earnestness. **न०** पुरणे *g.* of *s.* To have one's vow answered or complied with. **न०** फेडणे To pay or fulfil a vow. **नवसास पावणे** To meet and grant the object of a vow. **नवसे मागितले सुळावर आले** I have vowed and prayed (for a child &c.), and it is come into the सुळनक्षत्र (so that I must die). Said when a thing insistently prayed for proves to be one's bane. (Gen. xxx. 1. with xxxv. 18.)

नवसणे *v c* (नवस) To consecrate some thing or to promise some work or act by vow, to vow.

नवसर *a* Recent: also as *ad* recently. See नवथर.

नवसरणी *f* (नवसरणे) Repairing or doing up &c.

नवसरणे *v c* (नवसर) To repair or do up; to refreshen and make to look recent or new (as by plastering, painting, patching, piecing, stitching); to retouch or do afresh gen. 2 To repeat or re-enjoin enforcingly. [niac.

नवसागर *m* (नरसार S or نوشادر P) Sal ammo-

नवससायास *m* (नवस & आयास) The vows, promises, and labors, the toil and trouble (attendant upon an undertaking or a business).

नवसारणी & **नवसारणे** See नवसरणी & नवसरणे.

नवसोक *a* See नवशोक.

नवसुती *f* (नव & सूत) A string composed of nine threads loosely twisted. Made to be used as

नवलका *a* New, novel, strange. [a जानवें.

नवा *a* (नव) New, throughout the applications given in Johnson's Dictionary.

नवा जुना करणे To exchange old for new (bonds, notes, accounts, contracts, officials &c.) and नवे जुने Exchanges of old for new.

नवा जना होणे To lose one's newness or rawness; to become familiarized with. Pr. नवाचे नव दिवस A wonder lasts but nine days.

नवाई *f* (नवा) An uncommon event or matter; a marvel or wonder. Ex. काव्हाया म्हणे ते समर्थ ॥

धन्य न० अगाध॥ 2 Newness or youngness ; freshness of youth. Ex. काय सगं मी ह्या रूपाची न०॥

नवा करकरीत *a* Brand new. See करकरीत.

नवांकित *a* (S) Marked with the figure of ९ on each flank—a horse.

नवाजणी or नवाजणूक *f* (Verbal of नवाजणे) Commending, applauding, exalting.

नवाजणे or नवांजणे *v c* (نواختن P through نوازا H) To praise, eulogize, extol, celebrate.

नवाजस or नवाजीस *f* (نوازش P) Applause, commendation, panegyric.

नवाट or ट *a* (Or नवट from नव) Newish, still bearing some appearance of newness. 2 Just hewn or chopped—wood. [a शेर.

नवाटके *n* A measure of capacity, the eighth of नवाण or न *n* (नवान्न) A kind of rice.

नवातरणा *a* (नव & तरुण New and young.) also नवातरणा फोक *a* Young, youthful, being in the prime and vigor of life.

नवानवशी or नवानवसाने *ad* (नव Nine or many, नवस Vow.) Through many prayers and vows—a child &c. obtained : with great difficulty—an object attained.

नवानवसाचा *a* That is obtained by nine (many) prayers and vows—a child : that is acquired or performed with extreme difficulty—a matter gen.

नवानूतन *a* Fresh and new ; quite new ; brand new.

नवान्न *n* (S New food.) New corn or grain (of the year). 2 The first dressing of it. 3 A kind of rice.

नवान्नपूर्णिमा *f* (S) The day (in the Konkan) of full moon of आश्विन, (in the देश) of full moon of माघ, the feast of the annats or first-fruits. This difference arises from the eating of rice in the Konkan, which comes in in आश्विन, and of wheat in the देश, ready in माघ. [Nabob.

नवाब *m* (نواب A *pl* of نایب) A Nuwab or नवार *f* (نوار H) Coarse and broad tape.

नवारणे *v c* (नवार) To lace with broad tape (a bedstead &c).

नवाख *n* & *a* S A nonagon and nonagonal.

नवाळ *f* Usually नवी नवाळ.

नवाळी *f* A wild variety of Jessamine. 2 The first fruits of the season, annats. Ex. तरां पावेन न० ब्रह्मसुखाची॥ ; also सग नामसोपे पिटेनि टाळी॥ आनंदली भक्तमंडळी॥ म्हणति तुकयासो पावला वनसाळी॥ अनुपम्य न० दिसत॥ 3 fig. The prime of youth. 4 Any novel or curious thing.

नवी *ind* The particle used in multiplying unity by nine ; as एके नवी नज.

नवीजुनी ओळख *f* (Old acquaintance made new.) Renewed or refreshed acquaintance.

नवीजुनी सोयरीक *f* Renewed affinity with (as where affinity has been lost through death &c.)

नवीन *a* (S) New. [unfamiliar person or thing.

नवीनमुद्रा *f* (A new face.) A term for any new or नवी नवतो *f* (Or नव नवतो) The spring of youth ; the flush or prime of puberty.

नवी नवरी *f* (A new bride.) A term applied in rebuke to a person (female or male) ignorant, or pretending to be ignorant, of what he ought to know ; dear Johnny simple.

नवी नवाळ or नवाळ *f* नवी नवलाई *f* The new corn and fruits, annats. 2 The feast, or the first tasting, of the annats. 3 fig. Any thing just come into season : also any new and nice thing.

नवे *n* (नव New.) The feast of annats. (Much corresponding with Harvest-home.) 2 A wreath of new rice-stalks with leaves, flowers &c., hung over the door upon नवान्नपूर्णिमा.

नवे *ind* (नव Nine.) The particle used in multiplying by nine any number above unity.

नवेतर *a* & *ad* Recent and recently.

नवेद्य *m* (Corr. from नैवेद्य) An offering (of eatables) to an idol.

नवेढा *f* (S) A newly-married female. 2 A young woman (esp. a married woman) adhuc intacta marito (vel viro), a virgin or maid.

नव्याउमेदीचा *a* Of youthful aspirations and hopes ; (i. e. as implying) of the ardor and alacrity of juvenile inexperience.

नव्याची पुनव *f* See नवान्नपूर्णिमा.

नव्याचाने or नवाने *ad* (नवा New.) Newly ; for the first time ; as new or strange unto or in. Ex. आज मला नवर न० आला ; हे काम म्यां न० केले.

नव्याणव *a* Ninety-nine. [likely to happen.

न० वाटांनी घडायचा नाहीं It is exceedingly un-
नव्याणवाचा फेरा *m* (The rounds, intricacies, or labyrinth of 99. From an instructive tale of the gradual and total corruption of an abstracted and mortified person through his finding a bag of 99 rupees, and his hence awakened solicitude to earn one rupee to complete the sum to a 100.) A term for Cupidity viewed as an engrossing and overpowering entanglement or thrall.

नवानवसाचा, नवानवसाने or नवानवशी Properly नवानवसाचा, नवानवसाने &c.

नव्याशी or नव्यांशी *a* Eighty-nine.

नव्वद *a* Ninety.

नव्वा *a* (नव) Ninth.

नव्याताण्याचा *a* New-woven.

नव्हतो, नव्हाळ, नव्हाळी See नवतो &c.

नव्हांड *f* (नवा & हांडो. The necessity of getting new or making fresh vessels &c.) Consumption or utter lack ; non-ness. *v* पड, हो. Ex. धान्याची-गुळाची-तुपाची-अन्नाची-पैक्याची-न०.

नव्हे Abridged from न होय. As the persons of this tense are perplexing we insert them. मी नव्हे or नव्हे I am not ; तू नव्हेस or नव्हस ; तो, ती, or ते नव्हे ; आम्ही नव्हां or नव्हे ; तुम्ही नव्हां or नव्हांत or नव्हे or नव्हेत ; ते, त्या, or तीं नव्हेत or नव्हत : and it respects, not the being or the local relation of its subject, but its nature, properties, class, kind, form &c. ; as तो गतवर्षी मेलला तो आतां नाहीं (not नव्हे) ; तो त्या घरी त्या शहरां &c. नाहीं (not नव्हे) ; हा काळा नव्हे ; हा पाषाण नव्हे ; मनुष्य नव्हे ; ब्राह्मण नव्हे ; गोळाकार नव्हे &c. (not in these places नाहीं).

नशा *f* (نشا A) Intoxicated state. 2 Intoxicating drugs or liquors : also intoxicating quality.

नशाखोर or नशेखोर *c* (نشاخور P) One that uses intoxicating drugs or liquors.

नशिहत or नश्यत *f* (نصیحت A Instruction.) Chastisement or correction. [नसीब.

नशीब, नशीबवंत or वान, नशिवाचे ताले See under नश्वर *a* (S) Perishable, subject to decay and destruction.

नष्ट *p* (S) Lost, ruined, spoiled, damaged, destroyed. It forms many useful compounds ; as नष्टबुद्धि Deprived of, or of feeble, understanding ; नष्टात्मज Childless ; नष्टविवेक Inconsiderate, rash, reckless, precipitate ; नष्टेन्द्रिय Deprived of one's faculties or bodily senses ; नष्टैश्वर्य, नष्टगति, नष्टवीर्य, नष्टपराक्रम, नष्टप्रभाव, नष्टधन, नष्टधैर्य, नष्टोपाय, नष्टचेष्टता, नष्टवंश. 2 Vile, hateful, mischievous, destructive. [ये, उभी राह, उद्रव, उदे.

नष्टचर्य *n* (S) pop. नष्टचर्या *f* Adverse fortune. *v* नष्टाई *f* (नष्ट) Vileness, vitiousness, abominableness, badness (of persons).

नष्टाळा *a* W (नष्ट) Wicked, vile, mischievous.

नस *m* (نس A) The ascending or descending por-

tion of the colon. 2 A vein : also a sinew. 3 An instrument for paring the nails. 4 (نس H) Snuff. 5 (नस्य S) Anything administered medicinally through the nose, an errhine.

नस घेणे or तोडणे To bleed. नस धरणे-दाबणे To arrest and stop (a person or business in progress) ; to compress the pulse of.

नसकोणा *a* W Dwarfish and meagre ; a puny starveling, a whippersnapper, a flibbertigibbet.

नसणे *v i* (न & असणे) Not to be or To be not.

नसता *p pr* of नसणे Not existent, extant, or present : also not real, actual, subsisting, standing. Ex. सदा करिता ठवाळी॥ नसतीच घेऊन येतो कळी॥ ; also ईश्वर होतां पाठमोरा॥ नसतीच विघ्ने येतो घरा॥ 2 Uncalled for ; undemanded or unwarranted by any occasion ; as न० कारभार Meddling ; idle fingering or pawing ; fiddle faddle ; न० खर्च Uncalled for expense ; न० उपद्रव Trouble undeserved, or unincurred by one's own act. 2 Unprofitable ; as न० उद्योग-धंदा-व्यवहार-व्यापार. 3 Used jocosely in the vocative (अरे नसत्या ho ! Mr. Nobody, ho ! अरे नसत्या गुडगुडी भरून आण राव बसले आहेत) when a poor and mean man is boasting to his visitors of his wealth and numerous attendants. 4 *p a* Penniless, i. e. to whom there is not. Pr. असत्याचे विकार नसत्याचे घोरकार.

नसनखवडा *a* (नसणे & खवडा) That cannot bear another's company, or another's prosperity, or another's co-engagement in a work &c. ; dissocial, morose, misanthropical. Pr. न० आणि शेजार दवडा. [feeble, and yet forward fellow.

नसरड or नसरुड *f* A term of reproach for a puny,

नसराणी or नसराणा *a* (نصراणी or نصاری A A Christian, or the town Nazareth.) Applied abusively in the sense of Scamp, rogue, knave, cheat.

नसिबाचे ताले *m pl* (Formed with نصیب & طالع A) One's fortunes or destiny.

नसिहत or नश्यत *f* (نصیحت A Instruction.) Chastisement, correction, punishment.

नसीब *n* (نصيب A) Fortune, luck, lot, destiny.

न० शिकंदर असणे *g. of s.* To have a powerfully helpful destiny. For other phrases see under देव.

नसीबवंत or वान *a* Fortunate, lucky, prosperous.

नस्कुटा *a* Lean, meagre, shriveled, emaciated.

नस *n* The line across the mouth of a river, the bar : also a line of hilly land against which the sea dashes. [aged, destroyed.

नस *a* (Vulgar corr. of नष्ट) Lost, ruined, damaged.

नसर *n* (نشر P) A lancet.

नस्य *a* S Relating to the nose, nasal.

नस्य *n* S Snuff &c. or any medicine administered through the nose, an errhine.

नहक or नहाक *ad* (Better नाहक) Unjustly, wrongfully, causelessly, injuriously.

नहर *m* (نهر A A river or stream.) An aqueduct : also a sewer or drain-pipe. [trowel.

नहला, नहेला, नहल्या, नह्याला *m* A small finishing

नहल, नहल्या, नहिल्या *m* The nine at cards.

नहाडणे & नहाडा Preferably नाहडणे & नाहडा.

नहाण *n* (स्नान S) Ablution (esp. after inunction). 2 The first appearing of the menses ; female puberty.

न० घालणे To cleanse by inunction and ablution (esp. children). न० पदास येणे To arrive at the age of menstruation.

नहाणघर *n* A bathing room or house.

नहाणजे, नहाणवली, नहाणी &c. See under नाह.

नहाव *m* नहावी *f* Loss, damage, detriment, hurt.

नहावी *m* (Better न्हावी) A barber.

नही *f* (Or नई) A river. Pr. दकडे नही तिकडे वही.

नहेला & नहला *m* See नहला.

नल *m* (नल *S*) The ascending portion or the sigmoid flexure of the colon. 2 An aqueduct, a conduit pipe, a sewer. 3 *n* The stalk of a lotus and fig. of नाभिकमल *i. e.* the umbilical cord.

नल गांठ एक होणें *g. of s.* To be affected with umbilical induration. नलान्त भरणें To make itself painfully felt in the colon—water &c. drunk unseasonably or whilst standing. A phrase of incessant use.

नलकट or नलकुटें or नलकूट or नलकोटें *n* नलकंडें or कांडें or कुंडें *n* नलकांडी *f* A tube; a joint of bamboo or other tubular wood. *Pr.* साहा महिने नलकांचांत घातलें तरी वांक्याचें वांकडेंच (Figure taken from a dog's tail.) Expresses the incurableness of a perverse disposition.

नलकुटी, नलगुटी *f* or डी The bone of the leg, the tibia or shank. 2 *esp.* नलकुटी A small tube, as a roll of paper &c.

नलगून or द *n* (Or नलगून) Swelling of the body commencing at the navel, anasarca.

नलनल *ad* Glossily, glisteningly; as पोटा-गलांड-फोड न० करतें. [countenance or a tumor].

नलनली *f* Glossiness or glistening (as of the नलनलीत *a* Full and glossy;—as a ripe boil, a grape, blubber &c.; also smooth and glossy gen.

नलपट *n* (Deprec. form of नल) A contemptuous term for the navel; as न० फुगलें-सुजलें-बाहेर पडलें. 2 also नलपटणें *n* Revilingly. Membrum virile. 3 also नलपटणें *n* A short or fragmentary नली or tubular stick.

नलपट *a* (नली Tube.) Disproportionately long. 2 (Perhaps misused for लंपट) Slack—a garment, a trinket &c.

नलपटनारायण *m* नलपट्या *a* Terms for one who wears the घातर below the navel, as do slovens and idiots; also for a long-bellied person.

नलपाक *m* (नल is the name of an ancient king.) Cookery of delicacies and dainties: also bland and wholesome viands of, सालिकपदार्थ: opp. to भीमपाक and its तामसपदार्थ.

नलवडी *f* A drain or sewer. See नळांडी.

नलवात *m* नलवायु *m* sometimes नलवाट *f* Relaxation of the bowels accompanied with flatulence.

नलसंग्रहणी *f* Inflammation or affection of the colon, colonitis.

नला *m* (नल *S*) A pantile. 2 A kind of firework, —a tube filled with powder. 3 A vessel for holding oil: (composed of a joint of bamboo.) *Pr.* माया-बरोबर नलयास याचा. 4 A tube; a joint of bamboo or other hollow wood; a seed-tube &c. 5 A tube for administering medicines to cattle, a drenching tube. 6 The bone of the leg, tibia.

नळांडी *f* (नल) A drain or sewer; a tube or a trench or channel, *esp.* as a water-course. 2 The rut of the wheel (as of a lime-mill). 3 A narrow hollow along the bed of a wasting river, or of an ओढा or a नाला gen.: also that of a roadside-gutter. 4 fig. A narrow channel betwixt hills, or any narrow lane or pass. [or glistening.

नळाळी *f* (Intens. of नलनली) Great glossiness.

नली *f* (नला) A tube or pipe; a spout, a gun-barrel, an ureter, the windpipe, the gullet, the case enclosing the weaver's spool or shuttle, a long hollow body gen.: also a drain or sewer. 2 The bone of the leg, the shank or tibia. With many नली is also the bone of the thigh, of the upper arm, and of the fore arm or the radius, all being regarded as tubular. 3 The nasal canal. 4 A narrow channel betwixt hills. 5 (From नली Gun-

barrel.) A matchlock-man or a musketeer. In this use नली resembles बार & घोडा.

नलीचें वहाड करणें To stuff one's own maw (greedily, selfishly &c.) नलीं नख देणें *g. of o.* also नली दावणें To deprive one of his bread and butter. 2 To treat cruelly or harshly. नलीवर नेसणें To wear the घातर or लुगडें very short (only just over the knee.)

नलीचें कुलूप *n* The tube-padlock, as disting. from वेडकीचें कुलूप The common English padlock.

नलीदार कौल or -ककल *n* A tubular tile, or a semitubular (concave) tile.

नलीदार चोळणा *m* Trowsers covering the (नली of the) legs, long trowsers. [See नळांडी.

नळुंडी, नळोंडी, नळुहांडी *f* A drain or sewer &c.

नक्षत्र *n* (S) A star. 2 An asterism in the moon's path; a lunar mansion. Twenty-seven are enumerated; viz. अश्विनी, भरणी, कृत्तिका, रोहिणी, मृगशिरा, आर्द्रा, पुनर्वसु, पुष्य, आश्लेषा (or असाळका), मघा, पूर्वा, उत्तरा, ज्येष्ठा, चित्रा, स्वाती, विशाखा, अनुराधा, ज्येष्ठा, मूल, पूर्वाषाढा, उत्तराषाढा, श्रवण, धनिष्ठा, शततारका, पूर्वाभाद्रपदा, उत्तराभाद्रपदा, रेवती, अभिजित्.

न० पडणें (हातावर) To have itching hands; to be addicted to thieving: (पायावर) To be ever gadding about: (तोंडावर) To have a tongue ever running and clacking. नक्षत्रासारखा Brilliant or beautiful as a constellation or star.

नक्षत्रदर्शन *n* (S) The appearing of the stars (at nightfall &c.) 2 Hence Evening-tide or dusk.

नक्षत्रनाथ *m* (S) नक्षत्रपति *m* (S) Lord of the stars.) The moon.

नक्षत्रनाम *n* (S) The name given to a child from the nakshatra in which the moon is at the moment of its birth.

नक्षत्रमंडल *n* (S) The starry sphere.

नक्षत्रमाला *f* (S) A necklace of twenty-seven pearls. 2 The table of asterisms in the moon's path.

नक्षत्रमाला or ला *f* From नक्षत्रमाला *q. v.* 2 A pole to which are fastened wreaths formed of shreds of tin foil, glittering paper &c.; carried before the bride and bridegroom in marriage-processions. 3 The little silver or brass cups arranged on occasions before and on the sides of an idol.

नक्षत्रवासर *m* (S) See explained under हरिवासर.

नक्षत्रविद्या *f* (S) Science of the stars, astronomy.

नक्षत्रचो *m* S One that can tell the nakshatras. A term for an empty pretender to knowledge of astronomy.

नक्षत्रांचा घड *m* (Cluster or bunch of stars.) An asterism or a constellation. *Ex.* अजादि तडतड गिरीवरि खडखड॥ नक्षत्रांचे घडघड लोले योमीं नक्षा, नक्षी, नक्षोदार See नकशा &c. [चांदवा॥

ना *ind* A disjunctive particle, Nor; bearing a privative power upon both members disjoined. *Ex.* गांवांत घर ना रानांत शेत, बाप ना माय, दिवस ना रात्र, बरा ना वाईट. 2 It occurs significantly as a disjunctive between numerous adverbs and pronouns reduplicated, Not, *i. e.* if not (*that*) then (*this*). *Ex.* कांहीं ना कांहीं Something or other, or some; some quantity more or less, great or little: कोण्ही ना कोण्ही Some one; some person or other: कधी ना कधी Sometimes, or sometime; at some time or other: कसा ना कसा, केव्हां ना केव्हां, कोठून ना कोठून, एक ना एक &c. 3 An adverb of negation, Not. *Ex.* तो देईना, येईना, घेईना. 4 A particle emphatically concluding an interrogation, or an affirmation of the interrogative form; implying surprise at some supposition which has called it forth. *Ex.* तू येतोसना, देतोसना? You are coming *an't* you?

you mean to give, *don't* you? मी जातोना, वाचतोना I am going, reading &c., *am* I not? 5 A redundant particle occurring after the present participle. *Ex.* असताना, खाताना, बसताना, उठताना. Note. In राजापूरर्षांत ना in this construction is negative: खाताना, बसताना, उठताना therefore signify *Without* eating, sitting, rising. As redundant, or rather as emphatic, ना occurs also after the adverb of time; as एव्हाना, तेव्हाना, केव्हाना Just at this moment, just then &c. 6 (Formed orally from the resemblance of sound in आला or याला & आना or याना; but now used also in writing.) An affix to nouns and pronouns in the acc. and dat. cases plural. *Ex.* झाडाना, त्याना, for झाडांला, त्यांला. 7 (From the Persian *u*) A particle of negation prefixed not only to words from the Persian, but generally. *Ex.* नाखुश, नापसंत, नापिकलें, नापीक, नापेरा. 8 Used as *s f* Negating or no-ing. *v* कर, म्हण, बोल; and ना ना -करणे-म्हणणे &c. To deny or refuse often or much.

नाइकडा, नाइकवडा, नाइकवाडा, नाइकी, नाइटा, नाइरो &c. See under नाय. [or help.

नाइलाज *a* (ना & इलाज) Destitute of resource नाइलाज *m* Remedilessness: also helplessness.

नाई *f* A plant, *Sphaeranthus Indicus*. 2 A particular creeping plant.

नाईक *m* (नायक *S*) A chief or principal; the head man of a body (*esp.* of a body of public laborers), an overseer. 2 The master or manager of an establishment of horses, carts, laborers &c. to be hired out. 3 A native non-commissioned officer in the Company's army corresponding to Corporal. 4 An affix to the names of Brāhmans who follow the occupation of money-changer or shroff; as बाळोबा नाईक, चिंबक नाईक.

नाईब *m* (نائب *A*) A deputy or vicegerent.

नाक *n* (Or नाङ्ग) A barber.

नाक *n* (नासिका *S*) The nose. 2 fig. The spot at which a grain, a potato &c. germinates, the eye. 3 The eye of a needle, bodkin &c. 4 The principal person (as of a family or an assembly); the chief town or fort (of a country). 5 The bore made for nose-rings. 6 Boldness, assurance, brazen-facedness. *Ex.* तेथें मी कोणत्या नाकानें जाऊं With what face can I go there? 7 Honorable-ness or fair reputation; as माझे नाक गेलें-गमावलें &c. 8 (नायक *S*) An affix of courtesy to the names of Mahārs or Parwārs; as भागनाक, रामनाक.

आपलें नाक कापून दुसऱ्यास अपशकुन or अवलक्षण करणें To ruin one's self in order to injure another. उंच्या नाकानें (करणे-बोलणे-वागणे-फिरणे) Impudently, with a brazen face. नाक ओरवडणें To rifle the nose; to strip or tear off its jewels. नाक कापणें To take the conceit out of. नाक खालीं पडणें *g. of s.* To have one's high and proud looks brought low. नाक गुंडाळणें To acknowledge one's own inferiority; to succumb, to truckle, to draw in one's horns. नाक घासणें To pay servile court; to crouch, cringe, truckle. नाक जळणें *g. of s.* To be oppressed under a sense of stench. नाक तोंड मुरडणें To turn up the nose at. नाक तोडून कडाखोस खोविणें To throw off all sense of shame, and persist (in begging &c.) although constantly refused and spurned. नाक धरणें To hold by the nose; *i. e.* to keep waiting: also to obstruct or hinder gen. नाक धरून बसणें To be always engaged in religious meditation or performing ceremonies. Used reproachfully of one who sits in vacant stillness neglecting his duties. नाकपुऱ्या पिंजारणें-फुलविणें-फुग-

विणें-फुरफुरविणें-फेदरणें &c. To draw in, dilate, and swell one's nose with anger; to snort, to storm, to bluster. नाक फेडणें To blow the nose. नाक मोडणें To turn up one's nose daintily or haughtily. नाक मोडणें g. of o. To nip, blast, foil, put down. नाक लावून (करणें &c.) To put on a bold face; to brazen out. नाक वर करणें or वर करून चालणें To turn up one's nose; to sneer at, or to be disdainful. 2 To hold one's head high; i. e. to look bold and lofty when (for one's crimes or follies) one ought to be walking humbly and softly. नाकांत काचा घालणें To tease, to twit, to gibe, to fling sarcasms at. नाकांत बोलणें To speak through the nose, to snuffle. नाकानें कांदे or वांगीं मोलणें To vaunt perfect purity from, and to be stern in reproving, a vice to which one's self is addicted with all devotedness. 2 Used often in agreement with To swallow a camel and strain out a gnat. नाकाला झिमेडा घालणें To turn up one's nose; to sneer at. नाकावर निंबु घासणें or पिळणें g. of o. To triumph over (an opponent); to succeed in spite of his opposition. नाकावर पाय देणें g. of o. To brave another; to do in the teeth of. नाकावर माशी बसून न देणें To be very touchy and irritable; to be very jealous of (honor, character &c.) नाकाशीं स्तन धरणें To hold a thread before the nostrils of (as of one in the last moments). नाकास चुना लावणें To dare and defy; to brave or challenge; to do in open defiance of. नाकास पदर येणें To be abashed or confounded; to become ashamed. नाकासमेर जा Go straight forwards; follow your nose. नाकीं दुराही काढणें To supplicate earnestly and humbly. नाकीं वेसन घालणें g. of o. To lead by the nose; to put one's bridle in the jaws of and govern. नाक सुक्यापुढें खाजविणें To irritate, exasperate, excite, inflame. नाक सुटीत धरून जाणें To sneak off with the tail between the legs. To the above add the following. नाक गेलें तरीं भोके राखिलीं or आदित (म्हणणें &c.) To be utterly unashamed of one's shame; to show extreme effrontery; (to point to or talk about one's stigma). नाक झाडणें g. of o. To lower one's swelling and puffing; to take the conceit out of. नाक झाडणें To blow the nose. 2 To snort. 3 To flout, scout, hoot at contemptuously. नाक धरल्यास तोंड उघडतें Apply or maintain some constraint or check, and you shall obtain your demand. नाक वर असणें g. of s. To be high in society or the world; to be above (in learning, wealth, station &c.) one's neighbors. नाकाची घाण मरणें or जाणें To lose one's sense of offensive smells. नाकांत काचा जाणें g. of s. To take pain or offence at. नाका तोंडाची गुंजडी करणें To draw up one's nose and mouth in sulks or in anger; to make a purse of one's nose and mouth. नाकापेक्षां मोतीं जड Used of one coming short of his fame or display or pretensions. नाकाला जीभ लावणें To express disdain. नाकाला पदर लावणें (or, as *v i*, लागणें) To cover one's face (as under shame from some obloquy or dishonor). नाकावर टिचणें (शंभर रुपये &c.) To tip the nose with, i. e. to cast at; to toss to; to give (money &c.) without reserve or hesitation. नाकावर बोट ठेवणें To impress secrecy or silence; to put the finger upon the lip. नाकावर पदर येणें To become a widow: also to be shamed into retirement and concealment. नाकावर वाट करणें g. of o. To do maugre or in defiance of; to do in the teeth of. नाकाशीं or नाकीं स्तन धरणें To hold a thread in the nostril (of a dying person) in order to determine whether there is life or not. Hence नाकाशीं स्तन धरिलें g. of s. He is in articulo mortis. नाका

होंटावर जेवणें To eat fastidiously. नाकीं नव *m pl* येणें (To have the nine senses or powers come into the nostrils.) To be in articulo mortis: also to be knocked up or wearied out. नाकचा or नाकाचा-बाल *m* (The hair within the nostrils.) A familiar term for a person or thing esteemed very precious; (whom whosoever pains or hurts, pains or hurts ourselves;) *apple of one's eye*. [nose. नाकचिंवा *a* Flat-nosed, snub-nosed, of camous नाकटा *a* (Commonly नागडा q. v.) Naked &c. नाकतोडा or चा *m* (Nosebreaker.) A large sort of locust, a Jack of straw or Gaffer long legs. 2 Used also of the common grasshopper. नाकदुरई, नाकदुराई, नाकधरई, नाकधुराई *f* Grinding the nose against the ground in expression of penitence for the past and of good resolutions for the future. 2 fig. Abject intreaty. *v* काढ. नाकपुडी *f* (नासपुट *S*) A nostril. नाकबुली *f* (नाकबुल *P*) Denial, disallowal, non-admission or non-consent. नाकबुलीस येणें To deny or refuse. नाकबूल *a* (नाकबुल *P*) Unwilling; not consenting to; not admitting or allowing. नाकमोड *f* Turning up the nose; contemptuous rejection or refusal. नाकना *a* Incompetent, incapable, inefficient: also imbecile. [sneezing. नाकशिकणो *f* A plant, the smell of which induces नाकसबो *a* Unskilful, inexpert, awkward and clumsy at; a bungler or botcher. नाकसर or नाकसर *n m* (नाग & सर) A sort of bagpipe. Used in charming snakes. नाकसर *m pl* Air or breath proceeding through the nostrils. *v* वाह, बंद हो. नाकसा *m* (नाकसा *A*) Loss, damage, deficiency. *v* काढ, भोग, सोस, खा, घे, पड, हो, ये. 2 Freely. Disconcertment, posedness, confounded and non-plus-ed state. नाकख्याचें साल or -वर्ष A ruinous or hard year. नाका *m* (नाका *H*) A point where two or more roads meet: also the extremity of a road. 2 A custom-station. नाकाकानाचा or नाकाडोळ्याचा वैद्य *m* A doctor that treats of the minor ailments that "flesh is heir to"; a sort of quack or charlatan. See वैद्य. नाकाचा दांडा or -वासा *m* The bridge of the nose. नाकाचा पडदा *m* नाकाची पडदी *f* नाकाची भिंत *f* The cartilaginous septum of the nose. [nose. नाकाचा शंडा *m* नाकाची बोडो *f* The tip of the नाकाटो or नाकाटणो *f* (नाक & काटणो. Cutting off the nose of.) Bringing down the lofty nose (conceit or disdain) of; i. e. rating or scolding vehemently: also lowering the pride of or humbling more gen. *v* कर g. of o. Sometimes the verb नाकाटणें is made (To rate, scold, snub &c.) नाकाड *n* नाकाडा *m* (Intens. of नाक) A large ugly nose, a snout, a proboscis. 2 A point or projecting part (of a hill). 3 A promontory or cape. 4 The protuberance on a mango near the stem. नाकाड or चा *a* (नाक) Having a large ugly nose. नाकाडोळ्यानें सुरेख *a* (Of just lineaments as to the nose and eyes.) Of comely features, good-looking, pretty. नाकार *m* नाकारणो *f* Refusing through disapprobation; disallowing, declining, rejecting. नाकारणें *v c* (नाकार) To refuse through disapprobation; to disallow, decline, reject. See नकारणें. नाकारा *a* (नाकार *H*) Bad, worthless, useless. नाकावर रडे *n* Readiness to cry or weep.

नाकावरराग *m* Excessive irascibility or irritability. नाकिर्दे or नाकीर्दे *a* (नाकिर्दे *P*) Uncultivated. The word is used also in the sense of Uncultivable or inarable. नाकिर्दे or नाकीर्दे *f* (नाकिर्दे *P*) Uncultivated or fallow state. नाकिर्दीस येणें To lie uncultivated. नाकिर्दीसार *a* Incapable of cultivation, inarable नाकिर्दीचा *a* Fallow or uncultivated. [—land. नाकील *a* (नाक) That has a straight and handsome nose: also having a long nose indifferently. नाकुली *f* *S* Serpent Ophioxylon or Ichneumon-plant. [less. नाकुवत *a* (नाकुवत *P*) Infirm, impotent, powerless. नाकुली or नाकोली *f* नाकुलें or नाकोलें *n* Turning up the nose at in expression of disgust or of declining or refusing. *v* मार, दे, हाण. [worthless. नाकुच or च *a* (नाकुच & नाकुच *A*) Useless, unserviceable, नाकुच sometimes नाकुच *a* (नाकुच *A*) Inexpert, incapable, incompetent. 2 Slight, trifling, deficient. नाकें *n* (नाक *H*) A place of receipt of custom. 2 A point where two or more roads meet; the extremity of a road or a row of houses; a bend or turning of an ascent towards a hill-fort; a corner-point of a zigzag-approach to a walled village &c. नाकेदार *m* A person placed at a नाकें to receive custom, a toll-gatherer. नाकेबंदी *f* (नाकेबंदी *H*) Blocking or stopping up roads or avenues. *v* कर, हो. नाकेल or ला *a* (नाक) Having a long nose (without implication good or bad). [ferrea. नाकेशर *n* (Properly नागकेशर *S*) A tree, Mesua नाकोटा *m* नाकोटें *n* (नाक) A word of contempt for a nose; snout, nozzle. नाकोली or नाकोलें See under नाकुली. नाखडू *a* (नाखडू *H*) Impotent, imbecile, incompetent gen.—man or beast: also idle and disorderly. The word is only another form of विखडू, but speakers make a difference in application. [commander of a ship, the captain. नाखवा or नाखोदा *m* (नाखोदा *P*) The master or नाखळ *a* *P* Wicked, vitious, mischievous, troublesome—man or beast. नाखूश *a* (नाखूश *P*) Displeased. ना० करणें To reject, disdain, scout, scorn. नाग *m* (*S*) A serpent, but esp Cobra de capello (Coluber Naga). 2 A demigod so called. 3 A poisonous root. 4 *n* The tenth of the astronomical करण. 5 *m* One of the five उपप्राण. 6 *S* An elephant. नागकन्या *f* (*S*) A fabulous race, or an individual of it, of females of serpentine extraction and very beautiful. 2 fig. A beautiful woman. नागकुंडल *n* (*S*) The coil formed of the foldings of a Naga or Cobra de capello. 2 An ear-ring of this form. नागकुळ *n* (The family of the Naga.) The little creatures of the snake-kind said to appear at बत्तिशिराळें upon नागपंचमी. 2 Figures of the Naga drawn upon the ground on नागपंचमी. नागकेशर or नागकेशर *n* (*S*) A small tree, Mesua ferrea: also its flower (unexpanded), Cassia buds. नागचंद्रकोर *f* An ornament for the head (of females). [Alpinia nutans. Grah. नागचंपक *m* (*S*) pop. नागचांपा *m* A flower-tree, नागचांध्या *m* (नाग & चाटणें) A term for the सुक्या invited to dinner on नागपंचमी. नागटा or नागडा *a* (नाग *S*) Naked. 2 fig. Unsheathed—a sword: unthreaded—a needle: leafless—a tree or plant: roofless—a house: unchorded or unstrung—a stringed musical instru-

ment: unbound—a stitched pamphlet; or drawn from its case or cover—a book: unadorned with its ordinary trinket—ear, nose, wrist: bare or void of the usual covering, furniture, or garniture—an article or a place gen.

नागडगोसावी *m* A Gosavi of a particular order. They go about naked.

नागडा *m* नागडो *f* The tail or sting of a scorpion: also the claw of a lobster, crab, or crawfish.

नागदवण *f* A flowering shrub, *Alpinia nutans*. Grah.

नागदिवाळी *f* The fifth day of the first fortnight of मार्गशीर्ष; a festival on which serpents of flour &c. are made and worshiped.

नागनाथ *m* S One of the twelve lingams of Shiva.

नागपंचमी *f* (S) A festival, the fifth of the first fortnight of आषाढ. On this day the Nág or serpent is worshiped. [entangle an enemy.]

नागपाश *m* (S) A sort of noose used in battle to

नागपूजा *f* (S) The worship of नाग (Coluber Nága) on मार्गशीर्षपंचमी. [Nág—a nail &c.]

नागफणो *a* Of a head curved like the hood of a नागफणोचा खिळा *m* A nail with a hood-form head. Called also चिपखिळा. [Grah.]

नागफणोचांपा *m* A flower-tree, *Alpinia nutans*.

नागबलि *m* (S) pop नागबळ & नागबळो *f* A propitiatory offering to serpents by one who himself or of whom one of the family has killed a serpent.

नागबळनारायणबळ *f* A propitiatory sacrifice (by one dying or very ill &c.)

नागबिंब *n* (S) An image of the sun or moon together with an image of Rahú as a dragon, made of metal and presented on occasion of a solar or lunar eclipse to Bráhmans. [pharmic.]

नागमणो *m* (S) Snake-stone. Held as an alexi-नागमळो *f* A shrubby plant, *Justicia Nasuta*. Rox. *Jasminum Cobra de capello*. Grah.

नागमोड *f* A bracelet or other ornament convolved or twisted like a नाग. 2 Spiral lines: also spiral procession or course. *v* घाल, साध. [buff.] नागमोडोचा पितांबर नेसणे To be naked; to go in

नागमोडो *a* Convolved or twisted after the manner of a नाग—a bracelet, cloth &c. Ex. ना० बांगडो-वांको-कांड &c. [zigzag road.]

नागमोडो मार्ग-रस्ता-वाट &c. A serpentine or नांगर or नागर *m* (लांगल S) A plough. 2 (For नांगरखुंड) The spindle of a plough. 3 An anchor. 4 fig. A pen with a coarse broad nib; a coarse tooth of a comb &c.; a stump.

ना० उचलणे-टाकणे-साडणे To give up ploughing or agriculture. The Ryots do so in cases of oppression &c. ना० धरणे with वर of o. To oppress. नांगरास पाळ A phrase signifying Laying hold of any little impediment to dawdle and loiter: also catching another up in his words. Pr. जेथे जावे तेथे ना०. [individual of it.]

नागर *m* (S) A tribe of the गुजराथी ब्राह्मण or an नागर *a* (S) Relating to a city or town, urban, oppidan. Hence Clever, sharp, knowing, knavish.

नांगरकी *f* (नांगर) Ploughing.

नांगरखुंड *n* The tip or end of a plough which receives the share, the spindle.

नागरगोंडा *m* A term for a boy before his marriage, i. e. whilst he runs about naked.

नांगरजोत *n* An article of the press-service of the खेत of a village. The furnishing by his अर्धेली of two bullocks and a man, to manage the plough of the खेत for one day or more.

नांगरट or ट *a* (नांगर) Ploughed.

नांगरट or ट or ड *f* (नांगर) Ploughed ground.

नांगरडा *m* W (नांगर) The yoke-tie of a plough. नांगरणी *f* (Verbal of नांगरणे) Ploughing. 2 Bringing to anchor. [ing along and across.]

नांगरणी दुणणी *f* (Verbal of नां-णे दु-णे) Plough-नांगरणे *v c* (नांगर) To plough. 2 To bring to anchor, to anchor. 3 fig. of Sig. I. To worry; to haul over tightly; to harrow.

नांगरणे दुणणे *v c* (A comprehensive or careless compound.) To plough and replough; to plough along and across.

नांगरपंचमी *f* A jocose name given by Shúdra people to the festival of नागपंचमी; as on this day the plough rests.

नांगरपटो *f* A tax on ploughs.

नांगरबंदी *f* The system of taxing the used ploughs, instead of the land; leaving the farmer to plough and cultivate as he pleases.

नांगरमोथा *a* A contemptuous term or epithet for a ploughman or peasant.

नांगरमोथा *m* (नांगरमुसुक S) A sweet-smelling grass, *Cyperus pertenuis*. Rox.: also a bulb of the root of *Cyperus juncifolius*.

नांगररान *n* Ploughed land: also arable land.

नांगरवट or ट *a* (नांगर) Ploughed.

नांगरवट or ट *f* नांगरटो *f* (नांगर) Ploughed ground. [road. 2 Anchoring.]

नांगरवाडा *m* Anchoring ground; a harbour or नांगरवेढे *f* Pressing, or exaction of gratuitous service from, a plough; the obligation of ploughing up without remuneration lands occupied by Government or public officers. [oppidan.]

नागरिक *a* S Relating to a city or town; urban,

नांगरी *f* (Dim. of नांगर) A small kind of plough.

नांगरी *a* Relating to the नागर Bráhma—language, character of writing &c.

नांगर्या *a* (नांगर) Employed in plough-work; relating to a plough—a man or beast. 2 fig. A clown, boor, bumpkin, clodhopper. 3 Arrived at the fit age for field-work. 4 Applied slightly to an individual of the Brinjarie (वजजार) people. 5 The senior or leading member (of a family, clan, tribe, community).

नांगरें कोनफळ *n* नांगरें *n* C A kind of Yam.

नागलकुडा *m* The name of a tree.

नागला *m* The name of a flower-tree.

नागला *f* A grain, *Raggy*, *Cynosurus corocanus*.

नागलोक *m* (S) The serpent-world, the regions below the earth.

नागवण *f* नागवणूक *f* (नागविणे) Plundering, spoiling, stripping, pillaging. *v* घे, घाल. 2 Plundered state. [strip, spoil, fleece.]

नागविणे *v c* (नागवा Naked) To plunder, pill,

नागवळो *f* (S) The betel-plant, *Piper betel*.

नागवसा *m* C Commonly नागोसा.

नागवा *a* (नग्न S) Naked. Note. नागवा is not applied to a man naked from head to foot, provided he have the pudenda covered. To express Naked in the English sense some enhancing ad-ditament is needed. 2 Poor, penniless, destitute. 3 Bankrupt.

नागवे कोष्टें or नागवी सवाशोण भेटणे (To meet a naked jackal or married woman.) Said of one who has met with unexpected good luck. नागवे नाचणे To be extravagantly glad; to dance for joy. नागवा गोष्टो सांगणे-करणे To speak out, bluntly, plainly, not mincingly or delicately.

नागवा पाऊस *m* (Rain without the covering of the clouds.) Rain during sunshine.

नागवे *n* (नागवा Naked.) A deficiency or want; an open, bare, exposed, defenceless part or point.

नागवे उघडे *n* Nakedness, matters exposed to cen-sure. Ex. ना० गांवांत असतच आहे; त्या दाराचाचे ना० सारें सामलतदारास समजलें.

नागवे उदाहरण *n* A poor, meagre, tame, in-ex-pressive illustration or example. [betel.]

नागवेल *f* (नागवळो S) The betel-plant, *Piper* नागसर or नागखर *n m* (नाग & खर) A sort of bagpipe used in charming snakes.

नागा *m* (P) Intermission, suspension, pause (in a work or course): also a day or single in-stance of intermission; a break, a gap.

नागा *a* (Usually नागवा q. v.) Naked.

नागा *m* नागाडा *m* The tail (including the sting) of a scorpion. *v* सार. 2 The claw of a crab &c.

नागा सारणे To taunt, twit, cut, to be sarcastic upon. [to appear and to establish an era.]

नागार्जुन *m* S The name of a great monarch yet नागाळो *f* A particular creeper.

नागिनी *f* S pop. नागीण *f* See नागकन्या.

नांगो *f* The corneous excrescence or member at the heel (of cattle, cocks &c.) 2 The tail of a scorpion, claw of a lobster, crawfish &c. *v* सार. 3 or नागो A spike (of the milk bush &c.): also a tender or unexpanded sprout.

नांगो लागणे or रुतणे *g.* of s. To get a firm footing (in any establishment or situation). नांगो सारणे To be sarcastic or severe upon. नांगो टाकणे To lower one's crest; to draw in one's horns; to strike one's

नांगे *n* The furcation of a forked stick. [flag.]

नागेशवळ *f* That division of the शाईर folk which holds the supremacy of प्रकृति over देव, and which sings the लावणी termed कलगी. Opp. to हरदासवळ.

नांगोडा *m* The tail (including the sting) of a scorpion. *v* सार. 2 The claw of a crab &c.

नांगोचा *n* An ornament; also called वाळ. 2 The stamp or impression of a नाग upon the पाटी and other ornaments.

नांगर *m* (Vulgar corr. of नांगर) A plough.

नागोस or सा *m* C The plank across a doorway in which turn the tenons of the door, and which, by projecting, forms a shelf. 2 The nailed piece of curved board which confines the सुळखंडा of a water wheel.

नाघाण or न *ad* नाघाणी or नी *ad* (P Suddenly.) This word is known only in the sense of नाचक, viz. Wrongfully, unjustly, causelessly.

नाच *m* (नाच S) A dance, dancing.

नाच नाचावा लागणे To have to dance about; to be obliged to bustle about briskly. नाच सांडणे To skip and caper about tumultuously.

नाचकंड or नानकण *n* A bunch of instruments for paring the nails &c., viz. a pair of pincers, a pricker, and a clipping instrument. Ex. सग आव-लीने ना० घेवूनि करीं ॥ कांटे उपटिले ते अवसरीं ॥ 2 A barber's nail-parer. [guise.]

नाचकरी *m* A dancer, esp. a dancer in female

नाचकें *n* A little orifice (as of a spout); a little hole made in a vessel, by way of a spout. Pr. नाचक्यांतून निघतो कच्चांत जातो Used of a shuffling, elusive fellow. A phrase from the tricks of jug-glers.

नाचकी *f* A breach or quarrel; interruption of friendly feeling. 2 Fallen state from esteem and honor; debasement, disgrace.

नाचण *f* or नाचणघुमरो *f* A coquette, wanton, flirt, rig, an airy and loose woman.

नाचणकांड *n* Straw of the grain नाचणी.

नाचणा *m* नाचणी *f* A grain, *Cynosurus coroca-nus*, or Eleusine corocana, *Raggy*. नाचणा expresses the larger or coarser raggy; नाचणी a fine

variety. The species or varieties are numerous ; viz. अखिनगोरी, काळपेरी, गंध्या, गरवी अंबणी, गरवी शेत-गोरी, गोरीचा हळवा, जाबरी, जोगीण, रलो, लोया, शेत-आडगरा, साठेरी, हळवी अंबणी, हळवी गोरी.

नाचणें *vi* (नाच *S*) To dance. Pr. नाचतां येईना म्हणून अंगण वांकडे; also रांधतां येईना ओलीं लांकडे Bad workmen find fault with their tools. Also नाचायास गेलो पण अंगण वांकडे Ignorance or incompetence invents excuses. 2 fig. To skip and caper about ; to frisk, curvet, prance—a child, horse &c. 3 To speak loftily, with a hoitytoity air and toss. 4 To speak in a glowing or sanguine strain ; to talk magniloquently (of maria et montes). Ex. अमकें करीन तमकें करीन असें तो नाचीत होता.

नाचणें उडणें or नाचू उडू लागणें To skip and caper about. नाचत उडत With dancing and leaping, skipping and capering : jubilantly, gleefully &c.

नाचणें कुंबरी *f* A superior kind of नाचणा.

नाचण्याचा डरडा *m* Ears of Náchná plucked before full maturity (to be parched and eaten).

नाचरा *a* (नाच) Disposed to dancing. Pr. अर्धी बाई नाचरी तिचे पायांत बांधली घागरी. The word is more frequently used in figurative senses ; as Frisky, ever capering and curvetting—a horse : also forward, officious, impertinently obtrusive and busy—a person.

नाचरी *f* (नाचरा Bent on dancing.) A term for a wanton, flirting, airy woman. 2 (नाचणें) Fidgetiness ; inquietude leading to kicking and tossing, prancing, stamping, pawing &c. Ex. माशा डसताना घ्यामुळें गारला ना. लागली.

नाचविणें *vc* (नाचणें) To dance (persons, puppets &c.) ; to make to dance. 2 To make to prance (a horse). 3 To move about or make to move generally with an air or a style or in any wanton fashion. Ex. पुच्छ नाचवि कडेविकडे ॥ तोंड वेटावि डोळे मोडि ॥ 4 To urge, hurry, press ; to enforce or stir worryingly. [dances in girl's attire.

नाचा or नाचापेया *m* (नाच & पेर) A boy that नाचा पाडा or फाडा *m* See नचा फाडा under न.

नाचाविणें *vc* Commonly नाचविणें.

नाचार *a* (Or लाचार) Poor or indigent. 2 Helpless, destitute, forlorn. Note. The popular usus distinguishes betwixt these two forms of the word. नाचार is mainly applied in the sense *Poor*, whilst लाचार is confined to the sense *Helpless* or *remediless*. The form लाचार is better known.

नाचारगत *f* नाचारी *f* (Or लाचारी) Poverty, indigence. 2 Helplessness, forlorn and wretched state. See notice above. 2 नाचारी is used as *a* for नाचार *Poor*.

नाजकाई *f* (नाजूक) Delicacy, tenderness, softness : also thinness, fineness, subtleness : also fig. affectedness, niceness, daintiness.

नाजीर *m* (ناظر *A*) An officer of a court of justice. He answers to Sheriff.

नाजूक *a* (نازک *P*) Delicate, tender, soft, unable to bear hard use or hardship : also thin, fine, subtle, light : also fig. affected, dainty, airy, fastidious, nice. Applied freely to things and persons.

नाजूक काम *n* A delicate affair ; a business demanding tact and address. 2 Secret wenching. 3 Bribe-taking. [2 Bribery-costs.

नाजूक खर्च *m* Secret expenses ; wench-money.

नाजूक जागा *f* A tender or delicate place. Applied to the Vital parts and the pudenda.

नाजूक जेवण *n* Daintiness in eating : also delicateness or weakness of appetite.

नाजूक सल्लत *f* A nice or delicate counsel ; a

scheme needing secrecy, despatch, tact, and address. [law-court.

नाझर *m* (Commonly नाजीर) The Sheriff of a नाट *n* A play with cowries : also the cowries (usually five) : also the cross-lines drawn : also the board on which the game is played. 2 Evil fortune ; unpropitiousness or unluckiness ; some marring, blasting, mischievous power (conceived as the author of a hinderance or an injury). *v* लाग, लाव. Ex. आज कार्य व्हायाचें परंतु आज काय नाट लागलें तें समजेना.

नाट भाजणें or जाळणें (To burn the ill-luck.) To destroy or remove inauspiciousness or unpropitiousness : i. e. to make बोहणी or the first morning-sale at all costs ; or to do anything daringly and desperately.

नाट *a* Bankrupt, broken, done up, incapable of paying ; or scampish, knavish, indisposed to pay—a debtor. 2 Inauspicious, unpropitious, untoward, of obstructive or blasting influence—a time, an aspect &c.

नाट *ad* Clean lost or perished ; gone beyond all trace or vestige ; utterly extinct or obliterated ; absconded or *non inventus*. 2 Out of one's depth ; in a state of bewilderment, inextricableness, helplessness &c. 3 Out to sea ; off from the land. Ex. गलबताची नाट नाट लाव.

नाट करणें To walk off with ; to make away with ; to purloin. नाट जाणें or येणें To fail or be wanting ; to omit to render the service or aid promised or expected : also to hold back decliningly or refusingly ; as हा दोहा रुपयांला नाट गेला. [verse.

नाटक *n m* (S) A play or drama. 2 A measure of नाटकशाला *f* (S) pop. नाटकशाला *f* A playhouse or dancing-house. 2 A seraglio or gynaeceum ; also the concubines collectively.

नाटकशाल, नाटकशाला, नाटकशाल *f* A bought or homeborn girl bred up as a singer, dancer, actress, or performer. She is also a concubine or inferior wife.

नाटकी *a* (नाटक) That acts, plays, performs, dances. 2 fig. Deep, close, artful, of profound contrivance or counsel. 3 also नाटकीय *a* Relating to the drama, dramatic : also histrionic, scenic, theatrical. [histrionic representation.

नाटन *n S* Acting, performing, stage-playing, नाटवाट *m* (नाट & वाट) A general term for unlucky quality or influence, and for fault, blemish, stain, soil, or imperfection. *v* अस, पड, भाज, जाळ. 2 Fault as found, blame as attached, stigma as fixed, cast, or arising. *v* आण, ठेव, ये, पड.

नाटा or दा *a* (नाट) Vile, bad, naughty, good for nothing. Pr. साठी आणि बुद्धि नाटी. The word is little used or known.

नाटाल, नाटल, नाटाल, नाटाल *a* (नाट Inauspicious or unlucky.) Vile, wicked, rascally, knavish—a person : also vitious, mischievous, troublesome—a horse, cow, or other beast.

नाटालणें, नाटालणें, नाटालणें *vi* (नाटाल) To become vitious or mischievous—a beast or man.

नाटाली, नाटली, नाटाली, नाटाली, नाटालकी, नाटालकी &c. *f* (नाटाल) Vileness, vitiousness, wickedness, mischievous or troublesome unruliness (of man or beast).

नाटिकर *m* (About Solápúr.) A revenue-sepoy attached to a district or village.

नाच *n S* Dancing, acting, gesticulating, dramatic performance. 2 Dancing, playing a part, vocal and instrumental music as in combination or union.

नाचमंदिर *m S* नाचशाला *f S* A playhouse, theatre, dancing-house &c.

नाटविणें *vc* (Poetry. न Neg. आटविणें To recollect.) Not to recollect or remember. Ex. कांरे नाटविशी कमलनयनवासुदेव ॥ ; also निंदक सद्गुण नाटवूनि कांहीं ॥ स्वाभाविक अवगुण धरिति हृदयी ॥ जैसी चाळणी पोड गाळूनि सर्वची ॥ फलकट ठेवी आपणानें ॥

नाटळ, नाटळ &c. See under नाटाल.

नाटळी, नाटळी &c. See under नाटाली.

नाड *f* (नाडी *S*) Any tubular organ of the body ; an artery, a vein, an intestine. 2 The pulse. *v* पाह. 3 The tape (of drawers &c.) 4 *n* A tube ; a joint of bamboo or other hollow wood. 5 A tube for giving medicines to cattle, a drenching tube. 6 *f* (Commonly नाडी) A division of the नक्षत्रें.

नाड सांपडणें *g. of s.* To discover one's natural temper or disposition. नाडी अटपणें *g. of s.* To be on the point of death : also to be reduced to incapability of further exertion. नाडी दाखविणें (Here नाड is *pl.*) To show (offer to be felt) the pulse. नाडी पाहणें To feel the pulse.

नाडकरणो *m* An hereditary district-accountant.

नाडगवो *m* (Canarese.) A certain village-officer in some districts.

नाडगवडा or नाडगौड *m* (Canarese word.) An officer in certain provinces corresponding with देशमुख. 2 A deduction from the मोकासा of a sum equal to 3 per cent. on the whole चौथ. See fully under चौथ.

नाडणूक *f* (Verbal of नाडणें) Robbing, plundering, pilling. 2 Cheating excessively, spoiling, ruining. 3 Straitening, distressing, pressing under restraints or difficulties.

नाडणें *vc* (नाड *S*) To rob, plunder, strip. 2 fig. To cheat excessively, to rob. 3 To effect the spoliation or work the ruin of gen, 4 To straiten, distress, pinch, to detain or debar harassingly.

नाडणें *vi* (नाड *S*) To suffer pillage, spoliation, loss, detriment gen. Ex. शिंदळीच्या सर्वे पतिव्रता नाडे ॥ खटासणें दाड भक्त होता ॥

नाडबंद *m* (नाडी & बंद) A man that has never had, or that seldom has, sexual commerce, continent.

नाडबंदी *f* Total or general abstinence from woman, continency.

नाडा *m* A rope or cord : but, par eminence, the rope of a draw-well ; the draw-rope or traces of vehicles ; the load-rope or binding rope of carts ; the rope by which boats are swung across a river ; a track-rope or tow-rope : the colored and twisted cord worn around the wrist during the Muharram ; the cordage of a ship ; the tape or string by which drawers &c. are drawn around the waist and tied ; the rope of rope-dancers. 2 A strap, thong, or leash of leather. 3 C A rope-dancer's or tumbler's pole, a poy. 4 A drenching tube. 5 Standing on the head.

नाडा पसरणें *g. of s.* (To have one's cart-traces dragging or lying about.) To have extensive or disorderly affairs.

नाडापुडो *f* A colored cord with a small parcel (wrapped up) containing Abír, gulál &c. ; presented as an offering to an idol.

नाडिमंडल *n S* The celestial equator.

नाडी *f* (S) Any tubular organ of the body, an artery, a vein, an intestine &c. 2 The stalk, culm, or haum of a plant. 3 The tape of the waist of a garment. It is a piece of a marked off length, about four feet : also that material, taping or tape-stuff. 4 A pipe or tube. 5 The pulse (at the hand or foot). 6 An hour of twenty-four minutes. 7 (From the conceit of नाडी A vein.) A classified division of the table of the lunar asterisms. There

are three, each containing nine asterisms. They are named आदिनाडी, मध्यनाडी, अंत्यनाडी. 8 A specific duct or canal in the system, of which it pleaseth the Hindús to reckon three; viz. कफनाडी, पित्तनाडी, वातनाडी.

नाडी आकर्षण करणे-होणे-गोळा करणे &c. To draw up as in dying; and fig. To ruin or be ruined.

नाडीचक्र *n* S The arterial system. 2 An astrological diagram. It contains the lunar asterisms arranged in three नाडी or classified divisions. See नाडी.

नाडीचा फटकळ *a* Lecherous;—used of males.

नाडीपरीक्षा *f* (S) Feeling the pulse; investigation through the pulse. *v* कर, पाह.

नाडीमंडल *n* S नाडीवल्लय *n* S नाडीदृत्त *n* S The equinoctial or celestial equator.

नाडीव्रण *m* (S) A fistulous or sinuous sore.

नाडीज्ञान *n* (S) Knowledge (of a malady) through feeling the pulse: also power of discerning or judging through the pulse.

नाडेकरी *m* नाडेवडरूपी or-बहेरूपी or-भोरपी *m* A rope-dancer or pole-dancer, a funambulist.

नाडेभोरीप or-भोरूप *n* Rope-dancing or funambulation. *n* S pop. नाणे *n* A coin.

नाणकपरीक्षक *m* S An assayer.

नाणकपरीक्षा *f* S Assaying.

नाणा *m* The name of a timber tree.

नाणेझाडा *m* नाणेसेळ *m* (Amongst shroffs or bankers.) The daily or periodical drawing out, under several and distinct heads, of the receipts and issues of sums of differing currencies: also the account drawn out. *v* काढ, लाव, मिळव, & निघ, लाग, मिळ.

नाणेवटो or टो *m* (नाणे & वटाविणे) A money-changer, a shroff. 2 *f* The business of a money-changer.

नाणेवार *ad* By, in, with money of various currencies—paying, receiving &c. Ex. नाणेवार भरणा-इरसाल-पावतो-शिल्लक. [ous currencies.

नाणेवारी *a* Composed of, or pertaining to, variety. नात or नातीण *f* A granddaughter (whether in the male or female line).

नातजावई *m* The husband of one's granddaughter.

नातरि *ind* (Poetry.) Or, otherwise, else.

नातरु *n* नातवंड or नातुंड *n* (नातें) A grandchild (whether in the male or female line).

नातलग *a* (नातें & लागणे) Connected (by consanguinity or by marriage);—used esp. of kindred somewhat remote. [or powerless from penury.

नातवान *a* (ناوان P Feeble or weak.) Helpless

नातवानी *f* (ناواني P Feebleness.) Indigence, or helplessness or feebleness from indigence. 2 also नातवानीतलफ Terms at cards.

नातसून *f* The wife of one's grandson.

नातळणे *vc* (Poetry. न & आतळणे) To touch not. Ex. कल्पदुर्मी जो विचंगम खेले ॥ तो नातळे बाभळेसि ॥ He who is conversant with great things will not defile himself with mean. [Christmas day.

नाताळ or ळें, नाथाळ or ळें *n* (Natal. Port.)

नातुडणे *vi* (Poetry. न & आतुडणे) Not to touch; not to come in contact with; not to be obtained or found by. Ex. वेळेवेळा पंथ पाहे गोपाळा-चा ॥ तुका म्हणे वाचा नातुडे तो ॥ Also see ex. under आतुडणे. [male line).

नातू *m* A grandson (whether in the male or female line). नातुक *n* The name of a bird.

नातें *n* Relationship (by blood or marriage). 2 Connection gen.; as between master and servant, teacher and pupil, king and subject: also freely, as सरकारनातें, सावकारीनातें, व्यवहारनातें, उद्दोमनातें.

नातें गोतें *n* नातें पोतें *n* Loose terms for relationship.

नातेदार *c* नातेवाईक *c* A relation or connection (by consanguinity or affinity). [female line).

नातेंड *n* A grandchild (whether in the male or female line). नाथ *m* (S) A lord or master. Some compounds are नरनाथ, म्हगनाथ, भक्तनाथ, श्रीनाथ, अंबानाथ. 2

The nose-rope or bridle of a bullock. [nose-bridle.

नाथणे *vc* To invest (a bullock) with the नाथ or नाथपंथ *m* A certain order of the गोसावी.

नाथपंथी *m* An individual of the order नाथपंथ.

नाथाचा बैल *m* (A bridled bullock.) A term for a subject person, "a man under authority."

नाथाळ or ळें *n* See नाताळ.

नाथि (Constantly occurring in poetry for नाहीं) Is not; there is not. Also नाथिला for नसला or न झाला was not or has not been. The form नाथिणे (न & असणे) is antiquated. See fully under आथि. Ex. तेणे पावे जन्ममरण नाथिलेचि ॥; also असतें शिवल गेलें नाथिलेचि जीविल आलें ॥.

नांद *f* (ناند H) A large open-mouthed earthen vessel, flower-pot-shape.

नाद *m* (S) Sound or noise; esp. a prolonged or continuing sound, or a reverberated sound. Hence नादांत असणे or नादीं लागणे-भरणे-पडणे-लावणे To be or to keep under the hum and buzz of; i. e. to pursue intently and devotedly; to be engrossed by the desire or contemplation of. Ex. मी गेलों तेव्हां तो लिहिण्याचे नादांत बोलण्याचे नादांत &c. होता; हा म्हणून त्या रांडेचे नादीं लागला.

नाद जाणे *g.* of *s.* (To be lost or spoiled—the true sound of a vessel &c., as from a crack. To be no more—one's credit or great name. नाद दवडणे or घालविणे To destroy one's credit or great name. नाद लावणे To draw after; to hold in expectation; to make to dance attendance. See नादीं लावणे. नादानें नाद Quarrel from quarrel. *v* हो, चाल, वाढ, लाग.

नादहार *c* One that is taken up or engrossed by (any object of desire or interest): also that dangles after or dances attendance upon. 2 Applied also to one who holds others in servile attendance and waiting. [abiding, staying fixedly.

नांदणूक *f* (Verbal of नांदणे) Dwelling, residing, नांदणे *vi* (नांदन S) To dwell, reside, abide, to stay fixedly. 2 To continue (with, at, in) happily, comfortably, thrivingly; to stay long and well. 3 To be inhabited—a house, village &c. 4 To serve, answer, stand, to go happily through to the end. Ex. त्यानें युक्ति काढिली तो कांहीं नांदणार नाहीं. 5 To suit, fit, meet, to pass on with accordantly. Ex. त्याचें व आमचें नांदत नाहीं. 6 To consent or agree to. Ex. तो मुलगी देण्यास नांदत नाहीं; हा दादा रुपयांला नांदत नाहीं.

नांदता *p pr* of नांदणे Inhabited or tenanted—a village, house, place: being under culture, not lying fallow—land: thriving, prospering, getting on—a banker, tradesman, tenant: enduring or abiding in general long and well.

नांदतें घर *n* A house occupied by a thriving family: also a thriving family.

नांदत्या घरची केरसुणी *f* A term for a fellow who is obsequiously forward in serving those who are capable of benefiting him.

नांदनिधि *m* (S) A निधि or treasure celebrated in Hindú fable as attending at the sounding of certain metals to transmute them into gold.

नादविंदुस्थान *n* S See नादस्थान.

नादव्रण *n* (S) (Divine resonance or sounding.) The strong, full-swell, all-filling sound of the

acclamations of worshipers with the clang of musical instruments. Ex. टाळ वीणा म्हणुंगोष ॥ नाद-बंझाची आली सूस ॥. 2 Applied in expression of admiration and delight to any full and sonorous music instrumental or vocal. Ex. तंतवितंत घन सुखर ॥ ऐसें ना० परिकर ॥.

नादर *a* (نادر A) Rare, excellent, precious, wonderful. [hand.

नादर *f* A term at cards. The lowest of a नादरशाई *a* Relating to the invasion or the rule of Nádir Sháh. [ing tree, Ficus Benjamina.

नांदरुकी or खो *f* नांदरुक or ख *f* A large flower-नादलुब्ध *a* (S) Riveted by musical sounds. 2

Easy to be caught and riveted by musical sounds.

नांदवट *f* W (नांदणे) Dwelling, residing, abiding.

नादवाद *m* (नाद & वाद) A careless term for discussion or clamor or talk about, viewed as contentious, excessive, or idle. *v* कर, सांग, लाव, लाग, तुट. 2 (नाद by redup.) Any loose or idle propensity, attachment, addictedness, desire, pursuit.

ना० लावणे To make one to follow after or hang upon in close and fond attachment (see नाद लावणे & नादीं लावणे under नाद): and ना० तुटणे *g.* of *s.* is To be relieved from such attachment.

नादावादांत पडणे To fall under the lure and sway of some low desire. See नादीं लागणे or भरणे.

नादस्थान or नादविंदुस्थान *n* S In Hindú metaphysics. The crown of the head.

नादान *a* (نادان P) Weak, feeble, flimsy, inadequate to the purpose. Note. نادان means Ignorant or unknowing, but in Maráthi its main acceptance is that given above; in agreement with which we say in English a foolish post, a silly beam &c.

नादानकी *f* नादानी *f* (नादान) Weakness, feebleness, flimsiness, poorness (of persons or things); incompetency or inadequateness gen.

नादार *a* (نادار P) Insolvent or indigent. 2 In law. A pauper. [In law. Pauperism.

नादारी *f* (ناداری P) Bankruptcy, insolvency. 2

नादावणे *vi* (नाद) To emit a cracked tone or sound—a cracked vessel &c. 2 (Allusively to the sound which a cracked thing emits.) To be cracked; to have a flaw. 3 To be divulged and blabbed abroad. 4 To be addicted to; to pursue after devotedly; to be engrossed and infatuated by. 5 To become infamously notorious; to become the subject of popular talk (esp. for adulterous or lewd doings). 6 (To acquire celebrity or renown for.) It is said angrily, and with ironical implication, of one whom the speaker chooses to view as the author or instrument, through some act however indifferent or innocent, of a loss, damage, or injury that is arisen. Ex. गाई हातपाऱ्यास लावली होती पण सुखे नादावला म्हणून दुध देईनासी झाली.

नादाविणे *vc* (नादणे) To settle or fix (with, at, in) happily or comfortably. 2 To make to serve or answer. 3 From नाद and used as नादावणे in Sig. VI. [emit sound).

नादाविणे *vc* (नाद) To sound (i. e. make to नादाळ or व्या, नादिल, नादो *a* (नाद) That is taken up or engrossed by (any object of desire or interest): also that dangles after, dances attendance upon, hangs upon.

नादाळी *f* (नाद) Disrepute or bad notoriety. 2 Crying out against (esp. without foundation). *v* कर *g.* of *o.* 3 A gem inscribed with some charm suspended over the breast (to prevent loss in trade &c.)

नादिन *p* (S) Sounded, sounding, made to sound.

नांदी *f* S Eulogium of a king or praise of a deity

recited in benedictory verses at the opening of a drama &c. [ed jar.]

नांदी *f* (Commonly नांद) A large open-mouthed. नांदीचा पासोडा or -शेला *m* See नांदीचा पासोडा. नांदीसुख *n* S नांदीश्राद्ध *n* S Oblations to the manes offered on festal occasions.

नांदुरकी or खी *f* A tree, *Ficus nitida*. नांदेट *f* A flowering shrub, *Tabernæ montana coronaria*. 2 *n* C The flower of it.

नांदेटा *m* A flower-tree. See above. 2 A creature of the serpent tribe.

नाया *a* (नाद) That is engrossed or captivated by (any object of desire or interest): or that dangles fondly after. [blockhead.]

नाया *m* or नायाबेल *m* See नांदीबेल. 2 fig. A नानकपंथी or नानकशाही *m* A follower of Nānak or Nānakshāh, the founder of the Sikh sect. These people go about demanding and enforcing alms.

नाना *m* (نانا H Maternal grandfather.) A respectful term of compellation or mention, originally, for a person of the name नारायण, and now for a person in general. It is affixed to the name or used alone; as चिंतोपंत नाना, नाना आले-गेले-बसले. See व्यावहारिकनांव.

नाना *m* A tree, *Lagerstroemia parviflora*. Grah. ना ना *m* No! no!; prohibiting, disallowing: also refusing or declining. *v* कर.

नाना *a* *ind* (S) Many, several, various. Compounds are endless; as नानारूप, नानावर्ण, नानाविध, नानाप्रकार, नानारस, नानाराम, नानाध्वनि. [dries.]

नानाप्रकार *m* *pl* Divers kinds, varieties, sun-ना० करणे To make various extravagant manifestations (of passion or ill-humor &c.); to storm and stamp, roar and rave. Also नानाप्रकारचा. In this sense also the word हजार Thousands or a thousand (of violent or wild demonstrations.)

नानासत *n* (S) Popular sentiment or opinion. 2 Variety of opinion.

नानारत्नसुंधरा *f* (S) The earth teeming with gems and precious things. An exclamation made when any wonderful thing is presented or mentioned.

नानावटी *m* A proper name of some ancient Shet or merchant, used like the name जगरशेट.

नानावाडे *ad* Many times; on many occasions.

नानी *f* (ناني H) A respectful term for a female, elderly or otherwise.

नानू *f* *n* (ना or नाही No, not.) Hesitation, demurring, shilli-shalli, hemming and hawing.

नानेटा *m* नानेटी or टी *f* A species of Coluber, the Wáná Kogli of Russell.

नापणे *v* *c* A term in the plays of toss-penny, chuck-farthing &c.

नापत *f* (ना Neg. पत Credit.) Bad credit; want of credit or character. Among mercantile people. नापत *a* Of bad credit or character.

नापसंत or नापसंद *a* (ناپسند P) Disapproved, disliked, disallowed.

नापाक *a* (P) Impure, vile, loathsome.

नापातेरा *m* Disrepute (esp. mercantile). 2 Laxly. Derided or dishonored state gen.

नापिकले *n* C (ना and पिकणे) Failure of the crop.

नापित *m* S corruptly नापीक *m* A barber.

नापीक *n* (ना & पिकणे) Failure of the crop.

नापीक *a* Unproductive, sterile, poor—a soil.

नापूस *f* P (न & पुसणे To inquire about.) Disesteem, discredit, dishonorable obscurity.

नापेर *n* *f* An unsown field. 2 Omission of the usual sowing.

नापेरा *m* नापेरी *f* (ना & पेरणे) Non-sowing; omission of the annual sowing of the seed (from want of rain &c.) [purple.]

नाफरमानी *a* (نافرمان P) Of a purple color, नाफा *m* (Commonly नाभा) The cyst or bag of the Thibet musk. 2 (Properly नेफा) The channel of the drawing string of trowsers or drawers.

नाबद *f* नाबदा *m* A joint or small piece of sugarcane (as exposed for sale). [Sugarcandy.]

नाबद *f* or नाबदसाखर *f* (نابت & شکر or साखर)

नाबद *a* (نابر P) Incapable, incompetent, unequal to. Neg. con.

नाबूद *ad* (نابود P That has not been.) In the state of annihilation or utter destruction; lost, perished, vanished, gone beyond all trace or vestige; become as if it had never been. Used with verbs expressing death, destruction, loss &c.; as ना० हुडालें-गेले-मेलें-झालें. 2 *a* *unc* Unprecedented.

नाभा *m* (ناف P) sometimes नाभ *f* The cyst or bag of the Musk animal *Moschus moschiferus*. 3 (नाभि) The nave of a wheel.

नाभि *f* *m* (S) The navel. 2 The nave of a wheel. 3 The central or the focal point gen.

नाभिकमल *n* (S Lotus of the navel.) A name in poetry for the navel.

नाभिकार *m* (Poetry.) Utterance of Fear not!; forbidding to fear; commanding composure and assurance; confirming of confidence and courage. *v* दे. Ex. परम घाबरला म्हणाय॥ गुरु देत नाभिकारति॥ [omphalotomy.]

नाभिकेदन *n* S Division of the umbilical cord,

नाभिनाडी *f* S The umbilical cord.

नाभिवर्द्धन *n* S Umbilical hernia, omphalocele.

नाभ्य *a* S Relating to the navel, umbilical.

नाम *n* (S) A name. 2 A noun. For figurative significations and idiomatic applications see नांव.

3 *m* The perpendicular mark made on the forehead. Hence applied to a white vertical streak upon the forehead of a horse, dog &c. [an infant.]

नामकरण *n* (S) The rite of giving the name to

नामघोष *m* (S) Loud utterance of the name (esp. of the idol at worship): also proclamation of the name of gen. Ex. सग नामघोषे पिटेनि टाळी॥ आनंदली भक्तमंडळी॥ [named. 2 Renowned.]

नामजात or द *a* (نامزاد P) Designated, appointed,

नामजोग *a* Epithet of a hundī which states the name and gives some description of the purchaser; so as to entitle him to have it cashed without his affording verification of himself or guarantee.

नामदार *a* (نامدار P) Renowned, celebrated, famed.

नामदेव *m* (Proper name of an ancient and eminent tailor renowned as a साधु or saint). A general name assumed by tailors.

नामघातु *m* (S) A verb formed from the noun. Ex. शेवटणे, शेंपटणे.

नामधारक *a* (S) One that seeks salvation by constant recitation of the names or name of the Deity. Ex. तरले तरति हा भरवसा॥ नामधारकाचा ठसा॥ 2 also नामधारी *a* (S) Renowned; bearing a name. 3 Titular, nominal, having only the name (of a possession enjoyed or a business conducted by others). 4 Having the same name as (another). 5 Having only the name and character of. Ex. हा ना० शास्त्री आहे.

नामधेय *n* (Poetry.) Name.

नामना *f* (नाम S) Fame, renown, celebrity.

नामनिर्देश *m* (S) Indicating or pointing out by name; naming, mentioning, specifying.

नामबुरदा *a* (نامبردا P) In letters and official papers. The abovementioned.

नामरूप *n* (S) Name and repute &c. See नांवरूप.

नामरूपातीत *a* (S) That transcends or surpasses all name and form, all designation and description;—used of the Deity. Ex. जेंका अक्षर अयक्त॥ असें ना० शब्देवोण आनंदत॥ निजें तेथें निज बाळा॥ 2 That has lost all name and figure and worthiness of notice; sunk into utter degradation or ignominy. 3 Raised above all (earthly) renown and honor; or risen above regarding or caring for earthly glory.

नामर्द *a* or *m* (نامرد P) Weak, impotent, effeminate; a coward, a poltroon. [cowardice.]

नामर्दी *f* (نامردی P) Unmanliness, effeminacy, नामवाच *m* S In grammar. The third person.

नामविधान *n* S The rite of naming (a child &c.)

नामसंकीर्तन *n* S Celebrating the name of (a god, king &c.) [mind the names or name of a god.]

नामस्मरण *n* (S) Bearing in or calling up into the नामा *a* *masc* नाम्नी *a* *fem* S Bearing the name of;

as हरोपंत नामा एक पुढ, गंगा नाम्नी एक स्त्री &c. Confined to books and writings and to composition. [Renowned.]

नामांकित *a* (S Designated or defined by a name.)

नामाधिर्णे *v* *c* (Poetry.) To name.

नामाभिधान *n* (नाम S Name, अभिधान S Name. An inelegant compound.) A name. Ex. तेथील पांखा भावोक पूर्ण॥ मन्दादाजीपंत ना०॥

नामावलि *f* (S) pop. नामावळी *f* A list or roll of names. Applied esp. to the roll of the titles of शिव, विष्णु &c. [kind of लुगडें.]

नामावळ *f* (नामावलि S) A roll of names. 2 A

नामी *a* (नाम) Celebrated for excellence; fine, good, superb, capital, surpassing. Used freely.

नामोश or स *m* *f* नामोशी *f* (ناموس A Reputation.) Disrepute, dishonor, bad name. *v* ये. 2 *unc* Good repute or honor.

नाम्या *a* (नाम) That has a white vertical streak upon the forehead—a horse, dog &c.

नाय *f* A plant, *Sphaeranthus Indicus*. Pr. नाय निरगूड सका ह्या तिहीचा घेदजे फांका आणि उडवा-दजे पडलंका. 2 A particular creeping plant.

नायक *m* (S) A chief, head, leader, conductor, commander; a head or principal gen. Ex. सेना-नायक, ग्रामनायक, नटनायक, नक्षत्रनायक. 2 In dramatic or amatory composition. The man; the husband or lover; as disting. from नायिका The female or mistress. Ex. करनि बंदन जानकी नायका.

3 The hero of a drama or poem. 4 The chief gem (of a necklace &c.) 5 See नाईक.

नायकचतुष्टय *n* S The four classes of Heroes, the objects of dramatic representation or poetical description; the subjects of a ग्रंथ or composition; viz. धीरोदात्त, धीरोदत्त, धीरललित, धीरशान्त. The नायक or Hero is represented generally as an aspirant after or exemplar of यश, प्रताप, धर्म, काम, अर्थ &c. i. e. Power, honor, or glory, of Valor or prowess, of Religion or piety, of Pleasure or sensuous gratification, of Riches or wealth &c. See चतुष्टय.

नायकडा *m* The नायक or Head man of a body of Mahárs.

नायकवडा, नायकवडी, नायकवाडा, नायकवाडी *m*

A revenue-sepoy attached (formerly) to a district or village. 2 esp. नायकवडा The नायक or chief amongst the रामोशी or बेरड-people; also amongst

नायकवाडी *f* The office of नायकवडा. [Mahárs. नायकी *f* (नायक) The office or business of नायक.

नायकीकानडा *m* A variety of the musical mode called कानडा.

नायकीण *f* (नायक) The wife of a नायक. 2 A

woman that has command or authority; the mistress of any establishment. 3 A dancing girl.

नायका बैल *m* The head-bullock (of a team or train); the leader.

नायटा *m* Ringworm or circular tetter. [rent.

नायब *m* (Or नाईब. नाيب *A*) A deputy or vicege-
नायरो *f* The name of a tree.

नायरो *f* (ना or नाहीं *No*, not.) A no, a negative;—used of a denying or a dissenting which is constant, of an *eternal no-ing*. [tress, a mistress.

नायिका *f* (*S*) The female of a नायक, a conduc-
नार *f* (Poetry. नारी *S*) A woman or female.

नार *m* The heart or core of wood. 2 The core of a horn. [the infernal regions.

नारक, नारको, or नारकीय *a* *S* Relating to नरक
नारकत *f* A crooked knife. Used in a पानमळा
&c. to cut off the leaves.

नारकरणी *m* An hereditary district accountant.

नारकस *n* A sort of shears used by thatchers &c.

नारंग *m* *S* pop. नारंगी *f* The Orange tree and fruit, Citrus aurantium. नारंग *n* An orange.

नारगोडा *m* An hereditary district officer, an-
swering to सरपाटोल.

नारंजी *a* (نارنجی *P*) Orange-colored.

नारद *m* (*S*) or नारदसुनि *m* (*S*) Nárada, the son of Brahmá, and one of the ten original Múni or Rishi. He delighted in exciting quarrels. Hence An incendiary, embroiler, make-bate.

नारंद *m* A turner's lathe.

नारसिंह, नारसिंहजयंती &c. Corr. from नरसिंह &c.

नारळ *m* (नारिकेल *S*) A cocoanut. 2 *f* Cocoanut-tree, Cocos nucifera. 3 *m* Cant. Pate, poll, scone, noddle, costard, cranium. [off.

ना० हातो देणे To dismiss; to turn out and pack
नारळकांडे *n* (Cocoanut and cucumber.) Co-
coanuts and such-like.

नारळगळ्या *a* (नारळ & गळणे. Through which even a cocoanut might slip or pass.) Having a huge fracture, fissure, rent, hole. Spoken hyperbolically of a torn or broken article.

नारळपाक *m* A sweetmeat made of cocoanut-scrapings &c.

नारळमाड *m* A Cocoanut-tree kept for fruit: as opp. to भंडारमाड One kept for toddy. 2 Esp. amongst people of the Desh. A Cocoanut-tree: as opp. to other Palms.

नारळाची आई *f* (Mother of the cocoanut.) A cocoanut-shell: also a half cocoanut-shell.

नारळाची आई हातो येणे To become a beggar.

नारळी *f* (नारिकेल *S*) Cocoanut-tree, Cocos nucifera. 2 A half of a cocoanut-shell (used as a vessel). [ed by each Cocoanut-tree.

नारळीझांप *f* A tax upon the cadjans furnish-

नारळोपदर *m* An ornamental border of a garment, consisting in figures of Cocoanut-trees.

नारळोपाच *n* A half of a cocoanut-shell used as a vessel.

नारळोपुनव or नारळोपौर्णिमा *f* The day of full moon of Shrāvan on which a cocoanut is thrown into the sea, and the monsoon is declared to be broken up.

नारळेळ *n* (नारळ & तेळ) Oil expressed for medicinal uses from the moist kernel of the cocoanut.

नारा *m* (ना or नाहीं *No*.) No-ing, negating. Used of a denying or a dissenting which is constant. *v* कर, लाव, चालव.

नारा *m* A boy-dancer in female attire. Hence नारा नाचणे *g*. of *s*. To be publicly exposed and disgraced. नारा नाचविणे To wanton in wild acts

of wilfulness; to raise an uproar; to make a riot or disturbance; to kick up a row. 2 Husband. Only in the Pr. सी आणि गाझा नारा दुसऱ्याचा न लागे वारा. [fied.

नाराजी *a* (ناراضی *P*) Discontented or dissatis-

नारायण *m* (*S*) A name of विष्णु, esp. as considered as the Deity who was before all worlds. Pr. अडला ना० गाढवाचे पाय धरी A man hard up will embrace and supplicate the basest. 2 A cant word among Sanyásis for money. A rupee is called थोरला नारायण, and a pysa धाकटा नारायण. 3 A cant term for the Nárú or Guinea-worm.

नारायणतेल *n* A medicinal oil obtained from numerous simples.

नारायणबलि *m* (*S*) pop. नारायणबळ & बळी *f* A sacrifice in propitiation of evil spirits. 2 A sacrifice to विष्णु on the 13th day after the decease of a संन्यासी.

नारावारा *m* (नारा by redup. or नारा & वारा) Refusing or negating constantly or laxly: also contemning or treating carelessly: also slighted or evaded state. *v* करून टाक, कर. 2 (वारा by redup.) Exposing or publishing: also published state, notoriety. *v* कर, लाव, हो, लाग.

नारिकेरासव *m* *S* The fermented exudation from the Cocoanut.

नारिकेल *m* or नारिकेली *f* *S* The Cocoanut-tree, Cocos nucifera. Some of the Indian trees may be learned from ex. नारिकेली पूगी रातांजन ॥ मलयगर सुवास चंदन ॥ अशोक खर्जरी सघन ॥ आव धात्री खिरणीया ॥ वट पिंपळ फणस निंब ॥ दाळिंबी सौवरो मंदार कदंब ॥ अंजीर पारिभद्र नम ॥ भेदीत गेले दिस-ति ॥ चंपक फुलले जाई जुई ॥ मोगरे मालती बकूल पाही ॥ शेवती अगस्तो दक्ष ठायीं ठायीं ॥ वेवूनि वली चढिनल्या ॥

नारिकेल *n* *S* A cocoanut.

नारिकेलपाक *m* A certain medicinal preparation. 2 In rhetoric. A certain character of composition or oratory, viz. that of which the sense is dark and deep, like the (substantial) kernel of the (opaque) cocoanut. Opp. to द्राक्षापाक. 3 See the derivative नारळपाक. [orange.

नारिंग *f* (नारंग *S*) The Orange tree; and *n* An नारिंगी *f* (नारंग *S*) The Orange tree and fruit, Citrus aurantium. [नारिंगेतवसे *n* Its fruit.

नारिंगीतवशी *f* A species of the Cucumber.

नारी *f* (*S*) A woman or female.

नारीकेल or ली *S* & नारीकेल *n* *S* See नारिकेल or ली & नारिकेल *n*.

नारीदूषण *n* (*S*) A vice or a moral blemish in woman. Six are reckoned; viz. अनृत, साहस, माया, मूर्खत्व, अतिलोभता, अपवित्रत्व or अशैच, to which some add निर्दयत्व. Another account is Spirit-drinking, keeping bad company, quitting a husband, rambling abroad, and dwelling in a strange house—these expressed by पान, दुर्जनसंग, पति-विरह, अटन, अन्यग्रहवास, to which five, in order to the complement of six, is added खन्न, understood variously as Somnolency, sleeping with a strange man, dreaming of a strange man &c.

नारींव *a* (नार) Having a heart or core, i. e. mature and firm—wood. [allowal. *v* दे.

नारकार *m* Non-consent, non-admission, dis-

नारु *m* (ناروا *H*) Guinea-worm, Dracunculus.

नारु *m* A common term for village-personages otherwise named अलुतेदार or अलुते.

नारुकाळ *m* *pl* A term for certain personages of a village otherwise named अलुतेबलुते for whom see under अलुता & बलुतेदार.

नारेळ *m* A cocoanut. For this word and its

compounds and for नारेळी and its compounds see under the preferable form नारळ & नारळी.

नारोपंत *m* (नारु & पंत) A cant or jocose term for the disease नारु.

नाय्या *a* (नारायण) A term for an individual taken as an instance or illustration, but not named; an A. B. Pr. अडला नाय्या गाढवाचे पाय धरी.

नाल *m* (نعل *A*) A horse-shoe. 2 *f* The case or frame of a longish पखवाज or tabor. 3 *n* *S* A tubular stalk; any tubular vessel of the body. 4 The umbilical cord. 5 *c* A term for a loose, scampish person (male or female); also for a vicious or troublesome beast. 6 *m* A blow upon the इटी at the play इटीदांडू.

नालकरी *m* (Commonly नालबंद) A shoer of horses. [people of rank.

नालकी *f* (نالكی *H*) A sort of palkhí. Used by

नालबंद *m* (*S*) नालबंदन *n* (*S*) Cutting of the umbilical cord.

नालडबा *m* A set of horse-shoes. 2 A claim made by Government &c. upon the village-blacksmith for a set of horse-shoes.

नालदस्ती *f* Better नालिस्ती. [of horses.

नालबंद sometimes नालबंद (نعلبند *P*) A shoer

नालबंदी *f* (نعلبندی *P*) The price of shoeing a horse. 2 The business or occupation of a नालबंद, horse-shoeing. 3 fig. The preparation of cavalry to take the field. 4 Stoppage from the monthly pay of public servants, in order the more effectually to control them. 5 A small advance of pay made to horse-soldiers on engaging them, or on dispatching them upon any service.

नालमेख *f* (میخ *A* & نعل *A*) A horse-shoe-nail. 2 A comprehensive term for the materials and implements of horse-shoeing.

नालवा *m* A furrow worn by a river (during freshes) up or across the lower parts of its banks.

नालसाहेब *m* A familiar name for the bearer, in the Muharram, of the Tábút-pole which terminates at the top in a नाल or horseshoe-member.

नाला *m* (نالا *H*) A rivulet, a rude irregular stream or its dry bed. 2 A drain, a sewer, a gutter. [been cut.

नालातीत *a* *S* Of whom the umbilical cord has नालिश् or ल or ली *f* sometimes नालिश् or ली *f* (نالش *P*) A complaint, a representation of injury and application for redress. *v* सांग. 2 Evil (as spoken or known concerning); faults and delinquencies or trespasses (as viewed as grounds of blame). *v* सांग. Ex. हा माझ्या नालिश्ती or नालि-

ख्या सांगतो; तुझ्या नालिश्ती मला टाकक आहेत. नाव *f* A sitting cloth made of very coarse cotton.

नाव *f* (नौ *S*) A boat. [ton stuff.

एके नावेत असणे To be in the same condition and under the same liabilities with; to be in the same boat with.

नांव or नाव *n* (नाम *S*) A name or an appellation. 2 A noun. 3 fig. Renown, reputation, celebrity, character, credit, good name. 4 A bad name or character, a blot, brand, stigma. *v* ठेव.

नांव जळो or भाजो, नांवास जळड लागो &c. Phrases in imprecation. नांव नको Phrase expressing utter disgust or abhorrence. नांव न घेणे *g*. of *o*. To abstain from; to refrain or hold off from wholly; to name no more. नांव नाहीं (विद्येचे, पैशाचे, साखरेचे &c.) There is not the name or shadow of, the faintest appearance, mark, trace, sign of. नांव सोडणे or टाकणे *g*. of *o*. To drop the name of. 2 To give up or relinquish; to dissolve connection

with or quench desire after. नांवाचा Nominal, having only the name of: also bearing a (great or good) name. नावानें बोंब मारणें g. of o. To cry out on; to clamor vehemently and publicly against. नांवावर On the account of; for the sake of; out of regard to. नांवावर पाणी घालणें g. of o. To marr or blast one's good name. नांवावर विकणें To be admitted or well received in the name of. नांवास चढणें To attain to eminence and celebrity. नांवास देखील नाही There is not enough to swear by. To the above add—ज्याचें नांव with neg. con. Of which even the name (is not), i. e. of which there is none at all, none absolutely. Ex. यंदा पाकस ज्याचें नांव पडला नाही. Also ज्याचें नांव तें (Whose name—it, i. e. it or he the unnamed, as being inauspicious or unworthy to be named.) Used of a thing or a person which never renders or performs what is required or expected. नांवगांव विचारणें g. of o. (To ask the name and the village of.) To ask the circumstances and common particulars of; to inquire about. नांव ठेवणें To brand, stigmatize, blame, find fault with. 2 also नांव सांगणें-लावणें-घालणें-देणें To fix the price or terms of. नांव ठेविलेला काकाला शेंबूड आपल्या नाकाला Used of ready fault-finding with neighbors whilst there is blindness at home. नांव घुळीत-मातीत-पाण्यांत-खांत &c. जाणें-मिळणें-पडणें To lose one's good name. नांवाची बोंब पडणें g. of s. To become, as the perpetrator of some evil deed, the subject of popular complaint or clamor. नांवाने पाणी तावणें g. of o. To hate and wish the death of. नांवाने पूज असणें g. of s. (To have a cipher attached.) To be utterly wanting. नांवाने शंख g. of s. (To be the subject of wail or outcry.) To be non-existent, null, wanting. नांवावर गोवत्या फोडणें-घालणें-रचणें &c. To imprecate evil or to prepare evil against. (Because गोवत्या are gathered for the burning of a corpse.) नांवें In the name of. This word is, amongst merchants, (as खर्च is in official accounts,) the heading of the expenditure-side of an account, understood before each

नावकरी m (Or नावेकरी) A boatman. [item. नांवकरी m One renowned, famous, bearing a great name. 2 g. of o. One having the same name (as another); being a namesake of. [or mention. नांवखारणें v c C To specify by name; to name नांवग्रहण n (A corrupt formation.) Taking the name of, mentioning. v कर, घे, काढ. नां० टाकणें-साडणें To drop the very name of; to mention no more. नां० टाकक नाही g. of s. (His, its &c.) name, place, being are utterly unknown. नावड f m (न & आवड) Dislike or disapprobation. नावडणें v i (नावड) To be displeasing or disagreeable unto.

नावडता or नावडा a (नावड) Disliked, displeasing, disagreeable. Pr. नावडतीची आली पाळी गांवाची झाली होळी. Pr. नावडतीचें मोठे अळणी.

नांवधारक a Vulgar for नामधारक, esp. in the sense Renowned.

नांवनाश a & ad (नांव Name, नष्ट Lost or destroyed.) In the state of utter obsolescence or oblivion; gone, lost, perished; without trace, vestige, remnant, remembrance; of extinct name and memory.

नांवनिशाण n (نام و نشان P) Name and particulars; (name, character, stock, country &c., all things pertaining unto).

नांवनिशी f (نام نویسی P) A roll or list of names: also a name borne upon it. Ex. माझी नां० काढ.

नांवनिशीवार ad Name by name; according to the names on the नांवनिशी or roll.

नांवनेम m In astrology. Determining from the name or names all the particulars of राशि, गण, नक्षत्र &c.: also the particulars so determined.

नांवबुड्या a (That sinks one's name.) Dishonoring, degrading, disgracing, discreditable &c.—a person or a matter.

नांवरस or नांवरस f (नांव & राशि) In astrology. Investigation of the नाक्षत्रनाम (name designated by the horoscope) from the व्यावहारिकनाम (earthly or vulgar name); or determining the राशि, गण, नक्षत्र &c. from the name: also the राशि, गण, नक्षत्र &c. (the whole horoscope) so determined. v काढ. The amity of horoscope (घटित), as of a pair to be married, is expressed by such phrases as नां० or नांवराराशीस येणें-उतरणें-जमणें-मिळणें, and the investigation and settlement of it, by नां० काढणें-पाहणें-उरविणें-&c. 2 unc The नाक्षत्रनाम or horoscope-name given to a child at birth.

नांववार ad Name by name.

नांवरूप n Fame, renown, glory: also credit, reputation, honorable character or bearing. Ex. माझें लोपो असतेपण ॥ नांवरूपाशीं पडो खंडन ॥ 2 Name and form; personality, individuality, distinct subsistence. Ex. जैसं समुद्रास मिळतां गंगेचें अप ॥ तत्काळ निरसे नां० ॥

नांवारूपास आणणें To bring into, and नांवारूपास येणें To come into, repute and estimation.

नावली f (न & आवली. The row or range of Noes.) A constant denying or dissenting; eternal no-ing. [in the good sense.

नांवलौकिक m Popularity, celebrity, notoriety नांवसकी f W Fame, celebrity, renown.

नांवसता a W Famed or celebrated; notorious or well-known gen. [under नांवांजणी.

नांवांजणी, नांवांजणूक, नांवांजणें, नांवाजीस. See नावाडी or या m (नाव) A boatman, esp. a helmsman or steersman.

नांवानिराळा a Clear from a (bad) name; exempt or free from crimination or charge; as हा सर्व करून नां० He has done it all or everything, yet he escapes accusation or imputation.

नाविक m S The helmsman of a vessel, whether the steersman or the pilot.

नाविक a S Relating to a boat or vessel.

नाविकशिल्प n S The art of shipbuilding.

नावेक ad (Poetry.) A little while; just a moment. Ex. ना० दिसे चपळपण ॥ परि तें चपळताच दिसे अचळण ॥; also कीं जारोण पतिव्रता देख ॥ गांठी नावेकरी m A boatman. [ना० पडिली ॥

नाव्य a S Navigable. 2 Relating to a boat or नाव्यनदी f A navigable river. [vessel, naval.

नाव्हगंड m (A contemptuous form of नाहवी Barber.) A mere shaver.

नाश m (S) Annihilation, destruction, ruin. 2 Damage, detriment, injury, loss. 3 In arithmetic. Elimination. नाशाप्रत पावणें To go to ruin.

नाशक a (S) That destroys, ruins, spoils, injures. In comp. as, पित्तनाशक, कफनाशक, वायुनाशक.

नाशकत a (Inelegant. ना & शक्ति) Weak, feeble, powerless, helpless.

नाशणें v c (Poetry. नाश) To spoil, damage, impair: also to destroy, ruin, marr. Ex. कां नाशिलें स्थल तुंवां रुधिरप्रसेकें? मग नाशून अधिकारतें ॥ उदय पावला भास्कर ॥

नाशवंत a Destructible, damageable, perishable.

नाशवेळ f In astrology. An inauspicious period. Many are enumerated. 2 Freely. Any time of death, damage, disaster, ruin, evil. [a check.

नाशद m (ناش P) A term at chess. Removal of

नाश a (Laxly formed from नाश) Mischievous, destructive, that delights in injuring and spoiling. नाशिक n The city Nāshik. It is a place of pilgrimage.

ना० चिंबकास गेलें, ना० परगणा ओसाड Used jocosely of a camous or squat nose, or of the case of a nose cut off or eaten off. नाशिकची कल्हई or-जिल्हई आण पैठणचा आदर Varnish or empty polish; hollow courteousness; blarney.

नाशिककर c An inhabitant of नाशिक Nāshik. Pr. शंभर काशीकर एक ना०. [or ruined.

नाशित p (S) Spoiled or damaged: also destroyed नाशिवंत a (Properly नाशवंत) Destructible or perishable.

नाशी a (S) That destroys, ruins, spoils, injures. In comp. as, पित्तनाशी, कफनाशी, गृहनाशी, दृष्टनाशी.

नास m (नाश S) Destruction or ruin: also damage, detriment, loss.

नास f ए (ناس H) Snuff. [ed water or juice.

नासकवणो n (नासका & पाणी) Corrupted or spoiled नासका a (नासणें) Spoiled, injured, damaged. 2 Easily susceptible of spoiling or injury; damageable, perishable.

नासकें केणें n (नासका & केणें) Articles of traffic gen. (but esp. fruits and vegetables) that quickly corrupt or spoil; perishable goods. 2 A corrupted or spoiled article. 3 fig. A sorry article; a poor piece of goods: (as a sickly girl presented as a bride, a rip or hack of a horse brought for sale &c.)

नासडा m (Intens. of नाश) Utter or great destruction or loss.

नासणें v c (नाश) To spoil, corrupt, damage, injure: also to destroy, ruin, blast, mar.

नासणें v i (नाश) To spoil or corrupt; to lose its soundness or virtue.

नासतूस, नासधूस, नासघोस f m नाशधूळ f (नाश by redup. धूळ Dust.) Emphatic formations to express destruction. Demolished, fractured, trampled, crushed, mashed &c. state: also loss in trade, or damage gen. v ये.

नासपात f (ناشیاتی P A pear.) A kind of melon.

नासमज or नासमजदार a Of defective understanding, unwise, indiscreet, foolish: also of dull or heavy understanding.

नासमज f नासमजदारी f Lack of understanding, discretion, wisdom, or sense: also dullness or heaviness of understanding.

नासमजून f Misunderstanding, disagreement, ill terms: also dissatisfaction or ill-pleasedness at or upon.

नासरा a (नाश) Destructive, damaging, injurious, that spoils or hurts whatever falls in the way; —used of persons.

नासरी f A piece of money,—half a दमडी.

नासवणो n (नाश & पाणी) Rain from the fall of which the crops are damaged. 2 Befouled, used, or spoiled water.

नासवीट m (नाश & वीट) Destruction or damage comprehensively or indefinitely. v कर, हा.

नासा f S The nose. 2 The upper piece of a door-frame, lintel: opp. to शिला the threshold.

नासाय n S (Poetry.) The tip of the nose.

नासायीं दृष्टि ठेवणें To settle one's vision towards the tip of the nose, i. e. to get into abstract and profound contemplation (as of spiritual things). Ex. नासायीं ठेवूनि दृष्टि ॥ भक्तासी पाहसी छपादृष्टि ॥

नासाड f डा m डी f (Intens. of नाश) Utter or great destruction or damagedness: also absolute or excessive loss. [destruction or loss.

नासाया a (नासाड) That occasions utter or great

नासापुट *n* S नासारंध्र *n* S A nostril.
 नासाशै *m* S Eruption of pustules in the nose.
 नासावर्ण *v i* (नाश) To have an abortion, to mis-
 नासावर्ण *m* S The bridge of the nose. [carry.
 नासावर्ण *m* S Ulcer of the nose.
 नासाशेष *m* S Dryness of the nostrils.
 नासिका *f* (S) pop. नासिक *f* The nose. [snuff.
 नासिकाचूर्ण *n* (S Nose-powder.) A cant term for
 नासूर *m* (ناسور A) A disorder of the eyes and
 nose. 2 Fistula or sinus.

नास्ति *ad* S It is not; there is not; there is none.
 नास्तभाकर्णे To pretend poverty or want: also to
 predict want, loss, damage, evil; to croak. नास्त-
 भाक्ता *a* That pretends &c.: also that predicts
 &c., a croaker.

नास्तिक *m* (S) An atheist or infidel; one who
 denies God or a future world or the divine autho-
 rity of Vedas and Purāṇs.

नास्तिकमत *n* (S) The doctrine or dogmata of
 Atheism or infidelity. Some varieties or forms
 are सैवांतिक-योगाचार्य-साध्यमिक-क्षपणक-चार्वाक-
 भिक्षुशून्य-परिद्धिद्राक्त-प्रत्यक्ष-क्षणिकविज्ञान-मत or वाद.

नास्तिकवाद *m* (S) The doctrine of Atheism or
 infidelity, or the maintenance of it.

नास्तिकवादी *m* (S) An atheist or an infidel. See
 नास्तिक. [or of Divine revelation.

नास्तिक्य *n* S Atheism or infidelity, denial of God
 नास्तिनष्टे विचारः S A phrase constructed rightly
 but obscurely understood or laxly used. Consider-
 ation or thoughts after all things are gone; reflec-
 tion after ruin.

नास्तिपक्ष *m* (नास्ति & पक्ष) Nonness or non-being
 (of a thing required). 2 Negating, denying,
 disallowing, refusing. *v* घर, घे, अंगोकार. 3 The
 lowest shift or last hard resource. Ex. भिक्षा मागणे
 हें (or हा) ना०. [fully, causelessly, injuriously.

नाहक or नाहाक *ad* (ناحق P) Unjustly, wrong-
 नाहडणे *v i* (नाहणे) To suffer spoliation, pillage,
 loss, detriment gen. [loss or detriment gen.

नाहडा *m* (नाहणे through नाहडणे) Spoliation;
 नाहणें *v c* (नाहणे or स्नान) To bathe (another).
 2 Cant. To plunge or dip in, i. e. to cheat, trick,
 take in. Ex. पन्नास रुपयाला तें बूळ नाहणेलें.

रक्तानें-घामानें ना० To bathe (or, passively, to be
 bathed) in blood or sweat.

नाहणमाखण *n* Ablution and inunction; esp. that
 of women and children. [of an idol.

नाहणवणी *n* (नाहणे & पाणी) The ablution-water
 नाहणवली or नाहणुली *f* (नहाण & वल or वाला)
 A woman under menstruation for the first time.

नाहणी *f* (नाहणे) The pit made to receive the
 water which is poured over an idol: also the hole
 which receives the water used in ablution by a
 menstuous woman. 2 A channel or gutter more
 gen. to carry off water. 3 A place for ablution.

नाहणें *v i* (स्नान S) To bathe, to perform ablu-
 tion. 2 (Because a woman is to bathe on the
 fourth day after the occurrence of the menses.)
 To have her courses; to have regularly the men-
 strual flux. Ex. ती स्त्री पंधरा वर्षे नाहतो आहे पण
 तिला मूल होत नाही.

जन पाणी-थंडपाणी-गंगा-ना० To bathe with or in
 hot, cold, holy &c. water. नाहं घालणें To cleanse
 by inunction and ablution (esp. children). 2 To
 bathe (another). नाहं लागणें To become the sub-
 ject of the menstrual flux.

नाहणें *v c* To bathe (another).

नाहणेली or नाहणेली *f* (Or नाहणुली) A woman
 under menstruation for the first time.

नाहतोघुतो *f* (नाहणे & घुणे) A woman regularly

undergoing the menstrual flux; or a woman ar-
 rived at puberty; or one not yet passed into old
 नाहवो *f* Loss, damage, detriment. [age.
 नाहवणी *n* (नाहणे & पाणी) Water in which an
 idol has been washed.

नाहवो or नाहावो *m* (Better न्हावो) A barber.
 नाहाक *ad* Properly नाहक.

नाहाण & नाहाणघर Better नहाण & नहाणघर.

नाहाडणे, नाहाडा, नाहाणणे, नाहाणमाखण, ना-
 हाणवली, नाहाणी, नाहाणुली, नाहाणे, नाहाणेली,
 नाहाणोली, नाहातोघुतो, नाहावगंड, नाहावणी See
 under नाह. [Loss, damage, detriment.

नाहाव *m* नाहावो *f* (Better नहाव & नहावो)
 नाहीं *ad* No, not.

नाहींसा होणे To be as not; to be lost, consumed,
 destroyed, annihilated.

नाहींतरी *ad* Even if we say none or not—still;
 at the lowest or least. Ex. ना० दोनशें रुपये खर्च
 झाला; ना० पंचवीस पोळ्या खाव्या असतील.

नाहींतेंच *ad* Impossible, or altogether improper,
 that—a person says or does. Ex. नाहींतेंच-सांग-
 तो-बोलतो-खातो-पितो-करतो.

नाहींपक्षी *ad* नाहींपेक्षा *ad* (नाहीं & पक्ष. On the
 no side.) In the second or inferior place; on the
 negation or destruction of something mentioned
 as preferable or prior. Ex. तुम्ही जातोने जावे हा
 सुख्य पक्ष नाहींपक्षी आणखी कोणदास पाठवा. It an-
 swers to At the least; at any rate; at all events.

नाह *m* A barber. Scarcely used but in Pr.
 पश्चांत काज आणि माणसांत नाह.

नाळ *n* (नाल S) The stalk of the lotus or water-
 lily. 2 The umbilical cord. 3 *f* The prow of a
 vessel. 4 A gall on the back (of a beast); a
 navel-gall. 5 A particular vegetable. 6 A can-
 non. 7 *m f* A sort of frame for a पखवाज. 8
 The flour which, during grinding, gathers
 around and chokes the handmill. Ex. नाळ मोड
 म्हणजे पोठ गळेल. 9 *f* A narrow passage through
 hills: also a subterranean passage: also a furrow
 as torn along by a torrent of rain or rush of water.
 10 *f* Old metal vessels.

नाळीवर लागणें or पडणें To touch to the quick.

नाळकें *n* (नाळ) A hole worn in a metal vessel.
 2 P The tibia or shank. 3 N. D. A prominent
 bone gen. (as of the knee, elbow &c.)

नाळगत or द *n* Swelling of the body commenc-

नाळचें *n* A funnel. [ing at the navel, anasarca.

नाळपचा *a* Of galled back—a beast. 2 fig.
 Addicted, or assumed to be addicted, to some evil
 doing because of having once committed it.

नाळी or व्या *a* (नाळ) Having a galled or sore
 back—a beast.

नाळीक *n* (नाळकें) Old and worn, broken or
 battered metal vessels: also a vessel in this state.

नाळीक *a* Old and worn—a metal vessel.

नाक्षत्र *a* S Relating to the नक्षत्र or lunar aster-
 isms. 2 Stellar, sidereal, astral.

नाक्षत्रप्रदक्षिणा *f* S A sidereal revolution.

नि *ind* (निर् S) A particle and prefix implying
 certainty, absoluteness; and negation or priva-
 tion; also of an enhancing power. It is frequent-
 ly redundant. The numerous words following
 will abundantly exemplify it. [उत्तर of a शेर.

निउटकें *n* A measure,—the half of चौटकें or the
 निउता *ad* decl Lately, recently.

निकट *ad* (S) Near, nigh, close.

निकट *f* See निकड. Urging &c.

निकटक *a* & *n* Preferably निष्कटक.

निकटणें *v i* (निष्कासन S or निर् Out, away, and
 कट S To go.) To go away, move out, take him-

self off. Used of one whose departure is desired or
 rejoiced in. 2 (Poetry. From निकट) To draw
 nigh, come near, approach. [nigh.

निकटवर्ती *a* S निकटवासी *a* S Neighboring, near,
 निकटी *ad* & *prep* (Poetry. निकट S) Near, nigh,
 in the vicinity.

निकट *a* Severe, rigid, hard—a regimen or diet.

निकड *f* Urging, pressing, dunning. *v* लाव. 2
 Urgency, pressure of necessity.

निकड *a* P (नि Priv. खांदा Branch.) Tall and
 bare; shotten up high without furcation or
 branching off—a tree. [cured of itching.

निकड *a* (नि & कंडु) That has ceased to itch;

निकण *n* Ears (of जोंधळा, बाजरी &c.) which
 have been trodden out the second time. See आकण
 & सदन.

निकण *a* Void of corn, i. e. thrashed: also void
 from never having filled—ears. 2 Void of sub-
 stance from having been eaten by worms—corn
 or grain. 3 Free from particles or bits—cleaned
 rice. 4 That does not break into particles dur-
 ing the operation of husking—rice, wheat &c. 5
 Wanting granules, i. e. poor and washy—clar-
 ified butter.

निकता *ad* decl Lately, recently, a while ago.

निकतो *f* (نکته H) A small balance (as of shroffs
 and goldsmiths). [निरपणें or निपटणें.

निकरणें *v c* See निखरणें or the common word

निकरो *a* (निकर) Blindly determined or set;
 doggedly obstinate: also subject to violent fits of
 passion or positiveness.

निकरून *ad* Positively, explicitly &c. See निखून.

निकर्ष *m* S pop. निकर *f* *m* Excess or excessive-
 ness; extremity or blind determinedness of pur-
 pose or action; vehemence or positiveness work-
 ed up. Ex. of use निकरास or निकरावर येणें-जाणें-
 आणणें-घालणें, and, sometimes, निकर करणें. Also
 बोलण्याचा-मारण्याचा-रडण्याचा-हसण्याचा-&c.-निकर
 Extreme headiness and violence of any action;
 and, by eminence, the violence of oppression or in-
 justice; as त्यानें निकर केला मजवर. Also आंब्याचा-
 धान्याचा-फणसाचा-लाडवांचा-निकर Excessive plenti-
 fulness of any commodity or thing. निकर्ष is, prop-
 erly, the opposite of उत्कर्ष, and signifies Decline,
 decrease, deterioration. [decrease, wane.

निकर्षकाल *m* S The season or time of decline,
 निकळा or ल्ही or निकला *a* (नि & कल्लें) Untin-
 ned—a metal vessel. [enforcement.

निकशी *f* Urging, pressing, hanging upon in
 निकशी *a* C Strict, exact &c. See निक्षी.

निकशी or निकस *a* (नि & कस) That is without
 strength or nutritive power—corn or grain: also
 weak, poor, lean, meagre—soil.

निकळक *a* (Corr. from निष्कलक) Free from
 stain, spot, sully, lit. fig.

निकळा *a* C Destitute of the sauce, pickle, or
 relish usually accompanying—rice, bread &c. 2
 R Untinned—a pot or pan.

निका *m* (نكاح A) An inferior sort of marriage
 (amongst Muhammadans).

निका *a* (نقى or نقا A Pure, clean &c.) Pure,
 holy, chaste, good: also exact, just, correct,
 right. See नकी. Ex. येरू म्हणे सुद्धें आहे निका॥
 मनाचिया निकें देखिलिया॥ टायां संवके॥ The mind
 gets accustomed to whatever place it discerns to
 be pure or good. Also आतां बोलिजे तसें आयिका॥
 हा गीता भावोनिका॥; also वांघिनि गोलिणी तुज भा-
 विका॥ तयांसी भिवूनि वागसी निका॥. 2 Used as *ad*
 Positively, unreservedly, outright, clean, smack.
 Ex. निकें निरोपिलें तुम्हो॥. 3 *a* Sometimes used

literally for Pure or unadulterated; as **चें दूध निकें आहे.** [poor.

निकांचन a (S) That is without gold, penniless, **निकाटणें v i (निष्कासन S)** To move out; to take himself off. Used of one whose departure is desired or rejoiced in. [medicinal herbs.

निकाडा m (निष्कर्ष S) A second decoction of **निकास a (For निष्कास S)** Devoid of desire, disinterested.

निकासबुद्धि f (S) Freedom from desire, disinterestedness: also *attrib.* disinterested. 2 Used as *ad* Disinterestedly, unselfishly.

निकासी a Useless, unserviceable, unsuitable to the use proposed. 2 *unc* Destitute of employment.

निकारण ad (निष्कारण S) Causelessly, needlessly, without ground, reason, or occasion.

निकाल m (निकास H) Vent, issue, passage (i. e. the flowing forth or the aperture or channel) of water. 2 *fig.* Settlement, clearance, disentanglement, adjustment (as of affairs).

निकालअर्जी f A petition determined upon (decided by the authority).

निकालपत्र or निकालपत्रक n The periodical return sent in by the Mámlatdár to the Collector; showing how he has executed orders, answered petitioners, disposed of cases &c. Also called **झाडापत्र.** 2 A roll or list of cases furnished to be investigated: also a list of cases (as rendered to the superior) remaining on hand. This second sense is not so common.

निकालस a & ad Preferably **निखालस.**

निकालझकूम m The final sentence or decision (of a court). [anxious, careless about.

निकाळजी or निकाळजी a Unsolicitous, un-**निकुटणें v i C** To become dry and hard—rice left too long standing in the field.

निकुरण n निकूर m Scrapings and wipings (as of a pot or dish of food).

निकुरणें v c To scrape off or gather up (esp. with the nails or hand or finger) any adhering substance. [2 Miserly.

निकृट a (Vulgar. निकृट S) Cruel, savage, hard.

निकृट ad (Vulgar. निकृट S) At the lowest; at the least.

निहंतणें v c (Poetry. निहंतन) To cut or clip: also to nip off. 2 To slaughter, massacre, *cut up.*

निहंतन n (S) Cutting or clipping; but esp. used in the sense of Tearing off with the nails. 2 *fig.* Slaughtering, massacring, *cutting up*: also breaking or destroying gen. Ex. **ईश्वरानुग्रहाविणें ॥ नाहीं भवपाशनिहंतन ॥**

निहट a (S) Low, inferior, mean, base, vile, bad.

निकृष्टकाल m (S) The period of deterioration or decline.

निहटपक्ष m (S) The last and lowest stage, degree, order. 2 Used as *ad* At the least; at the very lowest. Also **निहटपक्षी.**

निके a (निका A) See **नको a.** [mansion.

निकेतन n S A place of abode; a residence or **निकोचा m** An iron nail of a particular form.

निकोप or पो a Exempt from fault, flaw, crack, slit, rottenness, or any corruption; sound, firm, whole—a substance or an article gen. 2 Free from disease, defect, or imperfection—the body, a person, an animal. 3 (With poetical license.) Clear or void of blemish or badness, whether of excess or of deficiency. Ex. **त्यास दाहा सद्वर्ष पूर्ण ॥ आयुष्य आहे नि. ॥**

निक्खळ ad Purely, merely, simply, wholly,

without mixture of other thing or quality. Used also as *a* Pure, mere &c.

निकता & निकतो See **निकता & निकतो.**

निकंदन & निकंदणें Corrupt for **निहंतन & निहंतणें**

निखडू a (निकट H) Useless, worthless, idle;—used esp. of persons. Understood more frequently in the sense Impotent or imbecile. 2 *P* Beardless.

निखडणें v i To be shed or cast—leaves of a tree: also to be leafless from having cast its leaves—a tree or plant.

निखडणें v c & i Sometimes used for **निखळणें.**

निखतो or निखातो a (नि & खत) Unmanured.

निखडणें v c (Poetry.) To drive away contemptuously, to scout, flout, hoot.

निखरड a R Sterile, meagre, arid—a soil.

निखरणें v i (निक्षरण S) To be clean gone—rain or clouds: also to be clear of clouds—the sky: to be cleared off—mist, smoke, dust: to be composed or stilled—wind.

निखरणें v c (निक्षरण S. निरडणें, निरपणें, निपटणें are more common.) To scrape or wipe up or off, esp. with the hand (any thickish liquid substance). *Pr.* **निखरून शिकरून खाई आणि अजोळा जाई.** [days, the hot season.

निखरणीचे दिवस m pl The clear or cloudless **निखराड a C (निखरणें)** Clean dry or nearly exhausted;—used of पाणी, विहीर, तळे, नदी, खाडी, ओढा &c.

निखर्ची a (नि & खर्च) That is without deduction or abatement, diminution or loss.

निखर्व n S A hundred thousand millions.

निखळ ad & a See **निक्खळ.**

निखळणें v c & i To unscrew, unfix, undo, break up, take to pieces: also to loosen or make rickety. 2 *fig.* To hoist out; to oust (out of a post or situation).

निखाडा or चा or डू a (नि & खाड) Beardless, i. e. of whom the beard does not shoot;—used of a male after puberty. [vacant day—a period.

निखाडा a That is without one break, gap, or **निखाडा or रा m (निखारणें)** Utter clearedness of clouds. Ex. **पावसानें नि. हांठला.**

निखातो a Unmanured. [musical notes.

निखाद m (निषाद S) The seventh of the seven **निखानेमाचा a (निका or निक्खळ & नेम)** Regular, constant, settled, of fixed and sure recurrence. Used with such words as **उकाडा-उचापत-पाडणा-अतीत-भिकारी-पाजस-वारा.** 2 Used as *ad decl* as **चा नि. येतो-जातो-खानो &c.** [ebb at the springs.

निखार m or निखारओढ m Extreme ebb, the **निखार a C (निखारणें)** Extreme, very low;—used of the ebb-tide at the springs. 2 Cloudless, quite clear of clouds. [up—pickles.

निखार a (नि & खार) Of which the brine is dried **निखारणें v c (निक्षरण S)** To clear away; esp. to clear with implication of force and utterness. Ex. **जुलावानें खज निखारली** The swelling was swept clean away by the purge. Used mostly in the form **निखारून** and with verbs endlessly; as **निखारून-नांगरणें-झाडणें-हाकणें-मारणें-घावणें-जेवणें &c.**

निखारणें v i See **निखरणें.** 2 (निखारा) To glow—a livecoal. [flamecolored.

निखाररंगी a (निखारा & रंग) Of a fiery red, **निखारा m** A livecoal. *Pr.* **आपल्या पोळीवर नि-**

खारे कोण न ओढी?

नि. देणें To abstain from eating; to refrain from allaying the burning of hunger. **निखात्याचें करणें** To dine or eat; to attend to the burning (in the belly).

निखारा m निखारणें) Utter clearedness of clouds.

निखालस a (निखाल H) Plain, positive, blunt, open, straightforward, aboveboard—a person, speech, proceedings &c. 2 Separate, distinct, different, other. 3 Used as *ad* Certainly, positively, assuredly, decidedly. 4 Purely, merely, wholly, without mixture of other thing or quality.

निखालसता f (निखालस and the affix ता) Certainty, sureness, settledness, positiveness. Ex. **त्याचे येण्याची नि. कांहीं दिसत नाहीं.**

निखिल a S All or the whole. With reference to number or to quantity, [other grain.

निखेड a R That is without mixture—rice or **निखोड or निखोडी a** Free from fault, defect, blemish; sound. [less or penniless.

निखोरडा a Destitute, forlorn, utterly friend-**निखळ ad & a** See **निक्खळ.**

निगड or डी f (Commonly निगुंडी q. v.) A shrub.

निगड m S An iron chain for the feet; a fetter, shackle, gyve.

निगता ad decl Vulgar for **नुक्ता.** Lately.

निगडुला a (A reviling formation from **निका** Ex-*act*, and **दुला** after the fashion of **वेडदुला &c.**) Rigidly or formally sparing in eating; abstemious with prudery or overnicety.

निगम m (S) A common term for the four Vedas as *incomprehensible* or *inscrutable.* 2 In this sense, God. 3 End, result, issue.

निगमशास्त्र n A term for **वेदान्तशास्त्र.**

निगरगटा a C निगरगट a Shameless, hardened, callous, incorrigible. *Pr.* **तू करीत जा कटकट मो झालों नि.**

निगरण n S Swallowing, deglutition. 2 A figure of rhetoric. Suppressing the literal meaning and substituting something fanciful or figurative.

निगर्व or निगर्वी a Void of pride.

निगळ n A divinity to which propitiatory offerings are made at the time of roofing or renewing a roof (that it may not leak).

निगळता a निगळ a R (नि & गळणें) That does not leak, unleaky, watertight.

निगा, निगादास, निगाबानो Commonly **निघा &c.**

निगाळ m (नि & गळणें) Powder (of tobacco or other substance) obtained on the second pounding **निगीर्ण p S** Swallowed. [and sifting.

निगुता or ती ad (Poetry.) Lately. 2 **निगुती** sometimes occurs in the sense Certainly or surely.

निगुताई f Careful keeping, treating, or using: also carefulness or care, heedfulness or heed. Used often quite interchangeably with **निगूत f.**

निगुत्या or रा a (नि & गु) That has taken up or subjected himself to no Guru. 2 Applied to an orphan or destitute child. (One fatherless, guideless &c.) [trifolia.

निगूड f (निगुंडी S) A shrub, *Vitex negundo* or **निगूड a S** Profound, mysterious, occult, ab-

निगूत ad (Poetry.) Lately. [struse.

निगूत f (युक्ति S in the manner of युगूत & जुगूत) Cleverness, skill, knack, tact, management, aptitude: also a device or contrivance. 2 Care, heed, attention; keeping or treating carefully. Ex. **संसारची नि. बायकोला असावी; ह्या घोद्याची नि. केली तर हजार रुपयांचा माल होईल; वासराची-पोराची-शेताची-नि. v कर or निगुतीनें देव.**

निगुहीत p S Restrained, cohibited, confined.

निगोड a Of deficient sweetness; less sweet than is proper or usual.

निगोळी f (Commonly पागोळी) Eaves. 2 By meton. Rain descending from them.

नियह *m* (S) Restraint or repression; binding, confining, holding fast. 2 Determinedness, firmness, tenacity (of purpose or opinion). 3 Capture, seizure, arrest. [hibit.]

नियहणे *vc* (Poetry. नियह) To restrain or co-
नियहानुग्रहसमर्थ *a* (S नियह, अनुग्रह, समर्थ). Powerful to restrain (the wicked) and to confer favors (upon the good). A title of the Deity, kings, and potentates. 2 Pet. ii. 9.

नियहित *p* S Restrained, controlled, curbed.

नियहो *a* (नियह) Determined, firm, positive, tenacious. (In good or bad sense.)

निघंट *m* S A vocabulary of the words peculiar to the Vedas. 2 A vocabulary gen.

निघड *a* & *ad* C Closely successive or in close succession; without intervening space—pots strung around a water-wheel. Opp. to दुघड & तिघड.

निघणे *vi* (निर्गम S) To get or go out, forth, from. 2 To come off or away from; to be disjoined or detached from. 3 To issue, result, proceed, spring from. 4 To turn out; to prove to be; to appear in the end; to be developed. 5 To turn up; to come to pass; to take place. 6 To get out; to run at speed—a horse &c. 7 To be produced; to come into being or appearance; as लाखोशार्दने अक्षर चांगले निघने. 8 To pass away or cease; to be no more; as चाकरी निघाली, अधिकार निघाला. 9 *imp* or *in. con.* To be vomited up. Ex. त्याला निघाले, or त्याला अन्न निघाले or डेव निघाली. 10 In combination with other verbs it signifies To set about; to fall to; to enter upon or begin; as जाऊं निघणे, देऊं निघणे, मारूं निघणे. To come up and out, i. e. to be vomited—अन्न &c.

निघने घेणे To slink off or out of; to withdraw one's self slyly and subtly.

निघळ *f* *m* (नि & घळणे. The rushing portion.) The grist which gathers and adheres around the pin of the mill (and is afterwards let through to be ground).

निघळणे *vi* (निघळ) To run through the neck of a mill—the निघळ, घांस or grist.

निघळणे *vc* To pass through or let run through the mill (the grist which, during the grinding, collects around the pin): also to clear from this collected grist (the mill). Note. जाणें, as well as घांस or निघळ, is the object of the verb.

निघा *f* निघादास्त *f* (نگارداشت P) निघावानी *f* (نگارباणी P) Care or heed in looking after, tending, or keeping; regard or attention to. *v* कर, देव, पाह.

निघावा *m* (निघणे) Setting out or forth; starting (upon a journey). 2 Preparation for setting out.

निघोर or रो *a* Unapprehensive or unsolicitous: also free from misgiving or ground for scrupling.

निघ्न *a* S Dependent or subject. [or hesitating.]

निंच *a* (Commonly नीच Nits.) Low, not tall or high. 2 Low (in place, condition, price &c.) 3 Low, mean, base.

निचकणे *vc* C To dislocate or turn aside by a smart pull or blow: also to sprain or strain by suddenly exerted force.

निचरणो *f* (Verbal of निचरणे) Oozing out or from, exuding: also emitting its juice or serum, sweating, running.

निचरणे *vi* To ooze out or from; to flow off gently—pus, juice, the serum of a substance gen.: also to emit its moisture gently; to sweat or run.

निचरा *m* (निचरणे) Oozing out, of, from; exudation or gentle flow: also the matter exuding.

निचल or ल *a* (Poetry.) Motionless. 2 Used as निचव *a* Tasteless, insipid, vapid. [*ad* Still.]

निंचा *a* (नीच) Inferior or worse; lower in quality or price.

निचाड *a* Devoid of love, liking, relish, taste for. निचाड or डा *a* (नि & चाड) Rude, uncourteous, disregarding: also impudent, hardened, shamelessly bold. [way—a building, post &c.]

निचावणे *vi* (नीच) To sink, go down, yield, give निचित *a* (Properly निश्चित) Free from anxiety or solicitude.

निचूळ *m* W (निचुल S) The Jack tree or its fruit. निचेतन or निचेत *a* (निचेतन S) Devoid of feeling or sense; insensible, unconscious.

निचेष्ट *a* (नि & चेष्टा) Devoid of motion or performance of the vital functions; or wanting vital action or vitality. [निचेष्टित पडला रघुनंदन.]

निचेष्टित *p* Swooned or become insensible. Ex.

निज *a* (S) Own, proper, peculiar. 2 Used as *snf* One's own affairs. *v* सांग, बोल &c. Pr. निजेवांचून पुजा नाही No one serves or honors another disinterestedly. Numerous compounds occur, esp. in poetry. The useful ones follow in order.

निजकार्य *n* (S) One's own (proper or peculiar) business. 2 Soul-business; business of knowing self or the Supreme spirit.

निजखूण *f* A peculiar mark, sign, token, badge.

निजगूज *n* One's private affairs; one's own secrets. [people. A title of God.]

निजजनरक्षक *a* S Protector or keeper of his निजदेवा *m* One's own stock or fund. Applied esp. to one's stock of पुण्य & पाप according to which is one's allotment of good and evil.

निजणे *vi* (निद्रा S) To sleep. Ex. टपकण निज महारपार राव झिळी करतो Make haste and get to sleep before the low castes make the night stale: an enforcing *by by* to children. 2 To recline, to be in a recumbent or jacent state. 3 To lie sick; to keep one's bed. 4 To sleep the sleep of death, to die. 5 To perish, sink, be lost; to be ruined—money adventured, a business or trade. 6 To sleep—one's fortune or luck: to be flat, languid, dull—business or employment: to lie extinct—power, glory, opulence: to lie desolate—a village, a house.

निजलेला मेळ्यासारखा The sleeper is as one dead. निजल्याजागीं विकणे To order or dispose of absolutely through one's superior trickery; to gull or outwit and twist round one's thumb. निजून उठणे or उठत असणे (अगदी पाहटेस, लवकर &c.) To rise from sleep, or to be in the habit of rising (early &c.) सावकाश निजणे To sleep composedly; as if in consciousness of leisure, liberty, security &c.

निजधाम *n* (Poetry.) One's own house, home. Ex. पांडव गेले निजधामासीं. 2 fig. The peculiar residence or abiding place of. Ex. कृष्णदास जयराम॥ जे शांतिक्षेत्रे नि०. [heaven.]

निजधामास जाणे To go home, i. e. to go to स्वर्ग or निजधाम *m* Corr. from निदिधाम.

निजज्ञा *m* S Self-knowledge. Ex. जेथें भेटे निर्गुण नि० विष्णुस्वरूप.

निजमूर्ति *a* S निजरूप *a* S Self-existent.

निजरूप *n* (S) One's very self, one's inmost or ultimate soul, i. e. Divina particula aura, the चिन्मयकला or शिवात्मा.

निजलोट *m* (Poetry.) Own rolling or wave; own, real, express, veritable wave or billow of; as जो विवेकरत्नाचा किरीट॥ जो षड्गुण गंगेचा नि०॥ किंभाव वैरागरीचा सुभट॥ [faults or foibles.]

निजवर्म *n* One's own (i. e. secret or private)

निजवस्तु *n* *f* (S) The pure and most excellent Being, the true Ens. A name of God.

निजविणे *vc* (निजणे) To lay down (a person) to sleep or rest. 2 To lay along; to set or place horizontally.

निजसाधन *n* (S) Acquirement of knowledge of one's own spirit. 2 Freely. Regard to or perception of one's own interest. *v* पाह. Ex. तो आपले नि० पाहिले तेव्हां येईल.

निजसुखत *n* (S) One's own deeds (of former births, or of the present with reference to the future).

निजसुख *n* (S) The happiness or bliss peculiar to ब्रह्म. 2 One's own happiness or ease. [sleep.]

निजसुरा *a* Half-asleep; not quite awake from निजस्वरूप *n* (S) One's very self. See निजरूप.

निजांगे *ad* (Poetry. निज & अंग) By or with one's own body, i. e. in person.

निजानंद *a* (S) निजानंदमरित *a* Rejoicing in himself. A title of God.

निजानीज *f* (निजणे) General sleeping or reclining (as of a household or a company). Ex. नि० झाली तेव्हां दारोडा पडला.

निजायावसायाजोगा *a* A word in the female vocabulary. That has attained to the age of fitness for the office and functions of wife and housemistress. [somnolent.]

निजाळू *a* (निद्रालु S) Sleepy, sleepily inclined, निजोखमी *a* (नि & जोखीम) Devoid of risk or hazard.

निजोर, निजोरो *a* Weak, feeble, infirm. 2 Unprotected, unsupported, unseconded.

निझर *m* (निझर S) A gentle oozing or trickling.

निझरणे *vi* (निझर) To ooze out or from; to exude or flow off from gently. 2 To emit moisture gently, to sweat, melt away.

निझरवणी *n* (निझर & पाणी) Water that is oozing off or from.

निझाडा *m* The state of utter exhaustion or consumption (as of articles of food). 2 A flat refusal or denial. *v* दे. [refusing, telling.]

निझाडन *ad* Flatly, plump, outright, bluntly—

निझूर *a* (निझर S) Poor, lean, meagre—a soil: also exhausted, or drained of its virtue;—used sometimes of man, animal, and thing.

निटस *a* (नीति S) Just, neat, shapely, regular, well-proportioned, straight and right—persons, things.

निटार्ई *f* (नीट) Straightness or directness; and fig. propriety or suitableness; neatness, shapeliness, prettiness.

निटावणी *f* (Verbal of निटाविणे) Putting to rights; adjusting, correcting, disposing.

निटावणे *vi* (नीट) To become good, right, correct, proper. 2 To fall to; to set forward or set upon with alacrity and vigor; to set to. 3 (Poetry.) To go on straight; to proceed in advance or forward. Ex. सात नाड शेष पृथ्वीवर॥ त्यालागीं निटावले. 4 To advance upon. 5 To make progress in; to become adept.

निटावा *m* (नीट) Straightness. 2 fig. Correctness or rightness. 3 A prop, shore, or support. *v* दे.

निटाविणे *vc* (नीट) To set or put to rights; to arrange or adjust; to dispose or do accurately.

निटाळा *m* W An extremely hot summer-season. 2 Used as *a* Of the very height of the hot season.

निटोपा *m* (नीट) Straightness. 2 Rightness, goodness, fitness, neatness; rightness gen. *v* कर, लाव, लाग. [of a पायली.]

निठवे *n* A measure of capacity, a half-sheer or

निदर *a* (Vulgar for निदुर) Hard, cruel, unfeeling. *n* Properly निदल. [ing.]
 निडांकी *a* (नि & डांक) Unsoldered—an ornament &c. of gold or silver.
 निडोल *a* Properly split and cleaned, i. e. clear of डोल or unhusked grains—pulse.
 निडल or निडाल *n* (नि & डलणे) To move. Unmoving or unalterable. The brow or forehead (as having man's inevitable destiny inscribed on it). Ex. पंढरीची वाट पाहे निरंतर ॥ निडलावरी कर डेवूनिया ॥ [sweat of the brow.]
 निडलचे or निडलीचे घामाचा *a* Earned by the निडलणे *vi* (Poetry.) To give way; to fall down; to tumble, slip, or yield.
 निडाल *a* That is without slope or slant, level: also having very little slope.
 निडाली *f* Commonly निडाल.
 निगम *m* A kind of rice.
 नित *a* & *ad* Properly नित्य.
 नितकोर *m* The 1/4th of a cake of bread &c.
 निततणे *vi* Commonly नितान्तणे.
 नितंब *m* (S) Buttocks or posteriors (esp of a woman). 2 *unc* A buttock. [some posteriors.]
 नितंबिनी *f* (S) A woman with large and hand-
 नितरणे *vi* (H) To run off from (by oozing, trickling, dripping)—water or the liquid portion.
 नितराम *ad* (S Always.) In the superlative or uttermost degree. Used only of rogues, thieves, liars, blockheads &c. and with neg. con., thus answering to Arch, arrant, thoroughgoing. 2 Altogether, wholly, utterly, neg. con., and thus answering to Not at all or none at all.
 नितल *a* Clear, pure, without feculence—oil, water &c. Ex. कातळ फोडून नि० पाणी ॥ आंत वसली कसळाराणी ॥ 2 Smooth and shining, bright, glossy, glistening.
 नितल *n* The name of a hell. See सप्तपाताल.
 नितलणा *m* (नितलणे) A polishing instrument of goldsmiths.
 नितलणे *vi* (नितल q. v.) To become clear and shining—countenance, eyes &c.: to get fresh-looking—crops, plants: to clear off—clouds, haze: and, freely, to get right, proper, good—a person.
 नितलणे *vc* (नितल) To polish by rubbing.
 नितलाई *f* (नितल) Smoothness and glossiness, polish. 2 Clearness or translucency (of liquids &c.) [pan after the frying of वडे.]
 नितल्येल *n* R (नितल & तेल) Oil remaining in the नितान्त *a* S Excessive or much: also as *ad* Much, very, excessively.
 नितान्त *m* P Impatient or eager desire, *v* पड, हो.
 नितान्तणे or नितान्दणे *vi* (नितान्त Excessive.) To be impatient after; to be eagerly longing and hankering after: also to be overcome or excessively affected by (hunger, thirst, sleepiness &c.—मुकेने ताडनेने-झोपेने-नितान्तणे). [by fire—gold &c.]
 निताव *a* That has not been heated; unassayed
 नितोड *a* More commonly बिनतोड.
 नित्य *a* (S) Everlasting, perpetual, continual. 2 Of regular and close recurrence. 3 Used as *ad* Always, ever, continually. Pr. नित्य मरे त्यास कोण रडे Who cares for troubles when they come thick and close (too thick to be cried for)? Also who can cry with one who is crying all the day long? Compounds are नित्य-चर्चा-जप-नैवेद्य-मंगल-पूजा-स्नान-होम &c. Others in order.
 नित्याखाली पडणे-येणे To come under one's constant use, practice, observance &c. नित्यांतला Of one's daily or constant use, exercise, experience &c.

नित्यकर्म (S) नित्यकृत्य *n* (S) Constant or settled employment or business. Esp. used of the daily rites and ceremonies of Brāhmans.
 नित्यजागृति *f* Incessant watching or vigil-keeping (as of observers of Yog). [a gift so given.]
 नित्यदान *n* (S) Giving daily or constantly: also नित्यनवा *a* Ever new; ever raw; viz. that daily forgets the instruction he daily receives; “one ever learning without coming to the knowledge of.” 2 Ever fresh; ever new.
 नित्यनियम or नित्यनेम *m* Fixed procedure or course; constant observance or practice. 2 A fixed rule or practice. [तुझी गोडो ॥]
 नित्यनूतन *a* (S) Ever new, ever fresh. Ex. नि० नित्यनैमित्तिक *a* (S) Constant and occasional.
 नित्यपाठ *m* (S) Daily recitation of. 2 Daily practice or rule. नित्यपाठांतला Habitual, customary, ordinary.
 नित्यप्रलय *m* S Incessant destruction, the destruction or extinction of every created thing, as involved in the lapse of every moment or point of time.
 नित्यब्राह्मण *m* नित्यभट *m* (S) A Brāhman invited to dine daily at the house of a Brāhman of whose family a member has died; in order to supply his place.
 नित्यमजूर *a* Engaged in daily labor for the daily bread; living from hand to mouth.
 नित्यमुक्त *a* (S) Free from all eternity (from corporeal existence &c.)—the Deity: also freed for ever from corporeal or individual existence—a नित्यरोज *ad* (Inelegant.) Daily. [creature.]
 नित्यविधि *m* (S) An observance or an article of the daily routine. [stantly, very frequently.]
 नित्यशः *ad* (S) Always: also continually, continually.
 नित्यशंखी *a* (S) That is ever distrusting or doubting. [manes of a deceased father.]
 नित्यश्राद्ध *n* (S) Daily श्राद्ध or oblation to the नित्यश्री नित्यमंगल *n* Perpetual prosperity; perpetual good fortune. A term descriptive of the condition of the great of this world. [everlasting.]
 नित्यसिद्ध *a* (S) Existing from everlasting unto नित्याचरण *n* (S) नित्याचार *m* (S) Constant course; customary conduct or procedure: also routine. [tinually.]
 नित्यांत *ad* नित्यानित्य *ad* नित्याने *ad* (नित्य) Con-
 नित्यानंद *a* (S Poetry.) Ever joyful or happy; possessing never-ending joy. Ex. परब्रह्म तंव नि० न्दणोनी नाहीं दुःखसंबंध ॥
 नित्यानित्य *a* (S) Constant and occasional. 2 Permanent and transitory; eternal and temporary.
 नित्यावळ *f* (नित्य & आवळि or वळ Line.) The daily or ordinary meal-row of Brāhmans. Used only upon occasion of a person invited or coming to sit in it; as तुम्ही नित्यावळीस या; मी त्याच्या नित्यावळीस बसत असतो; हा नित्यावळीचा ब्राह्मण. 2 Invitation to one's daily board. *v* कर, घाल.
 नित्ये *ad* (नित्य) Always, ever, constantly.
 नित्यस *ad* (नि & चास Trouble &c.) Aloof from annoyance or molestation; out of harm's way; in some quiet or safe corner.
 नित्यकर *m* Commonly नितकोर.
 नित्यणणे *vi* R To gnash the teeth at; to strain at in speaking (as when under rage or vexation.)
 नित्यस *f* R The sensation of tenseness and burning (as after or during bilious stools).
 नित्यरणे *vi* To ooze, drip, or run off from. See नितरणे. [from dregs or feculence.]
 नित्यल *a* *unc* (H) Pure, clear, limpid, free
 नित्यलणे *vi* (H) To drip, trickle, or ooze

from. Ex. मग बोली घेचीं अंगावरीं ॥ नित्यलत वरीं घेतलीं ॥
 नित्यलणे *vc* (नित्यला) To drain or draw off the liquid portion or the liquid residue of: also to strain, to clear from the liquid mixed.
 नित्यला *m* sometimes नित्यल *m* (H) The liquid portion of a thing drained or drawn off or settled clear, the drainings or the pure sediment. 2 Light or fine rain.
 निंदक *a* (S) That reproaches, accuses, blames: also that reviles, abuses, or accuses wrongfully.
 निंदखोर *c* (Better निंदाखोर) A reviler, abuser, angry or unjust faultfinder.
 निंदण or न, निंदण or न *n* Weeding (of a cornfield). 2 Grass and weeds growing amidst corn.
 निंदणी or निंदणी *f* (Verbal of निंदणे) Weeding.
 निंदणे or निंदणे *vc* To weed (a cornfield).
 निंदणे *vc* (निंदन) To reproach, censure, blame: also to revile or abuse. [also reviling or abusing.]
 निंदन *n* (S) Reproaching, censuring, blaming:
 निंदनीय *a* S (Proper or worthy) to be accused or blamed; reprobable, reprehensible, censurable, blamable.
 निंदनी *a* (नि & दर्द from ११ P) Uncompassionate, unpitiful, unfeeling. 2 Unconcerned, unheeding, reckless, callous.
 निदर्शनास येणे (In Sanskrit निदर्शन signifies Example, instance, illustrating case &c.) To be experienced; to come under experience or observation—a prediction &c. निदर्शनास आणणे To bring to pass; to bring under the experience or observation of.
 निदर्शनी *ad* (निदर्शन S) By experience or observation; on trial. *v* कळ, समज &c. In use it often seems to imply simply In the end; in the issue; as तु करितोस जी गोष्ट इच्छे फळ नि० समजेल.
 निंदसुरा *a* (Properly निजसुरा) Half-asleep; that is not quite awaked.
 निंदा *f* (S) Reproaching, censuring, accusing: also reviling or abusing.
 निंदापरस्फुटि or निंदाफलकस्फुटिवाक्य Ironical praise, irony. [scoffer.]
 निंदाखोर *c* निंदाखाक *c* A reviler, accuser, blamer,
 निंदांती *a* (नि & दांत) Wanting teeth or cogs—a rake, comb, wheel.
 निदान *n* (S) A first cause; a primary or remote cause. 2 The state of extremity; the state of one reduced to his last resource, refuge, shift. Ex. हे दोन रूपये निदानास कामास येतील. 3 The highest or lowest extremity; the uttermost (sum &c.); referring esp. to price or terms. Ex. त्या घेतल-जायास दाहा रूपये पडतील हे नि० पाहिजे तर या. 4 Ascertaining the causes of disease; study of symptoms to trace the causes; pathology. निदान is divided into five departments; viz. पूर्वरूप, रूप, लक्षण, चिन्ह, अंत Premonitions, Form, Symptoms, Characters, Issue.
 निदानचा Valuable or useful in or reserved for extremity; as निदानचा सोबती-मिच-माचा-चिकित्सा-उपचार-उपाय-वाट. 2 Relating to the extremity or end; as निदानचा प्रसंग-समय-वेळ-किमत. निदानी At the last; at the utmost.
 निदान *ad* At the last; at the highest or lowest (price or terms); after all; at the last extremity; at the very end. Ex. ह्या घोद्याला नि० शंभर रूपये घेईन; हे काम तुला लोटेला तंववर वू लोट नि० मी आहे.
 निदानची बाजू or निदानबाजू *f* (See निदान) The state of extremity. [the last extremity.]
 निदानपक्ष *ad* At the least; at the lowest; at

निदानमत *n* One's last mind or will (as in buying or selling); one's lowest offer or terms.

निदाहण *ad P* Positively, plainly, explicitly; flat, plump, outright—telling, refusing &c.

निदाहण *a* (Poetry.) Exceedingly fierce, terrible, savage &c. See दाहण.

निदावा *m* Freedom or clearness from claim, esp. that freedom arising from relinquishment of claim. Ex. त्याचा नि० करूनही जमीन घे.

निदावापत्र or निदावेपत्र *n* A writing stating the relinquishment of a claim; an acquittance. [lent.

निदाळू *a* (Properly निद्राळू) Sleepy: also somnolent. *p* (S) Reproached, censured, blamed: also reviled or abused. 2 Condemned, disapproved, prohibited (esp. by the Shāstras).

निदिध्यास *m S* Deep and reiterate consideration of: also particular and intent contemplation of. *v* घर *g.* of *o.* [out.

निदिष्ट *a S* Ordered or commanded. 2 Pointed out. *a* (नि & दूध) That yields but little milk—a cow &c. [direction.

निदेश *m S* Order, command. 2 Pointing out, instruct. *v c* (Poetry. निदेश) To order, direct, [तुझे नि० आम्ही कवणातें उपमावें ॥

निदैव *n* (Poetry.) Ill-fatedness, ill-fortune. Ex. निद्य *a S* (Possible, proper, necessary &c.) to be reproved, censured, blamed, charged with fault.

निद्रा *f* (S) Sleep. निद्राकुल, निद्राक्रांत, निद्रायुक्त, निद्रातुर, निद्रान्वित (S) Overcome with sleep.

निद्राड *a P* Sleepy or drowsy. [sleep.

निद्राभंग *m* (S) Disturbing or disturbedness of sleep. *a S* pop. निद्राळू *a* Sleepily inclined: also sleepy-headed or somnolent. [sleeping.

निद्रित, निद्रिस्त, निद्रिस्त *a* (निद्रात् S) Asleep, निघई or य *f* See निघाय. [See under घडक *ad*.

निघडक *ad* Boldly, fearlessly, unhesitatingly. निघडा *a* निघडा *a* Confident, fearless, daring, dauntless: also sufficient for, competent, capable, able. Ex. नि० वीर पडला रणों ॥

निघडा *m* Assurance or persuasion regarding; confidence of or in; satisfaction of mind. 2 Certainty; ascertained or determined state. 3 Positive refusal or denial.

निघणी *f* (Verbal of निघणे) Weeding. निघणे *v c* To weed (a cornfield). 2 P To heat by exposure to the sun or a fire.

निघणे *v i* To contract निघा (heat or glow)—the body, a member, the ground, victuals.

निघन *n S* Death or dying. 2 Loss, disappearance, destruction, annihilation.

निघनी *a unc* (नि priv. धन Wealth.) Poor. Pr. निघन्या धन आणि निकण्या कण. 2 (नि & घनी Master.) Wanting a master or an owner.

निघय *f* See निघाई or य.

निघा *m* Glow (of a fire or heated thing). Ex. त्या शेकाचा निघा एथपावत लागतो. Also sense of glow or burning; as निघा उमटेलोवर शेंक; or sense of glow from a load or long continuance in a posture. *v* ये, उमट, भिन. 2 Steamy heat of the soil. Ex. जमिनीला निघा उमटतो म्हणून हरभरा जीव धरतो. 3 The swift spinning (of a top) upon one spot, sleeping. *v* घर.

निघाई or य *f* sometimes निघाव *m* & निघारतो *f pl* (नि & घाय) Great fuss or loud cry about; a mighty stir, bustle, show, noise, ado. Used with लाव, पाड, लाग, पड, and in contempt or derision. Ex. बारा वर्षे रोजगार करून पन्नास रुपये घेऊन आले सोटी नि० लावली; पागोटें बांधावयाचे विद्येनें सोटी नि० पाडाला मला डाकक आहे. Often used *pl* निघाया.

निघाडा *m* Commonly निघडा.

निधान *n* (S) निधि *m* (S) A treasure of कुबेर the Indian Plutus. There are nine, पद्म, मद्मापद्म, शंख, मकर, कच्छप, सुकुंद, नंद, नील, खर्व. 2 A natural treasure, a mine. 3 A buried or hidden treasure. Pr. घान्य तेथें घुशी निधान तेथें विवशी. 4 A receptacle or repository. Ex. गुणनिधान, दयानिधान, करुणानिधान, विद्यानिधान, पुण्यनिधान, पापनिधान; also गुणनिधि, दयानिधि &c.

निधाय, निधारतो, निघाव See under निघाई.

निधारतो *a P* (निधारत) S Celebrated, renowned, extolled. Used irrisively.

निधावणे *v i* (निधा) To sleep;—used of a top whilst under swift spinning. 2 fig. To be fixed in profound thought; to be in a brown study.

निधिनक्षेप *m* (S) These words, misunderstood as a compound term for Buried or hidden treasure, are two distinct words occurring in grants, or deeds of lease or sale, of land. The five, viz. ढण, काळ, पाषाण, निधि, निक्षेप express the conferring, upon the grantee or lessee or purchaser, or, per contra, the reservation in the hands of the donor or lessor or vender, of all right over (ढण) the wild grass and herbage, over (काळ) the woods and trees, over (पाषाण) the stone-quarries, over (निधि) the mines, over (निक्षेप) the buried treasure—pertaining to the land.

निघोट *a* (Poetry. निर्धूत S Very much washed.) Exceedingly clean or pure. Ex. स्फटिकशिल्लेचें पोटा ॥ जैसे वैरागर नि० ॥; also योग्य ते ब्रह्म नि० ॥. 2 fig. Utterly indigent or destitute; wholly pure from the soil of money.

निनंगत *ad* Apart, aside, in an off or a by place.

निनावा or निनावा or या *a* (नि & नांव) Nameless, anonymous.

निनावा *m C* (नि & नांव) Exemption from liability to censure or blame. Ex. त्याला तुम्ही निनावा चाकर देवा त्याचा मो नि० देतां.

निनिवाळ *m n* See ननुवाळ.

निपचेत *a* corruptly निपचिप *a* (नि & चेतना) Still from exhaustion or stupor; lying senseless or motionless. *v* पड, निज, अस.

निपज *m* Produce, product, proceeds, profits.

निपजणे *v i* To spring or proceed from; to be born or produced. 2 To turn out; to prove to be; to appear upon full development. Ex. बरासा दिसत होता परंतु तो सोदा निपजला.

निपजत *a W* Commonly निपचेत. [जा &c.

निपंजा, निपंजी, निपंतु, निपंतंड Properly निपण-निपट *ad* (نیٹ H) Very, exceedingly, wholly, altogether, utterly; as नि० नागवा Stark naked; नि० अंधळा Stone blind; नि० मूर्ख A proper fool; नि० सोदा An arrant scamp; नि० हरासो-गुलाम-लुचा-माचगमनी &c. A thoroughpaced knave or arch villain. 2 Absolutely, exactly, precisely; as नि० कासवष्टीसमान Exactly like tortoise-shell.

निपटणा *ad decl* (Poetry. For निपट) Mere, exact, very, just. Ex. तेव्ही तू माझे निपटणें ॥ दृढपणीचें आहेस तान्हे ॥

निपटणी *f* (निपटणे) Scraping or wiping up or off; despatching or finishing up &c. See the verb.

निपटणे *v c* To scrape or wipe up or off, esp. with the hand or fingers (any liquid or moist substance). 2 or निपटून टाकणे To set down by scoffing, scouting, flouting; to overbear and silence by contumely. 3 To perform the remnant or remains (of a work); to despatch or do the finishing; to finish up. 4 fig. To reduce or emaciate, quasi to scour or wipe—a fever or sickness.

निपटूनशिपटून काढणे-घेणे-पुसणे-भरणे To wipe or rub up clean. निपटूनशिपटून जेवणे To make out

a meal by scraping, wiping, and rubbing up (the dishes).

निपटनिरंजन *c* (See निपट & निरंजन) A perfectly pure and holy person, one exempt from all moral darkness and all obnoxiousness to माया or Illusion. Hence, facetiously, A perfect and pure rascal or knave; a genuine scamp: also a vagabond clean and clear from friends, relatives, children, wife, i. e. from all who might stand as a check or restraint to him. Applied also to a bankrupt or an absolutely penniless wretch.

निपटारा *a* (निपटणे or نیٹ H) Vile, worthless, wretched; i. e. mere scrapings and offscourings; scum and refuse. Used freely of persons and things.

निपटाशिपटा *m* निपटोशिपटो *f* (निपटणे by redup.) The scrapings and wipings of the dish; the remnant of food rubbed and wiped up with the hand. 2 Sometimes used as निराशिपटा.

निपटें *n* The half of a चिपटें, the eighth of a sher. A measure of capacity. [perusing.

निपटन *n S* Reading through or studiously, निपटित *a S* Read through or studiously, perused.

निपणजा *m* The grandfather of a grandfather. निपणजी *f* The grandmother of a grandmother.

निपणजाळ, निपणजूळ, निपणजळ *n* The house (as a home or refuge) of ones निपणजा.

निपणतू *m* The grandson of one's grandson. निपणलंड *n* The grandchild of one's grandchild.

निपतळा or निपताळा *m* The liquid portion of a thing drawn off, or the liquid residue that collects by heeling or tipping the vessel.

निपतळा or निपताळा *a* Disgraced or dishonored. 2 Misused for लिपताळा. Criminally implicated.

निपरजत *a R* Still from exhaustion or stupor; lying senseless or motionless. *v* पड, अस, निज.

निपराळ *a* Arid or dry; not holding water—soil or ground.

निपरूस *a* Well-seasoned, spicy, savory, piquant. निपसणे *v c* To unsheath; to draw (out of a scabbard, sheath, case). 2 To pluck out or off (hair, feathers &c.) 3 To draw forth or from gen.

निपळ *f* (निपळवन S) Dry ground; ground of dry character; ground where water does not lie or moisture abide: also a dry spot or place.

निपळवट *a* sometimes निपळ *a* Not holding water; arid or dry—soil or ground.

निपाडसा *a* Of the third litter or brood past—a calf &c. Note. तान्हा is a suckling; पाडसा is a weanling or weanel; and निपाडसा is an animal of the birth before. 2 That has brought forth three times—a cow, buffalo, sheep &c.

निपाणी *a* Scantily supplied with water—a country, town, place. 2 Not requiring rain or irrigation; sustained by the humidity of the soil—sugarcane &c. 3 Unmixed with water—milk, spirits &c.

निपाण्याचा *a* That requires no water but is sustained by the humidity of the soil—a plant.

निपात *m S* Falling. In comp. as रक्तनिपात, दुग्धनिपात, श्लेष्मनिपात. 2 Death, dying. 3 In grammar. Irregularity or exception.

निःपात *m* (निपात S) Complete demolition or destruction; utter consumption or annihilation. Used, familiarly, of little things in common life.

निःपातणे *v c* (Poetry. निपात) To destroy, slaughter, extirpate. Ex. दानवकुल निपातिलें ॥

निपातणे *v i* (Poetry. निपातन S Felling.) To fall in death; to die, esp. as slain.

निपातन *n* S In grammar. Irregularity, exception to a rule. 2 Throwing down, felling: also killing or beating.

निपातिन *p* S Excepted from a rule, irregular. 2 Thrown down: also killed or beaten.

निपालवाचा *a* R (नि & पालव) Of the last shooting or growth;—used of particular vegetables.

निपाळ *a* (Commonly निपळ *a*) Arid or dry—soil, ground, a spot.

निपुटी *a* Prepared without पुट—a medicine &c.

निपुण *a* (S) Conversant with; proficient or skilled in. [spring.]

निपुत्र, निपुत्री, निपुत्रीक *a* Wanting male offspring. निपुत्रटा or डा *m* (नि & पुत्रेण) Insufficiency or inadequacy.

निपुंसक *n* *m* Vulgar corr. of नपुंसक.

निपुटशिपुट *n* *f* See निपटोशिपटो. [adequacy.]

निपूर *f* (Or नपूर) Deficiency, insufficiency, in-nipodara *a* R (Commonly निपटारा *q*. v.) Worthless, useless, vile.

निपोटी *a* (नि & पोटी Belly.) In which the servant or person hired must maintain himself out of his wages—a service: disting. from सपोटी a service in which, besides wages, daily food is allowed. 2 In the Rājāpūr district निपोटी रुपये means Wages in which provision for the belly is not included; i. e. daily food is allowed besides.

निपोताशान्त, निपोतशान्ति, निपुताशान्ति or -शान्त *f* (नि Priv. पोत Son, शान्ति Rest, quiet. Irregular formations.) Extirpation of a family or race. Hence, freely, extinction of a kingdom; destruction of a forest or plantation &c.; utter annihilation or consumption gen. [almost lifeless.]

निप्राण *a* Exhausted or extremely enfeebled;

निप्राळ & निपूस See निपराळ & निपूस.

निफळ *a* (Incorrect for निष्फळ *a*) Fruitless, esp. in figurative senses. [a पुतळी &c.]

निफांशी *a* (नि & फांश) Wanting a loop or ear—

निफाळी *a* (नि & फाळ) Wanting a share—a plough.

निंब *m* (S) The Nimb or Neem-tree. There are three common species, कडोनिंब, कडूनिंब or बालंत-निंब, & बकाणनिंब Azadirachta Indica, Grah., Melia &c. Rox. निंब नेसणे To wear the Nimb. A practice of women. They cover their nudity with Nimb-branches and sprigs, and proceed to the idol to which some vow has been made, and there receive clothing from their friends. निंब लावणे-ढेवणे-देणे To attach a stigma or stain: also निंब लागणे-येणे in. con. To get a stigma &c.

निंबंधकातळ *m* Mere or sheer rockiness or rock.

निबद्ध *p* S Firmly or fast bound, fastened, confined, restrained. [Corr. from निबध.]

निबंध *m* S A treatise, a composition, a book. 2

निबर *a* Old and tough; dry and stiff—a plant &c.: hard, firm, compact—stones or things gen.: stale—an egg: old and impaired gen.

निबर *n* Sunshine or heat of the sun.

निबरट *a* (निबर) Old and tough; dry and stiff; old-looking and hard-featured—a plant, person, animal. 2 (Qualif. form of निबर) Toughish, rather stiff, hard, firm.

निबरढोण or निबरढोड *a* Exceedingly hard—a stone, fruit, tumor, the belly, bread &c. See निबर & ढोण.

निबराट or निबराटू *n* (निबर & राटू. An irregular formation.) An open and sunny place; ground exposed to the sun. 2 Used as *a* Sunny—ground.

निंबलोण *n* Leaves of the bitter Nimb with salt, mustard &c. waved around the face of a person, to

counteract the influence of an evil eye: also the act of waving this around. *v* उतर, कर.

निबळ sometimes निबळी *a* Weak, feeble, infirm.

निंबा *a* P (نيبا H) Unmarried;—used of an adult or person of attained puberty.

निंबाकी *f* Clearness from balance or remainder; cleared off state (of an account).

निंबाकी *a* Clear from balance.

निंबाया *a* (नि & बाप) One whose father is not known; a foundling, or an orphan.

निंबाराम (निंब) A tree, Melia composita. Grah.

निंबिड *a* (S) pop. निंबोड *a* Thick—darkness: close, dense, impervious—a wood: heavy or hard—rain: sound—sleep.

निंबी *n* (The state in which even the seed is wanting.) Utter negation or absence of; utter extirpation or extinction. [lime-tree.]

निंबुणी *f* निंबो *f* R or निंबूण *f* (निंबूक) S The निंबुरडा *a* Of a pea-green or darkish green.

निंबुळी *f* & *a* Commonly निंबोळी.

निंबू *n* (निंबूक S) A lime, Citrus limonum.

निंबू तोंडावर उरत नाहीं Said of a plump countenance, or of a sleek and well-rounded horse, cow &c.

निंबूर *m* Ears of Bádzri (Holcus spicatus) nearly mature: also that state. Ex. बाज्या चिके बोळ त्या निंबूर झाला or निंबुरावर आल्या.

निंबोटो *f* Half of a lime roasted with sugar and spices put on it. Used medicinally. 2 Half of a lime.

निंबोणी *f* (निंबूक S) The lime-tree. 2 A seed of the Nimb-tree, whether of the Melia Azadirachta or Melia sempervirens. [truly.]

निंबोघन *n* S Telling positively, certainly, or

निंबोर *m* Commonly निंबूर.

निंबोली *a* Undetermined by stipulation or agreement—price, rate, terms, conditions.

निंबोळी *f* (निंब) A seed of the Nimb-tree. Pr. निंबाला आल्या निंबोळ्या आणि कावळ्याला आल्या गळ-चाळ्या. 2 A yellow color, viz. the color of the seed of the Nimb. 3 A golden ornament of women. 4 A twist or loop (like the pod of पिंपळी) given to the जानवे. [the Nimb-tree.]

निंबोळी *a* (निंब) Of the color of the seed of निंबूर & निंबुराट or टू or निंब्राट or टू See निबर & निबराट.

निभगणे *v* *i* C To be cracked—an earthen vessel.

निभणे *v* *i* (निर्वहन S through निभ H) To get through or over; to come well out of; to endure or last through; to stand out (a danger or a difficulty, a service, an application or an use gen.) 2 To be well conversant with (as having gone through). Ex. हा लिहिण्याचे कामांत निभला. 3 To succeed; to be accomplished; to get prosperously to the end. Ex. हे काम त्याचे हातून निभले.

निभयो *a* & *ad* (Vulgar. Lit. Unfearing.) Utter, thorough, absolute, altogether; or utterly, thoroughly &c.; as नि० वेडा-सोडा; नि० पाकस गेला & नि० पोक बुडाले; नि० विहीर अटली, दाणा सरला &c. In use निभयो agrees well with अगदी.

निभर *n* R (Usually निबर) Sunshine or heat of the sun.

निभरटाण *f* R (निभर & घाण) The smell arising from things exposed to dry in the sun.

निभाली *a* Clear from bhát or unbaked grains;—used of करड or तांदूळ.

निभाव *m* (निर्वाह S) Success; happy progress and end; passing or lasting well throughout (of persons or of things).

निभावणी *f* निभावणूक *f* (Verbal of निभावणे) Carrying through &c.: lasting or passing through

&c. See the verb. 2 also निभावणीसूट *f* Money remitted out of the जमाबंदी to a जिल्हा or village, as an indulgence or a grant towards its prospering. 3 Remission (to the Ryots) in times of difficulty; allowance in order to their getting on.

निभावणी जामोन *m* A security that land granted shall be duly cultivated.

निभावणे *v* *i* See निभणे.

निभावणे *v* *c* (نيهان or نيهان H) To carry through; to bring safely and well out of (a danger, a difficulty, a trial). 2 To manage, perform, accomplish *f* *a* & *ad* Preferably निभावत. [comply.]

निमक *m* (نمک P) Salt.

निमकडोदार *a* Having a half कंडो (square breast-piece);—used of an अंगरखा *q*. v.

निमकहराम *a* (نمک حرام P) False to benefits or favors, ungrateful.

निमकहरामो *f* (نمک حرام P) Disallowal of obligations and kindnesses, ingratitude.

निमकहलाल *a* (نمک حلال P) Faithful or true to food received, grateful.

निमकहलाली *f* (نمک حلال P) Responsiveness to maintenance or food bestowed, gratefulness, faithfulness.

निमके *n* (निमा) A half of a horse or bullock-load;—used esp. in discussing the customs or transit-duties. 2 A $\frac{1}{2}$ or any multiple of it. Ex. 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$.

निमखाई *f* (निमा) A half-share or concern in an agricultural or a commercial engagement; esp. the half-share, whether of the lessor or lessee, in the produce of a field. 2 A moiety or half (in certain applications.)

निमगुंडोचा *a* Having a button and loop, but which do not meet—the collar of an अंगरखा.

निमगोणी or निमकगोणी *f* In matters of the customs. A half-gouji or grain-sack.

निमगोरा *a* Of rather fair complexion.

निमगोल *m* A hemispherical or semicylindrical body or form.

निमगोल *a* Hemispherical or semicylindrical.

निमग्न *a* (S) Drowned, sunken, immersed. 2 fig. Absorbed in; engrossed by.

निमचा *m* (نیمچہ P) A kind of sword. It is small, rather curved, and broad-ended. See तरवार.

निमजरी *a* (نیم زری H) Composed half of gold threads and half of silk, cotton &c.

निमज्जन *n* S Drowning, sinking, immersion.

निमणे *v* *i* (Poetry.) To cease, end, rest: also to subside or abate; to be appeased, assuaged, mitigated. Ex. सिद्धि बुद्धि घर्मे हरिपाठ पावले॥ प्रपंची निमाले साधुसंगे॥ 2 fig. To die. Ex. न्मृणति शक्र-सुत निमाला; also जैसे निमोन गेल्या देह॥ सग रोग होय कोणचा॥ 3 To be absorbed in.

निमताजीम *f* (نیم تعظیم P Half-honor; half-courtesy.) Receiving or dismissing (a visitor) without rising but making an inclination to rise. *v* दे, घे. Opp. to खडी ताजीम or पुरी ताजीम.

निमताना *m* The cutting of a few handfuls of a crop from different parts of a field; in order, by measuring the corn contained in them, to calculate the whole produce: also, generally, determining accurately a little, and thence inferring the whole. *v* पाह, घे, कर. 2 Remeasuring, reweighing, or re-examining a formerly determined amount; and, laxly, re-doing, in order to test it, a matter done by another. *v* घे, कर, काढ, पाह.

निमंत्रण *n* (S) Inviting; an invitation.

निमंत्रणे *v* *c* (निमंत्रण) To invite; to summon.

निमंत्रित *p* (S) Invited, summoned.

निमयल *f* (निमा & यल) A half of the produce of a field; esp. a half-share, whether of the lessor or lessee. 2 The practice of two persons uniting themselves as lessor and lessee to share the produce of lands cultivated. [usual sum.]

निमदस्त्री *a* (निमा & दस्त्री) Taxed at half the निमपट *f* (निमा & पट. The product of a multiplication by half of unity.) The half.

निमशार्द *f* Halving. *v* कर. 2 A moiety or half-portion. See अर्धेल. [being remitted.]

निमसारा *m* A half-assessment or tax. (A half

निमा *m* (निमा *P*) A sort of Angrakhá. 2 (निमा *P*)

निमाई *f* See निमखाई. [A half or moiety.]

निमाज *f* Usually and preferably नमाज.

निमाणा or ना (निमाणा *P*) An extra cess of half an *áná* per rupee on the total collection.

निमित्त *n* (S) Object, purpose, aim, intention, view. Ex. पोड भरायाचे निमित्तानें माणसें चाकरी करितात. 2 Cause, reason, account, ground. Ex. तो चोरीचे निमित्तानें फांशी गेला. 3 Instrumental cause. 4 A false plea; a pretence, pretext, sham. Ex. पोडडुखीचें नि. करून घरीं राहिला. 5 False imputation. *v* ये, लाग, टळ, लाव, आण, ठेव, वे, काढ. Ex. त्यानें चोरी केली नसतां चोरीचें नि. आलें. 6 Used as *prep* On account of; for the sake of. Ex. चोरीनिमित्त मारलें; विद्येनिमित्त यम केला.

निमित्ताचा That will furnish pretext for accusation or blame;—said of an article or a business which, although it seems good or fair, is in reality bad or intricate; and which, therefore, by its susceptibility of detriment in the use or management, is likely to bring unmerited censure upon the borrower or manager. 2 That will serve the occasion; that will do for a pretence; as निमित्ताची देवपूजा-स्नान-भोजन-दानधर्म. निमित्ताची बायको A woman that will *pass* as a wife: also निमित्ताचा नवरा-चाकर-पुत्र-घोडा &c. निमित्तास For appearance' sake; as a blind; as a make-believe. Ex. ह्या कामांत कोणची मोठा निमित्तास पाहिजे. निमित्तास टेंकणें To watch or wait for a pretext; to seek occasion.

निमित्तकारण *n* S The instrumental cause; the immediate agent or efficient; esp. the Deity considered as the agent in creation. See कारण.

निमित्तखोर *c* One that feigns excuses or pretences. 2 One that seeks occasions to blame; that watches for petty faults. [vance or rite.]

निमित्तधर्म *m* S Any special or occasional obser-

निमित्तधारी *m* (S That holds a ground or plea.) See explained under टिकाचा धनो.

निमित्ताचा धनी *m* A term for a person made to bear the blame of. [professor.]

निमित्ताचा साधु *m* A pretended saint; a mere

निमित्ताचें भांडें or पात्र *n* निमित्ताचें घर *n* Terms for any person, thing, or matter which may be made an occasion of censure or accusation.

निमित्ती *a* S Caused, occasioned, produced by. In comp. as एतन्निमित्ती, तन्निमित्ती.

निमित्त्य *n* A common corruption of निमित्त.

निमिष *m* (S) निमेष *m* (S) A twinkling of the eye.

निमेष as *contrad.* from उन्मेष is the movement downwards. 2 A twinkling considered as a measure of time.

निमेषोन्मेष or निमेषोन्मेष or निमेषोन्मेष *m* S Twinkling of the eye. 2 Used as *ad* In a twinkling.

निमीकलमी *f* A tax similar to the motarfá, but confined to cities and towns.

निमुळता *a* Taper, pyramidal, conical.

निमूट *ad* Silently, mutely, without uttering a syllable: also still, quietly, without stirring.

निमूर *a* (नि & मूरणें) Free from any hidden vent or exuding place; exempt from porousness or absorbing quality—a बांध, तळें, डवरा &c. 2 Exempt from crack, softness, or other flaw. 3 Expended, exhausted, utterly consumed or gone. 4 Bereft of consciousness or sense.

निमै *f* (निमै *P*) A half, a moiety. 2 Used as *a* also निमै *a* Half. Esp. in comp.

निमैनिम or निमोनिम *ad* (निमा by redup.) By halves; in halves; in the halved state.

निमैशिमै *ad ind* (निमा by redup.) About half.

निमेष *m* (S) See निमिष. [no account.]

निमोला *a* (नि & मोल) Valueless, worthless, of निमोळता *a* Taper, pyramidal, conical.

निमळ *a* S Deep.

निमळांश *m* S In astronomy. Declination.

निमळोन्नत *a* S (निमळ & उन्नत) Low and high; uneven—ground &c. [der निमा.]

निमळा, निमळाई, निमळे, निमळोनिम, निमळोशिमै See अनियत *a* (S) Fixed, determined, settled, established. 2 Positive, definite. 3 Self-governed, well-restrained. [tainly, positively, fixedly.]

नियत The adjective नियत used as *ad*—Cerinियत *f* (नियत *A*) Commonly spelled नेत.

नियंता *a* S That restrains, rules, regulates, governs. [regulated spirit.]

नियंताळा *a* S नियतमानस *a* S Of subdued or नियंताहार *a* S Abstemious or temperate in eating.

नियंत्तल *n* S Rule, restraint, control, cohibition, government: also ability or power to rule or govern. [or passions.]

नियंतेंद्रिय *a* S Of subdued or restrained senses

नियम *m* (S) A rule, law, ordinance, appointment, regulation, statute. 2 A regular practice or custom. 3 Established order or method. 4 Any religious observance voluntarily practised; as fasting, watching, pilgrimage &c., any act of supererogatory piety: also any obligatory religious observance. 5 An engagement; an appointment; a matter fixed or settled. [ruling.]

नियमन *n* S Restraining, controlling, regulating, नियमनिष्ठ *a* (S) Regular and strict in the observance of religious rites and works.

नियमनिष्ठा *f* (S) Regular and rigid observance of prescribed or meritorious rites and works.

नियमपत्र *n* (S) A letter of instructions or a code of directions. A modern word. See पत्र.

नियमसंयम *m* S Restraint and government both of कर्मेंद्रिय and of ज्ञानेंद्रिय, both of the members of action and of the senses and faculties of perception. 2 Certain observances towards the obtainment of this power of government. *v* घर. Ex. थंडा चातुर्मास्यांत कांहीं नि. घरले.

नियमाचा *a* (नियम *S*) Regular, orderly, methodical: also sober, steady, staid. 2 as *ad decl* Regularly, invariably, as a thing of course. Ex. मी जेवायास बसतो तेव्हा वारा येऊन नि. दिवा जातो.

नियमित *p* (S) Appointed, fixed, settled. 2 Controlled, restrained, ruled. 3 Regulated, prescribed.

नियमी *a* (S) नियमशील *a* (S) नियमिष्ठ *a* (S) Regular and strict in the observance of religious rites and works. 2 That adheres to rule and method; sober, steady, staid.

नियम्य *a* (Purposed, necessary &c.) to be restrained, controlled, regulated: also to be fixed, settled, appointed.

नियामक *a* S That restrains, controls, rules, regulates: also that fixes, settles, establishes, appoints.

नियुक्त *p* (S) Appointed, assigned, authorized, called or put to.

नियुत *n* S Ten millions, a crore.

नियोग *m* S Appointment or assignation; ordering or authorizing; putting or setting to. 2 A command, mandate, direction, bidding. [dains.]

नियोगी *a* S That appoints, assigns, orders, or नियोजिणें *v c* (नियोजन) To appoint or assign; to order or authorize; to put or set to. Ex. नवसें कन्या पुत्र होति ॥ तरि कां नियोजिले पति ॥

निर *S* A particle and prefix implying I. Certainty or assurance. II. Negation or privation.

निरकार *a* & *ad* (निराकार *S*) Misused by the vulgar in the sense Pure, simple, single, sole, mere, this alone: also purely, solely, wholly &c. 2 Quite, altogether, absolutely, esp. as preceding the word उपाशी; as आज मी नि. उपाशी आहें.

निरंकुश *a* (S) Uncontrolled, unrestrained, unchecked. [pale, wan.]

निरक्त *a* (Properly नीरक्त) Bloodless; pallid, निरख *m* (निरख *P*) Market-rate; price-current.

निरखणें *v c* (निरिक्षण *S*) To behold or contemplate intently. 2 To inspect closely (gold, gems &c.) [market-rate.]

निरखवंद *m* The paper containing the निरख or निरखी or निरख्या *m* (निरख) The regulator of the price-current of a market. 2 fig. Applied to a shrewd or discerning person.

निरंगळी *f* C Heaviness or sense of stiffness and weakness; as arising in a limb &c. from fasting or overexertion. *v* ये, भर.

निरगंड *f* Better written निर्गंड. [See निर्गुंडी.]

निरगुंड, निरगुडी, निरगूड *f* (निर्गुंडी *S*) A shrub.

निरंजन *a* (S Exempt from अंजन, viz. collyrium, or fig. darkness.) Light; all-knowing and all-good; void of all darkness, ignorance, error, or imperfection—the Deity, 1 John i. 5.

निरंजन *n* A metal lamp-dish to be set before an idol (in the temple or one's house).

निरंजनी *m* An order, or an individual of it, of the गोसावी. It stands advantageously distinguished from the order निर्वाणी in that it adopts the decency of the लंगोटी.

निरडणें *v c* To scrape or wipe up or off; or to push aside esp. with hands or fingers (any liquid substance).

निरडणें, निरडणें, निरडलणें, निरडविणें *v c* To season (a new earthen vessel &c.) 2 fig. To harden in some vitious practice, to season.

निरण *n* The belly below the navel, hypogastrium. 2 The pudendum of a female animal.

नि. करणें To distend the pudendum (previously to bringing forth)—a female beast.

निरत *a* S Excessively attached or devoted to.

निरंतर *ad* (S) Constantly, incessantly, unpausingly: also continuously or contiguously, without intervening space.

निरंतर *a* (S) Having contact with; being without space intervening. 2 Constant or incessant: also continuous or contiguous. [ing, extreme.]

निरतिशय *a* S Superlative, transcendent, exceeding.

निरपण *n* Scrapings and wipings of a dish of food. Pr. नि. खाई तें मोठें होई मळ्यांत जाई तें केंवें खाई. [ing up or off &c.]

निरपणी *f* (Verbal of निरपणें) Scraping or wiping.

निरपणें *v c* To scrape or wipe up or off; or to push aside esp. with the hand (any liquid or moist substance). Pr. मळत्या टिकाणीं हगवें आणि निरपत बसावें. 2 fig. To repair (a fault) by suffering; to make amends; to pay for. 3 To draw

roughly or forcibly (a sword from its scabbard, a leafy twig, entangled hair, wet cloth &c. through the hand or fingers). 4 (with वर of o. To draw upon; तरवार *f* being understood.) To get furiously angry with; as सी बोलतांच त्यानें मजवर निरपली.

निरपराध *a* (S) corruptly निरपराधी *a* That is without transgression or fault. 2 Used as *ad* Faultlessly, undeservedly, wrongly.

निरपूज *n* C A kind of rice.

निरपेक्ष *a* (S) Free from desire. Ex. जैसी निरपेक्षाची सांगता स्थिति॥ आशाबद्ध मनीं जल्पति॥ कां साहदेवमतासीं वेळसति॥ ज्योतिषी जैसे निजदेवे॥. 2 In popular understanding. Destitute, friendless, forlorn.

निरवजणे *vi* (Poetry.) To start or take fright at. निरवजणे *vc* & *i* To fill up or close up; to stuff or block up (an orifice or aperture). Ex. सुखी आणि नासिका नयनी बाल निरवजले रजकणी.

निरभिमान *a* (S) pop. निरभिमानी *a* Exempt from haughtiness or pride, lowly, humble.

निरभ *a* (S) Cloudless.

निरभ *n* (S) Uncloudedness.

निरय *m* S The name of a hell. Ex. होसी सदा निरयदारणलोकवासी॥. [ed.]

निरगल *a* S Unobstructed, unimpeded, uncheck-

निरर्थक *a* (S) sometimes निरर्थ *a* Devoid of meaning or sense—a word. 2 Wanting profit or advantage—labor. 3 Vain, empty, unavailing. 4 Uncalled for, unnecessary.

निरलस *a* S Devoid of sloth or sluggishness; active, busy, bustling, stirring.

निरवकाश *a* (S) That is without leisure. 2 That is without any time remaining; of which the term or period is filled or expired. 3 That is without room or space.

निरवणो/निरवणूक *f* (निरविणे) Consigning over; committing in a formal manner.

निरवधि or निरवधिक *a* S Unlimited, interminable, infinite.

निरवयव *a* (S) Wanting limbs or members; wanting appendages or parts. Ex. निराकार निभेते परब्रह्म॥.

निरवयव अंक *m* In arithmetic. A number uncompounded with a fraction; a pure integer.

निरवलंब *a* (S) Destitute of patronage or support. 2 Not depending upon or sustained by, independent, absolute.

निरवानिरव *f* (निरविणे) Committing (as on setting out upon a journey) the children to the care of one, the cattle to the care of another, the house to that of a third &c.: also leaving one thing in the charge of many.

निरविणे *vc* To commit to the care and keeping of; to make over with particular injunctions or directions. Pr. निरविलें गुरू कोण्ही वेशीपर्यंत नेत नाहीं.

निरशन (S) Fasting utterly, keeping a fast wholly without eating; also such a fast; as नि० एकादशी. [raw—milk.]

निरशी *a* C Unmixed with water and unscalded, निरशी or सी *f* (नि & रस) Tastelessness. 2 Disgust, dislike, loathing. [lity; lower in goodness.]

निरस *a* (नोरस S) Of secondary or inferior quality. निरसणे *vc* (निरसन) To throw off; to put away; to reject, remove, cast out. Ex. जेणे नामसंकीर्तन करूनिया॥ निरसली सकळ प्रपंचमाया॥.

निरसणे *vi* (निरसन) To pass off or away; to die away; to pass and to be no more. Ex. प्राप्त होतां आत्मज्ञान॥ भ्रान्तिम निरसन जाय स्वये॥. Also

सांबजी अधीच होता उदास॥ मानीत संसाराचा वास॥ त्यावरी कांतेचा होता पाश॥ तोही अनायासे निरसला॥.

निरसन S Throwing off, removing, rejecting, refusing, disallowing.

निरसा *a* Neither scalded nor mixed with water;—used of milk. Note. दूध being neuter, निरसे or शे is the only form that occurs.

निरसा *a* P (Commonly निरस) Of secondary or inferior quality. [rejected, cast away.]

निरसित or निरस *p* S Thrown off, removed, निरसी *f* (निरस) Inferior condition or state, secondariness: opp. to सरसी. 2 Tiredness or weariedness (with a work or an occupation). *v* चे.

निरहंकार *a* (S) pop. निरहंकारी *a* Devoid of pride, humble, lowly. [S Lowliness.]

निरहंमान *a* S Lowly, humble. निरहंमानिता *f*

निरक्षर *a* (S) Illiterate.

निरा *m* (निरा H) The unfermented exudation from the Palmyra or Date-tree. 2 A sort of grass. 3 A river in the Dakhan.

निरा *a* (निरा H) Pure, mere, simple, unadulterate.

निराकरण *n* S निराकार *m* S निराकृति *f* S Throwing out or off, expelling, removing, rejecting. 2 Disallowing, refusing, denying.

निराकरणे *vc* (Poetry. निराकरण) To deny, refuse, negative &c. Ex. तो नव्हे तिचा पति म्हणेनि॥ असे निराकरिति नां येणे शब्दे.

निराकार *a* (S) Void of form or figure.

निराकांक्ष *a* (S) Free from desire.

निराकृत *p* S Thrown out or off, expelled, rejected, disallowed, refused.

निराचार *a* S Who have not the ordinances of the Vedas, i. e. barbarian, uncivilized, savage.

निरांजन *n* (Properly निरंजन) A metal lamp-dish. [shiny—a place.]

निराट *a* W Free from shade; open and sun-

निराधार *a* (S) Void of foundation or support;—used both of things destitute of it and of God as exempt from the need of it.

निरानिपटा *m* निरानिपटारा *m* (निरा or नीर & निपटणे. Gathering up and disposing of all the remnants and et ceteras of a work.) Bringing to completion (by filling in omissions, by touching up or finishing off the imperfections &c.) of a begun work or business: also clearing off or despatching (of suits, cases, affairs). *v* कर *g*. of o. 2 Familiarly. Complete cleansing, clearing, stripping, spoiling, carrying off (as of the goods of a house, of the viands of a feast or a dish &c.) *v*

निरानिस्तारा *m* See निस्तारनिस्तार. [कर *g*. of o.]

निरापेक्ष *a* (Properly निरपेक्ष) Free from desire.

निराभास *a* S Void of empty semblance or appearance; void of illusion or unreality. An attribute of God. Opp. to साभास. See ex. under प्रतिभास. 2 Incapable of being represented by any similitude or of being apprehended by any fancy or mental conception—the Deity. Ex. मायाशबल ऐसे ही म्हणिजे तथाचे निगा॥ तैसा भासतो नि०॥.

निराम *a* S (निर & आम) A term of medicine. That is not sprung from crudities or indigestion—a fever or disorder; that is पिचायित, कफायित &c. Opp. to साम.

निरामय *a* (S) Free from sickness; healthy or that is in health. 2 Free from diseases or insalubrity—a country or place. 3 Popularly. Unanxious, untroubled, unfearful, tranquil—a person, sleep: also free from disturbance—a place, ser-

निरालंब *a* (S) See निरवलंब. [vice, business.]

निरालय *a* S Imperishable.

निरालस्य *n* S Freedom from laziness or indolence; activity, alertness, briskness, diligence.

निराविणे *vc* C To separate and spread abroad; to open or lay out loosely and widely (clothes, grain &c. to the sun or air).

निराश *a* (S) pop. निरास *a* Despondent, despairing, hopeless. 2 Undesirous; that has relinquished or lost the wish of.

निराशेणे or निरासणे *vi* (Esp. in poetry. From निराशा) To give up hope; to despair or despond.

निराशा *f* (S) Despair or despondency. 2 Freedom from desire or exemption from hope—desire and hope being hostile to that quietude which (in the doctrine of quietism) is the supreme beatitude. Ex. त्या कर्माचे निराशे प्रकाशे स्वस्वरूप.

निराश्रय *a* (S) pop. निराश्रयी *a* Devoid of shelter or protection, lit. fig. [less.]

निराश्रित *a* (S) Unsheltered, unprotected, friendless. निरास *m* S निरासन *n* S Throwing off, removing, rejecting. [lessness.]

निरास *f* (Vulgar. निराशा S) Despair or hopelessness. निराहार *m* (S) Abstinence from food, fasting. 2 Abstinence from the usual substantial or solid food.

निराहार *a* S pop. निराहारी *a* That observes the fast termed निराहार or that fasts gen. Ex. म्हणे मज निराहार्या होतें मरण॥ हा तंव करितो फळभक्षण॥.

निराळ *n* (Poetry.) The sky. Ex. सिंघनादे गरजे निराळीं॥ दिग्गजांचीं बसलीं टाळीं॥. (टाळीं is for कानटाळीं).

निराळा *a* Separate, disjoined, parted, distinct. 2 Different, other. 3 Disjoined or distinct from; diverse from, disagreeing with, or foreign to. Used in comp. as मजी-संप्रदाया-रीती-माणसा-लोका-सुलखा-धर्मा-आज्ञे-निराळा. See other ex. under वेगळा Sig. IV.

निराळेपोटी *ad* With empty belly.

निरिच्छ *a* S Void of desire or wish.

निरिच्छा *f* S Absence of desire or wish.

निरिंद्रिय *a* S Impotent, imbecile, incapable of procreation.

निरौ *f* (निरण) A fold or plait of the dhotar or लुगडे. 2 A plait or ply gen. 3 The intervening ridge between the channels of a screw or the jutting and retiring portions of the two sidebeams of a sugarpress.

निरौम *m* n (Usually निरौम) Ballast.

निरौह *a* S Void of desire or wish; also lacking all engagement or attachment of mind.

निरौक्षण *n* S Beholding closely and attentively.

निरौक्षणे *vc* (निरौक्षण) To behold or view narrowly or minutely; to inspect, to scrutinize.

निरौक्षित *p* S Contemplated or viewed closely.

निरुक्त *p* S Described by statement of its properties and circumstances; defined. [description.]

निरुक्ति *f* S Defining, describing; definition or निरुता or ते *ad* (Poetry.) Certainly, positively, surely, verily. Ex. ज्ञानोपदेशाचीं निरुते पाचभूत जे.

निरुत्तर *a* (S) That is at a loss for an answer; silenced, posed, dumfounded.

निरुत्साह *a* (S) Dispirited. 2 Heartless; void of निरुंद *a* Narrow. [energy or zeal.]

निरुद्ध *p* S Fastened, bound, confined, restrained, checked.

निरुद्योग *a* (S) pop. निरुद्योगी *a* Destitute of employment or business. 2 Averse from employment; living in idleness. [confers no favors.]

निरुपकारी *a* (S) Ungrateful. 2 Ungracious, that

निरुपद्रव *a* (S) Free from molestation, annoyance, disturbance. 2 *unc* Harmless, inoffensive.

निरूपम *a* (S) pop. निरूपम्य *a* Incomparable, unrivaled, unequalled.

निरूपयोग *a* (S) pop. निरूपयोगी *a* Unsuitable, not answering the purpose. 2 Useless.

निरुपाधि or निरुपाधीक *a* (निर् & उपाधि) Free from molestation or trouble.

निरुपाय *a* (S) pop. निरुपायी *a* That is without remedy or resource, helpless. 2 Irremediable.

निरुपाय *m* (S) Remedilessness: also helplessness. [over and finish a chunām work. *v* लाव.

निरु *m* Fine lime prepared with masálá to rub
निरु *a* Pure, simple, genuine, unadulterate.

निरूपक *a* S That describes, delineates, marks out. 2 That narrates, tells, declares, indicates.

निरूपण *n* (S) Describing or delineating. 2 Narrating, declaring, telling, indicating. Ex. तुका म्हणे निरोपणी ॥ शेट झाले ब्रह्मज्ञानी ॥; also पुराणी बैसतां जावून ॥ तो निरोपण निघालें ॥

निरूपणीय *a* S (Proper or suitable) to be described or delineated; also to be narrated or told.

निरूपिणें *vc* (निरूपण) To describe or delineate. 2 To narrate, tell, declare.

निरूपित *p* (S) Described. 2 Narrated or told.

निरूप्य *a* S (Possible, purposed, necessary) to be described or delineated; also to be narrated or told. [demigod and ruler of that quarter.

निर्ऋति *f* S The south-west quarter. 2 *m* A

निरेखणें *vc* (निरीक्षण S through نريکھنا H) To behold or contemplate intently. 2 To inspect or examine closely (gold, gems &c.)

निरोग *a* निरोगी *a* (नोरोग S) That is without disease or sickness; healthy or in health; well.

निरोगी करणें To heal or cure. Ex. रामवाचा निरोगी करो ॥ अल्प मात्र भवाचा ॥

निरोध *m* (S) Restraining or confining: restraint or confinement: also obstructing or impeding gen.

निरोधक *a* S That restrains, confines, controls, checks: also that obstructs or impedes.

निरोधणें *vc* (Poetry. निरोधन) To restrain or confine; to control or check; to obstruct or impede. Ex. वर्म जाणति त्या एकला एकवटा ॥ बैसतील वाटा निरोधुनि ॥

निरोधन *n* S Restraining, confining, checking: also obstructing or impeding.

निरोप *m* (निरूपण S) A message. 2 Honorable dismissal or discharge. *v* दे. 3 Permission to depart; leave as given or taken to go. *v* दे, घे.

निरोपण, निरोपिणें, निरोपित For निरूपण &c.

निरोपानिरोपी *ad* (निरोप by redup.) By means of message; by command transmitted through another orally.

निरोप्या *a* (निरोप) That carries or bears a message. 2 One charged with instructions to communicate: as disting. from one who has authority to direct or act according to circumstances.

निर्गणचा *a* Incapable, incompetent, altogether unapt and ungifted (capable of making an image of the निर्गुण the deity devoid of all image, figure, and property,—i. e. an utter do-nothing). Used with-कारकून-कारभारी-कारिगर-कसबी &c.

निर्गत *f* (निर्गति S) Success; favorable termination or issue. 2 Happy issue or exit out of;—used of persons. 3 *f n* An export: also impost on exports.

निर्गत *p* S Passed by; come out of or from.

निर्गंध *a* (S) Inodorous, wanting scent or smell.

निर्गम *m* (S) Happy issue out of. 2 End, termination, result, issue. 3 Going forth or out.

निर्गलित *p* S Well strained, sifted, or cleaned;

cleared of all filth and dross. 2 fig. Purified of craft and guile;—used of मन-अंतःकरण-वृत्ति or मनोवृत्ति.

निर्गलितार्थ *m* S The condensed sense; the essence, moral, pith, sum and substance.

निर्गंड *f* (निर्गंधि S) A fast or firm knot; the holding knot (whether reef-knot or grannam's knot.) Opp. to स्लटगंड or निसरगंड Slipknot.

निर्गुंडी *f* S pop. निर्गुंड *f* or निर्गुंड *f* or निर्गुंडी *f* A shrub, Vitex negundo or trifolia. It is distinguished into कातरी निर्गुंडी & सादो निर्गुंडी. The leaves are used in fumigations.

निर्गुण *a* (S) pop. निर्गुणी *a* That is without attributes or properties;—used of the Deity. 2 That is without good qualities or properties.

निर्गुणसाक्षात्कार *m* S Spiritual (not external and sensible) manifestation afforded of himself by the Deity. निर्गुणसाक्षात्कारी One to whom such manifestation is made.

निर्घृण *a* S Pitiless or uncompassionate.

निर्घोर *a* Free from apprehension or solicitude.

Ex. शिव नि० होऊनि देख ॥ दुखनि पावे कौतुक ॥ 2 Void of misgiving or hesitation.

निर्जन *a* (S) Uninhabited. 2 Lonely, solitary, unfrequented—a place.

निर्जर *a* (S) Immortal, imperishable, not obnoxious to decrepitude or decay.

निर्जल *a* (S) Wholly wanting or having but little water—a country &c. 2 In which water even is not to be drunk—a fast.

निर्जली or ली *f* or निर्जली एकादशी *f* (निर्जल) A term for the eleventh day of the bright half of च्युष्ट. A rigid fast day, even water being forbidden.

निर्जित *p* S Utterly conquered or subdued. Ex. ते बुद्धिसाक्षिर्ले निर्जित केली तुवाचि ॥ [tions.

निर्जितेंद्रिय *a* S Of subdued passions and affections.

निर्जीव *a* (S) Destitute of life; whether inanimate or exanimate. 2 Weak, infirm, feeble. 3 fig. Flimsy, unsubstantial, fragile.

निर्झर *m* S A spring (of water). 2 A precipitous descent of water, a torrent.

निर्णय *m* (S) Determination or settlement; decision or conclusion after investigation. 2 In law. Sentence, decision, decree. [cision.

निर्णयपत्र *n* (S) The record of a sentence or decision.

निर्णयो or निर्णायक *a* S That determines, decides, judges. 2 That tends to determine or settle; conclusive, decisive.

निर्णित *p* (S) Determined, decided, settled, concluded. 2 Sentenced, decreed.

निर्णय *a* S (Possible, purposed, necessary, fit) to be determined, decided, settled.

निर्तुटक *n* (निर् for निर् & तुटणें) Breaking up or dissolving (of an intercourse, an association); settling (of a quarrel &c.) [composed, ended.

निर्तुटक *a* Broken up or dissolved: also settled, निर्तुला *a* (S) Unparalleled, unequalled, unique.

निर्दत्त or -दधान *a* That is in easy circumstances; exempt from indigence or straitness.

निर्दम *a* Pure, unadulterated, unalloyed: also simple, mere, unmingled with things of other kinds. [unfeeling.

निर्दय *a* (S) pop. निर्दयी *a* Merciless, pitiless, निर्दलन *n* or निर्दलना *f* S pop. निर्दलण or निर्दालण *n* & निर्दलणी or निर्दालणी *f* Demolishing, devastating, or destroying utterly. Ex. तुझे दळ अवघें निर्दालण ॥ इंद्रजित गांजिला ॥ 2 Slubbing over.

निर्दलित *p* S Utterly demolished or destroyed.

निर्दालणें *vc* (निर्दलन) To demolish, devastate, destroy. 2 To slubber over; to execute or perform roughly.

निर्दिष्ट *p* (S) Described, depicted, indicated, pointed out. 2 Ordered, directed, enjoined.

निर्दृष्ट *a* S Exempt from fault, blemish, defect.

निर्देश *m* (S) Description, depicting, indicating, pointing out. 2 Order, command, authoritative direction.

निर्दैव *a* (S) Luckless. [imperfection.

निर्दोष *a* (S) Free from fault, defect, blemish, निर्द्वंद्व *n* S Absence of strife or contention: also attrib. free from contention or strife. 2 The quality or the doctrine of Oneness (of the Deity and of the universe); or of Oneness of all things: also attrib. that holds this doctrine; or that views himself to be identified with the Divine essence.

निर्धन *a* (S) Destitute of wealth, poor.

निर्धातु or निर्धातुक S pop. निर्धात *a* Wanting semen genitale or stamina; impotent, imbecile. 2 Poor, indigent.

निर्धार *m* (S) Certainty; settledness of mind or judgment regarding; positive assurance or persuasion. 2 A resolution, a determination, a positive purpose. 3 Determinedness or ascertainedness (of a matter or subject). [fixing.

निर्धारण *n* S Ascertaining, settling, determining, निर्धारणीय *a* S (Proper or suitable) to be determined, decided, settled, fixed.

निर्धारणें *vc* (Poetry. निर्धारण) To determine, ascertain, settle. Ex. सग आपसयाचि उमजला ॥ दिशा निर्धारक लागला ॥; also जेणें काळें पायीं अनुसरलें चित्त ॥ निर्धारितां दित जालें ऐसें ॥

निर्धारित *p* S Determined, settled, ascertained.

निर्धार्य *a* S (Possible, purposed, necessary, occurring &c.) to be determined or settled; determinable, ascertainable, fixable.

निर्धास *a* (A licentious formation from निर् & धासो from دهشت A) That is without awe or apprehension; utterly regardless, fearless, and careless.

निर्धूत *a* (S Greatly agitated or shaken.) Stripped, pilled, fleeced, utterly spoiled or divested—a man, town, field, tree.

निर्धूतपाप *a* S Whose sins are wholly removed.

निर्धूम *a* (S) Smokeless.

निर्धाक *a* (निर् & धाका) Exempt from danger or hazard—a place, a business &c.

निर्नामक *a* S Nameless, unnamed, anonymous.

निर्नायक *a* (S) Wanting a head or ruler.

निर्नायकी *f* (निर्नायक) Absence of, or the state of wanting, a head or ruler; anarchy, interregnum.

निर्नासिक *a* (S) Noseless.

निर्निमित्त *ad* (S) Causelessly, without ground or reason. [fig.

निर्फळ *a* (Better निष्फळ) Destitute of fruit, lit.

निर्बध *m* (S) Determination, resolution, pertinacity of pursuit or purpose. 2 A rule, a regulation, an ordinance. 3 Restraint, control, rule.

निर्बल *a* (S) pop. निर्बळ *a* Powerless.

निर्बलपक्ष *m* In law. The weak side of a cause. Hence weak condition gen.

निर्बली खेळ-डाव-प्रकार &c. *m* Terms at chess. That mode of playing in which only the undefended pieces are to be taken.

निर्बाण *a* (S) That has quitted or is without house, family, and worldly concerns.

निर्बाणी *m* (निर्बाण S) An order, or an individual of it, of Gosávis. They differ from निर्जनी

in that they go about stark naked, whilst those observe the decency of a लंगोटी.

निर्वाणी *a* (निर्वाण *S*) Daring, forward, eager and energetic (in dangers or difficulties). [able.

निर्वाध *a* (*S*) Blameless, faultless, unobjection-

निर्वी *n* (The state in which even the seed is wanting.) Utter negation or absence of; utter extirpation or extinction.

निर्वीज *a* (*S*) Devoid of seed—certain fruits &c. 2 fig. Extirpated, exterminated, annihilated. 3 Groundless—a report, a statement.

निर्वीज *n* (*S*) Utter extirpation and extinction of.

निर्वुद्धि *a* (*S*) pop. निर्वुद्ध & निर्वूज *a* Stupid, dull, of feeble understanding.

निर्वूज *a* A term at cards. Of which the hand or the play needs no बूज (cards to supply). 2 A term at chess.

निर्वाध *a* *S* Uninstructed or untaught. 2 Knowing without having been instructed or taught. 3 Incapable of receiving instruction.

निर्भय *a* (*S*) Fearless. 2 Safe, secure, free from likelihood of harm. [for apprehension.

निर्भय *n* (*S*) Freedom from danger or ground

निर्भर *a* (*S* Poetry.) Filled with; as आनन्द-निर्भर, शोकनिर्भर, लोभनिर्भर.

निर्भर *m* (*S* Much, excessive.) Intent and pertinacious pursuit or purpose; determined bent or bearing (of the mind or affections); fullness of delight in or appetency for. *v* घर, देव, राख. 2 Complete conversancy with. 3 Reliance, trust, resting upon. [proach, abuse.

निर्भर्त्तण *v c* (Poetry. निर्भर्त्तना) To revile, re-
निर्भर्त्तन *n* *S* निर्भर्त्तना *f* (*S*) Treating with contumely and indignity; reviling, abusing, cursing.
निर्भर्त्तित *p* *S* Reviled, abused, contumeliously treated. [destiny.

निर्भाग्य *a* *S* Destitute of fortune or propitious
निर्भोड *a* Wanting deference or regard; rudely or bluntly forward. [render Impenetrability.

निर्भयता *f* (*S*) A term adopted by translators to
निर्भेल *a* Void of (heterogeneous) mixture; pure, simple, homogeneous.

निर्धोत or तो *f* Certainty, conviction, assurance, persuasion of judgment or mind.

निर्धोत *a* Certain, sure, confident, not doubting. 2 Used as *ad* Certainly, indubitably, unquestionably. 3 Unhesitatingly, without apprehension or misgiving.

निर्भय *a* (*S*) Free from envy or jealousy.

निर्भय *a* (*S*) Unpeopled or uninhabited: also unarmed or unfurnished with men; unmanned.

निर्भय *a* *S* (निर् & भय Mine.) Exempt from affection or concern (for anything); that regards nothing as his own or as interesting to him—a saint. Also निर्भयल *n* & निर्भयता *f* Exemption &c.

निर्भय *a* (*S*) Loose, licentious, unbridled: and fig. unbounded, excessive, extravagant.

निर्भय *a* (*S*) pop. निर्भय *a* Void of dirt or impurity, lit. fig., clean, clear, pure, unsullied, guileless: also unadulterated, unalloyed &c.

निर्भय *m* A tree, *Strychnos potatorum*. Rox.

निर्भय *f* The name of a shrub.

निर्भय *a* Relating to the village निर्भय (in the Carnatic). Used of तांब्या, गडवा, अपखरा, पळो, उपकर्णी, पंचपात्री, and articles of clothing &c. manufactured there. [fectd gen.

निर्भय *p* *S* Created: also made, produced, effected.

निर्भय *a* *S* Uninhabited or unpeopled.

निर्भय *a* *S* Not illusory or deceptive, free from माया.

निर्भय *n m* (*S*) Flowers and other articles of an offering now become stale. 2 Flowers &c. which, by handling, are become unfit to be offered. 3 A person or thing worn out of favor or notice, fallen in estimation, become stale and worthless.

निर्भय *v c* (निर्भय *S*) To create. 2 (Poetry.) To cause, produce, effect, make. Ex. दिशा जा-
लितो चंद्रमा आजि दाहा ॥ असा निर्भयता या तनुमाजी दाहा ॥. 3 To predestine or preordain.

निर्भय *p* (*S*) Created: also made, formed, or produced gen. 2 Predestined or predetermined.

निर्भय *p* (*S*) Loosed or set free gen., disjoined, separated &c.

निर्भय *a* (*S*) pop. निर्भय *a* That is without its roots or without root. 2 Eradicated or extirpated, lit. fig. 3 That is without root, basis, authority &c., unfounded, unauthorized, inauthentic.

निर्भय or निर्भयल *n* *S* Extirpation, eradication, utter destruction, lit. fig. [freeing.

निर्भयन *n* *S* Setting at large, liberating, loosing,

निर्भय *a* (*S*) Devoid of that spiritual ignorance which is the ground of belief in the reality of worldly objects and of fascination or attraction by them. 2 Of whom the tender affections are unexercised and unengaged.

निर्भय *n* *S* Setting forth (on a journey); starting, departing. 2 Going forth or out.

निर्भय *m* *S* Sap, juice, gum &c., any natural exudation. Ex. of comp. खदिर-गुग्गुल-घात्री-पिप्पल-वद-
री-बबुल-वृक्ष-शुक्र-सरल-सर्ज-निर्भय. 2 Extract, decoction, infusion.

निर्भय or निर्भयक *a* *S* Incongruous, inconsistent, incoherent, unduly connected; incompatible, unreasonable &c. [impudent.

निर्भय *a* (*S*) Shameless, immodest, indecent,
निर्भय *a* *S* Unanointed or unsmeared. 2 fig. and pop. Uncontaminated; unparticipant of or unimplicated in (some criminality or wickedness).

निर्भय *a* (*S*) That on being boiled or broiled does not become खरकटा;—used of an article of food. 2 fig. Conducted without the usual feasting and merrymaking;—said contemptuously of a marriage.

निर्भय *a* (*S*) pop. निर्भय *a* Unavaricious, un-cupidinous, uncovetous. 2 Disinterested or unselfish.

निर्भय *v c* (Poetry. निर्भय) To describe, delineate, define. [exact description.

निर्भय *n* *S* Definition, delineation, close and
निर्भयनीय *a* *S* (Proper or fit) to be defined or closely described.

निर्भय *m* (*S*) Extinction of a race or family.

निर्भय *a* (*S*) Childless.

निर्भय कलम *n* The ghost or *umbra* of an extinct family. It haunts the family that now occupies its place and tenements. [निर्भय.

निर्भय *n* *S* Conducting or carrying on. See
निर्भयनीय *a* *S* (Proper or suitable) to be conducted, carried on, managed.

निर्भय *p* *S* Conducted through or on; managed, accomplished &c. See निर्भय.

निर्भय *a* *S* (Possible, purposed, necessary, or suitable) to be defined or closely described.

निर्भय *n* (*S*) Extremity or extreme distress; the state of one reduced to his last resource. 2 fig. Death. 3 The ultimatum of man,—emancipation from matter and reunion with the Deity.

निर्भय करणें To do to extremity or the utmost; to carry to excess or to its farthest bounds. Ex. परकारणी बेचिळे प्राण ॥ एकादशी केली निर्भय ॥.

निर्भय *a* *S* Departed, utterly gone, lit. fig.; e. g. defunct or dead; emancipated from matter or from distinct existence; extinguished or gone out; gone down or set—a heavenly body. 2 Refraining, desisting, ceasing from. 3 Used for निर्भयता *q. v.* infra.

निर्भयता or निर्भयनीय *a* Reserved for, or appropriate to, the extremity or end (to the uttermost, highest degree, last stage &c.); as निर्भयनीय बाण (also, in poetry, निर्भयबाण) Arrow viewed as one's last hope or dernière ressource; निर्भयनीय तारू Saviour in extremity; “helper in time of need;” (a name of God;) निर्भयनीय जबाब Answer when it comes to the worst; and निर्भयता सेवती or-मित्र, निर्भयनीय माया or-चि-
किता, निर्भयनीय वाट, निर्भयनीय शक्ति, निर्भयनीय शस्त्र &c. Applications such as निर्भयनीय कळा-कटकट-
भांडण-युद्ध-भाषण-जबाब &c., and renderings such as Desperate, mortal, furious, violent, extravagant &c., or (as in निर्भयशब्दें ताडिला ॥ and in निर्भय-
पथ-प्रायश्चित्त-तप-उपोषण) such as Strict, stern, severe, austere, rigorous &c. are accommodate: the one pervading sense is EXTREME. 2 निर्भयता (not निर्भयनीय) is further Pertaining or relating to the extremity or end; as निर्भयता समय-प्रसंग-
अवसर-काळ-वेळ. [as *sn* A calm.

निर्भय *a* (*S*) Calm, still, not windy. 2 Used
निर्भय *a* *S* That is not to be averted or hindered, inavertible, irresistible.

निर्भयन *n* *S* Expatriating, banishing, expelling from one's home or abiding place. [or solicitude.

निर्भयन *a* *S* (निर् & वासना) Devoid of desire

निर्भय *m* (*S*) Conducting, carrying on, managing, accomplishing; conduct, management, accomplishment. 2 Supporting, maintaining, carrying through, establishing. 3 Carrying off; bringing on to its end; removing, i. e., by implication, lightening and rendering bearable (hunger, cold, rain &c. by makeshift food, clothing &c; or an evil in general by measures of mitigation): also the removal or being removed by such measures.
निर्भय करणें *g.* of *o.* To manage with; to shift with.

निर्भयक *a* *S* That conducts, carries on, manages, performs: that carries through, maintains to the end, establishes: that carries off or removes. See the noun.

निर्भयणें *v c* (See निर्भय) To conduct, carry on, manage &c.: also to carry off or away &c.

निर्भय *a* *S* (Possible, purposed, necessary &c.) to be carried through, on, away, off. See निर्भय.

निर्भयता *m* *R* Assurance or persuasion regarding; confidence of or in; satisfaction of mind. *v* अस or हो *g.* of *o.* also *v* दे. Ex. हा गडी तुम्ही चाकरीस देवा द्याचा निर्भयता देईन or मला आहे.

निर्भयक *a* (*S*) Of unchanging purpose; being “without variableness or shadow of turning”—the Deity. 2 Not admitting of difference or otherness (betwixt one's own spirit and the divine essence).

निर्भयकार *a* (*S*) That is without change or variableness. 2 Of unchanged or unaltered form or quality. 3 fig. Unruffled or unmoved—the mind. [out change or variableness.

निर्भयकारी *a* (Properly निर्भयकार) That is with-
निर्भय *a* (*S*) Free from obstructions, embarrassments, difficulties. 2 as *ad* Unobstructedly, undisputedly, freely, smoothly. [troubles.

निर्भय *n* (*S*) Freedom from difficulties and
निर्भय *p* *S* Wearied, tired. 2 fig. Wearied with, disgusted with, loathing, nauseating.

निर्विवाद *a* (S) Indisputable or undisputed. 2 as *ad* Without contention or discussion.

निर्विके *a* (S) Undiscriminating.

निर्विष *a* (S) Void of poison, not venomous. 2 fig. That has subdued pride, anger, envy, malice.

निर्विषय *a* S Exempt from every (sensual, sensible, or mundane) object of attachment or desire.

निर्विषी *f* S A plant, Curcuma Zedoaria.

निर्वीण *a* (Poetry. For निर्विण S) Wearied with, esp. wearied with or loathing mundane engagements and pursuits. [झाली क्षोणी ॥

निर्वीर *a* (S) Destitute of heroes. Ex. नि०

निर्वीर्य *a* (S) Devoid of masculine vigor; imbecile, impotent. 2 That is without virtue, inefficacious, powerless—a medicine &c. 3 fig. Spiritless, cowardly, chicken-hearted.

निर्वृत्ति *f* S Final emancipation. 2 Completion, fulfilment, accomplishment. 3 Ceasing or abstaining from.

निर्वच *a* (S Poetry.) Inexhaustible, unconsumable, imperishable, that passes not away. See ex. under सवेच.

निर्वेद *m* S Disgust, loathing, nausea.

निर्वेध *a* (S) That is without anxiety; free from any pressing care. 2 Free from interruption and disturbance.

निर्वैर *n* (S) The state of being without an enemy.

निर्वैर *a* (S) That is an enemy to none. 2 That has no enemy.

निर्व्यसन *a* (S) pop. निर्व्यसनी *a* Free from bad habits or propensities. 2 S Free from trouble, adversity, or evil—the Deity.

निर्व्याकूल *a* Free from anxiety, apprehension, or care. 2 Exempt from interruption or disturbance—a place. [business.

निर्व्यापार *a* (S) Destitute of employment or निर्व्यग्राशौच *n* S Pollution arising from carrying a corpse.

निवहार & निवहारी Properly निराहार & निराहारी. निवंगो or निवंगळी, निवंधी or निवंधळी & निवंधणे See निळंगो & निळंगणे.

निवंधणे *vi* (Poetry.) To be fagged or wearied: also to be wearied with.

निवाख or खी or निवखी *a* (नि & लाख) Unfilled with lac or sealing-wax—a trinket.

निवागी *a* (नि & लाग) Not worm-eaten, or not subject to be attacked by worms;—used of grain, kinds of wood.

निवाजरा *a* Shameless, impudent, brazen-faced. 2 fig. Applied to the seed of a certain grass often found amongst cleaned rice.

निवाज *n* (نيالام H) An auction; an outcry.

निवाज *n* m Ballast. [tion of boiled rice-flour,

निवगरी or निवग्री *f* A dish or certain preparation

निवटणे *vi* (नि & वटणे) To look full and as ready to burst—certain fruits, tumors, pustules. 2 To become conspicuous; to stand forth eminently and strikingly (for good or evil attainments or qualities); to turn out. 3 To come out clear and determinate; to stand in open manifestation—a counsel, an affair, a matter gen.

निवटणे *vc* (Poetry. निवटन S) To kill or destroy. Ex. निवटनी असुर समस्त ॥ अथोध्यस येईल रघुनाथ ॥ Also निवटिची विगुण त्रिपुर ॥ Also दानशूल समस्त याचकदरिद्र निवटिले ॥ [ing its seeds).

निवटणे *vc* To clean or clear (cotton by extract-nivata *m* The name of a fish.

निवड *f* Choosing, selecting, picking out.

निवड *f* Dislike. Gen. used in conjunction with आवड Liking.

निवड or निवडक *a* Select, choice, picked, culled. 2 निवड is used (wrongly) in the sense Rejected after a picking, refuse.

निवडंग or निवडिंग, निवडुंग or निवडुंगट *n* m Cactus Indicus or opuntia, or Opuntia Dillenii, Prickly pear. There are many varieties; designated generally by some prefix; as तिघारी निवडुंग, फया निवडुंग or फणेरें निवडुंग, काटे निवडुंग.

निवडणी or निवडणूक *f* (Verbal of निवडणे *vc*) Picking, choosing &c.

निवडणे *vc* To choose, select, cull, pick out. 2 fig. To decide, determine, settle; i. e. to cull out the true or right of the case.

निवडणे *vi* Commonly निवटणे *vi*.

निवण *n* Any cooling application to inflamed eyes. 2 also निवणे *n* A hole near the चूल or fireplace, on which the pot is placed to cool.

निवणे *n* A ring of grass, to be placed under a pitcher &c.

निवणे *vi* To cool—anything heated. Pr. शिजे तेां राहवते निवे तेां राहवत नाही. 2 fig. To abate or decrease; to be assuaged or mitigated—a pestilence &c., an uproar or a hubbub, anger, lust, cupidity: also to become cool and calm—an inflamed or excited, or a fervid or glowing person. Ex. आपणचि नाही निवाला पै अंगें ॥ यर्थ करूं लागे गुरू गुरू ॥ 3 To be spent—a cannon-ball. [con.

निवता *f* (न्यूनता S) Deficiency, want, lack. Neg.

निवगरी *f* (Or निवगरी) A preparation of boiled rice-flour,—an unstuffed saucer-form puff.

निवर्तक *a* S That turns back &c. (Actively.)

निवर्तणे *vi* (निवर्तन) To turn back or from; to desist or cease. 2 fig. To die.

निवर्तन *n* S Turning back (Whether in the neuter or active sense.)

निवर्तित *p* S Turned back or from.

निवल्काडे *n* W A plant, Euphorbia tortilis.

निवली *f* W The milk-bush, Euphorbia antiquorum or tirucalli. 2 A particular tree.

निवविणे *vc* (निवणे) To cool (a thing heated). 2 fig. To abate, assuage, mitigate, moderate; to cool or calm gen.

निवळ *f* The clear liquid of any mixture which remains after settlement. 2 The nett amount.

निवळा *a* Clean, clear, pellucid, limpid—water &c., eyes, sky &c., and fig. guileless, ingenuous, pure.

निवळ *ad* Clearly, evidently, without doubt or question: candidly, plainly, without disguise: simply, merely, without fuss or ado.

निवळगांव *f* A calm and quiet juncture: also an encounter or a meeting with leisure and freedom of spirit.

निवळण *n* C Any cooling application to inflamed eyes. 2 The clear subsiding or rising liquor of any mixture. 3 Anything put into a muddy liquor to clear it.

निवळणे *vi* (निवळ) To become clear, limpid, pure—water &c: to become clear and bright—eyes or countenance, the sky, a dark night &c. 2 fig. To become cool, calm, quiet, peaceable, gentle, tame—an excited or excitable person, a violent or wild animal; to become sober, steady, staid—a wild youth: to settle down on maturity into improved quality—a tree which, when young, produces bad fruit: to become mellow—fruit which, when fresh-gathered, is distasteful: to lose its intoxicating quality through steeping—हरीक, तमाखू &c.: to settle down in general into good condition. 3 To become proficient or bright (in any business, art, science).

निवळनितळ *a* Clean and limpid; clear and pure; free from all foulness, drossiness, or dullness: also cool and calm; tranquil and serene; composed and placid. A comprehensive or indefinite compound. See the components.

निवळशंख *m* A significant term for Water pure and pellucid, or for Buttermilk of a clear bright white. Hence fig. a pure Ignoramus or Tabularasa: also a wretch unsoiled by the possession of a single copper-piece.

निवळी *f* (निवळ) The clear liquid of any mixture which remains after settlement. 2 A tree of which the seeds are used to clear muddy water, Strychnos potatorum: also the seeds. 3 A particular creeper. 4 C The reins or guiding rope of a bullock. [decree.

निवाडपत्र *n* In law. The record of a decision; a

निवाडा *m* Settlement, adjustment, decision.

निवाडापोवाडा *m* (निवाडा by redup.) Deliverance, escape, happy issue out of (difficulty, danger, or trouble). Somewhat especially used of the safe issue of a woman out of the perils of childbearing.

निवाणे *n* (निवाण) Destruction, great damage or injury, ruin or spoiledness. *v* कर *g*. of *o*. [a place.

निवात *a* (निवात S) Still, quiet, undisturbed—

निवात *ad* (निवात S) Still, quietly, without stirring or speaking. Ex. तेव्हां क्षण येक रघुनाथ ॥ नि० न बोले चिंताक्रांत ॥

निवात *n* (S) Absence of wind, a calm.

निवात *a* S Calm, still, not windy.

निवातले *n* (नोव & आंतला. Something from within the roof.) A covert term for a disorder supposed to proceed from the falling upon the body of the sperm of a mouse. Ex. त्याला नि० झालें; also निवातल्याचा उपद्रव, निवातल्याची वाधा.

निवारक *a* S That turns back; and fig. that prevents, averts, wards off, opposes, prohibits, debars.

निवारण *n* (S) Turning back; and fig. prohibiting, preventing, precluding, averting, warding off &c. 2 or निवारणपत्र *n* (S) A prohibitory note, from his employer, to one employed to demand payment of debts. [back or away from.

निवारणोय *a* S (Proper or suitable) to be turned

निवारणे *vc* (निवारण) To turn back or away from; and fig. to prevent, avert, ward off, hinder: also to interdict or prohibit.

निवारशी or निवारशीक or निवारोश *a* That is without heir, master, proprietor, or rightful claimant. [testate property.

निवारसमाल *m* Property without an heir. 2 In-

निवारसा *m* Non-possession of right of inheritance or other just pretension; the state of being without claim, title, or right to.

निवारा *m* Shelter (from wind, heat, rain &c.): also sheltered state.

निवायाचा That is under shelter. 2 That has been nursed in peace and seclusion; that knows not the storms of life; ignarus mali.

निवारित *p* (S) Turned back or away from; i. e. prohibited, prevented, averted, warded off.

निवारोश or स *a* See under निवारशी.

निवार्य *a* S (Possible, purposed, necessary, fit) to be turned back or away from.

निवास *m* S An abode, residence, or dwelling-place. 2 Residence, dwelling, abiding.

निवासी *a* S That resides or dwells. In comp. as मथुरानिवासी, द्वारकानिवासी.

निवाळणे *vi* Commonly निवळणे,

निवाळलें लोखंड *n* (Cooled iron.) A term for a hale and hearty old man.

निविष्ट *p* *S* Entered, lit. fig. 2 Seated, placed, established (as upon a stand, as in a post or an office). 3 Well-grounded in, proficient, conversant.

निवी *f* See नीवी. [ed around the neck.

निवीत *n* *S* The Brāhminical thread as suspended

निवृत्त *p* (*S*) Turned back or returned. (Whether in the neuter or passive sense.) 2 That has been stopped : also that has desisted or stood. 3 That confers emancipation from existence as a creature.

निवृत्तरजस्क *a* *S* Of whom (through advanced years) the menstrual flux is ceased.

निवृत्तरमण *a* *S* Of whom the power of sexual congress is departed, superannuated—a male.

निवृत्ति *f* (*S*) pop. निवृत्त *f* Turning back or from ; stopping, resting, ceasing ; bringing to or coming to a stand. Ex. of comp. आचार-आश्रय-उप-करण-कर्म-काल-क्रोध-खेद-ज्वर-ताप-दुःख-पाप-धर्म-मोक्ष-रोग-विघ्न-व्याधि-शंका-शोक-शोक-संकट-संदेह-संताप-संशय-संसार-क्षोभ-निवृत्ति. 2 Turning from (all effects, products, and created things, to the original cause or God). 3 Cessation from worldly concerns and engagements, *death* : or emancipation from separate existence, *absorption* : also (or

निवृत्तिमार्ग *m*) Retired and contemplative life ; disregard alike of the business and pleasures of the World, and of the ordinances and works prescribed by Religion : opp. to प्रवृत्तिमार्ग. Ex. प्रवृत्तिप्रसंगत दावो निवृत्ति ॥ त्या माधवातें समर्थीनि वृत्ति ॥

निवेदक *a* *S* That addresses, represents, states or tells to.

निवेदणं *v* *c* (निवेदन) To address, represent, declare, state or tell (to a superior). Ex. काय कामना असेल चित्ती ॥ ते मजप्रती निवेदी ॥ 2 To deliver, present, offer, give.

निवेदन *n* (*S*) Representation, stating, telling, relating (to a superior). 2 Delivering, presenting, offering, giving.

निवेदनीय *a* *S* (Proper or fit) to be offered or presented. 2 (Proper) to be stated or represented.

निवेदित *p* (*S*) Represented, stated, told. 2 Delivered, presented, given.

निवेद्य *a* *S* (Possible, purposed &c.) to be offered or presented ; also to be stated or represented.

निवेद्य *n* (Corr. from निवेद्य) An offering (of some eatable) to an idol.

निवेश *m* (*S*) Entrance, entering. 2 Inserting, introducing, placing in : also the state of being inserted, established, fixed in, on, at. 3 fig. Insight or progress in ; proficiency.

निवेशन *n* *S* Placing in ; introducing, establishing, fixing. [निश्चय &c.

निःशंक, निःशक्त, निःशब्द Better written निश्शंक,

निशा *f* (خاطر نشین *P*) Assurance, confidence, conviction or satisfaction of mind. *v* कर, हो, पुरव. 2 Assurance, testimony of credit. *v* दे, घे, पटव, पुरव. Ex. मो पांचशें रुपयांची निशा सावकारी देतो. 3 Satiety or gluttony. [ing substance.

निशा *f* (نشا *A*) Intoxication : also any intoxication. निशा *f* *S* Night. [The moon.

निशाकर *m* (*S* That makes or rules the night.)

निशाचर *a* (*S* That goes by night.) A Rākshas, a fiend, a goblin, a thief, an owl, a bat &c.

निशाचरी *f* (निशाचर) A term for robbery or thievery.

निशाण *n* (نشان *P*) An ensign, a flag, banner, or colors. 2 A butt, a mark for firing at. 3 Any

object set or taken up as a mark. 4 The mark upon coins of the पोतदार.

नि० उतरणें To strike or hit the mark. निशाणासीं or निशाणीं घाव घालणें or देणें To make a rush upon the colors (of the enemy). Ex. तुका म्हणे कर हल्ला ॥ घाव नि० घाला ॥ ; also दळभार विद्ध होतें ॥ घाव देत निशाणीं ॥ 2 To strike at the proper place or object ; to hit the mark.

निशाणचा हत्ती *m* The elephant which bears the grand standard or flag. 2 fig. The chief or leading man of, the corypheus. [Also निशाणवरदार.

निशाणदार *m* (نشان دار *P*) A standard-bearer.

निशाणा *m* (शाण *S*) A whetstone.

निशाणी *f* (نشانی *P*) A mark, badge, or token gen. 2 A sign, symbol, emblem, evidence, symptom, indication gen. 3 An instrument of shroffs and goldsmiths to mark coin.

नि० होणें *g*. of *s*. To become excessive, extreme, exorbitant, extravagant, strikingly and vitiously extraordinary.

निशांत *m* (*S* Poetry.) Termination or close of the night. Ex. निशांतीं उगवे चंडकिरण ॥

निशाघुंद *a* Stupidly intoxicated.

निशान, निशानदार, निशानी See निशाण &c.

निशापति *m* (*S* Lord of the night.) The moon. Ex. कां शीतळ व्हावया नि० ॥ विजना हातीं घाल-विजे ॥

निशापाणी *n* (निशा & पाणी added to enhance or amplify.) A comprehensive or an indefinite term for intoxication, and for intoxicating liquors or drugs.

नि० करणें To indulge in the use of such substances.

निशापाती *f* (निशा by redup.) Assurance, confidence, satisfaction of mind. *v* कर, पुरव : also assurance as afforded, security, guarantee. *v* दे.

निशापाळ *m* (Poetry. Ruler of the night. See Gen. i. 16.) The moon.

निशाबाज *c* (نشا باز *P*) One that sots or totes : also that smokes or that eats intoxicating drugs.

निशिगंध *m* (*S*) Tuberoses, Polyanthes tuberosa.

निशित *p* *S* Sharpened or whetted (upon a stone &c.) [night and day.

निशिदिनि or निशिदीन *ad* (निशा & दिन) By निशिभागव *m* (*S*) A religious observance. Fast- ing through the day and eating at night of every Friday ; in honor of लक्ष्मी.

निशीं *prep* Together with ; along with. Ex. एका घोड्यानिशीं मो आलों ; शेलापामोड्यानिशीं खयंपाकघरांत जाऊं नये. See सुद्धां.

निशीण *f* (निःश्रेणी *S*) A ladder.

निशीय *m* *S* Midnight. [without bounds.

निःशीम & निशीम (Corr. from निस्सीम) That is निःशेया *a* That has not a Shendī ;—used of Musalmāns &c.

निशेदार *c* (निशा Sig. II.) One on whose testi- mony of credit another is trusted ; a security or surety. 2 (निशा) A drinker, tippler, sot.

निःशेष *a* Better written निश्शेष.

निशाचर *n* A medicinal root, the same as तेड, Thomea turpethium. [eating—a fast.

निश्चक *a* *S* Strict, rigid, kept wholly without निश्चल *a* (Through popular lawlessness for अचंचल) Unmoving, steady, still.

निश्चद्र *a* *S* Of which the brilliancy is destroyed ; —used of the calx of talc, quicksilver &c.

निश्चय *m* (*S*) Determination, resolve, settled purpose. 2 Determination, settlement, ascertain- ment, positive conclusion. 3 Confidence, assu- rance, firm belief or persuasion. 4 Certainty or

sureness ; as opp. to contingency. 5 Used as *ad* Certainly, positively, without fail.

निश्चयपूर्वक, निश्चयात्मक Certainly, without a doubt or question. 2 Certain, sure. निश्चयाचा Decided, determined, not changeable. 3 Sure, certain, settled, not doubtful.

निश्चल *a* (*S*) pop. निश्चळ *a* That is without mo- tion, still, fixed, firm, steady, lit. fig. 2 as *ad* Still.

निश्चित *a* (निश्चय) Settled, fixed, determined.

निश्चित *a* (*S*) Free from anxiety or solicitude.

निश्चितार्थ *m* (*S*) A settled or fixed matter. 2 A certainty.

निश्चिति *ad* (Poetry.) Certainly, surely, posi- tively. Ex. वशिष्ठं कथिलं निश्चिति ॥

निश्चिती *f* (निश्चित) Freedom from solicitude (esp. respecting the belly) ; ease and assurance (from having stores laid up).

निश्चेतन *a* *S* Devoid of feeling or sense ; in- sensible or unconscious.

निश्चेष्ट *a* *S* Unmoving, unstirring, still.

निश्वास *m* (*S*) Expiration or an expiration. *v* दे, टाक, सोड.

निश्चक *a* (*S*) Confident, decided, determined, unhesitating. 2 as *ad* Boldly, fearlessly, confi-

निश्चक *a* (*S*) Powerless, feeble, infirm. [dently.

निश्चब्द *a* (*S*) Silent, still, uttering no word or making no noise or sound.

निश्शेष *a* (*S*) That is without remainder ; com- plete, whole, entire. 2 as *ad* Wholly, utterly, altogether, quite.

निषाद *m* *S* The seventh of the musical notes. 2 A caste or an individual of it. Commonly कोळी. 3 A degraded tribe or a man of it, esp. the son of a Brāhman by a Shūdra woman.

निषिद्ध *p* *S* निषेधित *p* *S* Prohibited or forbidden. 2 Denied, disallowed, negated.

निषेध *m* (*S*) Prohibition or interdiction. 2 De- nial or disallowal : negating or refusing.

निषेधमुखे By negatives—describing &c. द्वा निषेधौ विधिं बोधयतः Two negatives make an affirmative.

निषेधणें *v* *c* (निषेध) To forbid. 2 To deny or disallow. Ex. ज्याचे अमंग निषेधूनि समस्त ॥ दिजांनीं बुडविले उदकांत ॥ 3 To negative or refuse.

निषेधवृत्ति *f* *S* The state, mood, or form of prohibiting or proscribing : also negativeness. Opp. to विधिवृत्ति.

निषेधवृत्ति *a* *S* Prohibitory, interdictory, pro- scriptive : also negative, not positive. [तेड.

निषाचर *n* The name of a medicinal root. See निष्कण्टक

निष्कण्टक *a* (*S*) Void of thorns, *inermis*. 2 fig. Free from danger, harassment, annoyance, incon- venience—a kingdom, a road &c. 3 Used as *s* *n* Freedom from danger &c. ; peaceful and quiet state.

निष्कपट *a* (*S*) corruptly निष्कपटी *a* Free from guile or falsity ; fair, ingenuous, candid.

निष्कारण *a* *S* Unmerciful or unpitiful.

निष्कर्म्म *a* *S* Exempt (through the merit of austere piety) from the obligation of religious works and rites. 2 That refrains from works and devotes himself to abstract contemplation. 3 That works not ; that performs no work for future reward.

निष्कर्ष *m* *S* Extraction of the essence (of a sub- stance, of a discourse &c.) 2 Essence, sum, sub- stance. 3 A touchstone.

निष्कलंक *a* (*S*) pop. निष्कळंक & निष्कळंकी *a* Free from stain, spot, slur, lit. fig., immaculate, pure, clean.

निष्कल *a unc* Destitute of कला, wanting lustre, splendor, sprightliness, freshness, vigor.

निष्कलकी अवतार *m* Used ignorantly for कल्की-अवतार.

निष्कांचन *a* (S) Destitute of gold.) Poor.

निष्काम *a* (S) Free from desire, disinterested.

निष्कारण *ad* (S) Causelessly, needlessly, without ground or reason. 2 as *a* That is without a cause, uncaused. 3 That is without a use, or fruit, or profit.

निष्कासन *n* S Turning or taking out, lit. fig., expelling, extruding, dismissing, expressing, declaring &c.

निष्कासित *p* S Turned or taken out, lit. fig.

निष्कालजी *a* Free from solicitude or anxiety.

निष्कृति *f* S Removing, putting away (crimes, benefits, injuries &c. by acts in expiation or re-quit). [ingenuous, fair, honest.

निष्कृति *a* (S) Void of deceit or disguise; open,

निष्क्रमण *n* S The ceremony performed upon the occasion of a newly-born child's being first carried out of doors. 2 Departing, going out or from.

निष्क्रम *m* S Money, or a thing equivalent to a cow or other thing which it is usual to give, given instead of that thing: also the fixing or giving of such equivalent.

निष्क *a* (Poetry. S That cannot be pierced with a टंक or stonecutter's chisel.) Perfect, accomplished, adept. Both in good and bad sense. 2 as *ad* Wholly, totally, without any remainder or any excepted portion. 3 Altogether, utterly, perfectly, thoroughly; without any imperfection or deficiency: also in all points and respects. 4 Only, merely, simply, nothing but.

निष्क *v i* To slip (aside, from, out of &c.); to spring or start from its place. Esp. used with जाणें, as निष्कून जाणें.

निष्क *p* (S) Fixed in, seated in, inherent. In comp. as घटनिष्क, मनोनिष्क, देहनिष्क.

निष्ठा *f* (S) Fixed affection or attention; devotedness or engagedness of heart or mind; attachment. 2 Reliance, trust, confidence. 3 Ordinary and uniform practice or profession. 4 Fixedness or seatedness in, inherence. 5 Conclusion. 6 (Poetry.) Condition or state. Ex. दृष्टा लागली नाथ ओढा-सुताची ॥ शरीरासि ज्योनि निष्ठा सुताची ॥

निष्ठावान् *a* (S) pop. निष्ठावंत *a* Of devoted or deeply engaged heart or mind; firmly or steadfastly attached. 2 Confiding or trusting. 3 Of steady practice or enduring course.

निष्ठुर *a* (S) Cruel, hard-hearted. 2 Harsh, violent, grating—language &c.

निष्ठा *m* (शाण S) A whetstone.

निष्ठात *a* (S) Versed in, conversant with.

निष्पत्ति *f* S Completion, conclusion, accomplishment. 2 In geometry. Measure.

निष्पन्न *p* S Produced. [quence.

निष्पन्न *n* (S) Produce, product: result, consequence.

निष्पर्ण *a* (S) निष्पञ्च *a* (S) Leafless.

निष्पक्षपात *m* (S) Impartiality: also, attributively, impartial.

निष्पादणें *v c* (निष्पादन) To produce. [ed.

निष्पादन *n* S Producing. निष्पादित *p* S Producing.

निष्पाप *a* (S) pop. निष्पापी *a* Sinless.

निष्प्रपञ्च *a* (S) Exempt or free from secular proceedings or doings—a devotee &c. 2 Void of deceit or guile.

निष्प्रभ *a* S Wanting light, lustre, luminousness.

निष्प्रयोजन *a* (S) Causeless, needless, wanting reason or occasion.

निष्प्रह *a* S That covets, craves, or desires not; exempt from concupiscence. [pure.

निष्प्राञ्जल *a* (S) Clear, open, guileless, honest,

निष्फल *a* (S) pop. निष्कल *a* Devoid of fruit, lit.

निसखा *m* A friend, companion, associate. [fig.

निसंग & निसंग *a* Better written निसंग.

निसंगल *a* (Or निसंगल) Shameless.

निसटणें *v i* To slip (aside, from, out of); to spring or start from its place. 2 fig. To slip out of (a troublesome affair &c.); to burst from; to bolt. 3 (Used for निसरणें) To slip or slide.

निसण *f* (निःश्रेणी S) A ladder.

निसण *n* (Verbal of निसणें) Picking and cleaning (of grain &c.): also the picked portion: also the picked out or refuse portion.

निसणा *m* (शाण S) A whetstone.

निसणें *v c* निसणेंदुपणें *v c* by redup. To pick; to clean by picking out or off the bad portion (grain &c.) 2 (निःशुष S) To peel; to strip off skin, rind, bark.

निसत *a* Shameless, graceless, profligate, abandoned. Pr. नि० बाजारी आणि पडला शेजारी. Pr. निसता निसता लाज नाही कालचें बोलणें आज नाही.

निसंतान *n* (S) Extinction of a race or family: also childlessness. Pr. कुसंतानापेक्षा नि० बरें. 2 fig. Eating all up; making clean work; clearing the decks. [निःसुल &c.

निसल, निसंदिग्ध, निसंदेह Better written निसपटणें *v i* To slip (aside, from, out of &c.); to spring or start from its place. 2 To slip or slide.

निसवत *f* (निसवत A) Custody or charge of; direction or control over (persons, things, business). 2 Used as *ad* In connection with; as belonging to; on the part of. In this sense गांवनिसवत, सरकारनिसवत, देकळनिसवत &c.

निसवतीचा That belongs to, is connected with, bears relation to &c.

निसवतदार *c* (نسبت دار P) One that holds or exercises charge, control, direction, management.

निसवतवार *a* (نسبت وار P) That belongs to, is connected with, or is under the control or custody of. 2 Used as *ad* In the order of the names of those to whose keeping or direction things or persons are committed—a list &c. drawn up.

निसरगांड *f* A slip-knot.

नि० देकन ठेवणें To reserve means of evasion or escape; to leave a loop-hole or salvo. [Slippery.

निसरड, निसरंड, निसरट, निसरडा *a* (निसरणें)

निसरड, निसरंड, निसरट, निसरण, निसरणी *f* (निसरणें) A slippery place. 2 Slipperiness.

निसरडें *n* (निसरणें) Slipperiness.

निसरण *n* Better written निस्सरण.

निसरणें *v i* (निस्सरण S) To slip or slide.

निसरवा *m* The residue after the gathering of a crop (of corn or of fruit); gleanings. 2 The gleanings of the village-जोशो from door to door in recompense of his information afforded out of the पंचांग.

निसरसांड *f* (निसरणें To slip, सांडणें To spill, drop, lose.) Suffering to slip from the memory; dropping all care or thought about or consciousness of. *v* कर *g.* of *o.* Ex. अहंते (सारखें) इतकें दुःख नाही निसर सांडीं इतकें सुख नाही No pain like that of Consciousness of individuality; no rest like that of

निसराड *f* See निसरड. [Utter obliviousness.

निसर्ग *m* S The natural state; the peculiar character or condition; nature.

निसवणी *f* निसवोल *f* The shooting out of corn into the ear, shooting hose.

निसवणें *v i* (नि & सव or ख S) To shoot into

ears, to shoot the hose—corn. 2 fig. To launch forth shamelessly into vice and folly. Pr. उसव-व्याला देरा घालता येतो निसवल्यास उपाय काय? 3 To come forth conspicuously, eminently, fairly, strikingly. Used esp. with a word expressing the field or arena of this conspicuousness; as लिहिण्यांत-बोलण्यांत-दिशेबांत-निसवणें. 4 To come forward or stand forth boldly or declaratively.

निसंशय *a* Better written निस्संशय.

निसळ *ad* Purely, merely, simply, wholly; without mixture of other thing or quality.

निसळणें *v c* To furbish, burnish, polish.

निसांटा *m unc* Dissipated, squandered, consumed, exhausted state (of treasures, hoards, stores).

निसार, निसारण, निसारित, निसाक्षिक, निसीम Better written निस्सार &c.

निसावणें *v i* Commonly निसवणें.

निसास or सा *m* (निश्वास S) Expiration: also an expiration. *v* टाक, दे, सोड.

निसासणें *v i* To pant. 2 fig. To draw a deep sigh, or to heave long sighs (as under heavy work): also to get wearied with or tired of. Used freely.

निसीगंधी *f* (निशागंधी S) A flower, Polyanthes tuberosa.

निसुती *a* (नि & सुनत) Uncircumcised;—used of a Muhammadan (i. e. of one who ought to be or is to be circumcised).

निसुरणें *v i unc* (निस्सर) To run wild; to get lawless or loose, reckless of restraint or rule.

निसुरता *p pr* also निसुटता *p pr* (निसटणें To slip or slide.) Slippingly, i. e. glancingly, grazingly, scrapingly, brushingly, transiently, as touching in transit. *v* दाखव, देख, पाह, मार, लाग, पड, जा, दिस. Ex. नि० जाणें-पडणें-लागणें To go-fall-touch-light upon passingly; to brush by; to glance aside; to fall aslant; to touch and turn off. नि० दाखविणें-देखणें-पाहणें-and, in. con., दिसणें To give or to catch a glimpse of.

निस्सक or ग *a & ad* R (नि & चूक) Straight, directly, undivertedly or unobstructedly—a ball, arrow &c. proceeding. 2 *a* P Shameless, licentious, dissolute, profligate.

निस्सर *a* निस्सरवाणा or नी *a* (नि & सुरी Knife.) Free from all anxiety or concern; untroubled, unburdened, unclogged.

निस्सरगांड *f* (For निसरगांड) A slip-knot.

निःसृत *p* S (Better निस्सृत) Gone forth or from, issued. [root.

निसोत्तर *n* (Or निशोत्तर) A particular medicinal निस्कारणें *v c* To scout, flout, hoot; to drive off or reject contemptuously.

निसरण *n* S निस्सार *m* S निस्सारण *n* S Going out or forth. 2 Crossing over, passing. 3 Getting away from, escaping. 4 Final emancipation or liberation, salvation.

निसरणें or निस्सारणें *v c* (निसरण Crossing over or passing.) To complete (a work done); viz. to go over again, rectifying blunders, performing or supplying omitted items, finishing, perfecting, polishing to the excellence intended: also (with other implication or reference) to complete or carry through perfectly (an act or a deed); viz. to suffer the penalties and pains consequent, as well as enjoy the pleasures or benefits attendant. 2 To carry through gen. [out of. See निस्सरणें *v c*.

निसरणें *v i* To get safely or well through or निस्सरानिसर *f* (निसरणें) Completing (by going over or through correcting, supplying, improving, finishing off) of a begun business or work.

निस्त्रा *a* (Or नुस्त्रा) Mere, bare, simple, naked,

wanting what (of things or of acts) usually accompanys and helps. [salvation.]

निसारबीज *n* S The cause or ground of final
निसुष *a* (S) Free from the husk. 2 Leaving
no remainder; *clean gone*—a disease &c.

निसुषित *p* S Husked.

निसूक sometimes निसोष *ad* (निसुष S) Wholly,
totally, without any remainder or any excepted
portion. Ex. जें धान्य ठेविलें तें तें नि० संपलें; पाकस
नि० गेला; छांत गूळ नि० नाहीं. 2 Altogether, utter-
ly, perfectly, thoroughly; without any imperfection
or deficiency; or in all points and respects. Ex.
हा कागद नि० फुटतो; निसूक-सूख-सोदा-लवाड-वेडा-
अंधळा-बहिरा-नागवा. 3 Only, merely, simply, no-
thing but. Ex. हा नि० वैदिक.

निसोज *a* (S) Wanting brilliancy or brightness,
lit. fig.; lack-lustre, heavy-looking, dull, spiritless.

निसोजणें *v i* (Poetry.) To lose brilliancy, bright-
ness, or lustre. Ex. शब्दश्ले० माझे तेज॥ निसोजलें
घिकारें॥

निसोजस्क *a* S Devoid of splendor or lustre; and
fig. of vigor, energy, spirit, animation.

निस्याला or निस्यास *ad* (निस्या Bare &c.) For the
plain or dry food; to be eaten with the solid
bread, rice &c.; as sauce or gust-giving accompa-
niment. Ex. आज निस्यास काय केलें?—कढी केली,
भाजी केली. [husked, peeled.]

निस्वच *a* S Exempt from the husk or skin,

निस्वेद *a* S (Better written निस्वेद) Dry, rough,
not unctuous.

निसृष्ट *a* (S) pop. निसृष्टी or निसृष्टी *a* Exempt
from concupiscence or desire. 2 Free from favor
or particular affection; uninclined (to either
party); impartial. 3 (Vulgar.) Detached, dis-
tinct, separate.

निसृंग *a* (S) That is without associates or con-
nections, single;—used of ascetics &c.; also that
is without companion or partner;—used of the
Deity. 2 fig. Freed from all ties and bonds; that is
under the restraint of no law or rule or under the
attachment of no desire or affection;—used both
in praise and dispraise, often implying Shameless,
loose, immodest, profligate.

निसृंगळ *a* Shameless.

निसृल *a* (S) Wanting its proper and essential
goodness, spirit, virtue, vigor, excellence, efficacy;
sapless, pithless, vapid, jejune, dead. 2 Unreal or
untrue, non-existent, unsubstantial, unsound.

निसृदिग्ध *a* (S) निसृदेह *a* (S) Not doubtful,
certain, sure. 2 also as *ad* Certainly, surely, un-
doubtedly. [proceeding, issuing. 2 Dying.]

निसृरण *n* S Going forth or from, departing,

निसृश्य *a* (S) Undoubting. 2 Undoubted.

निसृार *a* (S) Sapless, pithless. See निसृल
Sig. I. [removing.]

निसृरण *n* S Driving from or out; expelling,

निसृरित *a* S Driven from or out, expelled,
ejected, removed. [witnessed.]

निसृक्षिक *a* S That is without a witness, un-

निसृोम *a* (S) That is beyond or without bounds;
excessive, extravagant, superlative, transcendent-
al, utter, exquisite &c. In good or bad sense, but
esp. bad; as नि० भक्त-सिद्ध-विरक्त-ब्रह्मचारी-उपासक-
उपासना-सेवा; also नि० अनाचारी-सोदा-लुचा-ल-
बाड; also नि० अंधकार-अंधाधुंदो &c.

निसृरा *a* (Properly निजसुरा) Half-asleep, i. e.
not quite awake from sleep.

निसृत *p* S Gone forth or from, issued, pro-
ceeded. [or oily.]

निसृवेद *a* S Dry, rough, coarse, not unctuous

निचाय This word from *𑂔𑂰𑂩𑂰* A Extremity or
bound, is attached to territorial designations, as
महालनिचाय, जिह्मेनिचाय, मौजेनिचाय, गांवनिचाय
&c., importing Throughout the Maháls, Zillás
&c. Sometimes it is found attached to nouns of
other classes, still in the sense Throughout; as
पाटोलनिचाय, महारनिचाय Through or amongst
all the Pátils.

निचाळणें *v c* (*𑂔𑂰𑂩𑂰* H) To behold closely and
attentively. [placed or deposited.]

निहित *p* S Delivered or committed unto: also

निळगणें *v i* To be affected with निळगो.

निळगळी *f* निळगो *f* Heaviness, lassitude, sense
of stiffness and weakness; as arising in a limb &c.
from fasting, much exertion, or long continuance
in a posture. *v* ये.

निळघो & निळघणें Better निळगो & निळगणें.

निळबी *f* Indigo-plant, Indigofera Anil.

निळवा *m* A kind of जोंधळा (Holcus sorghum).
The culm is strong and coarse.

निळवें *n* A measure of capacity,—half of a कोळवें
or $\frac{1}{2}$ part of a शेर.

निळा *a* (नील) Dark blue; indigo blue. 2 Of
a white color;—used of horses. 3 Green, young,
tender;—used of standing crops, grass &c. Pr.
इव्याचे घायीं निळे कापणें. [ance.]

निळा *m f* (नील) Freshness of look or appear-

निळाकोरंटा or -कोरंटा *m* Barleria caerulea.

निळातुतिया *m* Sulphate of copper.

निळाहिरवा *a* (Blue and green.) Black and
blue, livid (as from poison, fever, blows): also
discolored—spoiled ghee or victuals. *v* पड, हो.

निळें *n* (नील) Green grass; green corn; green
crops: also greenness or verdure. [tribe.]

निःक्ष्व *n* S Extinction of the क्षत्रिय or military

निःक्ष्व or निःक्षत्रिय *a* S pop. निक्षेत्री *a* That is
without persons of the क्षत्रिय tribe—a country,
place, age. [Given or thrown away.]

निक्षिप *p* S Placed. 2 Pawned or pledged. 3

निक्षी *a* निक्षीचा *a* (निकर्ष S) Strict, rigid, in-
flexible, sternly particular, closely insisting or
scrupulously exact. Used also, in angry dispraise,
in the sense of Hard, stiff, intractable, inexorable.

निक्षी *f* (See निक्षी *a*) Strictness, rigor, hardness,
exactness, punctiliousness &c.

निक्षूण or न *ad* (नि & क्षूण) Positively, plainly,
explicitly: peremptorily, flat, plump, outright
&c.—enjoining, telling, refusing.

निक्षेप *m* (S) Placing, putting, depositing. 2 A
deposit or trust: also a pledge or pawn. 3 A
buried or hidden treasure. [fling. 2 To place.]

निक्षेपणें *v c* (Poetry. निक्षेप) To cast, throw,

नो *conj* (Contracted from आणि) And.

नीच *a* (S) Low, not high or tall. 2 Low (in
place, condition, quality, value, price). 3 Low,
mean, base. 4 In music. Deep or bass. Note.

In the above senses the word is *Nits*, in these
following, *Nitsh*. 5 *a* S (therefore *Nitsh*.) See
all the senses above. 6 *n* The perigee of a planet.
7 That sign of the Zodiac in which a planet has
its least or feeblest influence; viz. Libra for the
sun, Cancer for Mars &c.

नीचकृत्य *n* (S) A low or mean business or work;
work suitable to the low castes.

नीचसेवा *f* (S) Service under the low or base:
also, esp. in popular apprehension, low or base
service. [or price.]

नीचा *a* (नीच) Inferior, worse, lower in quality

नीचाचट्टन *n* S An epicycle.

नीज *n f* (निज S) One's own affairs. Pr. निजे

वांचून पुजा नाही No one cares about the concerns
नीज *f* (निद्रा S) Sleep. [of another.]

नीजमोड or नीदमोड *f* (निद्रा & मोड) Disturb-
ance or interruption of sleep.

नीट *a* (नीति) Straight, direct, not crooked. 2
fig. Right, proper, fit, suitable—things, actions.

नीटउभा *a* Stiffly or exactly erect, bolt upright,
straight-standing. [ing or resetting in order.]

नीटकरणावळ *f* The cost of mending or repair-

नीटनेटका *a* Proper, neat, comely, handsome,
well-proportioned, or well-disposed: also tidy, trim,
smart, spruce.

नीटवांकडा *a* Straight and crooked; direct and
devious; right and wrong; fair and unfair; clear
and foul: also straight or crooked; right or
wrong &c.

नी० करणें To settle or compose (an account or an
affair) with exactness and with laxity, according
to justice and with remission, with observance of
claims and with compromise, i. e. in some passa-
ble way or other. Ex. सावकाराचें नीटवांकडें क-
रून मी गांवाहून निघालों.

नीटवीट *a* (नीट by redup.) Straight and direct:
also fig. straight and right, fair and square. Ex.

नीड *n m* S A bird's nest. [नी० पंचवीस झाले.]

नीत *a* S Correct, well-behaved, moral, just.
2 *p* S Taken away, removed.

नीतमजुरी *f* Regular or constant laboring (esp.
in journeywork or the common and coarse labors)
for subsistence. [labor].

नीतमजूर *c* A regular laborer (in hard or rude

नीति *f* (S) pop. नीत *f* Moral philosophy,
ethics, the laws and rules for dealing and conduct.

2 Propriety, fitness, justness, equity. 3 The
fitness of things, the law of Rectitude, the laws,
order, or course of nature. 4 Political ethics or
science. 5 (Freely.) Law, limit, definiteness,
prescribed amount or quantity. Ex. किंवा मेघ
धारा वर्धिति॥ नाही नीति त्यातें॥. Some compounds,
more or less serviceable, are धर्मनीति, प्रपंचनीति,
लोकनीति, व्यवहारनीति, शास्त्रनीति; also अंगद-
कनक-नारद-बृहस्पति-विदूर-दृढचाणाख्य-शुक्र-नीति.

नीतिसान् *a* (S) pop. नीतिवान्, नीतिवंत. Just,
नीद *f* (निद्रा S) Sleep. [equitable, moral.]

नीध *f* (निधि S A treasure; but used only in the
figurative sense.) A term for anything exceed-
ingly productive or valuable.

नीम *m R* (नियम S) An established offering to
a ghost, goblin, sprite. *v* दे, मांड.

नीमकंठीदार, नीमगुंडीचा, नीमगोणी, नीमगोरा,
नीमगोल, नीमजरी, नीमताजीम, नीमथल, नीमदखी,
नीमपट, नीमशाई, नीमसारा These words being
compounded, not with नीम P, but with its Mará-
thí derivative निमा, are better written निमकंठी-
नीर *n* S Water. [दार, निमगुंडीचा &c.]

नीर *m* A large fishing net.

नीर *m* (निर्णय S) Result, determination, settle-
ment (as of an investigation). *v* काढ, निघ, घे.

निरावर येणें To come to the extremity, last resource,
last terms; to be reaching its crisis or complete-
ness—a malady: to be drawing nigh to termina-
tion—a business; or to consumption—an article.

नीरस *a* S Destitute of juice or sap; dry, taste-
less, vapid, spiritless, lit. fig.

नीरक्षीरविवेक *m* S See क्षीरनीरविवेक.

नीराजन *n* (S) Waving of a platter with lighted
lamps in it around the head (of an idol, of bride
and bridegroom, of guests).

नील *a* (S) Dark blue.

नील *m* or नीलकांत *m* (S) A sapphire.

नीलकंठ *m* (S Blue-throated.) A name of शिव. So called because his throat was stained blue by the poison produced on churning the ocean, and which he swallowed. 2 The Indian jay, *Coracias Indica* or *Bengalensis*.

नीलगाय *f* (نیل گائی or نیل گائو P or H) White-footed antelope. Penn., *Antelope picta*. Pall.

नीलमेह *m* S Passing blue or dark-colored urine :

नीलांजन *n* S Blue vitriol. [also such urine.

नीलांबरी *f* A Rāgini or mode of music. See राग.

नीलिका *f* S pop. नीळिका *f* In वैद्यशास्त्र. A black mole.

नीलिमा *m* (S) Blueness ; the color of indigo, a dense cloud, slate &c. Ex. केशांबर नीलिमा झळकते ; गोकर्णीच्या फुलावर मेघनीलिमा. [also indigo.

नीलो *f* (S) Indigo-plant, *Indigofera tinctoria* :

नीव *m* The name of a tree, and *n* its fruit. 2 *n* C & *m* R A side of a sloping roof.

नीवी *f* A cloth round a woman's waist ; or the ends or tuck of it : also the tie or encircling band of a woman's drawers.

नीस *m* (निसणें) Sum, substance, essence ; the extract or excerptum ; the good portion picked out. *v* काढ, निघ. 2 Scrutiny or close inquiry into. *v* कर, काढ, पाह, पुरव *g.* of *o.* 3 नीस is sometimes used as *ad* or in comp. with the sense Essentially or purely, i. e. altogether, utterly ; as नीस नंगा Wholly bare, void, or destitute (of money, decency &c.)

नीस *m* R Sense of soreness (in the breast or back) from a blow or from overexertion. *v* भर, उतर.

नीळ *f* (नील S) Indigo plant. 2 Indigo. 3 *m* A species of monkey. 4 A sapphire. 5 *f* The green matter of stagnant water.

नीळ नासली or रांपली or निळीचा रंग नासला Phrases founded upon a popular story, and used in rejecting any report or statement as utterly fabulous and incredible.

नीळ *a* (नील S) Dark blue, indigo blue. [low.

नीळरांप *f m* fig. A groundless rumor ; a long

नीळवट *f* Green grass ; green pasture : also a green pasturage or verdant spot : also verdure or fresh vegetation : also greenishness or moderate verdantness. [Bluish—a color.

नीळवट *a* Greenish, somewhat verdant. 2

नुकसान *n f* नुकसानो *f* (نقصان A) Loss, detriment : also damage, injury, harm, hurt. 2 or नुकसानोचा पैका *m* In law. Damages. 3 Used laxly as *a* Slight, feeble, flimsy, poor, pithless, worthless.

नुक्ता *m* (نکته A) A pretty fancy or thought ; a well-turned morsel of diction ; a conceit. 2 The nose-rope or bridle of a camel. 3 An impeachment or a charge ; a stigma cast or blame laid. *v* ठेव.

नुक्ता *ad decl* Lately, recently, just ago.

नुघडणें *v c & i* (Poetry. न & उघडणें) Not to open. Ex. नुघडति डोळे भक्ताचे ॥

नुनू *f* In nursery language. Sleep.

नुनू *f* Penis puerilis : or, in the language of children, penis (virilis).

नुनूबाळ *m n* See ननुबाळ.

नुन्य & नून्य Common corruptions of नून.

नुपेक्षणें or नुपेक्षणें *v c* (Poetry. न & उपेक्षणें) Not to disregard, overlook, or slight. Ex. नुपेक्षी कदा राम दासाभिमानो ॥ 2 as *v i* Not to be disregarded of.

नुपेक्षा *f* (Poetry. न & उपेक्षा) Not disregarding or overlooking, i. e. attention, mindfulness, heed.

नुसगणें *v i* (Poetry. न & उसगणें) To disappear ; to be lost, missing, trackless, traceless. Ex. कोठें नुसगे संगळभगिनी ॥

नुसजणें *v i* (Poetry. न & उसजणें) Not to understand : also not to be understood by.

नुरणें *v i* (Poetry. न & उरणें) Not to remain over ; not to be left. Ex. दीपकपुराचे मेळीं ॥ जेवो नुरेचि काजळी ॥ [Psittacus or Loory.

नुरी *f* (نوري H) A bird of the parrot kind,

नुस्खान *n f* नुस्कानो *f* (Better नुकसान) Loss : also detriment, damage, injury, harm, hurt.

नुस्खा or नुस्खा & नुस्खास See निस्खा & निस्खास.

नूतन *a* (S) New, fresh, young, recent. 2 Used as *ad* Lately. [of mature age, adult.

नूतनवयस्क *a* S That is just arrived at puberty,

नूपुर *m n* (S) An ornament for the feet (of females and children).

नूर *m* (نور A Light) The dignity and majesty, or the clearness, freshness, blooming and beaming (of look, countenance, mien, general appearance). Hind. Pr. एक नूर आदमी हजार नूर कपडा ॥ लाख-नूर गहिना करोड नूर नखरा ॥ [forming.

नृत्य *n* (S) Dancing : also acting, playing, performing. नृत्यशाला *f* (S) A place in which dancing or acting is practised or taught ; a play-house ; a dancing-school &c.

वृष or वृषति *m* (S) A king. [वृषासनरे.

वृषासन *n* S A throne. Ex. रायें तुतेंचि दिधलें ख-वृषाल *m* (Corr. from नरपाल S) A king.

वृशंस *a* S Mischievous, injurious, disposed to destroy or hurt. [नरसिंह & नरसिंहजयंती.

वृसिंह & वृसिंहजयंती S See the common form

ने The particle marking the third or instrumental case of nouns. The plural is नीं. 2 It is used with the inflected third person singular of a verb transitive in the past tenses and of a verb in the आवा form of the infinitive mood. Used with the inflected third person plural it becomes नीं. 3 *ind* A particle noting removal, having the power of *from*. With *adverbs of place* having a final *mātrā*, it is conjoined after the elision of the *mātrā*, as एथने, तेथने, कोठने, इकडने, तिकडने ; with others it is conjoined simply, as आंतने, बाहेरने, अलाडने, पलाडने ; with *names of places* it is conjoined after their assumption of the case denoting *unto* or *to*, implying prior advent unto. Ex. पुण्यासने सातात्यासने (आलां, गेलां), not पुण्याने, सातात्याने, for here ने together with the स of the case assumed stands for पासून.

ने, whether as standing for पासून or for the classical particle वून or ऊन (to which it answers throughout), is considered as vulgar ; yet it is freely used by the educated.

Note. When marking the third case of nouns, and when accompanying the third person of verbs, the form should be ने & नीं (i. e. with the dot) : when bearing the power of *From* and representing पासून or वून the form is ने.

ने आण *f* (Roots of नेणें & आणणें) Reiterated or fruitless and wearisome carrying away and bringing back : also carrying about ; conveying hither

नेजर *n m* Better नेवर. [and thither. *v* कर.

नेक *a* (निक P) Virtuous, honest, upright, faithful, true, morally good gen.—a person or an action.

नेक or नेकी *f* (निक P) Probity, integrity, purity of heart ; truthfulness or moral goodness gen. Ex. अल्प हेतूखव किंवा महद्देतूखव आपली नेक सोडूनये. 2 also नेकवाजी *f* Uniform and good conduct or profession ; upright walk.

नेकीचा Upright, virtuous, moral, good.

नेकनजर *f* (نظر نیک P) Kindly or favorable regard. Common in petitions and letters.

नेकनामदार *a* (نیک نامدار P) Virtuous and famous ; good and renowned. A title of the great, esp. in writings.

नेकपट्टी *f* Commonly नेगपट्टी. [veracious.

नेकबोल *a* (Lit. Good speaker.) True-speaking,

नेकसल्ला *f m* (نیک صلاح P) Good advice. *v* दे.

नेकी & नेकवाजी *f* See under नेक *f*.

नेकीवदी *f* (نیکी بدی P) Good things or bad things. A term used in contracts or stipulations, importing (through ignorance of the proper sense) Injurious events or occurrences of whatever form, whether from heaven or nature, or from man. It is equivalent therefore to अस्मानो सुलतानो, देवको राजको &c. Ex. ने० झाल्यास मी भरण देईन.

नेखवाड *n* The socket or stand of an anvil.

नेगपट्टी *f* नेगाचें *n* W Cant or covert terms for taking the meal or eating. *v* कर, काढ.

नेचा *m* (Nechá.) नेचरी *f* (Nechrí.) Fern or brake, *Pteris aquilina*.

नेचा *m* (نچا P) A hukka-snake. 2 Applied, by synecdoche, to the हुक्का or whole smoking apparatus. 3 (From the practice of smoking and sitting long over the नेचा) Sitting *fast* (as in dunning or other dogged application, or in task-enforcement). *v* देऊन बस, लावून बस, माहून बस, गाडून बस or गाड.

नेजा *m* (نیزا P) A lance or dart.

नेट *m n* Exertion, endeavor, effort, strength put forth. Ex. मनुष्यानें किती नेट केला तरी काय पर्वत लोटेले ? 2 Strain, stress, press ; force bearing upon or sustained. Ex. तुळईवर नेट पडला म्हणून वांकलो. 3 fig. Press (of dunners, taskmasters, beggars). 4 fig. Determinedness and vigor of purpose or endeavor. *v* दे. 5 A common term for the stone-sockets of the uprights of a draw-well &c. 6 A carpenter's or a smith's workshop. 7 A chopping block. [दार.

नेटाचा Firm, resolute &c. See under नेटक & नेट-नेटक *a* नेटाचा *a* (नेट) Firm, resolute, determined, persisting, steady. See नेटदार. 2 Strong, powerful, vigorous ;—esp. of beasts.

नेटका *a* (नीट) Neat, comely, handsome, well-proportioned or well-disposed. Ex. असुर पाईचे नेटके ॥ पुढें चमकति कैतुकें ॥ 2 Becoming, right, proper, fitting (in many senses and shades). 3 Straight gen. 4 Esp. in poetry. Right, sound, whole, healthy, good (in numerous applications) ; as हाताचा-पायाचा-बुद्धीचा ने० ; लढणार ने० ; झुजणार ने० ; लिहिणार ने०.

नेटका *ad decl* Lately ; just now ; a while ago.

नेटणें *v i* (नेट) To strive, strain, endeavor ; to exert one's self or put out one's strength. Used esp. in the form नेटून with other verbs ; as नेटून चालणें-बोलणें-धावणें-जेवणें-लिहिणें-पाकस पडणें-पीक येणें-खर्च करणें &c. 2 To be close at one's heels ; to press hard upon ; to be imminent or near at hand : also to be urgent upon.

नेटदार *a* Robust or hardy ; capable of work or of endurance—a person or an animal : also capable of sustaining weight or pressure or service—a post, beam &c.

नेटपाट *m* (नेट by redup.) Strenuous exertion ; vehement effort. *v* दे, लाव, कर. 2 Dunning, urging, pressing, imperative enforcement. *v* लाव, लाग, बस.

नेटापाटाचा Good for hard and heavy work; that will bear press and strain and strong demand—man, animal, timber, building, engine. 2 Resolute, persevering, dauntless, having fortitude or endurance. 3 Freely. Heavy, weighty, mighty, overbearingly great—crops, ears, rain, storm, battle, pressure of works or of demand.

नेटवाजीचा a Pressing, urgent, admitting of no hesitation or delay: also impending, imminent, closely approaching. [crity.

नेटावणे *vi* (नेट) To set to with vigor and alacrity. नेटावा *m* (नेट) A prop, shore, support. *v* दे. लाव. 2 A strong heave or effort. *v* दे.

नेटो *prep* (Vulgar.) Near or nigh unto.

नेटो *ad* (Vulgar.) Near, at hand, hard by.

नेटें *ad* (Vulgar. This is the third case of नेट, implying With stress, effort, or emphasis.) Quickly, sharply, sharp.

नेटेंनेटें *ad & prep* (Poetry.) Near or nigh. Ex. तें स्वरूप तुझे ने०॥ घनानंद चढेना ओढटे॥ जे अपरिमित॥

नेटें or टें *n* The eye of a needle; the hole for the handle of an ax, adz &c. 2 fig. Support, patronage. Ex. व्याचें नेटें खबरदार त्याजवर कोणचाच चालेल वरें.

नेणजे *vi* (न & जाणजे) Not to know. This class of formations, although infrequent in modern Marāṭhī, is of constant occurrence in Prakrit poetry; e. g. नाटवणे, नातळणे, नातुडणे, नुमजणे, नुरणे &c. It is confined to *verbs*, answering to the Latin Nescio, negligo, nolo &c.; furnishing no correspondents to Nullus, nunquam, nusquam &c.

नेणतपण *n* (नेणजे & पण) State of ignorance gen. 2 State of unintelligence and inexperience belonging to childhood. [telligent, inexperienced.

नेणता *p a* नेण *a R* Ignorant, unknowing, uninformed. नेणीव *f* (Poetry.) Ignorance, unintelligence, inexperience. [To lead; to conduct.

नेणे *vc* (नय *S*) To take away; to remove. 2

नेत *f* (नित *A*) Probity, integrity, honesty. *Pr*. नेत तशी वरकत. 2 Uniform good conduct.

नेता *a S* That conducts, manages, performs, transacts.

नेति *ind S* (न Not, इति Thus, so.) It is not so, Hence नेतिनेति (Not so, not so) A term for an ignoramus. Ex. नेतिनेति म्हणोन॥ आज्ञाय जेय तटस्थ॥ [performing or managing.

नेटल *n S* Conduct, management, ability of नेच *m n* (S) An eye.

नेचकटाक्ष *m* (S) A leer, a glance, a side-look.

नेचकोराद *n* (A lax formation with नेच, कोरा, & अन्न) Food only for the eyes; pleasure merely of the sight. Used where of desirable things all one's share is the sight of them.

नेचपल्लवी *f* (S) Language of the eyes; ogling, winking, leering, glancing.

नेचयुगल *n S* A pair of eyes, the eyes.

नेचविकारमाया *f S* (Poetry.) Tenderness expressed by glances of the eye, ogling &c. Ex. श्रोपति श्रोरमाया॥ त्या दाविती ने०॥

नेचव्रण *m* (S) Ulcer in or about the eye.

नेचवाव *m* (S) Rheuminess or running of the eyes. [winking or a wink.

नेचसंकेत *m* (S) Signal or sign with the eye,

नेचसंकोच *m* (S) Contraction of the eyes or an eye.

नेचस्पर्श *m* (S) Applying water or wet fingers to the eyes, as a substitute for आचमन when this is impracticable or inconvenient. An observance just previously to entering upon any religious rite; and, amongst women, to whom आचमन is interdicted, an observance in the place of it.

नेचार्श *m S* A disease,—excrecence or efflorescence in or about the eyes.

नेचोन्मीलन *n S* A rite in दक्षिणाचार-worship. See चक्षुस्मीलन. 2 Opening the eyes gen.

नेदणे *vc* (Poetry. न & देणे) Not to give. Ex. डाई आसुची नेदुनि॥ एथें आलासि पळोनि॥; also नेदो चोरी करूं जाणे अंतरीचें॥ आपुलें हि साच द्यावें नेपटी *f* A popgun. [नेथें॥

नेपतो *f* A tree, Capparis Aphylla. नेपतें *n* Its fruit.

नेपथ्य *n S* The part behind the scenes (on a stage); the tiring room &c. 2 Ornament, decoration, embellishment.

नेपळ *f* Dry ground, or a dry spot. See निपळ.

नेपा *m* Properly नेफा. [Croton tiglium.

नेपाल *m S* pop. नेपाल *m* Purgative nut-plant,

नेपाल *a* Level and smooth—ground, wall, place. 2 Smoothly sloping.

नेपालणे *f* (Verbal of नेपालणे) Smoothing; making equal, even, level.

नेपालणे *vc* (नेपाल) To smooth (a floor, a place, a plastering): also to smooth or rub down (man, animal, one's mustaches or dress). 2 To make to run down or flow along smoothly: also to pass along (any wash or liquid substance) as with the hand. [of: also to slope off gently.

नेपालणे *vi* To flow smoothly along the surface नेपाल्या *a* (नेपालणे) That is ever rubbing and smoothing (his dress or person).

नेपूर *n* (Properly नेपुर) An ornament for the feet (of females and children).

नेफा *m* (نيفة *P*) The passage for the waist-string of trowsers or drawers. [नेमळभट.

नेवळ or ला & नेवळभट Commonly नेमळा & नेमरा *a W* Commonly नेमळा. [Brāhman.

नेमळभट *m* A contemptuous term for a slovenly नेमळा *a* नेमा *a* Fat and flabby; loose and slack; of lubberly or loutish make. 2 Slovenly, untidy, disorderly—dress, doings, affairs, things: also loose, wild, random—speech. 3 Impotent or imbecile.

नेम *m* From नियम which see throughout. Ex. नेमाचा जाला कळस॥ कासया व्यर्थ उफणूं भूस॥ लेखणी न घरी॥. 2 Aim. *v* बांध, घर, लाव. 3 Measure. *v* घे, दे. नेम लावणे To lay down or establish a law or rule (or laws and rules); to appoint an order or a course of procedure. Ex. ह्याखव अवतरला तुकाराम॥ साधकास नेम लावावया॥

नेम *m n* A hole dug in order to plant (a post, tree &c.) *Pr*. वाकडे नेढीस वाकडेच नेम.

नेमका or नेमकाच *ad decl* and vulgarly नेमक *ad* (नेम) Exactly as aimed; and fig., as designed or planned, or as desired or expected; opportunely, apropos, just at the nick, pat.

नेमणूक *f* (नेमणे) Allowance, stipend, salary, appointed provision. 2 Appointment, designation, direction (as to a post or duty).

नेमणे *vc* (नेम) To appoint, fix, lay down, establish as a law or rule. 2 To appoint (as to an office or a post); to nominate. 3 To aim. 4 To fix in the ground (a post &c.)

नेमघर्ष *m* A general term for religious restrictions and observances: also for religious or devotional exercises or works. [नियमनिष्ठ &c.

नेमनिष्ठ, नेमनिष्ठा, नेमशील, नेमाचा Properly नेमविणे *vc* (नेम) To fix in a hole in the ground (a post, a tree &c.)

नेमस *a* (नेम) Middling, ordinary, common, not exceeding nor falling short of mediocrity or customariness: also moderate, temperate &c.

नेमळ or नेमाळ्या *a* (नेम) Scrupulously or fastidiously punctual, exact, or strict; punctilious, finikin, nice. 2 Regular and rigid in religious ceremonies and ordinances. Ex. ऐशा रीतीं भक्त नेमळ॥ हरषें वोसंडत तथे वेळें॥

नेमानेस *m* (नेम by redup.) The appointment and determination (of God, destiny &c.): also usage, custom, general rule, constant practice.

नेमिष्ठ *a* (नियमिष्ठ *S*) Strict in the observance of religious rites and ordinances. [periphery.

नेमो *f S* The strake or tyre of a wheel: also the नेमो *ad* (नियम *S* through नेम) Constantly, habitually, regularly, by rule or course.

नेमो *a* Properly and commonly नियमी.

नेमोत्तर *n* (नियम & उत्तर) A decided answer; positive information or statement; definite or determinate speech.

नेरवा *m* Bits of gold amongst the ashes and rubbish of a goldsmith's laboratory.

नेरवा *ad* On the fourth day or, in the usage of many, on the fifth day, past or to come.

नेरा *m* The rubbish of a goldsmith's laboratory. It is sifted and searched by the झारेकरी for stray bits of gold.

नेरभार *m* (A formation from नेणे To carry away or bear, रे or अरे Vocative particle, भार Load or burden. Oh! holla! bear this with you!) Loading one by recounting instances of kindness conferred, of superiority established &c. *v* लाव.

नेव *f* The name of a fish.

नेवकदंबा *m* A tree, Nauclea Cadamba.

नेवता *m* (نيوتا *H*) An invitation. *v* कर, दे.

नेवर *n m* The ankle or pastern-joint of a horse. *v* लाग. 2 The contrivance bound over these joints to prevent their rubbing together. *v* बांध.

नेवरा *a* White—a pastern or leg or hoof of a horse, cow &c.: and attrib. the animal having such leg or hoof.

नेवरी *f* A puff or cake; otherwise called करंजी.

नेवाळ or लो *f* A flowering shrub, Jasminum elongatum. Grah. नेवाळें *n* Its flower.

नेवेद्य *m* (Properly नेवेद्य) An offering (of some eatable) to an idol.

नेव्हारा *m* Complaint against. *v* मा. Gen. in *pl*.

नेशीच *p* of नेसणे That has been in wear. 2 That is amongst the things ordinarily worn; that is in wear. [&c.

नेष्ट *a S* Inauspicious. Used only in almanacks नेसण or ने *n* The dress or clothing of the middle region of the body. 2 Putting on (i. e. the act or the art) of clothes. *v* कर.

नेसणे *vc* To put on (the garments which pertain to the middle part of the body) the घोतर, पंचा, लुगडे, लंगोटी &c. See To PUT ON in Eng. and Mar. Dict.

नेसविणे *vc* (नेसणे) To dress or clothe (another). 2 fig. To enter under a head (in an account). Ex. माझ्या भावाच्या नांवाखालीं ज्या रकमा आहेत त्या माझ्या नांवाखालीं नेसोव. Also to clothe (an item of expenditure) with its detail. 3 To clothe with fire; to invest with blazing materials (a किला, डोंगर, रान, जमीन). 4 To cover in (a नेसोव *p* of नेसणे See नेशीव. [house); to thatch.

नेस *n* The bar of a river &c. See नस.

नेहटणे or नेहेटणे *vi* (नेट) To be close at hand; to close fast upon or with; to draw nigh. 2 To press hard upon; to be instant and urgent. Ex. साहुकाराचें देणें अगदी नेहटलें; मला परसाकडे अगदी नेहटली गेलेंच पाहिजे: also पिशाब-सूत-झोप-नेहटला. 3 To crowd together; as घराशीं घर माण-साशीं माणूस नेहटलें.

नेहमी or नेहेमी *ad* (नियम) Constantly, continually, regularly, habitually. 2 Laxly. For ever, utterly, altogether, quite. Ex. हा घोडा तुला ने० दिव्हा.

नेहमीखर्च *m* The annual allowances; or all the regular deductions from the revenue; all the *fixed* नेहर or नेहेर *n* C A quicksand. [expenses.

नेहाळणें *vc* (نہا H) To behold closely and attentively. [cleverness in.

नेपुण्य *n* S Conversancy with; skilledness and नैमित्तिक *a* (S) Incidental, occasional, emergent, occurrent; not regular and constant, but arising upon occasion.

नैयमिक *a* S Accordant with rule, law, established ordinance or usage; normal, regular, customary. [phy (logic).

नैय्याधिक *a* S That follows the Nyāya-philosophy. नैरंकुश *n* S (निर & अंकुश) Unrestrainedness or uncontrolledness.

नैरंतर्य *n* S Uninterruptedness (of time or of space); unbrokenness by an interval; continuousness. [tration of hope, disappointment.

नैराश्य *n* S Despair or despondence: also frustration. नैर्ऋतो *f* S The south-west-quarter.

नैर्गुण्य *n* S Destituteness of attributes or properties. See निर्गुण. [purity.

नैर्ऋत्य *n* S Freedom from dirt; cleanness or नैवेद्य *n* *m* (S) An offering of some eatable to an idol. Pr. घरचे देवास नै० नको. *v* दाखव, अर्प, समर्प.

2 The preparing or making ready of this offering. 3 fig. Making a meal (i. e. offering to one's belly). *v* कर. [per] to be presented in oblation.

नैवेद्य *a* S (Possible, purposed, necessary, proposed). नैवेद्यवैद्यदेव *m* (S) An offering to the god अग्नि)

A term for a bribe, a *sop*.

नैश *a* S Nocturnal, nightly, relating to night.

नैश्चल्य *n* S Fixedness; unagitated or unmoving state. [cay and destruction, perishable.

नैश्चर *a* (Poetry. Properly नश्चर) Subject to destruction or extinction.

नैष्कर्म्य *n* S Freedom from the obligation of all religious rites and works. Ex. ह्या साधूचा अंगी नै० आहे or नैष्कर्म्यसिद्धि झाली. 2 The salvation or recompense pertaining to abstinence from all works under holy contemplation.

नैष्ठिक *a* S Regular in and devoted to (the observance of religious rites, ceremonies, and works); also of fixed affection or attachment; devoted, intent. 2 or नैष्ठिक ब्रह्मचारी *m* A Brāhman who continues with his spiritual preceptor, and remains in the order and condition of the religious student.

नैष्ठिकब्रह्मचर्य *n* S The continuance of a Brāhman with his spiritual preceptor, and adherence to a life of celibacy, study, and devotion.

नैसर्गिक *a* S Relating to the nature or peculiar character or constitution of; natural, native, constitutional. [भजन करा॥ तरीच भव तराळ बापना॥

नो *ind* A vocative particle plural. Ex. देवाचियें

नोक *f* (نوک P) Point as of a spear &c.; but in this sense little used in Marāthī. fig. Point, sting, beauty, moral (of a tale, of a speech); a remarkable point or feature; a particular excellence; a distinguishing air, cast, style: also airiness, smartness, *degagēness*. 2 An innuendo or a hint, a slight intimation or insinuation. *v* दाखव, मार, लाव.

नोकझोक or नोकझोंक *f* (نوک جھوک H) Innuendoes, conceits, stinging allusions, sly insinuations, sarcastic observations. 2 Any smartness of manner (of walking, dressing &c.) *v* संभाळ. 3 Squabbling or brawling: also a scuffle or tussle. 4 A glimpse or brief view afforded. *v* दाखव. Ex. हा नो० दाखवून गेला. 5 A hint or faint indication of afforded. *v* दाखव.

नोकदार *a* (نوک دار P) Pointed, smart, sharp—a speech &c.: having some remarkable feature or particular excellence—a thing gen.

नोकानोकी *f* (नोक q. v.) Intercommunication by hints, innuendoes, smart and pithy allusions. 2 See नोकझोक. [esp. to Muhammadans.

नोडगा or नोचा *m* A term of abuse. Applied नोडा *m* A plant,—a diminutive reed with a white button-top. [copy-book.

नोद for नोदवची *f* The official (or commercial) नोदणी *f* sometimes नोद *m* (Verbal of नोदणें)

Copying off into the book (a *hundī* or any official paper).

नोदणें *vc* To copy a *हुंडी* on accepting it: also to copy and enter an official document gen. A Gujarāthī word.

नोर *m* (نول H) Passage-money (by ship or boat), fare, naulage: also money for the transportation of goods, freight.

नोरो *a* (नोर) Taken up to transport goods or passengers, freighted. [नवरो.

नोवरा & नोवरी (Poetry.) Popularly नवरा & नोळखणें *vc* (Poetry. न & ओळखणें) Not to be acquainted with or to know. Ex. वर भावोक दिसे साचार॥ परि तो नोळखतां त्याचें अंतर॥

नो *a* (नव S) Nine.

नो or नौका *f* (S) A boat.

नौकादंड *m* S (Boat-pole.) An oar.

नोखा, नोघण, नोडकें, नोटांक, नोतरणें, नोतारणें, नोयर See under नव. [of kettledrum.

नोबत corruptly नौबद *f* (نوبت A) A large kind नौबतवाई *f* The tumultuous or animated sounding of the नौबत or, by synecdoche, of a band. 2 fig. Vehement bustling; wild and eager hurrying; noisy hurryscurry. [under नव.

नौरा, नौरो, नौसागर, नौसारण, नौसारणें See नौली *f* The milk-bush, *Euphorbia tirucalli*. 2 Commonly नवल्लो.

नयोध *m* S (Poetry.) A tree, *Ficus Indica*. Commonly वड. Ex. तुज मी वरिते लरित॥ पैल नयोधतरु दिसत॥ त्यांत माझे कुलदैवत॥ &c.

नयणें *vc* (Poetry. न्यास) To throw, fling, cast. 2 To place or put. [2 Thrown.

नय *p* S Placed, deposited, consigned, delivered. नयदा *m* P A carpenter's or smith's workshop. 2 A chopping block. [or inequalities.

नयदा *a* Smooth or even; free from roughnesses नयदारणें *vc* To make smooth, even, equal, level. [morning, a breakfast.

नयारी *f* (نہاری P) A slight repast, esp. in the नयाल *a* (نہال P) Exalted or emerged; raised or risen from obscurity or poverty.

नयाली *f* (نہالی P) A mattress. 2 Favor, countenance, kind regard.

नयालणें *vc* (Better निहाळणें) To inspect or behold closely and attentively.

न्यात *f* (Corr. from ज्ञात S) Caste, species, kind. न्याय *m* (S) Fitness, rightness, propriety; whence, commonly, justice or equity. 2 The Nyāya doctrine, logical philosophy. 3 A maxim, a

rule, a law, a general principle, an axiom; and thus, commonly, an adage or a proverb.

न्याय सांगणें To make complaint and seek redress; to call for justice. Ex. म्हणे तुकयानें साधिला दावा॥

न्याय सांगावा कवणाशी॥ [or Judicial process.

न्यायइनसाफ *m* An indefinite term for Justice न्यायतः *ad* (S) Justly, equitably, fitly, rightly.

न्यायनिष्ठ *a* (S) Just, equitable, impartial, fixedly regardless of justice. [and just.

न्यायनिष्ठुर *a* (S) Austerely or rigidly righteous न्यायनीति *f* (S) A comprehensive term for justice, equity, propriety, fitness.

न्यायसंबुची *f* न्यायसंबोचा *m* A case (civil or criminal) before the judge: also judicial investigation of a case. *v* कर, पाह. [administration of justice.

न्यायसभा *f* (S) A court or an assembly for the न्यायाधीशी *f* The office or business of न्यायाधीश.

न्यायाधीश *m* (S) An administrator of justice; a magistrate or a judge.

न्यायासन *n* S The judgment-seat, the *bench*. न्यायी *a* (S) pop. न्यायीक *a* Just, upright, possessing probity or integrity.

न्याय्य *a* S Equitable, right, fit, proper, just. न्यारा *a* (نیارا H) Separate, disjoined, distinct. 2 Different, dissimilar, other.

न्याव *m* (Poetry. न्याय S) Justice or equity. Pr. फांसा पडेल तो डाव राजा करील तो न्याव.

न्यास *m* S Placing, depositing, fixing; esp. the setting down of the figures of a calculation to be made; the infixing or establishing by charms and spells of divinity (as upon arrows, darts &c.); laying up (in the mind or memory). 2 Certain religious ceremonies consisting in putting the fingers in various forms. See मन्त्रान्यास, लघुन्यास, षडंगन्यास &c. 3 Renouncing, rejecting, abandoning. See कर्मन्यास, फलन्यास, सर्वन्यास &c.

न्याहरी, न्याहली, न्याहार, न्याहारणें, न्याहारी, न्याहाळ, न्याहाली, न्याहाळणें See under न्याहाली.

न्यून *a* (S) Less. 2 Less, short, deficient, defective. 3 Lower (in price, value, rank).

न्यूनपूर्ण *a* (S) Deficient or complete; wanting or entire; short of or fully up to; shortcoming or perfect (physically or morally): also (पूर्ण taking the place of a reduplication) less, lacking, short, defective. Ex. न्यून पडल्यास हे तुझी सरबरा देवतील.

न्यूनवचन *n* (S) A deficient word; i. e. a failure or shortcoming in an engagement or a saying. Ex. न्यून पडेल अवचित्ता॥ संपूर्ण अनंता तू करी॥

न्यूनग *n* (S न्यून & अंग) A deficient limb, member, or organ: also *attrib.* wanting a limb &c.

न्यूनतिरेक *a* (S) न्यूनधिक *a* (S) Less or more. Used as *sn* also न्यून *n* (S) न्यूनधिकभाव *m* (S)

न्यूनधिक्य *n* (S) Difference, difformity, disparity, discrepancy, disagreement; deviation, by deficiency or by excess, from a standard.

न्याज *m* (Or नारज q. v.) A barber. न्याण & न्याणघर See नद्याण & नद्याणघर.

न्याणें, न्याणवणी, न्याणी, न्याणें, न्याणुली, न्याणीघतो, न्यावणी See under न्याह.

न्यावगंड *m* (A contemptuous form of the word न्यावी) A mere shaver.

न्यावेर *m* Marriage with a widow: also taking of a second husband. *v* कर, लाव. It is one with पाठ.

न्यावी *m* (न्याहणें) To bathe; as it was the office of barbers to anoint and wash the bodies of their customers.) A barber. 2 A name for the grub that encloses itself in a cylindrical tube composed

of thorns joined side by side and glued together.
3 The name of a little black bird.
म्हावाचें घर The tube above described.

प

प The twenty-first consonant, corresponding with P.

प a S That preserves or keeps : also that drinks. In comp. as भूमिप Preserver of the earth ; धनप Keeper of the treasures ; a name of Kuber ; रक्तप A drinker of blood ; a bug, a Rákshas &c. ; मधुप A drinker of honey ; a bee. Words so formed are constantly occurring in poetry. [see under पै.
पईज, पईल, पईस &c. For words beginning with पई.
पईलवान m (پهلوان H) One that employs himself in the exercises and sports of the arena ; an athlete, a wrestler. [or पज see under पै.

पउतें, पउल &c. For words beginning with पउ.
पंक m (पाक S) Sugar or molasses boiled (in preparation for sweetmeats &c.), syrup. 2 S Mud.

पंकज n S (पंक Mud, ज Produced.) A lotus.

पंकड f (पंकर H) Among wrestlers. One of the modes of grasping. 2 In speech. A flaw or faulty part ; a part furnishing a hold to the adversary. Ex. व्याची पं घरायाची त्यास बडत बोलवाचें. Luke xi. 53, 54. 3 fig. An ambiguous expression (in an engagement, oracular response, assurance, apology &c.) used wilily ; a salvo, reservation, creep-hole &c. Ex. बडधा गुण पडेल म्हणून पं ठेवून प्रतिज्ञा केली.

पं घडून बोलणें To speak cautiously and craftily, reserving means of evasion. [ing &c.

पंकडणी f (Verbal of पंकडणें) Grasping, catching.
पंकडणें v c (पंकर H) To catch, seize, grasp, lay hold of, lit. fig.

पंकडसमान n (पंकर H To seize, and Summons.) An imperative summons ; a peremptory order to bring ; an issue of arrest.

पकवा m (Imit.) An inarticulate sound uttered by girls at certain plays.

पकार or रा m (The name of the letter प the first letter of पावला) A covert term for a quarter of a rupee.

पकारो f See the preceding word. 2 (प being the first letter of पादा A pawn.) A covert term for checkmate with a pawn.

पकोरडो f A bird, Rock grouse or whistling grouse, Pterocles quadricinctus or exustus.

पक्का a (पक S) Mature or ripe, lit. fig. 2 Dressed or cooked. 3 Ready or prepared : also well-concerted — counsels, schemes. 4 Baked — as bricks, tiles, pitchers. 5 Strong or durable — a color. 6 Perfect, adept, accomplished, complete, full, superior, superlative ; — used freely of men and things. Ex. पक्का पंडित-कारकून-चोर-लबाड-शाह-णा-बुद्धि-माप-वजन : also पक्का घोंडा A very hard stone ; पक्का पैसा A double pisa ; पक्का कोस A full or long koss. Numerous similar applications occur little requiring explanation, unless, perhaps, पक्कें दूध Scalded milk ; पक्कें तूप Butter overheated in the process of clarification (opp. to कचें तूप Butter moderately or duly heated) ; पक्कें रेशीम Boiled and prepared silk ; पक्को शाई Ink prepared by boiling, or ink of durable color and consistence ; पक्का डांक Solder made of gold, copper, or brass (opp. to कच्चा डांक Solder made of कथील or tin). See further under कच्चा and its compounds. 7 Finished, completed, perfected ; — applied as a

common term to the numbers constituting the quotient or 4th term in the Rule of three. See explanation under कच्चा.

पक्काकच्चा a Ripe and raw ; well-dressed and half-dressed ; ready and partly ready ; regularly entered, settled, and closed, and roughly noted down ; — used freely, but esp. with अन्न-पोक-खरडा-कीर्द-जमाखर्च-वचो-दिशेव-संसावा-रंग &c.

पक्काखरडा or -दिशेव m The regular account compiled from the diary or day-book.

पक्काखाल m (پکا خیال H) A sort of song.

पक्कोकुंदो f Thorough washing and dressing of clothes, by boiling, starching &c. Opp. to कचोकुंदो.

पक्कोजमो f In law. Attachment after judgment : opp. to कचोजमो. [expired term (of a hundī &c.)

पक्कोमुदत f Commonly बंदीमुदत. A filled or पंक्ति f (S) A line, row, rank, range. 2 A row of people sitting down at a meal : hence society, companionship, fellowship, brotherhood ; or a body, a company, a sodality, an association. Ex.

त्याला पंक्तीस घेतलें ; पंक्तीतून काढलें ; आपले पंक्तीचे गटस्थ्यासी सोईरगत करावी. [company or body.
पंक्तीचा Fit to be associated with. 2 Relating to a पंक्तिदोष m (S) Fault attaching to a whole row of people at a meal from the sitting amongst them of an unfit individual. 2 Fault attaching to a whole community. 3 A fault that excludes from the common board.

पंक्तिपटाण m (पंक्ति S & پٹھان H) पंक्तिवारगीर m (पंक्ति S & بارگیر P) A horse-soldier that is furnished by his employer with a horse, and that lives at his board. Hence An idle hanger on, a parasite.

पंक्तिपावन a (S) Pure for the common board ; fit for commensality or for intercourse.

पंक्तिप्रपंच m (S) Partiality in serving guests.

पंक्तिवाद्या a (S) That is without the pale (i. e. has been excluded or is by caste inadmissible) of fellowship of table.

पंक्तिभाज m A table-chum, a messmate.

पंक्तिभेद m (S) Partiality in serving guests. 2 Such a difference (consisting in intervening space, difference of direction &c.) between the rows as permits people not so reciprocally suited as to sit in the same row, to eat in company. Ex. पं असल्यास ब्राह्मण आणि गोळक एकत्र जेवतात. 3 Such difference (in the manner of living &c.) among persons of the same caste as precludes their sitting at meals in the same row. Ex. गुजराथी ब्राह्मण आणि दक्षिण च्यांचा पं आहे.

पंक्तिभ्रष्ट a (S) Ejected from fellowship of table.

पंक्तिलाभ m (S) or पंक्तीचालाभ m The profit or advantage of commensality with.

पंक्तिव्यवहार m (S) The custom of sitting at meals in a row. 2 Fellowship of table, commensality, messing. [commensality.

पंक्तिसंसर्ग m (S) Fellowship of table or board,

पंक्तीतला नळा m A tube of gunpowder set and fired in the पंक्ति or sitting row at feasts.

पंक्त्यंतर n (S पंक्ति & अंतर) See पंक्तिभेद in the second sense.

पक a (S) Mature, ripe, lit. fig. 2 Cooked. 3 Digested. See the derivative पक्का.

पक्कान्न n (S पक & अन्न) A rich cake or sweetmeat ; any dainty or nice dish. 2 A dish in general ; any victuals or viands. [stomach.

पक्काशय m S (The place of digestion.) The पक्काशो f An iron bar or slip.

पंख m (पक्ष S) A wing. 2 A feather of a wing. 3 Class, head, description. Only in loc. case, पंखो, and by people amusing themselves with

riddles. Ex. म्यां उखाणा घातला तो पंख्यांच पंखीं नाहीं पंखचे पंखीं नाहीं.

पंख फुटणें g. of s. To become adult ; to be fledged. 2 fig. To get adept in knavery.

पंखचत्री f A large kind of Parrot. It is red upon the back of its neck and, partly, as to its wings. Said to be the same with रामनगरी.

पंखडो f A contemptuous form of पंख in the sense of Wing. [females).

पंखबाळो f or पंखा m A kind of earring (of पंखरडा m पंखळ f पंखळण f (पंखणें or प्रसर) Confusedly scattered state, litteredness : also things so lying about, litter. v पड. Ex. पं पडला बंदीतलीं ॥ फकीर रक्षित एक म्हाबळी ॥

पंखरणी f (पंखणें) Scattering or strewing.

पंखणें v c sometimes पंखळणें (प्रसर S) To scatter or strew. [by girls at certain plays.

पंखवा m (Imit.) An inarticulate sound uttered

पंखवाज m (پکھاو H) A sort of tabor or drum.

पंखवाजचो or जी c (پکھاو H) The beater of पंखवाज. [the left hypochondrium.

पंखशूल m (पक्ष & शूल) A disease or disorder in पंखा m See पंखबाळो.

पंखळ & पंखळण f See under पंखरडा.

पंखा m (पक्ष S through पंक्का H) A pankhá or large fan. 2 A half or side of the चोळी, covering one breast. 3 Applied by some to a large Paperkite. [of पंख in the sense of Wing.

पंखाड n A contemptuous or depreciative form

पंखाडा m Litteredness or litter. See पंखरडा.

पंखाणभेद m (Vulgar corruption of पाषाणभेद.

पंखारडा m Commonly पंखरडा. [q. v.) A plant.

पंखाल f (पयस् S Water, खल्ल S Leather ; through पंक्का H) A double water-skin carried on a bullock. 2 fig. A huge capacious belly.

पंखालची or जी c (پکھاو H) The driver of a bullock carrying a पंखाल.

पंखालपावती f A term for a flabby, bloated, and bulky woman ; a Hottentot-Venus.

पंखाल्या a (पंखाल) That carries the पंखाल—the bullock &c. 2 Contemptuously. That drives the beast carrying the पंखाल.

पंखालणी, पंखालणें, पंखालपुजा, and sometimes पंखालणी &c. Properly पाखळणी &c.

पंखी f (पंख) A stuff manufactured from feathers.

पंखेबाळी f (Or पंखबाळी) A kind of earring (of

पंखेचं n P (Usually पांखेचं) A bird. [females).

पंख्या m (पंख Wing.) Flying squirrel, Pteromys Philippensis. W. Elliott.

पग n (पद S) Usually in books. The foot. Ex. पग पाहून मार झरे. 2 fig. The ground, basis, first principles (of a science or an art). Ex. हा बारा वर्षे दिशेव शिकतो परंतु दिशेबाचें पग अडून द्याचे मनांत आलें नाहीं. 3 A square (on a chess-board &c.)

पगीं घरणें To catch one in his speech. पगीं सांपडणें To trip and be caught in speech.

पगडडाव m (पगडा & डाव) A particular game with सांक्या. [subsists by binding turbans.

पगडबंद or पगडबंध m (پگڑی بند H) One who

पगडबंदकी f The trade or business of पगडबंद.

पगडबंदी f (پگڑی بندی H) The business of पगडबंद. 2 His charge or dues.

पगडा m (पग) A mark or dot on a die. 2 The foot figuratively, i. e. Entrance, access, footing, conversancy (in, with, amongst). v घाल, पड. Ex.

घरीं येण्या जाण्याचा पं घातला आहे ; चार पैसे पदरीं असल्याचून व्यवहारांत पं पडत नाहीं ; त्या पंडिताचा राजाजवळ पं चांगला पडला.

पगडी *f* (پگڑی H) A child's turban shaped and sewn fast. 2 A turban.

प० घेणे *g.* of *o.* To eclipse any eminent person by one's superior merit. प० फिरविणे To recede from an engagement; to change the mind; to turn to evil courses. 2 To turn upon angrily or saucily. प० फेंकणे To cock the turban with an air.

पंगत *f* (पंक्ति S) A line, row, rank, range. 2 A row of people sitting down at a meal: hence society, companionship, fellowship, brotherhood; or a body, a band, a company.

प० चुकणे To miss or lose (as from lateness) one's seat in the dining row. Pr. पंगतीस चुकला तो जेवायास सुकला. प० मांडणे To draw the lines, lay the leaves &c. for a company to dine. प० वाजविणे To play music during the meal-time. प० वाढणे To serve out the dinner. प० साधणे To be in good time for dinner. पंगतीस घेणे To admit into commensality or fellowship. पंगतीस बसणे To eat with and associate with.

पगदली *a* sometimes पगदल *a* (पग A square of the chess-board, دست P The hand. The hand once touching a square.) That mode of playing chess, when a piece, once fairly placed, must be left. Hence fig. Immovable, unalterable—a determination, declaration, promise: also *attrib.* the person. 2 Cautious, circumspect, wary, wily, not readily entrapped (esp. in speech): also that entraps or catches (one in his speech).

पगदली or पगदलीत घरणे-आणणे To catch one in his speech. पगदली &c. सांपडणे To be caught &c.

पगर *m* Irregular or excessive menstruation, menorrhagia. Disting. into तांबडा प० & पांढरा प०. *v* लाग. [Mahár caste.

पगरा *m* An ornament for the ear. Used by the पगार *m* (Pagár To pay. Pagá Pay. Port.) Pay, wages, salary.

पगार *m* A canoe well scooped, smoothed, and finished: opp. to होडी Canoe roughly executed.

पगारपत्रक *n* A pay table or roll. [feet.

पगिला *a* P Lame or halt; affected in the पग or

पंगु *a* (S) pop. पंगू *a* Lame, crippled, halt: also that has lost his legs: also a deformed, debilitated, or defective limb. 2 Maimed, defective, diseased in any member or organ. Ex. हा डोळ्याने पंगू तो हाताने पंगू. 3 fig. Penniless, friendless, helpless, resourceless, *halt*. Pr. घन्यावांचून दुनया पंगू.

पंगुवात *m* S Disorder of the humor वात consisting in Paralysis of the lower extremities.

पंगुलवेले *f* A particular creeping or climbing plant. [thrina crista galli.

पंगेरा *m* W (Commonly पांगारा) A tree, Ery-pघणे *v c* (Vulgar.) To see: also to look.

पंगणे *v i* P (Usually पंगणे) To nod (from drow-पंगणे *n* Nodding. *v* घे, दे, खा, मार. [siness).

पघळ *a* Roomy, spacious, of ample dimensions. 2 fig. Diffuse—speech. 3 as *ad* Roomily, loosely, at large; as प० वसा; प० मांडा.

पघळणी *f* (Verbal of पघळणे) Dissolving, liquefying, melting.

पघळणे *v i* P (پگھلنا H) To dissolve, liquefy, melt. 2 fig. To melt tenderly; to relent; to be mollified. 3 To enlarge or widen; to stretch and open out—a tight shoe &c.

पघळणे *v c* R To spread out; to lay out widely.

पघा *m* A matrix or mould (for melted metal).

पच *a* S That cooks or ripens. In elegant comp. as सुखपच, दुःखपच, हृच्छपच, अल्पपच, मितपच That cooks with ease, with difficulty &c.

पंच *a* (S) Five.

पंच *m* (S The च is *ts.*) A member of an assembly of arbitration. Used *pl* it signifies the assembly, as this usually consists of five members. 2 A jury.

पंचक *n* (S) An aggregate of five. 2 The five Nakshatras from the latter half of Dhanishtha to the first half of Ashwiní; during which certain works are forbidden. 3 A certain number—To the number of a particular लग्न add the number of the preceding lunar day, and divide the sum by 9: the remainder, if it be 1, 2, 4, 6, or 8 is a पंचक. These have distinct names, and are all unlucky.

पंचकडी *f* (पंचक) An aggregate of five (sheets of paper, bundles of grass, rupees &c.)

पच-कन-कर-दिनी-दिशी *ad* Imit. of the sound in spitting, in the snapping of a rope, in plucking up a shrub, in treading upon a muddy spot &c.

पचकरणे *v c* (पंचा for पंजा Hand.) To grasp; esp. with the expanded hand and loose substances such as bran, meal, sugar.

पंचकर्म *n* The five main actions of the body; viz. vomiting, evacuation by bleeding, discharge by stool, diseased excretion of faeces or purging, blowing the nose. 2 or, as in the Sanskrit वाक्य, पंचकर्मणि The five movements or actions of a living creature; viz. उत्क्षेपण, अपक्षेपण, आकुंचन, प्रसारण, गमन Throwing up (of the limbs), throwing down, drawing in (contraction), spreading abroad or out (extension), going or moving. These five, in the resolutely consummating comprehension of Hindú philosophy, comprise all modes of movement actual and conceivable.

पंचकल्याण or णी *a* (पंचकल्याण S) Having five auspicious marks; viz. the four legs white up to the knees and a blaze on the forehead—a horse. 2 Used ironically of a man all whose limbs are distorted. 3 Used of a hack or rip of a horse which it is necessary to strike with both heels, to thump with both fists, and to urge with the ठोकळा or cluck of the mouth.

पचकळ *a* (पच!) Light, silly, empty, vapid;—used of persons, actions, speech.

पचकी *f* A copper piece equivalent to a दमडी.

पंचकेणे *n* A term for the minor ingredients of condiment,—pepper, mustard, coriander-seed, asafetida &c.

पंचकेण्याचे दुकान A shop in a small way.

पंचकोटि *f* A कुंड or basin of water in the Northern country. It is sacred to Shiva, and is resorted

पंचकोण *m* (S) A pentagon. [to by pilgrims.

पंचकोण *a* (S) Pentangular.

पंचकोष or पंचकोश *m pl* S The five sheaths or envelopes of the Spirit or Divine particle in animated beings, viz. अन्नमयकोश, प्राणमयकोश, मनोमयकोश, विज्ञानमयकोश, आनंदमयकोश. These—the material body, the animal soul, the self or I which asserts personality and property, the sense or belief of physical reality, the disposition (of an agent) to ascribe to itself its good deeds and goodness—constitute five cases or coverings of the Divine particle within (Divina particula aura), obstructing it from मोक्ष or मुक्ति. See the five in order. Further, with these पंचकोश agree the चिदेह; i. e. with अन्नमयकोश agrees स्थूलदेह, with the three next (प्राणमयकोश, मनोमयकोश, & विज्ञानकोश) agrees सूक्ष्मशरीर or लिङ्गदेह, and with आनंदमयकोश agrees कारणदेह.

पंचक्रोशी *f* (पंच & क्रोश. A space of five or six miles around.) A term for a knot or cluster of

villages. 2 also पंचक्रोशीची यात्रा *f* Making the circuit of the hallowed spots around Benares.

पंचखाद्य *n* (S पंच Five, ख The letter kha, आद्य Initial;—the five things of which the names begin with ख; viz. खारीक, खोबरें, खसखस, खिस-मीस, खडीसाखर) pop. पंचखाजे *n* A term for the five articles of grocery commonly used in oblations.

पंचग *n* पंचगी *f* (पांच & अंग) A way of binding a pásoṛí &c.,—crossing it from around the neck over the breast, so as to gird the body down to the waist. *v* घाल. 2 A mode of tucking up the घेतर. *v* घाल.

पंचगंगा *f* (S) A sacred spot near Mahábaleshwar, at which unite five streamlets afterwards forming the rivers कृष्णा, वेणा, कोयना, गायत्री, सवित्री. 2 The name of a river near कोल्हापूर. 3 See पंचधारा.

पंचगति *f* (S) The five paces of the horse; viz. भरपळा or चैवडचाल, तुरकी or गामचाल, दुरकी, बाजीचाल, चौकचाल; or, in Sanskrit, आखंडित, वोरितक, रेचित, वलित, झुत.

पंचगव्य *n* (S) Five things derived from the cow,—milk, curds, clarified butter, urine, dung.

पंचगौड *m* (S) A term comprehending five distinctions among Bráhmans,—गौड, कनोज, मैथिल, मिथ, गुर्जर. Another enumeration is सारखत, काय-कुल, गौड, उल्ल, मैथिल. Of this matter, as of many other matters, the settlement has been lost sight of by modern Bráhmans.

पंचग्रंथ *m pl* (S) The five books of the यजुर्वेद; viz. संहिता, ब्राह्मण, अरण, पदे, क्रम.

पंचग्रही *f* (पंच & ग्रह) Conjunction of five planets under one राशि. [gestion &c.

पचणी *f* (Verbal of पचणे) Undergoing of दि-पचणीस पडणे To be lingering under an incurable disease. 2 To agree with; to stay on the stomach; to cease to offend—an article of food or a medicine through use.

पचणे *v i* (पचन S) To undergo digestion; to be concocted in the stomach. Pr. पचेल तितके खावे शोभेल तितके बोलावे. 2 fig. To be not only devoured but digested—peculations &c.; to have been so enjoyed, and so disposed of, as to permit no fear of detection and punishment: also to be swallowed and enjoyed without repugnance or remorse. 3 To be duly baked—cakes on the girdle. 4 To linger; to waste under protracted sickness; to lie soaking in any mess, lit. fig.

पंचल *n* S Death. (Because the five elements which, during the life of the subject, existed in unity, have now obtained five separate existencies.)

2 The state or being of five. [तेज, वायु, आकाश.

पंचतत्वे *n* (S) The five elements, viz. पृथ्वी, अप,

पंचतन्मात्रे *n pl* The five principles, essences, or subtil rudiments respectively of the five elementary substances. See पंचसूक्ष्मभूते, पंचमहाभूते, & तन्मात्रे.

पंचदंती *a* (S) Having five teeth—the horse. One of the marks of the horse. See सप्तदंती & अशुभलक्षण.

पंचद्रविड *m* (S) A term comprehending five distinctions among Bráhmans,—तैलंग, द्राविड, कर्नाटक, महाराष्ट्र, कौकण. Another enumeration is द्राविड महाराष्ट्र, तैलंग, कर्नाटक, गुर्जर. It is disallowed by many.

पंचद्वी *f* Dividing of the Dakshinā (when the amount is to be lessened) into five portions, and retaining of two or of three, giving the remainder. 2 Division in this manner of a field, a business, a sum or thing gen.

पंचधान्ये *n pl* The five grains suitable for offerings, viz. wheat, barley, rice, sesamum, मूग (Phaseolus mungo). One lakh of each of these are offered to Mahādeva in the offering called लाखो-ली. 2 पंचधान्याचा काढा is composed of coriander, andropogon muricatum, dry ginger, cyperus per-tenuis, and cinnamon (घणा, वाळा, सुंठ, नागरमोथा, दालचिनी).

पंचधार *f* A mere sprinkling of clarified butter over the rice or bread at dinner; a sprinkling from the five fingers dipped into the ghee-pot.

पंचधारा *f* (S) The five streams. A ludicrous or jocose term for the streams from the two eyes, the two nostrils, and the mouth, set flowing by some pungent article of taste or smell.

पंचधारें *n* (पांच & धार) A vessel with five holes; used to pour water in five streams over an idol.

पचन *n* (S) Digestion, concoction in the stomach. 2 Cooking or dressing; maturing or ripening, lit. fig. [stomach.

पचनीं पडणें To agree with; to sit kindly on the

पंचनख *a* (S) Having five nails—man, the monkey, the tiger &c. A term of classification. 2 Having five vertical streaks or lines on the hoof—a horse. One of the bad marks. [पंचनख.

पंचनखी *a* (पंचनख) Having five nails &c. See

पंचनवटे *m pl* R W (पांच & वांटा) Divided or disunited state happening to any association or joint body; dissolution. Hence Pickle, plight, predicament, trim, mess. *v* कर *g*. of *o*.

पंचपक्वान्ने *n pl* The five dainty dishes.

पचपच or चां *ad* See पचकन, from which this differs only in implying frequency or reiteration.

पचपच *f* (Imit.) The sound proceeding from walking in mud &c.

पंचपंचउषःकाल *m* The five षटिका before sunrise, i. e. the whole period of the dawn.

पचपचीत *a* (Imit.) Watery, washy, swashy, unsavory—fruits, vegetables. Hence fig. Vapid, spiritless, jejune, insipid, tame—singing, speech: vigorless, unenergetic, languid—action.

पंचपदी *f* (S) A metrical piece of five or a few पद sung by devotees before their idol.

पंचपल्लव *m* (S) An assemblage of five leafy sprigs from five trees—viz. Ficus religiosa-glomerata-Indica-infectoria, and the Mango; also from five other particular trees.

पंचपाखंड *n* (S) The five great heresies. These are supposed variously, the Hindús enjoying a range of a countless multitude.

पंचपाखंडी *a* (S) A follower of any of the five great heresies, i. e. a great heretic.

पंचपात्र *n* पंचपात्री *f* (पानपात्रं S or from पांच Five i. e. many uses and purposes, and पात्र A vessel.) A little cylindrical metal vessel; serving countless purposes in a Bráhma's household.

पंचपात्रें *n* A stand of brass or wood having five partitions or five vessels; to contain either the ingredients of condiment or the substances used in देवपूजा.

पंचप्राण *m* (S) The five vital airs constituting animal life, viz. प्राण, अपान, समान, उदान, व्यान. Used to express the life; the whole soul with her affections and the whole mind with her faculties. *v* ओढ, आकर्ष, सोड, टाक, लाग.

पंचप्राण or पंचप्राणांची आरती ओवाळणें with वर of *o*. To sacrifice one's self for. Ex. पंचप्राणांची आरती॥ सुक्ताबाई ओवाळती॥

पंचप्राणहति *f* (S) pop. and corruptly पंचप्राणा-वती *f* Addressing the first five mouthfuls of a

meal to the five vital airs respectively: hence eating but a morsel; taking a snack. *v* घे.

पंचवा *m* A custom at Poona. The assembling together, on each monday of the month श्रावण, of the शईर-people at the spot where a great one of their caste formerly inhumated himself; and the performing there of certain ceremonies.

पंचवाण *m* (S Poetry.) A name of the god कामदेव or Cupid. See his five arrows under वाण.

पंचवेळी *f* Small fish (shrimps, prawns, the bombil, kutá &c.) mingled together (as for sale).

पंचभूतातीत *a* S Passed beyond the five elements (of a material existence). Applied to one disembodied or सुक्त, to the लिंगदेह &c. 2 Exterior to the five elements, uncompounded, immaterial—the Deity. [the five elements, material.

पंचभूतिक *a* (Properly पंचभौतिक S) Composed of पंचभूतें *n pl* The five elements. See पंचमहाभूतें.

पंचभेळ *m f* Commonly पंचमिसळ.

पंचम *m* (S) or पंचमखर *n* The fifth note of the gamut. 2 A Rág or musical mode. 3 A covert term for tobacco (when wanted to be chewed).

4 One of two divisions (पंचम & चतुर) of the श्रावक-people. They are traders. 5 The name of the first chord of the वीणा or lute. So called because it sounds the fifth note. The

two following chords are called जोड, and the fourth or brass one, sounding the bass, घोर. 6 fig. Notoriety. *v* कर *g*. of *o*. 7 or पंचमसाली A distinction, or an individual of it, amongst the

worshippers of the lingam. See the four distinc-

पंचम *a* (S) Fifth. [tions under चिलवंत.

पंचमचा *f pl* S The five days after the entrance of the sun into मघा. 2 The five Nakshatras

through which the sun passes from मघा.

पंचमणें *vi* C (Low.) To be stopped; to be dished or knocked on the head—a business.

पंचमत *n* (S) The decision of a पंच or assembly of arbitration. [q. v. infra.

पंचमहापातकी *a* Guilty of the five great sins, पंचमहापातकें *n pl* The five heinous sins,—killing

a Bráhma, drinking spirituous liquors, stealing gold, committing incest with one's mother, or adultery with the wife of one's Guru, associating with a person guilty of any of the four.

पंचमहाभूतें *n pl* The five gross or solid elements,—पृथ्वी, उदक, तेज, वायु, आकाश Earth, water, fire,

air, akásh. To these are related respectively, as the सूक्ष्मरूप or subtil constituent or principle, the

पंचसूक्ष्मभूतें, viz. गंध, रस, रूप, स्पर्श, शब्द Smell, taste, figure, touch (tangibility), sound. These

are the archetypes or primordial bases (तन्मात्रें) of the five gross elements. Hence the phrase पंच-

भूत आणि पंचतन्मात्रा, so often occurring in Hindú disquisitions on cosmogony, signifies The five

solid or substantial and the five subtil or super-

elementary principles of all material subsistencies. See तन्मात्रें.

पंचमहायज्ञ or पंचयज्ञ *n* S The five यज्ञ or Oblation-services; viz. देवयज्ञ, भूतयज्ञ or ब्रह्मयज्ञ, ऋषि-

यज्ञ or अतिथियज्ञ, पित्रयज्ञ, मनुष्ययज्ञ q. v. in loc. This presentation (of food, before beginning the

meal, to the gods, saints, demons, manes of an-

cestors, and men) is a part of the Bráhma's daily course.

पचमान *p pr* S Cooking; being in the act of dressing, preparing, ripening &c.

पंचमिसळ *m* sometimes पंचभेळ *f* A dish composed of five sorts of pulse. 2 A miscellane or mixture

of five or more varieties of corn or pulse. 3 fig. A family or caste arising from intermarriages among the varieties of that caste,—as a tribe of Bráhmans of the mingled blood of the Karár, Chittpáwan, Deshasth, किरवंत, & देवरुखा; also among castes in general. 4 An assembly consisting of members of five different castes. 5 fig. Any heterogeneously composed or ceremonially confused assembly.

पंचमी *f* (S) The fifth day of either half-month. 2 In grammar. The fifth case.

पंचमीपूजन *n* (S) Worship of certain deities on the fifth day after a birth.

पंचरंगी *a* (पंच & रंग) Five-colored. 2 Com-

posed of five intoxicating ingredients,—hemp, datura, opium &c. [Bengalensis. Small var.

पंचरंगीराष्ट्र *m* Plum-headed paroquet, Palæornis

पचरट *a* Foul-smelling. Esp. used of urine. 2 Light, silly, empty, vapid;—used of persons,

actions, speech. [urine).

पचरटवास *m* पचरटाण *f* Foul smell (esp. of

पचरणें *vi* (प्रचुर or प्रसर S) To spread—an ul-

cerous sore.

पंचरत्ने *n pl* The five precious things,—gold, diamond, amethyst, emerald, pearl; or gold,

silver, coral, pearl, and the Rájáwartt (an inferior sort of diamond). [several) metals.

पंचरसी *a* (पंच & रस) Composed of five (or of

पंचराशिक *m* (S) pop. पंचराशि *f* The double

rule of three or the rule of five.

पंचरुखी *a* (Five-tree'd, i. e. of the indiscrimi-

nate multitude.) Common, ordinary, of the jungle or rude forest. An epithet of all trees or timbers

excepting सागवान, शिसवी, खैर, and another or two of the superior quality.

पंचरुढ *a* Various, divers, sundry, of many kinds;—used of trees or timbers. Applied also as पंचरुखी.

पंचलोह *n* S A metallic alloy containing five metals,—copper, brass, tin, lead, iron.

पंचवकार *m pl* (S) The five व, the five words

beginning with the letter व, expressing good

things which every body ought to possess or seek

after; viz. विद्या, वपु, वाचा, बल, विभव Knowledge,

robustness or plumpness of body, elocution, pro-

per apparel, greatness or opulence. Ex. विद्यया

वपुषा वाचा बलेण विभवेन वा॥ वकारैः पंचभिर्हीनो नरो-

नाप्नोति गौरवं॥

पंचवक्त्रपरमेश्वर *m* S (The most excellent god

of five faces.) A name of Shiva.

पचविणें *v c* (पचणें) To digest or concoct in the

stomach. 2 To digest, in accommodations of the

sense. See and apply from the neuter verb. 3 (Poetry.) To cook. Ex. उद्यम न मानून निःशेष॥

पचवून घाल मज आतां॥

पंचविशी *f* The age of twenty-five. 2 An aggre-

gate of twenty-five (of certain things).

पचिविशीतले पोरणें (A youth within the first

twenty-five years.) A term for a Youngster, strip-

pling, or lad.

पंचविषय *m pl* (S) The five objects of sense,

viz. शब्द, स्पर्श, रूप, रस, गंध, referring respectively

to कर्णेन्द्रिय, तर्जिन्द्रिय, चक्षुर्न्द्रिय, रसनेन्द्रिय, घ्राणेन्द्रिय.

पंचवीस *a* (پنچویس H) Twenty-five.

पंचसूत्र *a* (S) pop. and poetically पंचसूची *a* Of

five threads, strings, lines. 2 In special use. Con-

structed or fixed in five lines of equal length;—

used of a phallus or lingam of Shiva as set with

its drain &c. (५) Ex. पंच दिव्यलिंग करी॥ मजिमय

शिव सह गौरी॥

पंचसूक्ष्मभूतें *n pl* The five archetypes or subtil

rudiments of elementary matter. See under पंच-महाभूत.

पंचक *m pl* S According to the philosophy of the सैगन or बौद्ध sect. The five divisions or departments of human knowledge, viz. रूप, वेदना, विज्ञान, संज्ञा, संस्कार. रूप is expounded as विषयप्रपंच The expanse or world of objects—the sensible (but illusory) universe; वेदना, as ज्ञानप्रपंच The world of perceptions or apprehensions, of impressions or affections by the विषयप्रपंच—the world of sensation; विज्ञान, as आल्यविज्ञानसंतान The world of these perceptions and impressions as a consecution or train, and this (illustrable by the multitude of succeeding waves—velut unda supervenit undam) swallowed up and lost in the last perception,—i. e. the ideas as successional and as perishing in the succession; संज्ञा, as नामप्रपंच The congeries or system of designations or words to make known—the world of names; संस्कार, as वासनाप्रपंच The world of consciousness—the abiding or present consciousness of impressions and ideas passed utterly away and extinguished. 1 Cor. i. 21.

पंचस्नाने *n pl* The five prescribed ablutions, viz. प्रातःस्नान, संगवस्नान, मध्याह्नस्नान, अपराह्नस्नान, सायान्हस्नान.

पंचहथ्यारी *a* Armed with five weapons, viz. (amongst the Maráthás) ढाल, तरवार, तीरकमान, बंदूक, भाला Shield, sword, bow and arrow, musket, spear; or (amongst the Rájpút or Purbhaya soldiery) तीरकमान, बंदूक, ढाल, तरवार, पेशकवज. 2 Applied also to a beast of prey, such having four claws and a mouth. 3 fig. Clever, capable, competent, accomplished: also, ironically, doughty, dreadful in arms, i. e. a braggadocio or swaggerer.

पंचा *m* (Tshá.) An article of dress,—a piece about one cubit in breadth and six in length, worn like the घोतर around the middle of the body. *v* नेस. 2 R (Properly पंजा) The hand as expanded or opened out: also a claw.

पंचाईत *f* (پنجایت H) An assembly of arbitrators (usually five). 2 The investigation by it of the matter of dispute. 3 The matter of dispute. 4 The judgment or decision of the assembly. 5 Freely. A state of exigency or of bewilderment or of difficulty in general. Ex. खायाची पंच पडली; अन्नाची पंच; पायांत कांटा शिरला पुढे चालण्याची पंच; नदी भरून चालली आतां जाण्या येण्याची पंच. 6 Blabbing abroad or making to be publicly talked about (of a matter). *v* कर *g.* of *o.* 7 Vain or needless discussing and objecting. *v* मांड, लाव, घाल *g.* of *o.* 8 Disputing, contesting, calling in question. *v* सांग *g.* of *o.* [tration.

पंचाईतदार *c* A member of an assembly of arbitrators.

पंचाईतनामा *m* (पंचाईत & نام P) A written decision or verdict of a पंचाईत. [bitration.

पंचाईतमत *n* The decision of an assembly of arbitrators.

पंचाग *m* C Vehement action; exceeding and desperate efforts or exertion.

पंचांग *n* See पंचंग or पंचंगी.

पंचांग *n* (S पंच & अंग The five members or departments, viz. तिथि, वार, नक्षत्र, योग, करण) A Hindú calendar or almanack. 2 The five departments of devotion or pious service,—silent prayer, burnt offering, libation, idol-ablution, Bráhmañ-feeding. 3 Any aggregate of five members or parts or of five things. 4 Reverence by extending the hands, bending the knees and head, and by speech and look.

पंचांग *a* (S) Having five members, parts, constituents, appendages, divisions &c.

पंचांगशुद्धि *f* (S) The propitious or favorable state of the five important points to be consulted upon festive occasions, viz. दिन, तिथि, नक्षत्र, योग, करण.

पंचांगश्रवण *n* (S) The hearing of the almanack read on the first day of the year.

पंचांगुले *n pl* An ornament for children. Five rings passing round the fingers and connected by five little chains with the wrist.

पंचाग्नि *m pl* (S) The five fires collectively amidst which a devotee performs penance or devotion. Vide infra. 2 The five mystic fires of the body. 3 *m* A Bráhmañ of the गृहस्थ-order maintaining five fires.

पंचाग्निसाधन *n* (S) Performance of a particular austere devotion,—sitting in the midst of four fires kindled severally to the north, south, east, west, and under the sun through his day's course.

पंचाचां or **पंचापच** or **चां** *ad* Imit. of the sound heard or fancied on the trampling or dabbling of many feet in mud; of reiterated and copious spitting or squirting; of the snapping ever and anon of a rope &c. &c. [पंचदधी.

पंचादुई, **पंचादिवी**, **पंचादुवी**, **पंचादेवी** *f* Corr. from पंचानन *m* (S) A name for Shiva, a lion, a tiger, and for any five-faced or five-sided being or thing. 2 fig. A furiously-passionate person.

पंचाहृत *n* (S) The five nectareous substances, viz. milk, curds, clarified butter, honey, sugar (पय, दधि, घृत, मधु, शर्करा). In a mixture of these five elements of immortality an idol is bathed. Hence the phrase पंचाहृतानो or पंचाहृते न्हाणें. Ex. पय दधि आणि घृत ॥ मधु शर्करा गडसंयुक्त ॥ मूर्ति न्हाणें पंचाहृते ॥ अभिषेक करिति मग तेव्हा ॥. 2 A seasoning composed of chilies, tamarinds, coconut-milk, molasses, and oil. 3 Dainties, cates, delicious viands. Pr. जेवायास पंच अंचवायास खारेपाणी. Pr. पंच खाई त्यास देव देई The rich are favored by Heaven.

पंचायत and its compounds See under पंचाईत.

पंचायतन *n* (S) The five deities, viz. शिव, विष्णु, सूर्य, गणपति, देवी; and fig. a club or knot of five persons, a cabal. [a horse.

पंचारणे *vi* (पांच) To become of five years' age—

पंचारती *f* पंचारत *f* (पांच & आरती) A dish or platter fitted to receive five lamps (to be waved around an idol &c.) 2 The act of waving it.

पंचाल or **ळ** *a* (Or पंचकळ) Light, silly, empty—a person, action, speech.

पंचावन्न *a* Fifty-five.

पंचाख *n* S A pentagon: also as *a* Pentagonal.

पंचाळ *m* (पांचाल S q. v.) A common term for five castes—सोनार, सुतार, लोहार, कांसार, पाथरवट. These all wear the जानवे.

पंचाळ *a* (पांचाली A name of द्रौपदी) Talkative and gadabout; gossiping—a female. 2 Used indefinitely as a term of abuse.

पंचाळ *f* (पांच & आलय) A web consisting of five divisions for five पंचा.

पंचाक्षरी *c* (S) That uses the पंचाक्षरीमंत्र; an exorciser or dispossessioner of demons and fiends. See under देवदधी. Ex. पंच काहिति समंभ ॥ त्याचा घरांसी जातसे सदा ॥ ते न्हाणती जाली भूतबाधा ॥ &c.

पंचाक्षरीकर्म *n* (S) The business of dispossessioning demons through the पंचाक्षरीमंत्र.

पंचाक्षरीमंत्र *m* (S पंच, अक्षर, मंत्र) A mystic formula for the dispossession of demons.

पंचिका *f* (S) A common name for the sections of the ब्राह्मणभाग of each वेद.

पंचोकरण *n* S Reduction into union and order

of chaos or the discordant principles of matter. 2 Combining amicably together of the elementary substances: (as in the formation of the worlds.)

पंचीकृत *p* S Combined, blended, brought into union—the five elements &c. [ous sore.

पचुरणे *vi* (प्रचुर or प्रसर S) To spread—an ulcer—पंचेचाळ, पंचेचाळीस, पंचेताळ, पंचेताळीस *a* Forty-five.

पंचेजोडी *f* (पंचा & जोडी) A double पंचा; a piece of two breadths worn, like a घोतर, around the loins. *v* नेस.

पंचेंद्रिय *n* (S) The five senses or organs of sense,—the eye, ear, nose, tongue, skin; or seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting, touching.

पंचोतरा *m* (पंच & उत्तर) Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per mensem. 2 In some places. A tax or duty of 5 per cent. 3 also पंचोतरी *f* A surplus five thrown into the hundred (in selling bundles of कडवा or grass, mangoes &c.) 4 Allowances (इक्क) at the rate of 5 per cent. of the collections (of revenue &c.) 5 Service-land at the rate of five bighás or acres granted, assignment-free, to the Páñil for every hundred cultivated on account of Government.

पंचोपचार *m pl* (S) The presenting in oblation to an idol of five articles, viz. गंध, पुष्प, धूप, दीप, नैवेद्य: also the five articles presented.

पंचोपप्राण *m pl* (S) The five minor vital airs, viz. नाग, कूर्म, कृकल, धनंजय, देवदत्त.

पंचोपाख्यान *a* (पंचोपाख्यान Name of a fable-book in Maráthí; compounded of पंच Five, उपाख्यान A little story.) That abounds in illustrations and parables; full of anecdote and story. 2 Fabulous, legendary, romantic. 3 Abusive;—used by or to a female.

पची *ad* Fast, firmly, in a secure or permanent manner—binding, joining, fixing; also executing or doing gen.

पची करणे To kill, to *do for*; to overcome, despatch, or accomplish (any person or matter) in thorough fashion and with manifestation of one's perfect mastery.

पची *f* (A lax use from the adverbial sense.) Disgracing, deriding, jeering, i. e. overbearing and utterly subjecting and settling. *v* कर, उडव *g.* of *o.*

पंचाऐशी or **पंचाशी** *a* Eighty-five.

पंचाणव *a* Ninety-five.

पंचाहत्तर *a* Seventy-five.

पळाडणी *f* (Verbal of पळाडणे) Throwing in wrestling; catching and overbearing; posing or nonplussing &c.

पळाडणे *vc* (پلاڈणे H) To throw in wrestling, to floor. 2 fig. To defeat in argument; to pose or nonplus. 3 To catch or lay hold of (in speech or in conduct): also to seize and overpower;—as a fever, a fiend, a trouble, one's destiny: also to seize or catch more gen.

पंकी *m* (पक्षी S) A bird; but used mostly in amorous pieces as a term of endearment to a sweetheart, and then with the special implication of Parrot.

पंज *a* (پنج P Five.) Of five years of age—a horse. A term of jockeys and horse-dealers.

पंजट, **पंजरट**, **पंजरूट** *n* पंज्या *f pl* Light grains of corn (whether as imperfectly filled or as morbidly diminutive). पंजी *sing.* (a light grain) is little used. [v टाक.

पंजडी *f* (पंजा) A throw of five with dice.

पंजर *m* (S) A cage. 2 fig. The fabric or

skeleton (of man or an animal). 3 The chest or the case of ribs.

पंजरी *f* (پنجری H) A sweetmeat composed of five ingredients, viz. ginger, coriander, ओंवा or Ajwaen, pepper (or cocoanut), and sugar. Distributed on birthdays of कृष्ण & राम and of children.

पंजा *m* (پنجا P) The five of a suit of cards: also the five on a die: also a cast or turn up of five with dice. 2 (Both *já* & *dzá*.) The hand as spread abroad or opened out. A familiar word at the drill. 3 A claw (of a tiger, cat &c.); the hand of a monkey; the iron hand of Muhammadans, representing their five holy personages (پنج تن پاک); the five-fingered instrument of the मोसावी &c. 4 A glove. 5 (Incorrectly for पंजा) A paternal great grandfather. [पंचदश]

पंजादुरी or बी, पंजादिवी, पंजादेवी *f* Corr. from पंजाबी *a* (پنجابی P) Relating to the country Punjab. 2 fig. Knowing, shrewd, sharp, knavishly acute. [ting. from लसणीसालंभितो]

पंजाबीसालंभितो *f* A large kind of Salep. Dis-
पंजासंजा *m* Two kinds of amorous song agreeing respectively with कलगी & तुरा q. v. पंजेवाला is a singer of the पंजा and संजेवाला of the संजा.

पंजारणे *v i* (Or पंचारणे) To become of five years' age—a horse.

पंजी & पंजाल Properly पणजी & पणजाल.

पट *m f* (पट्ट S) A chequered board or cloth (to play at chess, songtyá &c.) 2 A roll, list, catalogue (as of names): a roll, record, chronicle: a writing registering particulars or exhibiting the rule and practice; a table or a schedule: also, as संक्रांतिपट, ग्रहणपट, लग्नपट, सुहृत्पट, a paper detailing (with astrological reference) the points and items connected with the sun's passage through the signs; with eclipses, auspicious periods and conjunctions &c.: also a string of pictures pasted one to another. 3 S Cloth. 4 *n* A fold (of a door or window-shutter). 5 A confederate or banded body. 6 A very large slip of land. 7 *f* In comp. with a numeral prefix. The state or being of a quantity taken as often as the prefixed numeral denotes. Ex. धान्वाची दाहापट झाली; पैकाची बीसपट झाली The grain has increased to a ten-fold quantity; the money is become a twenty-fold heap.

पट *ad* (opp. to चीत With face or mouth upwards.) With face or mouth downwards—a coin or a cownie falling.

पट *ind* An adjunct assumed by the numerals and adverbs of quantity, corresponding to Fold, as दुपट, पांचपट, कतिपट, जितकापट. It signifies the same number or quantity repeated; and to the extent denoted by the numeral prefix.

पट-कन-कर-दिनी-दिशी *ad* Imit. of the sound Put! fancied on the fall of bodies: hence transferred to express an instant or a mere point of time; as पटकन ये-जा-बोल-कर Come in a trice, shake, jiffy; speak or do plump, smack, outright, forthwith. [पटाई]

पटई *f* Laying a floor; or the floor laid. See पटकणे *v c* (پٹکنا H) To dash down or against forcibly.

पटकर *n* Commonly पटकूर or फटकूर.

पटका *m* (पट्ट S through पट्टा H) A cloth about a span in breadth worn round the waist, a girdle.

पटका *m* (पडणे) Great and rapid falling (as of men or cattle under plague or murrain, of fruits in a high wind &c.) *v* लाग.

पटकावणी *f* (Verbal of पटकाविणे) Seizing smartly; catching by darting upon; nabbing, clutching &c.

पटकाविणे *v c* (An imit. formation from पटकन) To seize smartly; to dart upon; to pounce upon (a person about to run off, a person tripping in speech, a rare and prized article &c.); to nab, clutch, catch. It expresses rapid and facile acquisition in many senses. Ex. आज म्यां दाहा रुपये पटकाविले; त्यानें ऐकतांच दोन श्लोक पटकाविले.

पटकी *f* (An imit. formation from पट, expressing rapidity of execution.) Epidemic disease, esp. the epidemic cholera: also a murrain: also the dropping dead (of men or beasts) in great numbers: also the falling of fruits, buildings &c. in close consecution. *v* लाग, ये, हो.

प. खाणे and in. con. प. वसणे To suffer a heavy blow; to learn a severe lesson (esp. from some act of folly). प. दाखविणे-देणे-लावणे To gull or trick.

पटकूर or पटकुरे *n* (पट Cloth.) A contemptuous or disparaging term for a cloth of a single breadth, esp. for a घोंगडो. Pr. अंधरायाला प. निजायाला बटकूर or टाकले प. निजले बटकूर. See further under फटकूर. [& बकाळी]

पटकुळ *f* A wild flower-tree: called also पेटकुळी पटकोडगा *a* Utterly callous or incorrigible.

पटंगण *n* (Commonly पटांगण) A broad court or an extensive plain. [prises many varieties.]

पटण, पटणी, पटनी *f* C A kind of rice. It com-

पटणे *v i* (पत्तन S through पटना H) To be accepted or honored—a bill: to be admitted, passed, received as good—rupees, money: to suit, please, be approved—persons tendering service, things offered for purchase: to turn out true; to come to pass—a rumor, tidings, a prediction: to agree with the fact—the deposition of an evidence: to sell well, as जिन्नस पटला: to pass off well; to be executed creditably or satisfactorily—a business, as काम पटले. 2 *unc* (पट्ट S) To be strung and fixed—gems or beads upon a wire or thread.

पटपट or टां *ad* Imit. of quick, sharp sounds occurring in rapid succession; as of drops, or of light and hard bodies falling. Used fig. as are almost all the imitative particles. Ex. चार कासे प. करून टाकावीं आणि खम्य निजावे.

पटरी *f* (पट्टिका S) An apparatus of boards &c. on which old shawls, turbans &c. are stretched and smoothed.

पटल *n* (S) A coat or an integument; a covering skin or membrane. 2 A coat of the eye. 3 A film over the eye, the web or nebula. 4 fig. A film over the understanding. In this sense मोहपटल or मायेचे पटल, अज्ञानपटल, अंधकारपटल, द्वैतपटल. 5 (In Sanskrit. Multitude, quantity, heap.) A cloud, volume, dense mass (as of dust or smoke.)

पटवणी *f* (Verbal of पटविणे) Stringing upon a wire or thread. 2 Accepting (of a bill &c.)

पटवा *m* (پٹوا H) Commonly पटवेकरी. A maker of fringe, tassels, netted work &c. of silk.

पटवादोर *n* (پٹوادور H) Cordage composed of the fibres of the Plantain, Hibiscus cannabinus, Corchorus olitorius &c.

पटवारी *m* (پٹواری H) An officer of a village, —a land-steward &c. The office, now extinct, corresponded with that of कुळकरणी. Used now pleonastically with the word पाटील, as पाटीलपटवारी.

पटविणे *v c* (पट्ट S) To string upon a wire or

thread (gems &c.) 2 To accept or honor (a bill or draft).

पटवेकर or-करी *m* sometimes पटवेगार *m* (پٹوا H कर & करी Affixes.) One whose employment is to string and fix gems &c.; a maker of fringe, tassels, netted work &c. of silk.

पटाई *f* (پٹا H) Laying a floor or ceiling of planks or boards. 2 A boarded floor or ceiling.

पटांगण *n* (पट्टा Strip of land, अंगण Yard or court.) A large and open court; an extensive, wide-spreading plain; an expanded tract.

पटाटां *ad* Imit. particle, the same with पटपट but intensifying its signification, and thus expressing greater rapidity or closer reiteration.

पटाड *f* (Or पडाड or पटार) The girth of a bullock's packsaddle.

पटाडा *a* Low and spreading; branching out; flat and squat: also short-sized and thickset. See फताडा.

पटाडा *m* (पट! पट!) Rapid falling and in numbers (of fruits, leaves, hailstones, men or cattle under a sickness &c.) [Dolichos lablab].

पटाडीवेवडी *f* A broad and flat variety of वेवडी

पटाधिकार *m* (Formed with पट & अधिकार) The right of the पट or original commission, a grant, deed of investiture, or authorizing document gen.: also holding the right or entitling commission.

पटाधिकारी *a* That holds or has पटाधिकार.

पटापट or टां *ad* Imit. particle intensive of पटपट.

पटाविणे *v c* (Active of पटणे) To honor or accept (a bill or draft).

पटाशी or सो *f* A large kind of chisel.

पटिंग *n* A coarse mountain-grass.

पटु *a* (S) Clever, able, skilful, dexterous. 2 Smart, sharp, apt, ready.

पटेकरी *m* Properly पट्टेकरी.

पट्ट *m* S Woven silk: also fine or colored cloth.

पटकुळ *n* S pop. पटकुळ *n* Woven silk. [town.]

पटण or पटन *n* S (Commonly पत्तन) A city or पट्टराणी *f* (पट्ट q. v. & राणी) The head-wife of the wives of a Raja,—the wife inaugurated and crowned, the queen. [disciple or pupil.]

पट्टशिष्य *m* (S) The head-scholar or the head

पट्टा *m* (پٹا H) A kind of sword. It is long, two-edged, and has a hilt protecting the whole fore arm. Applied also to a wooden sword for practice and sports. 2 A stripe, streak, line. 3 A slip or long piece of ground. 4 A strip (as of lace or cloth, of border or edging). 5 A cincture (of silver or gold) for the waist: also a zone, girdle, or belt more generally. 6 A deed of lease or tenure.

पट्टा ओढणे-घालणे-पाडणे (To draw a stripe.) To draw the razor rudely along the head (in head-tonsure). Hence, generally, (कामाचा पट्टा ओढणे &c.) To perform rudely or roughly: also (i. e. to draw the lines indicative of commencement) to make a rude or rough beginning. पट्ट्याचा हात फिरविणे To brandish the पट्टा. 2 fig. To use beguiling demonstrations; to make promises and flourishes idle and hollow. पट्टा परजणे To wave the पट्टा; and fig. to brandish the arms in oratorical display or in animated speaking. पट्टा मारणे or देणे To despoil by violence.

पट्टाईत *m* or *a* (پٹائیٹ H) A player with the पट्टा,—one using it in exercise, or one skilful in the use of it. 2 fig. A person perfect, proficient, expert, or dexterous in general; an adept.

पट्टाईत *a* (पट्टा Stripe.) Striped—a tiger &c.

पट्टाईतवाघ *m* Striped or royal tiger, *Felis tigris*.

पट्टाईतशरईत *a* Expert or proficient gen. Used freely in praise and dispraise.

पट्टाधिकार *m* (S) The chief office of the state, prime ministership. 2 Right of the पट्टा or investing deed. In this sense the compound पट्टाधिकार *q. v.*, although only of popular authority, is preferable. [mier.]

पट्टाधिकारी *m* (S) The prime minister or pre-
पट्टाधूल *f* (An expressive formation from पट्टा & धूल Dust.) Complete overthrow, discomfiture, rout (as of an army): absolute or utter demolition or destruction (of buildings, engines, things): extreme degradation, dishonor, disconcertment (of a person): blasting or smash (of counsels or schemes): total loss or perfect ruin (of property or of affairs).

पट्टापट्टी *f* (पट्टा by redup.) Drawing of stripes or lines, as with ashes, over the body. An article of the toilette after ablution. Hence 2 Adonising or tricking out the person gen. 3 Stripes direct and transverse: also stripedness (as of a carpet or cloth) with straight and cross stripes.

पट्टापट्टीचा Striped, streaked, marked with lines.

पट्टाभिषिक्त *a* S Formally inaugurated or installed—a king or queen.

पट्टाभिषेक *m* (S) Formal inauguration or installation; coronation or anointing (of a king or queen.)

पट्टी *f* (S) A strip, slip, shred; a narrow and long piece (of cloth, metal, wood &c.) 2 A slip (of ground or land.) 3 A clamp. 4 A roll or list of a general collection, as by Government from a village; of a general contribution for a charitable or other purpose; of an assessment, amercement, or exaction in general. Note. The idea of *Roll* or *list* being dropped, पट्टी comes to signify simply *Cess* or *tax* (the subject-matter of the roll); and, with the designating noun prefixed, forms compounds quite numberless. The examples subjoined therefore, and the few instances occurring in marginal order, are as specimens only; but they will be accepted as ample:—**खारी-पट्टी** Cess to defray the expenses of a jaunt or an excursion of the Raja or other grandee; **पालखी-पट्टी** Exaction, for a service, of the palkhis of the people; **गोसावीपट्टी** Cess to meet the wants of a swarm of Gosavis arrived at a village; **खुशालपट्टी** Cess to defray the expenses of some festal occasion (as the birth of a son &c.); **लग्नपट्टी** Cess to pay a marriage; **केरपट्टी** Cess to pay the sweepers entertained for a village, or for an occasion; **कोंबडो-पट्टी** Exaction of fowls or a fowl; black mail; **घर-पट्टी**, **झाडपट्टी**, **जैसपट्टी** Tax upon houses, trees, buffaloes &c. &c. 5 The paper containing the list of a general assessment or collection or contribution. 6 A fold, plait, ply, ruffle (as of a turban &c.) 7 A roll (of the betel-leaf &c.) 8 A division of a village; a part, a quarter, a region. 9 The front-portion of a side of the hair of women as combed smoothly towards the two sides and divided by a line in the middle. 10 The flowered or ornamental edge (of a garment or cloth), the border. 11 A string of flowers. See under **तुरा**. 12 A line or row (of the doctors and literati) in a **सभा**, as assembled to chant the Veda &c.: also a row of Bráhmans at a meal. 13 With पट्टी, in a humorously figurative application of the fourth sense, very numerous compounds occur, all bearing the general import of Vehement vituperation or scolding. See **खडपट्टी**, **खरडपट्टी**, **झाडपट्टी**, **भोसडपट्टी**, **कोदलपट्टी**, **धूलपट्टी**, **उधळपट्टी**, **भादरपट्टी**, **झवरपट्टी**, **ससरपट्टी**.

पट्टी काढणे *g. of o.* To take the conceit out of. पट्टी चालली or लागली The general impost or the general contribution is under collection, is proceeding. पट्टी फाडणे or तासणे To draw up a list of names, attaching to each the sum to be demanded. पट्ट्या देणे To pack off or turn out.

पट्टीचा वैदिक *m* A वैदिक or doctor of the Vedas worthy to sit in the पट्टी (assembly or line of the learned). Hence a term for a skilful disputant, or a scholar, savant, or erudite person gen.

पट्टीतला *a* Competent to sit in the पट्टी or row of Bráhmans to read the Vedas. Hence Competent, capable, proficient, smart gen.;—used of कारकून -कारभारी -गणार -वाजंची -कथेकरी -सोदा-शिंदळ -लबाड &c.

पट्टीपासोडी *f* (पट्टी & पासोडी as an alliterative reduplication or term of amplification.) A general assessment, amercement, or collection of other kind.

पट्टीलंगोटी *f* (पट्टी by redup. A loose formation.) The Government-cesses (upon the *Kunbí*) comprehensively; land-tax et hoc genus omne. *v* भर, दे, कर. [stuff, purpet.]

पट्टी *f* (पट्ट S through پٹو H) A kind of woollen पट्टे *n* (पट्ट S) A breadth (of cloth).

पट्टेकरी *m* (पट्टा & करी) A belted man, a beadle, a peon &c. Also पट्टेवाला, but this word is Hindustání. 2 A man skilful at, or one who uses, the weapon पट्टा. [aider, a backer.]

पटंगा *m* P (Commonly पटिंगा) A supporter or पटडा or पटाडा *a* (पुष्ट S) Short and stout, sturdy, thickset. 2 Flat, squat, spread abroad. See फताडा.

पटणे *v c* (Poetry. पटन) To read: also to recite or rehearse. See ex. under जाळणे.

पटन *n* (S) pop. पटण *n* Reading: also reciting, rehearsing, repeating, saying off. *v* कर.

पटनीय *a* S Worthy or suitable to be read &c., readable, recitable, rehearsable.

पटाड *f* The girth of a सूड or packsaddle. 2 *n* also पटाण *n* (Contemptuous forms of पाठ) A huge broad back, or the back when a beating is threatened on it, or revilingly, or familiarly.

पटाडा *a* Commonly पटाडा or फताडा.

पटाडी *f* The girth of a सूड or packsaddle.

पटाडी *a* (पटाड or पाठ) Broad-backed or very broad;—used with गोम-घामण-वेणी-शेंग &c.

पटाडीगोम *f* Broad-backed centiped. 2 A mark of the horse,—a centiped-form curl of hair in the region of the saddle-girth.

पटाण *n* (पाठ Back.) A broad and flat tile; a ridge-tile or corner-tile.

पटाण *m* (پٹھان H) An individual of a tribe of Muhammadans, a Pathán.

पटाणी *a* Relating to the Patháns.

पटाणी खाने *n* A term for a ledger or an account kept in a disorderly manner; also for any slovenly notice or memorandum. Also पटाणी वही, पटाणी याद, पटाणी हिशोब in this general sense.

पटाणी मिरची *f* A long kind of Chili.

पटाणी लोम *m* Kiliorum bark.

पटार *f* (पाठ Back.) The girth of a packsaddle. 2 *n* The plateau or level ground on a hill, table-land. 3 The bottom of a ship or boat. 4 fig. The arrangements, preparations, initial steps or stages of. *v* चाल. Ex. त्याने घर बांधायचे प० घातले आहे. 5 (Poetry.) The back, back part, hinder side. Ex. सरपटारवासी समय ॥ देत भुसुकार पातले ॥ 6 The back revilingly, as broad, overlarge, unshapely.

पटारा *a* (पटार or पाठ) Of a broad or large back;—used esp. of a गोम or centiped,

पटारा *m* (पाठ) Elevated table-land; a hill-plateau. [aider, abettor, backer.]

पटिंगा or पटिंबा *m* (पाठ Back.) A supporter, पठित *p* S Read, perused, recited, rehearsed.

पट्टा or पट्ट्या *a* (پٹھا H) Sturdy, sinewy, brawny, athletic. The word is commonly applied to a man, boy, beast, or bird viewed as strong for fight—to the athlete, fighting rams, buffaloes, pigeons, cocks &c.

पड *f* (पडणे) The sinking and sitting (of a bullock &c.) in refusing the load. Hence a declining or refusing; a withholding of one's powers (in argument, fight &c.); a sitting still, composed, contented: in opp. to उचंबळ, under which see उचंबळ खाणे. *v* खा, घे, पतकर. 2 Mangoes fallen: as opp. to mangoes ripened in straw. 3 Fallow grounds. 4 A falling sick (of numerous persons): a becoming desolate (of several villages); or neglected and fallow (of much land). *v* पड. 5 A run of ill luck (at cards). *v* लाग. 6 *m* A pocket, partition, division, shelf, drawer &c. of a housewife or bag having many pockets; of a box; of a succession of shelves or drawers. 7 (पर Beyond.) Prefixed to certain names and titles it expresses subordinacy. Ex. पडचाकर An inferior servant, an underling, a mate; पडशिष्य A pupil of a pupil; पडलंका Thither or farther Lanká (the city of the brother of रावण) mentioned in affirming superiority in traveling to some boaster. Ex. लां लंका पाहिलीस तर काय झालें म्यां पडलंका पाहिलो. Other such formations, as पडकोट, पडजीभ, पडसाळ, पडसाक्ष &c. will occur in order. 8 *m* A strand or single string (of a rope &c.): also a rope of one strand; yarn rolled together. 9 W A quantity of two sher (of grain). Restrictedly used. Ex. पडी उजे दादा शेर.

पडीचाआंबा A fallenmango (whether ripe or green). पडीं पडणे To fall amongst the fallen; to become extinct, forgotten, cast away, disused, lost &c.: also to fall under stoppage or obstruction.

पडक *n* R A ripe betelnut (as on the tree, or as previously to any operation).

पडकणे *v i* To become habituated or addicted; to take to. In good sense or in bad.

पडकय *f* C The practice among husbandmen of one lending his people or cattle to a neighbor on his occasion of need, receiving on his own occasions the assistance of the people or cattle of the other.

पडकर *a* W (पडणे) Lying fallow—a field: desolate—a village: unoccupied—a house: unused—an article: lying out of employ—a person.

पडका *a* (पडणे) Easily becoming thick or hoarse—a voice. Used with गळा, कंठध्वनि, आवाज &c. 2 Falling, ruinous, dilapidated—a building.

पडकी विळी *f* A विळो (vegetable-slicing knife) of which the blade falls, and lies along the handle. Opp. to उभी विळो.

पडके *n* A common term for the two loops which, united by a knob midway between the stake and the animal to be tied to it, compose the दावे (tiecord) and confine him.

पडकेणे *n* Market-commodities rejected or remaining unsold; refuse goods or stale goods. 2 Market-commodities (as green grocery) which quickly perish or lose freshness.

पडकेल *a* One that, upon the occasions (as of reaping, thrashing &c.) of his neighbor-husbandman, helps him with his service, receiving in return help upon his own occasions.

पडकेश *m pl* A disease of the eyelids,—hair growing on the inside. [mure.]

पडकोट *m* The outer wall of a fort, the contrapadखर *a* (पड Sig. VII. & खर) Blunt, rough, sharp, prompt and plain—speech.

पडखलण *n* An inferior ring attached to the जोडवीं (rings of silver &c.) to confine them in their places. 2 A copper and light ring worn in an ear just bored, to keep open the bore till the ear be healed.

पडगा or घा *m* A wooden bowl. 2 The member (of the संबळ or तबला) sounding the treble. 3 At the pottery. The drum-form frame upon which is performed the rubbing and smoothing of the pitchers from the kiln.

पडगाहन *n* A second-hand pledge.

पडगाहनदार *c* A holder of पडगाहन.

पडगी or घी *f* The base or stand of a vessel. 2 also पडघणी or पडघाणी *f* Matrix or mould for melted metal. 3 The treble-sounding member of the tabor called संबळ.

पडगें or घें *n* The frame of a नगरा or kettle-drum: also the member (of the संबळ or तबला) sounding the treble. 2 A small kind of canoe. 3 (Or पडगा) A wooden bowl. [See पाळेंपडगें.]

पडगेंपाळें *n* Bowls and basins comprehensively.

पडघम *n* A drum;—used esp. of the British military drum.

पडघर *n* A deserted or desolate house.

पडघा, पडधी, & पडघें See under पडगा, पडगी, & पडघाम & पडघाव *n* Commonly पडघम. [पडगें.]

पडजमीन *f* Fallow ground: also land lying uncultivated. [Shadow.]

पडझाया *f* (प्रतिझाया S through پڑھائیں H)

पडजीम *f* (पर & जीम) The uvula.

पडझड *f* (पडगें & झडगें) Bits of grass, leaves, stalks &c., straws, ashes &c.;—as falling from a cart, as lying upon a thrashing-floor &c.

पडण *n* (पडगें) A halting or resting place; a place of encampment (esp. for herds of cattle). 2 An appointed spot or moment (as for a meeting). 3 A regularly recurring period; the usual time or season. Ex. यंदाचे पडणास आंबे लागले नाहीत पुढचे पडणास बहुत लागतील; पौषांतले पडणास जोरगत भारी वाढली.

पडणी *f* (Verbal of पडगें) Falling &c. Scarcely used except in the phrase पडणीस येणें To begin to bend—a field of corn arrived at maturity. 2 fig. To begin to decline or decay; to break (from years, infirmities, losses in trade &c.)

पडणें *v i* (पतन S) To fall, drop, tumble; to descend in general from loss of support. 2 fig. To cease, stop, lie; to be discontinued or suspended. Ex. पैसा नाही म्हणून सावकारी पडली; बीं मिळालें नाही म्हणून यंदा शेत पडलें. 3 *v impers*

To fall, lie, hold; to consist or be unto or with harmoniously or suitably. Ex. विद्येस आणि लक्ष्मीस पडत नाही; अंबाडोची भाजी आणि भाकरी च्यांस चांगलें पडतें. 4 *v i* To chance or happen to be. Ex. तुम्ही धनी पडलां मो चाकर पडलां; तुमचें घर लांब पडलें; हें शहर पडलें म्हणून लाकुडफायाची म-

हागार्द. 5 To set upon; to attack with ardor and vehemence. Ex. तो आतासा लिहिण्यावर पडला आहे; अकस्मात् गनीम पडला आणि निसंतान केलें. 6 To take place or come on; to form, arise, appear—heat, cold, darkness, light. 7 To abate or subside; to decline from vehemence to calmness—wind &c.: also to become lower or less—a rate. 8. To lie indolent and idle. Ex. उठ

रथें काय पडलास उठून कामावर जा. 9 To remain

(unemployed, uninhabited, uncultivated, unfrequented, untrodden, unused)—persons, villages or houses, lands, roads, things. 10 To die by violence (in battle &c.) 11 To engage in; to have concern or business with. Ex. त्या कामांत तू पडसील तर रडसील. 12 To become necessary, obligatory, expedient. Ex. तू जरग्रस्त झालास म्हणून मला खेपा घालायास पडतें; शालजोडीस पांचशें रुपये पडतील; बायको केली तर घर बांधायास पडेल. 13 To happen, occur, come to pass. 14 To turn out; to prove to be; to appear in the end. 15 To be beaten (in argument, play &c.) 16 To befall or happen unto—some trouble or distress. 17 To become; to enter into some state from some other. Ex. ज्ञातपाय गार पडले; हा रंग काळा पडेल. 18 To arise, result, proceed, be produced. Ex. क्षतांत किडे पडले; मध्ये चार रेषा काढल्या म्हणजे तीन कोष्टकें पडतात; ह्या भिंगाच्या दोन आरशा पडतील. 19 To sink (into poverty, impotency, meanness, disrepute). 20 To become thick, faint, hoarse—the voice. 21 To be a loser (at cards). Ex. मी दादा रुपये पडलों. 22 To be put afoot or set up; to begin a course, run, prevalence—a business, an establishment, a fashion. 23 To be vomited.

पडू पडू करणें To lie down reiterately;—esp. a child or a beast. पडो पडो सा होणें To be ready to drop (from fatigue or faintness).

पडत *f* In the customs. Remission of duty (from a number or a quantity).

पडतउभे *n* (पडणें & उभा) An animal no sooner born than able to stand and shift for itself;—used in praise of calves &c.; and hence of successful measures, fortunate conduct &c., also of a propitious fortune.

पडतझडत *ad* (पडणें & झडणें) In a dropping and littering manner;—as a load of hay, small leaves, ashes &c. proceeding along.

पडतन *n* A land-measure. See परतन.

पडतपोशी *f* (پڑدہ پوشی P) Privacy, privateness, shelter from observation: also a retired and concealed place. [luggage.]

पडतळ or पडताळ *n* (پڑتل H) Baggage or पडतळणें or पडताळणें *v c* (पर & ताळा) To make trial; to bring to the test; to review, compare, collate, consider together: also to measure, weigh, count &c. over again in comparing. 2 To grasp or take up; to seize in hand; to catch hold of in readiness to use (a weapon): also to put on in readiness; to equip or invest one's self with (shoes, turban, robe, angrakhā &c.); to gird, bind, or don with some stateliness or grandeur. Ex. जरासंध आणि भोम ॥ उभे ठाकले गदा पडताळून ॥. 3 (Low or coarse.) To repay (abuse, affront, an ill-office). Ex. त्यानें गालिप्रदान केलें तें म्यां आज पडताळलें.

पडतळा or पडताळा *m* (पर & ताळा) Reducing to experiment; referring to some standard; comparing with others; examining by cross operations in order to prove: also measuring, weighing, or counting with. *v* पाह or ताडून पाह.

पडतापाया *m* Decline, decrease, decadence, wane. 2 *unc* Falling, descending, the falling stage or state. Ex. पावसाचा पं लागला.

पडताळ्या *a* (पडतळ) used with -तडू-घोडा-बैल-उंट A pack or sumpter horse-bullock-camel.

पडती भावना *f* (पडणें & भावना) Beginning to rain; setting in (of rain): also, sometimes, the falling or setting in (of cold or of heat—यंडीची or उन्हाची). *v* हो. Hence 2 Indicative incipience or commencement gen.

पडथळ *n* R (पर & थळ) Proving of a response from one idol (esp. on occasions of consultation about demoniac possession) by referring to another idol; comparing together of the responses. 2 The writing furnished by the attendant priest, certifying the idol to have made a certain response.

पडद *f* (पडदा) A sheet spread to receive rice &c. poured from the cooking vessels.

पडदणी *f* (पडदा) A small cloth worn during ablution. Ex. ब्राह्मण संसार कठीण फार ॥ दुसरें पडदणोस नाही वस्त्र ॥. 2 A sheet spread &c. See पडद.

पडदळ *n* (پڑدل H) Baggage or luggage. Rarely used except in पालपडदळ *q. v.* 2 or पडदळें or पडदाळें *n* A sort of sword-belt.

पडदळ्या or पडदाळ्या *a* (पडदळ) used with -घोडे-तडू-बैल-उंट A pack or sumpter beast.

पडदा *m* (پڑده P) A curtain, veil, skreen, any intervening cloth or frame: also, by meton., the privacy or retiredness thereby produced: also, by meton., shame, shamefacedness, decorous secrecy or backwardness. Pr. पडद्यांतलीं बाहुलीं पडद्यांत शोभतात. 2 A coating or fold; a detached or a separable layer, lamina, stratum &c. (as of onions or certain cakes, of stone or wood). 3 A film over the eye, web or nebula. 4 A parting membrane, coat &c. See कानाचा पं, नाकाचा पं, डोळ्याचा पं. 5 A sheet spread to receive rice &c. from the cooking vessels. 6 The front-piece of an अंगरखा. 7 A board or cloth dividing a box, bag, purse &c. into compartments, cells, or pockets. 8 Mental reservation; a reserved or suppressed point (in a declaration or speech). *v* ठेव, राख. 9 Reserve, concealment, guarded intercommunication. Ex. त्याचे माझे खेद्दामध्ये पं नाही.

पं उडविणें To cast off shame. पं राखणें To observe decent secrecy or concealment. सातव्या पडद्यांत बसणें To sit in the innermost and most secret place.

पडदी *f* (पडदा) A wall of one brick in breadth (whether as a partition-wall or generally).

पडदोरा *m* (पड for पर, & दोरा) The additional-piece which is attached, at either end, to the string or chain of a necklace, bracelet &c., and with which the necklace &c. is fastened around.

पडन *n* Commonly पडण.

पडनाव *n* (A secondary or an appended name; a sub-name or handle-name.) A term for the name by which a person is addressed or mentioned in familiar intercourse. It answers to Soubriquet or Nickname, save that it bears no implication of contempt. See व्यावहारिकनाव.

पडप *n* (पडिथंता Dear, darling.) Excessive fondness for and admiration of; extravagant inclination to sing the praises of and boast of: also the praises of, or the celebrated virtues and merits of. Ex. सुखामी मद्यासुख भेटलें किं खानुभवासीं पं जोडलें देवे आनंदें स्फुर्जो लागले: also the praises of, or the virtues and merits of, as disallowed or rebuked. *v* सांग, बोल. 2 Assumed importance or consequence; airs, affectation, arrogance. Ex. चाकराचें इतकें पं कशास पाहिजे. 3 Novelty or remarkableness; marvelousness, showiness, or striking fineness (of matters or things). Ex. त्या गोष्टीचें मोठे पं वाटतें or झालें.

पडपापणी *f* A disease of the eyelids,—hair growing on the inner side. Used *pl* as पडपापण्या.

पडपावणी *f* R पडपणी *f* C (पडण An appointed time; पावणें To reach or be received.) The agreement entered into by a barber to perform the shaving work (of a family or an individual) for a

stated sum annually or every six months: also this sum or such wages.

पडपेट *f* (पेट Tidings or intelligence.) The origin and full account of; the source and process; the root and branch; as traced out or inquired into. *v* पाह, लाव, शोध, लाग. Ex. सुलाची प० पाहून सुलगी द्यावी. [different marts.]

प० पाहणे To seek for, or to consider, tidings of

पडभित *f* An additional and outer wall.

पडभोजन *n* sometimes पडभोज *m* (पड for पर or परत, & भोजन) A return-dinner given by the bridegroom's party to the bride and her friends; commonly on the second day after the conclusion of the marriage-ceremonies. 2 A return-dinner or meal gen. [sacks, carpeting &c.]

पडम *n* A stuff of coarse cotton. Used for bags,

पडसूत *n* The staling of a mare on being mounted by a rider, or as she goes along: also attrib. that so stales—a mare.

पडलाझडला *a* (पडणे & झडणे) Fallen and dropped; littered about; lying strewn or scattered.

पडलेपान *n* (Fallen leaf; i. e. the sole right of picking up a fallen leaf.) A term for all the offices of a village as held by one person. Ex. जोशीपणा कुळकरण हे दोन अधिकार त्याजकडे आहेत असे नाही प० त्याचे आहे.

पडल्या पानावर हक्क असणे *g.* of *s.* To hold centered in one's self all offices, duties, privileges, and perquisites.

पडल्या पडल्या *ad* (पडणे) As fallen; as lying; as प० गोष्टी सांगणे To talk lazily or inconsiderately. प० जिंकणे or करणे To overcome, perform, or do with exceeding ease.

पडवळ *f* (पटोल *S*) Snake-gourd, *Trichosanthes dioeca* or *anguina*. 2 *n* The fruit of it. [meagre. हातापायाचे प० होणे *g.* of *s.* To be lean and

पडवा *m* A certain dried fruit. Used as a drug.

पडवी *f* The veranda of a house, esp. the back-portion. 2 A shed against a wall. 3 fig. The piece tacked on to an दरले or rain-hood, to adapt it to shelter a head-load.

पडवे *n* C A porch.

पडशब्द *m* Reverberated sound, echo.

पडशाला or-शाला or-शाल *f* (Commonly पडशाल) An out-house or off-house.

पडशी *f* A double packsack having its opening in the middle. [or a cold.]

पडशेणे or पडसावणे *vi* C (पडसे) To have coryza

पडसर *a* W पडसार *a* P (पडणे & सर Like.) Desolate, uninhabited, uncultivated—a village, land. [land.]

पडसरी *f* P (पर & सरी) A watercourse to drain

पडसळ or पडसळ *f* C The after-eruption of small pox. 2 Sprouts from corn-stalks after the reaping, after-shoots.

पडसाद *m* *f* C Reflected sound, echo.

पडसावली *f* Shadow. पडसावली & सावली may not be confounded. They sustain the same distinction as Shadow and Shade.

पडसाल *f* (पड & शाला) An off-house, a distinct and dependent erection about a house. 2 A building contiguous to a temple for the accommodation of worshipers and travelers. It is an appendage to the temple, whether within or without the temple-wall. 3 Applied sometimes to a Pent-house or shed.

पडसाक्ष *f* Evidence corroborative of evidence. 2 *m* also पडसाक्षी *m* A witness yielding corroborative testimony; or a testifier to the veraciousness or credibility of, a compurgator.

पडसूत्र *n* See पडदोरा.

पडसे *n* A common cold or catarrh. Ex. of use —प० झाले-कोदले-कोदाटले-वाहते.

पडस्यळ *n* See पडसळ.

पडळ *n* (पटल *S*) A film over the eye, web or nebula. 2 A coat, integument, covering. 3 or पडळी *f* (Poetry.) A swarm (as of bees); a multitude or gathering gen. See पटल.

पडाव *m* (پڑاو *H*) An encamping or a halting (of an army, a band of herdsmen, dealers, pilgrims &c.) 2 The place of encampment or halting.

पडाव or पडाव *m* (پڑاو *H*) A kind of boat carrying from five to twenty खंडी.

पंडित *m* (*S*) A learned Bráhma, a doctor, a scholar. 2 Used in letters and notes after the name of a great personage. 3 fig. A person adroit or skilful at a thing gen.

पंडितमन्य *m* *S* pop. पंडितमानी *m* A conceited and self-sufficient Pandit; an arrogant yet ignorant fellow; a pedant.

पंडितराव *m* The पंडित of a Raja's court. He is one of the अष्टप्रधान or eight counselors.

पडिपाड *m* (Poetry.) Equaling, coming up to, competing with. *v* चे *g.* of *o*.

पडिभार or पडिवार *m* Commonly बडिवार.

पडीत *a* (पडणे) Lying fallow or uncultivated. 2 *unc* Lying unused or unapplied.

पडोत चाराव *m* (पडोत & चारणे) The pasturing of cattle upon waste or fallow lands: also revenue arising from it. [symptoms of the jaundice.]

पंडुहाया *f* (*S*) The first tinge or the precursory

पडू *a* W Commonly पया.

पंडू *m* (पांडु *S*) The jaundice. 2 The name of the father of the पांडव.

पडे *n* The carcass of a beast.

पडोशी or सी *m* (پڑوسی *H*) A neighbor.

पडोस *ad* (پڑوس *H*) In the neighborhood or vicinity of.

पडोसरी *f* P The back-veranda.

पडोसा *m* (پڑوسا *H*) Neighborhood. 2 fig. Nearness, likeness, common ground or bordering character. Ex. ह्या शालजोयाचा प० पाहून थावा; ह्याचा पडोशास दुसरा पाहिजे.

प० पाहणे or पाहून पाहणे *g.* of *o*. To compare together. पडोशास उतरणे To stand a comparison with. [dioeca or anguina. 2 *n* Its fruit.]

पडोळ *f* (पटोल *S*) Snake-gourd, *Trichosanthes* पया *a* (पडणे) Dull, drowsy, heavy, sluggish; an easy supine fellow that hates exertion. Used also of a beast. Pr. उद्या पुरवतो पया पुरवत नाही.

पंथा *m* (پنڈے *H*) A tribe of Hindustáni Bráhmans or an individual of it. [sugarcane.]

पंथा or पंथाऊस *m* (See पुंथाऊस) A variety of पयाल *ad* (Vulgar.) On that side; on the further or other side. [plement. *v* कर, घाल.]

पडण *n* Putting new iron to a worn tool or im-

पडणे *v* *c* (पडन *S* through پڑنا *H*) To read. 2 To affirm or say; to express opinion. Ex. ग्रंथकार पडला आहे. [तुला कांहीं प० येते?]

पडणे *n* Knowledge, learning, literature. Ex. पढतसुखे पढतपशु *c* One learned without wisdom; knowing the Shástras but heedless of the distinctions taught and enjoined in them; a learned ass, bear, fool.

पंढरपूर *m* The city Pandharpúr. पंढरपुरी *a* Relating to it. Pr. आळशाला गंगा दूर आणि पायाला काय पंढरपूर.

पंढरी *f* The city Pandharpúr, sacred from the continual presence in it of विठोबा.

प० पिकणे To be extremely prosperous and flourish- ing—a state of circumstances: to be abundant —a harvest &c. [विठोबा at पंढरपूर.]

पंढरीची वारी *f* The periodical procession to पंढरीनाथ *m* (Lord of the city Pandharpúr.) A name of the idol विठ्ठल or of विष्णु as indwelling in it.

पंढरीनिधान *n* (The fixed treasure of Pandharpúr.) A name for the black stone or idol named विठोबा. Ex. हृदयी धरिले प० ॥ तेंहून आढताकाळ आला ॥ [of a टाळ (cymbals).]

पडळ *n* A common term for the two members of पडियंता *a* (Poetry.) Dear unto, beloved.

पढीक *a* (पडणे) Learned, erudite, read; a scholar, a savant.

पण *m* (*S*) A promise, assurance, engagement. 2 A bet or wager. *v* कर, घाल. 3 The stake or sum played for (at dice or cards). [to wager.]

पण भोगणे To have positive assurance and be ready

पण *conj* (परंतु or पर *S*) But, yet, nevertheless. 2 Also, too, likewise. 2 Used redundantly, or expletively, or as a particle of emphatic affirmation, with much of the import and power of की or of ना *q. v.* Ex. जातो पण, येतो पण, देतो पण, घेतो पण; or as सी पण आलो, सी पण गेलो. Used also with the power of the particle ही Even. Ex. शपथा पण वाहिल्या पण खरे नाही बोलला; मि- वी पण दिल्ली पण म्यां सोसली.

पण An affix attached to adjectives and to nouns to form abstract nouns; corresponding with *ness*, *hood*, *ship*. Ex. चांगलेपण, वाईटपण Goodness, badness. It is attached with propriety only to Maráthi words; but, in vulgar or heedless speech, it is attached also to adjectives and nouns from the Sanskrit. All the nouns formed by it are neuter. Of adjectives terminating in आ it inflects, in the formation of the noun, the final आ into ए. There are some exceptions; as शाहणा, न्हातारा &c., of which are formed शाहणपण, न्हातारपण &c., the आ being dropped altogether: also there are बांकुडपण, धाकुडपण, चांगुलपण &c., but these are from the primitive forms बांकुडा, धाकुडा, चांगुला &c. 2 Used from its sense *hood* or *ship* as *sn*, and in the power of the word वय (age); as सुलगी or सुलगा पणांत आली The maid (or lad) is come of age: also पणांत आहे is in any year of the age from the twelfth year to the conclusion of the prime or to the verge of senility. This usage with regard to पण originally resembled ours with regard to “teens,” restricted probably to the period included betwixt 12 and 20; but now पण embraces the whole term of maturity or adulthood. पणांत येणे To enter into the “teens” implies however, (in the case of a female) not to be passing from childhood into maidenhood, but to be entering into full womanhood. [पणजी, पणजोळ.]

पणआजा, पणआजी, पणआजोळ Better पणजा, पणज or पणजे *n* C Blasted and empty grains or ears (of corn in general but of rice especially).

पणजा *m* (पण for पर & आजा) A paternal great grandfather.

पणजी *f* (पणजा) The wife of a paternal great grandfather: also a paternal great grandmother.

पणजोळ or पणजळ sometimes पणजवळ *n* The अजोळ or grandmother's house of one's father or पणत *f* A great granddaughter. [mother.]

पणतसून *f* The wife of a great grandson.

पणतो *f* पणतोली *f* पणथी *f* An earthen saucer-form receptacle for the oil and wick of a lamp. 2 A great granddaughter. [child.]

पणतुंड or पणतोड or पणतवड *n* A great grand-

पणतू *m* A great grandson.
 पणद *n* Blasted grains or ears. See पणज or जे.
 पणपणे *v i* To take root genially : also to thrive or grow vigorously—a tree or plant. 2 fig. To get a good footing ; to prosper, flourish, luxuriate.
 पणस *m R* (Commonly फणस) The Jack tree or its fruit, *Artocarpus integrifolia*.
 पणा An affix which see explained under the affix पण. As the nouns formed with that are all *neuter*, so all formed with this are *masculine*.
 पणाजा, पणाजी, पणाजोळ Better पणजा, पणजी, पणजोळ. [gained.
 पणित *p S* Promised, agreed, stipulated, bar-pणीत *n* An implement of the goldsmith.
 पण्य *a S* To be sold ; fit, possible, necessary, designed &c. to be sold.
 पण्यंगना *f S* (A woman exposed for sale, or that may be bought). A courtesan or harlot ; a strumpet gen.
 पंत *m* (Abridged from पंडित for which word it is still used at Benares &c.) A prefix of honor before each of the designations of the अष्टप्रधान or eight grand counselors of the realm ; as पंत-प्रतिनिधि, पंतअमात्य. 2 An affix to the name of a Brāhman who, not having studied the Shāstras, employs himself in accounts and writing.
 पत *f* Credit, reputation for probity ; esp. among mercantile people.
 पतीवर पाणी पडणे *g. of s.* To have one's mercantile credit blasted, shocked, injured. पतीस चढणे To grow in credit.
 पतक *nm* A body of horse ; about a hundred, and generally under an independent chieftain. 2 The office or business of पतकी.
 पतकर, पतकार, पतकरा *m* (Verbal of पतकरणे) Agreeing to, taking up, undertaking &c. *v चे*, पतकर.
 पतकरणे or पतकारणे *v c* To agree to ; to take to one's self ; to undertake (a work) : also to admit or allow ; to suffer to pass, or to acquiesce in gen. 2 in. con. To please ; to be agreeable to. Ex. हें काम मला पतकरले.
 पतका *m* (पतक) The officer commanding a पतक or body of horse. 2 sometimes पतकी *m* A subordinate and hereditary officer in the customs.
 पतखल *f* (Usually फतकल) Sitting upon the buttocks and hams. *v मार*, घालून बस.
 पतंग *m* (S) A moth. 2 A sort of paperkite. 3 Sappan-wood, *Cæsalpinia Sappan*. 4 S A bird. 5 S पतंगफुगडी *f* A play. See दंडफुगडी. [The sun.
 पतंगी *a* Of the wood पतंग—a color.
 पतंगी *f* A mode of jumping into the water.
 पतघाण *f* Loss of credit or good repute. Hence पतन *n* (S) Falling. [2 Mercantile ruin.
 प० पावणे or भोगणे To be degraded, disgraced, brought down ; to reap or meet with one's (evil) deserts. This phrase is more common under the form पल पावणे.
 पतनकेंद्र *n S* Argument of the latitude. See केंद्र.
 पतनीय *a S* About to fall ; likely to fall ; suitable for falling. [regimen.
 पतपाणी *n* (Vulgar corr. of पथपाणी) Diet and पतपात *f* पतपातेरा *m* पतपासेडी *f* (पत Credit, पात, पातेरा, & पासेडी Forms of redup.) Reputation for probity (esp. among mercantile men), credit.
 पंतप्रधान *m* A term applied formerly to the Prime-minister (or the Peshwā). See पंत & अष्टप्रधान.
 पंतवंड *n* (Better पणतवंड) A great grandchild.
 पतळी *f* (Usually पातळी) A chisel to divide bars of metal.

पताका *f* (S) sometimes पताक *f* A small flag or banner. 2 An emblem carried as an ensign or banner, a symbol.
 पताड *f* The framework of bamboos and matting raising the sides of a transport-boat. 2 The girth of a bullock's packsaddle.
 पताडा *a R* Flattish, compressed, squat, dumpy ; —used of horns, pods &c. See फताडा.
 पताडे *n* (पताडा) A flattish horn (of a buffalo &c.) 2 Better पातडे. [husband.
 पति *m* (S) A lord, master, proprietor. 2 A पतिंगा *m C* The shaft of an oar ; as disting. from the blade. 2 The oar of a large vessel, a sweep.
 पतित *p* (S) Fallen. 2 fig. Fallen from caste ; fallen from virtue ; become wicked. Ex. of comp. जातिपतित, स्थानपतित, कर्मपतित, मार्गपतित.
 पतितावन *m* (S) Purifier and restorer of the fallen ; —used of the Deity, of saints, of expurgatory ceremonies and works. Ex. पतितावना सर्वेश्वरा. [A title of God.
 पतिताहार *a S* Rescuer or saviour of the fallen.
 पतिलाड *m* Marital endearments or caresses. See पतिवली *f S* A wife. [ex. under रविपति.
 पतिवरा *f S* A female arrived at the marriageable age, a nubile maiden.
 पतिव्रता *f* (S पति Husband, व्रत A religious obligation : —who never violates her marriage vow.) A chaste and dutiful wife.
 पंती or पंताली, पंतुंड or पंतांड, पंतू More correctly पणती, पणतोली &c.
 पंतेमारी *f* (पत्ता Tidings, मारी from मारणे Bringer, carrier, conveyer.) A sort of swift sailing vessel, a *pattymar*.
 पंतेजी *m* (पंत Affix to the names of common Brāhmans, जी Adjunct of courtesy.) A Brāhman or Hindú schoolmaster.
 पत्तन *n* (S) A town or city.
 पत्तर *n* (पात्र S) A bowl (wooden or of a hollowed gourd) ; used by mendicants &c. It is worshiped on occasions by the followers of भैरोबा. Pr. बाबू जेवले पत्तर पालथें केले Used of a reckless spendthrift. See further under मांगणीचें पत्तर. 2 (Corr. from पत्र) An epistle.
 पत्तरपुजा *f* The worship of the पत्तर by the followers of भैरोबा. 2 fig. Stoning, or soundly beating, or vehemently rating or abusing.
 पत्तरवडी *f* See पत्रवडी.
 पत्ता *m* (پتہ H) Trace, tidings, account of, intelligence regarding. *v लाव*, लाग. 2 Clew, guide, direction ; a person's address ; any hint or instruction where to find. 3 (پتہ H Leaf.) A green tobacco-leaf.
 पत्तादारा *m* Trace or tidings of ; clew or guide where to find ; vestige or account of comprehensively.
 पत्तामुद्दा *m* A general or free term for evidence, proof, clew, trace, vestige. [able grounds.
 पत्तामुद्द्यानिशीं With due evidence, or on reason-पत्तो *f* (پتی H) Hemp-leaves.
 पत्तेवार *a* (पत्ता & वार) Bearing all necessary directions, information, or intelligence—a letter, a paper of instructions. 2 as *ad* With all necessary directions and intelligence.
 पत्थर *m* (प्रस्तर S through پتھر H) A stone ; but gen. used in the figurative sense of Blockhead, dolt, numskull. [under पतन.
 पल पावणे or भोगणे To be brought down. See पलो *f* (S) A wife, lady, mistress, dame.
 पत्र *n* (S) A letter, note, epistle : also a written

paper or deed. 2 A leaf. 3 A petal of a flower. 4 A leaf of a book. 5 Any thin sheet or plate of metal. 6 Applied sometimes to metal-foil. 7 पत्र in the general sense of Letter, writing, bill, deed, is assumed into composition with a multitude of words quite regardlessly of elegance or of purity ; as आवकपत्र, कमज्यापत्र, करारपत्र, कुमकपत्र, गावणपत्र, जामीनपत्र, ठरावपत्र, दाखलेपत्र, पाहणीपत्र, भलावणपत्र, मुखत्यारपत्र, लावणीपत्र, वकीलपत्र, वखलवाकीपत्र, वारीसपत्र, शिफारीसपत्र, शेतवारपत्र &c. Of such only the best established or those demanding explanation appear in order. All however are fast acquiring classical repute, and others are daily rising into being.
 पत्रदर्शनी At sight of the letter ; immediately on receipt. पत्रद्वारा By means of a letter ; through epistolary communication.
 पत्रक *n* (S) A leaf of a book ; a sheet of writing ; an epistle ; a paper of accounts ; a slip of memorandum : a list, roll, table gen.
 पत्रज *m* A particular plant.
 पत्रवडी *f* (पत्र & वडी) A bit of a roll of some esculent leaf which, together with flour contained in it, has been spiced, and fried, and chopped.
 पत्रवली *f S* pop. पत्रावली *f* Figures tattooed on the skin. *v काढ*, लिह, कर.
 पत्रशाक *f S* A common name for the plants of which the leaf is esculent. [tal &c.)
 पत्रा *m* (पत्र) A thin plate, leaf, or sheet (of metal) or स *f* Inflation or conceit ; a consequential strut ; supercilious airs and ways.
 पत्राजी or सी *f* (पत्राज or स) Inflated, vain, consequential ; a *swell*. [of leaves tacked together.
 पत्रावळ *f* (पत्रा & वळ) A trencher or plate formed प० उडणे *g. of s.* To have one's plate and seat (at a great man's board) removed. भरपत्रावळीत राख घालणे, भरपत्रावळीवरून उडविणे, भरली पत्रावळ ओढणे-हिसकणे &c. To destroy, spoil, tear away &c. one's comfortable means of subsistence.
 पत्रिका *f* (Abridged from जन्मपत्रिका) The paper on which are recorded the year, lunar day, configuration of the planets &c. of a birth : also the tablet of the fortunes through life composed from these particulars. 2 The writing furnished by astrologers at marriages and thread-investitures, stating the auspicious periods &c. 3 In poetic or ornate style. An epistle. [Sig. II.
 पत्रिकापूजन *n* (S) Worship of the पत्रिका *q. v.*
 पत्रो *f* (S) Mace. 2 An assemblage of the leaves of several trees, as an offering to विष्णु &c. 3 A covert term (to cloak the shame of chewing it) for leaf-tobacco.
 पत्र्या हरताळ *m* Gold-colored orpiment.
 पंथ *m* (पथ S) A road or way, lit. fig. Pr. एक पंथ दो काज ; a way, manner, fashion. 2 A religious order or persuasion ; as ज्ञानेश्वरपंथ, नाथपंथ, कबीरपंथ.
 आल्यापंथें By the way (you, he &c.) came. Ex. सागुतीं जावें आ०. पंथास टेंकणे or लागणे To be on the point of death. पंथास पडोचणे To die.
 पथ *m S* A road, way, path. [repute, credit.
 पथ *f* (Commonly पत) Mercantile character or पथक *nm* (Usually पतक) A body of horse.
 पथकर & पथकरणे Usually पतकर & पतकरणे.
 पथवर *m* Popular corruption of प्रथमवर.
 पथाडा *a* Flat, squat, dumpy &c. See फताडा.
 पथाडी or द्या निवडुंग *m* Flatjointed निवडुंग.
 पंथाप्रश्न *m* Inquiry from the village-Dzoshí regarding the return or the coming of an expected person : also the reply delivered.

पथारी *f* (پتھاری H) Anything spread as a seat; any matting, carpeting, rug, cloth. The word is used esp. by or to the गोसावी and of their short and patched bedding. 2 fig. Outlay or outspread state (as of one's baggage, furniture, apparatus, stock): also the articles or materials so spread abroad.

पथिक *c* S A wayfarer or traveler.

पंथी *c* (पंथ) A disciple or follower of any leader in religion. Usually in comp. with the name of the leader; as नाथपंथी, दादूपंथी, ज्ञानेश्वरपंथी.

पंथी or पंथोली *f* More correctly पणती & पणतोली.

पथ्य *n* (S) Diet or regimen. 2 Dietetics. 3 The meal of a person under a regimen. Ex. तुमचें पथ्य झालें म्हणजे सग हो मात्रा घ्या.

पथ्याचा Fit for; agreeing with; wholesome or healthful unto; dietetic, dietary. पथ्यावर पडणें To prove useful, profitable, beneficial.

पथ्य *a* (S) Dietetic, dietary. 2 Fit or suitable to, agreeing with, advantageous for. Ex. मातापितरें पुत्रास जें पथ्य असेल तें उपदेश करितात; अंधार हा चोरास पथ्य Darkness suits thieves.

पथ्यकर *a* (S) Fit for; suitable to; agreeing with; appropriate or advantageous;—esp. used of particulars of diet and regimen; dietetic, hygienic. [person.]

पथ्यकरी *m* One under a regimen; a dieted

पथ्यपाणो *n* Diet and regimen; the points comprehensively composing the course of the treatment of the sick.

पद *n* (S) A foot. 2 A footstep or footprint; mark of a foot. 3 An office or a post; a rank or station. 4 A word. 5 An inflected word. 6 A variety of metrical composition. Used in hymns or anthems. 7 The fourth of a circle, a quadrant. 8 Place, site, spot. 9 A lot or quantity of articles (cloth, shoes, trinkets, pots, chhatra &c.) given at obsequies to each of a number of Bráhmans, according to the ability of him ordering the rite. 10 In arithmetic &c. The number of the terms of a series. 11 A factor or term. 12 The square root. In combination with a word prefixed पद is the root of the number thus designated; as घनपद Cube root.

पदक *n* An ornament hanging over the breast like a medal or gorget. Usually appended to the necklace. 2 A sort of sweetmeat, a lozenge.

पदकृत्य *n* S The use, office, or operation of, the part accomplished by, a word (in a definition &c.) 2 (Used elliptically for पदकृत्यप्रदर्शन) Explaining, unfolding, showing the import, force, connection &c. of the several words employed in a definition. [उभय, दिस, पड.]

पदचिन्ह *n* (S) Mark of a foot, footprint. *v*

पदच्छेद *m* S Resolving a sentence or compound word into its elementary parts, parsing.

पदच्युत *a* (S) पदभ्रष्ट *a* (S) Fallen from rank or office, degraded. [q. v. Sig. IX.]

पददान *n* (S) The giving at obsequies of पद

पदयोजना *f* (S) Joining or adapting word to word; composition.

पदर *m* (पल्लव S) An end of a cloth. 2 An ornamental border. 3 A fold, double, single ply or string (of cloth, rope, a necklace &c.) 4 Affinity. 5 Lap, or any cloth opened out to receive. Hence fig. the state of possessing or owning, or of having concern and business with; as हें मात तुम्ही आपल्या पदरीं घ्या; हा दोष तुमचा पदरीं पडेला; तें काम माझ्या पदरीं घातलें:—asylum or place of refuge; as मी तुमचे पदरीं पडलों:—appertinment,

relation, dependence; as आपले पदरचा माणूस जाऊं देऊं नये:—one's private purse, pocket, stock, fund; as म्यां आपले पदरचे रुपये घालून घर बांधलें; तू आपले पदरचें बोलू नको; तुझे पदरास काय खार पडला; आम्ही प्रसूत पदर मोडून खातो. 6 A coating or fold; a detached layer (as of onions, sorts of cake &c.); a film or covering (as over the eye). 7 The ceremony of changing the mode of attiring a girl on her attaining to puberty; viz. that of bringing up from around the waist, to fall over the shoulders and cover the breasts, that portion of her garment which hitherto has hung from it. *v* घाल, काढ. See परवट. Hence 8 The first appearing of the menstrual discharge, the indication of puberty. *v* ये.

एकपदरींवर येणें To begin to use the singular number in addressing a person; to begin to thee and thou. प० खरचणें or खणें or मोडणें To live at one's own cost; to maintain one's self or a business with one's own means. प० घालणें To cast the mantle, shroud, cloak over. प० घालणें or देणें (दि-यास) To flap out (a light). प० घालणें or भरणें or गमावणें To lose in a concern; to have to pay out of one's pocket. पदरचा Of one's own; appertaining or relating to self. Ex. पदरचा पैसा, पदरचा माणूस-शब्द-कल्पना &c. प० चें पाप देणार नाहीं He will not give away even his sin. Said of an extraordinary miser. प० टाकणें To throw off the border of a garment from over the head upon the shoulder; in intimation of her intention to immolate herself—a widow. 2 To beckon one to approach by waving the skirt of one's garment. प० पसरणें To supplicate abjectly or earnestly. प० फोडून देणें To dissolve a connection (esp. that of matrimony). पदरांत or पदरीं पडणें g. of s. To fall into the lap of; to be gained or won or overcome by, and disposed of, lit. fig.; as आजचा दिवस पदरीं पडला To-day has been provided for. 2 To fall into the possession of; to be found by. Ex. त्या भूमिकेचांचुनि सांपडेना ॥ अन्यवठारी पदरीं पडेना ॥ पदराला or पदरास गांठ बांधणें or मारणें To commit to memory; to charge one's self to remember. पदराला or स खांच पडणें g. of s. (To get a hole in one's lap.) To sustain a loss. पदराला or स खार लागणें-पडणें-लाविणें-लावून घेणें &c. See the phrase खार लाविणें under खार. पदरीं असणें g. of o. To be under the care or protection of; also to be in the possession of. पदरीं घालणें To deliver unto. 2 also पदरीं माप घालणें To force conviction upon; to charge home upon. पदरीं घेणें To acknowledge or admit; to accept as just (some fault charged). 2 To accept under one's skirt (protection). पररीं घरणें To catch and convict (a criminal) by evidence with himself. पदरीं पडलें पवित्र झालें Bad or good it has fallen to me, and I must hold it as pure.

पदरकर *f* C पदरकरीण *f* A girl arrived at the fit age for assuming woman's dress: also a girl that has just assumed it. See पदर Sig. VII. & परवटकरीण. [पदर Sig. V.]

पदरगांठ *f* One's private purse or stock. See पदरचना *f* (S) Joining or connecting words; constructing verses or sentences; composition.

पदरमोड *f* (पदर & मोडणें) Living upon one's stock or resources, not upon wages or profits resulting from service or business.

पदरानपदर *m* (पदर, अनु, पदर) Remote relation through marriage; distant connection.

पदलालित्य *n* S Elegant and elaborate diction; the beauty resulting from rhyme, alliteration,

sonorous words, melodious arrangement &c. See similar compounds under लालित्य.

पदवी *f* (S) A rank, station, post, office.

पदशः *ad* S Step by step; grade by grade.

पदसंवाहन *n* (Corr. from पादसंवाहन) Shampooing or gentle rubbing of the leg or foot.

पंदाड *n* See पंदें, पंधें, or पंधाड.

पदाति *m* S A foot-soldier, a pedestrian, a footman gen. [or infantry.]

पदातिभार *m* (S) Force consisting in foot-soldiers

पदाब्ज *n* S The lotus of the foot, i. e. the foot.

पदाब्जराज *n* S The dust of the foot. Terms constantly occurring in poetry.

पदार्थ *m* (S) A thing, any material form of being. 2 A nice-dish; a confection; a delicacy; any dainty preparation of food. 3 Meaning of a sentence. 4 A category or predicament in logic. Seven are enumerated;—substance, quality, action, generic property or character, specific or individual property or character, constant and intimate relation, non-existence or nihility (द्रव्य, गुण, कर्म, सामान्य, विशेष, समवाय, अभाव). 5 Used (as Thing in English) of whatever will admit affirmation or denial. 6 Applied contemptuously, as Thing, creature. Ex. तू काय प० आहेस? त्याचा काय प०?

पदार्थानुसमय *m* S The order or method (when a set or number of things is to be given to each individual of a multitude) of giving first one article of the set to each person all round; going round again with another article; and again with a third; and thus, until all the articles composing the set shall have been received by each person. Opp. to कांडानुसमय q. v.

पंदें *n* A coarse kind of grass, Panicum verticillatum. 2 A plant bearing an edible root which (as in अंकोला तालुका) is ground into flour and made up, with salt, into balls.

पदोपदी *ad* (पद by redup.) At every word or foot (as of a shlok or stanza). 2 At every step; and fig. at every moment. [proper manner.]

पद्धतवार *ad* Regularly; in due order; in the पद्धति *f* (S) pop. पद्धत *f* Way, mode, the usual or the proper manner, a course of practice. 2 A work prescribing rites and ceremonies; a ritual, a manual, a formulary. 3 A line, a row or range.

पद्म *n* (S) A lotus, Nelumbium speciosum or nymphæa nelumbo. 2 Ten billions, ten thousand lakhs. 3 The figure of ten fancied in the form of the hood of snakes. 4 An auspicious mark of the horse. See शुभलक्षण.

पद्मकाष्ठ *n* S A drug, Cerasus Pudena.

पद्मनाभ *a* S (Poetry.) Having a navel resembling the lotus. Ex. प० तिहे त्याजवळ ॥ सप्रेम कळवळ पद्मराग *m* S A ruby. [देखेनि ॥]

पद्महस्त *a* (S) pop. पद्महस्ती *a* Fortunate, successful, prosperous; one blessed in every attempt and blessing all connected with him.

पद्मासन *n* (S) A posture in religious meditation;—that in which the बौद्ध statues are represented.

पद्मिनी *f* (S) pop. पद्मीण *f* A woman of one of the four classes into which the sex is distinguished, viz. of the first and most excellent. Pr. नपुंसकाचा हातीं पद्मीण. 2 A lotus, Nelumbium speciosum.

पद्य *n* (S) Metre. 2 A piece of metrical composition.

पद्या *m* A tribe of Bráhmans or an individual of it.

पद्रा *m* (Properly पदर) A film or covering (as coming over the eye or a sore).

पंधरकी *f* (पंधरा) An aggregate of fifteen; a

land-measure of fifteen bighás ; a load or a work for fifteen persons.

पंधरवडा *m* (पंधरा & वार) A half-month, viz. from change to full, or from full to change inclusive ; a term of fifteen days or of two weeks, a

पंधरा *a* (पांच & दाहा) Fifteen. [fortnight.

पंधाड *n* पंधे *n* (Or पंदे) A coarse kind of grass, Panicum verticillatum. 2 पंधे is further the plant described under पंदे.

पनपात्र *n* पनपात्रो *f* (पानपात्रं *S*) A drinking vessel ; commonly called पंचपात्र.

पनवेल or ल *f m* A kind of rice. [its fruit.

पनस *m S* (Popularly फणस) The Jack-tree and पना *m* The name of a tree. It bears flowers and a small gram-like fruit. Two kinds, the greater and the less, are common.

पनाळ or लो, पन्याळ or लो, पन्हाळ or लो Commonly पन्हाळ &c. [Called also थापी कौल.

पनाळी कौल *n* A flat tile with raised edges.

पनेर or पनेरी *f* (Or पन्हेर. پنیر *P*) Cheese.

पन्नग *m S* (पत् & नग. Going upon feet.) A snake.

पन्ना *m* (पन्नग *S*) An emerald.

पन्नास *a* Fifty. पन्नाशो *f* An aggregate of fifty. 2 The age of fifty.

पन्याकार *m pl* (A formation out of अनेक or अन्य & प्रकार, or from पण्य *S*) The business of dressing up dishes in varied forms, variously seasoned and sauced : also the dishes so dressed up : also luxurious or rich entertainment of a guest. २ कर. 2 fig. Amplification or embellishment (of an incident or a tale) : also egotistical commemoration and commendation.

पन्हाळ *m* (प्रणाली *S*) A pipe or tube ; any artificial conductor to carry off or along water ; the gutter or channel of a tile &c. 2 fig. The lateral hollow along the backbone of beasts when very plump : also a narrow and hollow road. २ पड, हा, अस.

पन्हाळी *f* (Dim. of पन्हाळ) Any small pipe or tube. 2 By meton. The stream conveyed by a tube or duct.

पन्हाळीकौल *n* A flat tile with raised edges.

पन्हा *m* (پنہ *P*) The breadth of cloth.

पन्हाळी *f* An instrument of the goldsmith for forming मणो or beads. Also called मणीघोळणी.

पन्हाळी रुपया *m* A rupee of a particular currency (cast at Kolhápúr).

पन्हे *n* (पानक *S*) Water acidulated with the juice of sharp fruits ; lemonade, tamarind-water, pomegranate-water, sherbet.

पन्हेर or रो *f* (پنیر *P*) Cheese.

पन्हेरी *f* A patch or parcel of fruit or flower-trees for transplantation, an infant-clump. Applied, by meton., to the bed or nursery.

पन्हेरी *f* (पन्हे & घर) A shed or lodge on the road-side for the accommodation of passengers with water : also the business of thus supplying water.

पप *ind* A word used by cartmen or ploughmen in directing the right-hand bullock. Opp. to सप.

पपन्नस or पपनस or पपनोस *m* (A word of *S. America*.) A pomelmoose, Citrus decumana. 2 *f* The plant bearing it. [cases of diarrhoea &c.

पपिता *m* A medicinal plant. Its seed is used in

पपैया *m* (پیپیا *H*) A fruit-tree and its fruit,

पय *n S* Milk. 2 Water. [Carica papaya.

पयल्लू *m* (Or पैलू. پیلو *P*) A side. 2 A facet or face (of a cut gem or other polygon).

पयसिनो *f S* A milch cow (or buffalo). 2 A

river. 3 A cow given to Bráhmans upon the death of an unwidowed woman.

पयाळ *f* A sort of cupboard in a ship or boat, a पयाळ or लू *a* Properly पायाळ or लू. [locker.

पयेण *n C* (Better पच्चाण) Hay.

पयोधर *m S* (That contains milk or water.) A woman's breast or the udder of a beast ; a cloud &c. 2 A fragrant grass, Cyperus rotundus.

पयोव्रत *n S* Living upon milk for a month. This, together with residence in a vaccary, is an expiation for receiving an unsuitable present.

पर *f* (प्रकार *S*) Way, manner, style (as of speech or action) : also kind, sort, fashion. In this sense परीचा Strange ; of an uncommon or a particular kind ; परो प्रकारचा Of many sorts and fashions ; various ; परी प्रकारें In various ways or modes.

पर *a* (*S*) Strange, foreign, alien : also other, different. In comp. as परचक्र, परदेश, परदार, परधन : also with words not Sanskrit, as परगांव, परघर, परमुलूख, परठिकाणा. 2 In comp. Appertaining to ; following after ; bearing respect, reference, relation to : also attached to ; addicted to ; engaged in. Ex. ज्ञानपरशाल तुम्ही कर्मपर लावून घेतानां तर लागणार नाही ; लोकनिंदापरभाषण करूं नये ; पुण्यपरकर्म करावें. 3 Uncommon, extraordinary.

पर *ad* Beyond. 2 *conj* (परंतु *S*) But, yet, nevertheless. 2 *पर* (*P*) A feather. [theless.

पर फुटणें with ला or स of *s*. To be fledged. 2 fig. To be growing up ; to be advancing towards puberty : hence to be growing wanton or wilful—a child. 3 To find a patron, supporter, abettor ; to be acquiring affluence, resources, means.

पर लावून-जाणें-पळणें-धावणें-चालणें To go quickly, to परकपाल *n S* The western hemisphere. [fly.

परकर *m* (परिकर *S*) A sort of gown (of little girls).

परकळा *m* (پرکالا *P*) A kind of cloth. 2 A shred or strip of cloth. 3 fig. & *pl* Pickle, plight, torn, worn, or ruined state (*shreds*) ; as जिवाचे-संमाराचे-द्रव्याचे-परकळे झाले. 4 A roll or bit of flour in or prepared for खोर.

परका or खा *a* (परकीय *S*) Other, foreign, not among one's own ;—used of persons : also strange, different, new ;—used of things.

परकाई or परखाई *f* (परका or परखा) Otherness or foreignness (of persons) : also strangeness or novelty (of things). [ढाळ गुरू परधन पं कडे धावे.

परकामिनी *f* (*S*) Another's wife. Ex. मन हें ओपरकायप्रवेश *m* (*S*) pop. परकायाप्रवेश *m* Entering by the power of incantations into a corpse, or into the body of another person.

परकळा *m* परकळें *n* (پرکالا *P*) A kind of cloth. 2 A shred of cloth. See परकळा.

परकी *a* (परकीय *S*) Other, foreign, strange ;—used of persons.

परकीय *a* (*S*) Relating to another.

परकीया *f S* Mistress or wife of another. One of the three objects of love. [tramure.

परकोट *m* (*S*) The outer wall of a fort, the conपरकोर *m* (परिकर *S*) A sort of gown (of little girls).

परक्रांति *f S* The obliquity of the ecliptic.

परखंडा *m C* (पर Beyond, खंडणें To break.) A plantain-leaf of which the fore part is broken off.

परगणपाटोल *m* The पाटोल regarded (from his sharpness or facundity) as the chief or foreman पाटोल of the परगणा. Also परगणकुळकरणी The कुळकरणी considered as the chief one of the परगणा.

परगणा *m* (پرگنه *P*) A large division of country with one or more towns at the head, a district.

See देश. Applied fig. to an extensive business, a business of much detail and many minutiae.

Ex. कामाचा एवढा पं पडला तो कधी अटपेल ?

परगसन *n* (*S*) Adultery (of a woman).

परगट *n* (*S*) See the derivative परघर.

परगोत्रो *a* (*S*) Of another stock or tribe. Ex. श्राद्धास पं ब्राह्मण बोलवावे.

परघर *n* (The house of another.) Adultery (whether of a man with another's wife, or of a wife with another's husband, or, if she leave her home to dwell with him, with another man. 2 Another's house :—with reference to its preferableness or otherwise to one's own, and to one's necessity or non-necessity to seek asylum in it. Ex. नाहीं हो हा गर्भेश्वरींत आहे च्यास पं or परगट ठाकक नाहीं Oh ! no Sir, this man, opulent from birth, has never been driven from home to learn the character of the house of another.

पं पाहणें-रिघणें-शिरणें To dwell adulterously with another's husband or another man—a wife.

परघरनिवारण *a* (A lax compound.) That precludes one from begging or borrowing ;—used of a gift or an article of property but moderately good.

परचक्र *n* (*S*) An invading army. 2 Invasion or hostile irruption. 3 Foreign domination or sway. [प्रचीत. See ex. under दुश्चित.

परचीत *f* A poetical barbarism for प्रचित्ती or परचुरण *n* (परि & चूर्ण) Rupees of various currencies ; as disting. from the rupee current. 2 Old, battered, broken, defective trinkets and ornaments. 3 Sundries, miscellanies, trifling articles.

परहंदा *a* (*S* पर Another, हंदा Will.) Subject, dependent, that is at the beck or nod of another.

परज *m* A basket-hilt (as of a sword) : also the handle of a shield. 2 A Rág or musical mode.

परजकुंवर *m* A term for पुष्यनक्षत्र, because under it the rain is copious.

परजणें *v c* To wave or brandish (a sword, the Pattá &c., as in exercising).

परंजय & परंजल or ल *a* (Corr. from निष्प्रांजल) Pure, truthful, guileless, honest, ingenuous.

परटवणें *n unc* (परीट) An article (or articles) of apparel about to be given to, or just come in from, the washerman ; a garment (or garments) for the wash or from the wash.

परटो *a* (परीट) That is from the washerman's—an article of clothing.

परटोण *f* (परीट) A female of the washerman-caste, a washerwoman. 2 A bird, Indian wagtail, black and white, Motacilla variegata.

परटोस *ad* (परीट) At the washerman's ; out at washing. २ घाल, दे, टाक.

परटीहून *ad* (परीट) From the washerman's.

परड *m* A creature of the serpent-tribe.

परडो *f* A circular basket of bamboo. 2 An offering (of flowers and of goat-flesh &c.) to देवी or to the पिशाच at the ingathering of the corn-harvest, that the corn may prove abundant at the measuring of it. See the rite and the entertainment under डवरा.

परडूल *n* A contemptuous form of the word परडो. 2 A contemptuous form of the word परडे in the sense of Enclosure.

परडे *n* A scale or dish of a balance : also a half of an oyster or other bivalve. 2 The bowl of a spoon. 3 A wooden platter. 4 An enclosure around a house ; esp. the space behind it, the back-yard. 5 A sacrifice to देवी or to the पिशाच in harvest-time ; that the corn may yield overflowing measure.

प० उतरणें or बसणें *g. of s.* To be light in the balance; to rise in the scales. प० जड होणें or चढणें *g. of s.* To be advanced in dignity or in haughtiness; to get weighty or weightier in the balance.

परणणें *vc* (Poetry. परिणय *S*) To take the hand of in marriage; to take as a spouse;—used of the male or of the female.

परणन *n* (Poetry. परिणय *S*) Choosing a spouse;—used of man or woman.

परणाळी *f* (प्रणाळी *S*) A gutter or channel. But the following figurative sense is the common sense. An order or arrangement; a regular disposition; an established or a proper way.

परत *ad* Back, back again. [returned.] प० देणें or करणें To return. प० जाणें or येणें To be

परत *f* Return (of a thing given or an act done); recompense or requital. 2 Monies returned, as objectionable, from the treasury. 3 Turning back to; taking further notice of; regarding again. *v* कर *g. of o.* 4 परत, in some modification of the sense of Return or Repetition (requital, recompense, revisal, review &c.), occurs in comp. with words without end; as परतजवण, परतचौकशी, परतखनावणी, परतताळा, परतनिमताना, परतपाहणी and others in order. [petition.]

परतअर्जी *f* A renewed or repeated written परतअहेर *m* Presents (of cloth &c.) made in return for presents received at a marriage or other festal occasion.

परतकळवी *f* Monies sent back from the treasury to the provinces to be exchanged.

परतकूळ *n* The receiving, into marriage with a son or other member of one's family, of a girl from that family into which a daughter was married.

परतगोष्ट *f* A return-word; an answer back (saucily).

प० सांगणें To bandy words with; to reply again.

परतजमा *f* Credit given on the money-lender's books for a loan of money returned.

परतजबाब or जाब *m* An answer again; a reply (where there should be respectful silence). *v* दे, कर.

परतजामिनकी *f* Sub-securityship, the office of परतजामीन.

परतजामीन *m* A sub-security, a security taken from the person for whom one's self is become security.

परतजिम्मा *m* Sub-charge or sub-trust; a trust or a responsibility subject to and securing a higher trust. [See परतजामीन.]

परतजिम्मेदार *c* A sub-security or sub-trustee.

परतजिम्मेदारी *f* Sub-trusteeship, the office of परतजिम्मेदार. [altering &c.]

परतणी *f* (Verbal of परतणें) Turning; shifting;

परतणें *vc* To turn on the other side. 2 To shift; to cause to change places (as one's shoes or gloves). 3 To change, alter, reverse. 4 To return, give back, send back. 5 (To give a turn of the oven &c.) To dress or cook somewhat hastily and imperfectly.

परतणें *vi* To turn: to go or come back: to revolve or roll round—the years, signs &c: to pass over or expire—noon, midnight: to be changed or altered (as in disposition, determination, purpose): to recede or retract: to conceive again shortly after delivery—a cow or buffalo; to return to the परतताप *m* A return-fever. [former state.]

परतच *a* (S) Subject to another.

परतन *n* (परतणें To return.) As much of land as is usually ploughed in a single going and re-

turning of the plough. Hence implying A strip or slip of ground; a mere turn of the plough.

परतनिशा *f* Assurance or testimony of credit taken respecting a person for whom one's self is elsewhere responsible. [by a पंचाईत.]

परतपंचाईत *f* A revised consideration of a case

परतफैसला *m* In law. A revised finding or deci-

परतबहुडा *m* See बहुडा. [sion.]

परतभाडे *n* Return-hire. [vision.]

परतभोकदमा *m* In law. A case returned for re-

परतवण *n* (परतणें) The ceremony of the return of a bride into her husband's house after a visit to the paternal mansion.

परतवेळ *f* The receiving, into marriage with a son or other member of one's family, of a girl from that family into which a daughter was married.

परतवेळ *f* (Return-time.) The afternoon.

परतव्याज *n* Interest (as paid by a banker to his कूळ or debtor) for excess of monies paid in in liquidating a debt. [See परतजामिनकी.]

परतहामी *m* See परतजामीन; and for परतहामी *f*

परतहुंडी *f* A rejected (not accepted) hundī.

परतळणें or परताळणें, परतळा or परताळा Preferably and commonly पडतळणें &c.

परता *a* (पार) Farther, yon, the remote: opp. to अरता the near.

परता *ad decl* (पार *S*) Beyond; on the other side. 2 It is used as a mere expletive, corresponding to Then or Well; as जा परता Go then; न्हाणा परता Well but grant it for the present; just admit it. Ex. परता चोई चांडाळा. 3 *conj* (Esp. in poetry.) Than. 4 *prep* Besides, without, save; as ह्यापरता, त्यापरता; also कर्ता हर्ता पाळिता. सजपरता नसेचि. Is. xlv. 7, Deut. xxxii. 39.

परतान *n* (Properly परतन) A measure of land.

परतोर *n* The other, thither, farther, or opposite bank.

परंतु *conj* (S) But, yet, nevertheless, notwithstanding. This conjunction is often used by foreigners for the adverb तर. There is great and important difference betwixt the two, to be fully apprehended however only through close attention and careful practice. As a serviceable although imperfect rule, it may be stated that परंतु is always, more or less plainly, objective, adversative, or interruptive. Never therefore require परंतु to take any other standing, or to carry on a sentence in continuous and smooth flow. तर, although often occurring as corrective, qualifying, substitutionary, supplementary &c., or as a subtil and elusive expletive, should be steadily regarded by the learner as the correlative of जर, and agreeing well, in sense and in force, with the English Then,—in that case, in consequence. 2 However.

परतून *ad* (परतणें) Back again, back. 2 Again.

परत्र *n* (S) The other world; the next life. In contrad. from अरत्र.

परचीं In the world or life to come. [अन्यत्र.]

परत्र *ad* S Otherwise. The ordinary word is

परत्रगति *f* (S) Going to the other place.) The other state; the next world; heaven. *v* साध, हो, मिळ.

परत्रसाधन *n* (S) Accomplishment or achievement of the other world (i. e. of heavenly happiness).

परत्र *n* S Relative remoteness, fartherness.

परत्रे *prep* (By inflection from परत्र *S* Dependence, subjection; and used only in composition with a word prefixed.) By virtue of; through the force, influence, sway, operation of; by, through, from. Ex. अधिकारपरत्रे, जातोपरत्रे, काल-

देश-वय-ज्ञान-गुण-योग्यता-स्थान-एतत्-तत्-परत्रे By virtue of office, caste &c.; through the force or operation of time, place, age; in accordance or conformity with ability, understanding, propriety &c. काल is often added redundantly; as काल-परत्रे काल.

परदार *m* S The wife of another. 2 *n* (For परदार) Adultery with another's wife.

परदारगमन *n* (S) Congress with another's wife.

परदारगामी *a* (S) That holds sexual intercourse with another's wife.

परदारा *f* (S) The wife of another. Ex. प० परधन. आम्हां विषयमान.

परदुःखेनदुःखित *a* S Pained with the pain of another; sorrowing with the sorrowful; "weeping with them that weep." Ex. परदुःखेनदुःखिता विरला.

परदेश *m* (S) A remote or foreign country. 2 Traveling abroad; visiting distant lands.

परदेशी *m* (परदेश) A foreigner. 2 Applied particularly to the *Rājputs*. 3 *m f* also परदेश *m* The peg at the fore end of a loom round which are passed the threads of the warp.

परदार *n* (S पर Another, द्वार Door or orifice of the body.) Carnal connection with any woman (married or unmarried—yet not a courtesan or harlot) other than one's own wife. 2 The word is now used of Illicit intercourse with a man held by a wife or any woman other than a harlot.

परदारी *a* (S) That commits परदार; adulterous;—used of the male or of the female.

परधन *n* (S) Foreign or another's wealth. 2 *fig.* Female offspring. Because females become by marriage the property of another.

परधरजिणा *a* Propitious, favorable, or kindly-disposed to another—a wife, servant, child &c.

परनारी *f* (S) A strange woman; another man's wife. Ex. परधन प० आम्हां विषयच्या परी.

परनाळिका or परनाळका *f* See परिनाळिका.

परनिष्ठ *a* (S) Given to contemplation of God and divine things, heavenly-minded. 2 That strictly and steadily adheres to truth, equity, rectitude; rigidly impartial or just. 3 Philanthropic or benevolent.

परनिष्ठा *f* (S) Addictedness to the contemplation of God and divine things, heavenly-mindedness. 2 Devotedness or close regard towards others; philanthropy, public-spiritedness, benevolence.

परन्यास *a* S That incites the patient to apply (abuse &c.) to other than the person intended;—used of a disorder of the humor वान.

परपर or रं *ad* Imit. of the sound of cloth splitting and tearing, of reiterate ventris crepitus &c.

परंपरा *f* (S) Continuous arrangement or order; regular succession. Ex. of comp. घर्षपरंपरा, लोक-परंपरा, उक्तिपरंपरा, राजपरंपरा. 2 (Abridged from वंशपरंपरा) Race or lineage.

परंपरागत or परंपरायात *a* (S) Descended or come in regular succession.

परंपराविटाळ *m* Impurity (ceremonial) derived through a succession. [medium.]

परंपरासंबंध *m* (S) Connection with through a

परंपरास्पर्श *m* (S) Mediate contact.

परपाकवृत्ति *c* (S पर Another, पाक Cooking, वृत्ति That likes.) A term for a constant guest at other's tables; a parasite, a sponger, a trencher-fly, a love-feast.

परपांडित्य *n* S Ready counseling of others (but tardiness in one's own case). [side.]

परपार *m* S The opposite or farther bank or

परपोडा *f* (S) Paining or troubling others or another. *v* कर, दे. Ex. परपोडसारखें पाप नाहीं परपोड-कारासारखें पुण्य नाहीं. 2 Another's pain or trouble.

परपुरुष *m* (S) A strange man; any man, with reference to a woman, not her husband, brother, or near relation. 2 S A name of God.

परपेठ *f* (पर Another, and पेंठ) Another पेंठ or town. 2 A third hundī given to supply a lost Penth (a second hundī given to supply the loss of the first.) [viable ground.]

परपोक *f* (Telangi word.) Inarable or uncultivated ground.

परबाण or परमाण *n* (پروان H) A sail-yard.

परबुद्धि *a* (S) That servilely follows the counsel or judgment of another.

परभाषापजीवी *a* S That lives upon the fortunes of others; a sponger, a parasite, a hanger on.

परमाण *n* (परभू) Prevalence or predominance of the Parbhū-people (from numbers, influence &c.): also the country or place of it.

परभारां-रा-रीं-रें-रे *ad* (पर by redup. Or पर & बाहेर) With the pretermission of some person or object claiming regard; or the omission of some point ordinarily observed; otherwise; in, through, or by some other, some unusual, some indirect or indeterminate (way, manner, means.) Ex. मला न सांगतां त्यास तू पं. निरोप देऊ नको; घरीं जाण्याची लरा होतो म्हणून तुमची भेट न घेतां मो. पं. गेलो; तुमचे शत्रूंचे पं. पारिपत्य झाले; हा पुरुष पं. पोटा भरता. Certain compounds occur; as पं. असल-उत्पन्न-खर्च-जमाखर्च-प्राप्ति-मिळकत-शिल्लक. 2 W Behind the back of. [परभू.]

परभुडा *m* A contemptuous form of the word परभू.

परभू *m* (S Of foreign or strange birth.) A caste, or an individual of it, of Hindūs, comprehending the distinctions of पाताण्या & कायस्थ. According to हेमाद्रिग्रंथ, the division पाताण्या is दासी-पुत्र, originating in the commerce of Kshatriya males with Shūdra females. For the origin as given in जातिविवेकग्रंथ see under कायस्थ.

परम *a* (S) Best, superior, most excellent. 2 Chief, principal, uttermost. More frequently used in comp. with nouns, thus producing a superlativeness of signification; as परमसूर्यदा, परमात्मा &c.; or as an enhancing prefix to adjectives; as परमकठोर, परमकठिन, परमनिर्दय, परमचतुर: also alone and adverbially, in the sense of Much, very, exceedingly.

परमकान्ति *f* S The greatest declination (of the sun or a star); the obliquity of the ecliptic.

परमगुरु *m* S The Guru or spiritual teacher of one's own Guru. [first senses.]

परमणी *f* (Corr. from परवणी) See परव in the two

परमणी *f* Weaver's term. Disentangling or clearing the threads just drawn on the बैली by working the brush up and down upon them. After this operation comes पाजणी Starching, then सांडणी Uniting the threads, then पोपती or वळी Clearing of the threads in preparation for stretching them upon the loom. [of God.]

परमतल *n* S The most excellent essence. A title

परमपुरुष *m* S The most excellent male or being. A title of God (or of विष्णु as God).

परमसूर्यदा *f* (S) The extremity; the uttermost bound or limit. [title of God.]

परमवरिष्ठ *a* S Most high; most excellent. A

परमवस्तु *n* S The supremely good thing. A designation of God.

परमचंस *m* S An order, or an individual of it, of devotees; an ascetic who has subdued all his senses by abstract meditation. 2 A name of God.

परमल & परमलणे Properly परमल & परमलणे.

परमा *m* (प्रमेह S) Gonorrhoea or gleet. See परमे.

परमागति *f* (S) The most excellent state, i. e. absorption into Deity. Ex. गुरुविण न घडे पं॥.

परमाठीव *a* (पर & माठीव) Chipped and smoothed a second time, i. e. perfectly smoothed—a stone. [mission or leave.]

परमाणगी or परमानगी *f* (Better परवानगी) Per-

परमाणु *m* (S) An atom, the invisible base of all aggregate bodies. Thirty are supposed to form a mote in a sunbeam. This is the lowest measure of weight. See अनु.

परमातमाक *c* (Vulgar. परमार्थ & खाक) A term for an idle fellow that hangs upon and subsists by another.

परमात्मा *m* (S) The Supreme Being considered as the soul of the universe. 2 The highest or most excellent soul of animated beings,—the Divine emanation (Divina particula aura) quickening and sustaining the subject. See जीवात्मा.

परमान *n* (پروان H) A sail-yard.

परमानंद *m* (S) Superlative or exceeding joy. 2 Supreme bliss. A title of God.

परमान्न *n* (S) Rice boiled with milk and sugar. Presented in oblations &c.

परमापम *m* S The obliquity of the ecliptic.

परमापन्न *a* S Exceedingly cherished or beloved (as one's own). Ex. श्रीराम भक्तपरमापन्न तथास वाडे॥.

परमायु *n* (S) The utmost length of life; the whole term assigned.

परमार्थ *m* (S) The highest and most excellent object or end of man, viz. the attainment and enjoyment of the Divine nature. Pr. प्रपंचाला घन परमार्थाला वैराग्य For the present life, riches; but for the fruition of God, spirituality. 1 John i. 7. 2 Truth, pure truth: as opp. to all manner of error and illusion.

परमार्थ *ad* (Used ignorantly for परमार्थ) Gratuitously for pious objects; as पं. इनाम-गांव-झाड-विहीर-आषध. [rightly—speaking, acting.]

परमार्थतः *ad* S Truly, veraciously, honestly,

परमार्थदृष्टि *f* (S) Heavenly-mindedness: also attrib. heavenly-minded.

परमार्थप्राप्ति *f* (S) Attainment of परमार्थ; consummation in perfection and bliss; beatification.

परमार्थबुद्धि *f* (S) Divine love; sanctified affections; holy bent of soul. 2 Used freely to express Truth, purity, ingenuousness, guilelessness, disinterestedness &c.

परमार्थभिक्षा *f* (S) Alms asked for religious purposes or on religious considerations.

परमार्थसाधन *n* (S) Accomplishing, acquiring, or aiming after परमार्थ. 2 A measure or means towards the accomplishment of परमार्थ.

परमार्थी *a* (S) Studious of divine truth; striving after conformity with the Deity. 2 True, honest, sincere, ingenuous, guileless.

परमावधि *m* (S) The extremity; the uttermost bound or limit.

परमोत *f* *n* (Corr. from परिमिति) Measure, magnitude, determined quantity.

परमुलूख *m* (A lax formation with पर S & ملک A) A foreign country. See under पर *a*.

परमे *n* (प्रमेह S) A gonorrhoea; a gleet; any diseased running through the urethra.

परमेश्वर *m* (S) The Supreme Being; the Lord of the universe. This is, in Marāthī, its general meaning; although it is often applied with particular reference, sometimes to शिव, sometimes to विष्णु.

परमोत्कृष्ट *a* S Exceedingly or superlatively good; most excellent. Applied, par eminence, to the grand Guru of.

परमोन्नति *f* S In astronomy. Culmination.

पररत *a* S Attached to another (male); adulterous—a female.

परराज्य *n* (S) A foreign kingdom or government. 2 Foreign domination or rule; sway of a foreign people.

परलक्ष्मीनारायण *m* (S) A term for a person swaggering or showing off upon borrowed or bestowed wealth.

परलोक *m* (S) The other world; the state after death. 2 A comprehensive term for all the places of bliss and wo feigned by the Hindūs.

परवचा *m* (पर Other or again, वाचणे To read.) The evening-recitation of scholars. *v* वाच. 2 Applied fig. to a heavy, prosing, drawling narration of one's goings and doings; or to any overcircumstantial narrative. *v* सांग, लाव, लाग.

परवट *m* (In poetry परवटा *m*) The पदर or मिन्या of the साडी of little girls brought up and tucked in after passing over the waistband on the outside, forming across the umbilical region a lengthwise prominence. This grave operation is termed परवट काढणे, and is performed about the age of five, entitling the little maiden to the designation of परवटकरीण or -करी or परवटी, which, on her attaining the age of ten, merges into पदरकरीण or पदरकर A duly-attired woman.

परवड *f* A kind or sort; but with restriction or especial application to kinds or varied preparations of victuals; a dish, esp. a dish somewhat better than ordinary. 2 A way, manner, style, fashion (with implication of eccentricity, strangeness, queerness, oddness); as हा पोर परवडीने जेवतो; हा म्हणून परवडीने बोलतो; or (with implication of disorderly mingling, confounding, jumbling); as लग्नाची or संसाराची पं. झाली: also, generally, disordered, distracted, distressed, or troubled state, answering to such words as Pickle, plight, predicament, scrape, hobble, mess. 3 Regular succession; methodical course; following in order or in turn. Ex. परवडीने पाणी भरावे विहीर एकच आहे. परवडीचे काम Methodical procedure or business. 4 Anything taken up to manage, shift, or do with, a make-shift. 5 A course (as of bricks, stones &c.), a layer, a stratum. Ex. शंभर परवडीने ही भिंत तयार होईल. 6 Lengthy and tedious account of; wearisome detail. *v* सांग, लाव, मांड *g*. of *o*. [various ways.]

परवडी *pl* करणे *g*. of *o*. To tease or distress in

परवड *f* W (Commonly परवता or परवचा) The evening-recitation of scholars. *v* वाच.

पडवडणे *v* *i* (A word esp. of Bombay and its neighborhood.) To please or suit; to meet one's approval or to serve one's purpose. In. con. as तुला परवडेल तर वे.

परवणी *f* Weaver's term. Commonly परमणी.

परवणे *v* *i* (परिवेदन S) To groan or moan.

परवत *m* (परिवर्तन S) Dealings with; commercial connection with: also commercial transactions or business. The word is confined to notes and writings and almost to the Shūdra classes; and, being supposed to be the word पर्वत (mountain) in an accommodated application (mountain, mass, or load of trade-affairs &c.), is ordinarily written पर्वत. It is sometimes used adverbially, and interpreted as For the sake of; on account of. आत्मकार्यापरवत (or पर्वत) One's own trade or

traffic aggregately. परवतसंबंधी In the way of dealing or business.

परवता *m* (Or परवचा *q. v.*) The evening-recitation of scholars &c. *v* वाच.

परवधू *f* (S) The wife of another.

परवर *m* The floor or ground of a house. 2 fig. Floor-corn,—corn remaining upon the thrashing floor after the removal of the रास or heap. This is a perquisite of the Mahár. The terrace (of stone or earth) made or the level tract around a well or tank. Hence (कांहीं एक गोष्ट) परवरास आणणे or येणे To bring, or to come, into notoriety. 4 The superficies or face of a stratum under ground,—the commencement of a new layer.

परवर *f* (परुर *H*) Snake-gourd; and *n* The fruit borne on it; Trichosanthes Diœca or Anguina.

परवरोस, परवरशी, परवस्ती *f* (परुरश *P*) Nourishing, maintaining, supporting: also nourished or maintained state.

परवश *a* (S) Subject to another.

परवस्तु *f* (S पर Excellent, वस्तु A thing.) A good thing. Ex. विद्येसारखी पं नाही. 2 *n* A title of the Supreme Being.

परवा *m* A water-channel gen.

परवा *f* (परु *P*) Care or concern about; regard, heed, value for. *v* बाळग *g. of o.* 2 Anxiety, solicitude, concern. *v* बाळग.

परवां *ad* (परखस् *S*) On the day before yesterday, or on the day after to-morrow. Used also as *s n* or *f* and, by a figure, to express a short space of time past or future.

परवाचा or जा *m* (Or परवचा) The evening-recitation of scholars. *v* वाच.

परवानगी *f* (परुवांगी *P*) Permission or leave.

परवानगीचिठी *f* A writ of permission, a permit, a license, a port-clearance &c.

परवानगीवरदार *m* (परुवांगी *P*) The officer stationed in the antichamber of great men, to announce arrival and obtain permission of entrance; *usher*.

परवानगीरसवानगी or -रसानगी *f* (परवानगी by redup.) A lax or careless term for permission or leave.

परवाना *m* (परुवाने *P*) An order, a pass, a licence, leave, warrant. 2 Used for सनद. A commission, a sealed paper of authority. 3 Esp. among females. Account, relation, story about. *v* गा, सांग.

परवार जाणे *v i R* To pass, at one particular time, without bearing—a cow or buffalo that has borne before.

परवारो *m* An individual of a low caste people, employed mostly as village-watchmen, gate-keepers, messengers, guides, porters &c. Of the three terms for this people, परवारी, घेड, सहार, the first is a courteous or conciliating term; the second (which see) a term of reviling; the third a mere appellative without implication. Careless or haughty speakers however, esp. Bráhmans, confound these designations.

परवेशो or स्त्री *f* See परवरीस.

परव्हा *m* The sickening and declining of an infant from sucking the breasts of its mother under renewed pregnancy.

परव्हां *ad* & *n f* Commonly परवां.

परव्हाण or न *n* (वहन) A means of conveyance, whether a vehicle or a beast, as indicated by a designating noun; as गावाचे-वोवाचे-बैलाचे-गाढवाचे-पं. [with a strange man in his house.

परशय्या *f* *S* Holding adulterous intercourse

परशु *m* (S) pop. परश *m* An ax or a hatchet.

परशुराम *m* (S परशु Ax, राम Who delights in.) A hero and demigod; the first of the three Rámas; and the sixth Avatár of विष्णु. He appeared for the purpose of punishing the violence of the Kshatriya or military tribe.

परशुरामक्षेत्र *n* (S) The region or tract bounded on the north by विमलनिर्मल, on the east by the सच्चाद्रि range, on the south by गोकर्ण, on the west by the ocean; the two Konkans recovered, according to the legend, by Parshurám from the ocean. [or yard; esp. the back-part.

परस *n* An enclosure around a house, a compound परसांतोल भाजी *f* (The greens of one's own back-yard.) A phrase of great contempt for a person, a business, an object, considered as easy to be mastered, performed, attained, acquired.

परस *conj* (For परीस) Than.

परस *m n* (Corr. from पुरुष *S*) The measure of a man; a man's height.

परसणे *v c* (Poetry and Vulgar.) To hear.

परसदार *n* The back-door, the door leading into the yard.

परसविणे *v c* To season, harden, destroy the porousness (of an earthen vessel) by boiling water in it, by suffering ghee to soak into it &c.

परसा *m C* A fire of sticks and straws or of wood; any loose or open fire.

परसाकड or डे or डेस *ad* (Towards the back-yard.) Used with जाणे, To go to disburden nature; or with बसणे, To be in the act. 2 Used as *s n f* Pressure or movement to stool. Ex. मला परसाकडे लागले or परसाकडे नेहटली. [back part.

परस *n* An enclosure around a house, esp. the परस or स्य *a* (Corruptly formed with पर & स्य)

Belonging to or resident in another (village or country &c.) 2 fig. Strange alike to both parties; inclined to favor neither; indifferent, impartial, unbiassed.

परस्त्री *f* (S) A strange woman; a woman other than one's wife. 2 Violation of another man's bed.

परस्थळ *n* A foreign, strange, or other place. A term used in contrad. from मायघळ *q. v.* by the discontented party in a suit when he seeks a fresh award elsewhere.

परस्पर *a* (S) Mutual or reciprocal; that stands towards another in the relation in which that other stands towards this: also that acts in return of or correspondence with. Ex. हे पं सखे आहेत; परस्परांनीं परस्परांचे तोंडांत मारले; छांचें परस्पर वैर आहे.

परस्परसंमर्पयामी A phrase of mock Sanskrit used where a business has been managed or a matter done (बाहेरच्या बाहेर) utterly apart from one's self.

परस्पर or परस्परां or रें *ad* (परस्पर) Mutually or reciprocally. 2 Sometimes used for परभारां in its first sense.

परस्त्रैपद *n S* In grammar. The active voice.

परस *n* (S) Foreign property.

परसाधीन *a* (S) Subject to another.

परहस्तगत *a* (S पर Another, हस्त Hand, गत Gone.) Passed into the hands of another, alienated.

परळ *m* A sort of earthen platter; on which the common people eat, bake their cakes &c. 2 A particular plant. [ter or dish.

परळो *f* (Dim. of परळ) A sort of earthen platter

परळीवैजनाथ *m* One of the ज्योतिर्लिंग.

परक्षवंत *a* Vulgar corruption of परीक्षावंत.

परा *f S* Speech in the first of its four stages,—the first stirring of the breath. See पश्यंती, मध्यमा, वैखरी.

परादिवाचा Speech in all its stages or in which ever stage; speech comprehensively or indiscriminately. Ex. पं कुंडित जेथें ॥ निजें तेथें निज बाळा ॥

पराई *f* (परार्थ *S*) A common term for the two portions which compose human life,—the advance to maturity and the decline into age. Ex. चढती पं जाऊन उतरती पं लागली.

पराकाळा *f* (S परा Particle implying extremity, supremacy, superiority, and काळा Boundary.) Excessiveness, superlativeness, the greatest possible degree or the uttermost height or extremity. This word is exceedingly common; and expresses excess of whatever nature, although more frequently excess or vehemence of action. Ex. पावसाची पं झाली; पावसानें पं केली; पराकाळेची लढाई; पराकाळेचा बोलणारा-चालणारा-खाणारा-&c. 2 Used as *ad* as थंडा पं खस्ताई झाली.

पराकृत *a* (A barbarism of the poets from प्राकृत) Natural, common, ordinary, usual. Ex. आचे तैसा नाव्हे (for नव्हे) ऐसा हा अनंत ॥ नये पं म्हणो यासि ॥ For other senses see प्राकृत. [Prowess, valor.

पराक्रम *m* (S) Power, might, puissance. 2 पं करणे or दाखविणे To achieve mighty exploits; to perform prodigies of force and valor.

पराक्रमी *a* (S) Powerful, mighty, puissant, eminent for feats of strength or valor.

पराक्रांत *p S* Subdued, subjected, reduced to submission or brought into possession.

पराग *m* (S) The pollen or farina of a flower.

परागंदा *a ind* (परागंदे *P*) Errant, vagrant, wandering from home in distressed circumstances: also absconded or run from his home. 2 Dispersed or scattered.

परागंदा जमोन *f* Lands of an absentee who has lost the occupancy or tenure. [averted.

पराङ्मुख *a* (S) Turning away; having the face

पराचा कावळा *m* (A crow made out of a feather.) Much ado made out of nothing; a mountain out of a molehill. *v* कर, हो.

पराचा लाखोटा *m* A letter bearing a feather on it, by which the Mahár or carrier is to understand that he must run quickly; an express-letter.

परांचो *f* Scaffolding, a scaffold.

परांचो उशी *f* A downy or feather pillow, lit. fig.

परांचो गादो *f* A downy cushion, lit. fig.

पराजय *m* (S) Defeat or overthrow.

परांजल or ल *a* (Corr. from निष्प्रांजल) Pure, guileless, artless, sincere, truthful &c.

पराजित *p* (S) Defeated or overthrown.

पराडी or ड *f* A mountain-range.

पराणी *f* A goad.

परात *f* A circular and edged metal dish. [God.

परात्पर *a* (S) Most high, supreme;—used of

परात्मा *m S* The high or most excellent spirit. See शिवात्मा or शिव. Ex. नित्य तो परात्मा ॥ अनित्य तो अनात्मा ॥ [आणि पुस्तकीं विद्या.

पराधीन *a* (S) Subject to another. Pr. पं जिणें

परात्र *n* (S) The food or board of another: also the living at another's table: also a dining out. Ex. परात्र प्राणसंकटं; आज पं झालें त्यामुळें पयाचा विचार राहिला नाही. (How descriptive!)

परात्रपुष्ट *c* (S) A fellow grown fat by sponging.

परात्ररुचि *c* (S पर Another's, अन्न Food, रुचि That relishes.) A term for a constant guest at the tables of others; a parasite, sponger, love-feast, trencher-fly.

परापम *m S* The obliquity of the ecliptic.

परापर or रां *ad* Imit. of the sound of cloth splitting and bursting and tearing with close iteration; of rapidly successive ventris crepitus &c.

परामभव *m* (S) Defeat, discomfiture, overthrow.
परामविणं *v c* (परामभव) To defeat, overthrow, discomfit.

परामभूत *p* (S) Defeated, overthrown, discomfited.
परामणी *f* Weaver's term. Commonly परमणी.

परामर्श *m* (S) Kindly inquiring into and relieving the wants and pains of the poor, sick, and afflicted: also inquiring into the health and welfare of friends: also attending to guests at a feast &c. *v* चे, कर. 2 In logic. Perception of an instance of the application of a law; apprehension of a principle or truth upon experience; drawing a general conclusion upon observation of a particular operation or effect. 3 Touching or affecting; taking in.

परामर्ष, परामुष, परामुश *m* Corruptions of the preceding word, but used only in the first sense.

परामर्शी or परामर्षी *a* That makes परामर्श *q. v.* supra Sig. I.

परायण *a* (S) Following after, adhering, attached, devoted to: also appertaining or subject to: also bearing respect, reference, relation to. Ex. ह्या मनोवृत्ति ईश्वरपरायण आत्मा; हो विहोर ब्राह्मण-परायण आहे; ज्ञानपरायणशाल, पुण्यपरायण, धर्मपरायण, निंदापरायण &c.

परायधन *n* The wealth of another. Pr. परायधन परलक्ष्मी नारायण Said of one generous upon another's property.

पराया or पराय *a unc* (پرايا H) Strange, foreign, alien, pertaining to another. Pr. आपलो गाय परायाचा वेल खाय Used where ourselves obtain the profits of the labors of another.

पराया गांडोचा पल्लिता *m* (Because it is, unlike sword, spear, lance &c., dependent upon another thing, i. e. the match.) A term for a matchlock
परायो *f* See पराई. [or great gun.

परारां *ad* See परापर.

परार्थ *m* (S) The property, the business or concern, or the purpose or object of another. Ex. स्वार्थ परार्थ पाहावा. 2 Used as *ad* For the sake of another.

परार्थशूर *a* (S) Forward in serving others, philanthropic, public-spirited. 2 Applied often to one earnest and profuse of recommendations to others to give away their property, but careful and close with his own. 3 Apt to make free with what belongs to another, *alieni profusus*.

परार्ध *n* (S) A half of the life-term of Brahmā.
परावर्त्त *m* S परावर्त्तन *n* S Turning back or from.
2 Reversal (of a sentence).

परावर्द्धव्यवहार *m* S In law. Appeal. 2 Revisal of a sentence or decree.

परावा *a* (پرايا H) Other, foreign, not of or among one's own;—used of persons: strange, different, new;—used of things.

परावृत्त *p* S Turned back or from. 2 Reversed.
3 Given back, restored.

परावृत्ति *f* S Return; turned back state. 2 Reversal. 3 Restoration (of property).

परावृत्त *p* (S) Repelled, removed, averted, thrown off or from.

परावृत्त *p* S Stricken back or down, lit. fig.; repressed, repelled, defeated. [human life.

परावृत्त *f* (Commonly पराई) A half or side of
परावृत्त *n* S The afternoon, the fourth division of six घटिका from sunrise. The five divisions are प्रातः, संगम, पूर्वाह्न, पराह्न, सायान्ह.

परावृत्त *n* (परावृत्त S) Rice-straw.

परावृत्त *m* A sort of earthen platter, on which Shūdras eat, and bake their cakes.

परि *A* particle and prefix to words from the Sanskrit. Its various powers will appear from the examples below.

परिअवसान *n* Corr. from पर्यवसान and misused in the sense of Power or strength. *v* खच, सुट, जा, कचक, कचर. [girdle, sash.

परिकर *m* S A cincture for the waist, a zone,
परिकर *m* (Poetry. For प्रकार S) Way, mode, manner. 2 Sort or kind. Ex. ऐसे संताचे बोल पं. ऐकोनि परमानंदें श्रीधर ॥ साष्टांग घालोनि नमस्कार ॥; also कुंडलो तीर्थ पवित्र ॥ परम पं. स्थान जे ॥.

परिकर्म *n* S A preparatory, appendent, or appertaining work or act. 2 An elementary rule in arithmetic; any one of eight. Vide infra.

परिकर्माष्टक *n* S The eight introductory or fundamental rules of arithmetic; viz. addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, raising to the square, extraction of the square-root, raising to the cube, extraction of the cube-root.

परिक्रम *m* S परिक्रमण *n* S Walking round or about. 2 Walking for pleasure; strolling, sauntering, roving, rambling. [or mansion, a moat.

परिक्षा *f* S A ditch surrounding a fort, palace,
परिक्षा *a* P (Commonly परखा) Other or strange—a person: novel or new—a thing.

परिगणन *n* S परिगणना *f* S Culling, picking, selecting. 2 Counting.

परिगणनीय *a* S (Proper or fit) to be culled, picked, or selected. 2 (Proper or fit) to be counted. [separated. 2 Counted.

परिगणित *p* S Culled out, picked, chosen and
परिमृद्दोत *p* S Admitted, allowed, approved.

परिग्रह *m* S Dependents, a family, train, or retinue. 2 In law. Taking possession (of any unappropriated thing, as land, water, game). 3 Accepting or taking. 4 Gathering or collecting.

परिघ *m* (S) An enclosing wall, hedge, paling &c. 2 A stick mounted with iron, or an iron club. 3 The nineteenth of the astronomical योग.

परिचय *m* (S) Acquaintance, intimacy, familiar intercourse, conversancy (with persons, business, subjects or branches of knowledge). 2 (Mistaken for प्रत्यय) Experience or experimental knowledge. *v* घे, पाह, ये, उत्तर. See explication under प्रतीति.

परिचर्ये *n* or परिचर्या *f* S Service, attendance, waiting upon.

परिचायक *a* S In grammar or composition. That points out, marks, defines, designates.

परिचार *m* S Going around or about; circumambulation: also traveling or peregrination.

परिचार *m* (Corr. from प्रचार) Prevalence, currency, general usage.

परिचारक *a masc* S That attends or waits upon; a body-servant, a body-guard, an attendant or a follower gen. [attendant, or follower.

परिचारिका *f* S (Poetry.) A female companion,
परिचित *a* (S) Familiar to or known—a person or matter. 2 That knows or is acquainted with.

परिच्छिन्न *p* S Separated from, distinguished, defined, determined, bounded: also marked off or divided (as into sections or chapters, into degrees or portions). Ex. तो (परमात्मा) आपक सो पं. तरि ऐक्य कैसने. 2 Used as *ad* Positively, absolutely, assuredly, most certainly. Ex. सो पं. रुपये छेईन सग उदेन. 3 Expressly, explicitly, definitely, peremptorily—saying, telling. 4 with neg. con. By no means; never; on no account or consideration.

परिच्छेद *m* S Separating from, distinguishing, defining, determining, bounding: also marking

off or dividing (as into sections or chapters, into degrees or portions). 2 The separation or distinct state effected. 3 A section or a chapter.

परिच्छेदक *a* S That separates, defines, determines, bounds, marks off.

परिजन *m* S A servant, an attendant, a retainer.

परिणत *a* S Become ripe, mature, perfect, accomplished. 2 Bowed or bowing; inclined or inclining; bending or bent; and fig. aiming or aimed at; directed or applied towards.

परिणति *f* S Ripeness or maturity in figurative senses; perfected or accomplished state. 2 Bowed or bent state; inclinedness; directed or set state. 3 In arithmetic and algebra. Function.

परिणय *m* or परिणयन *n* S Receiving a woman in marriage; taking a wife.

परिणाम *m* (S) End, result, conclusion, consequence, fruit, product. Ex. पापाचा पं. नरक. 2 Used laxly, but very commonly, in the sense of Happy completion or accomplishment (as of a business, work, project); also of a successful issue out of (a difficulty). Gen. neg. con., and *v* लाग. Ex. हे केलेंच पाहिजे केल्यावांचून पं. नाही; पांचशें रुपये दिल्यावांचून साझा पं. लागणार नाही. 3 Change of form or state. Ex. उदकाचा धूमरूप पं. होऊन त्याचा पुनः पर्जन्यरूप पं. होतो.

परिणामदाह *m* (S) The burning pain indicating the approach of death: also the glow towards the close of digestion. [or good in the end.

परिणामशुद्ध *a* (S) That terminates well; right

परिणामशूल *n* S (Pain in consequence of the changes undergoing by the food in ill-digestion.) The flatulent colic: also pain towards the close of digestion. 2 The dying agonies; the last struggle. 3 Popularly. Any incurable and fatal disease. [woman.]

परिणीत *p* S Taken in marriage;—used of the
परितः *ad* S Around, about, on all sides.

परितुष्ट *p* S Delighted, highly gratified.

परितोष *m* S Delight, high gratification. 2 also
परितोषण *n* S Delighting, gratifying highly.

परितोषिक *n* S A gratification for service; a remuneration or honorarium.

परित्यक्त *p* S Abandoned, quitted, utterly left.

परित्याग *m* S Abandonment, quitting, utterly giving up or leaving.

परिचाण *n* S Protecting, guarding, preserving. 2 Making whole; mending or repairing.

परिचाता *a* S That protects, guards, preserves.

परित्वा *m* (Properly परीत्वा S from परि & इत्वा) Traveling or going about. *v* कर, पड.

परिंद *a* (Corr. from प्रवीण S) Capable, clever, sharp, apt: also proficient or conversant.

परिदान *n* S Barter: also returning a thing or its equivalent.

परिधान *n* (S) Wearing; putting on or casting around (of a garment). This word expresses the sense either of पांघरणे or of नेसणे. See TO PUT ON in E. and M. Dict. [or put on.]

परिधानीय *a* S (Proper or suitable) to be worn
परिधि *m* S A circumference, a line including and surrounding: also an encircling or enviroing body. 2 A halo. 3 An epicycle.

परिधेय *a* S (Possible, purposed, necessary, fit) to be worn or put on.

परिनालिका *f* (प्रणालिका S) A gutter or channel. This sense is not so common as the following figurative senses. An order or arrangement; a regular disposition; an established or the customary or the proper way. 2 Drawing out tedi-

ously; spinning a yarn; prosing. *v* लाव, कर, लाग, पड, चाल. [fig.]

परिपक्व *a* (S) Perfectly ripe, ready, mature, lit.

परिपाक *m* (S) Perfect maturity, lit. fig. (of fruits &c., of wickedness, folly &c.): also the result, issue, product (of misdeeds &c.) 2 Digestion. 3 The simples or drugs thrown in, as the finishing ingredients, to a Kárhá or decoction of medicinal herbs.

परिपाटो or टो *f* (परि & पाटि from पट S) An order or arrangement; an established or a proper course, method, way. 2 In arithmetic. Notation.

परिपाठ *m* (S) Custom, practice, habitual action. Ex. आमचा त्याचे घरी जाण्याचा प० नाही. 2 Prevalence, currency, general adoptedness. Ex. ह्या गोष्टीचा त्या देशांत प० आहे. 3 Fashion, rule, way, manner. *v* घालू throughout.

परिपार्श्व *ad* S On all sides; all around.

परिपालन *n* S Affording perfect protection and support. [carefully.]

परिपालित *p* S Fostered, cherished, protected

परिपोडिका *f* S See the popular form पोडिका.

परिपुष्ट *a* (S) Fat, fleshy, well-filled.

परिपूरण *n* S Completing or perfecting; making full, entire, or ready.

परिपूर्ण *p* (S) Quite full, ready, or entire: also completed or perfected. [or satisfaction.]

परिपूर्ति *f* S Fullness or completion. 2 Satiety

परिभव *m* S Disregarded or disallowed state. Ex. of comp. काम-क्रोध-लोभ-मोह-पिड-पुत्र-गुरु-शिष्य-स्त्री-विषय-परिभव.

परिभाषा *f* (S) A conventional term in a science, a technicality. 2 A list of definitions; or the table of the abbreviations, signs, and marks used in a work: also the introductory chapter; preliminary observations; prolegomena. 3 fig. The first points or principles (as of a business). Ex. कोण्ही एक व्यवहाराची प० समजे तो तो व्यवहार कठीण वाटतो. 4 In medicine. Prognosis. 5 In grammar. A maxim given as an interpretation of the rules of Pánini. [nation. 2 Revolving.]

परिभ्रमण *n* (S) Wandering, roaming, peregrination.

परिभ्रमणें *v i* (Poetry. परिभ्रमण) To wander or roam. Ex. विचारवनीं परिभ्रमे मन॥ [fragrance.]

परिमल *m* S pop. परिमळ *m* An exquisite

परिमळणें *v i* (Poetry. परिमळ) To be highly scented or perfumed. Ex. तेव्हां सुवासेंकरून॥ परिमळत अवघें गगन॥

परिमाण *n* (S) Measure, magnitude, quantity. 2 The rule or standard by which a thing is determined, adjusted, or proportioned. 3 A measure in general, whether of length, weight, or capacity, or of time; as a clock, an hour-glass. 4 S Measurement, ascertainment by measuring. 5 Magnitude or measure is distinguished into three orders; viz. अनुपरिमाण or परमाणुपरिमाण, महत्परिमाण, परममहत्परिमाण Magnitude of the molecule or corpuscle, i. e. measure in the infinitesimal or minimum; sensible magnitude from the measure of the molecule up to that of the earth or ocean; magnitude infinite or transcending measurement (e. g. that of आकाश, वायु, काल, दिशा, आत्मा). 6 Used by translators to render Geometrical dimension.

परिमार्जन *n* S Search roundabout.

परिमार्जन *n* S Washing, cleansing, purifying. 2 fig. Appeasing, assuaging, composing (anger, grief, a dispute).

परिमार्जित *p* S Cleansed, purified, washed. Ex. घटा ज्या वस्त्रांच्या॥ रजकपरिमार्जित तितुव्या॥

परिमित *p* (S) Measured, meted: adjusted, proportioned, regulated by some rule or standard. 2 Moderate, temperate, being in just quantity or proportion. See ex. of comp. under मित.

परिमिति *f* S pop. परिमोत *f* Measure, magnitude, determined quantity. [to be measured.]

परिमेय *a* S (Possible, purposed, necessary, fit)

परिचेंसणें *v c* (Poetry.) To listen, hearken, attend to: also to hear.

परिवर्जन *n* S Utter relinquishment or quitting.

परिवर्जित *p* S Utterly relinquished or quitted.

परिवर्त *m* (S) परिवर्तन *n* (S) Revolving, revolution, lit. fig. [moon of भाद्रपद.]

परिवर्तनी *f* (S) The 11th day of the waxing

परिवार *m* (S) Dependents, followers, retinue, train. [tially narrating.]

परिवेदन *n* S Relating in detail; circumstan-

परिवेष *m* S A halo (solar or lunar).

परिवेषण *n* S Serving out dinner or the meal; distributing the food. 2 Encompassing or surrounding.

परिवेष्टा *m* S A waiter or table-servant. [cled.]

परिवेष्टित *p* S Encompassed, environed, encir-

परिवेष्ट *a* S To be offered or presented; fit, designed, possible &c. to be offered. 2 Fit &c. to be served up at table.

परिशोदन *n* S Fond pursuit after or attachment to (a subject of study &c.); studious application.

परिशोलित *a* S Fondly or closely pursued, studied, applied unto—an object: also that has fondly pursued or studied—a person.

परिशुद्ध *a* S Clean, pure, immaculate; free wholly from pollution or fault.

परिशेष *m* S A term of the schools. A form of प्रमाण or Evidence of truth; according to विवेक-भिंधु. Ex. अर्थापत्ति उपमान इतिहास परिशेषादिप्रमाण तयाचीं हि स्वतंत्र कवण प्रमाण तो बोलिले—Virtual taking up or bearing upon or intending a matter or the part remaining, through express mention of other matters or the other parts; tacit allowal or disallowal, affirmation or denial, of a subject unnamed or an application unmade, through naming or specifying other subjects or making kindred applications. Ex. चौघांपैकीं एकानेंच यावें, i. e. only one is to come; the three remaining are forbidden. 2 (For अवशेष) Remainder or residue.

परिश्रम *m* (S) Laborious and fatiguing exertion. 2 Fatigue, weariness, exhaustion from labor.

परिश्रान्त *p* S Overcome with distress or fatigue.

परिष्कार *m* S Finishing, polishing, elaborating (esp. a literary composition).

परिष्कृत *a* S Highly finished, elaborate, ornate—a composition &c.

परिसंख्या *f* S A rule or precept by which, although it is couched in the form of a command or permission, a prohibition is intended. Ex. अन-ध्यायदिवसीं खेळावें, i. e. Play not on the days of study. [to: also to hear.]

परिसणें *v c* (Poetry.) To listen, hearken, attend

परिसविणें *v c* (परिसणें) To make or cause to hear; to explain, narrate, tell. Ex. तरीं उजविले कोण्या पथें॥ तें आन्हास परिसवो॥

परिसंयदन *n* S Moving about, stirring, acting, performing functions. Ex. प्राणाचें प० मनासरिसें झालें लोन तेथेंचा आनंदाचें कवण निवडिलें कैसे॥

परिस्फुट *f* S Divulging or disclosing; blazoning abroad: also publicity or notoriety. [speech.]

परिस्फुट *a* S Clear, plain, explicit, unreserved—

परिस्फोट *m* S Expanding (as of a bud &c.) 2

fig. Divulging, blazoning abroad: also divulged state, notoriety. 3 Explication, minute and particular explanation.

परिहार *m* (S) Removing, averting, remedying, clearing away (of difficulties, troubles, accusations). Also परिहरण *n* S Ex. दुजेचा दोषाचें परिहरण हि आड पडलें॥

परिहारक *a* (S) That removes, averts, remedies. परिहारणें *v c* (Poetry. परिहार) To remove, clear away, remedy (difficulties, troubles &c.).

परिहार्य *a* S (Possible, purposed, necessary) to be removed; removable, remediable, avertible.

परिहास *m* S (Or परीहास) Laughing and joking: also laughing at.

परिहित *p* S Put on—an article of apparel.

परिहृत *p* S Removed, averted, remedied, put away. [platter.]

परिळ *m* (Commonly परळ) A sort of earthen परिज्ञान *p* S Thoroughly known.

परिज्ञाता *a* S Thoroughly acquainted with or versed in; well practised and skilled.

परिज्ञान *n* S Thorough knowledge of; conversancy and skill in.

परी *f* In poetry, Kind or sort, or way, manner, fashion, but commonly, *prep.* In the way, manner, or fashion of; according to; agreeably or suitably with. Ex. वडोल वडिलांपरी बोलणार लेंकरें लेंकरांपरी बळणार; म्यां आपल्यापरी काय सांगायचें तें सांगितलें; नवव्यापरी नवरा बळतो Elderly people speak as, like &c. elderly people; I have spoken as (in the way or of the kind which) it became me &c. The sense involved in the following examples, though substantially that of the three preceding, is more difficult of explication or detection; yet, as it is of constant occurrence, it should here be attentively investigated. Ex. ताकापरी ताक पाहिजे-खरचलें &c.; पैक्यापरी पैका पाहिजे-खरचला &c. Buttermilk, money &c. must be had, has been consumed &c. just as (exactly in the quantity or manner which is suitable to or usual with) buttermilk, money &c. Pr. बापापरी बाप गेला बोंबलताना हात गेला My father indeed is dead, for fathers to be sure do die; but besides this my hand is gone (broken or hurt) in beating upon my mouth in lamentation for him. Pr. घरापरी घर गेलें बायकोपरी बायको गेली. Pr. द्रव्याचे परी द्रव्य गेलें आणि बायकोचे परी बायको गेली. 2 also परीं Like unto; in resemblance unto or in the similitude of. Ex. ह्यापरी ऐकुनि वाणी॥ बोलति रामाप्रति कपो सारे॥ 3 *conj* also परीं (Poetry.) But, yet, still. Ex. परी माझा पांडवाकडे ओढा॥

ज्याच्या त्याच्या परी As the man—so; according to (the rights or requirements of) the person—so. Ex. घरांत वडोल मनुष्यास ज्या० मजीं संभाळावी लागतो or मन घरावें लागतें; also आजचापरी, रोजचापरी, नित्यपरी, दिवसापरी, काळापरी.

परी *f* (پری P) A fabulous monster with a human face, body of a horse, and winged. Formed by Muhammadans to support and set off their tabút in the Muharram. Applied fig. to a beautiful woman &c., a fairy, a sylph.

परीष *m* (परिष S) An encompassing hedge, wall, or other body: also a circumferential line.

परीट *m* (پروٹیا H) A caste or an individual of it. They are washermen. 2 The name of a long-tailed, ash-colored bird.

परीटघडी *f* An article of clothing fresh from the washerman's, i. e. with its folding and plaiting yet unruffled.

परीटघाट *m* The spot on the margin of a river or brook where washermen wash.

परीटधुणा *a* Washed by the washerman, i. e. come from the wash.

परीटधुणी *f* A washerman's washing place.

परीटधुणे *n* An article from the wash : also an article about to go to the wash.

परीटवाडा *m* The washerman's ward (of a town).

परीटशोळ *m* Washerman's slab or stone.

परीस *m* (स्यर्ष *S*) A stone of which the touch turns iron into gold, *the philosopher's stone*. Applied fig. to a beautiful boy &c.; to a rich man, a Cræsus; to a successful or prosperous man; to a highly excellent and precious person.

परीस *conj* Than. [or thing.]

परीहास *m* *S* (Or परिहास) Laughing and joking : also ridiculing or jeering.

परीक्षक *a* (*S*) That investigates accurately or acutely; a connoisseur, critic, judge. Ex. अंधारानें टाकिलें रत्न सुरेख ॥ **परी** *p*० संरक्षिति ॥ 2 An assayer. 3 An experimenter, tester, or prover gen.

परीक्षण *n* *S* Trying or testing; examining, investigating, looking into.

परीक्षणें *v* *c* (परीक्षा) To try; to reduce to experiment; to bring to the test or proof. 2 To examine, investigate, inquire into. 3 To experience; to prove or verify in one's own person.

परीक्षा *f* (*S*) Examination, investigation, experiment, trial; putting to the test or proof. 2 Knowledge, skill, ability, as acquired from practice or conversancy. Ex. वैद्याला रोगाची *p*० असावी. 3 Experimental knowledge, experience.

***p*० करणें, *p*० घेणें** To try or prove. These two phrases, thus agreeing in the general, are yet to be distinguished. The first signifies To try, prove, or determine by examination or experiment; the second To prove by trial upon one's own person, to determine by experience.

परीक्षावान् *a* (*S*) *pop.* **परीक्षावंत** *a* That investigates accurately or acutely; a connoisseur, critic, savant, judge. [2 Experienced.]

परीक्षित *p* (*S*) Tried, examined, investigated.

परुष *a* *S* Harsh, rough, violent—speech. 2 Cruel, rugged, savage—a person or an act.

परुस *n* An enclosure around a house; a compound or yard, esp. the back part.

परुसदार *n* The back doorway or entrance : also the region in its vicinity.

परेच्छाप्रारब्ध *n* *S* Destiny or fortune occurring unto a subject in correspondence with the wish of some person for him. Contrad. from अनिच्छाप्रारब्ध & खेच्छाप्रारब्ध.

परेळ *m* An earthen platter. See परळ.

परोचा or **ता** *m* The evening-recitation of scholars. See परवचा.

परोड *f* Commonly परवड.

परोक्षधर्षसहन *n* *S* Intolerance of another's prosperity or weal, envy.

परोपकार *m* (*S*) A favor, kindness, benefaction. 2 Benevolence, philanthropy, general graciousness or kindness. [acts of philanthropy.]

परोपकारी *लगणें* To addict or give one's self to

परोपकारी *a* (*S*) Beneficent, philanthropic, ever rendering services or acts of kindness.

परोपदेशपंडित *m* (*S*) A term for a man profuse of advise and admonition, but backward at exhibiting an example.

परोपदेशपांडित्य *n* (*S*) Forwardness or skill at counsel, exhortation, or censure, but failure or tardiness of personal performance.

परोपरी *ad* (पर Kind or sort, by redup.) In various ways, modes, fashions : also in various kinds and sorts. [kinds and sorts.]

***p*० चा** Of various ways or modes : also of various

परोळ *n* An earthen platter. See परळ.

परोक्ष *ad* (*S* पर & अक्षि Eye.) Behind one's back; in the absence of. Used by the ignorant in the sense In the presence of; and अपरोक्ष is created to express In the absence of.

परोक्ष *a* *S* Invisible or unseen.

परोक्षभूत *m* *S* In grammar. The perfect tense.

परोक्षज्ञान *n* *S* Knowledge of things unseen. The word may serve to express Clairvoyance.

पर्जन्य *m* (*S*) Rain.

पर्ण *n* (*S*) A leaf.

पर्णकुटी *f* (*S*) **पर्णशाला** *f* (*S*) A hut of leaves and grass. 2 Applied modestly or contemptuously to a dwelling house.

पर्णबीज *n* (*S* Of which the leaf is the seed.) A plant; also called चुकाचाकवत. The leaves take root and shoot up.

पर्देन *n* *S* Ventris crepitatio. *Latine* Pedito.

पर्येक *m* *S* A bedstead, couch, cot.

पर्यटन *n* *S* corruptly पर्याटन *n* Wandering about, peregrination, roaming.

पर्यंत *prep* (*S*) Until or unto. Whether of time or of space. 2 Throughout, through the whole; as मासपर्यंत Throughout the month; वर्षपर्यंत Throughout the year. 3 To the limit of; unto as the ultimate recourse or reference. Ex. भिक्षाचें ज्ञान निरापर्यंत; कारकुनाचें ज्ञान लेखणीपर्यंत; पंडिताचें ज्ञान सभेपर्यंत; सेनाराचें ज्ञान अटणीपर्यंत.

पर्यंत *m* *S* Extremity or end; the bounding point, line, or superficies.

पर्यवसन्न *p* *S* पर्यवसित *p* *S* Ended, terminated, concluded. 2 Resultant, effected, accomplished, established at the end. [result, issue.]

पर्यवसान *n* (*S*) End, termination, conclusion.

पर्या *m* *R* A streamlet, rivulet, brook.

पर्याप्त *p* (*S*) Filled, lit. fig., satisfied. 2 *a* Sufficient for or sufficing.

पर्याप्ति *f* (*S*) *pop.* पर्याप्त *f* Satisfaction, repletion, fullness. 2 Sufficiency, adequacy, satisfying abundance.

पर्याय *m* (*S*) A way, manner, method; a mode of procedure or a scheme or plan for effecting. Ex. जलमार्गानें जावें किंवा पायवाटेन जावें हे दोन *p*० आहेत; सावकार सोडोना तेव्हां शेत पिकलें म्हणजे तुझे खाद्योन करोन असा *p*० काढून मी निघून आलों; ह्या दोघांचा कज्जा तुम्ही एक *p*० काढून तोडा. 2 Style, form, fashion, particular manner. Ex. त्याचे बोलण्याचा *p*० निराळा ह्याचे बोलण्याचा निराळा. 3 A course through; a single performance or essay. Ex. शास्त्र केवळ पद्धत्या पर्यायास समजतें असें नाहीं दोन तीन *p*० करावे लागतात; तीन *p*० जेव्हां करावे तेव्हां हें शेत होईल. 4 A secondary or succedaneous thing, matter, method, measure, point assumed &c. Ex. एकादशीचा मुख्य पक्ष होईना तर कांहीं *p*० करावा. 5 A stage or degree; a single step of gradual process. Ex. एकदम दाहा कोश चालायला शक्ति नाहीं पर्यायपर्यायांनीं चालू; चार पर्यायांनीं ब्राह्मणभोजन झालें. Also a distinct course; a simultaneously-proceeding division of a work. Ex. एकदांच चार *p*० चालविले तेव्हां हजार ब्राह्मणास चार घटकांत दक्षिणा अटपली. 6 A paltry and false excuse; a shuffling lie; a silly evasive invention. Ex. होय किंवा नाहीं म्हणून सांगविं तो हजार *p*० सांगतो. 7 A synonymous word. 8 Order or method; methodical disposition or course. 9 A minor and

included affair or matter. Ex. त्या कामांमध्ये *p*० पुष्कळ आहेत.

पर्यायापर्यायानें Alternately.

पर्यदास *m* *S* A scholastic term. Prohibition, disallowal, or denial virtually commanding, affirming, or admitting a matter opposite or different, kindred or similar, and inferentially intimated. Ex. खोटें बोलूं नये Speak not falsely, involves the command, Speak the truth. पांच नक्षत्रें सुजीचे उपयोगी नाहींत Here the disallowal or rejection of certain five नक्षत्रें affirms the suitability of the rest. अत्राद्वाण This denial of the subject to be a Brāhman admits or implies that he is a man. The definition of this word in the schools is तद्विन्न तत्सदृशसदृशार्थबोधकनिषेधः

पर्ययित *a* *S* Stale.

पर्व *n* (*S*) A common term for particular periods of the year (as the equinoxes, solstices &c.) on which particular ceremonies are commanded, and high degrees of merit are ascribed to obedience; a holy day or festival. 2 A name given to certain days in the lunar month; as the full and change of the moon, and the 6th, 8th, and 10th of each half-month. 3 The moment of the sun's entering a new sign. 4 A conjuncture or juncture; an opportune period. 5 fig. The time or season of any very general practice, of overflowing abundance &c.; the reign, meridian, heyday, zenith, prime, plenitude. 6 A joint or articulation. 7 A division or section of a book, containing several अध्याय or chapters.

पर्व चुकणें-टळणें &c. To have an opportunity slip from one. **पर्व साधणें-गांठणें** &c. To form or to hit an opportunity.

पर्वकाल *m* (*S*) *pop.* **पर्वकाल** *m* See the preceding word in the five first senses. [senses.]

पर्वणी *f* From पर्व, which see in the two first

पर्वत *m* (*S*) A mountain or hill. 2 Applied figuratively; as कामाचा पर्वत A load of business; दुःखाचा पर्वत A peck of troubles; कर्जाचा पर्वत A load of debt. 3 (Better परवत *q. v.*) Dealings with or dealing.

पर्वतफळ *n* (Mountain-fruit.) A covert or cant term for a Rock or stone.

पर्वतीय *a* *S* *pop.* **पर्वतो** *a* Relating to mountains, mountainous; a mountaineer or highlander. 2 Apt at steep and ascents—a horse. Ex. चढे शेल नोट ॥ लहान घोडा लांबीस थोडा ॥ तो पर्वतो ॥

पर्वभेद *m* *S* In medicine. Rheumatism in the joints.

पर्वसंधि *m* (*S*) The junction of the 15th and 1st of a lunar fortnight; or the precise moment of the full or of the change of the moon.

पर्व्या *m* *R* A streamlet, rivulet, brook.

पल *n* (*S*) The sixtieth part of a घटिका. Two and a half are one minute. 2 *m* *S* Terrestrial latitude.

पलक or **पलख** *m* *n* (پلک *P*) A twinkling of the eye (as a measure of time); a moment, an instant.

पलकदर्याव or **पलखदर्याव** *m* (پلک *P*) A moment, دریائو *H* Sea.) A sudden and inundating fall of rain; a deluge of rain : also rain considered as of deluging and overwhelming power. Ex. पाऊस काय *p*० पलखामध्ये जिकडे तिकडे पाणजंजाळ करणार.

पलंग *m* (पर्येक *S* through پلنگ *P*) A bedstead, couch, sofa &c. This word expresses a little superiority of article above the words बाज & खाट.

पलंगडी *f* (Depreciative of पलंग) A small, or an old, or a bad bedstead, couch, or sofa.

पलंगपोश *m* (پلنگ پوش P) A counterpane or coverlet.

पलञ्चा *f* S The sine of the latitude of any place.

पलटण or न *f* (پلٹن H) A battalion.

पलतड *f* (परतोर S) The other, thither, farther, or opposite bank.

पलपलाट *m* (पल्लव S) Flourishing, thriving, prosperous condition, state of power and predominance. 2 Luxuriance or rank growth. 3 Freely. Overabounding spread or extensive prevalence (as of robbers, insurgents, invaders, locusts, rats, bugs, lice &c.)

पलभा *f* S In astronomy. Shadow as cast from a peg of twelve finger-breadths in height by the meridian sun at the equinoxes.

पलवावाघळी *f* A variety of the sea-fish named वाघळी. It has a rough back.

पलाखतोमार or पलाखतोचा मार *m* (फलाक्ती H & मार) A sound beating.

पलाटण *n* A razor-strap.

पलाटन *n* (Corr. from पर्यटन S) Wandering about, roving, peregrination. 2 also पलांटी *f* (पये-टन) A turn, a short walk about. *v* मार.

पलांडू *m* (S) An onion, *Allium cepa*.

पलाण *n* (पल्ययन S) A packsaddle (esp. of camels and elephants). Ex. शतनावल्लेकरुन ॥ घातले श्वोस प० ॥. 2 Applied to the saddle of a horse on the first occasion of putting the saddle to him; also to the act of saddling a horse for the first time. *v* कर. 3 fig. A ridge of earth connecting a well &c. with some distant spot.

पलाणणें *v c* (Poetry. पलाण) To girt or accoutre with the packsaddle. Ex. जेणें सत्तावल पसरोनी ॥ पलाणिलो कुंभिनी ॥

पलायन *n* (S) Running away, fleeing, flight.

पलायमान *p pr* S Running away, fleeing.

पलायित *p* S Run off, fled. [gen.]

पलाल *n m* S Rice-straw: also straw or culm

पलाश *m* (S) A tree, *Butea frondosa*.

पलित *a* S Gray-haired, hoary.

पलित *n* S Hoaryheadedness or hoariness.

पलिता or दा *m* (پلینة P) Cloth rolled compactly and formed into a ring, as a circular wick for a pan of oil. 2 The match of a great gun. *v* लाव, दे, ठेव. 3 Tinder or cloth steeped in gunpowder, to serve as a match. 4 A volley round or a general discharge (of the cannon or fire-arms). *v* झाड, झड. This sense is acquired by the enlargement and accommodation of the sense of Match; as तिसऱ्या पलित्यास खार फुटले (quasi, at the application of the third match).

पलिती *f* (Properly पलिता) The match of a great gun. *v* लाव, दे, ठेव. 2 A volley or round. *v* झाड, झड. See the explication under पलिता.

पलिख *n* (پلشت P An evil spirit.) A term of reproach for any person, thing, business, disease, or occurrence; a devil, a plague, a pest.

पलीकडचा, पलीकडला, पलीकडील *a* Relating to the place or time beyond; of the farther side, yon; or of the remoter date, antecedent.

पलीकडन *ad* From the farther side: also from a date anterior or prior.

पलीकडे *ad* To or on the farther side, yonder: also unto or at a remoter or prior date, previously. प० जेणें with कडून of o. To be off or absent from.

पलोटण *n* (पर्यटन S) Wandering about.

पलोटणें *v i* (Poetry and Vulgar. पर्यटन S) To wander, roam, rove. [camels and elephants].

पल्लाण *n* S pop. पल्लाण *n* A packsaddle (esp. of

पल्लव *m* (S) Sprouting or shooting. *v* फुट, लाग, ये, esp. in *pl*. 2 The extremity of a branch bearing new leaves; a sprig of luxuriant foliage: also a tuft of foliage; a cluster of shoots or sprouts. 3 fig. An addition in narrating a circumstance, an embellishment. 4 An end of a piece of cloth. Ex. पल्लवी बांधवेल वायु कैसा ॥. 5 An appendage or aditament, a skirt, tail, wing. [foliage.]

पल्लवित *a* (S) Bearing new sprouts or tufts of

पल्ला *m* (پلا H) A measure of capacity of thirty pāylī or 120 sher. 2 A measure of weight of 120 sher (for oil, betelnuts, groceries). 3 The sack in which a पल्ला of grain is carried. 4 (پلا P) Length, extent; as हा पल्ला लांब आहे, ह्याचा पल्ला मोठा पडला. Used of rooms, places, and articles. 5 A distance, a space, a line of ground: also a period, a term, a length of time; but frequently applied in the sense of the concluding or bounding point, the end or the stage attained (of a distance, a duration, a process, or a business). Ex. एका दिवसांत विसा कोसाचा पल्ला मारला; अशा चालीने लांबचा पल्ला अटपणार नाही; इतक्या द्रव्याने पुढील वर्षपर्यंत पल्ला येणार नाही; मनसुबीचे प्रकरण इतक्या पल्ल्यास आणून देविले; हे काम दोन दिवसांनी पल्ल्यास जाईल. 6 fig. Reach, range, extent of access, capacity, or power: also a line, cord, link of patronage or dependence. Ex. माझे चार पल्ले दोते म्हणून मी सुखरूप पार पडलों; also पल्ला जमला-लागू झाला-सिद्धीस गेला-विसकटला &c. 7 An ornamental border to a garment. 8 A bevy or flock (of pigeons or of other birds). 9 Money or property conferred upon his bride by the bridegroom; a sort of pin-money. It is lodged with the maiden's father. This custom prevails in Gujarāth.

पल्ला करणें or बांधणें To create or get patronage or support; to make helpers or upholders. पल्ल्यावर असणें *g. of o.* To be ever close at one's back (whether to befriend or to injure).

पल्लाण *n* W (Commonly पल्ला *q. v.* Sig. V.) A distance, a space &c.

पल्लि *f* S The house-lizard. Popularly पाल.

पल्लेकरो *m* (पल्ला & करो) A porter capable of carrying a पल्ला (120 sher) of grain.

पल्लेदार *a* (पल्ला & दार) Having an ornamental border—a garment. 2 Of a long reach or range—

पव *m* (پو H) The mark 1 upon a die. [a gun.]

पवणें *v i* (Poetry. For पावणें) To obtain or attain; to get or reach unto. Ex. हरीविण सौजन्य न पवे कोण्हो ॥; also नामासि विन्दुख तो नर पापोया ॥ हरीविण धावया न पवे कोण्हो ॥

पवन *m* (S through پون H) Air or wind.

पवनचक्की *f* (پون چکي H) A windmill.

पवन्या *m* The name of a grass.

पवबारा *m* (پوبارة H or पव One, & बारा Twelve.) A term at dice. A throw with three dice, two turning up 6 and the third 1, making a throw of 13. प० करणें or म्हणणें To run away; to make off.

पंवळें *n* (प्रवाल S) Coral.

पंवा or पवा *m* A sort of pipe or fife.

पवाडा or पंवाडा *m* A panegyric or encomiastic piece in a kind of alliterative poetry recounting the achievements of a warrior, the talents and attainments of a scholar, or the powers, virtues, and excellencies of a person gen.

पवारो *f* A medicinal plant: also the drug and perfume obtained from it.

पवित्र *a* (S) Pure, clean, free from ceremonial defilement. 2 Sinless or holy, clean morally. 3 Hallowed or holy—a thing, place, act.

पवित्र *n* (S) The Brāhmanical string. 2 also पवित्रक *n* S A ring of दर्भ (Poa cynosuroides) or of gold, worn on the forefinger at worship and certain rites.

पवित्रा *m* In wrestling. The attitude of readiness, with the right leg advanced. *v* कर.

पवित्रारोपण *n* (S) The rite, in the month Shrāwan, of casting new threads around an idol that they may be sanctified, and of thence taking them to wear. [ceremonially clean.]

पवित्रित *a* S Purified, hallowed, sanctified, made

पवित्रो *f* The popular form of पवित्रक.

पवित्रीपूर्णमास *f* (S) The day of full moon of Shrāwan, on which पवित्रारोपण is performed.

पवित्रू *a* (In नंदभाषा) Seven. [the pubes.]

पशम *n* (پشم P) A covert term for the hair of

पशमी *a* (پشمينه or پشمي P) Woollen. [cloth.]

पशमीना *m* (پشمينه P) A woollen garment or

पशु *m* (S) A beast, a brute, a quadruped.

पशुपति *m* (S) A name of Shiva as Lord of all living creatures.

पशरो *f* (पांच & शेर) A weight of five sher. 2 fig. A subsistence, maintenance, livelihood.

पश्चात् *ad* (S) After, afterwards, behind. 2 Westward.

पश्चात्ताप *m* (S After-burning.) Repentance or remorse; regret or after-sorrow gen.

पश्चात्खलिक *n* S The west point of the horizon.

पश्चाद्द्वारगामी *a* S A sodomite, pædicator, prae-posteræ veneri addictus.

पश्चिम *f* (S) The west. 2 The west wind.

पश्चिम *a* (S) West, western. 2 Posterior, hinder.

पश्चिमकपाल *n* S The western hemisphere.

पश्चिमद्वार *n* (S) The western or the back gate or door (of a town, palace, house). 2 fig. The anus.

पश्चिमधान्य *n* S A common term for the grains which ripen late in the year: also the late corn or crops. See रबोधान्य.

पश्चिमबुद्धि *f* (S) Afterwit; afterthought.

पश्चिमरात्र *f* (S) The latter half of the night.

पश्चिमवायु *m* (S) Ventris crepitus.

पश्चिमाया *f* S A term of translators to express Occiduous amplitude.

पश्चिमास्त *n m* S The disappearance in the west, through vicinity to the sun, of Mercury or Venus; the western immersion.

पश्चिमोदय *m* S The periodical rising or appearance in the west of Mercury or Venus; the western emersion. [cloth.]

पश्मिना *m* (پشمينه P) A woollen garment or

पश्य *a* S Looking, seeming, appearing. In comp. as रुद्रं पश्य, घोरं पश्य, क्रूरं पश्य, शुभं-दृष्टं-हितं-मितं-तुच्छं-क्षुद्रं-दूरं-दीर्घं-पश्य Looking frightful, ferocious, auspicious, favorable &c.

पश्यंतो *f* S Speech in the second of its four stages from the first stirring of the air or breath to articulate utterance; the faint whispering at the breast. See परा, मध्यमा, वैखरो.

पश्यतोद्धर *m* S (पश्यतस् Visibly, हर Who takes.) A person that steals in the presence of the parties. Proverbially applied to the goldsmith.

पष्ट *a* (Poetical corruption of स्पष्ट) Plain, clear, conspicuous; or plainly &c. Ex. चरणौ ध्वज झळकत पष्ट ॥

पसगैबत *ad* (پس غیبت P) In the absence of.

पसंत or द *a* (پسند P) Approved, admitted, agreeable unto. 2 Approving of, agreeing unto, acquiescent, willing. *v* कर.

पसतोस *a* Thirty-five.

पसर *m* (Poetry. For प्रसर) Spread, expansion, outlay: also extending or continuing. Ex. अखंड लागलो धार ॥ खंड नसे गंगापसर ॥

पसरट *a* sometimes पसरडा *a* (पसरणे) Opened out; spread abroad; expanded or extended widely, lit. fig.

पसरणी *f* (Verbal of पसरणे) Opening out; distending; expanding; stretching along; dispersing or spreading abroad.

पसरणे *v c* & *i* (प्रसर *S*) To open out; to spread abroad; to distend or stretch: to open or expand (the mouth, hand &c.): to stretch along (the feet &c.): to disperse, scatter, dissipate.

पसविणे *v c* (प्रसव *S*) To bring forth young; to foal;—used of the mare and the ass. 2 To shoot out its कोंका;—the Plantain: to shoot forth its ear or head; to shoot hose;—particular grains and grasses, viz. rice, नाचणी, बरी, चांवा &c.

पसा *m* (प्रहति *S*) The palm hollowed and the fingers compressed (to take up water, grain &c.) 2 *W* The cavity formed by the hollowing and joining of both palms.

उलया पसा पालया पसा *g. of s.* Profuse, wasteful, thriftless housekeeping or procedure. पशाचें पायलीस उठेना Used where one, willing at the first (to go or do) for some slight consideration, insists now upon exorbitant terms.

पसाखूट *f* A palmful or a handful indefinitely. This term is much used by the बलुतेदार and others in demanding their हक्क or dues of corn. Of some the हक्क is a पसा, of others, a खूट or fistful.

पसार *m* (Passar To pass. Port.) Taking a few turns for exercise; walking backwards and forwards;—as a sentry on his post. 2 also *a* Past or elapsed. Ex. आठ पसार Past eight (o'clock).

पसारा *m* (पसरणे) Spread out, scattered, extended state, lit. fig. (of things, business, concerns): also publicity, wide diffusion (of any facts or circumstances). 2 Things lying scattered about; any outlay. Ex. बाहेर घान्याचा पं पडला आहे तो अटपून ठेव. 3 The grazing of cattle at night. 4 Prostration of a puerperal woman under the case अडवें (the foetus in utero coming athwart). *v* पड *g. of s.* 5 A sort of tray to hold the measures &c. of a shop. [a dealer in किराणे.

पसारो *m* (پساري *H*) A druggist. 2 A grocer, पसरडो or पसरडो *f* A contemptuous form of the word पैसा.

पस *f* (पसविणे) A mare kept for breeding.

पस *ad* (Misapplied from پست *P* Low or down.) Utterly, totally, completely;—used with various verbs of destruction or consumption;—with लुटणे To pill, fleece, strip;—with चोरणे To steal every item; to leave an empty house;—with जाळणे To burn to ashes;—with खाणे To eat up;—with करणे To destroy, consume, devour, strip, annihilate, extirpate &c.

पसावणी *f* (Verbal of पसावणे) Regretting or repenting; sorrowing over.

पसावणे *v i* (पसावा *q. v.*) To regret or repent; to sorrow or grieve over a doing (moral or not moral) of one's own.

पसावा or पसाव *m* sometimes पसाई *f* (पश्चात्ताप *S* through پشیمان *H*) Repentance or remorse; contrition or compunction; regret or sorrow at an act done by one's self (whether as morally evil or as simply detrimental or unprofitable).

पसावी पडणे (corruptly and vulgarly पसावी पडणे) To fall into repentance or compunction gen.

पसाळीस *a* (Vulgar for पंचेताळीस) Forty-five.

पसीस *a* Thirty-five.

पहडणे *v c* (Better पढणे) To read. 2 Used as *sn* Knowledge, learning, reading. [the dawn.

पहाट *f* The period of six घटिका before sunrise, पहाटपटी *ad R* (पहाट) At early morn; at break of day.

पहाड *m* (پہاڑ *H*) A hill. 2 Scaffolding (of a building). 3 fig. A high or powerful voice (as of a singer). Applied also in comp. and as *a*.

पहाडची यात्रा *f* Pilgrimage to a mountain or to a hill-country, but esp. to the Himālaya.

पहाडबूल *n* The root of the trumpet-flower.

पहाडो, पहाणखरडा or पहाणीखरडा, पहाणदार, पहाणी, पहाणे, पहाण्या See under पाह.

पहानपट *f* The early dawn.

पहार *f* पहारय *f* *C* A pointed iron-bar, used in punching rocks or the ground, a bickern, a pitcher, a crowbar. [hours, a watch.

पहार *m* (प्रहर *S*) A period comprising three

पहारा *m* (سہرا *H*) A watch or a guard; a man or a body of men set to watch and keep. 2 The business of a watch or guard: also the state of watching and guarding. Ex. आतां पं कोण करतो; पहात्यावर कोण आहे; माझा पं भरला.

पहारेकरो *m* पहारेदार *m* *unc* A sentinel.

पहारेबंदी *f* A chain or disposition of sentinels.

पहाळ *f* A shower. 2 A mountain-stream. 3 A trench dug around a tree for the reception of water. 4 A furrow or hollow along the belly from fasting. 5 *m* A bushy plant of Cicer arietinum or पहाळी *f* A shower. [gram.

पहिरणी & पहिरणे *C* Commonly पेरणी & पेरणे.

पहिलटकर or ह *a* पहिलार or ह *a* पहिलकरीण *f* (A female beast) that is in her first conception or delivery; also that has borne once.

पहिलवान *m* (پہلوان *H*) A man employing himself in the exercises of the gymnasium; a professional wrestler or athlete. Note. पहिलवान also designates a tribe or caste who employ themselves in feats of strength, and are of the brotherhood of the people called गोपाळ. 2 A large kind of dunghill beetle. [पहिलवान.

पहिलवानकी *f* The business or the skill of the पहिला *a* (پہلا *H*) The first. 2 also as *ad decl* At first; in the beginning.

पहिलील *a* (पहिला) The first.

पहिलें प्रथम *ad* (An inelegant formation.) First of all; in the very first place.

पहिल्या घरचा *a* Of a former husband;—said of a child of a widow entering into a second marriage. [time. 2 At the first; in the early times.

पहिल्यान *ad* (पहिला) At, in, or for the first पहिल्यापहील *a* & *ad* First of all, the very first.

पहीपाहुणा *m* (पाहुणा Guest, पही A fanciful formation in Gujarāthī for a guest who stays the second day.) A comprehensive, indefinite, or careless term for a guest or dropper in.

पहुंचो *f* (پہنچ *H*) The wrist. 2 An ornament for the wrist (of males).

पडडणे *v i* (Poetry.) To recline (in order to repose or rest); to lie down.

पद्याण *n* *C* Grass cut and sun-dried for fodder. This is exactly Hay.

पळ *n* (पल *S*) The sixtieth part of a घटिका or the 160th part of an hour. 2 A weight of twenty-eight ढबू;—used in weighing butter, ghee &c.

पळ *m* (पळणे) A general flight (as of the people of a town, village, or country, of a routed army &c.) *v* सुट. Also, by meton., the fleeing people.

Ex. आमचा गांवांत पळ आला आहे. 2 *f* A run, a wild running from. *v* चें. Also a run or race; a run as struck up. *v* मार. 3 *f* *C* A course or channel to drain fields.

पळ काढणे To take to flight; to scamper off. 2 *g. of o.* To make to run or to flee. पळ सुटणे in. con. To fall a scampering, fleeing, or running.

पळका *a* (पळणे) Fleet, swift, quick in running. 2 Of a runaway disposition. [a burn.

पळका *m* (पोळणे) The skin that peels off from पळज *n* Light grains or ears of corn, and, in the Konkan, light or hollow grains of rice; पळजी *C* expressing light corn generally; also a single light corn (whether as hollow or as diminutive); the word agreeing with पंच्या *pl* & पंजी *sing* in the Desh.

पळटेळ *a* or *c* One that on the occasions (as of reaping, thrashing &c.) of his neighbor-husbandman helps him with his service, receiving in return help upon his own occasions.

पळण *n* पळणी *f* पळपट *f* पळापळ *f* (पळणे) A general flight (as of people before the enemy, or of an army under *sauve qui peut*.) 2 पळण & पळणी are more general—fleeing or wild running. See पळणी below. [देवांसी मांडिली मढा पं॥.

पळणी *f* *unc* (Verbal of पळणे) Fleeing. Ex.

पळणे *v i* (पलायन *S*) To run away, to flee. 2 To run gen.

पळो पळो सें करणे To scare, worry, or harass so as to make one take to his heels: also पळो पळो सें होणे To be so scared or worried.

पळतें पीक *n* (पळणे & पीक) The last bearing (of fruit-trees). 2 fig. The last and closing profits (reaped from a business &c.) 3 A present but fugitive good.

पळपटा or व्या or पळपुटा or व्या *a* (पळपट or पळणे) Of a runaway disposition. 2 (When used *pl*, as पळपटे) Fugitives, people fleeing.

पळपळाट *m* (Better फळफळाट) Prosperity, prevalence, flourishing condition. 2 Rank growth. 3 *unc* (Intens. of पळपळ from पळणे) General fleeing.

पळपळीत *a* (Imit.) Vague, empty, indefinite; or vapid, jejune, spiritless—speech &c. 2 Imbecile, impotent, driveling. 3 Slack, lax, careless, perfunctory—a person, proceedings.

पळवा *m* Dried and preserved पालेभाजी (leaf-vegetables) or leaves or blades gen. Note. पळवा differs from उसरी. [served out with a ladle.

पळवाडा *a* *C* (Usually पळीवाडा) Fit to be पळविणे *v c* (पळणे) To make to flee, scamper, run; to put to flight. 2 To make away with; to off with. Ex. कुतयानें भाकर पळविली. 3 To effect the escape of.

पळशा *m* A caste of Hindús or an individual of it.

पळशी *f* A shrub, Grewia Asiatica. Grah.

पळस *m* (पलाश *S*) A tree, Butea frondosa.

पळसास पानें तीन Said of one who goes from village to village to better his fortunes and yet continues poor. [Used medicinally.

पळसपापडी *f* The seed of Butea frondosa.

पळसुला *m* (पळस & ओला) One of the ceremonies of मुंज (investiture with the thread). It is performed on the fourth day. [ladle gen.

पळा *m* (پلا *H*) A large metal ladle. पळी *f* A पळाटो *f* (Or पळ्हाटो) A stalk of the Cotton-पळापळ *f* See under पळण. [tree.

पळिंज & पळिंजी See पळज & पळजी.

पळीव *n* *W* The spindle of a plough. 2 A small spade. Used esp. in digging out the लादे or mud squares in making waterbanks.

पळीवाडा or द्या *a* (पळी & वाढणे) Suitable to be served out with a पळी or ladle;—used of dilute or moist articles of food.

पळ *n* C (पळी) The bowl of a ladle.

पळ्याटी *f* (पळहें) A culm or stalk of the Cotton-tree. [plantation of it. See रानकापशी.

पळहें or पळे *n* A cotton-tree: also a field or पक्ष *m* (S) A wing. 2 A half of a lunar month,

comprising fifteen days. 3 The shrāddh performed in the dark fortnight of भाद्रपद to the manes of all one's male ancestors. 4 A side, part, party, division, sect (in fight, argumentation, a joint work, religion): also the cause, opinion, tenets, dogmata espoused. 5 A way or manner; one way among others; an alternative. 6 A side or flank. 7 The feather of an arrow. 8 An argument, a thesis, a position advanced, a doctrine to be maintained. 9 The subject of an inference. 10 A tribe or class.

पक्ष धरणें To espouse a side or part.

पक्षकर or पक्षकार *m* In law. A party in a suit.

पक्षघात *m* (S) Usually पक्षाघात Hemiplegy.

पक्षपात *m* (S) Espousing a side; partisanship, partiality. 2 Espousing a cause.

पक्षपाती *a* (S) Favorable to one side or party; a partisan, an adherent. 2 That espouses one's cause; an avenger, a patron or protector.

पक्षवात *m* (S) पक्षवायु *m* (S) Hemiplegy.

पक्षवान् *a* (S) Having wings, winged.

पक्षाघात *m* (S) Hemiplegy.

पक्षांत *m* (S) End of the पक्ष) A term for the fifteenth or last day of either of the half-months, i. e. the day of full moon or of new moon.

पक्षाभास *m* S In law. A false plaint. 2 In logic. A seeming but unsound argument; a fallacy, sophism, paralogism.

पक्षारंभ *m* (S) The beginning of the dark fortnight (पितृपक्ष) of the month भाद्रपद.

पक्षिणी *f* S One night and two days; or two nights and one day. 2 Popularly the word signifies this period of आशौच or ceremonial impurity; as पक्षिणी आशौच. 3 *f* A female bird. Ex. प० प्रभातीं चारियासों जाय ॥

पक्षी *m* (S) A winged creature, a fowl, a bird.

पक्षीं *ad* (Loc. case of पक्ष) In one view; under one form of the case; under one course of reasoning or one order of circumstances; possibly, perhaps, may be, may not be.

पक्षीप्राणी *m* (पक्ष & प्राणी) A term for a person or any living being standing sole or alone.

पां *ind* An expletive particle or a pillow-word (تکيه کلام) for a poet hard-bested. It is a fellow-auxiliary with पै and is in constant requisition.

पाईकी *f* (पाईक) The office or duty of पाईक.

पाईड or पाईड *f* A measure of length,—a quarter of an inch.

पाई *f* (पाद S) A fourth, a quarter. 2 A quarter-ānā, a pie. 3 That portion of a Rāhuṭī included betwixt the lower and upper encircling line of ropes. 4 A trench around a tent.

पाईक *m* (پیک P पायिक or पादिक S) A petty officer in villages, a sort of Beadle. 2 (Esp. in poetry.) An armed attendant; a messenger, courier, peon. Ex. आन्ही रामाचे पा० आमचा श्रीराम नाईक; Pr. नज पायक दाहवा नायक.

पाईण or पाईन *f m* A land-measure of five पडतन or thirty square बिघा. 2 A measure of length,—a quarter of an inch. [पायतें.

पाईत *n* The foot (of a bed, hill, field &c.) See

पाईर *m f* A tree of the genus Ficus, F. nitida ?

पाउठणी *f* Preferably पावठणी.

पाउंड *m* A step or pace. See पावंड.

पाउणकें *n* (पाऊन) One ३ or any multiple of it; as 1 ३, 2 ३, 3.

पाउणेआठ (Eight wanting a quarter.) A term for an Hermaphrodite or an impotent gen.

पाउणेपांच *a* Five wanting a quarter.

घे मेरे पा० (A phrase founded upon an incident.) Used of a person who, whatever be the dehortation, reasoning, or explanation employed with him, holds unalterably fast his original purpose or mind.

पाउतका *f* Vulgar corruption of पाडुका.

पाउलवा *m* (पाऊल) A footprint. 2 The dance-step, the artistic cast of the foot.

पाउसाळा, पाउसाळी C, पाउसाळ Properly पाव-

पाऊ *f* Commonly पाव *f*. [साळा &c.

पाऊड *f* W (पाय & उडणे) A journey to and from, a trip. 2 A single time or occasion, a turn. Ex. मी चार पाउडी गेलों आणि म्यां चार पाउडी त्याला सांगितलें.

पाऊड *m n* (पाऊड) A term with certain classes of mendicants (the वासुदेव, पांगूळ &c.) for Pice or money. Applied also to the pice given to the गोंधळी-people, to the pice set before an idol &c.

पाऊंड *m* A step or pace. See पावंड.

पाऊण *a* (पाव & उणा) Of the quantity or degree of one quarter less. It is prefixed to words; as पऊणशेर, पाऊणहात, पाऊणभाकरी A whole sher, cubit, cake &c. wanting one quarter. Before the numerals it becomes पाउणे.

पाऊणहत्तारी *f* (Three quarters old woman.) A term of contempt corresponding with Old woman, dotard, driveler.

पाऊणवांटा *m* Three fourths. 2 fig. The greater number or the greater quantity, the majority &c.

पाऊल *n* The foot. 2 Space measured by the foot. Ex. सगळ्यांची पावले इतोच्या पावलांत. 3 A foot-mark, a foot-step, print of the foot. Pr. चोराची पावले चोर ओळखतो Set a thief to catch a thief. 4 An ordinary pace or step.

पा० ओळखणे-जाणणे-समजणे *g.* of o. To find out or discern the natural bent or disposition; to know the traces of. पा० जपून टाकणे or ठेवणे To act cautiously and circumspectly. पा० पुढे ठेवणे To engage in, enter, embark upon. पा० माघारें काढणे To withdraw from, recede, retreat. पा० मोजत चालणे To walk slowly or gravely. पा० वांकडे पडणे *g.* of s. To turn aside from the straight road; to deviate from the path of rectitude. Note. पाऊल both in its senses and in its phrases agrees generally with पाय where see copious illustration.

पाऊलबुद्धि *f* sometimes पाऊलबुद्ध & पाऊलबुद्ध *f* (A mind at every step.) Capriciousness, fickleness, changeableness. 2 Sometimes (from the force of the Sanskrit portion of the compound) used attrib.—capricious, fickle, changeable. [ful.

पाऊलबुद्ध्या *a* (पाऊलबुद्धि) Capricious or change-

पाऊलवाट *f* sometimes पाऊलवट *f* A footpath.

पाऊस *m* (पावृष S) Rain. 2 A shower of rain. 3 fig. An overflow of profits or gains; an exuberance of gifts: a shower, a stream, a torrent.

दोनशें पा० (Two hundred पाऊस) A high-sounding term for a scanty shower; a mere sprinkling.

पडत्या पावसांत In the monsoon or rainy season. *v* ये, जा, कर. पा० उतरणें To hang heavy and threaten to rain, to lower. पा० डोईवर येणें To be impending—rain or the rainy season. पा० भर

Throughout the rainy season. पा० हडकला (The rain is got as dry as a bone.) The rain utterly

holds up. पावसाचें पोट फुटणें To rain in torrents. पावसानें झाडलें The rain is cleared off. पावसानें डोळे उघडले It is become fair; the rainy weather is cleared off. पावसानें डोळे वटारले The sky is become as brass and the windows of heaven are closed. पावसानें दिवा लावला (The rain has fixed up his lamp.) Sunny weather and drought are threatened. पावसानें भिजविलें वापानें मारलें सरकारानें लुटलें कोण्हाजवळ फिर्दाद करावी? We should submit to unavoidable evils.

पाऊसकाळ or -काळा *m* The rainy season,—the period included between the nakshatras मृग & मूळ.

पाऊसपाणी *n* (पाऊस Rain, पाणी here used expletively or pleonastically.) Rain and such-like.

पाक *m* (S) Dressing, cooking, preparing by fire: also ripening (as of fruits in straw). 2 Maturity, state of ripeness or readiness natural or artificial. 3 Concoction in the stomach, digestion. 4 Suppuration. 5 Decoction or the product of it, a decoction (as of medicinal herbs). 6 Sugar boiled in preparation for conserves or sweetmeats, syrup. 7 Dressed food, victuals, viands. 8 fig. Elaborateness, ornateness, exquisitely wrought state (as of a poem). Ex. कालिदासाच्या काव्याचा पाकच निराळा. Also well concocted or concerted state (of a counsel or scheme).

पाक *a* (پاک P) Pure, clean, free from defilement. Ex. लावली राख आणि झाली पाक. 2 fig. Pure of heart; free from malice or guile.

पांक *m* (पंक S Mud, or पाक S Cooking.) Sugar clarified and inspissated in preparation for sweetmeats, syrup. [tion of digestion.

पाककंडू *f* S Itching arising upon the comple-

पाकचंदन *m* The red-winged parrot.

पाकटो *f* C Ears of rice withered after beginning to fill: also the imperfectly filled grains obtained from such ears.

पाकड *m* A scandent herbaceous plant, Clypea Burmanni. Its seed is reckoned amongst the उपधान्यें q. v.

पाकडो *f* (Or पैकडो) That division of a bees' nest or comb in which the bees dwell.

पाकणें or पांकणें *v c* (पाक) To prepare with pák or syrup (sweetmeats &c.)

पाकदोस्ती *f* (پاک دوستی P) Pure friendship betwixt man and woman, Platonic affection.

पाकनिष्पत्ति *f* (S) Preparation of food, cooking. 2 Culinary skill.

पाकशाला *f* (S) pop. पाकशाळा & पाकसाळ *f* A cooking house or apartment, a kitchen.

पाकळी or पांकळी *f* (पाख) A petal of a flower. 2 A slice or division (as of an orange &c.); a clove of garlic. 3 By some used for पाकोळी A bat.

पाकळी *a* Coroled. The word requires a numeral prefix; as एकपा० Having one corol or row of petals; दुपा० Of a double row; तिपा०, चौपा०, बडपा० or अनेकपा०.

पाकी *f* (پاکی P) Openness and guilelessness of intercourse; a good understanding together. 2 A covert term for a razor when employed in shaving the pubes: also for that operation.

पांकुलें *n* R Among children. A term for a calf.

पाकुळकी *f* पाकुळता *f* (पाकुळणें) The meltings of pity or affection; tender dissolvings. Ex. अशा मनशा ॥ त्या पाकुळका चंचळ झाल्या तिची जणी ॥

पाकुळणें or पाकोळणें *v i* (पांक Syrup; i. e. mucky stuff.) To become slack or flaccid; to relax, collapse, or fall together; to lose consistence or firmness of fibre—a living creature, a flower &c.

(It is said of *flies* that in much rainy weather they undergo this पाकुळणे or relaxation of fibre.) Ex. तुमच्या कामांत मजकडून कधीही जरी माशी पाकुळली असेल तर पाहा. 2 fig. To dissolve in yearnings of pity or tender affection: also to turn towards with desire. Ex. मन or जीव द्रव्याकडे-स्त्रीकडे-विषयाकडे पाकुळले. 3 To be filled or affected with the पाकोळी or white moth—oil, milk, ghee &c.

पाकोळी *f* (पाख) A bat. 2 A petal of a flower. 3 fig. A division (as of an orange or a citron). 4 A bird, Black-bellied Tern, *Sterna melanogaster*. 5 N. D. A butterfly: also a little white mothlike creature, infesting buttermilk, ghee, oil &c.

पांक्त *a* (S) Relating to पंक्ति line or row, linear; disposed in rows or a row; suitable for the linear disposition. 2 Fit to sit in the general row at meals; fit for commensality or full companionship.

पांक्तग्रंथ *m* S (The composition in the row or linear order.) The original lines of writing; as disting. from the annotations and paraphrases, —the text.

पांक्तेपस्थिति *f* S (पांक्त & उपस्थिति) Perfect presence or freshness in the mind of any treatise or book; knowledge of it line by line.

पाख or पांख *m* (पक्ष S) A wing. 2 (Vulgar.) A half of a lunar month. 3 *n* A side of a roof.

पाखड *m* (Or पाकड q. v.) A plant, *Clypea Burmanni*.

पाखंड *n* (S) Denial of the authority of the Vedas; acknowledgment only of one of the persons of the Hindú triad; heterodoxy. 2 A malicious fabrication, a calumny: also an imposture, the false story of a pretender.

पाखंडण *n* (पाखंडणे) The chaff separated by winnowing in the súp or fan. 2 The quantity of corn taken to be thus winnowed. 3 The operation of winnowing in the súp.

पाखंडणावळ *f* पाखंडाई *f* (पाखंडणे) The price of sifting grain in a sifting fan.

पाखंडणी *f* (Verbal of पाखंडणे) Sifting (of grain) by shaking in the súp or winnowing scuttle.

पाखंडणे *v c* To sift grain by shaking it in a súp or sifting fan.

पाखंडी *a* (S) Heterodox, heretic, opposing the Vedas—a person or a tenet. 2 Applied fig. to a forger of injurious stories; and to an impostor or pretender. [súp or sifting fan.]

पाखंडीव *p* of पाखंडणे Sifted by agitation in a पाखर *f* (पक्ष S through पाख) The sheltering, by a bird, of her young under her wings. *v* घाल. 2 fig. Shielding, sheltering, affording covert and protection. *v* घाल. Ex. गोपाळा हे म्हणे पां. मज त्याची ॥ सूर्यवंशी ज्याची महिमा थोर ॥ 3 A side or half of the udder. Ex. एक पां. पिळलो एक वासराला देवलो. 4 Half of the waterskin called पखाल. 5 A slope of a hill.

पाखर *f* (प्रखर or प्रक्षर S) Armour for horse or elephant, barb. 2 Ornamental covering (of network or cloth) for a horse or an elephant, caparison, housings. [Burmanni. Grah.]

पाखर *f* A scandent herbaceous plant, *Clypea पांखरखाद f* (पांखर & खाद) Depredations (upon the crops or a garden) of birds.

पांखरखाद *a* (पाखर & खाद) Eaten or pecked at by birds—a fruit, corn.

पांखरराख्या *a* (पांखर & राखणे) That watches (drives away) the birds from a field of corn.

पाखरू or पांखरू *n* (पांख Wing, or पक्षी Bird.) A bird. 2 A term of endearment for a beautiful woman; answering to *Dove, duck* &c. 3 Applied

freely to Butterflies, moths, and similar winged creatures.

पांखरासारखी वाट पाहणे (To look for as the bird चातक looks for rain.) To expect eagerly or earnestly. पांखरें राखणे To keep, i. e. watch, the birds; to sling and shout them off from a field of corn. Ex. मजशीं बोलिला उत्तर ॥ माळ्यावर बसून राखी पांखरें ॥ म्यां उडविलीं असतीं तर ॥ सरतीं उपवासें बापुडीं ॥

पाखल *f* (पक्ष S through पाख) The hollow of the flank or side of the body as made conspicuous by the sinking in of an empty belly. 2 W Usually पाखर q. v. Sig. II. & III.

पाखळ *f* Gathered and spread out state (as of fruits or flowers). *v* पड g. of s.

पाखळणी *f* (Verbal of पाखळणे) Scouring (of an idol &c.) 2 fig. (This being viewed as the *washing down* or *clearing off* matter.) The feasting of cultivators on the termination of all their harvest-work. Ex. आज आमच्या एथें पां. आहे जेवायला या.

पाखळणे *v c* (प्रक्षालन S Washing.) To scour (esp. with पंचामृत, viz. दही, दूध, तूप, मध, साखर) an idol after or before a याचा.

पाखळपुजा *f* Worship of an idol after पाखळणी. 2 fig. Dismissing with disgrace and utterly; i. e. (by implication) *washing one's hands of*.

पाखा *m* (पाख) A side of the चौळी, covering one breast. 2 W A bat. 3 (Usually पाखें) A side of a roof.

पाखांड & पाखांडी Properly पाखंड & पाखंडी.

पाखांड or डें *n* (पाखें) The overhanging portion of a पाखें or side of a roof. Applied also, for पाखें, to the side of a roof. 2 A wing of a bird; a wing or leaf of a table &c.

पाखांडज्ञान *n* (S Poetry.) Heretical sentiment or opinion. Ex. ब्रूखें जन्मति पां. ॥ [पाखंडणे.]

पाखाडा *m* Chaff separated by the operation

पाखाडी *f* (पाखें) A paved path, esp. on a side. 2 C A row or an alley in a village. 3 W The projecting part of a roof, forming a sort of low veranda. Applied carelessly to the slope or side of a roof. 4 A cross piece undergirding the rafters of a slope of a roof, a purlin. [छणी &c.]

पाखाळणी, पाखाळणे, पाखाळपुजा Preferably पाख-पाखी *f* Commonly and preferably पाकी.

पांखुरडें *n* A contemptuous or careless form of पांखरू. A bird. [udder.]

पाखें *n* (पाख) A side of a roof. 2 A side of the पांग *m* (पंगु S Lame.) Intense or constant craving or desire; longing for; hankering after. *v* फिट, निवार, फेड. Ex. जिह्वा अमृतरसें वेष्टे ॥ अन्य रसाचा पांग फिटें ॥; also वर्णाश्रमाचा पांग ॥ न करीच रामनिसंग ॥ 2 Wants, necessities, exigencies, lamenesses. Used pl. Ex. मोथाचे पदरीं पडला म्हणजे खाण्या पिण्याचे पांग फिटतात; हा मुलगा मोठा झाला म्हणजे तुझे पांग फेडील. Pr. येतोच वांग तर फिटतोच पांग. 3 A sense of crippledness, i. e. repression or restraint (as before a benefactor or creditor). Ex. त्या कर्जक्याचा पांग वाटतो त्याचे पांगांत माझ्याने राहवत नाही.

पांग *m* C The rope by which a boat is secured alongside or astern, the *painter*. 2 A casting net. 3 (Págár or Pága. Port.) Pay or wages. 4 *f* Toll paid by ships on clearing out of a port. 5 *m* A sort of canoe; also called पंगार q. v. 6 A track-rope. 7 *f* The bridle or guiding-rope of a bullock.

पांगणी *f* (Verbal of पांगणे) Dispersing, scattering. पांगणे *v c* (पांग) To fish with the पांग or large net. [rections.]

पांगणे *v i* To disperse; to separate in various di-

पांगनीस *m* (पांग & नीस from نویس P) The writer attached to a पांग or body of horse.

पांगरा *m* A tree. See पांगारा.

पांगली *f* A plant, *Perilla Ocymoides*. Grah.

पांगशी *f* After-sprouting (of creeping, leguminous, or small plants). *v* फुट.

पांगशी *a* or पांगशीचा *a* Of which the bearing day is well nigh over;—used of मिरची or similar little plant or of a वेल gen.

पांगशीची तमाळ *f* Tobacco after the bearing day of the plant; tobacco-aftersprouts.

पांगशीचे फळ *n* also पांगशीफळ *n* A fruit (esp. of gourds, melons, and legumes) coming after the first bearing is over. 2 fig. A child of one's old age. [& पाघळणे.]

पांगळ & पांगळणे Usually and preferably पाघळ पांगळपोवा-पोहा-पोहो *m* See पांगूळपोवा.

पांगळा *m* (Or पांगूळ) A class, or an individual of it, of mendicants who go their rounds at daybreak.

पांगळा or पांगा *a* (पंगु S) Crippled, halt, lame, deprived of, or not enjoying the use of, legs or a leg.

पांगा *a* R (Commonly फेगडा) Bowlegged: also bow-form—legs or a leg.

पागा *f* (پا H) A body of horse under one commander. 2 The stable or building in which the horses are kept. 3 A stable in general for many horses. 4 A body of horses under one master, a stud. पागस लागणे or लावणे g. of o. To be committed (or to commit) unto the charge and care of. 2 To fall (or to place) under the influence and guidance of. 3 To be put (or to put) in its proper place.

पांगापांग or गो *f* (पांगणे) General dispersing or scattering: also dispersed or scattered state.

पांगार *m* A wooden implement for sowing corn-seed. [Rox.]

पांगारा *m* Indian Coral tree, *Erythrina Indica*.

पांगिला *a* (पांग) Whose deficiencies or wants are supplied by or are undertaken and borne by. Ex. तुका म्हणे मज कोण्हाचा पांग ॥ नकोवा विठ्ठला होकं देज ॥ भितो नव्हे लाग चालावया ॥

पांगुळणे *v i* (पांगूळ) To be lame, halt, crippled. 2 fig. To be tied to or unable to leave a place (as from love &c.) Ex. तेथें जाऊन माझे मन पांगुळलें.

पांगूळ *a* (पंगु S) Crippled &c. See पांगळा.

पांगूळ *m* A class of mendicants who go their rounds about daybreak. 2 P A class of mendicants who go about with a नंदीवेल or learned bull. 3 or पांगूळकिडा *m* A stinking kind of beetle. 4 (Commonly पिंगळा) Little spotted owl.

पांगूळकाठी *f* पांगूळघोडा *m* पांगूळधिरा *m* A crutch. 2 fig. A friend of the halt and crippled, or of the destitute and helpless gen.

पांगूळगाडा *m* पांगूळगाडी *f* A child's go-cart.

पांगूळपोवा or -पोहा or -पोहो *m* A company of halt, decrepit, infirm persons. Applied generally to a traveling band of women and children.

पांगूळवेल *m* The learned bull of the mendicants termed पांगूळ. [cripples.]

पांगूळवाडा *m* The quarter or ward inhabited by पांगूळवेळ *f* The time of the rounds of the पांगूळ-mendicants. It is from the earliest daybreak until one hour after.

पांगेकरी *m* A person belonging to a पांग. 2 The master of a पांग or stud.

पांगेचें तडू *n* (A तडू or pony amongst a stud of horses.) A term for a well-versed or an apt and intelligent person; also for a sharp, quick-catching child. [of horse.]

पांगेदार *m* The commander of a पांग or troop

पांगेरा *m* A tree. See पांगारा. [देव.]

पांगोट *n* (پانگیا or پانگ H) A turban. *v* बांध, घाल, आपलें पां बगलेंत मारणें To be ready to fight, quarrel, or engage in anything disreputable. आपल्या पांगोव्याशीं भांडावें मग दुसऱ्या पांगोव्याशीं भांडावें Set all right at home; then find fault with your neighbor. पां खालीं करणें *g.* of *o.* To dishonor or disgrace; —as a bad child his family. पां गमाविणें *g.* of *s.* To be tricked or taken in, i. e. to lose one's respectable or proper standing. पां गुंडाळणें To chouse or trick out of: also to gull and pluck. पां घणें To overcome or outwit; to master by superior merit or cunning. पां टाकणें To give up the world and become a संन्यासी. पां पालथें पडलें; पां वांकडे झालें Phrases used in reviling. पां बांधणें or बांधून देणें To present with a turban. पां बाळगणें or पांगोव्याची लाज धरणें To have concern or due regard about one's own reputation. पां संभाळणें, पांगोव्याचे पेंच संभाळणें, पां बागविणें To preserve unimpaired one's fortune or one's credit (in any business). पांगोव्याचे पेंच गळ्यांत घेणें To suffer from one's own follies or misdeeds. पांगोव्यास फुलें बांधणें *g.* of *o.* To flatter and coax; to cajole and wheedle.

पांगोव्याचा घनी *m* (Master of a turban, i. e. of the symbol or token of honor or estimation.) A term for a man of commercial credit or of good repute gen.

पांगेरा sometimes पांगेरा *m* (पांग Net, दोरा String.) A rope or stay (as of an erected pole); a tie or string (of a fishing net, of a purse or bag &c.); the lash of a whip or of a sling; the skirt, or an extremity, or a long and fluttering portion of a garment or cloth. 2 A shoot or a ramification of a root. 3 A tendril or clasper. 4 The after-sprouting of corn or grass. 5 A spur of a mountain. 6 A branch or offshoot of a river &c. 7 fig. Connection with: also a connecting and supporting tie, a stay or link. 8 fig. A digression of speech.

पांगोळी *f* (पाघळणें & ओळ) The eaves of a house. 2 By meton., a stream of rain descending from them. 3 Applied fig. to torrents of tears.

पांग्या *m* (पांग) The commander of a पांग or body of horse: also the havildar or officer in charge of the horses: also the master of a stud.

पांघरणे *v c* (पांघरण) To throw on; to cast loosely around the body (a shawl, cloak &c.) पांघरणें is distinguished from नेसणें & घालणें, and is never used to express the putting on of the body-garments or of the turban or shoes. See TO PUT ON. E. and M. Dict.

पांघरण *n* (पांघरण S) A cloth in general to throw over or to wear loosely around the body,—as a shawl, cloak, mantle, sheet. 2 *pl* Clothes, dress, articles of apparel. Ex. परटाकडचीं पांघरणें आलीं नाहींत. 3 Applied fig. to one's parents, patron, guardian &c. Ex. राजा राज्याचें पां; आई चें सुलाचें पां.

पां करणें To put on one's clothes; to dress one's self. This phrase is vulgar, pertaining mainly to the servants of Europeans, in agreement with the equally vulgar Hindustani *किताबना* The proper verbs are घालणें & घेणें. पां घालणें as used figuratively is To cover over or hush up (faults or follies); to palliate or cloak. [gentle running.]

पाघळ *m* (पाघळणें) Ooze, exudation, trickling, पाघळणी *f* (Verbal of पाघळणें) Melting, dissolving, oozing away: also dripping or trickling.

पाघळणें *v i* (پگھلنا H प्रगलन S) To melt, dissolve, ooze away. 2 To drip, trickle, run: also to let run or fall in drops.

पाघळत येणें-जाणें-&c. To come away or go off crestfallen, in a stew or pickle from defeat.

पांघुरणें *v c* To throw on &c. See पांघरणें.

पाच *f m* An aromatic plant, Pogostemon Heyne-पाच *m* (S) An emerald. [anum. Grah.]

पांच *a* (पांच S) Five. 2 Used like the word चार for a moderate quantity or number. Ex. त्यापाशीं पांच रुपये आहेत; पांच करतोले तें आपण करावें; Pr. माझे व्या आणि पांचांत त्या.

पांच तेथें परमेश्वर Vox populi vox Dei. पांचाची पांच बुद्धि or पांचाचे पांच प्रकार Quot homines tot sententiae: also suus cuique mos. पांचातून उठणें To become outcast or isolated from society. पांचावर धारण वसणें To be frightened to death (i. e. out of one's five vital airs).

पाचक *a* S That cooks, ripens, matures. 2 Digestive, peptic. 3 Suppurative.

पाचकळ *a* (Or पचकळ) Light, silly, empty, vapid.

पांचकळशा *m* A class of Shúdras or an individual of it. This class is distinguished by its arraying the bridegroom's litter with five कळश or spires. See चौकळशा.

पाचंग *n* A mode of binding on a पासोडी &c. or of tucking up a घेतर. *v* घाल. See पचंग.

पांचजन्य *m* (S) The शंख or conch of विष्णु. Applied fig. to the striking of the hand against the mouth in loud plaints or bellowing.

पाचट *n* Dry blades of the sugarcane. 2 Squeezed sugarcanes. 3 A skein. See पाचूट. 4 P A wedge. See पाचर.

पाचत घालणें *v c* W (पचन S) To put down into moist ground certain roots (अळू, आलें &c.) that they may swell and shoot, and thus be ready for setting.

पांचधारी निवडुंग *m n* Euphorbia pentagonia.

पाचन *n* S An infusion or a decoction of several simples together. 2 Resolving of gastric crudities. One of the seven particulars of medical treatment. See सप्तापचार. 3 Cooking. 4 (For पचन) Gastric solution, digestion.

पाचन *a* S Digestive, peptic. 2 Suppurative.

पांचपट *f* W The dawn or early morning.

पांचपाखांड & पांचपाखांडी Properly पंचपाखंड & पंचपाखंडी. [bles—a dish.]

पांचपाली *a* Composed of five sorts of vegetables. पांचपावली *f* (Five steps.) The setting out (at a time when it is inconvenient to proceed to the whole distance) and proceeding a few miles in the direction of a place to which the person is bound, by a vow &c., to repair at some time or other.

पाचपेच or पांचपेंच *m* Better पेचपाच.

पांचभैतिक *a* S Composed of the five elements, material.

पाचर *f n* पाचरवट *f* (چک H) A wedge: also a chip or peg (as driven in to tighten a post, to plug up a hole, to keep open a fissure &c.)

पां मारणें (कामांत or कार्यांत) To throw obstacles in the way and stop or prevent.

पाचवंदा *m* Commonly पाचुंदा.

पाचवा *m* (पांच Five, i. e. The people.) The return of a disease nearly cured, in consequence of venturing too early abroad, and thus exposing one's self to the influence of some evil eye. 2 A tree of the wood of which beads are made, and are worn to prevent or to remove this return-sickness.

पांचवी *f* (पांचवा Fifth.) The worship of Durgá and certain divinities on the fifth day after partu-

rition. 2 A term for Durgá as worshiped on this occasion. Ex. पोराला पांचवीचें कांहीं झालेंसे दिसतें.

पांचशेरी *f* A weight of five sher. 2 fig. A subsistence, maintenance, living.

पाचार *f n* A wedge &c. See पाचर. [viting.] पाचारण *n* (पाचारण S) Calling, summoning, in-पाचारणें *v c* (Poetry. पाचारण S) To call, summon, invite. Ex. चौक मांडिला आसनिं॥ पाचारिली कुलखामिनी॥; also पाचारिले व्याळ लाविले शरीरीं॥ अंग चडफेरीं वेष्टिलें॥. 2 To inquire after one's health and welfare.

पाचारणें *n* (पाचारण S) A calling or summons: also an invitation. 2 Inquiring after the health and welfare of. 3 W Going to the house of a deceased person to condole with the mourners.

पाचारा *m* Commonly पाचावा or पाचवा.

पांचाल *m* S pop. पांचाल *m* The company or association of five trades,—carpenter, weaver, barber, washerman, shoemaker: also any one of these five. Note. Of the five trades constituting the sodality termed पांचाल there are differing classifications. See पंचाल.

पाचावा *m* Commonly पाचवा.

पाचित *p* S Dressed or cooked. Ex. तैलपाचित or घृतपाचित Dressed with oil or ghee; ब्राह्मणपाचित or स्त्रीपाचित Dressed by a Bráhmaṇ or a female.

पांचो *f* (पांच) A gold coin valuing five rupees.

पांची *ind* (पांच) The term used in multiplying unity by five. Ex. एके पांची पांच.

पांचीव *n* R Urine of cattle or beasts.

पाचुंटे, पाचूट, पाचोट or टें *n* The quantity of thread or string which is drawn off the पाट,—a skein of half of a चिबट.

पाचुंदा *m* A tree, Diandria monogynia. Of the wood of it beads are made, which, strung into a wreath, are worn around the neck or wrist to remove or to avert the पाचवा.

पाचुंदा *m* (पांच) An aggregate of five bundles (of grass, कडवा &c.; and, jocously, of cakes, लाडू &c.)

पाचू *f* (Poetry. पाच S) An emerald.

पांचेट *a* (Properly पाणचट) Watery and washy; and fig. Vapid or spiritless.

पांचेरुं *n* (Commonly पाचर) A wedge &c.

पाचोदा *m* See पाचुंदा. [पाचोळा.]

पाचोरा *m* A tree. See पाचुंदा the tree. 2 See पाचोळा *m* (पात & चोळा) Dry blades (as of कडवा, sugarcane, maize, bamboo &c.): also fallen leaves gen.: also dry peelings (as of onions, garlic &c.) 2 P Fine chaff of thrashed corn.

पाच्छाई, पाच्छाय, पाच्छायत, पाच्छाहा, पाच्छाही Properly पादशाही &c.

पाज *f* (Passo. Port. A step or pace.) A strait passage over or betwixt mountains, a pass.

पाजण or पांजण *f n* (पेज or पाजणें) The warp-paste. *v* कर, दे.

पाजणी or पांजणी *f* (Verbal of पाजणें) Giving to drink. 2 Whetting. 3 Applying the पाजण or warp-paste. 4 The पाजण or paste. 5 By meton. The pasted lines stretched or ready to be stretched along the loom.

पांजणें *v c* To draw briskly over or around a post &c. (a rope or string newly-made or drawn up in doublings); in order to smooth it, or to render it clear, soft, and flexible. 2 also पाजणें To affect (the ताणा or warp) with the पाजण or पेज (warp-paste).

पांजणें *v i* To be rubbed and chafed by the running through or over of a rope.

पाजणें *v c* (प्राशन S through प्राशविणें) To make or give to drink. 2 To whet or sharpen. 3

To make or give to drink in cant sense, i. e. to make to swallow some cheating or trickery : to impose upon.

पांजरण *n* (पांजर *S*) Loppings of leafy bushes, laid or to be laid over the rafters of a roof; forming a level bed for the tiles.

पांजरपोळ *m* पांजरपोळा *m* An asylum (as at Bombay, Baroda &c.) for superannuated animals, and for reptiles and vermin. They are duly fed and cared for.

पांजरा *m* (पांजर *S*) A cage. 2 The crop or branching portion of a Palm. 3 The frame or skeleton (as of a house or ship).

अंगाचा or शरीराचा or हाडांचा पां. A term for an emaciated person. [2 Whetting.

पाजवणी *f* (Verbal of पाजविणे) Giving to drink.

पाजवांडीर *m* A creature of the mouse-kind.

पाजविणे *v c* (Causal or another active of पाजणे) To cause to give or to give to drink. 2 To whet or sharpen.

पाजळणी *f* (Verbal of पाजळणे) Kindling or lighting. 2 Whetting or sharpening.

पाजळणे *v c* (प्रज्वलन *S*) To kindle or light (a torch or a lamp). Ex. कर्पूरदीप सतेज थोर ॥ पाजळोन उभे असुर विशाल शरीर जयाचें ॥. 2 fig. To sharpen or whet.

पाजी *a* (پاجی *H*) Low, mean, dirty, dastardly : also as *s c* A scrub, sorry fellow, shabby dog, hilding, losel.

पांजी *f* A rite of harvesters,—Sacrificing a fowl or goat to the idol or evil spirits and feasting upon it. 2 Offering food to a भूत to appease and still it. *v कर g.* of *o*. Also such propitiatory offering. *v दे.* 3 fig. Puzzling, posing, non-plussing. *v कर g.* of *o*.

पाझर *m* An oozing or a gentle trickling : also a sweating or exudation (as from sugar, salt &c.)

पांझरट *n* A piece of paper cut and indented, to be put over the idol on नवरात्र and other occasions. [trickling.

पाझरणी *f* (Verbal of पाझरणे) Oozing, exuding,

पाझरणे *v i* (प्र & झरणे) To ooze, exude, trickle, to run in streams. Used also of the vessel which suffers the liquid to ooze or run. 2 fig. To dissolve in pity or tenderness ; to melt or relent.

पाझरीव *p* of पाझरणे Oozed or trickled through or from.

पाठ *m* (पीठ *S*) A stool. 2 An elevated water-course (to convey water through a plantation or field). Applied, by metonymy, to the water conveyed. 3 A second and an inferior sort of marriage, esp. among the widows of the lower classes. *v लाव, कर* with शें of *o*. Ordinarily पाठ is Taking a second husband (named पाटाचा नवरा); yet, sometimes, Marrying a widow. 4 (पट्ट *S*) A breadth of cloth. 5 A line formed by the razor along the hair of the head. *v काढ.* 6 The breadth of a river. 7 *n* The springing of the bull or buffalo in covering the female. 8 *m* A strip or line of corn or vegetables along the field or plantation. 9 That member of a spinning wheel (the wooden slip having three cross rows of pegs) on which the thread is wound. 10 The piece placed across the top of a post and under the beam. 11 *f* (Or पाठ) A female kid.

पांच पाठ काढणे To shave off the hair of the head in five lines (as of a thief &c. by way of punishment). पाटी बसणे (To be on the stool. Ex. i. 16.) To be menstruous. [in her second marriage.

पाठकर बायको *f* पाठकर or पाठकरीण *f* A woman

पाठकरी *m* A person that has married a widow or a divorced woman. See under पाठ. 2 An overseer or a keeper of पाठ or watercourses. 3 A common term for the joint-sharers of the water of a पाठ or watercourse.

पाठकळे *n* A contemptuous form of the word पाठकरीण. Pr. पां ते बटकळे. [course.

पाठकुळो *f* R Dim. of पाठ in the sense Water-

पाठखंड *n* A broken पाठा (condiment-slab) or a fragment of it. 2 Applied contemptuously or angrily to a पाठा, with implication of diminutiveness or inferiority. [plain.

पाठंगण *n* (Or पठांगण) A large open court or पाठगा *a* Preferably पाठगा.

पाठगे *n* (पाठ) A cloth of one breadth.

पाठणी *f* (Or पटण or पटणी) A kind of rice.

पाठणी or पाठण *f* (Verbal of पाठणे) Laying a floor of planks. 2 A planked ceiling or floor, a contabulation.

पाठणे *v c* (پاٹणे *H*) To lay a floor of planks.

पाठथर or रा *m* (पाठ Back, & थर) The uppermost or closing layer of a जेते or of any terrace or platform. 2 A common term for the stones of the coping or crown (of a जेते, a पाळ or tank-edging &c. ; a smooth and level stone (as for a door-step &c.) [widow of one of the lower classes.

पाठदाम *m* A tax levied on the marriage of a पाठपाणी *n* (पाठ Stool, पाणी Water.) The furnishing (a visitor &c.) with a seat, and with water to wash and drink. Hence, comprehensively, civilities and courtesies ; polite attentions. *v दे.*

पाठपासोडा *m* (पाठ & पासोडा) A descriptive term for the covered stools set at weddings and other festivities for the principals of the occasion.

पाठपिढें *n* Chair, stool &c. ; domestic articles of furniture comprehensively or indefinitely.

पाठल *a* (*S*) Of a pink or pale red color. 2 A color of cows,—white mixed with red.

पाठली *f* A bracelet of gold, pearls &c. 2 A tongue-scraper of this form.

पाठव *n* (*S*) Cleverness, ability, skilfulness. 2 Smartness, sharpness, intelligent quickness.

पाठवडी *f* (पाठा & वडी) A preparation of gram-flour,—a thickish sort of cake with seasoning.

पाठवण *n* पाठवड *f* R (पाठ) A small water-course ; to convey water through a plantation or garden.

पाठवणी *n* (पाठ & पाणी) Water conveyed by a पाठ or water-channel. 2 A term for fruit (such as the cocoanut or betelnut—the produce of irrigation by पाठ) appropriate to be eaten on ऋषिपंचमी.

पाठव *n* Corrupted from पाठव.

पाठवेवई *f* Vermicelli rolled out upon a पाटी or board : as contrad. from हातवेवई.

पाठसरी *f* The space along the veranda-wall or cross-beam supporting the rafters ; used as a shelf &c.

पाठखळ *n* पाठखळजमीन *f* Garden-lands watered by a channel turned off from a brook or rivulet : as disting. from मोटखळ.

पाठा *m* (पट्ट *S*) The slab upon which are ground or bruised the ingredients of condiment, medicaments &c. 2 fig. Table-land ; any level or plain. 3 Lance-leaved Sida, Sida lanceolata. 4 A mass of iron or stone used in small boats for an anchor. 5 A common term for the pieces composing the periphery of a wheel.

पाठांक or पाठांव *m n* पाठावू *m* (पट्ट *S*) A garment of a kind of silk cloth variously figured. Pr. वेडोचें सोंग घेतलें म्हणजे पां फाडलें पाहिजे If you

assume a character you must act accordantly. Pr. नेसोन तर पां नेसोन नाहीं तर नागवी असेन I'll have the best or none. [or plain.

पाठांगण *n* (Better पठांगण) A large open court पाठागर *n* C (पाठ & आगर) A cocoanut plantation watered by means of पाठ or water-channels.

पाठावरवंटा *m* The slab and the muller. 2 fig. (*quasi* ground down state.) Ruin, demolition, devastation, destruction, spoiled or much-injured statelargely ; as संसाराचा-व्यापाराचा-घराचा-गांवाचा-पृथ्वीचा-लोकाचा-पां. *v कर, हो.*

पाठिलकी *f* The office or business of पाटील.

पाठिली *f* The salary or allowance of पाटील. 2 The office of पाटील.

पाटी *f* (पट्ट *S*) The sand-board or writing board of schoolboys. पाटी उधळणे To sand or dust it so as to efface the writing (at breaking up of school). 2 The board of a native book, answering to the European pasteboard-cover. 3 The board under or above the screw-beams, bruiser, or pounder (in a sugar-mill &c.) Named respectively खालची पाटी & वरची पाटी. 4 The board upon which शेंवया are rolled or made. 5 The name of a line drawn in the play of आख्यापाया. 6 A slip of ground. 7 C The slip of iron infixed in the upper leaf of a घिरट or large handmill, in a central hole of which the pin revolves. 8 A neck-ornament of females. 9 R A large square piece of timber. 10 S A manner, method, mode.

पाटीवर (मुलगा or मुल) घालणे-बसविणे-लावणे To set (a child) to learn to write on the dust-board.

पाटी or पांटी *f* A broad or open basket,—the bowl-form basket of bazar-carriers or of the general begarí.

पाटीगणित *n* S (Board-reckoning.) Arithmetic.

पाटीतलें मांस *n* (Flesh in the basket.) A contemptuous term for a helpless and worthless fellow.

पांटीभर बोलणे गुंजभर अर्थ A phrase expressive of Bombast, fustian, or rhapsody ; *two grits and a gallon.*

पाटील *m* (پاٹیل *H*) The head managing officer of a village, the Pátíl. 2 Applied as a title of courtesy to a Maráthá or Shúdra in general. Pr. कांहीं नसे पण पाटील दादया असे Even if we have nothing in the house, yet let my husband be regarded with honor.

पाटीलपटवारी *m* (पाटील & पटवारी) A comprehensive or loose term for the officers of a village ; the Pátíl &c., the Pátíl and the others.

पाटीलपाहणी *f* Survey (of the crops) taken by the Pátíl. [planked, boarded.

पाटीव *p* of पाठणे Ceiled or floored with planks, पांटे *n* A large पांटी or broad-mouthed basket.

पाटेल, पाटेलकी, पाटेलपटवारी, पाटेली See under पाटील, पाटिलकी &c. [of a roof.

पाटस *m* C (पाठ & आंस, or पृष्ठवंश *S*) The ridge पाठ *m* (*S*) Reading the Vedas ; considered as one of the five great sacraments. 2 Reading in general. 3 A lesson ; a portion of instruction received from the Guru. 4 A reading, a variation of copies : also a form of spelling of a word, i. e. a *reading* : also the name of the mark (=) which is made over words of different but equally received modes of spelling. 5 See परिपाठ which form of the word is more general.

पाठ करणे To commit to memory ; to learn by heart. 2 To read through. पाठ पडणे in. con. To get a habit of. पाठांत असणे To be familiarly known unto.

पाठ *f* (पृष्ठ S) The back. Pr. पाठीवर मारावे पोटावर मारूनये Whip the back, don't clip the belly. Pr. आपली पाठ आपणास दिसत नाहीं Said of matters happening before one's eyes, yet unobserved—of matters close at hand yet unseen or unknown. 2 fig. The back (hinder or under side) of a thing gen. 3 fig. Aid, support, *backing*. *v* दे. 4 fig. Surface or face (as of the earth, ocean, a table or any expanse). 5 Rind, peel, the *back*, *coat*, or exterior integument. 6 (As डोई Head is made to signify a generation *generally*, so पाठ Back, quasi at or upon the back of, is taken to denote a generation *with respect to the goat*.) A female kid. पाठचा Succeeding or subsequent to; that follows after;—used of a child with reference to its brother or sister immediately before it. Also पाठला. 2 That has sought the shelter and protection of. Pr. पोटाचा द्यावा पाठचा देऊं नये Give one's own child, but give not up a refugee.

पाठ उघडी पडणे *g. of s.* To have one's back uncovered (as by the death of one's younger brethren and sisters). पाठ उचलणे *g. of s.* To rise, emerge, recover strength, influence, prosperousness: *opp.* to पाठ भुईस लागणे. पाठ काढणे To spare one's self lazily; to withdraw or withhold one's proportion of labor or effort. पाठ कांपणे *g. of s.* To tremble, shudder, quake. पाठ घेणे *g. of o.* To pursue. 2 To hang upon (with supplication or teasing importunity, with implacable hatred, or in stern and strict enforcement.) 3 To hang upon—a disease or burden. पाठ चोरणे To draw in one's back—a beast of riding or burden: also to shy. 2 To spare one's self &c. See पाठ काढणे. पाठ झांकणे *g. of s.* To have one's back covered (as by the birth of a brother or sister). पाठ टाकणे To lie down to rest. पाठ थापटणे (To clap the back.) To encourage: also to applaud. पाठ दाखविणे To turn tail; to run away from. पाठ देणे To turn tail unto. 2 To aid, abet, *back*. 3 To turn away from in non-compliance; to turn the back upon or a deaf ear unto. पाठ घरणे *g. of o.* To overtake. पाठ निघणे or -रिघणे *g. of o.* To run behind another (for protection &c.); to take refuge with. पाठ पुरविणे *g. of o.* To hang upon (in enforcement, incitement, importunity, urgency). पाठ पोटा सारखे होणे *g. of s.* To be exceedingly emaciated. पाठ फोडून निघणे To be born after (a brother or sister.) पाठ भुईस लागणे *g. of s.* To be enfeebled and reduced to great straits (through disease, poverty &c.): *opp.* to पाठ उचलणे. पाठ राखणे *g. of o.* To aid, support, *back*. पाठ सोडणे *g. of o.* To desist from the pursuit or prosecution of; to cease to persecute, importune, urge, hang upon. पाठीं At the back of, *lit. fig.*; in the train or retinue of; *i. e.* as an *appendage* or *appurtenance*: in the path or course of; *i. e.* as *hanging* or *pressing upon*. 2 In succession or subsequence unto, after. पाठीचे चकदे काढणे (To draw off the flesh of the back in shreds or pieces.) To beat soundly. पाठीचे साल जाणे To suffer loss (as in trade): also to be fleeced or plucked; to be *rubbed*. पाठी-साघचा or -साघला or -साघोल Succeeding or subsequent to; following after;—used of a younger son or daughter. पाठीं ना पोटीं (Nor on the back nor in (of) the belly, *i. e.* no brother to protect nor any son to represent &c.) Expresses extreme desolation or destitution. पाठीमागून From behind, from the farther side of. 2 After, at the back of, in time posterior to. 3 From before, from time

prior or anterior to. पाठीमागे After or at the back of, *lit. fig.*; in the train or retinue of; in the path or course of; in succession or subsequence unto. पाठीमागे ठेवणे (To die and) to leave behind. पाठीमागे देणे To give back again. पाठीमागे पडणे To be in arrears—a work: also to be past and forgotten—an event. पाठीमागे सरणे To recede, yield, draw back. पाठीवर Behind or upon (in pursuit, harassment, enforcement, encouragement.) 2 In succession or subsequence unto, after. पाठीवर टाकणे To procrastinate or put off. पाठीवर तेल लावून ठेव Prepare thyself for a beating. पाठीवरून After, since, subsequently. पाठीवर पाय देऊन येणे *g. of o.* To be born or to succeed immediately after—a child, a king, an officeholder. पाठीस काळीज असणे (To have the *heart* at the back.) To be daring, determined, intrepid. पाठीस पोटा लागणे To be extremely lank or lean. 2 or पोटा पाठीस लागणे To have a belly encumbering and embarrassing one; to have a *belly to fill*. पाठीस लागणे To pursue or hang upon. See पाठ घेणे. पाठीसीं or शीं At the back of, *lit. fig.* पाठीशीं घालणे To afford protection unto; to cast behind, under one's shelter or covert. पाठीशीं घेणे To take upon one's self (a work). पाठून From behind &c. See पाठीमागून. झांकल्या पाठीचा (Of covered back.) Done under some cover or cloak, or in some excusing connection—a sin or crime, as whoredom by a *married* woman &c. झांकल्या पाठीनें (With one's back covered.) With decency and respectability; without dishonorable exposure. तापल्या पाठीनें Whilst the back is hot, *i. e.* whilst the *blood* is warm, the spirits high, the capabilities in their vigor; before one gets cold and stiff or dull and imbecile. पुरती पाठ घेणे or पुरविणे To follow close upon the back of.

पाठ *a* (S) That has been committed to memory; known by heart. Ex. हा ग्रंथ मला पाठ आहे. पुढे पाठ मागे सपाट Said of a person ever reading and conning and anon clean forgetting.

पाठक *m* (S) A lecturer, a public reader of the Purāns or other sacred books; or a Pandit who declares the law or custom according to the Shāstra. 2 A spiritual preceptor. 3 A title of Brāhmans.

पाठकांब *f* A piece slit off along the exterior of a bamboo. *Opp.* to पोटाकांब.

पाठकुळी, पाठकुळीस, पाठकोळी or स, पाठगुळी or स, पाठगुळी or स *ad* (पाठ) On the back, *pick-back*—carrying, sitting &c. *v* घे, मार, आण, बस.

पाठकोरा *a* Blank or unwritten at the back.

पाठकोरें *n* (पाठ & कोरा) A paper blank on one side.

पाठगा *a* (पाठ Back.) Broken in and trained to be ridden—a beast. *v* कर, हो. Pr. शेट शाहणे आणि बैल पाठगे.

पाठजाळ *m* Sorrow for (the death &c. of) a younger brother or sister. Pr. पां० पुरवेल पण पोटा-जाळ पुरवत नाहीं.

पाठण *n* C (पाठ) The back. Used only in reviling it as ugly &c.; in threatening a beating on it; or in mentioning some tumor, swelling, or pain in or on it. 2 R The back-piece of a चोळी.

पाठनळ *m pl* Rigidity and dull pain of the lumbar muscles, arising from constrained postures, abdominal distension &c. पाठनळ are supposed to be two tubular columns, one on each side of the spine, and to correspond with पोटांनळ in front.

पाठनिष्ठा *a* That has sought the protection of; a refugee of.

पाठपलाणें *n* (पाठ Back, पलाणें Packsaddle.) At

weddings. A humorous designation of the articles (चोळखण & लुगडे) presented to his mother-in-law by the bridegroom: also for the same articles presented to the bridegroom's mother by the mother of the bride on her stepping off the पायघचा to enter the house.

पाठपुरावा *m* Supporting, aiding, backing.

पाठपुरावा *a* That supports, aids, backs.

पाठपोटा *n* (Back and belly.) A term for the two shards or two earthen vessels (बोळकें & पणतो) which, placed mouth over mouth and wrapped round with thread &c., are interchanged among women on the day of मकरसंक्रांति.

पाठपोटा *ad* (On the back and belly.) On both sides—a paper written or read.

पाठफळी *f* (Back-board.) A common term for the four outside planks sawn off in squaring a felled tree, a *slab*.

पाठबळ *n* Strength or force consisting in the *backing* of friends or dependents.

पाठबीळ or पाठबेळ *n* R An outer strip from a bamboo; a piece slit off along the exterior.

पाठमोड *f* (Breaking the back.) Hard labor (in carrying, digging, writing &c.)

पाठमोरा *a* (पाठ & मोहरा) Having the back turned towards. 2 fig. Averse to; alienated from; displeased with. Ex. ईश्वर होता पाठमोरा ॥ नसतीच विघ्नं येति घरा ॥ When God is displeased difficulties and adversities the most improbable come to the door.

पा० वळणे or पाहणे To look behind.

पाठराखणा or पाठराख्या *m* (पाठ & राखणे) A person (generally a brother or sister) who accompanies a girl just married to the house of her husband's father. 2 The person that, at the दिवाळी, escorts a recently married boy to the house of his wife's father. 3 A supporter, aider, abettor, *backer*.

पाठरिगावा or पाठरिघावा *m* W Strength or force from behind; strength consisting in the *backing* of.

पाठरिघा *a* That has sought the protection of; a refugee of. [abiding with.]

पाठलग *m* P (पाठ & लागणे) Cleaving close unto;

पाठलाग *m* Pursuing closely; tracing, tracking, dogging.

पाठवटीं or डीं *ad* R (पाठ) After; at the back of; in supply or support of (some work begun and proceeding).

पाठवणी *f* पाठवणूक *f* (पाठविणे) A gift (to a visitor) on sending him away. *v* दे. 2 The sending away (of a visitor) with gifts or honor. *v* कर *g. of o.* 3 *unc* Remitting or transmitting (of money &c.)

पाठवळ *n* (पाठ & वळणे) A beast (bullock, horse, camel &c.) broken in to carry a rider. Pr. शेट शाहणा आणि बैल पा०. A beast of burden, although esp. a horse. 3 fig. A lusty or patient person ready or made to carry or to do anything; a quiet butt or enduring laughing-stock; a burly wife or woman; a kept mistress.

पाठवळणे *v i* (पाठ & वळणे To turn.) To turn from; to turn the back towards.

पाठविणे *v c* (پنهان H) To send.

पाठशक्ति *f* (S) Power of reading: also power of committing to memory.

पाठशाला *f* (S) A college, academy, school.

पाठशिगी or गा or ग्या *a* Of which the horns turn backwards.

पाठशील *n* C (पाठ & साल) The cortex or rind enclosing the fibrous integuments of a cocoanut.

पाठसरीं *ad* In the back part.
 पाठा *m* (Poetry. For पाडा) Detail or minutiae of; lengthy catalogue, account, or story of. Ex. वाचे इरीनामाचा पाठा ॥ व्यापार खोटा न करवे ॥
 पाठाड, पाठाडी, पाठाण, पाठार See पठाड, पठाडी, पठाण, पठार.
 पाठांतर *n* (S) Another reading. Ex. पा० व्हावे मनीं धरितां ॥ जिद्देचीं आली प्रसादता ॥ 2 Another or a lection or reading (of a book or manuscript); a variation of copies. 3 A book, legend, or story known by heart: also a budget or store of tales and anecdotes in the memory. 4 Knowledge by heart. Ex. त्याचें पा० मोठें आहे; मला भागवताचें पा० आहे. 5 Used as *a* Known by heart. Ex. कीर्तनामाजी साचार ॥ चरित्र नसलें पा० ॥
 पाठारा *m* A caste or an individual of it. See पाताण्य under परभू.
 पाठारी *m* A distinction, or an individual of it, in the carpenter-caste, the same as पांचकळशी *q. v.*
 पाठाळ *n* (पाठ) A carrying beast or a beast of burden, a beast for riders or for packs. See पाठवळ. Ex. जो जैसं काम सांगत ॥ तितुकें करी वैष्णवभक्त ॥ चारा पाणी आणून देत ॥ पाठाळें बांधीत निजगिं ॥
 पाठाळ *a* (पाठ) Having a large back, broad-backed. 2 Having a good back;—used in praise of a horse &c. 3 Of burden—a beast.
 पाठिंगा or पाठिंबा *m* (पाठ) A supporter, helper, aider, backer.
 पाठी *a* (पाठ S) That, on reading, soon acquires by heart. 2 That can repeat from memory; esp. that can repeat the Vedas. [riders] on the back.
 पाठीचा *a* Of burden; that carries (loads or पाठीचा तखता *m* The (board) expanse of the back.
 पाठीराखा or छाया *a* (Poetry. Commonly पाठराखा or छाया) That backs or supports. Ex. हिरण्यक्षासी साक्ष देहा ॥ हिरण्यकशिपु पा० ॥
 पाठुंगळी or पाठुंगळी *ad* (पाठ) On the back, pickback—carrying, sitting. *v* घे, मार, आण, बस.
 पाठोपाठ or ठी *ad* (पाठ) Immediately after or behind; in close consecution or succession.
 पाठोरापिठोरा *m* (पिठोरा by redup.) An observance on the day of new moon of श्रावण, viz. the drawing with flour the figures of sixty-four योगिणी and the worshiping of them.
 पाथाळ *n* (पाठ) A beast of burden: also a beast broken in to carry. See पाठवळ.
 पाड *m* (पडणें) Market rate, price current. 2 fig. Estimation, weight, worth. Neg. con. Ex. त्याचा पाड किती; त्याचा काय पाड लागला आहे Who is he? who cares for him? तुझेनी पाडें विभुवर्नी ॥ बोर दुसरा न दिसे कोण्ही. See equivalent words under किमत. 3 Ripeness and readiness to be gathered (of fruits gen. and of mangoes esp.) Ex. आंब्यांला पाड लागला. Pr. आंबे आले पाडां निंबुणी आल्या रसां. 4 A mango that has attained this state, or that is fit to be plucked and ripened in straw. 5 Scaffolding.
 पाडाचा That is ripe and ready to fall or to be gathered—a fruit. पाडास जाणें To overpass a season or turn for bearing—a fruit-tree or a female beast. पाडास येणें or लागणें To be nearly ripe—a fruit.
 पांड *m* A land measure,—the twentieth part of *a* विघा, or twenty square काया or rods. 2 N. D. A plot or parcel of ground (field or garden).
 पाडकुला *a* R Plump and fresh although advanced in years; of green old age; hale and hearty.
 पाडगा *a* P Properly पाडगा.
 पांडगा *m* N. D. A plot or parcel of field-ground.

पाडणें *n* (पाड) A cloth of one breadth. A 2 term severally for the लगडीं of a web.
 पाडणो *f* (Verbal of पाडणें) Felling or laying; overthrowing; making, forming &c. See the verb.
 पाडणें *v c* (پاڑنا H Active of पडणें *q. v.*) To make to fall; to fell or lay; to knock or throw down. 2 To overthrow, defeat, quash, stop (a business or proceeding). 3 This verb is well worthy of study in its numerous applications bearing the general sense of To lay down or lay; i. e. to make, form, frame, cast, strike out, knock out, knock off &c. and the implication of force, smartness, briskness, off-handness; and it belongs to the brotherhood of मारणें, लावणें, घालणें *q. v.* Ex. दार-खिडकी-भोक-पाडणें To knock out (as out of a wall or hedge) a door, a window, a hole. रस्ता पाडणें To lay down a road. (Mem पाडणें is To lay down, but To build, bind, set, make, is expressed by बांधणें.) विहीर पाडणें To sink a well. शेत पाडणें To form a field. पायच्या पाडणें To make stairs or steps. रुपये-इटा-तखते-पाडणें To cast rupees; to make bricks; to throw off planks. दांत पाडणें (फणीला &c.) To form teeth or denticulations. कोष्टक-क्रम-रेषा-वळी-पाडणें To form cells; to lay down an order; to draw lines. जिल्या-बुंद्या-पाडणें To knock off (make) certain sweetmeats. उजेड पाडणें or नांव पाडणें To strike out a name; to acquire celebrity. शोध-ठिकाण-पाडणें To find out; to trace to its home. With *g.* of *o.* चाल-सवे-सराव-पाडणें To form a habit. समजून or समज पाडणें To effect a good understanding. पैका or रुपये पाडणें To gain by labor; to earn; to knock out (money, rupees). [beat down. पाडून-देणें-घेणें &c. In discussing price or terms. To पाडथर or रा *m* (पाठ & थर) Commonly and properly पाडथर.
 पाडथळ *n* (पाठ & थळ) Ground watered by a पाठ or watercourse: opp. to कुडथळ.
 पाडथळी विघा *m* A bighá of fifteen पांड. Contrad. from कुडथळी विघा. Also पाडथळविघा.
 पाडपंचाईत *f* Investigation of the price or worth of. 2 (पंचाईत & पाड by mere redup.) Investigation in general by Pancháyat.
 पाडव *m* (पाडणें) Running down the notes of the gamut. *v* कर. 2 *m* & *a* Better पाडाव.
 पांडव *m* (S) A descendant of पंडु. Applied esp. to युधिष्ठिर and his four brothers. Hence 2 An aggregate of five (rupees &c.) 3 A kind of waterfowl.
 पांडवकृत्य *n* (S The work of the पांडव princes.) पांडवांचें लेणें *n* Temples and figures excavated out of hills and rocks, as at Ellora &c.; ascribed to the five पांडव. Note. पांडवीकृत्य is incorrect.
 पाडवा *m* (प्रतिपदा) The first lunar day of either half-month. 2 Applied, par eminence, to वर्ष-प्रतिपदा the first day of the year. [*g.* of *o.* पाडवा *m unc* (पाडणें) Knocking down. *v* कर पाडविणें *v c* (Causal form of पडणें raised upon पाडणें) To cause to fall; to throw down &c. See पडणें.
 पाडयाचें साल *n* The year commencing with the 1st of the month चैत्र. This is the public year; disting. both from सगसाल & दिवाळीचें साल.
 पाडस *n* A fawn. 2 Applied in endearment to a calf or an infant.
 पाडस or सा *a* Commonly पारडा.
 पाडसडणें *v i c* (Or पारसडणें) To undergo the fall of the leaf—a tree.
 पाडसडें *n* A common term for the two portions of a roof contiguous to the ridge.

पाडळ or ली *f* (पाडला S) Padrieroot-tree, Bignonia Chelonoides, Lagers parviflora. Grah.
 पाडा *m* A male calf. 2 A hamlet or a cluster of houses of agriculturists. 3 The gathering of tree-fruits. 4 A column of the multiplication table. 5 (पडन S) A class of letters (as arranged in the नागरी alphabet). 6 fig. Detail or minutiae of; lengthy account of or story about. *v* वाच. 7 A ward or quarter of a town. 8 A young tree or plant; a plantlet or sapling. Ex. पृथ्वीवरील तुणाचे पाडे ॥ त्याचीही गणती होईल कोडे ॥
 पाडा वाचणें (कज्याचा-गोष्टीचा-कामाचा) To tell the particulars of; to detail minutely.
 पांडा *m* (पंडित S through پانڈ H) A title of Hindustáni Bráhmans. See under पांथा.
 पांडा *m* (Esp. with वाघाचा preceding.) A tiger's cub, esp. as half-grown.
 पाडाव *m* (पाडणें) Defeat, discomfiture, overthrow. 2 Used sometimes as *a* Overthrown and captured; beaten and taken. Ex. अगोघर दोनशें घोडीं पा० केलीं नंतर खासा पा० केला.
 पा० कडून घेणें To beat down unreasonably in buying; पा० विकणें To demand extortionably in selling.
 पांडित्य *n* (S) Scholarship, erudition, learning. 2 Scholasticism, pedantry. *v* मिरव, कर.
 पाडो *f* A female calf (of a cow, not of a buffalo). 2 The name of a freshwater fish.
 पाडो *f* (In the सुह्ने region. Probably from پادری H A hill-bearer.) A set of palanquin bearers.
 पाडोव *p* of पाडणें Shaken or knocked off—a fruit: opp. to gathered. 2 Made, formed, laid, thrown &c.—a road, field, bridge. 3 Won by conquest; got by overthrowing (an enemy).
 पांडु *a* S पांडुर *a* S Of a yellowish white.
 पांडु or पांडुरोग *m* (S) पांडुकामला *f* The jaundice.
 पाडूक *n* W A calf. 2 *n pl* Kine.
 पाडें *n* A calf of a cow (not of a buffalo).
 पाडेकरी *m* (पाडणें) Expert at knocking down and gathering fruits.
 पाडेवार *m* (Poetry.) The caste or an individual of it popularly called महार. Ex. विदुपा० भक्तासाठी झाला ॥ वेदरासीं गेला रायापासीं ॥
 पांथा *m* A half-grown tiger. 2 A village-officer. He is employed in the customs &c. The term is understood by Shúdras of the कुळकरणी. 3 (پانڈ H) A title of Bráhmans of the पंचगौड division (Hindustáni Bráhmans); the भट or family or personal priest amongst the भय्या or परदेशी people. [cane].
 पांथाकस *m* (Or पुंथाकस) A variety of sugar-
 पांढर *f* The whole community or body of a village; whether as assembled (as in matters of general concernment) or as considered collectively. 2 The tract or region of a village; the space occupied, circumscribed, or appertaining. Ex. ह्या पांढरीचें पाणी कोण्हास बाधणार नाहीं; ह्या पांढरींत पांखळ देखील येत नाहीं. 3 The divinity, presiding genius, or tutelar spirit (of a village or of the village-soil). Ex. ही गोष्ट तू करतोस पांढरीस सोसणार नाहीं; तुला पा० पाडून घेईल; थंदा पांढरीनें हात दिव्हा; पांढरीनें पीक सोडलें. 4 Village-land appropriated; a village-farm or any villager's field. Ex. मी आपली पा० ओसाड टाकीन; तुजें गुरूं साख्या पांढरींत आलें तर. 5 Peopledness, peopled state or form; as disting. from Openness or unoccupied form of space. Ex. एथून पा० उडली or ओसाड पडली; तेथें पा० बसली. 6 (पांडुर S) White soil. 7 पांढर as contrad. from काळी (The

black, i. e. arable, region) is Village-site (this site being ordinarily on white earth). 8 A tract of white soil as occurring here and there in the usual काळी ground. 9 Duties on, or revenue arising from, commodities or chattels, excise.

पांढरकूळ *n* (पांढर & कूळ Tribe or family.) The village-community. [hensively or collectively.

पांढरगण *n* The inhabitants of a village comprehensively or collectively. पांढरगणा *m* The twelve village-officers termed बारा बलुते. [ers, and dealers (of a village).

पांढरपट्टी *f* A cess upon the artisans, shopkeepers. पांढरपायो *a* Having one hinder leg white—a horse. A bad mark. See अशुभचिह्न.

पांढरपाल *f* (A white lizard.) A term for an emaciated person.

पांढरपेशा *m* (पांढर & پیشه P) A comprehensive term for the higher classes as disting. from the mere cultivator; the Bráhmaṇ, Parbhú, goldsmith, blacksmith, brazier, carpenter, saddler &c. : also an individual of any of these classes.

पांढरपोटा *a* White-bellied. Used of a bad kind of wheat which is red on one side and white on the other; also of kinds of bread badly baked, white at the centre. [under ढगधान्ये or उपधान्ये.

पांढरफळी *f* A grass or its seed. It is classed पांढरमाती *f* (पांढरी & माती) White earth. 2 पांढरवट *a* (पांढरा & वट) Whitish. [White soil.

पांढरवणी *n* (White water.) Fluor albus or पांढरा *a* (पांढुर S) White. [leucorrhœa.

पांढरा *m* (From its white or glistening appearance.) A covert name for a snake; as it is held to be unlucky to speak of a snake by its name.

पांढरा फटफटीत, पांढरा सफेत, पांढरा शुभ, पांढरा फेक White as snow; bright as crystal. पांढर्याचा काळा करणे or पांढर्यावर काळे करणे. To pass a bond or promissory note; to put in writing; to set down in

पांढरा अभ्रक *m* Grey mica. [black and white.

पांढरा ऊस *m* White or yellowish sugarcane. Disting. into विलायती ऊस & वेडा ऊस.

पांढरा कावळा *m* A white crow. *Rara avis... nigroque simillima cygno.* Ex. जिकडे पांढरे कावळे असतील तिकडे जा Used in requesting an impertinent fellow to take himself off. This bird however is affirmed by pilgrims to Benares to be a reality, appearing in flocks, at seasons, for ablution in the मणिकर्णिका (Ganges).

पांढरा चिचक *m* A white variety of चिचक.

पांढरा घोतरा *m* White thorn-apple, *Datura stremonium*.

पांढरा परोस *m* (See परीस) A term for an arant rogue or arch cheat, a black leg.

पांढरा भोपळा *m* The long white pompion.

पांढरा राळा *m* White variety of राळा. This grain is by some, together with खसखस, added to the अठरा उपधान्ये, augmenting this class to twenty.

पांढरा हत्या *a* Epithet of a kind of rice.

पांढरी *f* The same with पांढर throughout.

पांढरी घेटूळ or -घेटोळी *f* White variety of घेटूळ.

पांढरीचा डोळा *m* (Eye of the village-community.) A term for the village-mahár.

पांढरीचा भेंडा *m* A term applied, by or to the Wutundars, to their village with reference to their poverty and meanness.

पांढरी तुळस *f* Lightish variety of Basil or *Ocimum*. Called also रामतुळस. [out stuffing &c).

पांढरी पोळी *f* A mere plain bread-cake (with-पांढरी साट *f* A white variety of *Amaranthus*.

पांढरी रई *f* A pale-colored variety of Gigantic swallowwort. [साल are two varieties.

पांढरी साल *f* A kind of rice. This and काळी

पांढरस *a* C Whitish. See पांढुरका. [dium esc. पांढरें अळ *n* A white variety of अळू or Calla-पांढरें केश *m* pl Hoary hairs; old age.

पांढरें पाणी *n* (White water.) A term for wishy-washy buttermilk. [opp. to काळें बुबूळ.

पांढरें बुबूळ *n* The white portion of the eye:

पांढरें मीठ *n* (White salt.) A term applied, by persons accustomed to the use of मातीमीठ or काळें मीठ, to sea-salt.

पांढर्या पायाचा *a* (Of a white leg.) That brings dishonor upon his relations or connections; a black leg. [tiplication table.

पाढा *m* (Usually पाडा) A column of the mul-पांढुरका or गा *a* (पांढरा) Whitish. 2 Of a glistening white. Used of things indistinctly seen.

Ex. तो मार्गावर कोणसा पां० दिसतो; हा बैल पांढुरकें पाहून बुजतो.

पांढुरकी *f* (पांढरा) Glistening whiteness (of paper, cloth, a leaping fish, a thing gen.) 2 Whiteness coming over the black of the eyes. 3 The dazzling brightness (as contrad. from the usual rosiness or blush) of the dawn.

पाणउतारा *m* (पाणी & उतारा. Note. The numerous following words down to पाणि Hand, excepting only the words पाणपट & पाणद, are compounds or derivatives of पाणी Water. This notice is to serve instead of the reiterate exhibition of पाणी as the etymon or the main portion of the formations.) Dishonoring, slighting, treating in a degrading manner: also dishonored or degraded state. 2 *unc* A ford.

पाणकंद *m* A certain aquatic root. [or sore).

पाणकापड *n* A wetted rag or strip (as for a cut पाणकावळें *n* The sack or receptacle of liquor amnii or the waters (esp. of cattle).

पाणकुकडें *n* पाणकोबडें *n* A disorder of the throat and the region underneath the tongue.

पाणकोबडा *m* पाणकोबडें *n* A species of water-fowl. 2 A lunar halo. [Sykes.

पाणकोबडी *f* Indian water-hen, *Gallinula Akool*.

पाणकोळी *f* A pelican.

पाणक्या *a* A water-carrier or water-supplier (to houses &c.) Hence fig. An illiterate and rude person. [mangoes &c.)

पाणखार *m* Brine prepared as a pickle (for पाणघर *n* (House of the water.) The depth at which (in digging a well &c.) the water is supposed to be, or at which it issues forth. 2 The hut or the apartment in which water is kept.

पाणघोणस *m* A species of harmless watersnake.

पाणचक्री *f* A watermill.

पाणचट *a* Watery, washy, insipid, unsavory. 2 fig. Vapid, unmeaning, spiritless, dry, jejune, mawkish—speech, composition, singing; also speaker, singer &c.

पाणचूळ *f* A fireplace for heating water.

पाणजंजाळ *n* A deluge, an inundation, an over-spreading flood.

पाणजावई *m* (Because at a wedding he fills water to the bridegroom.) A jocose or light name for the brother of the son-in-law.

पाणझेळी *f* A term in इटो दांडू and at ball-playing. Catching up the इटो or ball from the water or a tree &c. not suffering it to fall to the ground. Opp. to आणझेळी. [Goensis.

पाणटिटवी *f* Red-wattled lapwing, *Vanellus*

पाणचा *a* See पाणाडी or चा. [off water.

पाणढाळ *m* A steepish slope suitable to carry पाणढाळ *a* Sloping steeply.

पाणताव *m* Heating of gold or silver (of which

the quality is to be determined), and plunging of it into water: as disting. from सुकताव Dry heating and cooling.

पाणतुटी *a* P (पाणी & तुटणे) Of which the sap-piness or wateriness is diminished; somewhat mellowed—a vegetable.

पाणथरी *f* (पाणी & थळ, or from पांथर) The spleen; the organ, or the disease incidental to it, chronic enlargement or ague-cake. Applied also to express Enlargement of the mesenteric glands.

पाणथळ *n* A tract of wet soil, or ground which retains water or moisture. 2 Ground watered by irrigation.

पाणद, पाणंद, पाणंध, पाणंदी, पाणंधी *f* A lane through a village or between fields or enclosures.

पाणदळ *n* *unc* (For पाणथळ) Ground which retains water or moisture. [snake. It is venomless.

पाणदिवड *f* *n* C A species of *Hydrus* or water-

पाणदेरी *f* A rope for drawing water from a well.

पाणपट झालें A phrase used in reference to the signal defeat at पाणिपट of Náná Bhow's army, and implying utter slaughter and destruction.

पाणपट्टी *f* A wetted strip for a cut or sore. A German poultice.

पाणपिकलें or पाणपीक *n* C Terms for those grains which require the rain of the whole monsoon-period:—as disting. from those which are sown towards the close.

पाणपिता *a* That drinks (much) water;—said of ears of corn spoiled by excessive rain. Hence fig. Watery, weak, washy, silly, vapid;—used of कार-भार-व्यवहार-काम-गोष्ट-भाषण-मसलत &c. 3 (As if one were doing the simple thing of drinking water.) Smart, sharp, prompt—a performance or an act: also saucily sharp or quick—a जाव or उत्तर. [cessive rain.

पाणपिशी *f* An empty ear of corn through ex-पाणपिसा *a* Empty through overmuch rain—ears of corn or a grain.

पाणपोई *f* The shed or stand erected for the purpose of supplying water to passengers. 2 The act of supplying it.

पाणफोल *n* Ears or grains empty through excessive rain: also a single ear or grain so empty.

पाणबुडो *f* A dive or a dip. *v* मार.

पाणबुडोत *n* Land inundated or a crop destroyed by excessive rain.

पाणबुखो or चा *a* A diver. 2 The name of a bird.

पाणभरजमीन *f* Land newly brought under irrigation (as through the sinking of a well or the making of a channel from a brook).

पाणभरजिराईत *f* Lands, which are not reckoned under irrigation-lands, receiving irrigation.

पाणभरणीचा, पाणभरीत, पाणभरिताचा *a* That enjoys irrigation: opp. to कोरडवाही, and used of plantations and fields: also raised by irrigation;—used of certain crops.

पाणभरा *a* That requires, or that has been raised by, irrigation—certain crops, as those of wheat, gram, hot-weather-जोषळा &c. 2 Watered by irrigation (i. e. by water supplied)—land. [houses.

पाणभर्या *a* That supplies water to people's

पाणसांजर *n* An otter.

पाणमोट or पाणमोटली or ली *f* or पाण्याची मोट *f* The receptacle of liquor amnii or the waters. *v* ये, पड, फट, निघ.

पाणरस *m* The dilute juice obtained by pouring water upon mangoes already well-squeezed, and by stirring and mashing them. (As Ciderkin from apples.)

पाणरहाट *m* A rahát worked by water, a water-mill.

पाणलोड *m* A slope to carry off water. 2 In revenue matters. The sloping sides of hills. 3 The fall or run of a torrent or rushing water.

पाणवटा or टा *m* पाणवथ or था *m* (पाणी & टाव) A place (viz. a stairs, an easy slope &c.) on the margin of a river or tank, for people to fill water or to wash. Pr. बारा कोशावरचा पाकस शिवेचा राकत पाणवथ्याची घागर (बरोबर गांवांत येतात).

पाणवड *f* (पाणी & टाव) An ओटा (raised mass of earth) built for, or an apartment appropriated to, the रांझण and water-pitchers.

पाणवसा *m* C (Or पाणसा) Pasture and water, considered as they affect or respect cattle.

पाणवळ *n* C (पाणी & ओल) Ground which retains water or moisture, a wet soil.

पाणवळ *a* Watery, wishywashy, swashy, sloppy.

पाणवाहू *m* (Water-horse. In ancient legends.) A ship or boat.

पाणसाई *f* A thin layer of a paste of iron-rust spread over the centre of the head of a पखवाज (to produce a treble or shrill sound): opp. to भरसाई A thick layer. [term for fish.

पाणशेंग *f* (Water-pod.) A jocosely descriptive पाणशेष *m* See under पाणसोस.

पाणसरकी *f* The office or business of पाणसरा.

पाणसरडे *n* A species of harmless water-snake. 2 The cross-piece confining a water-wheel from slipping along. [toms.

पाणसरा *m* An hereditary officer of the cus-पाणसळ *f* A mason's level. 2 A slope to carry off water.

पाणसा *m* (पाणी & वसणे) Pasture and water, considered as they affect or respect cattle. Ex. ह्या गांवाचा पा० गुरांस मानत नाही.

पाणसाप *m* A water-snake.

पाणसापूड *f* The piece which runs along underneath the rafters at the lower extremity of a roof, closing the lath-work.

पाणसासरा *m* A jocose name from the brother of the son-in-law for his brother's father-in-law (in recompense for his own cognomen of पाणजावई). And पाणसासू *f* His name for his brother's mother-in-law.

पाणसाळ *f* पाणसाळी भात *n* Rice raised (esp. in मळा or plantation-ground) by irrigation.

पाणसाळ *a* unc Level or even.

पाणसाळ *f* A shed or stand erected by the roadside to supply travelers with water. 2 A mason's level.

पा० करणे To determine or try the level of.

पाणसोस or पाणशेष also पाणसोक *m* Excessive thirst (as in fever). Also understood as a distinct

पाणाडो or चा *a* A water-diviner. [disorder.

पाणारणे *v i* C (पाणी) To be watery, washy, swashy, weak—fruits, sugarcane &c.

पाणि *m* S The hand. 2 In comp. Bearing in the hand. Ex. दंडपाणि, वज्रपाणि, शूलपाणि, वेचपाणि.

पाणिग्रह *m* S पाणिग्रहण *n* S Junction of the hands of the bride and the bridegroom. An article of the marriage ceremony. Hence Nuptials or wedding: also contraction of marriage (taking or accepting of the hand).

पाणी *n* (पाणीय S) Water. 2 Rain. 3 Temper (of metals). 4 Spirit, pluck, mettle. 5 Lustre (as of pearls, diamonds &c.), water: also sprightliness or energy of look; expression of the countenance. 6 A wash of gold or silver, a gilding or a plating. 7 Edge, keenness, whetted state (of

a weapon or tool). *v* दे, पाज. 8 Honor or reputation. *v* जा, उत्तर, चढ. 9 (with राग or गाणे &c., as रागाचे or गाण्याचे पाणी) Tameless, spiritlessness, vapid or jejune quality (of singing &c.) 10 Used much in comp. in the form पाण. See numerous examples above.

अंगाचे or रक्ताचे पाणी (करणे-होणे &c.) To turn one's flesh or blood into water; to undergo much toil or suffering. Pr. रक्ताचे पाणी आणि हाडांचा मणी. आंत पाणी शिरणे (रोजगारांत-व्यवहारांत-कामांत &c.) To be under deterioration, diminution, dilution, falling off &c. उन्हा पाण्याने घर जाळणे or जळणे To ruin (or to be ruined) through false accusation. Always neg. con., implying therefore that this cannot take place. खोल पाण्यांत शिरणे To dive into mysterious or occult things: also to get out of one's depth. तापल्या पाण्यास चव येत नाही Friendship once broken never recovers its sweetness. पाणी ओळखणे *g.* of *o.* To discover or discern the virtue, value, competency, or capability of. पाणी करणे *g.* of *o.* To spend, exhaust, knock up (through overworking &c.): also (to make weak or unsubstantial as water) to spoil utterly; as अन्नाचे-वस्त्राचे-पदार्थाचे पा०.

पाणी केस तोडते The water splits a hair. Used of a rapid current. पाणी घालणे (To throw water on.)

To destroy, extinguish, quash, make to cease. Ex. ह्याने आपल्या हाताने आपल्या रोजगारावर पाणी

घातले. 2 To water figuratively; i. e. to feed, cherish, support. 3 also पाणी ओतणे or सोडणे To relinquish, resign, give up. पाणी हाटणे To cut or divide the water—a swimmer or a vessel: also to yield before the swimmer &c.—the water.

पाणी जाळणे (To burn water.) To domineer imperiously; to lord it haughtily; to wanton in cruel or oppressive acts. पाणी जोखणे *g.* of *o.* To try the mettle of; to see what one is worth. पाणी

तावणे (नावावर or नावाने or नावाविषयी) To heat water in preparation for throwing it over a corpse on lifting it from the house, i. e. to seek or desire the death of. पाणी तुटणे To be divided and to yield—water before a swimmer or a vessel. पाणी

देखील न घोटणे in. con. To be in the last extremity. पाणी देणे To give a temper (to iron &c.): कडक पाणी देणे To give a hard temper: नरम

पाणी देणे To give a soft temper. पाणी देणे or सोडणे To give up; to resign or quit; to leave wholly. From the practice of giving a little water after

any donation, intimating utter relinquishment of right over it. (With वर or ला). पाणी पडणे with

वर of *o.* (as पोटावर-रोजगारावर-संसारावर-कामावर-खेडावर) To suffer damping, slackening, diminution, decline, damage &c. पाणी पाजणे To water

a burned corpse; to let run through a hole a pitcher of water upon the pyre after कपालभोक्ष. Hence To beat to death. A phrase of angry

menace. 2 To outwit, outdo, overcome, triumph over. पाणी पाणी करणे To cry out for water. पाणी

पाणी करणे *g.* of *o.* To spend, exhaust, knock up (a person or an animal) through overworking &c.

पाणी पि पिकन भांडणे or वाद करणे To quarrel, argue &c. vehemently and persistingly. पाणी

भरणे-वाढणे-घालणे (कोणत्या घरी) To fag and drudge (in a person's house). पाणी सरणे *g.* of *s.* To be utterly scared, disconcerted, confounded. 2

(बोलण्यांत-करण्यांत-दिशेबांत) The speech &c. has an unsound spot. पाणी मागू न देणे To kill outright;

to allow no time to cry out for water. पाणी मारणे To divide the water;—as a swimmer. पाणी

लागणे in. con. To suffer from drinking unwhole-

some water. 2 To receive influences from, or be affected by, the disposition or qualities of. पाण्याचा कांटा सोडणे To take off the chill of water: also to lose its chill—water over the fire. पाण्याची गर मोडणे Expresses the freezing of water. पाण्यांत काढी मारली तर कां पाणी दोन जागा येते? or दांब्याने पाणी तोडले म्हणून निराळे होत नाही Said of sterling friendship; not to be broken up even by a quarrel. पाण्यांत घाम येणे in. con. (To sweat although in water.) To be in a furious passion: also to be exceedingly passionate. पाण्यांत घालणे To cast to the dogs; to throw away, destroy, ruin. Ex. संसार घातला पाण्यांत ॥ खते ससक्त बुडविले ॥ पाण्यांत पाहणे (or दिसणे) To see (or to appear) in the water (which one is drinking); i. e. to hate intensely. पाण्यांत पादल्यावांचून वर बुडबुडा येत नाही Waves do not rise but when winds blow. पाण्यांत दगला तरी बाहेर यायला राहत नाही Evil deeds infallibly come to light. पाण्यापेक्षा पातळ करणे To bring very low by dishonoring treatment; to put to shame and confusion.

पाणीकांजी *n* A lax or indefinite term for the daily work (in a household) of drawing and filling water. [been steeped or kept in water.

पाणीखाळेला *a* (पाणी & खाणे) Seasoned by having पाणीदार *a* Having lustre—a gem: temper—a

weapon: spirit, mettle, pluck—a man or beast. See पाणी.

पाणीपाकस *m* Rain suitable to fill rivers, tanks, and wells. Ex. पीकपाकस आहे पा० असून नाही.

2 (पाणी used redundantly or expletively.) Rain and suchlike; rain and so forth. [भरा.

पाणीभरा *a* That requires irrigation. See पाण-पाणीवैद्य *m* A physician whose medicament is charmed water.

पाणीशेणी *n* A comprehensive term for the daily duties of a household pertaining to woman,—bringing water, cowdung-smearing, sweeping, washing &c.

पाणेरा *m* पाणेरें *n* (पाणी) A raised place (of earth, stones, or bricks) to receive water-vessels.

पाणोटा or टा *m* sometimes पाणोथा *m* (पाणी & टाव. See पाणवटा) A watering place (at a tank, river &c.) [patient, forbearing &c.

पाण्यापेक्षा शितळ *a* Exceedingly mild, gentle, पाण्यावरचा बुडबुडा *m* (A bubble upon water.)

पाण्यावरची रेघ or रेखा *f* (A line traced upon water.) Terms expressive of Instability or transiency. Other figures expressive of Transitoriness are जलबुद्बुद, घुळीवरचे सारवण, दुपारची सावली,

विजेचे चमकणे or विजेसारखा or बीजच, अधःपाया or अभाळाची सावली, कमलिनीवरचा बिंदू, काज्याचा उजेड, खुंब्यावरचा कावळा, तेर्याचा रंग (तीन दिवस), शिराळशेटचे राख्य, आवाहन विसरजन बराबर, ओट-घडीचे राख्य, घडीचे or घटकेचे घ्याळे, उपलवणी, ढगाचा शेंक, पुष्करपत्तायतरल, पळते पीक.

पाण्यास आश्रय or -आसरा *m* (Support to water.) A term for a morsel of solid food eaten by a person desirous of drinking water; that he may without injury gratify his thirst.

पात *n* The blade of a tool or weapon. 2 An eyelid. 3 C A very young cocoanut-tree. 4 *f* The team of oxen at a treading floor. 5 *m* The name of a seawater-fish. 6 The eye or hole of an ax, adz &c.

पात *m* (S) Falling or descending. 2 The seventeenth of the astronomical योग. 3 (Or क्षेप-पात) The ascending node of a planet's orbit. 4 Equality of the declinations of the sun and moon.

पात *f m* W An odoriferous plant. Commonly पाच *q. v.*

पात *m* (पत्र *S*) A pinnate or a long-shaped leaf (as of the Cocoanut, sugarcane &c.) 2 In the sense of *Leaf generally* it occurs only in the saying हातावर भिळवावे आणि पातावर खावे (To earn and to eat,—to live from hand to mouth).

पात or पांत *f* (पंक्ति *S*) The line (in a rice-field) along which the man proceeds fixing or uprooting plants of rice; the line (in a corn-field) taken up in reaping; the line (on a roof) along which the tiler or thatcher proceeds laying or taking up the tiles or thatch; a line (team) of oxen in treading out corn; a line or row more freely, and, in some districts, generally. Note. The *speciality* of sense is rather that of पांत, and it pertains to the Konkan: in the Desh पात is Line or row generally. *v* घर, लाग. Ex. मजूरक्यांचे बरोबरीं॥ आपण पात घरी दुसरी॥ सप्रेम प्रेमाचि ये गजरीं॥ तुक्या करो संवगणी॥

पातक *n* (*S* That causes falling.) Sin or crime: also a sin or a crime.

पा० खाणे in. con. To undergo the gnawing or stinging of conscious sin. Ex. पापियासि निजपातक खाते॥

पातकनिरास *m* *S* The putting way of sin.

पातकिरला *a* *C* (पात *A* leaf, केर Rubbish. Light as chaff.) Thin, slender, gaunt, emaciated. A word of the female vocabulary.

पातकी *a* (पातक) Sinful: also criminal, faulty, transgressing.

पातडे *n* An almanac, or any paper or contrivance by which to declare the heavens or to prognosticate. Ex. ब्रह्म होऊनिया वेडे॥ सन्मुख वाची पा०॥ 2 Laxly. The apparatus or articles (e. g. books and papers, writing or working materials) of one's occupation or business, as lying spread out before him. *v* पसर, उघड, मांड, बांध, झांक, अटप.

पातणे *v* *i* *P* (प्रत्यय *S* through पात्यविणे) To confide in or rely upon. Ex. तो त्याजवर पातला म्हणून ठकला. [the term परभू *q. v.*]

पातण्या *m* A distinction comprehended under पातफणस *m* A wild variety of the Jack: also the fruit of it.

पातसुळा *m* A variety of the radish.

पातरी *f* (Commonly पाथरी) A wild pot-herb, Elephantopus scaber.

पातला (An old preterit of पावणे To attain unto. Found abundantly in poetry.) Arrived at or reached: also come upon or happened unto: also come about or taken place.

पातवडा *m* A crust, scab, scale &c. See पापुदरा.

पातवडी *f* sometimes पातवड *m* *C* (पात & वडी) A wafer-cake (esp. of flour of rice or of जोंधळा) seasoned and dried; kept ready to be fried as wanted. 2 A cake of gram-flour spiced and boiled and thickened. 3 A chopped piece of some esculent leaf (as of अळू Calladium esc.) which, having had pulse-flour and seasoning spread over it, has been rolled and boiled and fried. Note. पातवडी has not these three meanings in one and the same part of the country.

पातसडला *a* (पात Leaves, सडला Rotten.) Of which the leaves are fallen or dried—a tree or branch.

पातळ *a* (پال H) Thin, not thick. 2 Thin, dilute, weak—a liquid substance. 3 Of loose texture; not closely compacted—cloth &c. 4 Rare, tenuous, not dense. 5 Not close; separated by wide intervals; thinly scattered; sparse. 6 Lean, slim, slender. 7 Faint, feeble, slight—acquaintance, affection, love, friendship.

पातळ *n* A lower garment of females.

पातळपोत्या *a* Of a flat or retiring belly: opp. to potbellied.

पातळाई *f* (पातळ) Diminished closeness or crowdedness. Ex. मघादेवळांत दाटो होतो आतां पा० झालो. This is its especial meaning; but it implies also dispersed or scattered state gen. 2 See पातळ *a* and form the abstract in all the senses but the first:—Diluteness, looseness, rarity, sparseness, slimness, slightness &c.

पातळांगी or ग्या *a* (पातळ & आंग) Of a slight thin make; slim, slender, spare.

पातळी *f* (पातळ) Thinness &c. See पातळ *a* and form the abstract senses. 2 (As पातळाई *q. v.* supra.) Diminished closeness or crowdedness: also dispersedness or scatteredness. 3 A small cooking pot. 4 An instrument to divide bars of metal, a smith's chisel. 5 In modern translations. Superficies: also Plane.

पातांजलीयोग *m* The system of Yog-philosophy taught by पतंजल an ancient sage. Ex. पा० साधन॥ साधुनि योगी पावति निरंजन॥ [See पताडे.]

पाताडे *n* A flattish horn (of a buffalo &c.) 2

पाताण्या *m* A caste or an individual of it. See परभू & कायस्थ.

पाताल *n* (*S*) pop. पाताळ *n* Hell; the regions under the earth, and the abode of the नाग or serpents. A common term for the seven infernal regions. See सप्तपाताल. 2 Used fig. as per ex. एका उपासाने डोळे पाताळांत गेले or पोड पाताळास गेले. पाताळ फोडून or पाताळांतून काढणे To bring to light (some deed of darkness). 2 To make a *far-fetched* conjecture or imagination; to draw *ex imo profundo*. पाताळीं घालणे To ruin utterly.

पाताळगंगा *f* (Ganges of Pátál.) A term for the Ganges near its sources on the Himálaya, it being supposed to flow underneath.

पाताळपाणी *n* Water issuing (as in a well) from springs which lie deep; as विहिरीला पा० लागले. Hence Deep water gen.

पाताळयंत्र *n* An apparatus for extracting oils and essences, or for calcining and subliming metals, viz. two earthen vessels united mouth to mouth, well-luted, and placed in a hole containing fire.

पाताळयंत्री *a* (पाताळयंत्र) Deep, close, secret, of unfathomable council or profound contrivance.

पातित्य *n* *S* (Fallenness.) Fallen state (as from the honors and privileges of caste). [wife, chastity.

पातिव्रत्य *n* *S* Conjugal fidelity on the part of the पाती *f* A share of some joint concern. Ex. ह्या

सावकारींत चौघांची पाती आहे. 2 A slip of solder or of leaf-metal; a slip or bar (of iron &c.) 3 The cross piece or bar of a फरा over which the strickle moves. 4 A short slip of bamboo, over which is wound the जानवे &c. 5 A pinnate or long-shaped leaf (as of the sugarcane, cocoanut-palm, onion-plant, certain grasses &c.) 6 A common term for the shreds or filaments composing the esculent सागूळ which encloses the गरा or pulp of the jack-fruit. 7 The train of bullocks at a treading floor.

पांती *f* (Or पाती) A share of some joint concern.

पातोकांदा *m* A variety of the Onion: opp. to बोडका कांदा. [and the infusion.

पातीचा चहा *m* A term for Tea,—both the leaf पातीदार or पांतोदार *c* An associate in some joint or common concern, a partner.

पांतु *f* पांतूचे *n* (दक्षिणा: पांतु *S*. Phrase used in presenting दक्षिणा) A term for दक्षिणा or presents given to Bráhmans on occasions. 2 पांतु or पांतू as *m* *pl* stands for rupees.

पाते *n* (पात) An eyelid. 2 A blade (of a weapon or a tool). 3 A blade or shaft of a रचाट or waterwheel. 4 A common term for the petals or filaments of the esculent सागूळ which imbeds the गरा of the jack-fruit. 5 (Or पात or पाती) A pinnate or a long-shaped leaf (as the Cocoanut, sugarcane &c.) 6 The lower and corresponding member of a जोकड or yoke (where there are two members). In the Desh जोकड is applied esp. to the upper piece. By some this is called शिवळ (or शिकळ, शिवूळ, शिवाळ &c.) [पात्यविणे.]

पातेजणे *v* *c* To entrust: also to trust. See पातेरा *m* पातेरे *n* (पात) Loose and dry leaves or blades (as of sugarcane, कडवा &c.): dry peelings (as of onions &c.)

पातेरा *m* (Commonly a reduplication of पत, but occurring in poetry singly.) Mercantile credit or citizen-repute. Ex. लौकिकीं उडाला पा०॥ संसार मातेरा जाला की॥; also कठीण काळ येताचि खरा॥ जनांत उडाला पा०॥

पातेली *f* (Dim. of पातेले) A small culinary utensil.

पातेले *n* पात्येले *n* *C* (पातिली *S*) A particular culinary utensil.

पातेविणे *v* *c* Commonly पात्यविणे.

पातोडा *m* A detached crust, a scab, scale, peeling off &c. See पापुदरा.

पातोडी *f* See पातवडी.

पातोवळा or पातोळा *m* (पान & पोळी) A dish composed of rice-flour, pompion or cucumber, sugar &c.

पात्यविणे *v* *c* (Poetry. प्रत्यय or पत) To entrust; to confide unto; to commit unto with trust or reliance. Ex. नेणत्या सुलावर घर पात्यवून बाहेर जाऊ नये. 2 To trust; to treat without fearing or doubting. Ex. विहिरीवर सुलास एकडे पात्यवू नका. पात्येले *n* *C* See under पातेले.

पात्र *n* (*S*) A vessel in general; a plate, dish, basin, bowl, cup, jug, mug, jar. 2 A receptacle *literally*, as a socket, cup, stand, pedestal, base: also a recipient or subject *figuratively* (as of gifts, blessings, curses): a mine, an ocean, a fund &c. in figurative senses (as of virtues, excellencies, vices). 3 The channel or bed of a river. 4 *S* In the drama. A disguise, a part, an assumed character. 5 In comp. Worthy, deserving, fit, eligible, suitable, i. e. the proper *vessel* or recipient of, the *object* of. In this sense of *OBJECT* the following valuable words, as they will not, nor will any similar, occur in order, should be well studied. Ex. प्रशंसापात्र, निंदापात्र, क्षमापात्र, दयापात्र, क्षोभपात्र, दानपात्र, प्रीतिपात्र, मोहपात्र.

पात्र नाचविणे To make dishes dance; to live prodigally and riotously. पात्रांत राख कालविणे (To mingle ashes with one's bread.) To mar or damage the livelihood or subsistence of. पात्रावरून उडविणे To deprive (a person) of his means of living. पात्रीं बसणे To sit down to the dishes; to sit at meat. पात्रे पुजणे To offer but little food on the dishes. पात्रे वाढणे To lay the dishes for a meal. Hence fig. To set in order and preparation for; to lay out the apparatus and make all ready.

पात्रवस्त्र *n* Vessels and clothes, dishes and garments comprehensively; domestic or common-life necessities. [or prostitute.]

पात्रा *f* (पात्र *S*) A dancing girl; a courtesan

पात्रूट or ड *m* (Commonly पाथरवट) A stone-breaker.

पात्रेसमित *c* *S* (Attached to the dishes.) A term for a parasite, sponger, trencher-fly, love-feast. 2 Applied also to a Drone or idle eater.

पात्तर or पात्तार *m* W Trust, confidence, belief of, reliance upon. [row &c.]

पाथ *f* पांथ *f* C (Commonly पांत *q. v.*) A line or पांथ *a* S Relating to the road or way; a way-farer or traveler. [A road or way.]

पांथ *m* (पथ, or by mistake of the sense of पांथ *S*) पाथर *f* (پتھر *H*) A large, flat, smooth stone, to wash clothes upon, to sit upon in ablutions, to grind or bruise peppers upon &c. 2 *m* (Esp. in poetry.) A stone in general.

पाथरआंबटी *f* A plant which shoots in the rains from the Dzambotri or Red laterite.

पाथरफोड *m* sometimes पाथरफोद्या *m* (پتھر پھوڑ *H*) A bird, the stone-pecker. 2 *unc* A stone splitter or breaker.

पाथरवट sometimes पाथरट or ड, पाथरुट or ड *m* (पाथर Stone, वटविणे To form, mould &c.) A caste or an individual of it. They are splitters and hewers of stones. 2 A bird, the stone-pecker.

पाथरा *m* (पंक्ति *S* through पात) A line (of reaped corn, tobacco-plants &c.) lying to dry, a swath. [Elephantophus scaber.]

पाथरी *f* sometimes पाथरा *m* A wild pot-herb, पाथरी *f* (Dim. of पाथर) A small washing slab, condiment-slab &c.

पांथरी *f* (Properly पाणथरी *q. v.*) The spleen &c. पांथस्थ *c* (Corruptly formed out of पथ & स्थ) A traveler or wayfarer. [2 *f* C See पांत.]

पांथा *m* P (पथ *S*) A way, manner, method, mode. पाथिक *a* S pop. पांथिक or पांथीक *a* Wayfaring; a traveler. [cern.]

पाथी or पांथी *f* A share of some common con-पांथी *f* (पाती) The team of bullocks at a treading floor. Ex. (हनुमंत) पुच्छपांथी फिरवोतसे. Used sometimes in other senses of पाती.

पाथीदार or पांथीदार *c* A shareholder or associate in a joint concern.

पाथेय *n* (S) Provisions for a journey, viaticum. 2 A particular shrāddh amongst the obsequial rites. [lock of a treading team.]

पांथा *m* C (पांथ Line or row.) The head-bul-पाद *m* (पर्दन *S*) Ventris crepitus. 2 (S) A foot. 3 A fourth or quarter. 4 A foot of a shlok or quatrain. 5 The quadrant of a circle.

पांद *f* A lane through a village or between fields or enclosures. [man &c.), obeisance.]

पादयहण *n* (S) Touching the feet (of a Brāh-पादचारी *a* (S) That travels on foot, a pedestrian, a walker.

पादचाल *f* Going on foot, walking. The nom. is little used: the common cases are पादचालीने & पादचाली With foot-exercise; with, by, through, or in walking.

पादकाया *f* (S) A person's shadow measured by the foot, to determine the hour of the day. Disting. from शंकुकाया.

पादडणे *v c* (पादणे) To work hard; to make to toil and tug, fag and drudge.

पादडा *m* (पादडणे) Rigorous exaction of labor; working hard; working so as to break down. *v* काड & घाल *g.* of o. 2 Exhaustion or prostration through being overworked. *v* निघ *g.* of s.

पादणे *v i* (पर्दन *S*) To break wind, *pedo*.

पादवाण *n* S A defence in general for the feet, —shoes, sandals, stockings &c.

पाददाहवात *m* or पाददाह *m* S Disorder of the humor वात consisting in Burning of the feet.

पादस्थास *m* S Setting or placing of the feet, stepping. [ता न्गोनि आलिंगी.]

पादप *m* S A tree. Ex. आपदे पाषाण पादप. सी-

पादपाश *m* S A footrope (for cattle or horses). 2 An anklet (of bells &c.)

पादपोड *m* S A footstool.

पादपूरण *n* (S) The completion or filling up of a stanza &c. 2 A common name of six letters (वू, हि, च, झ, ह, वै) appropriated by poetic necessity to complete the feet of a wanting stanza. 3 fig. An expletive. 4 fig. Filling up of an hiatus or gap: also matter so serving.

पादप्रणाम *m* S Bowing down to the feet.

पादप्रहार *m* S A kick.

पादपृष्ठ *m* (S) The instep. [feet.]

पादबंधन *n* (S) Any shackle or fastening for the पादरटाण *f* C (पादरा & घाण) The foetor proceeding from a पादरा.

पादरधिहार्द *f* (पादरा &c.) Boasting, bluster, the gasconade or vaporing of a coward.

पादरफुसका *a* Light, worthless, contemptible, dastardly—a person: weak, slight, frail, flimsy—an article or a substance. [stockings &c.]

पादरक्षा *f* S Any protection for the feet,—shoes, पादरा *a* (पादणे) Given to breaking of wind.

Pr. पादस्थास वालाचे मोस. 2 fig. Cowardly; a funkier. 3 Epithet of किडा and applied (from his constantly making foetid emissions) to a brownish sort of beetle; otherwise called पिंगूळ. 4 Applied, fig. in the sense Feeble, fragile, infirm, unsubstantial, unsolid, insignificant, to buildings, things, business, counsels, speech, persons.

पादरीमानी *f* The name of a plant.

पादलग्न *a* S Embracing or clasping the feet of.

पादविणे *v c* (Active or causal of पादणे) To cause to break wind. 2 fig. To work hard; to knock up or exhaust through working. 3 To beat in play.

पादशाहा *m* (پادشاہ *P*) A king. Used of the Muhammadan kings or emperors.

पादशाही *a* (پادشاہی *P*) Granted by, suitable to, pertaining or relating to the Muhammadan kings; —used esp. of मोहर, सनद, शिक्षा, परवाना, रिवाज, शिरका, डौल, सरंजाम &c. 2 Kingly or royal; and, freely, grand, fine, superb, splendid, noble &c. Pr. मन पा. पण देव गांडू. 3 Used with nouns of a certain class in the general sense Exceeding, extraordinary, superlative &c.; as पादशाही जुलूम or जवरी Monstrous tyranny; पादशाही लबाडी Extreme lying; पादशाही कारखाना-कारभार-मुलूक-पीक-आमदनी &c.

पादशाही *f* पादशाहत *f* (پادشاہت *P*) The kingly office or dignity, royalty: also the reign or sway of a king. Pr. पादशाहास पादशाही झाली म्हणून पिंजान्याने तार तोडून ये. [feet.]

पादशेथ *m* S Gouty or other swelling of the पादघाण *f* (पादणे & घाण) The foetor of ventris crepitus. [the foot.]

पादसंवाहन *n* S Rubbing (gently) of the leg or पादसेवन *n* S Service of the feet (of the idol in a temple); i. e. washing, anointing, rubbing &c. See नवविधामक्ति. Hence service generally.

पादस्फोट *m* S A kibe or a chilblain, any crack or opening in the foot.

पादहर्ष *m* S Tingling of the feet or a foot.

पादक्रांत *a* (S) Trodden under foot; overrun by the foot; traversed or traveled—a country or a space: subdued—an enemy.

पादांगुली *f* S A toe.

पादांगुष्ठ *m* S A great toe.

पादाडणे *v c* (Better पादडणे *q. v.*) To work hard. पांदी or घो *f* (Better पाणद) A lane through a village or betwixt fields.

पादुका *f* (S) A shoe or slipper; but, popularly, clogs or wooden shoes; also an impression of a foot on stone, worshiped as the trace of some god or Guru. [aperient salt. See बिडलवण.]

पादेलोण *n* Black salt, a factitious, tonic, and पादोदक *n* (S पाद & उदक) Water in which have been washed or dipped the feet of a Brāhman or other holy personage. [Washing the feet.]

पाद्य *n* (S) Water &c. for cleaning the feet. 2 पाद्याचे घालणे or करणे fig. To kick and thump soundly.

पाद्यार्थ *n* (S पाद्य & अर्थ) Water presented (to a Brāhman, a guest &c.) to wash hands and feet.

पान *n* (पर्ण *S*) A leaf. 2 By eminence. The leaf of Piper betel; and, by synecdoche, the roll of this leaf with betelnut, spices, and lime, to be chewed. 3 A leaf of a book. 4 A sheet of paper. 5 A leaf or plate of metal foil. 6 A leaf-form ornament, to be bound on the forehead of children, or around the neck of man or woman, or neck or forehead of a horse. 7 A single dhotar, one of a pair. 8 A petal of the flower केतकी. 9 A single card of a pack. 10 The blade of a weapon or tool. 11 (Because the फण or hood resembles a leaf.) A covert term for a snake (not for नाग solely, but for a snake generally). *v* लाग, चाव *acc.* of o.; there being generally reference to biting. 12 (For साहुटोचे पान) The cross-piece receiving the ends of the rafters. 13 A common term for the portions of the parapet or battlement of a fort intervening between the embrasures. (Because of the form of a leaf of the पिंपल.) 14 A kind of grass. Used medicinally for its emollient and diluent properties. Called in Sanskrit एरका. 15 The skin-head of the tabor called सबळ.

पानावर पान टाकणे-घालणे-ढेवणे To smother, suppress, hush up. Ex. त्या कज्याची चौकशी काही न करितां छाने उगीच पानावर पान टाकले or घातले. पानावर पान ढेवणे To conceal or keep obscure or ambiguous. (छा-त्या-मज-तुज)-वांचून पान घालत नाही (Without him, me, thee &c. not a leaf flutters.) Expresses the indispensableness or extreme importance of. Gen. xli. 44. पांचा पानांचाविडा or पांचा पानांचीपट्टीदेणे To present five Betel-leaves and one Areca-nut (to a Surdar &c. in token of commission to some service). Hence To dismiss. पाने पुजणे To serve or lay scanty victuals upon the dining leaves. पुढले पान ओढू नये or पुढल्या पानास माती घालून नये Strive not to deprive another of his bread. पुढे वाढलेल्या पानास लात मारणे To reject offers of kindness; to slight benefits in possession; to quarrel with one's bread and butter. 2 To die suddenly in the prime of life and height of prosperity.

पान *n* (S) Drinking. Esp. in comp. as अमृत-पान, मधुपान, रसपान, क्षीरपान. 2 (Abridged from मद्यपान or सुरापान, or by eminence.) Drinking spirituous or vinous liquors.

पानअवळा *m* पानअवळी *f* A small thorny and fruitbearing tree, Flacourtia sapida or Jangomas. Grah. [place for water-pitchers.]

पानई *f* (पाणी Water. Vulgar in the Desh.) A पानक *n* S An acidulated drink in general,—lemonade, tamarind-water &c.

पानउतारा, पानकापड, पानकाळ or ला, पानकोवडा, पानघोणस, पानचक्की, पानचट, पानचूच, पानजवाई, पानढाळ, पानथरी, पानथळ These, being compounds with पाणी, are better written पाणउतारा &c.

पानकातर *n* पानकापे *n* C An instrument for cutting plantain-leaves.

पानगा *m* dim. पानगी *f* (पान Leaf.) Dough

spread over a leaf, and rolled up and thrown into the fire to be baked. [term for an इरलें.]

पानघाँगडे *n* (A leafy blanket or mantle.) A

पानझाड *n* C A plant that springs or grows from a leaf. [a book, a half-sheet of paper &c.]

पानट *n* (Contemptuous form of पान) A leaf of पानडो *f* (पान) An ornament for the front of the neck of females. [diviner.]

पानडो or चा *a* (Commonly पानाडी) A water-pानताडी *f* A bundle of those leaves which are used as plates and dishes. [village &c.]

पानद *f* (Preferably पाणद) A lane through a पानदान *n* A vessel to hold the betel-leaf &c.

पानपट्टो *f* A roll of betel-leaf with its accompaniments,—betel-nut, cardamoms &c. 2 A few leaves of betel doubled together (to be presented to any one). 3 The piece to which the ends of the rafters are nailed.

पानपचावळ *f* A term for the business or department of providing, storing up, laying out &c. the leaves used in a household as plates and dishes.

पानपात्र *n* (S) A drinking vessel gen. [*v* पाह.]

पानपूड *n* A case of bamboo, palm-leaves &c.; to hold betel-leaf.

पानपेंडा or डा *m* A load of those leaves which are used as plates and dishes. See under खोतवेड.

पानपोई or पानपोय *f* A scandent shrub. It is medicinal for cattle. Its leaves, on being rubbed on the hands, impart a red tinge.

पानपोत *f* An ornament for the neck of females.

पानबाजो or जू *f* The high cards of a pack excepting the king and vizier.

पानबाळो *f* An ear-ornament,—a leaf-form bit of gold with pearls &c. [&c.]

पानबुडी, पानबुचा, पानलोड Properly पाणबुडी पानबार *n* An ornament of gold and imbedded gems for the hair of the forehead of a child.

पानभारा *m* A load of dining or dish leaves.

पानसळा *m* A betel-leaf-plantation.

पानरट *n* See पानट.

पानवटा or डा or था *m* Preferably पाणवटा. A watering place &c. Ex. अवलो तळमळोत मनीं॥ पानवटा सांगे गाव्हार्णी॥

पानवेल *f* The betel-plant, Piper betel.

पानवेलखळो *f* The hole or the hollow way for the water supplied to a betel-plantation.

पानसडे *n* A bag, box, or dish to contain betel-leaf, betel-nut, cardamoms &c. [पान.]

पानसर *n* A sort of cloak, made of the grass

पानसरा & पानसरको See पाणसरा & पाणसरको.

पानसरडे & पानसापूड See पाणसरडे & पाणसापूड.

पानसळ or पानसाळ *f* A mason's level.

पानसळई *f* An implement of the goldsmith.

पानसांखळो *f* (Chain of the leaves.) An index of contents.

पानसावर *f* Flat-jointed or broad-bladed prickly pear. Contrad. from कांडे सावर.

पानसुपारी *f* A term, by synecdoche, for betel-leaf and all the ingredients composing the roll. 2 fig. A small bribe; a few rupees (to stir up or refreshen the memory of).

पाना *a* R W (पाणी Water.) Turned yellowish and musty by rain falling upon it after being stacked, or after it had ripened in the field—corn. Hence पानेतांदूळ *m* *pl* Rice so spoiled.

पानाडो or चा *a* A water-diviner, one who can direct where to dig for water.

पानारी *m* (पान) A class of people or an individual of it. They employ themselves in bringing loads of leaves for dishes and plates at meals.

पानी *a* S That drinks. In comp. as मद्यपानी, क्षीरपानी, अमृतपानी. [Used as *sn* Water.]

पानीय *a* S (Proper or suitable) to be drunk. 2 पानेणें *vi* R W (पाणी) To be spoiled by rain falling up it in a state of maturity—rice &c.

पान्हेणें or पान्हेविणें, sometimes पान्हेणें *vc* (पान्हा) To let down the milk into her udder—a cow &c. from maternal yearnings or on seeing food.

पान्हेवण *n* (पान्हेविणें) Food &c. placed before (a cow or buffalo) to induce the milk into her udder. 2 fig. A present to mollify or conciliate; a douceur or bribe.

पान्हेवणकरीण *f* A cow, buffalo &c. from which milk is never to be obtained except through the exhibition of पान्हेवण.

पान्हा *m* (प्रखव S) Descent of milk into the udder (of a beast) from maternal yearnings &c. Applied familiarly to the filling with milk of the breast of a woman. *v* फुट, and, in. con., ये. Ex. गायीला पान्हा आला; also खन दाटून फुटला पान्हा॥ नेचीं ढाळी अशुजीवना॥. 2 fig. The meltings of tenderness or compassion: also relenting.

खाजवून पान्हा आणणें To force or provoke sympathy, affection, concern &c. पान्हा घालणें-साडणें-पळविणें—गायीलें &c. To withdraw her milk from the udder—a cow &c.

पान्हा *a* & पान्हेतांदूळ *m* *pl* See under पाना.

पान्हाचेर or पान्हेचेर *c* (पान्हा & चोर Thief.) That withholds or refuses her milk—a milch animal.

पाप *n* (S) Sin, crime, wickedness, vice: also a sin or a crime. Ex. पापापाखून ईश्वरक्षोभ ईश्वर-क्षोभापाखून नरकप्राप्ति नरकप्राप्तोपाखून स्वर्गनाश. Note. The best rendering of this word is Demerit or an act of demerit, as of पुण्य the best rendering is Merit or an act of merit; for of SIN (moral depravity or corruption) or of a sin (an outgoing of depravity in act or volition), or of Holiness (moral rectitude), or of an act or a volition proceeding from it, the Hindús have very feeble and indistinct conception. The word पाप however does sometimes bear the sense of Sin or a sin, but the word पुण्य that of Holiness, godliness, or moral goodness, never. 2 Applied also to an evil intent or evil suspicion. Ex. मनांत कांहीं पाप आलेंचें वाटतें; त्यानें चोरलें नसेल कीं असें माझ्या मनांत पाप आलें. 3 Applied also to a wicked or a troubling person, a pest, a plague; also to a difficulty, a strait, a scrape.

तो पाप देणार नाही पुण्य कोटून देणार? An inquiry forcibly descriptive of miserliness. पाप (तुझें, त्याचें &c. तुला, त्याला &c.) उभें राहिलच Be sure (thy, his &c.) sin will find (thee, him &c.) out. Numb. xxxii. 23, 1 Kings xvii. 18. पाप खाणें in. con. To suffer the gnawings of remorse or compunction. पाप बोंब देऊन (or माहून) उडतें Sin starts up or breaks forth crying aloud (against thee, him &c.) Also, in this sense, आचें पाप त्याचे पुढें (येऊन नाचतें &c.) पापाचा वांटा उचलणें To sustain the (wretched) allotment of sin. Applied to a person of endless troubles and afflictions;—these being ascribed to his wickedness in a former birth. पापानें पाय धुतलेला (Whose foot is washed in sin.) One exceedingly sinful or wicked. Also पापानें पाय धुणें To wash one's foot or steps in sin. Job. xxix. 6.

पापकर्मी *a* (S) Evil-doing, maleficent, wicked.

पापकष्ट *m* *pl* (S) Great pains or labor; heavy toiling and drudging. *v* कर. Spoken in anger or vexation. Ex. म्यां पापकष्टानें स्वयंपाक केला तो कुत्र्यानें विटाळला.

पापकष्टें With much ado; with fagging and weary working.

पापखाण *f* (A mine of sin.) A term for a Monster of iniquity or wickedness.

पापग्रह *m* (S) An evil or inauspicious planet, as Mars, Saturn, the Sun (classed by the Hindús amongst the planets): also any ill-omened conjunction or aspect of the heavenly bodies.

पापड *m* (परपट S) A thin crisp cake made of the flour of उडोद or other pulse, with spices, a sort of wafer-cake.

पापडखार *m* (पापड & खार. Because used in making पापड) Impure carbonate of soda.

पापडपोड *n* Flour (esp. of the pulse उडोद) in preparation for पापड, चटनी &c.

पापडो *f* (पापड) A thin crisp cake made of rice-flour and spices, and fried. 2 The cream or film on the surface of boiling sugarcane-juice: also a pat formed of this cream (molasses) skimmed. 3 A pavement of flat stones. 4 A pat of wheaten flour and molasses fried.

पापणो *f* (पक्ष्म S through پپنی H) An eyelid.

पापताप or पापसंताप *m* (S) The anguish, distress, or trouble of sin. [or द्रा.]

पापदरा or द्रा *m* Commonly पापुदरा or पापोदरा पापदृष्टि *f* (S) A sinful look; a look with lascivious desire or evil intent: also attrib. evil-eyed.

पापदेष्टा *a* S That hates sin.

पापनिरास *m* S The putting away of sin.

पापपिंड *m* (S Because at this time the impure blood of the mother is flowing off.) A term for the foetus or conception of a woman whilst रज-खला (menstruous). [disposed.]

पापबुद्धि *a* (S) पापमति *a* (S) Evil-minded, sinfully

पापभीर *a* (S) corruptly पापभेक *a* Fearing to sin; afraid of sin.

पापवृत्ति *f* पापराशि *m* पापरूप or पापस्वरूप *n* (S पाप Sin, वृत्ति Image, राशि Heap, स्वरूप The very image of, Sin impersonate.) Terms for an atrocious sinner.

पापलिष्ट *m* The name of a white sea-fish.

पापवासना *f* (S) An unholy or a sinful desire.

पापवेळ *f* A period comprised betwixt 11 at night and 3 in the morning. It is unsuitable for sacred or holy works.

पापसंग्रह *m* (S) An accumulation of sins.

पापसंताप *m* (S) The burning pain or torment of sin.

पापा *ind* A term of fondness for a little child: also a child's form of बाप for Father, Papa.

पापाचा बाप *m* (Because he, being the fountain, has to answer for the sins of his offspring). A term for the Natural father: in opp. to पुण्याचा बाप or धर्माचा बाप.

पापाचे पर्वत *m* *pl* (Mountains of sin.) Great and many sins. Ex. अपार जीव मारले॥ पापाचे पर्वत सांचले॥

पापाडो *f* Commonly and properly पापडी.

पापात्मा *m* (S The very soul or essence of sin, Sin itself.) An extremely sinful or wicked person.

पापापूर्व *n* S Moral desert of evil as springing from deeds of bad moral quality. See अपूर्व.

पापिष्ट *a* (S) पापी *a* (S) Sinful, wicked, vitious, depraved.

पापुदरा or द्रा *m* पापोडा or डा *m* पापोदरा or द्रा *m* A detached crust (as of a cake); the scab of a sore; a scale or peeling off (of the plaster of a wall, of the dung-smearing of a floor); an integument, envelope, or coating (as of the onion &c.)

पायाचें पितर *n* (The manes or ghost of a de-

funct sinner.) A term for a meagre and puny fellow; a starveling or shriveling.

पाफुडणे *vi* (पापड or पापुद्रा) To form into crusts, scales, peelings; to blister. 2 To fly into a passion or rage.

पांवर *f* A sort of silk cloth.

पामर, पामार, पामारी *f* A drill-plough. Used also, the seed-cases being removed, as a harrow.

पामळ *f* R A falling or issuing from in great numbers (as of flowers or fruits from a tree, of grain through a sieve &c.)

पामर *a* (S) Low, base, mean, abject. The reference is not to moral baseness but to lowness of

पामरी *f* A sort of silk cloth. [condition.

पामा *f* S Cutaneous eruption; herpes, scab, itch.

पाय *m* (पाद S) The foot. 2 The leg; the whole limb from the hip. 3 fig. The leg (of a couch, table &c.): the foot (of a mountain): the lower part of a writing-letter. 4 A fourth; but in this sense the Sanskrit words पाद & चरण are more common. 5 A round of a ladder.

आपले पाय माझ्या घरीं लागावे You must honor me with a visit. आपल्या पायांवर घोंडा पाडून घेणे or ओढून घेणे To be the author of one's own trouble.

घोऱ्याच्या or हत्तीच्या पायीं येणे आणि मुंगीच्या पायीं जाणे To come swiftly but depart slowly;—used of sickness, trouble, adversity; and, with conversion of the clauses, of riches. चवु पायांनीं or दोघे पायांनीं उतरणे To be born with the four legs or with two legs white—a colt or calf. जळता पाय जाळणे To persist doggedly in an undertaking though ruin be apparent. त्या पायींच Instantly; at that moment. पाय उचलणे To quicken one's step; to stretch out; to lift up one's legs. पाय उतारा or त्या आणणे or येणे (To take down or to come down a peg, a notch, a step.) To humble or to be humbled. पाय काढणे To draw up and favor a lame leg. 2 To withdraw one's self from a business. पाय खोडणे To kick and toss about (as in dying); to sprawl: also to draw up the legs close (as in bed or lying). पाय घेणे To feel an impulse to go; to take towards. Ex. त्या कामाला माझा पाय घेत नाही. पाय घरणे To go to for protection or support; to supplicate humbly. 2 g. of s. To have one's leg affected with rheumatism or cramp. पाय धुकन or फुकून टाकणे or ठेवणे To act with great circumspection and caution; to look before you leap. पाय न घरणे g. of s. To be runabout, restless, inconstant. पाय पसरणे To establish one's self freely and fully; to establish one's power far and wide. Pr. भट्टास दिव्ही ओसरी भट्ट पाय पसरो. पाय फांसटणे (To scrub or wear away the feet.) To trudge or tramp. A phrase of anger. Ex. कांहीं लाभ नसतां उगीच पाय फांसटीत चार कोस जातो कोण? पाय फोडणे To digress; to wander from the subject; to talk prolixly or diffusely. पाय भुईशीं लागणे or पाय लागणे g. of s. To obtain a footing. पाय सोकळा करणे To free one's self from embarrassments. 2 To take the exercise of walking; to stretch the legs. पाय मोडणे To get infirm or weak—the feet. 2 To dispirit or dishearten (from a project or undertaking): also to be dispirited. 3 To stop, mar, quash, quell, put down. पाय वळणे g. of s. To be turned to another—the affections. पाय वाहणे To feel an impulse to go; to take towards. पाय शिचणे g. of o. To swear by the feet of. (Because the swearing person holds himself as less than the meanest part of the other.) पायाचा गू पायीं पुचणे Let not a dirty work rise and extend its dir-

tininess above, but dispose of it there and then.

पायांचा जाळ or पायींची आग or पायांचें पित्त मसृकास जाणे To be filled with fury; to be all in a blaze.

पायांचा मोचा &c. See पायांची वाहण &c. पायांची घूळ माझ्या घरीं झाडावी A polite way of asking one to call. पायाची वळ भागविणे To go on a fruitless errand. पायांची वाहण पायांतच बरी (डोकीवर चढवून नये) Low or mean (things or persons) are well enough in their own places. पायांजवळ येणे g. of o. In humble or reverential phraseology. To call upon; to come to. पायांनं जेवणे or खाणे (To eat with one's foot, instead of the hand.) To be idiotic or grossly foolish. पायां पडणे g. of o. To supplicate or implore humbly and earnestly: also, generally, to request or solicit. पायांपाशीं पाहणे To look only at the near side or part; to be near-sighted. पायाला or पायांत अढी पडणे To have one leg crossing the other. An indication in man or horse of old age or of debility. पायांला खुंया येणे g. of s. To have one's legs stiff from sitting. पायांवर कुचीं मांजरे घालणे g. of o. To beseech (a person to rise and do the matter desired) with many entreaties and much earnestness. पायावर पाय टाकून निजणे To sleep or lie in lordly ease or unconcern. पायांवर पाय देणे To follow close upon the heels of. पायावर भोवरा पडणे-असणे g. of s. To become or be very roving or restless. पायाशीं पाय बांधून बसणे To dun unintermittingly. पायांस कुचें बांधणे To be very abusive. पायांस भिंगरी or भोवरा असणे g. of s. To be of a roving disposition; to be a gadabout or runabout. पायांस वाहण बांधणे or बांधलेला असणे To be ever on the tramp; to be a gadabout. पायीं On foot, afoot. 2 On account of; on the foot (or head) of; on the ground of, or for the sake of. पायीं बांधणे (To tie to the foot of, as of an elephant.) To be ready to overcome. पायीं बुडविणे g. of o. To lay at one's feet; to sacrifice, devote, give up for or unto. Ex. तुमच्या पायीं म्यां सर्वस बुडविलें. भरल्या पायांचा Of whom the feet are yet dusty or dirty from the road. Ex. तू भरल्या पायांचा घरांत येऊं नको. भरल्या पायांनीं or पायीं भरलें With feet yet foul (unwashed or unwiped) from the road. Ex. सुलाच्या जेवणाच्या वेळेस कोणही पायीं भरलें आलें म्हणून आज हें मूल जेवित नाही; ज्या घरीं बाळंतोण आहे त्यांत एकाएकी पायीं भरलें जाऊं नये. Note. Demoniac visitation is apprehended through this misdemeanour of entering with foul feet. मागला पाय पुढें न घालू देणे To debar from stirring or budging a step (until compliance is yielded); to require it there and then. मागला पाय पुढें न ठेवणे To refuse to stir a step (without obtaining one's demand). मागील पाय पुढें नाही पुढील पाय मागे नाही Expresses firmness and stanchness; but, generally, doggedness or obstinacy. मागल्या पायीं At the second foot; on the advance of the hinder foot; i. e. quickly or soon—returning from an errand. *v* ये.

पायउतार *m* A ford. [fordable.

पायउतार *a* That may be crossed on foot, i. e. पायउतारां or राad On foot, afoot. *v* ये, जा, चाल.

पा० येणे-हाणे To be up, ready to abuse or quarrel.

पायक & पायकी See पाईक & पाइकी.

पायकल *f* (पाय & कल) Foot-labor or toil; trudging, tramping, plodding. *v* कर.

पायकला *m* A cultivator holding land at one village whilst residing at another. Also called पायका *m* Commonly पावका. [ओवडेकरी.

पायकाळा *m* (Whose legs are black.) A term for a common Shúdra; a common ploughman or laborer.

पायखाना *m* (پای خانه P) A jakes or privy.

पायखंड *n* पायखंडी *f* A log or cord connecting the leg and neck of an animal, or the two fore legs, to clog and confine it; hobbles.

पायगत *n* The foot of a bed. 2 The foot or bottom (of a hill, field &c.)

पा० घेणे To tighten the lashing of a bedstead by drawing it at the bottom. [fish, a weir.

पायगीर *m* A kind of basket used in catching

पायगुण *m* Luck; the luck, good or ill, attendant upon a man or beast, and upon those connected with him or it. In this sense there is also हातगुण, and the two are slightly distinguished. पायगुण refers to the luck appertaining to the person as coming or present: हातगुण to that accompanying the person's service or doing.

पायगोवा *m* C (पाय & गोवणे) Entanglement by the leg. 2 fig. A state of entanglement, embarrassment, or restriction.

पायघद्या *f* pl (पाय & घडी) The cloths which at a wedding are spread along from the place at which the bridegroom's party are alighted to the house of the bride; for the mother of the bridegroom to walk upon.

पायघोळ *a* (पाय & घोळणे To entangle.) Reaching down to the feet—a garment.

पायचळ *m* *f* An evil foot; the foot or the footfall of some ill-starred passenger on the road, or of some demon, as imagined to account for the failure of some experiment, the spoiling of some process, or the occurrence or the aggravation of some disorder.

पायचा or पायजा *m* (پاچه P) A leg of a pair of trowsers. 2 The foot of a mountain or hill.

पायचाल *f* Going on foot, pedestrianism, walking.

पायचाळा *m* Fidgeting with, or unmeaning movement of, the feet. 2 At the loom. The pedal and its ropes and connections; the whole machinery rising and falling with the motion of the foot. 3 An evil foot. See पायचळ.

पायचोरी *a* That draws up her hind leg during milking—a cow or buffalo. [long drawers.

पायजमा or पायजामा *m* (پاچه P) Trowsers or

पायजिभो *f* (پاچه P) An ornament for the feet (of females).

पायटा *m* (पाय & टाय) A step (as of a ladder): a notch for the foot (as up a Palm-tree, or down a well &c.) 2 A footpath or track. 3 fig. Regular course or traditional practice. *v* पड, लाग, बस. 4 (For पाटा) A common term for the pieces composing the periphery of a wheel, a fellow or felly.

पायटण or पायटणी *f* A step (viz. a projecting stone, a recess, a notch) for the foot.

पायठा *m* A fellow or felly, a member of the circumference of a wheel. 2 R A patch of level ground (not, as is usual, of the slope of a hill) burned and tilled.

पायंडा *m* (पाय) The very beginning; the incipient portion; the first traces and indications. 2 A notch cut in a tree by which to ascend it; or a hole scooped out of the side of a well to assist descent. 3 R The cord or twisted grass in which climbers of Palm-trees involve their feet. 4 also पायंडी *f* A step (as of a ladder).

पा० पाडणे-घालणे-करणे g. of o. To establish intercourse or a footing with. Also पा० पडणे or होणे g. of s. To be established.

पायणू *a* C (पाय) Raised in soft marshy ground prepared by treading it—rice, Náchná &c.

पायतण or न *n* (पादचाण *S*) Shoes. The word is vulgar. 2 Applied in the Konkani to sandals.

पायतांदूळ *m pl* At Shúdra-weddings. Cleaned rice is put into two पांटी or शिपतर or पत्रावळ &c; the bridegroom and bride are made to stand, each upon one of the piles; and in that position the लग्न or marriage-junction is effected by the officiating जोशी or भट, of whom this rice becomes a perquisite. By him it is ordinarily transferred to the सहार. In some districts, cleaned rice (or wheat or जोधळे) is cast by the company, at the very moment of लग्न, upon the bodies of the bridegroom and bride. This, being gathered up afterwards at their feet, is called पायतांदूळ, and is a perquisite of the वेसकर सहार.

पायते *n* (पादांत *S* through پاینتی *H*) also पायतर *n* पायतरा *m* पायता *m* पायथर *n* पायथरा *m* पायथा *m* पायथे *n* The foot of a bed. 2 The foot or bottom (of a hill, field, garden).

पायथण or न Commonly पायतण. [infantry.

पायदळ *n* Troops serving on foot, footbands,

पायदाज *n* A foot-mat. Commonly made out of the pendulous filaments of the सुरमाड.

पायधरणी *f* (Seizing the feet.) Earnest and humble entreaty.

पायधूल *f* Dust of the feet. A term assumed for one's self in excess of abjectness or humility.

पा० झाडणें with वर of o. To visit or call upon. Ex. मज गरिबावर पा० झाडोत जा.

पायपांटी *f* The पांटी or शिपतर &c. containing the rice on the occasion called पायतांदूळ.

पायपांटीचे तांदूळ *m pl* See पायतांदूळ.

पायपिटी or पायपोट *f* (पाय & पिटणें) Excessive and fatiguing walking; trudging or tramping about; trotting about. *v* कर.

पायपुसणें *n* पायपुसे *n* A foot-mat.

पायपोश or स *m* (پاپوش *P*) A shoe or slipper. Pr. कोण्हाचा पा० कोण्हाचा पायी नाहीं (Nobody has on his own shoes.) All is medley and confusion.

पा० तुटला-गेला-जळला Phrases corresponding with It matters not a straw. पा० दांतीं धरणें To seek (protection, pardon &c.) with the utmost self-abasement. पा० मारणें To treat contumeliously and disgracefully. पायपोसासारिखें तोंड करणें To look glum and sour; to be down in the mouth.

पायपोसाखाज *c* (Slipper-eater, i. e. slipper-beaten.) A term for a light, mean, shameless, disreputable fellow.

पायपोसगिरी *f* (پاپوش & گری *P*) Smart beating with a shoe or slipper; esp. of two parties. *v* कर, मांड, चाल. [a slipper in its form.

पायपोसपोहरा *m* A pail somewhat resembling

पायपोसापायपोशी *f* General or reciprocal slipper-beating.

पायपोळ *m f* The burning of the feet (as in walking over hot rocks, sand &c). Hence by meton. The time of noon; or the heated and scorching state of the ground. Ex. रव्हा पा० झाळी आहे संध्याकाळी कां जाना? [cian's fee.

पायफोडणी *f* (पाय & फोडणें) A visiting physi-

पायबंद *m* (پابند *P*) The hinder leg-rope of a horse. 2 fig. A clog, fetter, encumbrance.

पायभार *m* The infantry of an army: as disting. from अश्वभार, कुंजरभार, रथभार.

पायमर्दी *f* (پامردی *P*) Vigorous and energetic walking; active bustling about. *v* चे, कर. Note. This word seems but little known in the sense of Courage, valor, resolution, which it bears in Persian.

पायमल्ली-मल्ली-माली-मेली *f* (پایمالی *P* Treading under foot.) Devastation and ravages; treading and trampling (as by marauders of a country, by cattle of a field &c. &c.) Both the act and the state produced by it. *v* कर, हो. 2 fig. Contumelious or contemptuous treatment. *v* कर, हो.

पायमांडा *m* (Poetry.) See पायघद्या.

पायमार्ग *m* A foot-path. 2 A road by land: opp. to जलमार्ग.

पायमोड *f* Detaining or stopping one from journeying or walking: also such detained or stopped state.

पायमोडे *n* *C* (पाय & मोडणें. Leg-breaker.) Any dispiriting, disheartening, deterring occurrence (to one embarked upon or meditating some undertaking); a blast to one's hopes and prospects. 2 Applied generally to the crosses, obstructions, and impediments of life. Ex. जे पार असळ चालू लागले म्हणजे खोकला पडसें असीं अनेक पायमोडी येतात.

पा० घेणें To draw back fearfully (from an undertaking). [F. nitida?

पायर *m f* (Or पाईर) A tree of the genus Ficus,

पायरव *m* *C* (पाय & रव) A footfall. 2 or पायरवा *m* An evil foot. See पायचळ.

पायरव *m* (پيروی *P*) Intercourse with; frequent going to and from.

पायरवणें *v i* *C* (पायरव) To be spoiled or disordered by पायरव or पायचळ. 2 *R* To be seen or heard of;—used of something lost or stray.

पायरस्ता *m* A foot-path. 2 A road by land.

पायरचाट *m* dim. पायरचाटी *f* A waterwheel worked with the feet.

पायरी *f* (पाय) A step (of a flight of steps or stairs, of a ladder &c.) 2 fig. Rank, grade, station. 3 Amongst Kárkúns. A stage or cutting of a quill (in making a pen). There is a first and a second. 4 Amongst leather-workers. A division of a hide.

आपल्या पा० वर असणें or आपली पा० धरणें or बाळगणें To be in or to keep in one's proper sphere, post, place. पा० चा घोडा होणें or होऊन पडणें To be fixed fast in one's post or proper place. पा० नें ठेवणें To keep a person in his proper order or grade. पा० भरणें *g.* of *s.* (पापाचो-पुण्याचो-भोगाचो-सुखादुःखाचो &c.) To have full or to fill up one's measure (of sin, merit &c.) पा० वर पाय देणें or पा० स पाय लावणें (To have the foot upon the step.) To assert equality with, or to entrench or encroach upon, a superior; to presume, or to be arrogant or insolent. पा० मोडणें or टाकणें To quit one's proper order, grade, sphere.

पायरी *f* or पायरा *m* *C* (Usually पाईर) A tree of the genus Ficus.

पायलाग *m* A plague incident to cattle It attacks the foot and mouth. *v* चे. 2 Demoniac visitation of a female. Supposed to arise from the demon's having trodden in her steps whilst she was proceeding to bathe &c., or on her re-entering into the house.

पायली *f* A measure of four sher (पक्का or कच्चा). Pr. आण पा० करू दे वायली Go to, let us eat and enjoy ourselves. 2 *C* The socket of a millstone. 3 In Khándesh the पायली is forty-eight sher. See under डोळा.

आपलो पा० भरणें To regard self; to fill one's own measure. पा० भरणें *g.* of *s.* To have one's measure (i. e. the measure of one's iniquities, the period of one's life or of one's prosperous circumstances &c.) filled. पा० चा पसा करणें-होणें To make—or to become—a handful out of four sher. Used

where crimping, cabbaging, or illicit appropriation is charged or suspected. Also, generally, to reduce, or to be reduced, exceedingly. पा० चे पंधरा (Fifteen to a páyli.) A term for a light, insignificant fellow.

पायवट *f* (पाय & वटणें) Marks of feet upon a road showing it to be frequented. 2 Properly पायवाट.

पायवटणें *v i* (पायवट) To appear well trodden—a road. 2 To be trodden by frequently—a road.

पायवणी *n* (पाय & पाणी) Water in which have been washed or dipped the feet of a Bráhmaṇ or other holy personage. Ex. कोणी राम देखिला साजा॥ त्याचे पा० मज पाजा॥.

पायवंस *n* *R* पायांस *n* *R* The foot of a bed.

पायवाट *f* A foot-path. 2 A road by land: as opp. to the way by water.

पायशिरकाव *m* (Getting the foot in.) Getting a footing or an entrance, lit. fig.: also footing or entrance got.

पायस *n* *S* A dish made of rice, milk, and sugar.

पायच्छटा *a* (पाय & छुटणें) Light of foot, fleet, nimble, agile.

पायखार *a* (Inelegant. Mounted on feet.) That walks; a pedestrian or footman.

पायळा *m* A small कोयता or wood-bill.

पायळी *f* A grass-sickle.

पाया *m* (पाय) A foundation or basis, lit. fig. (of a building, business, work). *v* घाल, पड. 2 The bottom or foot of a hill. 3 In surveying &c. Base.

पायाखायला *a* *C* (That is under one's foot.) Snaky, infested with snakes;—epithet of a jungle or a road.

पायाखायलें *n* *C* A covert or allusive term for the फुरसें or for a snake; also for a snake-bite.

पायाखालची वाट *f* A road well-trodden by and well-known to. [ful at walking.

पायाचा जड *a* Heavy of foot; feeble or unskilful. पायांचा नरस *a* (Of soft legs, i. e. having the plump and softly-rounded legs of woman.) A term for a neuter.

पायांचा पारवा *m* (A pigeon as to the feet.) A term for a person swift of foot or capable of much walking.

पायाचा फटकळ *a* Given to kicking—a beast.

पायाची करंगळी *f* The little toe.

पायांचा पोळ्या *f pl* Feet burned (i. e. made as cakes baked upon the girdle) by walking over hot ground. *v* हो, करून घे.

पायापुरती वाहण कापणारा *a* (Cutter out of the sandal exactly according to the foot.) A term for a close and sparing person; niggard, stintard, hunk, snudge.

पायांपैस *f* Room or free space for the foot. Used esp. with neg. con. and in reference to extreme crowdedness.

पायाशुद्ध *a* Of firm, regular, correct foundation or commencement—a building, a business.

पायांस *n* *R* The foot of a bed.

पायाळ or ढळ *a* (पाय) That is born with the legs foremost. Held to be endowed with certain superhuman powers (as of discovering thefts or rogueries): also held to be peculiarly in danger from and apprehensive of lightning.

पायांचा पारवा *m* See पायांचा पारवा.

पायीत *n* (पादांत *S* through پاینت *H*) The foot of a bed; the place of the feet. 2 The foot or bottom (of a hill, field &c.)

पायु *n* *S* The anus.

पार *m* (*S*) The end, bottom, limit, lit. fig.; the farther side; the concluding bound; the ut-

most reach or extent. Ex. नदी, समुद्र, माया, प्रपंच, ब्रह्म, इत्यादिकांचा पार. 2 C A ford, esp. of a salt-creek. 3 R A petty inlet from the sea. 4 The bank or mass raised around the पिंपळ, वड, and other trees.

पार *ad* On the other side; i. e. across, over, through, out of; as पार पडणे To get safely out of or through (a difficulty or a business): to arrive at completion; to be duly and fully executed—a work. पार पाडणे To convey across or over, lit. fig; to bring safely out of or through; to bring duly to completion. पार जाणे To go through, to transpire. 2 To arrive at the end contemplated, lit. fig. [three hours.

पार *m* (Corr. from प्रहर) A watch or period of पारई *f* A long iron bar ending in a point; a boring rod for stones; a bickern, a pitcher.

पारका *a* Commonly पारखा. Other &c.

पारकिडा *m* A worm causing a grievous disorder of the belly, incident to beasts. 2 The name of a little creature found in grass.

पारख *f* (परीक्षा *S* through پاره H) Examination or trial; reducing to experiment or putting to the test or standard. 2 Knowledge of or skill in determining upon. Used esp. of examining money.

पारखणावळ *f* पारखाई *f* (पारख or پاره H) The price or cost of examining a sum of money, *shroffage*.

पारखणी *f* (Verbal of पारखणे) Examining (of money): examining, testing, or trying gen.

पारखणे *v c* (पारख) To examine (money). 2 To try or examine; to bring to the test or proof.

पारखणे सुलाखणे *v c* To examine and assay; to test and try; to judge and prove. A comprehensive formation to express General inspection, scrutiny, and consideration. The common form of use is the कन form (पारखून सुलाखून) preceding another verb (-पाहणे-देवणे-घेणे-देणे-आणणे &c.)

पारखा *a* (परकीय *S*) Other, foreign, not of one's own—a person: also strange, different, novel, new—a thing. 2 Strange or foreign unto. Much used in comp. as घरपारखा, गांव-देश-गत-जात-पारखा Strange to the house, village &c.

पारखी *a* (पारख) That examines accurately or judges of acutely; a connoisseur, critic, judge.

पारखीव *p* of पारखणे Examined;—used of coins or money.

पारंगत *a* (*S* पार End, गत Gone. Gone to the bottom of.) Thoroughly versed in; deeply skilled; adept, proficient. [crista galli.

पारंगम *m* (Commonly पांगारा) A tree, Erythrina पारंगीवारगीचा *a* Of, i. e. suitable for or demanding, turns, spells, bouts, reciprocal reliefs; as हे ओझे पारंगीवारगीचे आहे. पारंगीवारगीने By or with turns or spells; as हे ओझे पारंगीवारगीने नेले तर जाईल. These two cases are all that remain of the word पारंगीवारगी Alternation.

पारजक्त *m* (Corr. from पारिजातक *S*) The coral tree, Erythrina fulgens. 2 *n* The flower of it.

पारजापुरजा *m* (पुरजा by redup.) A scrap or a slip of paper. [pole of a tent or rowtie.

पारंजी *f* The circular board at the top of the पारडा *a* That is well advanced beyond her last bearing and is yet milch—a cow or buffalo: that is full-weaned and separate—the calf of such a mother: that has fully attained its goodness and strength, is well ripe and mellow—the milk of such animal. 2 Well-advanced towards maturity—a cocoanut.

पा० पाडणे To save, reserve, save out of and put by. पा० पडणे To be saved and put by.

पारंडा *m* The ridge and corners of a कप्पर or पारंडी *f* A young female buffalo. [thatch. पारडू *n* A buffalo-calf.

पा० गव्यांत बांधणे To cast some arduous business or grievous trouble upon. [churn-rope.

पारडे *n* A scale or dish of a balance. 2 The पारण *n* (*S*) पारणा *f* (*S*) pop. पारणे *n* Breaking of a fast. 2 fig. Feasting. Ex. झाली पारणा जळचरांची ॥

पारणे फडणे (or फिटणे) To gratify (or to be gratified) some longing or ardent desire.

पारणे *v i* W To agree with; to be nutritious or salutary unto;—used of articles of diet or regimen, or of medicines, air, water &c.

पारतंत्र्य *n* *S* (पर & तंत्र) Subjection, servitude, dependence.

पारत्रिक *a* *S* (परत्र Elsewhere.) Relating to the other world or to another place.

पारद *m* *S* Quicksilver.

पारद & पारदो Preferably पारध & पारधी.

पारदारिक *m* *S* (पर & दार) An adulterer.

पारदार्य *n* *S* Congress with another's wife; adultery on the part of a man. [देजी

पारंदोज & पारंदोजी Properly पारंदोज & पारारध *f* Hunting, fowling, shooting; venery or sports of the field. 2 Animals pursued in the field, game.

पारघी *a* (पारघ) That hunts or sports; a sportsman, a fowler. Pr. हातीं ससा तोच पा० He plays well who wins.

पारपत्य *n* (परि *prep* and पतत् *S*, or पर Other, and पति Master.) Punishment. *v* कर *g*. of *o*.

पारंपरिक *a* *S* Successional, consecutive, continuous, traditional. [Tradition.

पारंपर्य *n* *S* Continuous order or succession. 2 पारपळ, पारंपळ, पारपोळ, पारपोळ *a* *C* Roving or acting freely and wilfully.

पारंबा *m* *R* Commonly पारंबी Sig. I.

पारंबी *f* (पार & लोबणे) A common term for the descending shoots (of Ficus Indica &c.) which take root and re-ascend. Pr. शेंडी तुडे की पा० तुडे. 2 *R* W The kernel within a mango-stone.

पारमार्थिक *a* *S* (परम & अर्थ) Studious of divine knowledge and favor; spiritually-minded. 2 Relating to the Divine nature or to Truth; spiritual, sublime, excellent; supremely good, real, actual, true; relating to परमार्थ *q*. *v*.

पारमार्थिकभेद *m* *S* Actual or real (substantial, true, not illusory) species or kind: opp. to औपाधिकभेद Effected or emergent species; species produced by or dependent upon उपाधि *q*. *v*. Ex. ब्रह्म आणि जीव ह्या दोघांत औपाधिकभेद पा० नाही.

पारय *f* (Or पारई) A pointed iron bar, a bickern.

पारलौकिक *a* *S* Relating to परलोक the other or future world. [quarter.

पारवडा *m* *C* A division of a village; a part or पारवसा For this word and its compounds, पारवसा दोडका, पारवसा थुंका &c., See under पारोसा.

पारवा *m* (پروا H) Blue pigeon, Columba Cenas. 2 Used in comp. with such words as अंगरखा, पांगोडे, पातळ, श्रेला &c., signifying Párwá-colored; blue-pigeon-colored.

पारवी *f* पारवे *n* A garment or cloth of the color of the pigeon called पारवा. [A Parsee.

पारशी or सो *m* (पारसीक *S* through پارسى P) पारस *m* (پارس H) The philosopher's stone. See परीस. [its leaves—a tree or branch.

पारसडणे *v i* *R* (पान & सडणे) To shed or lose

पारसनाथ *m* A deified personage of the आचक sect.

पारसनीस *m* (پارسی نویس P) A Persian secretary. पारसा *a* For this word and its compounds see पारोसा. [circumstances of. *v* दे *g*. of *o*.

पारळा *m* (पल्लव) Account about; history and पारा *m* (पारद *S*) Quicksilver. 2 A young Jack-fruit. 3 A plant, Agave vivipara. 4 W A layer (as of bricks on a wall). [and salt—cattle &c.

पारा *a* Spotted with black and white; pepper पारादोज *m* (پارادوز P) Sewer of pieces.) One that does piece-work in leather, or jobs of cobblery.

पारादोजी *f* (پارادوزی P) Piece-work in leather; jobs of cobblery.

पारायण *n* (*S*) Perusal, reading through (esp. of a पुराण). 2 *S* Going through or across.

पारायणी *a* (पारायण) One who has perused or read through.

पारावार *m* (*S* पार & अवार) sometimes पारा-वारा *m* The near and farther banks of a stream.

2 fig. Bounds or limits; the bottom, reach, or utmost extent. *v* लाग, and esp. neg. con. Ex. ह्या भाषेत शब्दांचा पारावार लागणार नाही. 3 Used as *ad* On the hither and farther sides.

पारिजात *m* *S* पारिजातक *m* *S* The coral-tree, Erythrina fulgens.

पारितोषिक *n* *S* Clothes, money, lands &c. given to one who has furnished amusement or rendered acceptable service; a gift as a mark of favor.

पारिपत्य *n* (Commonly and preferably पारपत्य) Punishment. *v* कर *g*. of *o*. Ex. किं छीराच्यांतील पा० पूर्ण ॥ जारासीं प्राप्त जावले ॥

पारिभद्र *m* *S* A tree, the bitter निंब. 2 In Sanskrit. The name of other trees, the coral tree, and species of the pine.

पारिभाषिक *a* *S* Relating to परिभाषा.

पारी *f* A common term for the integuments or sheaths encircling the केळफूल or flowering head of the Plantain: also for those investing the several फण्या or divisions of the grand fruit-stalk enclosed within the केळफूल. The fairer or whiter of them (i. e. the interior) are severally termed (humorously, or in child's play) गाय, the darker-colored, न्हेस. 2 The encircling crust of the sweetmeat मोदक. 3 W A mango-stone. [come stale.

पारघणे *v i* (पर्युषित *S* through पारोसा) To be-पारघ *n* *S* Harshness, roughness, violence (of speech, of treatment, of action).

पारू *n* (A word of the मावळ region.) Dew.

पारुटा *a* *C* Commonly पारुटा.

पारोशी घोसाळी or simply पारोशी *f* पारोशी दोडकी *f* A vegetable, commonly घोसाळी *q*. *v*., Cucumis acutangulus &c.

पारोसा *a* (पर्युषित Stale.) That is (as yet) unfreshened or unrenewed by the daily ablution, wash, or rinse—a person, cloth, vessel, mouth. 2 Stale—flowers, water &c. brought, or rubbish accumulated, on the preceding day: also that is yet unswept, or unsmeared with cowdung—a house, yard, fireplace &c.

पारोसा थुंका *m* Early morning-spittle before washing the mouth. Applied to swellings in the neck &c., and held to possess numerous powers, bad and good.

पारोसा दोडका *m* Cucumis acutangulus or sulcatus. Otherwise called घोसाळी or गिलकें.

पारोसा पिंपळ *m* (पार्थपिप्पल *S*) A tree, Hibiscus Populneoides. 2 fig. An independent fellow caring for nobody and by nobody cared for; a wight without parents and offspring.

पारोसें or पारोसें घोसाळें *n* A vegetable commonly called घोसाळें *q. v.* [of yesterday.

पारोसें कपाळ *n* A forehead bearing still its गंध पारोसें काम *n* (Stale business.) The business of yesterday lying to be done; e. g. the accumulated rubbish to be swept, foul vessels to be scoured, fireplaces to be afresh purified with cowdung-wash &c. &c.

पारोळा *m* पारोळें *n* (Or फारोळा or ळें) The sheath of a tooth of पामर or मोघण.

पारोळी पळो *f* A sort of spoon used in संध्या, made at the village पारोळें.

पार्थक्य *n* S Separateness. 2 Severalty.

पार्थिव *n* S An earthen lingam made to use in worship. 2 *m* A king.

पार्थिव *a* S Relating to earth, earthy or earthen. 2 Relating to the globe, terrene or terrestrial.

पार्वण *m* S A particular श्राद्ध. 2 *n* A triad of successive ancestors to whose manes unitedly a श्राद्ध is performed. [Shiva.

पार्वती *f* (S) Párvatí, the name of the wife of

पार्श्व or पार्श्विक *a* S Relating to a side of the body, lateral.

पार्श्वक *m* S पार्श्वानुचर *m* S A body servant or attendant, a vallet, lacquey, page. 2 Much used in poetry of the चौबदार & भालदार composing a retinue; a follower, retainer, henchman.

पार्श्वपिप्पल *m* S pop. पार्श्वपिपळ *m* A tree, Hibiscus populneoides.

पार्श्वशूल *n* S Spasm of the chest, stitch.

पान्हेरा or ळा *m* Account about; history and circumstances of. *v* दे *g.* of *o.* 2 *fig.* A long-winded story about. *v* सांग, लाव, पड.

पाल *f* (पल्लि S) The common house-lizard.

पाल *n* A cloth or a large blanket &c. stretched across a pole, forming a sort of tent with two sloping sides and two open ends. 2 A thick sort of cloth used as carpeting. 3 *m* A large fighting vessel. 4 (पल्लव) The tender shoots (of grass or trees). *v* फुट, निघ, ये, हो. [of a prostitute.

पाल घालणें or मांडणें To set up openly the trade पाल or पालक *a* (S) That supports, cherishes, protects. In comp. as भूपाल, महीपाल.

पालक or ख *m* (Poetry.) A cradle. Ex. सुवाभिणी मिळवून सकळा ॥ घातले बाळ पालकांत ॥. 2 *f m* A vegetable, Beta Bengalensis. [ing parent.

पालकगोत्र *n* The family or tribe of one's adopt-pालकरी *m* That exhibits his goods in, or that dwells in, a पाल *q. v.*

पालकांडें *n* पालकांडेवेल *f* A certain वेल or creeper. Its filaments are tough and strong, and are much used in binding bundles.

पालकी *f* Commonly पालखी.

पालकोयती *f* C (पाला & कोयती) A small कोयती or bill for lopping or cutting leafy sprigs or leaves.

पालख *f* The filing of a piece of gold or silver before putting it into the fire (in determining its quality): also the mark thus made. *v* घाल. 2 Throwing of water upon heated gold whilst taking it out of the fire; to give it freshness and brightness. *v* घाल.

पालखणें *v c* To perform or do पालख.

पालखी *f* (पालکی H) A swinging bed suspended by the head and foot from a pole which rests on men's shoulders; a palanquin of state. This word is now applied, by us and our dependents, to the paneled palanquin or oblong box properly termed स्थाना.

पालखीचा गोंडा *m* A cord with a tassel suspended from the pole of a पालखी, for the sitter to hold by.

पालखीपदस्त्र *c* One on whom the privilege of riding in a Pálkhí has been conferred.

पालखत्र *n* A pole with a turban at the top carried before the bridegroom in the marriage-procession.

पालज *f* (पालيز or पालيز P) A plantation of melons or pompions.

पालजत्रा *f* An assembling and feasting in the fields of the cultivators, esp. at the season of reaping or thrashing. Sacrifice is offered to the guardian deities &c. The word is often used synonymously with डवरा *q. v.* This practice is in the Desh: in the Konkan पालजत्रा and, preferably, पालेजत्रा (from पाला & जत्रा) signifies जत्रा or an assembly in propitiation of the वनदेवता or Sylvan deities, when the people (or a person) repair to the woods to cut down पाला or leafy branches for roofing or for ground-burning.

पालट *m* (पालटणें) A turn, spell, bout, recurring season; an alternation or a vicissitude (of labor, service, use, action, being). Ex. चाकरी करायास चार चार घटकांचे पा० बांधून दिल्ले; काल जेवले आज उपोषणाचा पा०; उद्यां ज्वराचा पा० ज्वर पालटानें येतो. 2 Shifting, interchanging, alternating. Ex. नित्य एकच पागेटें घालूं नये पा० कलून घालावें. 3 Turning, change, alteration, mere difference of state. Ex. त्याला पैसा मिळतांच बुद्धीस पा० झाला; रोगाला-वाचाला-हिंवाला-पावसाळा पा० पडला or झाला.

पालटणो *f* (Verbal of पालटणें *v c*) Turning over; changing; varying; altering &c.: also (as the verbal noun of पालटणें *v i*) Returning or coming back (of a sickness).

पालटणें *v c* (पर्यटन S) To turn over or on the other side. 2 To change; to take or put one for one quitted or taken: to vary (a course): to relieve (a sentinel &c.) 3 To change, alter, make different from formerly, lit. *fig.*

पालटणें *v i* (पर्यटन S) To turn over or on the other side. 2 To change or vary; to become different. 3 To return—a sickness.

पालटवाणा *ad decl* पालटवाणो *ad* By way of change (of air, diet, occupation &c.)

पालटवाणो *f* (पालटणें) Changing (of diet, regimen, place, employment &c.)

पालटवाणें *n* Changing the palate; freshening it by some variety in the diet: also *fig.* varying a regimen, routine, common course. *v* कर.

पालटोव *p* of पालटणें Turned over; changed, altered, interchanged &c.

पालटें *n* R A space enclosed by strips of matting and light sticks (to hold grain).

पालत, पालथ, पालतो, पालथी See पालत &c.

पालथणें *v c* & *i* To turn over or on the other side. [mouth; prone.

पालथा *a* Upside down; being on its face or पा० येणें To come out or be born with face downwards. This is considered as unlucky.

पालथा डव्वा *m* A form of the disease डव्वा.

पालथा राजयक्ष्मा *m* A dangerous form of pulmonary consumption.

पालथी सुशो *f* A fatal or dangerous form of the malady सुशो (affection of the bowels).

पालथो खज *f* Swelling commencing at the चौक or posterior parts, extending to the loins, legs, and body gen.

पालथ्या घागरीवर पाणी *n* (Water poured upon an inverted pitcher.) A term for instruction, counsel,

or reproof to a self-willed person; also for labor in vain gen.

पालन *n* (S) Preserving, nourishing, cherishing, protecting. 2 Keeping, maintaining, observing (of a vow, a promise &c.)

पालनपोषण *n* (S) Keeping and feeding; maintaining and supporting; nourishing and cherishing.

पालपट्टो *f* A breadth of the coarse cloth called पाल. Used as carpeting, or for traveling awnings &c. 2 A small पाल or traveling awning.

पालपडदळ *n* A comprehensive term for the items composing a lowly traveling equipment,—the awning and the bundle.

पालंबी *f* C (Commonly पारंबी) A common term for the descending shoots of the Ficus Indica and certain other trees.

पालव *m* (पल्लव S) The extremity of a branch bearing new leaves; a sprig of young and luxuriant foliage: also a tuft of foliage; a cluster of shoots or sprouts. 2 The skirt of a garment or cloth; esp. as used in waving to one at a distance, in flapping out a light, in whisking off &c. *v* घाल, टाक, कर, दे. 3 *fig.* Outskirts, precincts, purlieus. 4 *fig.* The projecting portion of the slopes of a roof, or of the ridge over the gable-ends. 5 *fig.* An embellishing circumstance added to a tale by the narrator. 6 Affinity. *v* मिळ, भिड, लाग *g.* of *s.* & *o.* Pr. सदैवाचा पा० वरा. 7 Spread or expansion of a family.

पा० कापून देणें To dissolve the matrimonial connection. See the phrase काडी मोडून देणें.

पालवट *m* A common term for the cross sticks of a loom. [new sprouts or shoots.

पालवण *n* W (पालव) Young and tender leaves; पालवणी *n* (पाला & पाणी) Warmed and medicated water. [waving &c.

पालवणी *f* (Verbal of पालविणें) Beckoning by पालवणें *v i* (पालव. Esp. in poetry.) To sprout forth; to shoot out new foliage.

पालवपद *n* (पालव & पद. Skirt-word, end-word.) The chorus (of a song &c.); the refrain, burden, bob. 2 *fig.* A phrase or word ever in one's mouth, an expletive.

पालवा *m* C (पालव) A common green stick; as plucked from the hedge &c.

पालवानपालव *m* (पालव, अनु, पालव) Remote relation through marriage; distant affinity or connection. *v* लाग.

पालविणें *v c* (पालव Skirt.) To beckon by waving a skirt or the hand. Ex. पालविता करीं उभा-रुनि बाहे ॥. 2 To flap (a light, a fire, flies, dust &c.)

पालवी *f* (पालव) The sprouting or shooting forth (of plants); the bearing of new foliage; or the new foliage borne. 2 *fig.* The recovering of flesh and plumpness (of one reduced by sickness): also the beginning to prosper (as of a poor trader). *v* फुट, ये. [foliage.

पाला *m* (पल्लव S) Leaves, blades, tufts of leaves, पालाण & पालाणणें See पलाण & पलाणणें.

पालाशविधि *m* (S) Funeral rites performed upon an effigy (composed of leaves of Butea frondosa) of a defunct whose corpse is missing.

पालि or पाली *f* S The curving edge of the auricle, the helix. 2 Circumference.

पालित *p* (S) Nourished, fostered, reared.

पालोचें तेल *n* Oil in which a पाल or house-lizard has been boiled. Said to be a specific as an application over a scorpion-sting.

पालीज *f* Commonly पालज.

पालुपद *n* The bob-word or burden. See पालवपद.

पालू *f* The name of a small fish of creeks.
 पाले *n* C (पल्लव S) Leaves, blades, tufts of leaves, foliage. 2 W A space enclosed by strips of matting and light sticks; to hold grain.
 पालेभासण *m* A variety of the tree आसण q. v.
 पालेजणे *vi* W पालेजे *vi* C (पाला) To sprout forth; to shoot out new foliage. 2 fig. To be in a thriving or prosperous condition; *to be lining one's pockets*.
 पालेजचा *f* C Commonly पालजचा.
 पालेदार *a* पालेभरू or पालेभरी *a* Having copiously, or simply having, blades or leaves;—used of stalks of कडवा, of canes &c.
 पालेपट्टी *f* A cess upon the appearance of the blade (of the crops).
 पालेभाजी *f* (पाला & भाजी) A general name for vegetables of which the esculent portion is the leaf: as disting. from फळभाजी vegetables of which the bean, seed, or fruit is the esculent portion. पालेभाजी must not be confounded with भाजीपाला.
 पालेझरा *m* Oleander-leaved Spurge, Euphorbia nerifolia.
 पालोटी *f* C A sort of rice-bin, an enclosure (formed of sticks and matting) around and upon the तळवे (circular case of stout wattling or wicker-work on the ground, holding rice) to hold a large quantity of rice.
 पालोपद *n* The burden or chorus. See पालवपद.
 पाल्याचा चहा or -चहा *m* A term for Tea, whether the leaf or the infusion.
 पाळाण, पाळाण, पाळान *n* (Commonly पलाण q. v.) A packsaddle (esp. of camels and elephants). Ex. एक झणती विभुवणावरी ॥ पाळान चालील पुरुषार्थ ॥
 पाळाणणे *vc* (Poetry. पाळाण) To girt or cover with a packsaddle. Ex. शुद्धि आणितांचि राघवेद्र ॥ पाषाणी पाळाणील समुद्र ॥ 2 Laxly. To equip or make ready. Ex. पाळाणिले रथ कुंजर समस्त सैन्य पाळाणुनी करीं विश्रुल वसविला.
 पाळाळ *m* (पल्लव S) Amplification, embellishment, elegance, ornate diffuseness. Ex. कविजन गोष्टीचा कवित् संक्षेप कवित् पा० करितात. Applied also to the additions and ornaments which an incident receives from a lax narrator.
 पाळाळीक *a* (पाळाळ) Diffuse, prolix, prosing.
 पाव *m* (पाद S) A fourth or quarter. 2 In plays of children. A foot, i. e. a person, a new hand. Ex. नवा पाव नवा डाव A new hand, a new game. 3 A land-measure of thirty square bighás. 4 (Poetry.) A foot. Ex. जैसा महासपै धरिला डाव ॥ त्याचेच फणेवर पडला पाव ॥ तो धुधुकार &c.
 पाव *f* The interior and soft process of the stem (as of the jack, pine-apple, बटर, carrot &c.) 2 Orchis-root, Arrow-root. 3 fig. The ridge or bar betwixt the two eyes (or an eye) and the mouth of a handmill. 4 The slip (of wood &c.) on the lower side of the upper leaf of a handmill, containing the eye or pin-aperture. [loaf of it.
 पाव *n* (Pão. Port.) Fermented bread: also a पावक *m* S (The purifier.) Fire.
 पावका *m* (पाय) A step or round (of a ladder &c.): a notch or hole for the foot (to ascend a Coconut or other Palm, descend into a well &c.)
 पावके *n* (पाव) A fourth share (esp. of goods or merchandise): a fourth gen. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ or any multiple of it (as set down in tables &c.) Ex. $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, 1, $1\frac{1}{4}$.
 पावगर *f* m Weaver's term. The rope proceeding from a hook or horn of the बैली and attached to the गुलडा. [works.) A salt-manufacturer.
 पावजी *m* (A term in use at the Penn salt-पावटा *m* (निष्पाव S) A pulse, Phaseolus radiatus.

पावटा *m* (पाय) In fencing, dancing &c. The artistic position or cast of the foot. 2 In some figurative phrases it signifies Foot; as त्याचा पा० वांकडा He is deviating from the path of rectitude. Used also in the sense of Foot-mark; and also in certain idiomatical phrases, for which see under पाऊल. 3 fig. The incipient portion; the first traces and indications (of a work or business). 4 An instrument for drawing wires.
 पावटी *f* (पाय) A footprint; an impressed step. Used *pl* (पावत्या) it signifies a path beaten out by the foot (as along a muddy road). In loc. case (पावटी) and with a numeral prefix, it takes the sense of Time; as एक पावटी Once, दोन पावटी Twice. Ex. शंभर पा० सांगितले परंतु रीत सोडी ना.
 पावटेकरी *m* The bearer and user of the wire-drawer called पावटा. He makes wires for links, small chains &c.
 पावठणी *f* A step, a stair, one of a flight. 2 The pedal or step of a loom. There are two. 3 A step (as of a ladder). 4 A foot-print or impressed step. See पावटी. [a tree &c.
 पावठाणा *m* A step notched for the foot (as up पावटी *f* (पाय & टाय) A step notched for the foot (as up a tree, down a well &c.) 2 The pedal (of weavers &c.) 2 In loc. case (पावटी) used as पावटी q. v.
 पावंड *m* A step, a pace *v* टाक, घाल. 2 Used locally in other of the senses of पावंडा.
 पावंडाखालीं हाकणे-लावणे-धरणे-चालविणे To drive at a subdued or gentle pace. पावंडाखालीं चालणे-जाणे To move or go at &c.
 पावंडा *m* (पाय) A notch cut in a tree by which to ascend it: also a hole scooped out of the side of a well to assist descent. 2 The Palm-climber's ring (of grass, yarn &c.) 3 A footstep. *v* टाक, घाल. 4 A foot-print. 5 A weaver's pedal, a grinder's pedal, or other pedal. 6 *unc* A leg of a table, stool &c.; a step of a ladder &c.
 पावडा *m* A flock of an anchor or a grapnel.
 पावडो *f* C Commonly पावंडा esp. Sig. I.
 पावडो & पावडे See फावडो & फावडे.
 पावण *m* (पावणे) The person that conducts the bride to or from the house of her father or father-in-law; a sort of paranymph. 2 *n* C The ceremony of bringing the bride to the house of her father-in-law. 3 R Food, sweetmeats &c. provided for the bride when she sets out from her father's house.
 पावणा *m* R W A sailor (esp. as supplied by the villages to the Surkar as part of the revenue, or as an item of सरकारी वेत).
 पावणा *m* W & पावणेचार *m* W पावणा रावळा &c. W Commonly पाहुणा & पाहुणेचार &c.
 पावणी *f* C An auction. 2 W (पावण) An escort of peons or a protecting pass taken on a journey.
 पावणे *vc* & *i* (पावण S) To conduct or convey to; to cause to reach or to be delivered (a person or a thing). 2 To reach or attain, lit. fig. (a place, a state, a period of life). Ex. सी गांवास संध्या-काळीं पावली; हा वृद्ध पावल्यामुळे बधिरत्व पावला. 3 To receive, obtain, get. 4 In. con. To come to hand; to be received by. Ex. मागील कर्जापैकी काय तुला पावले तें सांग. 5 To be attained and enjoyed by; *to be found by*;—used of the Deity or his favor by a worshiper or a creature. 6 To come home to; to reach as pertaining or appropriate to. Ex. ही गोष्ट मला पावली This matter or business is mine. 7 To find occasion or room for; to find liberty or scope for; to be able. Ex. तुला

दोन काया रगडून लावल्या म्हणजे तू हासूं पावणार नाहींस. In this sense, To be able, पावणे is more idiomatic than शकणे.
 पावणोत्रा *m* (पाऊण & उत्तर) Interest at three quarters per cent. per mensem.
 पावता *m* (पावणे) The person that conducts the bride to or from the house of her father-in-law.
 पावता *p* *pr* of पावणे Reached, arrived, come unto. Ex. मला तुलाकडला कागद पा० झाला; ज्याची पोथी त्यास पावती करून ये.
 पावतो *f* (पावणे) A receipt or written acknowledgment. 2 Arrival or safe reaching (as of things पावतोवही *f* A receipt-book. [sent).
 पावंद *f* C The corn which, during the thrashing, gathers around the feet of the thrashers.
 पावधी *f* C A milch animal engaged, at a fixed and periodical payment, for the sake of her milk.
 पावधूक *f* C The hire of a milch animal engaged for the sake of her milk.
 पावधे *n* A neuter form of the word पावधी in contemptuous or careless style.
 पावन *a* (S) Pure, clean, free from ceremonial defilement. 2 Purificatory, sanctifying, hallowing.
 पांवरी *f* (Dim. of पांवा) A small pipe or fife.
 पावलट R & पावलटणे R Commonly पायवट & पायवटणे.
 पावला *m* (पाव) A quarter of a rupee. 2 (पाऊल) A foot-mark or foot-step. 3 A step or pace. 4 In fencing, dancing &c. The graceful or scientific cast of the foot. 5 In certain idiomatical phrases it is used as पाऊल.
 पावलापावली *ad* (पाऊल by redup.) Step by step.
 पावलो *f* (पावला) A silver coin equivalent to a quarter of a rupee. [step.
 पावलोपावली *ad* (पावला by redup.) At every पावशा *m* पावशागुळ *m* पावशाघो *m* (पाऊस) A bird, Cuculus melanoleucus. [capacity).
 पावशेर *m* A quarter of a sher (of weight or of पावशेरी *f* A toll (of grain &c.) exacted by the नोकाशी or head of the village, or by others, from the grain-venders.
 पावसरा or पावसारा *m* The pedal of a loom. 2 A common term for the two दांडी or cross-bars underneath a loom, to which is made fast the वही पावसरी *f* The pedal-rope of a loom. [or ओवी.
 पावसाचा कोंडा *m* Drizzling or fine rain. [ये, जा.
 पावसाची झांक *f* A smart and short shower. *v* पावसाचे घर *n* A term in the Desh for the hooded rain-guard (a Konkani device) described under इरुजे. 2 A term for any region or locality where rain is constant or remarkably heavy.
 पावसाचे पिळू *n* (A whelp or young one of the rain.) A term for rain in moderate or small quantity.
 पावसारा *m* See under पावसरा.
 पावसाळा *m* पावसाळी *f* C (पाऊस & काळ) The rainy season,—the period included between the nakshatras of मृग & ज्येष्ठ. Pr. बारा महिन्यांचा उन्हाळा आणि घटकेचा पा०.
 पावसाळें *n* C (पावसाळा) Rainy state of weather; raininess. Ex. काल उघड होती आज पा० दिसतें.
 पावळी *f* C or पावळी *f* C (Commonly पागोळी) The eaves or overhanging edges of a roof. 2 By meton. A stream of rain descending from them.
 पांवा *m* (Imit.) A sort of pipe or fife.
 पावोत *p* R (पावणे) Reached, arrived unto, attained unto.
 पावूल, पावूलबुद्धि, पावूलवाट &c. See पाऊल &c.
 पावेतो *prep* Until, unto, to (whether of time or space).

पाव्हणा, पाव्हणाराव्हळा, पाव्हणचार &c. See पाहु-
पाव्हळी *f* C See पावळी. [पा &c.]

पाश *m* (S) A noose or running knot; a tie or
confining cord; a snare or net for catching birds
and beasts; a net gen. 2 fig. Any ensnaring, enfet-
tering, encumbering, obstructing (business, state
of circumstances, disposition of objects). Ex.
भवपाश, प्रपंचपाश, कालपाश, स्नेहपाश, मोहपाश, मृत्यु-
पाश, यमपाश, नागपाश, मायापाश, आशापाश, ममता-
पाश, कुटुंबपाश. 3 A die (to play with). [building.]

पाशिष्ट *n* R The ridge-pole or the ridge of a
पाशी or पांशी *f* C (Or फांशी) A disease arising
to cattle from their not being led to water at the
seasons.

पाशी *prep* (पाश्च S through पास H) Near, nigh,
close to. 2 With; noting possession. Ex. त्यापाशीं
चार पैसे आहेत. 3 To; noting donation, direction,
address &c. Ex. त्यापाशीं दे, ह्यापाशीं सांग.

पाशुपत *m* S A worshiper of Shiva in his capa-
city of पशुपति. [संव-अस्त्र &c.]

पाशुपत *a* S Relating to Shiva—a व्रत-दीक्षा-मत-
पाशुपाल्य *n* S The business of a herdsman; rear-
ing and keeping cattle.

पांशेरी *f* (पांच & शेर) A weight of five sher. 2
fig. A subsistence or maintenance. [& पाखंडो.]

पाखंड & पाखंडी *S* pop. पाषांड & पाषांडी See पाखंड
पाषाण *m* (S) A stone, a rock. Pr. पाषाणाला घाम
येईल पण ह्याला येणार नाही Used of a very miser-
ly or a very merciless person.

पाषाणगर्दभ *m* S A disease characterized by tume-
faction under the chin with prostration of strength.

पाषाणभेद *m* (S) A saline efflorescence appearing
upon certain stones. 2 A plant, Plectranthus
scutellaroides. Rox., Illecebrum lanaceum. Ains.

पाषाणहृदय *a* (S) Stone-hearted.

पाषाणा *m* A disease of the horse, spavin.

पाषाणी *a* (पाषाण) Relating to stone.

पाट or पाटें *n* पाटी *f* The quantity of thread or
string which is drawn off from the पाट q. v.,—
a skein of half a चिबट.

पाट *n* *m* पाटा *m* R The ridge-pole or the ridge
पाटा *m* A gold wire. [of a building.]

पास *prep* (Poetry.) Near or nigh unto.

पास *f* The iron share of a कुळव (a harrow).
Used, by synecdoche, for the implement (कुळव)
itself. 2 Silver melted down into a bar (usually
of thirty-five tolás) in preparation for making
lace &c.

पासंग *m* *n* (पासंग P) Inclination of the balance :
also the weight or thing put into the light scale
to remove it and effect equilibrium. 2 The bear-
ing or pointing of flame.

पासंगास देणें To add (a thing or a person, lit. fig.)
to make up the deficient weight of; to throw in
to the equilibrium of. And पासंगास न पुरणें *g.* of o.
(To be inadequate even to effect the equilibrium
of.) To be incomparably inferior to. पासंगीं आणणें
To esteem; but, generally, the construction is
negative; as पासंगीं न आणणें with ला or स of o.
(Not to admit as weighty enough even to supply
the shortcoming of). To esteem very lightly;
neque flocci estimare.

पासगळ or ढी *f* W The lower wall-plate : also
by meton. the part of the roof in its vicinity, the
bottom-portion or the eaves.

पासचा *a* (पास H Near.) Relating to the vici-
nity of; forming part of the property of; con-
nected with or near unto (by position in space,
by occurrence in time, by blood or alliance, by
possession &c.)

पांसट *a* (Preferably पांसट) Sixty-five.

पासपूस *f* Commonly पासपुस or पुसपास.

पासंबा *m* An off-shoot of a Plantain; a Plan-
tain stole or sucker.

पांसरी, पासरी, पांसेरी, पासेरी *f* See पांसेरी.

पासल *f* (पाश्च S Side.) Lying on one side or on
the back, reclining. *v* घे.

पासलणें *v* *i* (more frequently पासल घेणें) To lie
down, to recline. There is some implication of
reproach. [Lying down, reclining. *v* कर.

पासलपट्टी *f* (पासल & पट्टी A loose formation.)

पासला *a* Commonly पासचा.

पासला *a* (पासल) Along the ground, lying, re-
cumbent, jacent, supine.

पासलें पाडणें To overcome (in battle, fight, argu-
ment). 2 To stop, upset, knock on the head,
frustrate (any business, endeavors, counsel).

पासवा *m* The skirt of a garment; the put on
end (नेसता पदर) : in contrad. from the thrown
over end (पांघरता पदर); the waist-folds in con-
trad. from the shoulder-folds. 2 A branch of
a river.

पांसट *a* (पांच & साठ) Sixty-five. [पासून.

पासाव *prep* (Poetry.) See the popular form

पासांग *m* *n* Commonly पासंग.

पासीं *prep* See पाशीं.

पासून *prep* (पाश्च S पास H) From or since ;
noting distance from the past. Ex. त्या दिवसा-
पासून मी घरीं आहें. 2 From ; noting separation
or distance from in space. 3 From, proceeding
from ; noting production. Ex. ह्या झाडापासून
फळ होतें. 4 From ; noting departure from. Ex.
मी त्यापासून आलों. 5 From, away from ; noting
privation. Ex. त्यानें ह्यापासून रुपये नेले. 6 By ;
noting the agent. Ex. हें भांडें मजपासून फुटलें.
7 By or beside ; noting passage along. Ex. तो
आमचे गांवापासून गेला. 8 Out of ; from within ;
from the vicinity of ; from connection with. Note.
In some of the above senses this word is less
familiar than जवळून.

पासोडा *m* A colored पासोडी.

पासोडी *f* A shawl composed of two breadths
doubled over and joined to two other breadths
doubled similarly. It is colored or white. 2 (Be-
cause given in lieu of or by way of a पासोडी)
Freehold of land granted to the पाटोल of a vil-
lage. See further under इनामपासोडी & अडे पारडे.
एके पासोडीचीं पाटणीं Things of one kind, class,
grade, measure ; birds of the same feather.

पांसोळी or पासोळी *f* (पसली H) A rib. [bed.

एका पा० चा Extremely lean and gaunt, single-rib-

पासपुस *f* (Or पुसपास from پاچهپوچه H) In-
terrogating ; close and minute questioning : also
earnest inquiry about or after. *v* कर, घे.

पासर *n* *f* C (Usually पाचर) A wedge &c.

पाहडो *a* (پہاڑی H) Relating to hills or a hill.

पाहडी *f* (پہاڑی H A hill-bearer.) A set of
palanquin-bearers.

पाहणी *f* (Verbal of पाहणें) Looking, beholding,
seeing, minding &c. 2 Inspection (of lands, crops,
trees, houses &c.) ; revenue-survey. See the verb.
पाहणीचा *g.* of o. An observer of in order to imi-
tate or copy.

पाहणीकमच्याली *f* Discrepancy of different sur-

पाहणीताळा *m* Tallying of surveys. [veys.

पाहणीखरडा or पाहणखरडा *m* पाहणीपत्रक *n* The
rough account of a revenue-survey.

पाहणीदार or पाहणदार *m* A revenue-surveyor.

पाहणें *v* *c* & *i* To look, behold, view, contem-
plate. 2 To see. 3 To perceive in general ; to

seek or to obtain cognition through any of the
senses. 4 To look after ; to attend to ; to mind.
5 To regard, observe, consider, note, heed ; to
give attention to. Ex. पैशाकडे पाहूं नये गुणांकडे
योग्यतेकडे पाहवें. 6 To examine, prove, deter-
mine by test or trial. 7 To inspect, survey, re-
view. 8 To look for ; to search or seek after. Ex.
कामाच्या वेळेस पाहवा तो कोठें नाही जेवायला मात्र
तेवढा सत्तेचा येतो. 9 To desire ; to seek or look
(-to speak -go -come -act or do generally). Ex.
हा तुला बोलूं पाहतो ; हा जाऊं-येऊं-वसूं-उठूं-जेवूं-
माहूं-कहूं पाहतो He seeks, looks, or stands ready
to speak -go -come &c. 10 पाहणें is much used
with verbs of Trying or experimenting, examining
or inspecting, investigating or inquiring, tasting,
weighing, comparing &c., as subsidiary or supple-
mentary to the sense. Ex. कसून पाहणें, अजमा-
वून पाहणें, तपासून -पडताळून -चाखून -खाऊन -जोखून
तोळून -वळखून -पाहणें.

पाहतअर्थी or पाहताअर्थी, पाहिलें असतां, पाहिल्या-
अर्थी If we consider ; upon consideration or re-
flection. Ex. त्यास शिक्षा देणें पाहिलें असतां कांहीं
कारण नाही. पाहून घेणें To call to account.

पाहण्या *a* (पाहणें) One that can recover stolen or
lost things ; that can tell where to dig for water
&c. ; a wizard, warlock, diviner, clairvoyant.

पाहरा, पाहरेकरी, पाहरेबंदी, पाहळी See under
पाह. Note. This form of spelling is equally good
with that to which we refer.

पाहाट, पाहाड, पाहाणो, पाहाणें, पाहार, पाहारय,
पाहारा, पाहाळ &c. See under पाहा. Note. This
form of spelling is vitious.

पाहिजे or पाहिजेल (पाहणें To see or look. A pas-
sive form, yet in constant occurrence in Prakrit
poetry. The popular or modern apprehension and
usus, although little knowing or heeding this ex-
plication, are grounded upon it.) It is necessary,
needful, expedient, incumbent ; i. e. it should be
looked after or seen about. Ex. हा धोंडा मला पा० ;
हें काम केलें पा० ; गांवास गेला पा०. Used after verbs
it throws them into the past tense, or into the
form आवयास ; as हें तुझास लिहिलें or लिहावयास
पा०. पाहिजेल was a future form implying It will
be necessary ; but now it differs from पाहिजे only
in being less common and less elegant. The
plural form is पाहिजेत ; as पत्रास आवे पाहिजेत.
The word admits not the distinction of gender.
Used after the second person it assumes स ; as तू
मला पाहिजेस. It often takes up certain forms of
the substantive verb असणें ; as पाहिजे होता It was
necessary or requisite ; पाहिजे असला Should it
be necessary. [necessary.]

पा० तेव्हां At any time ; whensoever it is deemed
पाऊणचार *m* (पाऊणा & आचार) Entertainment
of guests ; guest-rites ; hospitality.

पाऊणा *m* (प्रावृण S) A stranger, a visitor, a guest ;
a person alighted to stay a few days, or one drop-
ped in to partake of a meal, or one (whether a
relative, an acquaintance, or an absolute stranger)
invited to one's house from a distant place (i. e.
not a co-resident in one's town or village). पाऊणा
has not the sense of Friend or person invited to a
dinner, or the indiscriminateness and amplitude
of the English word Guest. Pr. पाऊणें जावें आणि
देवें खावें Go as a guest, but your fare will be accord-
ing to your own fortune. Pr. एक पाऊणा घर
पाऊणें Invite one and you must expect the house-
hold. Pr. दसतीला पा० रडतीला ही पा० Evil will
come whether you receive it well or ill, cheerfully

or gloomily. Pr. दोहो घरचा पा० उपासी मेला Be-twixt two stools a person falls to the ground; duos qui sequitur lepores neutrum capit. Also बडताचा पा० उपासी The guest of many houses remains fasting. Ex. एक न धरितां उपासना ॥ साध-कीं प्रयत्न केले नाना ॥ तरीं साक्षात्कार नव्हेचि जाणा ॥ बडताचा पा० उपासी ॥ Applied often in inculcat-ing the necessity of singlemindedness in worship or in attachment. Luke xvi. 13. 2 fig. A term for the red ant चांचड when it makes its first appear-ance in the season. [visitors comprehensively.]

पाडणा राउळा m (पाडणा by redup.) Guests and पाडणेर m (Poetry. पाडणा & गृह) Entertain-ment of guests or droppers in at meals.

पाडोणा m Commonly पाडणा.

पाळ n पाळक n A ramification of the root of a tree. 2 fig. Scattered, diffused, or outspread state (of things gen.) v घाल, मांड, पसर, पड.

पाळें पाळें खणून टाकणें g. of o. To hoist out, oust, up-roost; to turn out root and branch, neck and crop.

पाळ f (पालि S) A parapet or marginal wall (as built around wells or tanks). 2 The raised edge of the mouth of a handmill. 3 The outer and curving edge of the auricle, the helix: the lower edge of the nose &c. 4 The ring of bundles (of कडवा, सरस &c.) which, at thrashing time, is made around the खळें or thrashing floor to confine the corn from being scattered: the ring (of earth, lime &c.) around the cavity wherein water is to be poured: the similar ring of the आळें or cavity around the foot of a tree: the circle of flour around a mill: the ring or crown of the glacis around a fort: an encircling line of trees, stakes, men &c.: a ring in many similar applications. 5 A furrow (as made by a rush of water).

पाळ a Free from taxation, exempt—a beast &c.; as चार म्हशी पाळ आहेत. Also remitted or waved—a tax; as घरदें पाळ आहे. Also released from the payment of a tax—a person or family.

पाळ or पाळक a (Properly पाल & पालक) That supports, cherishes, protects, defends. Esp. in comp. as भूपाळ, लोकपाल. [son.]

पाळकपुत्र m पाळकवेटा m (पालक بیٹا H) A foster-पाळकवेटो f (पालक بیٹی H) A foster-daughter.

पाळकलेंक m f n A foster-son-daughter-child. पाळयव्हण n (पालन & यव्हण) Cherishing, foster-ing, nourishing, supporting, maintaining.

पाळण n (पालन S) Preserving, nourishing, che-rrishing. 2 Keeping or maintaining (of a vow or promise): also observing, regarding, reverently holding (an observance, ordinance, rite).

पाळणपोषण n A comprehensive term. Feeding and nourishing; supporting and bringing up.

पाळणवाला a (Poetry. पालن والا H) One that feeds, fosters, supports, maintains.

पाळणा m (पाळणें) A child's cradle. 2 A box of the turn-cross erected at fairs &c. 3 A lulla-by (as of the infant-feats of कृष्ण) sung over the cradle. v गा, म्हण. Ex. ऐशा रीति विश्वजननी ॥ पा० मातसे तये क्षणीं ॥

पाळणूक f (पाळणें) Bringing up, supporting, nour-ishing. 2 Exemption from taxation. See पाळ a.

पाळणें v c (पालन S) To feed, support, nourish, foster. 2 fig. To keep, observe, maintain, hold inviolate (a vow, a custom, an oath): to regard or obey (a command): to preserve or protect (reli-gion, the laws &c.) 3 in. con. To agree with; to be wholesome or beneficial to—an article of food, a medicine &c. Ex. जें जड पाणी तुझास पाळणार पाळणेरदाट m Commonly रदाटपाळणा. [नाहीं.]

पाळण्यांतलें नांव n (Cradle-name.) The name given to an infant from its जन्मनक्षत्र &c. See जन्म-नाम.

पाळत or य f (पाळणें) A narrow and covert watching over (the doings and goings of another); a tracing or searching out (as of a theft commit-ted): a close and prying survey; a peering about (as of one designing to return and steal). v घे, लाव, काढ, राख, ठेव. Ex. ते त्याचे पाळतोवर आहेत; गांवांत दरोडा पडला असतां गांवाचा रामोसी पा० लावून देतो; त्यानीं पा० ठेवली आणि घर मारलें.

पाळतविणें v c unc (पाळत) To set a watch over; to set to observe, trace out, pry into.

पाळतो or थी a (पाळत) One set to watch the conduct or motions of another; or to take note of his items of property and of the facilities and difficulties presented for stealing them.

पाळंद f (Commonly पाणंद) A lane through a village or between fields or enclosures.

पाळंदिवड f n C A harmless species of Hydrus or watersnake.

पाळभारा The load (of कडवा, सरस &c.) which, at the breaking up of the पाळ (ring around the thrashing-floor) at the close of the thrashing, falls to the Mahār as his perquisite. 2 In some districts. The load of field-produce or of गूढ (bundles of unthrashed corn) as the चक्र or due from the शेतकरी to the पाटील or जाहगोरदार.

पाळा m A small wood-bill. 2 W (पाळणें) Obedi-ence, keeping of commands. 3 (Poetry. पालि S) An encircling body or line. Ex. हातीं वेकनी घन-सांवळा ॥ ब्रजांगना धरिती पाळा. 4 An encircling body; a band, troop, party, company gen. Ex. भूतांचे पाळे अपार ॥ मंदराचळीं मिळाले ॥. Also a flock or herd or any assemblage or multitude. Ex. जैसे गुरांचे पाळे बहुत ॥ एक गुराखी राखीत ॥. 5 Scat-tered or outspread state (of things in general). v घाल, मांड, पसर, पाड & पड. 6 The name of a small white-reddish sea-fish.

पाळियव्हण n (Better पाळयव्हण) Cherishing, fos-tering, keeping.

पाळी f A turn or recurring season: also an alter-nation or a vicissitude, a turn, spell, bout. 2 Lot or allotment; state or portion assigned. (For कुळवाची पाळी) A turn or bout (over ploughed ground) of the कुळव (harrow); and, sometimes (over ground gen.) of the नांगर (plough). v घाल.

पाळी f (Poetry. पालि S) An encircling body or line (of troops, trees, wall, hedge &c.)

पाळीं व p of पाळणें Brought up at home, raised, reared, grown. 2 Tamed or domesticated.

पाळीं व बकरा m (A reared he-goat.) A term for a person ready to die at command; a janissary (حان نثار).

पाळूं n (Poetry.) The raised edge of the mouth पाळूक n A snail. [of a handmill.]

पाळें n (पालि S or पाळ) The raised edge of the mouth of a handmill. 2 A wooden bowl (for salt, peppers &c.) 3 The cavity dug around a tree for the reception of water. 4 A shelving and confined dale, a hollow, a basin: also the cavity of a pond. [ing man taking turn with others.]

पाळेकरी m See पाळेगार. 2 A laboring or work-पाळेकरीण f A work-woman taking turn with others.

पाळेगार m (पाळें Hill-basin.) A revolted Ryot setting himself up as a chieftain, living in woods and fastnesses, and employing himself in levying contributions and marauding;—a Poligar.

पाळेंपडणें n Bowls and basins; cups and dishes; saucers and platters; comprehensively.

पाक्षिक a S Relating to पक्ष, which see through-out. Partial; subsisting in, affecting or regard-ing, pertaining or relating to one side, part, class, division &c.

पिंक f (پیک H) Spittle (esp. the excited ex-cretion through chewing tobacco, betel-leaf &c.) ejected or to be ejected from the mouth. v मार, टाक, पिक m S A bird, Cuculus Indicus. [सोड.]

पिकटणें v i Commonly पिकुटणें.

पिकटाण f R (पिकणें & घाण) The smell of ripe fruits (esp. of the jack and plantain).

पिकटी f R (पिकणें) The sallow hue (of the com-plexion or the body) through sickness.

पिकणें v i (पाक, or root पच S) To grow ripe or to be matured, lit. fig., to ripen. Pr. पिकल्यावांचून गांवांत विकत नाहीं A story void of reasonable credibility cannot obtain general credence. 2 To lose freshness, clearness, fullness, intensity—a color. 3 To be produced or borne;—used of crops. Ex. बिघ्यास दादा मण भात पिकतें. 4 To be full, prevalent, rife, extensively current—tid-ings, a report. 5 At draughts. To get into the house (i. e. middle of the board) and lie idle—a piece. 6 To be getting on prosperously; to have one's business, measures, or plans succeed. 7 To be advancing in pregnancy;—used of the पोड or womb.

पिकल्या झाडाखालीं उपासी मरायाचा or मरणारा A phrase descriptive of a superlatively lazy fellow.

पिकणें n A mouthful of water taken to rinse and ejected.

पिकंदर n (Piccadaira. Port.) A pickax.

पिकदाणी or नो f (پیکدان H) A spit-box.

पिकदाव m पिकराड f पिकलाड f पिकलें n (पिकणें) The season of reaping and gathering the corn: also the corn ripened. Ex. तीन पिकलीं गेलीं तरीं तो माझे धान्य देत नाहीं; यंदाचें पिकलें आमचे पदरांत पडलें.

पिकला a (Abridged from पिकलेला) Ripe.

पिकलें झाड n (A ripe fruit-tree.) A term for a very bountiful person or a rich and readily yield-ing business or thing. Pr. पिकल्या झाडावर घोंडा कोणही तरीं टाकील. [tremely old person.]

पिकलें पान n (A ripened leaf.) A term for an ex-pिकवण n (पिकविणें) Straw or other material used to mature fruits. 2 A poultice or other applica-tion to induce suppuration.

पिकविणें v c (Active of पिकणें) To ripen or ma-ture. 2 fig. To beat soundly.

पिकळी f R W A snail.

पिका a R W (पिकणें) Ripe or mature.

पिकाक or वा a (पिकणें) Approaching to maturi-ty. 2 Fertile—a soil.

पिकाणी f A little musical instrument made of a plantain-leaf, mango-stone &c.: also a mouth-piece.

पिकाव n (Piccadaira. Port.) A pickax.

पिकी or पिकी f (पिक) Spittle (esp. that collect-ed during the chewing of tobacco, betel-leaf &c.; or through excited secretion) ejected from the mouth. v मार, टाक, सोड, उडव.

पिकुटणें v i (पिकणें) To be turning yellow or sal-low—plants &c. from age, fruits without ripening, the countenance or body from sickness: also to be fading, turning tawny or pale—a red color.

पिकूट a (पिकुटणें) Yellowish or sallow—plants, rotting fruits, the body &c.: pale, light, faded—colors, esp. the color red or colored cloths.

पिकूळ *n* C A snail.

पिखरणे or पिखुरणे *vc* To scatter or strew. 2 To spread the hair disorderly, to dishevel.

पिंगट *a* (पिंग *S*) Yellowish, tawny, auburn. 2 Having the stench or faetor of the beetle पिंगूळ.

पिंगटणे *vi* (पिंगट) To become yellowish, auburn, or tawny. 2 To stink like the beetle पिंगूळ.

पिंगला *f* *S* pop. or in poetry पिंगळा *f* A certain tubular vessel of the body. See under इडा.

पिंगवी *f* Heart-pea, *Cardiospermum Halicacabum*. पिंगवे *n* Its seed. [seed of पिंगवी.

पिंगवेल *n* (पिंगवे & तेल) Oil obtained from the

पिंगळ *m* पिंगळा *m* पिंगूळ *m* A stinking kind of beetle. 2 Applied to a fellow who is always uttering something obscene or disgusting. And पिंगूळ पादणे To utter obscenity.

पिंगळा *m* (पिंगल *S*) Little spotted owl, *Noctua Indica*. 2 also पिंगळाजो *m* A term for a description of fortuneteller who always predicts good.

पिंगळा or पिंगा *a* (पिंग *S*) Tawny, auburn, grayish; —used of the body, countenance, hair, eyes.

पिंगा or पिंगारा *m* A certain feat accompanied by the shouting of this word at girls' play.

पिंगाणे *n* A term comprehending many classes of the winged insects that flutter around a light: also a butterfly, a moth &c. [वेल.

पिंगी, पिंगे, पिंगेल Commonly पिंगवी, पिंगवे, पिंग-पिंगूट & पिंगुटणे See पिंगट & पिंगटणे.

पिंगूळवेल *m* *f* A creeper. See पंगूळवेल.

पिघळणे *vc* P To dissolve or melt, lit. fig. See पघळणे.

पिच-कन-कर-दिनी-दिशी *ad* Imit. of the sound of squirting out (spittle, blood &c.)

पिचकट *a* (Qualifying or softening form of पिचका) Rather or somewhat blear. 2 Rather cracked or split. [squirting out.

पिचकळी *f* (पिच!) A mouthful (of spittle &c.)

पिचका *a* (पिच! Imit.) Cracked, split, slit. 2 fig. Contracted or half-closed. Applied to blear or rheumy eyes, and, *attrib.* to a bleareyed person. 3 fig. Slight, feeble, flimsy, weak “as a broken reed.”

पिचकारी *f* (پيچکاری *H* पिच!) A syringe or squirt. 2 A stream (of blood, juice, or water) spurting out forcibly.

पिचकुडा *a* C Commonly पिचकट. [eyes.

पिचकाडोव्याचा *a* Of half-closed and rheumy पिचंचा *f* *pl* W Commonly पिचंचा.

पिचणे *vi* (Imit. पिच!) To crack, split, slit; to open up or out—a bracelet, reed, quill &c. 2 To swell and burst—rice &c. oversoaked or over-boiled. 3 To fall abroad; to be reduced—limestones, shells, bones &c. under the action of fire.

पिचनळी *f* A syringe or squirt.

पिचपिच or चा *ad* Imit. of the sound of a reiterated squirting out of spittle &c.; also of a continual snapping or sudden cracking of thread &c. or of brittle substances. 2 Blinkingly.

पिचपिचणे *vi* (पिचपिच) To open and shut repeatedly, to blink—eyes, and, *attrib.*, a person. 2 To sound squirtingly, snappingly &c. See the adverb. [son.

पिचपिचीत *a* (पिचपिच) Blinking—eyes, a person. पिचवाही *f* (पिछा & वाही) A common term for the two side-posts of the frame of an inner door where, in a broad wall, the door is double.

पिचवणे *v imp* To have the sensation of burning (from eating heating articles of food &c.) Ex. पोटांत, उरांत, घशांत &c. पिचवते. 2 *vi* R Commonly पिचणे.

पिचाचां & पिचापींच *ad* Imit., and intensive of पिचपिच, implying yet closer reiteration or greater noisiness or force.

पिचुंचा or पिचोंचा *f* *pl* पिचुंडे or पिचोंडे *m* *pl* (पिछा) The arms pinioned, or tied behind the back. [a bond or note).

पि० बांधून घेणे To tie down (as by causing to pass

पिचोळी *f* (पिच & ओळ) A squirt or syringe. 2 A stream (as of blood or juice) spurting out forcibly. [3 A crest. 4 *m* S A tail.

पिच्छ *n* (S) A feather. 2 The tail of a peacock.

पिच्छा *m* (पिच्छ *S* through पेश *H*) The hinder parts. 2 The back-piece (of an Angrakhá &c.) Used gen. in figurative senses, such as these following. पिच्छा घेणे-पुरविणे-घरणे, पिच्छास बसणे or लागणे, पिच्छावर असणे To pursue with closeness and determination, lit. fig.; to hang upon; to be closely dodging, intently following or watching (in order to injure, befriend &c.) पिच्छाकरणे To recoil or kick—a gun.

पिच्छा *f* *pl* पिच्छोडे *m* *pl* Commonly पिचुंचा.

पिछाडा *m* (پيچاڈا *H*) The hinder parts.

पिछाडो *f* (پيچاڈو *H*) The hinder parts. 2 The hinder legs of a horse: also the heel ropes or one of them. 3 The rear of an army: also the back (of a house or other body). [ting.

पिंजकट *a* (पिंजणे) Susceptible of splitting or splitting. पिंजका *a* (पिंजणे) Split, slit, fissured, torn, rent.

पिंजट *a* (A qualifying or softening form of पिंजका) Rather split &c.

पिंजट *n* A small strip or slip as pulled off from a writing reed, a bamboo &c. [ton &c.

पिंजणावळ *f* (पिंजणे) The price of carding cotton. पिंजणो *f* (Verbal of पिंजणे *vc*) Carding of (cotton, wool &c.) 2 Splitting or slitting.

पिंजणो *f* A carding instrument. 2 (Properly पिंजरी) The canopy of a carriage.

पिंजणे *vc* (पिंजा *S* Cotton, or پيچا *H*) To card or comb (cotton, wool &c.) 2 To split or slit (bamboos, reeds, sticks, quills). Ex. निकरें सारितां सत्वरगति॥ काढी पिंज होवूनि जातो (for पिंजून जातो)॥ सग दुसरी उपटूनि वेवूनि जातो॥ परी दया चितीं उपजेना॥. 3 To tear lengthwise (cloth, paper).

पिंजणे *vi* To shoot, beat, throb. 2 To thrill or tingle painfully; to be affected with a tremulous aching—the bones or a bone. 3 Amongst goldsmiths. To stick to the crucet or melting pot—gold.

पिंजपिंजणे *vi* To blink—eyes, and, *attrib.*, a person. 2 To pulsate or shoot. 3 To thrill or ache—the bones or a bone.

पिंजर *f* A कुंकू of a full and bright red color. In the Konkani this term is used of the powder called in the Desh कुंकू before it is mixed and prepared with oil: after such mixture the term कुंकू is applied.

पिंजर *n* (S) A cage. 2 fig. The fabric or skeleton (of man or animals). 3 The ribs.

पिंजरणो *f* (Verbal of पिंजरणे) Getting or becoming disheveled, scattered, spread abroad &c.

पिंजरणे *vi* (पिंजणे) To get disheveled—hair or feathers: to be scattered loosely and widely—grass &c. 2 It will be used by some for पिंजारणे and both as *vc* and *vi*.

पिंजरा *m* (पिंजर *S*) A cage. 2 A cell with bars. 3 fig. The head or crop of a Palm-tree. 4 The frame, skeleton, shell, hull (as of a house, ship, coach, palanquin).

अंगाचा or शरीराचा or हाडांचा पिं० A gaunt and meagre person, a mere skeleton, a case of bones.

पिंजरापोळ *m* (A recent formation.) An enclosure prepared (or projected to be prepared) as an asylum for the पोळ or dedicated bull, of which the liberty to be a general pest is thought to be threatened. See further under पांजरपोळ.

पिंजरी *f* (पिंजर) The canopy over a palkhi or native palanquin. The canopy of a traveling carriage.

पिंजळ *m* A tree, *Pentaptera Urjuna*. Grah.

पिंजार *n* (पिंजारणे) Small and confusedly intermingled bits of rice-straw:—as arising after thrashing &c. [cotton &c.

पिंजारणावळ *f* (पिंजारणे) The price of carding

पिंजारणो *f* (Verbal of पिंजारणे *vc*) Carding or combing. 2 Disheveling, scattering, strewing about.

पिंजारणे *vc* (पिंजणे) To card or comb (cotton or wool). 2 To dishevel (hair or feathers): also to scatter about grass &c. to dry, to ted.

पिंजारणे *vi* To be covered with waving foliage—trees. 4 To look wild, confused, and disorderly—the hairs, nose, feathers, tail, of a person or an animal enraged. [&c.

पिंजारी *m* (پيچاري *H*) A carder of cotton, wool

पिंजुळी or पिंजोळी *f* (पिंजणे & ओळी) A shred, slip, strip; a long and narrow piece torn off (from a reed or leaf): also a slip or longitudinally divided piece (of a bamboo &c.)

पिट-कन-कर-दिनी-दिशी *ad* Imit. of the sound of a frog leaping, a light fruit or seed rebounding, water falling drop! drop! &c. &c.

पिटकी *f* (Imit. पिट!) A little lump of ordure (of man or beast); also of अळण or कढी or suchlike.

पिटकुला or पिटकोला *a* Little and pretty, tiny.

पिटकुली *f* An undersized fruit (a diminutive mango, guava, pomegranate, wood-apple, and suchlike). 2 The name of a yellow flower.

पिटके *n* A measure of capacity, the 1/8 of a sher.

पिटके *n* पिटकुले *n* A little and pretty living creature;—esp. used of a mouse or young rat.

पिटणो *f* (Verbal of पिटणे) Beating, pounding &c.

पिटणे *vc* (पीडन *S* through पीटना *H*) To heat, knock, thrash; to strike with a hammer, mallet, flail, stick. 2 To drive before one furiously (cattle, a routed army): to gallop (a horse): to despatch, start off with speed (a messenger). 3 fig. To beat (a proclamation &c.)

पिटपिट *f* (Imit.) The teasing, wearisome begging or objecting (as of a froward child); the pettish chiding or reproving (as of a discontented master); a long-continued spitting or pitterpatter of rain.

पिटपिटणे *vi* A verb formed from पिटपिट *q. v.* To beg, whine, chide &c. persistingly and tiresomely. 2 To blink—eyes, and *attrib.* a person.

पिटपिचा *a* (पिटपिट) A discontented fellow; one ever fretting and finding fault, or one peevishly and whiningly begging.

पिटालणी or पिटलणो *f* (Verbal of पिटालणे) Driving furiously or forcibly (cattle, persons).

पिटालणे or पिटलणे *vc* (पिटणे) To drive before one furiously (cattle, a routed army &c.); to gallop (a horse); to drive forcibly off or away (beg-

पिटडा *m* Commonly पिडाड. [gars, persons).

पिठरपाकवाद *m* *S* (पिठर is, in परिभाषा or सांकेतिकभाषा, अवयवो Having members or parts, and वाद् is Argument or doctrine.) Maintenance of the dogma that the properties and qualities of a subject arise from its formation—are the products of its composition. Contrad. from पिलपाकवाद (पिलु stands, in संकेत or symbolic phraseology, for

परमाणु A very atom.) Maintenance of the dogma that all properties pertain to the primitive elements or most rudimentary constituents. पिठरपाक-वाद is of the वैशेषिक school, and पिलुपाकवाद is of the नैयायिक. पिठरपाकवादी & पिलुपाकवादी Maintainer respectively of the dogmas पिठरपाक & पिलुपाक. [dressed up with flour.]

पिठरडोभाजी *f* (पिठाड & भाजी) Vegetables पिठले *n* (पीठ) A sauce,—flour of gram boiled and spiced. [Rox.]

पिठवण *f* A plant, Hedysarum lagopodioides.

पिठा *m* (A Bombay-word). A spirit-shop, or a liquor-tavern.

पिठा *a* (पीठ) Gritty, friable, crumbling—sorts of stone &c. 2 Clammy; like badly-baked dough—the pulp of certain fruits.

पिठाड *n m* sometimes पिठार *m n* & पिठाळा *m* (पीठ Flour. Reducedness to flour, i. e. to dust or nothing.) Crumbled, comminuted, trampled, razed state; destroyed or consumed state gen. (e. g. utter clearance of the dishes at a feast, of the standing corn of a field &c.) *v* कर, पाड *g*. of o. 2 fig. Exhaustion, knocked up state (from over-exertion &c.)

पिठाळ *a* (पीठ) Soft, doughy, clammy—bread &c. See पिठूळ in the three first senses.

पिठाळणें or पिठूळणें *v i* To be doughy—bread: to be soft and watery—boiled rice: to be washy or insipid—dressed food gen.

पिठाळें *n* (पीठ Flour.) A soft and oozy kind of honeycomb. It is eaten with the honey.

पिठी *f* (पीठ) Fine flour, esp. of rice. 2 Flour &c. boiled up in water (as a diluent article of diet).

पिठीसाखर *f* (पीठ Flour, and साखर) Soft sugar.

पिठूर *a* (पीठ) White like flour, bright, clear;—used of the moon-beams.

पिठूळ *a* पिठोळा *a* P (पीठ) Soft, doughy, raw—bread &c. 2 Soft and watery—boiled rice. 3 Soft, friable, crumbling—stones &c. 4 Weak, washy, unsavory—fruits, dressed food.

पिठेरा *m* A sort of brush. Used by the weaver in applying पांजण or paste to his warp.

पिठेरा *m* or by redup. पिठेरापाठेरा *m* (पीठ Flour.) An observance on the day of new moon of Shrāwan, viz. the drawing with flour the figures of sixty-four Yoginīs, and the worshiping of them.

पिठेरो *f* The day of new moon of Shrāwan, and the observance celebrated on it.

पिथ्या *a* (पीठ) Gritty, friable, crumbling—sorts of stone &c. 2 Clammy; like badly-baked dough—pulp of certain fruits. 3 fig. Soft, easy, yielding, compliant. Opp. to कणक्या. 4 Of that stage in importance or estimation to which bread inferior to wheaten is judged suitable;—used of a पाहुणा or guest: opp. to गह्व्या.

पिंड *m* (S) A lump, heap, cluster, a quantity or collection. 2 An oblation to deceased ancestors,—a ball or lump (of rice &c. mixed up with milk, curds, flowers) offered to the manes, at a Shrāddh, by the nearest surviving relation. 3 The body. 4 A ball or globe, any globose body, a gland &c. 5 In geometry. The dimension of thickness. 6 The foetus in an early stage of gestation, the embryo. 7 A sum in arithmetic.

पिंडास बसणें-लागणें-खिलणें-जडणें *g*. of o. To stick closely to; to follow to the death;—used of the adherence of a disagreeable fellow or continuance of some affliction or pressure. पिंडीं तें ब्रह्मांडीं Whatever is in the body is in the universe at large; man is a microcosm. The phrase agrees

also with आपणावरून जग ओळखावें From thyself learn the whole world. पिंडे पिंडे मतिभिन्ना तुंडे तुंडे सरखती Quot homines tot sententiæ.

पिंडणूक *f* (Verbal of पिंडणें) Putting to pain, troubling or afflicting gen.

पिंडणें *v c* (पीडा) To put to pain, to trouble, afflict, distress. 2 as *v i* To be in pain or affliction.

पिंडदान or पिंडप्रदान *n* (S) Offering of the पिंड (ball of rice) to the manes of ancestors.

पिंडब्रह्मांडरचना *f* S Construction or arrangement of the human body in correspondence with the scheme and fashion of the Universe; e. g. formation of the eyes to agree with the sun and moon; of hairs on the body to answer to trees on the mountains; of arteries and veins flowing with blood, in analogy with rivers &c. &c.

पिंडरी *f* (پنڈلی H) The calf of the leg. 2 fig. The full or bellying state of the ear of corn. See पोटरा. 3 See मेंडकी.

पिंडरोगी *a* (S Sick from the time of being a lump or foetus in the womb.) Sickly from birth; constitutionally diseased or valetudinary.

पिंडज्ञान *n* (S) Knowledge of the structure of the body, anatomical science. Also पिंडज्ञानी *a* Possessing this knowledge.

पिंडा *m* (पिंड) A ball of thread. [&c.]

पिडा *f* (Properly पीडा S q. v.) Pain, affliction पिडा *m* W पिडा *m* R The stock or lower portion of a branch of the Coconut.

पिंडी *f* (S or from पिंड) A ball or mass (of medicaments,—औषधांची) made up in cloth; to be dabbed upon the eyes &c. 2 The Phallus or lingam of Mahādeva,—the बाण in the middle of the शालुंका. The frame of a pitcher at the pottery,—the solid sphere or cylinder upon which the mass of earth is put to be formed.

पिडले *n* (Dim. of पिडे) A small stool.

पिडी *f* (पोटिका) A succession in the scale of genealogical descent, a generation.

पिडोचा That is or that possesses hereditarily; that is or has obtained by descent; as पिडोचा संपत्तिमान्-बुद्धिमान्-रोगी-दरिद्रो Rich, wise, sickly, poor, and of rich, wise &c. parents and ancestors. पिडीला लाता मारणें or देणें or पाय लावणें To rebel against paternal authority; and hence, against authority gen. 2 To fall short in payment even of the principal. पिडी लागणें Said of the intermingling of two families in their course downwards. With reference to the contraction of affinity. Note. Amongst Brāhmans affinity is not contracted within the first five generations. पिथ्या तोडणें or तुडणें expresses the breaking up (cessation of reckoning) of the generations, relationship betwixt families (so as to hold birth or death impurity &c. in common) being admitted no longer.

पिडीजाद or -जादा *a* पिडिनदाज *a* (पिडी & दाज P Born.) Of an ancient (and genteel) family. 2 Misused in the sense of पिडोचा.

पिडोदरपिडी *ad* (پيڊرهي در پيڊرهي H) पिडो पेसर *ad* (پيڊرهي H پيڊستر P) From generation to generation.

पिडे *n* (पीठ S) A sort of stool. It is a thick board without legs forming a stand or bottom for certain things. 2 A common term for the three sticks forming the stand of the चरट. 3 The cross-piece in front of the framework of a cart. 4 The cross-piece over the top of a post underneath the beam: also the block-socket for the foot of a post. 5 The piece of wood underneath a राखट or spinning wheel.

पिथ्याचें काम or पिथ्यापाटाचें काम That form of building in which the roof is supported upon पिडे. Opp. to लगीचें काम.

पिणोचा *a* (पिणें & पीण) That has been reared mainly upon its mother's milk—a calf &c. 2 That is sucking the breast or dugs, a suckling: also that is plump and sleek from having copiously drunk of the mother's milk in its youth.

पिणें *v c* (पान or पी S) To drink. 2 (Used with the opprobrious significance of the English word To drink.) To tope, tippie, guzzle, soak, swill, sot, booze, fuddle. 3 To inhale (smoke of tobacco, opium &c.), to smoke. 4 To absorb or swallow up;—as leather, wood, cloth &c. absorbs oil, paint &c. 5 To consume the priming—a gun. 6 fig. To stifle, smother, suppress, swallow (one's anger): to endure quietly, to stomach (affronts or provocations).

पितर *m* (S) The deceased and deified progenitors of mankind inhabiting a heavenly region, according to some, the orbit of the moon; the manes. 2 *m* (and, when used plurally *n*, as पितरें) A defunct in general considered as connected with one's father or one's parents (viz. father, mother, brother, sister, son, daughter, wife, friend &c.) to whose manes must be performed Shrāddh. Pr. काल मेला आणि आज पि. झाला. 3 *n pl* पितरें Parents. 4 *n pl* The Shrāddhas collectively performed during the waning fortnight of Bhādrapad. पितरें उदरणें or पितर खर्गावर नेणें *g*. of o. To abuse the ancestors or the parents of.

पितरखळा *f* The trouble and fuss, botheration and confusion, attendant upon the performance of Shrāddh. 2 fig. Vexatious cares and toils in general: also continual and cross chiding and rating.

पितरपक्ष or पितरपाख or पितरपाट or टा or ड & पितरलंड Properly पिठपक्ष & पिठलंड.

पितळ *n* (पित्तल S) Brass.

पि. बाहेर पडणें-निघणें-दिसणें Said of the peeping out of the brass of a gilded or plated ornament; and fig. of the appearing from under the mask of the real sordidness or baseness of a character.

पितळपान *n* Brass-foil.

पितळा *a* R (पित्त Bile.) Choleric. [brazen dish.]

पितळी *f* (पितळ) A circular and high-edged पितळी *a* (पितळ) Pertaining or relating to brass.

पिता *m* (S) A father. Pr. येवै पिता सवैपुत्रः Like father like son.

पितांबर *m* (पीतांबर S) A silk cloth for dhotars &c. It has a border; and it may be red or of other color than yellow.

पितांबरी *f* An inferior and low-price पितांबर.

पितांबी *f* (पित्त Bile, बी A seed or knob.) An eruption ascribed to excess or vitiation of the hu-

पितामह *m* S A paternal grandfather. [मोर पित्त. पितामहो *f* S A paternal grandmother.]

पितृकृत्य *n* (S) The duties incumbent upon a son in return for life and other benefits received through his father: also, generally, the debt due from man to his progenitors or ancestors. This debt is rendered by the performance of Shrāddh. The two other departments of man's debt are देवकृत्य & ऋषिकृत्य.

पिटकर्म *n* (S) The business of performing Shrāddh to the manes of ancestors.

पिटगण *n* (S) The body collectively of ancestors to whose manes Shrāddh must be performed. 2 A common term for the several classes of progenitors. [to the manes of one's father.]

पिठगया *f* (S) The Shrāddh performed at Gayā

पितृगृह *n* (S) The paternal mansion. 2 A burning ground.

पितृतर्पण *n* (S) The ceremony of throwing water at seasons of ablution, by way of an offering to the manes. 2 Gifts in honor of deceased relations, distributed at Shrāddh.

पितृतिथि *f m* (S) A lunar day sacred to the manes of either deceased parent.

पितृतीर्थ *n* S See under तीर्थ.

पितृत्व *n* S Fatherhood; the relation, condition, quality, or character of father. [one's ancestors.]

पितृद्रोह *m* (S) Hatred of one's father or of पितृद्रोही *a* (S) That has पितृद्रोह.

पितृपक्ष *m* (S) corruptly **पितृपाख** *m* **पितृपाड** or **ड** *m* The fortnight of the waning moon of भाद्रपद, the period appointed for Shrāddh to the manes of male ancestors.

पितृभक्त *a* (S) That has पितृभक्ति.

पितृभक्ति *f* (S) Dutifulness to one's father or to one's ancestors.

पितृयज्ञ *n* (S) The fourth of the five सहायज्ञ. Offerings of food (out of the ready meal) to the manes of deceased ancestors. See पंचयज्ञ.

पितृलंड *m* (पितृ & लंड Penis.) A term for a fellow who, heeding his ancestors not a straw, makes no Shrāddh to their manes. The other two monsters of Impiety or Irreligion are देवलंड & धर्मलंड.

पितृलोक *m* (S) The region or heaven (according to some, the orbit of the moon) inhabited by the manes or deified progenitors of mankind.

पितृव्य *m* S A paternal uncle. Ex. तुज आतांचि वधितो यथार्थ ॥ परि पि० म्हणेनि शंकलो ॥

पितृसदन *n* (S) The paternal mansion. Ex. म्हणे याग मांडिला पितृसदनीं ॥ सज बोलावूं नये कां ॥

पितृहत्या *f* (S) Parricide. पितृहत्यारा *m* A parricide. Also पितृवध *m* and पितृवधकर्ता.

पित्त *n* (S) Bile, the bilious humor. 2 fig. Choler, fieriness, irascibility.

पित्त उचळणें-खचळणें-चढणें. To work hot; to have one's choler stirred, lit. fig. पित्ताची जात भरणें (उरांत) To have the heartburn: (घशांत) To have bilious burning in the throat. Also पित्तानें जळ-जळतें or उचमळतें impersonally in both the above senses. पित्त तापविणें *g.* of *o.* To incense, irritate.

पित्तज्वर *m* (S) Bilious fever. [anger.]

पित्तपत्र *n* **पित्तपापडा** *m* Fumitory, Gardenia latifolia; also Fumaria parviflora. [rament.]

पित्तप्रकृति *f* (S) Bilious constitution or temperament. **पित्तप्रकोप** *m* (S) Excess and vitiation of the bilious humor.

पित्तभावना *f* Bilious state of the system. *v* हो.

पित्तमारी *f* (S) A particular plant.

पित्तवायु *m* (S) Flatulence arising from excess and vitiation of the bilious humor.

पित्तवेगी *a* (पित्त & वेग) Choleric, fiery, irascible.

पित्तवेळा *f* Bilious season,—the period comprised between the termination of the first watch and noon. Herein abjure medicine.

पित्तशामक *a* S That settles the bile, antibilious.

पित्तळ *a* Commonly पित्ताळू.

पित्तक्षोभ *m* (S) Excess and vitiation of the bilious humor. [the bile.] The gall-bladder.

पित्ताची कुणी or **-पिशवी** *f* (The phial or bag of

पित्ताशय *m* S (The receptacle or seat of the bile.) The liver.

पित्ताळू *a* (पित्त) Subject to constant derangement of the bilious humor—a temperament. 2 Tending to vitiate the bilious humor—an article of food.

पित्या *m* (In certain plays.) An assumed person

to supply the place of a person lacking; a dummy. *v* दे or पोटासधें घे. See further under पोटागडी.

पिधान *n* S A cover or lid. 2 Covering or cover; place or cause of concealment.

पिनास *m* (पीनस S) A disease in the nose,—defluxion of mucus and purulent matter in consequence of catarrh. [neoides.]

पिंपरणी or **पिंपरी** *f* A tree, Hibiscus popul-

पिंपर or **रुं** or **रें** *n* The fruit of पिंपळ the holy fig-tree. 2 R Any very young and tender fruit or vegetable-fruit.

पिंपरासारखा अपटणें To dash down smartly.

पिंपळ *m* (पिप्पल S) The holy fig-tree, Ficus religiosa. 2 *n* The fruit of it. [or kindness unto.]

पिंपळास पार बांधणें To do some great act of charity. **पिंपळपान** or **पिंपळवण** or **-वाण** *n* (Because of the form of a leaf of the पिंपळ tree.) An ornament (of gold and gems imbedded, surrounded by pearls) for the forehead of a child.

पिंपळसूळ *n* The root of Piper Dichotomum.

पिंपळवासी *a* (पिंपळ & वासी Abiding. From the popular notion of fiends and sprites dwelling upon the पिंपळ tree, one day upon one, another day upon another.) also **पिंपळावरचा मुंच्या** Terms of reproach for a daring, desperate fellow, who, heedless of imps and goblins, goes out at all hours of the night and in the wildest places. 2 One of whom it is never known where he may be found; a wanderer, rambler, rover.

पिंपळा *m* C See पिंपिळा.

पिंपळाचें फूल *n* (The flower of the पिंपळ tree.) A term for a visitor whose visits are "few and far between"; an angel-visitor.

पिंपळी *f* (पिप्पली S) The long pepper-plant or its produce, Piper longum. 2 The pod of Piper betel. 3 A twist or loop (like the pod) given to the जानवें. 4 The pearl-pendant of a nosering or earring. [pepper &c.]

पिंपळीपाक *m* A medicinal preparation of long पिंपाणी or पिंपारी or पिंपोणी *f* A mouth-piece for certain wind-instruments composed of a rolled leaf of the Palmyra: also a sort of whistle so common of the Palmyra: also a sort of whistle so common.

पिंपासा *f* S Thirst. **पिंपासु** *a* S Thirsty. [posed.] **पिंपि** *ad* Imit. of the shrill or sharp sounding of a leaf-whistle, a cracked सनई &c. *v* वाज, कर.

पिंपिळा *m* C An instrument for cutting plantain-leaves. Sometimes it is attached to the end of a pole, and used to cut down leaves or flowers.

पिंपीलिका *f* S An ant of the common small red kind.

पिंपीलिकामार्ग *m* S (The ant-way.) In the system of योग. The gentle and gradual method of accomplishing समाधि (abstract spiritual contemplation). Contrad. from विहंगममार्ग. 2 The gradual way of attaining weanedness from the world and mortification of all affections, appetites, and senses. 3 fig. The creeping or slow way of accomplishing or performing in general.

पिंपोणी *f* Commonly पिंपाणी

पिंपाल *f m* (S) A tree, Chironjia sapida. Rox. Also called Buchanania latifolia. Rox.

पिंपकणें *v i* Imit. To have a sudden and scanty stool. [whimpering &c.]

पिंपरणी *f* R (Verbal of पिंपरणें) Whining, पिंपरणें *v i* R To whine, whimper, fret. 2 To beg whiningly and meaningly.

पिंपरळणी or **पिंपरळणी** &c. *f* (Verbal of पिंपरणें &c.) Twisting, wringing, wrenching.

पिंपरळणें, पिंपरळणें, पिंपरणें, पिंपरणें *v c* (पिंपरणें) To twist, wring, wrench, wrest.

पिंपरा *m* C The stone-anchor of the sea-net (बुरीचें जाळें). [pering.]

पिंपरा *a* W That is ever whining and whimpering. **पिंपराळा** or **पिंपराळा** *m* (पिंपराळणें) A twist or contortion (as of the body or a member); a turn or twist more gen. 2 Twisted or wrung and thus injured state (of a thing gen.).

पिंपरि *f* **पिंपरिणी** *f* (Imit.) Whining for a thing; peevish objecting against (as of a froward child); piteous begging; piteous display of want or wo. 2 Constant chiding and snubbing. 3 Long-continued spitting or drizzling.

पिंपरिणें *v i* (Imit. formation from पिंपरि *q. v.*) To whine, whimper, beg, find fault &c.

पिंपरि or **या** *a* (पिंपरि) One ever whining and whimpering;—used of a fretful child, moaning beggar &c. [sticks and straws.]

पिंपरा *m* C (Vulgar for पिरसा) A little fire of पिंपरा *f* The name of a small white saltwater-fish. [raining.]

पिंपरि *ad* (Imit.) Drizzlingly, mislingly—**पिंपरू** *n* (Dim. of पिंपरू) A term of endearment or fondling to a child, cub, pup, whelp in general; a poppet, darling, little dear &c.

पाटीमार्गे पि० लावणें-काढणें &c. To inflict or devise any little trouble or plague.

पिंपडा *m* P A ball (of thread, twine, tape &c.)

पिंपपील *f* A grooving plane.

पिंपपाकवाद & **पिंपपाकवादी** See explained under पिंपपाकवाद.

पिंपू *n* **पिंपू** *n* **पिंपू** *n* **पिंपवा** *m* C **पिंपा** *m* C (पीलु S) A young one of the smaller beasts, of birds, or of reptiles, a cub, pup, whelp, kitten, chick.

पिंपडी *f* A yellow paint or pigment. See पेवडी.

पिंपळ *m* A bird, Black-headed Bunting, Emberriza melanocephala.

पिंपळको *f* (पिंपळा) Yellowness. [tawny.]

पिंपळट *a* sometimes **पिंपळसर** *a* Yellowish, पिंपळट *f* (पिंपळा) Yellowishness, tawiness.

पिंपळणी *f* (Verbal of पिंपळणें) Twisting, wringing, wrenching.

पिंपळणें *v c* W (पिंपळणें) To twist, wring, wrench.

पिंपळवट *a* (Commonly पिंपळट) Yellowish.

पिंपळा *a* (पील S) Yellow.

पिंपळा *m* **अधक** *m* Yellow talc.

पिंपळा चटक, पिंपळा जरद, पिंपळा धमक, पिंपळा धमधमीत, पिंपळा रसरशीत *a* (पिंपळा Yellow, and चटक, जरद, रसरशीत &c. added enhancingly.) Of a full, bright, glowing, glaring yellow.

पिंपळाचांपा *m* Golden-flowered Champa, Michelia Rheedii. Grah. [ला.]

पिंपळा जोंधळा *m* Yellowgrained variety of जोंध-पिंपळा घोंतरा *m* Datura metel. [amaranth.]

पिंपळी कोरांटी *f* Yellow barleria or Yellow

पिंपळी ह्याया *f* Sallowiness (from sickness). *v* ये, जा. 2 The tawny discoloration of objects under solar eclipse or thick haze.

पिंपळी जुई *f* A shrubby plant. See बागमज्जी.

पिंपळी मातो *f* A sort of yellow ochre.

पिंपळोखो *f* (पिंपळा) Yellowishness, tawiness, sallowness. *v* ये, चढ.

पिंपा *a* (पीवा S) Fat, fleshy, plump, robust.

पिंपवाज or **त** or **द** *m* Properly पेपवाज.

पिंपवी *f* A purse or a little bag.

पिंपाच *m* (S) A devil or fiend, one of a class of malevolent beings. 2 The spirit of a deceased person which, having at death some unaccomplished wish, haunts the scenes of its mortal existence and afflicts people; a ghost, a goblin, a sprite.

पिशचपक्वान्न *n* (S) A fanciful term for बड़ा or बड़ेकोडबुल्ले; as in English, a *devil's* kidney &c., a *devil*. (Probably because both पिशच & बड़े abound in the Konkani.)

पिशचबाधा *f* (S) Demoniac possession.

पिशचभावना *f* Possession by a पिशच or sickness occasioned by a पिशच.

पिशचभाषा *f* (S) A gibberish invented by corrupting the Sanskrit. Used in dramatic pieces.

पिशचलिपो *f* (S) pop. पिशचलिप or पिशचलीप *f* A term for the Mor or common business-writing of the Maráthás. Said to have been brought from Lanká by हेमादपंत.

पिशचविद्या *f* (S) The art of commanding the fiends and demons—of injecting, expelling, exorcising them; the *black art*.

पिशचसंचार *m* (S) Demoniac possession.

पिशचाधिपति *m* (S A name of शिव; also of वेताळ) A term for a grown up person that plays with children; also for a fierce or fiery person, a Hotspur. [hideous woman.

पिशची *f* A female fiend or goblin. 2 fig. A पिशानदेव *m* पिशानवल्ली *m* (पिशच, वल्ली, देव) a word corresponding in Canarese to देवजी) Terms for a crazy or idiotic fellow.

पिशल *m* The tree commonly called पिश.

पिशो *f* A thrashed or an empty head of जौधळा, बाजरी, and the cereal grains in general except मका Maize.

पिशुन *a* S Slandorous or calumnious.

पिशेल *n* (पिसा & तेल) Oil obtained from the seeds of the tree पिसा.

पिशपेण *n* (S Grinding of meal.) Fruitless reiteration; any unproductive repetition. [प्रमेह.

पिशमेह *m* S Urine resembling flour-water. See पिसटने *vi* (पिसे) To lose one's wits; to become wild, idiotic, foolish (esp. from demoniac influence).

पिसणावळ *f* (पिसणे) The cost of grinding.

पिसणे *vc* (पेषण S) To grind, to reduce to powder in a mill. 2 To levigate.

पिसरा *m* Moschus Meminna. [See पिसेळा.

पिसवळा *m* A stinging creature, and a plant.

पिसळणे *vi* (पिसे) To become rabid or mad—a dog, jackal &c., also a human being bitten by a rabid animal. 2 To lose one's wits; to become crazy or fatuous (from demoniac influence, passion &c.)

पिसा *m* A tree, Tetranthera lanceafolia. Grah. 2 The heavy or hammering end of a hammer: opp. to सुखा the broad end.

पिसा *a* (पिसे) Maddened or mad. Pr. अधीं पिसा त्याचे हातीं दिव्हे कोलीत; बायको वेडी पोर पिसे जावई मिळाले तेही तसेच.

पिसाई *f* (پيساي H) The price of grinding.

पिसाट *n* C (पिशच) The spirit of a deceased person which, holding at death some unaccomplished desire, haunts the scenes of its human existence and afflicts people; a ghost, a goblin. 2 Applied freely to a wild, half-crazy, or idiotic person. 3 Stupor, infatuation, or craziness proceeding from a पिशच. *v* लाग, हो. [&c.

पिसाटणी *f* (पिसाटणे) Becoming fatuous or crazy

पिसाटणे *vi* C (पिसे) To lose one's wits (esp. from demoniac influence). 2 To run about playing wild and mischievous tricks.

पिसाटीक *a* (पिसे or पिशच) Crazy, cracked, fatuous, idiotish: also wildly mischievous, devilish, pishách-like.

पिसाव *m* (प्रभाव S پیشاب P) Urine. *v* कर.

पिसारणे *vc* & *i* (पीस or पिसारा) To bristle up or set up its feathers—a bird.

पिसारा *m* (पीस) A feather. 2 The feathered end of an arrow. 3 C Feathers or plumage: also feathered state, fledgedness. 4 (Poetry.) An unfilled ear of corn. Ex. शेती पिसारे राहिले त्यासीं ॥ निजगट्टासीं तुन्ही न्यावे ॥

पिसाळणी *f* (Verbal of पिसाळणे) Maddening &c.

पिसाळणे *vc* (पिसे) To madden or make crazy. Also पिसाळून सोडणे To worry into madness.

पिसाळणे *vi* To become rabid &c. See पिसळणे.

पिसाळे *n* Madness, craziness, wildness (esp. from demoniac influence). Pr. इसाळ शे दारीं पिस.

पिसुडणे *vc* R W (पीस) To pull to pieces, or to pull out (feathers, the petals of a flower, leaves of a book &c.); to pluck and strip rudely and injuriously. [of the Cocoanut.

पिसुडी *f* The integument or sheath of the branch

पिसुरडे *n* A creature of the serpent kind.

पिसू *f* (پسو H) A flea.

पिसूक *n* A man-metamorphosis; a man turned (by a curse or mantra) into a tiger, wolf, dog &c.

पिसे *n* (पिशच) Fatuity, idiocy, dotage, dull madness gen. [Properly पिचुचा.

पिसेचा or पिसुचा *f* *pl* पिसेडे or पिसुडे *m* *pl*

पिसोरा *m* Moschus Meminna.

पिसेळा *m* A little, red, springing, and stinging creature. 2 (पिसू) The name of a plant useful, by its strong smell, in destroying fleas.

पिसा *m* (پسته P) The pistachio nut,—the nut or the plant.

पिसाई *a* (पिसा) Of a darkish green or pea-green.

पिसाद *m* (Commonly पेशवाज) The robe worn by dancing girls.

पिसा *m* (झोडा S) The spleen &c. See झोडा.

पिसू *ad* Imit. of the cry of the कोकिला.

पिसू *m* (Better पिये) A gallant or male sweetheart. [imperative and running stool.

पिसूकणे *vi* (Imit.) To have a sudden, or an

पिसूकवणे *n* (पिसूकणे) A twisting stick; the stout piece used to insert into bindings (as into the सांकण of a गाडा) to twist and thus tighten them; or to turn the rope of the लाट of an oilmill; or as a mechanical purchase gen.

पिसूकी *f* The scanty alvine discharge (as of a child, of a frightened person &c.)

पिसूगुडणे *vc* (पिसूकणे) To twist, contort, wring, wrench; to turn round with violence.

पिसूणी *f* पिसूण *f* C (Verbal of पिसूकणे) Twisting or wringing (as of cloths).

पिसूणे *vc* (पीडन S) To twist, twine, complicate. 2 To wrench or wrest; to wring out. 3 To squeeze, press, force out (matter from a boil, milk from the dugs). 4 fig. To extort; to squeeze or wring from.

पिसूपिसूत *a* (Imit.) Loosely-twisted—a rope. 2 Loosely-woven—a cloth. 3 fig. Vague, vapid, lax, indefinite—speech, measures, conduct.

पिसूवट *a* (पीळ) Strongly-twisted.

पिसूवटणी *f* (Verbal of पिसूवटणे) Twisting, wringing &c. [wrench.

पिसूवटणे *vc* (पिसूकणे) To twist, contort, wring, पिळवणी *n* (पिसूकणे & पाणी) Water of wrung cloths &c.

पिसू *m* (पिसूकणे) A twist, a cloth &c. twisted or wrung. 2 fig. The body under writhing and contortion. [Rheedii. Wight.

पिसूचंपा *m* Golden flowered Champá, Michelia

पिसू *f* R (Or पेळू) A rude twist or roll with the hand of cocoanut-fibres or cotton.

पिळे *n* (पिसूकणे) A twisting stick. See पिसूकवणे. पी *c* S A drinker. In comp. as मद्यपी, क्षीरपी. पी *f* (झोडा q. v.) The spleen &c. [Indicus. पीक *m* (पिक S) The Indian cuckoo, Cuculus पीक *n* (Or पिक) Spittle as squirted or ejected from the mouth.

पीक *n* (पच S root.) Ripeness or maturity of a crop. 2 A crop, esp. a corn-crop, as standing or just reaped. Ex. सेवटी पीक होता घनदाट ॥ कुणवट अंतरीं संतोषे ॥ 3 A gathered crop.

पीक सोडणे To lose its power of yielding a crop (its fertility)—soil. पिकाचा फुपाटा उडणे To become as dust and ashes—a crop.

पीकदाणी or पी *f* A spitting box.

पीकनुकसान *n* Injury or damage to a crop.

पीकनुकसानी *f* Injury to a crop. 2 Compensation or remission made (by Government) on account of crop-failure or crop-damage.

पीकपाऊस *m* Rain suitable to ripen the harvest.

पीकपाणी *n* A free term for the crop or harvest. Ex. थंडा पी. बुडाले; also for the crop in its connection with rain. Ex. तुमचा गांवाकडे पी. कसे बरे?

पीकपाहणी *f* Inspection or survey of the crops.

पीठ *n* (पिष्ट S) Meal in general except that of wheat, which, par excellence, is termed कणीक (from कण). Applied, sometimes however, to wheaten meal. 2 fig. Crushed, crumbled, ruined state: also defeated or overcome state: also the state of utter expenditure or dissipation, of consumption or exhaustion, of whatever subject or of whatever specific character. Used largely as its derivative पिडाड, or as चूर, चुराडा, धूळ, माती, राख &c. &c. 3 Used enhancingly after गेरा; as गेरा गेरा पीठ Surpassingly fair. 4 Used as *ad* in the sense Clearly and brightly of the shining of the moon, *v* पड; as चांदणे पीठ पडते.

अर्धो पिठोवा मग विठोवा Let us satisfy the belly, then we'll think of worship. पीठ *n* (S) A stool, a low chair or seat. 2 The seat of the religious student, made of the grass कुश. 3 पीठ, in the sense of Seat or spot of eminent residence or abiding, forms compounds such as गुरुपीठ, विद्यापीठ, राजपीठ. 4 also पीठस्थान *n* A place where a limb of Párvatí is supposed to have fallen when her dead body was cut to pieces by the चक्र of विष्णु. There are fifty-one such places. See महापीठ.

पीठकूट *n* (पीठ Flour, कूट Pounded peppers &c.) A comprehensive term for the common and necessary items of culinary preparations.

पीठगांथा *m* A bit of leaf of अळू rolled in flour and spiced and fried. [stool-seat during worship.

पीठन्यास *m* S Certain touchings of the पीठ or पीठपाणी *n* Cold infusion of flour of लाद्या &c. with sugar. A drink for the sick.

पीठपोळी *f* A cake made of boiled rice-flour rolled up with wheaten flour.

पीठिका *f* (S) A series of generations; a whole race or line; one's lineage or pedigree. 2 fig. The whole of any business, affair, story; all the particulars, points, circumstances, items. [annoy.

पीडणे *vc* (पीडन S) To pain, torment, distress, पीडन *n* (S) Inflicting pain, paining, afflicting.

पीडा *f* (S) Pain, anguish, torment: also trouble, vexation, affliction, distress. 2 A pest, plague, bore; a troublesome person, business, event, thing. 3 By eminence. Demoniac possession. [tressed.

पीडित *p* (S) Pained, tormented, afflicted, dis-

पीण *f* C (पिणे or पान) Sucking of the breast or dugs: also suck, the milk afforded.

पीत *a* (S) Yellow. 2 *p* Drunk, that has been drunk. 3 That has drunk.

पीतांजनविषांग *a* Having yellow spots on the right flank or side—a horse.

पीतांबर *m* (S पीत & अंबर) A garment or cloth of yellow silk. 2 Confounded with its derivative

पीन *a* S Fat, plump, fleshy. [पितांबर.

पीनस *m* S (Popularly पिनास) Purulent defluxion in the nose.

पीप *n* (Pipa. Port.) A cask or barrel, a hogshead, pipe &c.: also a tub, pail, wooden bucket.

पीयूष *n* S Nectar. 2 Biestings.

पीर *m* (پير P) A Muhammadan saint at whose shrine vows are made and offerings presented. 2 fig. A term for the master, overawer, or snubber of, one's *man* or *match*. Ex. त्याला पीर भेटला म्हणजे तो दबेल.

पील *n* C A young one in general (of dogs, cats, hares, frogs &c. and *m* of hens, parrots, crows, and some other birds). 2 *n m* An offshoot from the root (as of the Plantain or Bamboo); a sucker or stole.

पीलखाना *m* (فيل خانه P) The place where the elephants (of a Raja or grandee) are tied or kept. 2 The elephant-department. [See below.

पीलभक्त *c* A hypocrite or hollow professor gen.

पीलभक्ति *f* (पिलभक्ति S) The doctrine that the Universe sprang from परमाणु) A term for Hollow profession of love or friendship; also for interested devotion or piety; and for hypocrisy gen.

पीलवान *m* (پيل بان P) An elephant-driver.

पीस *m* (पिच्छ S) A feather: also a quill. 2 The feathered end of an arrow. 3 *f* (R neuter.) The blight incidental to rice-crops: also a blighted head. Ex. भातानें पिसा टाकल्या; शेताला पिसा पडल्या; हे पीस तोडून आणलें.

पिसाचा कावळा करणारा One that deals in hyperbole; that can make a crow out of a feather.

पीस *n* (पिच्छ A flea.) Fleas. A collective noun.

पोळ *m* (पिळणें) A twist or convolution (as of rope &c.): also twisted or convolved state. Pr. खुंभ जळतें पण पोळ जळत नाही. 2 fig. Perverseness, frowardness, untowardness; also haughtiness or disdainfulness. 3 fig. A yearning of affection or tenderness. 4 fig. Grudge or rankling hatred; a hitch or twist in one's friendship or affection; a prejudice or cross conception in the mind. *v* पड. [minded, supercilious, disdainful.

पोळदार *a* Strongly-twisted. 2 fig. Haughty.

पुई *f* A pustule or pimple. 2 Better written पोय.

पुकार *f* पुकारा *m* पुकारणो *f* (پکار H) Loud bawling or bellowing into. 2 Crying out against. 3 Crying out gen.

पुकारणें *vi* (پکارنا H) To bawl unto. 2 To cry out against; to complain of aloud or publicly. 3 To cry out or bawl gen.

पुंख *m* S The feathered part of an arrow.

पुखा *m* (Formed out of पुष्ट or पुष्कळ Fatly, abundantly, and खाणें To eat.) A ludicrous term for eating, corresponding with Stuffing, gorging, blowing out one's bags. *v* पाड, उरक, कर.

पुखानंद *c* (पुखा & आनंद Joy.) One who, provided he can fill his belly, cares for nothing, a belly-god. Pr. पुं आणि पुखानंद.

पुंगट *a* Used with वास or घाण, and applied to the stink of the beetle पुंगळ. [beetle.

पुंगळ *m* (Or पिंगूळ q. v.) A stinking kind of

पुंगळवेळ *m f* in poetry पुंगळवेळी *f* The name of a scandent shrub. Ex. कां पुंगळवेळीचें जेंसें सुसन ॥ नेत्रास साजरे दिसे हुहून ॥

पुंगी *f* A sort of fife or pipe. Pr. गाजराची पुंगी वाजली तर वाजली नाही तर मोडून खाली.

पुंगी बंद करणें *g.* of *o.* To put to silence; to stop one's pipe.

पुंगीफल or ल *n* (पूग & फल) Betel-nut, the fruit of Areca faufel or catechu.

पुचट *a* (Better पोचट) Unsound, unsolid, pithless, wanting substance or stamina, lit. fig.

पुचंडो, पुचुंडो, पुचोडो *f* Properly पुरचुंडी.

पुचपुच *f* (Imit.) Speaking in a low and subdued tone, whispering; also a suppressed rumor; a popular *whisper*.

पुचो *f* (Vulgar.) Pudendum muliebre.

पुच्छ *n* (S) A tail.

पुच्छ फुटणें-वाढणें-लांबणें To be extended or enlarged beyond the original computation—a business, expenses, labor.

पुंज *m* (S) A heap or mass; an accumulation or a collection. 2 A little heap of corn given annually by a खेत or धारेकरी to the मदार & गुरव for service rendered.

पुंजका *m* (पुंज) A tuft, cluster, bunch, bundle; a number (as of hairs, leaves, spires or blades, maggots, bees) collected together.

पुंजट, पुंजरट, पुंजरुट *n* Light grains of corn.

पुजणें *vc* (पूजन S) To worship or adore; to render homage or reverence. 2 To apply (flowers, गंध &c.) upon idols &c. by way of worship.

पुजमाल *m* (پوزمال P) A cord twisted around a horse's lip or ear, to enable the farrier to manage him.

पुंजा *m* (पुंज) A quantity of yarn or thread wound over the palm. It consists of from sixty to eighty तंतु or threads. 2 *m* N. D. A little heap (as of dung, dirt, ashes, sweepings, rubbish): also a mass or quantity of chaffy, worm-eaten, or rotting (grain, wood, cloth, or other material). The word, although from पुंज S Heap generally, is applied restrictedly.

पुजा *f* (पूजा S) Worship; homage of superiors or adoration of the gods. 2 The vessels and articles used, or the several acts and points observed, in idol-worship. Pr. चांभाराचे देवाला खेदराची पुजा. 3 Certain ceremonies by Shúdras on occasions of demoniac possession. N. B. Pronounced *Pudzá*.

पुजा करणें or घालणें *g.* of *o.* To pommel or to rate soundly. पुजा बांधणें To decorate an idol with flowers &c. Ex. पुजा बांधिली माणिकामोतीं छांची ॥

पुंजाणा *m* (पुंज) A mass of sweepings, or of straws and dirt, or of any rubbish or cumbering materials. A term of anger or contempt.

पुजापत्रो *f* Flowers, leaves &c. constituting the apparatus for idol-worship. Hence idol-worship. 2 fig. Pommeling soundly. *v* कर *g.* of *o.*

पुजारा or रो *m* (पुजा) The officiating Bráhmaṇ or other person of a temple.

पुजाविणें *vc* C (पुंज) To collect into a heap (scattered grain &c.) 2 To gather (the ashes of a burned corpse).

पुंजाळ *m* (Poetry.) A mass, heap, accumulation. Ex. परम तेजस्वी प्रळयाग्र ॥ पुं लक्ष विजांचा ॥

पुंजी *f* (पुंज) A little heap (of rupees, grain &c.) Hence, and more frequently, a stock, fund, store, hoard, capital; and fig. a stock (of wisdom, learning, skill). 2 (پوزی P) Headbands of a horse (of tape or cotton rope).

पुंजी करणें To collect into a heap.

पुट *n* (S) Anything folded or doubled so as to form a cup or concavity;—as the hands, leaves

&c., a valve of a shell &c. Also in comp. as अंजलिपुट, चंचुपुट, पर्णपुट, कर्णपुट. 2 A hemisphere. 3 A single application unto;—as, in preparing medicaments, of fire to bake, of sun, air &c. to dry: also a single dipping into an infusion, a single coating, plastering, smearing, overlay. Gen. in comp. as अग्निपुट, सूर्यपुट, औषधपुट, रसपुट. *v* दे. It signifies also the material so used,—the infusion, the plaster &c. 4 In comp. with नासिका or नासा or घ्राण, as नासिकापुट &c. A nostril. 5 A crucible. Ex. जेंसें पुटीं पडतां सुवर्ण ॥ तेजस्वी दिसे दैदीप्यमान ॥

पुटकळणें or पुटकुळणें *vi* (पुटकुळी) To be covered with pustules or pimples.

पुटकळी or पुटकुळी *f* (स्फोटकलिका S) A pustule or pimple, watery or purulent.

पुटपाक *m* S The preparation, by fire, of medicaments surrounded with folds of leaves &c. 2 The melting (of gold) in a crucible.

पुटपुट *f* (Imit.) A close and continued succession of light noises; a pitter patter of rain, a feeble muttering, a repressed grumbling &c. *v* चे, जा, कर, उट, बोल, पड. 2 Used as *ad* Ex. पाऊस पुं पडतो; also imitatively of the sound of a frog &c. leaping. It is often interchangeable with पिटपिट.

पुटपुटणें *vi* (पुटपुट q. v.) To pitter patter. 2 To mutter, murmur, grumble.

पुटी *a* (पुट) That has undergone a dipping into an infusion, a smearing or a coating, a baking or an airing. See under पुट. In comp. as अग्निपुटी, सूर्यपुटी, सहस्रपुटी.

पुठा or ढा *m* (घुछ S through پٹھا H) A buttock or cheek;—used of beasts. 2 A term for a single horse (in dealing with horse-dealers). 3 The leathern cover of a tradesman's daybook: also a side or half of any book-binding or pasteboard-cover. 4 A file-book, a frame, of two pasteboard-sides with a back, to receive letters which are pasted in. 5 Any congregate body; a dense mass or multitude: also a company, band, party, side. Hence 6 A number of villages viewed collectively. 7 A pack, parcel, lot (as of articles to be sold). 8 A common term for the pieces composing the circumference of a wheel. 9 (with जराचा) A skein of gold threads.

पुंड *a* Refractory, turbulent, licentious, law-braving; a freebooter, marauder, brigand, bandit, rover, rober.

पुडका *m* पुडकें *n* (पुट) A small bundle or packet (as of leaves, sheets, of paper &c. doubled over and tied).

पुंडपाळ *m* (पुंड & पाल That supports.) A marauding chieftain, a freebooter, bandit, rover.

पुंडपाळेगार *m* (पुंड & पाळेगार) A comprehensive or general term for freebooters and brigands.

पुडा or पुंडाकस *m* (पुंङ्क्ष S) A variety of sugar-cane.

पुडा *m* (पुट S) A bundle or packet (as of leaves, sheets of paper &c. doubled over and tied). 2 A grocer's coffin. 3 A head or end of a drum. See वाजता पुडा and घुमाचा पुडा.

पुंडा *a* P White;—used of bulls and cows.

पुंडाई *f* पुंडायकी *f* पुंडावकें *n* पुंडावें *n* पुंडाव *n* (पुंड) Refractoriness, rebelliousness, turbulence; lawless proceedings; licentious and daring outrage; marauding, brigandage, forays or raids.

पुडी *f* (Dim. of पुडा) A small bundle or packet (as of papers, medicine-powder &c.) 2 A grocer's coffin. 3 A term for the meal or the meal (the act or the material served or sent) of a संन्यासी. Because supposed to be little, like a medicine-

packet. Hence a snack or light meal gen. Pr. कुडोला पुडी (पाहिजे).

पुडी आणणे To bring intelligence not yet to be disclosed; to bring a closed packet of tidings. पुडी फोडणे To disclose such matter: also to let the cat out of the bag: and पुडी फुटणे To be let out.

पुंजा or पुंजाकस *m* (पुंज *S*) A variety of sugarcane. [sandal &c.]

पुंज *m S* A mark made on the forehead with पुंज, पुंजला, पुंजला *a* (पुंज) Fore, anterior, that precedes or goes before (whether in time or in place). Pr. पुंजाला देव लागली म्हणजे मागचा सावध चेतो. 2 Future. Ex. पुंजची गोष्ट कोण सांगेल? 3 (esp. when used with the names of the week-days) The next after; as पुंजला सोमवार The monday after next. [incisores.]

पुंजचे दांत *m pl* The front teeth, the cutters or पुंजचा जोताचा *a* Fit to drive the fore yoke. Used lit. fig. of a smart ploughboy, or laborer, or workman gen.

पुंजचा पुढे *prep & ad* (पुंज) Exactly in front of; directly in the presence of; immediately before; —used with verbs of action. 2 Before all others; beyond the headmost; first of all;—outstripping and advancing in front, as in order to lead in the matter going forward.

पुं करणे To be officiously obtrusive. पुं नाचणे To be obsequious and servile.

पुंनपुंती *ad* (Poetry.) Again and again. Ex. पुंनपुंती पुंनपुंती॥ परमच्योति यंकटेश॥

पुंती *ad* (Poetry.) Again.

पुंती or ती or पुंती *prep & ad* Commonly पुंज.

पुंज पुंज *ad* (पुंज by redup.) Onwards; on from the beginning; as you advance. Ex. हा थंय पुं. चांगला आहे. 2 On yet; on advancingly; on-wards or forwards in an overtaking and outstripping manner.

पुंजला *a* See under पुंजचा.

पुंजवसा *m* (पुंज) The front or fore part.

पुंज *m R* (पुंज) The front or fore part. Ex. दक्षिणेकडे पुंज करून बसून नको.

पुंजईत *a* पुंजकारी *a* पुंजारी *a* (पुंज) That takes the lead; that advances on to command, conduct, or set example; also that takes the conduct or management of.

पुंजकार *m* पुंजारी *f* पुंजारी *m R* पुंजारी *m P* पुंजारी *f* (पुंज & कार Affix.) The conduct or head-management of any business, the lead: also taking of the lead; conducting or commanding. पुं, धर. [forth or forward.]

पुंजारेण *vi* (Poetry. पुंजारी) To advance; to step पुंजारी *prep* (Poetry.) Before or in front of.

पुंजारी *ad* (Poetry.) On, onwards, in advance, पुंजारी *a* See पुंजचा. [in front.]

पुंज *prep & ad* (पुंज) From before; from the part or place situated in front of. 2 Before (in time); antecedently.

पुंज *prep & ad* (पुंज *S*) Before or in front of: also on, onwards, in advance, ahead. 2 Beyond, forwards, in a time future to a time specified.

पुंज पुंज करणे To put one's self forward; to be obtrusive and officious.

पुंजसा *m* (पुंज) The front or fore part.

पुंजा *m* The name of a weed.

पुंजांत *prep & ad* (पुंज & आंत) In the front of or in the fore part. See पुंज. 2 Before, just before. Said of a bribe placed secretly betwixt the legs of.

पुंजरी *a* Relating to Poona.

पुंज *n* (S) Moral or religious merit: also a meritorious act or deed. Note. This word bears not

the feeblest implication of Holiness, godliness, or purity of spirit. See the notice under पाप. Compounds are numerous; as पुंजकर्म, पुंजकृत्य, पुंजकृति, पुंजक्षय, पुंजद्वि, पुंजपथ, पुंजवर्द्धन, पुंजक्षरण, पुंजसंपादन, पुंजदिवस, पुंजघटिका, पुंजप्रसंग, पुंजसुहृत्, पुंजस्थान. Others needing explanation follow in order.

पुंज खरचणे (To expend merit—a portion of one's stock.) To do or to be engaged about some evil action. पुंजचा Assumed, supposed, or conceived in a religious point of view (to be one's father, mother, brother, sister, son &c.); as पुंजचा बाप पुंजची आई &c. The word differs little from धर्माचा. पुंजचा पारी or पुंजदारी बसणे, पुंजचा पार बांधणे To be constantly occupied in deeds of philanthropy or in the offices of religion—i. e. in services and exercises involving meritoriousness.

पुंजकाल *m* (S) A period (such as that of an eclipse, that of the entrance of the sun into a new sign &c.) at which a good action confers especial merit upon the performer. [fame of good works.]

पुंजकीर्ति *f* (S) Renown of meritorious deeds;

पुंजतिथि *f m* (S) A holy day in general. 2 The twelfth day or the anniversary day of the decease of a संन्यासी, and the shrāddh performed to his manes on that day by his son or a disciple.

पुंजघाम *n* (S) House of पुंज A descriptive name for Benares and other sacred places.

पुंजनदी *f* (S) A sacred river. 2 Moral merit considered as a river or forceful stream.

पुंजपरायण *a* (S) Intent upon or devoted to meritorious works. [virtuous person. See पात्र.]

पुंजपात्र *n* (S) A vessel or subject of merit; a पुंजपावन *a* (S) Purified or sanctified through the acquisition of virtue. 2 That purifies through its moral excellency;—used of a saint, sacred place, river, plant &c.

पुंजपुरुष *m* (S) A man rich in moral merit. 2 A virtuous or good man gen.

पुंजप्रताप *m* (S) The might and efficacy, or the weight and dignity, of virtue, or of the merit acquired by a course of virtuous acts.

पुंजप्रतापी *a* That possesses पुंजप्रताप.

पुंजप्राणी *m* (S) A term for a devout, benevolent, and virtuous person. [actions.]

पुंजफल *n* (S) The fruit or reward of good पुंजभूमि *f* (S) The sacred land of the Hindús, the central part of Asia, bounded on the north by the Himālaya, on the south by the Vindhya mountains, on the east and west by the sea.

पुंजमार्ग *m* (S) A or the road, way, or course towards attaining पुंज or merit.

पुंजलोक *m* (S) A heaven, a happy place obtainable hereafter in reward of virtue.

पुंजवान् *a* (S) pop. पुंजवंत *a* Virtuous, righteous, possessing moral or religious merit.

पुंजवासना *f* (S) A virtuous or good desire. Ex. सलगुण चिन्ति प्रगटे॥ ते वेळीं पुं. उमटे॥

पुंजवेळ *f* A particular season in the morning. It is auspicious and appropriate to works of merit.

पुंजशील *a* (S) Disposed to acts and offices of goodness; virtuous, good.

पुंजश्लोक *m* (S) A being—whether human or divine—of sacred celebrity. Applied to sainted personages and deities by the mention of whom पुंज is acquired. Ex. अयोध्यानाथ पुं. त्यास वनीं सांडून राज्यसुख॥ गोड कैसे वाटते॥

पुंजसामर्थी *f* (S) Virtue considered as the ground or capacitating condition of successful and prosperous effort.

पुंजक्षेत्र *n* (S) A sacred place; a place by residing at or visiting which merit is acquired.

पुंजार्द्र *f* (पुंज) Moral or religious merit; virtuousness or good desert.

पुंजात्मा *m* (S) The very soul of Virtue, Virtue itself.) One exceedingly virtuous or righteous.

पुंजापूर्व *n S* Moral desert of good, as springing from deeds of good moral quality. See अपूर्व.

पुंजाह *n S* A holy day.

पुंजाहवाचन *n S* A particular ceremony performed on festive occasions.

पुंजादक *n* (S) Sacred or holy water gen., as तीर्थोदक, पादोदक.

पुंजादय *m* (S) The rising to view or manifestation of पुंज acquired in a former birth. Said in accounting for any accession of wealth or greatness.

पुंजो *f* A man's brother's daughter; or a woman's husband's brother's daughter.

पुंज्या *m* Of a male the brother's son; of a female the husband's brother's son.

पुंजला *m* (पुंजल *S*) A figure of a man in wood, stone, metal &c., an image, idol, statue. 2 Applied endearingly to a man, as, in English, "idol."

पुंजली *f* (पुंजली *S*) A figure of a woman in wood, stone &c.: also a small image, a doll, puppet &c. 2 A gold coin valuing about four rupees. 3 The point of a sword. (Restrictedly used.) 4 The frush or frog of a horse's foot. 5 A term for a leaf of the 'Aptā tree during the festival of Dasrā. 6 The pupil of the eye.

पुंजी *f* (पुंज *S*) Offspring. Pr. जाती तसी पुंजी खाण तसी माती. 2 Used as *a* in comp. with a numeral prefix; as एकपुंजी, दुपुंजी Having one child, two children &c. Pr. एकपुंजी रडती दुपुंजी रडती सातपुंजी रडती निपुंजी रडती.

पुंज्येण *n* A kind of grass.

पुंज *m* (S) A son. Pr. सोळा वर्षे पुंज सग मित्र Until the sixteenth year, treat your son as a boy or subject youth; after that regard him as a friend. 2 In Hindú law twelve kinds of Son are enumerated. See द्वादशविधपुंज.

पुंजसुख पाहणे To inspect the visage and features of a newborn child whilst reciting a mantra.

पुंजदृष्टि *f* (S) View, regard, or consideration of पुंजधर्म *m* (S) Filial duty. [as a son.]

पुंजपौत्रादिवंशपरंपरा *f S* (पुंज Son, पौत्र Grandson, आदि Et cetera, वंश Race, परंपरा Succession.) A race downwards; succeeding generations; posterity.

पुंजभाव *m* (S) Sonship, filial state or relation. 2 Regard to or treatment of as son; holding in the place of son. Ex. सद्यो पुंजभावे असी गाय माये॥ सनीं प्रेमपाह्या तिचा काय माये॥

पुंजवंता *a masc* Having children. A word used by women, esp. in the ceremony of अक्षवण.

पुंजवंती *f* (Popular for पुंजवती *S*) A woman having male offspring. 2 A particular tree; a necklace of the seeds of which is worn by mothers having male children. Applied also to the seed.

पुंजवंतीचा मणी *m* A seed of the tree पुंजवंती.

पुंजवंतीची माळा *f* A necklace of the seeds of पुंजवंती worn by women having male offspring.

पुंजवान् *a* (S) Having sons or a son.

पुंजसंतान *n* (S) पुंजसंतति *f* (S) Male offspring.

पुंजवण *n* (पुंज & अवन Preserving.) One of the sixteen संस्कार,—giving the infant clarified butter out of a golden spoon before dividing the umbilical cord. [puppet, a little image.]

पुंजिका *f S* पुंजी *f* (S) A daughter. 2 A doll, a पुंजी *a* (S) Having sons or a son.

पुत्रीय *a* S Relating to a son or child, filial.

पुत्रेष्णा *f* S (पुत्र Son, ईष्णा Wish or Regard.) Affection or regard towards one's son or sons. 2 Desire after male offspring. Note. The second sense is the *right* one, the first, *popular*.

पुत्रेष्टि *f* S A particular होम or sacrifice to obtain male offspring. [a son.]

पुत्रोत्सव *m* (S) Joy or rejoicings on the birth of पुदङ्गो *f* पुदल्लो *f* पुदळणो *f* पुदाङ्गी *f* पुदाल्लो *f* पुदाल्लो *f* (Verbals of पुदल्लो &c.) Using or treating roughly.

पुदङ्गो, पुदल्लो, पुदळणो, पुदाङ्गी, पुदाल्लो, पुदाल्लो *v c* (Low words) To use or treat roughly, violently, heedlessly (articles, men, animals).

पुदडा, पुदाडा, पुदाला or ला *m* (Low words.) Violent or rough treatment or usage (of men, animals, or things). *v* पाड, घाल, काढ, कर *g.* of *o.* and *v* पड, निघ, हो *g.* of *s.*

पुदरट *n* A term for an old and much-worn garment. Usually जुने पुदरट.

पुदिना sometimes पुदाणा or ना *m* (پودینه P) Mint, Mentha sativa.

पुनः *ad* (S) Again. 2 Back, in return.

पुनई or य *f* The name of a jungle tree.

पुनतो or ति *ad* (Poetry.) Again.

पुनःपुनः *ad* (S) Again and again.

पुनरपि *ad* (S) Again, even again. [returning.]

पुनरागमन *n* (S) Coming back or coming again,

पुनरावृत्ति *f* (S पुनर & आवृत्ति Going over or through.) Reperusal or revision. 2 Returning or coming back.

पुनराशा *f* (S) Hope after disappointment or suspense; revival of hope; reassurance, reanima-

पुनरुक्त *a* S Spoken or said again. [tion.]

पुनरुक्ति *f* (S) Repetition of a speech or word. 2 Tautology. [fig.]

पुनरुत्थान *n* S Resurrection or rising again, lit.

पुनर्जन्म *m* (S and *neuter*.) Being born again, returning into some form of existence after death. 2 fig. Recovering from a dangerous sickness.

पुनर्नवा *f* S Hogweed, Boerhaavia alata diffusa.

पुनर्भू *f* (S पुनर् Again, भू Being.) A woman in her second marriage. In law three classes are made; 1st, One that never went to her former husband; 2nd, One that, after her first marriage, has given herself to whoredom; 3rd, One who, her first husband being dead, is married by her kinsfolk to a person सवर्ण & संपिंड.

पुनर्लभ्य *a* S Reobtainable or reattainable, recoverable.

पुनर्वसु *m f pl* (S) The seventh lunar asterism.

पुनव *f* (पूर्णिमा) The day of full moon.

पुनव *m* Poon tree, Sterculia foetida. Grah.

पुनश्च *ad* S And again, yet again, still again.

पुनस्तुनः *ad* (Corr. from पुनःपुनः) Again and again.

पुनस्तुस्कार *m* S पुनस्तुधान *n* S Repetition of any essential ceremony, the first performance of it having been frustrated by subsequent misconduct. 2 fig. Recommencement and renewal generally of a business or of labors in consequence of error or of adverse accidents. [vances].

पुनोत्त *p* S Purified (through expiatory observation) पुनोत्त or पुन्यव *f* (Better पुनव) The day of full moon.

पुन्नाग *m* (S) A flower, Michelia Champaca, or Alpina nutans. Grah. 2 Pinnay-oil tree, Calophyllum Inophyllum.

पुन्हा *ad* (पुनर् S) Again. 2 Back, in return.

पुमपत्य *n* S Male offspring. पुमान् *m* S A male.

पुमर्थ *m* S Any good or real object of man's existence. See पुमर्थार्थ.

पुयतण *n* C A kind of grass.

पुयशिरें *n* C A bushy shrub. Loppings of it are used in gardens for creeper-frames &c.

पुयी *f* See पुई.

पुर *n* S A town or city.

पुरकणे *v i* To make the sound पुरकी—a child. Ex. पोर पुरकते आहे त्याला काही दुखणें येणार असें दिसते. 2 To have a sudden and scanty stool.

पुरः *ad* S In front or before. 2 First. 3 Formerly. In comp. as पुरोगामी, पुरोवर्ती, पुरस्सर.

पुरकी *f* (Imit.) A sound forced through the closed lips (by children).

पुरखा *m* (पुरुष S through پُرکھا H) An ancient or elder, a senior. 2 also पुरखो esp. amongst the Kunbis of the Dakhan. A venerable senior; an experienced and wise old man.

पुरखांब *m* (पुरणें & खांब) A post planted or fixed in the ground. Opp. to उखळ्यावरचा खांब A post fixed in a socket.

पुरचुंडी sometimes पुरचोंडी *f* A little thing or a small quantity (as a gem, nut, marble, or a little flour, sugar, grain) put up in a corner of a cloth and confined by a knot. *v* बांध, कर.

पुरजा *m* पुरजे *n* (پُر جہ P) A scrap, slip, or a piece of paper.

पुरजे पुरजे In pieces; to pieces. *v* कर, हो.

पुरढणें or पुरढावणें *v c* To season (a new earthen vessel &c.) 2 fig. To harden in some vitious practice or course, to season: also as *v i* To get or become seasoned, lit. fig.

पुरण *n f* (पूरण S) Stuffing, relishing ingredients (as of puffs &c.) 2 By speciality. Split pease or pulse boiled, mashed, and prepared for stuffing. 3 The inferior metal (as of certain ornaments) lying under an overlay of gold. 4 The chips, stones, earth &c. thrown into the middle portion (of an embankment, wall, terrace) to fill up: also earth thrown in to fix and steady a tree just planted; filling up material gen.

पुरणपोळी *f* A wheaten cake with stuffing of coarse sugar, split pease &c.

पुरणभरण *n* Filling and filling; loading and stuffing &c.; earthing at the roots of trees, tumping. *v* कर, घाल.

पुरणाचा *a* That has पुरण (the inner or under portion) of inferior metal (silver, brass &c.);—used of पाटली, सरी, मोठ, and other gold ornaments.

पुरणावरणाचें *n* (पुरणपोळी A rich cake, वरण A particular dish.) A term expressing something extra, as provided for the entertainment of a guest.

पुरणी *f* (Verbal of पुरणें q. v.) Driving into or fixing in the ground (stakes, plants). 2 See पुरण, esp. in the two last senses. 3 A turban of दशा, i. e. of unclosed ends (so that a border may be added).

पुरणीचा कस *m* Sugarcane that grows and ripens without requiring water after its settlement on being planted: opp. to शिंपणीचा कस.

पुरणें *v c* (पूरण or पूर S) To bury, inter, inhumate. 2 To plant or fix in the ground (a post, stake, tree). 3 To serve, suffice, satisfy, to gratify in full.

पुरून उरणें To be enough and to spare.

पुरत *ad* (Commonly पुरेत q. v.) Enough.

पुरता *p pr* (पुरणें) Sufficient. 2 Entire or complete; wanting no quantity, part, or member. 3 Competent or adequate unto: also sufficing or serving for. Used after nouns which it inflects

or after verbs which it throws into the form आवयास. Ex. हा मनुष्य त्या कामापु. आहे; तो ह्यास मारावयापु. समर्थ आहे; संसारापु. पैसा मिळाला म्हणजे पुरे. 4 Finished, accomplished, completed. 5 Used as *ad* Fully, perfectly, exactly. Ex. हा घातरजोडा पु. दाहा हात नाही.

पुरदार *n* S The front or great gate (of a town or any walled enclosure, as of a temple, palace &c.) पुरपुराट *m* (पुरणें by redup.) Abundance, ample sufficiency, plenty and to spare.

पुरपुरे *ad* (पुरे by redup.) Stop! stop! enough! 2 Used as *sn*. Ex. थंडा पावसानें पु. केलें; तुला पु. होई असें ठोकोन. [individual of it.]

पुरभय्या *m* (پُر بھیا H) A caste of Hindús or an पुरमाशोण *f* (A vulgar formation from पूर्ण Filled, and मास Month.) A woman that has completed the period of gestation.

पुरव *f* (पुरणें) Sufficiency; sufficing or satisfying quality (with reference to an end or a purpose.) *v* ये, or पुरवेस पडणें. 2 Sufficed or satisfied state. *v* हो *g.* of *s.*

पुरवटा or टा *m* (पुरणें) Among women singing glees or catches. The part taken up, by one from another, of a song; the part supplied and continued. *v* घाल. 2 W A small bag with folds or divisions, a draw-purse. 3 Sufficiency, adequacy, satisfying capacity or power: also satisfied or sufficed state. *v* घाल, भर, कर, ये, पुरवयास पड.

पुरवटेसार *a* (पुरवटा & सारणें) Filling or satisfying—an article of food: that lasts or serves well; that bears without exhaustion many demands or much use; that goes a great way.

पुरवणा *m* (पुराण) A history (esp. of kings and great personages).

पुरवणी *f* (Verbal of पुरविणें) Satisfying or contenting; supplying, furnishing &c. 2 Supplying the part wanting. 3 A supplement or an appendix. 4 Supporting, substantiating, establishing by proof. 5 Complement, the full quantity or number. 6 *unc* A sudden filling and swelling of a river, a fresh. 7 A string of pearls.

पुरवणीअर्ज *m* -अर्जी *f* In law. An additional or supplementary petition: also additional matter furnished to the Advocate (वकील) to plead: also supplemental pleading. [See पुरवटेसार.]

पुरवणीचा *a* (पुरविणें) Filling, satisfying &c.

पुरवणीबंद *m* (पुरवणी & बंद Sheet of paper.) A supplementary sheet.

पुरवणूक *f* An appendix or a supplement. 2 Supplying the portion wanting, completing.

पुरवणें *v i* (पुरणें) To fill or pervade; to be present throughout. Used gen. in figurative senses and of disagreeable persons &c. Ex. हा जेथें तेथें पुरवतो This fellow is found everywhere. 2 in. con. To please or suit; to agree with or go down with: ex. हो वसू देण रपयास पुरवेल तर या; हा माझा स्वभाव शिवा देण्याचा आहे तुला पुरवेल तर राहा; असी चेष्टा आम्हास पुरवणार नाही: also to be bearable or supportable. [or येणें.]

पुरवल्यास पडणें or येणें Irregular for पुरवल्यास पडणें

पुरविणें *v c* (पुरणें) To satisfy or content; to supply to the full. Ex. एकानें हजार माणसांस पाणी पुरविलें; मी तुम्हास तूप पुरवीन. 2 To eke out; to make to serve, do, last. 3 To serve; to be sufficient for. Ex. हें काम मला सारा दिवस पुरवितें. 4 To complete; to supply the part wanting.

पुरवून पुरवून -करणें -खाणें -चालविणें -खरचणें &c. To make to suffice, serve, last, do; to eke out.

पुरवार *f* *unc* (पुरणें) Substantiating, establishing by evidence.

पुर्या *a* (पुरविणे) That supplies, furnishes, completes, serves. It forms compounds freely; as खटखटपुर्या or खटपटपुर्या A cook's mate or scullion; पाणीपुर्या A water-supplier; मातोपुर्या, लेखणीपुर्या, सामानपुर्या.

पुरशीस or पुरसीस *f* (پرسش P) Questioning or interrogating; examination (as of the parties or evidences in a court). *v* घाल, पाड, कर, लाव.

पुरस्करण *n* S The recitations and other rites prescribed by the Mantra shāstra to be observed by one who would acquire the power of using a mantra. Ex. जिह्वा दग्ध पराङ्गे पाहीं ॥ हस्त दग्ध प्रतिग्रहीं ॥ मन दग्ध स्त्रियेचे ठायीं ॥ अर्थ करिति पुं॥ स्त्रियेनें हस्तनि नेले मन ॥ [sense.]

पुरस्कर Mistaken for पुरस्सर *q. v.* in its second. पुरस्कर्ता *a* (S पुरस् In front, कर्ता Doer.) पुरस्कारो *a* (S) That introduces, promotes, patronizes, pushes forward. 2 That takes the lead or conduct (of any business); that leads, heads, commands, manages.

पुरस्कार *m* (S) Promoting, furthering, pushing forward. 2 Taking the lead; conducting or managing (of a business). 3 S Rendering of homage or worship.

पुरस्सर *a* (S पुरस् Before, सर That goes.) That leads or precedes. 2 It is frequently and elegantly used in comp. as इंद्रपुरस्सर देव शरण गेले With Indra at their head &c.; शपथपुरस्सर बोलतो He speaks with an oath; बुद्धिपुरस्सर Deliberately; after using the understanding; आदरपुरस्सर With respect, respectfully; इच्छापुरस्सर Voluntarily; with desire or inclination; मनपुरस्सर, अगत्यपुरस्सर, आस्थापुरस्सर &c. [pustules. *v* ये, उठ, निघ.

पुरळ or छा *m* An efflorescence or eruption in पुरळणे *v i* To have papulous eruption.

पुरळी *f* (Or पुळी) A pustule or pimple.

पुरा *a* (पुर S To fill.) Complete or entire; free from deficiency whether of quantity, part, or appendages. 2 Completed, finished, accomplished. 3 Perfect, adept, well versed and skilled in. 4 Sufficient or sufficing. 5 Used as *ad* Fully, thoroughly, perfectly: also adequately, sufficiently. [court].

पुरा करणे To execute (a decree or a process of a पुरा *m* (पुर S) A ward or quarter of a town: also a supplemental or suburban district.

पुरा: *ad* S In former times.

पुराड or पुराट *n* (पुर) The sticks and rubbish that float down a stream with a fresh, alluvion.

पुराण *n* (S) A Purāṇ or sacred and poetical work. There are eighteen. They comprise the whole body of Hindú theology. Each should treat of five topics especially; the creation, the destruction, and the renovation of worlds, the genealogy of gods and heroes, the reigns of the Manus, and the transactions of their descendants. They are called ब्रह्म, पद्म, विष्णु, शिव, लिंग, गरुड, नारद, भागवत, अग्नि, स्कंद, भविष्य, ब्रह्मवैवर्त, मार्कंडेय, वामन, वाराह, मत्स्य, कूर्म.

पुं० सोडणे-लावणे-मांडणे-काढणे-चालविणे To begin a long and tiresome story. पुराणांतलीं वांगीं पुराणांत राहिलीं Said when a person does not observe his own prescriptions,—of one mighty in talk, slack and lagging in act.

पुराणपिसें *n* Wild eagerness after or fondness for reciting or listening to the recitation of the Purāṇs.

पुराणपुरुष *m* (S पुराण Ancient, पुरुष Man or male) A title of God, *Ancient of days*. Dan. vii. 9.

पुराण *a* S pop. पुराणा *a* Old or ancient.

पुराणवैराग्य *n* (S) Distaste of worldly vanities

whilst listening to a Purāṇ-recitation; sermon-repentance or sermon-sanctity.

पुराणीक *m* (पौराणिक S) A Brāhman well-read in the Purāṇs. 2 A public expounder of them.

पुराणोक्त *a* (S) Prescribed or uttered in the Purāṇs or a Purāṇ.

पुराणोक्त आशीर्वाद A term of benediction used in writing to one not entitled to read the Vedas, viz. to a Shūdra.

पुरातन *a* (S) Old, ancient, antique.

पुराव or वा *m* (पुरणे) Supplying or furnishing. 2 Supplying the part wanting. 3 Supporting, substantiating, establishing by proof. 4 Backing or strengthening, re-inforcing.

पुरी *f* (S) A town or small city. 2 A raised wheaten cake fried in butter or oil. 3 An order of the गोसावी. 4 (पुरणे) Sufficiency: also sufficed or satisfied state. *v* पड *g.* of *s.* पाड *g.* of *o.*

पुरी ताजोम *f* (Full honor or respect.) Rising up to receive or dismiss a visitor. *v* दे, घे. Opp. to नोमताजीम.

पुरीष *n* S Faeces, excrement, ordure, dung.

पुरुष *m* (S) A man generally or individually, a male. 2 An adult. 3 A male among fruit trees. 4 The masculine gender. 5 A man's height or stature as a measure. 6 Used freely for a male ancestor or a male elderly relation.

पुरुषगांठ *f* A reef-knot: opp. to रांडगांठ or बाईलगांठ Grannam's knot.

पुरुषत्व *n* (S) Virility or manhood. Hence Valor, might, puissance, prowess. 2 In grammar. Masculineness of gender.

पुरुषसर्वनाम *n* पुरुषवाचक *m* Modern terms to express Personal pronoun.

पुरुषाद *a* S Man-eating; a cannibal. Ex. म्हणति मारुनिया पुं॥ हा करील शुभ्र यशे खदिशा दाहा ॥

पुरुषार्थ *m* (S) A common term for the four ends or objects of the existence of man; viz. धर्म, अर्थ, काम, मोक्ष The acquisition of merit by pious and virtuous acts; the pursuit of fame, riches, or power; the enjoyment of the pleasures of sense; and the seeking and working out of final emancipation. 2 (Poetically and popularly.) Prowess, puissance, martial daring.

पुरुषार्थचतुष्टय *n* S The aggregate of the four पुरुषार्थ, viz. धर्म, अर्थ, काम, मोक्ष. See चतुष्टय.

पुरुषार्थी *a* (S) That is working out or seeking one of the forms of पुरुषार्थ. Ex. मिळाले येथे सर्व नृपति ॥ जे पुं० थोर थोर ॥

पुरुषोत्तममास *m* S (पुरुषोत्तम Vishnu, मास A month.) A term for the extra month composed of the intercalary days. Because it is dedicated to the performance of rites pleasing to विष्णु.

पुरुष *m* R (पुरुष S) A god worshiped by people of the Atishūdra or uttermost class. 2 (Vulgar.) A man.

पुरुळ *m* An efflorescence or eruption in pustules.

पुरे *ad* (पुरणे) Enough. 2 or पुरेपुरे *ad* An exclamation noting fullness or satiety; as Enough! stop! [pl.] Enough. Ex. पन्नास आंवे पुरेत.

पुरेत *ad* (पुरा & आचेत, or the adverb पुरे used पुरोटा & पुरोटसार See पुरवटा & पुरवटसार.

पुरोडाश *m* S Clarified butter as offered in oblations to Fire, with cakes of ground meal that have been steeped in it. 2 Orts or leavings of any substance used in an oblation to Fire.

पुरोभागी *a* S That takes the conduct, management, or lead. [front of.]

पुरोवर्ती *a* S Standing or being before or in

पुरोहित *m* (S) The family-priest; the Brāhman

that conducts all the ceremonials and sacrifices of a house or family.

पुहळ *m* Papulous efflorescence.

पुलक *m* S Erection of the hairs of the body, horripilation. [fear, delight &c.]—the body.

पुलकित *a* S Having the hairs erect (through पुलन *n* W (पू Pus.) Any article of food causing bad humors, filling sores with pus &c.

पुलबंदी *f* (پلبندي P) Building of bridges or a bridge. 2 A disposition of bridges. [कडवा].

पुला *m* (پولا H) A bundle (as of hay, grass, पुलिजन *n* A plant, Amomum galanga. Grah.

पुलिंद *m* (S) A barbarian, a savage or mountaineer; one who uses an uncultivated or a barbarous dialect.

पुलिन *n* S An island of alluvial or of recent formation: also an island, a shoal, or a rock just laid bare in a river. 2 Applied to a sandy plain or beach. [कडवा].

पुलो *f* (پولي H) A small bundle (of hay, grass, पुलिजेणे or पुलिजे W पुवळणे C पुवारणे P *v i* (पुलन or पू) To fill or run with purulent matter—a wound or sore.

पुला & पुली See पुला & पुली. [a Masculine

पुलिंग *n* (S) The masculine gender. 2 Used as पुवा *m* (پوا H) A sort of cake.

पुंयक्ति *f* S A male individual or person, a man.

पुशी *f* C (Commonly पिछ्छ) A flea.

पुंखली *f* S A harlot. पुंखलीचरित्र *n* S Harlotry.

पुष्कर *n* S A place of pilgrimage, now called Pokur (पोखर). 2 The tip of an elephant's trunk. 3 A drug, Costus speciosus. 4 A lotus. 5 One of the seven great द्वीप. See सप्तद्वीप. 6 A tank.

पुष्करपत्र *n* S A lotus-leaf.

पुष्करपत्रोपतारल Unstable as the water upon the leaf of a lotus. [Costus speciosus.]

पुष्करमूल *n* S pop. पुष्करमूळ *n* The root of पुष्कराज *m* (Mistaken for पुष्पराम S) A topaz, or Opal beryl?

पुष्करिणी *f* S pop. पुष्करण *f* A small lake, pond, tank (esp. as abounding with the lotus). 2 A large well with steps. [ant, copious.]

पुष्कल *a* S pop. पुष्कळ *a* Much, many, abundant. पुष्ट *a* (S) Fat, plump, fleshy, full-fed. 2 *p* S Nourished, cherished, fed.

पुष्टि *f* (S) पुष्टार्थ *f* Fatness, plumpness, fleshiness. 2 fig. Propping or strengthening (as of a weak cause, of lame reasoning &c.) 3 Increase, advance, thriving, prosperity.

पुष्टिपत्र *n* (S) The cover of a book,—the exterior sheet left blank: also a slip of the विरी of the Betelnut, doubled and used as boards to a ग्रंथ or पोथी. Hence applied to any pasteboard or stiff paper cover of a book (in boards or bound). 2 A coarse sheet or other thing spread on the lap under the sheet to be written on. 3 Backing, aiding. *v* दे. 4 A backer or aider.

पुष्टीकरण *n* S Supporting, strengthening, confirming. See under करण.

पुष्प *n* (S) A flower. 2 The menses, vulgo flowers. 3 A disease of the eyes, albugo. 4 The uterus at large or the ovarium. See under फूल.

पुष्प ठेवणे To cast blame upon.

पुष्पक *n* S Specks or a speck on the eye, albugo. 2 or पुष्पकविमान *m* The chariot of the god कुबेर.

Ex. तों पातला प्रयाणकाळ ॥ वैकुंठीं न तथे वेळे ॥ पुं० जवळ ॥ आले दासाचा सन्निध ॥ [flowers.]

पुष्पद्रव *m* S The exudation of the nectar of पुष्पनिर्घास *m* S पुष्पसार *m* S पुष्पसेद *m* S The nectar or honey of flowers.

पुष्पराग *m S* A topaz or Opal beryl?
 पुष्परेणु *m S* The farina of flowers.
 पुष्पलिङ्ग *m S* (Poetry. Flower-sucker.) A bee.
 पुष्पवती *f S* A menstruous woman.
 पुष्पवाटिका *f (S)* पुष्पवाटी *f (S)* A flower-garden.
 पुष्पहट्टि *f (S)* Showering down of flowers.) A phrase used in extolling an eloquent discussion or harangue.

पुष्पसंकोच *m S* Contraction or closing of flowers.
 पुष्पांजलि *m f (S)* A presenting (to an idol &c.) of flowers held in both hands opened and hollowed. *v* वाह, कर, टाक, घाल, सोड. [fusely.
 पु० करणें with वर of o. To abuse or scold profusely.
 पुष्पासव *m S* Any spirituous extract from flowers.
 पुष्पास्तरण *n S* The art of strewing flowers skillfully for a couch. This is one of the चौसठकला *q. v.*
 पुष्पित *p (S)* Flowered, expanded into flower.
 पुष्य *m (S)* The eighth lunar asterism. 2 A month, December-January.

पुष्याक *m (S)* पुष्य & अर्क *Sun.* Position of the moon in पुष्य on a Sunday. [effaced, indistinct &c.
 पुसकट *a (Qualif. form of पुसका q. v.)* Rather
 पुसकटणें *v c (पुसणें)* To efface, or to render indistinct (a writing or drawing): also to rub or wipe roughly.

पुसकुयरी or लो or पुसकुंवरी or लो *f (पुस & कुयरी)*
 A term for a young unripe jack; as it appears and is eaten about the month of पूस.

पुसका *a (पुसणें)* Indistinct, obscure, faint, as having been wiped or rubbed—letters, figures, any writing or drawing. Hence Dim or dimly appearing—an object gen.

पुसट & पुसटणें See पुसकट & पुसकटणें.

पुसणारा *a (पुसणें S)* That is entitled to interrogate, call to account, take to task &c.

पुसणें *v c (प्रच्छ S)* To ask, inquire of, interrogate. 2 To receive politely; to make the usual inquiries after health and welfare. 3 To obey, regard, heed, care for; to care or be concerned about; to attend unto kindly; to regard favorably. The following example expresses indifferently any one of these shades, त्याला कोण्ही पुसत नाही. 4 To wipe; to cleanse by rubbing. 5 (or पुसून टाकणें) To efface, obliterate, wipe out: also to extirpate or destroy utterly. 6 To ask or inquire for; to call for. 7 Used redundantly after लिहिणें To write; as त्याला लिहिणें पुसणें or लिहितां पुसतां येत नाही He cannot write a bit. [useless to ask.]

पुसतां गरज नाही A phrase equivalent to "It's
 पुसणें *n* A clout or rag to wipe with. Gen. in comp. as नाकपुसणें A nose-wiper; तोंडपुसणें A mouth-wiper; पायपुसणें A foot-wiper. 2 Complimentary messages or inquiries (sent among women). Ex. माझी बहीण काशीस राहिली आहे तिला जाताना माझें पु० सांग.

पुसता *p pr* of पुसणें That asks, esp. that is entitled to ask, interrogate, or require account from.

पुसवण *n S* A purificatory rite performed when vitality commences in a foetus.

पुसा *a* Relating to the month पूस.

पुसापुसी *f (पुसणें)* Interrogating or questioning (of many or by many).

पुस *f (पुष्ट S through پشت P)* The back of a card, or esp. of a hand of cards. 2 *m* A generation.

पुसक *n (S)* A book.

पुसकावरून ओढणें To run over books cursorily; to be a superficial scholar or a smatterer.

पुसकपाठ *a (S)* So known that it can be easily read and explained from the book: opp. to सुख-साह Known by heart.

पुसकपानट or -पानरट *n* A comprehensive or loose term for books and papers.

पुसंग *m (پشت P Back, تنگ P Girth.)* The back-portion of a surcingle: as disting. from the strap. [to generation.

पुसदरपुस *ad (پشت درپشت P)* From generation
 पुसपना or न्हा *m* पुसगारी *f (پشت پنا P)* Backing, supporting, aiding: also aid and support afforded. *v* कर, दे, ठेव.

पुसवानो or जी *f* Backing, propping, supporting, lit. fig., but esp. fig. *v* कर, दे.

पुसवान *n m* A common term for the strengthening bars of wood which lie across a gate or door. 2 A buttress. [minute questioning. *v* कर, घे.

पुसपास or स *f (پوشه پاچه H)* Close and
 पुसी *f (पुष्ट S or پشتی P)* A paper required from schoolboys, from time to time, exhibiting their progress in writing. Hence An examination.

2 A patch of leather. 3 Aid, assistance, backing.

4 A paper pasted behind another paper, to strengthen and preserve it: also a wall built up behind a decaying wall, to support it; a buttress, a back-piece.

पुसल *n S* Virility. 2 Hence Valor, might, puissance. 3 Masculineness of gender.

पुसकणें *v i (Imit.)* To have a sudden and running stool. 2 See and form from the adverb and noun.

पुसका *m (Imit. पुळ! पुळ!)* Discharging thin matter from the bowels: also such discharge: also a long-lasting slopping of rain; teasing begging &c. &c. *v* लाव, लाग.

पुसण *n (पुलिन S)* A sandy plain or beach. 2 *f* C Sand, esp. from the seashore. 3 *n W* Any article of food causing bad humors, filling sores with pus &c.

पुसणास येणें To run into pus—a sore.

पुसणवट *a (पुसण & वट Affix.)* Sandy—a soil.

पुसपुळ *f (Imit.)* Continual running of the bowels (as under tenesmus): continual spitting or dropping of rain: continual muttering, chiding, begging, whining, or any action viewed as teasing or tiresome. *v* लाव, मांड, कर, लाग.

पुसपुळ or लां *ad* Imit. of the sound of sloppy or scanty alvine discharges, of continual muttering &c.

पुसपुळाट *m (Intens. of पुसपुळ q. v.)* Great and unceasing running of the bowels, slopping of light rain, muttering, pecking, nagging, importuning &c.

पुसपुळीत *a* पुसपुळा *a* Tasteless or spiritless—an article of food. 2 Vague, vapid, washy, jejune—speech: slack, lax, indeterminate, silly—a measure, conduct: feeble, impotent, imbecile—a person.

पुळाटी *f* A sapling or very young बामळ (Acacia) of the variety called रामकांटी. [denic ulcer.

पुळी *f (पुलक S)* A pustule or pimple. 2 A phage-puळीचें फांपर करणें (To make an ulcer of a pimple.) To make a mountain of a molehill.

पू *m (पूय S)* Pus, purulent matter. 2 The mucus or gum of the eye. 3 Applied to extremely rotten cloth, wood &c.

पू करणें *g. of o.* To spoil or damage exceedingly.

पूग *m S* The Betelnut tree, Areca faufel or catechu. 2 *n* Its fruit.

पूगपाच *n S* A betelnut-box. [palm, a betelnut.

पूगफल or पूगीफल *n S* The fruit of the Areca-पूज *n (Pūj)* A dot; esp. the dot over letters, the nasal sign. 2 A cipher, the decimal mark. 3 A cipher or mark in writing (as against a proper

name or an article of a list, denoting the person or the article to be wanting).

पूज करणें To throw out or omit; to neglect or cast into oblivion. विद्येवर पूज पडलें, स्नानसंध्यावर पूज पडलें &c. Studying or knowledge, or ablution &c., are laid aside or are forgotten. विद्येच्या नावानें पूज, पैशाच्या नावें पूज &c. (His &c.) learning or money has the पूज attached to it; that is he is ignorant, poor &c. बाग चांगला पण झाडाच्या नावानें पूज A good garden but it lacks trees.

पूजक *a S* That worships, adores, reverences.

पूजणें & पूजा See पूजणें & पूजा. [homage.

पूजन *n (S)* Worshipping, adoring, rendering
 पूजनीय *a (S)* पूजाई *a (S)* Fit for or deserving of worship, adoration, homage, reverence, or obeisance.

पूजमान *a S* Worthy of worship or reverence.

पूजाद्रव्य *n S* Any article or particular of the necessities of idol-worship.

पूजापुरस्कार *m (पूजा & पुरस्कार merely in redup.)* Religious service in general; worship and such

पूजित *p S* Worshipped, adored, revered. [like.

पूजापचार *m pl (S)* The sacred vessels, the articles of oblation, and the ceremonies, rites, and acts appertaining to idol-worship. See चोडशेपचार. 2 Used *sing* A common term for the articles, acts, or particulars of idol-worship.

पूज्य *a (S)* (Possible, purposed, necessary, proper) to be worshiped.

पूज्यमान *a* Corrupt for पूजमान.

पूठ or ठ *n* From पुठ which see in its third sense.

2 Powdered substance, powder. 3 Foil, any material put in to set off.

पूठ करणें or घेणें To estimate and purchase the coming crop of fruit-trees (esp. of the jack, mango, and tamarind). पूठ देणें To sell the coming crop.

पूड *f* Powder. 2 *n* Case or frame (as of kettle-drums &c.) 3 *m n* A compartment, division, partition, pocket, cell, drawer (of cases and stands, bags, purses, boxes). 4 *n* A half, either the lid or the bottom (as of snuff-boxes, चुनाळ or lime-holders &c.) 5 A case of ratan, bamboo-blades, palm-leaves &c; to hold the betel-leaf. 6 A member of a double tent; आंतलें पूड The shell; बाहेरलें पूड The fly. 7 A leather or skin cover (of a सहदग, तबला, ढोल &c.); one of the two or more skin-folds: hence, laxly, a drum-head. Hence the adjectives एकपुडी, दुपुडी, त्रिपुडी One-skinned &c.

पूड कोडणें To open a closed bale; to disclose a secret matter: पूड फुटणें or बाहेर येणें To be opened or disclosed.

पूत *m (पुत्र S through پوت H)* A son. Of restricted use. Ex. असे कोण मायीचा पूत आहे; पूत सुपूत कोठें ओळखावा जो दुन्येमध्ये नांव करील.

पूत *p S* Pure, purified, cleansed.

पूतनामावसी *f* also पूतना *f* A term for a disagreeable, teasing, maternal aunt. The name is taken from the giantess पूतना, who sought opportunity to destroy कृष्ण by pretending to be his mother's sister. She was sent by his uncle कंस with poisoned breasts to nurse him. Applied also to any good-looking but malignant or mischievous woman.

पूतिव्रण *m S* A depascent or phagedenic ulcer.

पून *prep* Vulgar for पासून. [rich.

पूप *m (अपूप S)* A sort of bread. It is light and

पूय *n S* Pus, sanies, ichor.

पूयप्रदर *m S* Menorrhagia with purulent matter.

पूयप्रसेह *m S* pop. पूपरसे *n* Sanious or purulent running through the urethra.

पूररक्त *n* S पूरशोणित *n* S Bloody pus, sanies.
 पूराम *m* S A discharge of purulent matter; esp. as a modification or form of प्रदर or menorrhagia.
 पूरालस *m* S Suppuration at the joints, arthropo-
 sosis: also white swelling.
 पूर *m* (पूर or पूर्ण S) A filling or swelling of riv-
 ers; a sudden fresh. *v* चे. 2 fig. Exuberance, any
 overflowing plenty. 3 (पुर S) A town or city.
 Usually in comp. as कोल्हापूर, पंढरपूर.
 पूरक *a* S That fills, completes, satisfies, satiates.
 पूरक *m* S Closing the right nostril and drawing
 up air through the left. A religious ceremonial.
 पूरण *n* (S) Filling or completing; satisfying,
 supplying all deficiencies; also the completing or
 satisfying portion.
 पूरित *p* S Filled, completed, full.
 पूर्ण *p* (S) Full, filled, complete, perfect, entire;
 deficient in no quantity, part, or member. Used
 lit. fig. 2 Perfect, adept, thoroughly versed and
 skilled in.
 पूर्ण *n* S The name of the cipher applied in
 almanacks &c. to denote the absence or total
 want of any particular division among the divi-
 sions or distinguished portions of time. Ex. आ-
 दित्वाती षष्ठो पूर्ण घटिका पांच पल्ले. On sunday the
 sixth, घटिका wanting, five पल्ले.
 पूर्णकाम *a* S Whose desires have been fulfilled;
 fully gratified, satisfied, content. 2 Full of spirit
 and vigor—a youth.
 पूर्णगर्भा *f* S A woman in the ninth month of
 gestation. 2 A wheaten cake with stuffing of
 coarse sugar, split pease &c.
 पूर्णघटिका *f* (S) The last full घटिका (water
 time-cup) indicating the सुहृत् (auspicious season)
 for the setting or performing of the main ceremony
 of a marriage, thread-investiture, or other rite. *v*
 घाल, भर, हो. [त्वा तो पू०॥
 पूर्णघन *a* S All-pervading, all-filling. Ex. परमा-
 पूर्णचंद्र *m* (S) The full moon.
 पूर्णचंद्रोदय *m* S A certain medicinal preparation.
 It is esteemed as a catholicon or panacea.
 पूर्णचैतन्य *a* S Full of life, spirit, or activity. An
 epithet of God. Ex. तत्त्वशब्दे पूर्णचैतन्य ते त्वंशब्दे
 प्रत्येक चैतन्य बोलिजे. 2 as *sn* Fullness of life &c.
 पूर्णपात्र *n* (S) A metal vessel presented by a
 Raja to a Bráhma, with authority to demand it
 to be filled with grain wherever he begs. 2 The
 vessel which at the conclusion of certain cere-
 monies is placed, with rice and the image of
 Ganpati in it, upon a कलश or water-pot, and is
 worshiped. [पूर्णपात्र.
 पूर्णपात्री *m* (पूर्णपात्र) A Bráhma possessing a
 पूर्णबोध *a* S Mature in wisdom or knowledge,
 sage. Ex. मग बोले श्रीगुरु पूर्णबोधु॥
 पूर्णब्रह्म *n* (S) Full Brahm, Brahm altogether and
 absolutely, identity with Brahm.
 पूर्णा *f* S A term for the days of change and
 full and for the 5th and 10th of the moon.
 पूर्णांक *m* (S) An integer.
 पूर्णांकगणित *n* (S) Arithmetic of integers.
 पूर्णाभिषिक्त or पूर्णाभिषेकी *a* (S) Affected with
 पूर्णाभिषेक.
 पूर्णाभिषेक *m* (S) The sprinkling, at the close of
 certain rites, with the water of the कलश or of the
 last-filled घटिका, of the यजमान or orderer of the
 rite. 2 The sprinkling by the Guru of his शिष्य
 after having communicated to him the power of
 wielding a mantra. 3 Jocously. Full description
 or picture of a person by an array of all the
 virtues or vices which characterize him.

पूर्णावतार *m* (S) A full incarnation of the Deity,
 —an incarnation having the sixteen कला of Deity.
 पूर्णाहुति *f* (S) A burnt-offering to several de-
 ities made at the close of certain sacrifices. 2 fig.
 Great slaughter (as of an army), sacrifice. Ex.
 भाज साहेबाबरोबर मोया मोया सरदारांची पू० झाली.
 Also death in battle even of an individual; as
 त्याची पू० घेतली.
 पूर्णिमा *f* (S) The day of full moon. [सुप्रोपमा.
 पूर्णापमा *f* S A complete or full illustration. See
 पूर *n* S An act of pious liberality,—as digging
 a well, planting a grove, building a temple.
 पूर्ण *p* S Quite full, ready, or entire; completed
 or perfected.
 पूर्ति *f* (S) pop. पूर *f* Fullness or completion.
 2 Satiety, satedness, satisfaction. 3 Completeness
 or perfection.
 पूर्व्या *m* (पूर्वा The east, आता S through मैया
 A brother.) A caste of Hindús from Hindustán,
 or an individual of it.
 पूर्वा *m* A mode of music. See राग. [घनात्रो.
 पूर्वाघनात्रो *f* A variety of the रागिणी named
 पूर्व *f* or पूर्वदिशा *f* (पूर्वा S) The east. Pr. राजा
 करील तो पूर्वदिशा or सांगाल तो पूर्वदिशा Whichsoever
 quarter the king (or you) may please to say is
 the east, that is the east. A form of expression
 implying Obsequiousness or abject admitting and
 consenting.
 पूर्व *a* (S) Eastern or easterly. 2 First, former,
 prior, preceding, initial. It is in comp. affixed as
 well as prefixed; as दृष्टपूर्व, श्रुतपूर्व, उक्तपूर्व, पूर्वदृष्ट
 &c. Seen, heard, spoken &c. before. See further
 compounds in order. This word, with क attached,
 enters into many combinations valuable to the
 translator from English. Its sense if explicated
 is still *First, preceding, antecedent*; but its ser-
 vice or force is that of *With, together with*. Ex.
 आग्रहपूर्वक With importunity; i. e. importunity
 preceding or being first. See other examples
 under क.
 पूर्वकथा *f* (S) The preceding part or part al-
 ready narrated;—used esp. of the portion which
 an expounder of the Puráns recapitulates at every
 fresh sitting.
 पूर्वकपाल *n* S The eastern hemisphere.
 पूर्वकर्म *n* (S) Actions done under some former
 state of being, considered as the generating cause
 of the pain and pleasure experienced in the pre-
 sent state. Pr. चुलीपासीं दगावें आणि पूर्वकर्मस
 रडावें. [apprehension, impression, notion.
 पूर्वग्रह *m* S The first or the former conception,
 पूर्वज *a* (S) Elder-born—a brother. 2 Used as
sm A father or forefather; a male ancestor gen.
 पूर्वजन्म *n* *m* (S) A former state of existence.
 पूर्वजन्माजित *a* (S पूर्व, जन्म, अर्जित) Acquired in
 some former state of existence—merit, demerit &c.
 पूर्वदेवा *m* The actions of a former birth con-
 sidered as the source of a stock of moral merit or
 demerit; according to which pleasure or pain is
 experienced in the present existence.
 पूर्वदत्त *a* (S) Given in a former state of exist-
 ence;—used of a good or an evil experienced in the
 present state, considered as awarded by Providence
 in retribution.
 पूर्वद्वार *n* (S) The east or front gate or door (of
 a town, palace, house). 2 A cant term for the
 mouth: opp. to पश्चिमद्वार The anus.
 पूर्वधान्य *n* S The early corn; the खरीफ crops.
 See अग्रधान्य.

पूर्वपद *n* (S) The precept, rule, maxim &c.
 which a Haridás or legend-expounder delivers at
 the opening of his lecture; and which he strives,
 by an apt arrangement of arguments and illustra-
 tions, to introduce again at the conclusion devel-
 oped and established. Hence पूर्वपदास येणे To
 revert to the first or former state;—a work after
 much labor bestowed upon it, a person after efforts
 to reform. 2 The first member (of a compound-
 ed word, sentence, verse &c.)
 पूर्वपश्चिम *a* (S) That lies east and west.
 पूर्वपक्ष *m* (S) In logic. The proposition, posi-
 tion, assertion, thesis; the first part of an argu-
 ment, to which assent or refutation is necessary.
 2 In law. The complaint; the statement of the
 plaintiff. 3 The fortnight of the waxing moon.
 पूर्वपाठ *m* (S) Established practice or usage;
 ancient custom.
 पूर्वपोटिका *f* (S) The first, former, or early
 fashion, course, procedure, practice. Ex. आतां
 त्यानें साधुपणा घरिला परंतु त्याची पू० तर बळत विरुद्ध
 आहे. 2 The preceding portion generally (as of
 a dispute or other occurrence, or of the narrative
 of it); a chapter of prolegomena or preliminaries;
 the argument or heading of a book &c.
 पूर्वपुण्य *n* (S) pop. पूर्वपुण्याई *f* Merit acquired by
 virtuous acts performed in a preceding state of
 existence. [lit. fig.
 पूर्वप्रवाह *m* (S) The ancient or former course,
 पूर्व्या *m* (Commonly पूर्व्या q. v.) A caste or an
 individual of it.
 पूर्वरात्र *f* *m* (S) The early part of the night,
 —the time from dusk to midnight.
 पूर्वरूप *n* (S) A prognostic or token forerunning;
 an indication or a premonition. Ex. कामला ही
 पांडूचें पू०; बुद्धिभंग हें दारिद्र्याचें पू०. 2 The ante-
 cedent form or appearance gen.
 पूर्वप्रज्ञान *n* (S) Knowledge through the pro-
 gnostics or premonitions of. 2 In medicine. Pro-
 gnosis.
 पूर्वेरेषा *f* (S) The writing supposed to be on the
 forehead, detailing the destinies of the subject.
 पूर्ववत् *ad* (S) As before; as in former time.
 पूर्ववय *n* (S) The first half of human life. पूर्व-
 वयस्क *a* (S) That is in the first half.
 पूर्ववस्ति *f* S The epigastrium: opp. to उत्तरवस्ति
 Hypogastrium. [possession.
 पूर्ववाद *m* (S) In law. The plea of first or prior
 पूर्ववादी *m* S In disputations. The proponent. 2
 In law. The plaintiff. 3 One who pleads the
 first or prior possession.
 पूर्ववृत्त *n* (S) पूर्ववृत्तान्त *m* (S) The preceding his-
 tory, the antecedents (of a person or matter).
 पूर्वसंदर्भ *m* (S) The connection of the foregoing
 (narrative or discourse).
 पूर्वस्थल *n* (S) पूर्वस्थान *n* (S) The first or former
 place, position, country &c. (of a person or thing).
 पूर्वस्थिति *f* (S) The first or former state.
 पूर्वखलिक *n* S The east point of the horizon.
 पूर्वा *f* *pl* (S) The eleventh of the lunar asterisms.
 पूर्वांग *n* (S पूर्व & अंग) The first part or portion;
 the preliminary or preparatory measures (of a
 book, a business or work &c.): opp to उत्तरांग.
 Ex. खंयाकाचें सडासंमार्जन हें पू०.
 पूर्वाग्रा *f* S In recent translations. Ortive ampli-
 tude. Opp. to पश्चिमाग्रा.
 पूर्वापर *a* (S पूर्व & अपर) Antecedent and subse-

quent; the preceding and the following; as **पूर्वापरसंबंध**. 2 Used as *ad* At the beginning and subsequently. Ex. ग्रंथ पू० पाहिल्यावांचून लागणार नाही. [of context.]

पूर्वापरविरोध *m* (S) Opposition or inconsistency

पूर्वापरवृत्त *n* S The prime vertical.

पूर्वापार or **पूर्वापार** *ad* (A corruption and perversion of **पूर्वापर** S) From the first; from olden times; from days of yore. Ex. ह्या गांवची पूर्वापार वडिवाट अशीच आहे; आम्ही पूर्वापार जसें वर्तत आलों त्याप्रमाणें पुढें वरतू.

पूर्वाफल्गुनी *f* (S) The first of the two lunar asterisms called Phalguni, and the eleventh of the whole.

पूर्वाभाद्रपदा *f* (S) The first of the two lunar asterisms called Bhādrapad, and the twenty-fifth of the whole. [application, study.]

पूर्वाभ्यास *m* (S) Antecedent or former practice,

पूर्वार्ध *m* (S पूर्व & अर्ध). The first, hither, or nearer half (whether in time or in space): opp. to **उत्तरार्ध** The thither or farther half.

पूर्वावलोकन *n* S Pre-inspection; previous examination, contemplation, or consideration.

पूर्वाषाढा *f* S The first of the two lunar asterisms called Āṣāḍha, and the twentieth of the whole.

पूर्वास्त *n m* S The disappearance in the east (of Mercury, Venus &c) from vicinity to the sun; the eastern immersion.

पूर्वाह्न *m* S The third division of six घटिका from sunrise, the forenoon. See **परान्ह**. [former times.]

पूर्वी *ad* (पूर्व S) At first; in the beginning; in **पूर्वीचा** Of former or early times. **पूर्वीपाखन** From the beginning; from early times.

पूर्वी *f* (पूर्व S) A musical mode. 2 The exordium or introductory portion of epistles.

पूर्वील *a* (पूर्व) Of former or early times.

पूर्वात्तर *a* (S पूर्व & उत्तर) Antecedent and subsequent; the preceding and the following; as **पूर्वात्तरसंबंध**, **पूर्वात्तरावलि**. 2 Used as *ad* At the beginning and subsequently. Ex. कथा ऐकणें तर पू० ऐकावी मग तिचा रस कळतो.

पूर्वादय *m* S The rising or appearing in the east (of Mercury or Venus) after emergence from vicinity to the sun; the eastern emersion. [A caste &c.]

पूर्था or **पर्वथा** *m* (Commonly **पूर्मथा** or **पुरमथा**)

पूल *m* (پول P) A bridge. [cember-January.]

पूस *m* (पौष S) The tenth Hindú month, **De-pus** *लाहणी* *f* Sheepshearing in the month **पूस**.

प्रच्छक *a* S That interrogates, inquires, asks.

प्रच्छा *f* (S) A question, an interrogation.

प्रतना *f* S An army. Ex. प्र० वल्लेकरून ॥ घातले **प्रथ्वीस** *पालाण* ॥ [der.]

प्रथक् *ad* (S) Separately, severally, apart, asun-

प्रथक्करण *n* S (प्रथक् & करण) Separating or distinguishing; disposing in separate heaps or under distinct heads or classes.

प्रथगात्मिका *f* S (प्रथक् Separately, आत्मन् Self.) Individuality, separate or individual state of being.

प्रथग्विध *a* S (प्रथक् & विध) Various, multiform, manifold, divers.

प्रथिवी *f* S **प्रथ्वी** *f* (S) The earth. 2 Earth considered as one of the five elements.

चतुस्समुद्रवलयंकितप्रथ्वी The sea-girt earth.

प्रथु *a* S Large, bulky, huge, great.

प्रथुक *m* S pop. **प्रथु** or **प्रथूम** Rice flattened by having had hot water poured over it, having been dried over the fire, and having been pressed in a mortar.

प्रष्ठ *n* (S) The back. 2 The rear; the last; the back or hinder part. 3 A page of a book.

प्रष्ठकेंद्र *n* S The pole of a circle.

प्रष्ठकेंद्रगृह *n* A circle passing through the poles of another circle, a secondary circle.

प्रष्ठतोनुप्रष्ठ *ad* S (प्रष्ठ, अनु, प्रष्ठ) In train; in orderly consecution or sequence; each at the back of some other—a multitude proceeding. 2 Alternately, in reciprocal succession.

प्रष्ठफल *n* S Superficial contents.

प्रष्ठमात्रा *f* (S) The mātrā (upper oblique stroke of के, कै, को, कौ &c.) when it is placed, not above, but behind the letter. Ex. सेंधव, कापात for सेंधव

प्रष्ठमैथुन *n* (S) Pædicatio or sodomy. [& कपोत.]

प्रष्ठवंश *m* S (Bamboo of the back.) The spinal column or back-bone.

प्रष्ठवंशाघर *n* S The lowest of the lumbar vertebrae: also the region betwixt this and the superior part of os sacrum.

पें *prep* (Poetry. For पार्श्वी) Near to, about, at, with. Ex. निजदास उभा तत्काल पायापें ॥ खानी देखे सपें वेष्टियेला ॥

पेंक *n* A hump-back: also the hump.

पेकट or **पेंकट** *n* or **पेकाड** *n* **पेगट** *n* The loins. Used contemptuously. 2 C The loins. Without implication of contempt.

पेकडहाड *n* C (The bone of the loins.) The lower extremity of the spinal column, the last of the lumbar vertebrae. Otherwise called **कमरेचा कांटा**. **पेकडहाड** is not to be confounded with **माकडहाड** Coccyx or coccygis os.

पेकणें or **पेखणें** *v c* (Poetry. प्रेक्षण S) To expect or look for; to wait for or attend the coming of: also to stop a while. The word is also C and

पेंका *m* An animal of the frog kind. [vulgar.]

पेंका or **क्या** *a* (पेंक) Humpbacked.

पेंग *f* Nodding (from drowsiness). *v* ये.

पेगट *n* The loins. See **पेकट**.

पेंगणी *f* **पेंगणें** *n* (Verbal of **पेंगणें**) Nodding (from drowsiness). *v* दे, घे, खा, मार, also ये. 2 Limping.

पेंगणें *v i* To nod (from drowsiness). 2 To limp; to walk haltingly from the hip. 3 To be spiritless or listless.

पेगम *m* (پیغام or پیغم P Message.) Of this word the meaning seems much distorted in the popular apprehension. An application or address; recourse made or access sought; a correspondence established or a communication opened; a link or an item in a chain of intercourse, or in a system of reciprocal intimations and messages. *v* कर, बांध, घाल. Ex. राजाची भेट घ्यायला मी चार वर्षे पे० करीत आहे; सखारामबापूचे चहुंकडे पे० देते. 2 Reach, range, extent of access, capacity, or power.

पेगमबर *m* (پیغمبر P) A prophet; a messenger from Heaven. Applied to Moses, Jesus, Muhammad, and Ali with somewhat of specification or distinction. [of ammonia.]

पेगमबरी नवसागर *m* (پیغمبری نوشادر H) Muriate **पेंगळणें** or **पेंगुळणें** *v i* (पेंगणें) To be spiritless or listless; to be overcome with lassitude.

पेंगळा *a* Slack, dull, drowsy, spiritless, listless—a man or beast. [of beetle.]

पेंगूळ *m* (Commonly **पिंगूळ**) A stinking kind

पेच or **पेंच** *m* (پچ P) A twist or circumvolution (as of a turban); a turn (round anything) of a rope or cord; a turn or twist (of anything wrenched or turned round). 2 fig. An artful turn or twist; a feint, wile, trick (among wrestlers): also (in argument, dealing &c.) a trap, snare, sub-

tle manoeuvre. 3 A trouble, a difficulty, a perplexing affair: also a strait, dilemma, scrape, a perplexing condition. *v* ये, or **पेचांत पडणें-सांपडणें** & **घरणें-पाडणें-आणणें**. 4 A screw or a single helix. **पेचक** *f n* Brass-wire. Used in brocades and stuffs. **पेचकळी** *f* More correctly and commonly **पेस्कळी**. **पेचणी** or **पेंचणी** *f* (Verbal of **पेचणें**) Twisting, wrenching &c.

पेचणें or **पेंचणें** *v c* (पेच) To twist, wrench, wring; to turn round violently. 2 To perplex, pose, non-plus (in argument). 3 To involve in trouble and difficulties. 4 as *v i* To turn and be sprained—a limb. [nally.]

पेंचणें *v c* R To split or slit; to open longitudi-

पेचपाच or **पेंचपाच** *m* (पेच by redup. or **पेच** H) The artful manoeuvres, turns and twists, tricks and feints of the professional wrestlers. 2 fig. Fraudulent devices; tortuous policies; intrigue and chicane gen.

पेचाटी or **पेंचाटी** *f* (पेच) An embarrassing state or case; a dilemma, strait, scrape, hobble. *v* सांपड, घर. Gen. in loc. case.

पेचापक्षी *m* The name of a bird.

पेज *f* (पेया S) **पेजवणी** *n* **पेजपाणी** *n* Rice-gruel.

पेजट *a* **पेजवरा** *a* sometimes **पेजकट** *a* (पेज) Watery—boiled rice. 2 fig. Bloated, flabby, puffedly corpulent.

पेजपाच *n* **पेजा** *a* (पेज Rice-water, पाच Vessel.) Terms for a bloated and bulky but powerless man or beast.

पेजबुडा *a* C (पेज & बुडणें) That has its gruel or water copiously with it—boiled rice. **पेजबुडा** मात therefore is Thick rice-gruel, and is a diluent article of food for the sick.

पेजबुडें *n* Buttermilk thickened with rice-gruel.

पेजवणी *n* Rice-gruel.

पेजवणें *n* W **पेजवत** *n* W **पेजळूक** *n f* R (पेजें) The hire of a milch animal.

पेजवरा *a* See under **पेजट**.

पेजळी *f* R (पेजें) A hired milch animal.

पेजा *a* See under **पेजपाच**.

पेजें *n* R (पेय S) One of the two products (पेजें & जावपें) of a cow or buffalo on calving, viz. the milk (as disting. from जावपें the calf).

पेजेंजापें or **पेजेंजावपें** *n* The practice of placing out, to be tended and brought up, a young cow or buffalo, on the terms of receiving her back after her calving, forbearing her calf and her milk.

पेट *m* (पेट S through **पेट** H) Properly the chamber, but more frequently the charge, of a gun. 2 The report of a gun. 3 *f m* (पेटणें) Kindling or taking fire, igniting. *v* घे. 4 W Patting or beating in order to level and smoothen. 5 *f* W (पेटी) A box or chest.

पेटका *m* A convulsion or fit occasioned by the bite of a snake. 2 The springing or rising of the biceps muscle after being pulled forcibly. *v* काढ, उठव, दाखव & निघ, उठ, ये. 3 also **पेटकी** *f* **पेटगा** *m* Air described as felt in the muscular parts; i. e. cramp, spasm, spasmodic seizure. *v* ये, उठ.

पेटणी *f* (पेटणें) Kindling, lighting, taking fire.

पेटणें *v i* To kindle, light, ignite. 2 fig. To be enraged, incensed, excited. 3 To be broken in or trained—a bullock &c. for the yoke.

पेटणें *n* W A beater or patten of wood. Used to level floors &c.

पेटवण *n* (पेटविणें) Straws, chips, or light sticks, used to light a fire, kindling-material.

पेटवणी *f* (Verbal of **पेटविणें**) Kindling; enraging; breaking in.

पेटविणें *vc* (पेटणे) To kindle or light. 2 *fig.* To enrage. 3 To break in (a bullock for the yoke).

पेटा *m* (पेट *S* through पिट *H* Belly.) Sphere, compass, comprehension, including quality or power: e. g. that of the provincial or county town over the minor towns and villages, that of a key-fort over the circumjacent country, that of a person of authority over his subordinates. Ex. एका नगराच्या पेयांत शंभर गांव असतात; मोठ्या पुरुषास आमंत्रण केलें म्हणजे त्याच्या पेयांत लाहूनसाहून येतात. 2 A division of country consisting of a number of small towns and villages; a subdivision of a परगणा or तालुका. See under देश. 3 A box-trap for tigers. 4 *C* (Or पेटें) A float composed of gourds &c. to cross rivers. 5 (Or पेटा from पिट *H*) A kind of gourd. 6 A bundle or head-load of thorny loppings or of uprooted plants (esp. of करडई or हरभरा or of barked अंबाडी or ताम): also a stack or heaped mass of such plants. 7 A cub of a tiger or lion. 8 Used by some, with the designating noun preceding, of the cub or whelp or young one (esp. as sleek and pretty) of a dog, cat, sow, hare &c. 9 In algebra. The side of an equation.

पेटारा *m* (पेटा *S*) A covered basket of bamboo-shaving, and, sometimes, of ratan. It is generally oblong and of 15 or 18 inches in depth. पेटारी *f* is the diminutive form of the word, but it does not necessarily indicate inferiority of size. 2 or पेटारी *f* (In अष्टाग्रप्रान्त) An iron implement resembling a sifting fan, drawn over ploughed ground, after the डिफळा (clod-mallet), to level and smooth it.

पेटारी *f* The name of a tree.

पेटारें *n* A little round basket or casket (of bamboo, cane, or wood). 2 also पेटाळें *n* *C* A large field-hoe (ordinarily drawn by oxen) to drag and smooth a field. It is the same with फावडी in other parts.

पेटिया *m* *P* (A formation from the Hind. पिट Belly.) Belly-provender, belly-material, the feed or board, the eating (whether the food, or the capacity of one's eating, or the money-equivalent). Pr. वसिया घोडा पे० चाकर काय कामाचा A grass-eating horse (getting no corn) and a boarded servant (without wages)—of what use? पे० (in kind or in cash) is given to persons (as to witnesses at a trial, to belted officials &c.) employed away on a duty.

पेटो *f* (पेटो *S* through पिट *H*) A box, trunk, chest. 2 An ornament for the arm (of males). 3 A common term for the cubes of gold forming, when strung together, a necklace for females. 4 A string of crackers closed up in a paper. 5 The central layer of a जेते; the retiring layer betwixt the two projecting layers named respectively बेंदरो & पाटथर. 6 A belly-band; esp. a surcingle for a horse. 7 Armour of the body or trunk. 8 The piece of wood (of a cart) which, proceeding along and over the axle-pin, confines the ends of the shafts, the *bolster*.

पेटोची or पेटोची साखर *f* A sort of soft sugar. So named because it comes in chests from China.

पेटोव *p* of पेटणें and of पेटविणें Kindled or lit. 2 *fig.* Broken in or trained—a beast.

पेटोवाला *m* (पिट *H* Man of the chest or box.) A camp-color-man.

पेटळ *n* (Dim. of पेटो) A small box.

पेटें *n* (पेटा A gourd.) A gourd-float to cross rivers (for passengers or for goods).

पेटेकरी *m* One that conveys across rivers upon a पेटें or gourd-float.

पेट or पेंड *f* (पिट *H*) A manufacturing or trading town, an emporium, a mart: also a market-town. 2 A place of sale or traffic; any particular market (as for cloth, grain &c.); a long street of shops in a city. 3 A region or large division of a city (as the पेट of Poona &c.) 4 Market intelligence or banker's intelligence; accounts of rates, risings and fallings &c. *v* चे. Hence 5 Private or general intelligence or tidings. 6 Market-rate. Ex. पेंड उतरलो; पेंड चढलो. 7 The town belonging to a fort. 8 A banker's letter of advice. 9 A renewed or replacing हुंडो.

पेट नसावी हो Mind this is not to go into the Gazette; this is to be *inter nos*. (There is to be no copy taken of it.) पेट लागलो (बोल्याची &c.) The saying is got abroad. (A copy has been taken of it.)

पेटकरी *m* The headman of a पेट or mart; the prefect of the market &c. See श्रेया. 2 Applied, as the Factotum or knower and doer of every thing, to the कुळकरणी of a village. 3 The individual (of a body holding it in succession) whose turn it now is to enjoy the जाशोपणा of a district, of a large town, or of a village.

पेटचलन or नी *a* पेटचाल or लो *a* (पेट & चालणे) Current at a पेट or large town—a currency.

पेटपाड *m* The market-rate at a पेट.

पेटवणी, पेटवणूक, पेटविणें *P* See पाठवणी &c.

पेटा *m* (पिट *S* through पिट *H*) A kind of gourd.

पेटेचा गांव *m* A village having a few good shops and occasionally holding a market; a respectable village; a small town.

पेट *n* (पिट *H*) A tree. Usually the word requires to be preceded by the specific names; as आंब्याचें पेट, खिरणीचें पेट, बाभळीचें पेट. 2 *n* *f* The trunk or stem of a tree, esp. the portion from the ground up to the shooting of the branches. 3 *n* *C* A tree as taken up for transplantation. 4 *n* The girth (of a tree).

पेट *m* A strand, a yarn, a single string (of a rope, of braided hair, of a twist or plat gen.): also a rope of a single strand. 2 *f* *n* *C* A common term for the stones composing a kern or handmill, a *leaf*. 3 *f* *C* A raised bench or seat. 4 *n* *C* A patch of table-ground on the slope of a hill. 5 *n* *W* A hillock (esp. as raised by ants) taken possession of by a Cobra de capello. On such a spot a temple is usually erected for the worship of the serpent, i. e. the Nág or Cobra.

पेंड *f* (पिण्याक *S*) The refuse of seeds or nuts from which the oil has been expressed, oil-cake. The four common kinds are खोबऱ्याची-तिळाची-करड्योची-उडिणोची-पेंड. The first three are food for cattle; the last is used as manure. 2 Hence *m* A mass of slightly wetted earth (esp. of black earth) adhering to the shoes or feet in walking: also a caked mass of wetted grain or similar substance. 3 *f* A cluster or bunch of young cocoanuts. 4 *m* Bruised and heated leaves (as applied to foment). 5 A load carried by men pressed: also pressed or forced conveyance. 6 An earthen floor of an upper story. 7 *C* A large turf or clod; a lump of earth used in raising mud-walls &c.

पेंड टाकणें To mark out lands designed to be brought into cultivation by laying along turfs or clods. पेंड वळणें *g.* of *s.* To die or fall sick in great numbers—men or cattle. 2 पेंड वळणें *g.* of *o.*

To bar up or confine within doors;—as a creditor does to his debtor. [पेंडवल.

पेंडओल *f* See the Desh-form of the word, पेंडकण *n* A wicket (as of a fence or hedge.)

पेंडका *m* Air described as felt in the muscles, i. e. cramp. [कडवा, grass, sticks &c.]

पेंडका *m* पेंडकी *f* पेंडकें *n* A load or bundle (of पेंडकें *n* Weaver's term. A cord-loop or metal ring. See account of it under पेंडें.

पेंडखजूर *m* (पेंड Mass or lump, & खजूर) Lumped or moist dates: as contrad. from खारका *f* *pl* Dry पेंडगा *m* (Or पेंडका) Cramp. [dates.]

पेंडगूळ *f* A large scandent shrub, Dalbergia sympathetica. Grah.

पेंडण *n* *R* Dry leaves or blades placed on the surface of water boiling in a pot, that sweetmeats lying on them may be steamed.

पेंडणें *vc* (पेंड) To apply a pend (poultice of hot leaves &c.) 2 To cover (a house) with a roof or an upper floor of earth: also to close up with straw and mud the mouth of a कणगी or cornbin. 3 To bind up. 4 To wind up; to roll up or to roll upon.

पेंडपोटो *m* (See पेंड & पोटो) A term for an indolent, inert, sit-fast person who cannot be got up to work.

पेंडवल or पेंडओल *f* Moisture of the clods (from scanty rain). 2 with पाकस, as पेंडवल पाकस Rain just sufficing to moisten the soil. 3 Sometimes used as *a* or in comp. with -जमीन-मुई-काळी-शेत-सार्ग-रस्ता, importing Slightly wetted. 4 with जोघ-ळा Having the grain in the ear.

पेंडस *m* *n* *C* (पेंड) A wooden turf-spade. 2 *m* *R* A spade for digging holes or working uprightly. Its blade is called भाल.

पेंडसणें *n* *C* (पेंड) Oil-cake.

पेंडसळ *f* *R* पेंडसा *m* *C* (पेंडा) Bundles of straw as laid irregularly over the rafters of a house during the dry season. *v* घाल, घे, टाक.

पेंडा *m* *C* A load of fresh loppings or green grass. 2 Rice-straw. 3 A lump of moist cowdung placed under the embers of a fireplace, to preserve the fire.

पेंडा, पेंडार, पेंडारी, पेंडी Better पेंडा, पेंडार &c.

पेंडापट्टी *f* Tax (in kind or in cash) upon the produce of fruit-trees.

पेंडाबंद *m* The burden or chorus of a song.

पेंडान्या *a* (पेंड) That is pressed to carry a load from a village to the next. [its root.]

पेंडाळ *m* *n* The Yam, Dioscorea,—the plant or पेंडोचा खडा *m* (पेंड Oilcake, खडा Lump.) A term

for a person of beauty and graces set down amongst musicians and dancers, to divert the attention of the company from their ill-favoredness and ungracefulness.

पेंडोचें गुरू *n* (A beast that likes or that is fed on oilcake.) A bribe-taker. [कडवा, grass &c.]

पेंडूक *n* *C* (Dim. of पेंडका) A small bundle of

पेंडें *n* (पेंड) A necklace composed of strings of pearls. 2 A loop or ring (as of the दावें or दावण, of the घोडकीं of a गाडा or load-cart &c.) 3 *C* A knot of persons in union or as holding mutual relation; a circle, coterie, company, crew, club, band, pack, gang. Ex. पंच वादी साक्षीदार असें सगळे पेंडेंचें पेंडें उठून आले. 4 A common term for the cords connecting together the जुंपणें and the अटणी (members of the loom): also the cord-loop of the बैला or बैली.

पेंडोळा *m* पेंडोळें *n* A coil or roll (of rope, नवार &c.) 2 A binding for a bundle (as of twisted

grass, green bark, lithe stick). 3 The बांध or border, the edging, path, or line marking the boundary (of a field). 4 (पेंडाची वळ) The line of conveyance (from village to village) of loads or a load by pressed porters. 5 fig. Successional or serial procedure or course: hence routine or custom in general.

पेढ *m* A strand, yarn, or single string (of a rope, of braided hair, of a twist gen.) 2 A common name for the stones composing a handmill, a leaf. 3 A variety of Prickly pear. 4 *n* C A Coconut or a Betelnut tree. Used restrictedly, with some reference to the planting of them, or to the numbering or number of them in order to taxing. A patch of table-land on the side of a hill.

पेंडका, पेंडकी, पेंडके See पेंडका.

पेंडर *f* पेंडरी *m* पेंडरी *f* A shrub. It bears a fruit called पेंडरें & तूपकेळें.

पेंडवणी *n* (पेंडा & पाणी) The washings of the ताट or dish in which the sweetmeat पेंडा has been made. A term of the हलवाई or confectioner.

पेंडा *m* (پیدا *H*) A sweetmeat composed of inspissated milk and sugar: also called दूधपेंडा. 2 A level piece of ground partly up a hill: also an adjoining eminence of lower elevation.

पेंडा *m* C Rice-straw. 2 A bundle of rice-straw. 3 A load or bundle of three चाड or rolls of rice-straw. 4 A drink (for cattle and men) prepared from जोंधळा (holcus sorghum) by steeping it and causing it to ferment: also a drink (for cattle) prepared from भातेण or rice-straw.

पेंडार *n* पेंडारा *m* A body of Pindaries: also that people considered collectively. 2 esp. पेंडार The depredations of these marauders. *v* घाल.

पेंडारी *m* पेंडारकरी *m* A marauder of a (formerly) well-known description, a Pindarie.

पेंढी *f* A bundle (of grass, कडवा &c.): also a handful of reaped corn (जोंधळा &c.) just tied, a sheaf. Pr. जळत्यांत पेंढी टाकणे To add fuel to the flame; to exasperate a contention. 2 The loop or ring described under पेंडे. 3 Laxly. A bundle or load, i. e. a gathered or accrued mass (of debt, of interest &c.) *v* जम, अस, हो.

पेंढी *f* (पीठ *S*) A raised place upon a floor &c. as a seat or to place an idol or dishes upon. 2 The seat or stand of a shroff. 3 (Gujarāthī word.) A shop.

पेंढीकाडो *f* Bundles, sheaves &c. comprehensively or carelessly. Ex. पें० मागायला वलुते आले.

पेंडे *n* Weaver's term. A cord-loop or metal ring (as attached to the गुलडा of the बैली and to certain other fixtures). The two at the ends of गुलडा receive the ends of the सुतारा, and thus support it as the antagonist bar to गुलडा. 2 The loop connecting the डेंकणी & वही.

पेंडेघाट *m* (पेंडा & घाट) A gem (a pearl, ruby &c.) of the form of the sweetmeat called पेंडा.

पेंडेघाटो *a* (पेंडेघाट) Of the form or shape of the sweetmeat पेंडा—a gem.

पेंद्या *m* A variety of Prickly pear. [कोळी.

पेण *f* P A pelican. The common term is पाण.

पेणे *n* A stage of a journey, i. e. the spot halted or alighted at, or the halting and making a stay. Ex. करा एक वेळे पेणे ॥ सग नलगे येणे जाणे ॥; also राम्या गद्याची आवडी मोठी ॥ म्हणोनि केलें पेणे रे ॥; also पहिलें पेणे करी खर्ची ॥ आवडे तो भोग भोगी ॥ पाठीं मोक्षसुख ॥. [cocoanuts.

पेंद *n* C A tuft of grass, rice &c.; a cluster of पेंदारेणें *v* *i* W (पेंद) To spread out into tufts; to grow diffusely—grass &c. 2 To be covered with tussocks or tufted grass—the ground.

पेंदी or पेंधी *f* A circular and flat bottom or stand as of a wineglass, rummer, goglet, प्याला &c. 2 The lower portion or ridge of a form of paperkite. 3 also पेंदवी *f* (پیوند *P*) Engrafting. *v* कर, बांध. [paperkite having a पेंदी.

पेंदीपतंग or पंधीपतंग *m* A kind of paperkite,—a पेंधे *n* A kind of grass, growing generally among ruins.

पेपाणी *f* पेंपेरे *n* A mouth-piece for certain wind-instruments, composed of a rolled leaf of the Palmyra: also a sort of whistle so composed.

पेय *a* S (Possible, proper, purposed &c.) to be drunk, drinkable.

पेय *f* A disorder of the belly, attacking cattle.

पेर *n* (पर्व *S*) An articulation or a joint: also the portion included betwixt two, an internodation. 2 A disease attacking the finger-ends.

पेर *m* (पेरणे To sow.) Casting ricestalks &c. upon the thrashing floor for the ears to be trodden out by oxen: also the material so cast. *v* घाल. 2 (Laxly, with the hyperbolic conceit of Sowing.) Spreading abroad; tossing and throwing about (of grain, flowers, papers, clothes); any wasteful or profuse strewing, scattering, shedding, spilling. *v* घाल, कर, पड, हो. Also the things thus spread or strewn. 3 *f* Sowing seed. Pr. पेर तसें फळ.

पेर *f* C (Commonly पेहू) The Guava-tree, and *n* Its fruit. [with गेळ *q. v.*

पेरअळू *n* A tree, Randia Dumetorum. The same

पेरओल *f* See the Desh-form, पेरवल.

पेरकू *n* (पेर A reed.) A broken, rugged, or worthless reed. In this sense little used: more frequently in the figurative sense Embarrassing case, a trouble, scrape, hobble. It agrees well with लचांड. *v* लाव, लाग, ये, वस, जड. [Euphorbia tortilis.

पेरकूट *n* One of the kinds of Prickly pear,

पेरकें *n* A joint or knuckle: also the portion between two joints, an internodation. The common word is पेर. This is understood by some as a light or reviling form. 2 A longish piece of sugarcane. पेरण or पेरणे *n* Commonly and more correctly पेंहरण. [of seed.

पेरणी *f* *m* पेरा *m* (Verbal of पेरणे) The sowing पेरणे *v* *c* (प्रकरण *S* Throwing.) To sow. Pr. जसें पेरावें तसें उगवतें. 2 (Laxly and hyperbolically.) To strew, scatter, shed, spill. 3 fig. To lay the foundation of; to perform the initial portion of; to take the initiative. 4 fig. To spread (reports, news, calumnies). [seed-sowing.

पेरवल or पेरओल *f* Humidity of ground fit for

पेरा *m* An operation of goldsmiths,—moulding the bar (of gold) into cylindrical wires (in preparation for rings &c.)

पेरांची अवटो *f* An अवटो or goldsmith's stamp of a certain kind. It is a slip of metal (पंचरस) with divisions or joints (पेर), and little depressions (रवे) running across. See वावाची अवटो & बेटणी.

पेराव or वा & पेरावणी see पेहराव & पेहरावणी.

पेरीव *p* of पेरणे, Growing from being sown: as opp. to wild or spontaneous. 2 Sown—ground. 3 Sown—seed. [turkoi.

पेरुजा or पेरोजा *m* पेरोज *m* *n* (فیروزه *P*) A

पेरू *m* Guava tree and fruit, Psidium pyrifera.

पेरें *n* (पर्व *S*) The portion included betwixt two articulations or joints, an internodation: also an articulation or a joint. 2 A disease attacking the finger-ends. 3 A wire of gold or silver fretted with little knobs by striking it upon the पेयाची अवटो which is the goldsmith's stamp for this purpose.

पेल *m* Commonly पेलाव.

[घाल, ये.

पेलकट *n* A calumnious charge, a slander. *v*

पेलण *n* पेलणी *f* (Verbal of पेलणे) Balancing, poising &c. &c. *v* राख, ठेव. 2 Prevalence, influence, force. *v* चालव, चाल.

पेलणे *v* *c* To balance, poise, support, uphold; to keep in steady equilibrium (a load, an erect stick &c.) 2 To play or work (सुगदल in the exercises of the athlete). 3 fig. To manage, maintain, sustain, perform, carry through (any difficult business by money, abilities, bodily force &c.) 4 To impel or drive on forcibly (a man or beast): to push on (troops &c.): to despatch or urge on (a messenger).

पेलणे or ने *n* C A Palmtree-branch placed across a thatch as a confining weight. If a pole or branch of a jungle tree be used for this purpose, it is laid, not across but adown the thatch, suspended from the ridge.

पेलवान *m* C (Properly पहिलवान) A professional wrestler or an athlete gen.

पेला *m* (پيالہ *P*) A cup, bowl, basin, a cup-form vessel gen. 2 A term of weavers. The space arising from the alternate elevation and depression of the threads of the warp.

पेलाव or पेल *m* (पेलणे) Lifting and weighing (as of a load to be carried); balancing of the body (as in contemplating a leap); in order to adjust the effort to the work. 2 A determined and collected effort. [branches of trees.

पेला *m* W पेलें *n* C A load of thorny bushes or पेल् *f* A matted or clotted tress of hair.

पेव or पेंव *n* A grain-cellar.

पेव फुटणे or उघडणे *g.* of *s.* To come forth in hosts; to prevail abundantly; to swarm. Ex. भिकाऱ्याचें पेव-ब्राह्मणाचें पेव-सुंग्याचें पेव-फुटलें. पेंवांत पडणे To fall into deep trouble.

पेवडो *f* A yellow paint or pigment obtained by steeping in cow's urine pounded flowers of Butea frondosa. [टाक.

पेंवणी *f* R (Verbal of पेंवणे) Swimming. *v* मार, पेंवणे *v* *i* R To swim.

पेंवटो or धो *a* (پیوند *P*) Grafted, having grafts inserted. 2 *unc* Patched.

पेवा *m* पेवें *n* The name of a plant.

पेश *a* (پیش *P*) Possessed of influence; bearing esteem at court &c.; respectable, weighty.

पेशकबज or पेशकबज *n* (پیش قبض *P*) A kind of dagger.

पेशकश or प *m* (پیش کش *P*) Premium paid to the State upon receiving a grant, honor, or hereditary right.

पेशकळी or पेशकळी or पेशकळी *f* The fore triangular piece which, together with the खुंटकळी (the hinder triangular piece) and the आग (the front piece intervening betwixt them) compose a side of the skirt of an अंगरखा.

पेशजी or पेशजी *ad* (پیش *P*) Before, formerly. It is almost confined to notes.

पेशवा *m* (پیشوا *P*) The Peshwá, the leader or head minister of the Maráthá empire—the Satárá Rájá being understood as the sovereign.

पेशवाई *f* (پیشوائی *H*) The reign, government, office, or business of the Peshwá.

पेशवाज or पेशवाज corruptly पेशवात or द *m* (پیشوا *P*) A gown, but in Maráthí understood especially of the gown or long robe worn by dancing girls.

पेशा *m* (پیشه *P*) An occupation, employment,

profession. The word is of restricted application ; and is mostly used of the occupation of a कारकून, शमीर्द, चाकर &c. It is also compounded with these words ; as कारकूनपेशा, शमीर्दपेशा, चाकरपेशा ; or, less approvedly, कारकुनीपेशा, चाकरीपेशा.

पेशाब or पेसाब *m* (پیشاب P) Urine. *v* कर.

पेशकवज *n* A kind of dagger.

पेषण *n* S Grinding in a mill. [of a pishách.

पेषणूक or पेषणूक *f* C (प्रेषण S Sending.) Injection

पेषणें *v* c (पेषण) To grind in a mill.

पेषाज *m* Commonly पेशवाज.

पेस *f* R A slice (as of a pompion, melon &c.)

पेषणें *v* c (प्रेषणें To send.) To inject a pishách. 2 R (पेस) To cut up into slices (a melon, pompion, cucumber &c.)

पेसर *a* (پیشتر P) The next to come. In comp. with साल-वर्ष-मास-दिन-रोज. पेसर alone means The year to come. पेसर is also prefixed to numerous revenue-terms ; as पेसर जमाबंदी-वखल-इस्लावा-लावणी-सुजरा-हिशेब.

पेहरण or जे *n* (پیران P) An अंगडें or sort of shirt or frock, esp. for children.

पेहरणी, पेहरणें, पेहरा Better पेरणी, पेरणें, पेरा.

पेहराव or वा *m* (پهراو H) Dress, habit, costume, fashion or manner of dress.

पेहरावणी *f* (پهراونی H) Presenting of articles of dress and decoration to visitors. 2 The clothes and ornaments so presented.

पेहेरण, पेहेरणी, पेहेरणें, पेहेरा, पेहेराव &c. A vicious form of spelling पेहरण &c.

पेळ *f* W A little indented wall erected as a border around a yard, thrashing-floor &c.

पेळू *m* *f* पेळव *f* *c* A rude twist or roll with the hand of cocoanut-fibres or cotton. 2 A disease incidental to cattle.

पेळू *n* C A boil or a blind bump incidental to men, resembling the cattle-disease called पेळ.

पेक्षां *conj* (अपेक्षया S) Than. 2 or पेक्षां *ad* (पक्ष S Used with च्या, त्या, ह्या) Since, seeing that, because that : also therefore, that being the case. Ex. ज्यापेक्षां तुम्ही आलां त्यापेक्षां बसू दिल्ली पाहिजे.

पै *ind* An expletive particle constantly occurring in poetry. Its sense or import is that of Certainty, settledness, or fixedness.

पैकडी *f* R That division of a bees' nest or comb in which the bees dwell. [pect or await.

पैकणें *v* c (Poetry and Vulgar. प्रेक्षण S) To expect. पैका *m* Money. 2 The fourth part of a रुका or twelfth part of a शिवराई.

पैकाना *m* (پاکانہ P) A privy.

पैकाना *m* R or C A piece of the tough integument or sheath of the fruit-stalk of the Cocoanut or of a branch of the Betelnut. Used to scrape up the dung and dirt of cowpens &c.

पैकाळा *m* C A man hired for a term to do house-work, or (after the manner of a Rámohí) to keep guard over property.

पैकीं *prep* Of or out of ; from amongst ; from under the head of. Ex. शंभर रुपयांपैकीं दादा रुपये दिल्ले ; मासलतीपैकीं बाकी यायाची आहे ; त्या ग्रंथापैकीं हें वाक्य ; त्या प्रकरणापैकीं ही गोष्ट. [monied.

पैकेकरी *m* पैकेवान् *a* A wealthy or rich man ;

पैकेपूत *m* (Money-son.) Any one (as a Legacy-hunter &c.) professing for lucre's sake to be or to serve as a son. [ceedingly rich.

पैकेपूर *a* (पैका & पूर्ण) Full of money ; expect *v* c (Poetry and Vulgar. प्रेक्षण S) To expect or await.

पैगम, पैगमबर, पैगमबरी नवसागर See पैगम &c.

पेंगळ *m* (Or पिंगळ) A stinking kind of beetle.

पेंगुली *f* A flower-tree. See बैंगुली.

पैज *f* A bet or wager. *v* कर, घाल. 2 A declaration that something will happen, or an engagement to perform something ; bearing a penalty in case of failure. 3 A bargain, agreement, compact. *v* मार, कर, पाड.

पैजेचा विडा A wirá or roll of betel-leaf &c. cast down (as by a Raja in an assembly of his warriors or statesmen) for that person to lift up who will engage to perform some deed proposed of daring or difficulty. *v* घे, उचल. Hence पैजेचा विडा उचलणें To set to vigorously and determinedly (upon any work or business).

पैजण *m* (پینچنی H) A silver ornament for the ankles of females and for the feet of pigeons.

पैजार *f* (پیزار P) A shoe or slipper. Esp. used of Muhammadan shoes. For phrases see the more common word पायपोश.

पैजारखाक *c* (Slipper-eater, i. e. slipper-beaten.) A term for a light, mean, shameless, disreputable fellow.

पैजारपगडी *f* (पिजार P Slipper, पगट्टी H Turban.) पैजारीपागोटें *n* A turban turned and folded after a particular fashion.

पैठणी *f* A लुगडें manufactured at पैठण. It is of silk, striped, broad-bordered, and embroidered.

पैठणी *a* (पडन S) Made at or relating to पैठण, a town near Ayrungabad. 2 Used, from the hollow and fallacious manners of the people, to signify Empty, false, deceitful ; as पैठणी आदर *m* Hollow compliments ; insincere kindness and courtesy : and पैठणी द्रोण *m* A vessel for clarified butter apparently of great capacity but holding little.

पैठा *m* *unc* (پیتھا H) Entrance, ingress, access. Ex. उपजानि करंटा नेणे अद्वैतवाटा ॥ रामकृष्णीं पैठा ॥ कैसेनि होय ॥

पैण *f* (Or आगपैण) Herpes zoster. 2 (Poetry.) A bet or wager : also a bargain or an agreement. *v* कर, घाल.

पैण भोगणें-बाळगणें-पाळणें-घरणें (To be ready to wager about.) To hold doggedly or determinedly. 2 To have disdainful estimation of.

पैण *n* C (Or पद्याण or पयेण q. v.) Hay.

पैतृक or पैव *a* S Paternal, ancestral, relating to one's father or forefathers. [of ancestors.

पैतृक *n* S A shráddh or oblation to the manes पैतृक *a* S Relating to bile, biliary, bilious.

पैत्य *n* (Corr. from पित्त) Bile.

पैदा *a* *ind* (पिदा P) Acquired, obtained, gained. 2 Made, created, produced.

पैदास *f* (पिदाईश P) Gains, profits, earnings. 2 Birth or production.

पैन *n* C (Commonly पैण or पद्याण) Hay.

पैमाशआकार or पैमाशआकार *m* The assessment consequent upon the survey.

पैमाशी or धी *f* also पैमाश or ध *f* (पिमैश P) Surveying and measuring (of lands).

पैमाशीखानें or पैमाशखानें *n* Revenue-survey-department.

पैरव *f* *m* पैरवी *f* (पैरवी P) Frequenting ; resorting often to ; intercourse with. *v* घाल.

पैरा *m* R W A day-laborer, a journeyman. 2 A recurring period or season (esp. of fever). 3 See वारगोळा or इरजीक.

पैराव or वा *m* (Or पेहराव) Dress, habit, costume, any particular or appropriate fashion of dress.

पैरें *n* R A woman or a boy employed to labor by the day. 2 A day's job or work of a woman or boy. *v* घाल. [business of a पैरें.

पैरेंपण *n* The hire or wages of a पैरें. 2 The पैल *a* (Poetry.) The other, opposite, farther (side or bank). With some such word as तीर, थड, पार, as पैलतीर, पैलथड or डी.

पैलटकर *a* (Or पहिलटकर) That is in her first delivery or conception—a female animal.

पैलती *ad* (Poetry.) On the farther side. Ex. पै. खोबळोमाजी साचार ॥ जिह्वाळा दिसतो पाणिघाचा ॥

पैलथडी or ड *f* The farther bank.

पैलपार *ad* (Poetry.) On the thither or farther bank or side. 2 Used as *s* *m* The thither or farther side. [sional wrestler or athlete.

पैलवान *m* (Commonly पहिलवान) A profes-

पैला *a* (पैल) Of the other, opposite, farther side or bank. Chiefly in poetry. 2 (Better पहिला) First, the first : also as *ad* At first ; in the beginning. [bank or side.

पैलाड *f* (पैल & आड) The opposite or farther पैलोकडचा, पैलोकडला, पैलोकडोल *a* Relating to the place or time beyond ; of the farther side or the remoter date.

पैलोकडून *ad* From the thither or farther side : also from a date remoter or prior.

पैलोकडे *ad* On the thither or farther side : also at a remoter or prior date.

पैलू *m* (پیلو P) A side. 2 A face (of a cut gem or other polygonal body).

पैलूदार *a* Having facets or sides—a gem &c.

पैवंद & पैवंदी or धी See पैवंद & पैवंदी.

पैवखी *f* (पैवखी P) The date of the receipt of a letter or parcel, as noted on it by the person receiving it. 2 Connection or concerns with ; intercourse (as by residing at, by frequenting &c.) Ex. ह्या गांवांत पन्नास वर्षे माझी पै. आहे ; मी तर राहतां पुण्यास परंतु मुंबईस प. पुष्कळ आहे.

पैशाच *a* S पैशाचिक *a* S Relating to a pishách or goblin.

पैशाचविवाह *m* S A form of marriage. Acquiring and marrying the girl by stealth. See अष्टौ-विवाह.

पैशुन्य *n* (S) Wickedness. 2 By eminence. Malignant lying or babbling respecting ; calumnious or injurious statement against.

पैशुन्य *n* (पैशुन्य S) A secret vice or fault ; a foible, frailty, failing. Used always with reference to the disclosure, and with *v* काढ, पाह, निघ. Ex. कोण्हाएकाचें पै. काढणें To babble concerning ; to divulge one's misdeeds or weakness. पै. पाहणें To watch for one's faults ; to strive to pick a hole in.

पैथी *f* S Spirituous liquor distilled from meal.

पैस *m* Room, roominess, free space.

पैस *a* Spacious, roomy, unconfined. 2 as *ad* Loosely, freely, roomily, at large—sitting, things lying. 3 (पोथिस पोथिस H) An interjection to people on the road. Room ! Way ! Make room ! Give way !

पायां पैस नसणें To be very crowded.

पैसा *m* A copper coin, a pisa. 2 Money. 3 A land measure, consisting of three रुका or 7½ विघा. 4 The name of an insect. See वाणी.

पैसापायली As cheap as dirt.

पैसाअडका *m* पैसाइका *m* (पैसा & इका & अडका Names of small copper pieces of money.) Loose terms for money or cash.

पैसाव *m* (प्रसर *S*) Widely diffused or spread state. 2 Freeness or unconfinedness after closeness of pressure; reduced crowdedness.

पैसावणें *vi* (पैस) To open out and spread freely; to become loose and unconfined—a crowd.

पैसाविणें *vc* (पैसाव) To reduce or thin a crowd.

पैसाळू *a* A recent coinage of port-towns or Bandars, used as an epithet of Imports, as its correspondent निकालू is of Exports.

पैसेकरी *m* पैसेपूर *c* पैसेवान् *a* पैसेवाला *a* Monied, rich, wealthy.

पैसेखाज *a* (That eats up money.) Expensive, costly. 2 That embezzles or peculates. [once.

पों *m* A lump of dung,—the mass as voided at पों *ad* Imit. of the sound of pipes, fifes &c.

पोई *f* Better written पोय.

पोईड *n* R W A ravine or rude gully running down towards and into a river.

पोळळ *f* (Or पोवळ) The court-wall of a temple.

पोक *m* *n* The saw-fish.

पोक *n* A humpback: also the hump.

पोक *a* C Curved, bent, bowed—a person, a building &c.

पोकटा *m* A young and tender cocoanut.

पोकटी, पोकाटी, पोकाटी *f* A young and tender

पोकण *n* C A hollow grain. [areca nut.

पोकणें *vi* (पोक) To have a humpback.

पोकळ *a* Hollow. 2 fig. Hollow, empty, insincere—promises: unmeaning—speech: unprofitable—an occupation or a business: light, easy, trifling—a work. In this last sense the word requires neg. con., and it is used in rejecting a supposition of facility. Ex. हें काम कांहीं पो० नव्हे तू काय समजलास? 3 Unsettled or unconcluded—an account or item: also indefinite or vague—speech.

पोकळखर्च *m* A fictitious or assumed item of expenditure inserted in an account. पोकळजमा *f* A fictitious item of receipt. पोकळजमाखर्च *m* An account of receipt and expenditure lying over (unsettled). [plough.

पोकळजमोन *f* Soil easily turned up by the पोकळधेच्या *m* पोकळभट *m* Contemptuous terms for a Brāhman; a Brāhman without learning, money, or wit; a mere dhotar-wearer.

पोकळब्रह्म *n* A term for any showy and empty business, matter, or speech.

पोकळखर्ची *c* A term for a slovenly, untidy, and disorderly person. [riety.

पोकळा *m* A pot-herb of the Amaranthus variety. पोकळापोकळ or ली *a* (पोकळ by redup.) Hollow in figurative senses; viz. insincere, unmeaning, unproductive, unsubstantial, empty.

पोकळिस or पोकळीस *a* Unsettled or unconcluded; not brought to account. 2 Indeterminate, unmeaning, vague—speech.

पोकळी *f* (पोकळ) Hollowness. 2 The regions of empty space, inane profundum, the abyss of immensity.

पो०स or पो० खालीं जाणें To be applied, spent, consumed unavailingly or abortively—efforts or means towards the accomplishment of an end; to go for nothing.

पोकळी *f* (Or पोळकी. From पोकळ) A paper-tube (for a rocket, cartridge &c.)

पोकळीक *f* (पोकळ) Hollowness, voidness, emptiness. पोक्कू *a* (In नंदभाषा) Four. [tiness.

पोक्त or क्ता *a* (पोक्त *P*) Arrived at maturity or years of discretion. 2 Perfect, adept, proficient. 3 Matured or well considered—a matter. 4 Profuse, plentiful, exuberant, overflowing. 5 Strong, firm, substantial—a building: massy or solid—a metal vessel: ponderous or huge—a load: enormously large, great, or spacious—a thing gen.

पोक्ता जिनस The commodity or article mainly abounding; the staple commodity. पोक्ता दाणा The main or staple grain.

पोक्ता *a* (पोक) Humpbacked.

पोख *n* C पोखट *n* The end or extremity (of a thing or of a line or row).

पोखंड *n* (Better पोवखंड *q. v.*) A slip of the viri of the Betelnut.

पोखर *n* पोखारा *m* पोखार *m* A hole or hollow (as in a wall, tree, bank) by the digging out of rats, or by the gnawing of insects. 2 The dirt, dust, or powder scraped or scooped out. 3 A lateral excavation or a cavernous hollow in the ground or a rock.

पोखर *n* (पुष्कर *S*) A lake, pond, tank.

पोखर or पोखार *a* Excavated or hollowed out—ground &c. 2 fig. Light, loose, easily ploughed or dug.

पोखरण *f* (पुष्करिणी *S*) A small lake or pond. 2 The name of a tree. Its roots are used medicinally.

पोखरणें *n* A hollow (in a tree or rock); a lateral or cavernous excavation (in the ground).

पोखरणें *vc* (पोखर) To hollow by scooping or scratching out, to excavate. 2 fig. (Or पोखरून खाणें) To pill, pluck, spoil, fleece, to eat out.

पोखत or पोखता *a* See पोक्त or पोक्ता.

पोंग *n* A humpback: also the hump.

पोंगडा *m* (पोंगड *S*) An unadult lad, a stripling, a youth.

पोंगडी *f* (पोंगडी *S*) A lass or maiden.

पोंगणें *vi* (पोंग) To have a humpback.

पोंगा or पोंग्या *a* C Humpbacked.

पोंगा *m* A young snake. 2 A shoot or sprout.

पोगाडा *m* C The style (of the अळू and similar पोगिरा *m* A carving tool. [plants).

पोगो *f* (पूग *S*) The spike which shoots out from the Cocoanut and some other Palms, containing the spadix or fruit-stalk. 2 (Usually फोगो) The jib.

पोच *m* A species of sea-serpent common on the coasts of the Konkan. [rectly पोचचणें &c.

पोच, पोचणी, पोचणें, पोचता, पोचविणें More cor-

पोचट or पोचटा *a* (पोचा) Dinted. 2 Unsound, unsubstantial, unsolid. Pr. बाभळीचा कांटा पुढें तिखट आणि मागे पोचट. 3 fig. Pithless, nerveless, spiritless.

पोचंडी or पोचुंडी *f* Properly पुरचुंडी.

पोचलणें or पोचलणें *vc* (पोचा) To sustain or पोचा or पोचा *m* A dint. [receive a dint.

पोचारणें *vc* C (पोचा Dint.) To punch and thump; to beat with the fist (clothes in washing पोचारा or पोचेरा *a* (पोचा) Dinted. [them).

पोची *f* (पोची *H*) The wrist. 2 An ornament for the wrist (of males).

पोची ओळखणें *g. of o.* To know the mettle, strength, reach, competency or capacity of. पोची जाणणें-नाडणें-पाहणें &c. To know or to try the mettle or strength of.

पोजड or डा *a* W Filthy, foul, dirty—a person. पोझा, पोझट, पोझडा *a* P Bloated or puffed out: hence infirm, feeble, weak.

पोट *n* (पेट *S*) The stomach. 2 The abdomen or belly. 3 The uterus or womb; and, by meton., pregnancy. 4 The belly figuratively, i. e. the bulg-

ing or protuberant portion of anything (as of a pitcher, eyelids &c.): also the cavity, room, capacity; the sphere, compass, comprehension; the including quality or power: also the main or interior portion, the *body* (where, in English, we say, the *body* of a coach, the *body* of a building, of a ship, a tree, a book, a work, a writing); the middle of the bed or channel of a river. Ex. घागरीचें पोट माटें; वरप्रस्थान वाकदान इत्यादि हीं सर्व विवाहाच्या पोटचीं कर्मे; संसाराचा खर्च म्हणजे त्याच्या पोटीं घडाती, धान्य, गवत, लाकडे, सर्व खर्च येतात; यजमानाचा सत्कार केला म्हणजे त्याच्या पोटीं त्याचा माणसांचा जेतो. 5 The mind or the heart; the seat whether of the understanding or of the affections. Ex. जी माझ्या पोटांत विद्या ती मी चोरीत नाही; त्या मनुष्याच्या पोटांत कपट नाही.

पोट करणें-फुगविणें-वाढविणें To become pregnant by illicit amours. पोट करणें used of animals is To become big or to conceive. पोट गव्याशीं लागणें *g. of s.* To have a belly stuffed up to the throat. पोटचें पाडणें To bring forth (offspring): also to produce miscarriage. पोट जाणें *g. of s.* To have a flux. Pr. हगलें नाही पोट गेलें. पोट जाळणें In reviling language. To fill one's maw. 2 To serve one's self to the detriment of others. पोट जिरणें *g. of s.* To have one's pregnancy resolved or reduced. पोट झाडणें or पाडणें To procure an abortion (by administering or taking medicines &c.) पोट ढाळणें *g. of s.* To have a flux. पोट तडोस लागणें To eat or to drink a bellyful. पोट दुखणें *g. of s.* To be pained at seeing the good of others. Pr. खरचगाराचें खरचतें आणि कोठावळ्याचें पोट कां दुखतें? पोट धरणें *g. of s.* To have one's diarrhoea stopped. पोट पाठीस लागणें or पाताळास जाणें *g. of s.* To have an empty (collapsed) belly. पोट पिकणें *g. of s.* To bring forth; to bear offspring: also to get a gravid womb. पोट फुगणें *g. of s.* To burst with impatience to disclose a secret. पोट फोडणें To disclose one's secret; to *unbosom one's self*. पोट बांधणें *g. of s.* To stint one's self; to pinch one's belly. Esp. in the *ऊन* form, as पोट बांधून (चाकरी करणें-पैसे जमविणें-जेवणें-खाणें-खरचणें &c.) To serve, save, eat &c. with repression or restraint of belly. पोट बाहेर पडणें To have the wants of the belly excepted or thrown out of the account. Ex. त्या व्यापारांत पोट बाहेर पडून दादा रुपये मिळतात. 2 To have one's board out. 3 To be divulged—a secret. पोट बुडणें *g. of s.* To lose one's livelihood. पोटभर अन्न अंगभर वस्त्र Food and raiment. A phrase expressing the sum of man's earthly wants. पोट भरणें *g. of s.* To have or get one's cravings or desires satisfied; to have the natural wants of the belly supplied. पोट मारणें or जिरविणें To cast the womb;—used of animals. पोट सरणें *g. of s.* To have a flux. पोट सुटणें *g. of s.* To have a flux. 2 To have the belly swollen or distended with wind. 3 To live free of expense. पोटाचा कपोता वळणें (From some fable about a pigeon starving himself.) To become very lank and meagre. पोटाखालीं येणें To come to one through a former husband of one's wife;—used of a step-child. पोटाचा चाकर & पोटाचा पार्दक Terms for one who works for his daily bread पोटाचा डसासा or नगारा होणें *g. of s.* To have tympanitis or hard distension of the belly. पोटाचे पाठीस लागणें To be engrossed in providing for the wants of the belly. पोटाचे पाणी होणें *g. of s.* To be violently purged. पोटांत काळवणें *impers.* To feel qualmish. पोटांत घालणें See पोटीं घालणें. पोटांत घेणें To take into favor (esp. one that has offended). पोटांत ठेवणें To

keep back; to conceal or reserve. पोटांत तोडणें in. con. or as impers. To yearn over or feel for. पोटांत पोटा करणें To maintain another out of one's own maintenance. पोटांत पोटा चालणें g. of s. To subsist in the subsistence of another. पोटांत पोटा further means more generally A subordinate or a minor (person, article, matter) included within a principal or main one. पोटांत झूळ उडणें or पोटांत सळणें g. of s. To be pained at seeing the good of another. पोटांत शिरणें or निघणें To creep into favor; to get into one's good graces. पोटांतून From the profoundest depths of one's belly or soul, lit. fig. पोटांतून उगळणें or कळवळा येणें To yearn. पोटावर उडणें, पोटावर येणें, पोटाआड येणें, पोटावर पाय देणें, पोटावर मारणें To injure one by affecting his means of subsistence. पोटावारीं राहणें To do service, receiving only food for it. पोटाशीं-पोटाशीं-पोटाशीं-पोटाशीं असणें or राहणें To be or become pregnant. पोटाशीं or पोटाशीं घरणें To feed, support, maintain. 2 To treat with favor and affection. 3 In disputes respecting trees. To clasp a tree and call on the gods (to witness &c.) पोटास तडस लागणें To have tympanitis. पोटीं उतरणें To be absorbed, to go in—an eruption. पोटीं घालणें To overlook (an offence &c.); to stomach or swallow. पोटीं जन्मणें To be born in the belly or the loins of; to spring from (whether the female parent or the male). पोटीं or पोटांत पडणें To fall or go into the belly; i. e. to become internal; to go in; to get lodged or fixed in the system;—used with रोग, गोवर, देवी, ताप, खरूज &c. 2 To become one's own;—used with रुपया, पैका, द्रव्य, जिनस, ठेव, लांच &c. 3 To be spent in victuals; to go to the belly. 4 To be absorbed by and lost in the stomach;—used of a medicine: also to lie on the stomach (and occasion purging);—used of milk. पोटीं or पोटांत (आल्याच्या-गेल्याच्या-दिळ्याच्या-केल्याच्या &c. with nom. case of subject,—हा, तो &c.) By, through, as involved in or included under (the coming, going, giving &c. of).

To the above add the following:—पोटा घर घेणें To laugh holding one's belly (sides). पोटा नकटें आहे The belly is (as is a nose-cut person) utterly without modesty or shame,—is abject and servile (whether when wanting food or when affected by parental or tender yearnings). पोटा बाहेर पाडणें To bring out into publicity the secret and hidden. पोटा मोठें करणें To become merciful or forgiving. पोटासातळास जाणें g. of s. To have one's belly sink or fall in (as from fasting). पोटाची पत्रावळ होणें g. of s. To have (a collapsed) an empty belly. पोटाचें दुःख काढणें or सोसणें To endure or sustain hunger or earnest desire. पोटांत कावळे ओरडूं or तोडूं or टांचूं लागले or कांबडीं चरूं लागलीं To be getting peckish. पोटांत डोकें घालणें (To run one's head into the lap of.) To seek the protection or favor of. पोटांत तडस भरले (The belly feels as if pricked with skewers.) To have tympanitis. पोटांत पाय शिरणें g. of s. (To have one's legs drawn up into the belly.) To be paralysed, petrified, dumfounded, non-plussed, brought to a dead stand (by some shocking occurrence). पोटांत ब्रह्मराक्षस असणें g. of s. To have a wolf in one's belly. पोटाला पाटा बांधणें To pinch (repress the craving of) the belly. Binding over the hungry belly of some flat and compressing article, or girding it tightly is a literal measure with the Kunbī. पोटास बिबवे घालणें To pinch the belly. व्याचें पोट दुखेल तो आवा मागेल He who feels or has concern about (a matter) he will take measures

about it: also he who feels the evil will cry out for the cure. थंडा पोटांन With friendly or peaceful feeling; without irritation or vindictive emotion: also without anger or excitement, i. e. in cold blood. भरल्या पोटीं or -पोटांन With or upon full belly; just after a meal;—working, walking &c. रिकाम्या पोटीं or पोटांन With or upon an empty belly.

पोटाउकल f sometimes पोटाउकाल m Opening one's mind; making disclosure. v कर.

पोटाकटार or री f (पोटा & कटार Dagger.) Stabbing of one's self; suicide by a dagger, poniard, or knife. v करून घे. 2 Stabbing of another. v कर.

पोटाकरपो f (पोटा & करपणें To burn.) A term of abuse in the female vocabulary.

पोटाकरीण f A pregnant woman.

पोटाकली or पोटाकुली f (Dim. forms of पोटा, and used in contempt or endearment.) The belly. 2 f and ad Usually पोटाकुली q. v. infra.

पोटाकांब f A bamboo slip or slit taken from the inside or underside: opp. to पाटाकांब.

पोटाकिडा m An indwelling worm or maggot (as in wood, fruit &c.) 2 (Worm of the belly.) A knower of the secrets of.

पोटाकुळी f (पोटा) A flank or side of the belly, the region over which passes the band of the drawers, घोतर, or लुगडें. Used with reference to the tucking in, or the being there, of something. Ex. त्याची पो. म्यां चांचपून पाहिली. Gen. used in obl. cases with चा, स &c.; or adverbially in its present form. [पोटा] The belly.

पोटाकूळ n (A contemptuous formation from पोटाकूळ n A person within, or to be reckoned with; a person standing as warrantor or a sort of guarantee for another.

पोटाखराव a Having uncultivable space (as sheet rock, sands, ravines, footpaths) in its midst—land.

पोटाखराबा m C Uncultivable land lying amidst cultivated or cultivable lands.

पोटाखर्च m Belly expenses; cost for one's board.

पोटाखर्ची f Money taken (as on a journey) to defray the expense of the daily food.

पोटाखोळ f पोटाखोळा m The inner bolt of the शिवाळ or yoke: as disting. from बोळाखोळ. 2 A central or inner bolt, peg, or pin gen.

पोटागडी m (A term at games with सेकव्या) An under-player; a person subordinate and assistant to the player: also a person imagined to supply the place of a person wanting, a dummy. Hence applied elsewhere in the sense of Assistant or mate or helper out; and, also, of a person viewed as included, or as serving to fill or make up.

पोटागो f पोटागें n R (पोटा) Provision or money (laid up, taken with one &c.) for the wants of the belly. 2 A maintenance or means of subsistence. 3 The sum taken out of the allowance for village-expenses by a village-officer proceeding on duty to the कचेरी.

पोटागुजारा m A mere subsistence, a pittance.

पोटाघडो f Cloth folded over the belly (by barren women) to present the appearance of pregnancy.

पोटाघर n A certain cell on the सेकव्या board.

पोटाचक m An included or comprised farm or portion of land; a subdivision of a farm or field.

पोटाचा a (पोटा) Of one's own womb; one's own offspring. Pr. पोटाचें यावें पण पाटाचें देऊं नये. 2 Of the loins or womb of, sprung from. Ex. हा कोणत्याचा पोटाचा? 3 Belonging to, included in, comprehended under. Ex. साष्टीचा पोटाचे साठ गांव आहेत.

पोटाचें ज्ञान n Connate or native understanding or judgment; sense untaught and unacquired. 2 Instinctive impulse or suggestion. 3 One's own intelligence, ingenuity, wisdom, wit, art &c.

पोटाचा गोळा m पोटाचा लोळा m (Lump from one's own belly.) Terms for one's child. Ex. वेडा बागडा तरी पो.

पोटाजामीन or पोटाचा जामीन m An inner or a private surety; a surety taken by the public or ostensible surety to secure himself. The same with आंतील जामीनदार & परत जामीन.

पोटाजाळ m (पोटा & जाळ. Belly-burning.) Maternal tenderness or sympathy; the yearnings or the anguish of a mother. Pr. पाटा जाळ पुरवेले पो. पुरवत नाही.

पोटाजीभ f (The inner tongue.) The uvula.

पोटाझांकणें n sometimes पोटाझांकणी f (पोटा & झांकणें A covering. So named in allusion to the naked or bare condition of her who has parted with the child of her bosom.) A cloth given at marriages by the mother of the bridegroom to the mother of the bride: also by meton. this rite.

पोटाडी f Commonly पोटाळी.

पोटातिडीक f Shooting pain in the belly.

पोटादुखणें n Belly-ache with flux, gripes.

पोटादुखा m C पोटादुखी f A constitutional or constant belly-ache. 2 fig. Pain at the prosperity of another, envy. 3 Laxly. Want or demand for; aching after; as वैद्याची पो. (aching after fees); दलालाची पो. (after undue brokerage); कारकुनाची पो. (after douceur or bribes); लांचेची-मिळकतीची-खादीची पो. (after bribes, illicit pickings &c.

पोटाढल m pl The ascending and the descending (sigmoid flexure) portions of the colon: also disorder or pain referred to the colon as its seat. Opp. to पाटाढल.

पोटापडोत n A tract or patch of uncultivated land in the midst of land cultivated.

पोटापाईक or -पायक c (Servant of the belly.) A person necessitated to work for his subsistence. Applied freely to every living creature.

पोटापाणी n A general term for providing or caring for the belly.

पोटापाण्याचा बंदोबस्त Arranging and ordering for, or arrangement made for, the subsistence of.

पोटापुजा f (Cant.) Eating, taking one's meal. v कर. 2 fig. Offering a bribe.

पोटापोशा a That nourishes his belly; a belly god or glutton. Ex. धर्म करी त्याला उघळा म्हणती न केव्हा बोलती पो.

पोटाफुगो f (पोटा & फुगणें) A woman that becomes pregnant, or is now pregnant, through whoredom. 2 Swollenness of belly. 3 Constitutional or constant swelling of the belly. 4 Pain on witnessing the good of another, envy. 5 Harboured hatred, rancor, grudge.

पोटाफूग f (पोटा & फुगणें) Swelling with impatience or eagerness (as to disclose some secret).

पो. झाडणें To resolve this swelling by disclosure.

पोटाफोड f (पोटा & फोडणें To burst.) Opening one's mind. 2 Disclosing of a secret matter. 3 Explaining of any puzzle or intricacy; cracking the nut.

पोटाफोडी a (पोटा & फोडणें To open.) Of opened womb; that has borne once—a beast. [only.

पोटाबंदा a That serves or works for his board

पोटाबांधणें n sometimes पोटाबांधणी f A wrapper for the belly, a stomacher (esp. for pregnant women or little children).

पोटवा *m* (पोट & *بابو* H Mister or squire.) A bellygod, an epicure, a gourmand. 2 An idle fellow careful only about his belly.

पोटबूड *f* (A vulgar compound.) Loss of one's means of subsistence; deprivation of the daily bread. 2 Loss, detriment, shortcoming of the proper or the expected amount. Ex. अशा बोलीचा बापार आम्ही नाही करणार ह्यांत आमची पो० आहे.

पोटबेरीज *f* A figure or an amount in the body of an account.

पोटभर *ad* To the filling of the belly; to the extent of satisfying the hunger; and fig. to the uttermost supply or gratification of the need or desire. 2 Used sometimes as *sf* Bellyful; satisfied state.

पोटभरणा *f* R पोटभरती *f* W Filling of the belly; satisfying of the appetite or hunger. Ex. गुरांची पो० पावसांत होतो.

पोटभरू *c* An idle person caring only to fill his belly. 2 One that labors for his food. 3 A greedy gut, a selfish stuffer.

पोटभरू *a* That fills and stuffs the belly, affording but little nourishment—an article of food.

पोटभरू *a* A mere belly-filler. 2 A selfish gormandizer, a greedy gut.

पोटमांडणी *f* The purlins and the stanchions supporting them; the girding of a long roof.

पोटमारा *m* Stinting or pinching of the belly.

पोटमातारा *a* Shrunk and old-looking from defective sustenance.

पोटरकम *f* An inner article, head, count, clause, a subclause. पोटरवहीत *a* Cultivated in the middle or in interior spots: opp. to संबधवहीत.

पोटरा *m* (पोट) A filled ear of corn, a full-formed head: also filled state of the ear. Ex. पोटरें चुकले; पोटरें बाहेर पडले; शेत पोटर्यास आले; धान्याला पोटरा आला; धान्य पोटर्यास आले.

पोटरी *f* (पोट Bulge or protuberance.) The calf of the leg: also, sometimes, the fleshy portion of the fore arm. 2 Usually पोटरा *q. v. supra.* 3 See पोडडी or पोडळी.

पोटरवहीत *a* Cultivated in the middle or in interior spots—land. Opp. to संबधवहीत. [sharer.

पोटवांटा *m* A subshare. पोटवांटेकरी *m* A sub-

पोटवाढवी or -वाढी *f* (पोट & वाढविणे) A woman that becomes pregnant by playing the whore.

पोटशूल or -सूल *m* The belly-ache, gripes, colic.

पोटसर *m* The purlins and the stanchions supporting them. See पोटमांडणी.

पोटसरकत *f* Subpartnership: also a subshare.

पोटसरकती *c* A subpartner or subsharer.

पोटस or स *n* (पोट & स) Any indirect (esp. as illicit) or indeterminate or subsidiary means of subsistence; non-descript, by, or extra profits or resources; *pickings, makings.* 2 Applied by some in the sense of Maintenance or livelihood gen.

पोटसिस्सा *m* A subshare.

पोटळणे *v i* C (पोट) To be getting gravid or big—a female animal. 2 To be filling in the ear—corn.

पोटळणे *v c* (पोट) To clasp to the belly (a माड, नाड &c.) in climbing it: also to grasp closely and fondly (money or property): also, more generally, to hold fondly or fast; to cherish or prize. Note. पोटळणे differs from पोटाळणे only in being used in different provinces.

पोटाळा *m* (पोट) A part of the bowels hanging out through a gash. 2 (Esp. in poetry.) A bagging or puffing (as of a limb or member) through wind. Ex. वामांगी वायूचा पोटाळा.

पोटळी *f* (पोटली H) sometimes पोटाळा *m* Medicaments tied up in a corner of a cloth, to be dabbed on the eye &c. 2 Any little thing, or a small quantity of anything (as a gem, a marble, or some flour, grain &c.) put up in the corner of a cloth and tied. *v* बांध.

पोटा *m* पोथ्यागडू *m* A variety of wheat.

पोटा *f* S A woman having a beard.

पोटाग *f* (पोट & आग Fire.) Zeal, ardor, concern or engagedness in. 2 Maternal yearnings.

पोटाचा अदळ *a* Lax of bowels; of the unretentive habit.

पोटाचा पाईक or पायक *m* See पोटापाईक.

पोटांतले *n* (पोट & आंत) A rather covert name for the disorder of bowels incidental to children called चीप. पोटांतले is by some distinguished into three varieties; viz. पोटांतले, डबा, सुशी.

पोटारा *a* W (पोट) Capacious—a vessel. 2 R Mindful of his belly.

पोटारी (पोट & अरी) Careful of the belly, a belly-god. 2 That serves solely for his daily food, receiving no wages.

पोटावर्त *m* (An irregular formation with पोट & आवर्त) A ring of hair on the belly. One of the middling or dubious marks of the horse: also *attrib.* Having such ring.

पोटास अन्न देणास वस्त्र *n* (Food for the belly, clothes for the posteriors or the waist.) Moderate means of subsistence; a simple competency.

पोटाळ *a* (पोट) Potbellied, gorbellied, corpulent.

पोटाळणी *f* (Verbal of पोटाळणे) Feeding or supporting. 2 Clasp, cherishing &c.

पोटाळणे *v c* (पोट) To feed, support, give to eat. 2 To clasp fondly to the breasts; and fig. to cherish, cocker, fondle, tiddle.

पोटाळणे *v i* (पोट) To be growing big—a female animal: also to be filling in the ear—corn. See further under पोटाळणे.

पोटाळा *m* (पोट) A part of the bowels hanging out through a gash.

पोटिस or स *n* Better पोटास.

पोटी *f* (पोट) In accounts. The name of the column containing the several money-amounts of the articles set down.

पोटी *prep* (Loc. case of पोट) After or upon; in consequence of; at the tail of. Ex. अनुभवाचे पोटी After experience of; आल्यागेल्याचे पोटी परिचय पडतो सारें होतें Upon intercourse with.

पोटोळी *f* Properly पोटाळी.

पोथ्या *a* (पोट) That thinks only of stuffing or of delighting his belly; a belly-god, an epicure, a gourmand.

पोथ्यागडू *m* A kind of wheat. It is full-bellied &c.

पोठरा & पोठरी See पोठरा & पोठरी.

पोंडा or पोंडाकस *m* (Or पुंडा) A variety of सुपोंडी *f* See under पोंडी. [garcan.

पोंड *m* C पोड *m* R पोडा *m* unc A dug pit:—as to receive the water raised from a well, or that conveyed by the channel; or in which to steep cocoanut-fibres or other things; or to receive young Cocoanuts &c. 2 Applied fig. to a pool or slop of water made in a house; to the hollow punched at the top of a mass of boiled rice for the कालवण &c. 3 The fore part of the head, sinciput.

पोंडणे *v c* C To transplant (young Cocoanut or Betelnut-trees) into पोंड or dug holes. [—eyes.

पोंडणे *v i* C (पोंड) To retire into the sockets पोडी or डी *f* C (Dim. of पोंड) A small dug pit or hole. 2 The hollow on the back of the head.

पोण्डे *n* C A small piece of hollow or low ground prepared (by being banked &c.) to receive rice-plants; a खांचर or small rice-field.

पोत *m f* A bead of glass and, sometimes, of gold and of stone. 2 *m* A neck-ornament of females made of these beads.

पोत *m* (पोते or पोते P) A link composed of rolls of coarse cloth. This portion, together with the विडी or iron handle, constitute the मशाळ or torch. 2 The head, end, point (of a tool, stick &c.): also the end or extreme portion (of a thing gen.) 3 *m* A seton; and fig. the hole of a फाळ or ploughshare.

पोत *n m* (पोत H Quality; or formed by redup. out of सूत with which word it is generally conjoined in use.) Weftage or texture (of cloth); quality as respects closeness, firmness, body. Ex. सूत-पोत पाहून घाब धावे.

पोत *m* (In Konkani neuter.) A seton.

पोतडी *f* पोतडे *n* (पोतें) A bag, esp. the circular bag of goldsmiths, shroffs &c. containing their weights, scales, coins &c.

पोतडी *f* A little thing (as a nut, a pebble,) or a small quantity (as of sugar, flour, grain) put up in a corner of a cloth and confined by a knot; thus forming a knob or ball. 2 Medicaments tied up in a corner of a cloth, to be dabbed on the eye or other part: also a cloth rolled up into a ball, heated, and applied to foment. *v* दे, लाव, also पोतडीने or पोतडीचा शेक.

पोतदार *m* (पोतदार P) An officer under the native governments. His business was to assay all money paid into the treasury. He was also the village-silversmith.

पोतदारी *f* (पोतदारी P) The office or business of पोतदार: also his rights or fees.

पोतनिशी *f* (पोतनिशी P) The office or business of पोतनीस. [keeper.

पोतनीस *m* (पोतनीस P) The treasurer or cash-

पोतवडजमीन or पोतवड *f* A term applied in the डांग region to माळजमीन in the third and last year of its cultivation after lying fallow for a term.

पोतां or त्यां or पोत्यानिशी *ad* (A low word of Bombay.) In person, in or by one's own person.

पोतां *n* C Vulgar for पोतें.

पोती *f* (पुत्री S) A daughter. Pr. नात नसी पोती खाण नसी माती. The word is confined in use.

पोतीपूणिमा & पोतें Properly पोतनीपूणिमा & पोतें.

पोतें *n* (पोते or पोते P) A sack or large bag. 2 The treasury or the treasure-bags of Government. 3 The treasure-bag of a village made up for the district-treasury.

पोतेखाद *f* Wastage or loss on goods (as on sugar &c.) from adhesion to the containing sack or bag.

पोतेचाल *f* (Treasury-currency.) The currency in which the public revenue is received. 2 Used as *a* Of that currency; as पोतेचालीचा (रुपाया-पैसा-नाणें &c.) Coin or money admitted into or issued from the Government-treasury; sterling money of the realm. [treasury.

पोतेझाडा *m* Settlement of the accounts of the पोतेरें *n* A clout or rag (as used in cowdunging floors &c.) 2 By meton. The smearing of cowdung effected by means of it. [and contumely.

पो० करून टाकणे To treat with exceeding slight

पोथ *m n* (Or पोत) A seton. 2 Applied to the hole of a ploughshare.

पोथंडी *f* Commonly पोतंडी.

पेया *m R* A mass of excrement lying as voided. 2 Applied revilingly to a fellow blown out and sluggish.

पोथी *f* A book, a pamphlet, a manuscript. 2 (For पोली) A dye of lac, lodhra &c. used as red ink : also the cotton imbued with it.

पोथोपाठ *a* So known that it can be easily read and explained from the book—a treatise or subject. Opp. to सुखपाठ Known by heart.

पोथोपुस्तक *n* (पोथी & पुस्तक Both signifying Book.) A comprehensive term for books and manuscripts of whatever form, size, or description.

पोद *n W* The bottom (as of a vessel &c.)

पोदाडा *m P* A dint, esp. a rude or large one.

पोदी, पोद्या, पोधी, पोधा, पोधा *a* Bulky and fleshy but uncompact and feeble. Applied also to an indolent do-nothing person whether corpulent or not.

पोद्या *ad W* Fruitlessly, uselessly, to no purpose or end.

पोधा *m* The bolt or pin confining the रुमणी or plough-handle; or the peg at the point of junction of the हळोस (pole or shaft) and नांगर (the descending portion of a plough).

पोपट *m* A parrot.

पोपटपंडित *m* A parrot-Pandit; a shallowbrained fellow who has borrowed and conned over a few arguments, and now ventures to dispute with the learned.

पोपटज्ञान *n* Parrot understanding or knowledge.

पोपटो *f* (पोपट) A reddish kind of cowrie. 2 C A dish,—pods of Wál &c. fried and spiced.

पोपडा *m* A detached crust or peeling (of a cowdunged floor, of a plastered wall, of a scabby skin &c.); a scale.

पोपती *f* Weaver's term. The clearing of the threads with the brush after the joining of them (सांधणी or सांदणी) in preparation for stretching them upon the loom. (Mem. Four weavers affirmed पोपती to be identical with सांदणी. With others पोपती is The pushing on of the वही or ओवी as the web (woven portion) advances; and with others it is The remaining (yet unwoven) portion of the warp).

पोपनस or पोपनीस *n* पोपणस or पोपणीस *n* A pomelmoose or shaddock, Citrus decumana. 2 *f* The plant bearing it. [fruit, Carica papaya.

पोपय or या *m* (पीप H) A fruit-tree and its पोपली *f W* पोपो *f R* A tiny cake (of fine flour and milk) baked on live coals (esp. for children).

पोपेरे *n* A mouth-piece for certain wind-instruments, composed of a rolled leaf of the Palmyra &c. : also a whistle so composed.

पोफळ *f* (पूग S) The Areca-palm or Betelnut-tree. 2 *n* The fruit previously to any operation (of shelling, boiling &c.)

पोफळगांड *f* A closing or securing knot formed with the twists or strands of a rope. [tree.

पोफळी *f* (पूग S) The Areca-palm or Betelnut-tree. पोफळी *a* (पोफळ) That has large squares painted or stamped on it—cloth.

पोबारा *m* (पोबारा H) A term at dice. A throw with three dice, two turning up 6 and the third 1; making a throw of 13. [decamp.

पो० करणे or व्हाणे To run away; to make off or

पोस *n* Hypocrisy or sanctimonious profession; show or sham; vain or fraudulent arrogation and display gen. 2 Empty (i. e. unmerited or unwarranted) celebrity or repute; idle popularity. पोस बाहेर पडणे or फुटणे *g. of s.* To have one's hypocrisy or empty pretensions discovered. पोस

माजविणे or वाढविणे To make great professions or ostentatious exhibition.

पोथ *f* The spike which shoots out from the Cocoon and some other Palms, containing the spadix or fruit-stalk. 2 Abridged from धर्मपोई. 3 also पोथाड *n W* A hollow running down from the country towards and into a river, filled at seasons with water : also a narrow creek or inlet.

पोथकर *a C* That has just shotten its first पोथ —a Cocoon or other Palm. [पोवतीपूर्णमा &c.

पोथनीपूर्णमा or पोथनीपुनव & पोथने Preferably पोथे *n* Honeycomb formed in the hollow of a stone, tree, or piece of wood.

पोर *n* A child. Pr. पोरा आणि बुद्धि तेरा Children are fickle and flighty. 2 *m* A little boy. 3 *f* A little girl. 4 *n* Applied to a pup, cub, whelp &c.

पोरकट *a* (Qualif. form of पोरका) Rather childish or puerile.

पोरका *a* (पोर) Becoming or belonging to children, juvenile. 2 C Deprived of parents, orphan. Applied sometimes to a child deprived of the father, and sometimes to one deprived of the mother; but usually the word has its application determined by the prefixes बाप & आई, as बाप-पोरका, आईपोरका.

पोरकिडा *m* A black insect found in grain.

पोरखाद्या *a* (That eats her offspring.) Epithet of a mother whose offspring die off in rapid succession.

पोरखेळ *m* The sports and diversions of boys, boys' play. 2 Boyish gaysomeness or levity, boyishness, puerility.

पोरगळ *a* (पोर) Having the disposition and manners of a child, childish.

पोरगा *m* (पोर) A boy. 2 A page, a lad, a valet, a garçon. 3 A male dancer dressed in woman's guise.

पोरगी *f* A little girl, a lassie. पोरगे *n* A child.

पोरचाळवणी *f* A bird, Indian Courier Plover, Tachydromus Asiaticus.

पोरचेष्टा *f* (पोर & चेष्टा Action or motion.) The liveliness and wantonness of children; skipping, frisking, capering, gamboling.

पोरजिनस *m f* (Child-article; youngster-piece of goods.) A light term for a child. Synonymous with पोर्सोदा.

पोरटा *m* -टो *f* -टें *n* (पोर) An angry and contemptuous term for a child; corresponding to Brat, chit, urchin, imp.

पोरपिसा *a* Dotingly fond of children. 2 *unc* Madly eager to obtain offspring.

पोरपिसे *n* Extravagant fondness for children. 2 *unc* Wild eagerness after offspring.

पोरबुद्धि *f* (Understanding or sense of a child.) Immature or feeble understanding: also attrib. of immature or feeble understanding.

पोरवट *a* (पोर & वट) Resembling the ways, thoughts, likings &c. of children, childish.

पोरवडा -वडा -वाडा *m* (पोर & वाडा House.) An assembly or a multitude of children. Used contemptuously of a king's council or other assembly, or of a family composed of young and inexperienced persons.

पोरवाला *a* That has children; a family-man or -woman. 2 fig. That has a cross sprout—a root of turmeric.

पोरसमजून *f* Puerile understanding; the wisdom or apprehension of a child.

पोरसोदा *m* (पोर & سود P Goods.) A term for a child. Ex. ही पो० अखून बरी शाहणी आहे This little brat-article is pretty sharp.

पोरा *m* A black insect found in grain.

पोरा *a* Wild, growing spontaneously.

पोरे झाड A wild tree : also a weed.

पोरांडो *f* पोरांडें *n* (पोर & रांड) A company of brats and women. A term applied scoffingly or sneeringly to a council, assembly, or family consisting mostly of juvenile and inexperienced members.

पोरापोरका *a* (पोरका with पोरा prefixed enhancingly.) Deprived of parents and friends; destitute and forlorn—a child.

पोरापोरी or पोरापोरी *ad* (पोर) Amongst, with, by, or through children. 2 From son to son; to or through one's sons' sons—a patrimony &c. descending.

पोरेंबाळें *n pl* पोरेलेकरें *n pl* पोरेसारे *n pl* Children comprehensively; boys and bairns; brats and bantlings. [ren. See पोरवडा.

पोरोडा *m* An assembly or a multitude of children.

पोद्या *m* (पोर) A page, lad, valet, garçon, stable-boy &c. 2 A male habited as a woman (to dance &c.) 3 A black insect found in grain.

4 (Commonly पोदरा) A (metal or wooden) pail or bucket. 5 An inner turban. See under वचा.

पोल *n* (Usually फोल q. v.) A hollow grain; a detached husk &c. 2 An emptied tube (as of a rocket). [pránt as गलिचा is in Niwaspránt.

पोलक *m* A letter-envelope. Current in Satará-

पोलकट *n* (पोल) A hollow or light grain. 2 An emptied tube (as of a rocket &c.)

पोलकट or पोलट *a* (पोल) Hollow—a grain : also containing empty or light grains—a mass of corn. 2 *unc* Wanting the stone or seed—a mango, jack-fruit &c.

पोलणे *v i* (Commonly फोलणे) To go off—a cold.

पोला *a* Hollow, unfilled, light—an ear or a grain of corn. [Of steel.

पोलाद *n* (पोल or فولاد P) Steel. पोलादी *a*

पोलिख *f* Land under cultivation. 2 The हक्क or dues on the field-produce of the पाटील and the महार.

पोली *a C* (पोल) Dead and dried up;—used of a लोख or nit. Opp. to सपुट Living and stirring;—used of ऊ or louse.

पोलीस *a* (Police.) This word is now naturalized in Maráthí, and enters copiously into comp.; as पोलीसअमलदार-कचरी-कामगार-कायदा-खाते-चौकी-पट्टा-पाटील-पाहरा-शिपाई-हवालदार &c.

पोलीसअमलदार *m* The head Police-officer of a district; generally the मामलेदार or महालकरी. See पोलीस.

पोलें *n* (Pole?) A land-measure of one square káthí or the 400th part of a bighá.

पोल्लारा *m* A silver-ornament for the toes of women. [dung,—the mass as voided.

पोव *m R* dim. पोवटो *f R* A lump or mass of पोव *m C* A common term for the alternate layers (of grass and loppings) of a thatch in successive rows from the eaves to the ridge. *v* घाल.

पोवई *f* Usually पोई or धर्मपोई.

पोवखंड *n* (पोवा & खंड Piece.) A slip of the विरो of the Betelnut. Used as a book-cover, i. e. as boards for a ग्रंथ or पोथी; also for a case for papers, a sort of portfolio.

पोवडा *m C* The base-end of a Palm-branch.

पोवणी & पोवणे Commonly पोवणी & पोवणे.

पोवणे *v c* To soften (plantain-leaves &c.) by exposure before a fire, or in the sunbeams, or by steam. 2 To gather the threads of the warp into the कणी or into the ओवी.

पोवतीपूणिमा *f* पोवतीपुनव *f* The day of full moon of Shrāwan. Because on this day the पोवते is taken and worn.

पोवते *n* (पवित्र *S*) The string (composed of four or five cotton threads) cast around an idol in the month of Shrāwan (and in other months): also the new जानवे taken in this month: also holy threads worn by Brāhmans and others around the neck, arm, wrist &c. on many occasions whether of उत्साह or of व्रत. 2 A neck-ornament of beads (of glass, gold, or stone) or of pearls, worn by females. 3 A collection of yellow threads worn around the neck by Shúdrá-males at weddings.

पोवरी *f* (Dim. of पोवा) A sort of pipe or fife.

पोवली *f* W (पोवा) The vaginant leaf or vagina (the termination of the epidermis or exterior integument) of the branch of the Betelnut.

पोवळ or पोवळ *f* पोवळी or पोवळी *f* The court-wall of a temple. 2 C A दारें or vent for water from a watercourse.

पोवळपाटली *f* (पोवळे Coral, पाटली Bracelet.) A bracelet of females, composed of coral bound with gold. [of coral.]

पोवळसर *m* (पोवळे & सर) A bracelet formed पोवळा or पोवळा *a* (पोवळे Coral.) Of a dusky-red color—a cow, bullock &c.

पोवळी or ले *n* पोवळी or ले *n* (प्रवाल *S*) Coral.

पोवा or पोवा *m* A sort of pipe or fife. 2 C A young snake. 3 A stick serving as a needle (as through a झण्डर, a fence of thorns &c.) 4 A troop or body (of pilgrims, emigrants, beggars). 5 A common term for the several integuments or sheaths environing the spadix or fruit-stalk of the Plantain: also the vaginant leaf or vagina (the termination of the epidermis) of the branch of the

पोवाडा or पोवाडा *m* See पवाडा. [Betel-nut.]

पोवाणी *f* C Properly पोवणी Swimming. *v* टाक. पोवाळी *f* C (For पोवणी) Swimming.

पोवो *f* C Commonly पोई or पोय.

पोवे *n* (Or पोये) Honeycomb formed in the hollow of a stone, tree, or piece of wood.

पोशा *a* (पोषण) Fostered, brought up, bred as one's own—a child. Used contemptuously. 2 Large and lubberly; fat and sluggish.

पोशाक or ख or ग *m* (पोशाक *P*) Apparel or garments; esp. fine clothes or gay attire.

पो० करणे To dress up one's person finely.

पोशाकपट्टी *f* The cess levied to defray the cost of fine garments laid up for honorary presentations.

पोशाकी or खी or गी *a* (पोशाक) Fine and showy; of taking or specious appearance but worthless; —used of articles of clothing, vessels, persons, things. [clothes or trinkets.]

पोशाकी वस्त्रे *n pl* or -डागिने *m pl* Fine, best, holiday

पोशाकी नांव *n unc* A dress-name; a familiar name. See under व्यावहारिक नांव.

पोशिंदा *c* (पोशंद *P*) A patron, protector, fosterer. [corn.]

पोशेणे *v i* (Or पसवणे) To shoot into the ear—पोशेरें *n* पोशेर *m* C A large, red, and thorny variety of the lotus.

पोषक *a* (S) That nourishes, cherishes, supports.

पोषण *n* (S) Supporting, cherishing, fostering.

पोषणीय *a* (S) (Proper or suitable) to be nourished, fostered, fed, brought up.

पोषणे *v c* (पोषण) To nourish, feed, maintain, support. [पोशाक & पोशाकी.]

पोषाक or ख or ग & पोषाकी or खी or गी See पोषित *p* (S) Supported, nourished, cherished.

पोषणा *a* (पोषण *S*) Adopted. 2 Kept and used on

condition of feeding it—a beast belonging to another.

पोष *a* (S) To be fed and brought up (fit, claiming &c.) 2 A title corresponding to Protégé, élève, alumnus &c. assumed for one's self in writing to one's master, patron, elderly friend &c.

पोष्यवर्ग *m* (S) The class of dependents; the children, servants, followers, and other hangers on (of a great man).

पोसका or गा *a* (पोसणे) Adopted; a foster-child.

पोसणा or प्या *a* Commonly पोषणा. [support.]

पोसणे *v c* (पोषण *S*) To nourish, feed, maintain,

पोसणे *v i* To thrive, flourish, grow vigorously,

get fat. 2 To grow or form to its full size or mature state—an animal or a plant.

पोसर *n* Commonly पोशेरें. [ear—corn.]

पोसवणे *v i* (Better पसवणे) To shoot into the पोसिंदा *c* (See पोशिंदा) A patron or fosterer.

पोस *n* (पुष्टि *S*) Money or spirits given to dependents on great festivals, esp. on the festival of the होळी. 2 The banqueting and carousing with it. 3 Money given to servants in reward of an extra piece of work or particular diligence; corresponding to Drinking money: also a term for spirituous liquors;—cherry-merry being understood to be given to purchase drink, or from

पोस्त *H* A poppy-head. 4 The rag usually kept in the inkstand.

पोस्तपिंड *m* A term for a gross, overfed parasite or sponger, or for a sponger gen.

पोस्तबोड *n* A poppy-head or capsule.

पोस्ती or स्त्या *a* (पोस्त) Sottish, that toposes or soaks.

2 Large and lubberly; fat and sluggish.

पोहंच *f m* (पोहण *H*) A receipt. 2 The arriving and being received, the coming to hand (of monies due &c.) 3 Monies or grain &c. received.

Ex. पो० वजा करून बाकीचे रुपये घे. 4 *m* fig. Reach, range, extent of access, capacity, or power. Ex. जसजसा कोणत्याच्या बुद्धीचा पो० तसतसे त्याला समजते; श्रीमंतापाशीं गरिबाचा पो० कसा होतो?

पोहंचणे *v i* (पोहण *H*) To reach; to come to or arrive at. 2 To come to hand; to be received by.

3 fig. To understand or apprehend; to get to the meaning of; as in तर्कास पो० or खुणेस पो०.

पोहंचता *p* of पोहंचणे Reached, attained, come to: also arrived unto or received by. Ex. मला तुम्हाकडला कागद पो० झाला.

पोहंचविणे *v c* (पोहंचणे) To conduct, convey, bring to, to effect the reach or arrival of (a person, animal, thing).

पोहंचेला *a* (पोहंच) Farseeing or forecasting; provident, prudent, considerate of futurity.

पोहंचो *f* (पोहण *H*) The wrist. 2 An ornament for the wrist (of males).

पोहटा *m* The swelling (back, or up into rude chasms on the side) of a river during freshes. Ex. ओढ्याला पो० आला. Applied also to the chasm, furrow, or gully found or thus formed. 2 A small branch off from a creek. 3 Alluvial ground. 4 (पोहे) A mass (the mass as voided by the animal) of dung.

पोहटी *f* (Dim. of पोहे) A smallish lump of dung (esp. as voided by a cow or buffalo). 2 sometimes पोहडी *f* A branch off from a creek or inlet: also a stream running up from a full river.

पोहटीची मातो *f* Earth adhering to a पोहटी or small mass of cow-dung (i. e. not buffalo-dung). Much esteemed as manure.

पोहणी *f* (Verbal of पोहणे) Swimming. 2 A

swim, a single effort or stretch at swimming. Ex. नदीच्या त्या तिरापाखून एके पोहणीनें द्या तिरास आलो. पोहणीस घालणे To drive (cattle &c.) into the water that they may swim.

पोहणी *a* (पोहणे) Too deep to be forded; that demands or permits swimming—a stream.

पोहणे *v i* (खवन *S*) To swim. 2 To float. 3 fig. To abound or wallow in (wealth &c.): to be well versed and exercised in (the Shāstras, a science, art, business).

पोहणारा बुडतो लिहिणारा चुकतो शाहणा नडतो खेळणारा पोळतो Who can be drowned but the swimmer? who can err or blunder but the scribe? who can be posed but the clever fellow &c? (yet man may rightly swim, write, engage in business &c.)

पोहणे *v c* To cross or pass by swimming; to swim over. [to be forded—water.]

पोहनाव *a* (पोहणे) Requiring a boat; too deep पोहरणे *v i* To puff or swell out—the belly: to puff and swell—earth, a wall on being wetted.

पोहरा *m* A metal or wooden pail having ears or handles. Used in drawing water.

पोहा *m* (Or पोवा) A troop (of pilgrims, emigrants, beggars). Ex. तो कांही पोहा चुकून आडमार्गीं ॥ कुकटाग्रमीं पातली ॥. 2 The singular number of पोहे *q. v.*

पोहटी & पोहटीची मातो See पोहटी &c.

पोही *f* Usually and preferably पोई for घर्मेपोई.

पोहे *m pl* sometimes पोह *m pl* (sing पोहा from पृथुक *S*) Rice flattened (by having had hot water poured over it, having been dried over the fire, and having been pressed in a mortar).

पोहो *m* A lump or mass of dung; the mass as voided.

पोहोच, पोहोचणे, पोहोचता, पोहोची, पोहोटी, पोहोडी, पोहोणी, पोहोणे, पोहोरणे, पोहोरा See under पोह.

पोळ *m* A bull dedicated to the gods, marked with a trident and discus, and set at large. 2 Hence, fig. A fat, lazy, good-for-nothing fellow. 3 *f* A wall of loose stones. 4 *n* C (Or पोळे) A honeycomb.

पोळकी *f* A tube of paper (as for a rocket, cartridge, squib &c.) 2 Applied by some to a letter-envelope.

पोळणे *v i* To catch, burn, singe; to be seared or scorched. 2 fig. To suffer loss or injury in an undertaking, to burn. Ex. जामीन राहून मी एकदा पोळलो.

पोळतवा *m* (पोळी & तवा) A girdle or baking plate for पोळी (scones or cakes).

पोळपट or -पाट *m* (पोळी & पाट) A low table or stool on which पोळी or the bread-cake is rolled out.

पोळपाटली, पोळसर, पोळा, पोळी, पोळे An incorrect way, esp. in North Desh, of writing पोवळपाटली &c.

पोळभाज *f* (पोळणे & भाजणे) To burn &c.) In agriculture. A comprehensive term for the operations connected with the burning of the ground.

पोळा *m* (पोळ) A festive day for cattle,—the day of new moon of आवण or of भाद्रपद. Bulls are exempted from labor; variously daubed and decorated; and paraded about in worship. 2 The cake-form portion of a honeycomb. 3 A kindled portion flying up from a burning mass, a flake. 4 C A nest of bees or of चंवील or डरण (species of ant) formed on trees by doubling over and gluing together leaves. 5 C A portion of the

दाढ (loppings and straw strewed over ground to be turned) remaining unburned. 6 C पोळी or the flowers of शेगवा rolled up in a plantain-leaf and broiled over the fire. An eatable amongst children.

पोळी *f* A plain wheaten cake: also a cake composed of rice-flour boiled and rolled up with wheaten. 2 The cake-form portion of a honeycomb. 3 fig. Any squeezed and compressed cake-form body or mass. 4 Cotton steeped in a dye of lac, lodhra &c., flattened into the form of a cake, and dried;—forming afterwards, with water, a sort of red ink. 5 fig. A dewlap.

पोळी पिकणे *g.* of *s.* To begin to fare sumptuously; to get into good living.

पोळीतुकडा *m* (पोळी & तुकडा A piece or bit; here added comprehensively.) पोळी and suchlike.

पोळीव *p* of पोळणे Burned, scorched, singed, seared. [ner; simple or ordinary fare.

पोळीवरण *n* Mere पोळी & वरण; a plain dinner. पोळे *n* C A cake-form or flat honeycomb.

पोळ्यापाठक *m* A humorous designation for a maker of cakes (implying his incompetency in everything else). See पाठक. [a die.

पौ *m* (Or पव from प H) The mark 1 upon पैगंड *n* S The state of life between childhood and manhood; youth, adolescence.

पौची *f* Commonly पौची or पोचची.

पोडणे *v i* (Or पडणे. Esp. in poetry.) To lie down; to recline (in order to repose or rest).

पौण, पौणके, पौण्हातारी &c. See under पाऊण.

पौतीपूणिमा & पौते See पोवतीपूणिमा & पोवते.

पौत्र *m* S A son's son. पौत्री *f* S A granddaughter, usually in the female line.

पौनःपुन्य *n* S (पुनःपुनः) Repetition or repetition.

पौनरुक्त्य *n* S Repetition of a speech or saying.

पौनर्भव *m* The son of a twice-married woman. He is one of the twelve heirs. See द्वादशविधपुत्र.

पौवारा *m* (Or पववारा *q. v.*) A term at dice.

पौर *a* S Made or produced in, belonging or relating to, a town or city; oppidan, urban.

पौराणिक *m* (S) A Brāhman well-read in the Purāns; or a public expounder of them.

पौरुष *a* S Manly, human, relating to man.

पौरुष *n* S The property of manhood, virility, manliness. 2 Strength, power, vigor. 3 *m f n* The measure of a man,—his height with both arms elevated and the fingers extended.

पौरुषवाद *m* S The doctrine (or the maintaining of it) of Free agency or Freedom of the will, or of Personal framing of one's good and evil portion in life by personal walk and works. पौरुषवादी *m* A maintainer of this doctrine. Agreeing with प्रयत्नवाद, and opposed to दैववाद or प्रारब्धवाद.

पौरुषेय *a* S Relating to man, human, manly, virile.

पौरोहित or पौरोहित्य *n* S The office or business of पुरोहित. [moon.

पौर्णमासी *f* S पौर्णिमा *f* (S) The day of full

पौर्वापर्य *n* S (पूर्व & अपर) The connection of antecedence and sequence; the relation of prior and posterior. [or buffaloes.

पौल *m* R Offspring, male or female, of cows

पौखल्य *n* S Harlotry or putanism.

पौष *m* (S) The tenth Hindú month, Decem-

पौषो *a* (S) Relating to पौष. [ber-January.

पौषो *f* (S) The day of full moon of पौष.

पौष्टिक *a* S Invigorant, corroborant, nourishing, fattening. 2 Tending to bless, to prolong life, increase riches &c.;—used of sacrifices and other religious acts. [thrown up.

पौल *f* A parapet or low wall of stones loosely

प्याजी *a* (پيازي H) Onion-colored. [at chess.

प्यादा *m* (پيادا P) A foot-soldier. 2 A pawn

प्यादाचा फरजी होणे Used, like पाजीचा गाजी, where a mean or base person becomes great.

प्यादाजवादा *m* (प्यादा by redup.) A foot-soldier or suchlike.

प्यादे *n* (پيادي P) A pawn at chess.

प्यादेमात *f* or प्यादी *f* (پيادي & مات P) Checkmate with a pawn.

प्यार *f unc* (प्रीति S through پيار H) Love, affection, fondness. 2 Used laxly as *a* Liking, pleased with, fond of. Ex. माझो सर्जो त्याजवर प्यार झाली. [darling.

प्यार or प्यारा *a* (پيارا H) Loved, beloved, dear,

प्याला *m* (پيالہ P) A cup, bowl, basin; a cup-form vessel gen. (of metal, wood, earth, or glass). 2 The pan of a musket or gun.

प्याला पिणे-घेणे (To drink or take the cup.) To become a Musalmán;—used of a Hindú. Because the Kází, on such occasions, administers some drink to the neophyte.

प्यालेदार *a* Rounded off into the shape of a प्याला or cup;—used of the breast-piece of an अंगरखा. See अंगरखा.

प्यास *f* (پياس H) Thirst, lit. fig.

प्याहा *m* (प्रीहा S) Schirrhus or induration of the spleen. 2 Used sometimes of the organ. The spleen.

प्र *S* A particle and prefix implying I. Progressive motion (forth, forward, away &c.) II. Excess or excellence (very, much, exceeding). Abundant examples follow.

प्रकट *a* (S) Displayed or unfolded; become manifest, evident, or apparent. 2 Proclaimed; become notorious, public, or commonly known. 3 as *ad* Openly, undisguisedly, in public.

प्रकटणे *v c* (प्रकट) To publish, proclaim, declare abroad. 2 To display, manifest, show openly.

प्रकटणे *v i* (प्रकट) To come forth manifestly; to appear openly. Ex. परी आम्हासाठी होशील सगुण ॥ संभाषी फोडून प्रगटशी ॥

प्रकटित *p* (S) Proclaimed or manifested; declared or exhibited publicly or clearly.

प्रकरण *n* (S) A province or department; a branch or distinct business or subject. Ex. राज्य-कारभाराचे प्र० निराळे सावकारीचे प्र० निराळे. 2 A chapter, section, book; a division of a treatise or discourse. 3 A subject or topic; a head, article, item. Ex. युद्धप्रकरणी गोष्टी करा. 4 A business, affair, matter; a case or cause. Ex. लग्नप्रकरणी चार हजार रुपये खर्चिले; पंचादतीचे प्र० संपत आले; ते प्रस्तुत कज्याचे प्रकरणांत आहेत. 5 A body, class, party; a number united by some common tie: applied also to an individual preeminently excellent, learned, clever, wicked &c. Ex. गांवांत चार कुंटणीचीं प्रकरणे आहेत तीं मोडल्यावर व्यभिचार बंद होईल; तुकाराम एक मोठे प्र० होऊन गेले. 6 This word is very popularly used in the sense of Affairs, concerns, peculiar interests &c.; and with such convenient laxity as may preclude in the learner the fear of misapplication. Ex. सुसलमा-माचे प्र० निराळे हिंदूचे प्र० निराळे; त्या मामलतदाराचे प्र० बुडाले ह्याचे प्र० माजले; घरी चार भाऊ आहेत चौघांचीं चार प्रकरणे निराळीं आहेत.

प्रकरणोपात *a* S Falling in with the subject under treatment or business in hand; agreeing with the occasion.

प्रकर्ष *m* S Excellence; eminence; intensity; the abundance of, or the state of abounding in, any good quality or thing.

प्रकांड *a* (S) Excellent, excelling, superior, superlative, transcendent. This word is used popularly with the amplitude of the word प्रचंड, under which see copious illustration.

प्रकार *m* (S) Sort, kind, species. 2 Manner, mode, way. Pr. एक गडू प्र० बहु. 3 In arithmetic &c. A case. [ous ways.

प्र० करणे *g.* of *o.* & *pl* To tease or distress in various ways.

प्रकाश *m* (S) Light, lustre, splendor. 2 Expansion, diffusion, manifestation, lit. fig.; the blowing of a flower; the enlargement or enlightenment of the understanding; the spreading of tidings or intelligence; the explication or development of truth.

प्रकाशक *a* (S) That enlightens or illumines. 2 fig. That expounds, explains, instructs, informs.

प्रकाशणे or प्रकाशिणे *v c* (प्रकाश) To enlighten or illumine, lit. fig.; to illustrate, elucidate, explain.

प्रकाशणे *v i* (प्रकाश) To shine forth; and fig. To emerge from obscurity.

प्रकाशमान *p pr* S Sending forth light, shining.

प्रकाशवृत्त *n* S Circle of illumination. A recent formation of translators.

प्रकाशित *p* (S) Enlightened or illumined, lit. fig.; rendered clear, conspicuous, evident, manifest.

प्रकाश्य *a* S (Possible, purposed, necessary &c.) to be enlightened, illumined, illustrated, lit. fig.

प्रकीर्ण *a* S Containing numerous subjects—a chapter, book, discourse. 2 *p* Expanded, opened, unfolded. 3 Spread abroad, diffused: also widely proclaimed or published.

प्रकृत *a* S That is in hand or under present view or consideration, present. 2 Used as *ad* At present, now.

प्रकृत *f* (Popular contraction of प्रकृति) Constitution (of body); disposition or temper (of mind).

प्रकृत अनुसराम: Let us follow the matter before us or in hand; let us pursue our present business.

प्रकृतार्थ *m* S A subject now present or in hand; a subsisting or positive matter. [firmative.

दो नञौ प्रकृतार्थं द्रढयत: Two negatives make an affirmative.

प्रकृति *f* (S) Constitution or disposition; temperament or temper (whether of body or mind).

Seven particular प्र० are reckoned in वैद्यशास्त्र; viz.

वातज or वातप्र०, पित्तज or पित्तप्र०, कफज or कफप्र०, वातपित्तप्र० वातकफप्र०, कफपित्तप्र०, समधातु or समप्र०. There are however many other प्र०; as

उष्णप्र०, शीतप्र०, उग्रप्र०, मंदप्र०, क्रूरप्र०, कोमलप्र०, रुद्धप्र०, स्वस्थ-सौम्य-तीक्ष्ण-तामस &c.-प्र०. 2 Natural or native state or form. 3 Nature—in philosophy;

the passive or material cause of the world; as opp. to the active or spiritual cause. 4 Nature—in mythology; a goddess, the personified will of the Supreme in the creation, and identical with माया

and with the शक्ति or personified energy of a deity. माया & अविद्या are the भेद or forms of प्र०. 5 An uninflected word,—the radical form before the affixes are attached. 6 A radical form or predicament of being. Eight are reckoned; viz. पृथ्वी,

उदक or अप्, अग्नि or तेज, वायु, आकाश, मन, बुद्धि, अहंकार Earth, water, fire, air, ether, the affections or heart, the understanding or mind, the consciousness or sense of personal being. To the first five of these, termed the gross or solid ele-

ments are attached, as respectively related to them, the पंचसूक्ष्मभूत (viz. गंध, रस, रूप, स्पर्श, शब्द—गंध to पृथ्वी, रस to उद्क &c.) the five archetypes or subtil superelementary principles or primordial bases; and the latter three, viz. मन, बुद्धि, अहंकार are repeated; constituting another enumeration of eight, and also termed अष्टप्र० See पंचमहाभूतें. 7 A requisite of regal administration. Seven are enumerated; viz. King, minister, ally, treasure, territory, forts, army, or स्वामी, अमात्य, सुदूत, कोष, राष्ट्र, दुर्ग, बल. To these (very considerably) an eighth is added, viz. Subjects or प्रजा. The seven collectively are termed सप्तविधाप्रकृति; the eight, अष्टविधाप्रकृति; and these again are distinguished into अंतःप्रकृति, designating severally स्वामी, अमात्य, & सुदूत, and बहिःप्रकृति, designating severally the remaining four or five.

प्रकृतीचा ताळ विघडणे-नासणे-साडणे or प्रकृतीनें ताळ साडणे-टाकणे- or ताळांतून जाणे To lose its tone, vigor, health, soundness—the constitution. 2 To begin to quarrel or to rage. प्रकृतीनें चालणे-जाणे-वागणे-असणे g. of o. To walk according to the temper or mind of: also, without g. of o. and with आपल्या, To follow one's own disposition. प्रकृतीवर टाकणे-देवणे-अस्व देणे To leave to nature (a disease &c.) प्रकृति ताळावर घेणे g. of s. To recover one's healthy tone (from sickness, anger, hatred &c.): also to return to the right way.

प्रकृतिपुरुष m S प्रकृति or माया or Nature &c. and the primeval male—the Deity. Ex. सृष्टीला आदिकारण प्र०॥ [the general destruction.

प्रकृतिप्रलय m S The overwhelming of nature;

प्रकृतिस्वभाव m (S) Constitution; disposition; natural temperament or temper; the native and constituting properties.

प्रकृष्ट a S Excellent, best, superlatively good.

प्रकोप m S Excess, overabundance, prevalence, predominance (of the humors of the body &c.) Ex. पित्तप्रकोप, वातप्रकोप, कफप्रकोप, घातुप्रकोप, मल-प्रकोप, ज्वरप्रकोप. 2 Violent anger, furious passion, rage. [The upper arm.

प्रकोष्ठ m S The fore arm. Disting. from प्रवेष्ट m

प्रक्रिया f S The way, manner, process, the art or mode of preparing or effecting. 2 In grammar. The rules for the inflection of words. 3 The form of words prior to the elisions and other changes of euphonous combination.

प्रखर a (S) Very hot, biting, acrid, pungent—peppers, medicines, snuff. 2 fig. Fierce, ardent, impetuous, eager, *alacris*. 3 as *ad* Sharp, smack, flat, outright, bluntly—answering &c.

प्रख्या f S Fame, celebrity, renown.

प्रख्यात p S Renowned, famous.

प्रख्याति f S Publicity, notoriety, celebrity.

प्रगट & प्रगटणे These words are sufficiently popular to preclude the marking of them as corruptions, but, in strict propriety, they should be प्रकट प्रगणा m Properly परगणा. [& प्रकटणे.

प्रगल्भ a S Matured, confirmed, perfected, full-formed or full-attained. 2 Bold, confident, resolute, energetic. 3 Wise, grave, profound.

प्रगाथ m Corrupt for प्रघात.

प्रग्रह m S An eclipse.

प्रघट & प्रघटणे Corrupt for प्रकट & प्रकटणे.

प्रघटक n (A word of irregular formation from the Sanskrit.) The treatment or discussion of a subject.

प्रघात m (S) Prevalency, currency, general adoptedness. 2 Custom, practice, habitual action. 3 Fashion, rule, established or customary way or manner.

प्रचंड a (S) Extreme, excessive, superlative, transcendent. It bears great amplitude of application in the sense of Vehemence, outrageousness, stupendousness;—used of affections, qualification, and qualities, and, *attrib.* of the persons, substances, businesses the subject of them. Ex. प्रचंडक्रोध-पराक्रम-वायु-अग्नि-विद्या-ज्ञान-औदार्य-सामर्थ्य &c.; also हा प्रचंड पंडित, तें प्रचंड अरण्य, तो प्रचंड समुद्र, कोशाचें काम केवढें प्रचंड. [or adoption.

प्रचार m (S) Prevalence, currency, general use
प्रचारित p (S) Rendered general or common; brought into popular use, adoption, or observance.

प्रचीत & प्रचीति f Formed, through mistake, from प्रतीति.

प्रचुर a S Much or many. Freely used in comp. in the sense of Full of, abounding with, replete with. Ex. जलप्रचुर, दक्षप्रचुर, पुष्पप्रचुर, धान्यप्रचुर, सुवर्णप्रचुर Abounding in rivers or wells, in trees, flowers, grain, gold.

प्रच्छन्न p S प्रच्छादित p S Covered, concealed, प्रच्छन्नपातकें Secret sins. [hidden.

प्रच्छादणे v c (प्रच्छादन) To cover or to conceal.

प्रच्छादन n S Covering or concealing.

प्रजा f (S) A subject; but in general used pl subjects, people of the realm. Pr. यथा राजा तथा प्रजा. 2 Progeny, offspring, children.

प्रजापति m (S) A name of Brahmá, and an epithet common to the ten divine personages first created by him. 2 A king. 3 A covert term for membrum virile. Ex. तोंड गायीचें प्र० गाढवाचा.

प्रजामाग m (S) The Ryot's share of produce.

प्रजोत्पत्ति f S A raising up or a rising up of progeny. 2 Offspring, descendants.

प्रजोत्पादक m S A name of Brahmá. 2 A covert term for membrum virile.

प्रजोत्पादन n S A raising up of progeny.

प्रज्वलन n S Kindling, igniting, inflaming, lit. fig.

प्रज्वलित p S Kindled or inflamed, lit. fig.

प्रणणे v c (Poetry. परिणय S) To take the hand of in marriage; to take as one's spouse. Used of the act of both parties, but esp. of that of the male.

प्रणत p S Bending, stooping, inclined; but used esp. in the figurative sense of Humble, obedient, tractable.

प्रणतवत्सल a (S) Patron of the poor and humble. Ex. अगा प्रणतवत्सला म्हणती त्या जना पावला.

प्रणति f S Salutation, reverence, obeisance.

प्रणय m S Love, affection, fondness.

प्रणयकोप m S (प्रणय Fondness, कोप Anger.) The anger of a coquette towards her lover; anger indulged for the sake of the pleasure of being soothed and pacified.

प्रणव m S The mystical name of the Hindú triad,—the syllable ओम् q. v. Ex. प्रणवहृदिनि मूलप्रकृति ॥ परि कोपेल त्रिभुवनपति ॥

प्रणाम m (S) Reverential salutation, obeisance.

प्रणालिका f S प्रणाली f S A gutter or channel; a drain or sewer; a watercourse. 2 fig. An order or arrangement; a regular disposition; an established or the customary or the proper way. In this sense the derivative परिनालिका is more common.

प्रणिधान n S Fixing or settling (the mind) at or in; i. e. contemplation or meditation.

प्रणिपात m S Salutation, reverence, obeisance.

प्रणीत p S Made, done, constructed, composed, compiled (by). In comp. as व्यासप्रणीत, गौतमप्रणीत.

प्रत f A copy (throughout its applications in English); viz. a transcript from the original; an individual book, one of many books; autograph, original, archetype, that from which a copy is

taken; a picture drawn from another picture. 2 Used frequently merely in the sense of Book. 3 A specimen, sample, pattern. Ex. ह्या प्रतीची साखर आणित जा; त्या प्रतीची पागोटी मजपाची दाहा आ-हेत. 4 A set or class; an order or a grade; a lot or parcel; an assemblage of bodies of the same grade of excellence. Ex. आंब्याचा चार प्रती केला आहेत; दक्षिणेच्या तीन प्रती केला. 5 The largest or richest lot of the lots into which the presents made on festive occasions are put up:—given to the most honorable of the guests. 6 (प्रति S) A particle implying direction or designation (to, towards, upon &c.) Ex. तो ग्रामाप्रत गेला आहे; राजा प्रधानाप्रत बोलतो; घराप्रत तीन तीन रुपये दिले. 7 A preposition noting the reached or attained state of the matter signified by the noun which it governs; corresponding therefore with At. Ex. हो वाट संपून आम्ही घराप्रत होऊं तेव्हांचा साया गेष्टी. प्रतीचा Of the same class, kind, stamp, mould.

प्रतज्ञाडा m The taking account, under several and distinct heads, of any comprehensive business or multitude of things (as that of the receipt and issue of sums of differing currencies, of numbers of things of various classes or kinds): also such an account. v काढ, लाव, मिळव & निघ, लाग, मिळ. प्रतबंदी f Classification of soils.

प्रतरणा f (Properly प्रतारणा) Cheating or tricking. [arranging, mentioning &c.

प्रतवार ad (प्रत & वार) By classes or sets—
प्रतवारी f A roll of the several classes of soils in a tract.

प्रतान m S A creeping plant: also a tendril in clasper. 2 Spreading or extending.

प्रताप m (S) Majesty, dignity, authoritative-ness: also glory, grandeur, mightiness. 2 Power, prowess, puissance, valor. 3 Efficacy, virtue, potency (as of medicines). 4 A gold coin, valuing about two rupees, current at Dhárwar &c.

प्रतापमहिमा m (S) Illustriousness, gloriousness, majesty of one's prowess or puissance; "greatness of one's might."

प्रतापवद् a S Of dreadful puissance or power; of terrible majesty. Ex. प्र० मारति ॥ सूर्यमंडळ धरिलें

प्रतापलंकेच्छर m A medicinal preparation. [हार्ती.

प्रतापवान् a (S) प्रतापी a (S) Powerful, puissant, mighty, doughty, valorous. 2 Efficacious, potent, strong—a medicine &c.

प्रतापशूर a (Inelegant.) Heroically bold.

प्रतापसिंह a (S In valor a lion.) A title of kings and warriors. [title of kings &c.

प्रतापसूर्य m (S In majesty and glory a sun.) A
प्रतारक a S That cheats, tricks, deceives.

प्रतारण n S प्रतारणा f (S) Cheating, overreaching, deceiving, tricking. [gull.

प्रतारणे v c (प्रतारणा) To cheat, trick, delude, प्रतारित p S Cheated, deceived, imposed upon.

प्रति S A particle and prefix, implying I. Substitution (instead, in lieu). II. Several order (severally, each by each). III. Direction or designation (to, towards, upon). IV. Exchange or return (back, back again).

प्रति prep (S) A particle implying direction or designation (to, towards, upon &c.) For examples see the sixth sense of प्रत.

प्रतिकाय m S (प्रति Again, काय Body.) An effigy, an image, a picture, a reflection, a representation.

प्रतिकार m S (Or प्रतीकार) Counterworking, counteracting, re-acting in general; remedying or repairing; opposing or resisting: also revenging, retaliating, requiting.

प्रतिकारक *a* S That counterworks, counteracts, opposes, resists : also that revenges or retaliates.
 प्रतिकुचक *m* An officious intermeddler and disturber.
 प्रतिकूल *a* S pop. प्रतिकूल *a* Contrary, adverse, opposing, hostile. 2 Used as *s n* An adverse accident or occurrence.
 प्रतिरूप *f* S A representation ; an effigy, image, picture. 2 See the word following.
 प्रतिक्रिया *f* S A return, a recompense ; an act in requital (whether of good or of evil). 2 An act to counterwork an act ; a remedying, repairing, opposing &c. [assented to.
 प्रतिगृहीत *p* S Accepted. 2 Admitted, allowed, acceptance, admission, allowing. 3 In law. The actual receiving or getting possession of a gift : also the right or title to a possession which consists in gift. [That admits, allows, assents to.
 प्रतिग्राहक *a* S प्रतिग्राही *a* S That accepts. 2 प्रतिग्राह्य *a* S (Proper, purposed, possible &c.) to be accepted ; acceptable, admissible.
 प्रतिघात *m* S Reaction ; rebound ; return of impulse or impression.
 प्रतिघातक *a* S That reacts or reverberates.
 प्रतिच्छाया *f* (S) Shadow. 2 A reflected image. 3 A statue or a picture ; a bass relief.
 प्रतिजिह्वा *f* S The uvula or soft palate.
 प्रतिदान *n* (S) Recompensing, giving in requital. 2 A return-gift.
 प्रतिदिन *ad* (S) corruptly प्रतिदिनी *ad* Daily.
 प्रतिदोषक *m* A divided or sub-dokrá. See दोषक.
 प्रतिद्वंद्वी *a* S Opposing, contrary, antagonistical, antithetical, adversative &c.
 प्रतिध्वनि *m* (S) प्रतिनाद *m* (S) Reiterated or reverberated sound, echo.
 प्रतिध्वनित *p* (S) प्रतिनादित *p* (S) Echoing or echoed, resounding, reverberating.
 प्रतिनिधि *m* (S) A resemblance of a real form ; an image of a statue, a picture &c. 2 Hence Vice-roy, vicegerent, locum-tenens ; a representative or proxy ; a surety or bondsman : also a succedaneum or substitute. The emblems of the प्रतिनिधि were दोन मुखवटे (i. e. the bust or figure of मारुति and of गरुड) and दोन आवदागिरी (i. e. two umbrellas of state).
 प्रतिपत् *f* S प्रतिपदा *f* (S) The first day of a lunar fortnight ; the first of the moon's increase or wane.
 प्रतिपदी *ad* At every step, lit. fig.
 प्रतिपदेक *a* S Prescribed or prohibited by special mention, by particularization of the matter or occasion.
 प्रतिपक्ष *m* S In law, disputation &c. The opposite side, cause, party. 2 or प्रतिपक्षी *m* (S) In disputation, law &c. An opponent, an antagonist : a respondent, a defendant. 3 An opposite, a contrary, a thing contradictory to and destructive of another. [es—a reasoner, an argument.
 प्रतिपादक *a* S That establishes, supports, evidences, substantiates. 2 To make over utterly ; to bestow or confer upon.
 प्रतिपादन *n* (S) Consideration severally of the objections and evidences in order to prove ; proving or substantiating. 2 Making of donations, giving. [blished.
 प्रतिपादित *p* (S) Proved, substantiated, established.
 प्रतिपाद्य *a* S (Possible, purposed, suitable) to be proved, established, substantiated.

प्रतिपाल *m* (S) प्रतिपालन *n* (S) Nourishing, supporting, cherishing, lit. fig. [rishes.
 प्रतिपालक *a* (S) That nourishes, supports, cherishes, protect, favor. [lit. fig.
 प्रतिपालित *p* (S) Nourished, cherished, fostered, प्रतिपाळ, प्रतिपाळक, प्रतिपाळण, प्रतिपाळणे See प्रतिपाल &c.
 प्रतिप्रसव *m* S Softening or relaxing, in respects or instances, of a prohibitory law ; laying down of excepted cases.
 प्रतिफल *n* (S) Retribution, requital, recompense.
 प्रतिबद्ध *p* S Obstructed, impeded, precluded, prevented.
 प्रतिबंध *m* (S) pop. प्रतिबंधी *f* An obstacle, obstruction, impediment. 2 The state of being stopped, hindered, detained, confined &c.
 प्रतिबंधक *a* (S) That obstructs, opposes, impedes, hinders.
 प्रतिबंधक *n* (S) An obstacle or impediment.
 प्रतिबाधक *a* (Formed by prefixing प्रति to बाधक) That opposes, obstructs, withstands, prohibits, precludes, prevents ; and, generally, that stands in the way of, disagrees with, or affects injuriously.
 प्रतिबिंब *n* (S) A reflected image. [ously.
 प्रतिबिंबणे *vi* (प्रतिबिंब) To be reflected—an image or object. Ex. सूर्य प्रतिबिंबतो जलीं.
 प्रतिबिंबित *p* S Reflected—an image.
 प्रतिभास *m* S A reflected image or similitude. Ex. ब्रह्म करि निराभास परि माया अविद्या तिया साभास म्हणुनि तेथें उठति प्रतिभास परब्रह्माचे ॥ 2 An idea, a mental image or representation.
 प्रतिभू *m* S A surety or security.
 प्रतिम *a* S Like. In comp. as एतत्प्रतिम, तत्प्रतिम, सूर्यप्रतिम, सिंधप्रतिम.
 प्रतिमंडल *n* S The eccentric circle. [a picture.
 प्रतिमा *f* (S) A resemblance, a figure, an image, एके प्रतिमेचा Of one mould or stamp ; of one cast or figure.
 प्रतियोगी *m* S An antagonist or enemy : also a rival or compeer. 2 An opposite or a contrary ; a thing contradictory to and destructive of. 3 A counterpart. 4 See explained under अनुयोगी.
 प्रतिरव *m* S In law. Complaint against ; challenging or contesting (the validity of a title &c.)
 प्रतिरूप *n* (S) An image or a picture ; any resemblance of a real form.
 प्रतिरोध *m* S An obstructing or a stopping : also the state of stoppage or obstruction. [stops.
 प्रतिरोधक *a* S That obstructs, opposes, hinders, प्रतिरोधक *a* (S प्रति Reverting, लोम The hair.) Contrary to the natural course or order ; against the hair or grain ; reverse, inverted. 2 Hence Low, vile, base, depraved. 3 One sprung from the connection of a man of one caste with a woman of a higher.
 प्रतिवचन *n* (S) प्रतिवाद *m* (S) A reply or an answer ; a replication or rejoinder. [ent.
 प्रतिवादो *m* (S) A defendant, replicant, respondent.
 प्रतिवार्षिक *a* S (प्रति Every, वर्ष Year.) Annual.
 प्रतिविधि *m* S An observance or act or an ordinance or institute to counterwork or counteract.
 प्रतिविश्वा *m* A subdivided विश्वा. See विश्वा.
 प्रतिवृत्त *n* S The eccentric circle.
 प्रतिशब्द *m* (S) Reverberated or repeated sound, echo. Ex. प्र० वरि देत अंबर ॥ दशवक्त्र चडबडिला ॥ 2 A word formed by reduplication ;—as घोरण from घारण, भिकरी from भाकरी, मिगड from दगड. See under उपशब्द. [allowed, denied.
 प्रतिषिद्ध *p* S Forbidden. 2 Contradicted, dis-

प्रतिषेध *m* S Prohibition. 2 Exception, contradiction, disallowal, denial. [deny, reject.
 प्रतिषेधणे *vc* (प्रतिषेध) To forbid. 2 To disallow, प्रतिष्ठ *m* S Resistance, opposition, withstanding.
 प्रतिष्ठणे *vc* (Poetry. प्रतिष्ठा) To consecrate or dedicate ; to set up with the prescribed rites (an idol) : to inaugurate or install (a person into a dignity, an office &c.) 2 To set or place gen. Ex. घटिका प्रतिष्ठिली अंतरीं ॥
 प्रतिष्ठणे *vi* (Poetry. प्रतिष्ठा) To stay, remain, continue. Ex. नातरी गगनीच्या देवळीं ॥ तेजाळा शिवलिंगी प्रतिष्ठिली ॥
 प्रतिष्ठा *f* (S) Honor, reputation, credit, fame, celebrity. 2 Instalment or inauguration (of a person in a post or an office) : consecration of a monument erected in honor of a deity : summoning of the numen or divinity into a new image and establishment of it as an idol in the temple. Hence used to express a residence or dwelling at any place. 3 Airs, swellings, the assumption and display of conceit. व कर, मिरव, बाळग. 4 Endowing of a temple ; portioning and marrying of a daughter ; establishing in life &c. 5 S Accomplishment, establishment, fixation gen.
 पंघरा प्रकारचा प्र० Puffing one's self up vaingloriously ; endless airs and swelling pretensions.
 प्रतिष्ठानाम or प्रतिष्ठितनाम *n* A common term for the numerous words of respectful compellation or mention. Ex. दादा, तात्या, नाना, बापू, अण्णा &c. See the whole under व्यावहारिकनांव.
 प्रतिष्ठापन *n* S (प्रति On, against, स्थापन Fixing). See प्रतिष्ठा Sig. II. & V.
 प्रतिष्ठावस्त्र *n* (S) Honorary robes or garments. 2 Fine clothes ; splendid apparel : also a single article of such.
 प्रतिष्ठित *p* & *a* (S) Treated with honor or respect. 2 Honorable or respectable. 3 Fine, splendid, honorable, commanding honor—articles of apparel &c. 4 Installed, inaugurated, consecrated, established with the due solemnities—a person in office, a new idol. 4 Famed or celebrated. 5 Completed or accomplished. 6 Established or fixed (in life, marriage &c.) 7 Endowed or portioned.
 प्रतिसांवत्सरिक *n* (S) The annual Shrāddh in commemoration of the decease of.
 प्रतिसूर्य *m* S The solar disk. 2 Applied fig. as अपरसूर्य to a man conspicuous for learning or endowments.
 प्रतिसुर्धा *f* (S) Emulation or rivalry ; the wish or the effort to excel or overcome. व लाव, धर, कर, मांड. [tends or strives with in rivalry.
 प्रतिसुर्धी *a* (S) Emulous or envious ; that contradicts.
 प्रतिहत *p* S Struck, hit, hurt. 2 Repelled, repulsed, knocked back or down. 3 Reflected, reverberated. 4 Disappointed, foiled, baffled.
 प्रतिज्ञा *f* (S) Promise, agreement, engagement. 2 A bet or wager. 3 In law. Solemn affirmation : in contrad. from Oath. 4 In logic. The proposition ; the assertion to be proved.
 प्रतिज्ञात *p* S Promised, engaged, stipulated, agreed on. 2 Propounded, asserted. [position.
 प्रतिज्ञाविरोध *m* S In logic. Disallowal of a proposition.
 प्रतीक *n* (S) A text ; the verse, sentence &c. extracted, specified, or quoted in order to be commented on. 2 A point or an item (of a reasoning, deposition &c.) taken up to be disproved. 3 An instance ; a case adduced in illustration or comparison.
 प्रतीकार & प्रतीकारक S See प्रतिकार & प्रतिकारक.
 प्रतीची *f* S The west. प्रतीचीन *a* S Western.

प्रतीत *p* S Experienced, observed, proved or known through experience or observation.

प्रतीति *f* (S) pop. प्रतीत *f* Experience; ascertainment, discovery, or knowledge of through personal observation, or through being personally the subject of the operation of the qualities or influences of; apprehension of as accordant with (some declaration, expectation &c.) or as of some certain nature or character. Ex. आज्ञाने काल गोष्ट सांगितली तिची आज मला प्र० आली; त्या औषधाची म्यां प्र० घेतली or पाहिली; हे तुमचे प्रतीतीस मी आणून देईन; त्या वैद्याची मोठी प्र० आहे लक्षावधि मनुष्यांस अनुभव आला. 2 A clear and definite perception or apprehension; a responsive or accurate impression. Ex. ह्या श्लोकापाखून तुम्ही बोलतां ह्या अर्थाची प्र० होत नाही; मेर्यादिशब्दांचे ठायीं वर्णाची प्र० होत नाही. 3 A miracle or marvel. *v* दाखव.

प्रतीतीस येणे To come under experience or observation; also to come out or turn up agreeingly with or definitely; to be verified or certainly determined.

प्रतीप *n* S A figure in rhetoric. A reverse illustration; adducing in illustration that which usually is the illustrated subject; as the comparing of the full moon to a beautiful face.

प्रतीयमान *p pr* S That is undergoing experience or realization.

प्रतीक्षणे *v c* (Poetry. प्रतीक्षा) To await or expect.

प्रतीक्षा *f* (S) Expecting, awaiting, looking for.

प्रतोद *m* S A sort of sundial. 2 A long whip.

प्रत्यक् *a* S Subsequent or posterior; following in time or in place. 2 Western. 3 Permeating or inhering in each and every (time, place, spirit, matter, part or constituent). Applied (or, with आत्मा, forming प्रत्यगात्मा) to God as the Pervading spirit, to the शिवात्मा of dependent beings, and, more popularly, to the जीवात्मा, this, whatever (erroneous) consciousness it may possess of distinctness or individuality, being still the One spirit, the soul of the universe. Hence प्रत्यक्च्येति A term for आत्मा or spirit as all-pervasive and all enlightening. प्रत्यक्प्रतीति Realization or consciousness of one's own distinct आत्मा, i. e. of one's personality. प्रत्यक्ज्ञान Knowledge of, or detection of, Spirit as pervading self and all existencies. प्रत्यक्दर्शन & प्रत्यक्दृष्टि are (See Sig. I. and II.) Looking afterwards, or behind, or westward.

प्रत्यंग *n* (S) A minor member of the body: also a subdivision of a subject.

प्रत्यंचा *f* S A bowstring.

प्रत्यंतर *n* (S Another copy &c.) Corroborative testimony or evidence; support, sanction, proof or evidence gen.

प्रत्यय *m* (S) See प्रतीति Sig. I. 2 An affix to roots and words, forming derivatives and inflections. 3 S Trust, faith, belief, confidence. [प्रतिभू.

प्रत्ययप्रतिभू *m* S An assurance-security. See विश्वास प्रत्ययित *p* S Trusted, confidential, confided in.

प्रत्ययो *a* S Trusting, confiding, readily crediting.

प्रत्यवाय *m* (S) Sinfulness or criminality. 2 Badness, hurtfulness, harm, objectionable ground in general;—used of things or actions of which by the use or the commission sin is contracted. Hence used freely in the sense of Matter, moment, importance, consequence; as असें केल्याने काय प्र०; शंभर आंबे आण म्हणून सांगितले परंतु एक दोन अधिक उणे असले म्हणजे प्र० नाही. In these latter senses it requires

प्रत्यवायो *a* S Sinful, criminal, faulty. [neg. con. प्रत्यहो *ad* (प्रति Every, अह्न Day.) Daily.

प्रत्यक्ष *a* (S प्रति Before, अक्ष Eye.) Perceptible, present, as cognizable by an organ of sense. Pr. प्रत्यक्षास प्रमाण कशास?

प्रत्यक्ष *n* (S) Perception or apprehension; cognizance of an object of sense. Ex. शब्दांचे प्र० ऐकें-द्रियावांचून होत नाही. 2 as *ad* & *prep* In presence of; evidently to sense. 3 *ad* Freely. In very truth or deed; in indisputable reality; with irresistible evidence or manifestation. Ex. मी तिकडे प्र० गेलो I went there myself, I in propria personā; हा माझा प्र० बंधु आहे This is verily my brother, my own mother's son; हा ब्राह्मण प्र० सूर्य आहे. [sense.

प्रत्यक्षतः *ad* S Before, obviously, evidently to प्रत्यक्षदर्शन *n* (S) Witnessing, seeing in person.

प्रत्यक्षदर्शी *a* (S) An eye-witness. 2 That has or has had personal experience or observation of.

प्रत्यक्षप्रमाण *n* A modern term for Axiom.

प्रत्यक्षसिद्ध *a* (S) Established upon the evidence of the senses or a sense. [person.

प्रत्यक्षी *a* (S) That sees, perceives, witnesses in प्रत्याख्यान *p* S Rejected, contradicted, disallowed, denied. 2 Celebrated, notorious, spoken of everywhere. [denial.

प्रत्याख्यान *n* S Rejection, refutation, disallowal, प्रत्याघात *m* S Reaction, return of impulse or प्रत्याघातक *a* S That reacts. [impression.

प्रत्याम्नाय *m* S (प्रति Instead, आम्नाय Spoken.) The giving of money, or the performance of particular observances, enjoined as succedaneous acts for penances incumbent but of which circumstances prevent the undergoing.

प्रत्यावर्त्तन *n* S प्रत्यावर्त्ति *f* S Returning or return. Ex. कृष्णरूपे वेधलो दत्ति ॥ प्रत्यावर्त्ति हरी पाहति ॥

प्रत्यासत्ति *f* S (प्रति Before, आसत्ति Proximity.) Familiar intercourse or association with.

प्रत्यासत्तिन्याय The rule of connection or context. Used when a speech or sentence, defective in itself, is to be understood as supplied, in the defective points, by the general series or strain of the discourse. [with.

प्रत्यासन्न *p* S Closely joined unto or connected प्रत्याहार *m* S Withdrawing or restraining the organs from the objects of sense; the abstraction of Yogis &c. 2 The name of the air (in the body) which relaxes or solves this restraint. Defined प्रत्याहाररेचकपवन. 3 Resumption.

प्रत्युत *ad* S A word of amplification,—Nay; not only that but more; over and above that; besides; yet further. Ex. ह्याजवर तू उपकार करितोस परंतु हा प्रत्युपकार कोठे करणार प्र० शिवो देईल तोंडों मारील घर जाळील नाश करील. 2 On the other hand; on the contrary.

प्रत्युत्तर *n* (S) Rejoinder or sur-rejoinder; reply to an answer. 2 A reply gen.

प्रत्युत्थान *n* S Rising to meet or encounter (a visitor, an antagonist in fight or disputation).

प्रत्युत्थित *p* S Risen to meet or encounter.

प्रत्युद्गत *p* S Gone forth or out towards or against. [to meet or encounter.

प्रत्युद्गम *m* S प्रत्युद्गमन *n* S Going forth or out प्रत्युद्वाह *m* S Intermarriage. Giving a daughter for the son of another, and receiving his daughter for one's own son.

प्रत्युपकार *m* (S) A kindness or favor in requital.

प्रत्युपस्थान *n* S Renewing; resetting up (as of a confuted position or a disallowed claim).

प्रत्येक *a* (S) Each or every one. 2 Used as *ad* Severally; one by one.

प्रत्येकचैतन्य *n* S Distributive or individual life or spirit; creature-life. Contrad. from पूर्णचैतन्य.

प्रथम *a* (S) First, prior, initial, chief, principal (whether of time or of space). 2 Used as *ad* First; in the first place. [very outset or beginning.

प्रथमचरण *m* (S) The first step or stage; the प्रथमतः *ad* (S) First, at first, in the first place.

प्रथमदर्शनी *ad* (प्रथम First, दर्शन Sight.) At the very outset; at the very first step or stage. Ex. म्यां लिहायास पोथी घेतली प्र० चुक पडली.

प्रथमपुरुष *m* (S) In Sanskrit grammar. The affix by which, on attaching it to the root of a verb, the third person of a tense is formed: also the third person. 2 In Marāṭhī grammar. The affix which is attached to form the first person: also the first person, I.

प्रथमवर *m* (S) A male in or entering into his first marriage: also a boy whilst nubile or of the marriageable age, i. e. from six to about twelve.

प्रथमस्वरन *n* (S) The ordinary pitch of the voice.

प्रथमा *f* (S) The nominative case. 2 The vocative case. 3 The first person of a tense.

प्रथमारंभ *m* (S) The very outset; the earliest stage of commencement.

प्रथमाक्षरी *a* (Because this designation कझाडा begins with क the first consonant.) A covert term for a कझाडा Brāhman.

प्रथा *f* S Custom, fashion, rule; general practice or usage. 2 Fame, celebrity, notoriety. 3 Common saying; expressed popular sentiment; public opinion. [declared openly.

प्रथित *p* S Renowned or celebrated. 2 Published; प्रथिति *f* S Celebrity, popularity, notoriety.

प्रद *a* S That gives, grants, confers, affords, bestows. Ex. of comp. सुखप्रद, दुःख-फल-धन-विद्या-हर्ष-शोक-प्रद Yielding pleasure, pain, profit &c.

प्रदर *m* (S) Irregular or excessive menstruation, menorrhagia. It is disting. into रक्तप्रदर & चेतप्रदर, and, as further forms, into कृष्णप्रदर, घातुप्रदर, पूयप्रदर, पूयाम, रक्तप्रदर.

प्रदर्शक *a* S That shows or manifests. In comp. as गुणप्रदर्शक, भयप्रदर्शक, लोभप्रदर्शक.

प्रदर्शन *n* (S) Showing, displaying, manifesting. In comp. as भय-दैन्य-गुण-दिक्-प्रदर्शन. [exhibit.

प्रदर्शविणे *v c* (प्रदर्शन) To show, point out, direct, प्रदक्षिण *ad* S To the right—turning, revolving, circumambulating.

प्रदक्षिणा *f* (S) Circumambulation of an object (esp. of an idol or a Brāhman by way of reverence) keeping the right side towards it. Pr. लक्ष प्र० आणि पैसा दक्षिणा. 2 Sometimes used of circumambulation without reference to the hand; as in सोमसूचीप्रदक्षिणा.

प्रदाता *a* S Liberal, generous, munificent. In comp. as विद्याप्रदाता, धनप्रदाता, दानप्रदाता.

प्रदान *n* (S) Giving. In comp. as अन्न-बल-मो-द्रव्य-विद्या-दक्षिणा-प्रदान.

प्रदीपन *n* (S) Kindling, igniting, inflaming.

प्रदीप्त *p* (S) Enkindled or inflamed.

प्रदेश *m* (S) A place, a spot, a portion of space.

प्रदेशिनी *f* S The index or forefinger.

प्रदोष *m* (S) Evening, the first part of the night. 2 A व्रत or observance in worship of Shiva in the evening of the thirteenth lunar day. 3 A day on which the fourth lunar day, or seventh, or thirteenth, occurs in the first part of the night,—a season in which the reading of the Vedas is prohibited.

पक्षप्रदोष A व्रत in propitiation of Shiva in the evening of चयोदशी. प्र० पूजा Evening-worship, vespers. भौमप्र० A व्रत in propitiation of Shiva on the evening of a चयोदशी occurring on a tuesday.

शनिप्र० is this worship when वयोदशी occurs on प्रदाषकाल *m* (S) Evening-time. [a saturday.]

प्रधान *m* (S) A minister; a counselor; the first attendant of a king. 2 *n* Nature; whether the natural state of a thing, or the cause of the material world.

प्रधान *a* (S) Chief, main, principal. 2 Prevalent or preponderant (in, among, amidst): also (in comp.) inhering or being in principally or prevalently. Ex. कांहीं दक्ष फलप्रधान असतात कांहीं पुण्य-प्रधान कांहीं पत्रप्रधान; त्या हरिदासाची कथा गान-प्रधान आहे.

प्रध्वंस *m* S Utter demolition or destruction.

प्रध्वंसाभाव *m* S Non-being through destruction or extinction. See अभाव.

प्रपंच *m* S The world, the great theatre of human action. 2 The business of life; worldly engagements and embarrassments. Ex. प्रपंच साधून पर-मार्थाचा लाभ जेणे केला तो भला भला Who, whilst performing and accomplishing the business of life, attains and secures the Supreme Good—worthy, right worthy is he. 3 Deceit, trick, fraud, imposture. 4 Making of distinction; treating with partiality. 5 Error, illusion. 6 Diffusion or display; state of full explication or development (of a subject, of powers and perfections &c.)

प्रपंचतलमळ *f* The toil and turmoil of worldly affairs. Ex. सोडुनि प्र० ॥ करी निवळ हरिभजन ॥

प्रपंचदुःख *n* (S) The pains or troubles of secular life. Ex. ज्यास लाघलें अंतर्मुख ॥ तो न मानो प्र० ॥

प्रपंचनिर्वाह *m* (S) Carrying on of the world; supplying or providing for the daily wants.

प्रपंचमाया *f* (S) The delusiveness or deceit of the mundane system; the illusion of unrealities affecting man as real; the trickery of the (seeming) world.

प्रपंचस्वार्थ *m* *unc* (S) Poet-coinage.) Worldly selfishness. Ex. प्र० करुनि निश्चितो ॥ एकास एक गुरगुरति ॥

प्रपंचार्थजमोन *f* Land granted to defray certain secular expenses. This is one branch of the subdivision चक्रव्या under माफीजमोन.

प्रपंची *a* (S) Engaged in worldly business or worldly pleasures, secular. 2 Relating to worldly affairs.

प्रपद *n* S The middle of the foot,—the five bones connecting the tarsus and the toes, the metatarsus. Ex. त्यांचे सुगुट रत्नकिरणें साचार ॥ प्रपदें ज्यांची उजळली ॥; also सकळ रायांचे सुगुट येकसरीं ॥ रळति दशरथाच्या प्रपदावरि ॥

प्रपा *f* (S) A place where water is distributed.

प्रपादणो *f* (Verbal of प्रपादणें) Proving or establishing: also asserting or maintaining.

प्रपादणें *v* *c* (प्रतिपादन S) To prove, establish, substantiate: also to assert or maintain; to argue in defence of. Ex. कां अज्ञान भांतीस प्रपादून ॥ कैसं साधकास होईल ज्ञान ॥ [of a medicinal plant.]

प्रपिता *m* S A paternal grandfather. 2 The name प्रपितामह *m* S A pat. great grandfather. प्रपितामहो *f* S A pat. great grandmother.

प्रपौत्र *m* S A great grandson in the male line.

प्रपौत्री *f* S A great granddaughter in the male line.

प्रफुल्ल *p* S प्रफुल्लित *p* (S) Blown or expanded.

प्रबंध *m* S A kind of song or metrical composition in the Sanskrit language. 2 Composition or construction (of a discourse, of verses &c.): also a discourse, disquisition, treatise &c.; or the pamphlet or book containing it.

प्रबल *a* S pop. प्रबळ *a* Powerful, mighty, strong.

प्रबळणें *v* *i* (प्रबल S Poetry.) To increase in strength; to grow or advance in intensity.

प्रबुद्ध *p* S Matured, confirmed, perfected, ripened into manhood—mind, understanding, a person. Hence Profoundly wise. 2 Awakened, aroused, brought to one's senses, lit. fig.

प्रबोध *m* S Vigilance, wakefulness, the state of sober self-possession. 2 Awakening, arousing, bringing to one's senses. 3 Knowledge, cognition, intellection; impression or apprehension as effected; conviction as formed. Ex. त्याला शास्त्रांत अद्याप प्र० झाला नाही; म्यां उपदेश फारच केला परंतु प्र० झाला नाही. 4 Instructing, informing, acquainting; admonishing, apprising, advising; arousing and enlightening in the figurative sense.

प्रबोधन *n* S Awakening or arousing. 2 Instructing or informing. [ed or informed.]

प्रबोधित *p* S Awakened or aroused. 2 Instruct-
प्रबोधिनी *f* (S) The eleventh of the bright fortnight of Kārtik. On this day विष्णु awakes.

प्रबोधोत्सव *m* (S) The festival of awakening विष्णु, and the ceremonies pertaining to it. It is from the tenth day to the day of full moon of Kārtik.

प्रभञ्जन *m* S (Common in poetry.) Air or wind. Ex. तटल झाला प्र० ॥ वेधला चंद्राचा हरिण ॥

प्रभव *m* S Might, majesty, greatness, gloriousness, superlative or exceeding dignity or grandeur. 2 The originating cause of being,—the operative cause. 3 The basis or root of being,—the generative cause. 4 The local source of being,—the place; as भागीरथीचा प्र० हिमालय. 5 Drawing or coming into being, birth.

प्रभा *f* (S) Light, esp. great or diffused light. 2 Shadow, esp. that cast by the style or gnomon of a dial. 3 (In popular misuse.) Account, regard, estimation, consideration. Neg. con. Ex. त्याची काय प्रभा; मी कोण्हाची प्रभा बाळगीत नाही. See under किम्मत. [sun.]

प्रभाकर *m* S (प्रभा Light, कर That makes.) The प्रभाजगति *f* (S) or प्रभाजगतिअपूर्णांक *m* *pl* In arithmetic. Compound fractions.

प्रभाजगतिचवर्णन *n* S Reduction of fractional subdivisions (i. e. of compound fractions).

प्रभात *n* S Morning, dawn, daybreak.

प्रभातमेघाडंबर *n* (S) The demonstration or display of the morning clouds. Applied to any empty manifestation or profession; to idle promises or threatenings &c.

प्रभाव *m* S Majesty, dignity, glory, grandeur, mightiness. 2 Power, puissance, prowess.

प्रभावळ *f* (प्रभा Splendor, आवलि Line or row.) The silver plate forming the back of the pedestal of an idol. [splendid.]

प्रभावान् *a* (S) Luminous, lustrous, radiant,

प्रभास *m* S A place of pilgrimage near Dwārka.

प्रभु *m* (S) A lord, master, sovereign, proprietor. Applied to the Deity, kings &c.

प्रभुशक्ति *f* S The first of the three शक्ति Powers of war,—the power of the king. This consists of two branches, द्रव्यबल Power of treasure or money, and सेनाबल Power of troops (i. e. the purse and the sword). Luke xxii. 36. See संचशक्ति & उत्साहशक्ति.

प्रभुसन्निभ *a* (S Like the lord or master.) Lordly, magisterial, authoritative, peremptory; — used with आज्ञा-भाषण-वाक्य-शब्द &c.

प्रभृति *ad* S First. Both in sense and in use the word agrees with आदि, under which see the explication. अद्यप्रभृति From to-day; जन्मप्रभृति (Birth being first or antecedent.) Beginning with one's birth; from birth; ततःप्रभृति Thenceforth; बाल्यप्रभृति From childhood; शिरःप्रभृति From the

head (downwards &c.) These are the chief cases of its occurrence in Prakrit. [Intoxicated.]

प्रमत्त *a* S Haughty, arrogant, supercilious. 2

प्रमदा *f* S In amorous composition. A wanton or a beautiful woman; an *enchantress*: also a woman in general. [perception.]

प्रमा *f* S True knowledge. 2 Consciousness or

प्रमाण *n* (S) Proof, evidence, authority. Four kinds are enumerated,—प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान, उपमान, शब्द Perception by an organ of sense; inference; analogy or comparison; testimony; and (in cases of disputed property) four other kinds, viz. भोग, लेख, साक्ष्य, दिव्य The evidence of actual possession; that of a grant or other written document; that of witnesses to the right; and that of an appeal by ordeal. प्रमाण is further any seat or form of Evidence, or any ground or basis of Evidencing or establishing. Ex. (from विवेकसिंधु) अर्थापत्ति उपमान इतिहास परिशेषादि प्रमाण तयाची हि खतं च कवण प्रमाण तो बोलेल ॥ 2 Support, sanction, warrant, grounds for assurance or admission. Ex. आज पा-कस लागेल असें प्र० नाही; तो आज येईल उद्या येईल हे सांगवत नाही त्याचे येण्याचें प्र० नाही. 3 Ordeal. 4 Definiteness or exactness of amount. Ex. शब्द किती आहेत त्याचें प्र० कोण्हास लागेल नाही; त्या लढाईमध्ये किते मेली त्याचें प्र० लागत नाही. 5 Measure, magnitude, quantity: also a dose. 6 A measure (whether of weight, length, capacity, or time). 7 The rule or standard by which a thing is determined, adjusted, or proportioned. 8 The name of that term of the Rule of three which expresses the rate. See चैराशिक.

नैको ऋषिर्ह्येवचःप्रमाणं ॥ &c. A part of the Shlok श्रुतिश्च भिन्ना स्मृतयश्च भिन्ना नैको ऋषिर्ह्येवचःप्रमाणं ॥ धर्मस्तत्वं निहितं गुहायां महाजनो येन गतः संपथा ॥१॥ (Inspired authorities differ and) it is not one ऋषि, if the word of the ऋषि might stand as प्रमाण, then there are, not one, but many.

प्रमाण *a* (For प्रामाणिक or, elliptically, for the noun प्रमाण; as हे प्रमाणच आहे or हेच प्रमाण) True, just, right, authoritative, the measure or standard itself.

प्रमाणफल *n* (S) The name of that term of the Rule of three which expresses the subject of the rate.

प्रमाणभूत *a* S That constitutes the proof of; that forms the measure or standard of. Hence true, just, exactly right. See under भूत *p*.

प्रमाणसूत्र *n* (S) The cord with which, at a wedding, the height of the bride and bridegroom is ascertained.

प्रमाणांक *m* (S) The first term in the Rule of three. The two others are मध्यांक & इच्छांक.

प्रामाणिक *a* (Properly प्रामाणिक S but this mode of spelling is sufficiently authorized in Marāṭhī.) True, just, right, fair, faithful, equitable; —used of persons, proceedings, dealings.

प्रमाणें *pron* (प्रमाण Weight or standard.) According to or conformably with: also like unto; in a manner resembling.

प्रमाता *a* S (-ता-ची-ढ *m* *f* *n*) That proves, evidences, evinces, demonstrates.

प्रमातामह *m* S A maternal great grandfather.

प्रमातामहो *f* S His wife.

प्रमाद *m* S Inadvertence, heedlessness, negligence. 2 Error, inaccuracy, blunder, mistake. 3 Haughtiness. 4 Intoxicating influence, lit. fig.

प्रमादी *a* S Heedless, careless, inadvertent, incautious, neglectful.

प्रमित *p* S Established, substantiated, proved. 2

Adjusted, proportioned, conformed (by some rule or standard). In comp. as **हस्तप्रमितकाष्ठ** वेऊन ये.

प्रमिति *f* S True knowledge, knowledge resulting from positive proof. 2 Measurement, a determination of quantity or of magnitude.

प्रमुख *a* (S) Chief, main, principal: also best or most excellent. 2 In comp. Leading, taking the lead or head of. Ex. **विष्णुप्रमुखदेव** महादेवापासीं गेले.

प्रसूत *a* S Pleased, delighted, rejoiced.

प्रमेय *a* S To be proved; that which can be or is to be proved; which admits of or is the subject or proof.

प्रमेह *m* (S) Urinary affection; as change in the color, quantity, or consistence of the urine. Twenty-one varieties are enumerated, including diabetes, gonorrhœa &c.; viz. **उदक-इक्षु-सांद्र-सुरा-पिष्ट-शुक्र-सिकता-शीत-शनैर्-लाला-क्षार-नील-काल-हरिद्रा-संजिह्व-रक्त-वसा-मज्जा-हस्ति-मधु-प्रमेह** or **मेह**. Of these such as require explanation occur in order.

प्रमेहित *a* S **प्रमेही** *a* That has some urinary affection. See above.

प्रमोद *m* S Pleasure, joy, delight.

प्रमोदित *p* S Pleased, delighted, gladdened.

प्रयत्न *m* (S) Great or strenuous exertion. 2 An effort; a vehement endeavor. 3 A common term for the two acts or efforts of the air in the lungs and air-passages in the production of articulate utterance. See **आभ्यंतरप्रयत्न** & **बाह्यप्रयत्न**. 4 An endeavor, essay, or effort gen.; any exerting of one's self towards. Pr. **प्रयत्नीं परमेस्वर**.

प्रयत्नवाद *m* S The doctrine (or the maintaining of it) of Free agency or of the formation of one's own condition and enjoyment by one's own exertion or doing. Agreeing with **पौरुषवाद** and opposed to **दैववाद** or **प्रारब्धवाद**.

प्रयत्नवादी *m* S That maintains or holds **प्रयत्नवाद**.

प्रयत्नवान् *a* (S) **प्रयत्नी** *a* Active, diligent, assiduous, persevering, enterprising, full of efforts or endeavors. 2 That labors, works, or acts. Opp. to one that sits passively, awaiting his destiny.

प्रयाग *m* (S) A place of pilgrimage, the modern Alláhábád, at the confluence of the Ganges and Jumna, with the supposed subterraneous addition of the Saraswatí. In comp. it is applied to many places of reputed sanctity, situated at the confluence of two rivers; as **देवप्रयाग**, **कर्णप्रयाग**, **नंदप्रयाग**. [at Prayág.

प्रयागवळ *m* The officiating or all-directing priest

प्रयाण *n* (S) Going forth, departing. 2 fig. Death.

प्रयास *m* (S) Labor, exertion, pains, efforts.

प्रयुक्त *a* S In comp. Resulting from; occasioned by; consequential. Ex. **पापप्रयुक्तदुःख**, **प्रीतिप्रयुक्ततप**, **चैर्यप्रयुक्तदंड**, **उपवासप्रयुक्तज्वर**. 2 Applied, appointed, directed, set. 3 Endowed with. [end.

प्रयुक्ति *f* S Consequence, result, main object or

प्रयुत *n* S Ten hundred thousand, a million.

प्रयोक्ता *a* S That applies, directs, sets, disposes. See under **प्रयोग**.

प्रयोग *m* (S) Applying, directing, setting upon, towards, against (a charm, a missile weapon, a medicine &c.): application, collocation, disposition (of words, phrases, members of sentences). Pr. **प्रयोगश्रणाः वैयाकरणाः** Grammarians must follow the usus. 2 (Elliptically for **संवाचा प्रयोग**) A charm: also the application of a charm. Ex. **त्यापासीं प्र० आचे**; **त्यानें सजवर प्र० केला**. 3 A form, a particular form or structure (as of a sentence or proposition). 4 The general precept closing a detailed statement and explication of points to be observed; the rule or canon deduced. 5 Reduc-

ing to practice (of some rule or precept); conformable action. Ex. **किमयाचो क्रिया जसी सांगितली तसा आम्ही प्र० करून पाहिला परंतु साधत नाहीं**. 6 Consequence, result, issue.

प्रयोगपाठी *a* (S **प्रयोग** & **पाठी** Knowing by heart). One acquainted with the naked rules and canons prescribed for the conduct of ceremonies but ignorant of the ground or reasons on which they were framed. [spells, mystic formulæ].

प्रयोगी *a* (S) That sets against or uses (charms, spells, mystic formulæ).

प्रयोजक *a* S That originally instigates an act; author, principal, first cause or motor. 2 That occasions, incites, prompts, urges, moves.

प्रयोजने *v c* (Poetry. **प्रयोजन** S) To apply or address; to bring to bear; to set against, at, upon, on. Ex. **जरीं प्रयोजिजे आत्मबुद्धि** ॥ **तरीं तयाची नाहीं ज्ञानसिद्धि** ॥ **अपरोक्ष** ॥

प्रयोजन *n* (S) Need, necessity, call or occasion for. Ex. **ज्याला तोंडपाठ येते त्याला पोथीचे प्र० लागत नाहीं**. 2 Reason, ground, occasion. Ex. **गुगुटहों राहण्याचें प्र० विद्या**. 3 A festive occasion and the feasting attendant,—a marriage, thread-investiture &c. 4 Motive, cause, origin.

प्रयोच्य *a* S (Possible, purposed, proper &c.) to be occasioned, effected, produced. 2 In grammar.

प्रयोच्यधातु *m* S A causal verb. [Causal.

प्रलयणे *v i* (**प्रलयन** S Used in poetry.) To talk idly and incoherently; to rant, rave, gabble, jabber.

प्रलय *m* (S) The general destruction at the close of a कल्प or period of 432,000,000 years. 2 Death, dissolution, loss, annihilation; destruction gen. 3 Applied figuratively to any extensive havoc or devastation; or, more laxly, to express vehemence, excessiveness, wildness, and tumultuousness gen. Ex. **पावसांनें प्र० मांडला**; **जरोमरीनें प्र० केला**; **होळकरांनें देशावर मोठा प्र० केला**; **लढाईचा-जुलुमाचा-उदिरांचा-पोपटांचा-प्र०**. Also extravagance (of action) or exuberance (of things); as **खेळण्याचा-गाण्याचा-शिकण्याचा-लिहिण्याचा-पिकाचा-धान्याचा प्र०**. The word agrees well with **अनर्थ** Sig. II. 3 Syncope or swooning. See **अवभाव**.

प्रलयकाल *m* (S) The period or time of the universal destruction which takes place at the close of a कल्प. 2 A term applied to an exceedingly ferocious and formidable man, demon, Rákshas &c.; also to a vixen or termagant.

प्रलयबीज *f* (The lightning of the Great destruction.) A term for a furious person; for a smart and energetic person; for a woman of dazzling and confounding beauty &c. In this last sense also **प्रलयसौदामिनी**, and in the two preceding senses **प्रलयआग** *f* or **प्रलयअग्नि** *m*. [in delirium or sleep).

प्रलाप *m* S Unconnected and unmeaning speech (as **प्रलापणे** *v i* (Poetry. **प्रलाप**) To talk incoherently; to deliriate, rave, rant, prate.

प्रलोभन *n* S Alluring, ensnaring, enticing.

प्रलोभन *a* S That allures or ensnares; a lure, an enticement, a bait.

प्रलोभित *p* S Allured, ensnared, enticed.

प्रवण *a* S Sloping, shelving, declining. Esp. in comp. as **दक्षिणप्रवण** Descending towards the south. 2 fig. Bent, tending, inclined, disposed towards. Ex. **ज्या समर्थी ईश्वरभक्तिप्रवण चित्त होतें त्या समर्थी विषयवैराग्य होतें**. Gal. v. 16. Also prone, propense, proclivous.

प्रवर *a* S Chief, principal, supreme, very exalted or very excellent. 2 *m* The founder of a race.

प्रवरा *f* The name of a river celebrated for its sweet waters. At Toka (टोंकें) it forms confluence with the Godávarí. Pr. **प्रवरापान गंगास्नान**.

प्रवरैक्य *n* S Commonness (to two or more families) of head or founder. Disting. from **गोत्रैक्य** Oneness of kin. Used in matters of matrimony.

प्रवर्तक *a* (S) That sets on foot, advances, forwards, promotes. 2 That instigates, incites, urges, prompts. [sion, sect, or order.

प्रवर्तकाचार्य *m* S A founder of a religion, persuader. **प्रवर्तणे** *v i* (**प्रवर्तन**) To engage in; to enter or embark upon. 2 To be proceeding; to be in action or motion—a business. 3 (Esp. in poetry.) To begin or commence in general; to come on or take place. Ex. **परि प्रवर्ततां वसंतकाळा** ॥ **पंचमखरें आळवी**; also **दोषा प्रवर्तली सकळ** ॥ **ब्रह्मांडकरंडां भरलें काजळ**.

प्रवर्तन *n* (S) Setting up; putting on foot; pushing forward; establishing or promoting. 2 Instigating or inciting. 3 Action, business, secular activity or engagement; as opp. to abstract contemplation. [acting or stirring in.

प्रवर्तमान *p pr* S Engaged in; occupant about; **प्रवर्तित** *p* S Set on foot; put in motion; established. 2 Instigated, incited, stirred up.

प्रवर्त्यमान *p pr* S Proceeding, going on, being in hand or under the conductor or doer—a business

प्रवहलिका *f* S A riddle or an enigma. [or work.

प्रवाद *m* S Popular talk, rumor.

प्रवाल *n* S Coral. **प्रवालभक्ष** *n* S Calx of coral.

प्रवास *m* (S) Residing abroad, peregrination: also a foreign residence or abode.

प्रवासणे *v i* (Poetry. **प्रवास**) To peregrinate or reside abroad. [ates or travels.

प्रवासी *a* (S) That resides abroad; that peregrinates.

प्रवाह *m* (S) Stream, flow, flux, continuous passage. Ex. of comp. **जलप्रवाह**, **उदकप्र०**, **रक्तप्र०**, **हृदयरप्र०**, **पुष्पप्र०**, **मधुप्र०**, **दुग्धप्र०**. 2 fig. Course or current (of affairs, fashions &c.): flow (as of eloquence): action, occupation, active life. 3 Tendency; direction or course towards (as of the affections, genius &c.); predilection, partiality, propension, bearing. [ply with prevailing fashions.

प्रवाहांत पडणे To drift with the stream; to comply with the current.

प्रवाहणे *v i* (Poetry. **प्रवाह**) To flow, drift, glide.

प्रवाहपतित *a* S Fallen into the stream of; proceeding with the current, lit. fig.

प्रवाहेच्छित *a* S (Urined in a current or stream.)

Gone or done unprofitably; employed or applied unavailingly or unabidingly.

प्रवाल *n* (**प्रवाल** S) Coral.

प्रविलाप *m* S Destruction or extinction (by being swallowed up in or absorbed into); absorption.

प्रविष्ट *p* (S) Entered, lit. fig. 2 In notes. Arrived or reached—a letter &c.

प्रवीण *a* (S) Well-knowing, well-versed and well-skilled in; erudite, accomplished, adept.

प्रवृत्त *p* (S) Set on foot; put in motion; established, fixed. 2 Engaged in; occupant about; entered or embarked upon. 3 Worldly, secular, temporal, relating to the affairs of life.

प्रवृत्तणे *v i* (Poetry. **प्रवृत्त**) To engage in or occupy one's self about; to enter or embark upon. See ex. under **रंगमाळा**.

प्रवृत्ति *f* (S) Establishment, prevalence, currency: also procession or commencement. Ex. of comp. **कर्म-काल-देश-धर्म-आचार-मत-शक-संप्रदाय-प्रवृत्ति**. 2 Engagedness in; state of being employed about. 3 Activity, occupation, active or worldly life: as opp. to contemplative devotion. See ex. under **निवृत्ति**. 4 Continuous flow, stream, current, esp. in figurative senses. 5 Tendency; direction or course towards (as of the affections, genius &c.); predilection, propensity, inclination.

प्रवृत्तिनिमित्त *n* S (प्रवृत्ति Currency or use, निमित्त Ground. A term in grammar and logic.) The ground or reason of the currency or use (of a word in any particular signification).

प्रवृत्तिमार्ग *m* (S) Active or worldly life; occupancy about the business and pleasures of the world, or with the rites, ceremonies, and works enjoined by religion: opp. to निवृत्तिमार्ग.

प्रवृद्ध *p* S Full-grown. 2 Expanded, diffused, enlarged, increased, lit. fig.

प्रवेश *m* (S) Entrance. Pr. सूचीप्रवेशे सुसलप्रवेशः 2 fig. Entering upon, intellectual ingress, insight. 3 A scene (of a play).

प्रवेशक *m* S In the drama. Prologue. 2 Proem, exordium, introduction. [conducts in, lit. fig.

प्रवेशक *a* S That introduces; that ushers or प्रवेशणे *v i* (प्रवेश) To enter.

प्रवेशन *n* S Entering, making entrance.

प्रशम *m* S Assuagement, appeasement, abatement (of anger, lust &c.)

प्रशमन *n* S Assuaging, allaying, composing, tranquilizing. 2 An allayer, a mitigator; a medicine &c. of quieting and soothing properties. Ex. हृत्तं हि पिताचें प्र० होय.

प्रशंसक *a* S That praises, extols, commends.

प्रशंसणे *n c* (प्रशंस) To praise, commend, extol.

प्रशंसनीय *a* S (Worthy or proper) to be commended, applauded, extolled, praised; commendable, laudable, praiseworthy.

प्रशंसा *f* (S) Praise. प्रशंसित *p* (S) Praised.

प्रशला *a* (S) Roomy, capacious, spacious, unconfined—a place, a vessel: large, loose, flowing—a garment: open, full, frank—speech, procedure: liberal, generous, munificent—a mind or spirit: ample, copious, abundant—means, materials, things: agreeable, pleasing, satisfactory—actions, business. Ex. मला काम केलावांचून फुकट पैसा खाणें प्र० वाटत नाहीं. 2 Right, excellent, admirable, commendable. Used freely. Note. The above applications and senses are lax, but, being popular, are set down before the literal and learned sense, viz. praised.

प्र० वाटणें in con. To feel to be agreeable; to feel free and easy in, at, about; to like.

प्रशला *ad* (प्रशला S) At large, abroad, openly, freely, without confinement or restriction—roving, but, with speciality, lying, abusing, stealing, whoring &c.

प्रशली *f* (प्रशला S) The adulatory or complimentary introduction of epistles. Commonly अलकाव from القاب A.

प्रशस्य *a* S (Possible, purposed, necessary, suitable) to be praised or commended.

प्रशंत *p* S Composed, assuaged, quieted, stilled. 2 Of composed passions and affections; of subdued will.

प्रशिष्य *m* S A scholar of a monitor, a sub-scholar.

प्रश्न *m* (S) A question, interrogation, inquiry. 2 An appearance or occurrence considered as the forerunner of good or evil; an omen, a prognostic, a presage. 3 The point or matter upon which an astrologer &c. is consulted and required to foreshow futurity. 4 The oracle or response delivered. Ex. जोशाचा प्रश्न उत्तरला.

प्रश्न पाहणें To consider or try (by the rules of astrology &c.) a matter submitted. प्रश्न चांगणें To resolve (by astrology, geomancy &c.) a point proposed: also to tell (a riddle, enigma &c.)

प्रश्नमाला *f* (S प्रश्न & माला Wreath.) प्रश्नावलि *f* (S) pop. प्रश्नावली *f* (प्रश्न & आवलि Row.) A string or series of questions.

प्रश्नार्थसर्वनाम *n* A modern formation to express Interrogative pronoun.

प्रश्नोत्तरी *f* (प्रश्न Question, उत्तर Answer.) A tablet of one's fortunes or destinies composed, not from the horoscope at birth, but from the aspects &c. presiding at the moment of inquiry.

प्रश्न्य *a* S (Possible, purposed, proper, necessary, occurring &c.) to be asked.

प्रश्ना *a* S That asks, questions, inquires.

प्रसक्त *p* S Arrived unto; come upon; gained or attained—a season, a business, an event. Ex. प्रसंगीं प्र० जें दुःखदुख तें भोगणें अवश्य आहे.

प्रसक्ति *f* S In logic. Bearing upon; application unto; suiting, fitting, agreeing (as of a predicate with the subject).

प्रसक्तानुप्रसक्तौने By association (of ideas); through the connection (of thought with thought, of subject with subject);—used of the turning up in the course (of conversation &c.) of a subject remote from that on which the conversation began.

प्रसंग *m* (S) The fit time, season, occasion; the opportune period, and, freely, place or circumstances. Ex. जें कार्य करणें तें प्र० पाहून करावें; प्रसंगावांचून मनुष्याची परीक्षा होत नाहीं. 2 The occurrent or occurred time; the season of or for as incidental or as arisen; an occasion or an emergency. Ex. युद्धाचा प्रसंगीं शूर भीत नाहीं. 3 An adverse time; a calamitous occasion; a season of affliction or trouble. *v* पड, ये, गुदर, उद्वव. 4 Junction, connection, association; a dealing or an acting with. Ex. तुमचा आमचा नेहमी घेण्यादेण्याचा प्र० आहे; and, in familiar phraseology, a meeting or encountering with; a coming constantly in the way of. Ex. कोंकणांत भाताशीं प्र० देशांत भाकरीशीं प्र०; शुद्ध देशांत गेलें म्हणजे घाव्याचा घराशीं प्र०. 5 Meeting, assembling, congress, gathering together (as for discussion or debate). Ex. काल पंडित मिळाले होते आणि एकादशविषयीं मोठा प्र० झाला. 6 A division or section (of a book or a discourse): also a topic under discussion.

प्र० घडणें *g. of s.* To undergo coition. प्र० मारून नेणें (To carry off or dispose of an occasion.) To triumph over or master an emergent trouble or difficulty. Also, in this sense, प्र० काढणें-संपादणें-शेवटास लावणें. प्रसंगविशेषीं Upon some particular occasion. प्रसंगसंगतीनें With, by, or through opportuneness of occasion; with convenience of season; with due connection of subject &c. Ex. ब्रह्मज्ञानाचे प्रकरणीं विषयाचें विवरण प्रसंगसंगतीनें केलें पाहिजे. प्रसंगास येणें To come in the nick of time, at the moment of need or fitness. प्रसंगीं असणें-राहणें-वागणें-चालणें-निभणें To wait upon the occasions of.

प्रसंगवशात् *ad* (S प्रसंग & वश Subject.) pop. प्रसंगवशें *ad* According to the time; as occasion may demand; by the force of circumstances. Ex. अजाण जाणजे कैसं ॥ ऐसं म्हणिसी प्रसंगवशें ॥

प्रसंगसाधनारा *a* Clever at creating or improving occasions; at making or using opportunities.

प्रसंगसिद्धि *f* (S) The incidental accomplishment or being performed of a secondary or by-concernment together with the business to which the attention and efforts are directed.

प्रसंगज्ञान *n* (S) Wisdom meet for the emergency or occasion; "understanding of the times." (See 1 Chron. xii. 32.) Also an understanding alert and prompt; ready wit or readywittedness.

प्रसंगज्ञानी *a* (S) That understands or discerns (the requirements or proprieties of) the time: also readywitted &c. Vide supra.

प्रसंगागत *a* S Arrived, come, or happened suitably to the season or occasion. [sion demands.

प्रसंगानुरूप *ad* (S) According to the time; as occasion demands. प्रसंगोपात *ad* (S प्रसंग & उपात) Suitably to the occasion; seasonably; apropos; according to the times; through the force of circumstances; by the power of association &c. Ex. तुझी सुजरत गोष्ट काढूं नका प्र० निघाव्यास बेला; प्र० म्हणूनही म्हण जावें घडतें; प्र० गोष्ट सुचतो.

प्रसज्यप्रतिषेध *m* S (प्रसज्य Borne upon, designed, प्रतिषेध Forbidding.) A prohibition (distinguished from पर्युदास *q. v.*) simply of the matter specified, without implication of the command or permission of things different or similar.

प्रसन्न *p* (S) Pleased with; approving of; favorably disposed towards; propitiated. 2 Delighted or gladdened. 3 Pleasing or agreeable unto. 4 *a* Clear, clean, bright, free from clouds, haze, or dust—the heavens: pellucid, tranquil, sweetly-flowing—a stream.

प्रसन्नचित्त *a* (S) Of gratified or pleased mind.

प्रसन्नमुख *a* (S) प्रसन्नवदन *a* (S) Having a pleased or approving countenance.

प्रसर *m* (S) Spreading or extending: also scattering, diffusion, dispersion.

प्रसरण *n* S Spreading abroad, diffusing, dispersing. 2 In medicine. Relaxation.

प्रसरणें *v i* (प्रसरण S) To spread abroad; to extend or be extended, diffused, dispersed &c., lit. fig.

प्रसव *m* (S) Bringing forth or bearing (of young). 2 Birth or production. 3 Offspring.

प्रसवणें *v i* (प्रसव) To be born.

प्रसविणें *v c* (प्रसव) To bring forth (young). 2 Used figuratively in all the variations of generating or producing. Ex. माया जगतें प्रसवली; शब्द प्रसवला अर्थानें. [birth.

प्रसववेदना *f* (S) The throes or pangs of child-

प्रसाद *m* (S) Favor, graciousness, propitiousness. 2 Anything (a fruit, flower, rice) given by an idol, a Guru, a saint, as a blessing or mark of favor. Pr. गुरविणीचीं शितें प्रसादावारीं गेलीं. 3 Food &c. presented to an idol or a holy person to be distributed, thus honored, among worshipers &c. 4 The sweatmeats and fruits distributed among the audience at the conclusion of a Kathā or a Purāṇ-reading. 5 The rice, betelnuts &c. which are stuck upon an idol when it is consulted. 6 S (Lit. Cleanness, clearness, brightness.) fig. Mental sanctity or purity. [wicked are fearful.

प्रसादोपिभयंकर The favor (tender mercies) of the प्रसादन *n* S Pleasing or propitiating.

प्रसादिक & प्रसादीक *a* Popular and poetical corruptions of प्रासादिक.

प्रसादित *p* S Pleased or propitiated.

प्रसादी *a* (प्रसाद) Given by way of blessing by an idol or a saint—a fruit, flower &c. [or favor of.

प्रसादीभक्त *c* A worshiper for the sake of the gifts

प्रसार *m* (S) Spreading or extending; diffusing or dispersing: also spread, extended, or diffused state.

प्रसारण *n* S Spreading abroad, diffusing, dispersing. 2 Ejection or casting out (of devils in possession). [diffuse, disperse, scatter.

प्रसारणें *v c* (प्रसारण S) To spread abroad; to प्रसारित *p* S Spread, diffused, scattered. 2 Expelled or ejected—a demon.

प्रसिद्ध *a* (S) Notorious, public, current, generally known. 2 Clear, evident, manifest. 3 Existent or extant. Ex. शशविषाण वंध्यापुत्र इत्यादि पदार्थ असिद्ध इतर सर्व प्र०. 4 *as ad* Openly, publicly, in

प्रांजल *a* S pop. प्रांजल *a* Clear or pure, through the variations noted below:—Articulate—pronunciation: distinct, well-defined, easily legible—writing: pure, guileless, ingenuous—the heart: frank, open, honest—speech: clear, clean, free from feculence or rubbish—water, a place &c.

प्राजापत्य *n* S (प्राजा & पति) A mode of penance. 2 A particular sacrifice. 3 A gift of cows to Brāhmans by way of expiating guilt.

प्राजापत्यविवाह *m* S A form of marriage,—that in which the father of the girl saying, द्या कन्येशी धर्माचें आचरण कर or प्रजात्मादनार्थ कन्यार्पण, bestows her upon the man. See the eight forms under अष्टविवाह. [a court of judicature.

प्राड्विवाक *m* S A judge, the presiding officer in प्राण *m* (S) A vital air. Five are enumerated, viz. प्राण, अपान, व्यान, उदान, समान. 2 The first of the five, used, from its seat in the lungs, pre-

eminently, and expressing life or vitality. 3 fig. Anything dearly loved. 4 Breath, air inhaled. 5 Air or wind. For figurative senses, phrases, and applications of this word besides the few subjoined here see under जीव.

उद्यथा डोव्यानि प्राण जात नाही One cannot die or rest in tranquility whilst his eyes are open (unto some iniquity or impropriety). प्राण उरणें *g.* of *s.* To be but alive. प्राण ओकणें To indulge excessive sorrow. 2 To long after vehemently. प्राण *pl.* जाणें *g.* of *s.* To die. प्राण ठेवणें To set one's heart and affections upon. 2 Phrase. मी प्राण ठेवणार नाही I will not live. प्राण देणें To give up or resign one's life. प्राण वाहणें To devote one's self, soul and spirit, to the service of. Ex. प्राण वाहिला पायावरी. प्राण सोखणें *g.* of *s.* To be parched with thirst. 2 To long and pant for; to thirst after. प्राण सोडणें To resign one's breath. प्राणाचा बाळी Lord of one's life, viz. a husband. प्राणापेक्षा कडीण Worse than death. प्राणाशीं जाणें To lose life (through some violence or with prematureness).

प्राणखाक *a* (Eater of life.) That plagues to death; that troubles or oppresses so as to endanger life. See प्राणघेणा. [Ruining.

प्राणघात *m* (S) Destroying of life, killing. 2 fig. प्राणघातक or प्राणघातकी *a* S That destroys life; murderous, lethiferous, mortal, fatal, dangerous.

प्राणघेणा *a* That plagues to death;—used of an importunate supplicant or suitor, an arduous or a tedious work &c.

प्राणघोष *m* S Noise in the ears (when closed up).

प्राणजीवन *n* (प्राण & जीवन Living &c.) A supporting of life. 2 A maintenance, a means of subsistence. 3 A term for a husband, gallant, or sweet-heart.

प्राणत्याग *m* (S) The giving up of the ghost, expiring: also the resigning of one's life, self-immolation.

प्राणदान *n* (S) Giving of life; i. e. rescuing or extricating from any jeopardy or extreme peril.

प्राणयूत *n* S (Gambling for life.) A term for desperate or furious battle or fighting.

प्राणधारण *n* or प्राणधारणा *f* (S) Keeping or maintaining of life. Ex. आन्ही कंदूल खाकन कसे नरीं प्र० करितो. 2 In Yog. Suspending the breath.

प्राणनाथ, प्राणपति, प्राणप्रिय, प्राणप्यारा *m* Terms of endearment for one's husband or gallant.

प्राणपूजा *f* (S) Ministering unto the soul or life.) A cant term for eating.

प्राणप्रतिष्ठा *f* S The rite of bringing life into an image on occasions of the दक्षिणाचार-worship. It accompanies the rite चक्षुस्कीर्तन.

प्राणमयकोश *m* S The second of the five (metaphysically imagined) कोश or frames, sheaths, or envelopments of the चैतन्य, viz. air as pervading and quickening and prompting and actuating the whole organism and all its senses, affections, and faculties; the animula or animal soul. See this great secret unfolded under पंचकोश.

प्राणमित्र *m* (S Friend of one's soul or life.) An endearing term for a friend, husband, lover &c.

Ex. उत्तरेसि वैश्रवण (a name of कुबेर the god of riches) ॥ प्रा० शिवाचा ॥ [See प्राणायाम.

प्राणायाम *m* S Breathing through the nostrils &c.

प्राणरक्षण *n* (S) Keeping or maintaining of life.

प्राणवायु *m* (S) The breath of life,—the first and chief of the five vital airs. See under प्राण.

प्राणविद्योग *m* (S) The departing of the life or spirit at the hour of dissolution.

प्राणविसावा *m* (Rest or repose of one's soul.) A term for any highly beloved person (husband, lover, friend &c.); darling.

प्राणसंकट *n* (प्राण & संकट Calamity.) A perilous case or state; a highly distressing calamity or difficulty; jeopardy of life.

प्राणसखा *m* (S) A companion or friend of one's life. Applied to any very dear person.

प्राणसंदेह *m* (प्राण & संदेह Doubt.) A dangerous state; a case in which the death or the recovery, the ruin or the extrication, of the person the subject of it, seem alike probable. [beloved.

प्राणसा *a* (As one's soul or life.) Exceedingly

प्राणाचा गिह्मार्दक *c* (Bidder for the life of.) A deadly enemy.

प्राणांत *m* (S) The last extremity; the closing season of life. 2 Extreme hazard or danger, jeopardy; as लढाईत जाणें हा केवळ प्रा० आहे. Also in comp. as प्राणांतजेवण-यातना-व्यथा-समय. Also a jeopardy or life-peril; as थोर प्राणांत वेढवला. Also the end or termination of life, death. Ex. मज तळमळति तुटतां जीवन ॥ प्राणांत वेढवे त्याला-

प्राणांतदंड *m* (S) Capital punishment. [गोन ॥

प्राणांतबुद्धि *f* (S) Hazardous or perilous counsel.

० सांग, सुचव.

प्राणांतिक or प्राणांतिक *n* (प्राणांत) The ending of life; the dying hour. 2 Used as *a* Endangering life; extremely perilous—a sickness or an incident. [ril of life, a jeopardy.

प्राणांतिक अवस्था *f* A state or a condition of pe- प्राणात्यय *m* (S) Properly, Loss of life; popularly, Giving up of life.

प्राणायाम *m* S A rite consisting in breathing through the nostrils with certain closings and openings of them during the mental recitation of the names and attributes of some deity. It comprises the operations named कुंभक, पुरक, & रेचक.

प्राणाशीं गांड *f* (An encounter with the life.) A term for any great peril or danger, a jeopardy. ० घाल, पड, हो. Pr. असंगाशीं संग प्रा० Evil communications imperil life.

प्राणयूत *n* S Gambling upon living creatures, i. e. upon the fighting of cocks, rams &c.

प्राणिहिंसा *f* S Killing of living creatures; destroying of life. [creature.

प्राणी *m* (S) An animal in general; any living

प्राणेश or प्राणेश्वर *m* (S Lord of the life.) A husband: also a gallant or lover.

प्राणोत्क्रमण *n* (S) Departure of the spirit or breath, death.

प्रांत *m* (S) A subdivision of a country; a district, county, shire. See देश. 2 A region, tract, country. 3 A place or spot. 4 End, finale, ulti-

mate state. Ex. ह्या नष्टाराचो बरेपणीं प्रांत व्हावा कडीण दिसतें. 5 Edge, verge, margin, border: also extremity or end. [break of day.

प्रातः *ad* (S प्रातर) In the early morning; at प्रातःकाल *m* (S) pop. प्रातःकाळ *m* The early morning; the first break of day. This is the first of five divisions. See परान्ह.

प्रांतभाग *m* (S) The side-division or end-region; the margin, border, verge, edge, extremity.

प्रातभोजन *n* (S) The morning meal, breakfast.

प्रातःसंध्या *f* (S) The morning devotions of Brāhmans. [region, place.

प्रांतस्थ *a* (S) That inhabits a country, county,

प्रातःस्नान *n* (S) The morning ablutions of Brāhmans.

प्रातःस्मरण *n* (S) Reciting the names or name of the Deity at break of day; early matins. The formula used at morning devotions.

प्रातिकूल्य *n* S Unpropitiousness, unfavorableness, inopportune, untowardness: also contrariety, adverseness, hostility. Ex. of comp. ग्रहप्रातिकूल्य, द्रव्यप्रातिकूल्य, लोकप्रातिकूल्य, कालप्रातिकूल्य, देशप्रातिकूल्य. [ing the appearance of.

प्रातिभासिक *a* S Resembling; looking like; bear- प्रातिभासिकसत्ता *f* S Apparent or seeming existence or being. See fully under वस्तुसत्ता.

प्रातिरोध *n* S (प्रति Against, रोध Hair.) Contrariety to the natural course or order; course against the hair or grain; reverseness.

प्रातोची *f* S The west. प्रातोचीन *a* S Western.

प्रात्यक्षिक *a* S Acquainted with or knowing through experience. 2 Trusting, confiding in, relying upon. [most.

प्राथमिक *a* S First, primary, the earliest or fore- प्राथमिका *f* S The index or forefinger.

प्रादक्षिण्य *n* S (Popularly प्रदक्षिणा) A circumambulation of an object (esp. of an idol or a Brāhman by way of reverence), keeping the right side towards it. [forth into existence or manifestation.

प्रादुर्भाव *m* S Arising or appearing; coming प्रादुर्भूत *p* S Appeared, manifested, revealed, displayed to public sight. [finger.

प्रादेश *m* S The span of the thumb and fore- प्राधान्य *n* S The state of being chief or foremost; supremacy, ascendancy, predominance. 2 The state of being greater or more abundant; prevalence, preponderance. [yields, produces unto.

प्रापक *a* S That confers, affords, conveys, bestows, प्रापंच & प्रापंची Corr. from प्रपंच & प्रपंची.

प्रापंचिक *a* (S) Worldly, secular, relating to the world or to active life.

प्रापण *n* S Conferring, conveying, affording, yielding or producing unto. [or produced unto.

प्रापित *p* S Conferred, afforded, conveyed, yielded प्राप्ता *a* (S) Acquired, obtained, procured, gained.

2 Arrived, attained, reached. Ex. सूर्यादयास मी डोंगरापाशीं प्राप्ता झालो. Also arisen unto; come before; befallen. Thus either मला दुःख प्राप्ता झालें or मी दुःखातें प्राप्ता झालें, although the first is the preferable use. In the second sense it is elegantly used in comp. as प्राप्ताश्री-यौवन-राज्य-यश-&c. Having acquired riches; attained unto puberty; obtained a kingdom, prosperity &c. 3 Become necessary to or incumbent or obligatory upon. Ex. सरकारचा डकूम आला म्हणजे जाणें प्राप्ता. [profit &c.

प्राप्ता *f* (Popular contraction of प्राप्ति *q. v.*) Gain, प्राप्ताकाल *a* S प्राप्तावसर *a* S Opportune, seasonable, timely. प्राप्ताकालवचन A word in season.

प्राप्त्य *a* S Attainable, procurable, (possible, probable, necessary &c.) to be obtained or reached.

प्राप्त्यवधार *a* S That has passed his minority and is become of age. See व्यवहार Sig. I.

प्राप्त्यंश *m* (S) Gains, profits, earnings.

प्राप्त्यंश or प्राप्त्यंश *m* (Corruptly compounded of प्राप्ति & अंश) Gains, profits, earnings.

प्राप्ति *f* (S) Gain, profit, acquisition. 2 Acquiredness, acquired or got state. 3 Arising or happening unto, befalling, betiding. 4 One of the eight superhuman faculties,—that of obtaining everything. 5 Freely. Attainment, advancement achieved, competency or qualification accomplished or reached. Ex. सजबरोबर बोलायला त्याची काय प्राप्ति? नांवाने वाघमारी पण वाघापुढे जायला काय तुझी प्राप्ति? See प्राप्ति and the group under किंचित.

प्राप्तिपुरुष *m* (S) One to whom the Deity has प्राप्ति *m* (S) Gains or profits.

प्राप्य *a* S (Possible, probable &c.) to be obtained or attained; obtainable, attainable.

प्राबल्य *n* (S) Powerfulness, prevalence, ascendency, predominance.

प्रामाणिक *a* (S) True, just, right, fair, faithful, equitable;—used of persons or proceedings. 2 Authoritative or authorized.

प्रामाण्य *n* S Truth, justness, equity, agreement with realities or with rectitude. 2 Veracity, probity, integrity, honesty. 3 Proof, evidence, authority. [accepting, allowing, believing.]

प्रामाण्यग्रह *m* S Admitting as true, just, honest;

प्रामाण्यनिश्चय *m* S Conviction or assurance of the trueness or rightness of. [and irregularities.]

प्रामादिक *a* S Blundering, faulty, full of errors

प्राय *a* S In comp. Like, similar, resembling. Ex.

मृत्युप्राय, वज्रप्राय, अमृतप्राय, विषप्राय, जातप्राय, गतप्राय, दत्तप्राय, उक्तप्राय, छतप्राय, मुक्तप्राय, त्यक्तप्राय As if dead; like nectar; like poison &c.; as if gone, given, spoken, made, done &c. 2 Composed or consisting of mainly or eminently. Ex. कांकडी कलिंगड केळ हे पदार्थ प्रायः जलप्रायच आहेत.

प्रायः or प्रायशः *ad* (प्रायश्च S) Generally, usually, for the most part. 2 (Laxly.) Probably, most likely. Ex. प्रायः आमचे जाणे दादा दिवसांनी होईल.

प्रायश्चित्त *n* (S) Expiation, atonement, penance, expiatory acts. 2 A supplementary sacrifice or ceremony concluding a sacrifice, to rectify all errors and omissions.

प्रायश्चित्ती *a* (प्रायश्चित्त) That is undergoing, or has incurred the obligation to undergo, expiation or penance.

प्रायिक *a* S Generally, commonly, usually. 2 (Mistaken by the ignorant.) Once and away, rarely, scarcely, seldom.

प्रायोपविष्ट *a* S That is undergoing प्रायोपवेशन.

प्रायोपवेशन *n* S The abstaining totally from food and awaiting, in a fixed posture of meditation, the approach of death. An act of expiation or for the acquisition of religious merit.

प्रारब्ध *n* (S) Merit and demerit during some former stage of existence considered as constituting the occasion of the present birth, and as regulating the allotment to it of physical good and evil:—thus answering both to Fortune or destiny as the appointer and to fortune or fortunes as one's portion appointed. प्रारब्ध is distinguished into संवितप्रारब्ध & क्रियमाणप्रारब्ध Fortunes as determined by one's deeds in a former birth, and fortunes as resulting from the deeds of the present. Sanskrit adage. प्रारब्धकर्मानामादेवक्ष्यः Done deeds pass away only on being reaped; i.e. "every deed shall have its recompense of reward." Ec-

cles. xii. 14. प्रारब्ध is also distinguished into अनिच्छाप्रारब्ध, परेच्छाप्रारब्ध, स्वेच्छाप्रारब्ध q. v. in loc.

प्रारब्ध *p* S Begun, commenced, entered upon.

प्रारब्धगति *f* (S) The rolling on of the wheel of Fortune or Fate; the working or operation of Chance. [unfortunate.]

प्रारब्धफुटका *a* Of broken or cracked destiny,

प्रारब्धयोग *m* (S) The coming in or the connection of fortune or fate: also fortuitousness, casualty, chance, accident.

प्रारब्धवाद *m* S The doctrine, or the maintaining of it, of destiny or fate: as opp. to प्रयत्नवाद or पौरुषवाद. See दैववाद. The word may serve to express Predestinarianism (the Deity being held to be the determiner or ordainer of one's allotment, although one's acquired desert is the occasion—See ब्रह्मरेखा) yet, still better, Fatalism.

प्रारब्धवादी *m* S That holds, or that maintains, प्रारब्धवाद.

प्रारब्धसूत्र *n* (S Thread of Fate.) also pop. प्रारब्धाचा दोरा *m* The line or tissue of the fortunes of.

प्रारंभ *m* (S) A beginning or commencement.

प्रारंभणे *v* c & *i* (प्रारंभ) To begin or commence.

प्रारिक्षित *p* S Designed, contemplated, purposed to be performed or done. [that prays.]

प्रार्थक *a* S That begs, beseeches, petitions: also

प्रार्थन *n* S प्रार्थना *f* (S) Begging, beseeching, petitioning, supplicating, entreating: also praying or prayer. *v* कर, मांड. Ex. प्रार्थना वज्रत आगमनाची मांडली.

प्रार्थनीय *a* S (Proper or suitable) to be begged, besought, petitioned for &c.: also (proper) to be prayed for.

प्रार्थणे or प्रार्थिणे *v* c (प्रार्थना) To beg, beseech, petition (a subject or matter): and, with gen. of person addressed, to supplicate or pray (an object).

प्रार्थणे *v* i (प्रार्थना) To make begging or beseeching; also to pray.

प्रार्थित *p* S Begged, besought, petitioned for: also supplicated or prayed for. 2 Prayed unto.

प्रार्थ्य *a* S (Possible, purposed, necessary, occurring) to be begged or besought; also to be prayed

प्रालम्ब *n* Corrupt for प्रारब्ध. [for.]

प्रावण्य *n* S Slopingness or slope; declivousness or declination. 2 fig. Tendency, inclination, propensity, disposition towards.

प्रावरण *n* (S) An upper or outer garment. *v* घाल.

प्रावरणे *v* c (प्रावरण) To throw on; to cast loosely around or over the body (a shawl, scarf, or other outer covering). प्रावरणे agrees with प्रावरणे and is disting. from नेसणे. [skill in.]

प्रावीण्य *n* S Conversancy with; versedness and

प्रावृत्त *p* S Covered, clothed around: also encompassed. [season.]

प्रावृष्ट *m* S प्रावृष्टा *f* S प्रावृष्टकाल *m* S The rainy

प्राशक *a* (S) That drinks or imbibes. Esp. in comp. [or absorb.]

प्राशणे *v* c & *i* (प्राशन) To drink: also to imbibe

प्राशन *n* (S) Drinking: also drinking in or absorbing.

प्राशनीय *a* S (Proper or suitable) to be drunk; also to be drunk in or absorbed; drinkable, sorbable.

प्राशख्य *n* S Roominess, spaciousness, unconfinedness. 2 fig. Frankness or openness (of speech or conduct): liberality, munificence, uncontractedness (of sentiment, spirit &c.): amplitude or abundance (of means, materials, resources).

प्राशित *p* S Drunk, imbibed, absorbed.

प्राशिक *a* S Relating to omens, portents, pro-

gnostics. 2 Skilful at interpreting signs and appearances.

प्रास *m* (अनुप्रास S) A figure of rhetoric, Alliteration. Ex. अन्या धन्य कन्या अन्याय न्याय जाणत्या होत्या. 2 A bearded dart. 3 प्रासाला प्रास is used as यमकाला यमक q. v.

प्रासंगिक *a* S Incidental, occasional, springing from the occasion. 2 Pertaining or suitable to the occasion or current subject, relevant: also seasonable, timely, opportune.

प्रासाद *m* S A temple. 2 A palace.

प्रासादप्रतिष्ठा *f* S Consecration of a temple.

प्रासादिक *a* (S) Given by way of blessing by an idol or a saint—a fruit, a flower &c. 2 Honored or favored by Heaven; blessed; blessing mankind;—used of a popular book, a successful physician, teacher &c., of a prosperous worker in general.

प्रासादिककविता *f* (S) Blessed poesy; poetry (composed by inspiration of गणपति &c.) blessing the hearer or reader. Applied to poetry sublime, enrapturing, or, for any character, superexcellent. Ex. प्रा० ऐकोनि कानीं ॥ श्रोते आश्चर्य करिति मनीं ॥

प्रास्तिक *a* S Relating to parturition, puerperal.

प्रास्ताविक *a* S Useful on occasion; suiting the subject under treatment: also aptly introduced; opportunely quoted; apropos.

प्रास्तुत्य *n* S The being under discussion; the being under handling or treatment (of a subject).

प्रास्थानिक *a* S Relating to departure;—used of the lucky juncture, the preparations &c. 2 Used as *s n* for प्रास्थान in the third sense given under that word.

प्राची *f* C Properly and commonly पराई.

प्राह्लाद *m* S Excessive joy; rapture, transport, ecstasy. [lignant or knowing.]

प्राज्ञ *a* S Wise, sensible, sagacious, very intel-

प्राज्ञा *f* S Great intelligence or acute understanding; profound knowledge or sagacity. 2 Used freely, as प्राप्ति and the words grouped under किंचित, in the general sense of Competency or capacity for or unto. Neg. con. as सभेमध्ये सजश्रीं मांडायला काय तुझी प्राज्ञा? [pleasing.]

प्रिय *a* (S) Beloved, liked, dear, agreeable, प्रिय करणे *g*. of *o*. To gratify, to please.

प्रिय *m* S In amorous compositions. A husband or a gallant.

प्रियंकर *a* S Exciting or attracting love or re-

प्रियंगु *m* S Black mustard seed. [gard.]

प्रियतम *a* S Dearest or most beloved. 2 Used as *s m* In the drama &c. A husband or a gallant, a paramour. प्रियतमा *f* A wife or a mistress, an inamorata. [speaking.]

प्रियंवद *a* S प्रियवादी *a* (S) Sweet or pleasant

प्रिया *f* S A beloved female; a wife or a mistress; an inamorata.

प्रियाभिमानिनी *f* (S) A female dearly beloved.

प्रिंसिपल सदर अमीन *m* The principal judge (generally a Native) over a Civil court subordinate to the Zilla-courts. This officer's former designation was Native judge.

प्रीणन *n* S Pleasing, gratifying. [tified.]

प्रीत *p* (S) Beloved or loved. 2 S Pleased, gra-

प्रीति *f* (S) pop. प्रीत *f* Love, affection, kindly regard: also favor. 2 A liking or fondness for; a delighting or gratifying one's self in. Ex. फणस टाकुनि रसाळ ॥ प्रीतीने घेतले कनकफळ ॥. 3 The second of the twenty-seven astronomical Yog. See under योग.

प्रीति लावणे or लावून घेणे To win the affection of.

प्रीतिकलह *m* (S) A mock-dispute or quarrel; sham-contention with real love or affection; *emantium iræ*. [present indicating regard.]
 प्रीतिदान *n* (S) A mark of love or affection; a
 प्रीतिमान *a* (S) pop. प्रीतिवान् or प्रीतिवंत *a* Affectionate, loving, kind, fond.
 प्रीतिवाद *m* (S) A friendly discussion.
 प्रीतिविवाह *m* (S) A love-match, i. e. a marriage in which the fortunateness of the connection is not inquired into by the astrologer.
 प्रीतिश्राद्ध *n* (S) A shrāddh or oblation to the manes of both parents performed for and in the name of the eldest surviving son; and which must be re-performed at some or other period by this son in person.
 प्रीतिसंगम *m* (S) The junction and confluence of two rivers meeting from opposite directions.
 प्रीतिस्नान *m* (S) Honor or respect paid out of affection. [endearment (as given to children).]
 प्रीतीचें नाम or नांव *n* A name of fondness or प्रीत्यर्थ *prep* (Rightly compounded of प्रीति Love, & अर्थ For the sake of; but mistakenly applied.) For, on, upon, about, on account of. Ex. शेता-प्रीत्यर्थ हजार रुपये खर्च पडला; जामिनकीप्रीत्यर्थ सला बंदोबस्त पडणें प्राप्त झालें.
 प्रेत *n* (S) A corpse. 2 A goblin or sprite, esp. one animating the carcasses of the dead.
 प्रेतकर्म *n* (S) प्रेतकार्य *n* (S) प्रेतक्रिया *f* (S) Funeral solemnities.
 प्रेतकला *f* (S) pop. प्रेतकळा *f* The livid hue upon the countenance in death. 2 fig. The cadaverous look of alarmed guilt &c.
 प्रेतज *a* (S) Sprung from a corpse. Because Parshurām created a Brāhman out of a corpse to perform श्राद्ध for him.) Applied, revilingly or lightly, to the चित्तपावन or कोंकणस्थ Brāhmans.
 प्रेतभूमि *f* (S) प्रेतवन *n* (S) A burning or burial ground for the dead.
 प्रेताशौच *n* (S) Impurity contracted from carrying, or from some connection with, a corpse.
 प्रेत्या *m* (प्रेत) A light term for the Brāhman who conducts funeral solemnities.
 प्रेम *m* (S) Love, affection, kindness, tender regard. 2 Divine love. 3 The rising and forth-flowing of affection or tenderness. *v* ये.
 प्रेमघाई *f* The agitation, flutter, or violent earnestness of affection; the swelling and tumult of love. [विस्फारिलें].
 प्रेमतत्त्व *n* S Essential, real, true love. Ex. प्रे. प्रेमपात्रा *m* (प्रेम & पात्रा) The yearnings of affection (esp. parental).
 प्रेमपूर *m* A flood of affection or tender love. Ex. रघुवीर आलिंगिला मानसी ॥ प्रे. न सावरे ॥
 प्रेमफांसा *m* (Noose of affection.) The entanglements or embarrassments of affection or love.
 प्रेमल or ल *a* (प्रेम S) Filled with love or affection; but esp. with *divine love*. [ingkindness].
 प्रेमलक्ष्मि *f* (Poetry.) Affectionateness or love.
 प्रेमा *m* S Affection or kindness. 2 The overflowing or swelling of love or tenderness. *v* ये.
 प्रेमाश्रु *m* *n* (S) The tear of affection.
 प्रेरक *a* S प्रेरयिता *a* S That sends. 2 That prompts, stimulates, incites, urges.
 प्रेरण *n* S प्रेरणा *f* (S) Sending. 2 Urging, inciting, instigating.
 प्रेरणक्रिया *f* S A causal verb. [provoke, incite].
 प्रेरणें *vc* (प्रेरण) To send. 2 To urge, stimulate, प्रेरित *p* S Sent. 2 Incited, urged, stimulated.
 प्रेरिता *a* S That sends. 2 That prompts or incites.
 प्रेषक *a* S That sends. प्रेषण *n* S Sending. [cites.

प्रेषणीय *a* S (Proper or worthy) to be sent.
 प्रेषणें *vc* (Poetry. प्रेषण) To send.
 प्रेषसंच *m* S The name of a mantra amongst the याज्ञिक Brāhmans. प्रेष is Sending, and प्रेषसंच is a Sending spell to मोक्ष Emancipation. Hence प्रेषाचार Utterance of this spell by a person on taking संन्यास. प्रेष is further used, both in यज्ञ and in polished parlance, in the sense of Inciting, stimulating, moving, or, simply suggesting. *v* कर.
 प्रेषित *p* (S) Sent: also one commissioned and sent forth; a missionary, an apostle.
 प्रेष्य *a* S (Possible, purposed, necessary &c.) to be sent. [also that sees].
 प्रेक्षक *a* S That looks, beholds, or contemplates:
 प्रेक्षण *n* S प्रेक्षा *f* S Looking, viewing, contemplating: also seeing. 2 fig. Mental contemplation; consideration or examination.
 प्रेक्षणें *vc* (प्रेक्षण) To behold or view; to direct the vision towards; also to obtain or have sight of; to see.
 प्रेक्षावान् *a* S pop. प्रेक्षावंत *a* Of sharp or good sight. 2 Considerate, thinking, that examines or inquires into. [seen].
 प्रेक्षित *p* S Viewed, contemplated, beheld: also
 प्रोक्त *a* S Spoken or said. In comp. as ऋषिप्रोक्त, देवप्रोक्त, शिवप्रोक्त Spoken by a saint, god, Shiva.
 प्रोत्साहन or प्रोत्साहन *n* S Encouraging, stimulating, arousing to bold and vigorous effort.
 प्रोत्साह *m* S Ardor, excitement, bold eagerness; the alacrity or animation of aroused valor.
 प्रोत्साहक *a* S That stimulates, provokes, stirs up, instigates. [aroused].
 प्रोत्साहित *p* S Excited, animated, stimulated,
 प्रोषित *a* S Abroad, absent, away from home.
 प्रोक्षण *n* (S) Sprinkling. प्रोक्षणें *vc* To sprinkle.
 प्रोक्षित *p* S Sprinkled.
 प्रौढ *a* (S) Full-grown, matured, confirmed, perfected—the body, the mind: also *attrib.* the person. 2 fig. Dignified, venerable, respectable: also great, grand, illustrious—a person: ornate, elegant, elevated—diction: polite, genteel, courtly—manners. [valiant, renowned in arms].
 प्रौढप्रताप *a* (प्रौढ & प्रताप Prowess.) Puissant,
 प्रौढवर्ण *m* S The grand or lofty class of letters (in composition or style); the टवर्ग & जोडअक्षर the palatals and the compounds.
 प्रौढा *f* S A woman from thirty years of age to fifty-five. See बाला & सुग्धा. 2 A description of the Náyakā or mistress, a woman of impetuous desires.
 प्रौढि *f* (S) Maturity or perfect state (of the body, mind &c.) 2 fig. Greatness, grandeur, mightiness, prowess. 3 Elegance, elevation, courtliness (of manners, of language).
 प्रौढिवाद *m* S Boldness of assertion; a prompt and full affirmation concerning an imperfectly-examined matter; made in confidence of ability to maintain it and to confound objectors.
 प्रौढपदी *f* S corruptly प्रोढपदी *f* The day of full moon of भाद्रपद.
 श्व *m* S A canoe or little boat gen.
 श्वंग *m* S श्वंगम *m* S A monkey. Ex. आनंदें नाचति श्वंगम ॥. 2 A frog.
 श्लोहा *m* S The spleen,—the organ, or the disease of it, as in English. The term is applied also to express Enlargement of the mesenteric glands.
 श्रुत *m* S The third sound given to vowels,—the protracted or continuous sound, being three times the length of the short vowel, and occupying three moments in utterance.

श्रुति *f* S Hopping, skipping, leaping (as of birds or frogs).
 फ
 फ The twenty-second consonant. It corresponds nearly with Ph in Up-hill, Up-hold, if the words be divided and pronounced as U-phill, U-phold. It is the aspirate of प.
 फइलाव, फइलावणें, फइसल &c. See under फै.
 फकज, फकजदार &c. See under फौ.
 फक-कन-कर-दिनी-दिशी *ad* A word formed in imitation of the sound or expression of the action or manner of chucking (as of पोचे &c. into the mouth; of throwing a handful of गुलाल &c.) *v* खा, टाक, फेंक.
 फकड *a* (Better फकड) Free, independent, unshackled, untrammelled, walking ex arbitrio suo. Used both in praise and dispraise.
 फकडी *f* A corolla or row of petals: also a flower with a single corolla. Opp. to गेंद.
 फकडी *a* with a numeral prefix; as एकफकडी Having one corol or row of petals; दुफकडी Of two corols or rows; त्रिफकडी, चौफकडी, बडफकडी or अनेकफकडी. Sometimes without the numeral; as फकडी Having one corol. 2 (Properly फकिरी) Epithet of a kind of grape. [solely].
 फकत or ख *ad* (فقط) A) Only, merely, simply
 फकफक or कां, फकाकां, फकाफक or कां *ad* Words formed in imitation of the sound or expression of the action of rapid and reiterated chucking (of पोचे or other dry food) into the mouth; of throwing fistfuls of गुलाल, dust &c.; of vomiting vehemently and copiously &c. &c. *v* खा, घाल, फका *m* Commonly फका. [टाक, फेंक, ओक-फकांडी *f* (An imit. formation from फका. Gen. in *pl* फकांछा) Unfounded or unmeaning talk; empty jabber; mere tattle. *v* मार.
 फकांडी or छा *a* (Imit. फक!) That prates idly and emptily; a loose-tongued rattler, a prate apace or chatterbox.
 फकाणा *m* फकांदा *m* (फक! & दाणा) See फका.
 फकाफक or कां *ad* See under फकफक.
 फकिका *f* Properly फकिका.
 फकिरी *f* (فقير P) The condition, business, or habits of a फकीर. 2 Alms given to Fakirs in the Muharram. [kind of grape].
 फकिरी *a* Relating to a फकीर. 2 Epithet of a फकिरी दौलत *f* फकिरी संपत्ति *f* (Beggar's riches.) Fluctuating opulence or wealth.
 फकिरी बाणा *m* (Fakir's uniform.) The profession of beggary. *v* घर, घे, बाळग.
 फकी *f* Preferably फकी.
 फकीर *m* (فقير A) A Muhammadan mendicant, a fakir. Pr. चुकला फ. मसिदींत शेधावा. 2 A person who (whether Muhammadan or Hindú) assumes, during the Muharram, the name and character of a fakir. 3 fig. A person free from worldly encumbrances and cares.
 फकीरफुकरा *m* (فقير and its plural فقرا A) Mendicants comprehensively, fakirs and suchlike.
 फकोडा *a* Commonly फांकडा.
 फकड *a* (Or फकड) Free, independent, unfettered, careful for nobody and concerned for nothing. Both in praise and dispraise. Used also as फांकडा.
 फका *m* (فک H from फक! the sound fancied.) A quantity (as of parched corn, flour, powders, or dry substances in general) taken to be *chucked* into the mouth, *v* मार.

फकिका *f* (S) An assertion or argument to be maintained; a position or thesis. 2 A prose-sentence, a period, a regular and full proposition.

फकी *f* (Dim. of फका) A small quantity &c. See फका.

फक्त *ad* (فقط A) Only, solely, merely, simply.

फम *f* Opportunity or convenient season: also

फंगडा *m* See फनगडा. [leisure. *v* फाव.

फगणे *v* *impers* To be found by as opportune; or to be at leisure. See the common word फावणे.

फंगड *n* **फंगड** *m* A cavil, captious objection, unreasonable difficulty started. 2 A digression, an irrelevant observation, wild wandering. 3 A quibble, quirk, quiddity, a quaint conceit. Verbs, for the three senses, फोड, लाव. [पंजट &c.

फंजट, फंजरट, फंजरुट *n* फंज्या *f* *pl* Commonly

फजर *ad* (فجر A) Tomorrow-morning, on the morrow.

फजिता *m* See the word following. 2 Applied as a term of reviling (as our slop! wash! stuff!) to any ill-dressed dish, second decoction or infusion &c.

फजितो *f* (فضیحت A) Disgrace, ignominy, state of being ridiculed. 2 Pickle, plight, predicament, mess, trim, any ridiculous distress. Used freely of persons, things, affairs. [ble life.

फजितोचें *जिणें* A poor, mean, wretched, disreputable.

फजिंदार *m* (Fazenda. Port.) A landholder upon a certain tenure.

फजीत *a* (فضیحت A) Abashed, confounded, impressed with the feeling of having become ridiculous; looking foolish. *v* हो, पाव, कर.

फजीतखोर *c* (फजितो & खोर) A fellow constantly incurring disgrace or ridicule; a sorry wretch, a scrub. [भोग्या शिवणें.

फज्या or **फज्या** *m* also **फज्या** शिवणें See भोग्या &

फट *f* (स्फुट S) An interstice or opening, a chasm, cranny, chink, cleft, rift, crack. 2 fig. Spare room (as in a statement or declaration); room left (by speaking roundly) for slight addition or diminution subsequently. Ex. शंभर ब्राह्मणांची भरती झाली असें यजमानास सांगितलें परंतु दोन ब्राह्मणांची आंत फट आहे. 3 A short interval (as of leisure in the midst of engagements); a break, a spare-moment. 4 R A trick, a sham, an artifice. 5 Prefixed to the following and similar words फट is an enhancing particle. Ex. फटफजितो A miserable plight; a woful pickle, mess, trim. फटरांड A crack whore. फटलंडो A vile contemptible fellow. Pr. रांडेजवळ रांड गेली आणि फटरांड झाली.

फट फावणें Used as *impers*. To be found by as opportune; to find opportunity, leisure, or vacancy from engagement. **फट म्हणणें** To speak to reprovingly; to cry fie! shame!

फटक *ad* (स्फटिक S Crystal.) Used enhancingly with पांढरा, as पांढरा फटक White as crystal, snow-white. 2 Imit. of the sound of walking, esp. as slipshod.

फटकडा *m* A cracker (of gunpowder). 2 fig. A short, compact, light and tight, dapper man.

फटकडो *f* (پتکڑی H) Alum. 2 A cracker (of powder). 3 fig. A term for a short, compact, and lively woman; a brisk, bouncing lass. 4 A bounce or bound (of a horse). *v* मार. 5 A whisk with the tail (of a horse &c.) *v* मार.

फट-कण-कन-कर-दिशी *ad* Imit. of the sound of a smart slap, cuff, rap; of sudden explosion, pop! of a body falling; and, hence, expressive of prompt, unhesitating action gen. Ex. त्यानें सो जातांच फटकर पांच रुपये काढून दिले.

फटकणें *v c* To sift (grain) by shaking it in the रूप or sifting fan. 2 To fan or flap (fire &c.)

फटकणें *v i* To start off; to burst from; to spring away: also to break from; to part; to leave and remain separate. In this latter clause of the sense फटकून राहणें or असणें is more common.

फटकणें *n* A fan or flapper (for raising a fire &c.)

फटकफटक *ad* Imit. of the sound emitted by loose shoes in walking, of men marching in double quick &c.

फटकफळी *f* (फटक or फट Imit. and फळी) A popgun. 2 A term for a little and lively woman.

फटकर *n* A tattered कांबळा, घोंगडी, or other mantle or garment. See फटकूर. 2 A tatter or shred.

फटकळ *a* (फटकन Slapdash!) Free of tongue (in abusing or obscenely speaking). तोंडाचा-पायाचा-हानाचा-फटकळ See in order. 2 That blurts out &c. See फव्या. 3 That lives and walks alone; self-relying, independent. 4 (Esp. in poetry.) Foul, vile, bad—speech, person &c.

फटकळ काळ *m* A vile, cross, unlucky period or juncture. [of a town).

फटका *m* (پھاٹक H) A gate (of a village or ward

फटका *m* (फट!) A stroke (with a cane or whip); a cut, lash, stripe. 2 Used in almost all the senses of फटकारा, although less commonly. 2 A kind of sword. It is straight and short.

फटकाफटकी *f* C (फटका by redup.) Slight fighting or quarreling, squabbling, wrangling, bickering. [manner; in a shake or jiffy.

फटकाफटकीं *ad* (Imit.) In a rapid or sudden

फटकारणी *f* (Verbal of फटकारणें) Knocking off &c., despatching.

फटकारणें *v c* (फट!) To execute with despatch and smartness; to knock off. 2 To accomplish or achieve with eclat; to perform in masterly style.

फटकारा *m* (फट!) A slash or sounding stroke with a cane, whip, sword. 2 fig. A vigorous or masterly effort or attempt; a stroke, a dash. Ex.

पडिल्या फटकाच्यास म्यां हजार रुपये मिळविले. 3 A blast (from a भूत or fiend); the impetuous sweep (of a blast of wind, of an epidemic); the pelting or down dashing (of a violent shower); the whisk (as of the hand, the sifting fan, the skirts of a garment); the whizzing rush (of bullets or arrows); smart and highly animated action gen.

4 The stroke or dart of a scorpion's sting. 5 An attack of bile. 6 An alliterative mode of the song called लावणी.

फटकायाचा पाकस *m* Pelting or dashing rain; a smart and sounding shower. Opp. to भिजपाकस

Soaking rain.

फटकाळ or **फटकूळ** *a* Commonly फटकळ.

फटको *f* (स्फटिक S) Alum.

फटकुरो *f* **फटकूर** *n* **फटकुरें** A worn and torn कांबळा or घोंगडी (black and coarse blanket): also applied in contemptuous disparagement to a कांबळा or घोंगडी gen. 2 Applied by some to a worn and torn carpet (श्चंजी), floor-cloth (जाजम), sack-cloth (तरट), or to a tatter or fragment thereof.

फटकुया *a* (फटकुरी) That wears a फटकुरी. Applied contemptuously to a poor and ragged fellow.

फटक्या सोंबल *m* Very white arsenic.

फटंग *m* Usually फटिंग.

फटफजितो *f* (Vulgar.) A miserable plight; a woful pickle; a sad taking; a sorry trim or mess; a stew, hobble, predicament. See under दैना.

फटफट or **टां** *ad* Imit. of the sound of blows, slaps, words of abuse &c. following in rapid conse-

cution; of fruits falling in a high wind; of popping, flapping, clapping, clacking &c.; also of the sound of violent sneezing, snapping of cord, cracking of burning wood &c.

फटफट *f* (Imit.) Knocks, thumps, rubs, crosses, contumelies (as incidental to busy life). Ex. जिंदगानीची-संसाराची-देण्यावेण्याची-जिवाची फ०.

फटफटणें *v* *impers* To become open or broad daylight; to break or dawn glowingly: also फटफटीत उजेडणें in this sense. 2 with राच or काळोख To be dissipated or scattered—the night or darkness; as राच फटफटली, काळोख फटफटला.

आभाळ फटफटलें or **दिशा फटफटल्या** The heavens are irradiated by the coming day: also दिवस फटफटला The day is dawning brightly. आभाळ-दग-

पाकस-घुक्के-घुई &c. **फटफटलें** The sky, clouds, rain, mist are clearing off. [for fanning a fire.

फटफटणें *n* **फटफटें** *n* A fan of bamboo-matting,

फटफटोत *a* (स्फटिक S Crystal.) Extremely white. Commonly used as an enhancing particle with पांढरा, as पांढरा फटफटोत. 2 Wan, pallid, colorless, sickly-looking. 3 Rayless, faint, pale;—used of the moon in daytime. 4 Plain, bare, unseemly void—the forehead without its मंघ or कुंकू. 5

Brightbeaming, diffusely radiant—the दिशा or heavens upon the rising of the sun. The word is used also to express Clear, fair, fine, openly light, as upon the clearing away of clouds in rainy weather; as आभाळ फटफटोत झालें.

फटफटें *n* (फट! फट!) A piece of board and a stick or plantain-stalk &c. so put together as to strike against each other and make a clacking noise. Used as a plaything, or stuck up in a field as a clacker.

फटरांड, फटलंडी &c. See explained under फट.

फटवण *f* Verbal of फटविणें, Tricking or deceiving. 2 An artifice or a trick; any fabrication or machination to impose upon. 3 A sweetmeat &c. given to coax or quiet children.

फटविणें *v c* (फट S A cheat.) To trick, deceive, gull, impose upon.

फटसट or **टां** *ad* (Imit.) Abusively, railingly, scoldingly: also in a rude, blurring manner. *v* बोल, कर.

फटसाळ or **फटखळ** or **तोंडाचा फटखळ** *a* Unthinking or unpausing—a speaker: that raps out smack whatever enters his head. [squib.

फटाकडा *m* **फटाकडो** *f* (پتکڑا H) A cracker or

फटाकफळी *f* (Or फटकफळी) A pop-gun. 2 A term for a little and lively woman.

फटाका *m* (پتاکا H) A cracker or squib. *v* सोड.

2 A paper-cracker. 3 A whisk with the tail (of a horse &c.) *v* मार. 4 fig. A sharp or lively boy, girl, or woman.

फटांगा *a* *unc* That spreads out widely—a bush &c.: low, squat, and bunchy—horns &c.

फटाटणें *v i* To light up;—used of दिशा or the heavens with the coming day or rising moon: also to shine brightly;—the rising sun or moon: also, as *v* *impers*, To get broad daylight.

फटाटां, फटाफट or **टां** *ad* Imit. of the sound of blows, volleys of abuse &c. following rapidly and vehemently; of fruits falling in a high wind; of rapping, slapping, popping, flapping &c.

फटाडा *a* Low and spreading, squat, dumpy.

फटावळ *f* (फट!) A falling in rapid consecution (as of fruits from a tree).

फटिंग or **फटिंगभाई** *m* (स्फटिक S) A term for a man free from worldly connections or engagements; one without family or retinue.

फटोक or फड *ad* (स्फटिक S Crystal.) Used enhancingly with पांढरा, as पांढरा फटोक White as crystal; fair as the lily.

फडा ओढणें-घालणें-पाडणें See this phrase and, perhaps, other phrases and some senses under the proper form पडा.

फड्या or फड्या & फड्या बावरा *a* (फटकण q. v.) Bold and heedless; utterly independent; that raps out his sentiments or opinions however offensive; that expresses his feelings or follows his impulses freely and fearlessly. 2 This word is sometimes used in the humorous application given

फड्याळ *a* C Commonly फडकळ. [under नसा.

फड *m* (फड H) A place of public business or public resort; as a court of justice, an exchange, a mart, a counting-house, a custom-house, an auction-room: also, in an ill-sense, as खेळण्याचा फड A gambling-house, नाचण्याचा फड A nāch-house, गाय्याचा or ख्यालीखुशालीचा फड A singing-shop or merriment shop. The word expresses freely Gymnasium or arena, circus, club-room, debating-room, house or room or stand for idlers, newsmongers, gossips, scamps &c. 2 The spot to which field-produce is brought, that the crop may be ascertained and the tax fixed; the depôt at which the Government-revenue in kind is delivered; a place in general where goods in quantity are exposed for inspection or sale. 3 Any office or place of extensive business or work,—as a factory, manufactory, arsenal, dock-yard, printing-office &c. 4 A plantation or field (as of ऊस, वांग्या, मिरचा, खरबुजे &c.): also a standing crop of such produce. 5 fig. Full and vigorous operation or proceeding, the going on with high animation and bustle (of business in general). *v* चाल, पड, घाल, मांड. 6 A company, a troop, a band or set (as of actors, showmen, dancers &c.) 7 The stand of a great gun.

फड पडणें *g.* of *s.* To be in full and active operation. 2 To come under brisk discussion. फड मारणें-राखणें-संभाळणें To save appearances. फड मारणें or संचादणें To cut a dash; to make a display (upon an occasion). फडाच्या मापानें With full tale; in flowing measure. फडास येणें To come before the public; to come under general discussion.

फड *m* (Commonly फडा) An end or a fragment of a branch of the Date-tree: also a leaf or spike of it. [ping &c.

फडकणी *f* (Verbal of फडकणें) Fluttering, flapping. फडकणें *vi* (फड! फड!) To flutter in the wind—a flag &c.: to rustle, flop, flap—clothes &c. जहाज अद्भुत श्रीरामचरण ॥ त्यावरी ध्वज विराजमान ॥ रात्र दिन फडकतसे ॥. 2 To shoot up vigorously, to flourish—corn &c.

फडकरी *m* A man belonging to a company or band (of players, showmen &c.) 2 A superintendent or master of a फड or public place. See under फड. 3 A retail-dealer (esp. in grain).

फडका *m* A piece of cloth; a remnant, strip, slip; also a torn, old, or common piece; a rag, clout, tatter. 2 A garment of females,—a sort of घागरा or gown. 3 Flapping or a flap (of a wing, hand &c.) [smack, outright, downright.

फ० फाडणें or फाडून देणें To reply or to say flatly,

फडकाविणें or फडकविणें *v c* (फडकणें) To make to flutter, flop, rustle &c. 2 (with an ellipsis of some word in the feminine gender for Slap or cuff, and in construction with some vulgar word for Face, cheek, or mouth) To slap or smack sound-

ingly. Ex. त्यानें दोन घोवाडांत फडकाविल्या. 3 Commonly फरकाविणें.

फडको *f* A colored shawl for children.

फडकें *n* (Deprec. form of फडका) A common piece of cloth, a rag, a clout.

फड्या or च्या *m* Commonly फडशा.

फडझडतो *f* sometimes फडझडणी *f* A clearing off of public business (of any business comprehended under the word फड q. v.): also clearing examination of any फड or place of public business. 2 fig. Scolding vehemently; paying off. *v* काढ, वेग. of *o*. 3 Search of or inquiry at the several फड q. v.; taking the accounts of the several फड (as to arrivals of goods, sales, rates &c.) 4 Altercation or dispute of two फड or companies of तमाशेगोर (showmen or sportmen). 5 Freely. Examining or sifting rigorously.

फडणिशी or सी & फडणोस Preferably फडनिशी or सी & फडनोस.

फडतळ, फडताळ, फडतार *n* A recess in a wall with shelves and shutters, a cupboard. 2 A room (as a shop-room) having sliding shutters: also such shutters.

फडतार *m* (फड!) Clapping, flopping, flapping (as of wings): fluttering (as of a flag or cloth): lashing (of a tail): brisk striking (with a switch, cane, whip).

फडनिविशी or सी & फडनिवीस Commonly फडनिशी & फडनोस. [फडनोस.

फडनिशी or सी *f* The office or business of

फडनीस *m* (फडनीस H) A public officer,—the keeper of the registers &c. By him were issued all grants, commissions, and orders; and to him were rendered all accounts from the other departments. He answers to Deputy auditor and accountant. Formerly the head Karkún of a district-cutcherry who had charge of the accounts &c. was called फडनीस.

फडपूस *f* (फड & पुसणें) Public or open inquiry.

फडफड *ad* (फड! फड!) Imit. of the sound of the flapping of wings, fluttering of a flag, crackling of a stiff paper, clapping of a field-clapper, clacking of a súp (sifting fan), pattering of rain, popping or rattling of musketry, of vehement railing or abusing, of smart smacking or slapping &c. &c. *v* कर, चाल, उड, हाल, वाज.

फडफड *f* (Imit.) Flapping, fluttering, crackling, clapping, clacking, clattering, pattering, rattling, smacking &c. See the adverb.

फडफडणी *f* (Verbal of फडफडणें) Fluttering, flapping, rattling &c.

फडफडणें *vi* (फडफड) To make a fluttering, flapping, rattling, crackling sound;—as a flag, wings, volleys of musketry, a stiff paper: to sound as the súp (sifting-fan) when struck with the hand. Pr. आभाळ कडकडतां न भ्याला रूप फडफडतां भिईल काय? 2 To rail at; to rattle forth abuse, oaths, curses.

फडफडवणी or फडफडावणी *f* (Verbal of फडफडविणें &c.) Smart-sounding caning or whipping; vociferous railing at; loud flapping, clapping, rattling, slapping &c.

फडफडविणें or फडफडाविणें *v c* (फड! फड!) To apply the cane or whip smartly; to scold soundly; to bellow at; to overbear (as in argument). 2 To perform hastily and imperfectly; to rattle through. 3 (Active of फडफडणें) To make to send forth a fluttering, flapping, rattling, crackling, smacking sound.

फडफडागत *f* फडफडाव *m* Estate and establish-

ment comprehensively; lands and cattle, family and followers.

फडफडाट *m* (फडफड) A loud rattling (as of volleys of musketry, oaths, curses; of a vigorous caning, cuffing, slapping, kicking).

फडफडीत *a* (फड! फड! Sound of cranching &c.) Hard and dry—grains of boiled rice &c. from bad boiling.

फडफरमाश or च *f* (फड H & फरमाश P) Fruit, vegetables &c. furnished on occasions to Rajas and public officers, on the authority of their order upon the villages; any petty article or trifling work exacted from the Ryots by Government or a public officer.

फडशा *m* (फडशा H) Clearance, settlement, liquidated state (of a debt): settled, performed, or executed state (of an affair or a business): consumption, exhaustion, consumed state (of articles of provision). कर, हो.

फडशाफारक *m* (फडशा & फार A) Full clearance and settlement; final adjustment and decision (of a dispute or a case). 2 Used as *a* Fully and finally cleared off and settled.

फडसंचादणी *f* Cutting a dash; making suitable show (upon occasions); sustaining appearances.

फडखळ *a* That blurts or raps out his thoughts, loose-tongued. See फडखळ. 2 In angry and loose phraseology, applied, with the import of such words as Vile, poor, lean, meagre, wretched, good-for-nothing, to a country, land, soil—to सुलकरान-शेत-जमोन-भुई &c. Of this general sense Un-productive or worthless is the term फडखळविकरी Sale of a few mean miscellanies or non-descripts, a miserable sale. 3 As opposed to कुडताळ &c., and applied to land, it has the import of (Loose or free) ample, flowing, full, liberal, lavish, large, i. e. greater when actually measured than the account or estimate of it.

फडा *f* (फटा S) The hood of Coluber Nāga &c. 2 *f m* A common term for the joints of Flat-jointed prickly pear. 3 A root (as of ginger or turmeric) which separates into cloves, a race or sprig. 4 *m* An end or a fragment of a branch of the Date-tree: also a spike or pinnate leaf of it.

फडाका *m* (फड!) Flapping or a flap (of a wing, flag, sail &c.); a whisk (of a garment or cloth). 2 A smart pattering shower, or the patter of it; the clapping, slapping, and slamming (as of things exposed to a high wind); the clatter and rattle (of high words or abusive altercation; as तोंडाचा-शिण्याचा-भांडण्याचा फ०). See further under the adverb फडाडां.

फडाड *m* (Intens. of फडफड) A loud rattling or resounding (as of volleys of musketry, oaths, imprecations; of a vigorous caning, cuffing, rapping &c.)

फडाडां *ad* फडाफड or डां *ad* Imit. of the noise proceeding from reiterated and rapidly successive strokes of a cane or whip; also of the fluttering of a flag, flapping of wings, crackling or rustling of a stiff paper, rattling of musketry, pattering of a smart shower, clattering of a volley of pebbles, clacking of a brisk and abusive tongue &c.

फडी *f* (Dim. of फडा) The expanded hood of Coluber Nāga &c. [fig. To glare at.

फडो फिंदारणें To expand its hood—the नाग. 2 फडें *n* (फडा) The strap of a sling; also the pellet-receptacle of a pellet-bow.

फडो or फडोक्वडो *f* In cowrie-plays. A cowrie fallen upon its face: opp. to चितक्वडो. 2 फडो further means The last to play.

फदा *m* (فدا H) One who sells (grain &c.) in small quantities, a retail-dealer.

फदानिवडुंग *m* फयेनिवडुंग *n* C Flat-jointed or broad Prickly-pear.

फण *m* A sort of rake or harrow. Ordinarily it has four teeth. 2 A tube or channel of a drill-plough. 3 A tooth of a rake or harrow. 4 *m n* S The hood, esp. as expanded, of Coluber Naga.

फणका *m* फणकारा *m* (फण!) The striking with his sting of a scorpion. *v* सार: also the glow or burning sensation arising therefrom, or from the application of salt, peppers &c. to a sore part, or from fever; or, figuratively, a sudden glow or ardor of anger; a fit of passion. *v* चे, हो. [pion.

फणकाविणे *v c* (फणका) To dart his sting—a scorpion. फणकूट *n* A contemptuous form of फणी for a coarse-toothed or rude comb,—rake of a comb.

Ex. आणा फ० घालुं या वेणकूट जाकं या खूनकूट माहेरां Hand over the rake (i. e. comb); twist up her tail (i. e. hair-braid); and let this hussey of a daughter-in-law go home to her mother's. A morsel from the vocabulary of साखू in her parlance with खून.

फणगडा *m* An off-shoot, a portion branching off. *v* फुट. 2 fig. Turning off or aside; diverting or a diversion made. *v* फोड. Ex. द्या कारमाच्यानें माझ्या कामाला फ० फोडला. 3 A difficulty started; an objection made; a devious excuse, plea, demur, suggestion. *v* फोड. Ex. हा कोणतेचो काम पडलें असतां सतरा फणगडे फोडणार. 4 The word may be heard in the other senses of फांटा. [called फण.

फणणे *v c* To draw (a field) with the harrow. फणफण or गां *ad* Imit. of the singing noise made by things under fermentation; of the muttering of anger &c.

फणफण *f* (Imit.) A throbbing attended with glow; the smart of a scorpion-sting &c.

फणफणणी *f* (Verbal of फणफणणे) Singing, hissing, fizzing, fretting &c.; smarting, glowing &c.

फणफणणे *v i* (फणफण) To be in a glow (from fever, anger, from eating anything hot or biting &c.) 2 To sing, fizz, or fret—a substance under fermentation; to work noisily.

फणफणाट *m* (Intens. of फणफण) The loud singing, hissing, fretting of a substance under fermentation; vehement smarting or throbbing: excessive ardor, burning, glowing (as of the body under fever).

फणफणीत *a* (फणफण) Glowing hot (in fever &c.): hissing or singing (under fermentation).

फणशा *a* Smart, prompt, able and energetic: opp. to dull and dawdling: also determined, resolute, dauntless: opp. to soft, weak, silly. फणशा is an आडनांव or family name amongst the घनगर people, (probably the name of a गुरु of that tribe,) and is often applied, ironically, in the sense of Great, eminent, illustrious, influential &c.

फणशी or सी *a* (फणस) Relating to the Jack.

फणशी or सी *f* A wild tree resembling the Jack.

फणस *m* (पनस S) The Jack, Artocarpus integrifolia. 2 The fruit, a Jack-fruit.

फणसट *n* A contemptuous form of फणस and applied to the fruit.

फणसपोळी *f* फणसाचा साटा *m* फणसाचें साट *n* The pulp of the Jack well mashed and blended, and rolled out into a cake.

फणसबे *n* फणसांबा *m* फणसांबे *n* (फणस & आंबा) A spongy excrescence growing on the Jack-tree.

फणा *f* (फण S) The hood of Coluber Naga. 2 *m* A root (as of ginger or turmeric) which sepa-

rates into cloves. 3 A division of the fruitstalk of the Plantain. 4 A wooden instrument or a bamboo bowl or basket used in skimming the sugar-boiler, in scraping away the inspissated juice &c. 5 A board used in driving home the executed portion of a web, esp. of गोजपाट or sacking.

फणाण *m* (फण! फण! intensively.) Excessive ardor or glow (as in fever or anger, as from eating anything hot and biting). 2 The deep sound of a substance under vehement fermentation.

फणाणणे *v i* (फणाण) To be in excessive ardor or glow. See the noun.

फणी *f* (फणा) A comb. 2 A weaver's instrument for pressing and closing the woof. 3 A combing card. 4 A scraper (of the adhering मूळ) of sugar-boilers. 5 A clustering stalk of plantains; an off-branch of the fruit-receptacle. 6 The hood of Coluber Naga &c. 7 *m* S A snake with a hood.

फणीपाळ or फणिपाळ *m* (Poetry. Cherisher of hoods.) A title of शेष the Serpent upholding the earth. Ex. पाताळ सांडुनि फ०॥

फणेरें or फण्यारें *n* (फणी) A bag in which women keep their combs, glasses &c., a dressing bag.

फणाले *m pl* Bits of flour prepared for खीर.

फण्णा *m* (Better and usually फन्ना) Complete destruction or consumption.

फण्या The plank-wedge used in sawing.

फण्यानिवडुंग *m n* Flat-jointed prickly pear.

फतकल *f* ए फतकण *f* ए R Sitting broadly and roomily upon the buttocks and hams. *v* मार or घालून बस. [bloated, round, and dumpy woman.

फतमाय *f* (Or फातमाय) A term of abuse for a

फताडा *a* Spreading out widely—a bush: low, squat, and bunchy—horns: wide, broad, dilate—a visage: flat, broad, compressed or expanded—pods, certain fruits, joints of निवडुंग &c.

फतुला *m* C One lacking the power of procreation, an imbecile or impotent. [tence.

फतुलार्दे *f* C (फतुला) Lack of virility; impo-

फते *f* (فتح A) Victory. 2 Used as *a*, as फते होणे To be successful; to succeed, answer, prosper—a business, a counsel.

फतेमारी *f* (پاتي ماري H A letter-carrier.) A small sailing vessel, a patimar.

फतेलशकर *n* (فتح لشکر P Army of victory.) A term for a person successful in all he undertakes; or, more commonly, in irony, for a person ever failing, an unlucky wight. 2 A term for a fat, unwieldy, porpoise-like person or beast.

फतर *m* (پتھر H) A stone. The word is more commonly used in figurative senses; as तो पोर केवळ फ० आहे That boy is a very block; तू तेथें जातोस परंतु तुला फ० मिळायचा नाही You'll not get a rap. Also फतरा, which is used generally in *pl* as फतरे.

फतरपुजा *f* (Worshiping with stones.) Pelting with stones, clods, cowdung &c.

फतरफोड *f* (پتھر फोड H) Stone-breaking. A term for an arduous undertaking or attempt. 2 Used as *a* Hard, arduous, difficult—a work.

फते, फतेमारी, फतेलशकर See फते &c.

फत्या *f* P (For फते) Victory.

फत्या *m* A mace or stick which is passed at night from guard to guard and thus kept constantly in circulation. A means of ensuring the vigilance of the watchmen. 2 (Vulgar.) An impotent man; a neuter or an eunuch.

फत्याबुरुज *m* (Victory-bastion.) A name for the largest bastion.

फंद *m* (بھند H) A plot or an intrigue; a wily or a seditious scheme gen: also an intrigue with woman, a loose affair. *v* कर, रच, घोज. 2 A vice or an evil habit, as gambling, wenching, drug-eating, drinking. [tricks.

फंदकंद *m pl* Commonly बंदकंद. Artifices, wiles, फदफद or दां *ad* Imitative of the sound or expressive of the manner of wild or idle giggling. *v* कर, हास.

फदफदणे *v i* (फद! फद!) To fizz, fizzle, spit, sputter—a substance under fermentation. 2 To thrill, tingle, shoot—a boil ready to burst. 3 To dung soundingly—a buffalo or cow.

फंदफितूर *m* (بھंद H & فتور H) A comprehensive term for plots and combinations; for turbulent or seditious practices; for revolts and risings.

फंदफुरई *f* (फंद by redup.) Seditious proceedings gen. 2 Fine or amercement for such.

फंदो *m* (फंद) A libertine or dissolute fellow, a rake, blade, blood, spark, swell, a debauchee or voluptuary. 2 One ever engaged in some plot or project of mischief. [plotting and devising.

फंदोबंदो *a* Commonly बंदोफंदो. Given to evil फंदोफांकडा *m* A buck, blade, blood, spark,

फदूल *a* Puffed up, bloated, flabby. [swell.

फद्या *m* (Esp. current at Bombay.) A piece of copper money, a pice.

फन *n* The tip of the plough-shaft (upon which the share is fixed); the spindle.

फनगडा *m* The furcation or fork of a branch or stick: also a divergent portion. *v* फुट, निघ.

फना or दना *m* (فنا A) Complete destruction or consumption; extinction or exhaustion.

फन्न *m f* (Commonly तिफण) A drill-plough of फपोला *a* Flabby, bloated, puffed. [three tubes.

फर *f* C (फरा) The scapula or shoulder-blade: also the blade of the thigh-bone.

फरक *m* (فرق A) Difference, dissimilitude, variation. 2 Distance apart, interval. 3 Discrepancy. 4 Used as *ad* Aside or apart; out of the way.

फ० करणे To clear away (a crowd &c.); to make open (wide-apart) space. फ० होणे To make way; to move aside; to separate and leave room.

फरकटणे *v i* To move along on the buttocks.

फरकटणे *v c* To write off rapidly, to knock off; to rattle off.

फरकडा or डा *m* Commonly फरगडा.

फरकड *f* The track or trail of any thing dragged or dragging along. *v* पड.

फरकडा *m* A shred, strip, slip (of cloth). 2 A perplexity, strait, embarrassment; a whirl or maze in the figurative sense. *v* घाल, पाड, पड, with आंत. 3 The track of a thing dragged or dragging along; the trail of a snake, worm &c. *v* पड.

फरकणे *v i* (फरक) To give way; to move aside; to yield room. 2 *unc* To slip or slide with a noise. 3 (Usually फिरकणे) To stir; to move about a little. Neg. con.

फर-कन-कर-दिनी-दिशीं *ad* Imit. of the sound emitted on rending, tearing, sliding, dragging &c.

फरकाविणे *v c* (An imit. formation from फर!) To put on or wear (gorgeous apparel) with airiness or showiness, in a tear-away, dash-along style, with the swing and sweep of a blade or swell.

फरगडा sometimes फरगटा & फरगाडा *m* A devious stroke in writing; a figure or flourish with the pen; a pot-hook or hanger. *v* ओड, फोड, काढ, कर. Plurally and with *v* फोड, the words express Flourishing; also scribbling or scrawling; and,

figuratively, making difficulties, starting objections, perverse demurring and arguing.

फरगाद *n* (Corr. from Frigate.) A frigate.

फरगूट *n* A remnant of cloth (new or old); a slip or strip.

फरडा *a* Smart and sharp; clever and adroit; an adept. It is a vulgar word well-answering to *Dabster* or *dab*.

फरडुका *a* (फरडूक) One stored and ready with bons mots, smart sallies, lively repartees, pithy saws and sayings.

फरडूक *n* फरडूकें *n* A witticism, a bon mot, a smart saying, a lively apologue, a pretty simile &c.; also a proverb, adage, saw. 2 An anecdote or a little tale arising out of the subject in hand; an incidental narrative; an episode. [and pretences.

फरडूकें फोडणें To start objections and excuses, pleas

फरतळ, फरताळ, फरतार *n* Properly फडताळ.

फरद *m* (फरद) A single piece, or one of a pair or set (as of shawls, dhotars, certain trinkets). 2 A slip of writing, as a roll, catalogue, list, inventory. [is small.

फरदखजूर *m* A kind of the date-fruit. Its seed

फरदा *m* (फरद) A single. A plank or board: a fold or leaf (as of a door or window-shutter).

फरपट *f* The track of a thing dragged or dragging along. Ex. गाडोची चाकारी कांय्यांच्या फरपटोनें मोडितो (चार) A thief effaces the ruts of his cart (in which are his stolen goods) by the track of thorny bushes (dragged over them). सांपाची फरपट The trail of a snake. 2 Track or trace figuratively or generally. *v* जा, मोड. 3 fig. Course, consecution, line of descent or succession. Ex. मागून फ. अशी चालत आली; देण्याघेण्याच्या फरपटो-प्रमाणें व्यवहार करावा. 4 Draggling or dragging along the ground. *v* काढ *g*. of *o*.

फरपट or टां or खां *ad* Dragglingly, draggingly, trailingly. 2 With the belly or the buttocks rubbing along the ground—moving.

फरपटणें *v i* also फरपट चालणें To draggle or drag on; to trail along (esp. with forcible and noisy friction). 2 To move along on the belly or on the buttocks.

फरफट & फरफटणें Preferably फरपट & फरपटणें.

फरफर or रां *ad* Imit. of the sound of fluttering, tearing, crepitating, brushing along the ground &c. See फराफर.

फरफरणें *v i* (Imit.) To emit the sound फर! फर! See फरफर & फराफर. 2 (Imit. or from स्फुरण *S*) To twitch—eyelids, skin &c.

फरफराविणें *v c* (फरफरणें) To drag along (any brustling or noisily rubbing thing).

फरमान or ना *m* (फरमान) P A royal mandate, order, commission, patent; a firman.

फरमाविणें *v c* (फरमान) H To order, direct, bid; to tell to do. Used of the intimating of their will by great personages.

फरमाशी or सी *a* (फरमाशिशि) H Made or done to order; commissioned—an article or a work. Hence 2 Superlatively excellent; prime or first rate. [or good beating.

फरमाशी मार *m* (A beating to order.) A sound

फरमास *m* (फरमाशिशि) P An order or a direction; esp. a charge or commission to execute. 2 A complimentary offering to a superior.

फरमिंदा *m* Commonly फामिंदा.

फरश or स *m* (Corr. from परश *S*) A battle-ax.

फरशी *f* (Corr. from परश *S*) A battle-ax. 2 A large kind of chisel.

फरशी *a* (परश *S*) Bearing the impression of a battle-ax—a rupee or other coin. [paved floor.

फरस *m* dim. फरशी *f* (फरश *A*) A pavement or

फरसबंदी *f* (फरश बंदी *P*) Pave-work, paving, pavement: also masonry gen. 2 Used as *a* Paved: also built up with masonry. [other corn.

फरळ *n* C The husk of नाचणी, हरीक, and some फरा *m* (फलक *S*) Scapula or shoulder-blade: also the blade of the thigh-bone (of man or beast).

2 A row, rank, line. 3 A measure of capacity (for grain) consisting of 16 or 12 Bombay Páylí, a maund. 4 (In some parts of the Konkan.) A फरी or half-maund.

फराको *f* A pad or stuffed case upon a khogir, to confine the rider's thigh or to serve as a pom-mel. [smoothing after sowing the seed.

फराट *m* An instrument for covering and

फरांटा *m* *unc* Commonly फरगडा. *v* ओढ, फोड, काढ.

फराफर or रां *ad* फरांरां *ad* Imit. of the sound of reiterated and loud fluttering, rending, tearing, crepitating; also of flurrying in supping up, of sniffing up running mucus, of dragging along a tree, cart &c. *v* झाड, हाल, फाड, ओरप, ओढ, फेड, पाद. [er or pennant. 2 A fluttering rag.

फरारा *m* (फर! Sound of fluttering.) A stream-फरारी *a* (फारा *A*) That has abandoned his tene-ments and home; absconded or emigrated;—used esp. of a Ryot. [Frenchman.

फराशीस or सीस *m* (Corr. from François.) A

फरास *m* sometimes फराशी *m* (फराश *A*) A servant in the household of great men. His busi-ness is to spread the carpets, pitch the tents, set the furniture; also to sweep, dust, wipe &c. (halls or assembly-rooms).

फरासखाना *m* (फराश खाने *P*) The place where the tents, carpets, mats &c. of great men are kept: also the tents &c. considered collectively.

फराळ *m* (By metathesis from फळाहार or फळार, from फलाहार *S*) Taking a slight repast; eating fruits, parched corn &c. for a meal: also such re-past or meal. 2 Humorously. Omitting or skip-ping words or letters in writing or speaking.

फरी *f* (Dim. of फरा) A measure of capacity,—a half-phará or half-maund. 2 An implement of the gymnasium.

फरीद *m* (फरीद *A* Single.) A man without family, connections, or ties. Gen. used with abusive im-plication; as such a man is viewed as uncertain and unsafe for money-dealing. 2 (फरीद *A* or *Freed*, English.) That is off guard or duty. A word com-mon amongst sepoys and peons.

फरें *n* C (Usually फरा) The shoulder-blade: also the blade of the thigh-bone.

फरोक्त *p* (फरोक्त *P*) Sold. फरोक्त करणें To sell.

फरोक्तखत *n* फरोक्तपत्र *n* (फरोक्त खत *H*) A deed of sale.

फरोड *m* (Vulgar. फड) Outspread state or ex-tensive form (of affairs, concerns, establishment). *v* घाल, पसर, फैलाव, पड, माज, वाढ.

फर्जी *m* (फर्जी or फर्ज़िन *P*) The queen at chess. 2 In old poetry. A vizier or minister of state. Ex. मर्जी पाडनि अर्जी करी फर्जी जैसा गाजे ॥ श्रीछणे पांडवाचे घरीं ऐसा साजे ॥ [under फर.

फर्द, फर्दा, फर्मान, फर्मावणें, फर्माशी, फर्मास See फर्याद & फर्यादी Commonly फर्याद & फर्यादी.

फल *n* (S) Fruit or a fruit. 2 Fruit metaphori-cally, viz. offspring or progeny; advantage or profit; product or produce; effect or consequence

(as of an action). 3 A common name for two terms of the Rule of three, viz. that which expresses the subject of the given rate, and that which expresses the answer. 4 The iron head of a spear or an arrow; the blade of a weapon or tool. 5 The area of a circle.

फलाफल पाहून करावें Consider the advantages and evils of, the pros and cons of.

फलकट *n* (Poetry. For फोलकट) A hollow or light grain: also a quantity of such grains. Ex. निंदक सद्गुण नाढवूनि कांहीं ॥ स्वाभाविक अवगुण धरिति नृदयीं ॥ जैसी चाळणी पोढ गाळूनि सर्वहो ॥ फ. देवी आपणातें ॥

फलकाविणें *v c* Better and usually फरकाविणें.

फलंग *f* (फलंग *H*) A bound, spring, leap. *v* मार.

फलग्रंथ *m* (S) That division of astrology which states the products or effects indicated by omens, prognostics, portents, prodigies.

फलज्योतिष *n* (Astronomy of products or effects.) A modern coinage to express Astrology, the bare word ज्योतिष signifying indifferently astrology or astronomy.

फलत्यागो *a* (S) That casts away the fruit.) One who, through wilfulness or fatuity, omits to reap the fruit of his toils just when it is matured.

फलद *a* (S) फलद्रूप *a* (S) फलप्रद *a* S Fruitful or fruit-bearing; that yields fruit, profit, advantage—an effort, scheme, measure. 2 That has been profitable or advantageous; that has been effectual or availing. Ex. सफल फलद कर्म त्याज संयास साचा ॥ म्हणुनि उमज होतो कथेच्या रसाचा ॥

फलन्यास *m* S Rejection of claim or hope of re-ward (for works or any particular good work).

फलप्रदान *n* (S) A ceremony at weddings. The throwing by the bridegroom's parents &c. of fruits into the lap of the bride. [mediately.

फलफिलास *ad* (फिलाल *A*) At this instant, im-

फलभोग्य *a* S Of which the enjoyment or frui-tion is through its fruit or produce;—as fruit-trees, money, patrimony: opp. to खतभोग्य.

फलम *m* A gold coin. It is less than a पुतळी, valuing about three rupees.

फलमाची माळ *f* A string of the coin फलम,—an ornament for the neck. [butyracea.

फलवा *m* (फलवा *H*) A medicinal plant, Bassia

फलवांछा *f* (S) Desire of fruit or recompense. Ex. त्यजुनि फ. काम्यकर्म करिती ॥ प्रिय हरीस नव्हे तें सर्व ह्या लोकरोति ॥

फलवान् *a* (S) Fruitful, fructiferous.

फलश्रुति *f* (S) That Shástra which treats of the rewards of the several meritorious observances. 2 Advantage, profit, gain, benefit. Usually with neg. con.

फलक्षम *a* (S) Fructiferous or fruit-bearing, lit. fig.; productive, profitable, availing &c.

फलक्षेप *a* (फलक्षम *S*) Conferring reward or fruit, prosperity or welfare. [ward) in one's working.

फलाकांक्षा *f* (S) Desire or hope of fruit (or re-

फलाकांक्षी *a* (S) Desirous or expectant of recom-pense (in well-doing).

फलाणविलाण *n* (फलाने *P* by redup.) This thing and that thing; lumber, trash, trumpery: also this matter and that matter; some stuff or nonsense or other. [son.

फलाणा *pron* (फलाने *P*) Such a one; a certain per-फलाणाविलाणा *a* (फलाणा by redup.) Something or other; or some person or persons, nobody knows who. [ful issue or of reward).

फलाशा *f* (S) Desire or hope of fruit (of success-

फलाहार *m* (S) Taking a slight repast; eating fruits, parched corn &c. for a meal: also such repast or meal.

फलित *p* (S) That has produced fruit. 2 fig. That is become profitable. 3 fig. Involved, implied, borne;—as some latent meaning. 4 Used as *sn* Signification or sense borne or involved but not expressed, an implication.

फलितार्थ *m* (S) A meaning borne or involved; a meaning implied or tacitly inculcated.

फलोत्पत्ति *f* (S Springing forth of fruit.) Profit, gain, benefit resulting, advantage emergent.

फलोदय *m* (S) The coming forth or appearing of fruit.

फलम *m* A small gold coin. See **फलम**. [d'eau.

फवारा *m* (فواره A) A playing fountain, a jet

फशाळा *a* (फसणे) Deceived, gulled, imposed upon.

फशाळी *f* (फसणे) Deceiving, tricking, cheating: also deceived or tricked state. *v* कर, हो.

फशी Irregular loc. case of **फांस** Snare. Used thus—**फशी देणे** To entrap, ensnare, trick. **फशी घडणे** To be entrapped, inveigled, beguiled.

फसकटणे or **फसकणे** *v i* (फस ! The sound of bursting &c.) To burst and come to nothing; to end in smoke; to be squashed, marred, *dished*—a counsel, measure, hope.

फस-कन-कर-दिनी-दिशी *ad* Imit. of certain rustling or hissing sounds; as of that of thrusting the hand into a heap of grain, of the bursting suddenly of a grain-sack &c., of sinking into mud &c.

फसकल *f* (فہسکت H) Sitting broadly and roomily upon the buttocks and hams. *v* सार or घालून बस.

फसकळ *a* P (फसणे or फस !) Soft and yielding; admitting the sinking of a body with a **फस** !;—as boggy ground or thick mud.

फसकी *f* A toll (as of vegetables, grain &c.) exacted by official personages from the venders: also a small quantity (of a commodity in general) given over the weight or measure. 2 A palmful of grain presented on occasions by school-boys to their master. 4 A palmful of grain presented by women to Shiva on every monday throughout a year or throughout the month **श्रावण**.

फसगत *f* (फसणे & गति) **फसगपत** or **-गफत** *f* **फस-गयवत** or **-गयफत** *f* **फसगफलत** *f* (Formations from **फसणे** by redup., or with **غفلت** or **بہس**) The state of being entrapped, ensnared, gulled, tricked.

फसन *f* A bog or slough. 2 fig. A snare; an ensnaring or deceiving business or deed.

फसणूक *f* sometimes **फसणी** *f* (Verbal of **फसणे**) Sticking in; getting involved in &c. lit. fig.

फसणे *v i* (फांस) To stick in; to be confined fast in, lit. fig.; to be involved in difficulties or embarrassments; to be entrapped or taken in; to be sunken or lost;—as money with a bad debtor; also to sustain loss;—used of the creditor or of a trader; to *stick*, i. e. to stand fast without prospering or proper progress;—used of a plot, project, speculation, business.

फसफशीत or **फसफशीत** *a* (Imit.) Dry and crumbling; dry as opp. to unctuous or cohesive;—as certain earths, flour, snuff &c. 2 Very wet and sloppy—batter, thin dough, earth, mud. Note. The learner must not be astonished at these differing uses of *imitative formations*. The marvel, however, is that of the *many thousands* current in the Maráthi language, the popular apprehension and use should be to such degree definite and uniform.

फसफस or **सां** *ad* Imit. of the sound of walking

over sand, in thick mud &c.; of staling or urining copiously; of the hissing, singing, or fizzing of substances under fermentation.

फसफसणे *v i* (Imit. **फस** !) To make a hissing or singing sound, to fizzle or fizz;—as a substance effervescing or under fermentation; as a beast urining forcibly &c. See the adverb.

फसनामला *m* (फसणे & नामला) A place or ground of being ensnared, caught, or made to stick; i. e. a ruinous business; a losing concern; an office, post, situation, or undertaking involving deception and damage. *v* पड, बस, हो, कर.

फसल *f* (فصل A) The harvest or crop: also the harvest-season. 2 Green gram-plants &c. as fattening food for horses: also fattening diet for children &c. [harvest.

फसलचंगाम *m* (فصل A चंगाम P) The season of **फसलीसाल** *n* sometimes **फसलीसत्र** *n* The harvest-year. This year originated with the Emperor Shah Jehan in 1636 A. D. Commencing with the current year of the Hijra, and dropping behind one year in thirty-three, it now differs from the Hijra seven years. The **फसलीसाल** of the Dakhan differs two years from the **फसलीसाल** of other parts. The years of this era commence, as those of **अरबी-साल** & **सगसाल**, with the occurrence of the constellation **रह**, or with the month **जेष्ठ**, early in June. The rule for converting **फसली** into Christian is—Add 590.

फसवणी *f* **फसवणूक** *f* (Verbal of **फसविणे**) Deceiving or tricking. [trick, cheat.

फसविणे or **फसाविणे** *v c* (फसणे) To deceive, **फसया** *a* (फसविणे) That deceives, tricks, cheats.

फसाद, **फसादखोर**, **फसादो** More correct but less common than the form **फिसाद** &c.

फसाफस or **सां** *ad* **फसासां** *ad* (Intens. of **फसफस**) With loud or great hissing or fizzing &c. See **फसफस**.

फसाव *m* (फसणे) A sticking place, as a mucky or muddy road, a bog or fen. 2 fig. An ensnaring or entrapping business or affair. [*v* हो *g.* of *s.*

फसावा *m* (फसणे) Deceived or cheated state.

फसाविणे *v c* See under **फसविणे**.

फसल *ad* (Misapplied from **पست** P Low or down.) In the state of utter desolation, destruction, extinction, exhaustion &c. *v* लुट, जाळ, पाड, खा, ने, कहन टाक, and others implying demolition, spoliation, consumption, ravage, and ruin. Ex. **पेंढाच्यांनीं गांव लुटून फसल केला**. See further under **पसल** which is but another form of the word.

फळ *n* (फल S which see throughout.) Fruit or a fruit, lit. fig. 2 Abridged from **फळप्रदान**, for which see **फलप्रदान**. 3 A coarse kind of cake dressed by steam. 4 A potter's patter.

पडल्या फळाची आज्ञा or **परवानगी** (A rule or saying founded upon an incident in **रामविजय**) Used when a permission is stretched to justify acts not contemplated by the person granting it. **फळास** or **फळां येणे** To become productive or profitable; to yield fruit or advantage. Ex. **कोटि जन्मींचें पुण्य जाण ॥ फळाचीं आलें आज तुझा ॥**; also **पूर्व सुखत फळां आलें ॥**

फळ-कण-कन-कर-दिनी-दिशी *ad* Imitative of the sound or expressive of the manner of urine, blood, milk, water, grain, sand &c. streaming forth suddenly and soundingly.

फळकट *a* W Commonly **फळकर**.

फळकट *a* Untidily put on—dress. 2 Disorderly conducted—business: also slovenly or loose—procedure or deportment.

फळकटनेशा *a* (फळकट & नेसणे) Untidy or slovenly in dress.

फळकर *a* (फळणे & कर Affix.) Arrived at the age for taking the male or for conception;—used of a female beast. See the explication of this sense under **फळणे**.

फळकवणी *n* (फळ-कण & पाणी) A term of reviling for वरण, ताक, सांबारें &c. when too washy or watery; *dishwater*, *wishwash*, *slop*, *soupe málgre*.

फळण *f* (फळणे) The season or period of the year in which female animals (cows &c.) receive the male.

फळणावळ *f* (फळणे) The price of bringing or furnishing a male (beast or bird) to cover or tread a female. Pr. **अटव्याची कोवडी टका फळणावळ**.

फळणी *f* (Verbal of **फळणे** *v i*) Undergoing the covering of the male &c. See the verb. 2 (Verbal of **फळणे** *v c*) Closing (of doors or window-shutters).

फळणे *v i* (फळ) To be in the state of bearing fruit, lit. fig. but especially fig.—to be yielding profit or advantage, or to be successful—a business, a measure: to become propitious, or to be accomplished—destiny: also to become prosperous or fortunate—a person. Ex. **तीं (गुल्लें) न जातांच औषधें केलीं ॥ गति फळली कर्माची ॥**. 2 To undergo the covering of the male—a female beast. Understood sometimes in the sense (etymologically, the proper sense) To receive impregnation.

फळणे *v c* C To close or shut to (a door or a window-shutter &c.)

फळताड *m* The female or fruit-bearing Palm.

फळत्यागी & **फळप्रदान** Properly **फलत्यागी** & **फल-प्रदान**.

फळफळ or **ळां** & **फळाफळ** or **ळां** *ad* See **फळकण**, from which these differ only in implying greater copiousness or livelier and noisier action.

फळफळणे *v i* (फळ ! फळ !) To urinate copiously and noisily—a beast: to emit water gushingly—a vessel: to suffer (grain &c.) to run out streamingly—a rent bag &c.: to be propitious and to shower down favors—one's destiny: to be lucrative—a business, or flourishing—one's affairs.

फळफळाट *m* Prosperity, flourishing, state of power and prevalence: also overflowing or copious state.

फळफळावळ *f* **फळफळारा** *m* (फळ by redup.) Fruits collectively, various fruits, fruitage.

फळफळीत *a* Hard and separate;—used of grains of rice badly boiled: also dry and crumbling;—used of lime or earth insufficiently slaked or wetted. 2 Watery or washy;—used of buttermilk &c.

फळभाजी *f* **फळशाक** *f* General or common names for those vegetables of which the esculent portion is, not the leaf, but a fruit;—as pumpkins, brinjals &c. Contrad. from **पालेभाजी**.

फळवला *m* A class of letters (as arranged in the Nágari alphabet).

फळविणे *v c* (A second active formed upon **फळणे**) To close or shut to (the door &c.) Ex. **दार फळवि सुला**.

फळशी *f* A shrub, *Gremia Asiatica*. Grah.

फळशेभन *n* Ceremonies observed on the first appearance of the menstrual flux, for the purification of the womb and the facilitation of conception. [nefit, profit. Gen. neg. con.

फळशुती or **फळशूत** *f* (फळशुति S) Advantage, be-

फळा *m* (Commonly **फळ**) A ploughshare. 2 (Intens. of **फळी**) A large plank or board. 3 fig. A board or layer of the material (solution of hemp &c.) which, on drying, becomes paper.

फळाटी *f* (Commonly फळाटी or पळ्हाटी) The dry stalk of a cotton-tree.

फळादेश *m* (A corrupt formation with फळ & आदेश) Advantage, gain, fruit.

फळाफळ *f* C (फळणे) General and hurried shutting up (as of shops, windows, doors).

फळाफळ or फळा *ad* See under फळफळ.

फळार or फळाहार *m* Properly फळाहार.

फळावळ *f* See फळफळावळ.

फळाशा *f* (Properly फळाशा) Desire or hope of some reward or product.

फळी *f* A plank or board : also a planed slip (as of a venetian blind). 2 A leaf (as of a door, window, table). 3 A side, party, faction, a confederate body. 4 A close and dense line, rank, or row (as of men, beasts, of bursting or swagging clouds). *v* धर, बांध, ये. [close line or rank.]

फळी फोडून जाणे or फोडणे To break through a

फळे *n* (Commonly फळ) The iron head of a spear, arrow &c.

फळे *n* C (फळी) A coarse or rudely-cut plank. 2 A rude swing composed of a common board ; a rudder ; a portion of the frame let down into wells &c. &c. [(under demoniac possession).]

फळे पडणे *g.* of *s.* To fall along deprived of sense

फळेशेभन *n* Commonly फळशेभन.

फळोला *m* A class of letters (as arranged in the Nāgarī alphabet).

फाक or फांक *f* (फांक H) A slice. 2 A common term for the obscene jests bandied about at the होळी. 3 *n* R A streak or discoloration on the body of the घोणस or फुरसे (kinds of snakes) or of tigers &c. [gate (to an enclosure).]

फाकट *n* (By metathesis from फाटक) Any rude

फाकट or फांकट *a* (फांकणे) Opened wide ; spread abroad ; striking out divergently—horns, branches, legs, a road.

फाकटणे or फांकटणे *v i* (फांकणे) To open out widely ; to part off from—horns, branches &c.

फांकटून उभा राहणे To straddle.

फांकटी or फांकटी *f* (फांकट) Expandedness ; divergent or opened state (as of legs, horns &c.)

फांकड *n* R (फांकणे) A cross, crooked, perverse objection or argument ; a cavil, paralogism, quibble. [business or concern.]

फाकडपसारा *m* A term for a widely-extended फांकडा *a* (फांकण H) Smart, dashing, fine, spirited and flashy. Also used freely in the sense of Sharp and prompt ; apt and energetic ; clever, proficient, adept. [tical, perverse in reasoning.]

फांकडी *a* R (फांकडे) Caviling, carping, sophis-

फांकणे *v c* To scatter in various directions. Ex. कर्णीची कुंडले झगमगीत ॥ प्रभा फांकत दश दिशा ॥

फाकणे or फांकणे *v i* To open out wildly ; to strike or stretch off ; to part asunder—horns, legs, branches, roads. 2 To disperse ; to dissipate ; to spread abroad, or to separate in many directions. 3 To wander wildly, to rove—eyes, sight, understanding : also to rove ambitiously or aspiringly—the desires or mind. 4 To be discussed or broken—viscid phlegm : to be resolved—a congestion of blood.

फांकणे or फांकणे *v c* (फांकण H) To chuck or toss (grain, meal, sugar, or other dry material) from the palm into the mouth. 2 (फांक) To slice : also to split or slit up.

फांकट *n* A sentence, period, paragraph ; any complete piece of prose-composition. 2 A wide-circling halo. See तळे.

फाकळी or फांकळी *f* (फांक) A slice (as of fruit &c.) 2 *unc* A slitting or slip (of wood).

फाका or फांका *m* (फांका H) A quantity (of parched corn, meal, sugar, powder &c.) taken to be chucked or tossed into the mouth. *v* मार. Hence 2 A hungry day ; a day of fasting. *v* पड in. con. 3 Used also as *a* and with extended sense ; viz. Empty, void, barren, blank, wanting (whether in food or in some ordinary act or occurrence). Ex. नित्य विकरी होतो असेच कांहीं घडत नाही एखादा दिवस फांका जातो.

फाकाटणे *v i* (Commonly फाकटणे) To open out, part off, branch away.

फांकाफांक *f* (फांकणे) General and confused dispersion or scatteredness.

फांकी *f* (फांकण S) A prose-sentence in general, a period, any complete proposition. 2 (Or फांक) A streak or discoloration on the body (of tigers, certain snakes &c.)

फांकीबाज *c* (One that subsists upon फांके or mouthfuls of parched corn or similar dry stuff.) A high-minded maintainer of his terms however hard-pressed by poverty.

फाग *m* A common term for the verses in praise of छण recited by dancing girls &c. during the होळी ; also for the obscene jests which are gleefully bandied about at that season of license.

फागपट्टी *f* An impost or assessment for the expenses of the होळी. [dica muricata.]

फागल *n* The produce of the creeper Momor-

फांगळा *m* P Scattered or dispersed state. *v* पाड, पड. [nut, the calyx of the fruit-receptacle.]

फागोटा *m* C The spathe or sheath of the Betel-

फांज or फांजी *f* A particular esculent vegetable.

फांज *f* (Better फांद) An enclosing wall.

फांजणे *v c* To tear asunder ; to rend apart ; to split up, slit, open. 2 To open as by bruising (the head of a मशाल or torch, to make it burn brightly). 3 To harrow (a ploughed field) with the निफण in preparation for sowing. 4 To sew (a खोगीर), i. e. to finish it off with figured stitching. 5 (Properly फांजणे) To stiffen (the warp) by the application of पाजण or पेज (warp-paste).

फांजणे *v i* (Properly फांदणे) To leap, spring, bound—a horse, a deer. [पाड, पड.]

फांजी *f* P Hinderance or interruption. *v* मार,

फांजील *a* (फांजल A) Overplus. 2 Surplus or spare.

फांट *m* (फांटणे) An objection (as raised or started against) ; a flaw, fault, or imperfection (as discovered in). *v* चे. 2 Disagreement or discrepancy (as of statements). 3 Nautical term. Backing with an oar to turn the head of the boat. With वल्ले or नावेस, गलबतास &c. and *v* धर, कर. 4 *n* An infusion (esp. of drugs).

फाट *m* *f* (फाटणे) Breaking or disuniting ; becoming separate (as of partners or friends) : also incoherence (of statements or accounts). *v* पड. 2 Opening up or out ; parting and leaving an interval : also such opening or interval. [apparel.]

फाटक *n* (फाटकर) An old and torn article of

फाटक *n* (फांका H) A rude frame of cross poles to stop up a door-way ; a rude gate (to a garden-wall or hedge). Sometimes it signifies (from the Hindustānī) A gate of a city or other large enclosure. [cloth &c.]

फाटकर *a* R (फाटणे) Rather rent or torn—

फाटकळफुटकळ *f* (फाटणे & फुटणे) Torn and broken things ; odds and ends. 2 Used as *a* Torn and broken ; old and odd ; torn and worn ; damaged, mutilated &c. Used freely.

फाटका *a* (फाटणे) Torn, ripped, rent. 2 fig.

Broken down, wasted, reduced (in body or circumstances) : poor, shabby, paltry, pitiful, deficient—a concern or business.

फाटका अंगाचा Lean, meagre, shrunken, haggard, gaunt. फाटकांत पाय घालणे-शिरणे-जाणे Expresses the casting or the occurring of one bad thing upon another, as excitement upon predisposition ; fever supervening upon a topical disorder ; loss or trouble befalling a person already suffering. Ex. दूध तापांत खालंस तर जसा फाटकांत पाय ; तापांत कुपय तर फाटकांत पाय. फाटकाला शिववेना आणि दुबळ्याला देववेना A torn thing cannot for ever be mended ; a broken down wight cannot for ever be maintained.

फाटकातुटका *a* (फाटणे & तुटणे) Torn and broken ; old, odd, damaged, defaced. Used freely of things old and injured.

फाटणे *v i* (फाटण S or फांटण H) To tear, rend, burst, split, slit. 2 fig. To break, separate, part, become disunited. 3 To be torn (with cares, fears, anxieties)—the breast, or हृदय, हातो, काळीज &c. with *g.* of *s.* 4 To wander wildly, or to rove ambitiously—eyes, sight, desires, mind. 5 To discuss or resolve—phlegm, a congestion.

फाटफूट *f* (फाटणे & फुटणे) A crack or fissure (in a coin, a wall, the ground). 2 The breaking, disuniting, dispersing (of persons in partnership, of an army &c.) 3 *n* *unc* (Imit.) The popping of crackers, musketry &c. ; hence an engagement or a fight. [flaw—a coin, fruit, building, ground.]

फाटफूट *a* (फाटणे & फुटणे) Having a crack or फांटा or फाटा *m* (फाटणे) An arm, a branch, a long divergent portion (of a tree, river, road, hill) : an arm (of a letter) ; a line or stroke (as drawn through a letter). 2 fig. A digression (in a discourse) ; an episode. 3 Esp. in नंदभाषा. An *āṇā* or १०th of a rupee.

फांटा देणे (To draw a line through, to cross.) To turn off, to dismiss. फांटा फुटणे or भरणे in. con. To get crazy or cracked. फाटा फुटलेला (or, poetice, फुटला) Wild or wandering in mind. Ex. फाटा फुटला दिसे वडत ॥ बडबडीत भरलेचि ॥. सुखी (or नौडी or नौडाला) फाटा भरणे To run off into wildly nonsensical talk. Ex. म्हणोनि सुखी भरला फाटा ॥ बडबडे चोवटा भरलेचि ॥. फांटे फोडणे To make difficulties ; to start objections or devious excuses.

फाटाफाट *f* (फाटणे by redup) फाटाफूट *f* (फाटणे & फुटणे) Breaking, disuniting, dissolving, becoming separate (of friends, armies &c.)

फांटी *f* (Dim. of फांटा) A small branch or turning off (of a tree, river, road).

फांटी *f* फांटे *n* (Commonly फांटी) A broad or open basket. Pr. वांटी त्यास फांटी The divider gets the basket.

फाटकुले *n* The name of a flower abounding on the Mahābaleshwar hills. Its season is April and May. It somewhat resembles the Guelder rose.

फांटे or फांटे *n* (फांटा) A log or billet ; a chip or chat ; a piece of wood or stick for fuel.

फांथा *a* (फांटा) That starts objections or makes difficulties.

फाड *m* (फाडणे) Cutting or lancing (as of the belly, a limb, a tumor) : also the opening made. 2 fig. Dissection (of a subject) ; unraveling (of a difficulty) ; clearing (of an account) ; disentanglement and settlement (of a business or an affair). *v* कर. 3 *f* C A slice. 4 A stone hewn and fashioned only on one side ; a half-चिरा. 5 *n* An aggregate of five. [cuffing, thumping, smacking, slapping.]

फाड-कण-कन-कर-दिशी *ad* Imit. of the sound of

फाडको *f* Amongst leather-workers. A half-hide. [To tear, rend, burst, split.

फाडणे *v c* (Active of फाडणे, खटन S or फाडणे H) फाडून खाणे To fall upon fiercely and worry.

फाडा *m* A column or division of the multiplication table.

फाडा वाचणे *g. of o.* To relate minutely and circumstantially: also to run over a list (of grievances, losses &c.) [one side.

फाडी *f* A stone hewn and fashioned only on फाडी *f* R Commonly फाडे.

फाडीव *p* of फाडणे That has had a portion torn or cut from it—a cloth: also that has been torn or cut from the main body—a piece.

फाडे *n* A lot (consisting usually of five) as of rupees, fruits &c. taken at once by the hand and considered as an unit in counting out the whole number.

फाणस or फाणूस *m n* (फानूस P) A lantern.

फातकील *f* R C Commonly फतकल.

फातमाय *f* A term of abuse for a fat bloated woman; a ronion, a trubtail.

फात्या *f pl* (फात्या A) The first part of the first chapter of the Koran. This is read in making prayers for the dead. Hence, in the careless misunderstanding of the Hindús, Gabble, jabber, chatter, unmeaning rattle. *v* मार, दे, कर, पाड.

हलवायाच्या घरावर फात्या देणे-मारणे To be generous with another's goods.

फांद *f* A branch, a bough. 2 A certain esculent vegetable. 3 C An enclosing wall.

फांदणे or फांदाणे *v c unc* (फांदा) To tear asunder; to split or tear in two parts. 2 fig. To draw off from the affections of; to seduce from; to disaffect. [esp. a lopped or pruned tree.

फांदणे *v i* (फांदा) To shoot out branches;—

फांदा or फांदा *m* (फांदो) An arm or a large branch of a tree. 2 *pl* fig. A digression (as in discourse). *v* घे, फोड. [—a horse, deer &c.

फांदणे *v i* (फांदणे H) To leap, spring, bound

फांदणे *v c unc* To scatter or disperse. 2 To finish off (a खोगीर) with figured stitching. For other senses from lawless speakers see फांजणे *v c*.

फांदा *m* The fork of a tree or bifurcated stick. फांदांत घालणे or पाडणे To cast into embarrassment or perplexity; to reduce to a dilemma.

फांदाणे & फांदा See फांदणे & फांदा.

फांदाफांद *f* (फांदणे *v c*) General or great scattering or dispersing: also the state.

फांदी *f* A branch. 2 fig. A branch, hook, or other projection from a wall (to receive a lamp &c.) फांद्या फोडणे To make crafty or idle digressions; to run off: also to start objections, demurs, hollow excuses.

फांदोरी *f* (Dim. of फांदी) A small branch.

फाणस or फाणूस *m* (फानूस P) A lantern.

फापटपसारा or फापटपसारा *m* A term for a widely-extended business or concern.

फांपर *n* (फांपर H) A deep or spreading sore, an ulcer. [ters or stammers.

फांपरा or फांपा *a* (फा-फा-फा-फांप &c.) That stutters. फांपरी *f* The name of a pot-herb.

फांपसणे *v c* P To pick and mess and throw about (victuals): to squeeze, crumple, or handle rudely (articles gen). 2 fig. To scold vehemently; to rate, row, blow up. [grazed, rased, rubbed off.

फांपसणे *v i* फांपरणे *v i* C To be scratched, abraded,

फांपावणे *v i* To swell into copious foliage; to luxuriate—a tree. 2 To puff up; to grow bloated

or flabby: also to get fat, gross, or corpulent generally—a man or an animal.

फाप्पा or फाप्पा *f pl* Sobbing, convulsive blubbering. *v* मार, दे, कर, फुट. 2 fig. Great and vain exertion; fruitless efforts.

फांपर, फांपरणे, फांपरा, फांपा, फाप्पा See फांपर &c.

फांपू *n f* (Imit.) The gibberish of jugglers, hocus pocus &c. Hence Jugglery or conjuring.

फांपू करणे *g. of o.* To consume lavishly and wastefully. [one's senses or wits.

फाम *f* (फाम A) Self-collectedness; presence of

फामिंदा *m* (फामिंदा P) A holder of the supremacy of देव over प्रकृति and singer of the लावणी called तुरा. 2 A bully or boaster; a hectoring or ranting fellow; a Gascon or a Thraso: also one adept or accomplished in knavery. 3 Adept. Used without dispraise. 4 फामिंदी (feminine form) is applied to a bold and masculine woman, apt at scolding and commanding.

फायदा *m* (फायदा A) Advantage, profit, benefit.

फार *m* The loading or charge (of a gun). *v* सोड, सुट. 2 R A blow of the pestle or pounder. *v* दे, लाव, घाल. [ceedingly.

फार *a* Many or much. 2 as *ad* Very, too, ex-फारकहन For the most part; commonly, mainly, mostly. फार झाले हास आले When affliction falls very heavily we laugh.

फारक *a* See under फारीक.

फारखत *f n* फारखती *f* (फारखत A & خط A) A writing testifying the receipt of a debt, an acquittance: also a deed of relinquishment of claim for partition of property. Executed upon the dissolution of a partnership or some common interest.

फारशी or सी *m* (फारसी or पारसी P पारसी S) A Parsee. 2 *f* The Persian language. [Persian.

फारशी or सी *a* (फारसी P) Relating to Persia,

फारसनीस *m* (फारसी नोस P) A Persian secretary.

फारिखत & फारिखती Better फारखत & फारखती.

फारीक or ख sometimes फारक *a* (फारख A) Liquidated—a debt: closed, concluded, settled—a litigation, an investigation: expended, exhausted, consumed—money, an article of provision.

फारुनफेरुन *ad* See फेरुनफारुन.

फारोळा *m* (फारळा) A strip or shred (as of cloth). 2 See फारोळे. [tooth of the घाभर or मोघण.

फारोळे *n* (फारळा) The iron tip or extremity of a

फालतू *a* (फालतू H) Surplus or spare; that is over and above. [feit pearl.

फालस *n* (False. English). A false or counter-

फालसा *m* (फालसा H) A fruit, Grewia orientalis.

फाल्गुन *m* (S) The twelfth Hindú month from चैत्र; answering to February-March.

फाल्गुनवाद्य *n* A jocose term for Beating the

mouth with the hand whilst bellowing (this being the vulgar amusement during the होळी-festival in the month फाल्गुन); also for the mouth and hand as constituting this musical instrument.

फाल्गुनी or नी *a* Relating to the month फाल्गुन.

फाल्गुनी *f* The day of full moon of फाल्गुन; the day on which the होळी is celebrated. 2 A name common to the eleventh and twelfth lunar asterisms, distinguished by the epithets पूर्व & उत्तर or preceding and subsequent.

फावडा *m* (फावडा H) A large hoe, esp. wooden.

फावडी *f* (फावडी H) A hoe or scraper (usually wooden) for removing dung &c. 2 A curved staff used by the जोगी, फकीर &c. See under फावडे Sig.

II. 3 A wooden hoe-form instrument for skimming off the molasses or for drawing sugarcane-juice from the boiler into its receptacle. 4 (Commonly फावडे) An iron hoe or scraper. 5 A piece of wood with a support at each end, held in both hands and laid horizontally in performing the exercise दंड. 6 A large or long-poled wooden hoe; to draw earth over a field, thrashed grain along the thrashing floor &c. 7 A common term for the two poles affording lateral support to the दांडी (of a नांगर, कुळव, कोळपे, plough, harrow, cart &c.) 8 Low. A disastrous or distressful condition, a pickle, plight, mess, trim.

फावडे *n* (फावडा H) A hoe or scraper (iron or wooden.) 2 The crook or hooked stick of the मानभाव and others, supporting their begging wallet. 3 A common term for the two side-pieces steadying the shaft (of a plough, drill-plough, rake, harrow, cart &c.) 4 fig. of Sig. I. A mischievous fabricator, a pestilent fellow, a troubler. फा० घालणे (कामांत or बोलाण्यांत) To divert or cause to digress in one's business or course or speech. (From the figure of Turning off the water of a watercourse with the फावडे.) फा० लावणे or फावडा-वर पैका ओढणे To roll in wealth; to bring in money by shovelsful.

फावणे *v* *impers* (पावणे To find.) To be found by or stand unto as convenient and opportune—it or the state (*understood*) of the matter to be done; that is, with in con., To be at leisure. Ex. रक्षा मला फावत नाही; उद्यां फावले तर येईन; जेव्हा तुला फावेल तेव्हा दे. 2 *v i* With the direct construction of पावणे. To find as convenient, practicable, feasible, facile. Ex. माझा हात फावेल तेव्हा करीन रक्षा फावत नाही. 3 *v i* & in. con. To be won or gained. Ex. कालचयातीत केवळ फावलास हो जी; आजपर्यंत केले तें फावले. [hurry, leisure.

फावती *f* P (फावणे) Freedom from business or फाविंदा *a* (Or फामिंदा) Arrant, arch, adept; accomplished in knavish practices and cunning tricks. 2 Adept or accomplished. Used *without* dispraise.

फाशी or फाशी *f* (फास) A disease arising to cattle from their not being led to water at the seasons.

फाशी *f* (Commonly फास q. v.) A noose.

फास or फास *m* (फास S) A noose. 2 A snare (for birds or beasts) composed of a noose or nooses. 3 fig. Any embarrassing or encumbering business, appendage, or person. 4 A drag-load (confined by a फास or noose) of thorny bushes or of lopped leafy branches. 5 *f* (Or फास) The iron पट्टी or share of a कुळव.

फाशी देणे To hang. 2 fig. To embarrass, entangle, involve. फाशी-जाणे-चढणे-पडणे To be hanged. फाशी भरणे-येणे-लागणे To be entangled, lit. fig.

फासकी *f* (फास) A snare for birds and beasts.

फासटणी *f* फासटाफासट *f* (फासटणे) Toilsome walking; plodding one's weary way; trudging, tramping.

फासटणे *v c* (फासणे) To rub over roughly or carelessly (ashes, unguents &c. over pots, an idol, the body). 2 fig. To chouse or cheat out of, to rub.

फासडा *m* (फास) A perplexed complication of threads; a casually formed knot or noose; a tangle, a snarl. 2 A peg inserted (into a door-post or window-post) to confine it firmly in the wall; a catchpiece, a hold.

फासडे *n* A rude clump of timber (or the दिंड of a harrow without its teeth) to draw over ploughed ground.

फासणी, फासणी, फासडी *f* (پہاسنی H) An incision or a slight cut to excite the flow of blood, as preparatory to cupping. *v* मार, टाक. Gen. *pl.* Ex. जैसे खांडूक बालें चानावर ॥ त्यावरी फासण्यांचे मार ॥
2 Making such incision or cut. *v* कर.

फासणें or फासणें *v c* To rub over roughly or carelessly (ashes, unguents &c. over pots, the body &c.) 2 (फांस) To ensnare or entangle, esp. in the figurative sense. 3 fig. Cant or slang. To cheat or trick; to do out of (some money or property); *quasi* to rase or rub hard.

फासणें or फासणें *v c unc* To slit (a reed, quill &c.): also to cut with फासण्या or incisions. 2 To cut (with a tool or an instrument).

फासणें or फासणें *v i* (फांस) To be as if choking;—used of a beast, he not having been led to water at the season.

फासफूस *f* (Imit.) Suppressed grumbling; discontented muttering or murmuring. 2 Worthless stuff gen., trash, trumpery, rubbish, *stuff*.

फासळी or फासळी or फांस *f* (پسلی H) A rib.

फासा or फासा *m* (पाश S) A clasp or locket; a hook and eye; any catch to fasten (an ornament &c.): also the eye, ring, or hole, in which the hook is inserted. 2 A snare (for birds or beasts); a net or noose. 3 fig. Anything by which one is entrapped or entangled.

फाशीं देणें, फाशीं जाणें &c., फाशीं भरणें &c. See these phrases under फांस. फासा घालणें-पसरणें To spread a snare for. फासा टाकणें To throw a noose over (to catch—as after the manner of the Retiarii).

फासा *m* (पाशक S) A die.

फासा उमगणें-जाणणें-समजणें To discern the डाव or cast of the dice (i. e. the fraudulent or secret design of). फासा टाकून पाहणें (To cast the die speculatively.) To make an adventure; to try one's luck. फासा टाकणें (To cast the die.) To make a tentative offer or overture; to make a proposal (in buying, selling, contracting).

फासाटणें *v c* (Or फासटणें *q. v.*) To rub over roughly. 2 To impose upon; to cheat out of.

फासाडणें *v c* (फांस) To ensnare. 2 fig. To entrap, overreach, bamboozle, befool.

फासूं *n* A branch off a river or an arm of the sea, a creek.

फासेपारधी or फासेपारधी *m* One who catches animals by a snare or net. 2 fig. One who practises ensnaring arts, an entrapper, a taker in, a gull-catcher.

फासेटो or फासेटो *f* (Poetry. फांस) A snare, lit. fig. Ex. त्याचे संसारा पडे तुटो ॥ नाडिशी फांस भव-बंधाची ॥

फासेळी or फासेळी *f* (پسلی H) A rib.

फासेळीस उजळटिका *a* Having white spots upon the ribs—a horse. An inauspicious mark.

फाळ *m* (फाल S) A ploughshare. 2 fig. An extravagantly broad nib of a reed pen.

फाळ *f* (फालणें) A largish slip (as struck off with a hatchet) from a piece of timber. 2 C A slip or shred; a narrow and long piece gen.

फाळका *m* (फालणें) A large slip (of wood, fruit &c.) 2 A side-piece of a plantain-leaf. Used as a dish at meals. [or narrow piece of ground.

फाळकी *f* Dim. of फाळका *q. v.* supra. 2 A slip फाळट or फाळवट *n* A form of फाळ Ploughshare, expressive of contempt. 2 Commonly फाळेदू.

फाळटणें *v i* (फाळ) To be cut or rubbed by the ploughshare—a bullock &c.

फाळणी *f* (Verbal of फाळणें) Settling the फाळा (cess upon the ryots): also distributing gen.

फाळणें *v c* (स्कासन S) To tear, rend, rip. 2 To apportion or allot (to the several cultivators or ryots) the amount of an assessment; to *part* out. 3 To distribute or divide gen. [tain-leaf.

फाळवट *n* W (फालणें) A side-piece of a plantain-leaf & फाळवटणें See फाळट & फाळटणें.

फाळा *m* (फालणें) A shred, a slip, a torn off piece. 2 A rent or slit. *v* काढ, निघ, जा. 3 A roll of spun silk. Fourteen such rolls compose a थोक or half a शेरिया. 4 A share of an assessment or tax. 5 A share of a distribution gen. 6 (Commonly फाळ) A ploughshare. [cess.

फाळा फाडणें To distribute and apportion a पट्टी or फाळी *f* (Dim. of फाळा) A strip or slip of land.

फाळेंदू *n* (फाळ) The piece which, passing partly over the share (of a plough), steadies and strengthens it in its place in the नांगरखंड or spindle.

फाळेंदू *n* फाळारा *m* (Or फाळेंदू, from फाळ) The iron tip of a tooth of the पाभर.

फिकट or फिकट *a* (फिका) Rather फिका *q. v.*, faintish, dimish, palish, flattish &c.

फिकर or फिकीर *f* (فكر A) Care, concern, anxiety, solicitude.

फिका or फिका *a* (فیکا H) Faint or dim of color, pale, light. 2 Weak of taste, flat, vapid, dead. 3 Faded in look, wan, pallid. 4 Of no vigor or spirit, dull, jejune, barren, poor.

फिगारणें *v c* To throw, toss, fling, hurl.

फिजारणें & फिजारी See पिजारणें & पिजारी.

फिटणें *v i* To get loose; to come undone—a fastened garment, a लुगडें, घातर &c., and, sometimes, a knot or tie. 2 fig. To be removed or cleared away—a debt by payment, a favor or injury by requital, a doubt by solution, a vow, promise, oath by performance. Pr. शेरस सवा शेर भेटे मनचा संशय फिटे.

फिटफाट *a* (फिटणें by redup.) Cleared off or liquidated—a debt &c.: requited and thus removed—an obligation.

फिटफाट *f n* or फिटफाट *f* (फिटणें by redup.) The being under liquidation or repayment, or the being liquidated (of debts, favors, vows).

फिटो *f* A patch or piece applied or inserted to cover or stop up a hole; or let into something to fill up or to enlarge. 2 A tapering piece of wood or stick; used as a wedge, or as a peg or fastening-pin. [trapstick or बिटोदांडू.

फिटो *f* R फिटू *m* R The stick in the game of फिणफिण *f* (Imit.) Hissing and spitting at in passion. 2 Fizzing, singing, fretting.

फिणफिणणें *v i* (Imit.) To hiss and spit at in anger; to fume and chafe at. 2 To fizz, fizzle, sing, fret—a substance under fermentation. 3 To glow—the body &c.

फितणें *v i* (فتنه A or فتور H) To revolt from perfidiously or treacherously. 2 To be tricked or taken in;—used esp. of children.

फितना *m* A scented liquor. It is a compound of many ingredients.

फितवणी or फितावणी *f* (Verbal of फितविणें) Drawing off from allegiance &c.

फितविणें or फिताविणें *v c* फित्याविणें or फित्येविणें *v c* R (फितणें) To draw from allegiance or attachment; to estrange, alienate, seduce, disaffect.

फितवा or फितावा *m* Drawing off from allegiance or attachment; seducing, corrupting, disaffecting. *v* कर. 2 Revolt, defection, perfidious change of sides or desertion of a cause.

फितुरणें *v c* (फितूर) To draw off from allegiance; to persuade to revolt or to desert.

फितुरणें *v i* (फितूर) To turn against or to desert perfidiously.

फितुरी or त्या *a* फितूरखार *c* (फितूर) That falls from, or that draws from, allegiance or attachment; a perfidious revolter or corrupter.

फितूर *m* फितुरी *f* (فتور H) Revolt, defection, apostasy, perfidious rising against or desertion of. 2 *m* (In impersonation of this perfidy.) A revolter or an apostate, a traitorous insurgent or deserter.

फितूरफांदा *m* (फितूर & फंद) A comprehensive term for seditious risings and revolts.

फित्याविणें or फित्येविणें *v c* R See फितविणें.

फिदफिद *ad* (Imit.) In a noisy and silly manner, giggling—laughing. 2 Used as *s f* A silly and loud laugh, wild cachinnation, giggling.

फिदफिदणें *v i* (Commonly फदफदणें) To fizz, fizzle, spit, sputter. 2 To thrill or tingle—a full and ripe boil.

फिदा *a ind* (فدا A) Devoted to; ready to be sacrificed for; superlatively enamoured of or attached to. *v* हो.

फिदारणें *v c* (पिजारणें) Used with डोळे & नाक, as डोळे फिं. To glare at angrily; नाक फिं. To dilate the nostrils as in vehement anger. 2 Used with केश, शेंपूट, पोस, as केश फिं. To dishevel the hair; शेंपूट फिं. To bristle up the tail; पोस फिं. To open and spread the feathers.

फिदालखार *c* (फिद! फिद!) That swells and vapors, puffs and vaunts; a swaggerer or braggart. 2 That giggles sillily; (फिद! फिद! चासणारा).

फिरक *f m* (फिरकणें) A quaver or shake (in singing). 2 (Verbal of फिरकणें) Stirring, moving, taking a turn or two. 3 Stirring, with the force of the word *Budge* (moving a step, or making a turn of the body). Ex. हो दाटो फिरक पडूं देत नाहीं: also room to budge or stir. 4 P Leisure. 5 Misused for फरक.

फिरकंडा *m* फिरकंडो *f* (फिरणें) A whirl or maze in the figurative sense; embarrassed or obstructed state (of a business or work, or of the doer). Gen. in loc. case (फिरकंड्यांत) and *v* घाल, पड. 2 A circuit, or a trip thither and back (considered as laborious or unproductive); a wearisome or a fruitless journey.

फिरकणें *v i* (फिरणें) To stir; to take a turn; to move about a little. Gen. neg. con. Ex. तो कि-ह्याभोंवतें माणूस फिरकूं देत नाहीं. 2 To stir, budge, turn or move one's body. Ex. त्या दाटोसधें फिरकायला जागा नाहीं.

फिरका *m* फिरकांडा *m* फिरकांडो *f* See फिरकंडा.

फिरकी *f* (फिरणें) A quaver or shake (in singing). 2 A turn round or a whirl (in dancing). 3 A male screw. 4 A turned piece of wood (as in rails upon the top of a building, around a cradle &c.); a baluster. 5 A whirligig; any little roller or thing turning on an axis. 6 The handle of a door-lock &c. 7 A small pair of scales (as that of a goldsmith or shroff). 8 A crimpling instrument (for cakes &c). 9 A common term for the little twists (or कळो) in the turban of a Maráthá. 10 A division of a survey establishment or department; a party or body of surveyors. 11 A strong thread retracted or reverted across the warp before the advancing woof. Its use is to maintain or stay the lines composing the warp, so that if any snap, the break is arrested. [turban.

फिरकीदार *a* Having little budform twists—a फिरंग *f* (Poetry.) A sword.

फिरंगाण *n* (फिरंगी) Country subject to the rule of the Indo-Portuguese: also the rule or sway of that people: also that people considered collectively.

फिरंगाणी *a* Relating to फिरंगाण.

फिरंगो *m* (فرنگ P from Frank.) A Frank or an European gen., and, rather especially, an Indo-Portuguese. [फिरंगो.]

फिरंगूट *n* A contemptuous form of the word

फिरणें *vi* (پهرن H) To turn; to move the body round; to direct the face to a different quarter. 2 To return. 3 To turn round; to have a circular or vertiginous motion: also to have vertigo or giddiness—the head. 4 To walk to and fro; to walk about. 5 To travel over; to traverse (a country): to go over; to go from one to another; as सी शंभर घरे फिरलें. 6 To turn off; to take a new direction. 7 To alter; to turn or change. 8 To be turned back; to be rejected. 9 To be circulated—an order &c. To turn against; to become adverse. 11 To be fused or melted.

फिरता *p a* of फिरणें That turns, winds, rotates, revolves. 2 Changeable, capricious, fickle. 3 Recurring or returning; as फिरती पाळी. 4 That itinerates; as फिरता कारकून-कारभारी-सुभेदार; or that involves itinerating; as फिरता सुभा; or that is now itinerating; as फिरती खारी (which last word is also applied to express The movements of a rover or runabout). 5 That goes about; that circulates; or that walks to and fro; as फिरती टोळी-फौज-लश्कर, फिरता जाखद, फिरता फत्या, फिरता पाहरा (which last is Walking sentinelship, opp. to बैठा पाहरा, or Sentinelship recurring in turn, or a guard that perambulates. 6 That is turning or on the turn; as फिरता दिवस-दुपार-वेळ-सावली-जन्म. 7 For other senses see the verb.

फिरवणी *f* Verbal of फिरविणें *q. v.* Turning, changing &c. 2 The खोळ or पट्टी or bar infixed in the weaver's beam, for the purpose of turning it; the turning pin or handle. There are two.

फिरवाफिरव *f* (फिरविणें) Reiterated and fruitless bringing and returning, placing and removing, turning and changing &c.

फिरविणें *vi* (फिरणें *q. v.*) To turn; to move round; to change the direction of the faces or sides. 2 To make to rotate or revolve. 3 To walk about. 4 To bring the inside out. 5 To turn, change, alter, vary—in many shades of sense.

फिरस or सार or फिरसा *m* (फिरणें or فرشته P Angel.) A traveler, stranger, wanderer, pilgrim. The word also answers to Tramp. 2 A pedler.

फिरून or फिरान *ad* (फिरणें) In reply or return; back; again; another time.

फिर्याद *f* (فرياد P) A representation of injury and an application for redress; a complaint, suit, action. *v* टोक, कर.

फि० जाणें or येणें To go or come to lodge a complaint. फि० होणें To become a complainant.

फिर्यादी *a* (फिर्याद) That urges a suit against, a complainant, a plaintiff.

फिररत *f* See फिररत.

[der फु.

फिरारकी, फिरारखोर, फिरारणें, फिरारी See unfिरश, फिरश, फिर *int* Pish! pshaw! pooh.

फिरशी *a* (Imit.) Imbecile, silly, of feeble understanding.

फिसकटणें or फिसकणें *vi* (फिस!) To fall off or back from; to turn from one's allegiance or attachment, or to recede from one's engagement; to haul off. 2 To be broken off; to come to nothing; to end in smoke (i. e. in a puff! or whiff!); to be squashed, dished, blasted, marred—agreements, plans, measures. 3 To begin to kick and

refuse her milk—a cow &c.: to become refractory and unmanageable—a horse &c.

फिसकणें *vi* To spit—a cat.

[See under फु.

फिसका, फिसकारणें, फिसकारा, फिसफिसणें, फिसफिसाविणें *vi* (फिसकणें) To seduce or turn off from one's allegiance or attachment; to disaffect.

फिसकें *n* (फिस) A suppurating tumor, a boil or pimple, an imposthume or a cyst of matter in general. [Snapping at peevishly.

फिसफिस *f* (Imit.) The spitting of a cat. 2 fig.

फिसफिस or सां *ad* Spittingly, hissingly, snap-pishly &c.

फिसरत *f* Perfidiousness, faithlessness, falseness to engagement, or to trust reposed. Used some times *attrib.*, perfidious. [and false gen.

फिसरा *a unc* Perfidious, treacherous, faithless

फिसाद *f* (فساد A) Mutiny or insurrection; seditious rising. *v* उठ, पड, हो, चेत, वाढ. 2 Applied, as दंगाधोपा, धुंदाधुंदी and endless others, in the sense of Tumult, commotion, or disturbance gen. 3 Amongst Kárkúns. Discrepancy (in accounts or statements) held to be fraudulent. 4 Disagreement or misunderstanding.

फिसादी *a* फिसादखोर *c* (فسادي H) Mutinous, insurrectionary, seditious. 2 Laxly. Tumultuous, turbulent, disorderly.

फिलकवणी *n* Commonly फळकवणी.

फिलफिलीत *n* (Imit.) Watery, washy, weak—buttermilk &c.

फीट *f* (फिटणें) Liquidated or discharged state (of debts): requited state (of favors or kindnesses). 2 A spindle or spike around which thread or string is wound. 3 *n R* A tapering piece of wood used to force or to maintain an opening; a little wedge.

फीत *f* (Fita. Port.) Riband, lace, narrow tape.

2 Properly स्फोति. [return. *v* कर.

फीर *f* C (फिरणें) Turning back, returning, फीव *m* The securing ball or knob at the bottom of a necklace, rosary, or other wreath.

फुडजी or फुडई *f* (फुड H) The name, esp. amongst females, for a husband's mother or a paternal aunt.

फुडवहीण *f* A daughter of one's paternal aunt.

फुडभाज *m* A son of one's paternal aunt.

फुक *m f* (फुकणें) A quick blast with the mouth, a puff. *v* सार.

फुकट *ad* For nothing, gratis, without money or labor—got or given. Pr. फु० आण चोखट Gratis and yet (you insist upon its being) good. 2 Without remuneration or recompense—done.

फुकटचा Free of cost, gratuitous.

फुकटखाज, फुकटखोर, फुकटचोंट, फुकटचोद, फुकट्या *c & a* Low terms for a fellow who, without contributing to a work, comes forward on the completion of it, to partake of the fruits; also for a fellow generally who stuffs and enjoys himself at the cost of another.

फुकटपसारा *a* A term for a silly person whose mouth is always stretched by an idle grin.

फुकटफजिती *f* A term for a thing or a business productive only of loss, vexation, toil, or dishonor. See under फजिती. [redup.] Gratis, for nothing.

फुकटफाकट, फुकटवारी, फुकटफुका *ad* (फुकट by फुकटफाकट ब्रह्मज्ञान *n* Divine or spiritual knowledge as costing nothing, as acquired without sacrifice or pains (i. e. such knowledge cannot be). Ex. फु० मिळत नाही - सांपडत नाही - साधत नाही.

फुकटबिसनी *m* A term for a blade that cuts a dash and revels away without allowing expense

to himself; an unpaying libertine. Pr. फु० तमाखु उसनी.

फुकटशाई *a* (A loose formation with फुकट & शाई *q. v.*) Free of cost; that costs no money or labor.

फुकटा or ब्या *a* (फुकट) Obtained gratis or without cost. Hence worthless, useless, trashy.

फुकटाई *f* (फुकट) Gratuitousness. Seldom used but in obl. cases; as फुकटाई खाली - ने-वारी Gratis. फुकटाईचा Obtained, done &c. without cost.

फुकटाफुकट or टी *ad* (फुकट by redup.) For nothing, gratis. [(esp. of rice).

फुंकण *n R* फुंकणू *n R* (फुंकणें) A hollow grain फुंकणो *f* Verbal of फुंकणें *q. v.* 2 A tube to blow through, a blow-pipe. 3 A tubular bit of gold or glass (for necklaces &c.) 4 A hollow grain (esp. of rice).

फुंकणें *vi* (फु! फु!) To blow, to puff with the mouth. Pr. दुधानें भाजला तो ताक फुंकून पिता. 2 To blow or sound (an instrument of wind-music). 3 To inflame or excite; to blow up (a country, a village). 4 To blow or inflate (the bellows). 5 To dissipate or squander (wealth). 6 To blow or gabble over (a mantra or hocus-pocus). 7 Allusively or revilingly. To perform the burning of a corpse; to execute the obsequies of: also to burn a corpse *anyhow*, in a slubbering or superficial manner. [the mouth. *v* सार.

फुंकर *m* फुंका *m* (फुंकणें) A puff or a blast with फुंकरणें or फुंकारणें *vi* (फुंकर) To blow (fire, a hot dish &c.) with the mouth.

फुंकरणें *vi* To breathe hard or blow—a beast.

फुका, फुकां, फुंका, फुकाचा, फुकासाठी *ad* (Poetry. फुंकणें) Gratis, for nothing. 2 Without profit or advantage.

फुंकार or रा *m* (फुंकणें) A blast or puff with the mouth. *v* सार, कर. 2 The hissing or hiss (of a snake &c.) *v* सार, टाक, दे, कर.

फुकी *ad* & as *s f* A term in the play एकीबेकी.

फुगट *a* (फुगणें) Rather inflated, swollen, or puffed.

फुगटणें *vi* (फुगणें *q. v.*) To swell, puff up, fill out &c., esp. figuratively; to swell with pride or anger. It bears all the senses of फुगणें, but with implication of reviling.

फुगडी *f* (फुगणें) A kind of wild gambol or dance. Two or more, holding hands, fling themselves about; keeping time to their movements by puffing फुगडी फु with the mouth. *v* घाल. 2 fig. Reeling or running about in a wild phrenzied manner. Pr. कानांत बुगडी गांवांत फु०.

फुगणें *vi* To swell; to grow tumid or turgid; to be puffed out. 2 To be filled out—the belly, a bag &c. 3 To rise, accumulate, tumefy—a stream &c. 4 To be inflated (with pride &c.); to swell and heave (under huff or anger); to pout, to sulk.

फुगरा *a* (फुगणें) Swollen, inflated, puffed out.

फुगराई *f* (फुगरा) Bragging, boasting, vaunting फुंगरूड *n* Or फंगरूड *q. v.* [and vaporizing. *v* सांग.

फुगवटी or फुगवशी *f* (फुगणें) Swollen or puffed state, turgidity, bloatedness. 2 Tumefied or accumulated state (as of the waters of a stream).

फुगवणी *f* (Verbal of फुगविणें) Exaggerating, amplifying, magnifying, swelling out. 2 Puffing up, exalting (by extravagant praise &c.)

फुगवणी *n* (फुगणें & पाणी) Swollen or accumulated water (as of a stopped current). [fig.

फुगविणें *vi* (फुगणें) To make to swell or puff, lit.

फुगा *m* (फुगणें) A bladder or blister; any thing puffed out; a bubble &c.; the protuberant or bulg-

ing portion of a thing; the swollen portion of a current; a blown bladder as a plaything; a distended belly; a tense boil or tumor. *v* धर. 2 A fit of passion. *v* ये. 3 A swelling under the knee of a horse. 4 A false pearl. [with pride or anger.

फुगा *a* (फुगणे) Swollen or puffed. 2 fig. Swollen. फुगारणे *vi* (फुगणे) To swell, puff out, tumefy.

फुगारा *m* (फुगणे) A bladder or blister; a rising or swelling; the bulging portion of anything; the swollen or tumefied portion of a stream: also swollen or accumulated state. 2 Inflatedness or puffedness (as of bread).

फुगोर *a* (फुगणे) Swollen, blown, puffed. 2 fig. Protuberant or bulging. 3 fig. Swollen with arrogance or conceit.

फुगीरचाट *c* (A vulgar formation.) A bloated or puffed up person: also an inflated or conceited person.

फुगीव *p* of फुगणे Swollen, tumefied, blown, puffed. 2 Filled out, bulging, protuberant. 3 Accumulated—dammed waters.

फुगे *n* (फुगणे) Eddying water, eddy. 2 A dam across running water to cause it to rise and swell. *v* घाल. 3 *W* The eruption of the small pox.

फुगेभाती *n* An imitation-pearl.

फुगोटी or फुगोशी *f* (फुगणे) Swollen or puffed state. 2 Accumulated state (as of running water).

फुज *m* *P* The swelling and heaving of conceit.

फुजणे *vi* (Improper for फुडणे) To sob. [*v* भर.

फुजारणे *v* *c* See फिंदारणे.

फुडअमल, फुडगांव, फुडजाहगोर &c. See under the preferable form फूट.

फुडक *ad* (फुडणे) Separately, disjunctly, brokenly.

फुडक *a* *C* फुडकर *a* (फुडणे) Cracked—a coin, a vessel: burst or broken—a dam, a wall: intermitted, lit. fig. 2 Odd, deficient, broken, not complete or entire—a set, a book, a machine. 3 फुडकर is further Scattered, dispersed, separate, not united in masses—troops &c.

फुडकपाच *n* A broken vessel, lit. fig.

फुडकर *n* *C* (फुडणे) A broken vessel.

फुडकळ *a* (फुडणे) Broken or burst here and there—an embankment, a hedge, a wall. 2 Broken up, divided into minor quantities—an article of the shops. 3 Odd, not taken into the common account—an item of expenditure &c. 4 Odd, loose, miscellaneous, of an incomplete set or unentire mass. 5 Abusive.

फुडकळ *ad* (फुडणे) In broken quantities; by separate numbers, members, parts—selling or buying a whole. [ples.

फुडकळणे *vi* (फुडकळी) To be covered with pim-

फुडकळी *f* (फुडणे) A pimple or pustule.

फुडकळ्याचा or फुडकळ्याचा दाथर *m* An eruption or efflorescence.

फुडका *a* (फुडणे) Broken, burst, cracked. 2 fig. Broken, not under the common head or account;—as a period, an item of expenditure &c. 3 That is pierced readily by the pen, or that causes the ink to spread (in writing)—paper; or that spreads readily—ink; or that is thick and indistinct—writing, letters. Note. The word applies equally to कागद, शई, अक्षर, & लेख. 4 Deprived or dull of vision—an eye: deprived or dull of hearing—an ear: bad, cracked—destiny, fortune. 5 Abusive, obscene, or light—भाषण, बोलणे.

फुडका मणी नाही, फुडकी कौडी नाही, फुडकी फोड नाही There is not even a broken bead, a broken cowrie, a bit of betelnut &c. Phrases expressive of exceeding poverty.

फुडकी तिनिसांज *f* The very beginning of evening twilight; the moment of sunset.

फुडकुळणे *vi* (फुडकुळी) To be under papulous efflorescence—the body or a member.

फुडकुळी *f* (फुडणे) A pustule or pimple.

फुडकुळ्याचा दाथर *m* An eruption of pimples.

फुडक्या कपाळाचा *a* फुडक्या देवाचा *a* (Of broken fortune or luck.) Unfortunate, ill-fated.

फुडक्या मनाचा *a* (Of broken mind.) Infirm of purpose, irresolute, vacillating, weak.

फुडगुद्या *m* A degraded caste, or an individual of it, found near Bassein.

फुडणे *vi* (स्फुट *S*) To break; to be shivered or shattered: also to break, burst, split, crack (in a more extended sense); to part or open suddenly. 2 To sprout, shoot, bud, spring, germinate. 3 To burst through, to cut—teeth. 4 To break;

to divide into small lumps and water—curds or other coagulum: to separate—serum from the crassamentum. 5 To run; to suffer the ink to spread—damp paper; also to spread on such paper—ink; also to spread largely and indistinctly—the letters or writing. Note. कागद, शई, अक्षर, लेख &c. become all, occasionally, the subject of the verb. 6 To branch off—a road &c. 7 To be afflicted with the rheumatic affection फूट; or to ache and feel broken—the body as before fever. 8 To arise or burst forth;—as a smell. 9 To become public—a secret matter. 10 To break up, fall asunder, separate—armies or other associations. 11 To break with; to fall out with; to quarrel and part. 12 To burst or open—a boil or tumor. 13 To appear in eruptions or to burst into eruption; to break out;—used whether of the humors efflorescing or of the member or seat of the efflorescence. 14 To become cracked or hoarse, to break;

—used whether of the voice or of the larynx or throat its organ. 15 To chap or crack—lips, heels, hands &c. 16 To form and burst fully forth;—used of the fruit of the Coconut, Betelnut, and Jack. 17 To cease, fail, go; to become extinct;—used of the organs or of the functions of the sight and hearing; as डोळे फुटले, कान फुटले—to be as if burst in their membranes. 18 To become dissipated or scattered—the mind or thoughts.

फुडफाट *f* Commonly फटाफाट. [पुडणे.

फुडफुट & फुडफुटणे *vi* Commonly पुटपुट & पुट-

फुटरा *a* (फुडणे) That breaks, bursts, or cracks continually or readily; crumbly, friable. 2 That cracks or chaps—the heel or body. Note. फुटीर

is the commoner word. [ings.

फुडवा *m* *C* (फुडणे) New foliage; fresh sprout-

फुडळ *f* *R* (फुडणे) Grains of rice &c. broken during the husking.

फुडा *a* & *ad* *R* (फुडणे) Commonly फुडकळ.

फुडामूळ *m* मूळ broken or fallen into small lumps.

फुडाणा *m* (फुडणे & दाणा) Gram (cicer arietinum)

soaked and parched. 2 fig. A smart, sharp, and lively boy.

फुडाणे उडणे or फुडणे Expressive of smartness and fluency of speech. फुडाणे करणे *g*. of *o*. To be a great overmatch for; to be able to buy and sell one. फुडाणे माजणे *g*. of *o*. To oppress or worry.

2 with भाषणाचे-शब्दाचे-वाणीचे To pour forth volleys of eloquence. फुडाण्यासारखा उडणे (To fly off like a pea under parching.) To be touchy.

फुडाणी *a* Dotted with dots resembling parched gram—chintz. [having dots &c.

फुडाणी *f* A पितांबर of the पैठण-manufacture,

फुडाफूट or फुडाफाट *f* (फुडणे by redup.) The breaking or bursting one after another of several things; the falling away, dissolving, separating (of armies, alliances, associations).

फुडाल *n* *C* (फुडणे) A fallen and burst fruit.

फुडालू *a* (फुडणे) That bursts readily—corn or pulse under parching. 2 *unc* Brittle—stone, wood.

फुटीर *a* (फुडणे) That breaks, bursts, or cracks continually or readily. 2 Crumbly, friable. 3 That cracks or chaps—the heel &c. 4 Opened, split, cleft, cracked. 5 Worn bare; of which the gold or silver is here and there worn away and the silk is become visible—lace &c. 6 Broken or burst here and there—a mound, hedge, fence, wall.

फुडवट *a* *R* (फुडे Before.) Firstling (of cattle &c.)

फुडचा, फुडला, फुडा, फुडां, फुडार, फुडारी, फुडी, फुडोल, फुडून, फुडे This form of spelling is confined to Ratnagiri, Rádzápúr, Málwán &c., i. e. to the Southern Konkan. See पुडचा &c.

फुणगी *f* (स्फुलिंग *S*) A spark. 2 fig. A spark of discord; a ground of dissension introduced. *v* टाक, लाव. 3 Applied, to a fiery woman or female child.

फुणफुण *f* (फुण! फुण!) The tingling sensation (from a burn or sting) which remains after the acute pain has subsided. *v* लाग, हो, कर.

फुणफुणणी *f* (Verbal of फुणफुणणे) Hissing and spitting &c.

फुणफुणणे *vi* (फुण! फुण!) To hiss and spit at under passionate excitement; to fume and chafe at. 2 To tingle (from a sting or from medicine). 3 To emit piquant or pungent odors—फोडणी &c.

फुणफुणाट *m* (Intens. of फुणफुण) Excessive tingling, stinging, burning, glowing, prickling, smarting, &c. फुण्णा & फुण्णदार Usually फुन्ना & फुन्नेदार. [ing.

फुणफुणणे *vi* *P* (Imit.) To whisper.

फुंद *m* (स्फुंदन *S*) Sobbing. *v* चाल, निघ, ये, राह, जिर. 2 Conceit, vanity, airy swelling, inflation of self-esteem. *v* ये, भर.

फुंद *a* *P* Inflated or puffed up.

फुंदणी *f* (Verbal of फुंदणे) Sobbing.

फुंदणे *vi* (स्फुंदन *S*) To sob. [पुदिना) Mint.

फुंदना, फुंदाना, फुंदाणा, फुदिना *m* (Properly फुंदफुंद, फुंदुफुंद, फुंदुस्फुंद *ad* (फुंदणे) Sobbingly.

फुन्ना *m* (فون H) A tassel, tuft, bunch (of silk

फुन्नेदार *a* That has a फुन्ना or tassel. [&c.)

फुपणे, फुपणे, फुफणे *vi* (फु! फु!) To hiss—a snake:

to blow (as in blowing fire): to snort or blow excitedly—a horse: to puff and blow (as in fever or passion).

फुपाटा or फुपाटा *m* sometimes फुपाट *m* Hot cinders or ashes, embers. *Pr*. आगीवून निघाला आणि फुपाट्यांत पडला. 2 Applied to gravel or sand heated by the sun. 3 fig. A light and dry soil; a soil loose like ashes. 4 Dry dust or loose earth (lying upon the road or a surface gen.) 5 fig. Bluster, vamping, puffing, swelling professions or airy pretensions. *v* कर. [at.

फुपावणे or फुपावणे *vi* (फु! फु!) To storm or rave

फुफूस *m* *S* pop. फुफूस *m* The lungs.

फुफा *f* (Imit.) Utter dissipation or consumption (of riches, victuals &c.) 2 Used as *a* & *ad* Flying off as ashes.

फुफाट *ad* (Imit.) With a blowing and puffing; with noisy profession; as नदी फुं भरून चालली; गाडी (i. e. गाडीचे बेल) फुं चालली.

फुफु *ad* (Imit.) Hissingly, spittingly, puffingly, blowingly. 2 Used as *s* *f* Hissing &c.

फुयजी or फुयो f (فوي H) See फुइजी.

फुरई f (Gen. with the word दंड before it.) See दंडफुरई.

फुरकट, फुरकूट, फुरगूट n m Sulks. v चढ, ये.

फुरकटणें, फुरकूटणें, फुरगूटणें, फुरगूटणें v i (फुरकट) To sulk. 2 fig. To take huff or swell up in conceit.

फुरकणें v i (फुरका q. v.) To suck into the mouth with a flurring sound. 2 To force wind through the closed lips; to blow the फुरकी.

फुरका m (Imit.) A quantity (of some half-liquid preparation of food) taken with a flurring sound into the mouth. v सार. 2 Flurring, a flurrup, —the sup or the sound of it.

फुरकी f (फुर!) Sound made (by children) by forcing air through closed lips. Considered as a prognostic of disease. 2 A sup with a flurring noise; a flurrup, a long whiff &c.

फुरकूट or फुरगूट n A difficulty made; an objection started; some obstacle interposed or opposition offered viewed as perverse or unreasonable. v फोड. 2 A wild digression; a tale or story or statement viewed as interrupting and jarring. v काढ. 3 n m Sulks. v ये, चढ.

फुरका or का a (फुरकणें q. v.) That flurries &c: also that blows the फुरकी. [कसर.

फुरडी f An aquatic esculent root; also called

फुरडूक, फुरडूकें, फुरडूका See फुरडूक & फुरडूका.

फुरण n (स्फुरण S) Twitching or convulsive quivering (as of the eyelids or skin). 2 Quivering or tremulous agitation (of a person or of a member, to fight, strike, speak &c.) v ये, चढ. Ex. ऐसैं म्हणतां कपिनाथा ॥ फुरण आले ते काळीं ॥

फुरणें v i (Misused for स्फुरणें) To be affected with a twitching, to twitch. 2 fig. To be under a quivering or tremulous agitation (to fight, speak &c.) from excited eagerness.

फुरफुर or रां ad (फुर! फुर!) Imit. of the sound of snorting, crackling, sputtering, whirring; or expressive of the manner of twitching, quivering &c.

फुरफुर f (फुर! फुर!) Snorting, crackling, sputtering, whirring &c.: also twitching.

फुरफुरणी f (Verbal of फुरफुरणें) Snorting; crackling or spitting; purring; twitching &c.

फुरफुरणें v i (फुर! फुर!) To snort—a horse or an ass. 2 To crackle or spit—an oily substance burning. 3 To make a purring or whirring sound with the mouth. 4 (स्फुरण S) To have a twitching or convulsive quivering—eyelids &c. 5 fig. To quiver with impatient eagerness; to itch or burn—the hands, arms, feet, tongue, mouth, to strike, run, speak &c.

फुरफुराड m (फुरफुर) Loud or excessive snorting, crackling, sputtering, whirring, twitching, quivering. [fried &c. with spices.

फुरफुरी f फुरफुरें or फुरफुर n (फुरफुर) Gram-flour

फुरशीस f More correctly and commonly पुरशीस.

फुरसन or फुरसून f (فرصة A) Leisure, freedom from business or from hurry. 2 Interval; time yet wanting of a given time; time yet to run.

फुरसें n A species of Coluber,—the Kaju Tata of Russell. [quivering &c.

फुराण n (Better and usually फुरण) Twitching,

फुरारणें v i (Intens. of फुरफुरणें q. v.) To snort, crackle, twitch, quiver, noisily, vehemently, or exceedingly.

फुलकारी, फुलगाटा, फुलचाचे, फुलवडी and all the compounds with फूल of the simple class (viz. that of which the members are words in mere juxtaposition) see under the preferable form फूल.

फुलकें n (फूल) Hollow or light grains. 2 Flowers of Carthamus tinctorius. [swelling &c. &c.

फुलणी f (Verbal of फुलणें) Blowing; flowering;

फुलणें v i (फुल S) To blow or expand—a bud &c. 2 To flower or come into blossom—a tree or plant. 3 To swell—as soaked corn, as black earth, lime &c. on being wetted: also to puff out—the body or a limb. 4 To open or spread in glowing radiations—the दिशा at dawn. 5 To puff up with pride; to be inflated with anger; to get elated or dilated by praise or with pleasure: also to look pleasant or be exhilarated—the countenance. 6 To spread abroad—the head or point of a nail by a hammering. 7 To become covered with white spots—a cow, horse &c. 8 To have the pile or nap gathered into little knots or lumps—cloth. 9 To become covered with eruptions (of small pox, leprosy, itch). 10 To have the hairs of one's head and whole body turned or turning white from age; to be blossoming. 11 To become disentangled, open, loose, free—the hair from being combed: to open, start up, stare;—as the hairs of a cat's tail: to open out to the air—feathers.

फुलपणें or फुलपैणें v i (फूल) To flower or to be in its flowering—growing corn.

फुलफुलणें v i (फुलणें by redup.) To expand; to dilate or distend—eyes or nostrils from anger, ardor, desire, delight: to look bright and pleasant—the countenance: also to be elated (by praise, with pleasure &c.)—a person.

फुलवरा m A chaplet or garland of flowers. 2 The blossom or the blossoming state, florification (of corn &c.) 3 A string of flowers and fruits (thrown around an idol &c.)

फुलविणें v c (फुलणें q. v.) To cause to blow, expand, flower, swell, puff up &c.)

फुलवून काम करून घेणें To serve one's own ends through another by inflating his vanity &c. The phrase agrees with वेळवावर बसविणें, खंडेराव करणें &c. [of flowers (as a tiara or head-dress).

फुलांची जाळी f A complicated or dense garland

फुलार a (फुलणें) Light, loose, not closely compacted or pressed. 2 Light or plump—bread &c.

3 Light of substance or composition—cotton &c. 4 Light, airy, delicate.

फुलारणें v c (फुलणें or फूल) To fill out (a measure, bale, load); to fill or make up lightly or loosely. 2 To puff up (as through flattery): also to puff up through dandling and fondling; to pamper or cocker. The use generally is with घेणें; as फुलारून घेणें. [or class.

फुलारमाळी m An individual of the Florist caste फुलारी m (फूल) A florist. 2 f A scheme of covert speaking or writing; viz. that in which the word फूल is introduced before every syllable.

फुली f (फूल) A flower as cut, painted, worked, drawn (on paper, cloth, metal); a figure made by the blistering nut; an asterisk &c. 2 An aggregate of five sheets of paper.

फुली घालणें-पाडणें (neuter -पडणें) To stop, obstruct, hinder. (Because to place an asterisk is to indicate some lack or fault, and to arrest the attention—i. e. to stop progress.)

फुलीफांटा m An asterisk or a cross or score through, noting a canceling. v दे.

फुल्ल n (फूल & तेल) Oil of sesamum imbued with the scent of some flower.

फुलारा m See फुलवरा.

फुल्लेण or फुल्लेण n C (फूल & तण) A soft or fine

kind of grass; a grass for horses and cattle; as disting. from the coarse grasses for thatching &c.

फुलार a (Poetry. फुलणें) Blown, opened, expand-

फुल्लिंग n (स्फुल्लिंग S) A spark. [ed. 2 See फुलार.

फुलारकी or फुलारी f (फुल!) Empty swelling and bragging; extravagant lauding and extolling (of one's self or one's own). v सांग. 2 Vain ostentation; arrogant or affected display. v मिरव, बाळग, मांड, दाखव, कर.

फुलारखोर c (फुलारी & खोर) One that puffs and vaunts emptily: also one that swells and swaggers ostentatiously.

फुलारणें v i (फुलारी) To swell and brag emptily and extravagantly: also to swagger ostentatiously or superciliously. [grass, wood &c.

फुसकट n (फुस!) Chaff, husks, rubbishlike grain, फु० पाडणें or काढणें g. of o. & पड, निघ g. of s. See fully under भुसडा. [ish &c.

फुसकट a (Qualif. form of फुसका) Softish, weak-फुसकटणें v i To fall away from &c. See फिसकटणें esp. in Sig. I. II.

फुसकणें v i (फुस!) To break or part with a soft noise—cord, thread, a stick. 2 fig. To fail; to fall short; to break off (as in the midst of an engagement). 3 To miss fire—a gun, priming &c., and fig. to flash in the pan: also to miss—an arrow or other missile, or a striker, leaper, or an aimer, aim, or essay in general.

फुस-कन-कण-कर-दिनी-दिशीं ad Imit. of the sound of weak, flimsy, friable, brittle substances breaking; of soft ventris crepitatio; of the flashing off of a priming &c.: also expressive of suddenness and utterness of a failure or miscarriage &c.

फुसका a फुसकापुरी a फुसकुला a (फुस!) That breaks or separates readily and with a soft noise; feeble, flimsy, softly brittle, friable, crumbling. Hence 2 Worthless, pithless, vapid, hollow, empty;—used of persons, substances, articles, speech. Pr. फुसकी शंका फुसकें समाधान A silly doubt and a silly solution.

फुसकाईचा अंगारा m A term at Ití dándú for a missing blow at the Ití. Hence a miss, failure, or abortive effort gen.

फुसकारणें v i (फुसकारा) To hiss—a snake &c.: to spit—an enraged cat: to blow or puff noisily.

फुसकारा m (फुस!) Hissing or spitting (as of a snake, cat &c.) 2 Blowing, puffing, breathing hard. v दे, टाक.

फुसकी f (Imit. फुस!) Soft crepitation. v सोड. 2 fig. Soft scandal; whispered calumny. v सोड, सार.

फुसकुला a See under फुसका.

फुसकुली f (फुस!) A soft crepitation. v सार, सोड. 2 fig. A covert and cutting insinuation; an in-

फुसडा m Commonly भुसडा. [nuendo. v सोड.

फुसडी f The lash of a whip. 2 A hanging or loose thread (of a cloth); a splinter (of wood).

फुसफुशीत a (फुस! फुस!) Soft, friable, brittle, that readily crumbles or breaks. 2 Loose and yielding—ground, soil. Ex. फु० जमिनीस रताळें चांगलें पोसतें.

फुसफुस f (Imit.) A hissing, spitting &c. 2 Whispering. 3 Whimpering, soft crying.

फुसफुसणें v c (फुस! फुस!) To hiss or spit—a snake, cat, bandicote &c. 2 To snap at petulantly. 3 To whisper. 4 To cry softly, to whimper: also to fret or murmur suppressedly. 5 To hiss—green wood under burning.

फुसलावणी f (Verbal of फुसलाविणें) Cajoling, coaxing, wheedling. v दे, कर, लाव. [dle, inveigle.

फुसलाविणें v c (فلسل H) To cajole, coax, whee-

फुसलाया *a* (फुसलाविणे) That cajoles, coaxes, wheedles.

फुस *interj* Imit. of the noise of hissing or spitting (as of a cat or snake).

फळकवणी *n* See फळकवणी or फिळकवणी.

फू or फू *interj* Pooh! pshaw! 2 *ad* Imit. of the hissing or puffing (of a snake &c.)

फू उडविणे (To blow up with a फू or puff.) To treat lightly; to make nothing of. फू पडणे-होणे To be puffing and blowing (under fever &c.) 2 To snort—a horse. फू करणे-उडविणे To devour, squander, or consume utterly. फू होणे To be devoured, dissipated, given to the winds. 2 To sit swelling and heaving in high dudgeon: also to be puffed up with pride. फू होणे-भरणे-भरून चालणे To roll roaringly along—a full river.

फू-कर-कन-दिशी &c. With a फू or puff, i. e. quickly, in a trice &c. *v* उड, जा, पळ.

फूग *f* (फुगणे) Swollenness, puffedness, turgidness, bloatedness. 2 *C* A mound thrown across running water to cause it to rise and swell.

फूट *f* (फुटणे) A crack (in a stone, a vessel, a coin). 2 Grains of rice &c. broken during husking. 3 *f n* A young just-formed mango (fit to be broken for the pickle). Applied to a mango generally in expression of slight or carelessness. 4 *f* An acute rheumatic affection. *v* लाग. 5 *f* Division or separation (of component pieces or members, lit. fig.): also fracture or dissolution (of compounded, combined, corporate things or bodies). 6 *f* The bursting or becoming public of secret matters. 7 The breaking forth (of trees and plants) into foliage: also the new foliage. *v* फुट. 8 *n* An inferior variety of the Musk-melon species. Called also शेंदाड, and, by some, चिमुड, which word, properly, designates another variety.

फूटअमल *m* A term for a shared or plurally-enjoyed Amal. (See अमल.) 2 A divided government (in a village): also a distinct government as exercised (over a common subject) with another or others.

फूटगांव *m n* A straggling village. 2 A village not reckoned under any district or division; an isolated or a detached village. 3 A village in a territory subject to another government.

फूटजाहगीर *f* A jaghire (See जाहगीर) but called फूट because such lands are viewed as separate from the general country.

फूटतूट *f* (फुटणे & तुटणे) A general or loose term for cracks, fissures, fractures, flaws. 2 A collection or quantity of broken or cracked things.

फूत्कार *m* (S) Hissing or hiss: also puffing, blowing, spitting (of enraged snakes, cats, buffaloes).

फूत्कारणे *v c* (Poetry. फूत्कार) To hiss, blow, spit.

फूल *n* (फुल्ल *S*) A flower or a blossom. 2 A spark (esp. from iron or from fireworks). 3 Nap or down (of cloth). 4 *pl* White spots covering the body (of cows, horses &c.) 5 A whitish exfoliation upon stones or wood in rainy weather. 6 A white speck in the eye, albugo. 7 A certain wild plant. 8 The soot or condensed smoke of ऊद or frankincense. 9 Pewter puffed by the action of fire. 10 Fine cuttings of betelnut. 11 An ignited drop of oil caused to fall from a bibwá or marking nut. 12 A medicinal preparation from Onwá (Ligusticum Ajwaen). 13 That region of the womb in which the conception is supposed to be

formed, the ovarium. Understood popularly of the Womb. *v* पड, वांकडे पड.

फुलांत घालून (राखणे, ठेवणे, नेणे &c.) To keep, carry &c. with extreme heedfulness and care; to lay up in lavender. *Pr.* फुलें विकलीं तेथें गोंव्या विकणे To do dirty deeds in the place of former deeds of sweet savor. फूल चलणे *g.* of *s.* To suffer prolapsus or displacement of the vagina. फूल देणे (दिवास) To extinguish (a lamp or light). फूल नाही फुलाची पाकळी देणे (To give a petal when unable to give a whole flower.) To give according to one's ability. फूल बाहेर पडणे-निघणे To be divulged or disclosed—a secret matter. (Lit. To open out, from the bud, into the flower.) फूल वाहणे (To present a flower unto). To offer a female in marriage.

फूलकारी *f* A scheme or system of covert speaking or writing; viz. that in which the word फूल is introduced before every syllable. [cloth, paper.

फूलकारी *a* (फुल्लकारी *S*) Flowered or figured—फूलगोटा *m* A granulous kind of sugar.

फूलचोचे *m pl* Superficial or light incisions (in the flesh) as in preparing for cupping. *v* दे, घे, मार.

फूलवडी *f* A cane or wand having flowers strung around it.

फूलजी *m* (Sir flower, Sir blossom.) A term for a man puffed up with conceit or complacency. (One swelling, expanding, and displaying himself as a flower.) [a mass of glowing embers.

फूलझगरे *n* A fire of dry bits of cowdung: also

फूलझडी *f* (پھول جھڑی *H*) A kind of firework.

फूलझाड *n* A flower-tree. 2 A kind of firework.

फूलदावरी *f* The name of a flower-tree and its flower.

फूलपगडी *f* A small, fine, and costly kind of turban. 2 fig. Applied to any light and worthless

फूलपगर *n* A head-ornament of females. [thing.

फूलपवी *f* A comprehensive term for the flowers and leaves used in idol-offerings.

फूलपांखरू *n* A butterfly.

फूलपात्र *n* A certain drinking vessel (generally of brass). 2 Commonly फूलवात.

फूलफासणी *f* or फ्या *f pl* See फूलचोचे.

फूलवरडा *m* A preparation of betelnut. See unfूलवाग *m* A flower-garden. [der सुपारी.

फूलवाजी *f* A paper-tube filled with powder. A

फूलवासन *n* See फूलवासन. [firework.

फूलविसनी *m* A term for a delicate and tender person. 2 A fop, cockscomb, airing, flutterer; a butterfly, popinjay, maylord.

फूलमाळी *m* फूलमाळीण *f* A florist.

फूलमैगा *m* A neuter or hermaphrodite.

फूलवात *f* A wick (of a lamp) made to spread out at the bottom so as to stand erect like the stem of a flower. It is usually kindled in ghee, and is appropriated to religious ceremonies.

फूलवासन *n* sometimes फूलवासन *n* A wrapper or cover of common cloth over a fine and costly piece to protect it.

फूस *f* Secret instigation or encouragement (to evil); clandestine assurance of support or connivance (esp. of one of whom it is the business to check or punish). *v* दे, लाव, मिळ. 2 An opportunity, an occasion, i. e. a moment of slackness or remissness; a vacant interval or season. *v* दे, फाव, मिळ, सांपड, हो. *Ex.* पंतोजीची नजर जरा चुकली की पारांला फूस सांपडली; बुडी मारतां भामत्याला फूस

सांपडली. 3 *m n* Rubbish, trash, trumpery; any light and worthless material or substance, or any idle action or speech. 4 *m* The fungous abortion within a cocoanut or palmyra-fruit.

फूस *a* (Commonly फुसका *q. v.*) Softly brittle: also unsubstantial, unsolid, pithless &c.

फूस *interj* With a फूस! See under फुस-कण-कन &c.

फूसफास *a* (फूस by redup.) Light, empty, hollow, flimsy, feeble, worthless;—used of man, animal, thing. 2 *as sf* Any rubbish or trash; any trifling and unmeaning action or speech. *v* लाव, मांड. 3 (Imit.) Whimpering, puling.

फें *ind* A particle expressing contempt or disdain. *Ex.* तुला फें तुझा बापाला फें A fig for you and your father too! 2 (or with redup. फेंफें) An exclamation expressing weariedness or a sense of helplessness, or indicating a confession of abject submission.

फेक *ind* A particle of enhancement attached to पांढरा; as पांढरा फेक White as the mountain-snow. See पांढरा.

फेंकणे or फेकणे *v c* (پھینکنا *H*) To throw, fling, cast, toss, hurl. 2 To set off; to put out in a gallop (a horse). 3 To despatch express (a messenger &c.) 4 To toss on with an air (the turban).

फेगडा or फेंगडा *a* Bowed or bow form—a leg: bow-legged—a person: after the manner of bow-legged persons—walking.

फेट *m* A skirt. Note. This sense is more frequent in figurative uses; as फेट गळ्यांत घालणे (To throw one's skirt over the neck of.) To catch or to hold fast. फेट घरणे To catch hold of angrily. [as a wedge &c.)

फेंट *n R* A tapering piece of wood (to be used

फेंटा or फेटा *m* (پھینٹा or پھिट्टा *H*) A small kind of turban. [used of male or female.

फेटाळ *a* (फेट Skirt.) Libidinous or lecherous;—

फेड *f* (फेडणे) Paying off, liquidating, clearing off (of debts, vows, obligations).

फेडणे *v c* (Active of फिटणे) To loosen, slacken, undo (a fastened garment, a knot or tie). 2 To pay off; to clear off or away (debts, favors, injuries, vows, promises, doubts, difficulties, pressures. *Pr.* होतोल बाळ तर फेडतोल काळ. 3 To clear or to clear away gen. (the nose, its mucus, any nastiness or rubbish). *Pr.* माया वेडो गू फेडी. Used in numerous applications of the general sense To deterge, purge, scour, clear off or away. 4 To turn out (of one vessel) into another.

फेडा *m* An end of a रुदंग &c., a drum-head.

फेण *m* (फेन *S*) Froth, foam, spume.

फेणणे *v i* (फेण) To froth or foam.

फेणी *f* (फेण) Frothy scum, esp. of sugarcane-juice in the boiler. 2 Rice-flour &c. beat up to a frothy consistence. 3 Another preparation like a पापड or wafercake. 4 A वत्तासा (certain sweetmeat) of a large kind.

फेंद *m P* Discrepancy (in an account or a statement). *v* पड. 2 Properly फंद.

फेंदडणे *v c P* To seduce, disaffect, draw away (a subject, servant, wife &c.) 2 To eject or oust (out of an office or a situation).

फेंदडणे *v i* Commonly फेंदरणे.

फेंदडणे, फेंदरणे, फेंदाडणे, फेंदरणे *v c* with नाक To flatten, dilate, or draw in (the nose) with anger.

फेंदणे *v i P* To crawl or creep along; to move slowly: also fig. to dawdle, dally, poke. Also फेंदत चालणे & फेंदीखाली चालणे.

फेंदरणे *v i* (फेंदरा) To become or be snub or squat—a nose.

फेदरा *a* Snub, squat, camous—a nose: also *attrib.* snubnosed. [without strength; puffed.

फेदू *a* Fat and sluggish; bulky and fleshy but
फेदू *m* W A crushed mass of some viscid creature (as a cockroach, scorpion &c.): also flesh, fruits &c. reduced by corruption to a soft and oozy state. The common words are मेंदू & बेंदू.

फेन *m* (S) Froth, foam, spume.

फेनिल *m* S Soap-plant, Sapindus detergens. Rox.

फेपरआई or फेपराई *f* N. D. (फेपरें & आई) A term of ridicule for a stutterer or hesitater, *mother fits*.

फेपरी or फेपरी *f* sometimes फेपडी *f* (फेंफें *q. v.*) A term applied in angry contempt to one's speech. Ex. तुझी फें. बंद करीन I will stop your phe-pheing (the rattle of your silly tongue). [in speech. फे. वळणें *g. of s.* To falter and be greatly confused

फेपरें or फेपरें *n* A foaming fit, a fit of epilepsy: also a fit from demoniac possession. *v* चे, लाग.

फेपरेकरी *m* A male person subject to epileptic fits. [चे, निघ, फुग. See under देवी.

फेप्यादेवी *f pl* Small pox with epileptic fits. *v*

फेपाणा *a* Having a large and squat nose.

फेफे *f* (Imit.) Confession of bankruptcy or helpless wretchedness. 2 Disgraced or derided state.

फेफें *ind* An exclamation expressing weariedness or a sense of impotence or helplessness.

फेर *m* (फेरणें) Turning round in a ring, or walking about, or galloping up and down (of a horse). *v* घर, घाल. 2 Difference, diversity, dissimilitude. 3 Disagreement, discrepancy, variance. 4 Change, alteration, a turn. *v* पड, घे. Ex. त्याचे नापाला फेर पडला. 5 Curvature, bending, turning (as of a road, stick &c.) 6 Power of modulation; compass of the voice; power to express the tones of music. Ex. त्याचे गळ्यांत फेर चांगला आहे. 7 A circumference. 8 Skirt. 9 Forming a ring and dancing and capering. Amongst women on नागपंचमी. *v* घर, घाल, घे. 10 R (Commonly फेरा) A turn or winding around (a stick &c.); or a convolution or roll (around itself) with a rope, cloth &c. [tern or example.

फेर घेऊन सुतणें To surpass (in badness) one's partner. *फेर ad* (फेरणें *H*) Again: also back.

फेरकरवत *m* A whipsaw or double saw (whether with or without a frame). [(from some inferior).

फेरगोष्ट *f* An answer back; a saucy or pert reply

फेरघोंगडे *n* (Tearing one's घोंगडे off one's back; pulling and hauling about; shaking rudely). Treating roughly and disgracefully: also the condition of one so treated. *v* कर, घे.

फेरघोडी *f* फेरपगडी *f* Terms for the turning back saucily upon his superior, of a servant or other subordinate person when reproved or addressed. *v* कर. 2 A term for the recovery and return (of a beaten foe or a repelled evil). *v* कर. 3 फेरपगडी further means Coping or vieing with (in an ill sense): also receding from an engagement; changing the mind (wrongly); turning to evil courses: also, literally, interchanging or bartering. *v* कर. Note. फेरवगडी, sometimes met with, is corrupt.

फेरघोडे *n* A return-injury or evil deed. *v* घे.

फेरणी *f* (Verbal of फेरणें) Turning round &c.

फेरणें *v c* (Active of फेरणें) To turn round in a ring; or to walk about; or to gallop up and down, thither and back (a horse). 2 To turn over and over, hither and thither, from that side to this, from bottom to top.

फेरपाळी *f* A returned turn, tour, or bout.

फेरपाळीनें By turns or spells; by alternate or reciprocal reliefs.

फेरफटका *m* (फेरफटका *H*) Turning round in a ring; or walking about; or galloping up and down (of a horse). 2 Rambling, roving, walking about. 3 fig. Making use of, employing, exercising (one's talents or knowledge).

फेरफार *m* (फेर by redup.) Turning about; changing about; shifting. 2 Difference or variation (in an account, a statement, a sickness, a friendship). *v* कर, घे.

फेरवदली *f* Exchanging, bartering, truck. 2 Interchanging or mutual relieving (as of troops).

फेरमोवदला or फेरमोवदला *m* Chopping and changing; swopping, exchanging, barter, truck.

फेरा *m* (फेरणें) A turn or winding (around a stick or other body); or a convolution or roll (around itself) with a rope, a cloth &c. 2 A circle described by a body in motion, a whirl, a gyration. 3 A turn or bending; a circuitous portion or winding (as of a road or river). 4 A circuit, or a trip thither and back; esp. as considered as laborious or unproductive. 5 A whirl or maze in the figurative sense; tumultuous and bewildering course or state (of affairs &c.) Used mostly in loc. case (फेर्यांत) and with घाल or पड. 6 A circumference. [roll, file, inventory.

फेरिस्त or फेरीस्त *n* (फेरिस्त *P*) A list, catalogue, फेरी *f* (फेरा) A circle or an ellipsis described by a body in motion, a gyration or whirl: also a turn, a trip thither and back, a whole course circular or elliptical. 2 Rounds, going about.

फेरीवाला *m* फेरेकरी *m* (फेरीवाला *H*) A pedler. 2 An itinerant mendicant &c.

फेरूनफारून *ad* (फेरणें by redup.) By or with turning over and over, hither and thither, this way and that way, from that side to this side.

फेल *n* C A pod (of gram or other pulse) without a seed, a blind pod.

फेलाव, फेलावणी, फेलाविणें Better फेलाव &c.

फेस *f* R A slice.

फेस or फेंस *m* (फेस *H*) Foam, froth, spume.

2 A drag-load of loppings from thorny bushes or of leafy branches.

फेसकट *n* A form of फेस in careless speaking or in expression of disgust or anger; quasi *nasty froth, filthy foam*. [foamy, spumous.

फेसट *a* sometimes फेसकट *a* (फेस) Frothy, फेंसणी or फेंसणी *f* (Verbal of फेंसणें) Beating into foam: also getting up into foam.

फेंसणी *f* R (Verbal of फेंसणें) Slicing.

फेंसणें or फेंसणें *v c* (फेंस) To beat, stir, or rub up into froth or foam.

फेंसणें *v c* R (फेंस) To cut into slices, to slice.

फेंसणें or फेंसळणें *v i* (फेंस) To froth or foam, to become spumous. [ing.

फेंसळणी *f* (Verbal of फेंसळणें) Frothing or foam-फेंसाटणी or फेंसाटणी *f* (Verbal of फेंसाटणें) Covering over &c. [field) by means of the फेंसाटी.

फेंसाटणें or फेंसाटणें *v c* To cover over (a sown

फेंसाटी or फेंसाटी *f* A bundle or mass of loppings from thorny bushes. Pr. गाडीची वाट फेंसाटीनें मोडावी Do a thing with such means as can be commanded. 2 A harrow composed of thorny loppings or bushes, to draw over sown ground.

फेंसाळ or फेंसाळ *a* (फेंस) Frothy, foamy, spumous. [practices or conduct.

फैल *f* (فعل *A* Act, deed.) Libertine or loose

फैलजामिनकी or -जामिनी *f* The office or the guarantee of फैलजामीन,

फैलजामीन *m* (فصل *A* فصل *A*) A personal security against misdoing or misbehaviour.

फैलाव or वा *m* फैल *m* (फैलाव *H*) Outspread, extended, expanded, or diffused state, lit. fig. (of things, of a sore, of a race or family, of a plantation or plant, of business or dealings, of influence or intercourse, of a discourse or subject): also spreading or laying out. 2 Dallying or dawdling prolongation or expansion; lengthening out: also prolonged or expanded state. *v* घाल, मांड, कर, पड.

फैलावणी *f* (Verbal of फैलाविणें) Spreading out.

फैलावणें *v i* (फैलाव *H*) To spread abroad, lit fig.

फैलाविणें *v c* (फैलाव *H*) To spread out; to extend widely. See the noun.

फैसल *m* फैसला *m* (فصل *A*) Decision or settlement (of a cause or dispute): also settlement or liquidation (of a debt).

फैसलनामा *m* (فصلنامه *P*) A written adjudgment of any cause or dispute.

फैसलपत्रक or फैसलेपत्रक *n* A list of cases (as furnished by a Mamlatdār &c.) decided.

फोक *m* A twig; a small shoot of a branch; a switch. 2 Used enhancingly, implying supple and strong. Ex. तो नवा तरणा फोक आहे. 3 (फोक *H*) Thin and copious matter voided at stool: also a loose stool. *v* जा. 4 The name of a fish.

फोकणी or फोंकणी *f* (Verbal of फोकणें &c.) Sowing by scattering. [broadcast.

फोकणें or फोंकणें *v c* To sow by scattering; to sow

फोकलण *f* (Verbal of फोकलणें) Voiding (at stool) of mucus or watery matter: also such matter voided. [matter (at stool).

फोकलणें *v i* (फोक *H*) To void mucus or watery

फेकलणें *v c* (फोक) To beat with a twig or switch.

फोकाटणें *v c* To beat with a फोकाटी, to switch.

फोकाटी *f* (Dim. of फोक) A small twig or switch. 2 fig. A slender and supple person.

फोकांडा *m* फोकांडी *f* (फोक) Smart purging. *v* लाग in. con. *v* जा *g. of s.*

फोकीव *p* of फोकणें Sown by scattering.

फोगी *f* The jib sail.

फोड *m* (फोड *S*) A fissure or chap in the heel, a kibe. 2 P (Commonly फोड *Sig. I.*) A boil or blain; a pimple, blister &c.

फोड *m* (फोड *S*) A boil, blain, blotch: also a pimple or pustule: also a blister or bladder: any kind of abscess, inposthume, or suppurating tumor. 2 *f* (फोडणें) Disclosing or divulging: also disclosed or divulged state. 3 Dividing, separating, parting: also divided or separated state. 4 *f n* A slice, bit, or piece (esp. of fruits, nuts, esculent roots). 5 R A block, chump, or a rudely divided piece (of wood).

फोड *m* R dim. फोडी *f* R फोडवळी & फोडळणें R Commonly फोड or फोड, फोडवळी &c.

फोडणी *f* (फोडणें) Oil or ghee heated with assa-fetida, mustard-seed &c., as a cooking sauce for vegetables. 2 fig. The roll of betel-leaf which is eaten after a meal: also the cloves and other spices used with it. 3 (Verbal of फोडणें) Breaking, parting, bursting, cleaving, splitting &c.

फोडणें *v c* (फोडणें *S* Active of फोडणें) To break; to part by violence; to shatter, shiver, smash. 2

To break open; to burst by violence; to force a chasm, gap, hole, or opening (into a house, a wall, a box). 3 To break, cleave, rive, split, to

dissever by blows. 4 To burst (a boil or tumor).

5 To punch or force out (the eyes). फोडणें is used of birds &c. and thus, apparently in the

sense of *Plucking out*, yet the sense, notwithstanding the object of the verb is डोडा, नेच, नयन &c., is To break, burst, or destroy (the vision). 6 To disclose or divulge (a secret). 7 To break (buttermilk) by heating it over the fire.

फोडणे is To break or burst open in many applications where suddenness and smartness are implied; and is contrad. from मोडणे & तोडणे which पाणी फोडणे To let out water. [verbs consult.

फोडशी *f* A certain wild esculent vegetable.

फोडाळ *a* फोडला *a* (फोड) Covered with pustules or pimples; papulous, tuberculated—a member, organ, or person.

फोडाळणे *n* (फोड) A disorder incidental to cattle. फोडाळणे *v i* (फोड) To have an eruption of pustules.

फोडी *f* (Dim. of फोड) A pimple or pustule, esp. of the small pox, a pock. Gen. in *pl*, as फोद्या Pocks, i. e. the small pox; as फोद्या आल्या-कानप-फोडी *f* R See पोन्दी. [ल्या-जिरल्या.

फोडीव *p* of फोडणे Cleft, split, broken up into logs or billets; cleft or split more generally. 2 Broken in certain senses or applications. See the फोडेला *a* See फोडाळ. [verb.

फोदरी *f* फोदा *m* (Vulgar.) Pudendum muliebre. फोदलणे, फोदालणे, फोदळणे, फोदाळणे *v c* (Low and filthy formations from फोदा. See notice under गांड) To abuse coarsely and foully.

फोदलपट्टी or फोदालपट्टी *f* (Low formations from फोदा. See their kindred under पट्टी) Abusing coarsely and filthily. *v* काढ *g*. of o.

फोपय *m* (Commonly पपैया) A fruit-tree and its fruit, Carica papaya.

फोपश or सा *a* फोपा *a* Bloated, puffed, flabby. फोपा *m* A cake of bread hurriedly or rudely made up: also a so-made cake of cowdung. 2 A puffed out or flabby person. [cinders or ashes.

फोपाटा or फोपाटा *m* (Commonly फुपाटा) Hot फोपावणे *v i* Commonly फोफावणे. [फो. जाण. फोपोस *n m* (फुफुस *S*) The lungs. Ex. वायूचें घर फोपेटा *m* Hot cinders or ashes. 2 R A scab or piece of skin as burned or rubbed off. *v* जा.

फोपेटी or फोफेटी *f* A certain scandent shrub. फोपेटे or फोफेटे *n* Its fruit. In some parts this is the name of कपाळफोडी *q. v*.

फोपेणे *v i* R To rise in a blister—the skin. फोपरे *n* (पोवा or फो! फो! because it is hollowed and blown through as a pipe.) The style of the अळू, सुरण, and some other plants.

फोपे *m* Commonly पपैया. [फोपेटे. फोपाटा, फोफेटी, फोफेटे See फोपाटा, फोपेटी & फोफावणे *v i* (फो! फो!) To whiz—an arrow, a ball, bullet, rocket: to hiss—a snake &c. 2 To get bloated, puffed, pury. 3 To swell and roll noisily along—a river or torrent. 4 To shoot up rapidly—a plant.

फोमणी *f* (Low and filthy.) Vulva. फोल *n* A hollow or light grain. 2 A husk of a grain. 3 Chaff, detached husks: also hollow grains. 4 fig. Hollow or insincere promises; unmeaning speech; unproductive toil. 5 *f* W A sheet of paper.

फोलकट *n* (फोल) A hollow or light grain. फोलणे *v c* (फोल) To husk or peel (grain). फोलून फोलून खाणे To peel or fleece gradually and gently. [to peel off—a catarrh or cold.

फोलणे *v i* (फोल Husk.) To pass or go off, quasi फोस or फोस *a* P Commonly फुसका.

फो *m pl* (Corrupt for पोडे *q. v*.) Rice flattened.

फौज *f* (فوج *A*) An army, a force, a body of troops.

फौजदार *m* (فوجدار *P*) A Native criminal judge or magistrate. 2 One that commands or possesses an army. 3 The head of a body of elephant-drivers.

फौजदारी *f* (فوجداری *P*) The office or business of फौजदार. [a case.

फौजदारी *a* Criminal; opp. to civil—a court, फौजदारी विषय *m* A criminal case or matter.

फौजफांटा *m* (फौज & फांटा) An army with its appendages and accompaniments.

फौजबंद *a* (فوجبند *P*) Having a standing army; prepared for war.

फौजबंदी *f* (فوجبندی *P*) Readiness or preparedness with armies for war.

फौजसरंजाम *m* (فوج & سرانجام *P*) Assignments for the support of troops and maintenance of forts: as disting. from जातसरंजाम.

फ्याफ्या *interj* See फेंफें.

ब

ब The twenty-third consonant. It corresponds with B.

ब or बई *f* In nursery language. Mother, mammy, ma: also a fondling compellation for Mother in adult life.

बइलका, बईल For these and others beginning with बइ & बई see under बै.

बक *m* (*S*) A kind of heron, Ardea Torra vel Putea. Buch. 2 (अभैक *S*) A young one (of man or animal). 3 *f* (बाक् *S* through बक *H*) Used *pl*, as बका, Idle chat or talk; mere report. Pr. बजार बका आणि एक लिखा. [knife.

बकई *f* A sort of ax-headed chopper or curved बकटभैरु *m* A filthy term of abuse for a clod-pated or fat-witted fellow.

बकटे *n* A low term for Membrum virile.

बकणी *f* बकणा *m* A handful (of parched grain, flour, or other dry material) taken to be tossed into the mouth. *v* मार: also a mouthful of such. *v* भर. Ex. तोंडांत बकणा भरल्यासुळें शब्द बोवडा निघतो.

बकणी *f* (Verbal of बकणे) Chatter, jabber, prate.

बकणे *v i* (बाक् *S* through बक *H*) To chatter, prate, gabble, to talk much and emptily.

बकतर *n* (بکتر *P*) Armour of iron netting or little rings. [side of the fist.

बकंदी *f* (Commonly बुकांडी) A blow with the बकधान *n* (*S*) (बक A crane, ध्यान Meditation. The meditation of the crane, which, whilst it appears wrapt in holy abstraction, is intently eyeing its prey in the pool before it.) Sanctimoniousness, demureness, crafty saintliness, religious hypocrisy. *v* लाव, मांड.

बकधानी *a* (बकधान *S q. v*.) Sanctimonious, demure, hypocritically saintly: a sanctimonious devotee; a religious hypocrite; one who falsely and fraudulently assumes the appearance of religion or piety. Ex. ब. गुरुलोक.

बकबक *f* (بکبک *H*) Prate, chatter, idle talk.

बकबक or कां *ad* Imit. of the sound in hurried and eager eating, in vomiting &c. 2 Nonsensical, jabberingly, gabblingly—speaking.

ब. खाणे To gobble up, to guttle.

बकबकणे *v i* (बकबक) To prate, chatter, gabble.

बकबक्या *a* (बकबक) That prates or chatters much.

बकमार or ल *f* A kind of blunderbuss.

बकमौन *n* *S* बकवृत्ति *f* *S* बकविद्या *f* *S* Terms of the same general significance as बकधान & बकव्रत *q. v*. Also बकमौनी *a* बकवृत्ति *a* Agreeing with बकधानी.

बकरकसाई *m* A mutton-butcher.

बकरकुदाई *f* (बकरा & कुदणे) Springing and jumping like a kid or goat. *v* कर.

बकरकुदोई *f* (बकरा & कुदणे) A mode of exercise with the पट्टा. 2 A form of leaping into the water. 3 Rising and darting forwards as a kid or goat. *v* कुद, कर, मार. [to fight; to square at.

ब. वर येणे To assume the attitude of one ready बकरखाद *f* Depredations of goats (upon a garden or plantation).

बकरतान *f* (Singing resembling the baa-ing of goats.) Unskilful quavering or distasteful singing.

बकरसठ or ट *f* The sixth day of the bright fortnight of पौष. A festival is held in the name of खंडोबा.

बकरा *m* (बकर *S*) A he-goat. बकरी *f* A she-goat. बकरू *n* A kid: also, and बकरें *n*, a goat (without reference to sex): also, revilingly, a goat.

बकलणे *v c* (Commonly बुकलणे) To pommel or thump. [the हणधान्य.

बकवरी *f* The name of a grain reckoned amongst बकवा *m f* (بکوا *H*) बकवाद *m* (बक & वाद) Prate, chat, empty or idle talk. [ters.

बकवादी or द्या *a* (बकवाद) That prates or chat-बकवृत्ति & बकविद्या See under बकमौन.

बकव्रत *n* बकव्रती *a* See बकधान & बकधानी.

बकस *f* (For बरकस. برکس *P*) Hatred or spite. *v* बांध, घर, बाळग.

बकसंन्यास *m* (*S*) Devout abstraction of the bird बक, i. e. sanctimoniousness, demureness, hypocritical mortification. See बकमौन & बकधान.

बका *m* A chain of sentinels or a guard (as around a fort or the tent of a Raja or grandee.

बकाट *n* A shoulder-blade.

बकाण or गाम (بکایں *H*) A species of the Nimb, Melia sempervirens. 2 A huge gobbet or mouthful (esp. of parched grain, flour &c.) *v* भर, मार.

बकांदा *m* बकांदी *f* A thump with the side or soft end of the fist. *v* दे, मार, लाव, बसव.

बकाबक or कां *ad* Imit. of the sound of thumping and pommeling, of violent vomiting, of hurried or eager eating &c.

बकार *m* (ब The first letter of बरतरफो) A covert term for Dismissal. *v* दे. Also बकारो *a* Dismissed. *v* कर, हो.

बकाल *m* (بقال *A*) A shopkeeper, a tradesman, a dealer in grain, grocery, cloth &c. The word is seldom used but in conjunction with बाणी; when used singly it has contemptuous implication. 2 *n* The body of shopkeepers; shopkeepers collectively or congregately.

बकालणे *v c* To pommel or thump.

बकालवसो *f* A place inhabited mainly by shopkeepers and dealers.

बकाली *f* (बकाल) The business of shopkeeping.

बकाली *a* (बकाल) Relating to shopkeepers. See notice under बकाल. 2 As an epithet of बही (tradesman's register). Slovenly, disorderly, loosely kept: also slovenly or untidy in general;—used of persons, business, places.

बकासुर *m* A term for a voracious eater.

बकाळी *f* A certain wild flowertree.

बकी *f* The name of a flowertree. 2 *S* The female of the bird बक.

बकुल *m* (*S*) A flowertree and its flower, Mimosa Elengi. 2 *n* C The flower.

बकुली *f* (बकुल S) A flowertree. Vide supra.
 बकुळ *f* (बकुल S) See बकुल the plant; and *n* the flower. 2 *Ixora Bandhuca* or Jungle geranium.
 बकाल and compounds. See बकाल &c. [Grah.
 बक्तवार & बक्तवारी See बखतवार &c.
 बक्षीगच्छ *m* (Commonly बक्षीगच्छ) The best kind of wheat. [a hypochondre.
 बख *m f* A side or visceral region of the body,
 बखत *m* (Corr. of وقت A) A time, season, occasion. See वेळ in all its senses but the last.
 बखतर or बक्तर *n* (بکتر P) Armour of steel netting or little rings. [steel network.
 बखतया or बक्तया *a* (बखतर) Clad in mail or
 बखतवार *a* (بختوار P) sometimes बक्तवार *a* Fortunate, prosperous, flourishing, thriving, of propitious fortunes.
 बखतवारी *f* (بختवारी P) sometimes बक्तवारी *f* Prosperousness, fortunateness, possession of propitious destinies. [the upper arm.
 बखंदणे *v c* R (खांदा Shoulder.) To strike with
 बखंदो *f* R A blow or shove with the upper arm.
 बखया *f* P Unoccupied or void space (in a village or around a house, or more generally).
 बखर *f* Any history, relation, memoir &c. in Prākṛit prose.
 बखल *n* C An old, broken, or bruised metal vessel. 2 A chip flying off; as मडक्याचे ब०-नारळाचे ब०-डोकीचे ब०-उडाले. [fist.
 बखलणे *v c* P To pommel, thump, beat with the
 बखला *m* A detached crust; a scaling or peeling off.
 बखळ *f* Open or clear space (in a village or on ground); space not built upon or cultivated; any void spot. 2 fig. An extensive and desert tract; also unoccupied space around or in a house. 3 (Commonly भकाळी or भकाटी) The depression in, or the depressed state of, the flanks and belly from fasting. *v* पड, बस. 4 Applied also to a sinking or hollow in a roof, floor &c. *v* पाड, पड.
 बखळ *a* Open and clear—space. 2 Plentiful, copious, exuberant (in number or in quantity), many or much.
 बखा *f* (بھا A Price.) Weight, importance, estimation, consideration. Neg. con. Ex. मी यमाला भिणार नाहीं मग तुझी बखा काय? See similar words under किमत.
 बखाडो *f* (Low. बख) A side of the body, esp. the region under and beneath the ribs, one of the hypochondria. [arm.
 बखांदणे *v c* R (खांदा) To strike with the upper
 बखांदो *f* R A blow or push with the upper arm.
 बखेडखोर *c* A quarrelsome person.
 बखेडा *m* (بکیرا H) Contention, disputing, quarreling. 2 Applied to any business or occurrence considered as troublesome or vexatious. See under लांझा. [mander in chief.
 बख्शी or बी *m* (بخشی P) A general or commander.
 बख्शीगह or बख्शीगह *m* (بخشی گینھون H) The best kind of wheat. [office or duties of बख्शी.
 बख्शीगिरी or बख्शीगिरी *f* (بخشی گری P) The
 बख्शीस or बख्शीस *n* (بخشش P) A gift (to an inferior). 2 Pardoning or pardon. *v* कर, दे.
 बग *f* (Low.) A side of the body. Gen. in obl. cases; as त्या बगेस, ह्या बगेस.
 बग *a* P Unfledged. [its glume or outer husk.
 बगड *f* Rice roughly cleaned, divested only of
 बगड *n* बगडा *m* The loins or small of the back. Used, contemptuously or carelessly, with मोडणे, मोकळा करणे or होणे, दिला करणे or होणे, after the

manner of पेकट or पेकाड, or, more exactly, खडा q. v. (To break down one's strength, vigor, conceit, assurance &c., one's stiffness of back.)
 बगडभावाथी *a* See भगलभावाथी.
 बगडमोथा *a* (बगड & मोडणे) Of broken back or debilitated loins. A low term of reviling.
 बगडा *a* P Shrunk or distorted—an arm or a hand: also attrib., the person. 2 (Poetry.) Beautiful, handsome, comely. [direct the eye to.
 बगणे *v c* (Vulgar.) To see. 2 as *v i* To look, to
 बगर *prep* (बगिर P) Without.
 बगर *n* बगरा *m* Commonly बगड & बगडा.
 बगल *f* (बगल P) The armpit. 2 The triangular piece under the arm of an अंगरखा &c., gusset. 3 A crutch. 4 *n* A side. For figurative applications and phrases, besides the few following below, see those of काख.
 बगलेंत घालून चतुःसुत्रांचें स्नान करून यावे To account very lightly. बगलेंत मारणे To clap under one's arm. बगलेंत असणे *g.* of *o.* To be under the patronage of; also within the grasp or power of. बगलेंत घरणे To take into one's patronage. बगल दाखविणे or बगला वर करणे To declare one's own bankruptcy. बगलेंतून गोष्ट काढणे To create a matter out of one's own head; to invent.
 बगलबंद *m* (बगल बंद P) A tie (of an अंगरखा &c.) which fastens under the arm-pit.
 बगलबिलो *f* (बगल बिली H) A cat under the arm.) A term for a child much dandled or fondled; a pet, tiddling, tenderling. 2 Used by some for काखमांजर.
 बगलभावाथी *a* A jocose metamorphosis of भगलभावाथी (craftily simple) applied to one who, in innocent-looking thoughtlessness, claps up and carries off under his arm.
 बगलभिस्त्री *m* (बगल भिस्त्री H) The carrier of the Arm-waterskin: as disting. from पखाली. 2 Applied jocously to Dressed vegetables, or दही &c. spoiled through keeping. [tion.
 बगला *m* An Arab boat of a particular description.
 बंगला *m* (बंगला H) A summer-house, a pleasure-house, a country-house, a bungalow.
 बगलांट or ठ *n* R A calumnious or false accusation or fabrication. *v* घे, घाल, आण, उचल. 2 A wild speculation or scheme (for turning the penny).
 बगलांटी or ठो or था *a* R That frames stories against; calumnious. 2 That deals in wild schemes and projects. [der the arm and walk off.
 बगलाविणे *v c* (बगल) To clap (stolen goods) under
 बगली *a* (बगली P) That rubs—a camel.
 बगली *f* (बगल) Soreness from rubbing (of the thigh against the chest). 2 A mode of playing the सुगदल,—bringing them under the arm-pit.
 बगला *a* (बगल) One that serves or acts immediately under another; an assistant, underling, mate. 2 One at the beck of, or under the thumb of; a partisan, a myrmidon, a minion.
 बगलाचोर *m* (बगल & चोर) One ready, when opportunity serves, to snatch up and run off with.
 बगवे *n* A wooden casket or little box; to hold jewels &c.
 बगळा *m* बगळी *f* (बक S through बगल H) A kind of heron, *Ardea Torra* and *Putea*. Buch.
 बगड *n* A religious mortification. Swinging, by means of a hook introduced under the muscles of the back, from a cross-piece passing over a post either planted in the ground or fixed on a moving cart. *v* घे, लाग. 2 The apparatus erected for this purpose.
 बगार *m* बगारणी *f* Better बघार & बघारणी.

बंगाली *a* (बंगाली H) Relating to Bengal.
 बंगालें *n* A brinjal of a large and long kind. Its stem has no prickles, and thus it is contrad. from डारलें. 2 The paper-cuttings suspended from a pole carried at weddings in the procession of the bride and bridegroom.
 बंगाली *f* In Shūdra marriages. The turban surmounting the pole carried in processions with the bride and bridegroom.
 बंगी *f* (बंगी H) A pole with a sling attached to each end. Carried across the shoulder.
 बगीचा *m* (बगीचा P) A small garden.
 बगुणे *n* dim. बगुणी *f* (बड Many, गुण Quality, excellence.) A certain metal vessel for culinary purposes.
 बगोटा *m* The root of the arm; the portion of the trunk from which the arm issues. Also बगोटें. Ex. नमस्कार घातल्याने बगोटे दुखतात.
 बगोटो *f* C A light or contemptuous term for the throat; also for the nape of the neck.
 ब० घरणे or बगोटोस बसणे *g.* of *o.* To seize (as by the throat or neck) and hang upon urgently.
 बगोटें *n* C The root of the arm. *v* घर, ओढ, उपट, दुखव. See बगोटा. 2 A light or contemptuous term for the throat; also for the head.
 बघणे *v c* (Better बगणे) To see. 2 as *v i* To look.
 बघार *m* बघारणी *f* (बघार H) Oil or ghee heated with various spices; forming a sauce for dressing vegetables &c.
 बचक *f* बचकण *f* R बचका *m* R The hand inverted with the fingers extended. *v* मार. 2 A quantity brought up by the hand so held.
 बचकेंत पाणी घरणे To make efforts which cannot succeed; to attempt an impossibility.
 बचकणा or बचकणी *a* (बचकणा H) Small-sized, diminutive, petty, suitable for children—an article of clothing, and an article more generally.
 बचकणी *f* (बचकणा H) A small घोतरजोडा (of about sixteen cubits) for a child. 2 C A bottle of or for spirituous liquor.
 बच-कन-कर-दिनी-दिशी *ad* Imit. of the sound made by the foot slipping into or sinking in mud.
 बचकपट्टी *f* A term for any trifling cess or impost to make up some loss or deficit.
 बचका *m* R See under बचक.
 बचडा *m* बचडो *f* बचडे *n* (बचडे P) A young one (of man or animals). The word is used mostly in endearment, and the च is *ch*.
 बचनाग or क *m* (बचनाग H) Poison root, root of *Gloriosa superba*. Rox. Ex. किं ब० सुखीं घालितां! प्रथम गोड वाटे तलतां॥
 बचनागाची कांडी *f* (A race or sprig of poison-root.) A term for a pestilent fellow.
 बचबच *f* बचबगळ *f* (Imit. formations) Confusion, disorder, deranged or distressful condition (of affairs, articles, persons): also disgraced or derided condition.
 बचबचोत *a* (Imit.) Sloppy, slushy, washy, squashy—mud, boiled rice &c., sauces, fruits.
 बचाव *m* (बचाव H) Protection or preservation. 2 Freely. Deliverance or escape; and, more freely, holding out or getting safely through, i. e. the sense of the word निभाव. [preserving.
 बचावणी *f* (Verbal of बचाविणे) Protecting or
 बचाविणे *v c* (बचाव H) To protect, preserve, save.
 बचेरी *f* Disgrace, dishonor, derided or ridiculed state. *v* कर, हो.
 बचेळी, बचाळी, बचाळी, बचळी *f* The chaps, esp. the lower chap or jaw (of beasts) &c. See बेचाळी.

बचा or चा *m* (بچا P) A young one (of man or animal). 2 A piece let into the body of a garment to increase its girth, a *goar*. 3 A term in the plays of chuck-farthing &c. 4 A piece of wood driven into a worn hollow of the nave of a wheel; in order that a new and smaller hollow may be bored. 5 (figuratively viewed as a young one.) An oldish or a shortish turban rolled along with or placed underneath the show-turban, to swell and shapen it, or to preserve it from the perspiration of the head.

बचाजी *m* (بچا & بچا H) बचारा *m* Terms of compellation used contemptuously, and equivalent with My young man, my fine fellow &c.

बचेबाज *m* (بچه باز P) Paedicator. बचेबाजी *f* Paedication, sodomy.

बच्छान *f* (بدشان P) A woful plight; a sad pickle; a sorry trim; a mess. See दैना.

बहडा *m* बहडी *f* बहडे *n* also बहेडा-डी-डे, also बहरा &c. and बहेरा &c. (بهره H also بهرا H) A colt (a foal, a filly,) or calf or young one of beasts gen. 2 Applied in endearment to a child.

बहेरी or बहरी *f* (Or बचेरी) Disgraced or derided state. *v* कर, हो.

बंजर, बंजर जमीन, बंजर रान &c. See बनजर.

बजरंगबली *m* (बज्रांग S) A name of Hanumán.

बजरबटू *m* A particular tree. 2 The nut of it, of which beads &c. are made. 3 Applied, from बज्रबटू a name of Hanumán, to a dapper and lively boy. [a *budgerow*.

बजरा *m* (بجرا H) A boat of a particular kind,

बजबय्या *m* *unc* (باجوينا H) A musical performer.

बजा *ad* Commonly बजावा.

बजाख or ग *c* (بجاك H) Name of a snake. A term for a passionate and fiery person.

बजाज *m* (بزاز A) A cloth-merchant or clothier.

बजाजी *f* The business of a बजाज or cloth-merchant.

बजाजी *a* Relating to a बजाज or to his business. 2 (From the practice of cloth-dealers in crying up their goods.) Tawdry, tinsely, emptily showy.

बजावणी *f* (Verbal of बजाविणे) Achieving &c.; enjoining &c.; playing; warning.

बजावदे (بجااورده P) Having performed or rendered. A word common in the अलकाब (القاب) of epistles, adopted from the Muhammadans, and understood by the Maráthás very vaguely. मकरुज मी दारद (مكاروض می دارد) maketh humble representation often follows, but without enforcing any definite apprehension of its sense.

बजाविणे *v* *c* (بجانا H) To achieve, execute, discharge, perform. 2 To enjoin strictly; to charge with particularity and reiteration. 3 To play (a musical instrument). 4 In law. To execute (a decree or process). 5 To warn impressively or emphatically: also to remind of and press roughly home upon (some sin or fault).

बजावा *ad* (بجا P or بذاته A) In, by, through, one's own person; of or by one's self. Ex. सरदारांचे हातून काम रेटेना तेव्हा वं महाराज गेले.

वं सावकार-धनी &c. A merchant &c. trading on his own bottom.

बजिन्नस or बजिनस *ad* & *a* (بجنس P) A word applied very licentiously. It agrees, on occasions, with घडघडीत, चटकून, साफ, तात्पुरचा, सुद्धा, दाटून and others in the sense of Downright, outright, plump, smack, flat; also in that of Manifestly,

glaringly, obviously, most evidently; also in that of Expressly, directly, purposely; also in that of Openly, boldly, daringly. 2 Genuine, real, true, actual;—used with such words as -सही-दखैवज-पावती-रजुवान-बहो-जमाखर्च-खाते &c.; also with such as -सोदा-लुचा-लबाड-चोर-हरामी (arch, arrant, thoroughgoing). 3 In or by one's own person.

बजीत *a* (Vulgar. विजित S) Conquered or overcome by. Used as अजित.

बजीत or बजीद होणे (A phrase in notes &c. بجزد P & होणे) To urge or press importunately.

बजंगबली *m* (बज्रांग S) A common name of Hanumán.

बट *m* A strong and well-made kind of pony.

2 C A large marble, a taw. 3 *n* A kind of iron.

4 *f* A quantity of the fibres of hemp &c. as clotted together, or as lying in preparation for being rolled into yarn. Hence applied to a disorderly tress or a clotted lock of hair. 5 *f* *m* *pl* Young and short hairs of the head. 6 *n* The steel-head of the stonesplitter's सुतकी.

बट *a* Short and stout, compact.

बटई *f* (बट्टी H from بانٹना To divide.) The practice of sharing together an agricultural business, the one party furnishing money, the other personal labor: also the portioning out (of rented land paid for in kind) amongst the co-renters: also a portion or co-share of it.

बटकई or बटकुई *n* बटकुली *f* बटकूर or बटकुरे *n* Contemptuous forms of the word बटोक.

बटका *m* बटकुया or रा *m* (बटीक) A man that consorts carnally with female slaves. Pr. देव झाले लटके ब्राह्मण झाले बटके.

बटखपाई *f* बटखपाणी *f* (बटखपाणी H) The annual stamping or marking, by the public officer, of the weights and measures of tradesmen; certifying them to be agreeable to the authorized standard. 2 The fee of the officer, or the tax levied, for this service. [cost of exchanging.

बटणावळ *f* (बट्टा) Balance of currencies or the बटणे *v* *i* To undergo changing;—used of coins. See explained under बटविणे.

बटवट or टा *ad* Imit. of the sound of a sudden slipping off, aside, out.

बटमोगरा *m* A species of Jessamine, the plant or the flower, J. Sambac. [minum Sambac.

बटमोगरी *f* or बटमोगर *f* A flowertree, Jas-बटमोगरे *n* or बटमोगर *n* C The flower of बटमोगरा. [change—a coin.

बटली *a* (बट्टा) Debased, inferior, demanding exchange, बटवट, बटवटणे Commonly बटवट & बटवटणे.

बटवडा *m* (बट्टा H) Distributing or general serving out (of wages or pay).

बटवडेपत्रक *n* A pay-abstract or pay-roll.

बटवा *m* dim. बटवी *f* (बट्टा H) A bag with folds or divisions in it (for betel-nut &c.), a draw-purse.

बटविणे *v* *c* To change coins of one value into coins of the same name but of higher or lower value, paying or receiving the exchange. [locks.

बटवेणी *f* A वेणी or braid made of the side-

बटवाई *f* (बट्टा H) Exchange, balance of currencies. 2 Tax paid in kind to the proprietor of the land.

बटंगा *m* The two semispheres or cups made (by the रवाळणे or die) in readiness to be heated and thus joined; forming a मणी or bead. A term of the goldsmith.

बटाबट or टा *ad* Imit. of the sound of much and rapidly successive slipping aside, off, out.

बटाव *m* (बटानो H) Exchange or the cost of exchanging.

बटाव or बटाक *a* (Current chiefly in songs and ballads.) Loose, rakish, libertine, dissolute, profligate.

बटावणी & बटाविणे See बटवणी & बटविणे.

बटोक *f* A female slave. 2 A prostitute or loose woman. The word is not applied to dancing girls &c., as these are from birth common.

बटोकघंटा *m* बटोककाम *n* (Slavegirl-work.) Any low or mean business or work.

बटोकपुरा *m* The ward of loose women in a city. Hence, abusively, an assembly or a multitude of women. [female slave.

बटोकपोर *m* *f* *n* Offspring (male or female) of a बटु or बटुक *m* (S) A young Bráhma from the period of his investiture with the sacrificial thread to that of marriage or of mature years.

बटुभोजन *n* (S) An entertainment given on the occasion of the investiture with the sacrificial thread of a young Bráhma. Only young Bráhmans who are बटु are invited.

बटुरी *f* A bat, Vespertilio.

बटुवस्त्र *n* (S) The cloth given to a young Bráhma to wear at his investiture with the sacrificial

बटुवा *m* Commonly बटवा. [thread.

बटुवामन *m* See बटु. [sacred thread.

बटुकरण *n* S Investiture with the sacrificial or

बट्टा *m* (बट्टा H) Exchange. 2 A stain, slur, stigma; a defect or a blemish. 3 A little bit of cloth or rag (as taken to wrap up gems &c.)

बट्टाई *f* The cost of exchanging currencies.

बट्टाविणे *v* *c* See बट्टाविणे To exchange monies.

बट्टाखाक *a* Demanding बट्टा, inferior, low—a coin.

बट्टासट्टा *m* (बट्टा & सट्टा) A comprehensive or loose term for shroff-business,—exchanging of currencies &c.

बट्टी *f* (बट्टी H) Because somewhat saucer-form like a वाटा) A little डेप (rondle) or बडो (thick pat) of गूळ. 2 A half-खोबरें (cocoanut-kernel); a lump of soap; a flat mass of silver; a vessel of this general form &c.

बट्टेखोर *a* (बट्टा & खोर) Of deficient value; upon which बट्टा must be paid;—used of coins. 2 That has received a stain or stigma—a family, race, person.

बट्टेबाज *c* One that has some stigma or stain.

2 A rogue, scamp, knave, sharper, a *knowing* one.

3 A wench or a man-rover; a loose man or a loose woman. Ex. तुम्ही तर वं तुम्हाला मी पाहिजे घटकाघटकीं॥ सुरत पाक त्या रांडा पाहून तुम्ही मग तिकडे खाल पडकीं॥ 4 (Mistaken for बचेबाज) Paedicator, sodomite.

बट्टेबाजी *f* Wenching or roving with man; looseness (of either sex.) 2 Knavery, scampishness. 3 (For बचेबाजी) Paedication or sodomy.

बट्टा *a* Sturdy and sluggish. [begging &c.) *v* घे.

बट्टा *m* (बट्टा H) Sitting fast (as in dunning,

बंड *n* (बंड P) Insurrection, sedition, rebellious commotion. 2 A band or body (of insurgents, banditti, marauders). 3 Hypocritical profession of sanctity and deadness to the world. 4 *m* An insurgent; a turbulent person; a rebel, rover, bandit. 5 A counterfeit pretender to the throne. 6 Applied freely to a refractory, perverse, and cross child.

बडका *m* A gob (of phlegm or of mucus of the nose).

बडखुळा *m* R A term for a person nominally an Assistant to some other but, in reality, a mere cipher.

बंडखोर *c* A seditious, rebellious, turbulent person.

बडगा *m* A cudgel. Ex. माजराने दूध पादिलें पण ब० पादिला नाहीं. A certain filthy allusive sense of this word (with *v* दाखव) is more common than the literal sense; and several obscene phrases, which we omit, are current. 2 P Horse-radish-tree, *Guilandina moringa*. Linn.

बडती *f* (Commonly बडती) Growing more or greater, increase.

बडदा *m* A white bulbous root very biting to the taste. Eaten in the district called डांग.

बंडफरोशी *a* See बंडफरोशी.

बडबड *f* (Imit.) Gabble, jabber, clack, prate, garrulity. 2 Delirious talk, raving. [bering &c.]

बडबडणी *f* (Verbal of बडबडणे) Gabbled, jabbered, clacked, prated; to gabble, clack, prate; to run on wildly or idly. 2 To deliriate or rave.

बडबडीत *a* P Spoiled by too much flour having been thrown in;—used of कढी, सभारें, and similar dishes.

बडबडा *a* (बडबड) That is ever gabbling and chattering; a prate-apace, a chatterbox.

बडबीज *n* A seed of a species of lotus, the same with सकाणा. (Seed of the tree बड or *Ficus Indicus* which is small, whilst the tree is large and widespreading.) A term for a numerous offspring, for any overgrown establishment or business, or for any very complicate and troublesome affair. 2 Applied to an indecent fellow that abuses his own sisters and female relatives. 3 *unc* Applied to certain grains of exuberant produce. [boiled together &c.]

बडम *n* A dish,—five or six kinds of vegetables

बडमी or बडमी *f* P A small stack (as of grass, कडवा, plants of करडई &c.) [the word ओढवणे.]

बडवडणे *A* loose form, as well as बडवडणे, of बडवणी *f* (Verbal of बडविणे) Beating, bruising, thrashing &c. 2 Any implement of beating or bruising; a mall, flail &c.

बडवणे *n* A thing to bruise or beat with; a beater, a mall or mallet, a flail &c.

बडवण्या *f* *pl* of बडवणी (Beaters, malls.) A term, from its heaviness, for the rain which falls under झळमझळ.

बडवार *m* Commonly बडिवार.

बडविणे *v c* To bruise or beat with anything thick and heavy; to beat out corn, to thrash; to bang, mall, or cudgel; to pound (the testicles of a bull &c. in gelding him): also to strike violently against (as clothes against a stone in washing them).

बडवा or वा *m* (बडविणे, because they pommel and cudgel the people that crowd upon the idol.) One of an establishment of Brāhmans entertained at the temple of Pandharpūr, for the service of the idol there. [bers, an insurgent, a bandit.]

बडवाला *m* One of a body of insurgents or robbers. बडवाचा *a* (बडविणे) Thrashed, beaten out with a flail: as opp. to खळ्याचा Trodden out—corn.

बडस *m* A gob of phlegm or snot.

बडा *a* (بڑا *H*) Great, big, large. The word is little used. *H* Pr. बडा घर पोकाळ वासा Said of a person or thing whose real merit or worth does not equal the pretensions or appearance.

बंडा *m* The root of a variety of अळू (*Calladium*). 2 A brickbat.

बडाई *f* बडाव *m* Commonly बडाई & बडाव.

बंडाई *f* (बंड) Seditious, turbulent, lawbraving practices.

बंडाळ or झी *f* Commotion, uproar, public disorder: also confusion or tumultuousness (of proceedings, affairs, persons). 2 Distress, exigence, painful pressure of want.

बडिवार *m* Greatness, grandeur, majesty, dignity, excellence. Ex. तुका म्हणे तुझा ऐसा ब० ॥ शिणे फणीवर वर्णवेना ॥. Popularly the word implies that greatness of which one is boasting, and which therefore is denied or disputed. *v* सांग, हाक, गा, आण, दाखव, लाव. [a meak.]

बडी *f* R A crook for gathering fruits and flowers,

बडी *f* (بندي *H*) An angrakhā without skirts. 2 A long kind of cart. Also called लहानगड.

बंडी or बा *a* (बंड) Seditious, turbulent, ever ready to head a (बंड) band of insurgents or a mob. 2 Unruly, selfwilled, contumacious, stubborn;—esp. a child.

बडीव *p* of बडविणे (Properly बडवीव, but this form is never used.) Beaten or pressed—cloth by the clothiers.

बडोशेप or बडोशेप *f* (بڑي سونٹ *H*) Sweet fennel, *Anethum fœniculum*: also Anise-seed, *Pimpinella anisum*.

बडेजाव *ind* (بڑھے जाऊ *H* The जा is *Jā*.) An exclamation uttered by the Chobdārs before a Raja in procession. It means Advance! increase! go on in greatness and prosperity! and it sufficiently answers to *Vive le roi!* 2 Used as *m f* Greatness, grandeur, splendor, superb and dashing style. Ex. च्याला मिळेल भाकर अर्धी ॥ त्याला बसायला घाडी जर्दी ॥ त्याचे ब० आठ चार दो ॥ सर्वच त्यावर झाली गर्दी ॥. This echoes the universal complaint of the instability of the favors of Fortune.

बंडफरोशी *a* Turbulent, tumultuous, seditious, rebellious, refractory: also mischievous or troublesome more gen. [See बडेल.]

बडेल *n* Oil in which बडे &c. have been fried.

बद्या बाजेचा डेंकून *m* (Bug of a great bedstead.) A term for a Braggart or vaunter in disallowing his pretensions.

बडई *m* (بڑھई *H*) A carpenter.

बडतो *f* (बڑहणी *H*) Increase, growth, becoming more or greater. [The tree bearing it.]

बडर *n m* A fruit, *Artocarpus Bengalensis*. 2 *m*

बडाइकी or बडाई *f* बडाव *m* (بڑھई or बڑहणी *H*) Greatness, grandeur, mightiness, majesty. Used mostly with the restriction or reference noted under बडिवार. *v* सांग, कर, दाखव, मिरव.

बडाई भोगणे To enjoy the reputation of greatness: also to set up the airs and ways of it.

बडाईखोर or बडायखोर *c* A braggart; one fond of blazoning forth his own excellencies.

बडेल *n* बडेल *n* C (बडा & तेल) Oil remaining in the pan after the frying of बडे, घारगे &c.: hence residue of frying oil gen.

बद्या *m* C A short and thickish piece of wood; a cudgel, truncheon, baton.

बणगी *f* The calix or cup of *Holcus spicatus* (बाजरी). 2 Understood in some parts as a diminutive grain of बाजरी: also a quantity of such grains. 3 (Canarese.) A small उडवे or stack (of गवत, भात, वरी, नाचणी &c., i. e. of hay, straw, or कडवा). [or of glass].

बतक *f* A description of water-vessel (earthen बतक, बतका, बतखल Commonly बदक, बदका, बतणे *v i* A term at marbles. [बदखल.]

बता *m* R Commonly बत्ता.

बताणा or बताडा *a* Enormously large or great; huge, vast, immense. Used freely.

बताणा or ना or डा *m* A kind of inner turban. See under बत्ता.

बतावणी *f* (Verbal of बताविणे) Acting, representing, exhibiting, performing, playing. 2 Gesticulation, action, delivery. 3 Shamming, feigning, pretending. 4 A rough draught, a synopsis or show-table, framed from the daybook or ledger.

बतावण्या *a* (बताविणे) An actor or a player; esp. a performer with lively gesticulations and much facetiousness and humor.

बताविणे *v c* (بتانا *H* To show.) To represent or exhibit with gesticulation and action. 2 To narrate or tell with embellishing additions; to recite (a legend of a god or a hero) with the amplifications and artistic flourishes of free oratory. Gen. used in the जन form and in conjunction with सांगणे or दाखविणे; as बतावून सांगणे-दाखविणे.

बतासफेणो or नो *f* (بناس بهیانی *H*) The name of a sweetmeat. [sweetmeat.]

बतासा or बत्तासा *m* (بناس *H*) The name of a बत्ती *f* Commonly बत्ती.

बतेला *m* A boat from fifty to five hundred candies' burden, a *botilla*.

बत्ता *m* बत्ता *m* C A pestle, a muller. 2 A term at marbles. 3 A large तपेलें.

बत्तिशी or सी *f* (बत्तीस) An aggregate of thirty-two; e. g. a set of teeth; the age of thirty-two years; a web of thirty-two cubits length. 2 fig. (From the teeth.) Saying, speech, prediction. Ex. तो बोलला होता कीं तुमचे कार्य होईल त्याप्रमाणे कार्य झाले तत्कात् त्याची ब० चांगली आहे. 3 A certain observance amongst women.

बत्तिशीचा That requires thirty-two men to raise or carry it—a load or weight. ब० दाखविणे To show the teeth; to grin &c. ब० लवणे To predict (evil). ब० वडणे To come to pass; to take place;—esp. malediction or a prediction of evil. ब० हालविणे-पाडणे To make one's teeth-rattle; to knock one's teeth down his throat. ब० हालविणे or, with *g.* of *s.*, हालणे To use boding speech; to predict evil. ब० रंगविणे *g.* of *o.* To make one's teeth (gums or mouth) bleed (by a blow). 2 To redden one's gums and mouth by eating बिडा. तेहतिशी करीत नाहीं अशी ब० करितो That which the thirty-three millions of gods cannot do is done by the thirty-two teeth (i. e. the teeth considered as the main organ of speech—teeth officiating in Marāthī for tongue in English.) Used upon occasions of abusive, obscene, or ill-omened speech.

बत्तिशीमसाला *m* A medicinal preparation of thirty-two ingredients. Given to horses, camels &c.

बत्तिसा *m* See the preceding word. 2 A caudle of thirty-two ingredients given to puerperal women.

बत्ती *f* (بتي *H*) A wick (of a lamp or candle); and, by meton., a lamp or light. 2 The tongue (point to which the light is applied) of a cracker, rocket, squib &c. 3 A tent or bougie (for a wound). 4 A half of a turban rent longitudinally: also a turban woven of a half-breadth. 5 A train of powder (to a mine). *v* घाल, पसर. A paper-tube filled with gunpowder supplying a number of crackers arranged along its surface. 6 A set of thatchers. It consists of three; of whom the business of one is to lay down the leaves, of another to overlay them with the grass, of the third to lay along the bamboo slip and to tie and bind the whole.

बत्ती लागो (कामाला-घराला-संपत्तीला-रोजगाराला- &c.) A common form of execration, Burn him! बत्ती लावणे To light the torch of discord. तिच्या पोटी पाटी बत्ती लागली May all her offspring and bre-

thren speedily come to the torch (i. e. soon obtain the funeral torch—soon die) !

बत्तीस *a* Thirty-two.

ब० हालविणें or पाडणें To knock out the teeth.

बत्तीसगुणी *a* बत्तीसलक्षणी *a* That possesses the thirty-two marks of excellence detailed in palmistry; richly endowed and accomplished. 2 Ironically. Eminently stupid, barren, or incompetent.

बत्त्या *m* C See under बत्ता.

बथवा *m* A certain esculent vegetable.

बद *m* (بَد) H A venereal bubo. 2 The hole or ring at marbles.

बंद *m* (بند) P A piece of string or tape; any thing to tie with: also any tie or fastening; and fig. a bond, fetter, shackle. 2 A regulation, law, statute, rule. 3 Incarceration or confinement: also fig. restriction or limitation. 4 A joint or knuckle. 5 A fold (a breadth made by folding) of a sheet of Country paper. There are four; and the sheet doubled over (before or after these foldings) divides each into two वरख or leaves. Hence दुबंदी, त्रिबंदी, चौबंदी. 6 At cards. The lowest ऊकूम of a suit or a hand.

बंदाखाली बसणें, सद्ध बंदाखाली बसणें To be bound by the bonds or obligation (esp. of an oath or a promise). भरल्या बंदांत or बंदाखाली बसणें To be consciously sitting under an inhabited roof: i. e. to vow or promise or affirm under a sense of obligation, and knowledge of exposure to some evil visitation on failure of performance or on lying. A phrase agreeing with ही काळी रात्र झाली or चालली आहे; हा रामपाहारा आहे; भरल्या तिनी सांजा; सकाळ-चा पाहरी or पाहटचा पाहरी; उठतांक्षणीं or उजेड-तांक्षणीं; सरती रात्र झाली; सूर्य तपतो आहे; मी अन्नावर बसलों; मी खोटे बोललों तर अन्न साक्ष; रक्ताची आण; खोटे बोललों तर जीभ झडेल; तुमचे पाय साक्ष; and numerous others indicative both of the promptitude and of the superstitious fancifulness of appeal, by the Maráthá people, to some sanction to their statements or ensuring authority to their promises. भरल्या बंदांत or बंदाखाली (In or under a filled or tenanted house,) is used also in forbidding crying, quarreling &c.

बंद *a* (بند) P Stopped or blocked up—a road, a passage: stopped—a work, a person.

बद *ad* (Commonly बह) Fully, to the full &c.

बद *a* (بَد) P Bad. Only in comp., but this abundantly, and whether with elegance or propriety or in gross violation of both. Examples follow.

बदअमल *m* बदकर्म *n* (بَدْعَمَل) P Misconduct; but esp. applied to adultery and fornication.

बदक *m* (بطک or بط) A duck or teal.

बद-कन-कर-दिनी-दिशी *ad* Imit. of certain sounds—as those emitted by soft and squashy bodies coming suddenly into contact with a hard body: imitative also of the sound made by the foot slipping or sinking in mud.

बदकमुख *a* Having a longish duck-bill-form mouth—a horse. One of the good marks.

बदकशाम *a* Epithet descriptive (according to the author of बाह्तर खोडी &c.) of some excellencies of the Horse. दोन्ही घडेस घट सुबूक देखणे कान अखड अवडा बंद तो ब० तुरंग.

बदका *m* A blow, esp. with the fore part of the closed hand. 2 A dab or small lump (as of butter, mud, cowdung, or similar soft substance).

बदखल *n* A depressed or low spot, a bottom, basin, hollow.

बदखल *a* Low—ground. 2 Low, squat, dumpy—a dish or other article, a building &c.

बंदखलास or बंदखलास *a* (بند خلاص) P Released from bonds or confinement, liberated.

बंदखलास *m* (بند خلاص) P Liberation from bonds or prison. [finement.

बंदखाना *m* (بندخانه) P A prison or place of confinement.

बदखाल *a* (بَد خيال) P Lewd.

बदखाली *f* (बदखाल) Lewdness.

बंदगो *f* (بندگی) P Slavery or servitude. Used in the अलकाव or complimentary preamble of letters; as बंदगोस अर्ज करितो कीं &c.

बदगें *n* Husks, emptied pods, rubbish-material in general (of corn, pulse, fruit &c.) 2 Freely. Remnants of a meal or broken victuals; grit, earth, dregs, feculence (in grain, sugar, a liquor); pus or sanies squeezed or running from a sore &c.

बंदबोड *a* (بند بوز) H From a tale of a son's having asked of the king, whom he had won through some exceedingly fine mangoes he had presented, the release of his father from prison; or, as another version runs, of a fakir's having asked a Gaol-delivery of all the बंदीवान) Epithet of an excellent kind of mango. The tree is said to be at खेरकडूस.

बदनकशा or बदनक्षा *m* (بدنقشه) P Ridiculous or ridiculed plight; dishonored or derided state.

बदनाम *a* (بدنام) P Having a bad name, infamous. [grace, infamy.

बदनाम *n* बदनामी *f* (بدنام) P Ignominy, dishonour.

बदफैल *a* (بَد فَعْل) P Lewd, libertine, dissolute.

बदफैली *f* (بَد فَعْلِي) P Lewd, licentious, disorderly practices.

बदबद or दां *ad* Imit. of the sound emitted by thick liquids in being poured out; of that of a slack or cracked drum &c.; of that made by thumping, stamping &c.; or of treading upon a hollow place. *v* वाज, कर, पड, मार.

बदबदणें *v i* To emit the sound बदबद. 2 To be full and tense and dull-beating—a boil or tumor. 3 To be heavy, full, stuffed—the head or nose under coryza.

बदबदीत *a* That emits the sound बदबद—a cracked drum, vessel &c. See बदबद.

बदबोई or बोय *f* (بَد بُو) P Stink. 2 fig. Disrepute, disesteem, ill savor, bad odor. [conceit.

बदमस *a* (بَد مَس) P Intoxicated with pride or conceit.

बदमसली *f* बदमसला *m* (بَد مَعَامِلَة) P Violent and overbearing demeanour (esp. of one resisting a demand of payment). 2 Malversation in office or trust.

बदर *n* S The fruit of बदरी (Zizyphus jujuba).

बंदर *n* (بندر) P A port or harbour: also a port-town. 2 The sea-shore. 3 A landing place on a coast or in an inlet.

ब० करणें To anchor temporarily at an intermediate port: also, generally, to anchor in port or anywhere. ब० वाहणें To become or be open—a harbour that had been closed (as by the tempestuousness of the sea).

बंदर *a* (بندر) H Monkey. Sharp, cunning, knowing, intelligent or wareful in trickery.

बंदरकाठ or कांठा *m* बंदरकिनारा *m* The sea-shore or coast. [रखा & बादरस.

बदरख *f* बदरखा *f* बदरस *f* (بَد رِيشَة) P See बाद-बदरंग *m* (بَد رَنگ) P Blasted or marred honor,

glory, splendor, eclat; the dishonor or shame of foiledness or failure; dishonored, disgraced, or derided state. [inlet.

बंदरवाट *f* A road by the sea-shore or along an inlet. बंदरसई or सही *a* That has reached the desired haven.

बदरा *m* (بَدْرَة) H A kind of boat, a budgerow.

बदरा *m* dim. बदरी *f* A saddle-bag or bag (as of shroffs) to carry money. [scandens.

बदरी *f* (S) Jujube-tree, Zizyphus Jujuba or बदरीकेदार *m n* A sacred spot on one of the peaks of the Himálaya. Ex. काशीपेशां सोठा ब०. 2 One of the twelve lingams. See बारा ज्योतिर्लिंग.

बंदरी *a* (बंदर) Imported. 2 Relating to a बंदर or port. 3 W (For बंदर) Sharp, cunning, knowing.

बंदरी जिन्नस *m* Foreign or sea wares. 2 A cant term for the broken or crumbled fish brought from the sea-coast by the transters.

बदल *f* Changing. *v* कर *g.* of o. 2 Changing one's mind, turning. *v* घे. 3 Turning from one's promise or word; receding, retracting. *v* खा.

बदल *prep* (بدل) A For or in exchange of: also in lieu of; instead. Ex. पामोच्याबदल हा शिला देतो. 2 On account of; for the sake of. Ex. अध्ययना-बदल त्या गांवांत राहणें प्राप्त.

बदल *n* or बदलाचें लग्न *n* Interchange, between families, of daughters in marriage.

बदलखातर *prep* For the sake of; on account of.

बदलणें *v c* (بدلنا) H To change. 2 To alter; to vary; to make to differ.

बदलूनबदलून or अदलूनबदलून Changingly, by or with changing and rechanging, changingly and shiftingly.

बदलणें *v i* (بدلنا) H To undergo change, lit. fig. 2 To turn against; to revolt. 3 To deny one's self; to turn back or from (an engagement or a deed). बदलून-उलटून-फिरून पडणें To turn upon and against.

बदलमुशारा *m* (مُشَاوَرَة & بدل) A Stipend, wages, pay (esp. to hereditary or public officers or servants, or to servants of an establishment). The stipend is in cash, kind, or land. बदलमुशारा, as signifying Fixed or regular salary, is contrad. from खेरीजमुशारा.

बदला *m* (بدل) A Money returned to be exchanged. 2 *unc* Retaliation or requital. *v* घे *g.* of o.

बदला *prep* (Commonly बदल) For; instead; on account of.

बदलाई *f* (बदलणें) Little used but as बदलाई करणें or बदलाईस घेणें To recede or swerve from (some engagement); to turn against and disallow (some claim urged).

बदलावदल or लो *f* (बदल by redup.) Interchanging or exchanging; interchange or exchange.

बदलाम *a* (بدنام) P Of ill repute or name.

बदलामी *f* बदलाम *n* (بدنامی) P Ill-repute or obloquy; undeserved imputation or blame. *v* चाल, ठेव, आण, ये. [right.

बदलामीस घेणें To deny or disallow some due or बदलामुबादला *m* Exchanging of currencies or monies; shroff-business.

बदलावण *n* P (बदल) Interchange, between families, of daughters in marriage.

बदली (بدلی) H Exchange or relief (as of a sentinel, watch, guard, body of troops). *m* A person or a body relieving, a relief. 3 also बदल्य A substitute;—used of persons. [tutes.

बदलेख *m* A code or roll of regulations and statutes. बदलौकिक *m* (Inelegant. بَد P Bad, and लौकिक S) Ill-fame or disrepute.

बदवकर *m* (بدوق P) Ill-repute, dishonor, disgrace. *v* उड, पड, हो. [ance or aspect, ugly.]

बदसुरत *a* (بدصورت P) Of ill-favored countenance.
बदस्वर *a* (بد P & स्वर S) Of a bad tone or sound—a voice, a musical instrument.

बंदा *m* (بند P) A male offspring of one's slave-girl. 2 fig. A person bound by favors and kindnesses.

बंदा *a* (बंद P) Unbroken into smaller coin, unchanged, whole—a mohur, rupee, half-rupee &c. 2 Determinate, definite, settled, stated—service, duties, stipend.

बंदाटो *f* (Canarese.) The name of a low and bushy tree. It is used in beating the water of rivers to stupefy the fish.

बदाडणे *v c* (Vulgar.) To drub, bang, pommel; to beat gen. with stick, whip, or fist. [or beating.]

बदाडणे *n* An instrument generally of drubbing

बदाफळ *n* (As a soft fruit falls with a बद्! or squelch.) A term for a huge, bloated, or fleshy person.

बदावद् or दां *ad* Imit. of the sound of bodies falling in rapid consecution, of lively thumping &c. See बद्बद्.

बदावदी *f* (Imit. बदावद्) Mutual or general pommeling. 2 A mode of playing with संगत्या.

बदाम & बदामी See बादाम & बादामी. [खाना &c.]

बंदिखाना, बंदिवान, बंदिशाळा Preferably बंदी-

बंदिस् *a* (بندش P) Built up, walled up, closed up with masonry. Ex. छा घरांत चार खण बं-

पांच खण मोकळे. 2 Built up, faced with masonry—a well, tank, embankment. 3 Built, walled, fortified, well-secured by masonry—a dwelling house, court, garden, enclosure. 4 Fixed, settled, determined: also bound, restrained, restricted. 5 Imprisoned or confined. 6 Continent; refraining from woman; holding perpetual chastity. 7 Well-ordered—arranged—regulated—ruled—a kingdom, army, establishment: well-kept—conducted—managed—an account, a concern, affair, business: well-disciplined—trained—controlled—governed.

बंदिस् *f* (بندش P) A structure or building in general. 2 also बंदिस्ती *f* Structure, construction; form or manner or quality of building or make. 3 also बंदिस्ती *f* Well-ordered or well-arranged state; proper management or regular disposition. 4 Numbering or making the account (of a file or bundle of papers) by attaching the number or a mark to the upper or outer one. 5 *n* A settled stipend or salary. [मोकळालेख.]

बंदिस्लेख *m* Writing in a regular book: opp. to बंदिस्ती *a* (बंदिस्) Firm, compact, of solid masonry—a building. 2 Regular, orderly, accurate—conduct, a proceeding or business.

बंदिस् *a* Imprisoned or confined.

बंदी *f* (بندی P) Obstacle, impediment, hinderance. Ex. त्याचे घरीं जायास बंदी नाही. 2 Stop, cessation, discontinuance (of a work or custom). 3 *m* S or बंदीजन *m* S A bard, a minstrel, a panyrist; a poet, who sings the praises of a prince in his presence, or accompanies an army to chant martial songs: also one whose duty it is to proclaim the titles of his master as he passes along.

बंदीखाना *m* (بندی خانه P) बंदीशाळा *f* (بندی P) शाळा *S*) A prison.

बंदीमुदत *f* A stated or appointed term (as for the discharge of a draft or bill); a term, not after sight, but from the date: opp. to कच्ची or खुली

बंदीवान *m* (بندیوان H) A prisoner. [मुदत.]

बद्दू *m* The hole or ring at marbles.

बंदूक or ख *f* (بندوق T) A musket or firelock. 2 Applied also to Matchlock, although तोचाचो बंदूक is more common.

बं डंभणे To fix a musket near a beast which a tiger has killed, that it may explode upon him when he returns to devour it.

बंदेज *n* & *a* Preferably बंधेज.

बंदोबस्त *m* बंदोबस्ती *f* (بندوبست P) Settlement, adjustment, arrangement. 2 Government, management, regulating and ruling. 3 Orderliness of walk; decorous conduct or deportment. 4 Fitly arranged or well-ordered condition; order.

बद्द *ad* (बद्द S) Fully, to the full, completely, good. Ex. तो गांव एथून बद्द चार कोस आहे; त्या घेवजोयास बद्द चार रुपये पडले. See further under बलक. [under बद्द.]

बद्दल and its compounds and derivatives see

बद्दू *a* (بد P Bad.) Of bad repute; of ill odor or savor; bearing a stigma, soil, or stain. Ex. हा लोकांत बद्दू झाला or त्याचे नांव बद्द झाले or केले. 2

(बद्द S Bound.) Restrained, repressed, awed or let (as by consciousness of guilt or a sense of shame). With the genitive of the person in the presence of or in connection with whom there is this feeling. Ex. मी छा दुष्टाचे संगतीस लागून त्या गद्दस्याचा माच बद्दू झालों.

बद्द *p* (S) Bound, fastened, tied.

बद्दक *n* S Constipation (of the bowels).

बद्दक *a* S That confines, obstructs, hinders: also that troubles, annoys, molests: also that constipates.

बद्दकटाक्ष *n* (S Fixed and glaring looks.) Determined and deadly hatred. 2 Fixed or intent aim or view. Also *attrib.* in both senses—that has such hatred or such aim.

बद्दकुळ or -कोळ *n* (बद्दकोळ S) Costive habit of bowels or costiveness: also *attrib.* costive.

बद्दमंच *a* S Confirmed, secured, or made fast by the recitation of a mantra.

बद्दमुष्टि *a* S Close-fisted, penurious, miserly.

बद्दमूल *a* S Deeply and firmly rooted; firmly and securely seated—a tree, a disease, a person in office. [that has such hatred.]

बद्दवेर *n* S Fixed and deadly hatred: also *attrib.*

बद्दशस्त्र *a* S Armed, accoutred, weapon-girt.

बद्दांजलि *a* S poetically and vulgarly बद्दांजळी & बद्दांजळी *a* Having the palms overclosing each other (in humble entreaty or representation, or in respectful attention). 2 Used as *sf* The overclosed or overlying palms. Ex. पुढें उभा असा मारति ॥ बद्दांजळी करोनिया ॥

बद्दान्न *n* S Corn or grain of difficult digestion;—used of wheat, उडीद, हरभरा &c.

बद्दायु *a* S Of fixed term of life.

बंध *m* (S) A regulation, law, rule, bond; a restriction or restraint in general. 2 Restriction, limitation, confinement. 3 A mode of writing stanzas &c.—disposing of the letters, according to a certain order, in the cells or compartments of a particular figure. 4 A piece of string, tape &c., anything to tie with: also any tie or fastening; and fig. a bond, fetter, shackle, let, hinderance. In this sense used also in comp. as मोहबंध, आशबंध, मायाबंध, भवबंध. See other compounds under the more commonly employed words जाल & पाश.

बंधक *n* S A pledge or pawn.

बंधणे *v i* To come over or into the views or wishes of; to yield compliance. 2 To be brought

about; to be effected or managed Ex. जें लग्न जसें बघेल तसें तू बघवून घे. 3 To yield, to succumb. Ex. झोबी खेळावयास तो बघायाचा नाही.

बंधन *n* (S) Tying, fastening, binding. 2 Fastened or bound state. 3 A tie or fastening, lit. fig. 4 with आठ or दस or सोळा or सास prefixed Ablution of the bridegroom and bride &c. See at large under आठनहाण.

बधविणे *v c* (Active of बघणे) To bring about, accomplish, effectuate. 2 To bring over; to make compliant or subject.

बंधाटी *f* (बंध) A piece of rope or cord; a lithe twig or slip; a thing in general to tie or fasten with. 2 In the Konkan and Ghât-region. A frame of sticks covered with grass as a wall-fence against rain, a तट्टी or tattie.

बंधारण *n* (बंध & धारण) A fixed precept for guidance; a law, rule, statute, canon.

बंधारा *m* C (बंध) A dam, dyke, mound, embankment. 2 The raised boundary of a field. 3 Damming up of flowing water: also dammed up state. *v* घाल, कर, हो.

बधिर *a* (S) Deaf. 2 Insensible, numb, callous.

बंधु *m* (S) A brother. 2 A cousin, a kinsman, a relation. 3 (with चुलत or आत or मामा or माऊस prefixed) Father's brother's son, father's sister's son, mother's brother's son, mother's sister's son, i. e. a cousin. 4 An associate, a fellow, a comrade, one united in the same study or occupation. Ex. of comp. गुरुबंधु, विद्याबंधु, कर्म-व्रत-जाति-धर्म-शाला-बंधु. 5 As बंधु is affixed to ब्रह्म (See ब्रह्मबंधु), so it appears, occasionally, affixed to क्षत्र, to वैश्य, and to शूद्र, conveying the same implication. 6 In comp. Protector, cherisher, friend; as दीनबंधु, अनाथबंधु, विश्वबंधु, जगत्बंधु.

बंधुजन *m* (S) A brother or a kinsman. 2 *pl* Kinsfolk, clansmen, brethren.

बंधुचय *n* (S) A triad of the following cousins,—viz. mother's sister's child, mother's brother's child, father's sister's child. [friendship.]

बंधुत्व *n* (S) Brotherhood. 2 Brotherliness or बंधुराज *m* A term of respectful compellation or mention for a brother.

बंधुवर्ग *m* (S) Kinsfolk, kindred, brethren.

बंधुवा *m* (بندھوا H) A brother or cousin. Mainly used by women.

बंधेज *n* A medicine that sustains the semen genital, or that restrains involuntary or immoderate emissions. 2 Used as *a* Sustaining or restraining &c.—a medicine. 3 Refraining (whether altogether or in great measure) from woman, continent.

बन *n* (Poetry. बन S) A wood, a grove, a plantation. 2 *m* An order, or an individual of it, of the गोसावी.

बनकरी *m* (Poetry.) A dweller in, frequenter of, cutter of, or keeper of a wood, a woodman. Ex. म्हणे झाडांची अवाळ झाली बहुत ॥ केर कचरा पडला आत ॥ तरी बं आणून निखित ॥ शिखा निखित करावी ॥ [troglodytarum.]

बनकेळ *f* A wild species of the Plantain, Musa

बनगी *f* Commonly बणगी.

बनजर *n* (बन A wood, or بنجر H) Low boscaje or jungle, wild shrubbery, scrub: also (or बन-जरजमोन *f* बनजरशेत *n* बनजररान *n*) land over-spread with it. 2 Applied to सालजमीन or waste land gen. [बणजारा or री.]

बनजार, बनजारा or री Commonly बणजार & बनणे *v i* (बना H) To be made or done; to be brought about; to be effected or accomplished. Ex. गतवर्षीच घर बांधणार होतों पण साहित्य मिळाले

नाहीं म्हणून वनले नाहीं. 2 To come into any state or being; to be made or formed; to become. Ex. त्याचा रंग चांगला बनला; प्रतिष्ठिताचा पोर पण सोद्यांचे संगतीने सोदा बनला. 3 To become fat and stout; or wealthy and prosperous. 4 To agree, suit, accord, fall in with, harmonize. Ex. त्याचे बाहेरचे माणसांशी वनते पण घरचे माणसांशी वनत नाहीं; अंबटाचे आणि गोडाचे चांगले वनते. 5 To be dressed and tricked out finely; to be bedecked and bedizened. Ex. असी चट्टीपट्टी करून वनून कोणीकडे गे चाललीस? 6 To change the shoulder—a ham-mal or other shoulder-bearer. 7 To get into proper form or state—trade, service, affairs, any business in hand or any matter proceeding. वनी वनणे To be dressed out. 2 To be accoutred or equipped; to be girt and prepared (for any service or business). वनून ठनून चालणे To strut in rich and gorgeous apparel.

वनतगर *f* A wild variety of the flowertree तगर.

वनवनको लकडी *f* (بن بن کی لکڑی) H A stick from several different woods.) A term for a set of men of discordant views and sentiments engaged independently in the same work. This phrase is pure वनविणे *v c* Commonly वनाविणे. [Hindustani.

वनशिळी *f* A talkative female.

वनात *f* (بنات) H) Broadcloth.

वनाती *a* (वनान) Made of broadcloth.

वनाव *m* (बनाव) H) Good understanding together; mutual agreement; harmonious consistence or correspondence (of persons, things, qualities). 2 Splendid or magnificent arrangement or disposition (as of a ball-room).

वनावट *f* sometimes वनाट *f* (بنات) H) Structure, composition, make, build (of buildings, poems &c.) 2 Texture or weftage. 3 Array, arrangement, disposition, the method of outlay or the order of management (of a place, a business, a rite, a festivity). 4 (Used similarly with वनावणी) Dressing up; tricking out; setting forth in gorgeous fashion; narrating in ornate style with the glow and coloring of rhetoric. 5 fig. A fabrication or machination; any fictitious or made-up matter. 6 In comp. or used as *a* Fabricated, feigned, concerted, contrived, *made-up*. Ex. वनावट सबब सांगून माझा घात केला; also वनावट-अर्जी-साक्षी-साक्षीदार-सुदा-वही-जमाखर्च &c.

वनावणी *f* (Verbal of वनाविणे) Adorning &c.

वनाविणे *v c* (वनाव) To adorn, dress up, trick out; to fashion or model; to lay out or set forth in a gorgeous and imposing manner. 2 To narrate or tell with elegant amplification and many embellishments and flourishes. 3 *unc* (बनाना) H) To make up; to make or form gen.

वनीव *p* of वनणे or वनाविणे Made-up; got-up; made, constructed, fabricated, formed. 2 fig. Fabricated or invented—a story. 3 Factitious or artificial. 4 Dressed up or tricked out. 5 Highly elaborated; ornate with the charms and captivations of style and action—a legend-exposition, a narrative or discourse.

वनेळ *f* (वन & केळ) A wild species of the Plantain, *Musa troglodytarum*.

वनाट *f* See under वनावट.

वपारा *m* (A word from the Brazils or South America.) A pomelmoose, *Citrus decumana*.

वंब *m* (बना) H or Pompa. Port.) A fire-engine; a hand-pump; a pump. 2 The bass-member of the tabor संबळ. The other member is झोल. 3 वंब is freely used to express Thickness, stoutness, or

largeness. Ex. त्याचे केवढे वंब शरीर हे; बारीक चार वांसाळ्या घातल्या त्यापेक्षा एकच मोठा वंब वासा घातल्या म्हणजे काम झाले. 4 Dishonorable celebrity, notoriety; as त्याचा or त्याच्या नांवाचा वंब झाला or वाजला.

वंब *ad* Up to the brink or brim. 2 Freely. Full, choke-full, tensely unto bursting. Ex. सुजून वंब झाले; वंब फुगले; खाजन वंब झाले. 3 वंब म्हादेव or वंस म्हादेव! corrupted from व्रद्ध म्हादेव is the shout of Gosavis when they demand alms. For म्हादेव is the one whom these mendicants specially know or allow.

ववव Interjection of admiration or astonishment. ववरा *m* Commonly वभरा. [ment.

वंबाळ *m n* Commonly वंभाळ.

वंबाळ *a* (वंब) Huge, vast, immense, monstrous, enormous: also large or extensive; laid widely out; spread abroad. 2 Wasteful, lavish—a person or his procedure. Applied freely to objects, business, affairs, establishments, expenditures. 3 (with रक्ताने) Streaming with or covered with (blood). See further under वंभाळ. 4 (Poetry.) Loud—sound.

वंबाळी *f* (वंबाळ) Hugeness, vastness, extensiveness &c. See the adj. 2 Overwhelming profusion or plentifulness (as of eatables at a feast): riotousness, revelry, lawless indulgence: wild profligacy or recklessness (of expenditure).

वंबू or वंब्या *m* A cant term for membrum virile.

वंबूचा खिळा *m* A term for a nail with a knob-head, a stud or boss. [illiterate; an untutored lout.

वंब्या *a* (वंब) Large and lubberly; sturdy and वभरा or वभ्या *m* (धमण S Wandering, roaming.) Noisedness abroad, diffusion or spread, esp. of a matter that should have been kept secret. 2 Celebrity (in an ill sense), infamous notoriety.

वंभाळ sometimes वंभाळ *m n* A huge roaring blaze (of fire); esp. with आगीचा: also a dazzling glare (of a lamp); esp. with दिव्याचा. Ex. रात्री दिपाचे वंभाळ ॥ आकाशीं दिसति ज्वाळे ॥. 2 A copious and forcible gush (as of blood, juice, or other liquor): a sudden outburst (of strong odors or effluvia). 3 Used also as *a* and in the applications of वंबाळ; as वं. जाळ उडला; वं. उजेड पडला; वं. रक्त वाहिले; वं. पाणी निघाले (as out of a नळ or a sluice); वं. तिखट झाले.

वंसहादेव *m* The begging cry of the गोसावी. See वंब. 2 fig. A stout, strapping fellow.

वसुजीव or वसेजीव *prep or ad* (بوجوب P) According to, agreeably, conformably. Chiefly in बयते & बयत्या C See वलुते & वलुत्या. [writings. बयला & बयली See बैला & बैली.

वया *m* Weaver bird, *Ploceus Philippensis*.

वया *f* A term of respectful compellation or mention for a mother or an elderly female. 2 Used also of or to a female child.

वयाणा or ना *m* (بیعانه) A Earnest money. 2 (بیان P) A relation or an account; a recital of facts: also a tiresome story in excuse or explanation. *v* सांग, वाच. 3 A sentence or scrap of the panegyric uttered by Chobdars before great men in procession.

व. वांधणे To affix to articles tendered for sale (esp. trinkets and jewels) one's seal or stamp; in token that they are to be given up to the person sealing, at the price he has mentioned, if, after being exhibited elsewhere, they shall obtain from no other offers more favorable.

वयाद or ज *m f* वयावल *n* (بیاض) A Detail, minute and particular relation.

व. सांगणे-लावणे-दाखविणे To make difficulties; to

start objections; to tell a long story in excuse or explanation.

वयादखोर or वयाजखोर *c* वयादी or जी *a* (वयाद) Given to tedious repetition or lengthy narration or explanation; prolix, prosing, diffuse.

वयादखोरी *f* (वयाद) Addictedness to prosing &c. वयादवार or वयाजवार *ad* In detail, minutely, with particularity.

वयावल *n* Detail &c. See वयाद.

वर *f n* Purulent matter, esp. bloody pus. *v* वाह, जम, साच, भर, घर. [पाद, मिळव, मिळ.

वरदूक *f* (वरा) Good name; good repute. *v* सं-वरकडी *f* (Commonly वरगडी) A rib.

वरकणी *f* (Current in Málwán-pránt. Barquinha. Port.) A small kind of चेडी or planked boat.

वरकत *f n* (برکت) A Success, happy termination, prosperous issue: also successfulness, prosperousness, luckiness. Ex. त्याचे देव अनुकूल नाहीं त्यास कोणत्याही व्यवहारांत व. येत नाहीं; चोरी करून लाखी रुपये जरी मेळविले तरी त्यांत व. नाहीं; चा शाहणा उद्योगी आहे परंतु त्यास व. नाहीं. 2 Overplus of good; advantage or benefit above the degree expected (resulting from an undertaking or a business). 3 The word used for the number one in counting or measuring anything, for good luck.

व. सोडणे To lose its richness or fertility—a soil.

वरकता *f* (Barqueta. Port.) A little barque or boat, the same with वरकोण or Barquinha. [rice.

वरकत्या *m c* A tie of straw for binding a sheaf of वरकंदाज *m* (برق انداز) P Lightning-thrower.) A musketeer or a matchlock-man.

वरकंदाजी *f* (بوق اندازی) P) Musket-firing or matchlock-firing.

वर-कन-कर-दिनी-दिशी *ad* Imit. of the sound of a foot suddenly slipping or sinking into mud, cowering &c.

वरकशी or वरकस *f* (برعکس) P) Rivalry, emulation, competition: also malice, spite, enmity. *v* बांध, घर, बाळग, चालव.

वरका *a* Soft, flaccid, not firm;—used of the pulp of a kind of Jack, of the fruit, and of the tree bearing it.

वरकाळी *f* P A shred, tatter, fluttering rag.

वरकोण *f* (Barquinha. Port.) A little barque or boat of a particular description.

वरखत *f* Properly वरकत.

वरखत्या *a* च्या *m c* (Or वरकत्या) A straw-tie for a rice-sheaf. [up—an assembly.

वरखास or स *a* (برخواست) P) Risen or broken वरग *m* Millet or a millet-seed, *Panicum miliaceum*. 2 fig. A miliary disorder incident to cattle, consisting of ticks or nits attacking the hair: also an individual of these ticks or nits.

वरगडी *f* vulgarly वरगडा & वरगळा *m* A rib.

वरग्या or वरगडे or ले मोडणे To break in one's ribs; and fig. to work hard, or to knock up by hard working. 2 fig. To make humble and tractable; to take the conceit out of (by working hard or pommeling soundly).

वरगळ or वरंगळ *a* P Wide apart, open, of a texture or an order not close;—used of cloth, matting, platting, teeth, a series.

वरगळणे or वरंगळणे *v i* To be of open or loose texture, order, or disposition—cloth, teeth &c. 2 To talk wildly or incoherently, to rave. 3 To be madly eager or impatient. 4 (Commonly वारंगळणे) To run riot.

वरगळभूत, वरगळले भूत, वरगळेले भूत, वरगळ भूत *n* Terms for a person wild with hunger or eager desire. Pr. वरगळेले भूत कोडाल्यावर राजी.

वरगळे *a* Wildly eager or impatient.

वरगा *m* (برگ H) A short piece of squared timber, a spar, a joist, a timber-rafter &c. 2 A post framed into the wall.

वरगा मोडणे *Phrase* equivalent to वडगा मोडणे.

वरगेण or वरगेण *n* C (वरग & तण) Straw of millet.

वरची or वरी *f* (برچی H) A sort of spear.

वरज *m* R (Commonly वरग) Millet or a millet-seed.

वरटी *f* A grass-grain included amongst the वरणधान्य. It is white and small, and it resembles वरी or राळा.

वरड *m* An insect infesting grain, wood &c. Pr. तुरी बरोबर वं चिरडला जातो. 2 *f* C Rice-ground left, after yielding a crop of plantlets, to rest for the next year.

वरड *a* वरडखरड *a* (वरड by redup.) Consisting of मुरुम, pebble, gravel, and poor red earth—soil or ground. 2 *fig.* Pock-pitted—a face.

वरडणे *vi* (वरड) To be worm-eaten—grain, wood &c. 2 *fig.* To be pitted or marked with pocks.

वरडा *m* वरडी सुपारी *f* Betelnut gathered in its middle stage of ripeness, and prepared by boiling and drying. [with pebbles, gravel, or मुरुम.

वरडा *m* Poor or meagre ground; reddish soil वरडा *a* Poor, lean, meagre, dry, consisting of वरडा *q. v.* supra.

वरडेले *n* Oil in which वडे have been fried.

वरणी *f* A China jar or vase. [out.

वरतरफ *a* (वरतरफ P) Dismissed, turned off or वरतरफी *f* (वरतरफी P) Dismissal.

वरदार *a* (वरदार P) That bears or carries. Used only in comp. and esp. with Persian or Hindustani words; as वेलेवरदार, शिकेवरदार.

वरदास्त *f* (वरदास्त P) Hospitable entertainment (of a guest &c.) *v* कर, राख *g.* of *o.* 2 Looking after; tending or treating with care and attention (children, cattle, articles).

वरफ *n* (वरफ P) Snow. 2 Hoar-frost or rime. 3 Applied popularly (snow not having been seen by the Marāṭhā) to Ice. 4 *fig.* Any miliary eruption or minute cutaneous efflorescence; as देवीचे-मधुचाच-फोडांचे-वं बाहेर पडले. 5 Applied laxly to densely growing grass, herbage, hair &c.; as गवताचे वं शेतामध्ये; केशांचे वं बाहेर पडले.

वरफी *f* (वरफी P) A snow-cake, a square or cube of refined sugar baked up with flour and clarified butter. नारळाची वं is made with cocoanut and formed into a square cake; दुधाची वं is of sugar, flour, and milk, and of the form of a die.

वरवट *m n* Water, buttermilk &c. thickened by mangoes or tamarinds &c. being squeezed into it. 2 *n* A preparation of flesh-meat.

वरवटणे *vi* (वरवट) To be daubed or smeared with वरवट or mud &c. [amongst the वरणधान्य *q. v.*

वरवडा *m* A grass or its seed. It is reckoned वरवर or रां *ad* Runningly, streamingly, flowingly, oozingly. *v* वाह, चाल, शिंकर, दग. See the verb वरवरणे.

वरवरणे *vi* To run with purulent or sanious matter—sores, boils: to run with mucus—nose, eyes: to be soft, oozy, swashy, squashy—a melon, jack &c.

वरवरीत *a* Squashy, mashy, oozy, soft—thin cowdung, mud, rotten fruit: snotty, snively, running with mucus—the nose: running with slabber, ichor, pus—the mouth or a sore.

वरवाडी *f* (Or वरवडा) A grass or its seed (grow-

ing generally amidst corn). It is classed with the वरणधान्य, and bread is made of the seed.

वरवाद *a* (वरवाद P Given to the winds.) Spoiled, destroyed, ruined gen. [thistle.

वरमंडा *m* (Corr. from वरमंड S) Globe-वरमा or म्हा *m* (वरमा H) A kind of auger, gimlet, or drill worked with a string. 2 The hole or eye of a rocket.

वरवटा, वरवंटा, वरंवटा *a ind* (Poetry. वरवा or वरा) Beautiful, fair, lovely, fine; excellent or good freely. Ex. अति वरंवटा बाळा॥ आली सुलक्षणा मोघळा॥

वरवा *a* (Poetry.) Good: also beautiful, fine, choice &c., good freely. Pr. बाहेर वं आंत हिरवा.

वरवा *m f* A rāgini or musical mode. See राग.

वरशी *f* (Better वरची) A sort of spear.

वरसन *n* Cold in the head, coryza: also the running excretion under this affection. *v* ये, वाह.

वरसात *f* (वरसात H) A disorder of the horse. 2 The rainy season. 3 The rain of it or rain gen.

वरसाती *f* (वरसाती H) A disorder of the horse. 2 (Because mostly used in the rains—the fly-season.) The skreen of leather-shreds to protect the eyes of horses.

वरचक or चक *a* (वरचक P) Right, proper, just, fit.

वरचकू *ad* (वरचकू P) According to, conformably, like.

वरळ *f* Incoherent speech (of a person in sleep or in a fever, of a madman or a drunkard); idle gabble, jabber, clack, prate.

वरळ *a* (Poetry.) That prates wildly or sillily. Ex. ऐसें दोलति ते वं ज्ञानहीन॥ 2 Nonsensical or silly, incoherent;—used of speech.

वरळ *a* (Commonly विरळ) Of open or loose texture or order; very coarse—cloth: also coarsely ground—flour of corn or pulse.

वरळ *f* (विरळ) Coarsely ground corn or pulse.

वरळणी *f* (Verbal of वरळणे) Raving (in sleep, fever &c.)

वरळणे *vi* (वरळ) To talk wildly (in sleep, fever, drunkenness); to deliriate or rave.

वरा *a* (वर S) Good; of moderate qualities; of the middling class; passable, tolerable, admissible. 2 Well; having health, esp. as recovered from sickness. 3 Considerable; not little though not very much. Ex. तूप केवळ थोडे असेलसें वाटले पण थोडे नाही वरें आहे; घराहून निघून वरा लांब गेली मग आठवण झाली. 4 as *ad decl* Conveniently, opportunely, well. Ex. तू वरा आलास.

वरा घेणे with स or ला of *o.* To give it to in fine style (beating, scolding &c.); to take roughly to task. वयावर असणे *g.* of *o.* To be seeking the good of.

वराडी *a* (वराड or विरड) Grossly greedy; ragingly eager after, esp. after food; swinishly ravenous or voracious. Ex. पुंडलिकाचे निकट सेवे॥ कैसा घावे वं॥

वरात *m* (वरात P) A suit at cards. 2 *f* An assignment or order upon the revenue. 3 (Commonly वरात) The company composing the homeward-procession of a wedded pair.

वरावर *a* (वरावर P Breast to breast.) Equal or alike. 2 Exact, accurate, correct, accordant;—as an account or a statement. 3 Proper, fit, just, right, good. A sense most popular and of incessant occurrence. 4 Even, level, smooth: also straight, regular, orderly: agreeably uniform or correspondent in endless applications. 5 Used abundantly and variously as *ad*—Along with or together: at the same time: evenly with or on

the level with: exactly, nicely, justly, neatly, square, true, pat &c.

वं चा Alike, equal, matching. 2 Of the same time or standing. 3 Of the fellowship or company of; one associating with or accompanying. वं हेणे To be clean gone; to be utterly consumed or exhausted. 2 To be crushed, smashed, shivered, demolished; to be destroyed utterly in whatever sense, lit. or fig.

वरावरी *f* (वरावरी P) Equality or likeness. 2 Evenness, regularity, uniformity. 3 Evenness (as of profit and loss in trade &c.) See the *adj.*

वं करणे *g.* of *o.* To emulate; to vie or cope with. वरावरी पाहणे or करून पाहणे *g.* of *s.* & *o.* To compare with or together. वं चा Equal, of like qualities, properties, virtues, accomplishments; a match, a fellow, a par. [tion. *v* ये, घाल, आण.

वरामत *f* (Commonly वलामत) A false accusation. वरावर्दे or वरावर्दी *f* This form, etymologically, the right one, is less common than वरावर्दे.

वरावाईट *a* (Good and bad.) Moderately or indifferently good; middling, fairish, passable.

वरी *f* The fore or anterior piece of the two triangular pieces composing a side of the skirt of an अंगरखा.

वरीक *ad* (वरा Good, well.) A very common expletive, corresponding with our “Indeed,” in the senses of In very truth, to be sure; truly, actually; or This is to be granted that. It is used as a particle of connection. It notes concession in comparisons &c. Ex. हे सगळे जागिरे वाईट आहेत हा वं चांगला; हे माझे आवे चांगले आहेत हा वं लागलेला खरा; कोणही येत नाही मी वं येईन; मी कधी खोटे बोलत नाही आज वं बोललो.

वरीगत or तो *f* (वरा & गत) A hopeful, promising, well-betokening state. Gen. neg. con. Ex. त्या रोम्याची वं दिसत नाही.

वरू *m* The writing-reed, Calamus scriptorius.

वरें *n* (वरा) Weal, welfare, flourishing state. Pr. व्याचें करावें वरें तो म्हणतो कर माझे खरें (Labor to serve a man by dehorting him from his bad ways, he promptly exclaims, prove them, prove them.) Man is prone to turn against his benefactor. 2 Benefit, advantage, good. 3 as *ad* Well, good, right. A term of concession. 4 Used expletively. Ex. काय वरें ह्यास उदाहरण? 5 Well, very good, yes. A term expressing consent, assent, or agreement, betwixt parties of whatsoever correlation. [pray for the good of.

वरें मागणे with ला or स or *g.* of *o.* To desire or वरोवर & वरोवरी See वरावर & वरावरी.

वर्दार, वर्फ, वर्फी, वर्सात, वर्साती See वरदार &c.

वर्वर *m* S A people or an individual of it comprehended under the word खेच्छ Barbarian.

वल *n* (S) Strength, force, might, power, ability, lit. fig. Applied with the latitude of these English words. चंद्रवल, तारावल, ग्रहवल, लग्नवल, गुरुवल The benign or favorable influence, the auspiciousness (of moon, stars &c.) द्रव्यवल, विद्यावल, बुद्धिवल, वाडवल, मनुष्यवल, पुण्यवल and other useful compounds are common. 2 An army, a force, a power.

वलक *m* The gluten of vegetables and plants; the viscous substance of an egg &c.: also any substance (as गूळ, tamarind-pulp, mud) reduced to a slimy consistence.

वलक *a* & *ad* (Vulgar.) Great, large, lengthy, full, i. e. with the force of the English words Good, bouncing, thumping, heavy;—used with कोस-मजल-ओझे-माप-शेर &c. It is of the kindred of तवल, जवर, वळकट, जरव, वद्, भल.

बलकी sometimes बलक *ad* (بلک A) Not only so but more; yea even; even, nay.

बलकी *f* A channel in a pillar, a flute.

बलकुबल *f* (बल Strength, कुबल Weakness.) Season of danger or difficulty; occasion or time of trial. Ex. हत्यार जवळ असविं ब० पडली असतां कामावर पडतें. See further under कालकला & वेळ-अवेळ. 2 as *ad* In time of danger or difficulty.

बलंगी *f* The calix or cup of बाजरी. 2 A feint or manœuvre of the gymnasium. *v* भर.

बलहडा *m* A large and long (felled) timber-tree; a long and thick pole (as for a ladder, rafter &c.) 2 The shaft of a भाला or spear; or, by synecdoche, a spear.

बलठा *a* P (बल) Strong, powerful, mighty.

बलदर्प *m* S The pride of strength. See the derivative बलदर्प.

बलब *m* R (Commonly बलक) Gluten &c.

बलबल or बलबलपुरी *f* (बलबल Imit. पुरी A town.) A term for a place or a scene of uproar and tumult; a bear-garden, a Babel. 2 Disorder, confusion, tumultuousness; disregard of rule and discipline, or of grade and class, or of the distinctions of caste or of clean and unclean &c. *v* मांड, कर. Pr. बलबलपुरी आणि टमटम राज्य.

बलबलीत *a* (Or बलबिलीत) Soft, yielding, flaccid; or squashy and oozy—fruits &c.

बलम *m* (Better बलम) A kind of short spear.

बलवत्तर *a* (S comparative of बलवत्, but commonly viewed as a Prakrit derivative.) Strong, powerful, potent, mighty;—used of persons, but, more specially, of fate, destiny, time, circumstances, events.

बलवा *m* (बल H) Uproar, hubbub, tumult. 2 fig. Notoriety. 3 Disorder (of affairs, accounts, proceedings).

बलवान *a* (S) pop. बलवन्त *a* Strong or powerful.

बलवार *m* A caste of thatchers or an individual of it.

बलक्षय or बलक्षयवात *m* S Disturbance of the humor वात consisting in or causing loss of strength.

बलार्द *f* An evil &c. See बलाय.

बलार्दवत्तर *n* (बलार्द H) Miscellanies, sundries, rattletraps; an omnigatherum. 2 fig. Fraudulent pickings (in an expenditure).

बलागत *f* (बल & आगत) A trouble or an evil that befalls one without his own procuring or seeking: also a person, animal, thing, or business considered as a plague, pest, bore, or embarrassment. *v* ये, घाल, आण.

बलांट or बलाट *n* A false charge or accusation, a calumny. *v* घे, घाल. [derous person.

बलांखोर or बलांखोर *c* A calumnious or slanderous. [&c.

बलांड or डा, बलांडखोर, बलांडी or डा See बलांट

बलाय *a* (S) Strong, powerful, potent, mighty.

बलाणी *f* R An ओटा or raised seat along the walls of the गाम्भारा or सभामंडप of a temple.

बलात्कार *m* (S) Violence, force in compulsion or exaction; power wrongfully exerted or applied.

बलावल *n* (S बल & अवल) Comparative strength and weakness (of contending parties, of the pros and cons, of the arguments for and against any disputed matter). Ex. हे दोन पक्ष आहेत त्यांत ब० पाहून सबल पक्ष असेल तो घ्या. 2 Power, capability, competency; power, resources, or means as adequate or inadequate. Ex. अं काहीं करणें तें ब० पाहून करावें. 3 Force, strength, virtue, good quality, inherent power or excellence (in things or persons).

बलामत *f* (P Accusation &c., or ملامت A

Reproach &c.) A false accusation. 2 Used in the sense of बलागत.

बलाय *f* (बल A) A misfortune, calamity, evil occurrence. Pr. शाहण्याची ब० दूर. 2 A plague, pest, trouble, bother, bore;—used of persons or of matters. 3 A false accusation. *v* घाल, आण, ये. 4 Abridged from अलायबलाय.

बलायवत्तर *n* A heap of trumperies or odds and ends. See बलार्दवत्तर.

बलाविणें & बलाविणेकरी See बलाविणें &c.

बलि *m* (S) A religious sacrifice or offering in general, an oblation. *v* दे g. or acc. of o. 2 The flowers and other articles constituting the materials of देवपूजा. 3 also named महाबलि, A king and titan or दैत्य. See महाबलि.

बलिदान or बलिप्रदान *n* (S) The offering or presenting of a sacrifice or other oblation.

बलिप्रतिपदा *f* (S) The first day of the bright half of Kártik.

बलिष्ठ *a* (S) Very powerful or strong.

बलिहरण *n* S See the popular form बलीहरण.

बली *a* (S) Powerful or strong, lit. fig.

बलीवर्द *m* S A bull: also a bullock or an ox.

बलुतें *n* A share of the corn and garden-produce assigned for the subsistence of the twelve public servants of a village, for whom see below. 2 In some districts. A share of the dues of the hereditary officers of a village, such as पाटील, कुळकरणी &c.

बलुतेदार or बलुता or त्या *m* (बलुतें &c.) A public servant of a village entitled to बलुतें. There are twelve distinct from the regular Government-officers पाटील, कुळकरणी &c.; viz. सुतार, लोहार, महार, मांग (These four constitute पहिलो or थोरली कास or वळ the first division. Of three of them each is entitled to चार पाचुंदे, twenty bundles of Holcus or the thrashed corn, and the महार to आठ पाचुंदे); कुंभार, चान्हार, परोट, न्हावी constitute दुसरी or मधली कास or वळ, and are entitled, each, to तीन पाचुंदे; भट, सुलाणा, गुरव, कोळी form तिसरी or धाकटी कास or वळ, and have, each, दोन पाचुंदे. Likewise there are twelve अलुते or supernumerary public claimants, viz. तेलो, तांबोळी, साली, माळी, जंगम, कळवांत, डव्या, ठाकर, घडशी, तराळ, सेनार, चौगुला. Of these the allowance of corn is not settled. The learner must be prepared to meet with other enumerations of the बलुतेदार (e. g. पाटील, कुळकरणी, चौधरी, पोतदार, देशपांचा, न्हावी, परोट, गुरव, सुतार, कुंभार, वेसकर, जोशी; also सुतार, लोहार, चान्हार, कुंभार as constituting the first-class and claiming the largest division of बलुतें; next न्हावी, परोट, कोळी, गुरव as constituting the middle class and claiming a subdivision of बलुतें; lastly, भट, सुलाणा, सेनार, मांग; and, in the Konkan, yet another list); and with other accounts of the assignments of corn; for this and many similar matters, originally determined diversely, have undergone the usual influence of time, place, and ignorance. Of the बलुतेदार in the Indápúr pergunnah the list and description stands thus:—First class, सुतार, लोहार, चान्हार, महार; Second, परोट, कुंभार, न्हावी, मांग; Third, सेनार, सुलाणा, गुरव, जोशी, कोळी, रामोशी; in all fourteen, but in no one village are the whole fourteen to be found or traced. In the Pandharpúr districts the order is:—पहिली or थोरली वळ (1st class); महार, सुतार, लोहार, चान्हार, दुसरी or मधली वळ (2nd class); परोट, कुंभार, न्हावी, मांग, तिसरी or धाकटी वळ (3rd class); कुळकरणी, जोशी, गुरव, पोतदार; twelve बलुते and of अलुते there are eighteen. According to Grant

Duff, the बलुतेदार are सुतार, लोहार, चान्हार, मांग, कुंभार, न्हावी, परोट, गुरव, जोशी, भाट, सुलाणा; and the अलुते are सेनार, जंगम, शिंपी, कोळी, तराळ or वेसकर, माळी, डव्यागोसावी, घडशी, रामोशी, तेलो, तांबोळी, गोंधळी. In many villages of Northern Dakhan the महार receives the बलुतें of the first, second, and third classes; and, consequently, besides the महार, there are but nine बलुतेदार. The following are the only अलुतेदार or नाहू now to be found;—सेनार, मांग, शिंपी, भट गोंधळी, कोर-गु, कोतवाल, तराळ, but of the अलुतेदार & बलुतेदार there is much confused intermixture, the अलुतेदार of one district being the बलुतेदार of another, and vice versa. (The word कास used above, in पहिली कास, मध्यम कास, तिसरी कास requires explanation. It means Udder; and, as the बलुतेदार are, in the phraseology of endearment or fondling, termed बासरे (calves), their allotments or divisions are figured by successive bodies of calves drawing at the कास or udder of the गांव under the figure of a गाय or cow.) [&c.

बलोतें, बलोतेदार, बलोता or त्या Commonly बलुतें बलोत्तर *a* (Commonly बलवत्तर) Powerful, strong बलांव *n* A small kind of boat. [&c.

बलम *m* (बल H) A kind of short spear. [water.

बली *f* A pole for impelling a boat in shallow

बलाणी *f* R Commonly बलाणी. [करण.

बव *n* S The first of the eleven astronomical बशर्ते *f* (بشرط P As if by wager.) Extreme exertion or effort; vehement and determined endeavor. Ex. त्यानें च्यास बशर्तेनें वांचविलें.

बशर्ते *ad* (بشرط P) With determination of effort; with earnestness and violence. Ex. त्या प्रांतांत ब० असल बसविला. 2 Positively, assuredly, without fail. 3 (quasi with a शर्त or wager.) Determinedly, utterly, thoroughly, out and out; as बशर्ते-लवाड-लुचा-सोदा-हरामो-जुवेबाज-भांगट.

बशा *m* (बसणें) A Mahár set in charge (of a house or field) during the owner's absence.

बस *ad* (بس P) Enough. 2 Used as *s* *f* and vulgarly—Plenty, abundance, quantities, lots, piles, बस करणें To stop, cease, desist. [heaps.

बस *m* (बसणें) Seatedness or settledness; the state, or the realization of the state, of a firm seat or comfortable fixedness at, on, in, about; the being or the feeling at home. *v* बस. Ex. त्या असलांत त्याचा अमून बस बसला नाही; ज्या व्यवहारांत ज्याचा बस बसला तो त्यास सुकर.

बसक *a* P (बसणें) Low;—used of ground.

बसक *f* (बसणें) Anything spread or placed as a seat. 2 A pedestal, stand, socket, foot-receptacle in general. 3 also बसकी *f* The bottom, base, or foot of anything. 4 also बसकी *f* The tax or duty upon a stall or sitting station in a market. 5 also बसकीची जमीन *f* A flat or low piece of ground; a dale or bottom. 6 A hollow or a depression in a piece of ground, a basin. 7 Fixedly seating one's self on the ground (through exhaustion, doggedness &c., and by beast or man). *v* घे, मार. [or stand.

बसकेचा Having a bottom or base, or a pedestal बसकट *f* (बसणें) Squatting down through fatigue or stubbornness, or (as by a dnu) in restraint (of a debtor); fixedly seating one's self. *v* घे, मार.

बसकट *a* (बसणें) Low, squat, dumpy, flattish, short and outspread: opp. to उभाट, उमार &c. 2 Squat or snub;—used of the nose. बसकटनाक्या Snubnosed.

बसकण *n* (बसणें) Anything spread or set for a seat. 2 Any stand, socket, receiving cup or base.

3 The bottom or foot (of a thing in general). 4 Squatting down &c. *v* वे, सार. See वसकट *f*.

ब० सारणे or घेणे *fig*. To abandon an undertaking in despair of success.

वसकर *f n* (वसणे) Anything spread or set as a seat; a carpet, rug, mat, cloth, stool, chair, sofa, bench, board.

वसकल *f n* (वसणे) Leisure or opportunity to sit. Gen. neg. con. Ex. तो सारा दिवस फिरतो त्यास क्षणभर ब० सांपडत नाही.

वसकल *a* (वसणे) Of compressed height, short and spreading, low and flattish. 2 Squat or snub; —used of the nose. 3 Low, sunken, depressed; —used of ground. [bottom or base of a thing gen.]

वसका *f R* (वसणे) A pedestal or stand. 2 The वसका *a* (वसणे) Sloping gently or of a moderate slope: opp. to पाणढाळ or खर. 2 Low of stature or height, flattish, squat. 3 Snub; —used of the nose. [or set as a seat.]

वसकार *m* (Commonly वसकर) Anything spread वसकी *f* (वसणे) A term in the play of इटीदांडू. Sitting. 2 *unc* Bottom or base, the resting member or part of a thing in general: also a pedestal or stand: also a seat.

वसकीचा Having a bottom or foot, or a pedestal or stand. 2 Fit for riding—a horse, bullock, ass.

वसकूर *n f* (Commonly वसकर) Anything serving as a seat.

वसणी *f* (Verbal of वसणे) A sitting, a session. Ex. एका वसणीस म्यां शंभर बंद लिहिले. 2 The sitting member of the body, the *seat*.

एका वसणीं At one session or sitting.

वसणे *v i* (वसन *S*) To sit; to rest upon the buttocks, the knees, or the hams and heels. 2 To sit down; to perch; to roost; to rest as a beast or a bird. 3 To be without employment, occupation, or specific business: also to sit idling or dawdling. 4 To stand upon a pedestal. 5 To lie upon, lit. *fig.*, and with amplitude of application. Ex. अंग-वर घुळ वसली; असल प्रजावर वसला; पेटीस पट्टी वसली; रंग वसला; सुलाम्हा-कल्हई-खळ-मळ-वसला. 6 To rest as a weight or burden, esp. in figurative senses. 7 To settle, subside, sink to the bottom: also to sink, abate, go down; —as the water of a river or well. 8 To become blunt—an edge. 9 To settle in any course or state; to *set in*; —as rain, heat, fever. 10 To sink, retire, lose height or prominence. 11 To become expert or capable by use or practice; to *get in*—the hand or other member, a faculty, or the understanding. 12 To come upon, arise unto, fall on, in figurative senses; as सार वसला; खर्च वसला; तोटा वसला. 13 To fit; to be accommodated or adapted unto; to sit, suit, apply, answer, agree, tally—joints, junctures, devices, contrivances, calculations. 14 To fall; to be ruined—a trader or his business. 15 To become hoarse, or low and inaudible—the voice or कंठ, गळा, घसा, आवाज. 16 To be established or set up—a rule or sway. 17 To acquire fullness and strength—a crop: also to settle down as irrecoverably gone.

वसू जाणे त्याला उठ कोण म्हणे (Him who knows where and how to sit who will bid to rise?) Who will stop or scold him who is doing a thing rightly?

वसणे *n* Anything spread or placed to sit on.

वसंत *m* (بسن *H* Spring.) A Rág or musical mode. See राग. [horse, bullock &c.]

वसता *p a* of वसणे That is used for riding—a

वसतो *a* (بسن *H*) Of a saffron or yellow color—cloth &c.

वसकुडी *f* The play of कुडी performed sitting.

वसभाई *ind* (بس بھائی *H* Enough brother!) Hold! stop! enough! 2 Used substantively in expression of Satedness or weariedness. *v* चे *g.* of *s.*

वसराई *a* Relating to वसरा (Bussorah)—silks, pearls, fruits.

वसलेघडीचा or वसल्याघडीचा *a* (वसणे & घडी) That has been long kept in its first folded state (and which therefore has lost the lustre and smartness of newness); —used of a cloth. Opp. to नव्या ताण्याचा Brand new.

वसल्यामहिना *m* Monthly pay without requirement of service; a monthly pension.

वसवणा *m* (वसु *S* Bull, अण्णा Affix of respect.) The stone-image or नंदी (the bull of Shiva) worshiped in the temples of the जंगम.

वसवा *m W* (वसु *S*) The image of नंदी or Shiva's bull, placed in front of the image of Shiva.

वसविणे *v c* (Active of वसणे *q. v.*) To seat. 2 To fix, fasten, settle in some state. 3 To impose or lay upon; —used in many shades or varieties of sense. 4 To lay, compose, settle, make to lie or rest. 5 To inflict or bring upon (some evil). 6 To fit, suit, apply, adapt, accommodate. 7 To establish or set up (a government or sway, a statute, rite, practice).

वसवी *f* (वसणे. That sits in the public Bazar.) A prostitute or common strumpet.

वसी *f* (Bacia. Port. Basin.) A plate or dish.

वसुला *m* वसुली *f* (بسولا *H*) An adz.

वस *m* A he-goat.

वसन or वसान *n* (بسن *P* To bind or fasten.) Arrangement or order; fitly arranged or well-ordered state or form. *v* वस. Ex. स्नानाचे-जेवण्याचे-निजण्याचे व० वसले. 2 Settling down or settledness; taking or holding a firm seat upon, on, in, at. *v* वस. 3 Fixing or falling (as a proportion): hence, popularly or practically, Average or mean proportion; the ratio or rate of any distribution. *v* वस. Ex. पंधरा रुपयांचे पंचवीस माणसांत व० चांगले वसले; वर्षाचे अडताळीस रुपये महिन्याचे चार असे व० वसते. 4 Tallying (of accounts or statements); agreeing with the fact (of reports, histories, descriptions); fitting or suiting with in general. *v* वस, जम, मिळ.

वस्ता *m* (بسته *P*) A bale (of cotton, cloth &c.)

वस्तानी *f* A stick with a cord tied to it. An instrument of torture of schoolmasters.

वस्ति *f m S* The hypogastric and pubic region, the lower belly. 2 or वस्तिवच *n* वस्तिनलिका *f* or वस्तीची नळी *f* A clyster-pipe; a bag made of bladder or gut with a nozzle.

वस्ती *f* A temple of the जैन sect. Ex. जरी लागला पाटी वस्ती तरी न रिघावे वस्ती. [ing &c.]

वहकणी *f* (Verbal of वहकणे) Straying, wander- वहकणे *v i* (بهڪنا *H*) To err from the way, to stray, to wander. 2 *fig.* To deviate from rectitude; to go astray. 3 To err, blunder, mistake.

4 To rise beyond bounds; to become exorbitant and enormous—price, terms. 5 (Poetry.) To rise and spread; to swell diffusively—a fragrance or smell. [Misleading &c.]

वहकवणी or वहकावणी *f* (Verbal of वहकविणे &c.)

वहकविणे or वहकाविणे *v c* (بهڪانا *H*) To mislead; to cause to err, stray, or wander, lit. *fig.* 2 To disconcert, bewilder, confuse, put out.

वहंगी *f* (بهنگي *H*) A pole or slip with a sling attached to each end. It passes over the shoulder bearing packages in the slings. 2 Applied, by the usual metonymy, to the package conveyed.

वहर *f m* (بهار *P* The spring.) The season or the state of greatest abundance or highest excellence; the season, prime, plenitude, zenith, flush, heyday (of products of the earth, of youth, health, honors, riches, sports, engagements).

ब० सारणे To revel in delights; to enjoy one's self richly.

वहरी & वहरीससाणा See वहिरी &c.

वहरी *a* Commonly वहारी.

वहवस *a N. D.* (बहु & वास or वसणे) Wild, run-about, haramscaram: also reckless, lawless, licentious, arbitrary or wilful gen.—a person, procedure, government.

वहळ *a* (वहल *S*) Exuberant, copious, plentiful. 2 Spacious or extensive; ample and free—a building, a plain or tract.

वहाड *n* Ground lying along the coast or inlets and exposed to tidal inundation; a salt marsh or lea. 2 (Commonly वाड) A compendium, commonplace-book &c.

वहाण *f C* The gunwale of a ship or boat.

वहाणा *m* (بانه *P*) A sham, pretence, pretext, false plea. [call.]

वहाणे *v c* (In poetry and with the vulgar.) To

वहातर *a* (بتر *H*) Seventy-two.

वहातर खोडो *f pl* The seventy-two blemishes or defects or inauspicious marks reckoned in the horse. See under अशुभलक्षणें & शुभलक्षणें.

वहातर जुलूम *m* (Seventy-two fold tyranny or oppression.) Exceedingly grievous oppression.

वहातर भोवरे *m pl* The seventy-two rings of hair (as marks of the horse). Of these sixty-two are inauspicious, ten auspicious.

वहातर रोग *m pl* In Hindú nosology. The seventy-two classes into which diseases are distributed.

वहादर, वहादूर, वहादुर *a* (بہادر *P*) Bold, dashing; also capable, clever, adroit, expert. Applied freely as the words *adept*, *arrant*, *arch*, *dabster*, *dab*.

वहादरी or वहादारी *f* (Properly वाहीदारी) Guarantee &c. [of paper made at Dowlutabad.]

वहादूरखानी कागद *m* (بہادرخانی کاغذ *H*) A kind वधानक्त *n* (نقد & به *P*) The amount at which is sold that part of the grain-revenue which, after the deduction of तसर & फरोक्त, is received in kind; the money-price of the वसुलीगला.

वहार *m* (بہار *P*) A Rág or mode of music. 2 *m f* Commonly वहर.

वहारी *a* (वहर) That revels in feastings and sports, delights and gratifications.

वहाल *n* A beam (of a building). 2 *fig.* That member of a cooking stove which separates the चूल from the अवेळ, the *fire-place* from the *hob*.

वहाल *a* (بال *P*) Kindly-disposed towards, propitious to, favoring. 2 Restored or reinstated: also established in or invested with (office &c.): also pardoned or forgiven.

ब० करणे To confer upon; to bestow or grant. 2 To affirm the decree of a lower court. ब० करणे (मामलत, सनद &c. कोण्हा एकास) To reinstate in or to invest with (an office, a grant).

वहाली *f* (بہالی *P*) Propitiousness, favorableness, kindly-disposedness. 2 Establishment or fixedness (in an office or an employment). 3 Pardon or forgiveness. 4 As used in the compound तगेरीवहाली, it signifies Restoration or re-entertaining (of public officers or servants.) [ळा See under वाह.]

वहाला, वहावा, वहावापंचक or वहावेपंचक, वहा-वहाळ *f* & *a* वहाळणे *v i* See वाहळ & वाहळणे.

बहिः *ad* S Out, on the outside, outwards, abroad. In comp. as बहिःप्रदेश, बहिर्भाग, बहिष्कार.
बहिनवळा *f pl* (बहीण & ओळ) A string of sisters; a family composed of girls.

बहिणीस *f C* (Vulgar for बहीण) A sister.
बहिदा *m* (Commonly बैदा) Mutiny or sedition: also tumult or commotion gen.

बहिरक *f* (Better बैरक) An ensign or a banner: also a troop or company (esp. of Arabs) under one flag.

बहिरंग *a S* (बहिस & अंग) Strange, foreign, alien, that is not within the circle of one's family or followers: opp. to अंतरंग.

बहिरट *a* (बहिरा) Rather deaf, deafish. 2 Contemptuously or angrily. Deaf. 3 Numb.

बहिरव *m* The name of a राग or musical mode.
बहिरवी *f* The रागिणी or female personification.

बहिरवसा *m* (Commonly बाहिरवसा) Possession or evil infliction by a bhūt or pishāch. *v* लाग, हो.

बहिरससाणा *m* (Better बहिरौससाणा) Peregrine falcon.

बहिरा *a* (बहिर S) Deaf—the ear; and *attrib.* the person. 2 Dead, callous, numb, void of feeling.

बहिरागी *m* Better बैरागी.
बहिराट *a* Commonly बहिरट.

बहिरानी *ad* (बाहेर & रान) In the open waste or plain, at large, loosely—roaming.

बहिरा पिसा *a* Deaf and crazy; deaf and idiotic.

बहिरायामवान *m S* A form of घनुर्वात or Tetanus. The patient is bowed backwards, the breast protruding forwards. See अंतरायामवान.

बहिरावणें *v i* (बहिरा) To become deaf. 2 To become numb, callous, insensible, dead.

बहिरौ *f* (بهری H) A falcon, *Falco calidus*.

बहिरौ *m* A name of the god भैरव.

बहिरौबाका *m* (See बहिरौ & बाका) A term for a sharp, prompt, masterly, overawing fellow (hawk-eyed and cat-active.) [Tactus imminutus.

बहिरौवेधा or -बया *f* Insensibility of the skin,

बहिरौससाणा *m* sometimes बहिरौससा *m* Peregrine falcon, *Falco peregrinus*. Ex. कां व० देखतां ॥ प्रलय होय पक्ष्यां समस्ता ॥. 2 fig. An adroit and daring person.

बहिरुपद्रव *m S* A covert term for Affliction or evil proceeding from fiends or demons.

बहिरौबा *m* A familiar appellation of the god भैरव. 2 Applied to a deaf man.

ब० ची सेवा असणें in. con. To be deaf.

बहिरौप *m S* Assumed anger.

बहिरौट *n S* The outer portion of a house, the veranda, vestibule, portico.

बहिरौत *m S* A tooth projecting over the lip.

बहिरौह *m S* Heat of body, dry glow or swelter. Opp. to अंतर्दाह.

बहिरौशेस जाणें (बहिरौशा Outside regions or parts, and जाणें.) To go out for the purpose of relieving nature. [tion.

बहिरौदर *n* (S Outer door.) Adultery or fornication.
बहिरौकृति *f pl* S See under प्रकृति.

बहिःप्रीति *f S* बहिरौससा *f S* बहिरौस *m S* Simulated or pretended love or affection.

बहिरौणें *n* (بهری H) The suttlers, followers, and baggage of an army.

बहिरौव *m* (S) The outward being or state; the appearance or seeming.

बहिरौत *a S* Of the outer side or division, exterior or extrinsic, not included or not intimate. Ex. मनाची गणना कोणची इंद्रियांत करतात कोणची त्याहून व० असं गणतात. See notice under भूत *p*.

बहिरौमोचो बया *f* A softly covert term for diarrhoea or flux.

बहिरौमोस जाणें See बहिरौशेस जाणें.

बहिरौख *a S* Bent upon things external or secular; worldly, sensual, earthlyminded. Opp. to अंतर्मुख.

बहिरौपिका *f S* A kind of riddle or enigma, viz. that which does not involve its answer. Opp. to अंतर्लोपिका.

बहिरौवर्ती *a S* That dwells, abides, or is on the outside or without. 2 In astronomical translations. Superior—a planet.

बहिरौविकार *m S* A covert term for Lues Venerea. 2 Any outer or bodily disorder.

बहिरौसन *n* (S Habit of going out.) A covert term for adultery or fornication.

बहिरौसनी *a* (बहिरौसन) Adulterous or lecherous.

बहिरौकार *m* (S) Expulsion from caste. *v* घाल. 2 Putting out gen. [or excluded gen.

बहिरौकृत *a* (S) Expelled from caste. 2 Put out
बहिरौल्लेह *m S* Outward or feigned love or affection.

बहीण *f* (भगिनी S) A sister. Pr. बहिरौमुल्लें भावोजी सोयरा. 2 Applied also to a female cousin. 3 or वडोल बहीण Applied (commonly in dispraise) to a female equaling or excelling, in some trait or property, the female spoken of.

बहीणतीज also बहीणबीज *f* The third (or the second) lunar day of the light half of Kārtik; on which brothers feast and pay certain honors to their sisters.

बहीणभावडें *n pl* Brothers and sisters collectively.

बहीणभावा *m R* A relation by the same mother, a brother or a sister. Pr. बहीणभावा आणि साखू जावया.

बहोर *a* (बहिर S) Dead, numb, callous.

बज्ज *a* (S) Many or much. Used esp. in comp. as बज्जपाद Many-footed; बज्जभुज That has many arms; बज्जप्रिय Dear to many; बज्जभक्ष Gluttonous; बज्जगंध, बज्जगुण, बज्जतंत्री, बज्जपर्ण, बज्जपत्र &c.; and answers to the English Many- Multi- Poly-.

बज्जकणी *a* (S) That is a debtor to many. Pr. बज्जउवा त्यास खाज नाही व० त्यास लाज नाही.

बज्जकाल *ad* (S) For a long time; a long while.

बज्जगुणी *a* (बज्ज & गुण) That has many accomplishments; that can do many things; that may be applied to many purposes;—used of a person or a thing. Ex. व० ईश्वरभजनी लक्षाचा मनुष्य मोटे योग्य Richly endowed or qualified, pious and devout, a man amongst a hundred-thousand, exceedingly honorable and worthy. This is an equivoque or double entendre for a Dolt or blockhead. The key consists in the initial letters of the words and the concluding two words; viz. ब, ई, ल, & मोटे योग्य.

बज्जगुणें *n* dim. बज्जगुणी *f* (बज्ज & गुण) A kind of broad-mouthed metal vessel. [prater or chatterer.

बज्जचक *a* (बज्जवाचक S) Tediously talkative; a
बज्जजिनसी *a* Consisting of many ingredients.

बज्जडा *m* (Gujarāthī word) Monies returned from the treasury to be exchanged. The word agrees with कळवो, बदला, परत, and sometimes is written परतबज्जडा. [ant, much.

बज्जत *a* (बज्ज S through بهر H) Many, abundant, बहुतरुण For the most part; generally speaking; most frequently, commonly, mostly.

बज्जतकाली *a* बज्जतदिवसी *a* Old, ancient, of a long standing.

बज्जतावें *n C* (बज्जत) Engagedness or concernedness (in any affair or business) of too many managers or doers. Ex. मसलतीचे कामावर व० कामाचें नाही; व० झालें म्हणजे एकथाचा उपाय चालत नाही.

बज्जतेक *a* (बज्जत & एक) Many a one, several, sundry. 2 Used as *ad* (Esp. in poetry.) Very probably. Ex. तू एकिली एथें कामीन ॥ व० आहेंसिरा-
बज्जत *ad S* In many ways or places. [क्षणी ॥

बज्जदुधो *a* (बज्ज & दूध) That gives much milk. Ex. आहूडशिगी अल्पमाली व० असी मिळणें कठीण.

बज्जधा *ad* (S) In many ways or sorts. 2 For the most part; generally speaking. [dom.

बज्जधा नाही Scarcely ever, almost never, very seldom.

बज्जनायकी *f* Rule or government by many, polyarchy. Hence Anarchy or misrule. See बारनायकी.

बज्जप्रजा *a* (S) That has many children, subjects, or dependents.

बज्जप्रद *a* (S) Munificent, bountiful, liberal.

बज्जबोज *a* (S) Many-seeded, polyspermous.

बज्जबोलका *a* Talkative.

बज्जभाग्य *n* (S) The luck or fortune of the many (in kingdoms, families &c.) as determining the allotment to the community of good and evil.

बज्जभाष or बज्जभाषी *a* (S) Talkative, loquacious, a prate apace. 2 That knows many languages.

बज्जमत *n* (S) General opinion; opinion of the majority. [bation of many.

बज्जमत *a* (S) That has the sanction or approbation of many.

बज्जमान *m* (S) Respect or regard; honorable reception or treatment. [urging to urine.

बज्जसूचता *f S* A form of diabetes,—constant

बज्जसूचमेह *m S* Passing urine immoderately: also immoderate flow of urine, diabetes.

बज्जसूच्य *a* S pop. बज्जमाली *a* High-priced, costly. Pr. बज्जमाली अल्पसंतोषी.

बज्जयुक्पद *a S* Polynomial.

बज्जरंगी *a* (S) Many-colored, party-colored, variegated. 2 Of various talents or endowments; many-gifted. See हरज्जरी. 3 Of versatile and accommodating powers or disposition; i. e. जसा रंग पडतो तसा वागणारा.

बज्जरलवसुंधरा *f S* See नानारलवसुंधरा.

बज्जरूप *n S* Theatrical representation, acting, mimicry, buffoonery &c.

बज्जरूप *a* (S) Multiform or manifold.

बज्जरूपी *m* (S) An individual of a class of people that are dancers, actors, maskers, mimes, merry Andrews &c.

बज्जल *m S* The dark half of a month.

बज्जल *a* (Poetry.) Many or much.

बज्जलें *n* An altar or a raised seat with steps (at marriages, thread-investitures &c.) on which sacrifices are performed, and the bride and bridegroom, or the young Brāhman to be invested with the thread, sit. Its dimensions are five cubits by four and one; measured, at investitures, by the arm of the boy, at marriages, by that of the girl.

बज्जवचन *n* (S) The plural number.

बज्जवचनांत *a S* Of the plural termination; ending in plural inflection—a part of speech.

बज्जवस *f* A strumpet or harlot. 2 Noising abroad, blazoning. *v* कर.

बज्जवस *a* Loquacious. 2 (Poetry.) Many or much; or, as *ad*, in great quantity or high degree. Ex. म्हणें हें आवडे व० ॥; also तो वाचिक झाला व० ॥ परि त्याचे न चुकति गर्भवास ॥; also आपुलेंनी बज्जवसपणें ॥ दैत्यादिकां आणिलें उणें ॥; also एका दीपाचा प्रकाश घरोघरी व० ॥. 3 Commonly बहवस. Wild, haramscaram, wilful &c.

बज्जवार *ad* (S) बज्जवाडें *ad* Many times; on many occasions. [sorts or kinds.

बज्जविध *a* (S) Various or multiform; of many

बज्जत्रीहि *m S* A form of grammatical composition,—compounding of words to furnish an epi-

thet or attributive; as वज्रमाल or वज्रमालक Having many necklaces.

वज्रशः *ad* (S) pop. वज्रश *ad* For the most part; generally speaking; most frequently.

वज्रयुत *a* (S) That has heard much; that has a smattering or a superficial knowledge of many things; one of general information. [ज्ञा, अस, घे.

वज्रसम्मत *n* General judgment or opinion. *v* पड,

वज्रमाल or ल *ad* (Poetry.) Many. Ex. व० वाद्ये वाजवोन; also सुष्टोमाजी येकव केले व० ते ससयीं ॥ 2 Often.

वज्रमाल *ad* For many years or a long while.

वज्रक्षम *a* S Very enduring or patient.

वज्रज *a* (S) That knows much.

वज्रत *a* Many or much. This form of the word, although the right form for Marāthī words, is, on account of वज्र S & वज्र H, less esteemed than वज्रत.

वहेदा *m* (Commonly वेदा) Sedition or tumult

वह्वस *a* Wild, wilful &c. See वहवस. [gen.

वह्वाशी *a* S Gluttonous or voracious.

वळ *f* (बलि S) A religious sacrifice or offering in general; any oblation (whether of life or bloodless). *v* वाच, लोट, अर्प.

वळ *n* (बल S) Force, strength, might, power, ability. Used freely as बल *q. v.*

वळ करणे To come to force; to use compulsory or violent measures. 2 To make great exertion; to apply or put out one's strength. वळ घरणे To gather strength; to become vigorous and flourishing. वळ बांधणे To gather strength or force. 2 To buckle to; to prepare for a contest or an effort. वळाचा Strong. 2 That has the support of another—a piece at chess. वळास येणे To come to force; to begin to use compulsion or violence. N. B. For compounds not occurring below see under बल.

वळकट *a* (बळ) Strong. 2 Laxly. Heavy or hard—rain &c. 3 Used adverbially and with amplitude of application; expressing vehemence, completeness, or excessiveness of action. Ex. त्याला व० मारले; मी व० जेवले; गांठ व० बांधली; also firmness or steadiness of effect or state; as हा सांधा व० बसला.

वळकटी *f* (बळकट) Strength or powerfulness. 2 Firmness, force, durability; power of endurance or resistance (of persons or things).

वळकटून *ad* (बळकट) Tightly or firmly;—used with verbs of seizing, tying, binding. See बळकट *ad*.

वळकविणे or वळकाविणे *v c* (बळ) To seize possession of forcibly and unjustly; also to retain unjust possession. [वळावणे.

वळकावणे *v i* To increase in strength. See

वळकुबळ *n* See बलकुबल.

वळगो *f* A sort of coarse, low-priced लुगडे.

वळजोरी *f* (बळ & जोर) Violence; force in compulsion or exaction; power wrongfully exerted

वळताड *m* The male Palmyra. [against.

वळद *n* वळत *n* R Void space preserved along the interior of a wall to contain grain. The grain is poured in from above, and taken out through a hole at the bottom: also a crypt or secret cavity in the floor to hold things. 2 A corner of a room, or other space, walled off to hold lumber.

वळदर्प *m* (बलदर्प S) The pride of strength or might. Ex. येका सुटला चलकप ॥ गेला व० गळोनि ॥

वळभद्र, वळभद्रा, वळिभद्र or द्या, वळीभद्र *m* (बलभद्र S) The name of the elder brother of कृष्ण.) A term applied ironically to an ill-starred fellow or luckless wight. [bodily strength.

वळमस *a* Puffed up by the consciousness of

वळमसो *f* Intoxication or pride of strength.

वळमोड *f m* Decrease or decline of strength (of animals, plants, diseases &c.) 2 Used sometimes as *a* That is undergoing decrease or decline.

वळलोटणे *n* A religious procession to conduct away any sickness or afflictive visitation beyond the village-bounds. [ful, mighty, able.

वळवंत or वळवान *a* (बलवान S) Strong, powerful. वळवत्तर *a* Strong &c. See बलवत्तर.

वळस *m* The spume in the mouth of infants and animals at birth: also similar spume or froth at any time. [blood.

वळसट *n* A string of tough phlegm or sily वळाद्य, वळात्कार, वळावळ, वळिष्ठ See बलाद्य &c.

वळावणे *v i* (वळ) To wax strong; to grow in strength; to increase in force, vehemence, violence, intensity.

वळावळ *f* (वळ) Copiousness or plentifulness; a power of, or force as consisting in (men, money, armies, possessions, or anything).

वळिया *a* (Poetry. वळ) Strong. Ex. तस्मात् प्राक्तन रे समर्थ ॥ व० ललाटरेषा खरी ॥

वळी *a* (वळ) Strong. Pr. वळी तो कान पिळी. 2 Epithet of a way of playing at chess.

वळी *m f* (बलि S) An oblation, a religious offering. *v* दे *g.* or *acc.* of *o.* 2 A sacrifice figuratively. [प्रतिपदा.

वळोदान & वळीप्रतिपदा Properly बलिदान & बलि-वळोदरण *n* (बलिदरण S) A circular आहुति (offering of rice &c.) to the divinities daily. This is placed on the ground in contrad. from वैश्वदेव (offering to अग्नि) which is cast into the fire. 2 fig. Writing all round the margin of a book (by way of comment or of correction of errors). *v* घाल.

वळे *ad* (बळ) By force or violence; by compulsion. 2 Whether with or without reason; determinedly. 3 or वळेच With strenuous efforts; by vehement exertion.

वळेचा, वळेवळेचा or बळ्यांबळ्यांचा *a* (बळ by redup.) Forced, strained, fetched—a sense &c.

वळात्तर *a* Strong &c. See बलवत्तर.

वक्षिणी or सी *f* (Better वक्षीस) A gift (to an inferior). *v* कर. [chief.

बक्षी *m* (بخشی P) A general or commander in बक्षीगद्द *m* (بخشی گدهون H) The best kind of wheat.

बक्षीस *n* (بخشش P) A present or gift (to an inferior). *v* कर. 2 Pardoning; pardon. *v* कर, दे. 3 Used as *ad* By way of present or gift.

बा *m* A familiar form of the word बाप for father, Pa. 2 An affix of respect to the names of deities and men; generally causing a slight change of the word; e. g. गणेश becomes गणेशा, विनायक becomes विनाया &c. 3 Applied constantly with jocose reverence; as वाघोबा, नागोबा, वेडोबा, घोडोबा, and others. 4 A term of endearment for a child or youth. Ex. बा तुझा चालता काळ ॥ खायला मिळतिल सकळ ॥

Pr. सागून पुढून बाच नवरा (First and last, Papa's the bridegroom). Used of a widower marrying again when he ought to be getting a wife for his son; and, hence, of a selfish fellow gen.

बाआगळा *a* An inelegant phrase formed from बा Father, and आगळा Beyond; signifying (his, her, its) father; i. e. his &c. superior. Ex. तेथे असला घोवजोडा मिळेल झणून काय विचारतोस ह्याचा बा० मिळेल.

बादव्या *a* (बायको) बादव्या *a* (बाईल) One ever with women; a cot-quean. 2 Effeminate or womanish. 3 One governed by his wife.

बादलीचे पान *n* A species of betel-leaf. See जनीचे पान.

बाई *f* A term of respectful compellation or mention for one's mother or an elderly female. 2 It is an affix of respect to the names of females gen. Ex. रमाबाई आली आणि आकाबाई गेली. 3 *pl* and sometimes *n* sometimes *m* for Lady, mistress &c. Ex. बाई कोठे गेलीं न कळे. See मातोश्री. 4 C *pl* The small pox. *v* घे.

बायां बापडीचा Pertaining or relating to weak and helpless females. [contemptuous implication.

बाईल *f c* A wife. This word has above the Ghāt बाईलकाम *n* Housewifery or female business gen. बाईलकाम्या *a* That is doing, or is competent to do, female work only;—used of a male.

बाईलखाव्या *a* (बाई & खाट) Addicted to sexual indulgence, whether uxorious or wench-loving. 2 A term for a man who loses by death many wives.

बाईलखाव्या *m* (बाईल & खाणे. Wife-eater.) A term for one whose successive wives die away rapidly.

बाईलगांठ *f* The common knot, grannam's knot:

बाईलपिसा *a* See बाईलवेडा. [opp. to reef-knot.

बाईलपिसे *n* बाईलवेड *n* Excessive uxoriousness or addictedness to wenching.

बाईलबडगा *m* बाईलभिडंग *n* Family comprehensively,—wife, children, cattle, things.

बाईलबंदा *a* बाईलबांध्या *a* Enslaved or ruled by his wife, henpecked.

बाईलबुद्धि *f* Feminine understanding, judgment, wisdom, sense. 2 A feminine scheme, plan, counsel, device, contrivance, thought. [males.

बाईलबुद्ध्या *a* That is led by his wife or by female.

बाईलबोल्या *a* Having an effeminate voice—a

बाईलभिडंग *n* See बाईलबडगा. [male.

बाईलभुला *a* (बाईल & भुलणे) Fond of his wife to infatuation; blindly or forgetfully uxorious.

बाईलमाणूस *n* A female person, a woman. 2 A term for an uxorious or an effeminate man.

बाईलमाया *a* Wife-killer. See बाईलखाव्या.

बाईलवेड *n* Raging lustfulness after woman.

बाईलवेडा *a* That is dotingly fond of his wife or of women; uxorious or wench-loving.

बाज *m* A word used to frighten children; answering to goblin, hobgoblin, bagman, black man. 2 In nursery language. A wound, sore, scratch, pimple. Applied also to a scorpion, snake, or anything an object of fear to children.

बाज करणे or करून सांगणे or दाखविणे To make a great fuss; to magnify a little thing in order to inspire fear; to make a bugbear of. बाज दाखविणे To intimidate or menace; to threaten with some

बाजट *f* W Shade. [evil.

बाजल *m* A wild predatory animal of the cat-kind. 2 See बाज. [joint.

बाजस *n* The shoulder,—the region about the बाजळ *f* R Rice-ground spread out over rock, yet ever moist and suitable for rice. 2 *n* Understood in वाडीप्रांत as Moist vegetable-ground along the bank of a river.

बांक or बाक *m* (بانک H) A bend or curvature. 2 A winding road over a hill. 3 fig. Strife, discord, disagreement. 4 *f* A kind of dagger.

बांक *m* (Banco. Port.) A bench or form.

बांकडा *a* (बांका) Daring, reckless, impetuous, rough; a fellow overbearing or self-willed, not to be awed or repressed. [crooked.

बांकाणे *v i* (बांक) To bend, curve, warp, become

बाकबूक *n* (Imit.) Flutter of the heart, palpitation, pit-a-pat.

बाकस *a* (बेकस) Dry, pithless, juiceless, tasteless; wanting strength, substance, pith, sap, virtue.

बांका or बाका *a* (بانک H) Daring, *dashing*, *tearing*, one not to be cowed or checked; a reckless or bold fellow, or a bravo or bully. बांका किल्ला An impregnable fortress; बांका बोलणारा A smart and able speaker; बांका वैदिक A man well-versed in the Vedas; बांका शिपाई An intrepid soldier; बांकी वाट A dangerous or difficult road. Similar free applications will be met with.

बांका *m* A kind of bugle or horn. [tree.

बाकाळी or बाकाळ *f* A particular wild flower-

बाकी *f* (باقی A) Remainder or residue. 2 Balance outstanding. 3 Used as *a* Remaining.

बाकीचा Of the rest or others. बाकी ठेवणे To observe some bound or limit; to keep within some restraint. Ex. आज पावसाने कांही बाकी ठेवली नाही; तो खून आतां साखूची बाकी ठेवीत नाही. बाकी पूच्य करणे To settle or discharge a balance.

बांकी *f* (Dim. of बांका) A small bugle or horn.

बाकीदार *c* A Ryot or tenant that owes a balance.

बाकोसाकी *f* (बाकी by redup.) Remainder or balance (of a sum or an account).

बांकुटणे *vi* R To fade or wither.

बाकूस *a* Dry, pithless &c. See बाकस.

बांकेकरी *m* (बांका & करो) A player upon the horn called बांका. He is retained in the suite of an idol or of great men.

बाकेराव *m* (From the proper name of some great one). A swelling professor, a swaggerer, spark, blade, blood.

बाखर *m* Stuffing for puffs and cakes (पुरी, करंजी &c.) composed of cocoanut-kernel, raisins, गूळ, खसखस, sugar &c. [orchard, a plantation.

बाग *m* if large, *f* if small (باغ P) A garden, an

बाग *n* C A bend or curvature.

बाग बागदार *m* (बागदार or बाग H) A long rope with which horses are led.

बांग *f* (بانگ P) The crowing (esp. the morning-crow) of a cock. *v* दे. The word is mainly used by Government-officials. 2 The name of a play amongst cowherd-children. [warped.

बागट *a* C (बाग) Slightly crooked or bent,

बागट *n* A contemptuous name for a sword.

बांगडखार *m* A khár or salt used in melting glass or in making बांग्या or glass-bracelets.

बागडणे *vi* To skip, frisk, jump, frolic, gambol. Used of puppies, kittens, kids &c.

बांगडा *m* The name of a small, white, sea-fish. Varieties are जांबबांगडा & करटाबांगडा.

बागडा *ad* (Poetry. बागडणे) With skipping and leaping, frisking and frolicking. Ex. गोपाळें नाचति बागडीं॥ आनंद करिति कडेविकडी॥

बांगडी *f* A bracelet of glass (sometimes of metal or wood) worn by females. *v* भर, घाल. 2 A round of a coil (of rope.) 3 A common term for the helices or circumvolutions of a screw (as of the screw-beams of a sugarpress. 4 *m* A class of mendicants or an individual of it.

बां० भरणे To become effeminate; to put on the petticoat. बांग्या भरणे दुसऱ्याचे बायकोस To expend money on a borrowed article or on that which will yield nothing in return.

बांगडोमखर *n* A मखर having a border consisting of बांग्या (glass-bracelets) disposed in figures of five, of which the centre of the inmost one is the meeting-spot of the circumferences of the outer four.

बांगडा मारणे A phrase of Benares, and current amongst the returned pilgrims. 2 To strike with the knuckles.

बागणे *vi* C (बाग) To warp, bend, incline; to become crooked or curved.

बागबगिचा *m* (باغ & باغ P) Gardens comprehensively; gardens, orchards, plantations, enclosures. [sures.

बागबूक *f* See भागभूक.

बांगर *m* R A bull or an ungelded buffalo.

बांगरसठ or ट *f* The sixth of पौषशुद्ध. A festival in honor of खंडोबा.

बांगराळे *n* (बांगडी & आलय) The cylinder (of wood, paper, cloth &c.) on which बांग्या are formed.

बागलकोटी *a* Relating to बागलकोट;—used of a currency of rupee &c.

बागवान *m* (باغبان P) A gardener. 2 One of a particular caste that buy vegetables and flowers, and live by retailing them.

बागशाई *f* (बाग & शाई) Gardened state; laid out state with flower or fruit trees; any little gardening or collection of plants as made about a mansion.

बागाईती *a* (बागाईत) Appropriated to or fit for fruit-trees or vegetables—land or soil. 2 Having much garden-land around it—a town or village. 3 Raised on garden-land. 4 Relating to garden-land. 5 See an application under जिरायती.

बागाईत *n* (باغات P) Ground planted with fruit-trees or vegetables; orchard-grounds, plantations, a kitchen-garden: also ground suitable to this use, garden-land: also garden-stuff or plantation-produce. [crooked or curved.

बागीव *p* of बागणे Bent, warped, inclined, become

बागुरडा *m* A cockroach. [the cat kind.

बागूल *m* (Or बाकूल) A wild predatory animal of

बागूल or बागूलबावा *m* The name of a goblin or phantom imagined to be seen, and mentioned to frighten children; *a* boggle. 2 बागूल is often given as a name of fondness to little children.

बागेशरी *f* (बागेशरी S) A distinction of the musical mode called कानडा. 2 A goldsmith's chafing dish.

बा० धारजणी आहे with ला or स of s. Said of one who is growing rich without much labor or talent.

बाच or बांच *m* A sudden conception of terror or aversion. *v* खा. Ex. प्रथम काम करीन असें म्हणत होता मग काय मनांत आले तें न कळे लागलाच बांच खाळा. 2 A conception or sudden impression of veneration, awe, or holy fear. *v* खा, चे.

बाचकणी *f* (Verbal of बाचकणे) Taking sudden fright, startling: also becoming confounded or bewildered.

बाचकणे *vi* (बाच) To take sudden fright or great horror or disgust; to startle at: also to lose one's self suddenly.

बाचकाविणे *vc* (Active of बाचकणे) To affright or alarm suddenly; to take aback or put about; to throw all of a heap.

बाचकुटणे *vi* To work, ferment, corrupt, spoil—fruits, milk, victuals. 2 To be exacerbated or aggravated through some error of diet or regimen—a fever, disorder, wound, or sore: also the eyes under ophthalmia, or any limb, member, or organ under morbid affection.

बाचट *n* & *a* & बाचटणे See बाचोट & बाचोटणे.

बाचटणे *vi* To take fright &c. See बाचकणे.

बाचडा *m* Properly बासडा.

बाचणूक or बाचणी *f* (Verbal of बाचणे) Wrangling. 2 Raving or talking wildly.

बाचणे *vi* (बाच S) To squabble or wrangle; to contend with clamorously. 2 To talk wildly or wanderingly. [ative.

बाचरट *a* (Qualif. form of बाचरा) Rather talk-

बाचरा *a* (बाच S) Talkative, emptily loquacious. बाचलणे or बाचलणे *vi* To lose one's self-possession; to become bewildered. 2 To run wild; to become dissolute and libertine. 3 To talk wildly (as in sleep), to rave.

बाचाबाच or ची *f* (बाचणे) Altercation; reciprocal jangling or noisy contention.

बाचुकणी & बाचुकणे See बाचकणी & बाचकणे.

बाचुटणे or बाचोटणे *vi* See बाचकुटणे.

बाचोट *n* sometimes बाचूट *n* Any unwholesome or disagreeing thing or act; any error of diet or regimen, esp. as exasperating a disorder. 2 Exacerbation of a disorder, or a new disorder supervening, upon कुपय्य error of regimen. 3 Dimness or affection of the eyes from smoke. 4 (Used as *a* for बासट) Stalish; also fig., vapid, spiritless, savorless, flat.

बाज *f* A bedstead or sleeping cot.

बाज *m* Fright, fear, impression or conception of terror or of awe. *v* खा. Ex. ज्यापुढें मोठे मोठे वीर बाज खातात तेथें तुझी पामराची कथा किती; यजमानाची व्यावर पूर्ण छपा असतो त्याचे घरीं सर्व बाज खातात. [Pr. कड्या झाडास व्हळ बाज.

बाज *m* A crop (particularly of fruits or flowers.)

बाज *c* (باز P A player.) An affix of agency to numerous words from the Persian and Hindustānī; as दाखबाज, कुरेबाज, अकडबाज, दगलबाज.

बाजट *n* (Dim. of बाज) A small cot or bedstead.

बाजणे *vi* (बाज) To bear—a fruit or flower tree; also to be borne; to form in crop—fruit or flowers; as यंदा आवे पुष्कळ बाजले.

बाजत or द *ad* (بعداز P) Besides; more than that; after or excepting which. Ex. मी एक घोडा देईन बा० कांही देणार नाही; एक घोतर माच राहिले बा० सारे चोरांनी नेले. 2 It occurs constantly in notes after the word सलाम and before it repeated, implying And again; and yet more or further; as सलाम बाजद सलाम Greeting and again greeting. It thus is the Persian بعداز سلام.

बाजरा *m* (باجرا H) A large variety of Holcus spicatus. Note. बाजरा & बाजरी are both considered as Hindustānī words, although the latter is, in conjunction with जवारी, in familiar use. सज-गुरा however is the proper Marāṭhī word.

बाजरी *f* (باجري H) A cereal grain, Holcus

बाजले *n* (बाज) A cot or bedstead. [spicatus.

बाजवट *n* (Dim. of बाज. बाज & वट) A small bedstead or cot. 2 The cordage of a cot. 3 The bracelet commonly called बाजूबंद. 4 *m* C A चौरंग or square stool. [fruit or flower tree.

बाजवट *a* C (बाज) That bears abundantly—a

बाजा *m* (बाजा H) Playing upon musical instruments. *v* कर, हो. [rasitical plant.

बाजांगूल *f* C (Commonly बांडगूल q. v.) A pa-

बाजार *m* (بازار P) A market. 2 The business of a market: also the people assembled. 3 fig. Publicity, notoriety, state of being blazoned abroad. 4 fig. Irregularity or disorder (in a family): also a disorderly family or house.

बा० करणे To go a marketing. गेला बाजार तरी (Though the market should be over.) At the lowest; to say the least; at all events. Ex. गेला बाजार तरी त्या पणोत्याचे पांच रुपये मिळतील. बाजारचा भाकरी भाजणे To be extensively obtrusive or officious. वेद्यांचा बाजार पिकणे To become a Babel or Bears' garden. बाजारांत पांच पायलीने (विकते-मिळते &c.) At a very low rate; dirt-cheap. Used in rejecting extravagant estimates or arrogant professions. उभ्या बाजारांत In the

open market, i. e. before the whole public—telling, proclaiming.

बाजारअफवा *f* (P) (A) बाजारअवाई *f* A mere rumor; a story that has no better authority than market-tattle.

बाजारकरी *m* A marketman; a man who has a shop or stall in a market, or one gone to the market to purchase. [—coin.

बाजारचलन or -चलनी *a* Current in the market
बाजारची खाट *f* (Cant.) A term of contempt for a prostitute.

बाजारनिरख *m* (H) Market-rate. 2 Used as *ad* or *a* Notoriously, arrant, arch. Ex. ते बा. सोदा-लवाड-लुचा &c.: also publicly; as त्याची बा. फजिती झाली. Always with bad implication. Also as *ad decl* बाजारनिरखा.

बा. करणे *g.* of *o.* To establish before the public; to proclaim to the wide world (some crime or evil matter).

बाजारबसवी *f* sometimes बाजारबसणी *f* (A female that sits in the public Bazar.) A term for a prostitute or common strumpet.

बाजारबसया *a* (A salesman sitting with his goods in the streets of the bazar or in an open market. In this literal sense not used.) Fig. Coarse and rude; vulgar and quarrelsome.

बाजारबातमी *f* An idle report; a mere rumor; market-tattle.

बाजारबुणगे *n* (P) The suttlers and followers and baggage of an army. 2 fig. A set of rips and ragamuffins; rabble, riffraff, canaille. 3 also बाजारबुणगे or बाजारबुंदगे *f* A vulgar harlot; a market-wench. [at fairs &c.

बाजारबैठक *f* A tax on stalls in the market or बाजारभरणा *m* बाजारभरती *f* Terms for a worthless thing, fit only to fill out a stall in the market. 2 fig. A low, useless fellow.

बाजारभाव *m* Market-tariff or rate.

बाजारमहशूर *a* (P) Known to man and boy in the market; notorious.

बाजारवाडा *m* The market-house, or the market-enclosure or allotted spot. 2 fig. A disorderly family or house. [custom or usage of a market.

बाजारशिरसा *m* (P) The common बाजारी *a* (बाजार) Relating to a market. 2 fig. Low, scampish, disreputable. 3 Common, ordinary, poorish, bad—an article.

बाजारीण *f* (बाजार) A prostitute or strumpet.

बाजिदसलाम See explained under बाजन.

बाजिंदा *a* (P) Clever, expert, adroit, adept, smart, proficient in scampish or in low practices and ways. Used with ambiguous implication (whether of commendation or reproach) like फरडा, बाट, बहादुर, जहामबाद, फाविंदा and countless other terms of the vulgar vocabulary.

बाजी *f* (P) A game at cards, at Songtyá &c. 2 A suit, the cards of a suit. 3 A hand, the cards dealt. 4 At plays with Songtyá. The won game, the game. 5 also बाजीचाल *f* A sort of curvet (of the horse). Ex. बाजीवर घरणे-चालणे-येणे-जाणे.

बाजीगर or बाजीगर *m* (P) A conjurer or juggler.

बाजीगरी or गारी *f* (P) Conjuring, jugglery, leger de main. 2 Playing (at cards or with dice); gambling. Also बाजीगरी & बाजेगरी in both senses.

बाजीराई *f* The reign of the Peshwá Bajeeerow.

बाजू *f* (P) A side. 2 Any part of a body opposed to any other part. 3 Verge, border,

margin. 4 fig. Party, faction, interest; a part or side. *v* राख, संभाळ. 5 A carpet. Applied originally to one long enough to cover the side of a room, but now used more generally. 6 A patron, aider, helper. 7 (Or बाजी) A suit: also a hand. 8 A common term for the two side-poles of a साटा or bed of a गाडा: opp. to the करोळे or transverse piece. 9 A strait or perplexity. [advocated.

बाजू मारणे To carry off victoriously a side or cause
बाजूबंद *m* (P) A kind of bracelet.

बाजूसारणारा or सारून नेणारा *a* Clever at carrying off or accomplishing (a बाजू or hand of cards) a part assigned or espoused.

बाजेखर्च *m* (P) Extra-expenses; expenses for sundries not included in the regular account or estimate.

बाजेगिरी *a* Flimsy, worthless, unsubstantial, unsound, bad,—a substance or an article in general: also fig. unmeaning, empty, trashy, silly—speech, deportment, a business: also, sometimes, unsound, hollow, insincere—a person.

बाजेलोक *m pl* (H) Certain people.

बाझ *m* C A crop (esp. of fruits or flowers).

बाझणे *v i* C (बाझ) To bear—a fruit or flower-tree. [flower-tree.

बाझवट *a* C That bears abundantly—a fruit or वाट *m* (बाझ) Pollution; unfitness for social intercourse (through disregard of the distinction between pure and impure, or as explained under the verb बाटणे). *v* पड, अस. 2 Stain, slur, sully, blemish, occasion for blame (in persons or things). *v* देव, पड, अस.

बाट *a* Sharp, cunning, knowing, clever, skilled in knavish or vulgar accomplishments. 2 Understood by many in the sense of बाटगा or बाडगा, दांडगा &c., and used of man, child, horse, bull &c. Violent, savage, fiery, high-mettled, turbulent, unmanageable.

बाटगा *a* (बाटणे) Defiled or polluted; become unfit (through the reasons detailed under the verb) for the social offices of life. 2 Sharp, subtle, knowing, clever and scampish, expert and adroit in loose or low practices. 3 More commonly बाडगा. [बाडगेला *q. v.* & बाडगा.

बाटगेला *a* (Qualif. form of बाट) Commonly बाटणूक or बाटणी *f* (Verbal of बाटणे) Becoming polluted &c.: also being polluted, pollutedness.

बाटणे *v i* (बाट) To become polluted and unfit for social intercourse (by carnal connection or by eating with one of another caste or tribe, by eating forbidden things &c. &c.): also to be defiled and unfit for use—an article.

बाटनाट *m* (बाट & नाट) Defilement comprehensively or generally. *v* पड, हो, अस.

बाटवडा or बाटोडा *m* (बाटणे) General or widespread pollution. [or things) ceremonially.

बाटविणे *v c* (बाटणे) To pollute or defile (persons बाटाबाट *f* (बाटणे by redup.) General defilement (of persons or things) through neglect of the distinction between pure and impure &c.: also general defiling &c. See the verb.

बाटव *p* of बाटविणे Polluted or defiled.

बाटूक *n* Stalks of जोंघळा (Holcus Sorghum) cut whilst green or immature. [for social offices.

बाट्या *a* (बाटणे) Defiled, polluted, become unfit
बाट *f* A mango-stone (the shell and included kernel).

बांट *f* C A mango-stone (i. e. the case alone, exclusive of the kernel. 2 *m* In nautical language. A term for रांझण or Large earthen water-holder.

बाटळ, बांटळ, बांटाळ, बांथाळ *a* (बांटा) That has its stone fully formed and matured—a mango.

बांटळणे or बांटाळणे *v i* (बांटा) To have its stone fully formed—a mango.

बांटा or बाटा *m* C A mango-stone (i. e. case and kernel together). 2 fig. A bump arising (on the body &c.) from a blow; an entangled and hard mass (of hair, of fibres or filaments to be drawn into rope &c.); a knot, a lump, a concretion.

बाटी or बांटी *f* A mango-stone (i. e. shell and kernel, and large or small). [man or beast.

बांदूक *n* C A term for a tight and tough little

बाड *n* A book into which are collected the general heads or the common points of a science; a compendium, an epitome, a common-place-book, an adversaria.

बांड *a* Shrunken or diminutive from blight—a grain of gram or the pulses, also a crop. 2 Stout, lusty, strapping—a person. With or without तरणा preceding. 3 Coarse and rough—a garment or cloth. 4 Commonly बांड or बांदा *q. v.* Seditious &c.

बांड *m* A लुगटे of a coarse and low-priced kind. 2 The style of flowers and plants. 3 A stalk of immature or unneared corn (esp. of जोंघळा or बाजरी) blasted: also a stalk of which the ear has been eaten or cropped. 4 *f n* A field or crop of such blasted or eaten corn. 5 *m* The writing copy of scholars.

बाड *f* (H) Edge (of a weapon or tool). To express the original giving of the edge, the verb is दे or चिर; to express a subsequent whetting of the edge, it is लाव. 2 fig. *f n* An enclosing line (of milkbush, thorns &c. or of tentwalls) around a tent. *v* चिर. Applied by some in the sense of Fence in general, *v* घाल. 3 fig. *f n m* Stimulating or sharpening (to some evil deed) by deceptive assurances or suggestions: also such incentives. *v* दे. 3 *n* The frame (i. e. two slips of wood) of a scabbard. 4 esp. in *pl*, as बाडा, Gossip or idle chatter. *v* मार, झोक, हाक, हाण, फेंक, सांग.

बाडगा *a* Rough, brutal, overbearing; rudely heedless; prompt at violence or insolence. 2 Refractory, unmanageable, wilful, headstrong—a man or a beast. 3 (Commonly बाटगा) Defiled or polluted.

बांडगा *m* बांडगे *n* The breech-band or back-tie of a सूड or pack-saddle. Opp. to चुराडी Breast-band.

बाडगी *f* An earthen vessel (for culinary use) of a certain shape and size. It resembles तबलो. 2 Applied revilingly to the mouth.

बांडगूल *n* (बांदा S) A parasitical plant, Epidendron Tesselloides. Rox. There are many varieties.

बाडगेला *a* (Qualif. form of बाडगा *q. v.*) Roughish, brutish &c.

बांडफरीद *m* (बांडा & फरीद or فرد A Single.) A contemptuous or familiar term for a Bachelor. 2 Applied in the sense of Scamp, knave, vagabond.

बाडबिहाद or बाडबिशाद *f* (H) A comprehensive word for one's furniture and apparel &c.; bag and baggage, kit and traps, rattletraps.

बाडबिहाना *m* (H) Bed and bedding: also bag and baggage &c. See बाडबिहाद.

बांडा *a* Of a white, black, or red ground with stripes or streaks of another color—a bullock, cow, dog &c., and sometimes used of cloths. 2 Commonly बांड or बांदा. [what बांडा.

बांडाभुरका *a* (बांडा by redup.) Rather or somewhat
बाडी *f* (H) A compound or enclosure. 2 An enclosing wall, hedge, or fence.

बांडी *f* P (बांड) Crop-damage &c. See पीक नुकसानो.

बाडी *a* Relating to a बाड (a compendium, adversaria &c.) 2 One who has not studied any science deeply, but has got a superficial knowledge from reading compendiums, abstracts, summaries;—used esp. of physicians and astrologers.

बाडचोर *f* (बाड Edge. चिरणे To edge.) A term for a sabre or broadsword.

बाण *m* (S) An arrow. 2 A rocket, whether the missile weapon or a sky-rocket. 3 A stone found in the Narmada river, worshiped as an emblem of Shiva. 4 fig. (Compared from his bareness to the बाण or lingam.) A term for a man without wife, or family, or home, or friends, or money. 5 Gunwale of a boat. 6 As intended in the following ex. असो बाणसंख्या दिवसांत ॥ सुवेले पर्यंत जाहला सत ॥. An arrow of कामदेव the god of love. His quiver is charged with five, viz. अरविंद, अशोक, चूत, नव-मल्लिका or मेगरा, नीलोत्पल. 7 Distance from the ecliptic or celestial latitude.

बाण *a* (Or निर्बाण) That has quitted or is without house, family, and worldly concerns. Compare Sig. IV. of बाण the noun. [of silk.

बाणकरेशी *n* or simply बाणक *n* An inferior kind

बाणगुप्ती *f* (बाणा Uniform, गुप्ती Swordstick. Or Band standing for Sash, and गुप्ती employed to render Spit-sword formerly in use. This derivation is authorized by the analogous phrase جال کهرج Net and sword.) A term for Military uniform and accoutrements (especially, not exclusively, of officers). Hence बाणगुप्ती-हरणे-सांडणे-देणे-जाणे imply To be dismissed from the military profession; and बा० घेणे-आणविणे-जप्त करणे &c. To dismiss, suspend, or put under guard or in arrest.

बाणणे *vi* (बाण Arrow.) To pierce or enter deeply into the mind; to be impressed—a discourse, a lesson. Ex. एक अनुभवी जाणे ॥ जाणोव घासलिया त्यासि बाणे तरी बाणे ॥; also ऐसोकौशलेसोस्थिति बाणली पूर्ण ब्रह्म ॥. 2 To adorn or beseeem. Ex. छणशेभा पाडावया वेगे कामिनी ॥ असावस इद्रिया बाणली लेणी ॥; also कायिक तप ते कर्मकांड जाणा ॥ तुक्याचे अंगी बाणले लेणे ॥.

बाणदार *m* बाणार्त *m* (बाण) A rocketeer.

बाणपंचक *n* (S) The aggregate of the five arrows of कामदेव. See the five under बाण.

बाणफरीद *m* Preferably बांडफरीद.

बाणा *m* (बा H) Profession, pretension, priding or pluming one's self (of or upon any particular accomplishment or virtue): also any department, province, field, sphere, peculiar unto; the forte or element of. *v* बाळग. For exemplifications of this latter division of the sense See शास्त्रीबाणा. 2 A manner or fashion of dress, a costume. 3 A kind of rocket. 4 The woof or weft. 5 A weapon,—a sort of पट्टा with a thick-edged blade and a wooden hilt.

बाणार्त *c* बाण्याचा *a* (बाणा) That makes great pretensions; lays claim to particular notice; assumes lofty airs; prides and plumes himself upon (some accomplishment or excellency).

बाणाकार *a* S Of the form (i. e. of the course) of an arrow, paraboliform.

बाणी *f* (बाणी S) Style or manner (esp. of singing or reading). 2 Verge, edge, brink, margin. 3 Gunwale of a boat. 4 (Or बाणा) Profession, pretension, priding or pluming one's self (of or upon any accomplishment or virtue). *v* बाळग. 5 A crisis, a critical juncture or point of time. Ex. च्या वेळेस जर तुम्ही जामीन राहाल तर मेढी बाणी संभाळ-

ली जाईल. 6 A particular disposition or mental constitution; one's native temper.

बाणीवर येणे To rise and swell and let one's temper appear; to show one's native angeriness. बाणीचा That sings or reads (the Purāns &c.) with a good tone. 2 That makes great pretensions or professions, assumes lofty airs, prides and plumes himself upon.

बाणीदार *a* Of a pleasing or charming style or mode—singing or reading. 2 also बाणदार *a* That professes or talks loftily or bigly; that lays claim to notice (on account of some accomplishment or attainment). [story.

बात *f* (बा H) Idle talk; empty speech; an idle बात उडविणे-फेंकणे-चाकणे &c. To raise reports; to spread rumors. बात कुठणे-खबाळणे-खाटणे-मारणे-चाणणे &c. To gabble, clack, chatter; to tell idle stories.

बातखवात्या or व्या *a* बातकुत्या *a* बातखवात्या *a* बातखोर *c* Fond of framing tales and tidings; clever at fictions and inventions; addicted to idle gossiping and prating. [news.

बातमी *f* corruptly बातनी *f* Intelligence, tidings, बा० ठेवणे or राखणे *g.* of o. To lay means for procuring intelligence respecting; to keep a look-out upon. बा० फोडणे-फुफणे-फोंकणे To publish a piece of news: also to spread a report.

बातमीदार *c* An intelligencer, an emissary to procure news, a newspaper-correspondent: also a scout or spy.

बातल sometimes बातोल *a* (बा H) Empty, idle, unfounded—news, a story. 2 That is fond of fabricating stories or of employing embellishment in his speech.

बात्या, बात्यारा, बात्येरा *a* (बात) Fond of romancing or varnishing, or of fabricating reports; an idle gossip or babbler.

बाद *ad* (बा A) Deducted or cast out (from a number, list, collection). *v* घाल, कर, पड. Ex. माझे नांव पटास होतें तें बाद पडलें.

बाद करणे To make null and void. 2 To dismiss (a suit or a case); to strike off the file. [घाल.

बांद *m* (Properly बांध) A dam, mound, mole. *v*

बादखासा *a* Of the middling quality;—used chiefly of rolls of betel-leaf. 2 Not fully ripe nor yet green;—used esp. of betel-leaf. [बांडगळ.

बांदगळ *n* (बांदा S) A parasitical plant. See बादजसलाम *ad* See explained under बाजत.

बादणे *vc* (बाद) To deduct or subtract.

बादणे *vi* (Better बाजणे) To bear—a tree: also to be borne—fruits or flowers. [gion.

बांदन *n* The abdomen, esp. the hypogastric region. बांदबंदली *f* A comprehensive term for the dams and banks, hedges and fences of a field, or for the operations in making them. Ex. शेताची बां० अटपून मो खस्य बसली.

बादबाकी *f* (बांदा A) The remainder after a subtraction. 2 Subtraction. 3 Clearing off an account (of debts, offences &c.) *v* कर.

बादरखा, बादरस, बादरख *f* (बादर P) The cap or circular wooden member crowning a tent-pole. The words are also understood as signifying the Aperture of the pole; also as the Circular leathern piece strengthening the aperture.

बांदरी *f* (बांधणे & रेखा) The line which bounds the view, the horizon. 2 Allusively. The country along the base of the Sayhādri-range. बांदरी, as one of three divisions made by some (viz. बांदरी, मुहें, मावळ), is further understood as signifying

The whole western side from base to summit. मुहें & मावळ see in order. [ranty or warranty. *v* दे.

बांदरी *f* (बांधणे & दारी through बांदीदारी) Guadalupe *m* (बांदा H) Gold or silver wire, or silver wire gilded, or copper-wire made yellow over the fire (as drawn and flattened in preparation for making कलाबतू). [to fine bits or spangles.

बादल्याचा तुरा Gold from off old brocade reduced बादला *m* (बांदा H) A large water-skin. It is the half of a पखाल, and is usually set up upon three sticks. [copper wire.

बादली *a* (बांदा H) Made with gold, silver, or बांदवडी *a* (बांधणे) Bounden or subject unto; dependent upon. Ex. मो काय कोणाचा बां० आहे? More frequently occurring in poetry; as अथवा आग्रयाचि बां० ॥ क्षधा नृषा कौंडी ॥ [बांदाड.

बांदवडी *f* P An unploughed ridge &c. See बादशाहा *m* (बादशा P) A king. Used only of the Muhammadan or of foreign kings or emperors.

बादशाही *f* (बादशा P) The kingly office or condition or quality, kingship, kingliness, royalty.

बादशाही *a* (बादशा P) Kingly, royal, relating to king. 2 Granted by or proceeding from the Muhammadan emperors of India;—used of सनद, शिक्षा &c. 3 fig. Superb, splendid, noble, grand, बांदा *m* (Better बांदा) A slave. [fine &c.

बांदागूळ *f* (Better बांडगूळ q. v.) A parasitical plant.

बांदाड *n* P A ridge, bank, or similar part of a field left unploughed; and, by meton., the grass growing on such spots: also a passage left through or along the margin of a field.

बादावुदी or बादाबादी *f* (बाद by redup.) Balancing or the balance of an account. 2 Subtraction.

बादाम *f* (बादाम P) Almond-tree, Amygdalus communis or Terminalia Catappa. 2 *n* *m* also बादामगोळा *m* An almond.

बादामचिनी *f* A drug, Arachis hypoga.

बादामी *a* (बादाम P) Relating to almonds; of almond-flavor, almond-color, almond-shape &c., amygdaline.

बादामी or बादाम *f* The almond-tree.

बांदारी *f* Commonly बांदरी.

बादिमाख *a* (बादिमा P) With pride or loftiness. Lofty, supercilious, disdainful. Hence Superior, fine, superlatively good.

बादियान *m* A tree and its flower. The flower dried is used as a condiment.

बांदी *f* (बांदी H) A female slave.

बांदीचा Born of a slave girl.

बांदूळ *n* बांदे *n* (बांदा S) A parasitical plant. See बांध *m* A dam, embankment, dyke. *v* घाल. 2

The raised boundary (of a field): also, sometimes, a passage through or along the margin. 3 Tying, fastening, binding. 4 (Better बांद) A piece of string, tape &c., anything to tie with: also any tie or fastening; and fig. a bond or fetter.

बाध *m* (S) Objection, obstacle, hinderance, exception, precluding ground or reason. Ex. रांडेस रांड न्हटले असतां बाध नाही परंतु न्हणू नये; च्या उत्तराचा त्या विशेषविधीने बाध होतो. The word is commonly understood in the sense of Blamableness or blame.

बाधक *a* (S) That opposes, obstructs, withstands, prohibits, precludes, prevents; and, generally, that stands in the way of, disagrees with, or affects injuriously. 2 Used as *s* *n* An objection.

बांधटणे *vi* R To be so advanced as to have its stone fully formed—a mango.

बांधण *n* C (बांधणे) Ground formed into a field (for rice &c.) by damming across a stream and causing it to overflow it. 2 *n* f A dam or an embankment built across a field to prevent the soil from being washed away. 3 Damming up (as of a water channel). *v* कर, घाल. 4 A tie or fastening.

बांधणावळ *f* (बांधणे) The cost of building, binding, or fastening. 2 The mode or manner of building &c. See बांधावळ.

बांधणी *f* Verbal of बांधणे *q. v.* infra. 2 Style or fashion of building or binding (of a house, well, turban, bundle). 3 C An embankment, mound, dam. 4 fig. Any prescribed or regular course or way. 5 A marginal or medial ridge or level pathway of cornfields.

बांधणी *a* Relating to बांधण *q. v.* Sig. I.;—used whether of the ground or of the crops raised on it.

बांधणे *v* i (बांध) To hurt or harm; to disagree with and affect injuriously;—used esp. of articles of diet or of points of regimen. 2 To assail and strike (man or beast) with some disease or evil; to blast;—used of a pishách or devil: also to affect or act upon hurtfully—poison, a malediction, a spell or charm, one's own wickedness or sin. 3 To oppose or withstand: also to obstruct or impede more generally. 4 Used also as *v* i in the general sense To act, work, or operate injuriously; as नदीचो थंडो एथवर बाधती.

बांधणे *n* R A dammed up part of a water-channel, to divert the course: also, by meton., the grass and rubbish employed in constructing the dam.

बांधणे *v* c (बंधन S) To tie, bind, fasten; to connect with and confine by bonds. 2 To tie; to fasten with a knot. 3 To fasten on (shoes on a horse's feet). 4 To enwrap, enfold, tie up in (things in a cloth or under a ligature). 5 To bind (the turban). 6 To confine or stop up (water by a dam &c.) 7 To appoint, establish, set up (rules, laws, modes). 8 To confine, cohibit, restrain, bind (as by laws and rules). 9 To build or construct (houses, walls, ships): also to bind, set fast, make (dams, roads). 10 To compose, construct, frame, put together (poems, discourses, definitions, books). 11 To form, frame, combine, concert, contrive (conjectures, reasonings, schemes, fancies). 12 To make up; to form out of materials (shoes, confectionaries). 13 To conceive and cherish; to set up in the mind (enmity, malice, envy). 14 To bind up under magical influence and suspend the natural working, operation, exercise of (fever, ague, the sight).

बांधल्या कसरेंचा Of girt loins, ready, alert, attent.

बाधन *n* S Opposing, hindering, prohibiting, precluding, excepting. Applying esp. to points of logic or grammar.

बांधप *n* R (बांधणे) Tying or fastening material.

बांधबांधोळी *f* (बांध & बांधोळी) A comprehensive word for dams, dykes, embankments, mounds, moles.

बांधलीगांड *f* (बांधणे & गांड. A tied knot.) A close purse; a reserved sum; a hoard, a stock, a purse.

बांधव *m* S A brother or cousin. See बंधु.

बांधवाड *f* Way or passage along the बांध or raised boundaries (esp. of rice-fields). 2 *unc* A paved or a made road. [shape, form.]

बांधा *m* (बांधणे) Make, structure, compacture, बांधा *a* (Better बंदा) Whole, unchanged into smaller coin—a rupee &c. 2 fig. Determined or defined—service, duties, wages.

बाधा *f* (S) Pain, disease, suffering, esp. that caused by evil spirits, demoniac possession.

बांधाटणे *v* i R To have its stone fully formed—a mango.

बांधाटी *f* (Better (बंधाटी) Any thing to tie or fasten with. 2 (बांध) A passage through or along a side of a cornfield.

बांधाबांध or धो *f* (बांधणे by redup.) Active or hurried packing or tying up (of many bundles, loads &c.)

बांधारा *m* (बांधणे) The raised boundary of a field. 2 Damming up of flowing water: also dammed up state. *v* घाल, कर, हो.

बांधावळ *f* (बांधणे) Make, structure, compacture (as of buildings): composition, construction, disposition (of treatises, discourses, verses).

बाधित *p* S Opposed, hindered, prohibited, precluded, excepted. Esp. used of points of logic or grammar. [sheaves or bundles.]

बांधील *f* C (बांधणे) Binding of reaped rice into

बांधील *a* *unc* (बांधणे) Bound or attached to by the bond of favors conferred.

बांधीव *p* of बांधणे Made or built; not formed accidentally or roughly—a well, a road, a tank. 2 Made up; made to order; made after a pattern or measure—shoes or sandals. 3 Of a fine shape or make—shoes &c. 4 Mixed up with base metal—an ingot or a coin of gold or silver.

बाधे *n* C Lands without an अधिकारी or proprietor, lying waste, and added eventually to the village to which they are adjacent.

बाधे *n* or बांधाळे *n* (बंदा S) A parasitical plant, Epidendron Tesseloides. Rox.

बाधेकरी *m* A person residing in a village in which he has not, and his fathers had not, any वतन or land-property. 2 A person residing in one village and cultivating land belonging to another.

बाधेरा *m* Commonly बांधारा.

बांधेसुद्ध *a* (बांधा & शुद्ध) corruptly बांधेसुद्ध *a* Compact, well-set, of firm and symmetrical make.

बांधोळी *f* (Dim. of बांध) A small dam or embankment.

बाध *a* S (Possible or necessary) to be objected to or opposed; objectionable, exceptionable.

बानवसावाघोळी *f* A variety of the sea-fish वाघोळी.

बाना *m* (Better बाणा) The woof.

बानात & बानातो See बनात & बानातो.

बाप *m* A father.

बाप होऊं लागणे or बाप म्हणविणे or बाप होऊन (-करणे -बालणे &c.) To begin to occupy the place of father or superior unto, i. e. to assume authority over. बापावरून पावणे To abuse a person by abusing to him his father. बापास बाप म्हणायाचा नाही Used of one who has no respect of persons; and who would not hesitate, on an occasion, to reprove even his own father. Pr. बापास बाप म्हणत नाही तो चुलत्यास काका कोटून म्हणणार?

बापजन्मांत & बापजन्मी *ad* (Expressive formations from बाप Father, & जन्म Birth.) In all one's born days; through the whole period in which one has existed (whether in his father's loins or in his own person). Ex. मी बा. कोण्हाचें उणें उत्तर बोलून घेतलें नव्हतें तें तू आज बोललास असो.

बापजादे *m* *pl* (बाप & ڄاڻ P) Fathers and grandfathers, ancestors.

बापडा *a* sometimes बापडीक *a* Poor, gentle, tender, harmless, inoffensive. Pr. आपलें तें बापडें हुसत्याचें तें कातडें One's own boy is tender, another's is tough as leather (to stand a beating &c.) 2 Silly, helpless, weak, pitiful. 3 It is used

expletively to express Indifference, carelessness, recklessness (respecting). Ex. करणार तर कर बापडें माझे काय गेलें. 4 बापडा further means Orphan on the father's side.

बापदादे *m* *pl* (बाپ داد H) Ancestors.

बापदेव *m* A particular god or demon worshiped by the lower classes.

बापपोरका *a* Orphan on the father's side.

बापभाज *m* (Father or brother.) A loose term for a co-sharer of patrimony, i. e. a kinsman or relation gen.

बापभावकी *f* (बापभाज) Kinsmanship or relationship gen. 2 fig. Close intimacy or great friendliness.

बापमाय *f* (Poetry.) Father and mother. Ex. जैसी अबला सासुरा राहे ॥ चितीं आठवो बापमाये ॥ बापमाय is inelegant: the ordinary compounds are आईबाप, मायबाप, & मातापिता. [a lad.]

बापया *m* (Better बाया) An adult, a stripling.

बापरोटी *f* (बाप रोटी H) Father's bread.) Property descended from one's father, patrimony.

बापशेटोची पेंड *f* (बापशेट Proper name of some munificent man.) A term for great plentifulness and indiscriminate openness of good things; also for an unceremonious carrying off (on any occasion) of more than one's due; also for lavish charity or bounty upon wealth or articles obtained without cost. [of it.]

बापळी *f* C A certain wild vegetable. 2 The seed बापा *m* (A nursery form of बाप) Father. 2 (Or बापदेव) A certain vulgar god or demon.

बापुडवाणा or जो *a* (बापडा & वाणा) Poor, destitute, forlorn, helpless. 2 Whining, plaintive, piteous;—used of speech, tones, accents.

बापुडा or बापुडीक *a* Commonly बापडा.

बापू *m* A term of respectful compellation for a male. See व्यावहारिक नांव.

बापूस *m* C (Vulgar for बाप) A father.

बापोती *f* Paternal property; any patrimony.

बाया *m* (बाप. Old enough to be a father.) An adult, a youth, a male arrived at puberty.

बायामाणूस *m* A male adult, a man-person: contrast. from बाईलमाणूस A woman-person.

बाफळी *f* A certain wild vegetable and its seed.

बाब *f* (बाब A) An article, item, particular, point, head. 2 An affair, a business, a matter, a case. Chiefly used in letters or official papers. 3 A tax, cess, toll.

बाब *f* A herb of medicinal properties. Its leaves are small, bitter, cooling, and they make a thick कल्क. It grows on the margin of rivers or in shallow water.

बाबट *f* R Raininess or rainy weather.

बाबडा *a* A form of बाबा in endearment or fondling; and used of or to a child. 2 C (Properly बापडा) Poor, pitiable, feeble, harmless &c.

बाबत *f* corruptly बाबद *f* (बाब P) An article, item, particular: also a respect or point of view. 2 A detailed account (as of expenses): also a long story about; a string of excuses or pretences. *v* सांग, लाव, मांड, आण. 3 Much used as *prep* On account of or for the sake of: also in respect or regard of. Ex. त्या कर्माबाबत शंभर रुपये दंड बसला.

बाबती *f* (बाब P) Any item of revenue; yet esp. any extra cess imposed upon some specific plea. 2 *pl* The shares (out of the revenue) which belong to the head-officers; esp. that portion of the चौथ *q. v.* which was reserved by the head of the Maráthá government.

वांवर or वावर *n* W A quagmire, slough, morass, bog. [दिदळ or legumes gen.]

वावर *a* Shrunk or diminutive;—used of वावर *f* *n* A shrunk or diminutive grain of any दिदळ or pulse : also *f* a quantity of such grains. 2 fig. Disheveled hair.

वावरझोटी *f* *pl* (Poetry.) Disheveled or disorderly tresses. Ex. वावरझोटी मेकळ्या ॥; also गुंजावणी डोळे शिरीं वावरझोटी ॥

वावरझोटी दाढविकाळ (Disheveled hair and monstrous grinders.) Figures employed in describing a hideous person. [legumes.]

वावरणे *v i* To become वावर;—used of growing वावरहोठ-होठ-ओठ *m* (बर्वरोष्ठ *S*) A blobber-lip. वावरहोठ्या-होठ्या-ओठ्या *a* Blobber-lipped.

वावरी *f* (Poetry.) A disorderly or loose tress. वावलणे *v i* *R* To spread with luxuriant foliage—a tree. [or of contempt for a child.]

वावला or ल्या *a* (वावा) A term of endearment वाववारो *f* A roll or list of taxes or assessments. See under वाव.

वावशेटीची पेंड *f* See वापशेटीची पेंड.

वावा *m* A term of respectful compellation or mention for a father or an elderly person. 2 (Amongst servants and followers of the साहेबलोक.) A term of fondness for a child; *little master, young mistress*. वावा पुता करणे To coax; to persuade or allure by soft names or titles. वावावाक्यप्रमाण (A phrase formed with वावा, वाक्य, & प्रमाण. The authority or warrant of the saying of some old fellow.) Used, with implication of disbelief or doubt, of some narrative or account for which the sole authority is tradition or report.

वावो *f* (वावा) A respectful term, like नानी, दादी, &c., for elderly or middle-aged females.

वांबुटणे *v i* *C* To turn yellow and rot without ripening—a mango. [bilis.]

वाबुना *m* (बाबुने) *P* Chamomile, Anthemis nobilis.

वाबू *m* (बाबू) *H* A term of respectful compellation or mention, used by Gosávis, Byrágis &c., for householders or people of the world. 2 Nursery language. A child or a doll. 3 A term of courtesy &c. See under व्यावहारिक नांव.

वांबू *m* A bamboo, esp. a large or thick one. Applied often to a stout pole of any kind.

वांबूट *f* *C* A mango got old and turned yellow without ripening. [head of; for.]

वावे *prep* (बाब) *A* On account of; under the वांबोट *f* (Bumboat.) A kind of boat for shallow water.

वाव्या *m* *C* (वावा) A term of endearment or fondling, also of contempt, for a child or lad. Ex. वाव्या खातो वारा वडे पण घालतो कोण?

वांभुरडा *m* A contemptuous form of the word ब्राह्मण; a fellow of a Bráhma.

वाभूळ, वाभळी, वाभळ *f* (बबुल *S*) Gum-Arabic-tree, Acacia Arabica. Pr. ज्या गांवच्या वारी त्या गांवच्या वाभळी.

वाभूळ बुडणे A phrase used in reproving one who impertinently concerns himself with the doings of others; as म्यां चोरी केली म्यांच मार खावा म्यांच तुझी काय वाभूळ बुडाली. वाभळीस कांटा लावणे To charge particular crime or fault upon one whom all the world knows to be a thoroughpaced blackguard.

वाभूळीचा कांटा *m* A term for one bold and boasting at the onset or outset, but who soon meanly yields and sinks.

वाभूळ *m* A tribe, or an individual of it, of Bráhmans about Ratnagiri. [name of a plant.]

वास *f* An eel, Ophidium Simack, Buch. 2 The

वास *m* A vulgar corruption of ब्राह्मण, A Bráhma. 2 or वासजार्दे *m* A tribe of Bráhmans. See ब्राह्मणजार्दे.

वासजण, वासजणकी, वासजण For these and other corruptions of ब्राह्मण see under ब्राह्मण.

वांभणी or वांभणी (ब्राह्मण A Bráhma. Because Bráhmans are of lighter or fairer complexion.) White. Used to express the white variety of several plants, reptiles &c.; as वांभणी कांकडी-पालसरडा &c.

वासणी चुरडा, वांभणी चुरडा, वांभणीचुरडा *m* Applied by the Kunbi or peasant to heads of जोंधळा &c. become too ripe and hard to admit of parching. Such worthless heads are culled and presented to Bráhma-applicants that these gentry may be less eager to apply for चुरडा *q. v.*

वासुरडा *m* A contemptuous form of the word ब्राह्मण. [ternifolia. Grah.]

वांभणी *f* (ब्राह्मण) A small shrub, Colebrookia वायक or ख *m* A term at cards.

वायकांजवळ पडा खेळणारा *m* (A brandisher of the पडा before women.) A term for a house-hero.

वायकी *f* *P* Relating to woman, feminine or female. [(of plants).]

वायको *f* A woman. 2 A wife. 3 The female वा० करणे To take to one's self a wife. वायकांचे शाल *n* A term of contempt for the numerous ridiculous rites and observances in force among women.

वायकोमाणूस *n* (A female-person.) A woman.

वायकोवेव्हाळ *a* Dotingly fond of one's wife or of women; uxorious or wench-loving.

वायक्या *a* (वायको) One ever with women, a smock-dangler, a cotquean. 2 Effeminate, womanish.

वायल्या *a* (वाईल) That is governed by his wife, henpecked. 2 Effeminate. 3 One ever with women.

वाया *m* That portion of a तवला &c. to which शाई or paste of iron-rust is not applied. 2 Weaver-bird, Ploceus Philippensis.

वाया *f* *R* Commonly वाई.

वायो *f* *C* A woman or female.

वार *m* (वार *S* through वार *H*) A time. Gen. with a numeral prefix; as एकवार Once: also at once. Ex. तेलेण सांचवी घारोघार ॥ करम नेई एकही वार ॥

वार *m* (भार *S* through वार *P* & *H*) A charge (of a gun). 2 Explosion or discharge: also the report or noise. *v* सोड, उड. 3 fig. An emulous reciting (of shloks &c.) among scholars. *v* घाल, टाक. 4 A crop (of fruits). 5 A common term for the operations (viz. boiling fragrant flowers with water, or laying them under and over sesamum-seed) by which is prepared scented water or sesamum-seed. 6 (From वार Charge of a gun.)

A musketeer. Ex. त्या वेळेस मजबरोवर पन्नास वार होते. In this use वार resembles बळी (metonymically expressing A musketeer) and घोडा (expressing A trooper).

वार करणे To enter into the register or regular account an item from the ledger or day-book; or to write वार upon it or the paper bearing it. वार देणे-दासणे-भरणे To give a man his lesson or cue; to instruct him (as to the answers he is to make &c.); to prime. वार देणे To admit, allow, consent to, acquiesce in. Ex. ह्याचे बोलण्या-चालण्यास मी वार देत नाहीं or मी कांही वार नाहीं or माझे चित्त वार देत नाहीं.

वार *m* *C* (Properly भार) A load or burden: also weight, pressure, gravitating force. 2 *n* *C* or *R* A beam. 3 *W* The stick at the game of इटोदांड or trapstick.

वारकश or वारकस *n* (वारकश *P*) A trading vessel, a merchantman. [sugar.]

वारकस *a* (वारीक) Rather fine—grain, meal, वारका *a* *C* (Commonly वारीक *q. v.*) Fine, lit. fig.

वारकाई *f* (वारिकी *P*) वारकावा *m* Fineness, thinness &c.; subtileness, tenuity, minuteness, exquisiteness. 2 fig. Close-fistedness or closeness; niggardliness.

वारकावणे *v i* (वारीक) To become thin, slight, slender, fine, light. Ex. शरीर वारकावले, पाकस वारकी *f* Preferably वारकाई. [वारकावला.]

वारके *n* An aggregate of twelve (as of bamboo-sticks &c.) [play of लोणपट or आख्यापाख्या.]

वारंगपाटी *f* The line along the middle, in the वारंगळ *a* Wild, wanton, wilful, refractory, unmanageable;—used of persons or beasts: lawless, ungoverned, unrestrained;—used of speech, conduct, action.

वारंगळणे *v i* (वारंगळ) To become loose and libertine; to throw off restraint and control.

वारगा *a* Licentious, loose, heady; heedless of curb or check, law or rule.

वारगिरी *f* The employment or duty of वारगीर. वारगिरी *a* Belonging to or befitting a वारगीर.

वारगीर *m* (वारगीर *P*) A trooper that is mounted and equipped by the chief or state that employs him. Opp. to शिल्लेदार.

वारजिभ्या *a* (Twelve-tongued.) Contradictory, inconsistent &c. See वाराजिभ्या.

वारटो *f* (Commonly वरटो) One of the वरणधान्य or Grass-grains.

वारडो *f* The rope of a churn-staff.

वारणे *v e* *C* (वार) To load; to lay upon, lit. fig. (a load or burden, a business or task, a fine or penalty).

वारदान *n* (वारदान *P*) A chest, box, sack, enclosed place, a receptacle in general. 2 *C* Cargo, loading, burden, freight (of a ship, cart, beast). 3 The wrapper of a bale.

वारदार *a* (वारदार *P*) That bears; that is in its prime or full state of bearing—a fruit-tree. A matchlock-man or a musketeer (esp. of a retinue or train). 3 (Properly वरदार *q. v.*) That bears or carries. [tour of duty (esp. of the Mahár).]

वारदार *c* (वारी & दार) The person taking the वारदेश *m* (वारा & देश. People from all quarters having been gathered thither and defiled.) A name for the Goa-territory.

वारदेशी *a* Relating to वारदेश.

वारनायकी *f* (The government or rule of twelve.) A contentious and clashing oligarchy; or a disorderly democracy; or a wild anarchy; or any disputed and tumultuous rule: also the confusion and disorder arising thence, or from the association together in any matter of disagreeing performers or laborers, or from the busy intermeddling of officious persons. [of वारनीस.]

वारनिशी or सी *f* (वारनीसी *P*) The office or duty वा० करणे *g.* of *o.* To enter upon the books.

वारनीस *m* (वारनीस *P*) The officer of the state whose business it was to affix the word वार (Entered) to notes, bills, orders, letters &c. which had been duly copied or registered in the दफ्तर. This entering, as well as the registering book, is called वारनिशी. [वारगळ.]

वारबंडा or वा *a* Loose, lawless, licentious. See वारभाई *m* *pl* (वारभाई *H* Twelve brothers.)

A term for a pack of fellows of discordant tempers and opposing views united in any undertaking or business. 2 *f* The confusion and disorder arising

from the association, in any business or matter, of many persons of discordant dispositions or different designs.

बारमहा *ad* (H ४७ P) बारमास *ad* बारमाही *ad* For the twelve months; for or during the whole year.

बारमाशी *a* (बारा & मास) Pertaining to the twelve months; perennial, annual. बारमाशी आंवा-फणस-फूल A mango-jack-flower-tree bearing throughout the year. बारमाशी भट A Brāhman constant as a guest, visitor, petitioner &c.

बारमाशी खरबूज *n* A variety of the musk-melon.

बारमाही *a* (H ४७ P) That lasts during, or that relates to, twelve months.

बारव *f* A square or oblong well with steps.

बारवरशी सोळवरशी or बारवर्षे सोळवर्षे *m pl* (Of twelve and of sixteen years.) An assembly of youngsters or inexperienced youths; or a company of such as associated in any business.

बारशी or बारस *f* (बारा) The twelfth day of either lunar half-month.

बारसकडी or -खडी or बाराखडी *f* (बारा & अक्षर) A common term for the several series of twelve letters into which the Marāthī alphabet is disposed. Ex. अ, आ, इ, ई &c. to अं & अः; क, का &c. to कं, कः.

बारसे *n* बारसा *m* B. (बारा) The ceremony of naming a child on the twelfth day after its birth.

बारशास जेवणे *g.* of *o.* To dine at one's बारसे; to be old enough to be the father of.

बारा *a* Twelve.

केशा जाणे बारा नाच्या जाणे तेरा (केशा & नाच्या are feigned names, answering to John Nokes and Thomas Stiles.) A subtle knave indeed, but met by a subtler; a diamond cut by a diamond. बारा or बाराचे करणे or म्हणणे, बाराचा फाडा वाचणे, बाराचे लेख वाचणे To decamp or run off sharply or knavishly. बारा गोष्टी *f pl* or बारा कथा *f* -सांगणे-करणे To talk contradictorily or inconsistently: also to make false pretences or foolish excuses. बारा पंधरा करणे or सांगणे To talk shufflingly or with prevarication or evasion. बारा वृत्तिशा लावणे To utter wild or unmeaning speeches, to rave or rant. बारा सहिने तेरा काळ Always emphatically, incessantly, unintermittingly. बारा वर्षे तप केले गुवासी पारणे फेडले Used where great and right efforts or toil have terminated in some vile or worthless result. बारा वर्षे वागविले असतां तरी आले (अस्तं) उतार (Although I have carried him twelve years upon my shoulders, still his cry is Softly there! set me down softly!) A phrase descriptive of an ingrate. बारवे वर्षे पालटले or लागले (The twelfth year is turned or come; he is entered into his teens.) Used sarcastically of an old man who is yet lewd and lecherous or childishly jocose or frivolous. बारा वाटा करणे *g.* of *o.* To disperse or scatter widely: also to expend or to consume prodigally. बारा वाटा मोकल्या होणे in. con. To have full liberty of movement or of choice and conduct; to have the wide world (or all the possibilities of procedure and action) before one. Pr. पळणारास एक वाट शोधणारास बारा वाटा. बारा वाटा होणे or पळणे To flee or to be scattered or squandered in all directions—an army &c., a stock of money, provisions &c.

बारा *m* The mouth or bottom-orifice of a brick-kiln or pot-kiln. 2 (Perhaps from Bar.) The space opposite or contiguous to the mouth of a harbour or any particular portion of a coast. The word often answers to Offing.

बारा आदित्य *m pl* (The twelve suns.) The twelve forms, aspects, or relations to the earth of the sun respectively during the twelve months.

बाराकार *m pl* The twelve कार or बल्लतेदार. See बल्लतेदार.

बाराखडी *f* See under बारसखडी.

बारागणी *f* A measure of land,—sixty bighās.

बाराजन्म *ad* For twelve births, i. e. never. Gen. neg. con.

बाराजिभ्या *a* (Having twelve tongues.) A term for an extraordinary liar, prater, or incoherent speaker.

बारा ज्योतिर्लिंगे *n pl* The twelve lingams of Shiva. These are सोमनाथ found at सोरठ, महाकाल. उज्जनी, केदार. बदरी, विश्वेश्वर. काशी, ओंकारेश्वर. मन्नेचर, त्र्यंबकेश्वर. त्र्यंबक, धूम्रेश्वर. येरूळ, नागनाथ. अवधे, वैद्यनाथ. परळी, भीमाशंकर. भीमा, मल्लिकार्जुन. श्रीशैल, रामेश्वर. सेतुबंध.

बारानेरा *m* (Twelve and thirteen.) Incoherency or inconsistency of speech. *v* लाव, सांग, बोल.

बारादारी *f* pop. बारादारी (H ४७ P) A kind of pavilion or summerhouse with twelve doors: also a well with twelve descents. 2 fig. Dispersedness and disorderliness (of affairs or of a business).

बारा पिंपळावरचा मुंज्या *m* (A Munjya that wanders about from tree to tree.) A term for a person that has so many places of resort that it is never known at which particular place he may be found.

बारा बंदरचे पाणी प्यालेला *a* A term for one that has traveled far and wide, and is become sharp and knowing; "multorum mores hominū qui vidit et urbes." [twelve officers called बल्लते.

बारा बल्लती *n pl* The twelve portions of the

बारा बल्लते *m pl* The body of officers or public servants of a village. See बल्लतेदार.

बारा बावतो *f pl* The twelve shares (out of the revenue) which belong to the head-officers. 2 The twelve hakk or dues (viz. विडा, टिळा, शेला, वाडी, गणसवाशेण &c.) of the Pātīl upon occasion of a marriage or मोहतर &c. 3 The twelve dues of the Mahār or a शेतकरी upon a wedding &c: also the twelve dues of each of the twelve बल्लतेदार. 4 fig. Wild excuses or pretences; any lengthy fudge, flam, or rigmarole. *v* सांग.

बारा बावू, बारा बापू, बारा भाई, बारा घरचे बारा Terms for a pack of fellows of discordant dispositions and different designs united in any undertaking or business.

बाराबाविशा *f pl* (Twelve and twenty-two.) A term for the hakk or dues of the ग्रामाधिकारी or village-officers comprehensively. Ex. गांवामध्ये बा. रामजी पाटलाच्या आदेत; पांच रुपयांत बा. चुकवून टाकल्या.

बाराभाईची खेती *f* (H ४७ P) The tillage of twelve brethren.) A term for an undertaking or a business conducted by many of diverse judgments or habits; or by a company wherein all are masters and orderers and none are willing to listen and serve; a work of confusion.

बारामहाल *m pl* The twelve places or special departments of a state; viz. पोतेंमहाल, कोटीमहाल, पागामहाल, दरजीमहाल, टंकसाळमहाल, सौदागिरीमहाल, इमारतमहाल, हवेलीमहाल, पालखीमहाल, थडीमहाल, चौबिनामहाल, शरीमहाल.

बारा महिने *m pl* The twelve months of the year; viz. चैत्र, वैशाख, आषाढ, ज्येष्ठ, श्रावण, भाद्रपद, आश्विन, कार्तिक, मार्गशीर्ष, पौष, माघ, फाल्गुन, or, popularly, चै०, वै०, आषाढ, जेठ, श्रा०, भाद्रवा, आ०, का०, मार्गशीर, पौ०, मा०, फा०. These names are derived re-

spectively from the Nakshatras चित्रा, विशाखा, आषाढा, ज्येष्ठा, श्रवण, भाद्रपदा, अश्विनी, कृत्तिका, मृगशिरा, पुष्य, मघा, फाल्गुनी, the monthly moons being, in some part of the month, at the full in these mansions. [the whole year round.

बारामहिने *ad* For all the twelve months; for बारामांडवांचा वहाडी *m* (A person attending at once at twelve weddings.) A term for a person having ever a multitude of engagements in a multitude of places. [the musk-melon.

बारामाशी खरबूज *n* (बारा & मास?) A variety of बारा रांथा *m* A reckless wench or lecher.

बारा राशि *f pl* The twelve signs of the Zodiac; viz. मेष, वृषभ, मिथुन, कर्क, सिंह, कन्या, तुला, वृश्चिक, धनु, मकर, कुंभ, मीन, answering to Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces.

बारालिंगे *n pl* The twelve signs. See बाराराशि.

बारवा *m* (बारा) Rites performed on the twelfth day after a person's decease by his surviving relative.

बा० or बारवा वृहस्पति असणे *g.* of *s.* with शीं of *o.*, or *g.* of *s.* & *o.* To exist (with one person towards another) a determined and deadly hatred. Because बारवा वृहस्पति or Jupiter entered into the twelfth sign from जन्मनक्षत्र or द्वादशस्थान is exceedingly unpropitious or unkindly.

बारा वक्कदार *m pl* The twelve hereditary officers of a village holding some perquisite or right; as देशमुख, देशपांड्या, सरपाटील, कुळकरणी, पानसया, शेत्या &c. There are differing enumerations.

बारो *f* A ravine, defile, hollow way; a narrow and difficult or dangerous pass or passage (as through a wood, betwixt hedges, over hills). 2 A passage through a hedge or fence.

चोरांची बारो A difficult road infested by thieves.

बारो *f* (H ४७ P) A turn or time. 2 A tour of duty (esp. of the Mahār). 3 A window. 4 A term at the games with सोंग्या.

बारोक *a* (P) Fine, not coarse: also thin, slender, slim, not thick. 2 Fine in figurative senses,—subtile, rare, tenuous; slight, little, minute, trifling; nice, exquisite, refined. 3 Secret;—used of बातमी or वर्तमान (intelligence).

बा० कातणे To be extremely exact or nice (in accounts or behaviour). 2 To become very lean and meagre. 3 With वर of *o.* (To spin one fine; doing one fine.) To ruin one with all manifestations of tenderness and gentleness. बा० पाहणे To look closely (after money or expenditure).

बारोककुटाळ *a* That calumniates subtly and covertly; by hints, insinuations, dark suggestions.

बारोककुटाळी *f* Clandestine or underhand slandering or traducing.

बारोकदृष्टि *f* बारोकनजर *f* Close and careful examination or regard (esp. with penurious views).

बारोकरडणे or -रडे *n* (Fine crying.) Whimpering, sniveling, puling. [man.

बारोकराव *m* A jocose term for a slender or spare बारोकराव, बारोकराव, बारोकराव *a* (बारोकराव by redup.) Fine and small and such-like. See बारोकराव. [ed giggling, tittering.

बारोकरडणे or -रडे *n* (Fine laughing.) Suppress-बारोकराव, बारोकराव, बारोकराव or बारोकराव or लो, more frequently बारोळा *a* (बारा) That contains or consists of twelve पायलो—a maund. The word is used before मण, खंडी, or माप.

बारें *n* (बारी Window.) A hole through a fence to carry on a watercourse: also or a side-outlet from the course; a little vent or outlet gen.

बारें बांधणें (दरबारांत, दरबारचें &c.) To dam up and stop the flow of (by bribery or by propitiatory offerings or acts) any injurious deeds or feelings.

बारोवा *m* (बारा & उत्तर) The twelfth part of the amount of interest (due on any sum). Used with reference to remission of that part. 2 Interest at rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

बारोली *f* (बारा & पायली) A maund consisting of twelve पायली.

बाह्यस्य *n* *S* (बहस्यति The supposed author of this science.) Ethics or morals.

बाल *n* (S) A child. For compounds with बाल other than these occurring below see in order under बाल. 2 *m* A boy. 3 In comp. Young, immature.

बाल *m* (بال *H*) Hair.

बाल बाल छुप घेणें To be highly delighted; to be in horripilation or ecstasy. बाल बाल बोलणें-सांगणें To chatter, prate, run on with incessant clack.

बालक *n* (S) A child. 2 *m* A boy.

बालक्रीडा *f* (S) Juvenile sporting or play.

बालगुंडा *m* A stone used by the Athletæ in trials of strength.

बालग्रह *m* (S) A common name for several deities that delight in teasing and injuring children.

बालचंद्र *m* (S) A term for the moon until the fifth or sixth day of her age. [pastime or sports.

बालचरित्र *n* (S) pop. बालचरित *n* Juvenile बालचोप *f* A hairbreadth-crack (in a coin &c.)

2 A long slip of rock or stone.

बालचा *m* A skin or barrel (for water) attached to a gun-carriage. [calumny. *v* घे, घाल.

बालट or बालंट *n* A false charge or accusation, a बालटास or बालटावर येणें or सरणें (i. e. To be ready to accuse the other of making a false allegation.) To deny one's engagement or promise. [derer.

बालंटखोर or बालंटखोर *c* A calumniator or slan-बालंटो or बाला *a* (बालंट) Calumnious.

बालंड & बालंडी Better and commonly बालंट & बालंडी. [board of ships.

बालदी *f* A leathern bucket, esp. that used on बालघोड *f* *P* A huge rock or stone-block. 2 fig.

A great affliction or trouble; a false accusation &c. बालपेंच or बालमपेंच *m* A knowing kind of twist

given to the turban by blades and bucks to make them look fierce. [a hair's breadth—a coin.

बालफुटका *a* बालफूट *a* That has a crack about बालफूट *f* A hair-breadth crack (in a coin).

बालवाल *ad* Hair by hair; per hair; as बालवाल-गुहेगार-अपराधी-पापी-खुश-बोलणारा-शिवीदेणारा.

बालबीज *n* The seed of सुद्रा or कासली or कंगा.

बालबुद्धि *a* (S) Of childish understanding.

बालबुद्धि *f* (S) Childish understanding.

बालबोध *a* (S) Level with the capacity of children—a book &c. [garī character.

बालबोध *m* (Commonly बालबद) The Devana-बालब्रह्मचारी *m* (S) A man that has not been

married and has never known woman.

बालभाषा *f* (S) The language or the mode of speaking of children. 2 One's infant-tongue, one's vernacular. 3 A language formed by corrupting

the Sanskrit, and used in dramas by women and the vulgar.

बालमखिरा *m* (بالم *H*) A sort of cucumber. बालमपेंच *m* See under बालपेंच.

बालमित्र *m* (S) A friend of one's youthful days; one that has grown up from childhood in friend-

ship with one's self. 2 The young or tender sun; i. e. the mild sunbeams of early morning. 3 A friend of the juvenile; a or the friend of youth.

बालरंडा *f* (S) A widow whose husband died before she attained to puberty. [tal to children.

बालरोग *m* (S) Any disease or disorder incident-बाललीला *f* (S) Juvenile sporting or play.

बालवाचा *f* (S) The language or the mode of speaking of children; nursery-dialect.

बालविधवा *f* (S) A female widowed in girlhood. बालसरस्वती *f* (S) A term for one that has from

infancy or childhood displayed great abilities. बालहत्या *f* (S) Infanticide. बालहत्यारा *a* (S) A

murderer of infants. बालहरीतकी *f* (S) Chebulic myrobalan gathered and dried when young and tender.

बाला *f* (S) A female from the age of five to that of sixteen; a girl or young woman. There are

three stages,—बाला, सुग्धा, प्रौढा. [made by it. बाला *m* A stamp for coins: also the impression

बाला देणें-मारणें-हाकणें To cheat and give the slip; to impose upon (i. e. make one's impression) and

run off. [perquisite. बालाईयाफ्त *f* (بالائی *P*) Perquisites or a

बालागणीत *ad* At every hair, per hair, i. e. incessantly—abusing, lying &c.

बालाय *ad* (S बाल & अय. The point or end of a hair.) In the slightest quantity or degree; by a

pin's head. [बालांडखोर, बालांडी See बालांड &c. बालांड or बालाट, बालांडखोर, बालांडी or बालांड,

बालांतगी *f* (بالانگی *P*) A surcingle. बालातप *m* *S* The morning sun-beams.

बालाभ्यास *m* (S) Application (to science &c.) in the earliest part of life; study during child-

hood or youth. बालाभ्यासो *a* (S) That studied (any particular science, art, business) in the earliest years of life.

बालार्क *m* (S) The early morning sun. 2 The heat or beams of it. Ex. बा० घेतला म्हणजे आयुःक्षय होतो.

बालिश *a* (S) corruptly बालेश *a* Ignorant, inexperienced, of raw or tender years.

बालेकिक्का *m* (بالائی *P*) The highest portion of the works of a hill-fort, the upper fort.

बालोपचार *m* (S) A medicine or a point of medical treatment suitable or adapted to children;

any mild and gentle medicine, remedy, operation, or application.

बालोपचारी *a* (बालोपचार) Mild, gentle, fit even for children—a medicine, remedy, regimen.

बालोपवीत *n* *S* The sacrificial thread or a substitute for it as worn by children.

बाल्य *n* or बाल्यावस्था *f* (S) Childhood, the period under the fifth year: also youth or adolescence,

the period from infancy to puberty (the age of the sixteenth year).

बाल्या देणें-मारणें-हाकणें See under बाला *m*.

बाव *f* *C* A well, a field-well in general, small or large, with steps or without. It is synonymous

with विहोर. बावउपसणी or बावउपसणी *f* Clearing or cleaning out of a well; emptying it of its water or drawing

out its mud and filth. बावउपसणें or बावउपसणें *n* A basket, bucket, or other vessel used in clearing out a well.

बावका *a* *W* Withered or faded. बावखंड *n* बावखंड or ट *n* sometimes बावकड *n*

बावखंडा *m* The top or upper part of the shoulder. 2 A common term for the two longitudinal pieces

of the bottom of the frame or box of a गाडी. 3 A common term for the two arms of the outrigger

of a canoe. बावखैराती *a* (बाव Wind, खैराती Lavishly cast—as in charity.) Wild, wilful, roving, wandering

or acting loosely. 2 Used as *ad* Wildly, rovingly; or at large, loosely, freely. [blind well.

बावखोल *n* *R* A dry or partly filled-up well, a बावचळ *m* (बाव & चळ) Craziness.

बावचळणें *v* *i* (बाव Wind, चळ Madness.) To rave, rant, talk wildly. 2 fig. To lose one's self-

possession; to be bewildered or confounded: also to become crazy, distraught, fatuous. 3 To take

to devious and dissolute ways; to run riot. बावचा, बावंचा, बावंचा, बावचळा *m* (बाव Air.)

Apprehension, suspicion, fancy, surmise, slight belief of or regard as probable. *v* जा, पड, हो, वाट,

भास *g.* of *o.* and *in.* con. बावची or बावची *f* (बाकुची *S*) A plant, Flacour-

tia sapida. Rox. 2 The seed of it. Much used by women as a detergent to their oiled hair. 3 *C*

(Commonly गवारी) A bean and its pod, Dolichos fabaeformis. 4 A weed, Psoralea corylifolia.

बावटा *m* (बावटा *H*) A flag or ensign; the colors or standard. 2 (Better बाजटा) The upper arm:

also the region of the shoulder-joint. बा० हकारणें Nautical phrase. To show one's

colors. [See बावांचे. बावंच्या *f* *pl* Devious or irrelevant answers &c.

बावडा *a* *C* (Vulgar for बापडा) Gentle, mild, harmless. 2 Silly, weak, poor, pitiful.

बावडी *f* (बावडी *H*) A large well (with or without बावणें *v* *i* *C* To fade or wither. [out steps).

बावन or बाव *a* (बावन *H*) Fifty-two. बावन *n* (Or बासी बावन) Vomiting.

बावनकशी *a* (बावन & कस) Purified fifty-two times, i. e. very pure and excellent—gold, and fig.

a person. बावनवतिशा or बावनबाविशा *f* *pl* See बाराबाविशा.

बावनवीर *m* (बावनवीर *H* Fifty-two Genii.) A term for a valiant or clever fellow. *Pr.* एक ठेंच

खाई तो बा० होई बावन ठेंचा खाई तो गढा होई.

बावबंदी *ad* (बाव Wind, and बंदी) With the confinement or restraint of the wind; i. e. freely, unrestrainedly, at large. Ex. त्या पोराचा बाप मेला

आणि आईचें तर कांहीं न ऐकतां बा० फिरतो. The word is sometimes used as *a* Wild, lawless &c.

and, sometimes, as *s* *f* Wildness &c. बावर *m* (बावर *P* Confidence or credit.) Surmise,

apprehension, fancy or thought, esp. of evil. *v* जा *in.* con. 2 A notion or thought. *v* ये *in.* con.

बावरणी *f* (Verbal of बावरणें) Becoming bewildered &c.

बावरणें *v* *i* To be bewildered, confounded, lost (through fear, astonishment, surprise, sorrow, demoniac influence).

बावरा *a* (बावरणें) Bewildered, lost, overcome by any emotion (of joy, fear, admiration).

बावला, बावली, बावले, बावलेभोरपी, बावलेभोरपी See बाजला &c.

बावसा *m* Fright, alarm, terror conceived. *v* पड. 2 Fear, dread, impression of awe. *v* खा, घे, घर

g. of *o.* & *in.* con. *v* बस *g.* of *s.* 3 (Or बावचा) Apprehension, surmise, imagination, fancy, thought.

v पड, जा, ये, भास. [shoulder-joint. बावळा *m* (Better बावळा) The region of the

बावळा *a* (बावळा *H*) Silly, idiotic, distraught, crackbrained. *Pr.* बावळी सुद्धा देवळीं निद्रा He looks

a fool, but he is a sharp one. (He contrives to sleep in the temple.)

बावळीसुद्धा *f* The appearance and air of a madman, idiot, or fool; madlike or idiotish look.

बावळे *n* Shadow or shade. बावा or बावाजी *m* A term of respectful compellation or mention for a गोसावो, गुरु, father, or

elderly person gen. See बावहारिक नांव. 2 C Applied in endearment to a little boy. [fistula.

बावा *m* A plant, commonly बाहवा, Cassia
बावांचे *mpl* Devious or irrelevant answers; confused excuses and pretences; speech in general perplexed and wide from the point. *v* फोड, लाव, घे.

बावो *f* A field-well generally, large or small, with steps or without.

बावोस *a* (बाविस H) Twenty-two.

बावोळ *f* C A patch of deep soil occurring or formed on a bed of rock; a deep खरी *q. v.*

बावे *n* A tiller or the hand of the helm.

बावेकरी *m* (बावे) A helmsman.

बाव्हला, बाव्हली, बाव्हलें, बाव्हलेभोरपी, बाव्हले-भोरपी See बाडला &c. [gion of the joint.

बाव्हळा *m* (बाड) The top of the shoulder or re-

बाशा *m* A sudden impression or conception of terror, disgust, apprehension, or suspicion: also suspicion, surmise, or doubt gen. 2 *m f* C Ailment, indisposition, slight disorder.

बाशिंग *n* (माल & शिंग) An ornament of paper worn by the bride and bridegroom on the head during the wedding. In some places the ornament is made of threads or strings dipped in some glutinous matter. It is not in use amongst Bráhmans or high caste-claiming Parbhús. Pr. व्याचे कपाळीं बा० तो नवरा. Pr. उतावळा नवरा आणि गुड्यास बा०. 2 An auspicious mark on the forehead of a horse. It consists of three rings of hair, one on the middle of the forehead, one over each eye. 3 A leaf of the plant बाशिंगी.

कामाचें बा० कपाळीं असणें *g. of s.* To lie under obligation or to possess peculiar meetness for the performance of some business or work.

बाशिंगवळ *n* (The power or influence of the बाशिंग) A jocose or fanciful term for one's luck or destiny considered as auspicious and as bringing about one's marriage. Ex. अमक्याचें बा० उभें राहिलेंसं वाटतें त्याचें लग्न होणार.

बाशिंगा *a* A holder of the supremacy of प्रकृति over देव, and singer of the लावणी termed कलगी. 2 Having the mark termed बाशिंग—a horse.

बाशिंगाकार *a* (बाशिंग & आकार) Of the shape or form of a बाशिंग—land &c.

बाशिंगी *f* A mango-parasite. [dish.

बाशी or सी *f* (Bacia. Port. Basin.) A plate or बाशी बावन *n* P Vomiting (esp. from indigestion).

बाष्कळ *a* Loose, licentious, devious, wild, scornful of the restraints of propriety (in speech, conduct &c.): also wild, incongruous, inconsistent—speech or conduct. Pr. बा० जमा पुष्कळ खर्च.

बाष्कळणें *v i* (बाष्कळ) To become loose, wild, devious, heedless, reckless; to run riot.

बाष्प *n m* S (Poetry.) A tear or tears. Ex. देखोनी बाष्प सुनीच्या नयनीं गळालें. 2 *m* Vapor or steam.

बाष्पानयन *n* S Wiping away the tears of; condoling with and comforting.

बांस or बास *m* (बांस H) A bamboo used as a rafter, pole, beam &c.

बासट or टा *a* (बासट H) Sixty-two.

बासट or बासूट *a* (बासी H) Stalish, smelling through staleness. 2 fig. Vapid, mawkish, unsavory—speech.

बासट or बासूट *n* Any article of food or of regimen that disagrees, or that ill consists with some other. Ex. पुरणाचे पोळीवर ताक बा० आहे. 2 Exacerbation of a disorder, or a new disorder supervening, upon कुपथ्य or error of regimen. 3 Used as *a* in the above two senses.

बासटणें *v i* Commonly बाचकुटणें.

बांसडा or बासडा *m* (Intens. of बांस) A bamboo revilingly: also a long and stout bamboo or pole gen. 2 In careless phraseology. A spear or pike.

बासन *n* (बासन S) The covering in which pieces of cloth are put up, wrapper. 2 The bundle of cloths so formed, a bale. 3 fig. Applied to a large fort, district-town, gun, public personage, establishment, department, banker &c. as comprehending multitudes (of persons or matters). 4 A plate or dish, earthen or metal. Note. In the first three senses the word is from बासन S, in the fourth, from باسن H. [—a cloth.

बासनी *a* Used as, fit for &c. a बासन or wrapper बांसरी *f* (बांसरी H) A sort of flute or pipe.

बासा *a* (बासी H) Smelling, stale, not fresh.

बासिंग, बासिंगवळ, बासिंगाकार, बासिंगी See बाशिंग &c.

बासीउलटो *f* (Stalethrowingback.) बासी बावन *n* Vomiting up in the morning of the undigested food of the day preceding.

बासुंदी, बासुंदी, बासुंदी *f* Milk boiled to a slight consistence and mixed with sugar and spices, a kind of custard.

बासुरी or बांसरी *f* (बांसरी H) A flute or fife.

बासूट *a & n* See बासट *a & n*.

बासणें *v c* (In poetry and amongst the vulgar.) To call. Ex. वनीं नाम घेवुनि बासे. 2 To call in general.

बासणें *v i* (Poetry.) To make a call or cry; to utter its voice. Ex. तव कोकिला बासति सुंदर. 2 To call in general. [बहात्तर.

बाहत्तर *a* Seventy-two. For compounds see बाहदार & बाहदारी Preferably बाहोदार & बाहोदारी.

बाहरी *f* & *a* Corruptly for बहर & बहरी or बहारी.

बाहलकंचन *a* Having the mane over both sides of the neck—a horse.

बाहला *m* A cord confining the legs of a cow at milking time. *v* घाल, बांध, लाव.

बाहवा *m* A plant, Cassia fistula.

बाहवापंचक or बाहवेपंचक *n* The five medicaments usually constituting a काढा or decoction.

बाहळ or बाहाळ *f* (बाड Arm.) A mode of loosely casting (the घातर, पासेडी &c.) over the left shoulder and upper arm after a turn round the body. *v* घाल, टाक, घे. In the Desh बाहळ, with its verb घे or टाक, often occurs as purely synonymous with पांघरणें.

बाहळ or बाहाळ *a* Solved and made to run (by heat);—used of तूप-काकवो-मध &c. [liquefied.

बाहळणें or बाहाळणें *v i* To become बाहळ or बाहाळा *a* Of a white, black, or red ground with stripes or streaks of another color—a bullock, dog &c.

बाहाड, बाहाण, बाहाणा, बाहाणें, बाहात्तर, बाहादूर or बाहादर, बाहार बाहाल, बाहाला, बाहाली, बाहावा, बाहावापंचक, बाहाळा See under बहा or बाह.

बाहो *f* (बाड through बाहे H) The whole arm (from the shoulder-joint to the wrist). 2 The arm or sleeve of a garment. 3 A jamb or post of a door. बाहो देणें To lend the shoulder, lit. fig. बाहो घरल्याची लाज घरणें To make it a point of honor to espouse the cause of a refugee. बाह्या थापटणें-पिटणें-मारणें To slap the arms in indication of readiness to fight. बाह्या (or बाहो) फुरफुरणें or फुरारणें-उसासणें-उडणें *g. of s.* To have one's arms (or arm) quivering or itching to fight.

बाहोचा वसूल *m* Monies coming to the treasury additional to the amount of the पोतें or village-treasure-bag. Out of this are paid the salaries of the पाटील and the कुळकरणी.

बाहोदार *c* One that lends the shoulder; a countenancer, helper, upholder, supporter: also one that guarantees or warrants.

बाहोदारी *f* (बाहोदार) Lending the shoulder figuratively; countenancing, helping, assisting, aiding. 2 Guarantee or warrant.

बाहोदुहा *m* A remnant of cloth fit for making the two arms (of a चोळी &c.): also the two arms (of a चोळी &c.) [strength.

बाहोवळ *n* (बाडवळ S) Force of arm; bodily बाहो *ad* & *prep* Commonly बाहेर.

बाहु *m* (S) The whole arm. 2 The upper arm. 3 See भुज Sig. V. The sine of the arc &c. 4 A side of a polygon. 5 The base of a right-angled triangle.

बाहुटा *m* (बाहु) The arm from the shoulder to the elbow: also the region of the shoulder-joint. 2 An ornament for the arm (of females).

बाहुटा *m* (बाहु H) A flag, ensign, colors.

बाहुदंड *m* (S Beam of the arm.) The upper arm or the whole arm.

बाहुबल *n* (S) pop. बाहुवळ *n* Strength of arm; mere personal strength or might: opp. to stratagem, skill, deceit &c. [arm.

बाहुभूषण *n* (S) An ornament gen. for the upper

बाहुमूल *n* (S) The root of the arm; the region of the shoulder and armpit.

बाहुयुद्ध *n* (S) Close fight; personal contest; boxing, wrestling, scuffling, tussling.

बाहुला *m* A representation (of a man or other male) made of cloth, wood, earth, stone &c.; a figure or image, a doll, puppet, statue. 2 *unc* The arm &c. See बाहुटा. 3 (See बाहेला) Cow-rope &c.

बाहुली *f* The same as बाहुला except that this is of a female. 2 The homunculus of the eye. 3 A common term for the two side-posts of the चाक-दांडा of a draw-well: also called बुटली.

बा० देणें To stir up to some evil work.

बाहुलें *n* A doll, puppet, stuffed figure, effigy, statue; an image or a figure gen. 2 A common term for the two side-pieces upon which rests and revolves the wheel of a draw-well.

बाहुलेभोरपी *m* A puppet-show-man.

बाहुलेभोरपी *n* Puppet-show; play of images moved by wires.

बाहुल्य *n* (S) Abundance, copiousness, plenty.

बाहुवीर्य *n* S Personal prowess; vigor of arm.

बाहुस्फुरण *n* (S) The quivering or itching of the arm (as of a warrior). [the shoulder-joint.

बाहुला *m* R (Commonly बाहूला) The region of बाहेजमा *f* (बाह्य S Extra, خارج A) A cess imposed upon persons sojourning (non-resident) in a village. See बाहोचा वसूल.

बाहेर *ad* & *prep* (बाह्य S) On the outside; out or without. 2 Beyond or on the farther side of. Used in many senses, lit. fig; as सहिन्याचे बाहेर, आज्ञाबाहेर, शिरिख्याबाहेर. 3 A covert and polite phrase used by the wife in speaking of her husband. Correl. with घरांत *q. v.* Ex. बाहेर सांगकीं जे बायाचें अटपलें Tell my husband &c. He may have said घरांत सांग कीं आज सैपाक लवकर अटपावा.

बा० करणें To part with; to dispose of; to put away from (articles of property by sale &c.) बा० निघणें or पडणें To leave her husband and home and take to the streets, or dwell with a strange man;—used of a married woman. बा० बसायास जाणें To go and sit with a friend. बाहेरचा External, outward. 2 Strange, foreign, not a member of the family or not an inmate of the house. 3 (From the residing of such persons outside the village.) A

low-caste-person. बाहेरची (As being without the family-circle.) A woman under menstruation. बाहेरची पोडा A covert term for Lues Venerea. बाहेरची बाधा A term for demoniac possession; also for an affliction in general ascribed to a blast from an evil spirit. *v* लाग, हो, अस.

बाहेरकोट *m* An outward fort, an outwork, a ravelin, redoubt &c.: also the space included between the wall and the contramure. 2 The country or region on the outside of a fort.

बाहेरखाल *m* (बाह् H خیال P A fancy for going out.) A covert term for adultery or fornication.

बाहेरखाली *a* (बाहेरखाल) Adulterous or lecherous; addicted to illicit sexual intercourse in general. 2 Agreeing with such words as -नाद-बंद-चटक-तलप-यसन or बेसन-वेड-सवाई, or used alone as *s f*—Propensity or addictedness to adultery or fornication.

बाहेरगांव *m n* A small village exterior to and pertaining to a large village or a town.

बाहेरचार *m* (A formation from, and in contradistinction to, घरचार Conduct at home.) Conduct abroad, i. e. (as implied) licentious, dissolute, or gay proceedings. Also बाहेरचारी *a* Addicted to lewdness or sportiveness out of the house.

बाहेरचाल or ली *f* An astrological period. See under आंतचाल.

बाहेरवडा *m* Exchange or per centage added (in opp. to आंतवडा exchange deducted) in exchanging currencies; exchange upon (i. e. added to) a sum of the same amount with the standard but composed of a currency of inferior value. बाहेरवडा is *exchange added*, so that the sum of the inferior currency is made equivalent; आंतवडा is *exchange deducted*, so that the sum is lessened.

बाहेरबाधा *f* A term for demoniac possession or for afflictive visitation generally from a fiend. *v* लाग, हो, अस.

बाहेरभितर *ad* (बाह् H) Out or in; on the outside or in the inside: also out and in; implying On, in, at some place or other, somewhere: also on, in, or at any place whatever, anywhere. Ex. तो घोडा कोठे बा. असेल त्यास शोधून आण; जेवायाचे वेळेस कोठे बा. जाऊ नये.

बाहेरला *a* (बाहेर) Exterior or outward &c. See बाहेरचा; and for बाहेरली, बाहेरली पोडा, & बाहेरली बाधा see बाहेरची &c. [See बाहेरबाधा.

बाहेररव or बाहेरव *m* बाहेरवसा or बाहेरवासा *m* बाहेरवार *n* R (बाहेर & आवार) Any outside place; the space on the outer side (of the wall of a house, yard &c.)

बाहेरवारा *ad decl* R (बाहेरवार) At, on, in &c. the outer side or open space (of a house or enclosure); out. [and its formations.

बाहेरील *a* (बाहेर) Outward &c. See बाहेरचा बाहेरून *ad* (बाहेर) From without; from the outside. [for बाहेरला &c.

बाहेरला, बाहेली, बाहेलें &c. A provincial form बाह्य *a* (S) External, exterior, outward. It forms neat and useful compounds bearing the power of *extra, ex, dis*; as आचारबाह्य, इंद्रिय-ग्रंथ-जाति-धर्म-रीति-लोक-विचार-शाल-संप्रदाय-विधि-व्यवहार-प्रमाण-बुद्धि-ज्ञान-बाह्य.

बाह्यप्रयत्न *m* S The second of the two great acts or movements of the breath towards articulation or pronunciation,—that of the organs of speech through the lips into full vocal expression. It includes eleven distinct efforts of these organs, for which see आभ्यंतरप्रयत्न. [(of a matter in general).

बाह्यस्थिति *f* (S) The outward condition or state

बाह्या *m* One of the two members composing the musical instrument तबला, viz. that on which the bass is sounded.

बाह्यात्कारी *ad* (बाह्यात्कार S) Outwardly or on the outside. 2 fig. Openly, visibly, in outward appearance; esp as opp. to sincerely, really, cordially. [plication, operation, or remedy.

बाह्योपचार *m* (S) In medicine. An external application. बाह्या *m* A plant, Cassia fistula.

बाळ or बाळक *n* (बाळ S) A child. 2 *m* A boy.

बाळ *a* (बाळ) Young, immature. For compounds with बाळ other than these occurring below see in order under बाळ.

बाळआंबा *m* An unripe mango.

बाळकडू or डू *n* A potion or preparation from several bitter drugs or medicinal herbs, given to children, esp. in the morning.

बाळका *m* P (बाळक) A disciple of a गोसावी.

बाळक्रीडा *f* (बाळक्रीडा S) Juvenile sporting or play. [shoot.

बाळखुंट *m* A very young खुंट or Plantain-off बाळगण *f* P (बाळगणे) Tending or taking care of (children, cattle &c.) [(children, cattle &c.)

बाळगणा *m* R One that tends or takes care of बाळगणावळ *f unc* (बाळगणे) Hire or wages paid for watching or tending (children, cattle &c.)

बाळगणे *v c* To keep; to rear or bring up. 2 To maintain, support, keep up (troops, retinue). 3 To hold, cherish, foster (pride, conceit, an opinion). This verb sometimes well answers to our verb To have. Ex. तो विद्या बाळगते or बाळगून आहे; तो चार पैसे बाळगून आहे; पैका असून कर्ज कां बाळगतां? [unbroken voice of a child.

बाळगळा *m* A soft and treble voice; the yet बाळगोल *f* C (बाळगणे) The tending or looking after (of children, cattle &c.), considered as vexatious and wearisome. 2 By meton. Any thing that, by requiring constant tending and care, causes trouble and vexation. [trials of strength.

बाळगुंडा *m* A stone used by the Athletæ in बाळगोपाळ *m pl* (The children cowherds, playfellows of लष्ण. Hence) Children, youngsters, little ones. 2 Used sometimes as a collective term for the people of a place, small and great. Ex. महाराज हे सर्व बा. मिळाले आहेत ह्यांजवर आपण दया करावी. [or sports.

बाळचरित or च *n* (बाळचरित S) Juvenile pastime

बाळढोळ *m* A small and green kind of locust.

बाळढोक *n* A kind of heron, commonly called वगळा *q. v.*

बाळणे *v c* To give (a thing sold); to make it over (to the purchaser). A term amongst clothiers or other dealers.

बाळंत *f* A woman just brought to bed. *v* हो. 2 fig. A term for a person ever cherishing and cockering himself, a Moll coddle. Ex. आली बाळंत डोकें गुंडाळून.

बाळंतकाढा *m* A caudle for puerperal women.

बाळंतखोली *f* A room fitted up to serve as a lying-in chamber: also a room in which a puerperal woman is lying.

बाळंतघर *n* A house in which a woman has been delivered. So called until the days of her impurity are ended. 2 A lying-in chamber.

बाळंतचुडा *m* The ornaments (bracelets &c.) that are presented to a woman after her recovery from puerperal impurity.

बाळंतनिंब *m* A tree, Melia Azadirachta.

बाळंतपण *n* Attendance upon a puerperal woman. 2 Puerperal or childbearing state.

बाळंतबोळ *m* A name for काळाबोळ (Socotrine aloes) because used by women in childbirth.

बाळंतरोग *m* Consumption as incidental to puerperal women.

बाळंतविडा *m* The roll of betelnut, leaf &c., together with various articles of baby-clothing, presented by her relations to a woman on the twelfth or other day after her delivery.

बाळंतशेप or -शेप *f* Dill seed, Anethum graveolens or Sowa.

बाळंतोण *f* (बाळंत) A woman just brought to bed.

बाळंतें *n* Swaddling-cloths. 2 The clothes of a puerperal woman.

बाळंदा or घा *m* (बाळ) The bother, fuss, trouble, and vexation attendant upon the bringing up of children. 2 Children considered as the source of trouble and vexation. 3 The trinkets &c. worn by children.

बाळदांत *m pl* The infantine or first set of teeth.

बाळदी *a* Made or composed of the hide of bull, ox, or cow:—as disting. from नसरी. Hence बाळदी जोडा Shoes of the upper classes, of a higher order than अघोडी जोडा.

बाळदृष्टि *f* (बाळदृष्टि S) Youthful sight; the clear and strong vision of youth.

बाळघा *m* See under बाळंदा.

बाळपणचें लोणी *n* A term for butter made of the milk of a buffalo in her first calving.

बाळपरवेशी or बाळपरवरशी *f* (बाळ & پرورش P) A pension or maintenance granted by a government to the family of a soldier or servant who died in its service. 2 (A situation or service, a friendship or connection, also a servant, friend &c.) that has belonged to one from one's childhood.

बाळपाठ *m* A lesson or instruction acquired in childhood.

बाळफूट *n* A small and unripe mango.

बाळफोक *m* (A tender or young twig.) A term for a youth or adolescent; a stripling or lad.

बाळवद *a* (बाळवोध S) Mild, innocent, inoffensive, devoid of malice or vice;—used of man or beast. 2 Simple, plain, open, fair;—used of speech, demeanour, dealing. 3 (Commonly बाळवोध) Easy to be taught to the young.

बाळवद *n* (बाळवोध Teachable or explainable to children, i. e. simple.) The Sanskrit or Devanagari character. [marmelos.

बाळवेल *n* A young fruit of the वेल or Ægle

बाळवोध *a* (बाळवोध S) Teachable to children or youth, i. e. simple or easy. 2 Artless, guileless, unsuspecting and undesigning. 3 Plain, straightforward, aboveboard—speech, procedure. [बाळ.

बाळव्रद्धचारी, बाळभाषा, बाळमित्र &c. See under बाळभिकारी *m* A beggar or pauper from the birth: opp. to गर्भश्रीमंत. [ger or craving.

बाळभूक *f* (Children's hunger.) Insatiable hunger.

बाळभोक *n* A kind of heron, commonly called वगळा, Ardea Torra et Putea. Buch. 2 fig. A term for a long-necked person.

बाळभोग *m* The offering of some articles of repast to an idol after early morning-pūjā: also the articles so offered. 2 Hence the giving of a little food to children at this hour: also the food given. *v* दे, कर. 3 A snack in general. *v* कर.

बाळमायणी *f* The inward lining of the nave of a cartwheel,—that next to the body of the cart.

बाळमुकी *f* (According to a practice amongst children, small and large, of hiding a portion of some good thing at a feast to be produced at the due summons; or, on the non-production of it,

a forfeit to be sustained or some treat afforded.) A reserved morsel or article at a feast or meal. 2 The penalty or the incurring of the penalty of inability to produce it. *v* लाग.

वाळसुंया *m* A Munjá from youth; a Bráhmaṇ who, although adult, is unmarried or yet a Munjá.

वाळरंडा or वाळरंड *f* वाळविधवा *f* See बालरंडा.

वाळराजा *m* A term of endearment for a little boy, with reference to his lawlessness or dauntlessness. [by children.]

वाळलेणें or वाळल्याणें *n* The trinkets &c. worn

वाळवतें *n* Swaddling-cloths. 2 The clothes of a

वाळवांगी *f* See वेल्वांगी. [puerperal woman.]

वाळवाटी *f* (वाळ & वाटी) A slight repast, of light articles of food, made in the morning: also a snack in general. *v* झोक, चढव, कर, खा, द्या.

वाळशब्द *m* Childlike voice, tone, or accent. Ex. वाळशब्दें खेळवीत तनुजाला ॥

वाळशिरें *n* C (वाळ & क्षीर) Milk and vessels and other necessities given, for her infant, to a poor woman just delivered.

वाळसंताप *m* A class of beggars or an individual of it. They cry out वाळसंताप, and generally ask वाळसरखती *f* See बालसरखती. [for clothes.]

वाळसवत *f* (A सवत from childhood.) A term of abuse in the female vocabulary.

वाळसावणें or वाळसणें *vi* (वाळसें or वाळ) To grow chubby and plump—an infant or a young child. 2 esp. वाळसणें To become a mother. Ex. वाळसलीस आतां पोरपणा करूं नको. 3 esp. वाळसणें and *unc* To behave childishly.

वाळसें *n* (वाळ) The chubbiness or plumpness of infancy. *v* घे, ये. Ex. तुझ्या होटावरचें वा० वाळसें नाही. 2 fig. The bloom, lustre, or freshness of youngness or recency in general.

वाळसार *a* That has been a rider from early youth. 2 fig. Versed or exercised (in a science, business, matter) from youth.

वाळहरडा *m* वाळहरडी *f* also वाळहरडा *m* & डी *f* वाळहर्तकी *f* Chebulic myrobalan gathered and dried when young and tender. See चान्हारहरडा.

वाळा *f* (Poetry. बाला *S*) A young woman. Ex. प्रसूत झाली वाळा ॥ वाजवा म्हणती थाळा ॥

वाळा *m* (वाळ Child.) A term of endearment or coaxing to a bullock. Hence वाळ्या हाकणें-मारणें-देणें To run off. Because the सोटकरी, when his सोट (water-bucket) is filled in the well, utters this word वाळ्या to his bullocks as signal for them to move on and draw it up. By some this phrase is affirmed to be but a mistaken form of the phrase बाला देणें under बाला. The wise will judge.

वाळा *a* (Commonly वाहळा) Streaked—cattle &c.

वाळांत, वाळांतकाढा, वाळांतखेली, वाळांतघर, वाळांतचुडा, वाळांतनिंब, वाळांतपण, वाळांतबोळ, वाळांतरोग, वाळांतविडा, वाळांतशेप or -शेप, वाळांतोण, वाळांतें See under वाळंत.

वाळांबा *m* (वाळ & आंबा) An unripe mango.

वाळाभ्यास & वाळाभ्यासी See बालाभ्यास & बालाभ्यासी. [Mango-trees.]

वाळामराई *f* (वाळ & अमराई) A grove of young

वाळिंगा *m* A young ram (esp. a fighting ram). 2 Applied fig. to a lusty youth, to a huge stone &c.

वाळी *f* An ornament for the ear. 2 (Poetry. बाला *S*) A woman not fully arrived at puberty.

वाळीबुगडी *f* (The names of two ornaments.) A comprehensive term for trinkets. [dotage.]

वाळें *n* R The idiocy of second childhood,

वाळणें *vi* To run rank and bear but little—a vegetable. 2 R (वाळ) To be fatuous from old age, to dote.

वाळेभोंक *n* See वाळभोंक or बगळा.

वाळोपचार & वाळोपचारी Properly बालोपचार & बालोपचारी. [वाळा.]

वाळ्या देणें-मारणें-हाकणें See this phrase under विकट *a* sometimes विगट *a* Difficult or hard (in many senses);—as a fort to be taken, a hill or road to be passed, a business or work to be performed, a book or an account to be understood, an event or a matter to occur.

विकलस *n* (بہ قلم *P*) The line or few words which he, who writes an epistle through an amanuensis, writes with his own hand, to avouch the letter. This line answers to Signature. 2 Thess. iii. 17. 2 Sometimes the word विकलस (according to the Persian sense of بہ قلم with the pen of) is added at the close of his epistle by the writer and author himself. [विगे.]

विंग *n* A blemish, defect, flaw, fault, lit. fig. See विगट *a* Difficult or hard. See विकट.

विगटणें *vi* *P* To clasp and cling to closely. 2 To come to close quarters; to lock one's self in

विगटी *f* Commonly विटकी. [the arms of.]

विगट्या *a* *P* (विगट) Cross-grained, crabbed, hard

to deal with. [under विघ.]

विगड, विगडणें, विगडाविगड, विगाड, विगाडणें See

विगार *prep* (بغیر *P*) Without.

विंगा *a* *P* (ब्यंग *S*) Defective or imperfect; in-

complete, unentire, blemished, faulty.

विगार *f* (بیگار *H*) Labor or service exacted by a government or a person in power without giving remuneration for it. *Pr.* विगारीचें घोडें तरबडाचा फोक A pressed horse and a lusty switch of the तरबड, A friend's horse and one's own spur. *Hind.* *Pr.* बैठेसें बि० भलो Better do press-work than sit idle (and starve). 2 A load or burden carried by a person or an animal pressed. 3 fig. A work done carelessly; any business slurred or slubbered over. 4 A pressing and unpleasant obligation. See उळोग.

विगारखानें *n* The Bigarie-department; the distinct account or sphere or province, or the quarter or ward, of the Bigarie-people.

विगारी *m* (بیگاری *H*) A person pressed (to carry a load, or to render other service). 2 A porter or laboring man gen., a bigarie.

विगें *n* (ब्यंग *S*) A blemish, defect, flaw, fault; the absence, unsuitableness, or ill quality of any item or point necessary to perfection or excellence. *v* पाड, कर, पड. Ex. त्यानें प्रयोजन चांगलें केलें परंतु तूप घाणेंरें होतें एवढें विगें पडलें. 2 Any crooked or devious procedure; any act of moral obliquity.

विघडणें *vc* (विघटन *S*) To spoil, corrupt, damage.

विघडणें *vi* To spoil or become bad gen. 2 fig. To break with; to become on bad terms with. 3 To become impaired—health or constitution.

विघडाविघड *f* (विघडणें) General spoiling or damaging: also spoiled, damaged, ruined, marred state (of things, counsels, affairs).

विघा *m* (विग्रह *S*) A land-measure, a bighá. It equals twenty पांड, or four hundred square काठी or rods. It varies in different districts.

विघाड or विघड *m* (विघाडणें) Ruined or marred state; spoiled, damaged, corrupted, injured state. 2 Disturbance or destruction (of friendly intercourse &c.)

विघाडणें *vc* & *i* Commonly विघडणें.

विघाविघाटी *f* (विघाटी is a mere reduplication.) A land-measure. See विघा. विघाटी may be used alone as a contemptuous form of विघा.

विघावणी *f* (विघा) Reducing into bighás of a

measurement of land made in rods, perches &c. 2 Assessment per bighá.

विचकटणें *vc* *P* To scratch or turn up slightly (the soil). 2 Commonly विचकटणें.

विचकणी & विचकावणी *f* (Verbal of विचकणें &c.) Starting &c.

विचकणें, विचकटणें, विचकावणें *vi* To start or startle; to conceive suddenly alarm or apprehension. [ed; shy, skittish.]

विचका or क्या *a* (विचकणें) That is easily startled. विचकावणी *f* (Verbal of विचकाविणें) Startling or suddenly frightening.

विचकाविणें *vc* (विचकणें) To startle or frighten; to throw suddenly into terror or apprehension.

विचका or वा *a* Sharp, smart, intelligent—a child: active, lively, brisk, spirited—a little horse. Applied laxly to a flowing or well-writing pen &c.

विचरें *n* The sawfish.

विचल *f* *m* (چل *H*) Changing for the worse (in fig. senses): receding from one's engagement; starting off or drawing back. *v* खा.

विचलणी *f* (Verbal of विचलणें) Turning off deviously; turning aside or departing from the way &c.

विचलणें *vi* (چلना *H*) To change for the worse; to leave the right road and take to wrong courses; to become devious, licentious, vitious. 2 To run mad or get crazy. 3 To recede from a promise or an engagement; to start off.

विचवा *m* (چورا *H*) A sort of dagger. 2 Applied fig. (esp. by schoolboys) to a short and little but effective pen. 3 A term for a little but sharp and capable man. 4 An ornament for the toes.

विचवा or विचोवा *m* (چوبه *P*) A small tent without a pole, a bechoba.

विचवा *a* Sharp, smart &c. See विचवा.

विचारा *a* (چاره *P*) Poor, helpless, wretched, forlorn: also weak, pitiful, insignificant.

विच्छात or द *f* Better and more commonly विज्ञात.

विद्याइती or विद्यायती *a* also विद्यायत *a* (بایاتی *H*) That (not keeping a shop) carries his goods to a market; or that spreads his wares in a corner of the street, on the steps of a house &c. This sense is just, although rather etymologically (विद्यायत or بایات) than popularly. The common acceptance of the word is in the sense of Pedler or itinerant vender. 2 Relating to this description of dealers or dealing.

विद्याइत or विद्यायत *f* (بساط *A*) Anything (carpet, mat, cloth) spread for people to sit on.

विद्याना or विद्याना *m* (بیانا *H*) A mattress, mat, cloth, or anything spread for bedding.

विद्यावणी *f* (Verbal of विद्याविणें) Spreading &c.

विद्याविणें *vc* (بیانا *H*) To spread or lay out (as a carpet or bed). 2 Cant. To floor; to knock down; to lay sprawling. 3 To consume or expend; to exhaust or spend utterly.

विजली *f* (جلی *H*) Lightning. 2 A term in अकुटें दुकुटें: also the name of the piece of wood or stone used in लंगडशाई.

विजवट *n* (बीज) Semen genitale. 2 Stock, source, seed. Ex. बि० चांगलें असलें म्हणजे पोर चांगलें होतें. 3 Offspring, progeny, breed. Ex. हा घोडा काटेवाडी घोद्याचें बि० आहे.

विजवड *n* (बीज) The product of the seed of. 2 *m* The sowing again, or the sown state, or the new-grown crop, of a field, following upon the reaping of it. *v* कर. 3 *m* *n* (बीज and वट in the sense of टाव Place.) The quality or influence

of the previous seed considered as abiding in the ground, or as inherent in that seed and imparted to its bed. Ex. तागाचा वि० सर्वदा चांगला.

विजवर *m* (विजा & वर. Twice a bridegroom.) A man who is entering or has entered into marriage a second time, a deuterogamist. 2 Applied to one appearing as bridegroom after the marriageable age, i. e. when fully adult or above puberty.

विजवरा *m* An ornament for the head of children and females.

विजाईत *a* That has twice calved or borne—a beast. This word is from the Gujarathi. The Marathi word is दुजाईत. [age.]

विजाकार *m* (*Bidzakar*.) Stock, source, parent. **विजागरी** *f* **विजागरे** *n* A jointed hinge, jimmers. Distinguished from **नरमादी** that hinge which consists of a spike fitting into a ring.

विजाळू *a* (बीज) Raised from seed or by setting; i. e. not engrafted—a tree or plant.

विजे वारे *n* *C* (विजा & वारी) In consulting the destinies of parties to be united in marriage &c. Any sign of the zodiac (as that of a bridegroom) separated from another (as that of his bride) by the whole circle. 2 fig. A dire and deadly hatred between two parties.

विजारा *m* An ornament. See **विजवरा**.

विट *m* See **विट्टा**. Ex. चालतां चालतां or ओझें वाहतां वाहतां **विट** वासेल-निघेल-वाहेर पडेल.

विटका *a* Diminutive;—used of ears of corn, and of kinds of mango, guava, cocoanut &c. 2 Small sized and shapely; little and pretty; tiny;—used restrictedly of things. [body, cramp.]

विटका *m* Air as felt in the muscular parts of the **विटकी** *f* **विटी** *f* (**विट** *S*) A small lump of cowdung or other ordure. 2 A small head or ear of गहुं, बाजरी, मका, जोंघळा &c. 3 A mango of a small kind: also a diminutive or stunted mango, guava, or similar fruit: also, esp. **विटी**, a stunted human being, a dwarf. 4 **विटी** (not **विटकी**) is further a term in plays with pebbles &c., meaning Two; also a term in नंदभाषा, meaning One hundred. 5 **विटी** is further A case of paper filled with gunpowder as a whizzing plaything.

विटारणे *v i* (**विटी** Ordure or **विट्टा**) To become mischievous, prankish, wild, vitious. A low word (See under **विट्टा**) and used of children and cattle. 2 To spoil; to run to ruin; to fall into disorder;—used of lands or of affairs.

विटारी *f* A small head or ear of wheat, maize, जोंघळा, बाजरी &c. 2 A small तोटा or rocket or powdertube; a small इटो (the stick at trapstick); a small bit of dung; a little pen &c. &c.

विट्टा *m* (Literal sense may be Excrement or the fundament, but it is untraceable.) The word has some undefined filthy or abusive implication in conjunction with the verbs वासणे, ताणणे, मोकळा होणे, वाहेर पडणे, निघणे &c., signifying generally To be at one's wit's end through terror; to be knocked up through fatigue &c.; to be overcome or done up. See ex. under **विट**.

विटो *f* See the senses of **विटी** under **विटकी**.

विंड *m n f* The roll or band of grass and leaves along the corner of a thatch (whether of a house or of a cornstack). *v* बांध.

विंडकें *n* (Dim. of **विंडा**) A small bundle (as of grass, uprooted plants, sticks).

विडती *f* A strait or dilemma; a state or case in which one is hemmed in by difficulties. Ex. उडे वाघ मागे असल अशा विडतीत सांपडलो.

विडलवण *n* (*S*) A salt, commonly called Black

salt or Bitloben, prepared by fusing fossile salt with emblic myrobalans; the produce being muriate of soda, with small quantities of muriate of lime, sulphur, and oxyde of iron.

विंडा *m* (بنده *H*) A mass (of cotton or cordage) rolled up together. 2 A load or bundle (as of grass or sticks). 3 fig. A tump, mount, knoll, an abruptly rising ground: also a prominence or a projecting rock. [monly **विन्हाड** &c.]

विडार or **विडार** *n* and compounds *C* **विडी** *a* (वीड) Made of वीड (iron-ore)—cannons &c. 2 Relating to the town वीड—cloth &c.

विडी *f* (بند *H*) A fetter for the foot. 2 A silver ornament of the shape of a fetter. 3 fig. A tie or clog; a hinderance or an incumbrance.

विंडी *f* The binding roll along the corner of a thatch. *v* बांध. See **विंड**, of which word this is, by some, understood and used as the plural form.

विणणी & **विणणे** Commonly **वेणणी** & **वेणणे**.

वितणे *v i* (بيننا *H*) To be arrived or fast approaching; to be close at hand. Ex. लग्न तर उद्यावर वितलें आणि साहित्य तों झालें नाहीं. 2 To fall upon or unto—as a calamity, a danger, a duty. Ex. तो प्राणावर वितलें तरी खोटे बोलणार नाहीं. Also to occur or happen—a time or an event, esp. an evil one. 3 To begin; to be entered upon—a fight or quarrel. 4 To enter into (the mind or feelings). Ex. गुरूचा उपदेश द्या शिष्याचा मनांत विततो. 5 A term in games of marbles and cowries.

वितपशील or **वितफशील** *ad* (بہ تفصیل *P*) In a minute, particular, and circumstantial manner; in detail.

वितनै *f* also **वितानदीत** *f* Among Karkuns. The name of the line drawn across the two central columns and half of the first and fourth.

वित्तोस sometimes **वित्तस** *a* (بالتم *A*) True, correct, exact: also sure or certain—intelligence, tidings &c.

विथर *a* *P* Devious, disorderly, wild—speech, conduct. [ing; turning aside &c.]

विथरणो *f* (Verbal of **विथरणे**) Failing, miscarry. **विथरणे** *v i* (بثرت *H*) To fail, miscarry, take a bad turn, to change for the worse; to turn and corrupt and spoil—a business, affairs, any process or course. 2 fig. To turn into devious paths; to run off wildly and wantonly. Ex. हा सोईने वागतो आहे तो बरा एकदां विथरला तर शंभरांस रेकणार नाहीं. 3 To lose his good temper and become vitious;—used of a beast.

विथरणे *v c* (بثرت *H*) To turn aside or off; to turn off from attachment, obedience, or rightness of conduct or course.

विंद *m* (Vulgar for **विंदु**) A drop. 2 A drop of semen virile: also semen virile.

विंदडी or **विंदली** *f* (Dim. of **विंडा**) A small bale (as of cotton or cloths): also a small bundle (as of grass, leaves, sticks).

विंदलें *n* (**विंदु**) An ornament for the wrist of children. 2 *R* A dot, the nasal point, or one of those marking the विसर्ग.

विंदवा *m* *P* Powder or dust (esp. from a brick-kiln) spread or to be spread over a घाब्रे or flat earthroof. [mitted to depart—a visitor. *v* कर.]

विदा *p* (दा *A*) Sent away; dismissed; per-
विदाई or **गी**, **विदायकी**, sometimes **विदा** *f* (दा *A*) A gift to a visitor on sending him away.

v दे. 2 The sending away (of a visitor). *v* कर of o.

विंदो *f* (Or **वीद**) A street or lane (of a village or town).

विंदी *f* An ornament for the head of females.

विंदु *m* (*S*) A drop. 2 A dot, a point or spot made with a pen &c. 3 The central or focal point, focus. [point, a circular mark.]

विंदुकली *f* **विंदुकलें** *n* (Dim. of **विंदु**) A dot, a **विंदुकली** *f* A parasitical plant, *Epidendron tesselloides*. Rox.

विंदूचा सिंधु करणारा *a* (That makes a sea out of a drop.) A term for a poet or for any embellisher or exaggerater.

विंदें *n* (Vulgar. From **विंदु** Drop.) A drop of semen virile: also semen virile.

विंधो *f* (Or **वीध**) A street or lane.

विन *prep* (विना *S*) Without. Prefixed freely to nouns; as **विनअपराध** That is without crime or fault; **विनघोर** That is without solicitude, care, fear; **विनतोड** That is beyond all eclipsing or excelling invention or performance; superexcellent, transcendental—a counsel, scheme, device, decision; also that cannot be contravened or evaded; that leaves one without resource, shift, or expedient; **विनदिकत** That is without difficulty, trouble, objection, hesitation; **विनघोक** That is without apprehension or anxiety; **विनबट्टा**, **विनसुलाखी** &c. Sometimes it follows a verb in the past tense: as **मी रुपये घेतल्याविन जाणार नाहीं**. Sometimes it is prefixed redundantly; as **विनपैशावांचून मौज**.

विन *m* (بن *A* Son.) Son, son of. Confined to notes. Ex. रामभट्ट विन छणभट्ट.

विनआफत *ad* Revenue term. In the case of there being no disaster or calamity; provided there be no &c.—some engagement will be fulfilled. [dice.]

विनकदली or **कदेली** *f* & *a* A term at games with **विनकदलीवर येणे** To begin to quarrel or squabble.

विनखर्च, **विनखोट**, **विनचूक**, **विनतकरार**, **विनवसुली**, **विनसूट** and numerous others. See the rule of formation under **विन**.

विनगा *m* A small metal vessel of a particular description. [vice or servant.]

विनपोटो *a* & *ad* Wanting wages or pay—**विनभायाचें घर** *n* (A house rent-free.) A prison.

विनसजुरी *a* Void of pay or wages—service. 2 Exempt from labor or work;—used with **कैद-डेप-सजा** &c.

विनमोजवा or **वी** *a* Not requiring to be accounted for; not of the official or government-account;—used of houses, lands &c. 2 Irresponsible, not required to render account;—as an officiating or acting person. [a mango.]

विनरेष or **वा** or **वी** *a* Unfibrous or unstringy—**विनवारस** or **विनवारीस** *a* That is without heir, proprietor, or rightful claimant.

विनवारसा *m* Non-possession of heirship or other right. See **निवारसा**.

विनसणी or **विनासणी** *f* (Verbal of **विनसणे** &c.) Spoiling &c. See **विनसणे** both as *v c* & as *v i*.

विनसणे or **विनासणे** *v c* (विनाश *S*) To spoil, corrupt, damage, injure; to destroy or make bad.

विनसणे or **विनासणे** *v i* (विनाश *S*) To spoil or corrupt; to contract damage or injury; to become impaired or bad. 2 fig. To run riot; to turn wild, wilful, unruly;—used of man or beast. 3 To take a bad turn; to change for the worse. 4 To fall out with; to get into a bad understanding or upon ill terms. 5 To fall, fail, miscarry; to get smashed, dished, ruined—a counsel, scheme, business.

विनडली *f* & *a* A term at games with dice.

विना *m* A marginal note, or an epitomizing heading.

विनाखी *f* (بینائی *P*) Careful and particular inspection, examination, investigation, or scrutiny: also the ascertainment and settlement resulting. *v* कर. 2 Estimating or estimate (of cost, value, amount). *v* कर.

विनी *f* (بینی *P* Nose.) The front or van (of an army). 2 The nose or fore part of a turban. 3 The rim or projecting edge of the boarding which supports the wall over a doorway or window-aperture. 4 The slip which, laid along one leaf or fold of a door, overlaps the other leaf, and covers the line of juncture. 5 A marginal summary or a brief heading.

विनीचा Belonging to the van or front, i. e. chief, leading, arch, of the first rate—a soldier, musician, thief, blackguard, scamp.

विनीदार *a* (بینی دار *P* Having a nose.) That has a nose or prominent portion underneath its ridge;—used of a form of turban.

विनीवाला *n* (بینی والا *H*) An officer in the Maráthá armies who had command of the advanced guard, directed the movements of the force, pitched the camp &c.; Quartermaster general.

विफरणे *vi* (بیفران *H*) To break loose from control; to turn wild and wanton; to run riot: also to get into disorder; to run to ruin—affairs. In Maráthí the common word is विथरणे *q. v.*

विफळ *n* (بیफल *H*) A quince.

विंव *n* (S) The disk of the sun or a planet. 2 (As opp. to प्रतिविंव Image reflected, shadow.) The body which casts the reflection, the substance. 3 A term for a personage or thing considered as that by which splendor or honor is cast or conferred upon the persons or things serving subordinately. Ex. सरदारलोक जाऊन लढाई देतोले परंतु राजाचा पुत्र उगोंच विंव म्हणून बरोबर आवा. 4 In poetical or elaborate composition. The subject to be elaborated (by arguments, illustrations &c.) 5 A fruit of Bryonia grandis. Linn., or Momordica monadelphia. Rox. 6 A short (four-inch) triangular reed, growing in rice-fields and wet places. 7 *f* S Popularly नागरमेया.

विंवट *n* (विंवा) The calix of the marking nut. 2 A spot or dot resembling the marking nut (as upon the skin of leopards).

विंवटा *a* *P* (विंवट) Marked with spots resembling the marking nut—a tiger, leopard, cat.

विंवटे *n* (विंवा) A spot or dot resembling the marking nut. 2 The seed of the marking nut.

विंवणे *vi* (विंव) To be impressed (on the mind)—knowledge, instruction, reproof. Ex. विसंबू नये सवेया ब्रह्मविद्या ॥ तरि बोध विंवनि नाशे अविद्या ॥

विंवला *f* A particular tree. विंवले *n* Its fruit.

विंववा *m* (भक्तातक *S*) The marking nut, Semecarpus anacardium.

विंव घालणे To throw obstructions in the way of; to oppose, impede, or stop; to throw cold water upon. विंवयाचे शेतने देणे To burn a marking nut in the lamp, and let some drops of its oil fall into milk or butter. This is given to stop a purge.

विंववी *f* Marking nut-tree.

विंववेल *n* (विंववा & तेल) Marking nut-oil.

विंवळा *m* See विंवळा.

विंवळा, विंवळावाघ, विंवळ्यावाघ, विंवळ्यावाघ, or विंवळ्यावाघ *m* A panther, Felis pardus. It has spots resembling the marking nut.

विंवा or व्या *m* A marking nut.

विंवाधर *m* (Poetry.) Red lips; lips like the विंव or fruit of Bryonia grandis.

विंवित *a* (विंव) Literally, reflected; but, popularly, impressed, infixed, struck root—counsel, instruction &c.

विंवो or व्या *f* Marking nut-tree. 2 Ripened विंवा or marking nuts: also a single nut. Hence विंवोची माळ A necklace or a string of such. 3 A tree, Pterocarpus Marsupium. Rox. The bark and leaves afford Gum kino. [folius.

विंवो *f* Rush-leaved Cyperus, Cyperus junci-विंवो *f* (بینی *H*) A Musalmán lady; the wife or mistress of a Musalmán of rank.

विंवेल *n* Marking nut-oil.

विंवोटी *f* The calix or cup of the marking nut.

विंव्या & विंवो Commonly विंवा & विंवो.

विंव्या & विंवो *R* Commonly विंववा & विंवो.

विंवास *m* A Rág or musical mode. See राग.

विंमित *a* Corr. from बीमित.

विंभोतक *m* (S) A tree and its fruit, Beleric myrobalan, Terminalia belerica. 2 In popular understanding and use. Marking nut tree and fruit, Semecarpus anacardium.

विंभूत *f* (विंभूति *S*) Ashes (of cowdung, wood &c.) with which शिव is said to have smeared his body, and now used by devotees in imitation of him.

विंभेण *m* The name of the brother of रावण. Ex. विं क्षमाशोळपूर्ण ॥ वाणिनि सकळ राक्षसगण ॥

विंमा & विंमेदार These words being Hindustání, see विंमा & विंमेदार. [or snake.

विंमुखी *f* A double-mouthed species of Anguis विंखो *f* *R* (वी & आंबा) A young mango preserved in a salt pickle. [the pulp of ripe कोकंब.

विंखणी *n* *R* (वी & पाणी) Expressed juice of विंखांचा *a* See व्यांचा under वी.

विंखाणे *n* विंखांळ *f* *W* (वी Seed.) Sowing-seed.

विंखाण्यास नसणे To be utterly extinct; to be consumed or exhausted.

विंकांडो *f* A weaver's shuttle.

विंकुंड or डें *n* Commonly विंखुंड or डें.

विंकुल *n* A circular and belying bamboo-basket. 2 See बुरकुल. [डें *n* Commonly विंखुंड.

विंखंड or डें *n* sometimes विंखंडा *m* & विंखंड or विंखंडणे *vc* (विंखंडी) To scratch over; to cover with strokes, figures, and flourishes (a paper, a wall &c.)

विंखंडणे *vi* (विंखंडी) To scrawl or scribble; to write confusedly and illegibly.

विंखंडी or विंखुंडी *f* A rudely drawn figure or face; a scratch or flourish (drawn upon paper, a wall &c.) 2 Confused writing; a scrawl or scribble.

विंखंड or डें *n* Pith. 2 also विंखंडा *m* A picked head of maize, sometimes, of जोंधळा or बाजरी.

विंजुमाल *ad* Jointly or in common—an estate or a field held. [or a tenement.

विंजुमाली *a* Held jointly or in common—land विंडी or डी *f* A grain of पावटा, बालू &c. made to sprout through steeping or soaking.

विंडे or डें *n* A button and loop: according to some, the button only, and with others, the loop only. 2 The knob or knot answering to the गुळखो. 3 A sauce made of विंखा or soaked and hulled pulse with peppers and salt. Hence 4 Any thin, sloppy mixture. 5 *C* For विंडी *q. v.* supra.

विंरद *n* Commonly विंरीद.

विंरदाईत *a* (विंरीद) That bears a badge or token of distinguished merit or excellence; one eminently accomplished or skilled in.

विंरदावळी *f* (विंरदावलि *S* or विंरीद & आवळी) A string or series of विंरीद, badges of merit or excellence.

विंरवल *m* The name of a celebrated Bráhmaṇ, Minister of state to the Emperor Akbar. Hence, appellatively, a wise or shrewd fellow; a Daniel, a Solomon, a Solon.

विंरविटी *f* Thin, watery, washy stuff; such as soft, squashy cowdung; oozy or slimy butter; too much wetted dough or flour.

विंरविट or रां *ad* Commonly भिरभिर. [oozy.

विंरविरोत *a* Thin, watery, washy, squashy, विंरदुटा or -वोटा or विंरसुटा or -मोटा *m* A head of Maká (Maize or Indian corn) with the grains picked out. [of it.

विंरवोळा *m* A wild plant: also the bulbous root

विंरवण *f* *C* Figured work; whether embroidery or carving (on wood, wall, cloth, vessels &c.) 2 *n* *f* *W* See बीविंरवण.

विंरविणे *vc* To adorn with figured work (of gold, silver, gold thread, silk &c.)

विंरसुडणे *vc* To strip off (the leaves of a twig or stem &c.)

विंराणा *m* A grain (as of gunpowder).

विंराणा *a* (برانا *H*) Strange, foreign, not of one's own (family, kin, country).

विंराण्याची दाह *f* sometimes विंराणा दाह *f* Grain-gunpowder; gunpowder granulated.

विंरादर *m* (برادر *P*) A brother. Used only in grants, deeds, and public papers.

विंरादरभाऊ *m* (برادر *P* Brother & भाऊ) A loose term for a caste-fellow or kinsman.

विंरामत *f* (برामت *P*) A false accusation. *v* घाल, आण, ये. The commoner form is बलामत *q. v.* and

विंरी *f* An ear-ornament of females. [बलामत.

विंरद *n* (S) pop. विंरीद *n* A thread &c. worn (around the arm &c.) as a badge or token of one's forte or of some excellence or superiority. Ex. उद्यानीं विंरिदे बांधोन ॥ तुंबरा पुढे मांडिले गायन ॥; also मकरविंरदे पुढे चालति ॥ नभचुंबित ध्वज विंराजति ॥ 2 Claim laid to; profession made of; pretensions set up to; pride indulged or merit arrogated upon. *v* बालम.

विंरदावलि *f* (S) A string or series of विंरद (badges of merit or excellence).

विंरवा *m* (भैरव *S*) A peasant-appellation of the god भैरव. Applied also to खंडेराव by villagers not overdiscriminating, and connected by them with the word वीर or वीर because खंडेराव has fifty-two वीर (giants, genii, devils &c.)

विंहाड *n* A hired house or room, lodgings. 2 Residence in a lodging; alighting at and staying in for a time. Ex. ह्या खोलींत दुसऱ्याचे विं आह त्या खोलींत तुम्ही विं करा. 3 The kit or bundle of a lodger, his baggage and traps. Ex. आम्ही एथून विं उचलून तिकडे नेले. 4 A separate portion of an encampment or a traveling train of a body of dealers; any single and distinct assemblage (of goods, tents, cattle, followers) of an individual dealer; whether on the halt or road. 5 Lodging; residence or stay at in the manner of a lodger. Ex. आम्ही तेथे विंहाडाने आहो. 6 fig. Reservation: also a reserved or suppressed point. Ex. घरोव्यानें बोलत असतां आं विं ठेवणे चांगले नव्हे. [2 To die.

विं अटोपणे To put up, put by, or wind up affairs.

विंहाडकरी or -कर *m* विंहाडू *c* A lodger; a temporary occupier of a house or room. 2 A proprietor or an occupier of a विंहाड *q. v.* Sig. IV.

विंहाडखर्च *m* Lodging expenses.

विहाडवाजले *n* (विहाड & वाजले. Lodging and bedstead.) A comprehensive term for the bundle and baggage of a traveler.

वि० संगतीच असणे *g. of s.* To be free from the encumbrances of wife, children, and house.

विल *n* (S) A hole or burrow (as of rats, snakes, foxes): also a den (as of wild beasts). For phrases see बीळ.

विलकूल *ad* (بالکل A) Altogether, wholly, utterly. 2 neg. con. Never, not at all, absolutely not.

विलग *a & n* (بلگ H) Separate or apart. See, for other senses, the better known form विलग.

विलगणी *f* (Verbal of विलगणे) Sticking, clasp- ing &c.

विलगणे *v i* (بلگنا H) To stick, to adhere. 2 To clasp or cling to closely. 3 fig. To set upon or about determinedly.

विलंद, विलंदी, विलंदर *a* (بلند P High.) Prime, eminent, of the first rate. Used mostly in a bad sense, as of thief, rogue, blackguard; and thus corresponding with *Arch, arrant, thoroughsped, thoroughpaced.* Ex. विलंद-चोर-सोदा-भंगट-हरामी.

विलंदी *f* (بلندی P) A measure of music.

विलविलणे *v i* (विलविलीत) To become soft, flac- cid, yielding—a fruit &c.

विलविला or विलविलीत *a* Soft, yielding, flaccid; or squashy and oozy; as stale or overripened or squeezed fruits, a boil &c. 2 fig. Cowed or tamed (under hard work &c.) [flowers and fruits.

विलंबी *f* The name of a large tree. It bears विलवर & विलवरी See विलार &c. [and fruit.

विलवा *m* (Properly भिलावा) Marking nut-tree विलामत *f* A false accusation. *v* आण, घाल, ये.

See the commoner form वलामत, also वलगत.

विलायती *a* Commonly विलायती. [music.

विलावर or विलावल *m f* A Rág or mode of विलिंद, विलिंदी, विलिंदर See विलंद &c.

विलोर or विलवर *n* (بلور P) Crystal-glass. 2 Quartz-crystal: also calcareous spar.

विलोरी or विलवरी *a* (विलोर) Made of crystal- glass or crystal.

विलोरी घातरा *m* A species of घातरा or Datura.

विल्याण *m* A diamond of a particular shape and cut with facets.

विल्व *m* (S) A tree sacred to शिव, *Aegle mar- melos* or *Crataeva religiosa*. 2 A leaf of it. 3 Its fruit.

विवड *m* (वी) Any offspring or offshoot of; a (man, beast, plant,) sprung from. 2 In field-sow- ing. The seed or crop antecedent (to any other). Ex. तागाचा वि० सर्वे मालास चांगला. Also *f* or with जमीन as विवडजमीन *f* The field of any particular produce in the preceding season. विवड हरभरा &c. Gram grown on such ground. 3 See वेवड.

विवलकरी *a* (विवलकर Name of a tribe of Bráh- mans amongst whom originated this style.) Used as an epithet of writing in commendation of its masterliness; as विवलकरी-अक्षर-वळण-किता-लिहि- णे-लेख-लेखन. The term designates especially a style of मोड writing, in contrad. from जनेवा मड्डी. The letters are of smooth and round form. This style is considered inferior to the other, and is the first learned. 2 Applied, with the implication of praise or approval, to behaviour or demeanour.

विवळा or विवळा *m* The name of a wild tree. 2 A growing slip; a slip set or to be set: also stems (as of an old नागवेल) untwined and set (ac- cording to the manner of arcuation) well covered over with mould. 3 A small सुडी, a case spher- ical or oval of straw or grass, containing sowing-

seed or a quantity of corn from two or three to six कुडव. See under सुडी. [reduced.

वि० उतरणे *g. of s.* To get one's distended belly

विशत or द, विसात or द *f* (بسات H) Property or stock; or money, goods, or articles so consid- ered. Ex. वडिलांचे वेळची जी काय वि० होती तो आम्ही सर्वांनी वांटून घेतली. 2 Value, worth, weight, significance, importance. Ex. पागोव्याची वि० तो काय आणि भांडतां कशास? शंभर रुपये म्हणजे वि० काय जातां जातां मिळवू. Neg. con. See under किमत.

विशो *f* Clubbing together for one's board or meals; messing, a mess. 2 Committing over to an individual of a party the several amounts of monthly pay of all the members; the successive receiving individual foregoing in return his own monthly pay for as many months as there are members of the party. *v* कर.

विशखपरा *m* (بس کھپرا H) A medicinal plant, *Trianthema pentandra*.

विसतंतु *m* S A common term for the filaments within the stalk of the lotus. 2 The stalk of the lotus.

विसनी *m* (यसनी S) A debauchee, rake, lecher, lewdster. Pr. फुकट वि० आणि तंबाखू उसनी.

विसनी वेखची *a* A niggardly or a sponging rake; a lecher or libertine that spends nothing.

विसात or द *f* See under विशत. [Thursday.

विसारवार *m* (Vulgar corruption of वृहस्पतिवार S)

विलरा *m* (بستر P) Anything serving as bedding.

विहाग *m* A Rág or mode of music. See राग.

विहावा *m* विहावी *f* (वीं & आंवा) Young mangoes preserved in a salt pickle.

विहिणे *v c & i* (Vulgar for भिणे) To fear.

विहोफळ *n* (بی پھل H) A quince. [Even.

वी *ind* (بی H) Also, likewise, additionally. 2

वी *f* (बीज S) A seed. 2 A testicle. 3 fig. The core, heart, or kernel (of a boil &c.) 4 A clove of garlic.

वियांचा or व्यांचा That is reserved to be sown as seed—grains, beans, berries, kernels, pips &c. 2 Of the original stock or blood; of unmixed de- scent; pure. 3 Jocosely. Genuine, prime, proper, of the true breed—a thief, blackguard, scoundrel. 4 Very seedy; having many seeds—a fruit, as a guava &c. 5 Fit to be reserved for seed. वी मोडणे *g. of o.* To extinguish the race of; to ex- tirpate. वी रुझणे *g. of s.* To take effect; to operate or work well; to prevail or succeed. वी रुतणे *g. of s.* To take footing; to be entered upon or into (any post, situation, business).

वीं *n* (बीज S) The seed collectively or accu- mulatively, the seed-crops (of vegetables and grasses). 2 Sowing-seed. Pr. वीं तसा अंकुर. 3 Seed, grains, berries, kernels, roots, slips, leaves, anything viewed as the principle of production of. 4 Cirro-cumulus or fleecy clouds. *v* निघ, विर, वाह.

बीज *f* (द्वितीया S *Bidz.*) The second day of the waxing or the waning moon. 2 *n* (*Bidz.*) From the word below (*Bij*) q. v. in the five first senses.

बीज *n* (S) Seed. Pr. यथा बीज तथा अंकुर: As the seed, so the shoot. 2 A seed. 3 Progeny, offspring, seed. 4 The originating or original point, matter, fact, act; the principle, root, source, spring, ground, occasion. 5 Deep purpose or pur- port; intention, import, or meaning at the bottom; as हे तुम्ही म्हणतां ह्यांत बीज काय? 6 Algebra. 7 A cabalistic letter,—the mystical letter which forms the essential part of the mantra of any deity.

बट or भर्जित बीज अंकुरत नाही; भर्जित or बट वि-

जास अंकुर नाही; भाजले बीज उगवत नाही; भाज- लेल्या बीजास मोड येत नाही (A burned seed germi- nates not.) Mortified (i. e. disinterested, unself- ish, purely spiritual, prompted by divine love) deeds bear no fruit (no product whether of good or evil in a future birth). That is,—they entitle or qualify the doer to the supreme bliss of मोक्ष.

बीजक *n* (S) A label or ticket (of the price, quantity &c.) put into or on bales or bags; a list, an invoice.

बीजगणित *n* (S Seed-counting.) Algebra.

बीजबंदूर *m* (See बीज & बंदूर) A comprehen- sive term for the common festivals or obser- vances of the Shúdra class. *v* कर. Ex. आपण आपले कुणबी आपणास आपला बीजबंदूरच वरा. 2 The articles (viz. red ochre, raw sugar, earthen images of bullocks, flower-garlands, green boughs &c.) furnished by the village-peasants upon the festival of बंदूर to the पाटील, कुळकर्णी, देशमुख, & देशपांड्या, and, in some parts, to other हलदार.

बीजभरण *n* Commonly बीभरण.

बीजमार *a* (That kills the seed.) Epithet of a soil that returns not produce equal to the seed sown.

बीजांकित *a* (S) Marked, circumscribed, or de- fined by the mystical letter called बीज. Ex. राम- नाम बी०॥

बीजांकुरन्याय *m* S The rule or law of the seed and its produce, i. e. of reciprocal production and reproduction. Ex. अभिमानो जो विश्वास॥ तो चतु- राननाचा अंश॥ त्यासीं ऐक्य मानो हा विश्वास॥ बीजां- कुरन्यायें॥

बीजारोप *m* (S) बीजारोपण *n* (S) Seed-sowing.

बीजाक्षर *m* (S) A cabalistic letter. See बीज.

बीड *n* Iron-ore. 2 The mass of this ore upon which sheets of copper &c. are beaten out. 3 A cart-rope. 4 Bitloben or black salt. See बिडलवण.

बीड *n* (बीड from बिडी Ring) Measure, model, pattern. Ex. ह्या बिडाचा घातरजोडा असला किंवा त्या बिडाचे पागोटें असलें तर काढ.

बीत *f* ए The line drawn at the top of a page (esp. of a paper of accounts) across the columns containing the general heading, or across the two middle columns.

बीत *f* (بیت A) A daughter. Used in notes and documents before the name of the parent; as लालबोवी बीत सैयद अहमद सुभेदार पोलीसकोर.

बींद or ब *f* A street or lane (of a village or town). Ex. निंदकांचीं तोंडे लासोत॥ लोक पळति बिंदोबिंदी॥; also बिंदोबिंद घावति सुवासिनी॥

बीन *f* A compendious gathering up of a matter in a heading or marginal note.

बीन *m* (बीना through بین H) A stringed in- strument of music. It resembles the वीणा, but it has a bowl at each end.

बींबियाणे *n* बींबिरवण *n f* बींबेणें or बींब्याणें *n* बीं- भरण *n* बींभरणा *m* Comprehensive terms for seed, roots, slips &c. reserved for sowing and setting.

बींबिवळा *m* (बीं & बिंवळा) A comprehensive term for seed, roots, slips reserved for sowing and setting. 2 An oval-form bundle or case of grass containing sowing-seed.

बींबूड *n f* (Perishing of the seed.) Failure of crops. 2 fig. Annihilation or utter extinction of tribes or families.

बीभत्स *a* (S) Disgusting, nauseous, loathsome, obscene, that excites disgust—an object gen., speech, a speaker. 2 Laxly. Frightful, hideous, monstrous, shocking, appalling.

बीभत्स *m* S One of the nine sentiments or affec- tions,—Disgust or abhorrence. See नवरस.

बीर *m* (बीर S through *بیر* H) A class, or an individual of it, of Genii or superhuman beings. Fabled among Muhammadans.

बीर भरनें or देणे To set on, stir up, excite, urge (to quarrel, or to some evil deed). बीर भरनें with ला of o. To get a devil into one.

बील *m* The contents of an egg. 2 The contents of any soft, juicy fruit: also the rotten and squashy portion of a fruit.

बील *n* (बिल S) A hole or burrow (as of rats, snakes, foxes &c.): also a den (of wild beasts). 2 A thin slip off from a bamboo. Used in basket-work, matting &c.

बील उघडणे *g.* of *s.* To be opened or unclosed—a hive, nest &c.: also to issue forth—a horde, swarm &c. बील पाडणे To make an entrance or opening; to cut out or force a passage into. [stance.]

बुकटी *f* बुकणा *m* Powder, any pulverized substance. बुकण *n* A quantity of calices or cups of the grain Bádri: also a single calix or cup.

बुकणा *m* C (Low.) The buttocks; the posterior. बुकणा *m* Commonly बुकणा. [riors or rump.]

बुकणाचो or बुकणा *m* A species of elephant that is without tusks. 2 fig. A term for a squat, round-bellied, dumpy person (male or female).

बुकणी *f* (بوكنی H) Powder in general, but (the word being Hindustani) understood especially of the fragrant powder called अबीर.

बुकलणी *f* (Verbal of बुकलणे) Pommeling &c.

बुकलणे or बुकालणे sometimes बुकणे *vc* (बुको) To beat with the side or soft end of the fist; to pommel, thump, pound.

बुकलाबुकल *f* (बुकलणे) A general or a lively and smart thumping or pommeling.

बुका *m* A powder composed of certain fragrant substances. See अबीर.

बुका लावणे (Because बुका is put upon the forehead of a particular चरदास to intimate that he is to be silent.) To dismiss.

बुकाडा *m* W (बुकी) A huge fist, or a ponderous blow with the side of it.

बुकाणा sometimes बुकणा *m* A gobbet or mouthful (esp. of parched grain or other dry food).

बुकांदा *m* (Intens. of बुकी) dim. बुकांदी *f* A blow with the side or soft end of the fist.

बुकालणी & बुकालणे See बुकलणी & बुकलणे.

बुकी *f* Powder, any substance pulverized.

बुकी *f* (Imit. बुक! Bock. Welsh.) A blow with the side of the fist.

बुगडी *f* An ear-ornament of females.

बुगडी *a* Epithet of a kind of rice.

बुंगबुंग *ad* Imit. of the sound of the रुदंग or पखवाज. Ex. बुं. बुं. रव तुंग रुदंगो ॥ संग संग नटनां बुंगो *f* Penis puerilis. [खकदंगो ॥ &c.]

बुचकणे *vc* To tear off rudely, to strip. 2 fig. To rob or plunder. 3 W To turn into a confused mass (a heap of grain, flour &c.) by much handling or fingering; to pick and mess.

बुचकणे *vi* W To start, startle, take fright.

बुचकरणे or बुचकुरणे *vc* To tear or pull with claws or nails, to claw. [talons or nails.]

बुचकरा or बुचकुरा *m* A gripe or rude seizure with the claws.

बुचकली *f* See under बुचका.

बुचकळणे or बुचकुळणे *vc* & *i* To dip, to immerse. 2 fig. To dip into (as into a science, book, subject). 3 fig. To hesitate, fluctuate, demur, dally; to resolve and re-resolve.

बुचकळा or बुचकुळा *m* Doubting, hesitating, scrupling: also a doubt, demur, or misgiving. *v* चे, बुचकळी or बुचकुळी *f* A dip. *v* मार. [वाट.]

बुचकळ्या खाणे To bob up and down;—as a drowning man.

बुचका *m* A mass (as of entangled yarns or filaments or threads, of involved hairs brought away in combing): also a tuft, tussuck, bunch, cluster (as of small plants, new foliage, sprouts).

बुचका *m* बुचकुली or बुचकली *f* sometimes बुचको & बुचकोली & बुचकुली *f* The hand inverted with the fingers extended; so as to take up bran, flour, and similar substances. Note. बुचकुली is the diminutive of बुचक, and it signifies a grasp of less compass, the fingers being less extended; a grasp with the fingers and the thumb. 2 A quantity brought up by the hand so held. 3 Applied to the fore claw of a cat; to the hand of a little child &c.

बुचकुरणे & बुचकुरा See बुचकरणे & बुचकरा.

बुचकुळणे, बुचकुळा, बुचकुळी See बुचकळणे &c.

बुचकोली *f* See under बुचका.

बुचटणे *n* (बूच) A plug or stopple; a bung, cork, spigot; any mouth-stopper of a vessel.

बुचडा *m* The hair of the head bound up in a knob or bunch, a top-knot. 2 fig. Stalks of standing rice, Indian corn &c. tied together at the heads, forming a bunch or tuft.

बुचडो *f* A blanket or cloth formed into a cloak by puckering up one end into the shape of a hood or cowl: also the hooded portion or cowl of the cloak.

बुचबुच or चां *ad* Imitative of the sound fancied, or expressive of the busy and lively motion observed, in the swarming of lice, bugs, maggots; also of the rapid action of the hand in much and disorderly handling or fingering.

बुचबुच *f* (Imit.) The existing in thronging multitudes, the swarming (of lice, maggots &c.): and hence the eager and clamorous crowding around and pressing upon (of creditors, duns, beggars).

बुचबुचणे *vi* (बुचबुच) To swarm, to live and move in thronging multitudes;—used of lice, bugs, maggots. 2 To swarm with (lice, bugs &c.);—a head, a bedstead.

बुचबुचाट *m* (Imit. बुचबुच!) The swarming, or the busy bustling motion (of lice, bugs, maggots). 2 fig. Great press (of business): clamorous crowding (of beggars, duns &c.)

बुचबुचाविणे *vc* To wash slightly; merely to dip and wet (the body, a cloth, a vessel).

बुचा *a* (बूच H) Bare, naked, void, wanting the usual ornaments or accompaniments; ear-cropt, tail-docked, horn-broken &c.

बुचा कारभार *m* Unwarranted assumption of official authority; arrogant and empty setting up or putting forward of one's self. 2 Intermeddling or interference considered as obtrusive or officious.

बुचा कारभारी *m* An arrogant or empty pretender, obtruder, sweller, swaggerer. Pr. बुचे कारभारी आणि नकटे चौघडो. 2 An unsolicited and troublesome meddler; a vain busybody.

बुचाड *n* (Both *tsá* & *chá*.) A stack (of corn with the ears).

बुचाडणे or बुचाटणे *vc* (बुचा) To strip roughly and violently; to make naked or bare. 2 fig. To plunder, pill, strip, fleece, pluck &c. 3 To strip or tear off or draw away from (leaves, branches, feathers, clothes, goods).

बुचाडणे गोवाडणे *vc* (बुचाडणे by redup. in enhancement.) To plunder utterly; to strip clean; to fleece.

बुचकली *f* See under बुचका.

बुचबुच *ad* See बुचबुच in its adverbial significance.

बुच् *m* (Usually बूज) A stopple or plug; a bung, cork &c.

बुचेडो *f* Commonly बुचडो. [bung, cork &c.]

बुचा, बुचा कारभार, बुचा कारभारी See under बुचा. बुचकणे, बुचगवणे, बुचगावणे *n* (बुचणे) Any kind of scarecrow;—as a stuffed figure, a cracker or clacker, a rattlebox. 2 fig. A term for any person or thing that overawes and keeps in check; also for a frightfully ugly person.

बुजट *a* बुजरा *a* (बुजणे) That is easily startled; that takes fright at every strange object; shy, skittish.

बुजणी *f* (Verbal of बुजणे *vi*) Starting &c.

बुजणे *vi* To start or startle; to be affected with a shock or sudden impression of fear. [or a way.]

बुजणे *vi* To fill up or close up—an aperture

बुजणे *vc* बुजविणे *vc* To fill up; to stuff or block up (an orifice, a passage, a receptacle). Ex. सुवेचि आणिले रघुनंदन ॥ पाषाणि सागर बुजवोन ॥

बुजबुज or जां, बुजबुजणे, बुजबुजाट See बुचबुच &c.

बुजरा *a* (बुजणे To start.) Given to starting. See बुजट.

बुजवणी or बुजावणी *f* बुजवणे or बुजावणे *n* (Verbal of बुजविणे) Teaching or explaining.

बुजवणी or बुजावणी *f* (Verbal of बुजविणे or बुजाविणे) Startling or frightening.

बुजवणे or बुजावणे *n* बुझवणे, बुझावणे, बुझावण *n* (बुजणे To start.) Any figure, clacker, cracker &c. to frighten away; any kind of scarecrow. Ex. प्रभंजनाच्या योगेंकरून ॥ डोले जेव्हा दणवुझावण ॥ Hence A hideous or ugly person: also any overawing and enforcing person.

बुजविणे or बुजाविणे *vc* (बुजणे To start.) To startle: also to frighten or scare more generally.

बुजविणे *vc* To block, stuff, or fill up. See ex. under बुजणे *vc*.

बुजविणे, बुजाविणे, बुझविणे, बुझाविणे *vc* (बुझ S through *بوجھان* H) To teach or explain; to cause to understand. Ex. बुझावोन मांडली काय बोले ॥

बुजोर *a* sometimes बुजार *a* (बुजणे To start.) That is prompt at starting and taking fright. See बुजट.

बुजू *m* (Commonly बूज) A plug or stopple gen.

बुझट *a* That is easily startled. See बुजट.

बुझणे *vi* (बूज H) To understand, perceive, comprehend. [fill up or close up.]

बुझणे *vi* (Or बुजणे) To start or startle. 2 To बुझवणी or बुझावणी *f* (Verbal of बुझविणे &c.) Teaching or explaining.

बुझवणे, बुझावणे, बुझावण *n* (बुझणे To start.) See meaning and ex. under बुजवणे. [To startle.]

बुझविणे or बुझाविणे *vc* *unc* (Commonly बुजविणे) बुझविणे or बुझाविणे *vc* To teach or explain. See बुजविणे *vc*.

बुट-कण-कन-कर-दिनी-दिशी *ad* Imit. of the sound of bodies falling suddenly into liquids; plump! flop! souce! [बुटखीळ.]

बुटएटक & बुटखीळ or बुटखिळा See बुटएटक & बुटकणा *a* (Commonly बुटकणा) Short-sized or dumpy.

बुटका *a* Short, stubby, stumpy, dumpy, diminutive. 2 That has lost its point, top, or end, tip-broken.

बुटकुला, बुटकुली, बुटकुले See बुडकुला &c.

बुटकुली *f* (बुट! The sound fancied.) A dip. *v* मार. [person.]

बुटकुळ्या खाणे To bob up and down—a drowning बुटंगणा or बुटंगा *a* Of low stature or height—a person or thing.

बुट्टकी *f* Empty swelling and bragging; extravagant lauding and extolling (of one's self, or one's own): also vain ostentation; arrogant or affected display. *v* मिरव, मांड, कर.

बुट्टे *n* A cork, plug, stopple, spigot.

बुट्टबुट्ट *or* टां *ad* (Imit.) In a pitter-patter manner;—used of raining. 2 Mutteringly or murmuringly.

बुट्टबुट्ट *f* (Imit.) Any close and continued succession of light noises; a pitter-patter of rain, a muttering &c. [mutter or murmur.

बुट्टबुट्टे *v i* (बुट्टबुट्ट) To pitter patter &c. 2 To बुट्टबुट्टी *a* W Hard and dry; not duly solved in boiling or not duly steamed—rice, pulse.

बुट्टबैगन *n* A term for a short and stubby or a squat person.

बुट्टी *f* A small metal vessel. It resembles the common लोटा. *Pr.* दीढ बु० उरीं फुटली Used where a person makes great outcry after slight endurance or exertion. 2 A common term for the two members of a draw-well upon which rests and revolves the axle of the wheel; also for the somewhat similar members of a राहट for drawing cotton threads. [painted, drawn.

बुट्टा *m* (بوتی H) A flower or other figure worked, बुट्टारणा *a* Short, stumpy, stubby, diminutive.

बुट्टी *f* (بوتی H) A medicinal herb, a simple. 2 Figured work (flowers, leaves, sprigs) upon cloth &c. 3 A term for any secret and marvelous remedy or cure, such as empirics and charlatans profess to have; a nostrum. 4 Applied also to a stock or fund (as of money or wit) ready for any exigency. 5 Fragments of बुट्ट or hemptops. 6 (In Canarese but fast becoming naturalized.) A पांटी or basket.

बुट्टी देणे To give some clandestine incentive or spur.

बुट्टीदार *or* बुट्टेदार *a* (بوتی دار H) Decorated with figured or flowery work. [stumpy, dumpy.

बुट्टकणा *a* sometimes बुट्टकणा *a* Short, stubby, बुट्टकला, बुट्टकली, बुट्टकले, See बुट्टकला &c.

बुट्टंगणा *or* बुट्टंगा *a* Short-sized—a person or thing. [axle-pin of a cart.

बुट्टे *n* The board that lies edgewise along the बुट्टे काढून-नेकन-वहन &c.-डेवणे To draw out or take away the linch-pin of a business. बुट्टे गाहण डेवणे To pledge one's sheet-anchor. [board.

बुट्टेटक *n* The binding or tie of the बुट्टे or axle-बुट्टेखीळ *f* बुट्टेखीळा *m* The pin that holds together the बुट्टे & कणा of a cart.

बुट्टेदार *a* See under बुट्टीदार.

बुट्टा *a* Short-sized—a person or thing.

बुट्टा, बुट्टी, बुट्टीदार, बुट्टे, बुट्टेदार See बुट्टा &c.

बुट्टण *n* A stump, stub, stock.

बुट्टा *a* Reduced to a stump—a tree, limb, thing. बुट्टकणे *v i* P (बुट्टणे) To gambol in the water; to be dipping and dabbling.

बुट्टकी *f* A dip or a plunge. *v* मार. 2 A well or gathering hole dug by the brink of a stream.

बुट्टकुला *m* An earthen vessel to hold liquids; containing about a sher.

बुट्टकुली *f* (Dim. of बुट्टकुला) A very small earthen vessel to hold liquids. 2 Used also of a small metal vessel.

बुट्टकुले *n* A common term for बुट्टकुला & बुट्टकुली *q. v.* supra;—a term without reference to largeness or smallness. 2 A little house, dish, or other thing (of earth or wood) as a plaything for children.

बुट्टखा *m* (बुड) The stock or lower portion (esp. of a tree or plant): also the bottom, base, founda-

tion, origin (of articles, and, figuratively, of an affair or a story). [tom or lower part.

बुडचा *a* (बुड) Belonging or relating to the bottom. बुडण *f* (बुडणे) To drown or sink. A sinking place, lit. fig. (in water, in trade, or an affair.) 2 Loss (in trade &c.) [state, lit. fig.

बुडणूक *f* (Verbal of बुडणे) Sinking or sunken बुडणे *v i* To drown or sink. *Pr.* चढेल तो पडेल पोचेल तो बुडेल. 2 fig. To be immersed (in business or study): to be plunged (in grief, care, anxiety). 3 fig. To be ruined, destroyed, blasted, lost—persons, crops, countries, towns, counsels, business, money. 4 To be lost; to pass away unproductively. *Ex.* समयास जर तुम्ही तेथे पोचचलां नाही तर तिकडील दक्षिणा बुडेल आणि घरचे कामाचा दिवसही बुडेल. 5 fig. To cease; to be no longer extant, prevalent, operative, current, valid, in vogue—a book, custom, religion, coin. 6 To close or end;—as the day: to set;—as the sun &c.

बुडतटाव *m* Sinking bottom or ground, i. e. sinking depth, depth (of water) above the neck. *Opp.* to खातोटाव or कमरटाव.

बुडता *p pr* of बुडणे Sinking, failing, declining. *Ex.* बुडता पाया-काळ-बापार-घंदा-दौलत-वेळ-राज्य-सावकारी. *Pr.* बुडत्याचा पाय खोलाकडे (The foot of the drowning person points towards the deep water.) Used where infatuation or headstrong recklessness is observable of a man sinking into ruin; "quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat." 2 Sufficient to drown or cover over an article (as greens, flour-balls &c.) placed in it;—used of water, clarified butter, oil.

बुडताकाळ *m* Sinking or declining season or time.

बुडतापाया *m* The beginning of a decadence, decline, or evil days. *v* लाग, हो.

बुडबुड *or* डां *ad* Imit. of the sound of bubbling, gurgling, rippling, purling. 2 Muttering in general, murmuring, mumbling, growling, grumbling.

बुडबुडणे *v i* (बुडबुड) To bubble or make a bubbling noise. 2 To utter with a subdued tone and imperfect articulation; to mumble or mutter.

बुडबुडा *m* (Imit. बुड्बुड S) A bubble. 2 A blis-बुडला *a* Commonly बुडचा. [ter. *v* निघ, हो. बुडवणा *or* प्या *a* See under बुडव्या.

बुडवणी *a* P (बुडणे) That admits of the pitcher or vessel being filled on being dipped into it—a well of which the water is within reach of the hand, or water (of a well, tank, or pool) so near.

बुडवणी *f* बुडवणूक *f* (Verbal of बुडविणे) Drowning or sinking, lit. fig.

बुडविणे *v c* (बुडणे) To drown or sink. 2 fig. To immerse or plunge in: to ruin, destroy, cast away, waste: to extinguish, close, stop &c.

बुडव्या *a* बुडवणा *or* प्या *a* (बुडविणे) That causes ruin or great loss;—esp. used of persons.

बुडखळ *n* (बुडणे & खळ) An adventure or an affair from which loss is likely; a hazardous business; a losing concern. 2 State of ruin, failure, loss. *Ex.* यंदा घरीं बसलों त्यामुळे चडकुडून बु० झालें.

बुडालेख्या घरचा मोड *m* A term for the sole survivor of a nearly extinct family.

बुडी *f* (बुड) The stock or lower member (of a spear, pike &c.)

बुडी *f* A dip or plunge. *v* मार, दे. *Pr.* साधली तर उडी नाही तर बुडी Clear escape or loss of life.

बुडी मारणे *or* देणे To dive. 2 fig. To abscond, to lie hid for a season. 3 To make an essay or attempt.

बुडीत *n* (बुडणे) A loss: also a sum lent or forborne and now given up as lost, a dead debt: also money sunk in unproductive speculations or business. 2 Used as a Sunken, lost, dead—money.

बुडीतकूळ *n* An insolvent or a bad tenant or debtor gen.

बुडीतखत *n* A dead or bad bond or note.

बुडीतखर्च *m* Dead expenditure; expense without return. 2 Monies sunk or lost. (This word is a heading in an account comprehending items of unprofitable outlay.)

बुडीतखाते *n* A register of dead or bad debts.

बुडीद *m* (बुडणे) A sounding lead or plumb.

बुडील *a* (बुड) Relating to the bottom or lower part.

बुडूख *n* The foot or lower portion (of a tree or plant); the bottom, base, foundation, ground (of vessels &c. and fig. of affairs or occurrences). 2 fig. Incipient or originating portion of; slight beginning of. *Pr.* वडिलांचे बु० आणि नाचे तुडुक तुडुक He has but the scantiest seniority, yet how he struts and parades! [spear &c.)

बुडो *f* The stock or lower member (of a pike, बुणगा *a* Short, stumpy, dumpy: also small or little;—used esp. of things. [catus).

बुणगी *f* The calix or cup of Bádźrí (Holeus spi-बुणगे *n* (بنگال P) The suttlers and followers and baggage of an army.

बुत *f m* A cloak or muffler. See बुंध.

बुत-कण-कन-कर-दिनी-दिशी *ad* Imit. of the sound of the collision of certain soft bodies.

बुतका *m* A blow with the side or soft end of the बुतारा *m* C dim. बुतारी *f* C A broom. [fist.

बुंध *m f* बुंधी *f* A cloth thrown, or prepared to be thrown, over the head and body as a cloak, or over the head and face as a muffler. *v* घे, मार, ओढ, मार. *Ex.* कनकावराची घेकन बुंधी ॥ बैसली सती कौशल्या ॥

बुंद *n* The bottom, base, lower part.

बुंद घेणे *g.* of *o.* as खापराचे To smear earth over the bottom of vessels (to enable them to bear the बुंद *m* (बिंदु S) A drop. [fire).

बुंद *m* (بند H) A coffee-berry. 2 Used, in familiar phraseology, to serve as a standard of excellence, superbnness, grandness, or fineness; as हे अक्षर कसे बुंद आहे! Affixed also, as a term of exaltation or enhancement, to the adjective लाल; as पागोऱ्याचा रंग लाल बुंद आहे The turban is of a flaming red.

बुंदकडा *a* (Properly बुंदखडा, but in this form the word is declinable,—डा, डी, डें) Beautiful or handsome. [the fist, to pommel.

बुंदकणे *v c* C (बुंदका) To beat with the side of बुंदका *m* C (Imit. बुंद!) A blow with the side or soft end of the fist. [बुणगा.

बुंदका *a* Short or small;—esp. a thing. See बुंदकी *f* (बुंद) A dot or spot (made upon chintz, cloth, paper &c.)

बुंदखडा *m* (बुंद & खडा) A term for a beautiful or handsome person (male or female). See बुंद.

बुंदगा *or* बुंदगुला *a* Short-sized. See बुणगा.

बुंदगुले *n* A small metal vessel.

बुंदडा *m* (An enhancing form of बुंद) A splendid thing, a superb thing, a glaring, flaring, flashily fine thing. Used freely as a term of laudatory illustration.

बुंदबळ *n* (बुद्धिबल S) A man or piece at chess.

बुंदबळें *or* बुंदबळानें खेळणे To play at chess.

बुद्बुद् *f* Bubbles, or state of being covered with bubbles (of corrupting victuals &c.) *v* चुट.

बुद्बुद् or दां *ad* (Imit.) Bubblingly.

बुद्बुदणें *v i* To swarm;—as maggots in a sore.

बुदला, बुदली, बुदलें See बुधला &c.

बुदाचा चहा *m unc* (Coffee-tea.) Made coffee; the hot infusion (or decoction) of coffee.

बुंदो *f* A granule of gram-flour &c. passed through a sieve and fried. बुंदा the plural is granulated gram-flour; and बुंदीचा लाडू is a sweetmeat-ball composed of these granules.

बुदा *m* Prostration of strength; utter weariness; exhausted or spent state. *v* पाड, पड, हो *g. of o. & s.*

बुद्ध *m* (S) A generic name for a deified teacher of the बौद्ध sect. Many are reckoned, but the name is especially applied to the ninth incarnation of विष्णु, the apparent founder of the religion of the बौद्ध.

बुद्ध *ind* An affix to the word शेळी or मेंढी (goat or sheep) denoting unity, and thus corresponding with *Head*; as शेळीबुद्ध एक; मेंढी बुद्ध दोन. See सर, नग, नफर, रास. बुद्ध is applicable only to the numbers below 20; above 20 बुद्ध gives place to साच.

बुद्धहस्त्यति *m pl* Two figures, one of बुद्ध, one of हस्त्यति, made and worshiped (esp. by females) on the wednesdays and thursdays respectively of the month श्रावण. Hence बुद्धहस्त्यतीचा-व्रत-पुजा &c. 2 Applied to one's सामा & भाचा when they come together.

बुद्धि *f* (S) pop. बुद्ध *f* The understanding or intellect. 2 Wisdom, sense, judgment. Pr. व्यास बुद्धि नाही त्यास भांडवल नाही; शिक्विलेली बुद्धि आणि बांधलेली शिंदोरी वज्रत दिवस पुरत नाही; अर्धी बुद्धि जाती मग वैभव जातें. 3 Purpose, intention, *mind*. Ex. काल देतो म्हणाला आज बुद्धि फिरली; or काशीहून माघारें यावें अशी मला तेव्हां बुद्धि झाली. 4 Opinion or notion; mental determination or view respecting. 5 The will and affections; the heart considered as the seat or motor of good and evil emotions, purposes, or actions. Pr. बुद्धीसारखें फळ. 6 A device, contrivance, scheme; an expedient or a way devised. Ex. त्यास जें सांगावें वर्तमान ॥ तो बुद्धि पूर्ण सांगेल ॥. 7 बुद्धि, in the sense of Mind, view, regard, reckoning, account, estimation, is much and elegantly used in comp.; as अपकार-उपकार-उपेक्षा-तिरस्कार-निंय-पूज्य-हित-अहित-बुद्धि Deeming or considering as an injury, as a benefit or a service, as a matter worthy to be overlooked or treated lightly, as to be scornfully rejected, as blamable, as adorable, &c. &c. Also in the sense of Holding, apprehending, understanding, mentally accepting; as काच-काष्ठ-चर्म-जल-पाषाण, वृत्तिका-बुद्धि Holding (a substance) to be glass, wood, leather &c.; also as गुरु-पितृ-मातृ-भ्रातृ-मित्र-शत्रु-बुद्धि Holding to be (or as) one's Guru, father, mother, brother &c. 8 Compounds are numerous; as द्वेषबुद्धि, प्रेमबुद्धि, ममताबुद्धि, वैर-बुद्धि, स्नेहबुद्धि, करुणाबुद्धि, लोभबुद्धि, मोहबुद्धि A heart or will or intention of malice, of love, of fondness &c., i. e. malice &c. as awake and acting; also as अहंकारबुद्धि, विनयबुद्धि or नम्रबुद्धि, क्रौर्यबुद्धि, पारुष्यबुद्धि A disposition of pride, humility, ferocity &c., i. e. proudmindedness, humblemindedness &c. Other compounds requiring explanation or, because of establishment in the language or of great serviceableness, demanding insertion, appear in their order; and others, such as बुद्धिविकार, बुद्धिविकास,

बुद्धितरंग, बुद्धिप्रकाश, बुद्धिप्रसार, बुद्धिसागर, बुद्ध्यादर्श, and thus endlessly, can be created at the need or the will of the speaker.

Pr. अर्धी बुद्धि जाती मग लक्ष्मी Infatuation then poverty; pride then a fall. Pr. पांचां बुद्धि नी पंच-विशीं बुद्धि The understanding at the age of five is the index of the understanding which will be at maturity. बुद्धि फांकणें *g. of s.* To be bewildered or amazed. बुद्धीनें स्वर्गास जाणें To accomplish great deeds or to attain high eminence by the force of wisdom or understanding. बुद्धीस लागणें *g. of o.* To follow implicitly; to act under the guidance or arbitrary will of. बुद्धीसीं वैर करणें To strive against, or to dally in complying with, the good suggestions or impulses of one's own mind or heart.

बुद्धिकौशल or -कौशल्य *n* (S) Sharpness or readiness of understanding, cleverness, acuteness.

बुद्धिगम्य *a* S That is within the compass of the understanding, intelligible, comprehensible. See गम्य.

बुद्धियह *m* (S) Apprehension of in one's mind or understanding; mental determining or deeming; judging, judgment. [telligible, conceivable.

बुद्धियाद्य *a* S Apprehensible by the intellect, in-
बुद्धिचापल्य *n* (S) Activity, quickness, or liveliness of understanding or mind. [will.

बुद्धिचाळक *a* (Poetry.) That moves the mind or बुद्धिनीत *f* Advice, counsel, suggestion of a course or a measure. [standing.

बुद्धिपाटव *n* S Acuteness or promptness of understanding; बुद्धिपुरःसर or बुद्धिपूर्वक *ad* (S) Designedly, determinedly, deliberately, purposely.

बुद्धिपुरस्कार *ad* Popular corruption of बुद्धिपुरःसर.
बुद्धिप्रागल्भ्य *n* S Maturity of understanding.

बुद्धिवल *n* (Strengthened of mind or judgment.) A piece or man at chess. It is usually written बुद्धवल.

बुद्धिभेद *m* (S) Change of intention or purpose. 2 Change of mind or feeling towards.

बुद्धिभ्रंश *m* (S) Falling of the understanding.) Destruction or confusion of mind or judgment, infatuation. Ex. बु० होऊनि रावणें ॥ सीताहरण पै केलें ॥

बुद्धिमंद *a* (S) Dull, slow of understanding.

बुद्धिमांद्य *n* (S) Heaviness or dullness of understanding.

बुद्धिमान् *a* (S) pop. बुद्धिमंत, बुद्धिवंत, बुद्धिवान् *a* Wise, sensible, intelligent, sagacious, judicious.

बुद्धिवाद *m* (S) Counseling, advising, recommendation or suggestion of measures and acts; counsel, advice, or suggestion. *v* सांग, कर. Also बुद्धिवादो *a* That counsels &c.

बुद्धिविलास *m* (S) The sporting or play of Fancy: also the wanton or discursive ranging of the mind or understanding.

बुद्धिविषय *m* (S) A matter apprehended by the understanding; a matter understood or admitted. 2 A matter apprehensible or admissible by the understanding (i. e. capable of being received by, or forming an object of the apprehension of, the mental powers).

बुद्धिवैभव *m* (S) Strength or excellence of understanding. [tended, designed, meant.

बुद्धिस्थ *a* (S) Situate in the mind or will.) In-
बुद्धीचा खंदक *m* (A moat or ditch of wisdom.) A perfect fool.

बुद्धीचा खोटा Of wicked disposition, evilminded.

बुद्धीचा जड *a* Dull or heavy of apprehension.

बुद्धीचा सागर *m* (An ocean of understanding or wisdom.) A term for a profoundly wise man. 2

ironice, also बुद्धीचा नवसागर *m* An extraordinary blockhead or fool.

बुद्धयंकित *a* (S) Subject to the prompting or directing of. See अंकित.

बुद्धयतीत *a* S That is passed beyond, or that is beyond, the reach of the understanding.

बुद्ध्या *ad* (S Third case of बुद्धि) Purposely, deliberately, intentionally. 2 With the mind, will, or apprehension of. Used in comp. in the same manner and nearly to the same extent as इष्ट्या, *q. v.* for exemplification.

बुद्ध्यारूढ *a* (S बुद्धि & आरूढ. Mounted upon the understanding.) Apprehended or understood.

बुद्बुद् *m* S A bubble.

बुद्बुदाकार *a* (S) Bubble-shaped. Asserted of the human embryo on the third day after conception.

बुद्बुद् *a* (P) Venerable, reverend, great (in age, wisdom, dignity.) 2 Greater or upper;—used of one of two towns, villages, fields &c. in one district bearing the same name: opp. to बुद्बुद् Less or lower. 3 Senior (as disting. from junior) of two persons of one name.

बुध *ind* Commonly बुद्ध *ind*. [it.

बुध *m* (S) The planet Mercury or the Regent of बुध *a* S Wise, intelligent, sensible.

बुध *n* The stock or lower end (of trees or plants). 2 The foot, base, lower portion gen.

बुधला *m* A bottle or vessel made of skins for holding oil or clarified butter, a dubber. Pr. बुधला or बुधलें भर तूप खाऊन बुधल्याचा माल नाही Used where an expense or a cost exceeds the fruit or produce; also of one who remains meagre and lean even after rich living.

बुधली *f* (Dim. of बुधला) A small leathern bottle for holding perfumes, scented oils &c. 2 A small vessel (of leather or metal) with a spout, in which torch-bearers carry their oil.

बु० उताणी पडणें, बु० भोवता येणें Said (from a little story about an oil-pilferer) when any one's knavish deeds are detected. [oil &c.

बुधलें *n* A bottle or vessel made of skins to hold बुधलेसार *m* Fight with बुधले (oil or ghee dubbers); i. e. exploding बुधले filled with gunpowder and laid in a mine or train.

बुधवार *m* (S Day of Mercury.) Wednesday. Pr. नवव्यास नाही यांग बुधवारचें लग्न.

बुधवारणें *v i* (बुधवार) To bring forth on a wednesday;—used of a buffalo. This is an unlucky event; and the young buffalo must be given away to a Brāhman.

बुंधा *m* बुंधारा *m* (बुंध) The portion (of a tree or of an article) near the root, bottom, or end: also the root figuratively, the source, spring, fountain, origin.

बुंधाड *n* Commonly बुडखा. [of a broom.

बुंधारणें *v c* (बुंधारा) To beat with the thick end बुंधारणी *f* S A common term for the eighth day's

of the moon's increase falling on wednesday. 2 An observance amongst women. If, whilst sitting at their meal, they hear, from a proceeding कथा, mention made of नरक, they quit their meal, wash their mouth, and return to listen to the कथा.

बुंधेला *a* Belonging to बुंधेलखंड—a person. Hence Dull, doltish, stupid: also dawdling, dragging, poking, lingering—a person or a business. 2 Belonging to a caste of people who make बुंधले &c.

बुनगा or बुनगुला *a* Of low stature or short-sized.

बुनगुलें *n* A small metal vessel. [See बुनगा.

बुनणें *v c* (بُنَا H) To weave.

बुनावट *f* (بنات H) Texture, weftage.
 बुनियाद or बुन्याद *f* (بنیاد P) Foundation, basis.)
 Force, might, vigor: also weight, influence, importance, consequence: also funds, means, stock, ground to proceed upon. Ex. छाची काय कितो बु० आहे की हा हजार रुपये खर्च करील? The word is applied freely; also as *a* in the sense Of long standing; ancient and venerable;—used of a person, thing, office, estate. [respectability.
 बुबू *f* (بوبر H) A Musalmán female of rank or बुबूळ or बुबळ *n* The eyeball. 2 The black part of the eye, the pupil and iris.
 बुभुक्षा *f* S Hunger.
 बुभुक्षित *a* S Hungry. 2 fig. Poor or needy.
 बुकणें *v i* (Imit.) To grunt—a buffalo, a hog. 2 To blurt out; to let slip in idle prating; to babble or blab inadvertently.
 बुका or खा *m* (برقع A) A cloth drawn, or prepared for being drawn, over the face or the face and head as a veil or muffler: also a hooded cloak in general. *v* घाल, घे. 2 A cover of cloth (of a carriage, pákhí, elephant &c.) 3 The canopy or top of a traveling carriage.
 बुकूल *n* The pile or nap of cloth which bristles up on being rubbed or rudely washed; the loose, staring hairs of an uncombed head; any fine down standing up; bits of raw thread, of any dry fibres or filaments (as of the dry pod of the दाडका or घोसाळें).
 बुखी *f* (See भुरकी) A horse-cloth &c.
 बुखंड *n* A head of maize (sometimes of जोंधळा) with the grains picked out.
 बुरग *n* (Poetry.) An instrument of music of legendary story. Ex. शृंगें बुरगें कोव्हाळ घोर ॥ चिंचनादें अपार गर्जति ॥
 बुरंगट, बुरंगूट, बुरंगळ, बुरंगूळ *n* बुरगें *n* C Fine rain, drizzle. *v* घे, पड, लाग, चाल, वाह.
 बुरंगळणें or बुरंगळणें *v i* To run riot; to become wild, wilful, wanton, lawless. 2 To grunt—a buffalo &c. 3 See बुरंगळणें.
 बुरगुंडा *m* बुरगुंडी *f* बुरगुंडें *n* (In Khándesh, or amongst the conjuring quacks वैदू, or the कैकाडी people.) A boy; a girl; a child. The word is Telingee.
 बुरजी *f* (برد P Carried away.) A term at chess. That state of the game in which only the king (on one side) or the king and pawns remain on the board.
 बुरजी *f* Stunted grain of बाजरी. The grain, when large and fine, is लाटण्यासारखी &c.
 बुरजी *a* Epithet of a species of dog. [See बुरा.
 बुरजीतुरा *m* A bastion-form plume of flowers.
 बुरट or बुरंट *a* Close, thick, dense—a brake, thicket, shrubbery. 2 Stunted in growth, stunt. (बुरंटझाड A scrog.) Hence understood of a cow or buffalo that yields but little milk in the sense Of a low and bad caste. 3 (बुरा) Mouldy.
 बुरट, बुरंट, बुरटें *n* A place overrun with grass, shrubs, and bushes; a brushwood-thicket.
 बुरटणें *v i* (बुरा) To become or be covered with mould.
 बुरटा *m* C (Or भुरटा) A crisped or curled vegetable or fruit (through blight or some disease). Hence बुरटा चोर & चोरी. [petty thief.
 बुरटा चोर *c* C (बुरट) A pilferer, purloiner, or बुरटी चोरी *f* C Pilfering or petty thieving.
 बुरड *m* (Commonly बुरड q. v.) A caste or an बुरडणें *v i* See बुरटणें. [individual of it.
 बुरडी or बुरडीव *a* Made by a बुरड.

बुरणुशी *a* Made of or relating to बुरणूस.
 बुरणूस or बुरणस *m* A kind of felt.
 बुरंबट or बुरंबी *a* Consisting of or having the stone called बुरूस—a soil.
 बुरबुर *f* (Imit.) Muttering, murmuring, grumbling. *v* लाव, कर. 2 Light rain, drizzle.
 बुरबुर or रां *ad* Imit. of the drizzling of rain, of the light breathing of the breeze, of light and rapid running, of suppressed muttering &c.
 बुरबुरणें *v i* (बुरबुर) To speak in a suppressed tone and with imperfect articulation; to mumble, mutter, murmur, grumble. 2 To be covered with soft sordes or dirt—teeth, body, a cooking vessel. 3 To drizzle or mizzle.
 बुरबुरणें & बुरबुरीत Commonly बुरबुरणें & बुरबुरीत.
 बुरबुरा *m* Bloody pus dried and caked on the part.
 बुरस *m* The name of a flower-bearing tree.
 बुरशी or सी *f* बुरसा *m* बुरबुरी *f* Mould, the concretion which gathers from dampness. *v* घे, चढ. 2 The tartar of the teeth.
 बुरशेणें *v i* See under बुरसणें.
 बुरशेल or ला *a* (बुरसणें) Become mouldy, mouldy. 2 fig. Filthy, foul, squalid—a person.
 बुरसटणें *v i* (बुरसा) To be filthy or foul;—esp. the face or body. [&c.
 बुरसणी *f* (Verbal of बुरसणें) Becoming mouldy
 बुरसणें, बुरशेणें, बुरसावणें *v i* (बुरशी) To become or be mouldy. 2 To become or be tartarized or furred—teeth, tongue &c.
 बुरसा *m* Mould: also a spot or stain from mould; a bare spot on a looking glass &c. [freely.
 बुरसा *a* Foul, filthy, nasty, dirty;—used
 बुरसाविणें *v c* (बुरसा) To affect with mould, tartar, fur &c.
 बुरा *m* (بررا H) Mould. *v* घे, चढ. 2 (Esp. used with the word साखर) A sort of sugar.
 बुरा *a* Bad. बुराई *f* Badness. From برا H & براني H but little used except in conjunction with भला & भलाई. 2 Misused for बुळा Impotent.
 बुराख *m* (براخ P) A bore or perforation (as in a pearl or gem): a little hole (as arising in a vessel). 2 *f* Disgrace. *v* चढ, हो g. of s.
 बुरांट or बुरंट *n* & *a* See बुरंट *n* & *a*.
 बुरांड *m* (बुरदंड S) A form of Hydrocele. It is characterized by much itching &c.
 बुरांचा *a* Afflicted with बुरांड.
 बुरीचें जाळें *n* C (About Ratnagiri.) A large sea-net differing from the डोळो or Stake-net, being supported on floats, and having a पिरगा or stone-anchor. About Harní this net is called विलाची जाळें. [rain. *v* घे, पड, लाग.
 बुरंगट, बुरंगूट, बुरंगळ, बुरंगूळ *n* Light or fine
 बुरंजी *f* Stunted grain of Bádží. See बुरंजी.
 बुरुज *m* (برج P) A bastion. 2 Bastion-form disposition of soldiers. 3 A term at सांगच्या.
 बुरड *m* A caste or an individual of it. They are basket-makers and workers with bamboo and cane.
 बुरूस sometimes बुरंब *m* Commonly बुरूस.
 बुरूस *m* Mucus of the eye.
 बुरेहाल *m* pl (برا H & حال A) Distressful or troublous condition. It is a low word answering to *Plight*, *pickle*, *mess*, *trim*, *taking*. See दैना.
 बुहा *m* Better बुरा.
 बुलबुल *ad* (बुलबुल the noun.) Chatteringly, with light and glib rattle;—used of children speaking. *v* कर, बोल.
 बुलबुल or बुलबुलवाचा *m* (بلبل بوسنان P) *Ixos* jocosus or *Hæmortuis* Cafer, but called Indian

nightingale. 2 बुलबुल is (from the volubility of the bird) applied to Rapid chattering (as of children). *v* लाव, मांड, कर.
 बुलबुलचष्मी *a* (بلبل & چشم P) Nightingale-eyed.) Having a crossbar-border with an eye or a dot in each of the diamond-squares—a cloth. Ex. छा घातरजोचाचे रेशमी कांठ बु० विणकरीचे आहेत.
 बुलाक or ख *m* (بلق H) An ornament suspended from the middle of the nose. It is composed of a ring and a pearl.
 बुली *f* Penis puerilis. 2 A figure of it (of gold, silver &c.) worn by little boys around their loins.
 बुवा *m* (Better दावा) A term of respectful address or mention for an elderly person. 2 A jocosely grave term for a rat.
 बुळक *f* See बुळकी.
 बुळकट *a* W Lubricous or slippery from grease.
 बुळकण-कन-कर-दिनी-दिशी *ad* Imitative of the sound or expressive of the manner of the falling or slipping out of a thing from its being but slackly or loosely held. Ex. खुंटीवर पागेडें देवा-यास गेलों तों बु० खुंटी हातांत आली.
 बुळकंडी *f* See under बुळकांडी.
 बुळकणें *v i* (बुळकण q. v.) To have sudden and loose stools; to void watery fæces. 2 To rot and run—melons &c.: to have a sanious ooze—a sore. 3 *unc* To slip or yield suddenly—a knot, a joint.
 बुळका *a* (बुळकण q. v.) Slack, loose, formed or disposed in a lax and slovenly manner—a knot, a joint or juncture, a building or machine, a compacture gen. 2 fig. Lax, careless, negligent, disorderly—business, proceedings, speech, (sometimes) a person.
 बुळका *m* A porpoise. 2 See the word following.
 बुळकांडी, बुळकंडी, बुळकुंडी, बुळकी *f* (Imit. formations from बुळकण) A loose stool; voiding of thin watery matter. 2 A stream or running (as of a liquor or grain) from a cracked or slit receptacle.
 बुळबुळ *f* Greasiness, oiliness, unctuousness.
 बुळबुळ or लां *ad* Imit. of drizzling or light showering, of continual dripping or trickling (of roof, pitcher, grain-sack, nose in catarrh), of a running in diarrhœa or of sanies from a sore, of a gentle flowing of tears; also of the titillating creeping of fleas, lice, bugs; of the fidgetiness of children &c. &c. Further used by some for the better word भुळभुळ.
 बुळबुळ *f* Drizzling, dripping, trickling &c. See and form from the adverb. *v* लाव, मांड, वाह, लाग, सुट, चाल, हो.
 बुळबुळणें *v i* (Imit.) To run over (one's head or body) so as to affect with a quiver or thrill—fleas, lice &c.: also to crawl about (as in sores or fruits)—maggots. [fatness, unctuousness.
 बुळबुळाट *m* बुळबुटाण *f* W Greasiness, oiliness, बुळबुळाविणें *v c* (A lax formation from बुळबुळ) To grease or besmear with grease. 2 Used of a hurried and slight washing or wiping (of a vessel, a cloth, the body).
 बुळबुळी *f* A particular plant.
 बुळबुळीत *a* Oily, greasy, unctuous. 2 Lubricous or slippery from being affected by an unctuous substance. 3 Poor, tame, dull, spiritless, jejune, vapid, frigid—speech, composition, conduct.
 बुळबुळीत *n* Greasiness, oiliness, unctuousness.
 बुळा *a* Impotent, wanting power of procreation. 2 (Used sometimes in the figurative sense of बुळका) Lax, careless, disorderly.

बुळी *f* A term at cards. The lowest of a hand.
बुळीद or बुळीन *m* (Properly बुडीद) A sounding-lead.

बू *m* (Usually बाक) A word used to frighten children; corresponding with hobgoblin, boggle, bogie &c. 2 In nursery language. Milk. 3 Arrogant or empty show; vain display or pretence. बू बाहेर पडणे, बू दाखविणे &c. are used as the similar phrases under पोस. बू दाखविणे is further To intimidate or menace; to exhibit some बू or phantom to terrify and deter: also to display some hollow appearance of a good thing. In this sense बू is from a little story about a cat, and लोण्याचा गोळा & कापसाचा बू.

बूज *f* (بوج H) Reverencing or acknowledging merit; rendering the due tribute (to learning, valor, virtue). *v* राख, कर. 2 A term at cards. The cards wanting or required.

बूज *m* sometimes बूच *m* (बुजणे To stop up.) A plug or stopple; a bung, cork, spigot.

बूट *m* (بوت or بت H) A division or portion of the fructification of the Hemp-plant. 2 A flower, leaf, sprig, or other figure worked, painted, drawn. 3 Applied to anything (as an incident, a stanza, an invention, a contrivance or thought) novel and striking. 4 The hammerheaded shark.

बूट कातरणे with विषयी or वर of o. To devise some machination against. बूट बाहेर पडणे *g.* of s. (To have one's flower or figure stand out prominently and conspicuously.) To have one's inward mind or private reality come openly abroad.

बूटबेगण *n m* A term for a short, thickset, and dapper man or youth.

बूड *f* (बुडणे) A loss (in trade &c.): loss (by exchange, discount &c.): sunken or dead money (by unproductive expenditures, bad debts &c.): loss, damage, ruin *gen.* *v* घे, लाग, हो.

बूड *n* The bottom, foot, lower part (of a thing in general). 2 Smearing the bottom (of a pot or vessel) with ashes and earth. *v* घे *g.* of o. 3 The root of a tribe or race: esp. an original and a yet subsisting family holding a share of a वतन: also such share. Ex. ह्या गांवांत पाटिलकीचीं सुख चार बूडे आहेत.

बूड टेकणे (Cant.) To sit; to bring one's stern to anchor. बुडीं At the bottom of.

बूडजड *a* (Of heavy bottom.) Opulent, substantial, wealthy: also respectable, worthy, weighty.

बूध *f* Commonly बुंध or बुंधी.

बूंद (बिंदु S through بوند H) A drop. 2 A coffee-berry. 3 This form sometimes occurs in the other senses of बुंद *q. v.*

बूध *f* (Vulgar for बुद्धि) Wisdom, sense, understanding. Commonly बुद्ध *ind.* [standing.

बूर *m* (بور H Chaff or husks.) Exhausted or spent state (from fatigue). *v* निघ, पड, काढ *g.* of s. Ex. लिहितां लिहितां माझा बूर निघाला.

बुद *n* Commonly बिबुद or बिरीद.

बुध्ण *n* S A division or branch of medicine,—that which treats of Feeding, fattening, invigorating, corroborating, building up: opp. to कर्शन.

बुध्ण *a* S Large, big, bulky. In comp. as बुध्णरीर Big-bodied; बुध्णदुदर Big-bellied; बुध्णदंड A swelled testicle, or attributively; बुध्णकथा A great or a famous history; बुध्णदुर Large-breasted; बुध्णचिर, बुध्णदंत, बुध्णनासिक &c.

बुध्णी A plant, called also रिंगणी, Prickly nightshade. 2 A plant, called also डोरली, Sola-

num macrorhizon. 3 Applied with polite coyness, from the notion of amplitude or broad expanse, to the Posteriors, and, by some not over-particular, to the Anus.

बुध्णति *m* (S) The name of the regent of the planet Jupiter, the Guru or preceptor of the gods. 2 The planet Jupiter. 3 Applied, appellatively, to an eloquent or a wise man, a Nestor or an Ulysses: also, or बोलून बुध्णति, to an insolent or a troublesome prater. [of Jupiter, Thursday.

बुध्णतिवार *m* (S) pop. बुध्णतवार *m* The day बें *n* (Imit.) The baa or cry of sheep, calves &c., bleating, bleat.

बें करणे or बें न्हाणे To knock under; to give up or in; to yield faintly; to cry *Peccavi*.

बे *a* Two. Used only in multiplying by two, or in comp. with numbers; as बे एके बे, बे चिक साहा, बेवीस, बेचाळीस.

बे A privative particle and inseparable preposition. It is from *be* Persian, and therefore will usually be found prefixed to words of Persian or Hindustani origin. It is freely used; but the compounds following in order (inserted on account of great currency or of some particularity of signification) have been judged sufficient.

बेअदबी *f* (ادبی P) Disrespect.

बेअबरू *a* (بی آبرو P) That has lost or is without reputation, honor, credit, good name—a person.

बेअवस *ad* (بی & ایت In vain, fruitlessly.

बेआव *f* Disgraced or dishonored state: also *attrib.* disgraced.

बेइनसाफ *m* बेइनसाफी *f* (انصاف & P) Lack of justice, injustice. 2 Used as *a* Unjust.

बेइमान *a* (ایمان P) sometimes बेइमानी *a* Perfidious, false, faithless.

बेइमानी or बेइमानकी *f* (ایمانی P) Perfidiousness, faithlessness, falseness.

बेइलाज *a* (علاج P) Remediless, helpless.

बेउजूर *ad* (عذر P) Without ceremony or fuss; without apology or excuse; i. e. freely, recklessly. Ex. बे० तोंडावर भडकावली. 2 Without waiting for. See उजूर.

बेक *n* A word formed from एक, to rhyme with it and to stand opposed to it. It expresses irrelevancy, incongruity, opposition; but it will well appear from the subjoined examples. Ex. मीं एक न्हालें असतां तो बेक न्हाणार तो माझे आज्ञेत कसा वागेल; मीं सांगितलें एक आणि तू समजलास बेक.

बेकटा *m* A husked grain (esp. of wheat or जोंधळा).

बेकस *a* That is without strength, vigor, virtue, sap, pith; dry, insipid, vapid, jejune, frigid.

बेकानून or बेकानू *f* Infraction of regulation or rule. Used also as *a* & *ad*.

बेकायदा *m* Breach of rule: also absence of regulation concerning: also *attrib.* that violates or disregards rule. [ploy.

बेकार *a* (کار P) That is out of service or em-

बेकारी *f* (کاری P) Absence of service or employ: also unretained state.

बेकी *f* (बे Two.) An even number. A term in the play of एकीबेकी Odd or even. 2 A term used by boys at school in asking permission to go out for दीर्घशंका, as एकी is used to signify लघुशंका.

बेकुबो *f* (وقوفی P) Foolishness, silliness, folly.

बेकूब *a* (وقوف P) Foolish, silly, senseless.

बेकैद *a* (قید P) Loose, lawless, uncurbed, unrestrained. 2 as *ad* Irregularly, licentious, without observation of rule or order.

बेकैद *f* Irregularity; deviation from order; breach of rule, restraint, discipline.

बेकैदी *a* (बेकैद) Loose, licentious, wilful, heady, heedless of curb or check, law or rule.

बेखर्ची *a* (خرج & P) Made or done without expense or cost. 2 Spending nothing; penurious, niggardly, sparing.

बेग *f* (باغ H Reins.) Rule of, command over, power or means of coercion or control. *v* घर or चाती राख, खाधीन अस with *g.* of o. 2 (Esp. amongst goldsmiths.) A hinge.

बेगड *f n* sometimes बेगड *f n* Laminæ of tin or tin-plate covered over with some coloring substance.

बेगडी *a* Covered or ornamented with बेगड.

बेगम *f* (بیگم T) Properly a lady, the wife of a Musalmán grandee; but this meaning is little known. In Maráthí it means a Musalmán woman that remains single after having reached the years of puberty.

बेगमी *f* (غمی H Unanxiousness or unapprehension.) Served, supplied, or satisfied state; exemption (of a person, business, work) from solicitude, or from likelihood of damage or stoppage, on account of the amplitude or sufficiency (of provision, materials &c.) Ex. दोन शेर तांदूळ मिळाले न्हाजे आमचे कुटुंबाची बे० होईल; घराला अणखी दोन हजार इटा आणि चारशे वासे असल्यास त्याची बे० होईल. 2 By meton. The stock, store, fund, or quantity provided. Ex. वर्षाची बे० साहा मदित्यांत खर्च झाली.

बेगार & बेगारी See बिगार & बिगारी.

बेगी, बेगीन, बेगीने, बेगून, बेगे *ad* (बेग S) Quickly, smartly, briskly, sharp. The words are vulgar.

बेगुन्हा *a* (گنا P) Free from crime, offence, or transgression. 2 Used as *s m* Freedom from crime or offence.

बेचक *n f* बेचकुळी *f* बेचकुळे *n* बेचकुल or ल *n* बेचके *n* बेचांगळे *n* The bifurcation or fork of a tree or stake: also the space between every two fingers or toes; and, according to some, the space of the bend of the knee, arm, loins, or neck.

बेचकुळींत In the fork of; in the closing and jamming place. *v* सांपड, घर.

बेचण *n unc* (بیچنا H) Selling. *v* कर.

बेचण घेणे To buy; बेचण देणे To sell.

बेचणपत्र or बेचणपत्र *n* (بیچنا H & पत्र S) A deed of sale. [demur or scruple.

बेचरक *ad* Fearlessly, unhesitatingly, without बेचरणे *v i* To spread abroad;—as itch or herpes, or eruptive disease, an ulcer &c. 2 To lie disorderly over the head—the hair.

बेचव *a* Tasteless, vapid, wanting savor or flavor.

बेचांगळे *n* See under बेचक.

बेचाड *a* Shameless, impudent, brazenfaced, bold. बेचावण or बेचावन or बेचन *f* (Tshá. بیچنا H To sell.) Certification or notification of a duly transacted sale. Written upon the हुंडी or करारनामा or मक्केपत्र or खत &c.

बेचाळ or बेचाळीस *a* Forty-two.

बेचाळी *f* बेचाळे or ल *n* (चा is chá.) The chaps, and esp. the lower chap. Used of the jaws of beasts; but of those of human beings only in contemptuous or menacing language. Ex. उणा शब्द बोललास तर बे० फोडून दाकीन. 2 The hollow above the chin.

वेचाळीस *m pl* A collective term for one's forty-two immediate ancestors (twenty-one on the father's side and twenty-one on the mother's side). Ex. तू वे० सखन वे०; त्याने त्याचे वे० उद्धरिले-नरकांत घातले-बुडविले &c. It seems confined in use to occasions of adjuration or abusing.

वेचाळीसचा अंक असणे with पचावर-कागदावर-लाखे-व्यावर To bear the tidings of a death—a letter or paper. वेचाळीसचा अंक घालणे To curse or abuse the forty-two generations of. 2 To attach the number forty-two (to a letter or packet) to intimate that only he to whom it is addressed is to open it.

वेचिराख or ग a (عراغ P Lampless.) Desolate, untenanted, uninhabited. [pole, a *bechoba*.

वेचोवा *m* (چوبه P) A small tent without a वेजबाव *ad* (جواب P) Insolently—answering, addressing. [respectful (in speech).

वेजबावी a (वेजबाव) Insolent, saucy, pert, dis- वेजमी *f* Better वेजमी.

वेजरव *ad* (ضرب P) Fearlessly, promptly, without hesitation or scruple. [ferent caste.

वेजात a (Inelegant.) Of an inferior or of a dif- वेजार a (بیزار P) Wearied out or exhausted (from fatigue, pain, vexation); suffering heavy sickness. [sickness, pain &c.

वेजारी *f* (بیزاری P) Exhaustion under great वेज्या a (بیجا P) Out of place.) Extravagant, unseasonable, unreasonable, improper.

वेड *n* An island. 2 A cluster or clump of trees or shoots springing from one stock (as of the Plantain or Bamboo): any clump or plump of trees of one kind. 3 A Bamboo or Plantain, &c. planted in order to have a clump spring from it. 4 fig. A cluster or dense body (as of relatives or friends). Ex. वेड सायंताचे भारी पडले सुका-शाचे नात्याने गांवची वेड वेगार घेत गेले.

वेटी लागणे To come to shore or a shallow; to touch the bottom—a swimmer. 2 fig. To arrive at form and figure; to assume the definiteness and standing of approaching completion—a work or business. [जांघळा).

वेडका *m* A husked grain (esp. of wheat or वेडकुळी *f* A small frog (whether as young or as of a diminutive kind). 2 The rising of the biceps muscle on being pulled forcibly. *v* काढ, उठव, दाखव.

वेडणी *f* (Verbal of वेडणे *v c*) Impressing &c. 2 A goldsmith's stamp; also called अवटी.

वेडणे *v c* To impress or hammer down (a पचा or metal plate) upon a stamp, that it may receive the impression: also to impress (any impression) upon a पचा or डागिना &c.

वेडणे *v i* To take an impression or stamp—a पचा or डागिना &c.: also to come off or be formed—an impression.

वेडणे *n* वेडमोरा *m* A goldsmith's stamp.

वेडा *m* (بیٹا H) A son. In this sense the word is little used; but it, as also वेद्याचा, is of common use as an expletive with contemptuous, and, sometimes, of fond or tender, implication, although often with no implication whatever. Ex. तो काय वेडा बोलतो; हा वेडा कागद फुटतो; काय वेडा घोडा चांगला आहे.

वेडाड *n* A contemptuous form of वेड in the sense of Island. 2 A tangle or complicated tuft of roots and fibres (as of हरळी &c.) 3 An isolated and elevated spot (in a field or plain). 4 fig. A numerous and wide-spreading tribe or family: also a confederation, band, gang: also a host, cluster, or crowd of people.

वेटी *f* (بیٹی H) A daughter. Pr. पहिली वेटी मालाची पेटी. The word is little used except as the masculine noun above.

वेटीव *p* of वेडणे Stamped, impressed, imprinted, struck; referring whether to the पचा &c. stamped or to the figure formed by stamping. Opp. to यळीव.

वेड *n* A boil or tumor, any suppurating or angry swelling. 2 Enlarged navel or umbilical hernia. 3 The apple or pulpy portion of काजू, बंडभोवरा, and some other fruits. 4 The descending bowel in prolapsus ani. 5 The coil of the umbilical cord in the pit of the navel. [or disclosed.

वेड फुटणे or वाहेर पडणे (त्यांतले &c.) To be divulged वेडका *m* sometimes वेडका *m* (Better बडका) A gob of phlegm or snot.

वेडकी *f* (Dim. of वेडूक) A small frog: also a female frog. 2 The muscles of the arm or leg as rendered full and prominent: also the muscular root of the thumb. 3 The slight rising observed in the muscles of the arm or leg on a blow or pinch. 4 The frush or frog of a horse's foot.

वेडकीचे कुलूप A term for the common English padlock. Opp. to नळीचे कुलूप.

वेडकुळी or वेडकुळी *f* (Dim. of वेडूक) A small frog. It will be heard in the other senses of वेडकी. (Sometimes written वेडकोळी.) [fruit.

वेडभोवरी *f* A creeping plant. वेडभोवरा *m* Its वेडा *m* Betelnut gathered after full maturity. 2 C (Commonly वेडे) A shed for cows &c.

वेडा पार जाणे, असणे, होणे, करणे *g.* of *s.* (بیڑा H) A float or raft.) To accomplish one's object; to reach the goal.

वेडा *m* A supplement-piece added to a stone or put betwixt stones in building.

वेडा a (बंड) That has umbilical hernia.

वेडा *m* An appellation of respect for a seafaring man. [tesselloides. Rox.

वेडागुळी *f* (Or बांडागुळ) A parasite, Epidendron वेडाळणे *v i* (वेड) To bulge, protrude, belly out.

वेडी *f* (بیری H) A fetter or chain for the foot. 2 A silver ornament of the shape of a fetter. 3 (Gen. having हाताची or हात or हत prefixed.) A hand-cuff or manacle. 4 fig. A tie, clog, fetter, encumbrance.

आपल्या हाताने आपल्या पायांत वेडी घालून घेणे To bring evil (punishment &c.) upon one's self.

वेडू a Small and stout—a man or beast.

वेडूक *m* (मंडुक S) A frog.

वेडे *n* C A cow-house or cow-shed. 2 R Commonly वेळे. A turnstile, stile &c. [clumsy.

वेडेल a (دول H) Shapeless, ill-formed, वेद्या a (बंड) That has umbilical hernia or enlarged navel. [disorderly conduct.

वेडंग *m* (دھنگ H) Licentious practices; वेडंग a वेडंगी a (دھنگی H) Loose, licentious, dissolute. [rude or inelegant form.

वेडव a (دھب H) Clumsy, shapeless, of a वेणका *m* The काटूक or piece of wood which is fixed between the two बुटली or बाडली of a draw-

वेणणी *f* (Verbal of वेणणे) Weeding &c. [well.

वेणणे *v c* To weed (a field &c.) 2 In south-eastern parts of the Desh. To sow.

वेणा a *ind* or वेणी a or वेणे (بینا P Seeing) Disclosed; revealed clearly to view: become apparent or visible (as on the removal of some obstruction or covering). *v* पड. Ex. पाणी ओहोतले म्हणजे खडक वेणा पडतो; तळ वेणा होईतो विहिरीचे पाणी उमप.

वेणावणे *v i* (वेणा) To become visible; to make

his or its appearance—an absent or a concealed person or thing. Ex. संध्याकाळी साघारां येतां म्हणून गेला तो पंधरा दिवसांनी वेणावला. 2 (वेणणे) To get quit or clear (of one's vices, bad habits &c.); to become weeded.

वेणे *n* (Or बिद्याणे) Sowing-seed.

वेत *m* (हेतु S through بیت H) Plan, scheme, model, form, plot. 2 Purpose, design, intention. 3 System, method, arrangement, management (in a business or work). 4 Form, figure, outlines, lineaments (as sketched or traced).

वेताचा or वेतावाताचा Methodical, systematical, accordant with a regular and right plan. 2 Moderate, temperate, measured, of the reasonable amount. 3 Suitable unto; corresponding with; of the measure, fashion, character, or nature of. वेतावर असणे To adhere to a determination, arrangement, plan, rule. [sugarcane.

वेतकस *m* Reed-like sugarcane, a variety of वेतकशीर or वेतकशीर a (بے قصیر P) Faultless, crimeless, untransgressing. 2 Used as *s f* Freedom from fault, crime, or transgression.

वेतणी *f* (Verbal of वेतणे) Taking the measure of; tracing the form, figure, outlines, lineaments of; cutting out (as of cloth).

वेतणे *v c* (वेत or بیتنا H) To take the measure of; to trace the form or outlines of: also to cut out (cloth &c.) 2 fig. To lay (a slap) across one's mouth or face. See वेतविणे.

वेतणे *v i* Commonly वेतणे.

वेतनीचा a (Of the measure, make, or fashion of; corresponding with. Used in the sense of वेतचा, but the nominative वेतन is obsolete.

वेतमा a (طمع P) Not covetous: also not desirous of, not caring for, not concerned about.

वेतमा *f* (طمع P) Exemption from covetousness or from desire (whether inordinate or moderate).

वेत्या a (طرح P Out of the manner or way.) Extraordinary, extravagant, eccentric, uncommon, strange. In bad sense. 2 Used as *s f* Extraordinariness, extravagance &c. [वेताचा under वेत.

वेतवार *ad* Methodically: moderately &c. See वेतविणे *v c* (वेतणे) To make to take the measure of &c. 2 (Cant. with some feminine noun for Smack or slap understood) To give the measure of one's fist (over the mouth or face). Ex. तोंडावर जेव्हा दोन वेतविण्या तेव्हा कबूल झाला.

वेतावेत *ad* (वेत) Exactly according to the measure, figure, or fashion of. 2 Sometimes used as *s m* Exact agreement with &c.

वेताळ or ठा a (تال H) That is out of time or measure—singing or playing, a voice or an instrument, a person singing or playing. 2 fig. That is beyond all bounds or restraints; licentious, dissolute, extravagant, exorbitant, excessive. Used freely. [der वेचाळीस *m pl*.

वेताळ or वेताळीस a Forty-two. See phrases under वेती *f* A particular cast of the dice.

वेतीव *p* of वेतणे Made or done according to the measure taken, plan formed, scheme constructed &c. 2 Cut out—cloth &c.

वेत्या a (वेत) That is ever planning and projecting; a schematist or speculator.

वेथूड a P Ugly: also deformed or distorted.

वेद *f* Muddy ground or soil; a marsh, morass, moor, swamp, bog.

वेदडा *m* A class of men or an individual of it. They are professed robbers. [haunted, spent.

वेदस a (مده P Breathless.) Wearied out, ex-

बेदर or री *f* The name of a tufty grass.

बेदरद or बेदरदी *a* (دردی H) Careless, reckless, criminally heedless or unconcerned. 2 Devoid of taste for or of delicate discernment. 3 Pitiless.

बेदरी *f* The name of a fruit-tree.

बेदरी *a* Manufactured at or relating to the village बेदर;—used of पीकदानी, गुडगुडीचा कलश, and other iron articles.

बेदरी *f* The lowest of the three layers of masonry or filling composing a जॉन. The other two are पेटी & पाटथर.

बेदरीशालू or बेदरशालू *m* बेदरी *f* A variety of शालू or Holcus saccharatum.

बेदाड *f* Muddiness, marshiness, bogginess.

बेदाड *n* Roots and fibres (सुळांचा झुबडा) esp. of wide-spreading grass and herbs; a tuft of radicles, as of the grasses हरली, कुंदी, मोल, दर्भ. 2 Used as *a* or in comp. with -जमीन-शेत-रान-जागा &c. in the sense Having grass-tufts, herb-stumps, or tangled masses of root-fibres.

बेदाड *a* Muddy, marshy, swampy.

बेदाणा or बेदाना *m* (दान H) A kind of grape. It is small, round, sweet, and seedless. 2 or बेदाणा डाळिंब *m* A kind of pomegranate. 3 (दाणे P) Quince-seed, Dyrus Cydonia.

बेदाद *f* (दा P) Absence of justice; prevalence of injustice and wrong.

बेदावा *m* (दवा P) Non-possession of claim or just pretension; the state of being without title or right to. 2 An acquittance.

बेदावापत्र *n* (दवा P & पत्र) An acquittance, a paper stating the relinquishment of a claim.

बेदिकत or -दिकत *ad* (दिकत P) Without difficulty, trouble, objection, hesitation.

बेदिल *a* (दिल P) Sorrowful, sad, dispirited.

बेदिली *f* (बेदिल) Dispiritedness.

बेदू *m* (Better मेंदू) Marrow. 2 Brains. 3 fig. Fruit, flesh &c. corrupted into a pulpy mass. 4 A crushed mass (as of a cockroach &c.): raw flesh as coming out from a wound or bruise.

बेदूर *m* The day of new moon of 'Ashāh (or, as in some places, of Shráwān, and, in others, of Bhādrapad) in which the worship of bullocks is performed. Pr. माघी आळें बेदुरी फळ. Also this observance.

बेधडक *ad* (धडक H) Without fear or apprehension; boldly, promptly, unhesitatingly.

बेनाचक *ad* (Inelegant.) See चक ना चक.

बेनिसबत *ad* (निसबत P) Without respect or reference; without consideration, hesitation, or scruple; recklessly, regardlessly.

बेपडदा *a* (पडदा P) Unskreened, unconcealed, undisguised, open. 2 Used as *sm* Absence of skreen, concealment, or cover.

बेपरवा *a* (परवा P) That heeds no person and is concerned for nothing; careless, fearless, reckless.

बेपरवा *m* A particular head-ornament. *v* घाल.

बेपार *m* (बापार S through بیپار H) Traffic, trade, commerce. [dealer.]

बेपारी *m* (बेपार or بیپاری H) A merchant, trader,

बेफंदी *a* (See फंद) Loose, dissolute, rakish. 2 Mischievous or unruly;—used esp. of a child.

बेफाम *a* (फाम P) Inadvertent, inattentive, heedless, absent in mind.

बेफामी *f* (बेफाम) Inadvertence, absence of mind.

बेफिकिरी *f* (फिकर P) Unanxiousness or unapprehensiveness. 2 Absence of ground for anxiety

or apprehension; secure and serene character of circumstances. [care, or concern.]

बेफिकोर *a* (फिकर P) That is without anxiety, बेबट *n* (बंबी) The navel (of animals). 2 Umbilical hernia; swollen or enlarged navel: also, contemptuously, the navel (whether unusually swollen or sunken). [tress—a calf or a sheep.]

बेबट *n* (बंबी) To utter its bleat or cry of distress—*a* calf or a sheep.

बेबट *a* (बंद P) Devoid of order, regularity, or rule; disorderly, confused, anarchical. [fruit.]

बेबली *f* The name of a fruit-tree. बेबले *n* Its

बेबहा *a* (ह P) Priceless, precious, invaluable. Often corrupted, both orally and in writing, into बेबहार, and applied in the sense Overflowingly

बेबल *a* Powerless, infirm, feeble. [copious.] बेबा *m* A kind of butterfly.

बेबाक sometimes बेबाग *f* (बाक P) Complete liquidation (of a debt). 2 Used as *ad* Without a remainder being left—a debt paid &c.

बेबारा *m* Divulgedness or disclosure (of a matter). बेबारा *m* Properly and commonly बेबारा.

बेबावणे *v i* (बे) To utter its bleat or cry of distress—a calf or a sheep.

बेबी *f* The navel.

बेबीचा देठ पिळणे or पिळून डुबू लागणे or बेबीचा देठापाखून कळवळ येणे or माघा येणे To yearn.

बेबीचे उखळ येणे *g.* of *s.* To be fat and plump from good living. बेबीचा देठापाखून From the bottom of the heart, cordially. बेबीपाखून जोर

करून बोलणे To bawl or speak with all one's might. बेबूद *m* (For نابود P) Has not been. Nonness, absence, lack. 2 Commonly नाबूद.

बेभरोशी *a* That is not to be relied on confidently or with assurance.

बेभरोसा *m* Uncertainty, doubtfulness, insecure or unsure state. [paired or set in order.]

बेभरामत *a* (मत & बे) That wants to be re-

बेभान, बेभानी or बेभानकी Better बेभान & बेभानकी.

बेभार *a* (भार P) Sick or ill (not merely unwell, ailing, or indisposed). 2 Wearied, jaded, spent, knocked up. 3 Laxly. Unoccupied or unused; i. e. unmaintained in its order or well-being—a house, an article.

बेभार *a* (भी & भारणे) That is inaccessible to bombardment or attack—a hill-fort, insulated castle &c. 2 Laxly. Exceedingly and extravagantly great, strong, violent, plentiful &c.; as बे. पाऊस-वारा-जवळ-घुल-लढाई-पीक-धान्य-आंबे &c. पडतो-सुटला-पडतें-उडतो-चालली-झालें-पिकले.

बेभारी *f* (भारी P) Sickness or illness (not indisposition or slight disorder.) 2 Weariedness, jadedness, exhaustion, prostration of strength.

बेभालूम *a* (भालूम A P) That may not be perceived, discovered, or detected; hard to be perceived &c. [unjust, unreasonable.]

बेभुनासब or बेभुनासीब *a* (नासब P) Improper, बेभुरवत *ad* (भुरवत P) Uncourteously, impolitely, rudely, roughly, coarsely. 2 *a* also बे-

भुरवती *a* Uncourteous, impolite, rude, rough.

बेभोयोन *a* (भोयोन A P) Settled, fixed &c.) Innumerable, indeterminate, indefinite.

बेभोहीस *a* (A lax formation. See भोहीस) That makes no expeditions or excursions (as in quest of subsistence or employment); that sits at home.

बेर *m* A kind of grass.

बेर *f* R (Commonly बेरणी) Crossploughing.

बेरकट *n* (बेरी & कट) Oil or clarified butter that is foul and thick. 2 Used by some for बेरी *q. v.*

बेरकट *a* (बेरी & कट) Having dregs or feculence बेरकट *a* (बहिरा) Deafish. [—oil or ghee.]

बेरकटणे *v i* (बेरकट) To get foul from the dregs and lees of oil or ghee—a lamp, a vessel.

बेरकी *f* A kind of grass.

बेरकूट & बेरकुटणे See बेरकट & बेरकटणे.

बेरंग *m* (रंग P) Blasted or marred honor, glory, splendor, eclat; the dishonor or shame of foiledness or failure: also lack of honor or glory: also dishonored, disgraced, or derided state. 2 Used *attributively*. Of blasted honor or glory: also devoid of honor, splendor, fine display, glorious or beauteous manifestation. [lence.]

बेरट *n* (बेरी) Oil or ghee having dregs or feculence बेरड *m* A class of professional robbers or an individual of it; otherwise called रामोशी.

बेरड *f* Any confused miscellany or mixture, a medley, a jumble. [quent. *v* पड, हो.]

बेरड *f* A nit. The *pl* बेरडा Nits is more frequent.

बेरडाई *f* बेरडगिरी *f* बेरडांव or बे *n* A foray or the depredations of the robbers named बेरड. *v* सुट, माज, मात, उड.

बेरणी *f* (Verbal of बेरणे) Crossploughing.

बेरणे *v c* To crossplough.

बेरी *f* The dregs or lees, or the scum, of oil, ghee, boiling sugarcane-juice, or sugar &c.

बेरीज *f* The total of an addition: also a sum or an amount. 2 A figure or a set of figures of a column or of a row. 3 Adding. *v* घे, कर.

बेरीजभरती *f* Filling up of a number; fraudulent rendering (of men, horses, cattle) for muster.

बेरीख *m* P Alienation of attachment or regard. 2 Change of direction; direction *towards* turned into direction *from*. [employ.]

बेरीजगार or रो *a* (रोजگار P) That is out of बेरीजा *m* (गंदे فیروز P) A drug, Olibanum.

बेल *m* (बिल्व S) A tree sacred to Shiva, Aegle marmelos or Cratæva religiosa. 2 A leaf of it.

3 *n* A fruit of it.

बेलकडे *n* C A crab or crawfish.

बेलका *m* W बेलकें *n* W (बेला) A cocoanut hollowed to serve as a vessel. [Aegle marmelos.]

बेलकाचरी *f* Dried slices of the fruit of बेल or बेलखरज *f* The moist or ulcerous itch.

बेलगाम or बेलगामी *a* (गाम P) That is without bridle or reins. 2 That heeds not the bridle. 3 fig. Refractory, wilful, lawless. 4 Incommodious or inconvenient; not duly or harmoniously consisting or connected.

बेलगाम or बेलगामी *ad* (गाम P) Without reins, i. e. *connection*. Out of the direct road; aside, aloof, apart. Ex. तुमचें घर बे. पडलें म्हणून मी येत नाहीं.

बे. पडणे To be mislaid; to lie or be put out of its place or *connection*. 2 To fall under neglect; to be overlooked.

बेलटो *f* C A contemptuous word for the head,—pate, poll, noddle, skull, sconce, crop.

बेलटें *n* C A contemptuous word for a cocoanut or for the head. [बेलतोंचे *n* Its fruit.]

बेलतवस or बेलतौस *f* A wild creeper. बेलतवसें or बेलदार *m* (बेल्दार P) That handles a pickax.)

A stone-digger, a quarry-worker, a pioneer.

बेलपत्र *n* A leaf of the बेल tree.

बे. ठेवणे (घरावर-मालावर-पदार्थावर) To place (upon a house or any article of property) a leaf of the बेल in intimation of relinquishment of right to it.

बेलपची रुपया *m* A rupee of a particular curren-

cy. It is marked with the figure of the leaf of the Bel-tree.

बेलफळ *n* The fruit of the Bel-tree. 2 A snuff-box or similar thing made of the shell or in the shape of this fruit.

बेलभंडार *m* (बेल & भंडार. The leaves of the Bel-tree and the turmeric powder that are on an idol.) A form of oath or solemn appeal to the Deity. It consists in taking off the बेलभंडार from an idol, and swearing by them. *v* काढ, उचल. 2 An agreement or a promise ratified by this oath.

बेलवांगी *f* A plant, and बेलवांगें *n* Its fruit. The Tomato or Love-apple. Called formerly Solanum lycopersicum, now Lycopersicum esculentum, and, by some, Solanum macrorhizon.

बेलवात *f* A wick formed of three single threads rolled together with the hand. Used for lamps before idols. [as a vessel.]

बेला *m* (बेला *H*) A cocoanut hollowed to serve बेलांत सडव्या भरणें To make a tumult and fuss; to turn the house out of windows.

बेलाकसर *a & ad* (बेलाकसर *A* Without deficiency or shortcoming.) Free from or void of apprehension or misgiving, i. e. reckless or inconsiderate: also with headlong promptitude, recklessly.

बेलाग *a* (बेला *P & लाग*) That upon which nothing can apply or bear; which nothing can reach and effectually operate upon; viz. inaccessible or impregnable—a fort: unattainable or impracticable—an object: incurable or undiscoverable—a disease, a trouble.

बेलाग *ad* Without any help, resource, susceptibility of remedy &c. 2 Without any ground or foundation. 3 Promptly, smartly, in a trice.

बेलाग *m* Remedilessness. Ex. माझा बेलाग झाला. बेलापुरी रुपया *m* A rupee of a particular currency made at Belápur.

बेलाशक *a & ad* (बेलाशक *A*) That is without apprehension, consideration, hesitation, or scruple: also promptly, fearlessly, recklessly.

बेलिया *m* (बेला *H*) A flower-tree, Jasminum zambac. 2 Its flower. 3 Oil perfumed with these flowers: also an essence or extract of them.

बेली *f* A half of a hollowed cocoanut (serving as a bowl or vessel). 2 A लुगडें composed of red and dark-colored threads forming squares.

बेली or ल्या *a* Woven with red and blackish-red threads forming squares;—used of a sort of लुगडें: also variegated with red and blackish-red—a color.

बेलें *n* (बेला *P*) A bag of money or money which Rajas &c. carry in their train to scatter amongst the people. 2 (Or बेला) A cocoanut hollowed to serve as a vessel.

बेलेवरदार *m* (बेलावरदार *P*) The bearer of the बेलें or money-bag carried about with them by great men in processions &c. [scribed under कोळपें.]

बेल्ली *f* A field-weeding implement. See it described under कोळपें.

बेल्ली *npl* Deep furrows ploughed leaving narrow interstices. *v* घाल. The intention is to secure all the rain that falls on the field. The *sing* is बेल्लें. [less, stupid.]

बेवकूब or फ *a* (बेवकूब *P*) Foolish, silly, senseless.

बेवड *f* Mixed sowing-seed: also any grain or seed sown together with another (as wheat or जौघळा) considered as principal.

बेवरा *m* Properly बेवारा.

बेवलकरी *a* Properly विवलकरी.

बेवसवसा *ad* (बेवसवसा *P*) Without fear, hesitation, or scruple.

बेवाडें *n* C A story of a house, esp. the story above the groundfloor.

बेवारशी or बेवारशीक or बेवारीस *a* (बेवारशी *P*) That is without heir, master, proprietor, or rightful claimant. [an heir. 2 Intestate property.]

बेवारसमाल or बेवारीसमाल *m* Property wanting बेवारसा *m* (बेवारसा *P*) Non-possession of right of inheritance or other just pretension; the state of being without claim, title, or right to.

बेवारा *m* (बेवारा *H*) Clearance or liquidation (of debts): discharge, despatch and disposal of (as of duties, businesses, jobs): exhaustion (of a stock, store, fund).

बेवीस *a* (बेवीस *H*) Twenty-two.

बेश *a* (बेश *P*) Good, proper, suitable, fitting. 2 Used as *ad* Well, good, not ill or amiss.

बेशक *a & ad* (बेशक *P*) Daring, unhesitating, unscrupulous. (In a bad sense). 2 Shameless.

बेशखासा *a* (बेशखासा *A & बेश* *P*) Very good, excellent, proper.

बेशमी or बेशम *ind* (बेशमी *P*) In the name of. Occurring only in bonds, contracts, petitions &c.; as दस्तक बेशमी नारायण चौगुले; अर्जी बेशम रामाजी

बेशरम *a* (बेशरम *P*) Shameless. [पाटील.]

बेशक *n f & a* Used for शकबेशक, and used variously by the Maráthá multitude ignorant of its origin and appropriate import.

बेशिल *a* (बेशिल *P*) Devious, disorderly, eccentric, irregular, lax, random—a person, conduct, speech. [sensible.]

बेशुद्ध *a* (बेशुद्ध *P & शुद्ध*) Bereft of consciousness, inबेशुद्ध *a* (A common misspelling of बेशरम) Shameless, बेवक, बेवखासा, बेवक See under बेश. [less.]

बेसन *n* (बेसन *H*) Flour of gram. 2 A sweetmeat made of it. [rights of a waterwheel.]

बेसनेकड *n* A cross stick between the two upबेसरम & बेसम *a* (Incorrect for बेशरम) Shameless.

बेसावध *a* (बेसावध *P & सावध*) Inattentive, inadvertent, negligent. 2 Bereft of consciousness, insensible.

बेसुमार *a* (बेसुमार *P*) Excessive, extravagant, immoderate; beyond all bounds or proportion;—used of actions: incalculable or illimitable;—used of qualities or properties.

बेस्वर *a* Ill-sounding or unmusical;—used of voice or instrument, of singing or playing, singer or player.

बेहडणें *v i* *P* To be plump and almost ripe (on the tree)—a mango or other fruit, and, sometimes, an ear of corn.

बेहडा sometimes बेहेडा & बेहाडा *m* (बेहीतक *S*) Beleric myrobalan,—the tree or its fruit, Terminalia belerica. 2 A certain public paper for the guidance of the Mámledárs. It contained a statement of all regular receipts and all fixed disbursements; of all establishments, endowments &c.; also notices of particular transactions and occurrences.

बे० पार (करणे-दोणे) See explained under बेडा.

बेहडा *a* Commonly बेहाडा.

बेहतनमाल *m* (बेहतनमाल *A* House of property or treasure: hence, by meton., a treasury-article.) Property falling to the Government on failure of heir, an escheat.

बेहतनमावाशी *f* The office taking cognizance of बेहतनमाल & बटखपार (escheats and measure-stamps).

बेहद or ह *f* (बेहद *P*) Excessiveness; superlativeness; the greatest possible degree; the uttermost height or extremity. 2 Used also as *a & ad*.

बेहवी *f* (बी & आंबा) A young mango preserved in a salt pickle.

बेहवुदी *f* sometimes बेहवुदी *f* (बेहवुदी *P* Well-being.) Flourishing or happy state; well-provided or well-ordered condition: also happy arrangement, adjustment, or settlement (as of affairs or concerns). 2 Tending (as of cattle); keeping or caring for (children or dependents). *v* कर, राख, ठेव *g.* of o. [decorous.]

बेहया *a ind* (बेहया *P*) Immodest, indecent, inबेहया *m* A loose bundle or truss (as of thorny bushes or unbound straw. 2 A bunch (as of onions, garlic &c.) 3 A certain wild tree; also

बेहाडणें *v i* *P* See बेहडणें. [called बेहाडा.]

बेहाडा *a* Commonly बेहाडा.

बेहाडा *m* Commonly बेहडा.

बेहावी *f* See बेहवी. [female vocabulary.]

बेहाळ *a* Abusive: also obscene. A word of the बेहजूर *ad* (बेहजूर *P & हजूर* *A*) In the absence of.

2 (बेहजूर *P*) In the presence of.

बेहरमत *a* (बेहरमत *P*) That has lost or is without reputation, credit, honor;—used of persons (not of actions or affairs).

बेहेड *n* A rude chasm or hollow made by a torrent; a gully, a ravine.

बेहेडा *m* Commonly बेहडा. बेहेडा *a* See बेहाडा.

बेहेदा *m* (Commonly बेदा) Mutiny or sedition.

बेहोर or घ *a* (बेहोर *P*) Bereft of consciousness. [Used in basket-work, matting &c.]

बेळ *n* A half áná. 2 A thin slip off a bamboo.

बेळकें *n* The fork of a tree or furcated post or

बेळा *m* A kind of rice. [stick.]

बेळें *n* Any contrivance (as a stile, turn-stile, furcated stake) by which ingress and egress, whilst it is permitted to man, is debarred to beasts. 2 The crotchets or brackets betwixt which a word or sentence, omitted in its proper place, is written elsewhere: also the काकपद or mark *y*. 3 A common term for the two pegs which support the अडसर or cross piece underlying the तागा or warp.

बेळेंबोळें *n* A term amongst the लिंगाईत people for गूळ & भात or raw sugar and boiled-rice. These are the two first articles served round by these people at an entertainment.

बेगणी or नी *a* (बेगणी *H*) Of the color of the Egg-plant. [folius. Grah.]

बेगुली *f* A flowering tree, Loranthus amplexi-

बैठक *f* (बैठक *H*) An assembly or a company

(met whether for grave deliberation or for diversion). 2 The session of an assembly. 3 Sitting, session, remaining seated for a time. Ex. जें काम उभाउभावीं होणार नाहीं तुमची आमची चार घटका बै० झाली पाहिजे. 4 A seat or manner of sitting. 5 Anything spread or placed to sit on, any seat; a carpet, mat, cloth, stool, chair, sofa, bench. 6 A pedestal, stand, socket, foot-receptacle gen. 7 The bottom or foot of a thing. 8 Stall-tax in a market. 9 Squatting down (as through fatigue or stubbornness, or in detention or restraint of).

एका बैठकीस At one sitting. [*v* घे, मार.]

बैठा गुणाकार *m* A mode of multiplication. (See कोष्टकी गुणाकार, घावरा गुणाकार, & कपटसिंध.) The several products are set down in rows, not as running off to the left hand. [labor.]

बैठा ठेप *m* Imprisonment without exaction of

बैठा पगार *m* Pay given without exaction of service; a pension, the stipend of a sinecure &c.

बैठा पाहरा *m* Sentinel-watch or other guard in which it is not required of the watchman that he walk about. Opp. to **देहलता पाहरा** [पाहरा.

बैठा पाहरेकरी *m* A watchman according to बैठा

बैठा भागाकार *m* A method of Division. It consists in setting down, not the several products of the multiplication of the divisor by the quotient, but the remainders of them after mental subtraction. [its water.

बैठा भात *m* Boiled rice that has absorbed all

बैठा रोजगार *m* बैठी चाकरी *f* Service or employment that does not require one to leave one's house or village: also sedentary or sitting service.

बैठो कैद *f* Penal confinement merely (i. e. without the requirement of labor).

बैठो वही *f* A ledger or day-book in which items are set down once for all (i. e. are not brought to any more regular account). Also **बैठे खाते** *n* A department or head disposed of by Single entry.

बैठो सजा *f* The punishment of imprisonment without hard labor.

बैठे घडीचा *a* Commonly बसल्या घडीचा.

बैत *f* (بيت *A*) A couplet or distich. [नमाल.

बैतनमावाशी & **बैतनमाल** See **बैतनमावाशी** & **बैतन-बैत** & **बैत्या** *a* C Commonly बलुने & बलुत्या. Also **बैतेकरी**, **बैतेकरू**, **बैतेदार** For **बलुतेकरी** or **बलुतेदार**.

बैदर *f* A variety of the Yam; and *n* its root.

बैदा *m* (بیدای *H*) Insurrection, rebellion, mutiny, tumult or sedition in a state or an army. Hence tumult or commotion gen.

बैरक *f* (بيرق *A*) A flag, ensign, banner: also a troop or company (esp. of Arabs) enrolled under one flag. [बैरागी.

बैरागडा *m* A contemptuous form of the word

बैरागी *m* (बैरागी *S*) An individual of a class of mendicants who renounce the world and practise austerities. They are devotees of विष्णु.

बैल *m* (बल्लोवर्द *S*) A bull: also an ox or castrated bull. 2 fig. A blockhead. 3 Commonly बैला *q. v.* Sig. II.

बैल गभणा नववा महिना Yes, sir, the bull is (as you say) pregnant, and this is the ninth month. Used of a sycophant who accepts all and confirms all that is said by his patron. The phrase agrees with सांगाल ती पूर्व दिशा, and the Persian scholar will call to mind به بین ماه و پروین &c.

बैलका or **का** *m* (बैल) A bullock-driver. 2 A bullock-grazier or bullock-keeper.

बैलखांदा *m* बैलखांदे *n* (Bullock's shoulders. From the oblique line of the reins or guiding rope proceeding over the shoulders of a yoke of oxen into the hands of the driver.) Oblique direction; position on both hands (in front of a person, thing, or spot assumed) of two villages or other objects equidistant from each other: applied also to either of such villages or objects.

बैलखांदा *a* Having neck and shoulders like those of a bullock, i. e. thin and weak;—used of a buffalo.

बैलघाट *m* A ghāt or passage over a mountain over which laden bullocks can pass; a ghāt of gentle acclivity.

बैलट *n* A contemptuous form of the word बैल.

बैलदाम *m* A custom due or a fee on the sale of a bullock.

बैलपाडा *m* A comprehensive word for bulls and bull-calves.

बैलपाळणा *m* (Bullock-cradle.) A term for any great bother, fuss, or ado, or any tediously dawdled or spun out business. *v* घाल, लाव, मांड, कर, पड, हो.

बैलबांडा *m* (बैल and its redup.) Bullocks and cattle; bullocks and suchlike. Ex. त्या रसत्यानें बै. वाचूं लागला.

बैलमिस्ती *m* (A corrupt formation with बैल & مِستی for पखाली) A bullock-waterman.

बैलमार्ग *m* बैलरस्ता *m* बैलवाट *f* A bullock-road.

बैलमाया *m* (Bullock-killer.) A name amongst the वाणी & कुणबी classes for the planet Jupiter. (Because the rising of this planet being sometimes mistaken for that of Venus, and the dawn thus being judged to be approaching, travelers start off their cattle to encounter, it may be, long darkness with all its troubles and accidents).

बैलरहाट *m* A waterwheel worked with bullocks or a bullock.

बैला *m* C A pole having a board fixed in the middle as a rest for the load (of grass &c.) which the pole transpierces. It is held in the hands; and thus the load can, from time to time, be raised from the head, or be readily set on the ground and resumed. 2 (Or बैली) A common term for the two frames composed of two sticks meeting transversely (×) around which the material is passed in drawing threads; also for the two similar crosses over which is stretched a newly starched warp. 3 esp. बैली The rope attached to the drill-plough called तिफण.

बैसक *f* or **बैसकार** *f* (Poetry. बैसणे) A carpet, mat, or other thing spread as a seat. 2 (Poetry.) Sitting posture or sitting. Ex. कांडीं पडति वजत॥ परि बैसका न सोडी पर्वत॥

बैसकासन *n* (Poetry. बैसणे & आसन) A seat on horseback. Ex. शृष्टीं मिरवलीं बैसकासनें॥

बैसणे *v i* (Used in poetry but in popular speech restricted to the imperative mood singular.)

बैसबुदी *f* Commonly बैसबुदी. [To sit.

बोई *f* R & W (Or बोय) A clove of garlic; a slice of an orange or a lemon. 2 Curd.

बोक्चा & **बोक्चे** By metathesis for बोचका & बोचके. [आपल्या तोंडीं सुते.

बोक्ड *m* A he-goat. Pr. बोक्ड माते (or उते)

बोक्डखाडी *f* A term for any assembly or place of wild, tumultuous, disorderly pranks or doings; a bear-garden.

बोक्डणे *v i* To run rank and bear but little (from too much manure or water)—vegetables: to shoot up rapidly and slenderly—children.

बोक्डदाही *f* (Goat's beard.) A contemptuous term for an overgrown beard; also for a beard growing only on the chin.

बोक्डदाया *a* That has बोक्डदाही.

बोक्डबीज *m* A term of reproach to one who abuses his brothers and sisters by terms implying malversation on the part of their common mother.

बोक्णा or **ना** *m* बोक्णी *f* (Usually बकाणा) A huge gobbet or mouthful (esp. of parched grain or other dry food). *v* मार, घाल, भर, मिळ, खा, चमळ. 2 Applied, by some, more largely, viz. to anything stuffed or crammed into the mouth,—even to a gag; to a plug to stop a leak; to a stopper to an inkbottle &c. *v* घाल, भर, घर. [goats' play.

बोक्दळ *n* Wild capering and gamboling; romps;

बोक्दळ *a* Large and loutish; big and burly; coarse and clumsy; huge, immense, monstrous;—used of persons, animals, things. The word answers to the vulgar words Strapping, whacking, thumping, banging &c.

बोक्ना *m* Preferably बोक्णा.

बोक्लणे, **बोक्ळणे**, **बोकाळणे** *v i* To scamper about wildly and wantonly; to run kicking and lowing, tossing the head, cocking the tail &c.—cows, calves: to frisk and caper about kicking and neighing—horses, colts: to gambol noisily and merrily—children. 2 fig. To be extravagantly and obtrusively full, perfect, exact, correct;—used of आचार, धर्म, सेवळे &c., rites and observances, purifications or purity &c. The sentiment is that the आचार, धर्म &c. of a person are crying out obstreperously for our notice and commendation. 3 In angry phraseology. To eat, i. e. to cram, stuff &c. See **बोगाळणे** & **बोकांदणे**.

बोक्शी *f* C A contrivance of basket-work let down into rivers to catch fish, a weir.

बोक्सा *m* बोक्से *n* (See बोचका or बोचके) A loose bundle or pack.

बोक्ळ *f* (Better बकूळ) A flower-tree, and *n* its flower, Mimosa Elengi.

बोका *m* A he-cat. 2 fig. A huge, loutish, unwieldy person. Applied also to an overgrown beast, and to any thing considered as monstrous or massive. 3 (बूक्क or बूक्क *S*) A kidney. 4 P The chest or breast.

बोकाडा or **बोकेडा** *m* A tree. See बोखाडा.

बोकांडी *f* बोकांडे *n* (Perhaps from बोका A cat, it being the practice of cats to seize their kittens by the back of the neck.) A light or slighting term for the neck. With verbs implying injurious action or restraint. Ex. वाघानें बो. घरली-फोडली-सोडली; हा त्याचे बोकांडीस बसला. बो. घरणें *g. of o.* To detain in painful or helpless waiting for; or to restrain from free action; to tie one's hands up. बोकांडीस बसणें *g. of o.* To urge or importune; to hang upon in violent enforcement or worrying supplication.

बोकाणा *m* बोकांदा *m* A huge gobbet or mouthful (esp. of parched grain or other dry food). *v* मार

बोकांदणे *v c* C (बोकांदा) To swallow or snap up by large mouthfuls; to gobble; to gobbet; to bolt. 2 In angry style. To eat, i. e. to stuff, cram, gorge, gormandize.

बोकांदळ *a* Large and loutish &c. See बोक्दळ *a*.

बोकांदळ *n* Wild capering &c. See बोक्दळ *n*.

बोकाफोड *f* See बोक्फोड.

बोकाळणे *v i* See under बोक्लणे.

बोक्ड *m* (Or बोक्ड) A he-goat.

बोक्ळ *f* & *n* Commonly बकूळ.

बोक्जुज or **बोक्झुज** *f n* Fighting of cats. 2 fig. Altercation and angry scuffling of children.

बोक्डे *m* A tree, Ficus scabruscula.

बोक्फोड *f* (बोका & फोडणे) Bursting the chest.) Calling out loudly. With implication of wearisomeness and unprofitableness. Hence fig. Wearisome and unprofitable instructing, teaching, training; clamorous and unavailing begging; toilsome and fruitless endeavors or labors gen. *v* कर.

बोक्सेन्यास *m* (बोका Cat, & संन्यास) A hypocritical profession of deadness to or abstraction from earthly things; sanctimoniousness, hollow saintliness.

बोक्सेन्यासी *m* (बोका Cat, & संन्यासी) A hypocritical professor of deadness to the world; a sanctimonious fellow.

बोखडणे *vi* (बोखा) To become crisped or curled and diminutive (through too much manure)—plants or their leaves.

बोखडणे also बोखाडणे *vc* To strip (a plant) by nipping off its crop and the tops or heads of its stems : also to nip off (from a plant) its crop and tops.

बोखरी *f* C बोखी *f* (Dim. of बोखा) A young sprout or shoot ; an unfolded spike of leaves.

बोखा or बोखा *m* The crop (of a tree or plant) ; or a top or head of a stem : also a sprout.

बोखाडा or बोखेडा *m* A tree, *Ficus scabruscula*.

बोखार or रे *n* A recess or hollow spot gen.

बोखारा *m* A cloth so gathered and hooded as to be suitable to muffle up the head and face. *v* वे, ओढ. Used as पासेडीचा-शेव्याचा-शालेचा-लुग्याचा-वस्त्राचा-बो. 2 (Commonly बुरखा) A cloth-cover (of a carriage, elephant &c.) 3 A cupboard or grain-locker made off a corner of a room, with two little walls and a door.

बोखी *f* A young shoot. [ly blown.

बोंगडा *m* R A roundish bud, or a flower not full.

बोमदा *m* (بومدار) P A breach (in a wall). A cell in a wall (as for prisoners) : also a vault or cellar in a wall or the ground (for gunpowder or other stores).

बोंगा *m* The umbilical cord swollen or protruded. 2 or पोटाचा बोंगा The protuberance of a gravid womb. *v* वाढ, फुग ; also of a distended paunch or potbelly. 3 An untidy protuberance, about the navel, of the पोतर or लुगडे. Pr. अंगा-पेक्षां बोंगा मोठा. Note. The proverb is applied also, figuratively, to any display or manifestation extravagantly disproportionate. 4 Applied sometimes to an unsightly prominence of the folds of the turban. 5 A large and roundish flower or bud unexpanded.

बोंगा or बोंगाडा *a* (बोंगा the noun.) Loutish or lusty ; burly or overgrown. 2 Clumsily big—a garment, an article gen. 3 Dull of understanding, blockish, clodpated, idiotic.

बोगार *m* A division, or an individual of it, of the कांसार caste.

बोगाळा & बोगाळणे See बोकाणा & बोकांणे.

बोगोटी & बोगोटे Commonly बोगोटी & बोगोटे.

बोगोणी, बोगणी, बोघणी, बोघोणी, & बोगणे, बोगोणे, बोघणे, बोघोणे Better बडगुणी & बडगुणे.

बोच *n* A prick or puncture (from a thorn &c.) 2 *f* R The point or sharp end (of a thorn &c.) 3 W The beak of a bird.

बोचक *a* (Corr. from बडवाचक) Talkative.

बोचकडणे, बोचकणे, बोचकरणे, बोचकुरणे, बोचकाडणे, बोचकारणे *vc* To tear or seize with talons or nails, to claw. 2 R & C (esp. the three forms with र) To tear up (grass, weeds, stubble, roots) with the nails. To claw up, *primitively*, but, by popular accommodation of the word, to grub up with an instrument.

बोचकडा, बोचकरा, बोचकुरा, बोचकाडा, बोचकारा *m* A gripe or rude seizure with talons or nails. *v* वे, काढ, ओढ.

बोचकणे *vc unc* (बोचणे) To prick ; to pierce. 2 To thrust or force in (any pointed body).

बोचका *m* A mass (as of flesh, dough &c.) torn off by the mouth or hand. *v* वे, तोड, काढ.

बोचका *m* बोचकें *n* A bundle or pack made up loosely or negligently. Pr. बोचकें कीं डोचकें.

बोचकांतला उंदीर *m* (Rat in the bundle.) A term for a person acquainted with all the circumstances and private minutiae of.

बोचखंड *f* (Commonly बोथरखंड) A gap in a row of teeth. [Gap-toothed.

बोचखिंया or बोचरखिंया *a* (Better बोथरखिंया)

बोचणी *f* (Verbal of बोचणे) Pricking, piercing, thrusting. 2 Taunting &c.

बोचणे *vc* C To prick, pierce, puncture. 2 To thrust or force in (any pointed body). 3 fig. To taunt or twit ; to prick or hit by sarcasms or reproaches.

बोचणे *vi* C To prick, pierce, run in.

बोचरखंड or डा or डी, बोचरखिंड or डा or डी, बोचरखेडें Preferably बोथरखंड &c.

बोचरडा *a* Of whose teeth all or some have fallen out ; toothless or gap-toothed.

बोचरडे *n* The name of a bird.

बोचरणे *vc* To tear or seize with talons or nails ; to lacerate or scratch.

बोचरणे *vc* W (बुचा Bare &c.) To strip (a plant) of its crop and the tops of its stalks.

बोचलणे *vc* (बोचणे) To prick or puncture slightly. 2 To peck.

बोचा or बोचा *m* (Vulgar.) The posteriors.

बोचाळू *m* A pathic, a catamite, cinædus.

बोचू *m* (बोचा Posteriors.) A pathic. 2 Applied freely in comp. with words such as कारभार-काम-यापार-कारखाना-घंदा-उद्दीम, to convey the sense of Silly, foolish, feeble, shabby, scurvy, paltry, wretched &c. [nightingale &c.

बोचेबुलबुल *m* (See बुलबुलबोचा) The Indian बोचेरा *a* (बोचणे) Having a point or sharp end so as to prick ; acuminate, aculeate.

बोज *m* (بوج) H Weight, dignity, importance, influence, consideration, estimation. 2 Honor, credit, reputability (in an affair or a business).

बोज राखणे *g.* of o. To hold in honor or esteem.

बोजड *a* Huge, burly, unwieldy—the body, a limb : loose and bulky—a bundle, a load : coarse and rough—carved or other work : disproportionately large and loose in general : opp. to tight and compact and neat. 2 Grossly thick—cloth, rind, skin. [condiments.

बोजवार *m* A seasoning composed of numerous बोजा or झा *m* (بوج) H A load or burden. The common word is ओझे.

बोजा *m* (بوز) P An intoxicating (poisoning) stuff recently got into requisition ; a sort of beer. See आवकारी.

बोट *n* A finger or a toe. 2 The measure of a finger's breadth. 3 A fingerful, i. e. a small quantity (of honey). See under कवडी.

बोट करणे, बोट दाखविणे To point out with the finger, to indigitate. बोटें मोडणे To crack the finger-joints. बोट शिरकणे To get a slight footing, entrance, or establishment ; to thrust a finger in.

बोटावर नाचविणे To have perfect ascendancy over ; to twist round one's finger. पांच बोटें कोटें सारखीं असतात काय A phrase implying that some difference must be expected and put up with in things howsoever closely resembling one another. त्याची बोटें त्याच्या डोळ्यांत घालणे To catch a man in his own trap. ह्या बोटाची वेदना ह्या बोटास येत नाही None knows where the shoe pinches but the wearer : also one seldom feels for another. दोन बोटें खर्ग उरणें in. con. (The heavens are now distant by only two finger-breadths.) A phrase used of a lofty and lordly person. वांक्या बोटाशिवाय तूप निघत नाही Sweet and soft dealing will not always accomplish our object.

बोटका *a* Blunt. 2 (बोटूक) That bears short, straight pods—a tamarind tree.

बोटकाम *n* Any little business or job (of the household or house).

बोटखत *n* A string of several खातें or distinct accounts : also the paper containing it : also the paper on which columns are ruled for setting down the articles of an account separately.

बोटचेवडी *f* Thumb-bean.

बोटचेपा *a* (बोट & चेपणे) That will yield on pressure by the finger ;—used of fruits, rice &c. to such degree ripened or boiled. 2 fig. That is to such a stage advanced as that a few efforts or a little exertion will accomplish it—a business or work.

बोटधरणी माप *n* Measurement of grain &c. whilst holding horizontally one finger of the left hand above the edge of the measure. This excess is a hakk or due, under certain terms of dealing, of the purchaser, as also is that arising from ह्यात-धरणी *q. v.* ; and both modes of measurement are contrad. from राखी. [a dhotar or other cloth.

बोटधारी *a* Having a border of a fingerbreadth—

बोटवा *m* (बोट Finger.) A little roll (like a grain of rice) of wheaten flour (to put into खीर and similar dishes).

बोटवात *f* (बोट & वात) A wick of the thickness of a finger, made by rolling cotton on the hand.

बोटळणे or बोटालणे sometimes बोटलणे *vc* (बोट) To squeeze and injure by the fingers ; to mess and spoil by much fingering and pressing (fruits &c.)

बोटो *f* (बोट A finger.) A small lump of dough, as prepared to be rolled out into बोटवा or शेवई. 2 A small bit of cotton as taken to roll out into yarn. 3 A piece of fish dried and salted. 4 (بوتي) H Cooked flesh ; but esp. used of the flesh of fowls.

बोटूक *n* (बोट) A short, straight pod of the tamarind : as disting. from कोंगाले. 2 Any small pod or division of a pod containing but one seed. 3 A stump (of a pen, a wick, a rope or cord &c.)

बोटण or बोटूक *n* (Or बोटण) A stump, stub, stock.

बोटा *a* (Or बोट) Reduced to a stump.

बोड *n* A contemptuous term for the head, —noddle, pate, poll, crop, scone.

बोड करणे (*g.* of o. To shave the head.) To humble, to take the conceit or shine out of.

बोड *n* A spherical or semispherical follicle or capsule (as a pod of the cotton-plant, poppy &c.) ; any small just-formed fruit. 2 Hence applied to several things of this general appearance ; as The apple of the Cashew or of the Marking-nut ; the flower of the Plantain ; a head of Maká or Indian corn, of hemp, carthamus &c. ; the bulb of certain flowers, remaining after the flower is shed ; the bowl of a ladle or spoon ; the oil-cup of lamps &c. ; a ball of flour fried in butter or oil ; a knob, boss, or bunch of many things. 3 The nipple or tip of a breast.

बोडें वेचणे To stammer (from conscious guilt).

बोडका *a* (बोड) Bare, uncovered, wanting the usual covering (of turban, hat, cap)—the head ; and, *attrib.*, the person. Pr. हातीं धरल्यास रोडका शेंडो धरल्यास बो. Pr. बोडकाचे गांवांत बोडक्यानीं जावें. 2 Bare about the crop, top, or head ; divested or destitute of the usual ornaments or appendages—a tree without its crop, a cow's head (or the cow) without horns, or with curt or short horns, or with horns curving back and in, a hand without fingers, or a foot without toes, a woman without hair, a hill without trees, a house without

roof, or without the usual upper story : also a man that has lost his wife, a widower.

बोडका कांदा *m* A variety of the Onion. Opp. to पातोकांदा.

बोडका निवडुंग *m n* Cactus including many varieties (निघारी-चौघारी-&c.) of the stiffjointed kind.

बोडकाविणे *v c* (बोडका) To bare, strip, denude, to make to look naked (a tree or shrub by lopping off its crop and branches). 2 fig. To plunder, pill, fleece, to strip of all. See Ex. xxxii. 24, 25.

बोडकी *f* (बोडका) A head-shaven woman. A term for a widow. Pr. बो० अरशास पाहे सहदेव म्हणे कांहीं तरों आहे.

बोडकूल *n* बोडकें *n* (बोड) Contemptuous words for the head ; answering to *poll*, *pate*, *noddle*, *sconce*. 2 (बोडकी) Contemptuous words for a widow, *shavenhead*. [called कोथिंबिरे भात.

बोडकें भात *n* or बोडका *m* A kind of rice. Also बोडखा, बोडखाविणे, बोडखी &c. Commonly बोडका &c. [lanceolata. Grah.

बोडग or गी *f* बोडगा *m* A tree, Lagerstroemia बोडगहू *m* A sort of wheat. See खपल्या गहू.

बोडगी *f* The name of a wild tree.

बोडचोळी *f* A particular shrub.

बोडण *n* Curds, milk, बडे, boiled rice, cakes &c. mixed up together and presented in oblation to महालक्ष्मी or the tutelary goddess of a family, by a company of at least five married women and one virgin. *v* भर. 2 The act of so mixing these things. *v* भर.

बोडण *f n* A pool for buffaloes to lie in.

बोडणी *f* Verbal of बोडणे Shaving &c. : plucking, pilling, fleecing : scolding, rating, vituperating.

बोडणे *v c* (बोड) To shave the head. Used with contemptuous implication. 2 fig. To pluck, pill, fleece, strip ; to shave. 3 fig. To scold or abuse coarsely ; to rate, row, wig.

बोडती *f* (बोडणे To shave.) Cant. Humbling or overbearing by vehement vociferation and abuse ; blowing up, rowing, setting down, taking the pride or conceit out of.

बोडद *n* (Board.) A side of a ship or boat. Ex. उजवे बो० Starboard ; डावे बो० Larboard.

बोडनिवडुंग *m n* The broadleaved (i. e. flat-jointed) prickly pear, Cactus Opuntia.

बोडफळ *n* (बोड & फळ) A term at the games with सेंग्या. A killed सेंग्याटी. Said in giving it or in bidding one's antagonist to take it up. Hence A contemptuous or reviling term for a cocoanut ; esp. when offered as a gift or a reward where something of value is usually given. Ex. हानास काय बो० लाग्याचें आहे There is no likelihood of anything to be got. [ment to male or female.

बोडबाडले *n* A little puppet. Applied in endearment. बोडले *n* A vessel of a certain shape and size. Used in giving milk to children.

बोडविमुळणी *f* W Scolding or abusing coarsely and vehemently. [Grah.

बोडवेल *f* A creeping shrub, Argyreia elliptica.

बोडसा *m* बोडसे *n* An instrument to lop trees,—a woodman's bill.

बोडसे *n* A light term for the head, *poll*, *pate* &c.

बोडा *m* (Vulgar.) Membrum virile.

बोडा *m* P A dive. *v* मार, दे. Used laxly for Dip.

बोडो *f* बोडशी or सो *f* बोडूस *n* dim. बोडूक *n*

(برندی H) A roundish top or end (of a thing gen.) ; as the tip of the nose, the nipple, glans penis, the extremity of a toe or finger &c. ; the tip of a केळफूल (fruit-stalk of the Plantain) almost

exhausted : also a knob, boss, bunching or protuberant portion. See further under बोड.

बोडू *m* The apple of the Cashew-nut. [troon.

बोडखाक *a* (बोड q. v. & खाणे) A term for a polibodhकीर *m* (A filthy formation.) A jocose or contemptuous term for a fellow without a halfpenny ; or for one who has no wife or children or encumbrances of house-keeping.

बोया *m* C (बोड. Because of *males* the head is बोडण *n* See बोडण. [shaved.) A boy.

बोणे *n* Commonly बोने.

बोय *f* A cloth thrown over the head and body as a cloak. *v* घे, मार. 2 An artist's brush or pencil.

बोयट *a* (बोय) Rather blunt or dull.

बोयणे *v i* बोयटणे *v i* (बोय) To become blunt.

बोयरखंड or डा or डी *a* also बोयखिंचा or बोयरखिंचा *a* बोयरा *a* (बोयरा & खिंड or खंड) Gap-toothed.

बोयरखिंड *f* बोयरखंडे *n* (बोयरा & खिंड) A gap in a row of teeth.

बोयले *n* A bundle of necessities and maternal tokens made up for a little girl leaving her home to dwell awhile with the parents of her husband.

बोयविणे *v c* (बोयणे) To blunt (a weapon or tool).

बोया or बोया *a* Blunt, dull, not sharp.

बोयाटी *f* A staff of bamboo with a topknot or bunch of cloth. It is carried in procession before great men, and is used in the lance-exercise &c.

बोयाटीवरदार *m* The bearer of the बोयाटी in procession. [with the बोय or cloak.

बोयारणे *v i* C To be muffled up or covered बोयारा *m* बोयारी *f* C (बोय) A cloth used as a mantle or cloak. *v* घे, मार.

बोयो *f* A point or pointed end. 2 An artist's brush or pencil. 3 W A plug of cloth &c. 4 A clout, a mass of cocoanut-fibres, or any rude wiper or smearer. 5 (Or बोय) A cloth used as a cloak. *v* घे, मार.

बोयोकेळ *f* A species of the Plantain. It is short and round-ended, thick-skinned, and three-edged. बोयें केळे *n* A fruit of it. [कांबळे.

बोद *f* An aggregate of eight घोंग्या or four बोद *a* Flat, dull, not shrill or sharp—a sound.

बोद *n* A cowrie, a piece of ivory &c. used to count with at cards or dice, a counter.

बोदड *a* Commonly बोजड.

बोदय *m* The name of a small reddish seafish.

बोदर *n* W An old garment, or any old, much-worn, dirty clout or cloth. Used singly, or in conjunction with such words as घेतराचें-लुग्याचें-पांगे-याचें-शेज्याचें-चोळीचें-खणाचें-(बोदर).

बोदरा *a* Careless, heedless, slovenly ; untidy in dress or disorderly in walk and ways.

बोदरी *f* A bag made of loose तरट or sackcloth, a sack : also a fragment of such material. [hends.

बोदा *a* S That understands, perceives, apprehends *m* (S) Perception ; perceived, apprehended, or understood state. 2 Explaining ; making known ; conveying the knowledge of. 3 Perception or apprehension of ; knowledge. Ex. बोध विबोनि नाशे अविद्या. 4 Informing ; instructing ; making acquainted with. 5 S Awakened or aroused state : also awakening or arousing.

बोधक *a* (S) That explains or makes known ; that indicates or points out ; that typifies, prefigures, adumbrates : also that informs, instructs, teaches, makes acquainted with. 2 S That awakens.

बोधकशक्ति *f* (S) Ability to explain, inform, or instruct ; aptness to teach. [understanding. See गद्य.

बोधगम्य *a* S That is within the compass of the बोधणे *n* Chaff of दूग or of उडोद or of मडकी.

बोधणे *v c* (बोध. In poetry.) To explain, make known, convey the knowledge of : also to inform, instruct, make acquainted with.

बोधणे *v i* To understand, perceive, apprehend.

बोधन *n* (S) Explaining or making known ; teaching or declaring ; indicating or pointing out : also informing or instructing ; directing or counseling ; apprising or arousing ; making acquainted with or aware of. 2 S Awakening.

बोधनीय *a* S (Proper or suitable) to be explained, expounded, declared &c. ; also to be taught or made known.

बोधलाबाबा *m* (बोधला A proper name of a person.) A term for a round-bellied and lumpish person.

बोधविणे *v c* (बोधणे) To explain, declare, teach, make known ; to indicate or point out ; also to instruct, apprise, make acquainted with or aware of.

बोधय *a* बोध *a* S (Possible, purposed, necessary, occurring, fit) to be explained, declared, taught &c. See the noun बोधन. [unintelligible.

बोधागम्य *a* S Incomprehensible, inconceivable,

बोधित *p* (S) Explained, declared, made known : also instructed, apprized. See fully under बोधक & बोधन.

बोधिनी *f* The eleventh of the bright fortnight of कार्तिक, on which day विष्णु is awakened.

बोने *n* An offering (of victuals or of some eatable) to an idol. *v* दाखव. In parts of the Konkan बोने is understood esp. of Cakes and sweetmeats piled up by girls around the image of संगळगैरी, to be eaten on the day after the worship of her. 3 (Poetry.) Prepared food, victuals, viands. 4 Wheaten paste to rub over the म्हदंग. *v* लाव. 5 Offals, orts, left victuals.

बोब *f* The cry uttered by bellowing and at the same time beating the mouth with the hand. It is the cry of distress or trouble, or of complaint against ; except during the festival of Shimgá, when it is made in licentious revelry. *v* मार, टोक. Hence Outcry or hubbub in general.

बोब पडणे-वाजणे-घोणे *g. of s.* To be exceedingly and distressingly scarce ; to be cried out for universally. बोब लागणे *in. con.* To get a twinge, pang, or any sudden and sharp pain (so as to be prompted to cry out).

बोबकणे *v i* Contemptuously. To cram the mouth ; to stuff in mouthfuls. Hence, familiarly, To eat.

बोबका *m* Revilingly or angrily. A gobbet or huge mouthful. *v* भर, घे, मार. [lisper.

बोबकांदा *m* A term for a बोबडा बोलणारा or बोबडा *m* A kind of grass.

बोबडा *a* Incapable of articulating particular letters—organs of speech : speaking inarticulately or lispingly—a person : so spoken or uttered—speech, a word. 2 Not duly solved in the boiling—pulse or rice.

बोबडा *m* P A bubble.

बोबडी *f* Hesitating and stammering, as in great fright or confusion. *v* बळ *g. of s.*

बोबणे *v c* To plaster or smear over (a pipkin or other vessel) with earth or ashes ; that it may bear the fire : also to cover, close, stop up (an aperture or a hole) with paste, clay, cowdung, flour &c. : also to smear over (dates &c.) with flour, in order to fry them.

बोबलणे *v i* (बोब) To make an outcry by bellowing and beating the mouth with the hand. 2 fig. To go to pot ; to be dished ; to come to nothing ; to end in smoke—an undertaking, a counsel.

बांबलता *p pr* of बांबलणे That beats the mouth and bellows. Pr. रडत्याची शेती बांबलत्याचे दुभते. ||

बांबलपट्टी *f* General or great outcry or hubbub. 2 Boastful rattle about one's self.

बांबलबाराखडो *f* Noisy or showy profession of learning where there are but the elements.

बांबलभिका *a* (बांबलणे & भीक) A term for an unlucky wight.

बांबल्या *a* (बांबलणे) Addicted to bellowing and beating the mouth. 2 Of ever-quivering lips—a horse.

बांबल्या गणेश *m* (बांबलणे & गणेश) A term for an inveterate and incorrigible babbler or blab; *leaky lug*; also for an inauspicious or ill-boding speaker; a croaker or screech owl, Mr. Dismal.

बांबळ *n R* (Commonly बुबूळ) The eyeball. 2 The pupil and iris.

बांबाडा *m R W* A bubble.

बांबाबांब *f* (बांब by redup.) A general outcry of lamentation or of complaint.

बांबाळ *m* Hurry skurry, confusion and bustle, stir, fuss, and pother (as attending preparations for guests, for festal occasions &c.) Pr. गांवांत लग्नीन कुतयांला बांबाळ (A wedding in the village and all the dogs in a bustle.) Used when a man actively engages and troubles himself in an affair altogether the concern of another.

बांबाळ & बांबाळी See बांबाळ & बांबाळी.

बांबाळणे *vi* (बांबाळ) To be in confusion and bustle, agitation and flutter; to be bothered.

बांबाळणे *vc unc* (बांबाळ) To bewilder or dis-baंबी *f* The navel. [tract; to bother.

बांबील *m* A fish, the bommelow.

बांब्या *m* (बांब) An official person at Gayá, who, when a company of pilgrims arrives, walks before them beating his mouth. 2 One who beats his mouth and bellows (upon every slight hurt or apprehension).

बांबाडणे *vc* (In poetry and amongst the vulgar.) To call loudly: also, as *vi*, to call loudly; to halloo to or to shout. [be noised abroad.

बांबाडणे *vi* (बांबाड) To become notorious; to

बांबाटा *m* बांबाट *m n* Publicity or notoriety (of a matter or a person). 2 General outcry or lamentation. 3 A clamorous complaint or charge.

बांबाणे *vc & i* (See बांबाडणे) To call loudly. Ex. ऊर्ध्व करुनिया हल || दीर्घशब्द बांबाती ||

बांबावणे *vi* (Imit. Used chiefly in poetry.) To hoot or screech as an owl: also to howl or yell as a jackal &c. Ex. राजमंदिरीं असंगळ दिवाभोत बांबावति ||. See Is. xxxiv. 11, 13—15. 2 To call or cry out loudly; to bawl.

बांबाविणे *vc* (बांब. Esp. in poetry.) To call by hallooing or bawling. Ex. एकमेकांत बांबावति ||

बास *m* An iron spoon with a point. Used to thrust into a bale of rice to bring out a sample.

बाय *f* (P Smell or scent: but here used mainly in figurative senses.) Smack, smatch, taste, tincture, tang, flavor, savor. Used freely.

बाय *f R* Curd. 2 A clove of garlic: also a slip or division of an orange or a lemon.

बायरा *m* A buoy.

बार *n f* The name of a grass.

बार *f* (बदरी S) Jujube-tree, Zizyphus Jujuba. 2 *n* Its fruit. 3 An ornament for the head of females, in shape resembling the fruit बार. 4 *m* A color of horses, distinguished into तेल्हा बार & नांबडा बार Bay and Chesnut: also attrib—a horse. बारान्तली कीड or -अळी *f* (The maggot in the बार) A term for a soft and delicate woman: also for a

plump, round-bellied, self-satisfied man. बारोस बारें आणणें (To bring fruit upon the बार tree). To tie up (a naughty boy) to a tree, so that he dangle like a fruit. 2 To enforce some due payment, performance, obedience, service. Ex. हा रुपये देत नाही काय चिंता मी बारोस बारें आणीन.

बारकांटी or बारोटो *f* (बार & कांटी) A branch of the Bor or Jujube-tree broken off.

बारकूट *n* The jujube-fruit dried and pounded.

बारखडा *m* A flint-pebble (round like a बार or jujube). Used by girls in the play of Toss and catch.

बारपो & बारोप Usually भारपो & भारोप.

बारशो or सो *f* (Usually बुरशी) Mould. 2 Tartar of the teeth. [answers to दोडा.

बारा *m R* A very young and hard fruit gen. It

बारा *m P* (बोरा H) A stuff for sacking and carpeting: also a sack or a carpet made of it. 2 Commonly बाहरा or बाहरी. [ed and worthless.

बारा *a* (See बोया *a*) Poor and forlorn; wretch-बारी *f* A long bag (esp. of shroffs) to carry money. 2 (Usually बार) The jujube-tree.

बारीची डाळी *f* Matting made of the grass बार.

बारू *m* (Or बरू) The writing reed, Calamus scriptorius.

बोया *m* (बोरा P) A mat or matting made of the spikes of the Borassus, Wild date, Coconut, &c. 2 A sort of thick carpet and sack stuff. 3 W A corn-bin (not of bamboo or of sacking, but) of

तुराटो, तरवड &c.; a poor and mean enclosure. 4 A sack, bag, or carpet made of the coarse cotton stuff of this name.

बोया उडणे-बोणे-वाजणे *g. of s.* To be disgraced or dishonorably treated: also, with उडव, कर, वाजव, To treat dishonorably; to ridicule, deride, jeer.

बोया *a* Poor, forlorn, destitute: also wretched, worthless, mean, despicable. Used mostly in expression of disdain or contempt; allusively perhaps to बोया the noun Sig III.

बोयाभाई *m* (See बोया *a*) A forlorn wretch.

बोल *m* (बू S) Speech, saying, words, mind or thoughts expressed. Ex. माझा बोल कधी खोटा पडणार नाही. 2 Reprehension, reproof, rebuke. *v* लाव. Ex. म्यां अपराध केला नसतां मला कां बोल लावितां?

बोल ठेवणे To lay blame (upon). Ex. म्हणे म्यां कैसा अन्याय केला || बोल ठेवू कवणावरी || बोल बोलणे To say one's say. बोलांत बोल नसणे *g. of s.* To have no congruity or consistency in one's speech.

बोलका *a* (बोलणे) Eloquent or fluent. 2 Talkative. 3 That speaks or talks—a parrot. 4 Become able to talk—a little child.

बोलका चालका *a* (बोलणे & चालणे) Able to speak and walk—a child &c.

बोलगडा or -गाडा *a* (बोलणे & गाडा. That speaks a cart-load.) Loquacious, garrulous, talkative, prating. [chatterer.

बोलघेवडा *m* बोलघेवडी *f* Terms for a prater or बोलणे *ni* (बू S) To speak, to utter articulate sounds. 2 To talk. 3 To sound—an instrument of music &c.; to emit sound gen.

बोलणे भाजीपाला *g. of s.* Used of the speech of a vain and vapid talker. बोलून घेणे To bring (abusive, angry, hard) words upon one's self; to get said to one. Ex. म्यां अद्याप कधी कोणाचें उणें उत्तर बोलून घेतलें नाही; अपराधावाचून मी कां तुझे बोलून घेईं? बोलून सुघड-भला-चांगला-गोड-मधुर Fairspoken. उत्तर बोलणे To make answer. Ex. कोणें तुकयासी बोलें उत्तर || कैसें बुडविलें माझे घर ||

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बोलघेवडा *m* बोलघेवडी *f* Terms for a prater or बोलणे *ni* (बू S) To speak, to utter articulate sounds. 2 To talk. 3 To sound—an instrument of music &c.; to emit sound gen.

बोलणे भाजीपाला *g. of s.* Used of the speech of a vain and vapid talker. बोलून घेणे To bring (abusive, angry, hard) words upon one's self; to get said to one. Ex. म्यां अद्याप कधी कोणाचें उणें उत्तर बोलून घेतलें नाही; अपराधावाचून मी कां तुझे बोलून घेईं? बोलून सुघड-भला-चांगला-गोड-मधुर Fairspoken. उत्तर बोलणे To make answer. Ex. कोणें तुकयासी बोलें उत्तर || कैसें बुडविलें माझे घर ||

बोलका *a* (बोलणे) Eloquent or fluent. 2 Talkative. 3 That speaks or talks—a parrot. 4 Become able to talk—a little child.

बोलका चालका *a* (बोलणे & चालणे) Able to speak and walk—a child &c.

बोलगडा or -गाडा *a* (बोलणे & गाडा. That speaks a cart-load.) Loquacious, garrulous, talkative, prating. [chatterer.

बोलघेवडा *m* बोलघेवडी *f* Terms for a prater or बोलणे *ni* (बू S) To speak, to utter articulate sounds. 2 To talk. 3 To sound—an instrument of music &c.; to emit sound gen.

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बोलका *a* (बोलणे) Eloquent or fluent. 2 Talkative. 3 That speaks or talks—a parrot. 4 Become able to talk—a little child.

बोलणे *vc* (बू S) To say: also to tell. 2 To reprove, reprehend, rebuke. Ex. मी एथून गेलों तर साचेव मला बोलतील. 3 To call, name, denominate. Ex. पोथीला संस्कृतभाषेनें पुस्तक बोलतात.

बोलणे चालणे *n* Intercourse, dealing, converse. बोलता *p pr* of बोलणे That speaks or talks. Pr. मारत्याचा हात धरवेल बोलत्याचें तोंड धरवत नाही.

बोलपुतळी *f* बोलमाणकी *f* Terms for a voluble and agreeable woman.

बोलवाला *m f* (बोला H) A word used by mendicants in blessing their benefactors.) Prosperity, affluence, flourishing state.

बोलभांड *c* (बोल & भांडणे) One prompt at quarreling in conversation or speech. 2 One given to talk in a vehement and disputative style.

बोलविणे or बोलाविणे *vc* (बोला H) To call, summon, invite, cite. 2 Used as *sn* A call or summons. [a rumor or report.

बोलवा *m f* बोलवाय *f C* (बोलणे) Popular talk; बोलशी *f* A powdercase.

बोलाचाली *f* बोलाबोली *f* बोलाचाल *f* (बोलणे & चालणे) Conversation, conference, colloquy; disputing, discussing, debating.

बो० वर येणे To get into angry discussion. बोलाडवाघळी *f* A variety of the sea-fish called वाघळी.

बोलाफुलास गांठ *f* (Conjunction of the fall of the flower and a person's foretelling of its fall.) A term for any occurrence in casual agreement with an idle prediction; a mere co-incidence. *v* पड.

बोलावणेकरी *m* A servant whose office it is to summon to the ready meal the persons that have been invited. 2 One that summons, invites, बोलाविणे *vc* See under बोलविणे. [calls gen.

बोली *f* (बोल) A tongue, language, speech, dialect. 2 An agreement, settlement, stipulation: also an engagement or a promise.

बोली सोडविणे To make a reservation or proviso; to keep a creep-hole.

बोलीचाली *f* (बोली चाली H) Conference concerning (some compact or other business): discussion in order to come to some settlement.

बोलून चालून *ad* (बोलणे & चालणे) In all one's conversation and course; in all one's dealings and procedure; altogether. Ex. तो बो० सोदा आहे; बो० चांगला-भला &c. 2 Openly, explicitly, without reservation or concealment. Ex. लागले असतां बो० दोन रुपये मागून घ्यावे परंतु चालून एक पैसा देखील घेऊ नये. In this sense सांगून सवरून is often added to give enhancement or emphasis; as बो० सांगून सवरून.

बोवण, बोहण, बोहोण *n* Flour or boiled rice made into a paste (to be rubbed over the left or off-hand बोवा *m R* A clove of garlic. [side of a स्टॅग).

बोवा *m* (Properly बावा) See बुवा.

बोवाळ & बोवाळणे Commonly बांबाळ & बांबाळणे. बोस *m* Sulky grudge; sullen dwelling upon mentally. *v* घर or मनांत घर, कर. A woman's word. [ly made up bundle or pack.

बोसका *m* बोसकें *n* (Better बोसका or कें) A loose-बोसक *a* (Corr. from बडवाचक S) Talkative.

बोहण *n* See under बोवण.

बोहणी or नी *f* (भवानी, because ascribed to her auspices, through बोहणी H) The first sale of goods occurring after the dawning of the day. It is usually for ready money; and the luck of the day is viewed as determined by it. Ex. शेर तांदूळ सारके सजगणी || इतकीच रोख जाली बो० ||

बोहणीचे प्रहरी or पाहरी At the hour of बोहणी; in the early morning.

बोवण, बोहण, बोहोण *n* Flour or boiled rice made into a paste (to be rubbed over the left or off-hand बोवा *m R* A clove of garlic. [side of a स्टॅग).

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बोहणीचे प्रहरी or पाहरी At the hour of बोहणी; in the early morning.

बोहणे *vc* (Vulgar.) To call.

बोहरपी or बोहोरपी & बोहरीप or बोहरूप or बोहरीप &c. Usually भोरपी & भोरीप.

बोहरा, बोहरी, बोहारी *m* An individual of a distinction among Musalmáns. They are pedlers or retail-dealers (esp. of Europe-goods), workers in tin &c.

बोहला *m* बोहलें or बोहलें *n* See बडलें.

बोहोगणी & बोहोगणें Better बडगणी & बडगणें.

बोहोचक, बोहोण, बोहोणी, बोहोणें, बोहोरी, बोहोलें &c. See under बोह.

बोळ *m* (बोळ *S*) Aloes or gum-myrh. The distinctive terms are काळा बोळ (called also बालंत-बोळ) Socotrine aloes, and रत्नयाबोळ or तांबडा बोळ Myrrh. By बोळ *alone* is especially understood Aloes. 2 Thickened and clotted curds, paint, or ink. 3 Refuse (of grain, fruits, things in general).

बोळ घालणें or घालीत बसणें To weary one's self with speaking, i. e. to make one's chest sore with speaking, and thus render it necessary to apply बोळ. बोळ घालणें-पाडणें-पाजणें-देणें कामासर्थे To spoil or corrupt (a matter); to embitter.

बोळ *m* An alley, a lane, a narrow passage between houses or hedges.

बोळक *m* C A gap or an opening in a fence.

बोळकुलें *n* बोळकें *n* A basin or bowl (earthen, wooden, or copper). Used esp. as a plaything. 2 fig. A toothless mouth. Ex. तोंडाचें बोळकें झालें.

बोळखिला *m* बोळखील *f* The outer bolt or peg of the शिवाळ or yoke: as disting. from पोटाखील.

बोळणें *vi* To thicken, clot, coagulate; to form in greasy drops or lumps—blood, paints, curds, ink made of काजळ or अळता. 2 To have its gluten or thick sap fully formed—wheat, bádźrī, gram &c. 3 fig. To be blotted out of mind—an acquaintance, a knowledge. 4 To become blunt or dull—a weapon or tool. 5 To run or flow through its चाडें or tube—the seed of a पाभर or drill-plough.

बोळणें *vc* To grease; to smear (victuals, or a thing in general) with ghee, oil, or any unctuous thing. 2 R To dip (as a pen into ink, bread into curds or ghee); to dip anything into anything unctuous or greasy. 3 To enlarge (a bore or hole) by introducing into it a peg, nail, burning iron &c., and working it about.

बोळबोळ *ad* Up to the brim or brink; brimful: also up to the measure or amount of. *v* चाल, भर, मोज, माप.

बोळवण *f* The ceremony of conducting a bride in procession to her husband's house after the wedding. 2 The honorable dismissal (with presents) of the friends and attendants of the bridegroom after a marriage. 3 The ceremony performed by the people of a village, when goblins or evil spirits have entered it, of propitiating them by offerings, and then conducting them, with music, to the confines of the village.

बोळवणी *f* The ceremonious conducting or bringing on his way of a departing guest or friend, by accompanying him for a short distance; *seeing off*.

बोळविणें *vc* (A formation from बोळा, as बोळा फिरविणें is To wipe out, expunge, obliterate.) To conduct or bring on his way (a guest or friend who is leaving one's house) by accompanying him for a short distance; *to see off*. 2 Jocosely. To forget, drop, wipe from the mind (knowledge, a friend). Ex. त्यानें विद्या बोळविली; त्यानें आपली आई बोळविली आणि खऱ्या बसला. 3 To double in and make fast and close, or to twist (the ends

of a hook or of ornaments, pins, nails); to unite or make to meet closely.

बोळा *m* A clout or rag loosely twisted or doubled together (to dip into ink, paint, whitewash, cowdung-wash, in order to besmear anything; to stuff into and stop up a hole; to dip into milk and put into the mouth of a newly born child &c.)

2 A blot; a drop of ink, paint, or other coloring substance, as fallen upon anything. 3 Applied, contemptuously, to an old, dirty, or loosely huddled together garment.

बोळा फिरविणें (To pass the smearing clout over.) To sweep clean; to clear away utterly; to spoil, strip, denude: also to expunge or blot out, lit. fig.

बोळावा *m* (बोळविणें) A conducting party or person, escort. 2 Conducting or escorting.

बोळीहोण *m* A coin, a sort of होण or pagoda.

बोळूं *n* Any unctuous thing, butter, ghee, curds &c. eaten with bread or rice to give it a relish.

बौ *m* Commonly बाऊ.

बौ *m* (S) The name of the ninth incarnation of विष्णु. 2 A Buddhist or follower of Buddh.

बौदावतार घरणें or घेणें To sit doggedly silent.

बौद *a* S Invented, conceived, formed by बुद्धि or the understanding; imaginary, ideal, fictitious.

बौदय *m* (Properly बौद) The name of the ninth incarnation of विष्णु.

बौदाग *m* (بداغ H) A musical mode. See राग.

ब्या *f* (Imit. Baa!) Crying out or the cry in confession of helplessness or inferiority. *v* कर, हो. 2 also as *ad* With a baa!

ब्याचा *a* See under बी.

ब्याणा or ना *m* Preferably ब्याणा or ना.

ब्याणें *n* R (Commonly बिद्याणें) Sowing-seed. 2 Sprouts, slips, or plantlets set to grow.

ब्याणव or ब्याणौ *a* Ninety-two.

ब्याध *f* sometimes ब्याद *f* (ब्याधि S through بياض H) A disease or sickness; but esp. used in the figurative sense Trouble, bother, bore, pest, any source of vexation or annoyance.

ब्यायशी, ब्यायशी, ब्याशी *a* Eighty-two.

ब्याहडा or ब्याहाडा *a* sometimes ब्याहडो *a* Almost ripe—a mango or other fruit *on the tree*: hard from maturity, i. e. too ripe (for parching or other contemplated end);—used of ऊरडा or a head of corn in general, also of certain vegetables.

ब्याहडा or ब्याहाडा *m* (Better बेहडा) Beleric myrobalan,—the tree or its fruit.

ब्याळ *m* A half-áná.

ब्याळ *a* (Or बेहाळ) Abusive, scurrilous, foul-tongued: also obscene or smutty—a person or language. Esp. amongst females.

ब्र *m* Ex. एहां तू बोलातोस पर सभेसर्थे तुझ्या तोंडांतून ब्र निघायाचा नाही Now thou art talking apace, but in the assembly thou 'lt not get out a syllable, even (the half of ब्र) ब्र. [Thursday.

ब्रसतवार *m* (Common corruption of ब्रह्मसतिवार)

ब्रह्म *n* (S) The divine substance or essence as well as cause of the universe. All existencies—the divine triad, gods and demigods, spirits, mankind, worlds and their animals and furniture—are the development or expansion of it, and are, after the consummation of periods, resumed into it; to be, after the lapse of periods of extinction or dormancy in Brahma, again projected into being apparently personal or individual, but actually mere emanation or figurate procession. These effluences, being from the really-subsisting Brahma, the substantive and undisputed entity, are real,—are not, as inexpert Vedántists represent

them, ideal and illusory, the phantasmal conceptions of phantasmal thinkers, the deceptions of the darkness of dualism. This expansion then of Brahma (i. e. this universe) being real (real as the very substance of the spiritual and divine monad), the Máya or Illusion of Vedántism is to be understood as lying in the assumption by this expansion of the pretensions of a *creation*—in its presentation of itself, surely only to the poor being obedient to the inculcations of his senses, his understanding, his intuitions, and his nature, as subsisting *distinctly*, and as consisting of phenomena *distinct* and *individual*. This, even this, is the high doctrine of अद्वैत or the विराट्देह—Hindú and European Pantheism. 2 The four Vedas. 3 In comp. A Bráhma. 4 Confusion and general pollution from disregard of the divisions of caste or of the distinction of clean and unclean. 5 ब्रह्म is freely used in the sense of Marvel, mystery, enigma, ravel or complication, any wondrous and inexplicable matter or thing. 6 *m* A country, Burmah.

ब्रह्म मिळणें-सांपडणें-हातीं लागणें-प्राप्त होणें in. con. To find or obtain some transcendently wonderful or excellent thing.

ब्रह्मकटाह *m* S (Brahmá's semispherical boiler.) The universe. Ex. भागीरथी ब्र० फोडून आली.

ब्रह्मकपट or -कपाट *n* (A phrase formed upon a certain foolish story.) A term of reviling for any troublesome, teasing duty, or embarrassing occurrence; also for unceasingly persecuting ill-luck. Ex. माझे पाठीशीं ब्र० लागलें. [Bráhma.

ब्रह्मकर्म *n* (S) The religious duties enjoined to a ब्रह्मगंड *f* A very complicated knot,—that which is given to the sacrificial thread, the pure or sacred knot. [sphere.

ब्रह्मगोल or -गोलक *m* (S) The universe, creation's ब्रह्मग्रह *m* (S) pop. ब्रह्मगिरा or हा *m* See ब्रह्म-राक्षस. [mans or a Bráhma.

ब्रह्मघातक *a* (S) ब्रह्मघातकी *a* (S) That kills Bráhma. ब्रह्मघोष *m* S Public or loud reading of the Vedas. 2 Proclaiming or teaching of the ब्रह्म doctrine, i. e. Pantheism.

ब्रह्मघोळ *m* Confusion arising from neglect of the distinctions of caste, of purity and impurity &c. Ex. त्या प्रयोजनांत सोंबव्या ओंबव्याचा विचार राहिला नाही सर्व ब्र० झाला. 2 Confusion or disorder (as from many persons speaking at once); extreme ब्रह्मघ्न *a* S Bráhma-killing. [confusion gen.

ब्रह्मचर्य *n* (S) One of the four áshram or states of life through which the Bráhma passes,—that from the investiture with the sacrificial thread until marriage. 2 Abstinence from sexual commerce with women; either for a time, as of those who are about to engage in some extraordinary religious duty, or for the whole term of life. Applied also to Continence or Conjugal fidelity on the part of the male.

ब्रह्मचर्यसंवलन *n* S Breach of the observance (whether as a vow or as an appertaining personal duty) of perpetual abstinence from woman;—used esp. of the Bráhma.

ब्रह्मचारी *m* (S) A Bráhma from his investiture with the sacrificial thread until marriage; during which period he is enjoined to observe the strictest chastity. 2 A Bráhma that religiously abstains from all sexual commerce with women; either for a time or through life.

बोळा सडस गोपी भोगून ब्र० (Allusively to the numberless fornications of कृष्ण.) Used ironically of

one who revels in sensuality or impurity and yet affects chastity and sanctity.

ब्रह्मचोटली *f* (A formation which, although *with* us it would be condemned as irreverent and filthy, is *here* decent enough and abundantly current.) A term for any unusually little box, trinket, dish, vessel.

ब्रह्मजीवो *m* SA Bráhma that makes a livelihood by teaching the Vedas, officiating at sacrifices &c.

ब्रह्मटाळी *f* A particular amongst the exercises of Yog,—Gathering up one's spirit into the टाळ or upper region of the head. Hence fig. Great dilatoriness or dawdling; dull or dogged continuance at a work. *v* दे, लाव, मांड.

ब्रह्मतत्त्व *n* S Spiritual or essential truth, i. e. ब्रह्म as the substantial or real truth, ब्रह्म as the substance and basis of all objective truth (objective truth being material and of individual subsistence only in the notion of men under the illusion of दैत & अज्ञान).

ब्रह्मताल *m* (S) A measure of music.

ब्रह्मतेज *n* (S) The glory or lustre conceived to surround a Bráhma, and to contradistinguish him from common man.

ब्रह्मदंड *m* (S) Money exacted by Bráhmans from pilgrims, performers of shráddh, offenders desiring to undergo penance, outcasts on their restoration &c. 2 A curse of a Bráhma.

ब्रह्मदंड *m* ब्रह्मदंडी *f* Globe thistle. See उंटकटारी.

ब्रह्मदिन *m* (S) A day of Brahmá. 2 The retrospect and prospect, taken on the first day of the year, of certain past and future events in the history of the world.

ब्रह्मदेव *m* (S) Brahmá, the first of the Hindú triad, or the form of the Deity as Fashioner of the universe. 2 A village-god set up by the सेनार, सुतार, जिनगर &c. of a village, and having a Bráhma (not a गुरुव or घाडी or राजळ) for his priest.

ब्रह्मद्रोह *m* (S) ब्रह्मद्रोष *m* (S) Enmity to Bráhmans or a Bráhma. [mans or a Bráhma.

ब्रह्मद्रोही *a* (S) ब्रह्मद्रोषी *a* (S) That hates Bráhma. **ब्रह्मनन्दिनी** *f* S (Daughter of Brahmá.) The goddess सरस्वती. Ex. चरणरजें करुनि उदरिली त्र०॥

ब्रह्मनिर्वाण *n* S Absorption into and identification with ब्रह्म. [of Brahma.

ब्रह्मनिष्ठ *a* (S) Absorbed in the contemplation **ब्रह्मपद** *n* or ब्रह्मपदवी *f* (S) The office, station, or post of Brahmá; as attained by the austerities of Yog &c. Hence Any extraordinary exaltation or conspicuous supremacy. *v* पाव, मिळ, प्राप्त हो.

ब्रह्मपाश *m* S The noose of Brahmá, an ancient weapon of the Hindú Retiarii. [ब्रह्मराक्षस.

ब्रह्मपिशाच *n* *m* (S) ब्रह्मपुरुष *m* (S) The same with ब्रह्मपिशाच *a* Possessed by a ब्रह्मराक्षस.

ब्रह्मपिसे *n* Madness or stupor through possession by a ब्रह्मराक्षस.

ब्रह्मपीडा *f* (S) A term for a very tormenting, troublesome, or mischievous person; also for any great affliction or vexation.

ब्रह्मपुरी *f* (S) A town of which the inhabitants are mostly Bráhmans; a place inhabited by learned and ascetic Bráhmans.

ब्रह्मपुरुष *m* (S) See ब्रह्मराक्षस.

ब्रह्मप्रलय *m* (S) The universal destruction that takes place at the end of every hundred years of Brahmá; in which even Brahmá himself is swallowed up. Hence fig. Any great catastrophe or calamity.

ब्रह्मप्राप्ति *f* (S) Obtainment of Brahma, absorption of the soul into the divine essence.

ब्रह्मबंशु *m* (S) A defiled and outcast Bráhma, i. e. a Bráhma of whom the Bráhmans can say no more than that he is a Brother-Bráhma—a caste-man. [the Vedas.

ब्रह्मबिंदु *m* S Saliva sputtered out in reading

ब्रह्मबीज *n* (S) Any one sprung from a Bráhma.

ब्रह्मभावना *f* (S) Holding all existencies to be of the substance of ब्रह्म; holding the doctrine of अद्वैत or pantheism. [कथियज्ञ.

ब्रह्मयज्ञ *n* S The study of the Vedas. 2 See

ब्रह्मयोनि *f* (S) A long and narrow hollow through a rock at Benares. Through this every pilgrim must attempt a passage. If he stick in the middle, he is regarded as embarrassed by sin. There is a corresponding hollow way through another rock, called रुद्रयोनि *q. v.*

ब्रह्मरंध्र *n* (S) The aperture, supposed to be at the crown of the head, through which the soul takes its flight on death.

ब्रह्मरस *m* (S) The savor of divine knowledge; delight consisting in study of the Vedas. 2 The bliss or joy of ब्रह्म. Ex. तें तीर्थ घालितां वदनीं ॥ त्र० गौण मानी ॥ [thousand divine ages.

ब्रह्मरात्रि *m* (S) A night of ब्रह्मा. It is equal to a

ब्रह्मराक्षस *m* (S) The ghost of a Bráhma that in his life-time possessed high attainments, and indulged a haughty, disdainful spirit. 2 The ghost of a Bráhma gen.

ब्रह्मरेखा or **-रेखा** *f* (S) ब्रह्मलिखित *n* (S) ब्रह्मलेख *m* (S) The destiny of every creature as written on its forehead by Brahmá. 2 fig. Any speech, saying, promise &c. that is sure and certain.

ब्रह्मर्षि *m* S A ऋषि or divine saint of a particular (Bráhma) order. In the ancient day this term was applied to Bráhmans (from their reputed sanctity).

ब्रह्मलोक *m* (S) The heaven of Brahmá.

ब्रह्मवर्चस *n* S pop. ब्रह्मवर्चस् *n* Holiness resulting from the study and observance of the Vedas. 2 The superiority or distinctiveness pertaining to the Bráhma. [scription.

ब्रह्मवोणा *m* (S) A वीणा or lute of a certain description. **ब्रह्मदंड** *m* S A company or an assembly of Bráhmans. 2 fig. A term for a Bráhma eminent (for piety or learning). [possesses ब्रह्मज्ञान.

ब्रह्मवेत्ता or **ब्रह्मवित्** *a* (S) That knows ब्रह्म; that

ब्रह्मशाप *m* (S) The curse of a Bráhma.

ब्रह्मसंबंध corruptly ब्रह्मसंघ or *d m* See ब्रह्मराक्षस. **ब्रह्मसाचाय** *n* (A lax formation.) Extensive or powerful sovereignty or sway; rule of Emperor paramount.

ब्रह्मसायुज्य *n* S Identification (through loss of personal existence) with ब्रह्म.

ब्रह्मसाक्षात्कार *m* S A manifestation of Brahmá.

ब्रह्मसुख *n* (S) The bliss of ब्रह्म.

ब्रह्मसूत्र *n* (S) The order or course ordained by Brahmá. 2 The Bráhma thread. 3 The destiny, as established by Brahmá, which presides over marriage. Ex. त्र० असेल तर त्या सुलीशीं घ्याचें लग्न होईल; किती विघ्नें असोत त्र० टळणार नाहीं विवाह होईलच. 4 The cord with which the height of the bride and bridegroom (at a wedding) is measured; also called प्रमाणसूत्र.

ब्रह्मसूत्राची गांठ The conjugal knot as tied by the marriage-destiny; i. e. Brahmá's predetermination thereon.

ब्रह्मवृष्टि *f* (S) The creation of Brahmá (i. e. the actual universe) in opp. to विश्वामिवृष्टि.

ब्रह्मस्थान *n* S (Place of the production of ब्रह्म-देव) A term for the navel.

ब्रह्मख *n* (S) Bráhma property. 2 Debt to Bráhmans or a Bráhma. 3 Laxly. Debt in general.

ब्रह्महत्या *f* (S) The killing of a Bráhma. Pr. दैक or फट म्हणतां त्र० Great things arise from the feeblest cause or upon the slightest occasion. 2 fig. Unceasingly persecuting ill-luck.

ब्रह्महत्यारा *a* (S) That has killed a Bráhma.

ब्रह्मज्ञ *a* or **ब्रह्मज्ञानी** *a* (S) That knows ब्रह्म as the one real substance underlying all existencies spiritual and material, animate and inanimate,—as the entity of which all objects are phenomenal forms.

ब्रह्मज्ञान *n* (S) Knowledge of ब्रह्म as the cause and the essence of the universe,—as, according to the Vedánt system, the substantive basis of all bodies and beings physical, spiritual, and divine. See under ब्रह्म. Applied freely in the general sense of Divine, spiritual, sacred, or holy knowledge. Pr. लोकास सांगे त्र० आपण कोरडा पाषाण.

ब्रह्मा *m* (S) Brahmá, the first of the Hindú triad and the form of the Deity as the evolver, constructor, and fashioner of the universe. Brahmá is not Creator, for existencies, throughout their manifestations, being but evolution or production, there is no Creation. See ब्रह्म. 2 The twenty-fifth of the twenty-seven astronomical Yog.

ब्रह्मा *m* (Better बरसा) A kind of auger or gimlet.

ब्रह्माकार *m* Regarding the universe and all things to be forms of ब्रह्म. Ex. of comp. ब्रह्माकार-बुद्धि-दृष्टि-मन-वृत्ति.

ब्रह्माची गांठ *f* (Knot of Brahmá.) The destination or fore-ordination of Brahmá respecting a marriage.

ब्रह्मांड *n* (S The egg of Brahmá.) The universe, the fourteen worlds. See चतुर्दशभुवन & सप्तलोक. 2 The crown of the human head. 3 Used in comp. to convey the sense of Monstrousness, extensiveness, or exorbitance in general; as ब्रह्मांड नदी-पर्वत-पाषाण-दृष्ट-सांप-वृत्ती &c. A vast river, mountain &c.; an enormous serpent, elephant &c.; ब्रह्मांड काम-कारखाना-कारभार-पसारा An extensive and immense work, affair, business, establishment, concern, outlay; ब्रह्मांड कर्ज-खर्च-संचार A world of debt, expense, business, dealing.

ब्रह्मांडांत न माणें (To be uncontainable in the universe.) To be exceedingly numerous, large, great, extensive &c.

ब्रह्मांडकटाक्ष *m* (S) The universe or Brahmá's egg. See अंडकटाक्ष. [má's ball.

ब्रह्मांडगोलक or **-गोल** *m* (S) The universe or Brah-

ब्रह्मांडमंडप *m* (S) The canopy or sphere of Brahmá's egg, i. e. the universe. Ex. ब्रह्मांडमंडपामाझारीं ॥ जिची प्रतिमा नाही दुसरी ॥

ब्रह्मांडज्ञान *n* (S) Knowledge of the universe, esp. as derived from the study and knowledge of the human body (पिंडज्ञान).

ब्रह्मानंद *m* (S) The bliss of ब्रह्म. 2 The bliss or joy subsisting in absorption into ब्रह्म. 3 fig. Any great joy; any transport, rapture, or ecstasy. Ex. त्याचे ग्रंथ पाहतां विशेष ॥ त्र० उचंबळे ॥

ब्रह्मासन *n* S A posture suited to contemplation of ब्रह्म,—abstract contemplation. 2 One of the अष्टाधिकार, the same as वर्त्तकी.

ब्रह्मास्त्र *n* (S) Weapon of Brahmá, an arrow, a straw, or anything charmed and endowed by the recitation over it of a mantra. Ex. बरकें त्र० सोडिलें जाण ॥ तेंही मिळिलें अवलीळा ॥ 2 The curse or imprecation of a Bráhma.

ब्रह्माक्षर *n* (S) The sacred and mystic name of the Hindú triad-form Deity. See under ओम्.

ब्रह्मिष्ठ *a* S Absorbed in the contemplation of ब्रह्म.

ब्रह्मो *f* (S) A creeping plant bearing an esculent pod; called also खरसांवली *q. v.* 2 One of the Shakti or personified energies of Brahmá.

ब्रह्मोभूत *c* S (Become ब्रह्म himself,—identified with the universal spirit and substance.) A term for a सन्न्यासी.

ब्रह्मोपदेश *m* (S) Instruction regarding ब्रह्म—regarding the divine cause and essence of existencies and the abstract or contemplative worship appropriate to it. [to a Bráhmaṇ.

ब्रह्म *a* S Pertaining or relating to Brahmá or

ब्राह्मण *m* (S) The first of the four great divisions of the Hindú body, or an individual of it, a Bráhmaṇ. This word is prefixed to certain words signifying things of which there are varieties, in order to designate the white, light, or fair variety. Thus prefixed to हिरा it expresses Diamond of the first water; to भांग, सबजी, पिंपळ &c., it expresses Bháng &c. of the purest, whitest, lightest kind. This fairness of the Bráhmaṇical class has given rise to the Pr. काळा ब्राह्मण गेरा शुद्र च्यांस पाळून कांपे रुद्र. The tribes and distinctions of the Bráhmaṇ are very numerous, and the lines of demarcation or particulars of distinction are but faintly, and but by few, traced or known. Many, yet surely not all, of these designations appear in marginal order, and some are shown under terms of classification (See पंचगौड & पंचद्रविड): here we add some of the commonest found at Ratnagiri:—कपि, कौडिन्य, कौशिक, भारद्वाज, गार्ग्य, वाधव्य, काश्यप, शांडिल्य, नित्युदन, वत्स, अत्रि, वासिष्ठ, विष्णुवर्धन, जामदग्न्य. ब्रा० घालणें (Elliptically for ब्राह्मणांस भोजन घालणें) To set food before Bráhmaṇs.

ब्राह्मणकांसाटा *m* The wearing by a woman of inferior caste of waist-garments (नेसणें) like those of a Bráhmaṇ-woman. [ब्राह्मणजन.

ब्राह्मणकी or ब्राह्मणजनकी *f* The duty or office of ब्राह्मणघेवडा *m* A cant name for the fish बोंबोल (bommelow).

ब्राह्मणचांडाल *m* (S) An outcast Bráhmaṇ (a Bráhmaṇ having a wife of another caste, or a man having a Bráhmaṇ-mother and Shúdra-father).

ब्राह्मणजन *m* (S) A Bráhmaṇ entertained as a menial (in the house of a Bráhmaṇ).

ब्राह्मणजाई *m* An inferior tribe of Bráhmaṇs or an individual of it. They sprang or spring from the intercourse of a Bráhmaṇ with a woman of inferior caste. [of Bráhmaṇs. See under थर.

ब्राह्मणथर *m* Cloths fit for or used in the apparel

ब्राह्मणदेव *m* R A village-deity that has a Bráhmaṇ as his priest: in contrad. from one that has a गुरव or घाडो or राऊळ.

ब्राह्मणदेक *a* (Formed out of ब्राह्मण & उदक, after the manner of, and in contradistinction from, कुण-बोदेक.) Brought, used, or touched by a Bráhmaṇ—water, a vessel, anything.

ब्राह्मणभोजन *n* (S) ब्राह्मणसंतर्पण *n* (S) Feeding of Bráhmaṇs as a religious act.

ब्राह्मणसंबंध *m* Preferably ब्रह्मसंबंध.

ब्राह्मणाक *a* Fit, proper, becoming, suitable to the Bráhmaṇ.

ब्राह्मणादिकजाति *f pl* (S) The four great castes of the Hindú body; viz. ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य, शुद्र.

ब्राह्मणी *a* Relating to the Bráhmaṇ.

ब्राह्मणी *f* (S) A female of the Bráhmaṇ-caste.

ब्राह्मण्य *n* S The state, office, function, business of a Bráhmaṇ, Bráhmaṇism.

ब्राह्मसुहृत् *m* (S) or ब्राह्म्यसुहृत् *m* (S) pop. ब्राह्मी-सुहृत् *m* A period of the day,—that included be-

tween the fourth घटिका and the second before sunrise.

ब्राह्मविवाह *m* (S) A form of marriage,—that in which the bride duly adorned and furnished is bestowed freely on the bridegroom. See अष्टविवाह.

ब्राह्मो *f* (S) A plant, Siphonanthus Indica; also Colebrookia ternifolia; also a common name of several shrubs.

ब्राह्मीसंपत्ति *f* (S) Divine wealth, i. e. वैराग्य, दया, क्षमा, नितिक्षा &c. 2 Applied freely to holy or sacred rites, business, matters, or materials, implements &c.

ब्राह्मीस्थिति *f* (S) Standing as ब्रह्म, realization of one's identity with the all-comprising and all constituting ब्रह्म.

ब्रीद & ब्रीदाईत Usually धिरीद & बिरदाईत.

बा *m* (Properly बाबा) See बुबा.

भ

भ The twenty-fourth consonant. It is the aspirate of ब, and is here represented by Bh.

भक्ष *n m* (भक्ष S) Victuals or food; but esp. offerings of food to पिशाच, ग्रामदेवता &c. Ex. देवाला कांबडे भक्ष दिल्लें मग मला सोडलें. 2 Vulgarly. The food or prey of: also food in general.

भक्षणी & भक्षणे *v i* Better बहकणी & बहकणे. And भक्षवणी, भक्षविणे or भक्षाविणे Better बहकवणी & बहकविणे.

भक्षभक्ष *f* (Or भगभग) Glow through eating or the application of chilies, peppers &c.

भक्षभक्ष or कां *ad* Formed imitatively, and bearing similar applications with भक्षाभक्ष.

भक्षलणी & भक्षलणे Commonly बहकणी & बहकणे.

भक्षळणे & भक्षळी See भक्षाळणे & भक्षाळी.

भक्षाकां *ad* Imitative of the sound or expressive of the manner in which dust, powders, chaff &c. fly up and abroad on being flapped or suddenly blown.

भक्षाट *n* (भग Hole.) The hollow of a side of the body, esp. as formed by the sinking in of the parts from fasting. *v* बस, पड, पाड. Ex. गाईला कोणची वेरण घातली नाहीं म्हणून तिचीं भक्षाटें बसलीं. भक्षाटें भरणें To fill out the belly or flanks.

भक्षाटो *f* भक्षाळी *f* Sunken or depressed state of the flanks and belly (from long fasting). Ex. पोटा भक्षाटोस or भक्षाळीस गेलें; पोटाला भक्षाळी पडली or पोटाची भक्षाळी झाली. 2 The hollow of sunken flanks or sides. *v* बस, पड, पाड.

भक्षांडा *m* भक्षांडी *f* A stagger or reel. *v* जा *g.* of *s.* भक्षाभक्ष or कां *ad* Imit. of the roaring of a fierce fire; of the sound of repeated vomiting (Sc. *bok*); of the sound or expressive of the manner in which dust or powders fly up and abroad on being flapped.

भक्षारी *f* (भक्षार The name of the letter भ. These two words beginning with भ) A covert term for भक्षारी and for भंग (Bread and the intoxicating potion prepared from Hemp.)

भक्षावणी *f* (Verbal of भक्षाविणे) Misleading &c.

भक्षाविणे *v c* (Better बहकाविणे from भक्ष H) To mislead. 2 To disconcert, confuse, bewilder. [पड.

भक्षास *a* P Depopulated—a village or house. *v*

भक्षाळणे *v i* R (भक्षाळी) To sink or fall in—the belly or flanks from fasting: also to have a sunken

भक्षाळी *f* See under भक्षाटो. [belly—a person.

भक्षूट *n* (S) The two signs of the zodiac ascendant at the birth of any two parties, or the amity or hostility of them; as investigated when a marriage &c. is contemplated.

भक्ष-कण-कर-दिशी &c. *ad* Imit. of the suddenly blazing up of fire; of powder going off; of dust flying up &c. &c.

भक्ष *a* (भक्ष!) Strong, lusty, strapping, firm, huge, whacking. Used freely of persons, things, loads, ornaments, cakes. 2 Copious, plentiful, overflowing.

भक्त *c* (S) A worshiper, votary, or follower of; one devoted or attached to. Ex. भगवद्भक्त, गुरुभक्त, हरिभक्त, पिढभक्त.

भक्त *n m* S Boiled rice or other corn. [cooked.

भक्त *p* S Worshiped or adored. 2 Dressed or

भक्तकामकल्पद्रुम *m* (S) भक्तकाजकैवारी *m* भक्तजना-भिमानी *m* (S) Titles of God, or of Ráma, or of a Guru or saint; answering to Granter or fulfiller of the desires of his people; Protector or avenger of his worshipers; Jealous espouser of the cause of his servants.

भक्तभावीक *m pl* Worshipers and devotees comprehensively: also as *sing* a worshiper or a devotee indefinitely.

भक्तवत्सल *a* (S) Gracious or propitious to his worshipers. Ex. तो भ० तत्वता ॥ प्रगटला तेथेंचि ॥

भक्ति *f* (S) Worship or adoration. Three modes of Worship are reckoned,—भक्तिसार्ग, कर्मसार्ग, ज्ञान-सार्ग. 2 Engagedness of heart and affections in; devotedness to (esp. in or to the ways of Religion). 3 Liking or love of; fondness for; attachment to (things or pursuits in general).

भक्ति बसणें *g.* of *s.* To be approved or admitted; to be viewed as good, just, proper. भक्तीचें दुकान घालणें-मांडणें-पसरणें-करणें To make a display or ostentation of worship and devotion. भक्तीनें अवडणें in. con. (To please unto the devoted attachment of.) To be exceedingly delighted with or fond of.

भक्तिप्रेम *m* (S) Adoring love; worshipful affection or attachment. Ex. निभक्तिप्रेमबळें ॥

भक्तिभाव *m* (S) Adoring or reverent frame of mind; devout feeling; devoutness. 2 Attachment to; fondness for; disposition towards.

भक्तिसान् *a* (S) pop. भक्तिसंत *a* Religious, pious, devout. 2 Attached to; devoted to; fond of. 3 Believing, confiding, trusting.

भक्तिसार्ग *m* (S) The way of obtaining salvation through worship and obedience. 2 The law of love; or a course of godliness from love to God. 3 Worship without regard to precepts or prescribed forms and ways. [भक्तिसार्ग.

भक्तिसार्गी *a* (S) That worships according to

भक्तिहीन *a* (S) Lacking in adoring love or ardent piety; of languid or unimpassioned devotion. Ex. भ० ज्ञानहीन ॥ शक्तिहीन वैराग्यहीन ॥ ऐसा जाण मी अज्ञान ॥ कोण तुजवीन आपंगो ॥

भक्तीण *f* (भक्त) A female worshiper; but esp. understood of a female sweeper or attendant of the temples of देवी, भैरवा &c. Power of working cures &c. is ascribed to such. 2 In Malwa and other parts. A dancing girl. [devils.

भक्त्या *m* (Or देवभक्त्या) A dealer with gods and भग *m* (S) An ulcer or a sore; yet esp. applied to a venereal ulcer. 2 Pudendum muliebre.

भग *n* Vulgar for भक्ष or भक्ष Food &c.

भंग *m* (S) Fracture; act of breaking or broken state. 2 Act of breaking or broken state (in numerous shades or diversifications of the sense);—splitting, bursting, crushing, shattering, destroying, blasting (of things in general, of armies, of affairs); violating (as of a promise); infringing (as of a law or rule); dissolving or disuniting (as of associations); subduing, appalling (as of the spirit):

also the state occasioned by such action. 3 Liability or obnoxiousness to fracture, injury, decay. Ex. लाकडी काम करावे त्यापेक्षा दगडी कामास भंग नाही; छा घातरास साद्या सद्दियांस भंग नाही. In this sense used esp. with neg. con.

With this word are formed many elegant and expressive compounds, of which, as but few of them can be inserted in order, the following specimens may be studied; —आज्ञाभंग Violation or neglect of a command, disobedience; आशाभंग Destruction of hope or expectation, disappointment; उत्साहभंग Damping or blasting the ardor or spirit of; or breaking in upon and interrupting a festival; इच्छाभंग, कार्यभंग, गावभंग, गृहभंग, हंदाभंग, तपोभंग, तेजोभंग, धैर्यभंग, नियमभंग, प्रीतिभंग, मनोभंग, सानभंग, राज्यभंग, व्रतभंग, शक्तिभंग, सैन्यभंग, खेदभंग. भंगास जाणे To be broken up; to be smashed, dissolved, destroyed, ruined.

भंग *f* (भंगा *S*) Hemp, Cannabis sativa.

भंगट or ड *a* (भंग) Addicted to the use of भांग (the intoxicating potion prepared from hemp).

भंगण *m* (*S* भ Constellation or star, गण Multitude). The twelve signs of the zodiac. 2 The starry host. Ex. परि सर्वांत श्रेष्ठ श्रीरामचंद्र ॥ रोहिणीवर भंगणांत जैसा ॥ 3 By metonymy, or from भागन. Circuit through the zodiac: also the period occupied.

भंगणे *v c & i* (भंग) To break; to destroy &c. (in many senses and shades of sense, for which see भंग.)

भंगत *m* (भक्त *S* through भक्त *H*) A worshiper or follower of. 2 A dealer with demons; one who raises, exorcises, injects.

भंगतकी *f* (भंगत) The ceremonies, charms, and tricks of a भंगत or devil-dealer.

भंगतराज *m* (भक्ति & राजा) A term of sentimentality or endearment for Worshiper or devotee of.

भंगतवाडा *m* The dwelling-place of the पुजारी of a temple.

भंगदड, भंगदाड, भंगदळ *n* (Intens. of भंग) A large uneven hole or opening; as a breach in a wall, dam &c., a gap in a fence, a sunken place on the ground, a wound, an ulcer-eaten spot &c.

भंगदर *m* (*S*) A disease in which fistulas and ulcerous holes form in the anus and private parts. It is distinguished into eight varieties, viz. अर्शस, उन्मागी, उद्युग्रीव or उद्युशिरोधर, क्रजु, परित्रावी, परिक्षेपी, शतपानक, शंबूकावर्त.

भंगन *n* A constellation or a star. किं उगवतां दिनपति ॥ भंगनें सर्वही लोपतात ॥

भंगभग *f* (Imit.) The glowing or sensation of heat occasioned by the application of chilies, peppers, and similar pungent articles.

भंगभगणे *v i* (भंगभग) To feel a glow or burning (from the application of peppers &c.)—hands, eyes, mouth.

भंगभगाट *m* (Enhancing form of भंगभग) A continual and excessive sensation of heat (from the application of peppers and similar pungent articles).

भंगभगीत *a* (भंगभग) Hot, fiery pungent, piquant—an article of condiment or food.

भंगभाग्य *n* (*S*) A term for wealth or eminence acquired through yielding up to prostitution (by a female) of her own person, (by a man) of his wife, daughter &c.

भंगर *f* (भुगा) Cleaned (i. e. husked by rough grinding or pounding) grains of वरो, सावा, बरटो &c.

भंगरा *m* Crumbled or coarsely powdered state (of bread, flour, peppers &c.): also such powder or crumbs.

भंगरा *a* (भुगा Powder.) Coarsely ground, pounded, or bruised; crumbled or roughly comminuted.

भंगराळा *m* (भुगा through भंगरा) Crumbled or comminuted or coarsely pulverized material in general. See under भुगराळा.

भंगल *f n* (بهگل *H*) Imposture, trick, sanctimony, hypocritical deportment.

भ० उडणे *g. of s.* To have one's hypocritical course discovered and exposed.

भंगल *f R W* (بهگل *H* Putting to flight.) Deriding, ridiculing, disgracing. *v* कर, मांड, उडव *g. of o.*

भंगलभावार्थी *a* Wilily simple; that with guile in his heart assumes the appearance of openness and honesty. [monious, dissembling.]

भंगलो or ल्या *a* (भंगल) Hypocritical, sanctimonious.

भंगवत् This is, in Sanskrit, the neuter termination of the adjective भगवान्, or the form in composition of भगवान् (the common name of God); as भगवत्कृपा Divine favor, भगवत्कृत्वा Divine power, भगवद्दिक्षा The divine will, भगवत्सेवा, भगवद्गुण, भगवन्माया, भगवद्भक्ति or भगवद्भजन, भगवत्प्राप्ति, भगवद्दास.

भगवन्त *m* (भगवत् *S*) The Supreme Being, God. 2 (Poetry.) The word is applied to saints and devotees.

भगवती *f* (*S*) A name of Párvati; also for any of the principal goddesses. 2 or भगवतीआई *f* A term for red chilies pounded.

भगवत्प्राप्तीचे स्थान *n* A place, sphere, opportunity, or occasion for attaining unto God or heaven or the divine favor. Ex. अहा नरदेह उत्तमपूर्ण ॥ केवळ भ० सी आत्महित न करून ॥ बुडालो किं अंधतमी ॥

भगवा *a* Of a red-ochre color. Clothes of this color are much worn by Sanyásis; whence भगवे करणे or घेणे To become a Sanyási. [Peshwa.]

भगवा झेंडा *m* (The red flag.) The ensign of the भगवान् *m* (*S*) The Supreme Being, God.

भगवृत्ति *f* *S* Harlotry or prostitution of one's body as a profession.

भंगसाळ *f* A large and dreary house or building. 2 *C & esp. W* The name of that apartment of a देऊळ which lies between the गभारा & सभासंडप. 3 *unc* A breach, a chasm or wide fissure.

भंगसाळो *m* A class of Gujaráthi shopkeepers or an individual of it.

भंगळ or लो *f* A crack, cleft, chink, fissure (esp. in the ground or a building).

भंगळ *f* भंगड *n* भंगस *n* (Intens. of भंग) A large, unshapely, or uneven hole or opening; as a breach in a wall, mound, mole &c., a gap in a fence, a hollow or chasm in the ground, a wide-gaping wound or sore.

भंगस *a* Desolate, forsaken, uninhabited.

भंगिनी *f* (*S*) A sister. [who are sweepers &c.]

भंगी *m* (بهنگی *H*) An individual of a low caste

भंगी *a* (भंग) Addicted to the use of भांग.

भंगी *f* (*S*) A turn, cast, air, style, fashion. 2 A figure drawn (as of a heavenly body in explaining its position and course), a diagram.

भंगीचंगी *m* (Or चंगीभंगी) A dissipated, dissolute fellow; a libertine, debauchee, rake, lecher.

भगीरथप्रयत्न *m* (*S* भगीरथ Name of a king, प्रयत्न Exertion. This king is fabled to have brought the river Bhágíráthi or Ganges from heaven.) A term for any prodigious and marvelous effort or exertion; a Herculean feat.

भंगुर *a* (*S*) Broken or bent. 2 fig. Frail, perishable, fugitive, evanescent. [hole.]

भंगेद्र *n* (भंगेद्र *S*) A fistula, sinus, or ulcerous

भंगेरा or री *m* (भांग) A preparer and vender of bháng.

भंगेल *f P* Deriding, jeering &c. See भंगल *f*.

भंग *p* (*S*) Broken. 2 fig. Routed, shattered, shivered, destroyed, demolished, marred, blasted. See fully under भंग.

भंगदंतोच्चारण *n S* (Pronunciation of broken teeth.) Lispings. 2 Inarticulateness of utterance in general.

भंगनेत्र *a S* That affects the eyes with dimness;—used of सन्निपात or other malady.

भंगमनोरथ *n S* (Of broken purpose or desire.) Disappointed, disconcerted, baffled. Ex. त्वरित भ० जालिया ॥ नयनिं शेकनद्या स्फुट आलिया ॥

भंग्या *a* (भंग) Addicted to the use of भांग.

भचक्र *n* (*S*) The zodiac: also the whole body of constellations or asterisms, or the stellar sphere altogether.

भजक *a* (*S*) That worships, adores, serves.

भंजक *a* (*S*) That breaks, demolishes, destroys, lit. fig.

भजणे *v c* (भजन) To adore or worship; to minister to; to attend on reverently; to respect, honor, render homage or obeisance. 2 (Poetry.) To admit, receive, allow (an interpretation, a sense &c.) Ex. रामानिमित्य गुरुहो त्यजावा ॥ वाक्पांत भावार्थ असा भजावा.

भजन *n* (*S*) Adoration or worship. 2 Repeating the name of a god as an act of worship. 3 A hymn, or a piece or a verse to be sung to a god. 4 In arithmetic. Division.

भजनीं or भजनास लागणे *g. of o.* To court by obsequious service; to dance attendance on.

भंजन *n* (*S*) Breaking. 2 fig. Routing, shattering, shivering, demolishing, destroying, blasting. See भंग. 3 A corrective or counteractive; that which corrects or destroys the qualities of. Ex. कडव्या सुरणास गोडा करण्यास भ० राख.

भजनपूजन *n* (*S*) Worship comprehensively or carelessly.

भजनफल *n S* In arithmetic. Quotient.

भजनशील *a* (*S*) Devout, pious, devoted to holy duties. Ex. किं दैत्यकुलीं भजनशील ॥ प्रह्लाद पूर्विं जन्मला ॥

भजनो *a* (भजन) Devout or pious. 2 Piously credulous; easily duped by sanctimonious pretenders. [tion, or service.]

भजनीय or भज्य *a S* Worthy of worship, adoration. भंजाळ *n* (भवजाळ *S*) A trouble, difficulty, embarrassment.

भजे *n* A preparation of gram-flour and slices of brinjal &c. soaked in oil or butter and fried: also flour soaked as above, slightly fried, and formed into a ball.

भट *m* (*S*) A Bráhma, esp. one that subsists by begging. Pr. भटास दिव्हो ओसरी आणि भट पाय पसरी. 2 *S* A warrior.

भटाचा उभा दांडा अडवा दांडा A phrase founded upon a story about a cunning भट, and used in describing the course of one who shifts and veers, ever adapting himself to his occasions or circumstances.

भट-कण-कन-कर-दिशीं &c. (भट!) Outright, flat, smack, sharp &c., i. e. promptly or quickly. 2 See भड-कण.

भटकणे *f* (Verbal of भटकणे) Roaming, roving &c.

भटकणे *v i* (بهتكنا *H*) To roam, rove, wander, stray. [Female rover and Male rover.]

भटकभवानी *f* भटकभैरव *m* Terms respectively for भटकळ *a* Commonly भडगळ.

भटके *m pl* भटक्या *f pl* (Defective and little used nouns from بهتكنا *H* To roam.) Used with सारणे

or मारीत फिरणे To wander or roam; to play the vagrant. [roving. 2 Stray.

भटका *a* (भटकणे) Addicted to rambling and भटगोसावी *m* A title of respect for a Bráhma who has renounced the world and devoted himself to a course of religious austerities.

भटजी *m* A compellation of respect or courtesy for a Bráhma in general, or for a वैदिक in particular. भटभाई is always a term of reviling or ridicule.

भट पडो (भट पडणे) *H* To fall into a kiln or furnace. An exclamation of anger or disgust, equivalent to the phrases in English, Burn it! hang it! rot it! [bac. Grah.

भटमोगरा *m* Tuscan Jasmine, Jasminum Sam-भटारखाना *m* (भटारखाना) *H* An inn or eating-house; esp. a Musalmán hotel or cookshop). A term for a tumultuous and disorderly intermixture, at feasts and entertainments, of the purified and the impure or common, of the great and the vulgar &c., or of people of all castes cooking at their several stoves &c.

भटारी or भटियारी *m* The keeper of a भटारखाना. भटो *a* Relating to a भट or mendicant-Bráhma. भटो *f* See भट्टी. [lead, and pewter &c.) भटूर or भटोर *n* A factitious metal (of copper, भटारखाना *m* (भटोर or भट & खाना) A term of contempt for an assembly or a multitude of Bráhmans. [word भट.

भटोरा *m* A contemptuous or light form of the भटोरी *a* Composed or made of the metal भटोर. भटोरें *n* A vessel made of भटोर.

भट्ट *m* (S) A learned or literary man, one conversant with the philosophical systems. The word is added as a title to the names of learned Bráhmans. 3 (Used for भट) A Bráhma, esp. one that subsists by begging. [taining fire.

भट्टा *m* (भट्टा) *H* A covered earthen vessel containing fire. भट्टाचार्य *m* (S The chief or head of the भट्ट or learned men.) A title or appellation of honor for a learned Bráhma.

भट्टी *f* (भट्टी) *H* A kiln, a furnace, an oven. 2 A smith's forge; a furnace or stove in general (as of a confectioner, a भट्टभुञ्ज्या). The large चूल or fireplace for the सतेल of a washerman. 3 A spirit-still. 4 By metonymy. The matter prepared in a kiln or furnace; or the quantity prepared at once, the *batch*: also the art, knack, method, process of preparation: also, laxly, cast, make, mould, build, air, style, fashion, character. Ex. ही भट्टी चांगली उत्तरली ती भट्टी विघडली; चार सायणाची भट्टी त्या वेद्यास चांगली ठाकक आहे; त्यास खचपाकाची भट्टी ठाकक आहे; शरीराची भट्टी, पागोव्याची भट्टी, मसल-नीची भट्टी. 4 Straw or grass so disposed as to form ripening beds (for plantains, betel-leaves &c.) भट्टी भाजणारा A grain-parcher: also a potter, brickmaker, tilemaker, any kiln-burner.

भट्टीकुंभार *m* A tax upon the potters.

भट्टीखुमार *n* A tax on liquor-stills.

भट्टू *m* A contemptuous or light form of the word भट. Pr. भादव्यांत भट्टू आखिनांत तट्टू (पुष्ट हो-

भव्या *m* A caste or an individual of it. [तात).

भव्यारखाना *m* See भटारखाना.

भव्यारी *m* (भव्यारि) *H* The master of a भटारखाना, an innkeeper or a towncook. [भटस.

भड *f* (Imit. भड!) Light and crackling fuel. See भंड *n* Commonly आमंड.

भंड *m* S An actor, a player, a stage-performer.

भंड *n* (भंड S) Exposure, public disgrace, subjection to general ridicule.

भंड *n* (Commonly कुभांड) A slander or false accusation. तोंडाचें भंड करणे To be scurrilous. [cusation.

भंड *a* (भंड S root.) Quarrelsome: also contumacious, refractory, unruly.

भंडक *a* (भंडक) *H* Bright, flaring, glaring, gaudy, gorgeous;—used of articles of red or yellow color. 2 It is added enhancingly to the word लाल; as लाल भंडक or लाल लाल भंडक Of a bright, flaming red. 3 Added enhancingly to तिखट; as तिखट भंडक Fiercely piquant or hot—a dish or a seasoning. 4 Glittering (with gold and silk &c.), flaring, flashy, clinquant—a dress or its wearer.

भंडक *f* (भंडक) *H* Glitteriness, gorgeousness, showiness, flaring splendor. *v* मार.

भंडकआग *f* Unconsecrated funereal fire.

भंडकजर *m* Full gold-embroidery.

भंडकण-कन-कर-दिनी-दिशो *ad* Imit. of the sound accompanying the suddenly bursting forth or blazing up (of chaff, powders, fire &c.) See further illustration under भंडभंड. 2 Outright, smack, sharp, rap. [spreading abroad &c. &c.

भंडकणी *f* (Verbal of भंडकणे) Blazing up; भंडकणे *v i* (भंड!) To blaze up; to rise and spread fiercely—a flame: also to get up in force—wind. 2 To be diffused abroad—light, a fragrance or smell. 3 To be routed and scattered—an army. 4 To take fright and run away wildly—a beast: also to be frightened off from yielding her milk—a milch animal. 5 To break loose into profligacy or disobedience; to run riot. 6 To fly into a rage. 7 To soar away;—used of the carrier-pigeon. 8 See the concluding applications of Sig. III. of सुटणे. 9 (Better भटकणे) To roam, rove, wander. [घायतेल.

भंडकतेल *n* An ointment for the itch. See under भंडकदार *a* Bright, shining, glittering—a trinket, a dress, a person. भंडकविणे *v c* Commonly भंडकाविणे. भंडका *m* (भंड!) A blaze, a fierce and glowing flame. 2 The glow or sense of heat caused by the taste or touch of pungent or stinging articles; or arising from fever, excess of bile, anger, ardor &c.: also a blast of wind, a smart slap, a sounding puff or outburst (as of chaff or powders).

भंडकाग्र *f* भंडकाग्रि *m* See भडाग्र. भंडकावणी *f* (Verbal of भंडकाविणे) Driving about or making to roam (befoolingly or trickingly).

भंडकाविणे *v c* (Formed from भंडकणे. To make to roam about.) To send on a fool's errand; to put upon a wild goose-chase; to drive about under delusive professions; to befool or gull more generally.

भंडकाविणे *v c* (भंडकण or भंड! The sound emitted on a slap.) To slap or smack soundingly. In all the applications of भंडकाविणे some such word as चपराख or थपड is understood. These words being feminine, भंडकाविणे in its preterit (as agreeing with its object, although not expressed) is always feminine. Ex. त्याचे तोंडीं जेव्हां एक भंडकाविली तेव्हां तो उगा राहिला.

भंडकी *f* P (भंड!) Inciting, stimulating, stirring up. *v* दे. 2 Bidding up (an article at a sale). *v* दे, कर. भंडकीव *p* of भंडकणे Given to starting or shying—a beast. 2 Startled, that has started or shyed.

भंडका *f* pl Better भटका. भंडग *a* (भंडग) *H* Liberal, generous, munificent: also lavish, profuse, of prodigal expenditure. भंडगभिकार *n* भंडगभिकारी *m* (भंडग & भिकार) Terms for a beggar utterly without the means of subsistence. भंडगभिकार is further A multitude or

a company of beggars. *v* ये, जम, मिळ, दाट, चाल. Also Beggars comprehensively, beggars and paupers, beggar-wretches.

भंडगळ *a* Drearily or gloomily spacious or extensive; sounding or looking vacant and desolate—a building, a plain.

भंडगा *m* R Commonly भंडका.

भंडडड *ad* Imit. of the roaring or pealing of repeated discharges of guns.

भंडपुराण *n* (भंड The name of a demon who was killed by a goddess, the account of which forms a long story in one of the Puráns.) A term for a long and tedious, or for a marvelous and incredible story.

भंडभंड or डां *ad* Imit. of the sound of violent vomiting; of the gushing forth of blood from a gash; of the pouring forth copiously of water; of the rattling out of nonsense, abuse, menaces; of the rapid rushing in or by of people; of rapid kindling or noisy blazing; of lavish expenditure &c. &c. Quickly, smartly, rapidly.

भंडभंडणे *v i* (भंड! भंड!) To blaze up—a fire: to burn fiercely—a building or materials on fire: also to stream, gush, rush profusely, forcibly, and soundingly. [fiercely.

भंडभंडविणे *v c* (भंडभंडणे) To make to burn भंडभंडाट *m* (भंड!) A fierce glowing or blazing of fire. 2 A roaring, rattling, pealing, bellowing (of guns, of a storm, of stormy abuse); loud, deep, and combined or confused sound in general. 2 Riotous revelry or merrymaking.

भंडभंडीत *ad* (Imit. भंड!) Clearly, brightly, luminously—dawning. *v* उजड.

भंडभया or डा *a* (भंडभड) That speak from the impulse of the moment; that rattles forth or raps out without consideration whatever comes uppermost.

भंडभुञ्ज्या *m* (भंडभुञ्ज्या) *H* A grain-parcher.

भंडसा *f* C or भंडवा *f* C भंडवाडा or भंडवडा *m* (भंड) Exposure; public disgrace; exposed and derided state. *v* कर, उडव, मांड *g*. of o. हो, उड *g*. of s.

भंडमार *m* (भंड & मार) A furious and loud assault (as with peals of ordnance, volleys of musketry, showers of stones, torrents of abuse or oaths).

भंडवळ *f* C A fissure or crack (in the ground).

भंडवा *m* (भंडवा) *H* The attendant on a dancing-girl who beats the मृदंग, and assists her in the chorus when she is dancing or singing. Hence A pimp or procurer.

भंडवा & भंडवाडा See under भंडसा.

भंडस *f* C (Imit. भंड! the sound fancied as emitted by light and dry fuel in a blaze.) Loppings of bushes, dry grass &c. spread over ground, to be burned upon it: also the light, crackling stuff used as fuel by a भंडभुञ्ज्या or grain-parcher.

भंडस sometimes भंडसे *n* (Poetry. Imit. भंड!) The blaze or glow; the flushing, flourishing, or full forthshining (of one's fortune &c.) Ex. जैसे भाग्याचिचें (or भाग्याचेनि) भंडसें. उद्यमाचेनि मिसें. सद्बुद्धि जात आपैसें. घर रिघे.

भंडसाळ *f* A kind of rice.

भंडाई *f* unc (भंड S) Quarreling. Ex. तुका न्हणे किती करिशी लंडाई. होईल भंडं घोर पुढें. [blaze.

भंडाका *m* (भंड!) A fierce and glowing flame, a

भंडाग *f* (भंड & आग) Unhallowed funereal fire. 2 R The glow caused by the taste or touch of pungent or stinging substances.

भंडाग्र *f* भंडाग्रि *m* (Corrupt formations with अग्नि & भंड) Unhallowed (unconsecrated by mantra) funereal fire.

भडाड *m* (Imit. भड!) A fierce glowing or blazing of fire. 2 A loud roaring, rattling, bellowing, banging, pealing (of guns, thunderclaps &c.); loud, deep, and confused sound in general.

भडाडणें *v i* (भडाड) To blaze up; to spread glowingly and fiercely—fire. 2 To peal, resound, make loud reports—guns &c. 3 To gush or spout out with violence—blood &c. Ex. सुखांतून शेणित भडाडलें.

भडाडां or **भडामड** or **डां** *ad* Imit. of brisk, smart, and closely consecutive sounds (as of things falling); also of the sound of violent and reiterated vomiting, of guns exploding, of volleys of abuse, menaces, reproaches, of stormy blasts &c.

भंडार *n* (भांडागार S) A treasury. Ex. भं० भरपूर कालकंदक दूर. [ferings to खंडोवा.

भंडार *m* Turmeric-powder (esp. as used in of-

भंडारखाना *m* (भंडारा & خان P) A term for a tumultuous and disorderly intermixture, at feasts and entertainments, of the purified and the impure, of the great and the vulgar. Ex. चिंचवडकर देवाचे घरीं भं० आढे. [word भंडारो.

भंडारडा or **या** *m* A contemptuous form of the **भंडारथळ** *n* The quarter or ward of a village inhabited by the भंडार caste.

भंडारभरपूर *n* A full and overflowing treasury or store. This word is much used by Gosávis &c. when they return their benediction for a gift.

भंडारमाड *m* (भंडारी & माड) A Cocoanut-tree which is reserved to yield spirit, and is not suffered to bear fruit: as disting. from नारळमाड A Cocoanut-tree kept for fruit.

भंडारवडा or **-वाडा** *m* (भंडारी & वाडा) The ward inhabited by the Bhandári caste.

भंडारा *m* A feast given to a company of Gosávis or Bairágis. 2 Used also in the sense of भंडारखाना.

भंडारी *f* A recess in a wall (generally provided with shutters and boards) for a cupboard; an inner blind window. 2 A bag (as used by the devotees of खंडोवा) for turmeric-powder.

भंडारी *m* The keeper of a भंडार, a treasurer.

भंडारी *m* A class of Shúdras or an individual of it. They extract spirituous liquors from the Cocoanut-tree &c.

भंडावा *m* **भंडाळी** *f* (भंड) Exposure or public disgrace; exposed and derided state. *v* कर *g.* of *o.*

भंडाविणें *v c* To annoy, harass, worry; to irritate or excite greatly.

भडिमार or **भडेमार** *m* Commonly भडमार.

भंडी *f* A term at the pastime of अंत्याक्षरी. A case of conquest or winning; an instance of victory achieved or of superiority imposed; a triumph over (i. e. an uttering of a shlok baffling the antagonist). *v* लाव, चढव, कर, लाग, चढ, हो *g.* of *s.*

भडुवा *m* Commonly भडवा. [and वर of *o.*

भडराक्षस *m* (भडा from भ्र & राक्षस) A term of reviling for a gigantic, savage, ferocious person.

भडोची *a* Relating to Broach;—used of a currency of rupee &c. [कर, उडव, मांड *g.* of *o.*

भंडोडा *m* (भंड) Exposure or public disgrace. *v*

भंडोळ *f* C (Or भडवळ) A fissure or crack (in the ground).

भणका *m* (भण!) A swarm (of flies, bees &c.) 2 *fig.* A buzzing or humming sound; any confused and low din.

भणक्या *f pl* Idle wandering or roving. *v* मार.

भणग *m* (भण H) A destitute or very necessitous person; a beggar or pauper. 2 *n f* A term for any huge, dreary-looking, scantily peopled or

furnished building, or for a desolate and dismal town, village, place.

भणगभिकार *n* भणगभिकारी *m* See भडगभिकार.

भणभण *f* (Imit.) A buzzing or humming (of flies &c.) 2 Dreariness, desolateness, dismal solitariness (of a place).

भणभण or **णं** *ad* Imit. of the sound of buzzing or humming; also of the whistling noise made by the wind in passing through an empty house &c. Ex. वारा भं० वाहतो.

भणभण or **णं** *करणें* To sing or sound from very emptiness; to sound vacant and hollow, and thus convey an impression of nakedness, dreariness, desolateness—an empty house, uninhabited wilderness, deserted village. 2 also with **फिरणें** To run about wildly, to roam or rove.

भणभणणें *v i* (भणभण) To buzz or hum—a swarm of bees, flies &c. 2 *fig.* To be routed; to flee in wild and noisy confusion—an army &c. 3 To tingle, ring, sing—the ears from a blow, from disease &c. 4 To ring, roar, bellow—wind, cannon.

भणभणणें *v impers* See the phrase भणभण करणें. 2 To dawn glowingly or to grow splendidly light (as at the rising of the sun or moon).

भणभणविणें *v c* (भणभणणें) To make to buzz, hum, sing, ring, roar &c. loudly. 2 As a special and popular sense—To make to ring or sing (the ears by a hearty box).

भणभणगट *m* (भण! भण!) A swarming din; a loud and deafening buzzing. 2 (From the hollow sound fancied in such places—See the verb.) Nakedness, dismalness, dreariness, desolateness (of an empty building or village, of a vast wilderness—“howling”).

भणभणीत *a* (भण! भण!) Sounding from emptiness or bareness, howling—a deserted village, building &c. Ex. आत्मसास पावती येऊन ॥ दिसे शुन्य भं० ॥ 2 Brightly clear; glowingly illumined—the दिशा or heavens on the rising of sun or moon.

भं० उजेडणें To grow or be dazzlingly light. **भणभणीत दुपार** *f* Blazing or glowing noon, high noon.

भणभण्या *a* That wanders idly about.

भणाटणें & **भणाणणें** *v i* (Intensive forms of भणभणणें *q. v.*) To buzz, hum, sing, ring, roar &c. with exceeding din or loudness.

भणाटा *m* **भणाण** *m* **भणाणा** *m* Imit. formations from भण! of the same import and power as भणभणाट. 2 Confused and tumultuous flight or scattering; wild and uproarious rout: also, esp. भणाटा, exceeding derangement or disorder (of affairs or a business).

भणाण *ad* (Intens. of भणभण *ad q. v.*) With loud buzzing or humming;—used with माशा उडाळ्या-बसळ्या-जमळ्या-दाटळ्या &c.

भणित *p* S Spoken, uttered, said. 2 Also as *s n* A matter spoken or said.

भतका *m* (Imit.) A soft-sounding blow, a thump. *v* मार, दे. 2 A mass of any soft substance thrown, a dab. *v* मार, घाल.

भत्ता *m* (भत्ता or भत्ता H Batta.) An allowance beyond the settled rate of pay given on occasions of extraordinary service (as to troops in the field, servants, hammáls): an allowance for his subsistence made to a Government-officer, by the person to whom he is sent, for as many days as he detains him: allowance made by a creditor to one detained by him in prison: subsistence-money generally to prisoners, to attending witnesses, to peons executing processes &c. &c.

भत्तेकरी *m* A person (soldier, peon, hammál,

bigarie &c.) receiving *batta*; in particular, a peon receiving pay or *batta* from the person upon whom he is imposed. [playsome and troublesome child.

भंद *n* Commonly भंदें. 2 A term for a wildly **भद-कन-कर-दिनी-दिशी** *ad* Imit. of the sound of several sudden and quick actions or movements,—thump! bump! bang! whop!; also of fire bursting into a blaze; also of the *squelch* or sound emitted by a heavy and soft body coming forcibly into some contact. [See भतका.

भदका *m* (भद!) A soft-sounding blow. *v* मार, दे. **भदभद** or **दां** *ad* Imit. of sharp, quick, and closely consecutive sounds; also of that emitted by a slack or a cracked drum or other instrument; also of that of certain soft bodies in falling.

भदभदणें *v i* (Imit.) To sound softly and heavily;—as cracked or relaxed drums &c. See the *ad-verb* भदभद. [&c.

भदरणें *v c* (Commonly भदरणें) To shave, shear **भदाड** *n* A breach or rude excavation or cavern: also a wide, gaping cavity or hole gen.

भदाडें *n* (भदें) An earthen vessel of which the upper half is broken off; the lower portion rudely formed.

भदाभद or **दां** *ad* Intens. of भदभद *q. v.* implying sounds of numerous bodies or in closer reiterated.

भदुला *a* Bloated, puffed out, flabby. [ration.

भदें or **भदें** *n* A half-pitcher or a shard. 2 The half-pitcher or shard in which the गोसावी, the गोघ-ळी &c. bound by a vow, put fire, and which they hold on their hand or hands, whilst dancing wildly about. *v* घे. 3 The word is used freely as a term of abuse for a pot or vessel which is bent, dented, battered; for an article of furniture which is rickety or broken; for a drum or a throat or voice that gives a cracked or a harsh sound; for a ruined or marred speculation or business.

तोडाचें भदें *करणें* (To make a fire-shard of one's mouth.) To be violently abusive. **भदें घेणें** To carry with many ceremonies and formalities a भदें around the disputed boundary of a field or village.

भद्र *n* (S) Prosperity, good fortune, weal or well-being. 2 A division (of the space in a temple &c.) defined by two pillars, an intercolumniation. 3 A hall of audience; a royal council-chamber &c.

भद्र *a* S Prosperous, fortunate, happy. 2 Auspicious, propitious, favorable, kindly: also benign or good more generally.

भद्रंकर *a* S भद्रकारक *a* S भद्रकारी *a* S Making or effecting good; conferring prosperity or weal; auspicious, favorable. Ex. घेतुजे दुग्धलोणी ॥ न्द्रोना कुमार वसो तेच क्षणीं ॥ भवानीवरा भद्रकारका ॥

भद्रंकरण *n* (A humorous formation from भदरणें) Vociferous and violent rating or abusing, *shaving* (instead of *wigging*).

भद्रकाली *f* S A form of the goddess काली or दुर्गा.

भद्रमोथा *m* (भद्रमुसक S) A sweet-smelling grass, *Cyperus pertenuis*.

भद्रा *f* (S) The seventh of the astronomical करण. Used in *pl.* See under करण. 2 A common term for the second, seventh, and twelfth days of the lunar fortnight. [2 A posture of devotees.

भद्रासन *n* S (Happy or fortunate seat.) A throne.

भद्राक्ष *m* (S) A tree of the berries or seeds of which beads are made. The seed is like that of रूद्राक्ष, but lighter and more brittle. रूद्राक्ष is *Eleocarpus lanceolatus* or *ganitrus*, but भद्राक्ष, although commonly supposed to be the same tree, is another.

भद्र्या or **भद्र्या कपाळाचा** *a* (Having भद्र्या upon his forehead.) Ill-starred, of an unkindly sign.

भय or प्य *ad* (Imit.) With a blast, gust, or puff. Ex. भय आग उडाली; भय आग सुजले; भय वास आला -सुरंग उडाला -उजेड पडला.

भयका, भयकारा, भयकावणी, भयकी Better भयका &c. भयुरा *m* (Imit. भय!) Swollen state (of the body or a member): also a swollen body or member or thing in general. 2 fig. Swelling professions or pretensions. 3 Membrum virile. [*v* सुज, फुग.

भयुरा *ad* (भय!) With rapid and great swelling. भयकणी *f* (Verbal of भयकणे) Blazing up; puffing up; blowing in gusts; blowing of a tiger &c. 2 Puffing or putting up to some evil deed. *v* दे.

भयकणे *v i* To rise and spread rapidly and widely;—used of fire, powders, peppers, scent, dust, news. 2 To blow in puffs, or to puff—wind. 3 To blow and roar;—as a tiger in springing or as a man in a passion.

भयका *m* भयकारा *m* (भय) A sudden and strong blast or gust (of flame, hot wind, steam). 2 A cloud of the powder of peppers, spices, odors, as raised by a sudden blow or by a gust of wind.

भयकारा *m* An alembic or still.

भयकावणी *f* (भय!) Blowing in gusts or puffs;—used of wind. 2 The forceful blast (of a tiger) in the act of springing. 3 fig. Puffing up to some evil deed, instigating. *v* दे, दाखव.

भयकी *f* (Imitative, or diminutive of भयका q. v.) A puff (of flame, hot wind, steam); of pounded peppers or odors. 2 fig. A popular rumor. *v* उड. 3 Instigation or incitement; stirring up. *v* दे, दाखव. 4 Raising (as by bidding up) the price of. *v* कर. 5 *unc* (بھیکہ) *H* A threat.

भंवाडा or भंभाडा *m* Squandering. [*m n*.

भंवाळ *a* & *m n* Better and commonly बंवाळ *a* & भवूक *a* Bright, glaring, flaring, flashy, gorgeous—an article of red or yellow color. It is added enhancingly to the word लाल; as लालभवूक Of a fiery or flaming red.

भंवेरी *f* Disgrace, dishonor, derided or ridiculed state. 2 fig. A term at cards. *v* हो, उड, वाज, कर.

भंवे or भंवा *a* (Better बंवा) Large and lubberly; bulky and loutish; of unwieldy frame—a person: also monstrous, enormous, unsightly from hugeness—an object in general.

भंवेनाथ *m* (A formation with भंवे & नाथ. Lord of lubbers.) A great blockhead or numskull.

भंभाळ, भंमेरी, भंभा Better भंवाळ, भंवेरी, भंवा.

भमंडल *n* *S* The stellar sphere; the vault of heaven. Ex. नक्षत्रे रिचवति भमंडलीं ॥ वैसली मेघांची दांतखिळी ॥ 2 Via solis, the ecliptic.

भय *n* (S) Fear, dread, painful apprehension of evil. Pr. एक भय दोघा जागी Expresses mutual fear in both parties. 2 Ground for fear; danger, risk, hazard, jeopardy.

भय घेणे To take fright or alarm. भय दाखविणे To exhibit (unto) some ground for fear; to apply to the fears of.

भयंकर *a* (S) That causes fear; frightful, terrible, formidable, dreadful. [Frightened or afraid.

भयकातर *a* (Incorrect compound of भय & कातर)

भयचकित *a* (S) Fear-stricken, terrified, alarmed.

भयपोडित *a* (S) Distressed or pained with fright or fear.

भयप्रदर्शन *n* (S) Exhibiting a ground for fear; presenting some object or some cause or reason to produce fear. 2 Anything put up to frighten or intimidate; a scarecrow, a wooden soldier, a clacker or cracker.

भयप्रीति *f* (S) Affection or love produced by fear.

भयभक्ति *f* (S) pop. भयेभक्ति *f* Worship from fear; as disting. from भावभक्ति.

भयभीत *a* (S) Frightened, afraid, struck with fear.

भयविह्वल *a* (S) Disturbed or agitated by fright or apprehension.

भयशील *a* (S) Timorous, apprehensive, timid.

भयाकुल, भयाक्रांत, भयातुर, भयान्वित, भयार्त्त *a* (S) Filled with fear, distressed with fear &c.

भयाण or न *n* (भय) Awful gloominess; dreariness inspiring fear (as of an uninhabited house, a wild desert &c.) [an uninhabited house &c.

भयाण or न *a* Dreary, dismal, awfully gloomy—

भयानक *a* (S) Frightful, terrible, formidable, dreadful.

भयाभंगास जाणे *v i* To break or fall to pieces; to get dispersed or scattered utterly; to be destroyed or ruined—a kingdom, an army, riches. The nom. भयाभंग seldom occurs.

भयाभयां *ad* (भय Consternation &c.) used with करणे, करीत जाणे or फिरणे To wander about begging from door to door in exceeding abjectness and wretchedness. [and hopelessness.

भयाभयां होणे To be in the uttermost destitution

भयभीत *a* (Properly भयभीत) Frightened.

भयार्त्त *a* (S) Painfully affected with fear.

भयावह *a* (S) That causes fear or apprehension, formidable, frightful.

भयाळू *a* Timorous, timid, fearful.

भय्या *m* (भ्राता *S* through ५५५ *H*) A brother. Used of the caste properly पुरभय्या q. v. Often written and pronounced भय्यन.

भर *m* (S) Fullness; the state of greatest abundance or highest excellence; the height, meridian, plenitude, zenith, heyday, flush, flow, spring (of the products of the earth, of youth, health, honors, riches, sports, engagements). 2 Fullness (of purpose, desire, inclination, affection regarding). Ex. पोरचा प्रायः खेळाकडे जसा भर असतो तसा विखेकडे असत नाही. 3 Charge or loading (of a gun). 4 Rut, heat, periodical desire of the male (among animals). 5 Exacerbation. 6 *f* Loaded or filled state (of a ship or cart): filled up state (as of an embankment or a thick wall): complement, completed state (as of a number or a quantity). 7 *f* Earth or stones thrown on or in to fill up (as over the roots of a tree; as in the middle of a dam or wall): also complement, a number or a quantity added to complete. 8 It is used in composition and adverbially. It is affixed and prefixed, though with some difference of power. AFFIXED, it signifies Up to; to the whole amount of; fully or wholly; as तोळाभर सोने, पायलीभर धान्य, कोसभर वाट, शेरभर, मजभर; or as in the class भयभर, प्रीतिभर, आनंदभर, संपत्तिभर; or Throughout or through; as पृथ्वीभर, गांवभर, दिवसभर, महिनाभर: PREFIXED, it signifies To the uttermost; in the fullest or highest state; to the greatest possible degree; as भरअखल, भरआकार, भरवैराग्य, भरहंगाम, भरताजीम, भरपोक, भरओझे, भरकचेरी, भरअमदानी, भरदौलत, भरकोस. Thus स्रुठभर रुपये दिल्ले He gave a handful of rupees; and भरस्रुठ रुपये दिल्ले He gave a handful closely stuffed and crammed. Some compounds with भर *prefixed* occur in order: compounds with भर *affixed*, as पोडभर, हातभर, पळीभर, दक्तभर, answering exactly to Bellyful, handful &c., and being numberless as the occasions for them, do not occur in order.

आपल्या भराने चालणे To rush on headlong; to take one's own (reckless) course. भर करणे *g*. of *o*. To fill or glut; to surfeit or satisfy to the utter-

most. भर घालणे or देणे To excite, stimulate, stir up, set on. भर घेणे To take one's fill of. भरते घालणे or देणे *g*. of *o*. To cast into the stream, course, draught, wake of. भरौचा That is applied or required to complete or fill up, complemental, supplemental. 2 That is sufficient to complete or fill up. भरते पडणे *g*. of *o*. To fall into or along with; to be carried away or borne along by. See further under भरीस पडणे. भरते भरणे *g*. of *o*. To run after or give one's self up to with headlong eagerness and vehemence; to be wholly taken up with. भरौस पडणे *g*. of *o*. To fall to the filling up of; to be consumed, expended, destroyed, in supplying the vacuities or exigencies of (some thing, business, person); to be swallowed up or absorbed in, by, after. Ex. त्याची सर्व संपत्ति रांडांचे भरीस पडली; त्या रांडेचे भरीस तू पडू नको ती तुझा घात करील; मो वाळपणापाखून संसाराच्या भरीस पडलो. Also, transitively, भरीस घालणे.

भरअसली *a* That is wholly and undividedly under the government of the state;—used of गांव, जिह्वा, तालुका &c.

भरउभर *f* (भरणे & उभरणे) Filling and emptying; filling in and pouring out. 2 Filling and emptying, i. e. measuring to receive and measuring back or again (as to ascertain). Ex. मापाची भ. केव्हास भोजलेला दाणा कमी व्याल होताच आहे. 3 fig. Getting and losing; earning and spending. Ex. संसाराची भ.च आहे. 4 Prompting, persuading, inciting, esp. in an ill sense; inducing a person to relinquish his own (judgment, purpose, thought) and to adopt our's; i. e. emptying him and filling into him. 5 fig. Thinking about and talking about.

भरकटणी *f* भरकडणी *f* भरकांडणी *f* (Verbal of भरकटणे &c.) Despatching or disposing of smartly, knocking off.

भरकटणे, भरकडणे, भरकांडणे *v c* (भर! or भरभर! Smartly, briskly.) To perform or do rapidly and cursorily; to despatch or dispose of in a trice, shake, jiffy; to knock off; to rattle off. Used in the senses of लिहिणे, नांगरणे, रेखाटणे, सारविणे and some other verbs. Ex. त्याने दाहा कागद एके घटके-मध्ये भरकटले; हे वावर भरकांडून टाकले.

भरकांडणे *v i* To scrawl or scribble; to make flourishes. [काढ, फोड.

भरकडा or भरकंडा *m* A flourish in writing. *v*

भर-कण-कन-कर-दिन-दिनी-दिशी *ad* Imit. of the sound of a bird rising suddenly from its rest; of grass or other combustible material bursting suddenly into a blaze. 2 In a trice, shake, jiffy.

भरकाड or भरकांड *n* (भर!) Straws, chaff, dry loppings &c. as of quick and noisy combustion; any light, chaffy material as fuel. 2 also भरकाड-जमीन *f* Lean or poor land or soil; soil readily parting with its moisture and turning into dust.

भरकांडणे *v c* See under भरकटणे.

भरकांडा *m* (Imit. भर!) Whirling; a whirl. *v* सार.

2 A circuit, compass, round. *v* सार. 3 A whirl, vortex, maze, labyrinth, in figurative applications. *v* सांपड or पड & घाल or पाड with आंत. 4 Encompassing and beleaguering (as of duns or beggars). *v* घाल. 5 The impetuous rush or sweep (of a current or of a blast of wind). 6 Any rapid and rude or smart performance or doing; e. g. rapid or smart driving of the plough, pen, broom, brush; prompt or brisk reading off, saying off, speaking; lively flourishing in writing. *v* सार, ओढ, वे.

भरकुं *a* भरकुं or -खुस *a* (भर & कुं) Of a sober, grave, composed, staid disposition.

भरतें *n* (भरणें) Completeness, fullness, full measure (of crimes, sins, iniquities): the utmost height (of a fever or disorder): the extremity (of

fatigue, sickness, suffering); extent up to one's power of endurance: the full sense of stuffing and burning (of a cold &c.) esp. as premonitory of fever: the swelling and filling (of some grief or sorrow). *v* घे. See भर Sig. I. 2 (Usually भरतो) The flux or flow of the sea.

भरतौडली *f* A dish,—the vegetable तौडली cut into slices and dressed with seasoning.

भरदवड or भरदौड *f* भरधांव *f* The full gallop or run (of a horse &c. or a man).

भरदवड or भरदौड, भरधांव, भरधूम, भरदपट *ad* (भर & दवडणें) At full speed—galloping, running, driving &c. *v* हाक, पिट, चालव, दपट, दामट, काढ, दवड, & धांव, पळ.

भरदार *a* Well-filled out, plump, pulpy, full. भरदोनप्रहर *m* High noon. [and dignity.

भरदौलत *f* The high tide or heyday of wealth भरद्वाज *m* (S) A bird, otherwise called सेन-कावळा & कुकटकुंभा *q. v.*

भरधांव *ad* भरधूम *ad* At full speed. See भरदवड.

भरनकशी or भरनक्षी *a* Of full embroidery—a border: also of such a border—a garment. 2 Covered with carved work.

भरनवती *f* The prime or height, the flush and heyday, of youth and spirits.

भरपंचविशी *f* (Full twenty-five.) Puberty or adult age of the male; man's prime or manhood.

भरपक्षा *m* fig. The full gallop or run (of a beast or a man).

भरपाई or यी *f* (भरपाई *H*) Receipt in full (of a sum or of goods due): also a written acknowledgment of full receipt; or acknowledgment made on the face of the bill &c. (ordinarily by writing this word or भरून पावलों); answering to "Contents received."

भ० झाली, भ० लिहून देतो &c. Phrases expressive of disgust or satiety; equivalent to "Enough of it;" "I am ready to pass an acquittance."

भरपावलों *ad* (भर & पावळ) At one's fullest pace or step. *v* पळ, घाव, चाल, ये, जा.

भरपूड *n* A film formed (through exposure to the air) over a boil or tumor that had begun to flow: also an imposthume so closed up. *v* घर & फुट, वाह, निचर, गळ.

भरपूर *a* (भरपूर *H*) Filled to the full, brimful: also filled to excess, crowded, thronged, crammed: also exuberant or overabundant. 2 Full, deep-toned, gathered up—the voice.

भरपोट *ad* With or upon the full belly. 2 Up to a bellyful—eating or drinking.

भरवाडली *a* Composed wholly of gold or silver threads—a stuff, a tassel, a cloth.

भरमज्ज *a* (Free or familiar.) Copious, exuberant, overflowing, plentiful. 2 Crammed or stuffed to the uttermost, choke full.

भरमर *f* (भरमरें) Prosperous or flourishing state; the prime, zenith, or meridian of. *v* हो, चाल.

भरमर or रं *ad* (Imit.) Quickly, smartly, briskly. 2 Imit. of certain brisk and rushing sounds, or expressive of the manner of certain brisk actions.

भरमरणें *vi* (भरमर) To become auspicious or favorable—a man's stars, fortunes, fate; as त्याचें भरमरलेचें दिसतें.

भरमरणें *vi* (Imit. भर! Bhurr!) To burn with a crackling noise;—as dry grass, bushes, thorns: also to burn up rapidly. 2 To feel as in a confused whirl and to ring—the head.

भरभराट *m* (Intens. of भरमर) Exceedingly prosperous or flourishing state. *v* हो, अस, चाल.

भरभरीत *a* (Imit.) Coarse, rough, dry, devoid of unctuousness;—used of flour of certain corn or grain, of certain grasses, of hair &c. 2 Coarse and rough;—used of cloth.

भरम *m* (धम S through भरम *H*) Mistake or misapprehension; erroneous conception or judgment. *v* घर. 2 Suspicion or surmise; slight belief or persuasion; notion or thought regarding as probable. *v* घर or, in. con., जा. 3 Doubtfulness, doubting, doubt. *v* बाळग, पाळ. 4 Credit, character, reputation. 5 In other senses भरम is corrupt for धम. [journey).

भरमजल *f* (भर & منزل *A*) A full stage (of a भरमजल *ad* By full stages—journeying.

भरमजलस or भरमजलस *f* (भर & मजलस *A*) Full assembly; assembled *divan* or court.

भरमजला *m* A large and lofty upper story (of a house). 2 Used in comp. or as *a* and Having a large and lofty upper story—a house.

भरमभोपळा or भरमाचा भोपळा *m* भरमाची मोट *f* (भरम & भोपळा) Terms for a person, business, or matter having fair credit or character without solid foundation; also for a thing in general substantial in appearance but hollow or worthless.

भरमाचें पोतें *n* (A bagful of credit or popular supposition.) A term for a person who, having the reputation (of learning, opulence, devotion &c.), is actually empty.

भरमाभरमी *ad* (भरम *H* by redup. Surmise, apprehension.) Upon popular favorable apprehension; upon the general supposition or impression (that the person has substance or means)—carrying on business. Ex. द्यापाशीं एक पैसा न्हटला तर नाहीं भ० संसार चालवितो. 2 Upon suspicion generally; as भ० चोर घरला; भ० झाडा घेतला; भ० नांव घेतलें.

भरमडा *a* and *A* formation of the import and power of भरचक्का *q. v.* Applied also in the sense Full, great, mighty, heavy, with the force of the words *Good, banging, bouncing, strapping* &c.; as भरमडा मजल or कोस or पक्षा. See तवल, जवर, जरब and others of this class.

भरमला *m* A well-frequented road.

भरमस *f* The whole produce of a field collected and stacked (not yet apportioned among the sharers). 2 The whole mass or heap in general; the gross lump. Ex. म्यां भरमसीतून रुपये घेतले.

भरम *m* A trough or half-pipe made by hollowing a Coconut or similar tree.

भरमला भरला *a* (भरमलें) Well-filled, abounding, flourishing (with riches, offspring, friends, fame): also replenished or replete in general—a kingdom with subjects, a field or country with products, a house with furniture and vessels.

भरमला भारला *a* (भरमलें & भार) Reputable, respectable, creditable, weighty, worthy—a trader or a person in general: also substantial or flourishing—a trade or business.

भरमलावणें *n* C The planting in an आगर (plantation of Coconuts &c.) of the full or authorized number. 2 The full tax levied on such plantation. Opp. to कमलावणें.

भरमलें घर *n* A house occupied by a numerous or a flourishing family: also a flourishing family, a full house.

भरवण *n* (भरवणें) The quantity (of oil, clarified butter &c.) put into a lamp-bowl, frying-pan &c. at one time; the quantity of articles fried or boiled at one time; the quantity of lamp-black gathered at one time &c. &c. 2 The materials (a fowl,

a coconut &c.) waved around a devil-possessed person, to eject the devil.

भरवणी *f* (Verbal of भरवणें *q. v.*) Causing to fill &c. 2 Feeding by the hand, or with a spoon &c. 3 Inculcating. 4 The संस्कार or rite of अन्न-प्राशन.

भरवणें *vc* Causal of भरणें *q. v.* 2 To feed (a child or sick person) by the hand or with a spoon: also to administer or give by the hand (food to a child &c.) 3 fig. To teach by patient inculcation or repetition. [very prime of youth.

भरवयाचा *a* Of mature or adult age; of the भरवसा *m* (भरवसा *H*) Confidence, trust, reliance. 2 Assurance, conviction, settledness or satisfaction of mind regarding.

भरवशाचा Confidential or trusty; that in whom or which reliance is or may be reposed.

भरवशाची मोट *f* भरवशाचें कूळ *n* भरवशाची नैस *f* Terms for a person or thing in or on which reliance is placed. Pr. भरवशाचे न्हास देणगा Used to express the meeting with disappointment from a person or thing in whom or which reliance had been placed. [country, village, land).

भरवखल *m* The full revenue obtained (from a भरवखली *a* (भरवखल) From which the full revenue is received (without any deduction)—a town, a field. [with seasoning.

भरवांगी *n* *pl* A dish,—brinjals split and filled भरवाई *f* A thick layer of a paste of iron-rust spread over the central portion of a पखवाज; to produce a full and deep sound. Opp. to पाणवाई.

भरवाक *f* The distance of a call at the full stretch of the voice. 2 Used as *ad* At or to such distance.

भरळ *m* (Or भरल) A trough made out of some hollowed Palm-tree.

भरा *m* A corn measure,—one hundred and sixty पायलो. As used in Málwán taluká, it is stated at ten maunds.

भराई *f* *unc* (भरणें) The price of filling.

भराका *m* (भर!) The whirr, flurr, or sudden and noisy vibration of wings;—used of birds rising or flying. *v* मार, उड, चाल. 2 A whizzing whirl (as with a sling or from the hand). *v* मार. 3 A run or rush, lit. fig.; an eager or a smart sally, start, spurt, stretch, go; any rapid and forceful effort or action. Ex. घोवावर वसलों आणि भराकासरसाच पुण्यास दाखल झालों. 4 A blast or overpowering afflatus of a god or devil (—पिशाचा-भूताचा-देवाचा भ०); a paroxysm of rage (—रागाचा भ०); a flurry or gust of wind (—वाऱ्याचा भ०); the animation and bustle or brisk progress of any business or work (—कामाचा-लिहिण्याचा-वहण्याचा-बोल्याचा-चालण्याचा-मारण्याचा-गाण्याचा भ०). 5 Close or thick showering (as of stones, arrows, darts). 6 Whisk, whirl, stoop, swoop, spring, dash, any movement of suddenness and impetus. Ex. पिशाच संसरतांच द्या भराकासरसेंच विहिरित उडो टाकली; घारीचा भराकानें पोराची भाकर गेली; हाताचा-पदराचा-अंगाचा भ०. 7 Ventris crepitus cum strepitu. *v* सोड, मार. 8 भराका, although having other senses, well agrees with the common word झपाटा, where see further illustration.

भराकासरसा उठणें To start up, spring up, jump up, bounce up. भराकासरसा येणें-जाणें-पडणें To come, go, fall with a whirr, whiz, or similar sound, or with a rush or other form of suddenness and impetus.

भराटणें *vc* (भराटा *q. v.*) To despatch or knock off (matters of work): to devour or sharply dis-

pose of (eatables) : also to perform or do hurriedly and slurringly.

भराटा *m* (भर! Whirr! flurr!) Noisy rising or flying (of birds); noisy whisking about (as of light rubbish or articles); noisy blowing or puffing (of wind); noisy dashing (of a shower of rain); swift, impetuous, or animated action (of running, going, speaking, eating); close pressure and urgency (of matters to be done); smart and brisk despatch (of writing-matters, jobs, or businesses); noisy or lively action or movement in general. *v* हे, चाल, लाग, उड, कर, मांड, चालव, लाव, उडव. 2 Exceeding copiousness (of a harvest or any product of the earth—पिकाचा भ, घान्याचा भ, आंब्याचा भ, अमदानीचा भ; as, in English, heavy crop). 3 Used in comp. or as a *ind* in the general sense of Copious, overflowing, weighty, mighty; as भराटा पीक, भराटा पाऊस, भराटा वारा. 4 Rapid and utter consumption, exhaustion, or despatch (as of eatables or of jobs and works); smart and full clearance. *v* उड, हे, करून टाक, कर.

भराड *n* A religious service or entertainment performed by a भराडो; consisting of singing the praises of some idol or god with playing on the डार and dancing. [गोसावी. See अठरा अखाडे.

भराडो *m* An order, or an individual of it, of the भरापुरा *a* Overflowing or well-filled—a well, tank, town, plantation &c. 2 fig. Very erudite or accomplished; richly endowed or gifted.

भराभर *f* (भरणे) A hurried or a general filling in. भराभर or रां *ad* (Imit.) Used in the applications of भरार or रां, although less commonly.

भरार or रां *ad* भराहून *ad* (भर) Imitative of certain rushing sounds or expressive of the manner of certain brisk actions (as of whirring, whisking, blowing in gusts or puffs, fluttering, flapping, clapping &c.) *v* उड, उठ, पळ, निघ, सुट, चाल, सुज, फुग &c. Hence 2 Quickly, smartly, impetuously.

भरारणी *f* *unc* (Verbal of भरारणे *q. v.*) Burning with a loud crackling &c. &c.

भरारणे *vi* (भर!) Intensively or enhancingly of भरभरणे *q. v.* 2 To fly up with a quick motion and with a भर! 3 fig. To run after or take to with headlong eagerness and vehemence. 4 To blaze up fiercely—fire: to get up and blow strongly—wind: to fly wildly about—smoke, dust, powders: to rise rapidly and greatly—a blister: to swell or puff up—a boil or tumor. 5 To thrive or prosper greatly—affairs, trade. 6 The participle in the कन form, भराहून, is much used as *ad* in the applications of भरार.

भरारा *m* (भर!) Any impetuous and vehement or brisk and eager run, rush, onset, pursuit, attack, application. [used of birds. *v* सार.

भरारी *f* (भर!) Rising up with a whirr or flurr;—भराव *m* (भरणे) Material to fill up or supply; the filling or stuffing. 2 Filled up state.

भरावण *f* C भरावळ *f* C (भरणे) Spreading of grass, sticks, loppings, and dung over ground that is to be burned.

भरावणे *vi* (Improperly used for भारावणे) To become numb, heavy, stiff—the body or a limb.

भराविणे *vc* (भरणे) To cover with dung or filth (hands, feet, a garment or cloth). 2 See भरविणे. भरित *p* S Filled. 2 Nourished.

भरिताचे मांडे *n* (भरीत & मांडे) A vessel made up to the amount or quantity of; up to the measure of the contents or charge of.

भरिभार *m* Full trust or reliance. *v* ठेव.

भरीत *n* (भरणे) Loaded or filled state (of a ve-

hicle, ship &c.) 2 A load or the load of; a certain or definite burden. Ex. हे सामान दोघो बैलांचे भं आहे. 3 Load, burden, cargo. Ex. ह्या बैलाचे भं इकडे टाक त्या बैलाचे तिकडे. 4 or जखमाचे भरीत, गलांडाचे भरीत &c. Sanious and corrupt state (as from squeezing and messing) of a wound or tumor. 5 A sauce,—brinjals &c. or plantains &c. dressed with seasoning.

भरीव *p* of भरणे Filled or loaded. 2 *a* and more commonly Full, solid, substantial, having pith, sap, pulp &c.: opp. to पोकाळ.

भरीवचिंवा *m* A male bamboo of the kind called चिंवा: opp. to कागदो चिंवा.

भरेकरी *m* (भरणे & करी) A traveling cloth-merchant,—one who purchases cloth (fills in at) from the manufacturers and retails it to the shop-भरोभर *f* Properly भरउभर. [keepers.

भरोभरी or भरोभरीने *ad* (भरणे by redup.) Measure with measure; quantity with quantity; i. e. up to the filling or equaling of. *v* दे, वे, उतर. Ex. गहू दिल्ले आणि भं तांदूळ घेतले; पायलीभर जांघळे त्याचा भं ने बाजरो दिल्लो. 2 भरोभरीने With measuring and measuring; i. e. with measurement and (testing) remeasurement. Ex. बाजारचे माप घरचे माप भं ने अधिक उणे होतें.

भरोभरी *f* (Poetry. भरणे) Filledness, completedness, supplied state to the full. Note. The noun is confined to books: popularly the word is an *adverb*. Ex. संसाराची भं॥ सागे केली बडतापरी॥; also म्हणे संसाराची भं॥ करुनि पाहिली आजवरी॥.

भरोसा *m* (بروسا) *H* Accordingly भरोसा is rather the Hindustani form; in Marathi भरवसा *q. v.* Confidence or reliance. 2 Assurance or satisfaction regarding.

भर्जन *n* S Parching, broiling, toasting, roasting.

भर्जित *p* S Parched, broiled, toasted, roasted.

भर्ता *S* pop. भर्तार & भर्तार *m* A husband.

भर्तघात *m* S Murder of a husband, mariticide. Ex. कैला तंवा देखत भं क्षणे॥.

भर्तुल *n* S The state, office, or relation of husband, husbandhood. [abuse.

भर्तुणे *vc* (Poetry. भर्तुन *S*) To revile, reproach, भर्तुन *n* or भर्तुना *f* S Reviling, reproaching, abusing, treating contumeliously.

भर्तित *p* S Reviled, reproached, abused.

भर्याचा *a* (भरणे) That fills up, completes, suffers wholly to elapse (a period of time). Used in comp. with a noun of time prefixed; as दिवसा-भर्याचा (उपोषित &c.) That has fasted the whole day; महिन्याभर्याचा (ज्वरग्रस्त &c.) that has had fever throughout the month; वर्षाभर्याचा (उमेदवार &c.) that has been a candidate for a whole twelve-month. 2 Used with a noun signifying money; as पैशाभर्याचा, रुपयाभर्याचा &c. That completes an amount (of money).

भर्याभरी *ad* R Commonly भरोभरी. [&c.

भल *n* (भल *S*) The head of a spear, pike, arrow, भल *a* Abridged from भला Good or fine, and used specifically, implying Fine, grand, superb, splendid, noble, capital; as भलघोडा, भलगाजीमर्द, भलभालेकरी, भलदांडगा, भलजेवण; also arch, ar-

rant, adept, thoroughgoing; as भलसोदा, भललुवा, भललुवाड; also great, large, vast, immense, extraordinary; as भलओझे, भलगोणी, भलकोस, भलमजल, भलहेल. Used also with nouns and adjectives enhancingly; as भलमजेचा, भलनाभी, भलखासा.

भलतसा or भलतसला *a* (भलता & अस) Of any kind; of whatever kind or sort you like; like whatever you please. 2 Used as *ad* In any way or manner; in whatever way you like.

भलता *a* (भला) Any one; any whoever or whatever; any without specification. 2 That has no relation to or connection with (the subject in hand); impertinent, irrelevant, anything that comes uppermost. Ex. सो विचारतो एक आणि तू भलतेच बोलतोस हे का? सो बोलतो ती गोष्ट चालू दे मध्ये तू भलतेच बोलूनको. 3 Used in comp with many of the adverbs and adjectives of time, place, quantity, similitude &c; as भलतिकडे, भलतिकडचा, भलतेवडा, भलतसा, भलतेव्हा, भलकोडे.

भलतासलता *a* (भलता by redup.) Any (person, matter, or thing) whoever or whatever.

भलमाणसाई *f* (بهل منسائي) *H* Courteousness, politeness, kindness or blandness of manner and deportment; *bon hommie*.

भला *a* (भद्र *S* through بهلا *H*) Good, virtuous, worthy; of good disposition or habits: also creditable or respectable; of good esteem, honor, reputation. 2 In poetry it is used for बरा. 3 It is used extensively as an adjective or adverb of praise, implying Just as it should be; of the proper quality or quantity; fine, capital, noble, superb, splendid. Ex. आज भला पाऊस पडला; भलो मौज केलो; तुला भलें उत्तर सुचलें; तो कारकून भला लिहिणार आहे; म्यां त्याला भलें सारलें.

भला घेणे *To give it to finely*; to beat or abuse in fine style. भलें घेऊन (फिरणे-पुसणे-विचारणे) *g. of o.* To be officiously sympathizing or kind; to concern one's self obtrusively about the welfare of. Ex. माझे भलें कां घेऊन फिरतोस?

भलाइकी, भलाई, भलायकी *f* (भला) Goodness, gentleness, mildness, softness or kindness of temper. 2 Honorable repute; good report. *v* मिळ, मिळव.

भलाईबुराई *f* (بهلائي برائي) *H* Goodness and badness.

भलाई *n* The half-pot or the shard which, with fire in it, the गोसावी or the गोंधळी-people hold on their hand.

भलाबुरा *a* (بهلا برا) *H* Good and bad: also good or bad. The word is not naturalized in Marathi, although occurring. Ex. तुक सकळाचे गोविंदाचे हातीं॥ कोण कोण गति भं॥.

भलावण *f* (भला) A letter of credit. 2 Applied also to a letter of introduction and recommendation; also to patronage and favor in general.

भलोबरी *f* (بهला बरा) *H* Good and bad conduct or character (of persons): goodness and badness (of places, business &c.): also profit and loss; advantage and evil (of trading or of doings).

भलीभलाई or य *f* भलीभलायकी *f* (بهلا & بهلائي) *H* Goodness or virtue; good acts or goodness of disposition. 2 Good report, honorable repute, public commendation. 3 Accounts of welfare; tidings of health, proceedings, circumstances.

भलें *int* (भला) Well done! fine! good! bravo!

भलेबाप (Bravo father!) An interjection of encouragement or commendation.

भलेरी *f* (भला & रे, used in the encouraging exclamations भलेरे दादा, भलेरे भाई &c.) The calling to and encouraging of one another by a number of people at work together. 2 A vigorous and unpausing effort; a vehement and continued pull or run; a stretch, a strain, a spurt. *v* लाव. घाल. 3 Affected or forward or stupid extolling and lauding; praising lavishly that of which the excellence is in reality denied or undiscerned.

भलोबा *m* (भला & बा) A term of endearment. A good kind of person, a good fellow.

भल *n* S The head of a spear, pike, arrow &c.

भस्मा *interj* Well! ah well! 2 Used as *a* and for *भस्मा* q. v. esp. in Sig. III. [pus anacardium.

भस्मातक *m n S* The marking-nut-plant, Semecar-
भस्मक or भस्मूक *m S* A bear.

भव *m* (S) The world, the present state of existence with its pleasures and pains, business and cares. 2 Birth or production. 3 Being, existence. 4 Used extensively in comp. as देहभव Produced from the body—pain &c. मनोभव Produced from the mind—anger &c. समुद्रभव Produced from the sea—salt &c. Also as *prefixed* and in the first sense; as भवचक्र, भवसागर, भवार्णव, भवसिंधु The world considered as the theatre of changing scenes, of turmoil, temptation &c. भवबाधा, भवरोग, भवदुःख &c. Anxiety and disquietude from the turmoils of life. भवजाल, भवबंध, भवपाश, भवग्रंथला The net, tie, fetter of this world's pleasures and cares. भवभंजन, भवभ्रमण, भवदाव, भवानल, भवाटवि &c.

भवई *m* A tribe or an individual of it. They are actors and dancers by profession. They belong to Gujarath.

भंवई *f* (ध्रु S through भौ H) An eyebrow.
भंवयांस गांठी घालणे or भंवया चढविणे To knit the eyebrows, to frown, to scowl. भंवयांस गांठी तोंडास मिठी Expresses constant sullenness and sourness; also churlishness or surly niggardliness.

भवजनक *a* (S) भवदायक *a* (S) Causing (another) birth. Said of every sinful act, as such demands the punishment and the lustration of further migration.

भंवड *f* (Or भोवड) Vertigo or giddiness.
भंवडणे & भवणे Commonly भोवडणे & भोवणे.
भवडोह or -डोहो *m* The abyss or deep pit of secular or earthly life.

भंवता or भवता or भंवताला &c. *ad & prep* (भवणे) Around, about, on all sides.

भंवतालाचा or भवतालाचा *a* (भवताला) Relating to the regions roundabout.

भवति न भवति *f* (S It is, it is not.) A debate, discussion, argument. Ex. काय हो काल तुमची त्यांची भो. चालली होती मग पुढे काय ठरले?

भंवती, भवती, भंवते &c. *ad & prep*. (भवणे) Around, about, roundabout.

भवदायक *a* (S) See under भवजनक.

भवन *n S* A house or dwelling place. 2 Being or existing. 3 The place of abiding or being.

भवनीय *a S* That ought to be, or that is to be.
भवपाशनिर्क्रंदन *a* (Poetry.) That cuts asunder the snare of the world. An epithet of the Deity.

भवभंजन *a* (S) That breaks or destroys (the fascination or power of) the world. Ex. ऐसी कृपा उपजली भो. ||

भवभय *n* (S) The dread of another birth or further migration. Ex. ज्याचे नांवाचे संकीर्तन || करी भवभयासीं निहंतन ||

भवभव *f* (Imit.) Hot throbbing or quivering (in the temples or belly, from pain, hunger &c.) *v* उठ, हो, वाट.

भवभवणे *v i* To be affected with भवभव.

भवमोचक or भवमोचन *a S* That liberates from mundane or distinct and personal existence. Ex. ते तपोबळ जाण परि नव्हे भो. ||

भंवरकडी, भंवरगांव, भंवरपाशी, भंवरा, भंवरी, भंवळ, भंवाडा, भंवार, भंवारगांव See under भोव.

भवरोगनिरसनोवैद्य *m S* A world-weaning or spiritual physician.

भवरोगी *a* (S) Sick of, or unhealthfully plunged in, worldly business or pleasures. Ex. भवरोगिया भवलय *n S* The ecliptic. [आरोग्य येणेचि होय.

भवले *n* Commonly बडले.

भवव्यथा *f* (S) The cares and pains, toil and turmoil of worldly business.

भवान्तक *a S* A name of God as the destroyer (by granting absorption into the divine essence) of migratory existence.

भवानी *f* (S) The goddess Párvatī in her pacific form. Pr. सवा रूपाची भो. सोळा रूपांचा गोंधळ. 2 See बोहणी.

भवानीकवडी *f* The ordinary cowrie. Three kinds are enumerated,—दहीकवडी, सगुणीकवडी, भवानी-कवडी.

भवार्त्त *a* (S) Sick of the world; wearied with worldly troubles and vanities. Ex. रामवाचा नि-रोगी करी अल्पमात्रा भवार्त्ता ||. Also, in this general sense, भवतुर, भवार्त्त, भवरोगी, भवदुःखित, भव-पीडित. [to be. Hence Destiny, fortune, fate.

भविष्य *n* (S) A future and fixed event; a thing भविता *a S* (ता-ची-ह म f n) That is to be, fu-
भविष्यत्त्व *n S* Futurity. [ture.

भविष्य *n* (S) A future event, a thing to be. 2 A prediction or prophecy. *v* सांग, बोल.

भविष्य *a S* Future.

भविष्यकाल *m* (S) The future tense.

भविष्यदज्ञा *a* (S) भविष्यवादी *a* (S) That predicts or foretells; a prophet.

भविष्यसूचक *a* (S) That foreshows futurity. 2 Portentous, prognostic, presaging.

भविष्यज्ञान *n* (S) Knowledge of futurity.

भविष्या *a* (भविष्य) S That foretells. 2 That defers from day to day; given to procrastination.

भविष्योत्तर *n* (S) Prediction of futurity: also a future event predicted. Ex. फिटे भो. आणि पावे सायुच्यता. *v* सांग, कथ, कथून देव, कर.

भष्ट *n S* The ecliptic.

भय *a* (S) Of a fine, bold, showy mien or appearance; beautiful with dignity; handsome. 2 To be or to become; being, coming, future.

भसकचाटू *a* भसका *a* (Imit. भस! भस! & चाटू) Terms for a rude, rough, impetuous, reckless, tearing fellow.

भसकटणे *v i* To stray or get out of the way; to be mislaid, or to be lost or missing.

भस-कण-कन-कर-दिशी *ad* Imit. of the sound emitted by a body piercing or entering forcibly into slightly resisting substances.

भसकणी *f* (Verbal of भसकणे) Thrusting; stabbing or piercing. 2 Straying &c.

भसकणे *v c* (भस!) To thrust into forcibly: also to stab or pierce. See भोसकणे. 2 To stray &c. See भसकटणे.

भसका *m* (भस!) A hole, esp. as made by piercing or thrusting with force and sound: also a hole (in a wall, in cloth, paper &c.)

भसकापुरी *f* (A fanciful formation.) A term for coarse, dry, and insipid snuff or tobacco; for dried and red chilies pounded; for light and powdery or worthless corn, wood, cloth, thread &c. 2 Flour of parched corn.

भसकाविणे *v c* (भस!) To pierce or thrust with force and sound; to stab; to gore. 2 To drive or poke in so as to form a hole.

भसका *a* See under भसकचाटू.

भसभशीत or सीत *a* (भस!) Dry and light, ready to fly up with the sound भस!—snuff and other powders. 2 Friable, crumbly, ununctuous and dry.

भसभस or सां *ad* Imit. of the sound of clouds of dust rising and whisking; of the sound of the foot &c. slipping or sinking in mud or sand. 2 By some used interchangeably with घसघस or सां.

भसभोगळ *a* (भस & भोगळ) Loose, slack, flabby—a load, a bundle, the flesh: loose, lax, slovenly, careless—a mode of conducting business.

भसरा *m* In the system of योग. A mode of closing up or restraining the air of the body. 2 (Commonly भसरें) A loose and sudden stool.

भसरें *n* (भस!) Diarrhoea: also a loose and sudden stool, esp. from indigestion. 2 A disorder consisting of swellings in the throat, putrefaction of the mouth &c.

भसाडा *a* (भस!) Coarse and thick—grass, thread &c.: coarse and clumsy—a letter, figure, mark, a trinket or a thing gen.: coarse, rough, rude—work or a workman: of coarse and gross habits in eating or drinking: of boorish deportment or manners.

भसाभस or सां, भसासां *ad* Imit. of the sound emitted by soft and yielding bodies on being cut, hacked, slashed; of the sound of feet slipping in mud &c. 2 By some used interchangeably with घसाघस or सां.

भसाळ *a* (भस!) Huge, vast, enormous, monstrous: also rude, misshapen, coarse and clumsy—a building or an article.

भस्म *n* (S) Ashes. 2 Any metallic oxyde.

भस्मकोथळा *m* A term for a belly that takes in vast quantities or gross materials; also for a gluttonous and gross feeder.

भस्मणे *v i* (Poetry. भस्म S) To be reduced to ashes. Ex. भस्मासुर भस्मला हे मात || प्रगटतां आनंद चैलोकांत || [ashes, cinereous.

भस्मरंग *a* (S) pop. भस्मरंगी *a* Of the color of भस्मरोग *m* (S) Bulimy.

भस्मरोगी *a* (S) Afflicted with bulimy. 2 Applied revilingly to one who, although he eats abundantly, continues meagre and sickly. 3 Valetudinarian.

भस्मवर्ण *a* (S) Of the color of ashes.

भस्मसात् *ad* (S) Like ashes; in or to the state of ashes. *v* कर or करून टाक, हो.

भस्मस्नान *n* (S) Rubbing ashes over the body. A substitute for ablution in the absence of water or where water is medically prohibited.

भस्मासुर *m* (S Proper name of a दैत्य or Titan.) An appellative for a person of a ravenous appetite and of wild and extravagant conduct.

भस्मी *a* (भस्म Ashes.) Of the color of ashes, cinereous. 2 Ornamented with figured work of gold—an article of apparel.

भसया *a* (भस्मरोग) Applied abusively to one whom no feeding can fatten or fill out.

भसा *m* (S or भसा) A bellows. 2 fig. The blowing and puffing under योगाभ्यास.

भसी *f* (S or भसी) A small bellows.

भळ *f* A fissure, cleft, crack, chasm.

भळद or भळदे *n* A shard or half-pitcher in which rags and oil are put and kindled. *v* घाल. See at large under भदे.

भळयाचा गोंधळ घालणे or करणे To dance about wildly, holding this pitcher on the head or hand. Also भळदाचा गोंधळ घालणे &c. Also भळदे घेणे.

भळभळ or लां *ad* Imit. of the sound made by grain, sand &c. streaming forth; by blood or other liquor flowing through a narrow opening; also of the sound of tears' flowing copiously. *v* गळ, पड, सुट, सांड, वाह, चाल.

भळभळणे *v i* (Imit.) To stream forth or flow gushingly and noisily. See the adverb भळभळ.

भळभळणे *v i* (Imit.) To become auspicious or propitious—a person's fortune or luck. Ex. राज-श्रीचे भळभळले.

भठभळाट *m* Showiness, gorgeousness, largeness and glaringness (as of the mark with गंध or कुंकू, as of any, esp. red, ornamental border).

भठभळीत *a* (Imit.) Large and fine, dashing, flashing, flaming, glaring, gorgeous;—used of an embroidered border, of the forehead-mark with कुंकू or गंध, esp. of anything red or yellow. 2 Glowingly irradiated—the heavens at sunrise &c.

भठळणें *vi* (Intens. of भठभळणें) To stream forth or flow in great quantity and with rapidity and noise. 2 To flash out richly—one's fortune.

भठ *a* Idiomatic, half-witted, foolish; one simple and silly and of slovenly dress and manners.

भक्ष *m* (भक्ष *S*) Food: also an article of food, an eatable. 2 The food or prey of; the aliment or

भक्षक *a* (*S*) That eats. See भक्षी. [pabulum of.

भक्षण *n* (*S*) Eating. Pr. भान भक्षणा पोळी दक्षिणा.

2 See भक्ष. [esculent, eatable.

भक्षणीय *a* (*S*) (Suitable or proper) to be eaten,

भक्षणें *v c* (भक्षण) To eat.

भक्ष्यानीं *ad* (In the place of food.)—used with घालणें, टाकणें, सोडणें, उतरणें To cast or let down into the place of food; to treat as food (money or goods deposited in trust); i. e. to embezzle,

gulp, swallow:—used with पडणें or उतरणें To fall into &c.; to be embezzled or gulped. 2 Used lightly or familiarly in the literal sense,—To devour or eat; or to be devoured or eaten.

भक्षित *p* (*S*) Eaten.

भक्षी *a* (*S*) That eats. In comp. as अन्नभक्षी, वायुभक्षी, दणभक्षी, फलभक्षी, मांसभक्षी, मत्स्यभक्षी, प्रेतभक्षी, अल्प-वज्र-मित्त-अमित्त-पय्य-अपय्य-कदन्न-पराद्र-

भक्षी &c., answering to *vorous*; as graminivorous or herbivorous, frugivorous, carnivorous, piscivorous &c. [be eaten, edible.

भक्ष्य *a* (*S*) (Possible, purposed, necessary, fit) to

भक्ष्य *n* (*S*) An eatable; food in general.

भक्ष्यभोज्य *n* (*S*) A comprehensive or an indifferent term for things or a thing eatable. भक्ष्यं भोज्यं *pl* Eatables.

भाई *m* (भाई *H* Brother, friend, fellow.) An affix to words expressive of office, condition, business, or function, in the sense of Person, fellow, chap, man; as कारकूनभाई, शिपाईभाई, भटभाई, शिलेदारभाई.

भाईचारा *m* भाईदारी *f* भाईपणा *m* भाईवंदकी or भाईवंदी *f* (भाई *H* and affixes.) Brotherly intercourse; brotherliness; brotherly or friendly footing or feeling. 2 भाईपणा & भाईवंदकी or भाईवंदी are further The state, condition, or relation of brother.

भाईवंदीनें सांगणें or विचारणें To tell or to ask anything in a quiet and friendly way.

भाईवंद *m pl* (भाई *H*) Kinsmen, clansmen, relations: also the members of any fraternity or

भाईभाई *ad* Commonly भयांभयां. [sodality.

भाईराज or भाईराय *m* A term of respectful compellation or mention for a brother.

भाऊ *m* (बंधु *S*) A brother. Pr. आले भाऊ कोळ्हे भाऊ Used of a multitude of relatives and acquaintances flocking in when not wanted. 2 A cousin or near relative, a kinsman. 3 An associate, a fellow, one following the same business; a comrade, condisciple, coreligionist &c., a brother. 4 भाऊ is a respectful affix to proper names; as हरीभाऊ, दाळाभाऊ.

भाऊ or भाऊजी *m* A term of respectful compellation or mention for a husband's brother.

भाऊक *a* (Better भावूक. भावुक *S*) Believing or trusting.

भाऊगदी *f* (भाऊ & گدی *P* The overthrow of the Bhow at the battle of Paniput.) Utter defeat and rout.

भाऊपण *n* भाऊपणा *m* भाऊवंदकी or भाऊवंदी *f* Brotherly intercourse: also the brotherly condition or relation. Hence Friendly or familiar foot-

भाऊवंद *m* A kinsman. [ing or feeling.

भाऊबीज *f* The second lunar day of the light half of Kārtik; on which brothers and sisters dress up and render certain honors to each other, performing ओवाळणी &c.

भाऊवळ *f* (Line or series of brothers.) Enjoyment of a वतन or patrimony according to turn in a line of brethren. Also भाऊवळीनें.

भाऊस *m* *C* (Vulgar for भाऊ) A brother &c.

भाओ or भाओजी *m* Preferably भाऊ or भाऊजी.

भाऊ *f* (भाषा *S*) A promise or an assurance. *v*

दे. 2 A mutual assurance; a compact or an agreement. *v* कर. 3 Anything placed as a pledge (with an idol) until the fulfilment of a vow made. *v* देव, उतर.

भाऊ उतरणें or भाऊस उतरणें To come to pass or be made good—a promise or pledge. भाऊ सत्य करणें To redeem, verify, or make good one's promise.

भाऊस गुंतणें To be constrained or bound by one's word or pledge.

भाऊड *a* That has ceased to give milk, dry—a milch animal. 2 Dry from age—a female beast. 3 Barren of ceremonies and observances—a day lunar or natural. 4 Unproductive or unprofitable—land, business, effort, or generally. 5 De-

void of nourishment, innutritious—an article of food. [observations or speech.

भाऊडकथा *f* Idle storytelling or talk; irrelevant

भाऊणूक *f* (Verbal of भाऊणें) A response from a god, an oracle. 2 *unc* Predicting or foretelling. 3 Telling or uttering. See the verb.

भाऊणें *v c* (भाष *S*) To predict or foretell. 2 To give (something to an idol) by way of pledge or assurance. 3 (Poetry.) To tell or to say, to utter. Used with करणा, कींव, काकळूत and similar words. Ex. माझी भाकाची करणा ॥ विनवा पंडरीचा राणा ॥ भाका वज्रता रीती ॥ माझी कींवकाकुळती ॥

दरिद्र भाऊणें To declare, show, or plead poverty.

भाऊवाडण *f* (भाऊ Promise, वाडण Form of redup.) Promise or engagement, esp. to an idol, and, thence, generally: also the deposit (before an idol) of something by way of pledge of the performance of a vow. *v* देव, उतर. Ex. देवाची भा. देवली; देवाला भाऊवाडणीवर गुंतविलें.

भाऊर *f* Bread, or a cake of bread, sometimes of wheaten meal or flour, but commonly of meal of bádzn, जोघळा &c. Pr. भाऊरीस तोंड नाहीं भांडणास झूळ नाहीं. The law of the use of this word is thus:—भाऊर *pl* भाऊरी is the form in the Desh, but, especially, amongst the vulgar. भाऊरी is the classic form, signifying Bread, a cake of bread, cakes of bread, the particular sense and the number being determined by the number, singular or plural, of the adjective or verb in construction. भाऊरी is the form in the Konkan—always singular, becoming in the plural भाऊऱ्या. For a plain cake of wheaten meal or flour (a bannock or scone) the term is पोळी.

भाऊरीला भूक लागली Dinner is waiting Sir. भाऊरी पायानें खाणें or सोडणें To be idiotic or crazy.

भाऊरखाक *c* (Bread-eater.) A term of abuse used (by the भाऊखाक) of those of whom the chief article of food is bread.

भाऊरतुकडा *m* (Bit of bread.) A light or careless

term for bread, and, by synecd. or meton., for one's ordinary food or for a maintenance or subsistence.

भाऊरबड्या *a* (Bread-beater.) A term of derision for a bread-making servant or cook.

भाऊरभाया *a* (Bread-breaker.) A term for an idle member of a household who can or will do nothing but break bread, i. e. eat; a drone.

भाऊरीचा खेळ *m* A play, Ducks and drakes.

भाऊरीचा पिंड *m* (Lump or mass of bread.) A term for a person brought up wholly on bread.

भाऊऱ्यानिवडुंग *m n* See फद्यानिवडुंग.

भाऊस *m* The name of a little black fish found in creeks and coves. [सांग.

भाऊत *n* (भाऊणें) A prophesy or prediction. *v*

भाऊ *f* Commonly भाऊ.

भाग *m* (*S*) A share, portion, part. 2 In arithmetic. Quotient. 3 Division, dividing, parting. *v*

दे. 4 Tenor, purport, sum, substance, gist (i. e. quotient) of a speech or a mind. 5 A fraction.

भाग घाणें or भागास येणें or पडणें To become the part or duty of. Ex. त्यानें शिवी दिल्ली तेव्हां त्याचे तोंडांत मारणें हें भागास आलें; सांगतां तेंच ऐकते म्हणून गोष्ट येती. ह्याचे भागां.

भाग *m* (भाग *S*) The line along the sinciput (of females) made by parting the hair on both sides. 2 Neap tide.

भाग *f* (भाग *S*) Hemp, Cannabis sativa. 2 The intoxicating potion prepared from it: also the पाला or leaves. [arithmetic. Simple fractions.

भागजाति *f pl* (*S*) भागजातिअपूर्णाक *m pl* In भांगड or ड *a* (भाग) Addicted to the use of भांग.

भागटिळा *m* (भाग & टिळा) A comprehensive term for the items and points constituting the business of the toilette (of females). Pr. जिची सज्ज लिला तिला कशास पाहिजे भा. 2 A head-ornament of females.

भागणी *f* (Verbal of भांगणें *v c*) Dividing, parting, weeding &c. 2 An unsown ridge or line in a field, left as a pathway, a balk.

भागणें *v i* (भाग) To be at the neap—the sea.

भागणें *v c* (भाग) To make a path or line through; to divide or part;—as a boat parts the water, as the passing foot, a field of corn. 2 To weed (standing corn).

भागणें *v c* (भाग) In arithmetic. To divide.

भागणें *v i* (भाग *S*) To tire or weary; to get exhausted or spent. 2 fig. To bend, yield, fail, give way—a post, beam &c. 3 To sink under age or disease—the body or a person. 4 fig. and laxly. To yield to; to be disposed of by the force or virtue of; to be removed or put away by. Ex. पगार येतो इतक्यानें बिन्हाडखर्च मात्र भागतो; ह्या उदमांत व्याज मात्र भागतें; दादा वर्षें रोजगार करून ऋण मात्र भागलें.

भागतीभुगती *f* (भाग & भोग) Allotment or lot (esp. by destiny); one's fortune or portion (to be enjoyed or suffered). Ex. भा. जशी साधेल तशी होईल. *v* मिळ, हो.

भागन *n* *S* The period occupied by the sun or a planet in passing through the zodiac.

भागपट्टी *f* A comprehensive term for the decorations or operations of the toilette (of females).

भागप्रभाग *m* *S* A compound fraction.

भागभुरका *m* (भाग & भुरका) A comprehensive term for the ordinary low sources of enjoyment,—drinking of भांग, smoking of tobacco, opium &c. 2 Applied freely to the objects of any thoughtless or wasteful expenditure; also to objects considered as miscellaneous, minor, or non-descript (किरकोळ). *v* कर *g.* of *s.* Ex. पैक्याचा-धनाचा-

मालाचा-हमीचा-जिंदगानीचा-भा० केला; also *v* उडव with खाली & ला of o.; as पैकाला-धनाला &c. भांग-भुरक्याखाली उडविलें.

भागभूक *f* (Imitative or fanciful.) A sudden glow or strong sensation in the stomach from alarm or apprehension. *v* हो, उड, सुट.

भागलणी *f* (Verbal of भांगलणे) Weeding (of a field of corn). 2 Dividing or parting (of a field of corn &c.)

भागलणे *v c* To divide (a field of corn &c.) See भांगणे. 2 To weed and clear and reduce into distinct भांग or lines (a field of corn &c.)

भागवटा *m* भागलीक *f* W (भागणे) Fatigue, weariness, exhausted or spent state.

भागवणी *f* (Verbal of भागविणे) Tiring out or knocking up. 2 Bearing down or overwhelming by requiring some impracticable or extremely difficult matter. भागवण्याचा गोष्टी (Impracticable requirements) is the common phrase.

भागवत *a* (S) Relating to भगवत्. 2 That walks according to the भागवतपुराण, and pays equal honor to विष्णु & शिव.

भागवत *n* (S) The name of one of the अठरा-पुराण. See the enumeration under पुराण.

भागवळ *f* C See भांगोळी.

भागविणे *v c* (भागणे *v i* To tire.) To tire or weary out; to exhaust, spend, or knock up. 2 To break down the vigor or force of; to make to give way.

भागशीण *m* (भागणे & शीण) Prostration and exhaustion. A general or free term for lassitude, langour, weariness, broken or spent state. *v* हो, ये.

भागसळई or य *f* भांगसळ *f* A hair-pin used by women in forming the भांग. It is one of the articles presented to his bride by the bridegroom.

भागळ *a* Addicted to the use of भांग.

भागळकवडी *f* Properly भांगळकवडी.

भांगा *m* R A field or a division of a field.

भागकार *m* (भागणे) In arithmetic. Division. 2 The quotient.

भागानुबंध *m* (S) In arithmetic. A mixed quantity where the fraction is plus: opp. to भागापवाद. 2 *pl* also भागानुबंधपूर्णांक *m pl* (The rule of) mixed quantities.

भागपवाद *m* S In arithmetic. A mixed quantity where the fraction is minus: opp. to भागानुबंध.

भागळी *f* C (भाग) A share or lot (of divided lands, buildings &c.)

भागिनेय *m* S A sister's son.

भागिनेयी *f* S A sister's daughter.

भागी *f* (भाग) Partnership; joint concern. 2 A share or concern in a partnership.

भागी *c* भागीदार or भागोदार *c* A partner, an associate in a joint concern. 2 A sharer or partaker; a shareholder.

भागीरथी *f* (S From भगीरथ *q. v.*) The Ganges.

भागूबाई *f* (H & बाई) A term of contempt for a pusillanimous or an impotent man.

भागिमेंथें तुळस *f* A good shoot from a bad stock.

भागेली *m* C (भाग) A partner. 2 A sharer. 3 W A tenant of a field who pays the owner a half of the produce. [fabrication or forged story.

भागोरे *n* (भंग S) Bankruptcy, *v* वाज, हो.

भागोळी *f* C (भाग & ओळ) A line made (on the head, back &c.) by removing the hair, fur &c. to both sides. As the grand line along the middle of the head (of women) is called भांग, this word will be used only of minor or side-lines formed by parting the hair. 2 The line of short hairs on either side of the face (of women).

भाग्य *n* (S) Fortune, luck, lot. 2 Prosperity, good fortune. [advance to fortune.

भाग्यास चढविणे To make rich or prosperous; to भाग्य *a* S (Possible, purposed, necessary, fit) to be divided, divisible, dividendum.

भाग्यपुरुष *m* (S) A term for a person eminent for a prosperous course; a favorite of Fortune.

भाग्यलक्षण *n* (S) A mark denoting luckiness or good fortune.

भाग्यवान् *a* (S) pop. भाग्यवंत *a* भाग्यशाली *a* S भाग्याचा *a* Prosperous, fortunate, of propitious or favorable destinies.

भाग्यहीन *a* (S) Unfortunate, luckless.

भाग्या *a* (भाग) Addicted to the use of भांग.

भाग्याचा भोपळा *m* A term for an unlucky wight; the sport of Fortune, Fortune's football.

भाग्योदय *m* (S) Dawn of good fortune; rising prosperity. Ex. भाग्योदये भजनी त्या प्रभुदेवराया॥

भाचू *n* (भाचा) A child of a man's sister; of a woman's brother or sister; also of a woman's husband's sister.

भाचा *m* (भागिनेय S) A nephew; i. e. a man's sister's son, or a woman's brother's or sister's son: also the son of one's husband's sister.

भाची *f* A niece; i. e. a man's sister's daughter, or a woman's brother's or sister's daughter: also the daughter of one's husband's sister.

भाचेजावई *m* (One's niece being fondly viewed as one's daughter.) The husband of one's niece or भाची *q. v. supra*.

भाचेछन *f* (One's daughter in law through one's nephew viewed as one's son.) The wife of one's nephew or भाचा *q. v. supra*.

भाज *f* (Poetry. भार्या S) A wife, the wife of.

भाजक *a* (S) That divides. 2 In arithmetic. Divisor.

भाजकट *a* (Qualif. form of भाजका) Slightly parched, roasted, scorched &c. 2 Burnt-smelling.

भाजका *a* (भाजणे) Parched, torrefied, roasted—grain, berries &c.: burned—the ground, fields: grilled, broiled, roasted, toasted, scorched, singed, seared, scalded—a thing in general.

भाजगड, भाजगडणे, भाजगडखोर Better भाजगड, भाजगडणे &c. [कट.

भाजट *a* (भाजणे) Slightly parched &c. See भाज-

भाजण *n* (भाजणे) Parching, scorching, roasting, torrefying &c. See the verb. 2 Grain &c. put or taken to be parched or torrefied. 3 The quantity that is parched at once: also a single operation of parching. [ing, roasting &c.

भाजणावळ *f* (भाजणे) The price or cost of parch-

भाजणी *f* (भाजणे) Flour made of four or five kinds of grain parched and ground together. 2 Parching, grilling, broiling &c. See the verb. 3 The burning of the soil in preparation of it for the seed.

भाजणी *f* (भंजन S) Subtraction or division after a certain mode. A term used formerly in schools in the above sense; now meaning Reduction, and disting. into उतरतो भाजणी & चढतो भाजणी. 2 Portioning, distributing, parceling out. 3 P Harrowing. 4 (A low sense.) Marring, spoiling, smashing, dishing. *v* मार.

भाजणूक *f* (भाजणे) fig. Tormenting, teasing, vexing, roasting. Note. The literal sense Parching, grilling, roasting &c. is rare.

भाजणे *v c* (भाजन S) To portion, distribute, share out. 2 In arithmetic. To perform भाजणी. [fire.

भाजणे *v i* To burn or singe; to catch in the भाजणे *v c* (भंजन S) To dress by parching, grill-

ing, broiling, roasting, toasting, or by burning in the fire. 2 To scorch, singe, sear, burn superficially: also to scald; as per Pr. दुधानें भाजला तो ताक फुंकून पितो. 3 fig. To harass, torment, worry, annoy, vex. 4 C To burn in general. Used as जळणे & जाळणे elsewhere. 5 R W To cross or score out (of an account).

भाजणे *n* भाजप *n* R Commonly भाजण.

भाजन *n* S A vessel or dish in general; a cup, plate, pot &c. 2 fig. A receptacle or recipient; as मानभाजन, सुखभाजन, दुःखभाजन, निंदाभाजन, खुतिभाजन, दयाभाजन. 3 In arithmetic. Division.

भाजपो *m* R (fem भाजपोण. From भाजणे) One that parches or torrefies (grain &c.)

भाजपोळ *f* (भाजणे & पोळणे) A light and careless term for the operation of burning the ground before ploughing. 2 A comprehensive or general term for the atrocities of marauders or invaders, —setting fire to the houses, placing on heated irons the people &c. &c.

भाजभूज *f* (भाजणे by redup.) Grilling, broiling, parching &c. generally or indefinitely. 2 Grilled or parched food.

भाजलेले *n* (भाजलेला *p* of भाजणे) Parched grain, berries &c. [sowing. 2 Burned ground.

भाजवट *f* C (भाजणे) Burning of the soil before

भाजवट *a* (भाजणे) Burned;—used of the soil or ground. 2 That needs burning, or that is usually burned—ground. 3 *unc* Parched or slightly burned—grain &c. [parched at one time.

भाजा *m* C (भाजणे) As much (grain &c.) as is भाजा *f* (Poetry. भार्या S) A wife.

भाजाणा *m* (भाजणे & दाणा) A grain of pulse &c. parched. Gen. in *pl*.

भाजाणी *f* C Commonly भाजणी.

भाजावळ *f* C (भाजणे) Burning of the soil before sowing. 2 Burned ground.

भाजित *p* S In arithmetic. Divided. 2 Divided, distributed, portioned.

भाजी *f* (S) Fruits, herbs, or roots in general dressed to be eaten with the solid articles of food. 2 A general or common term for plants, and their fruits, flowers, leaves, and roots, that are used as vegetables. 3 A term in Iti dāndū or trapstick.

भाजी करणे (कागदाची, पांघरणाची &c.) To make a mess of. भाजी काचो *g.* of s. Said to or of one who invariably expresses dissatisfaction with whatever persons, or circumstances, or things. *Nullus Aristippum placuit vel color, vel status, vel res.* वली भाजी आणि वाळली भाजी Green (i. e. retaining sap or freshness) and dried (i. e. dried artificially) vegetables. [market.

भाजीदस्त *m* A toll upon vegetables brought to भाजीपाला *m* (भाजी & पाला) A loose and general term for esculent vegetables. Ex. देाचो दिवसांमिळे तरण॥ भा० भक्षितो॥

भाजीभाकर *f* (Greens and bread.) A lowly term for one's own dinner (as in inviting a person).

भाजीव *n* (भाजणे) A quantity (as of grain) parched or roasted. [parched &c.

भाजीव *p* of भाजणे Burned, baked, roasted, भाज्य *n* (S) In arithmetic. Dividend.

भाज्य *a* S (Possible, purposed, necessary, fit) to be divided or portioned; divisible, distributable.

भाट *m* (H) A class of people or an individual of it. They are minstrels or bards. 2 fig. An empty chatterer.

भाट *f* *n* A place in the sea or a river which appears at low water; a shoal, shallow, sand-

bank. 2 *n* C also भाटले *n* C An elevated and level spot occurring in arable land; dry therefore and fit only for the inferior grains. 3 *f* C Ground prepared for sugarcane: also a plantation of भाटक *n* S Hire, wages, pay. [sugarcanes. भाटजांबूळ or -जांबूळ *f* A particular tree.

भाटवरणा *m* The name of a Jungle tree. भाटवळ *a* C (भाट) Abounding in bhāt or elevated and dry tracts—arable land.

भाटो *f* A place in the sea or a river which appears at low water or in shallow parts; a shoal, shallow, sand-bank &c. 2 The level along the banks of creeks and rivers. Being generally rich with alluvial soil, it is used for gardens and plantations. 3 A she-cat. [of it.

भात्या *m* A caste of Gujarāthis or an individual भात्यावाघळी *f* A variety of the sea-fish वाघळी.

भाड *f* (भाटक S) Profits obtained by letting out females to prostitution.

भाड *n* A kiln or oven for parching corn &c. 2 (For भड or भडस) Feeding with fuel the hole underneath a corn-parching oven: also the fuel supplied. *v* झोक, भोक.

भांड *m* (S) A caste or an individual of it. They are jesters, buffoons, mimes, mimickers, actors, imitators of the cries of birds and beasts &c.

भांड *n* (S) A pot, pan, cup, dish, a culinary utensil or a vessel in general.

भाड-कण-कन-कर-दिन-दिनी-दिशी *ad* An imitative word expressive of promptitude, quickness, sharpness; whack! bang! bolt! smack! slapdash!

भांडकुदळ *c* A term for a determinedly quarrelsome person.

भांडकोडवुळे or भांडकोडोळे *n* Mixed flour dressed up with spices in a vessel smeared within with oil or ghee.

भाडखाऊ *c* That subsists upon earnings obtained by letting out females to prostitution.

भांड *c* भांडखोर *c* भांडगा *a* भांडरा *a* (भांडणे) Quarrelsome. Pr. भांडाचा गांडीखालून जावे पण तोंडाखालून जाऊ नये.

भांडण *n* (भांडणे) Quarreling or disputing: a quarrel or dispute. Pr. दोघांचे भांडे तिसऱ्यास लाभ.

भांडणे *v i* (भांडन S) To dispute or contend with. With शी of o.

भांडप्रतिभांडक *m* S In arithmetic. Barter.

भांडवळ *f* (भांडवळ H) Capital, principal, original stock. 2 Stock, store, fund, quantity, in figurative senses. [used for torches.

भांडली *f* A certain tree. The wood of it is much

भांडलीमत *n* The system of Astrology and Divining composed by भांडली the wife of the celebrated सहदेव.

भांडागार *n* (S) भांडारखाना *m* भांडारगृह *n* (S) A treasury, magazine, store-house, or store-room.

भांडागारी or भांडागारिक or भांडारी *a* (S) A treasurer.

भांडाभांड *f* (भांडणे) Mutual or general quarreling.

भांडार *n* (भांडागार S) A treasury; and, by meton., a treasure.

भांडाळ *a* *unc* (भांडणे) Quarrelsome.

भांडीकुंडी *n pl* (भांडी & कुंडी here by redup.) Vessels and pots comprehensively. Also भांडीकुंडी *sing* A vessel or pot indefinitely.

भांडे *n* (भांड S) A vessel, dish, pot, pan; a vessel gen. (of metal, earth, wood, stone). By way of designation or specification the words घातूचे-मातीचे-लांकडाचे &c. are optionally prefixed. 2 fig. A great gun, a cannon. 3 The channel or bed of a river. 4 The placenta descending after delivery.

Esp. used of beasts. 5 The pan-portion or frame (as of a kettledrum &c.)

भांघास भांडें लागतेंच आहे or लागेलच लागेल Pot must touch pot; neighbor must, in some way or other, clash or interfere with neighbor; (don't mind it.)

भाडें *n* (भाटक S) Rent, hire, fare, recompense paid for the fruition or use of. 2 The business of letting or hiring out.

भाडेकरी *m* One who hires out (cattle, vehicles, houses). 2 One who rents a building. 3 A hiring in some figurative senses. 4 Applied to one of whom it is the province or lot to labor and drudge where the profits are enjoyed by another.

भाडेंतेडें (भाडें & तेडें by redup.) A general or loose term for rent, hire, fare &c. [or tenant.

भाडेतरी or ची *c* (भाडें & उतरणें) A house renter भाण *m n* S A species of dramatic composition.

There are ten; viz. नाटक, संप्रकरण, भाण, प्रहसन, डिसया, योग, समवाकार, वीथी, अंक, ईशान्दग.

भाणवशी *f* A bench or form for milk or butter-milk-pans &c.

भाणवसा or भाणोसा *m* भाणवस *f* See भाणवस.

भाणस *m* C At weddings. Earthen vessels (generally 25) furnished by the bride's father to the house of the bridegroom. 2 An earthen vessel of the capacity of from one and a half sher to two sher, and usually for गोरस or cow-produce.

भाणें *v i* (Poetry.) To make a meal: also as *s n* Making a meal.

भांत *f* (भांत H Kind or sort.) Manner, mode, style, fashion (of speaking, walking, acting): also kind, sort, variety. The word is restrictedly used. भांतीभांतीचा Of divers modes or methods; of various kinds or sorts. [speargrass.

भांत *f* Long, thick, and closely-intertwined

भात *n* Rice in the husk. Rice when slightly husked is called करड, when better or fully husked, तांदूळ, when boiled, भात *m*. भात as *m* for जांघ-व्याचा भात is also Boiled grains of Holcus sorhum. 2 fig. A mess of corrupt and squashy fruits; a rotting sore &c.

उन्हउन्हा भातासारखा दडपणें or चेपणें To oppress grievously. भात सोडावा पण सात सोडू नये Let go your dinner, but let not your company go (on the road unattended). भात भरणें To dine or meal. Ex. माझ्या घरीं भात भरायला या Take your rice with me to-day. [संभाळ, ठेव, g. of o.

भात *f* P Credit, reputation, good name. *v* राख,

भातकण or -कूण *m* A grain of unhusked rice. 2 *n* A quantity of unhusked grains (as mixed with or picked out of husked rice).

भातकरी *m* A rice-cultivator.

भातकांडे तांदूळ *m* Rice slightly husked through being pounded with a सुसळ.

भातकुली *f* (A dim. formation from भात) A play among children, in which they imitate the cooking of rice, laying out of a dinner &c. 2 Light and nice things as made and eaten in this play.

भातकुलें or भातकूल *n* (भातुकें or भात) Any little thing given to children to eat. 2 The eatables (made of flour, पोचे &c.) used in the play भातकुली. 3 *unc* Light and nice things &c. See भातुकें.

भातुकें *n* Commonly भातुकें.

भातखळें *n* A thrashing or treading floor of rice.

भातखाऊ, भातभरू, भातभोंक्या, भातभोंक्या *a* Terms of abuse or ridicule used (by the भाकरखाऊ) of those of whom the chief article of food is rice. Pr. कोंकणें आणि भातभोंकणें. 2 A mere stuffer of rice, i. e. a house-idler or drone.

भातगोटा *m* A grain of rice remaining unhusked amongst husked rice. [rice.

भातजमीन *f* Ground suitable for the culture of भातड *n* भातडा *m* (Poetry.) A quiver. Ex. भातडोचे सरले शर॥ सग धनुष्ये रंडो वीर॥ [A quiver.

भातडी *f* A small bellows. 2 (Contemptuously.)

भातण *n* (भात & तण from तृण) Rice-straw.

भातभरू & भातभोंक्या *a* See under भातखाऊ.

भातवडी रुपया *m* A rupee of a particular currency. Formerly coined at the village भातवड.

भातशेत *n* A rice-field. 2 Land fit for the culture of rice.

भातळ *a* C (भात) Having grains of rice with the husk still on—husked rice.

भाता *m* (भत्ता S) A bellows. *v* फुंक. 2 A quiver. 3 A kind of leather-bag in which soldiers and travelers carry their cooking utensils &c. 4 Skin peeling off, a scab. 5 (फुंक H) Vulgar for भत्ता.

भाताचा पिंड *m* (A mass of rice.) A term for one brought up wholly on rice.

भांतीभांती or भांतीभांती *ad* (भांत by redup.) In various ways, manners, modes: also in divers kinds

भातुकली *f* See भातकुली. [or sorts.

भातुकलें *n* By metathesis from भातकुलें.

भातुकें or भातूक *n* (Poetry. भात) Light and nice things to amuse the palate: also a light repast or refreshment. Ex. वज्रता दिवसाचीं राहिलीं भातुकें॥ नाहीं कौतुकें कुरवाळिलें॥ Also सहस्र खंडी नरमांस व्याचें॥ हें भातुकें नित्य दर्शयवाचें॥ Also खानंदरसाचे मोदक॥ निजभक्तासी देसी भातूक॥

भातें *n* (फुंक H) Batta. See भत्ता. 2 A strengthening draught prepared from several medicinal roots pounded together. Given to chest-foundered men or beasts. 3 A common name for various medicinal roots. [ढण) Rice-straw.

भातेण or भात्यण or भात्येण *n* C (भात & तण from भांतीभांती *ad* See under भांतीभांती.

भात्या *m* भातोटा *m* (Properly भाता) A bellows. *v* फुंक. [&c.

भादरणो *f* (Verbal of भादरणें) Shaving, shearing

भादरणें *v c* (भादकरण S) To shave or shear or rub off (hair, wool, threads, of cattle, of hides, of certain textures or stuffs from the loom &c.) Hence, contemptuously, to shave off (the hair of head, beard, or other part); to shave (the head, beard &c.) 3 fig. To scold or abuse vehemently, to shave, (to wig).

भादरपट्टी *f* (भादरणें & पट्टी) Violent and coarse abusing or scolding. *v* काढ, कर g. of o.

भादली *f* A red and coarse grain, Panicum pilosum? Sykes. [month भादवा.

भादवड *f* (भादवा) The period or term of the भादवा *m* (भाद्रपद S) The name of the sixth month, August-September.

भादवा तीळ or भादवी तीळ *m* Sesamum that ripens in the month भादवा.

भादवा भट *m* A भट or Brāhman invited and entertained in the month भादवा. Pr. भादवे भटू आखाडी तडू.

भादवी *a* Relating to the month भादवा.

भादवी *f* C (भादवा) Aftercrop of rice; sproutings with their produce from the reaped stock. 2 महारभादवी.

भादवी *f* The name of a fish of the creeks.

भादवी ताप *f m* or भादवाची ताप *f* The sultriness and burning heat of the month भादवा. It is between whiles, as the clouds open.

भादवीलाकूड *n* Wood felled in the month भादवा.

भादा or द्या *a* Of beaten testicles—a bull &c.

भादी *a fem* Practised or accustomed to bearing—a female beast. [August-September.

भाद्रपद *m* (S) The name of the sixth month, भाद्रपदा or दी *a* Relating to the month भाद्रपद.

भान *n* (S) Consciousness, waking or present state of the mental faculties. Ex. ज्वरासुद्धें त्याचें भान गेलें; तुम्ही गोष्ट सांगितली तेव्हां मी भानावर नव्हता; नाहीं स्त्रीपुरुषभान ॥ मोतूपण तेथें कैचें ॥ 2 Attention, advertence, heed, notice, observation: also mindfulness or awareness; clear remembrance or mental perception. Ex. ते वेळेस तुम्हाकडे माझें भान नव्हतें; तुम्हाचीं बोलतां भोजनास जाण्याचें भान राहिलें नाहीं. 3 Notion; representation formed in the mind; image or idea impressed; an impression. Ex. नगात्याचे शब्दावरून राजाची खारी चालली असें भान झालें.

भानगड *f* (بھانگڑ) *H* To plait.) Intricacy and confusedness; intermingled and disordered state; deranged and perplexed state (of things or affairs). Ex. पोरानें पोण्यांची भा० करून टाकली; त्यापासो कापड घावयास रुपये दिल्ले होते त्यांची त्यानें काय भा० केली तें न कळे; ही तुमच्या कज्जांतली भा० कांहीं उलगडत नाहीं. 2 Any intricate and confused dispute, case, affair. Ex. त्याची माझी दावा रुपयांची भा० पडली आहे. See under लांझा.

भानगडखोर *c* भानगड्या *a* (भानगड) That delights in disordering, deranging, confounding.

भानगडणें *v c* (भानगड) To disorder, derange, confound; to intermingle confusedly.

भानवस *f* भानवसा *m* A raised place of earth or chunam behind a fireplace or stove. 2 A circle or ring (of earth &c.) made to receive and steady a pitcher. [the wall of a house.

भाना *m* A vessel of money secretly buried in भानासती *f* (भानुसती *S*) Jugglery or leger de main. 2 fig. Arts, artifices, tricks. 3 A female juggler.

भानासत्या *a* (भानासती) A conjurer or juggler.

भानु *m* *S* The sun.

भानुवार *m* (S) भानुवासर *m* (S) Sunday.

भानुसप्तमी *f* (S) The seventh day of the moon's increase or decrease when it falls on a Sunday. All religious acts performed on this day have special merit.

भानोसा *m* भानोसा *f* See भानवसा. [cial merit. ससा भानोशीं आला (The hare is come to the stove.) The desired thing or matter is ready to hand.

भांब *f* A large well. See भाम.

भांबटा or व्या *m* Commonly भामटा or व्या.

भांबडभूत *n* A term for a slovenly, disorderly, and idiotic-looking person. [suspecting.

भांबडा *a* (भाव) Simple, guileless, artless, un-

भांबवणी or भांबावणी *f* (Verbal of भांबवणें &c.) Taking fright or losing suddenly one's self-possession.

भांबवणें, भांबावणें, भांबावणें *v i* (बभ्राम *S*) To lose or forget one's self; to get suddenly perplexed or bewildered: also to take fright; to be scared, amazed, terror-struck. [Used medicinally.

भांबुरडी *f* A certain weed with rough leaves.

भांब्या *a* (भांबवणें) Forgetful and blundering, puzzle-headed.

भांभळ or व्या *a* Forgetful and blundering: also disorderly, slovenly, careless—a person or proceeding.

भाभापाडळी *f* A term for an impotent male.

भाम *f* A well (as that at जामगांव) having water to supply the working of four mot or bullock-buckets, i. e. an extensive and deep well.

भाम *f* (Vulgar.) Remembrance.

भामटा or व्या *m* A tribe or an individual of it.

They are professed thieves. Hence a sly thief; one who lulls vigilance or eludes observation in order to steal. Hence fig. a subtle, dishonest, darkdealing person.

भामसाळें *n* At weddings. Amongst the people of Gujarath. Nocturnal procession of the bridegroom.

भाम्या *m* A term of abuse, like घाम्या & मध्यंदिन, for a Bráhmán following the यजुर्वेद.

भाय *f* *C* dim. भायटी *f* *C* A branch or bough.

भायताड *m* *C* A species of the Palm.

भार *m* (S) Gravity. 2 Weight, quantity measured by the balance. 3 A weight, anything used to press down or considered as having weight. Ex. कागद वाच्यानें उडतात त्यांवर कांहीं भार ठेव.

4 Weight in figurative senses (as of an affair or a business, of an obligation or a favor): also a business or a kindness considered as a burden: also importance, influence, consequence, *weight*. 5 Heaviness (of the head); oppression from cold &c. Ex. आज माझे सलकास भार चढला आहे. 6 A rupee's weight. Ex. ही वाटी पंचवीस भार आहे. 7 In comp. and through an ellipsis. Of the weight of;

as पैसाभार लोणी, ढबूभार साखर, वीस रुपयेभार गूळ.

8 A load or burden. Ex. काष्ठभार, ढगभार, पर्णभार.

9 The application or address of a mantra. *v* टाक, घाल, फुंक, & लागू हो. 10 A weight, force, or power (as of an arm of war). In comp. as अश्वभार, कुंजर-

भार or गजभार, दळभार, रथभार. 11 (Poetry.) A flock or herd: also a troop, host, or body gen.

Ex. वाटेसि गडगडतां व्याघ्र ॥ थोकति जैसे अजाचे भार ॥; and प्रेमळ भक्तांचे भार ॥; also गोभार, द्विज-

भार, भृत्यभार &c.

भारयल, भारपोडित, भाराकुल, भाराक्रांत, भारान्वित, भारात्त &c. Burdened, lit. fig., oppressed with a load.

भारकस *n m* (بارکش) *P* A load drawer or tightener.) A rope with which to bind a load (upon a beast or vehicle); a cartrope &c. 2 The rope which, during a high wind, is passed over the fly of a tent, to keep it steady.

भारंग or गो *f* (भार्गी *S*) A wild potherb, Siphonanthus Indica. Rox. 2 A shrub, Clerodendron serratum. Grah.

भारणशुद्ध *a* vulgarly भारणशुद्ध, भारणशुद्ध, भाराण-

शुद्ध or त *a* (भार Weight.) Weighty, worthy, respectable, dignified, reverend, venerable—a person, manners, speech, dress. 2 Competent to carry the burden of; capable of bearing or carrying on, of sustaining or managing, lit. fig.—a person or beast.

भारणी *f* (Verbal of भारणें) Charming &c. lit. fig. 2 A formula to charm; a charm or spell. *v* घाल, टाक.

भारणें *v c* To charm; to make powerful by charms (weapons, rice, water). 2 To charm or enchant; to bind under spells and mystic formulæ. 3 fig. To fascinate, bewitch, subdue, captivate.

भारत *n* (S) India proper. The name of the great epic poem of the Hindús. Applied figuratively to a long and tedious story, to an intricate and prolonged business &c.

भारती *a* Relating to भारतपुराण.

भारती *f* (S) A name of सरस्वती the goddess of speech: hence speech. 2 Dramatic recitation or declamation. 3 *m* An order of the गोसावी or an individual of it. [heroes of the भारत.)

भारती वीर *m* A first-rate hero. (One like the भारतुल्लव *m* See under तुल्लव.

भारदस or खी or भारदास *a* (भार & دست *P*)

भारदार *a* (भार & دار *P*) Having weight, influence, importance. 2 Valuable, costly, precious.

भारदस्त्री *f* (भारदस) भारदारो *f* (भारदार) Weight, influence, importance: also overawing or commanding power.

भारंदाज *a* (Formed with भार & انداز *P* Wielding a load.) Weighty, substantial, flourishing—a person or a business. [person or a concern).

भारंदाजी *f* *unc* (भारंदाज) Substantialness (of a भारदार *a* (भारदार) *H* Bearing or upholding a load.) Competent, capable, clever at conducting or sustaining a charge.

भारंदाज *m* (S) The bird described under कुडुड-कुंभा. 2 A tribe, or an individual of it, of Bráhmans about Ratnagiri.

भारंभार *ad* (भार by redup.) Up to the weight of; in equipoise or equilibrium with. Ex. हे रुपये यावे आणि भा० चांदी घावी.

भारमान *n* (S) Gravity or weight; as disting. from आकारमान Bulk or magnitude. Note. Both these words are of modern coinage. 2 A barometer.

भारवाहक *a* (S) That carries a load or burden. 2 That bears the burden or responsibility (of a household or a business). [phas).

भारशिंग *n* The horn of the सांबर (Cervus Elapha).

भारा *m* (भार) A load or bundle (of grass, leaves, sticks &c.), a fagot, a pack. 2 A little bundle as of green grass &c.; a sheaf of corn &c.; a little bunch as of greens or other vegetables.

भाराकुल, भारान्वित, भारात्त See under भार.

भाराणशुद्ध or त *a* See भारणशुद्ध. [&c.

भारावणी *f* (Verbal of भारावणें) Growing heavier भारावणें *v i* (भार) To become heavier; to increase, or to feel as if increasing, in weight. 2 To become heavy, stiff, dull, torpid—the body or a member, from a cold or from fatigue or long continuance in a posture.

भारी *a* (भार) Heavy. 2 fig. Of profound accomplishments: mighty (in learning, wisdom, valor, strength): of high price: of great moment, importance, arduousness: also profound or great—learning, price &c. 3 (Used both as *a* and *ad*, and of quantities, qualities, and actions with great latitude.) Much, abundantly, very, exceedingly, extravagantly, exorbitantly. [fagot.

भारी *f* *C* (Dim. of भार) A bundle of sticks, a भारुड *n* (भारत & रुड) A long, intricate, and tiresome history, story, or account; or a dull, prosing, drawling narration of it. *v* लाव. 2 A perplexity or trouble; a strait, scrape, hobble. *v* ये or येकन पड: also any involved and tedious litigation or dispute. 3 An obscure and difficult stanza or passage; a puzzler. 4 Laxly. A कुभांड or malicious fabrication. *v* आण, टाक, रच, काढ.

भारेभान *n* (भारा & भान, i. e. भायास भान Rice according to the भारा or bundle; from which, on thrashing it, is usually obtained half a maund of grain.) Thrashed rice amounting to half a maund per भारा. *v* उत्तर, हो.

भारोभार *ad* (भार by redup.) Up to the weight of; in equipoise or equilibrium with.

भार्गव *m* (S) A tribe of Gujarathí Bráhmans or an individual of it. 2 A name of परशुराम. 3 The planet Venus: also the regent of it.

भार्था *f* (S) A wife, the wife of.

भाल *f* (भल *S*) The head or blade of a spear, lance, dart, arrow. Pr. सुवर्णाची भाल करडांत घाल Try your feeble weapon upon a feeble antagonist. 2 *m n* (S) The forehead. 3 *f* A shrub, Hemiontes cordifolia.

भाल *f* A term in the play इटोदाङ्क. Striking the इटो back. *v* हाण, सार.

भालकाठी *f* (भाला & काठी) A stick fit to be made into a spear-staff. 2 The mere staff (its head broken off or lost).

भालगड, भालगडणे, भालगडखोर, भालगद्या Commonly and preferably भानगड &c.

भालगांजा *m* A species of the hemp-plant.

भालदार *m* (بالدار H) An attendant on great men who waits with a wand in his hand,—an usher.

भालदारी *f* The office or duty of भालदार.

भालदोरी *f* (भाल from भारणे, & दोरी) A charm-string worn round the hand &c. as a preservative from malign influence. Ex. गंडे भालदोरी आणुल्या हातीं ॥ सुलाच्या गळां बांधिती ॥

भाला *m* (भाल S through بال H) A spear or pike. Pr. खांद्यावर भाला आणि जेवायास घाला. 2 A spear's length. 3 The cord with which the legs of a cow &c. are bound during milking. *v* घाल, बांध, लाव. 4 The piece appended to the लाट (the transverse member of a pounding contrivance) and to which is attached the कोळंबे.

भाली *f* A kind of grass.

भालू *f* भालूक *f* (भालूक S through بال H) A bear. 2 भालू is more commonly understood of an old female jackal that isolates herself from the troop, is purveyoress to the tiger &c. Hence fig. A crone or a shriveled old woman : and भालूसारखा असणे To become lean and meagre. [man.]

भालेकरी *m* (भाला & करी) A spearman, a pike-

भालेकाठी *f* A kind of bamboo. It is long, strait, strong, and close-jointed, and thus fit for spear-staves.

भालेराई *f* (भालेराव Proper name of a person supposed to have been the leader of a gang of banditti.) The rule or mastery of भालेराव. More commonly understood of the lawless domination, or the ravages and excesses, of fellows fancifully termed भालेराव, i. e. miscreants who, bearing a भाला over their shoulders, roamed about plundering and oppressing; also of daring outrage, marauding, or brigandage in general. 2 Any overbearing, disorderly, tumultuous, or turbulent procedure.

भाव *m* (S) Assurance; faith in or towards; conviction or confidence regarding. Pr. जसा भाव तसे फळ. 2 Meaning, mind, intention : also purport, tenor, scope, strain, drift, implication. 3 Market price or rate. 4 A state or an affection of mind; a sentiment or a passion; an emotion or a feeling. Ex. श्रुभाव, बंधुभाव, क्रोधभाव, स्नेहभाव, कुभाव, दुष्टभाव, सद्भाव, भक्तिभाव, मनोभाव, सख्यभाव, विरहभाव, मित्रभाव, आप्तभाव, प्रीतिभाव, भिन्नभाव, ऐक्यभाव. 5 Being, existing, present or subsisting state. Ex. जेथे घनाचा भाव तेथे विद्येचा अभाव असें प्रायः असते. 6 The simple idea involved in the root; as distinguished from the diversifications of it through affixes and adjuncts, or as expressed in one class of derivatives. Ex. चाल इत्यादि घातू-पुढे जे हा प्रत्यय भावीं होतो. 7 A common term for the twelve points of consultation of the भावकुंडली. See under कुंडली. 8 Natural state of being; innate property, disposition, nature; as सत्वभाव, तमोभाव, रजोभाव. 9 A class of affections, passions, or sentiments; also of the actions or emotions, gestures or postures, constituting corporeal expression of them. Five classes are enumerated; viz. विभाव, अनुभाव, अभिचारीभाव, सत्विकभाव, स्थायीभाव. Of these the constituents of the class विभाव are रसाचीं कारणे the causes; those of अनुभाव are रसाचीं कार्ये the

effects; those of स्थायीभाव are रसाचीं पूर्वकृत्ये the states or forms. See the whole in order. 10 A state or condition of being, as birth, growth, decay &c. 11 The absolute sense or idea (of a word) as abstracted; as ब्राह्मणावरील भाव तो ब्राह्मणपणा. Also the standing, subsisting, being (of existencies or subjects, or of qualities, relations, offices, conditions); i. e. the sense involved in the Sanskrit affixes ता & ल, the Prakrit पण, पणा, की, and the English ness, hood, ship. Ex. उग्रभाव, क्रूरभाव, गुह्यभाव, दडभाव, सौम्यभाव, कुटिलभाव सरलभाव, चंचलभाव, चपलभाव, पुरुषभाव, स्त्रीभाव स्त्रीभाव, सेवकभाव, गुरुभाव, शिष्यभाव, परकीयभाव, शत्रुभाव, मित्रभाव, बंधुभाव Fierceness &c., manhood, wifehood, &c., mastership, servanthship &c. These examples are numerous (and yet might they have been augmented a hundred fold) because none such words, excepting where there is to be noticed something peculiar or special, will be found in the columns. Bearing the exact import and power of the above affixes there are numerous established and current, and quite numberless occasional compounds of a distinguishable class. They are all sound and serviceable; but as none of them can appear in order, their significance and power and the law of their formation should be studied from the examples collected here :—कार्यकारणभाव (Effect-and-cause-ness.) The (con) subsistence or (cor) relative state; briefly, the correlation of effect and cause; अंगांगीभाव (Body-and-member-ship.) The reciprocal relation of the body and its members; of a whole and its parts or appendages; of a chief and his followers; of a principal and his accessories; जन्यजनकभाव The correlation of effect and cause, product and producer, creature and creator, workmanship and workman &c.; हेतुहेतुमद्भाव The correlation of the originating principle and the product; प्रकृतिविकृतिभाव The relation (of a word, a substance &c.) in its radical or primitive form, to itself under the various mutations (of inflection, composition, combination &c.); विशेषणविशेष्यभाव The correlation of an adjective and its noun, or of a predicate and its subject; विंदप्रतिविंदभाव The correlation of the reflecting body with the image reflected; of a substance with its shadow; अवयवावयवीभाव, सेव्यसेवक-उपजीव्योपजीवक-आधाराधेय-आधेयाधिकरण-क्रियाकारक-निरूप्यनिरूपक-लक्ष्यलक्षण-स्वस्वामि-वाच्यवाचक-प्रयोज्यप्रयोजक-उपमानोपमेय-व्याख्यव्यापक-भाव. 12 Birth or production; coming into being. 13 A category in logic. The भाव or भावरूपपदार्थ are six,—द्रव्य, गुण, कर्म, सामान्य, विशेष, समवाय : the seventh category is अभाव. See explained under पदार्थ. 14 Love (रति) as an object of poetical description or dramatic representation. Hence भावाभास q. v. 15 Capability or power (corporeal or mental). The word agrees with सामर्थ्य or पराक्रम.

भाव भाजणे To carry one's (evil) purpose into effect : also, and more commonly, to come to pass—some evil foretold or forewished. (भाव means Mind, purpose, desire.) भाव सोडणे To quit the subject of possession—a devil. 2 To give up the ghost. 3 To be on the point of destruction. भावाचा मुकेला Hungry after faith; that earnestly seeks faith in his worshipers;—used of the Deity. Ex. भा० श्रीपति ॥ अणिक चिर्ती नावडे त्या ॥. Heb. xi. 6.

भावई *f* The day of the change of moon in the month ज्येष्ठ. 2 A plant, Cassia fistula.

भावकादेवी or भावका *f* A certain village-goddess.

Pr. भावकादेवीच नाही नवरा आणि वेताळास नाही नवरी.

भावकुंडली *f* (S) The circle on which are traced the twelve signs of the zodiac, under the names of तनु, घन &c., when they are to be consulted or considered astrologically. See under कुंडली.

भावगर्भ or भावगर्भित *a* S Having its meaning involved or implied; of significance occultly or tacitly indicated : also that contains an implication; that imports more or otherwise than it expresses;—used of a speech or a composition.

भावचलित *a* S Passed into another भाव (See भावकुंडली)—the sun or a planet.

भावजई or य *f* (भाटजाया S) A brother's wife.

भावंड *n* (भाऊ) A collateral relation by the same parents,—a brother or a sister. 2 A half-brother or half-sister : also a cousin or near kinsman.

भावणे *v c* (भाव S Poetry.) To hold, consider, regard, reckon, deem. Ex. दूतला परम लाभ भावुनि घे ॥. 2 also *v i* (Poetry.) To have in mind; to think, imagine, suppose : also to intend, purpose, design : also to feel, incline, wish. Ex. हनु-संत भावी मनांत पुच्छे बांधून आणावे ॥; also किं हृदयी भावी खद्योत ॥ असडेनि आदित्य खाली पाडूं ॥

भावणे *v i* in. con. (भाव S) To be wholesome or healthy unto; to agree with—air, water, a diet or regimen. Ex. स्थूल हवा मला भावत नाही. 2 in. con. To please or suit; to be agreeable to or be liked by. Ex. असलीं कुजकीं भावणे तुला बरीं भावतात.

भावना *f* (S) Forming in the mind; conceiving, imagining, supposing. Ex. ईश्वरास स्मृति आहे असी भा० किमपि कळं नये; तो साधु आहे असी भा० करून त्याला वंदा. 2 State of health; feeling of body as respects healthfulness. In this sense some popular compounds are रोगभावना, मरती-भावना, वांचतीभावना, पडतीभावना, चढतीभावना, रडतीभावना Sickly state, dying state, convalescence &c. 3 Assurance; faith in or towards; conviction or confidence regarding. Pr. सादशी भावना तादृश फल As is faith so is the fruit. 4 A common term for the operations (of baking, sun-drying, boiling down &c.) in preparing medical compositions. 5 In algebra. A mode of multiplying; distinguished into अंतर्भावना, समासभावना, तुल्यभावना. 6 Laxly. Natural constitution, nature. Ex. त्या आंब्याची भावनाच असी कीं कोईपासीं अंबट असवें. 7 In medicine. A malady with its symptoms; the whole disease or disorder constituting the diagnosis. [ceived, imagined, supposed.]

भावनीय *a* S (Proper, suitable, or fit) to be con-
भावभक्ति *f* (S) pop. भावभगत *f* Worship from love, faith, heartiness, or disinterestedness; homage of the heart and spirit : as disting. from भयभक्ति Worship from fear. 2 Engagedness of heart and affection in, upon, towards; enthusiastic fondness for. 3 (भाव Market-rate, भक्ति here used as a form of reduplication, to confer a comprehensive power or air.) Market-accounts, familiar tidings or news, common gup. Ex. कायहे आपण बाजारांतून आलांत भावभक्ति कशी काय? 4 भावभगत further means Season of prevailing or flourishing, of prospering or thriving (of men, fruits, affairs). Ex. पंधरा दिवस आंब्यांची भावभगत आहे; सावकाराची भावभगत झाली. [Better बाडला &c.]

भावला, भावली, भावलें, भावलेभारीपी, भावलेभारीप भाववाचक *m* S An abstract noun.

भावशब्द *n* S Confusedness or mingledness of emotion; compound sentiment or feeling. 2 Used as *a* Of confused or mingled emotion or sentiment.

भावसंकर *m* S Mingled sentiment or emotion.
 भावसंधि *m* S Vacillating or vacant state of the mind between conflicting or different emotions or sentiments.

भावळ *m* C (भाऊ) A brother. Gen. in *pl*.
 भावा *m* (भाऊ) A husband's brother, esp. an elder brother.
 भावांड *n* Commonly भावंड. [elder brother.
 भावांतर *n* (S) Contrariety or difference of meaning, discrepancy, variance.

भावानगरी *a* Relating to भावनगर;—used of a currency of rupee &c.

भावाभास *m* S Affected attachment or regard; pseudo love (false रति); or pseudo description or exhibition of love by the poet or dramatist. See भाव Sig. X & XIV. 2 Misconception, mistake, erring forthgoing or bearing of the mind in judging, trusting, or believing.

भावार्थ *m* (S भाव & अर्थ) Inherent or implied sense or meaning; purport, tenor, scope, strain, drift. 2 Assurance, faith in or towards, conviction or confidence regarding. 3 Sincerity, honesty, purity of purpose.

भावार्थ *ad* In truth, indeed, verily.

भावार्थी *a* (भावार्थ) Simple, honest, of undesigning and unsuspecting heart.

भावांखे *m pl* Devious or irrelevant answers; confused excuses and pretences; speech in general perplexed and wide from the point. *v* फोड, लाव, घे.

भावित *n* S The product of two or more unknown quantities: also an equation containing such product.

भावित *p* S Conceived, imagined, thought. 2 That has undergone any of the operations called भावना *q. v.* Sig. IV.

भावी *a* S Future. Pr. भावी होणार ते चुकत नाही. 2 Used as *s f* Prediction. *v* सांग, बोल, कथ & उत्तर, प्रत्ययास ये or मिळ. [fiding.

भावीक *a* (भाव Faith.) Believing, trusting, confident. Ex. अद्यापि दोषाचे झळळाळ. भावीकजन देखति. भावीकजन or भावीजन *m* A man of faith or confidence. Ex. अद्यापि दोषाचे झळळाळ. भावीकजन देखति.

भावोण *f* (भाव) A woman that dedicates herself to the service of देवी. The dedication is made by her pouring on her head some oil from the lamp before the idol.

भाविणीचा कासेटा A term for a thing which any body may take up and use without asking the consent of the owner. [fiding.

भावुक *a* S pop. भावुक *a* Believing, trusting, confident. भावू, भावूबंद &c. This is a vulgar way of spelling भाऊ, भाऊबंद &c. [भाऊजी.

भावू, भावूजी, भाओ, भाओजी Preferably भाऊ or भावेंचाड *f* Love from or with the heart. Ex. नलग्ने वेचावे टोलीघन नावे. तुका न्हणे भावेंचाड एक.

भावेंभक्ति *f* See भावभक्ति Sig. I & II.

भावेस *m* P Husband's brother.

भाव्य *a* S That must or will be, future.

भाव्या *m* A species of the Mango. Found at Goa.

भाष *f* (भाषा S) A promise or an assurance. *v* दे. 2 A mutual assurance; a compact or co-agreement. *v* दे. [promise.

भाष सत्य करणे To redeem or make good one's भाषण *n* (S) Speaking. 2 Speech, discourse, talk.

भाषा *f* (S) A speech, language, tongue, dialect.

भाषांतर *n* (S) A translation or version. *v* कर.

भाषित *p* (S) Spoken or said.

भाषित *n* S A speech or saying.

भाषी *a* (S) That speaks. In comp. as मितभाषी, अल्पभाषी, बज्जभाषी, सधुरभाषी, अद्वत-सत्य-द्वित-अद्वित-भाषी.

भाष्टाण *f* (भाजट & घाण) The smell of a thing parched, scorched, or burned.

भाष्य *n* S An exposition, commentary, gloss, scholium; particularly the explanation and application of a technical sūtra: hence annotations or comments in general.

भाष्यकार *m* S A commentator; esp. an expounder of technical texts or aphorisms.

भास *m* (S) Impression made on the mind; perception; fancy or view of as actual or probable. Ex. बाहेर कोणही आला असा मला भास झाला. 2 Semblance, seeming, likeness, appearance. Ex. शरीरांत ज्वराचा भास होतो or दिसतो. 3 Likelihood or verisimilitude. 4 *f* Manner, fashion, style.

भास *f* C The husks and bits and fine particles (of rice) arising from the operation of husking.

भासकटणे & भासकणे *v i* C (भास) To be mislaid or missing.

भासणे *v i* (भास) To appear or seem; to have semblance or likeness. 2 To impress or strike as actual or probable. [ry, trifles.

भासभूस *f* (Commonly फासफूस) Trash, trumpe- भासमान *p pr* S Shining.

भासळ *a* C (भास) That has भास or husks and bits and fine particles mixed with it—husked rice.

भासळणे *v i* (भासळ) To be भासळ *q. v.* supra.

भासळणे *v c* & *i* (Properly भिसळणे) To mix or भासिंग *f* Commonly बासिंग. [mingle.

भास्कर *m* (S Light-maker.) The sun.

भास्करो *f* A burlesque term for भाकरी a cake of bread; formed from भास्कर for the sake of the rhyme or similarity of sound.

भाळ *n* (भाळ S) The forehead.

भाळणे *v c* & *i* Preferably भारणे *q. v.*

भाळणे *v c* (In नंदभाषा) To sell.

भाळवणपत्र *n* भाळवणजाव *m* also भाळवणीपत्र & भाळवणीजाव A letter of credit.

भाळामोळा *a* (भाळा by redup.) Simple, guileless, artless: also silly, soft, weakly confiding or credulous. Ex. भाळ्यामोळ्या निजभक्तासी. धर्मे सांगसी भागवत.

भाळो *f* R A frame composed of light slips of bamboo. Used particularly as a swinging safe, as splints for a broken limb, as a check (when thrown around the neck) to cattle &c. 2 A bundle (of husks, of fragments of rice-straw &c.) 3 A sort of canopy of light frame-work (to suspend over an idol &c.) 4 W A truss or load of hay or dry grass.

भिकट or ड *a* (भिणे) Timid, fearful.

भिकटणे *v c* R Commonly भिकुटणे.

भिकणी *f* (भिकूण) A bug-trap. It is a piece of wood drilled, and placed on or near a bed. The bugs go into the holes, and the trap is carried out and knocked on the ground.

भिकणे *n* (भोक) Anything got by begging, alms. *v* सांग. 2 A present or gratuity given to an astrologer, devotee, domestic priest &c. 3 The grant or allowance (of corn) to the बलुतेदार &c. 4 The fee, out of the proceeds of Zakát or duties, to the पतकी. 5 Beggary or poverty. *v* लाग.

भिकाबंद *m* (A poor or sorry बंद) A light term formerly for a बंद ($\frac{1}{4}$ th of a sheet of paper divided longitudinally) if the paper were China paper or of the inferior Portuguese kinds. The paper formerly provided for offices was mainly China or Portuguese.

भिकार *n* (भोक) A crowd or multitude of beggars: also beggars considered collectively.

भिकार *a* (भोक) Poor, wretched, beggarly, devoid

of the common comforts of life—a country, town, village: also poor or beggarly in various applications; as भि० राज्य-जमीन-बाग-दौलत-पीक-हंगाम &c. See the compounds following.

भिकारकाम *n* A poor or beggarly business.

भिकारखाना *m* The haunt or dwelling-place of beggars. 2 A miserly house or abode: also, abusively, any house considered as mean, miserable, shabby, beggarly.

भिकारचाळा *m* भिकारखोड *f* A mean, low, vulgar, beggar-like trick, habit, practice, way.

भिकारचेष्टा *f* Low, paltry, shabby, scurvy, unworthy procedure or doing in general. Applied also to mere trifling or unprofitable doing.

भिकारचोंट *m* A term of abuse for a beggar or miser. 2 Applied abusively, with all amplitude, to articles that do not commend themselves to our pleasure or fancy.

भिकारटोकार *n* (भिकारी by redup.) Beggars comprehensively or indefinitely; a multitude of paupers and vagabonds.

भिकारडा *m* A contemptuous form of the word भिकारी. [or great poverty.

भिकारणे *v i* (भिकार) To be reduced to beggary

भिकारदासावर ऊडी *f* (A draft on Aldgate pump; or a bill on Mr. Bamfylde More Carew.) A term for a pecuniary demand or request made upon a person signally poor.

भिकारपेंड *f* A poor or ill-supplied town. Also भिकारवस्ती *f* भिकारपुरी *f* भिकारनगरी *f* भिकारगांव *m*.

भिकारबुद्धि *f* Poor understanding or sense: also a poor conceit, contrivance, device, counsel, thought. [luckless wight.

भिकारभोंपळा *m* A poverty-struck wretch; a भिकारलक्षण *n* A mean and beggarly trait, feature, mark, sign, indication.

भिकारलाड *m* (Fondling and indulging tending to make the object of it a beggar.) Excessive caressing and cockering (esp. of a child); spoiling.

भिकारवाडा *m* The ward or general dwelling place of beggars. 2 A multitude of beggars. 3 Any mean-looking house or building.

भिकारविकरी *f* (Beggary sale.) Sale of worthless things; or scanty sale; or retail-sale on very minute scale.

भिकारसौदा *m* A term for any worthless goods or material, or any unproductive traffic or engagement; poor stuff, beggarly business.

भिकारहट *m* (Beggary obstinacy or insisting.) Any low, mean, unworthy craving or longing.

भिकारहाड or भिकारीहाड *n* Poor bone, i. e. poor parentage or stock. 2 Poor basis of being; poverty in the bone (as precluding wealth and greatness by whatever exertion).

भिकारी *m* (भोक) A beggar. Pr. भिकायांला ओ-कारी Beggars are dainty. 2 A poor or indigent person. 3 Applied freely to persons, places, and things, to stigmatize them as mean, vile, low, worthless, beggarly.

भिकावरख *m* A poor or sorry वरख. A light term for a half-वरख or a वरख of bad paper. See भिकाबंद.

भिकाळ or भिखाळ *f* Better भिक्षाळ.

भिकुटणे *v c* To strip off roughly the leaves or twigs of a tree or plant.

भिकूट *a* (भिणे) Timid, fearful, cowardly.

भिकूण *m* A bug.

भिके *n* भिकेबंद *m* See भिकाबंद.

भिंग *n* A pane or sheet of glass. 2 A piece of glass. 3 *m* The name of a white sea-fish.

भिंगरी *f* A plaything,—a circular plate with a

spike running through it, turned like a te-totum. 2 The whirler of a spinning wheel. 3 A plant, *Echites frutescens*; called also भोंवरी. 4 The भिंगरु *f* A cricket. [fruit of it.]

भिंगरणे *v c* To fling or hurl; to throw with a whiz or *bhirr*.

भिंगरा *m* Whirling round and round. भिंगरे *pl* or गडभिंगरे *pl* The play of whirling round. 2 A large भिंगरी or कोयाळ (sort of humming spinner): also the hum or twang of it.

भिंगरी *f* Commonly भिंगरी.

भिंगळ *n* A kind of loam or marl. On heating it a white paint or wash is obtained from it.

भिजका *a* (भिजणे) Wetted. भिजकट or भिजट *a* Slightly wetted. These words usually carry some implication of injury through wetting.

भिजण *f* Pulse or corn soaked (in order to be parched or ground): also such pulse or corn prepared to be eaten.

भिजणूक *f* (Verbal of भिजणे) Wetting, getting wet: also the state of having got wet. *v* पड, हो.

भिजणे *v i* To get wet, to wet. 2 fig. To get moist, i. e. sappy, succulent, flourishing—a business, a condition. See under ओला & कोरडा. 3 To accept a bribe.

भिजत कांबळे (घालणे, ठेवणे &c.) To suspend or keep undetermined (any business). भिजत पडणे or भिजत कांबळे पडणे or भिजत घोंगडे पडणे (To lie soaking.) To lie suspended or undetermined—a business. [to फटकाव्याचा पाऊस.]

भिजपाऊस *m* Well-wetting or soaking rain. Opp.

भिजवण *n* (भिजविणे) Wet ashes or earth rubbed over a vessel in which food has been cooked or placed, to moisten and detach the adhering remnant. 2 Anything (water, milk, buttermilk) used to moisten (victuals). 3 Anything to wet or moisten.

भिजवणी *f* भिजवणूक *f* (Verbal of भिजविणे) Wetting, making wet: also wettedness.

भिजविणे *v c* (भिजणे) To wet or to moisten. 2 fig. To moisten one's hand, i. e. to bribe.

भिजाणा *m* (भिजणे & दाणा) A soaked grain. Gen. used in *pl*. [or idly.]

भिटीभिटी *ad* with पाहणे To stare about wildly

भिंड *n* A body, band, troop, company.

भिडंग & भिडंगभिकार or रो See भडंग &c.

भिडण *n* A half-कबाड, i. e. a half-load (of wood or of कडवा).

भिडणे *v i* (भिडणे H) To come into contact or contiguity; to be close at hand;—used of bodies, occurrences or events, time: also to cling to; to clasp and hold on to closely; to stick close and fast. Used freely.

भिडणे *v c* also भिडविणे *v c* (Active of भिडणे) To bring into contact or contiguity; to set together (as for comparison); to join or place together: also to bring into conflict; to make to collide or clash. 2 To gird, bind, or fasten on; to clap on or to (तरवार, ढाल, पट्टा, बंदूक, कटार, जोन, खोगोर, खांच्या, पडदळे, पोशाक &c.): also to gird or bind with (as कसर &c. or गाडा, घोडा, फौज, माणूस &c. with खांच्या, खोगोर, हत्येर, सरंजाम): also with ellipsis of the object or as *v i*; as मी इतक्यांत भिडून येतां.

कागद भिडणे or भिडविणे To thrust or forcibly insert one letter or paper within another. Ex. तुम्ही आपल्या लाखांच्यांत एवढा माझा कागद भिडून पाठवा. [plays. See भेडतो.]

भिडतो, भिडतू, भिडू, भिडत्या *m* Terms in boys'

भिडन *n* A half or side of a beast-load (of wood, कडवा &c.) 2 (भिडणे) Folds of cloth or other thing placed upon a saddle or packsaddle (खोगोर or सूड) to fill up the vacuity underneath the overpassing binder or tie, to suffer it to be drawn tight. In this sense घचा *f pl*.

भिडविणे *v c* See under भिडणे *v c*.

भिडसुडणे *v c* (Or भिरसुडणे or बिरसुडणे) To strip off (the leaves of a twig &c.)

भिडस, भिडिस, भिडसर, भिडसार or लू *a* (भोड) That pays deference or regard to (the opinions or the pleasure of) others. 2 Bashful, sheepish, shy, coy.

भिडावणे *v i* (भोड) To be impressed with (inordinate) awe or reverence of; to be restrained or affected by (excessive) deference.

भिंडो *f* S A sling. भिंडोपाल *m* A sling-stone. In poetry भिंडोमाळ *f* occurs. Ex. चक्रे डांगा भिंडोमाळा ॥ घेवुनि धावले येक वेळा ॥

भिणभिण, भिणभिणणे, भिणभिणवणे, भिणभिणाट, भिणभिणोत, भिणाण, भिणाणणे See भणभण &c.

भिणे *v c* (भय) To fear or dread. Ex. पापाला भिकन वागावे. भिणे *v i* (भय) To fear; to be afraid.

Pr. भित्तापाठीं ब्रह्मराक्षस.

भिणे भिणे *ad* With fear and terror.

भित *f* (भित्ति S) A wall.

भितखांब *m* A post framed into a wall.

भितफोद्या *a* A housebreaker or burglar.

भितर or रीं *prep & ad* (Poetry. अभ्यंतर S through भीतर H) In the inside, in, within.

भितरणे *v i* (भितरा & भिणे) To fear.

भितरसवाई *f* (भितर & सवाई) A term for loss sustained where gain was expected; a quarter on the wrong side of the books.

भितरा *a* (भिणे) Timid, fearful, cowardly. The common form, at present, is भिचा.

भितळा or भिताळा *m* C A piece of wood split off for fuel; a log or billet.

भिताड *n* (भित) Any wall other than the wall of a house or shed; an *uncoped* or uncovered wall (as of a garden or fort, or as of a ruined house). 2 A contemptuous form of the word भित्त, a thing of a wall.

भिताडखांब *m* A post framed into a wall.

भितोवरचे लिहिणे *n* The गोपुर or figures drawn by women on the walls upon occasions.

भिनणे, भिनरणे or भिनारणे, भिडणे *v i* To penetrate and pervade; to soak into diffusively;—as oil, milk, water, into porous or absorbent bodies. 2 To enter into (by its virtue or efficacy);—as medicines or poisons, into the animal system. 3 fig. To sink into (the mind);—as instruction, reproof, warning.

भिन्न *n* S In arithmetic. A fraction.

भिन्न-संकलन-व्यकलन-गुणन-भाजन Addition-subtraction-multiplication-division-of fractions. Applied also to Addition &c. of integers with fractions. भिन्न-वर्ग-घन Square or cube of a fraction; भिन्न-वर्गमूल, भिन्नघनमूल Square-root or cube-root of a fraction, and, with-परिकर्म added, as भिन्नवर्गपरिकर्म &c., Extraction of the square-root of &c. भिन्नपरिकर्म The eight elementary rules of arithmetic of fractions.

भिन्न *p* (S) Divided, parted, sundered. 2 Separate, distinct, different. 3 Broken.

भिन्नअंधकार *m* भिन्नकालेख *m* Pitch darkness.

भिन्नदुपार *f* A term for high noon; bright, blazing, glowing noon.

भिन्नपाच *n* The law or rule of having one's leaf-plate and ghee-leaf (butterboat) of two kinds of

leaf. Opp. to एकपाच. 2 Separate leaf-plate (as of a person sent to Coventry).

भिन्नभाव *m* (S) Duality or difference of sentiment or soul. 2 The distinction of meum and tuum. [opp. to एकोदर or सद्देदर.]

भिन्नादर *a* S Of different wombs, not co-uterine: भिंबिरडे or भिंभिरकडे or भिंभिरडे *n* C The early crepusculum or first glimmerings of dawn.

भिभिस or भिभीस *a* Timid, fearful, cowardly.

भिमयडी, भिमयड, भिमातीर *f* The vale or strath lying along the Bhimá river. [Bhimá.]

भिमयडी *a* Relating to the valley of the river

भिमावळ *m* A personage on the banks of the Bhimá answering to गद्यावळ at the city of गद्या.

भिरकंडा or भिरकांडा *m* (Imit. भिर! Whirr!) A whirl of a stone &c., or of wind or water: also a swing round (as of a child). *v* दे, खा. 2 A gust of passion, or a fit of giddiness. *v* ये. 3 A fruitless trip to and fro: also a compass or circuit. *v* मार, दे, पाड, घे, खा, पड. 4 A short turn about: as तू एथेंच बस मी भि. मारून येतो. 5 A perplexity or an embarrassment; a whirl or maze figuratively. भिरकंदांत पडणे To be bewildered or confounded. 6 A stagger or reel. *v* जा *g.* of *s.* 7 A shred or strip. भिरकंडे उडविणे *g.* of *o.* To rend into shreds: and fig. to puzzle, pose, confute, to overpower with argument or contumely. 8 esp. भिरकांडा The track (as of thorny bushes, a dead beast, or a heavy log dragged along, or of a serpent): the trace on the body (as of rough scratching): also a scrawl or scribble.

भिरकंडो or भिरकांडी *f* A waddling or wagging motion; a reel or stagger. *v* जा *g.* of *s.* 2 *pl* Useless or fruitless wandering about. *v* मार, खा. 3 Whirling (as of a top or of a professional tumbler). *v* घे, मार. 4 A fit of giddiness or of passion.

भिरकणे *v c* Commonly भिरकाविणे. [व ये.]

भिरका *m* (भिर!) A whirl (of a stone &c.) See भिरका & भिरका, with which words भिरका is synonymous although less common.

भिरकांडणे *c v* (भिर!) To whirl, hurl, sling (a missile). 2 fig. To drive on (a cart &c.) violently.

भिरकांडा & भिरकांडी. See भिरकंडा & भिरकंडी.

भिरकांडे *n* (भिर!) A fit of rage or of giddiness: also the whirl and worry of a business; the press and bother of duns &c.

भिरकाविणे *v c* (भिर!) To circle and launch from a sling, to sling. 2 To throw, cast, hurl. Ex. मग प्रेत त्याचे भोंवडून ॥ रागे दिघले भिरकावून ॥ 3 To give in a contemptuous or careless manner; to throw or toss to; to fling to.

भिरकुटी *f* A flourish in writing. *v* काढ, ओढ.

भिरकुडे *n* भिरकूट *n* Pith.

भिरके *n* (भिर! Because it whisks along.) A little carriage holding one or two persons. 2 A gust of passion; a fit of vertigo; affection by a पिशाच or भूत.

भिरगारे *n* A sort of whirligig or tetotum. 2 fig. Harassing and distracting (as by duns, a child &c.) *v* लाव, मांड, दे, आण. Also worried and bothered state. *v* हो *g.* of *o.*

भिरड or भिरड *f* A fit of passion. *v* ये.

भिरड & भिरडणे See भेरड & भेरडणे.

भिरड *f* A tree, Mangosteen, *Garcinia purpurea* or mangostana. 2 *n* The fruit of it.

भिरडो *f* A fit of passion. *v* ये. 2 A sound rating, reviling, scolding, abusing. *v* काढ *g.* of *o.* उडव, कर. 3 The seed of रातंबी or भिरंड.

भिरडेल *n* Oil extracted from the seed of भिरंड.

भिरभिर or रां *ad* Imit. of the whirring sound

made by whirligigs, tops &c. 2 Smartly, sharply, quickly, flowingly. 3 With a sounding whirl—stones slung &c. *v* टाक, फेंक, झुगार, मार.

भि० पाहणें To stare wildly about. भि० बोलणें To speak hurriedly or rapidly. भि० हिंडणें-फिरणें To idle about.

भिरभिरणें *v i* (Imit.) To ring, sing, tingle, vibrate tremulously and painfully—ear, hand &c. from a smart blow. 2 To ring, sing, clank, clang, more generally. [soundingly, with a whirr!]

भिरभिराविणें *v c* (भिर! bhirr!) To hurl or throw भिरभिरा *f* (Imit.) The sensation of sharp and quick pain with motion, tingling. 2 A transport or gust of passion: also a fit of vertigo or giddiness. *v* ये.

भिरभिरें *n* (Imit.) A child's whirligig. भिररेवडो *f* (भिर! & रेवडो) Ridiculing, deriding, jeering: also ridiculed state. *v* कर, उडव *g.* of *o*.

भिरवडेक्याचें पुस्तक *n* A term for papers or books lying about in great disorder.

भिरसुडणें *v c* P To strip off (the leaves of a twig &c.) Also बिरसुडणें.

भिराका *m* (भिर!) A run, rush, dash, sally, spurt, stretch &c. See भराका throughout.

भिराडो *f* (भिर!) A transport of passion. *v* ये.

भिररि *ad* Imit. of whirring or whizzing sounds (as of a stone from a sling). *v* फेंक, मार.

भिरिरो *f* (Imit.) A gust of passion: also a fit of vertigo. *v* ये.

भिलकवडें *n* A bird of which it is fabled that it occasions the breaking of the back of the beast over which it flies.

भिलवडा *m* A contemptuous form of the word भिल. [or वें.

भिलाण & भिलाव or वें Properly भिल्लाण & भिल्लाव भिलावा or भिल्लावा *m* (भल्लातक S) Marking nut-tree, Semecarpus anacardium. 2 Its fruit.

भि० घालणें To start a difficulty or an objection.

भिल *m* (S) A race of people that inhabit hills, forests, fastnesses, and subsist by hunting and robbing: also an individual of that race, a Bhil.

भिलटो or णो *f* (Chiefly in poetry.) A female of the Bhil-race. [called भिल.

भिलाची वटो *f* The haunt or abode of the people भिल्लाण *n* (भिल & स्थान) The haunt or abode of predatory people, or a country infested by Bhils.

2 also भिल्लाव or वें *n* Comprehensive terms for the murders, robberies, and ravages committed by Bhils. *v* उड, सुड, माज, मात, हे. Also the multitude, body, host. *v* जम, मिळ. [भिलावा.

भिल्लावा *m* (भल्लातक S) Marking nut-tree. See भिल्लिणो *f* A wife or a female of the Bhil-people.

भिवई *f* (Or भंवई) An eyebrow. For phrases see भंवई. [भिवरा or भिमा.

भिवरयडो *f* The valley or strath of the river भिवरयडो *a* Relating to the valley of the भिवरा.

भिवविणें *v c* (भिणें) To terrify or frighten: also to intimidate, overbear, snub.

भिशो *f* Messing together. See बिशो.

भिसडी *f* R. (भीस) A long and clotted tress of hair hanging disorderly.

भिसळ *f* (मिश्रण S) Mixture, mixed or mingled state. 2 That which is added and mixed. 3 A mixed or mingled mass. 4 Association, confederation, company, club.

भिसळणें *v c* & *i* (भिसळ) To mix or mingle.

भिसळ or भिसळ *a* (भीस) Shaggy.

भिसें *n* (बिस S) A stalk of the lotus.

भिस *f* Reliance or dependence upon as indispensable or important; repose of mind on, *v* दे, ठेव,

घर, बाळग, अस. See मदार Sig. II., with which word this is viewed as nearly interchangeable.

भिसो *m* (بشتی P Heavenly:—high regard and esteem being awarded to the supplier of water. Transmuted, anglice, into *Beastie*.) A carrier of water in a skin under his arm. Now, however, भिसो has obtained the designating prefixes मसक & वैल, as मसकभिसो & वैलभिसो; and भिसो singly is used indifferently of the two.

भिसिक्का *m* (بسم الله A The first word of the sentence of pious invocation or ejaculation in constant use among Muhammadans.) A term employed by the Hindús, with their customary misconception of Musalmán words and sentiments, to express Tumultuous or confused intermixture,—a jumble, medley, mishmash, hotchpotch, gallimaufry; also a mess or marred state (of things, affairs, schemes &c.) *v* कर *g.* of *o*.

भिड्ड *a* P (भय or भिणें) Fearful, timid, timorous. भिडमिळ or लां *ad* Imit. of the sound of a gentle flowing (of tears &c.) [alms.

भिक्षणें *v c* (Poetry. भिक्षा S) To beg, to ask in भिक्षा *f* (S) Alms or charity; money or food given to beggars. *v* घाल, दे. Pr. भिक्षा घाल मे सावित्री

कोण्ढो घालतो काय? Pr. भिक्षेवर किंवा लंकेवर or, popularly, भिकेसरो कीं लंकेसरो (I'll be) either the king of beggars or the lord of Lanká. 2 Applied to a boon or thing earnestly besought. Ex. तू कोण्ढावर रागें भळं नको एवढी मला भिक्षा दे.

भिक्षाटन *n* (S) pop. भिक्षाटण *n* Wandering about begging alms, mendicity or mendicancy.

भिक्षाभाग्य *n* (S) Alms-luck; fortune or luck as it respects success in alms-begging.

भिक्षार्थी *a* (S) A petitioner for alms, a beggar.

भिक्षाळ *f* भिक्षावळ *f* (भिक्षा S) The begging of alms by a young Bráhmán during the ceremony of his investiture with the sacred thread. 2 The alms so begged.

भिक्षित *p* (S) Obtained as alms, begged.

भिक्षु *m* S भिक्षुक *m* (S) A Bráhmán of the fourth or mendicant order; one that subsists upon alms and gifts and employs himself in sacred studies and duties. 2 A beggar in general.

भिक्षुकांची घाम *f* An eager swarm of भिक्षुक-Bráhmans or of mendicants in general. [Bráhmán.

भिक्षुकी *f* The business or profession of a भिक्षुक-भिक्षुकी *a* Becoming or belonging to the भिक्षुक-Bráhmán. Ex. भिक्षुकी कावा-अक्षर-खर्च-बाणा-वेत. Opp. throughout to गृहस्थो *q. v.*

भिक्षेकरी *m* A beggar. [synary.

भिक्षेपजीवी *a* (S) That lives upon alms, eleemo-

भोक् *f* (भिक्षा S) Alms. Pr. भिकेची चंडी शिक्कास चढत नाही. Pr. भोक् नको पण कुचा आवर. 2 Want or lack. Ex. सर्वे गोष्टीची भोक् आहे.

भोक् काढणें To suffer want; to know poverty. भोक् न घालणें (To refuse even charity unto.) To despise exceedingly. भोक् लागणें *g.* of *s*. To be in great demand; to be very scarce. भोक् लागणें with acc.

of *o*. To be reduced to beggary. भिकेचा डोवळा *m* A mean, low, *beggarly* (trick, act, desire) considered as a prognostic of approaching poverty. *v* लाग, अडव, हे. भोक् अखून दरिद्र कां Since

you beg (i. e. consent to the place and work of a beggar) why yet are you poor (i. e. why beg at one door or at ten doors, when you might beg at a hundred)? भिकेवर लक्ष ठेवणें To have an eye to beggary, i. e. to be indolent, unthrifty &c. भिकेवर

श्राद्ध with करणें or देणें Shraddh made upon alms, i. e. poor or scanty shraddh. Hence fig. Any business conducted or work performed upon given

or borrowed materials and in a poor way. Hence भिकेवर श्राद्ध कोठें होतें? An exclamation in expression of one's conviction of any utter inadequacy or insufficiency.

भोक्दुःख *n* (भोक् & दुःख added to throw an air of pitiableness over the hard resource of asking charity.) भोक्वरी *f* (भोक् by redup.) Alms or charity indefinitely. *v* माग.

भोक्वाळो *f* An ornament worn by a boy (and now by a male in general) in the upper part of the right auricle. Originally it was made of the gold or with the money (laid out for gold) *begged* for the purpose.

भोक्सागता *a* भोक्साग्या *a* That asks alms; a beggar. Pr. भोक्साग्या दावा घरे.

भोज *f* (भिजणें) Grains of बाजरी (Holecus spicatus) soaked in preparation for spicing and frying: also such grains spiced and fried.

भोड *f* Respect, regard, deference, consideration for, reverential or regardful feeling towards. *v* घर, राख, ठेव and उड, जिक, सुट. Ex. दरवारांत

तुमची भोड आहे म्हणून साहित्यपत्र द्यावें; म्यां दिल्लें नसत परंतु यजमानाचे भिडेनें दिल्लें; मला कोण्ढाची

भोड तुटत नाही; तुला राजाचे देखत हासायास कांहीं भोड वाटत नाही? Pr. भोड भिकेची बहोज.

2 fig. Scarcity or scantiness (i. e. estimation or prizedness on the ground of rarity, *preciousness*).

Ex. आज बाजारांत नाण्याची फार भोड आहे. 3 Crowdedness; crowded or thronged state. Ex.

आज देवळांत मनुष्यांची फार भोड झाली आहे.

भोड खरचणें To expend or make use of—to avail one's self of—the respect or estimation in which one stands. Ex. ऐसें भावून मनांत ॥ भोड खरचिली

दिवाणांत ॥ भोड घालणें or भिडेस घालणें acc. of *o*. To importune or urge one upon his consideration or regard for us. भोड चेपणें or मरणें *g.* of *s*. To lose (or to be lost) the feeling of awe or deference upon intimate acquaintance; to come to feel at home with. भोड चेपणें *g.* of *o*. To repress or beat

down one's feeling of awe, reverence, or respect. भोड घरणें *g.* of *o*. To hold in some regard or consideration; to treat with respect or deference.

भिडेचा That commands respect, regard, deference.

भोडकर or भोडकरी *a* भोडसर or भोडसारू-सह-साळू *a* भोडशील *a* Respectful or reverential: also bashful or modest.

भोडभाड *f* भोडमर्यादा *f* भोडसुरवत *f* भोडभोक् *f* Reverence, regard, deference, consideration or respect for. *v* घर, राख, कर, ठेव, अस.

भौत *f* (Better भित. भित्ति S) A wall.

भौत *p* (S) Impressed with terror or fear, frightened. [fright, terror, alarm.

भौति *f* (S) Fear, dread, apprehension: also भौस *a* S Fearful, formidable, terrible, fear-inspiring—a person or matter. Ex. तंव राक्षस उडले

तांतडी ॥ भौस कोव्हाळ करिति ॥

भौस or भौससेन *m* (S) The name of one of the five पांडव princes, a celebrated warrior. Hence, appellatively, a person of gigantic size and voracious appetite.

भौसपाक *m* The cookery of the hero भौस, i. e. तामसपदार्थ or harsh and pungent preparations: opp. to the सात्विकपदार्थ of नळपाक *q. v.*

भौससेनो एकादशी *f* (Because भौससेन, rejecting the other एकादशी days, observed this.) A name for च्येष्टशुद्धएकादशी.

[zoin.

भौससेनो जड *m* A reddish kind of जड or Ben-भौससेनो कापूर *m* A kind of camphor.

भौसाशंकर *m* S One of the twelve lingams of Shiva. See वारा च्योतिर्लिंग.

भीर *a* (S) Timid, apprehensive, fearful. 2 Afraid of or fearing. In comp. as पापभीर, रणभीर. भीरु *f* S (A fearing or timid one.) A woman. भील *m* (भिन्न S q. v.) A tribe or an individual of it, a Bhil.

भीषण *a* S Frightful, fearful, formidable.

भीष्म *m* (S) A warrior renowned in Hindú story for his bravery, wisdom, continence, and fidelity to his word. Hence, appellatively, a valiant, wise, continent, and faithful person in general. 2 A cant name for a bug. Because the blood of this creature, like the eyes of the hero, is said to split diamonds.

भीष्मर्तण *n* (S) A propitiatory offering to भीष्म on some day during the दिवाली.

भीष्मप्रतिज्ञा *f* (See भीष्म) A sure promise; an inviolable engagement.

भीष्माष्टमी *f* (S) The eighth of the bright fortnight of माघ; sacred to भीष्म, being the anniversary of his death.

भीस *f* र The hair or wool (of dogs, goats, sheep) when it is grown long and coarse, shag. 2 Applied contemptuously to overgrown hair of a man's head or beard.

भुई or ई *f* (भू S) The terraqueous globe. 2 The ground. 3 भुई will be met with in all the senses and in many of the phrases under जमीन. 4 Stature. Ex. त्या माणसाची भुई टेंगणी आहे.

भुई उकरणे To scratch up the ground. Said of a faulty, convicted, and abashed person who stands excuseless, drawing in his toes. भुईचा सावरणे To recover from dangerous sickness; to get on one's legs again. भुईचा तुक्यावर राहणे Ex. तू कोठे राहतोस? भुईचा तुक्यावर कोठे तरी राहतो. I live upon some spot of this earth,—I live, Sir, in my skin. भुईत जाणे (To grow into the ground.) To grow down; to grow the wrong way. Said of animals and plants which are dwarfed or stunted. भुई फोडून जाणे To be ready to sink into the ground (through shame &c.) भुई वडविणे (To beat the ground.) Ex. सांप सांप न्हाणून भुई वडवू नये Dont cast false charges; dont lay wrong imputations. भुई बोम देऊन उठतो The earth cries aloud against it, proclaims (this secret sin &c.)

भुईआवळी *f* A shrub, Phyllanthus Niruri or Flacourtia cataphracta. [thina. Grah.

भुईकंद or कांदा *m* A plant, Ledebowria hyacin-

भुईकोट *m* A fort on the plain, as disting. from गड or hill-fort.

भुईकोहळा-कोहळा-कोहळा-कोहळा *m* or -कोहळे -कोहळे &c. *n* The root of भुईकोहळी.

भुईकोहळी or -कोहळी &c. *f* A creeping plant, Convolvulus paniculatus.

भुईघर *n* A subterranean apartment, a cellar. 2 unc The groundfloor.

भुईचांपा *m* (भूचंपक S) Kæmpferian zedoary, Kæmpferia rotunda. Linn.

भुईचार *f* R Green grass or plants (whether growing or cut) as food for cattle.

भुईचा लाहण *a* Dwarfish, stunted, pigmy, undersized; a groundling.

भुईकवी *f* A mushroom.

भुईठाकूर *m* (Ground-grandee.) A contemptuous term for a dwarf.

भुईतरवड *m* Blunt-leaved variety of senna-plant.

भुईदेणे *n* Ground-rent.

भुईनळा *m* An earthen vessel filled with fireworks. It is set in the ground when the fireworks

भुईनेत *n* The name of a drug. [are let off.

भुईपारणे *n* A religious observance consisting in

eating food from off the ground (without a leaf &c. as a plate). [पाळणा.

भुईपाळणा *m* A ground-cradle: opp. to घोडे-भुईफोड *n* A low-spreading mushroom.

भुईभाग *m* A share of the produce of land taken (by the Government or Revenue-farmer) in lieu of the money-assessment.

भुईभाटले *n* C The grounds generally upon which the वरकस or inferior grains are cultivated; the वरकस lands, hill and level. Ex. आगर व शेत व भुईभाटले व महाजनकी छांचें उत्पन्न. 2 In some documents the term is employed to express Lands or grounds; lands of all qualities and all uses.

भुईभाडे *n* Rent of building ground, ground-rent.

भुईसाडा *m* C A young tree or plant as growing of itself.

भुईमीठ *n* (Earth-salt.) A compost of clay, salt, and water, as a plaster for headache.

भुईसूग *m* A plant, Ground-nut, Arachis hypogæa. 2 Its fruit. [or mouthpiece.

भुईरिंगणे *n* (Commonly रिंगणे) A child's coral

भुईशेंग *f* The pod of भुईसूग,—Ground-nut.

भुईसर *n* The ground or floor (of a house).

भुईसर *ad* Upon or on the surface of the ground.

भुईसरपट or टां *ad* (भुई & सरपटणे) Creepingly or crawlingly—plants growing, things moving: also skimmingly, along although off from the surface—arrows, bullets &c. proceeding.

भुईसरपटा *m* The name of a creeping plant.

भुईसांड *ad* R (भुई The ground, सांडणे To lose or quit.) Off from the ground;—used of a load in raising it.

भुक् *a* S That eats: also that enjoys or uses. In comp. as वायुभुक्, आहुभुक्, भुजंगभुक्, प्रथ्वीभुक्, ऐश्वर्यभुक्. [substance pulverized.

भुकटा *m* भुकटी or भुकणी *f* भुकी *f* Powder, any भुकड *a* (भूक) Hungry and needy; wretchedly poor, bare, barren, empty &c. through all the applications of भुक्लि. 2 Bad, vile, worthless, unserviceable, good for nothing. Applied freely to articles and substances.

भुक्णे *vi* (बुक्न S through بھوکنا H) To bark.

भुकंदा or भुकांदा *m* (Commonly बुकांदा) A blow with the soft end of the fist.

भुका *m* A fragrant powder composed of नागर-मोथी, वाळा, कचारा &c. Much used in offerings to idols. 2 unc Powder in general.

भुकाळ *a* (भूक) Ever craving or longing for food.

भुक्लि *a* S (or from भूक) Hungry, very hungry, craving, ravenous. Pr. भू. गुरू वळचणो उपसते. 2 fig. Necessitous, needy, indigent. 3 fig. Lean, meagre, poor, sterile—a soil: bare, barren, spare, scanty, that contains or furnishes little—a country, town, market, business, labor, speech. 3 Freely. Poor, paltry, puny, petty, wretched, valueless—an animal or a thing.

भुकी *a* unc (भूक) That leaves off eating before satiety. Pr. भुकी तो सुखी.

भुकेकंगाल *a* (بھوکا & کنگال H) Hungry and needy; miserably necessitous; a famished wretch.

भुकेचा मोटला *m* (Bundle of hunger.) A term for a person under fiercely craving hunger, a ravening wolf.

भुकेजणे *vi* (भूक) To hunger. 2 fig. To desire earnestly, to covet, to crave.

भुकेणे *vi* R and in poetry. (भूक) To hunger. 2 fig. To long for; to desire with great earnestness. Ex. रामावतारार्थ जमीं भुकेल्या भक्ति.

भुकेबंगाल *c* A term for a poor, meagre, half-famished wretch; a starveling Monsieur.

भुकेला or भुकेजला *a* (भूक) Hungry. 2 Eagerly or earnestly desirous of.

भुकड *a* See भुक्ड.

भुक्त *p* (S) Enjoyed or used. 2 Eaten. 3 Crossed, passed, accomplished—a space by a heavenly body in its course.

भुक्ति *f* (S) Making a meal. *v* कर. Pr. अगोघर भुक्ति सग भक्ति. 2 Enjoyment, fruition, usufruct. 3 Space crossed or accomplished (by a heavenly body in its course).

भुगतीभागती *f* See भागतीभुगती.

भुगराळा *m* (भुगा) Crumbled or comminuted or coarsely pulverized material in general: also crumpled paper or rumpled cloth, or crumpled or rumpled state: also shattered or much-broken state (of vehicles, vessels, articles): also, hyperbolically, broken or disjointed state (of body through being jolted, overdriven, or overworked). *v* हो *g.* of s.

भुगा *m* भुगी *f* Powder, any substance pulverized.

भुंगा *m* (भृंग S) A black bee. 2 A head-ornament of females of the shape of this bee.

भुगाभाग *m* (भुगा by redup.) Powder and small stuff in general; any pulverized or crumbled material.

भुगाळ *a* (भुगा) Powdery.

भुगी *f* Powder in general.

भुज *m* (S) The whole arm (from the shoulder to the tips of the fingers). 2 An arm or a side of a polygon or geometrical figure gen. 3 The base of a right-angled triangle. 4 The supplement of two or four right angles, or the complement of three right angles. 5 The sine of the arc of a circle passing through the poles of the prime vertical, which arc is intercepted between a heavenly body and the prime vertical. 6 A bending or curve.

भुजंग *m* (S) A snake. Applied popularly only to the नाग or Cobra de capello. 2 A term for a wencher or for one who keeps a mistress. 3 A term of praise for any competent, capable, powerful, or clever person. 4 Applied also to a fiery or fierce person.

भुज्या *f* S The sine of an arc.

भुजणे *v* c Commonly भाजणे.

भुजदंड *m* (S Beam of the arm.) The upper arm or the whole arm. Ex. प्रचंड डावा भु. भारी ॥ सवे करे थापटी कैठभारी ॥

भुजपत्र or भुजिपत्र *n* (भूर्जपत्र S) The inner bark of the tree भूर्ज (a kind of Birch). 2 Applied scornfully to thin and flimsy, or to old and worn out paper or cloth. [quadrilateral figure.

भुजप्रतिभुज *m* S The two opposite sides of a

भुजबल *n* (S) pop. भुजबळ *n* Strength of arm; mere personal strength or might: opp. to stratagem or skill. Ex. भुजबळे चाहाटून ॥ उर्वोर्वरी झाडोत ॥ [the horse.

भुजभोर्वरी *f* A ring of hair upon a shoulder of भुजरी *f* The sprouting of corn (esp. of rice or wheat) kept in a little wetted black mould.

भुज्या *f* pl of भुजरी A rite amongst the परदेशी people. Carrying about on the head, on the day of full moon of Shrāvan, a basket of growing corn.

भुजवट *n* *m* भुजवटा *m* (भुज & ठाव) The shoulder joint. *v* उखळ, दिसक, दुखव. 2 A side-board closing the opening at the extremity of the beams which underlie a flooring. There is one at each end of a खण or intercolumnar apartment.

भुजा *f* (Poetry. भुज S) The whole arm.

भुजांतर *n* S (Poetry. Region betwixt the arms.) The breast. Ex. शिरला भुजांतरी शर ॥ वल्लीकासाजी नागनायकसा ॥

भुजारी or भुजारी, भुजारा *m* A grain-parcher.
 भुजिपच *n* See भुजपच.
 भुजोटा *m* (Preferably भुजवटा *q. v.*) The shoulder-joint &c. [maize-top.
 भुटा or डा *m* (𑂔𑂗𑂢𑂰 H) An ear of Indian corn, a
 भुटेखाक or भुटेखाक *c* (Eater of भुटे Maize-tops.)
 A term of contempt for a poor, silly, or timorous
 (servant, soldier, superintendent &c.)
 भुटेचोर or भुटेचोर *m* (भुटा & चोर) A petty thief;
 a mean pilferer. 2 Applied to a sneaking, ser-
 vile parasite, who obtains his ends at the expense
 of his patron. 3 Applied also to any unprofit-
 able hanger on; to any drone or idle consumer.
 भुडकी *f* A well or gathering pit dug by the
 brink of a stream (esp. for irrigation of lands).
 भुडभुड or डा *ad* Imit. of a guggling sound.
 भुडभुडगांग *f* भुडभुडगाडगे *n* Terms for a hurried
 and scanty ablution. *v* कर. 2 भुडभुडगाडगे is fur-
 ther applied to express an insignificantly small
 country, field, crop, trade, business.
 भुंडा *a* Bare, naked, void, wanting the usual or-
 nament, appendage, or accompaniment. 2 Of
 which the horns are crumpled or turned back and
 down—a horned beast. 3 That lacks horns. 4
 Bare, mere, wanting the customary overplus or ex-
 cess; as भुंडा रुपया, भुंडा शेर-पायली-मण &c., भुंडे
 शंभर, भुंडे हजार &c.
 भुंडी गाय *f* A cow hornless or with crumpled or
 back-turned horns. 2 fig. A soft, tame, quiet,
 meek-spirited person.
 भुंता or भुंता *m* (भूत Devil.) The harassment
 and worry (as of taskmasters, duns &c.); the
 press and bother (of business). *v* लाग.
 भुता *m* R (Commonly भुत्या) A devotee of the
 goddess भवानी.
 भुतांची घाई *f* The violent heaving or stirring of
 devils in possession; or the tumultuous mischiev-
 ousness of devils in their visitations upon prop-
 erty. Ex. तंववरिच भुतांची घाई॥ जंव संववादो
 नाही पावला॥
 भुताटकी *f* (भूत & अटन) The art or business of
 raising, injecting, or exorcising goblins or fiends,
 sorcery. [भुताटकी.
 भुताटका *a* sometimes भुताटकी *a* That practises
 भुताटणे *v i* भुतारणे *v i* R (भूत & अटन) To behave
 wildly and madly like one possessed.
 भुतांडा *m* See under भुंता.
 भुतारा *a* (भूत Fiend.) A demon-exorciser or con-
 troller; a devil-dealer.
 भुतारी *f* A broom (made of the stems of the
 blades of the Coconut &c.) worn to the stump.
 Commonly called खरांटा. Also a broom made of
 stalks or stems in general.
 भुतावळ *f* भुताळ *f* भुताळे *n* (भूत & आवलि) A
 string or host of fiends or devils. *v* उठ, ये, लाग.
 Pr. वेताळाचे मागे भू. आचेच. 2 The fiends and de-
 vils collectively; the whole body or class. 3 fig.
 A line or throng of ragamuffins, rogues, scamps,
 knaves, beggars, mischievous or troublesome child-
 ren. *v* माज, उठ, जम.
 भुतावळे *n* (भुतावळ) A term for a number of fire-
 works put together, to be let off at once. 2 See
 the preceding word.
 भुतावे *n* (About Goa.) A button.
 भुताळा or व्या *a* (भूत) That injects भूत or पिशाच.
 भुतेरा *m* A broom composed of stalks or stems
 or stiff spikes.
 भुतांडी *f* (भूत & उंडी) A mouthful to the पंचभूतें
 the five elements, i. e. the constituents of one's

material being—one's animal body; a light repast
 or a snack. *v* दे. Ex. भुतांला भू. द्यावी मग निघावे.
 भुत्या *m* (भूत Goblin. On account of his hideous
 appearance.) An individual of a class of devotees
 of the goddess भवानी. They go about begging,
 decorated with shells, with their clothes soiled
 with oil, and a torch in their hand.
 भुत्याचे झाड *n* also भुत्या *m* The name of a tree.
 The wood burns brightly and is used for torches,
 churnstaves &c. A churnstaff of this wood is said
 to sprout on being buried. Thus it is resorted
 to in cases of unproductive churning; being held
 to countervail the influence of the भूत (evil spirits),
 and to bring the butter.
 भुद-कन-कर-दिनी-दिशी *ad* Imit. of the sound of
 certain soft bodies coming forcibly into contact;
 thump! bump! whop!
 भुदगा *m* Food burned to a cinder: also a vessel
 burned in dressing food. 2 Powdery, crumbly, or
 destroyed state freely. Ex. कसरीनें शालजोडीचा
 अगदी भू. झाला.
 भुपकार *m* (Imit.) The whoop or shout of mon-
 keys. *v* दे. 2 fig. Popular outcry or popular report.
v उठ, हो, कर.
 भुपाळी *f* The name of a रागिणी. See राग. 2
 A piece in the measure of this रागिणी, sung or
 hummed in the morning.
 भुभुकार *m* (Imit.) The whoop of monkeys. Ex.
 तात्काळ उठिलीं वानरदळे॥ भुभुकारनादे ते वेळीं॥
 डळमळिला भूगोळ॥
 भुभुक्षा & भुभुक्षित *a* (Corr. from दुभुक्षा & दुभुक्षित
 S) Hunger and Hungry.
 भुभुक्ते *v i* (Imit.) To be rumored. 2 To roar—
 cannon, a tiger &c. [उड, हो, निघ, चाल.
 भुभुका *m* General rumor; popular report. *v* उड,
 भुभुका *f* R (भूमि) The tutelary divinity (of a vil-
 lage, of the soil, or of a spot). [निघ.
 भुभुकी *f* Popular report or rumor. *v* उड, उड,
 भुभुखान *n* R A swarm or host (of destructive
 or troublesome creatures (as of locusts, ants, mos-
 quitoes, beggars).
 भुभ्या *m* (भूमि) A long-established resident of a
 place. 2 fig. Applied to one who is well ac-
 quainted with (a place, a business, or an occur-
 rence), a ruttier. 3 A road-guide.
 भुय and compounds See भुई and compounds.
 भुयार or भुयार *n* (𑂔𑂗𑂢𑂰 H) A subterranean
 cavity, esp. in a hilly region, a cavernous hollow,
 a cavern. 2 A cellar, a vault, a hypogeum, a
 room under ground.
 भुरकट *a* (भुरका) Of a dirty or dusky white.
 भुरकट *ad* (भुरका) Dimly or obscurely—ap-
 पearing. भुरकट *a* Barren, sterile, dry—soil. [pearing.
 भुरकण *n* R (भुर!) The roar of a tiger &c. 2 fig.
 Violent outcry, a roar, bellow, bawl. *v* फोड.
 भुरकणे *v c* (भुरका) To suck up with a flurrying
 sound.
 भुरकणे *v i* (भुरकण) To utter its roar—a tiger.
 भुरकणे *n* C A very young and tender cocoanut.
 भुर-कन-कर-दिनी-दिशी *ad* Imit. of the sound of
 a bird rising suddenly from its rest; of grass or
 similar material bursting suddenly into a blaze
 &c. See भुरभुर.
 भुरका *m* (भुर!) A sup (of any liquid prepara-
 tion of food) with a flurrying noise: a long and
 sounding pull or whiff (of a डक्का or other smok-
 ing apparatus). *v* मार, घे. 2 Cayenne or red
 pepper pounded. 3 A cant term for a rupee; a
 white boy, a shiner. 4 A veil; a carriage-cover
 &c. See बुरका.

भुरका *a* Of a dirty or dusky white; or (among
 certain of the lower classes) white.
 भुरकाड *n* (भुर!) Light fuel or burning material;
 light sticks, chips, grass, wood; things generally,
 lit. fig. of little consistence or worth. 2 Arid and
 sterile ground. The term, although of general
 application, is by some understood mainly of the
 ground in the vicinity of villages or on the sites
 of ruined villages, poor and meagre, yet imbued
 with animal matter from the deposits of cattle &c.
 भुरकाड *a* Dry, meagre, poor—grass or other
 product of sterile ground: also dry or lean, parting
 with its moisture भुर! or भुरकन!;—used of a soil.
 भुरकाडी or डी *f* (भुर Imit. of the sound in rap-
 id combustion, and काडी) A light and dry stick
 or chip.
 भुरकी *f* A cloth covering the body and head of
 a horse. 2 A cloth cover or case for a palanquin,
 carriage, elephant-tower &c. 3 A top (overlined
 or covered framework) to a carriage.
 भुरकीगाडी *f* A covered carriage,—a carriage
 with a top or भुरकी. [chip or piece of stick.
 भुरकूट *n* (Imit. Burning with a *bhurr!*) A dry
 भुरकूल *n* Commonly बुरकूल. [sonans.
 भुरगजी *f* A bird, Gray quail, Coturnix dactyli-
 भुरंगुली *f* भुरंगुले *n* C Rice &c. soaked and puffed
 out. Used *pl.* [kind.
 भुरडी *f* (Commonly भोरडी) A bird of the heron
 भुरदंड (भुर Imit. दंड A fine.) A term for a fine
 viewed as imposed to counterbalance a gain un-
 truly suspected to have been made by speculation or
 fraud; or for a mulct or forfeit in general sustained
 through tyrannous exaction or some unlucky and
 thoughtless act of one's self or another. *v* घाल,
 भर, दे, पड, बस.
 भुरभुर or रां *ad* Imit. of the sound emitted by
 light articles of fuel under rapid combustion. 2
 Imit. of the sound of a crowd of people rushing
 eagerly and emulously; of birds suddenly rising;
 of straws &c. whisked up; of scudding, scamper-
 ing, light running &c.
 भुरभुरणे *v i* (भुरभुर *q. v.*) To burn rapidly and
 with a crackling or bristling sound—light and
 dry materials. 2 To bristle up—hairs of the head
 or body.
 भुरभुरा *a* भुरभुरीत *a* (भुर! भुर!) Light and dry,
 and, thus, of rapid and bristling combustion—any
 material of fuel.
 भुरभुरीत *a* Flimsy—cloth &c. [eaten).
 भुरभुसा *m* Fine powder (as of wood sawn or worm
 भुरलो *f* The name of a bird.
 भुरलो *f* C Exposure; publicly ridiculed or derid-
 ed state. *v* उड, कर, उडव.
 भुरले *n* A small winged insect. It is produced in
 old rice &c. [son's patter.
 भुरवणो *f* C (Dim. of भुरवणे) A small-sized ma-
 भुरवणे *n* C A mason's patter of a large kind.
 भुरशी *f* (Usually बुरशी) Mouldiness or mould.
 2 Tartar of the teeth. 3 Mistaken for भूयसी.
 भुरळ *n* Cirrous or light clouds. *v* ये, निघ, जम,
 चाल, वाच, विर. 2 *f* Charmed or beguiled state.
 See भुरळे. [ing, deepening &c.
 भुरळणी *f* Verbal of भुरळणे *v c* Enlarging, widen-
 भुरळणे *v c* To enlarge (a bore or hole) by in-
 troducing into it a peg, nail, burning iron &c.,
 and working it about. 2 To make (the letters
 of a writing) larger and thicker by drawing the
 pen over them: to paint deeper, or to refreshen
 the colors of, a painting: to deepen or refreshen
 more generally.

भुरळणें *v i* (भुरळें) To be bewitched, charmed, spellbound : also to be beguiled, gulled, tricked. 2 (भुरळ) To pass off; to scud away or be resolved—clouds (आभाळ-पाऊस &c.)

भुरळणें *n* Any instrument or article employed to enlarge a hole. See under the verb.

भुरळें *n* (भूळ) Charmed, beguiled, captivated state (through spells and incantations, flattery, deceitful arguments); any bewitchment or fascination. *v* घाल, पड.

भुरा *m* Powder (of wood sawn, worm-eaten &c.) 2 Mouldiness or mould.

भुरा *a* (भुरा) H) Of a light or reddish brown.

भुराडा *m* sometimes भुराटा *m* (भुर!) The *bhurr*, *flurr*, *whirr* of birds on rising, of grass or light material burning, of chaff &c. flying up on being beaten. 2 fig. The rapid vanishing of riches; the whirl of business &c. *v* उड, हो.

भुरो *f* C (भुरा) Ashes. 2 (भुरी) H) Mouldiness or mould. 3 Cloudiness or dusky suffusion over the eye, nebula.

भुरभुर *ad* Imit. of certain light and brisk sounds, as that emitted by light articles of fuel under rapid combustion. See भुरभुरा *ad*.

भुरेरें *n* (Imit. or for भुरळें. Poetry.) Bewitched or beguiled state; infatuation or fascination. Ex. आड ओहळा पाणी आलें ॥ नैस यांचें झुंझ सातलें ॥ तेंचें तावण्याचें चढिलें भुरेरें जया ॥

भुर्यावणें or भुर्याभुर्या करणें *v i* (Imit. formations from भुरभुर or भुरभुरा) To be filled with blind eagerness or ardor; to be excited into headlong impatience (to set to or enter upon).

भुरणें *v i* (भुरणें) H) To forget one's self; to become infatuated with or about; to lose one's understanding (by drinking, through riches, honors, love &c.)

भुरणें *v c* & *i* (भुरणें) H) To forget.

भुरथाप or -ताप *f* Better written भूलथाप.

भुरवण *f* (भुरविणें) Captivating, bewitching, beguiling: also captivated state (through spells, flattery &c.) *v* घाल, पड.

भुरविणें *v c* (भुरणें) To make to forget. 2 To infatuate, bewitch, beguile, befool.

भुराभटका *a* (भुरणें & भटकणें) Wild and wandering; perplexedly straying.

भुरी *f* (Poetry. See भूल) Stupefaction, bewilderment, forgetfulness. Ex. आशा मनशा कल्पना ॥ चांति भुरी इच्छा वासना ॥

भुरीचें झाड *n* A term for a devil or a blast from a devil causing stupefaction or bewilderment. *v* भेट in. con.

भुरीवा *m* (भुरणें) A term for a stuffed figure or other scarecrow in fields.

भुरई *f* An eyebrow. See phrases under भंवरई.

भुरन *n* (S) A world; a sphere in general as peopled whether by mortals or immortals. Fourteen are enumerated. See सप्तलोक, सप्तपाताल, & चौदा भुवनें.

भुवनेश्वरीशान्ति or भुवनेश्वरी *f* (S) Rites pertaining to the observance गर्भाधान (womb-impregnation) in propitiation of देवी (under the name भुवनेश्वरी) in favor of a female in her first menstruation, on the occasion of a कुयोग.

भुवलीक *m* S The region betwixt भूलोक and the sun. See सप्तलोक.

भुशी or भुशी *f* Fine chaff; ends and bits of the awn or glume of corn.

भुसकट *a* (भूस) Having much chaff, chaffy—corn. 2 Powdery from being worm-eaten or de-

cayed—wood. 3 Light, unsubstantial, chaffy, lit. fig.

भुसकट or भुसकूट *n* भुसकटा *m* C (भूस) Chaff or husks. These words have with some, but not with the generality, the contemptuous implication pertaining to this class of derivatives. 2 Powder (as of wood worm-eaten, sawn &c.)

भु० काढणें or पाडणें *g.* of o. (कामाखालीं, रडाटा-खालीं, दामटण्याखालीं, मारण्याखालीं) To reduce and subdue or to wear down (a man or beast) under hard working. भु० निघणें-पडणें-वासणें *g.* of s. To wear and waste under such treatment.

भुस-कण-कन-कर-दिनो-दिशी *ad* Imit. of the sound emitted by hard and pointed bodies entering forcibly into, or issuing suddenly out of, substances of a soft and slightly-resisting nature. 2 Imitative of the sound or expressive of the manner of certain sudden and smart actions.

भुसका *a* Commonly भुसकट.

भुसकापुरी *f* Commonly भुसकापुरी.

भुसकुरा *m* (भुसा) Powder or dust (as of wood sawn or worm-eaten &c.)

भुसकूट *n* See under भुसकट.

भुसडा or भुसडा *m* (Expressive formations from भूस or भुसा Chaff.) Rubbed and chafed, worn and wasted, battered and bruised, fatigued and spent state (of things under rough and heedless treatment, of animals or the body by severe labor). *v* पाड or काढ *g.* of o. *v* पड-निघ-वास *g.* of s.

भुसडाखेळ *m* Wearing and wasting treatment; hard working or rough usage tending to break down or destroy (of animals or of things). *v* खेळ, कर, लाव, चालव. 2 Rough refutation or contemptuous treatment (of an argument or opinion). Note. The primitive sense is now untraceable; but the word is from the Hindustáni.

भुसभुशीत or सीत *a* (भूस Chaff, dust, &c.) Light and dry; friable, crumbly, of slight cohesiveness—soil, earth, wood, stones. 2 Flimsy—cloth.

भुसभुस or सां *ad* Imit. of the sound of cutting grass, plucking out hairs, tearing rotten or light cloth, burning of light materials &c., of rustling, brustling, brushing, softly sibilant sounds.

भुसा or भुसा *m* (भुसा H from भुस S) Chaff or husks. 2 Powder, dust &c. (as of sawn wood). 3 It is used as the formation from it भुसडा *q. v.*

भुसाडा *m* Commonly भुसडा. [supra.]

भुसार or भुसार *n* (भूस) A generic term for the cereal grains, the grasses, and the esculent culms. Ex. तांदूळ भुसारांत मोडतो कीं किराण्यांत मोडतो? 2 A collective term for corn-chandlers &c.

भुसारपेंढ *f* The division of a town or a market appropriated to corn-chandlers, the cornmarket.

भुसारमाप *n* (Measuring of भुसार-material.) Rough and careless measuring with implication of Undermeasurement.

भुसारमाफी *f* Remission of duties upon corn or the भुसारजिनस.

भुसारी *m* (भुसारी H) A grain-dealer or corn-chandler; whether one that keeps a shop and retails, or that itinerates, purchasing in the villages and supplying the markets of towns: also one that husks and sifts and cleans rice and splits pulse for sale. Ex. भुसायानें घान्यसंग्रह केला ॥ मोजितां व्यर्थ जन्म गेला ॥

भुसारे *n* (भूस) A rick or pile of chaff (generally encompassed and peaked with bundles of कडवा).

भुसी *f* (भूस) Fine chaff. See भुशी.

भुसे *n* (भूस Chaff.) Drizzling or misling rain: also a mist.

भुळकांडी, भुळकांडी, भुळकुंडी *f* See बुळकांडी.

भुळभुळ or लां *ad* Imit. of the sound made by grain, sand &c. streaming forth; by blood, water &c. flowing through a narrow opening &c.; by tears trickling; by water rippling, gurgling, purling &c.

भुळभुळणें *v i* (Imit.) To run and hop about (one's body) in a lively manner, affecting with a thrill;—used of fleas &c.

भुळभुळीत *a* P (भुळभुळ) Dry and soft; crumbly or powdery;—used of earth &c.

भू *f* (S) The terraqueous globe.

भू *a* S In comp. Produced from or springing from; as पद्मभू Produced from the lotus; स्वयंभू Springing from self, self-existent. Also under its first meaning many compounds are formed with it; as भूपति, भूदेव, भूलोक, भूचर, भूदान, भूकंप.

भूक *f* (बुभुक्षा S) Hunger. Pr. भूकेस कोडा निद्रेस घोडा. 2 Appetite. 3 fig. Desire or longing.

भूक धरणें To restrain (refrain from gratifying) one's appetite or hunger (altogether or in measure); to *stay one's stomach*. 2 *g.* of s. with passive import. To have one's appetite or hunger satisfied or appeased, or one's stomach stayed; as चतकोरावर माझी भूक धरतो काय? पावशेर भातावर भूक धरत नाही. भूक मारणें To repress or deny one's hunger: also to beat it down by a scanty morsel. भूकें मरणें To die of hunger, to

भूकंप *m* (S) An earthquake. [famish.]

भूकमळ *n* (Land-lotus.) A descriptive name for the fine Lily of Mahábaleshwar.

भूकमोड *f* Assuaging hunger with a snack; staying the stomach. 2 The passing away of hunger through waiting. 3 Extinction of desire from the full gratification of it; satiety, satisfaction. 4 Interruption of a man or an animal eating before the hunger is satisfied.

भूकलाडू *m* See explained under तानलाडू.

भूखंड *n* (S) A division or section of the globe.

भूगर्भक्षितिज *n* S The true or rational horizon.

भूगोल *m* (S) pop. भूगोल *m* The terraqueous ball. 2 A terrestrial globe.

भूचंपक *m* (S) A flowertree or its flower, *Koempferia rotunda*. Linn.

भूचर *a* (S) That moves or lives on land, terrestrial; opp. to aquatic, amphibious, aerial, volant. [four सुद्रा.]

भूचरी *f* S An attitude of the योगी; one of the

भूज *f* (भुज S *q. v.*) The whole arm. 2 In field measurement. A side (of a field or space).

भूत *n m* (S) A goblin or fiend; a malignant spirit haunting cemeteries, lurking in trees, animating carcasses, and devouring human beings. Sometimes भूत is applied to a god or the inhering spirit of an idol; as पंढरीचें भूत मोठें ॥ भावार्थीया झडपी नेटें ॥ (पंढरीचें भूत is the great idol विठ्ठोबा.) 2 The spirit or shade of a deceased person, a ghost, an apparition. 3 *m* A demigod of a particular class. 4 *n* A common term for the five elements, viz. earth, fire, water, air, akásh. 5 Any created thing, animate or inanimate; or any material, element, or principle. Ex. सोळा रुक्म भूतादि सवावा जीव, viz. पंचकर्मद्रिय, पंचज्ञानेंद्रिय, पंचतन्माचा, मन, जीव. 6 In law. Fact, matter of fact, the actual occurrence or case. 7 A term at संगत्या. A killed संगदी restored to life and power.

भूत म्हणतां भूत लागतें or लागयाचें Cry out devil! and a devil enters: cry ghost! and forthwith a

ghost. भूतं नाचतात (त्या घरांत-गावांत-रानांत &c.) A figure expressive of desolation. "The satyr shall dance there &c." Is. xxxiv. 13—15.

भूत *p* (S) Elapsed, past, gone by, been. 2 In comp. Been, become, entered into and standing in the state of. Ex. पात्रभूत, विषयभूत, आधारभूत, आश्रयभूत, सिद्धभूत साधनभूत, कारणभूत, अंगभूत, प्रमाणभूत, निमित्तभूत, अवधिभूत, मर्यादाभूत, द्रव्यभूत, भारभूत, सारभूत, चासभूत &c. Become, being, or constituting a vessel, an object, support, protection, an effect, a means, a cause, a member or part, proof or evidence, a reason or an occasion, a term or bound &c. The first member of the compound taking the augment चि, another class of compounds arises; as कारणीभूत, प्रमाणीभूत, शुद्धीभूत, यवित्रीभूत, भस्मीभूत, वशीभूत, द्रवीभूत, चूर्णीभूत, नक्षीभूत, जडीभूत, जरजरिभूत, अवयवीभूत, अंगीभूत, गुणीभूत, गणीभूत, आश्रयीभूत, अर्थीभूत, उपसर्जनीभूत, साधनीभूत, धनीभूत, जिवनीभूत, ग्रहणीभूत, विशेषणीभूत &c. Become affected by; become the subject or recipient of; as Become caused or occasioned; become proved or evidenced; become purified or cleansed; reduced to ashes; brought under subjection or government; melted; pulverized; softened; solidified, paralysed, or stupefied; attenuated &c. &c. Such compounds are valuable; but as they are quite numberless, and as their sense and power and the law of their formation are sufficiently apparent from the instances now explained or presented, they will not occur in order.
न भूतो न भविष्यति A Sanskrit phrase. It never has been and it never will be.

भूतकेत or -खेत *n* (भूत & केत or खेत by redup.) भूतप्रेत *n* (S भूत & प्रेत) Comprehensive terms for Goblins, sprites, fiends, and devils.

भूतकेश or -केश *m* sometimes भूतकृच *m* A shrub, Mussaenda frondosa. Grah.

भूतकोलीत *n* (Fiend-firebrand.) Will-o'-the-wisp or Ignis fatuus.

भूतखान *n* (भूत & خان *P*) A term for a woman, girl, boy &c. whose hair is disheveled, clothes dirty, and general figure hideous or disgusting; a *fright*, a *malkin*.

भूतखाना *m* (भूत & خانه *P*) A place infested with fiends, sprites, and goblins. 2 The tricks, pranks, and mischievous acts of fiends and sprites. *v* उठ, माज. Ex. जिकडे तिकडे भू. उठला आहे दुपारची बाहेर जाऊं नको. 3 Applied to a multitude of children flocking together; also to a rabble or mob of vulgar people; also to a frightful or disgusting person. 4 Revilingly. A dirty and disorderly place.

भूतग्राम *m* S The five elements aggregately.

भूतचेष्टा *f* (S) The mischievous tricks and pranks of the malignant spirits called भूत.

भूतदया *f* (S) Universal benevolence or compassion; love extending over the whole expanse

भूतपोडा *f* (S) See भूतबाधा. [of being.

भूतपूर्व *a* S That was before; of a date anterior to some past date.

भूतप्रलय *m* (S) Destruction of all being, animate and inanimate; universal destruction. 2 Freely. The overabounding and active operation of the fiends called भूत.

भूतप्रेत *n* (S) See under भूतकेत.

भूतबाधा *f* (S) Disease or other evil occasioned by the fiends called भूत.

भूतयज्ञ *n* (S) The third of the five सहायज्ञ,—offering of food, out of the ready and waiting meal, to universal being (ब्रह्म) or (in the acceptance of some) to the world of the भूत or demons. See पंचयज्ञ. 2 Humorously. Making an offering to the five भूत (material elements) of which one's body consists, i. e. taking the meal or eating. *v* कर.

भूतल *n* (S) pop. भूतळ *n* The face of the earth.

भूतवेळ *f* A common term for noon, evening, and midnight. At these periods evil spirits are abroad.

भूतवैद्य *c* (S) A dealer with demons; one who raises and exorcises them.

भूतशुद्धि *f* (S) A ceremony preliminary to worship or to important rites. It consists in purifying the body, i. e. the five भूत or elements composing it, by the fire and अमृत (water of immortality) reposed in the forehead. By the fire the old भूत are reduced to ashes, and by the अमृत sprinkled over them together with the recitation of a mantra, reconstitution and regeneration of the body are effected.

भूतसंचार *m* (S) Demoniac possession.

भूतदृष्टि *f* (S) The illusions or unreal representations effected by the power of the भूत. 2 The deceptions of conjurers, jugglery, leger de main. 3 The class collectively of the beings called भूत. 4 The material world; matter and all organized bodies; the five elements with all their combinations. 5 Applied to the swarming myriads of flies, gadflies &c. of which, from their sudden appearance and ephemeral existence, the production is ascribed to the भूत.

भूतळ *n* See under भूतल.

भूतात्मा *m* (S) The body. 2 The elementary or vital principle as the proximate cause of life and action.

भूतार्त्त *a* (S) Afflicted by an evil spirit.

भूताविष्ट *a* (S) Possessed or occupied by an evil spirit. [evil spirit.

भूतावेश *m* (S) Occupation or possession by an भूति *f* S Superhuman power, as attributable to Shiva especially, and as attainable by the practice of austere and magical rites. 2 Greatness, grandeur, majesty. 3 Birth or production.

भूतान्माद *m* S Madness from demoniac possession or afflatus.

भूदिन *n m* S See सावनदिन.

भूदेव *m* (S A god upon earth.) A title arrogated by the Brāhmans.

भूदेवी *f* (S) The tutelary divinity of a village, of the soil, or of a spot.

भूधर *m* (S Supporter of the earth.) A mountain or hill. 2 A title of the snake which upholds the globe. 3 A king.

भूप *m* (S) A king. 2 or भूपकल्याण *m* A राग or musical mode.

भूपति *m* (S) A king. S adage. भूपतिर्वा यतिर्वा (I will be) a king or a यति, an all possessing lord or a nothing-needing sage.

भूपरिमाण *n* See भूमान.

भूपाल *m* (S) pop. भूपाल *m* A king.

भूपाली *f* A particular Rāgini. 2 A metrical piece in the measure of this Rāgini, sung or hummed in the morning.

भूष्ठ *n* (S) The surface or face of the earth.

भूष्ठक्षितिज *n* S The sensible horizon.

भूभा *f* S (*Light* of the earth.) The shadow of the earth. An arbitrary term of astronomy. 2 Applied also in the sense of शंकुदाया.

भूभाग *m* (S) A quarter or division of the globe.

भूभाविंब *n* The umbra of the earth's shadow.

भूभार *m* (S) Load or burden upon the earth. (As wicked men are said to be.) [of the earth.

भूधम *m* S The revolution (motion planetwise)

भूम *n* (भूमि S) An ant-hill, esp. the hillock cast up by the white ant. 2 Stuffing (ordinarily लाहकिट्ट or iron-scoriae) by which the goldsmith makes up the weight of the gold (given him to work up) from which he has fraudulently abstracted a portion. [हिंदतां भू॥.

भूमंडल *n* (S) The terraqueous globe. Ex. लघार्थी

भूमान *n* or भूपरिमाण *n* (S) Measurement or the measure of the earth.

भूमि *f* (S) The earth. 2 The ground. 3 This word will be met with in most of the senses under जमीन. 3 In geometry. The base of a polygon: also base in general.

भूमिकंप *m* (S) An earthquake.

भूमिका *f* S The earth. 2 Theatrical dress; the costume of a character represented on the stage. 3 Place (of action); stage, theatre, arena. Ex. आपण ह्या कर्मभूमिकेत आहों तोपयंत सर्व कर्म केलें पाहिजे. 4 Ground, footing, place of standing or resting.

भूमिगुल *a* (S) Swallowed up by the earth or in the ground. 2 Received in charge by the ground; i. e. interred or buried. Ex. द्रव्याचे चार भाग करावे एक भू. एक घर्म एक व्यवहार एक आश्रयिष्य ह्यांच.

भूमितल *n* (S) The face of the earth. [metry.

भूमिति *f* (S Measurement of the earth.) Geo-भूमितिशेधो or भूमितिप्रमाणशेधो *f* S pop. भूमितिशेढी *f* Geometrical progression.

भूमितेल *n* S Rock oil or petroleum.

भूमिभार *m* (S Load or burden upon the earth.) also भूमोस भार A term for a very wicked or a very worthless person. Ex. भू. जालों केवळ ॥ हें तू छपाळ जाणसी ॥ [ground.

भूमिशयन *n* (S) भूमिशय्या *f* (S) Sleeping on the भूमिसुर *m* S (A god upon earth.) A designation for a Brāhman.

भूय *f* (Or भुई from भू S) The earth. 2 The ground. 3 It will be met with in all the senses and phrases given under जमीन.

भूयः *ad* S Again.

भूयसी *f* S Dakshinā given, at the close of a meritorious observance or ceremony, to all the Brāhmans assembled. 2 Large donations, or reiterate, or unto many (as in seasons of general want).

भूर *f* Cloudiness or dusky suffusion over the eye, nebula. 2 White mould.

भूवृक्ष *m* S (Poetry. That springs up from the ground.) A tree or plant in general. Ex. टाण न चळे रणीं हन ॥ कुठारघाथें भू. जैसा ॥.

भूरेवढी *f* A small tree, Wrightia tinctoria. Grah.

भूर्ज *m* S A kind of Birch, the Bhoj or Bhojpatr.

भूर्जपत्र *n* (S) The inner bark of the tree भूज. 2 fig. Applied to threadbare cloth or very thin paper.

भूल *f* (لؤلؤ H) Stupefaction (as caused by the use of intoxicating substances). 2 Obscuration

of intellect; bewilderment or confusion of mind; infatuation. *v* पड, घाल.

भूलयाप or -ताप *f* (भूल & याप) Deceiving, deluding, beguiling; artifices to lull or persuade. *v* दे.

भूलाक *m* (S) The earth as the habitation of man. See सप्तलोक.

भूवेकुंड *m* The earthly paradise of विष्णु. A term, from the perpetual residence there, in the black stone-idol, of विठ्ठल (i. e. छण or विष्णु), for the city Pandharpur.

भूशलाका *f* S A promontory or cape.

भूषण *n* (S) An ornament in general, lit. fig.; anything which embellishes, adorns, graces; a jewel or trinket; a virtue, excellence, accomplishment. 2 Ornament, decoration, embellishment. 3 Ornamented or adorned state. 4 Adorning or embellishing, lit. fig.

भूषणदूषण *n* S Proving and disproving, arguing and redarguing, establishing and criticising, setting up and throwing down (a thesis, position &c.)

भूषविणें *v c* (भूषण) To adorn, decorate, embellish, ornament, lit. fig.

भूषा *f* S See the commoner word भूषण.

भूषित *p* S Adorned, ornamented, decorated, embellished.

भूस or भूस *n* (दुस S through بوس H) Chaff or husks. Pr. भुसावर चिटी वायावर वरात. 2 Powder or dust (as of wood worm-eaten &c.) 3 A generic term for the grains, grasses, and esculent culms. Used with reference to traffic. Ex. नांदूळ भुसांत मोडतो की किराण्यांत मोडतो. 4 See at large under the derivative भुसडा.

भुसानें अंग भरणें (To have much भूस at harvesting.) To have property; to be full or well to do. Used angrily of a कूळ or Ryot when he gives himself airs towards his banker. 2 Said also of a कूळ or कुणबी when he is covered all over with the भूस of the thrashing floor, implying that, as he is in the very thick of his wealth, he may be assumed to be enjoying his *mollia tempora* (for the Bráhmamendicant, the Sákawar-creditor &c.) 3 To be puffed up generally, because of one's "much goods." Luke xii. 19. भूस भरणें To give a sound drubbing unto.

भकुटी *f* S Contraction of the brows; frowning or a frown: but, commonly, the brows or a brow.

भकुटीभंग *m* (S) Frowning; a frown. *v* कर.

भंग or भंगराज *m* (S) A large black bee, the humble bee.

भंगराज *m* (S) pop. भंगिराज *m* A shrub, *Verbesina prostrata*. Rox. *Eclipta prostrata*. Linn. 2 A bird, *Lanius malabaricus*. [sativa.

भंगा or गी *f* (भंगा S) Hemp-plant, *Cannabis* *भगुपात m* S Precipitating one's self from the summit of a hill.

भगुवार *m* S (Day of Venus.) Friday. [rishing.

भति or भत्या *f* S Wages, pay, hire. 2 Nou-

भत्य *m* S A hireling, a mercenary, a man upon wages or pay; a servant in general. Pr. भत्यहंत राजनी The master gets all the honor and dishonor of the deeds of the servant.

भट *p* S Parched, roasted, grilled, broiled.

भें *n* (भय S) Fear, dread, painful apprehension of evil. Pr. भें तों भें हजार तों बाजार लाख तों काख. 2 Ground for fear; danger, risk, hazard, jeopardy.

भेनें (often भेणे) or, by contraction, भेन From, with, or by the fear of; by the influence of the apprehension of; occurs much in popular phraseology. Ex.

सर्वा भेनें जावे पण प्रारब्धा भेनें कोठें जावे Wemay flee from all fears, dreads, and terrors, but from the fear of Destiny, ah! whither can we flee? रोगाभेन कांहीं गोड लागत नाही; देण्याभेन सला कांहीं सुचत नाही; पैक्याभेन बुद्धि पालटती; पोटाभेन, तोंडाभेन &c. Pr. गोड गारा असत्या तर कोळ्याभेनें न उरत्या.

भेक *n* A slice, slip, slit, a long piece or a longitudinal division in general.

भेक *m* S A frog.

भेकट, भेकड, भेकूड, भेकाड *a* (भें or भय) Fearful, timid, cowardly.

भेकणें *v i* Used generally in conjunction with रडणें and always in expression of contemptuous anger. To cry; to bellow or bawl. [lengthwise

भेकणें *v c* (भेक) To split or slit, to divide or open भेकर or रें *n* A small species of deer, *Cervus Muntjak*.

भेकाड *n* (Commonly भेकाड q. v.) A reviling term for a wide-opened mouth.

भेग *f* भेगर or भेगर *f* C A crack, chink, cranny, fissure. See भेताळा.

भेगलणें *v i* (भेग) To crack, split, open, gape, yawn—ground, hands, feet.

भेगळी *f* (भेग) A crack, cleft, fissure gen.

भेजूड or भेजूड *a* (भें Fear.) Bashful, diffident, sheepish: also cowardly or timorous.

भेट *f* (भेट H) Meeting or interview. 2 The reciprocal embrace of persons meeting. 3 The present or offering (of money, fruits &c.) made to a great person on introduction to him: also a present to a superior or esteemed friend.

भेटणें *v i* (भेट H) To meet; to have an interview. In. con. 2 To join in close embrace—friends meeting. 3 To encounter; to meet or fall in with. In. con.

भेटवकरा *m* (भेट & بکرا H) A goat. It being formerly customary to give a goat.) The present made by the officers of a village to the governor of the province on his visiting their village. 2 The present made at a wedding by the mother of the bride to the mother of the bridegroom (to propitiate her towards her new-made daughter in law).

भेटविणें *v c* (भेटणें) To bring together to an interview, meeting, or close embrace. Ex. तप लो. हाचा खंभ दाखण॥ त्यास भेटविति नेकन॥ देवद्विजां जा न करो नमन॥ त्यातें भोगणें हेचि गति॥

भेटाभेट *f* (भेटणें by redup.) Mutual or general meeting, or the embracing and hugging attendant.

भेटी *f* (Poetry.) A meeting or interview. Ex. भेटी लागी पंदरीनाथा॥ सना लागी तळमळवेथा॥

भेड *a* (Poetry.) Timid, fearful, cowardly.

भेड *m n* Pith. 2 Applied figuratively to flimsy, light, unsubstantial wood. 3 A sweetmeat like सावणी. 4 *n* R The mucus or gum of the eye. 5 *n* The float or buoy of fishing nets. 6 *m* A bit of बोरु or reed driven into the hole of the lobe of the ear, to enlarge it for the earring. *v* घाल.

भेडणें *v i* A term in the plays of आद्यापाद्या, विटोदांडू &c.

भेडतू, भेडती, भेडू *m* Terms in the games of आद्यापाद्या &c. The leader or captain of a side. Hence, contemptuously or jocosely, the president or head of a council or an assembly.

भेडसर, भेडसार, भेडसार *a* (Poetry. भय) Fearful, timorous, timid.

भेडसावणें *n* A scarecrow.

भेडसाविणें, भेडाविणें, भेडविणें *v c* (भेड or भय) To threaten, menace, snub, daunt: also to frighten, terrify, intimidate.

भेंडा *m* A square mass of trodden or kneaded earth, dried in the sun and used in building. 2 A plant, *Hibiscus esculentus*: also its esculent produce. 3 A wood-eating insect. 4 An excrescence on the knee of a horse. See under भेंडी. 5 fig. of Sig. I. Mass, heap, load, accumulated quantity (of interest, debt, demands, pressures). *v* जम, कर, घाल, अस, वाढ, फुग; also फेड & फिट. भेंडा लागणें in. con. To have the भेंडा—wood or a tree. [wood.

भेंडावणें *v i* To have the worm भेंडा—tree or भेडाविणें *v c* See under भेडसाविणें.

भेंडाळण *v i* To grow bloated and flabby. 2 To lose firmness and strength—the limbs or a limb.

भेंडाळा or भेंडाळें Commonly भेंडाळा or भेंडाळें.

भेंडी *f* A vegetable, *Abelmoschus* or *Hibiscus esculentus*: also its esculent produce. 2 (भांड S) A tree of which there are several species, *Hibiscus populneus* &c. Rox., *Thespesia populnea*. Grah. 3 A disorder of the horse,—an excrescence on the knee, producing swelling and suppurating from the knee to the pastern. *v* फुट. 4 fig. of Sig. I. of भेंडा, Mass, heap, amount (as of interest accrued, of debt, expenses, business). *v* जम, कर, अस, चेा, वाढ, फुग; also फेड & फिट. 5 (Commonly भिरंड) A tree.

भेंडीबीज *n* The seed of the vegetable भेंडी. It is classed amongst the अढरा उपधान्ये.

भेडू *m* See under भेडती.

भेंडाळा *m* भेंडाळें *n* A roll (of paper, tape, yarn, rope, cord): also a coil (as of rope).

भेणें *v c* & *i* (Vulgar for भिणें) To fear: or to be afraid.

भेणेभावे कीं भक्तिभावे Whether from fear or love. See the more approved phrase भेनें भक्ति कीं भावे भक्ति.

भेत *n f* dim. भेतूक *n* also भेतकूळ *n* A slice or slip; a longitudinal division in general.

भेतणें *v c* (भेत) To divide or open longitudinally; to split or slit. [crack lengthwise.

भेतलणें *v i* R (भेत) To split or slit; to open or भेतळ or ला or भेताळा *m* R (Usually भितळा) A piece of wood split off for fuel, a log or billet.

भेताळा *m* R W A crack, cleft, chasm, wide fissure. This word is intensive of भेग, expressing a larger opening.

भेतूक *n* See under भेत.

भेद *m* (S) Dividing, separating, severing, sundering, parting. *v* कर. 2 Divided or separated state. 3 Separateness, separate or distinct state. 4 Difference or diversity gen. 5 Distinguishing, discriminating, noting the diversity of. *v* कर. 6 A division or distinction; a species, kind, variety (included with others under some genus or head). Ex. विनाश ज्याची उत्तर अवस्था भेद सत कायो How is that species or kind true (real) of which the end is destruction? 7 Disunion, disagreement, variance. 8 Sowing dissension; breaking the unanimity of allies or confederates. One of the four means of success against an opponent. See साम, दाम, दंड. 9 Turning (as from a pursuit or purpose); causing change (of mind &c.): also turned or changed state. Ex. हा चाकरीस कडूळ झाला होता तुम्ही ह्याचा भेद केला म्हणून राहीनासा झाला. 10 Secrets, arcana, secret matters. Ex. हा शाहणा आहे त्या राज्यांतला भेद काढून आणील. 11 In the fourth signification, viz. that of Difference or otherness, भेद is much and elegantly used in comp. as अर्थभेद, शब्दभेद, भाषाभेद, मतभेद, धर्मभेद, देशभेद, देहभेद, स्थलभेद,

महभेद, शास्त्रभेद. Compounds of this class are highly serviceable, esp. to translators; but, as from the specimens now given their signification and usus are sufficiently intelligible, and as they lie subject to the creating will upon every occasion and to any amount, none are to be looked for in the columns of the dictionary. 12 In philosophy. Difference or otherness. Distinguished into स्वगत-भेद, सजातीयभेद, विजातीयभेद Diversity within itself; (as a whole is diverse from its parts, and yet is but its parts aggregately;) diversity of individuals of one species, genus, or order; diversity of things of one class from things of another class.

भेदक *a* (S) That divides, separates, severs, distinguishes, discriminates.

भेदक *a* (भे or भय) Timid, fearful, cowardly.

भेदणं *v c* (भेद) To divide or separate, lit. fig.; to split asunder, to pierce, to disunite, to disjoin: also to distinguish or discriminate. See the noun. 2 To work or enter into (by its virtue or efficacy); —as medicines or poisons into the animal system.

भेदत्रय or भेदतय *n* S The three divisions of Difference or otherness. See under भेद.

भेददृष्टि *f* (S) भेदबुद्धि *f* (S) Viewing or holding (own and another's, effect and cause, universe and God) to be different and distinct.

भेदन *n* S Separating, dividing, disuniting, parting, piercing.

भेदनीय *a* S (Proper or fit) to be separated or divided, separable, divisible. See the noun भेदन or भेद.

भेदप्रत्यय *m* S भेदबुद्धि *f* (S) Belief in the distinct reality of the universe from ब्रह्म; dualism, as opp. to pantheism. 2 See भेददृष्टि.

भेदभाव *m* (Inelegant.) Difference or diversity in general: also subsistence as distinct or different. Ex. सग ते पाषाण सदृसाहि ॥ भे० न धरति ॥.

भेदरणं *v i* P (बधिर or बहिरा) To be numb (as from confined posture)—a limb.

भेदरणं *n i* (भे Fear.) To take fright; to receive an impression of terror; to be depressed by fear, apprehension, or anxious anticipation.

भेदरा or भेदारा *m* Apprehension, anxiety, fearful anticipation. *v* सुट. 2 An abiding impression of terror or fear; a fright; a shock. *v* चे, बस, दे.

भेदवाद *m* (S) The doctrine, or the maintaining of the doctrine, of the difference and distinct existence of the Deity and the universe, dualism.

भेदवादी *m* (S) One that maintains this doctrine, a dualist. The terms therefore are opposed respectively to Pantheism and Pantheist.

भेदाभेद *m* (भेद by redup.) Difference, diversity, dissimilitude. Ex. ब्रह्मस्वरूपी कांहीं भे० नाहीं.

भेदारणं *v i* Commonly भेदरणं.

भेदारा *m* See under भेदरा. [ed.]

भेदित *p* (S) Divided, separated, sundered, parted.

भेदी or द्या *a* (भेद) That knows the secrets, mysteries, minutiae (of a place, kingdom, business, process).

भेदीक *a* (भेद S Vulgar.) Piercing or probing: also pungent, piquant, savory, sharp, smart, salty—a ballad or song, poem, speech.

भेद्य *a* (S) Divisible, disjoinable, separable; possible, purposed, or proper to be severed, parted, pierced, distinguished.

भेने भक्ति *f* (Properly भयभक्ति) Worship or devotion from fear. भेने भक्ति कीं भावे भक्ति Whether from fear or from love, from apprehension or from cordial attachment. [ardly.]

भेभिल or भेभील *a* (भयभोत) Fearful, timid, cow-

भेर *f* (भेरी S) A large kind of kettledrum. 2 Applied fig. to a potbelly, a bulging trunk of a tree, a block or huge stone &c.

भेर *f* (Or बोर) A fruit tree, Zizyphus jujuba.

भेर *f* R A crack, cleft, fissure.

भेरकट *a* R Rather deaf, deafish.

भेरगा *m* (Commonly भेलगा) Spermatocoele. *v* उत्तर, & ओसर or बस.

भेरड *n* A bit of the gum or mucus of the eye.

भेरड *n m* An insect that attacks trees (and fruits). See भेरुड lit. fig.

भेरंड *f* (Or भिरंड) A tree, Garcinia purpurea or mangostana. 2 *n* Its fruit.

भेरणें *v i* To be affected by the depredations of the insect भेरड.

भेरडा *m* (Commonly बेचेडा q. v.) A tree.

भेरंडेल *n* (Or भिरंडेल) Oil extracted from the seed of भेरंड.

भेरला माड, भेरली माड, भेरळ, भेरळी माड *m* A species of the Palm, Caryota urens. Grah. Commonly called सुरमाड q. v.

भेरा *a* R (Commonly बहिरा) Deaf. 2 Dead, callous, insensible.

भेरी *f* S A large kind of नगारा or kettledrum.

भेरुडणें *v i* To be attacked by the insect भेरुड.

भेरता *f* भेरवात *m* Disturbance of the humor वात consisting in or causing corpulency.

भेरुड *n m* An insect that attacks trees and fruits. The tree undergoes puffing here and there; the bark scales off; and the tree withers. *v* लाग. Applied also to the disease occasioned by this insect, and, by many, to the parasite which often grows out of the puffed parts. 2 fig. A wasting and lingering malady (incidental to man and beast). Applied also to sickness or valetudinarianism.

भे० or रोगाचें भे० लागलें दौलतीला, ऐश्याला, संपत्तीला &c.) The worm is at the root. भेरुड, used with such words as कर्जाचें or कर्जदाराचें-कज्याचें or खटल्याचें-संसाराचें or कामाचें, acquires the import of A worrying and wasting pressure or trouble. *v* लाग.

भेल *f* Mixture, mixed or mingled state. 2 That which is added and mixed.

भेल *f* C A small made-up lump or pat of गूळ.

भेलकंड *n* भेलकंडा *m* भेलकंडी *f* A waddling or wagging motion; a reel or stagger *v* जा, खा.

भेलकंडणें *v i* (भेलकंड) To reel, stagger, totter, waddle.

भेलगा *m* (भेला Ball or lump.) Swelling of the testicles (i. e. the spermatic vessels), spermatocoele. *v* उत्तर, ओसर, बस. [mixture.]

भेलण *n* R That which is added and mixed, a

भेलणें *v c* & *i* (भेल) To mix, mingle, blend.

भेला *m* A string of bundles (of कडवा, सरस, or grass) connected at their ends. Several such are arranged spirally within a पेव or grain-cellar, forming a lining or case to protect the grain from damp. *v* घाल, बांध, बसव. 3 *unc* See भेलगा. 2

A ball or lump (as of squeezed tamarinds, butter, congealed ghee, गूळ, खवा, साखर &c.) Ex. ब्रजवासी नंद लाला ॥ हातामध्यें लाण्याचा भेला ॥. [of गूळ.]

भेली *f* C (Or भेल) A small made-up lump or pat

भेलासाड *m* A species of the Palm. See भेरला माड

भेव or भेंव *n* (Vulgar. भय S) Fear. *v* वाट, लाग.

भेश or ष or स *m* (वेष S through بهس H) Dress, garb, habit. 2 A fashion or manner of dress, a costume. Ex. ऐसे नाना भेस घेवुनि हिंडति ॥

पोटासाठीं घेति प्रतिग्रह ॥. 3 A disguise or guise.

भेषज *n* S A drug, a medicine or medicament.

भेषजी *m* (भेषज) A druggist.

भेसर *a* (भय) Fearful or timorous.

भेसळ *f* A mixture in general. And भेसळणें *v i* To mix. See भिसळ & भिसळणें.

भेंसुड or भेंसुड *a* P (भें) Cowardly, timorous, fearful. [ful.]

भेंसुर or भेंसुर *a* (भें) Frightful, terrible, dread-

भेळ *f* Any thing added and mixed. 2 also भेळाभेळ *f* Mixed or mingled state, mixture.

भेळणें *v c* & *i* (Or भेलणें) To mix, mingle, blend.

भेळा *m* Commonly भेला. A string of bundles &c. 2 The name of a jungle tree.

भैस *a* S Dreadful, terrible, fear-inspiring.

भैरव *m* (S) A name of शिव, but esp. an inferior manifestation or form, of which this is the common name for eight; viz. असितांग, रुद्र, चंद्र, क्रोध,

अनघ, कुपति, भीषण, संहर. All these allude to terrific properties of mind or body. In the general apprehension भैरव is identified with, or very faintly distinguished from, खंडेराव. 2 A musical mode,—that which is calculated to excite emotions of terror. 3 An ear-ornament of females.

भैरवाची सेवा असणें in. con. To be deaf.

भैरव *a* S Formidable, frightful, terrific.

भैरवजोगी *m* An individual of a class of जोगी. They are devotees of भैरव.

भैरवफेरा *m* भैरवफेरी *f* The evening begging-rounds of the devotees of भैरव.

भैरवाष्टमी *f* (S) The eighth of the dark fortnight of a lunar month gen.

भैरवी *f* A रागिणी or musical mode. See राग. 2 A name or form of दुर्गा.

भैरवी यातना *f* The torment inflicted by भैरव the presiding deity of काशी (Benares) on those that die there. This torment is expiatory of sin; and the spirit, purified through it, is absorbed at once into the essence of the Deity: whereas those that are punished by यम return afterwards to mundane existence. [for a deaf man.]

भैरी *m* (भैरव S) The god भैरव. 2 A term

भैरी *m* (Better बहिरा) A falcon.

भैरीवेद्या or -व्या *f* R (Commonly बहिरावेद्या) Insensibility of the skin, Tactus imminutus.

भैरीससाणा *m* (Better बहिराससाणा) A falcon, Falco calidus.

भैरोबा *m* A familiar appellation of the god भैरव. 2 Applied (from the likeness of the sound of the word to that of बहिरा) to a deaf man.

भैषज्य *n* S The practice of medicine; medical treatment.

भैक्ष or भैक्ष *n* S Alms (money or food) obtained by begging. 2 Mendicancy, beggary.

भैक्षजीविका *f* S भैक्षचर्या *f* S Living upon alms; eleemosynary subsistence; mendicancy.

भोई *m* (भोई H) An individual of a class of people who are palanquin-bearers and fishermen.

2 A palanquin-bearer or dooly-bearer gen. 3 fig. A leg or stick of a cradle-frame. 4 A term at plays. See भोग्या.

भोई *f* (भू S) The earth. For this word and its compounds see the preferable form भुई.

भोई *f* Vulgar for भोवई. An eyebrow. See भंवई.

भोईखाना *m* (भोई H) The house or office in which the palanquins &c. of a family are kept and the bearers reside.

भोईराज *m* A respectful compellation or term of mention for a palanquin-bearer.

भोक or भोक *n* (भूक S) A perforation or bore: also a hole gen. 2 fig. Hollowness, emptiness, un-

substantialness (esp. of that which bears a fair outside). Ex. बाहेर सावकारी मोठी दिसती परंतु आंत सारें भोंक आहे.

भोंक or भोंक *n* (भुंकी) Barking or a bark (of a dog). 2 fig. A violent and sudden roar or bellowing (as of a child). *v* फोड. Ex. पोरानें रडें गिल्लें होतें पण आई दृष्टीस पडतांच भोंक फोडलें.

भोंकण *n* R (भोंक) A violent and sudden roar or bellowing (as of a child). *v* फोड.

भोंकणें or भोंकणें *vc* (भोंक) To pierce, bore, puncture. 2 To thrust or drive in.

भोंकणें *vi* (बक S through بک H) To bark.

भोंकर or भोंकर *f* A tree, *Cordia myxa*. Grah. 2 *n* The fruit of it. 3 A pendant of an earring or a nosering.

भोंकरडोळ्या *a* (Having eyes like the Bhokar fruit.) Of large, staring, prominent eyes, goggle-eyed. [pendant &c.]

भोंकरवाळी *f* An earring (of females), having a भोंकरी or भोंकरी *f* A tree, *Cordia myxa*. Grah.

भोंकसणें *vc* Commonly भोंसकणें.

भोंकसा or भोंकसा *m* भोंकसें *n* R (भोंक) A rude gap or breach; a large and irregular hole gen. *v* काढ or निघ *g*. of o. ors. पाड with ला or स or आंत of o. 2 A loss in trade. *v* निघ *g*. of s.

भोंका *m* C (Usually बोका) A male cat.

भोंकाड, भोंकाड, भोंकार, भोंकार *n* (भोंक A hole.) A contemptuous term for the mouth or face when distorted or expanded by bellowing, grinning, bawling, or yawning. *v* पसर, वास, विचक, काढ.

भोंकू or भोंकू *m* (भोंक) A bore or perforation, a hole through: also a hole through a hedge, fence, wall &c. [बोकेसंन्यासी.]

भोंकेसंन्यास & भोंकेसंन्यासी Better बोकेसंन्यास & भोंक्य *a* (S) (Destined or occurring) to be enjoyed or endured; to be experienced—pleasure, pain, destiny, lot.

भोंक्या *a* (S) क्ता *m* क्ती *f* क्त्त *n* That enjoys or endures: also that experiences. 2 That is fond of the pleasures of eating and drinking; a gourmand, epicure, bon vivant. 3 That appreciates and patronizes (merit, genius, learning).

भोंक्य *n* (S) The pleasure and pain appointed to be experienced in life; allotment of the good and evil of mortal existence. 2 Enjoying or enduring: also experiencing.

भोंग *m* (S) Enjoyment or endurance (of pleasure or pain); fruition or experience: also the pleasure or pain enjoyed or suffered. *v* घे, कर. 2 Using, use, usufruct, holding possession of. *v* कर, घे. 3 Any object of enjoyment or endurance. Ex. झालों कर्मधर्मविरहित ॥ मनां आवडे तो भोंग भोंगति ॥. 4 Pleasure or pain arising to be received or borne; allotment or lot (of the good or evil of life). *v* घे, उठ, उभा राह, उचल. Ex. भोंग असेल तितका भोंग सारला पाहिजे. Pr. भोंग फिटे आणि वैद्य भेटे. 5 Accomplishing; passing over or through (a space or period): also accomplished, passed, spent state. Ex. सूर्य प्रायः तीस दिवसांत एक राशीचा भोंग करितो. Hence used to express Celestial longitude. 6 Rice risen up during the boiling above the level of the boiler. भोंग भोंगणें To receive the reward of one's deeds (good or bad).

भोंगणें *vc* (भोंग) To enjoy or endure (pleasure or pain); to experience; to undergo. 2 To use; to hold possession or have the usufruct of. 3 in. con. To be enjoyed or endured by. Ex. त्या कुळाकडून पंचवीस रुपये याज आम्हास भोंगलें; आगर केला म्हणजे नारळ कांकडे भोंगेल.

भोंगटल *n* Popular corruption of भोंकल.

भोंगपति *m* S In law. The person having the possession or usufruct of.

भोंगभूमि *f* (S Land of enjoyment.) A term for Swarg or Indra's heaven.

भोंगभोगवटा *m* (भोंग & भोगवटा) A general or free term for enjoyment, fruition, occupancy, possession. Ex. तुमचा भोंग पुरत नाहीं मग हो जमीन तुमची म्हणावी कशी; माझा बाप ह्या वतनाचा भोंग घेऊन देशांतरीं गेला.

भोंगभूर्ति *f* (S) An idol for service or use; an idol that is carried about in ordinary processions; as disting. from the grand idol which is reserved for grand observances. 2 fig. The *ministeree* or master; the quiet receiver and enjoyer of service or fruits of labor. 3 The real holder and conductor of a concern or business; the *managing man*; as disting. from a nominal proprietor or head.

भोंगल्लाम *m* (S) Interest or profit made by the use of a thing deposited. [sion and use of.]

भोंगवटा *m* (भोंग) Enjoyment, fruition, possession.

भोंगवती *f* (S) The Ganges of पाताळ, the third of the three sacred rivers named गंगा. See पाताळगंगा.

भोंगविडा *m* A roll of betel-leaf with light articles of spicery enclosed in it, presented by a female on the day of the winter solstice to a Bráhma-man or to an unwidowed woman.

भोंगविलास *m* (S) Pleasure and enjoyment; pleasure, sport, and amusement comprehensively.

भोंगळ sometimes भोंगळा *a* Loose, slack, bagging and bellying—a bundle or package, dress &c. 2 That has his clothes loose and slipping about him; slovenly, untidy. Applied also to an idiotic or a half-witted person. 3 Lax, disorderly, slovenly—a business, proceedings. 4 Hollow, unsound through hollowness;—used of rafters, poles, grain &c. 5 Light;—used of a cowrie. Hence भोंगळ कवडो An imbecile or incompetent person, a weakling, a whiffler &c.

भोंगळणें *vc* C (भोंगळ) To become loose, slack, bagging &c.—a bundle, package, dress.

भोंगळतारीख *f* The account under any date not regularly settled. Other compounds occur of this loose character; as भोंगळरकम, भोंगळबेरोज &c.

भोंगळभट *m* A term for a slovenly or untidy Bráhma-man.

भोंगळवही *f* A loose journal or daybook. Also भोंगळजमाखर्च A loose account of receipts and expenses.

भोंगळसुती *a* (Slack-textured, loose-threaded.) Slack, slovenly, slubbing, disorderly—a work, business, speech, demeanour, also a workman, a speaker, a doer.

भोंगळी *f* (The *fem* of भोंगळा, but in constant use as a term of vulgar reviling for a female.) A slut, slattern, drab.

भोंगळी *f* (भोंगळ) The hollow of a tube: hence a tube or pipe, any hollow cylinder. In this sense देवनाळाची भोंगळी A pipe of arundo tibialis; कुलुपाची भोंगळी The tubular portion of the Native padlock (भोंगळीचें कुलूप); मळसूचाची भोंगळी The case or chamber of a screw; गोडाची भोंगळी The tube of the trinket गोड. 2 C A trough or tube, esp. of a Cocoanut-palm or Fan-palm hollowed. 3 (Vulgar.) The buttocks or posteriors. 4 *unc* Hollowness or vacuity. 5 Properly गजभोंगळी.

भोंगळीचें कुलूप sometimes भोंगळीकुलूप *n* The tube-padlock, the common Native padlock.

भोंगावती *f* (Properly भोंगवती) The Ganges of पाताळ. See पाताळगंगा.

भोंगी *a* (S) A voluptuary, a pleasurer, a person given up to pleasure and luxury. 2 That enjoys or endures; that experiences or undergoes.

भोंगी *f* A fanciful term for the day before the summer and winter solstices. 2 Applied also to the day before नरकचतुर्दशी.

भोंग्य *a* (Possible, purposed, or occurring) to be enjoyed or endured; or to be experienced or undergone. 2 That may be used; that may be turned to some service or advantage. Ex. कांहीं भोंग्य वस्तू गद्दाण देवशील तर व्याज हलकें पडेल. 3 Remaining to be accomplished or passed—a space or a period. 4 Used as *sn* Enjoyment, fruition, possession and use of. *v* कर.

भोंग्या *m* (भोंग) A term in the play of Blindman's buff, Prisoner's bars, and other plays. The person or thing or the bounds appointed for the players to touch. 2 At लपनडाव, डोळेझांकणी, and other plays. The person who holds his hands over the eyes of another. 3 A harlot's leman or gallant for the night. Ex. जसा भोंग्या मिळेल तशी रात्र कंठावी. भोंग्या शिवणें To visit and visit and wait upon without gaining one's object.

भोंग्याभोंवर *c* (भोंगणें & भोंवर) A term for a low and dronish voluptuary. Pr. भोंग्या लाव्या भोंवर.

भोंज & भोंजपत्र Properly भूज & भूजपत्र.

भोंजन *n* (S) Making a meal. Ex. of comp. भोंजनखर्च Table-expenses; भोंजनवेळ Meal-time; ब्राह्मणभोंजन Entertainment given to Bráhmans; इष्टभोंजन, आद्यभोंजन, पथ्यभोंजन &c.

भोंजनदक्षिणा *f* (S) The money-present given to Bráhmans after supplying them with a meal.

भोंजनपात्र *n* (S) A dining or meal dish (i. e. a plantain-leaf &c.) 2 Familiarly. The mouth.

भोंजनपात्र *a* (S) Worthy or suitable for the gift of food. Ex. पैसा वर्ज करून सर्व जाती जीव भोंग्या आहेत. See पात्र.

भोंजनप्रिय *a* (S) भोंजनभाज *m* भोंजन्या *m* Terms for a lazy or careless person who takes no share in the trouble of providing for the household, but who is always ready at meal-time; an eating brother, a drone: also a parasite or sponger.

भोंजनभिक्षा *f* (S) Alms of victuals or of undressed corn.

भोंजनविधि *m* (S) The precept or law regulating the business of eating the daily meal. 2 Popularly. The mere affair or act of mealing.

भोंजनावसर *m* (S) The season of eating; the meal-hour.

भोंजनीय *a* S (Proper or suitable) to be eaten, esculent, edible. 2 (Proper or suitable) to be enjoyed. 3 Popularly. Claiming to be fed or maintained;—as one's parents, children, household, Guru &c.

भोंजी *a* S That eats. In comp. as वायुभोंजी That lives on air; अन्नभोंजी, मितभोंजी, अल्पभोंजी, बडभोंजी, पथ्यभोंजी, परान्नभोंजी.

भोंज्य *a* S (Possible, purposed, necessary, or proper) to be eaten, eatable. 2 Used sometimes as भोंज्य *n* S An eatable. [भोंजनीय Sig. III.]

भोंज्या *m* Commonly भोंग्या.

भोंड *n* The calyx, glume, or sheath of certain grains and vegetables (as of जोंधळा, बाजरा, and, according to some, wheat). Used *pl* भोंडें Chaff or husks.

भोंड, भोंडणें, भोंणें or भोंणें A vitious way of writing भोंवड, भोंवडणें, भोंवणें.

भोंडगा *m* C भोंचा *m* C Contemptuous forms of the word भंडारी.

भोंडला *m* The figures (of gods, temples &c.)

drawn on the walls by little girls in the month
आश्विन: also the singing performed before these
figures.

भोंडा *a* C (Vulgar.) Old, aged, decrepit. 2
Commonly भुंडा. [person.]

भोंडार *n* C A contemptuous term for an old
भोंडभारुड *n* (भारुड by redup.) A perplexity,
embarrassment, or trouble; a scrape, strait, hob-
ble. *v* ये or येऊन पड.

भोत *m* A large sack for holding grain. 2 Skin
peeling off. 3 A twisted cloth dipped in oil and
kindled. Used by the भोय्या people to strike
upon their bodies in certain sports or rites per-
taining to देवी. 4 A fibre of the root of केतकी.
Used as tying material.

भारुन भोत करणे or भारता भोत भरणे (To beat one
till he swells like a sack.) To beat soundly. भोत
सुजणे or चेणे To swell (and become) like a sack.

भोता, भोतालचा, भोताला, भोती, भोते Properly
भोवता &c.

भोंदगिन्हा *m* A goblin or fiend, and hence, any
plague, pest, trouble, or ill-luck, conceived as
haunting or pursuing or cleaving to. Ex. हा भों-
साझ्या पाठीस लागला. 2 Applied freely to dun-
ning, urgent enforcement of tasks, pressure of
engagements or affairs, burdensome mindfulness
of debts or troubles, to goading and worrying in
general. *v* लाव, लाग.

भोंदणे *v* c To impose upon, to take in, to wheedle
or beguile, to amuse and trick.

भोंदू or द्या *m* (بھوندو H) A deceiver, impostor,
wheedler, gull-catcher.

भोंपळदेवता *f* (भोंपळा & देवता) A term of con-
tempt for an adult female who romps and runs
about like a child; a Tom boy, a hoiden.

भोंपळसुती *a* (भोंपळा & सुत) That evidences or
that requires no neatness, refinement, delicacy,
skill, in the administration, management, or con-
duct of it—a state, a trading concern, a business,
a work. 2 Slovenly or disorderly—dress, doings. 3
Coarse, gross, rude, rough—material or work-
manship.

भोंपळा *m* The fruit of भोंपळी, a gourd or pump-
pion. 2 The bowl of a विणा &c.

भोंपळी *f* The plant bearing the gourd or pump-
pion, Cucurbita hispida, Pepo &c.

भोंपळीखरबूज *n* A kind of musk-melon.

भोंपळ्यारोग *m* (Pumpion-malady.) Corpulence
or obesity; Tony Lumpkin's consumption (dying
of fat).

भोपी or प्या *m* The person that officiates in the
temples of village-deities. He is generally a Shú-
dra; but in some places the name is applied to a
Bráhma-priest.

भोंबा *m* The name of a goblin or phantom ima-
gined to be seen, and mentioned to frighten child-
ren; black man, bag man, boggie.

भोंबा करणे or करून सांगणे *g.* of *o.* To magnify
a little thing in order to inspire fear; to make a
bugbear of.

भोबा or भा *m* The fruit of उंडीण, भोगली ररंड,
and some similar trees, whilst it is green. 2 Ap-
plied also to a young green gourd or pumpkin.

भोंबारा *m* (भों!) A brass musical instrument,
sounding the bass. 2 *unc* Noising abroad, publish-
ing. *v* वाजव *g.* of *o.* Also published state. *v* वाज
g. of *s.* [instrument of music.]

भोंबारी *f* (Dim. of भोंबारा) A particular wind
भोबी *f* C (Vulgar.) Coriander-seed.

भोंबूल *m* R Commonly भोंवर.

भोभा *m* Commonly भोबा.

भोभो *ad* Imit. of the sound of barking; also of
that of braying. Hence भोभो करणे To rail at; to
scold or abuse noisily.

भोस *n* (भूसि S) An ant-hill, esp. the hillock of
the White ant. 2 The supply-stuffing of cribbed
gold. See भूस.

भोस *m* In weddings. The meeting of relations
and friends to feast; a marriage-entertainment. *v*
भोसणे *v* c Commonly बोंबणे. [कर.]

भोसवार *m* (Corr. from भोसवार) Tuesday.

भोसा *m* The name of a wild tree.

भोसाड *n* (Intens. of भोस) A large भोस or ant-
भोय & भोयार Better भुई & भुयार. [hill.]

भोर *a* (भोंवर A black bee.) An adjunct of en-
hancing power used with adjectives expressing
Black; as काळाभोर Of a jet black.

भोरकडी, भोरगांव, भोरजाळी, भोरपाशी, भोरा,
भोरी, भोळ A vitious way in the Desh of writing
भोवरकडी &c.

भोरडी *f* A bird of the heron kind.

भोरडी *f* A ring of gold wire having a finer wire
wound around it.

भोरपी *m* (बडरूपी S) A tumbler, puppet show-
man, merry Andrew, rope-dancer, mime, macaro-
ni, player &c.

भोरपी *f* A large timber tree.

भोरा *a* (بھورا H) Of a light or reddish brown.

भोरोप sometimes भोरूप *n* (बडरूप S) The feats
and exhibitions in general of merry Andrews,
mountebanks, players, showmen; viz. tumbling,
rope-dancing, working puppets, showing pictures,
acting warrior-legends, performing the ten incar-
nations &c.

भोंवई *f* (भू S) An eyebrow. See भंवई.

भोंवई *m* A tribe of Gujaráth people or an indivi-
dual of it. See भंवई. [ये, जा.]

भोंवड or डो *f* (भोवणे) Vertigo or giddiness. *v*
भोंवड जिरविणे To repel or drive in one's conceit or
giddy fancies.

भोंवडणे or भोंवडणे *v* c (भोवणे) To whirl; to hurl
circlingly. 2 fig. To lead a wild dance after. Ex.
घोचाने मला पाठीमागून चार कोस भोंवडले तेव्हा
सांपडला. 3 To dismiss; to turn to the right
about; to turn and drive off (cattle &c.) Ex.
त्याची तुम्ही बांधा तुमच्या सारिल्या॥ भोंवडा पारल्या
कळपांतुनि॥

भोवणे or भोंवणे *v* i (भ्रमण S) To turn round; to
have a circular motion. 2 To be vertiginous or
dizzy, to swim—head, eyes. Used also inversely;
as मला दिवसभर भोवते. 3 fig. To hover over or
around afflicting or troubling; to beset and harass,
worry and plague—an evil, a crime or sin. Used
freely. Ex. ती चोरघाड वरकडांस सोडून त्या
गरिबांस भोवली; पुत्राने केले ते बापास भोवले; काल
दही खाल्ले ते मला भोवले; सवानीं व्यवहार केला
पण मजभोवतां मात्र भोवला. 4 To hover or hang
about.

भोवता or भोंवता, भोवताला or भोंवताला, भोवतीं
or भोंवतीं, भोवते or भोंवते *ad* & *prep* (भोवणे)
Around, about, on all sides.

भोवतालचा or भोंवतालचा *a* (भोवता) Relating to
the regions or parts roundabout.

भोंवतो *f* R (भोवणे) A circular walk around the
inner apartment of a temple and within the outer
wall, for the performance of the ceremony प्रदक्षिणा
(circumambulation with the object on the right).

भोंवर *m* (भ्रमर S) A large black bee. 2 A head-
ornament of females of the shape of this bee.

भोवरकडी or भोंवरकडी *f* (भोवरा & कडी) A

turning or moveable ring; as attached to a rope
confining some animal or thing.

भोवरगांव *m* *n* A village in the vicinity of.

भोवरजाळी *f* (भोवरा & जाळे) The string of a top.

भोवरपाशी *ad* & *prep* In the neighborhood;
in some place or part roundabout.

भोवरा or भोंवरा *m* (भोवणे) A spinning play-
thing, a top, a whirligig. 2 An eddy or a
whirlpool. 3 A ring of hair (on the body). 4
The fruit of भोंवरी (Echites frutescens). 5 A bee
or fly that burrows in the ground. 6 A circular
spot of hair preserved around the शेंडी by bucks
and blades. 7 The twitching or quivering of the
back (of a cow &c.) on being touched. 8 *unc*
Whirling, moving circularly, motion round. *v* दे,
वे. 9 A convolvulus. 10 (Poetry.) A wheel or a
rotatory or whirling thing in general. Ex. कुला-
लाचा भोवरा॥ जेसा भवे गरगरा॥ कर्मवेगाचा उभारा
जवरी॥ [plexity.]

भोवत्यांत सांपडणे To fall into some vortex or per-

भोवरी or भोंवरी *f* A plant, Echites frutescens.

2 Wild Salem mishri-plant, Orchis mascula &c.

3 A circular discoloration round the place where
a thorn &c. has entered. 4 The hollowed part
of रूख (a member of a water-wheel) on which the
end of कणकड (the beam) falls and revolves. 5
The whirling and turning circularly (of dancers,
tops &c.) *v* घे, दे. 6 A blemish in horses,—a ring
of hair or a circular discoloration. 7 C Amongst
the vulgar. Mustard-seed.

भोवले *n* Commonly बडले.

भोवळ or भोंवळ *f* (भोवणे) Vertigo or giddiness.

भो० जिरणे *g.* of *s.* To be crestfallen; to have
one's haughtiness or pride brought down.

भोवाडा or भोंवाडा *m* (भोवणे) A circuit, compass,
roundabout course or route. 2 also, by redup.,
भोवाडापोवाडा *m* Public exposure (as of an offend-
er, upon an ass). *v* काढ, मिरव, वाजव, निघ, वाज.
3 Freely. Spoiled state from much stirring about,
messedness. 4 At the festival of होळी. The pro-
cession of the संग of देवी. *v* मिरव, काढ, & निघ, हो.
Hence कर्माचा-देवाचा-नसिवाचा भो० The rounds
of Fortune or Destiny.

भोंवार *f* C (भोवणे) The circular walk or path
of the animal that turns an oilmill, waterwheel &c.

भोंवारगांव *m* *n* (Better भोंवरगांव) A village in
the vicinity of.

भोंशाकस *m* भोंस *m* A kind of sugarcane.

भोंस *m* A reed of a particular kind.

भोंसकट or टें *n* भोंसकू *m* C (भोंक) A rude gap or
breach (in a wall &c.): a large and irregular hole
(in cloth, in the body).

भोंसकणे or भोंसकणे sometimes भोंसकाविणे *v* c (भस!)
To thrust (a pointed thing) into. 2 To stab; to
gore; to pierce with a pointed thing. 3 *unc* To
wrench or rend off with violence, so as to leave a
rude hole in the trunk or stock. 4 Freely. To spoil,
mangle, mess, marr. Used with all amplitude.

भोंसका or भोंसका *m* भोंसकें *n* Commonly भोंकसा.

भोंसडणे or भोंसाडणे *v* c (A filthy formation from
भोंसडो Pudendum muliebre.) To scold or abuse
coarsely and vehemently.

भोंसडपडी *f* (A filthy but current formation from
भोंसडो) Scolding or abusing coarsely and vehe-
mently. *v* काढ *g.* of *o.* See पडो.

भोंसडी or भोंसडी *f* (Low. بھوسڑا or بھوسڑی H)
Pudendum muliebre.

भोंसणे or भोंसणे *v* c (Commonly भोंसकणे) To
thrust (a pointed thing) into. 2 To pierce with
a pointed thing.

भोसा or भोसाकस *m* A kind of sugarcane.
 भोळ *f* (भोवळ) Vertigo or dizziness. *v* ये.
 भोळवट *a* भोळसर *a* (भोळा) Rather simple or silly; somewhat of an idiot or simpleton.
 भोळसाविणें or भोळाविणें *v c* (भोळा) To impose upon, take in, cajole, trick.
 भोळा *a* by redup. भोळाभाळा *a* Simple, honest, artless, undesigning and unsuspecting: also weak, silly, foolish, credulous.
 भोळानाथ *m* भोळाशंकर *m* भोळासांब *m* भोळामहादेव *m* Lord of the artless and simple. Titles of शिव. 2 Applied to a person guileless and unsuspecting.
 भोळाभाव *m* भोळाभावार्थ *m* (भोळा, भाव, अर्थ) Simplicity, artlessness, guilelessness. Pr. भोळाभाव सिद्धीस जाव. [guileless.
 भोळाभावार्थी *a* (भोळाभावार्थ) Simple, artless, भोळाभासा *a* (भोळा by redup.) Forgetful or neglectful. *v* जा. Ex. तुम्ही रुपये दिव्हे त्याविषयी मी मो० गेलो नाहीं. 2 Used as *s m* Blunder, error, or inadvertence (as in service or accounts). *v* काढ, निघ, जा. Also a gain through the oversight of.
 भोळाभासा द्यावा द्यावा Phrase answering to "Errors excepted." [person.
 भोळा राजा *m* A term for a simple or guileless भोळाविणें *v c* Commonly भोळसाविणें.
 भोळीव *f* (Poetry.) Simplicity, guilelessness, artlessness. Ex. घेऊनि भोळिवेची बुंधी ॥ आपणा रक्षिजे सावधवृत्ति ॥
 भोळें *n* (भोळा) An oversight, inadvertence, or a blunder (as in an account): also a thing gained through the oversight of. Ex. हिशेब चुकलास तर अणखी करून पाह्या मला तुझे भोळें नको. Pr. गाढवाची गोणी खंडीचें भोळें. 2 Charmed, beguiled, captivated state (through spells and incantations, flattery &c.) *v* घाल, पड.
 लाभापेक्षां भोळ्याची आशा फार Said where a person, not satisfied with the just profit, seeks for gain through the oversight or blunder of.
 भोळें भाग्य *n* Simple or artless Fortune. Said in assigning a cause for the prospering of a simpleton.
 भोळेभावीक *m pl* The simple and confiding, or the silly and credulous, comprehensively.
 भोळेंभासें *n* By redup. from भोळें q. v. Sig. I.
 भोळें राज्य *n* See भोळा राजा. [ed.
 भोक्षमाण *p pr* S That is to be enjoyed or endured.
 भौतिक *a* S by vulgar mistake भौतिक *a* Relating to the malignant spirits called भूत. 2 Relating to the five elements, elemental, material. 3 Relating to the universe or elemental combinations (in Vedāntik verity, the expansion of ब्रह्म).
 भौस *n* Weighty material filled into a gold trinket in the place of gold fraudulently abstracted.
 भौस *m* S The planet Mars.
 भौस *a* S Relating to the ground, earthly, terrene, terrestrial.
 भौसवार *m* (S Day of Mars.) Tuesday.
 भौसिक *a* S Relating to the terraqueous globe, terrestrial, earthly.
 भ्याट or ड *a* (भें or भय) Fearful, timid, timorous.
 भ्याडा *a* Vulgar for ब्याडडा. [inspiring.
 भ्याखर *a* (भें Fear.) Frightful, terrible, fear-
 अतार *m* (भौता S) A husband.
 भ्रम *m* (S) Whirling or going round, circular motion. 2 Roaming, straying, wandering. 3 A whirl; a gyration or circumvolution. 4 Mistake, misapprehension, error, erroneous conception or judgment. 5 Wandering of mind; aberration; incoherence or wildness of thought. 6 Stray-

ing figuratively; deviation from rectitude. 7 Slight belief or persuasion; suspicion or surmise; thought regarding as probable. Ex. ह्यापार्शीं लाख रुपये असावे असा गांवास भ्रम होता; ज्याचा आम्ही भ्रम घरला होता तोच शेवटीं चोर ठरला. 8 Doubtfulness or doubt. Ex. हा ब्राह्मण किंवा शूद्र ह्याविषयीं आम्हाला भ्रम आहे.
 भ्रमण *n* (S) Whirling, going round, moving circularly. 2 Wandering, roaming, roving, lit. fig. 3 Straying figuratively, deviating from rectitude. 4 A certain कुसुहृत् or inauspicious period.
 भ्रमणचक्र *n* (S Poetry.) The wheel of error; the circle of deviousness (from the knowledge of ब्रह्म); the whirl or the maze of mundane life; i. e. the world. Ex. जेणें ब्रह्मादि देवगण ॥ भ्रमणचक्रीं पाडिले ॥
 भ्रमणशील *a* (S) भ्रमणीक *a* (भ्रमण) Given to wandering or roaming.
 भ्रमणें *v i* (भ्रमण) To whirl, turn round, move circularly. 2 To wander, rove, range, roam. 3 To wander or roam—the mind. 4 To deviate from rectitude; to err or stray.
 भ्रमर *m* (S) A large black bee; a humble bee. 2 A ring or curling line of hair.
 भ्रमरकोट *m* S A wasp that builds its nest in the angles of walls or doors, Vespa solitaria.
 भ्रमरपंडल or ली *f* (Poetry. भ्रमर & पटल) A swarm of bees. Ex. भ्रमरपंडली रोमावळी ॥ श्रीवत्स नव्हाळी तेचि पै ॥
 भ्रमज्ञान *n* (S) Erroneous conception or apprehension; misunderstanding, mistake.
 भ्रमाचा भोपळा & भ्रमाची मोट Preferably भ्रमाचा भोपळा &c.
 भ्रमिष्ट *a* (S) pop. भ्रमिष्ट or ल *a* Erring, wandering, confused, bewildered, perplexed. Ex. परि भ० झाला द्विपंचवदन ॥; also परम होऊनि भ० ॥ लंकेस गेला धाकें पळत ॥ 2 Ever confused and cloudy; ever misapprehending or mistaking; a puzzlehead.
 भ्रमी *a* (S) Erratic, errant, wandering. 2 Erring, straying, that walks deviously. 3 That is usually confused and doubting.
 भ्रंश *m* (S) Falling; but esp. used in figurative senses; e. g. falling from eminence, dignity, power, caste; mental aberration, wildness and wandering of the mind or thoughts; moral aberration, deviation from rectitude. Some compounds are बुद्धिभ्रंश, ज्ञानभ्रंश, गतिभ्रंश, वैराग्यभ्रंश, शान्तिभ्रंश.
 भ्रंशणें *v c* (Poetry. भ्रंश) To confuse, perplex, bewilder; to cause to wander or err. 2 To cause to deviate from propriety.
 भ्रंशणें *v i* (भ्रंश S) To get confused or perplexed. 2 To deviate, err, wander, stray.
 भ्रंशित *p* S Commonly भ्रष्ट.
 भ्रष्ट *p* S Parched, boiled, roasted.
 भ्रष्ट *p* (S) Fallen; esp. in figurative senses (as from dignity, power, eminence, caste, virtue, rectitude). Pr. इतोभ्रष्ट ततोभ्रष्ट. 2 Confused, bewildered, perplexed.
 भ्रष्टणें *v i* (Poetry. भ्रष्ट) To fall (from virtue, rectitude, rank, station). 2 To be confused, bewildered, perplexed. Ex. होणाराची विचित्र गति ॥ भ्रष्टली मति त्याची ॥
 भ्रष्टमार्गस्थापक *a* S (Poetry.) That establishes heretical or devious paths (in religion); a heresy-founder or heresiarch.
 भ्रष्टविणें *v c* (Poetry. भ्रष्ट S) To pollute or defile, esp. ceremonially.
 भ्रष्टसंकल्प *a* S Of frustrated or foiled purpose, baffled. 2 That has failed in his engagements or professions.

भ्रष्टाकार *m* (Formed with भ्रष्ट & आकार) General pollution or defilement; as arising from general profligacy of manners, disregard of the distinction of clean and unclean, or neglect of ceremonial or ritual prescriptions.
 भ्रष्टाचार *m* (S) A course devious from the Shāstras; an impure or a lax and negligent life. 2 See the preceding word.
 भ्रष्टाचारी *a* (S) That walks deviously from the Shāstras; that allows himself in unclean or forbidden practices.
 भ्रष्टाभ्रष्ट *f* (भ्रष्ट by redup.) General polluting or defiling: also general pollutedness. See भ्रष्टाकार.
 भ्रष्ट्या *a* (भ्रष्ट) One fallen from all ceremonial purity and propriety and become utterly defiled.
 भ्रंति *p* (S) Erring, wandering, perplexed, confused, bewildered, clouded. 2 S Whirled, turned round. 3 Used as *a* in the senses of भ्रंतिष्ट. 4 Used popularly as *s f* for भ्रंति.
 भ्रंतिष्ट *a* (S) Doubtful, dubious, scrupulous, full of surmises and apprehensions; a puzzle-nose.
 भ्राता *m* (S) A brother. In comp. it is भाद; as भादपत्नी Brother's wife, भादपुत्र Brother's son, भ्रातृस्नेह, भ्रातृप्रीति &c.
 भ्रंति *f* (S) pop. भ्रंति *f* Mistake, misapprehension, erroneous conception or judgment. 2 Wandering, aberration, wildness or confusedness of mind. Ex. दुर्जना घालुनि अनिवार भ्रंति ॥ भक्ता बळविशी त्या हातीं ॥ 3 Doubtfulness, dubiousness, doubt.
 भ्रंतिकर *a* (S) भ्रंतिकट *a* भ्रंतिवट or भ्रंतिवट *a* Doubtful, ambiguous, that occasions or admits doubt or question.
 भ्रंतिखोर *a* (भ्रंति & खोर P) Scrupulous, hesitating; one ever full of doubts, difficulties, and perplexities.
 भ्रंतिपटल *n* S (Poetry.) The cover (veil, shroud, film, mist &c.) of error or illusion.
 भ्रंतिष्ट *a* (S) Of a doubting, wavering, hesitating disposition: also of a clouded, muddy, confused mind: also one ever scrupling or ever mistaking.
 भ्रातृजाया *f* S A brother's wife.
 भ्रातृत्व *n* S Brotherhood; the condition, relation, or office of brother.
 भ्रातृय *m* S A brother's son. [cide.
 भ्रातृहत्या *f* S Fratricide. भ्रातृहत्यारा *m* A fratricide.
 भ्रंत्या *a* (भ्रंति) Of a doubting, scrupling, or confused and perplexed mind; one ever lost in surmises and misgivings.
 भ्राचीय S Relating to a brother, fraternal.
 भ्रामक *a* (S) That occasions doubt or perplexity concerning; that confounds, bewilders, perplexes, puzzles.
 भ्रुकुटी *f* (S) Contraction of the brows, a frown; but, commonly, the brow or a brow.
 भ्रु० चढविणें To frown.
 भ्रुकुटीभंग *m* (S) Frowning or a frown. [frown.
 भ्रू *f* (S) An eye-brow. भ्रूभंग *m* Frowning or a
 भ्रूण *m* S An embryo or a fetus.
 भ्रूणहत्या *f* S Killing of the embryo or the fetus, procuring abortion.
 भ्रूणहत्यारा *a* S That procures abortion.
 भ्रूमध्य *m* S The space betwixt the eyebrows.
 भ्रूलता *f* S (Poetry.) The eyebrows. Ex. भ० आढो घालून ॥ नेत्रयुगल वटारले ॥
 भ्रूसंकेत *m* S Indication or intimation by twitching the eyebrows. *v* दाखव, दाव. Ex. अंगदादि भ्रू० दाविता जाला ताराकांत ॥

म

म The twenty-fifth consonant. It corresponds with M. [मईलखार See मैदा &c.]

मइदा, मइदान, मइदालकडी, मइना, मईद, मईल, मज a (मइदु S) Soft. 2 Pliant, flexible, lithe. 3 fig. Mild, placid, gentle.

मजसर a Rather soft, pliant &c.

मजज & मजज्या Better written मौज & मौज्या.

मज पायांचा a (Because assimilated to a female, and of females the legs are soft and plump.) A term for a नपुंसक or neuter.

मजरेशीम a मजसूत a (Soft as silk; soft as cotton.) Soft. Applied generally.

मकडो f (मकैट S) A female monkey or ape. Pr. लकडोवांचून मकडो वठणोस येत नाही. The word seems confined to this proverb.

मकण n (Usually सकाण) Straw of Indian corn.

मकतल a & s n (मकतल is the name of a village near नारायणपेठ. Cloths of inferior texture and dye are manufactured there.) Applied to cloths of unenduring dye and of bad texture: opp. to अणखर.

मकतूल m (Usually मखतूल) Twisted silk.

मकर m (S) An aquatic monster understood usually of the alligator, crocodile, and shark, but, properly, a fabulous animal. It is the emblem of the god of love. 2 One of the signs of the zodiac. It corresponds with Capricorn.

मकर n (मकर A) Fraud, feint, pretence, sham: also craft or cunning.

मकरकुंडल n (S) An ear-ring (of males) of the form of the fish मकर.

मकरंद m S The nectar or honey of a flower. Ex. अंगीचा अखिल मं अपार॥

मकरसंक्रमण n (S) मकरसंक्रांति f (S) The passage of the sun from Sagittarius into Capricornus.

मकरी a sometimes मकर a (मकर A) Hypocritical, fraudulent, guileful: also crafty or cunning.

मकळी f A blight or mildew; esp. upon जोंधळा & सका f m Indian corn, Zea Mays. [सजगुरा.

मकाण n (सका & तुण) Straw of सका.

मकाण or न n (मकान A) A place of residence, a dwelling place or house. 2 A stage or halting place. 3 The reach or drift, the sphere or grasp (of a speech, of mind or capacity).

मकाणा m (सका & दाणा) A grain of Indian corn. 2 used pl. Indian corn parched. 3 A seed of a species of lotus. It is like a grain of सका, and लाच्या are made of it. 4 Mildew,—the concrete exudation or the insect preying on it.

मकारपंचक n (S) The five words beginning with the letter म; viz. मद्य, मांस, मत्स्य, मुद्रा, मैथुन. These five matters being fondly observed by the worshipers of the शक्ति, the शक्त-people. Ex. मकारपंचक येणेंकरून पापाचा नाश होतो की?

मकुआचा खिळा m A nail with a very flat or broad-spreading head, a brad.

मकुदाणा m (Low.) The clitoris.

मकोडा a Amongst libertines and females. Personable or goodlooking.

मक्तसर m A title or designation, in some villages, for the oldest Watandárs who are not officials nor Hakkdárs.

मक्ता m (मक्ता A) A contract of work or supply; an agreement for work by the great; a farm of any item of revenue; a monopoly in general.

मक्ता ad R Enough, sufficiently.

मक्तेकरी, मक्तेदार, मक्तेवाला m A contractor, farmer, monopolist.

मक्त्याची सामलत f Government of a district upon contract: as disting. from कच्ची सामलत.

मख a (Better मखख) Close, deep, reserved.

मख m S Sacrificing. Ex. of comp. हयमख, मख-मंडप, मखभूमि, मखरक्षण, मखविघ्न, मखसामयो, शतमख.

मख m (Commonly मोख) Kernel &c.

मखतूल m Twisted silk.

मखदूर m (मखदूर A) Power, ability, capability.

मखमल or मखमाल f (मखमल A) Velvet. 2 Globe amaranth; and n Its flower, Gomphrena globosa.

मखमली or मखमाली a (मखमल) Relating to velvet or to the flower मखमल.

मखमली किडा m A red, winged, and many legged worm, appearing in the rains. It is the same with देवगाय.

मखर n A car or chair of state in which idols or Bráhmans are seated on great occasions and worshiped. 2 A gaily dressed up frame in which a girl under menstruation for the first time sits and receives certain honors.

मखलाशी or सी f (मखलाशी P) The passing of an account or the authorizing of a paper gen.; authorizing or sanctioning (a matter done or to be done). 2 The name of the mark affixed to grants, assignments, deeds of contract, lease &c., and to accounts passed by Government; the countersignature of the authorizing party. 3 The grand total. 4 The end or conclusion (as of a business agitated at law).

मखी f (मखिका S through मखी H) The bead or sight of a gun. 2 The sting, point, covert bearing or drift (of a speech, poem &c.) 3 The art, way, manner, knack, secret (of a contrivance or process). [successfully.]

मखी चतरणें g. of o. To follow closely; to imitate

मख a Close, deep, reserved, incommunicative.

मखम a Firm, strong, stable, compact, solid, substantial—a building, a substance. 2 (Laxly.) Huge, ponderous, massive, mighty, vast—a load &c.

मखता & मखतेकरी, मखतेदार &c. See मक्ता &c.

मग ad (मागें) Then, upon that, afterwards. 2 By and by; a little while hence; presently. 3 Then; that being the case; that standing as a ground or reason. Ex. तो गेला मग तुला जायास काय झालें? पाऊस तर पुष्कळ पडला मग पिकें कां नाहीं आलीं? 4 It is often used as a mere expletive.

मगज m (मगज P) Pulp, pith, kernel, marrow, brains; pithy or marrowy substance gen. 2 The soft seed-bed of a pod as of the शेवगा &c. 3 The crumb or soft inside of bread.

मगजी f (मगजी P) Ornamental edging or border.

मगजीदार a (मगजीदार P) That has an ornamental edging or border. [soft sugar.]

मगडुमी f or मगडुमीसाखर f A coarse kind of

मगदूर m (मगदूर A) Power, might, ability.

मगन a (मग S through मगन H Drowned.) Absorbed in; deeply engaged in. 2 Glad, delighted, well-pleased.

मगनमल a corruptly मगरमल a Intoxicated (figuratively), inflated, conceited, puffed up: also mettlesome or of excited spirits.

मगमगीत a Properly घमघमीत. [मासा m.]

मगर f (मकर S) An alligator. Sometimes मगर-मगरमल a (Big and burly as a मगर Alligator.) Used of an exceedingly proud person; also of a strong, enduring, untiring beast.

मगरमिडी f The grasp or seizure of an alligator. Hence 2 A firm hold or gripe, a Cornish hug. 3 Detaining one by a long and tedious speech, holding by the button.

मगरमुशी f A variety of the sea-fish मुशी.

मगरी f The ridge of a ढप्पर or thatch. v बांध.

2 A line or row of plants in a bed. 3 Applied also to the coping of a wall; to the elevated line of a watercourse in garden-beds &c. [airs.]

मगररो f (मगररो P) Haughtiness, arrogance,

मगरर corruptly मगरल a (मगरर A) Proud, haughty, full of airs.

संगळ n (S) Good fortune, well-being, welfare. 2 A festive occasion in general, as marriage, impregnation-rite, thread investiture. 3 Elliptically for संगलाचरण q. v. संगळ is sometimes divided into आरंभचें सं०, मध्यचें सं०, शेवटचें सं०, signifying Invocation or commemoration of a deity at the commencement, in the middle, and at the conclusion of a poem or literary work. 4 m The planet Mars. Mem. For compounds besides these occurring in order below see under संगळ.

संगळ a (S) Fortunate, prosperous, faring well.

संगळकार्य n (S) A festive occasion in general, as marriage, मुंज &c.

संगळजननी f (S Good mother or genitress.) A poetical term for the earth.

संगळभवानी f A term of reviling or ridicule for a crazy, silly, or sluttish female.

संगळवाद्य n (S) A general name for the musical instruments suitable to festive occasions.

संगळवार m (S Day of Mars.) Tuesday.

संगळखच n (S) See the popular form संगळखच.

संगळखान n (S Good or auspicious ablution.) Ablution in oil and afterwards in water. [शिव.]

संगलागौरी f (S) A name of पार्वती the wife of संगलागौरीव्रत n (S) The worshiping (by a married girl) of पार्वती on the Tuesday of every आषाढ, from the first occurring after marriage until that of the fifth year.

संगलाचरण n (S) The lines at the opening of a poem or other composition in praise of some deity: also the invocation of some deity upon beginning to recite a पुराण or कथा, or upon making a beginning gen.: also an invocation in general of the family-god. Hence 2 A beginning or commencement freely, considered as auspicious or well-promising.

संगलाष्टक n (S) Stanzas or lines recited at marriages, munj &c. in blessing the rite or its subject.

म० घट्ट करणें To learn to recite these lines. म० गात वसणें To sit crying or fretting.

संगलाक्षता f pl (संगल & अक्षत) Rice cast upon people assembled upon a marriage or other festive occasion, by Bráhmans or the host in bestowing a blessing.

मगस m Properly मगज.

संगळ n See संगल; and under that form see also for compounds other than these occurring in order here. संगळीचा (From संगल in the sense of The marriage ceremony; which, in emphatic and significant utterance, acquires the import of an unduly-conducted and consequently invalid marriage. Thus also संगळ मातणें or माजणें To be performed confusedly or laxly;—a marriage.) Applied abusively as Whoreson, byblow &c.

म० गात वसणें To sit singing the praises (of a departed person); i. e. to sit crying or grieving and

संगळआरती f See संगळारती. [fretting.]

संगळणें v c (संगल) To bamboozle, bilk, gull, balk. 2 To hold in sexual embrace. A vulgar and dirty word.

संगळघास n (Poetry.) A good house, i. e. a house or receptacle of good things. A term for God, a saint &c.

संगठभगिनी *f* (A name of सीता and द्रौपदी and others.) A term at weddings for करवली.

संगठभारणी *f* A mode of mutual leg-shampooing, for the relieving of fatigue.

संगठमाया *a* Dull, doltish, heavy. A low word of abuse. [A name for Gunpati.

संगठमूर्ति *f* (The auspicious *numen* or divinity.)

संगठवार *m* (संगलवार *S*) Tuesday.

संगठखूच *n* (संगलखूच *S*) The marriage-string. It is a string with a bit of gold strung on it. The bridegroom casts it, at the wedding, around the neck of his bride; and she wears it until widowed.

संगठागौर or -गौरी, संगठागौरीव्रत, संगठाचरण, संगठाष्टक, संगठाक्षता &c. See संगलागौरी &c.

संगठारती *f* The ceremony of waving (as around the head of the idol, at the close of देवपूजा) of a platter containing a burning lamp: also the platter and lamp so waved. Ex. सग उजळोनि सं॥ वावाळिला रुक्मिणीपति॥

सगां & सगाशीं Better सघां & सघाशीं.

संगी *a* (In नंदभाषा) Eight.

संगो & संगू *f* Fondling names for a female cat, answering to *pussy*, *puss*.

संगूस & संगूसवेल Properly सुंगूस & सुंगूसवेल.

संगोडे *n* In child's speech. A cat.

सग *p* (*S*) Drowned or sunken. 2 fig. Absorbed in; deeply engaged in; *swallowed up* by.

सघई *a* (सगध *S*) Used with the word पान to denote a variety of Piper betel.

सघसघणें *v i* (By metathesis from घसघसणें) To smell sweetly and strongly; to have a diffusive fragrance.

सघसघीत *a* sometimes सगसगीत *a* (By metathesis for घसघसीत) That smells sweetly and strongly.

सघा *f pl* (*S*) The tenth lunar mansion.

सघां *ad* Some time back; a while ago. Ex. तो सघांच आला तू माव आतां आलास.

सघाशीं or सीं *ad* (सघा & असा) A little while ago; just now.

संचक *m* (*S*) संच *m S* A bedstead, couch, cot, sofa. 2 A platform, a scaffold, a stage or stand erected.

सचकट *a* Rather सचूळ *q. v.*

सचकसचक *ad* Imit. of the sound of the jaws in eating. [monly सजकूर.

सचकूर *m & a* More correctly and more com-

सचणें *v i unc* (सज्ज *H*) To swell and abound; to rise and prevail in force;—used of revelry, riot, and wild doings, much in the sense of साजणें. Ex. काय वेष्टांचा बाजार सचला; काय धिंगाधिंगो सचलो.

सचसच or चां *ad* Imit. of the sound of the jaws in eating, of the lips in kissing &c.

सचसच *f* (Imit.) The sound of the jaws in eating. Pr. खाणें थोडे स० फार.

सचसचीत *a* (Imit.) Watery, washy, swashy, unsavory. Hence fig. Vapid, spiritless, insipid, jejune. [or twelve candies.

सचवा *m* A kind of boat. It is from four to ten

सचविणें *v c* (सज्ज *H*) To make, perform, set on foot (lewd, licentious, seditious practices); to get up or do. In a bad sense.

संची *f* (संचक *S*) A frame (used by potters and brick-makers &c.) to carry their muck or earth, a sort of hod.

सचूळ *a* Brackish. Used also to express Soft, spiritless, flat, vapid (as a quality of water and of certain fruits).

सचा *a* (मध्यचा *O* of the middle.) Relating to or situated in the middle.

सच्चासध्ये or सच्चेंसध्ये *ad* (मध्य by redup. and चा)

Without the knowledge or consent of some person who should be consulted; with disregard of some point which is usually observed—going, giving, acting. Ex. सला न सांगतां न विचारितां त्यास कारभार स० सांगितला. 2 Between the two. Ex. ते देवे भांडले आणि सोडवायास जो गेला त्यानें स० शिष्या खाल्या.

सच्छ *m* (*S*) A fish. 2 fig. The sharp-edged member of a pier which meets and sustains the force of the stream. 3 also सच्छयं *n* The mariner's compass. [mosquito or gnat.

सच्छर *n* (सश्क or सत्तरा *S* through सच्छ *H*) A सच्छरदानी *f* (مذکور *H*) Mosquito-curtains.

सजकूर *m* (مذکور *A*) A written account or communication; the contents of an epistle: also an oral communication; facts and circumstances related. Ex. त्यानें केवळ कच्चा स० सांगितला. 2 Mention or notice of. *v* निघ, ये, चाल *g. of s.* 3 Popularly (مذکور meaning ذکرکردہ Named, noticed, mentioned), Account, estimation, rate at which spoken about or set down; as त्याचा काय स० सी इतक्यांत फडशा करीन. See words of this class under किमत.

सजकूर *a* (مذکور *A* Mentioned.) Above-mentioned, afore-named. Ex. मौजे स० चा पाटोल गेला. A word of notes and documents. 2 (Through ignorance of the import of the word.) Current, present, now passing; as साल स०, माहे स०.

संजन *n* A medicine in general for the teeth or gums. 2 Any scouring and cleansing material.

सजबुती *f* (مضبوط *P*) Strength, firmness, compactness, solidity, substantial and stable quality (of buildings or of things in general). 2 fig. Positiveness, settledness, fixedness (of speech, promises &c.)

सजबूत or द *a* (مضبوط *A*) Strong, firm, compact, fixed, fast. Used of men and animals; but esp. of structures, fabrics, compactures. 2 fig. Stanch, steady, firm: also settled, positive, determinate.

सजमू *f* (مجمع *A*) सजमूदारी *f* (مجمع *P*) The office or business of सजमूदार.

सजमूदार *m* (مجمع *P*) A public officer. It was his province to inscribe all writs and deeds, and to write on all accounts of receipts and disbursements the words सतूबख्द (مرتب شد Arranged or ordered). Approved, admitted, passed. He answers to Auditor or Accountant general.

सजमून *m n* (مضمون *A*) The contents of an epistle. 2 Used for सजकूर in the sense Subject, matter, burden.

सजरा *m* (مزرع *A*) A cluster of huts belonging to some village but separate from it, for the facilitation of agricultural labors, an agricultural hamlet. 2 Properly सुजरा.

संजरी *f* (*S*) See the popular form संजिरी.

सजल *f* (منزل *A*) A stage; a day's journey. *v* हाट, अटप, मार, उरक, गांठ, ठोक, कर. 2 Any portion of a journey performed at once. Ex. आन्ही प्रहरांत चार कोस स० अटपिली. 3 The last stage; the journey's end. Ex. मो संध्याकाळीं सजलेस जाउन ठेपेन. 4 fig. A stage of a business: also the end or completion. Ex. तें कार्य इतक्या सजलेस आलें आहे परंतु सजलेस पोहोचेल तेव्हां खरें.

सजलदरमजल *ad* (منزل در منزل *P*) Stage after stage. Used of traveling post or without stopping. Ex. तुम्ही स० जाल कीं राहत राहत जाल?

सजलस *f* (مجلس *A*) A royal court &c. See सजालस the more common form of the word.

सजला *m* (مجلس *H*) An upper story. 2 A common term for the stories or divisions of any ornamental border (of a garment, wall, painting &c.) 3 A common term for the decks of a ship. 4 A stratum, layer, bed.

सातव्या सजल्यावर बसणें To sit in the very attics; to be in high places.

सजली *a* (सजला) Having stories—a house: having decks—a ship: having a border composed of successive and parallel divisions—a cloth. In comp. with a numeral prefix; as एकस०, दुस०, तिस०, चौस०.

सजा *f* (مزه *P*) Flavor, taste, relish. 2 Fun, frolic, sport, diversion.

संजा *m* See explained under पंजासंजा.

संजा उतरणें To draw one's hand down the face of, pressing it hard. 2 fig. To bring down the pride of.

सजाख *f* (مزاح *A*) Jests, jokes, gibes, pleasantry. [दारी.

सजादार & सजादारी Properly सजेदार & सजे-सजाल *f* (مجال *A*) Power, ability, force.

सजालस *f* (مجالس *pl* of مجلس *A*) A royal court or assembly: also an assembly in general of great, learned, or respectable persons.

संजिरी *f* (संजरी *S*) Any compound flower (as that of Holy basil); a compound pedicle or branching footstalk. 2 A sort of castanets.

संजिळ *n m* (संजिळा *S*) Bengal madder, Rubia manjith. Rox. [such urine. See प्रसेद.

संजिळसेह *m S* Passing red-colored urine: also

संजी *f* (Properly संची) A sort of hod.

सजोड or ठ, संजोड or ठ *a* Properly सजोत.

सजीत *a* (مچیت *H*) Soiled, tarnished, fouled, dimmed, no longer looking new. 2 Dull, wan, lustreless—a color or colored body. 3 fig. Backward, slack, languid, not ready at command—one's learning &c.

सजील *f* Commonly सजल.

संजु *a* Beautiful, lovely, agreeable. 2 Melodious or pleasing to the ear—a sound.

सजुमदार & सजुमदारी See सजसूदार & सजसू-सजुरा *m* Preferably सुजरा. [दारी.

सजुरादास *f* (مرا *A* داشت *P*) Allowance made in the amount due (from the Ryots &c.) on account of grain, grass &c. furnished by them upon special requisitions.

सजुरी *f* (مزدوری *P*) The wages of a laborer. 2 The business of a laborer.

संजुल *a S* pop. संजूळ *a* संजुळवाणा *a* Soft, melodious, pleasing to the ear—voice, sound. 2 Soft or gentle—wind. The जू is both *Jú* and *Dzú*.

सजूर, सजूरकर-करी-दार-वाला (مزدور *P*) A day-laborer. Pr. दिवस बुडे सजूर उडे.

संजूर *a* (منظور *A*) Agreeable, acceptable, approved. 2 Approved or confirmed—a decision of a lower court or subordinate officer.

सजेदार *a* (مزه *P*) Savory, well-flavored, tasty. 2 Used freely with the import and force of Capital, excellent, exquisite, fine, superb, splendid, noble, grand.

सजेदारी *f* (مزه *P*) Tastiness, savoriness, well-flavoredness (of eatables): also pleasantness or agreeableness (as of singing, playing, dancing &c.) 2 *Lazily*. Prettiness, loveliness, fineness, *tastiness* (of objects in general). 3 Endearing or tender speech or action, blandishment, dalliance, soft carriage or expression of self. सजेदारीचा शब्द A word of amorous toying or voluptuous blandishment.

मञ्जन *n* S Immersion or dipping: also ablution or bathing. Ex. जो मञ्जने करित त्या यमुनेत नारी॥

मज्जा *f* S Marrow of the bones or flesh. 2 Pith or sap of plants.

मज्जागत *a* S Of which the seat is in the marrow or flesh—a disease.

मज्जामेह *m* S Passing away, in the urine, of the marrow of the system: also such urine. See प्रमेह.

मज्जाव *m* (مجتاهو H) Prohibition of departure मञ्ज्या *m* A playing marble. [or going.

मट-कन-कर-दिशो-दिनी *ad* (Imit.) Smartly, in a trice, before one could say मट. 2 (Or मट्ट) Mutely, still, without opening the lips. *v* बस, अस, राह, हो.

मटकणें or मटकाविणें *vc* (मट!) To spring upon and seize; to catch promptly and smartly; to nab (a person running off, a ball or thing falling): also to seize upon and devour; to gobble up eagerly and noisily, to guttle: also to get hold of cleverly and rapidly (monies, profit). 2 To shut suddenly and closely (mouth, eyes).

मटकमटक *ad* Imit. of the sound of the jaws and lips in eager eating.

मटकी *f* A bean, Phaseolus aconitifolius: also called मट. [is required or due.

मटगा *a* P Of defective length; shorter than मटगोळा *m* (मट & गोळा A fanciful formation.)

Ex. सुलानें भाताचा म० कहन टाकला The child has gobbled up all the rice.

मटमट or टां *ad* Imit. of the sound of the jaws in eager eating, of the lips in kissing, of reiterated and quick rising and sitting, of smart catching (as of a ball), of seizing upon with a spring &c. *v* खा, जेव, घे, उठ, धर, झेल.

मटमटाविणें *vc* (मटमट! the sound fancied.) To gobble up; to guttle; to devour with eagerness and noise.

मटसुट or टां *ad* (Or माटसुट. Imit.) Pit a pat. Ex. माझा जीव म० करतो My heart is in great flutter and trepidation.

मटाट or टां *ad* मटामट or टां *ad* Intens. of मट-मट or टां, implying force or reiteration.

मट्ट *a* (मट S) Stiffstanding or stiffixed;—used of a restive or frightened horse or other beast. Hence standing fast doggedly—a person. 2 Slow, sluggish, tardigrave.

मट्ट *a* or *ad* Mute or still. *v* बस, अस, राह, हो. मट्ट्यास येणें A phrase. To be exhausted with fatigue; to be spent. [lius.

मट *m* (मकुटक S) A bean, Phaseolus aconitifolius. मट *m* (S) A college. 2 An anchorite's or devotee's cell, cot, cave, or dwelling place; a hermitage. 3 A residence of a company of ascetics.

मट *a* (S) Dull, heavy, sluggish, slow of motion. मटभिक्षा *f* Alms obtained at the मट (anchorite's cell), i. e. without itinerant begging.

मटरणें *vc* & *vi* See under मटारणें.

मटा *m* Milk coagulated with its butter in it and churned. Used as a sauce with rice &c. 2 The coagulum or thick residue of curds.

मटाधिकार *m* (S) The right of the मट, the right of sole occupancy (for a season) of any particular गोसावी, बैरागी, संन्यासी, मानभाव, जंगम &c. And मटाधिकारी, मटाधिपति, मटाधीश, मटपति &c. The holder of this right.

मटारणें *n* A smoothing (dint-removing) hammer of new metal vessels.

मटारणें, मटरणें, मटाळणें *vc* (मट A bean.) To hammer down the dints of a new metal vessel. 2

fig. To coax or wheedle: also to prevail upon or make willing.

मटारणें or मटरणें *vi* (मट) To be closing or healing; to granulate—lips of a wound.

मटिका *f* (Poetry. Dim. of मट) मट्टी *f* (Dim. of मट) A small मट or devotee's abode. 2 A term of disparagement for a domicile or dwelling house; answering to Hermitage or anchorite's cell.

मट्ट, मट्ट्या, मया *a* or *ad* (मट S) See मट्ट.

मट्टा *m* See मटा.

मंड *m* (S) Water in which parched rice &c. has been boiled. Used as gruel or starch. 2 The skimmings or scum of any infusion in the state of ebullition or fermentation; yeast, barm.

मंड *n* (मंडे Corpse.) A term for a hateful or troublesome fellow; a pest, plague, torment, annoyance, nuisance.

मंडई *f* (مندی H) A green market, the place in a city whither vegetables and fruits are brought to be disposed of by wholesale.

मंडक *m* S A preparation of wheaten flour. See the derivative मांडा.

मंडकी *f* (मणिक) A water-jar or pitcher of a bulging belly. It differs little from घागर, although it may be somewhat larger.

मंडकीभांडी *n pl* मंडकींघंडरी *n pl* Comprehensive terms for pitchers and pots, water-vessels and cooking vessels.

मंडकें *n* dim. मंडकूल *n* (मणिक S) A water-jar or pitcher of the ordinary class.

मंडकांतली वरू or वरव See explained under वरव.

मंडण *n* W An assembly of people, a multitude.

मंडन *n* (S) corruptly मंडण *n* Ornament or decoration: also the adorning material; jewels, trinkets &c. 2 Adorning, dressing out, bedecking. 3 In disputation; as opp. to खंडन. Establishing, proving, maintaining (of a position). 4 A festive occasion in general. 5 (For मेघमंडन) Overspreading (of clouds); canopy. *v* घाल.

मंडप *m* (S) An open shed or hall adorned with flowers and erected on festive occasions, as at marriages &c.: also an arched way of light sticks for the vine &c. to climb and overspread. 2 An open building consecrated to a god. 3 fig. A canopy of clouds. Ex. पावसानें सं० घातला.

मंडपदेवता *f* (S) The numen or divinity summoned, on erecting a मंडप, by certain recitations over each post of it.

मंडपप्रतिष्ठा *f* (S) The ceremony of consecrating (of summoning the divinity into) a मंडप.

मंडपशोभा *f* (S) The adorning of a marriage-mंडप by arraying showy articles borrowed from the neighbors; the gracing of it by procuring the presence of illustrious men &c.

मंडपो *f* (Dim. of मंडप) A canopy of light framework (to suspend over an idol &c.)

मंडपोद्घासन *n* S The dismissal of the numen or divinity summoned into a मंडप, at the conclusion of the marriage or other occasion for which his presence was necessary.

मंडमंडणें *vi* To be under the premonitions of approaching fever or illness—the body.

मंडल *n* (S) A circle; a ring; an orbit; the sensible horizon; a circumference in general: also the area included. 2 The disk of the sun or moon. 3 A province, a region, a circle, a district exceeding twenty, or, according to some, forty Yojanas every way. 4 The country over which the twelve princes termed Chakrawartī are supposed to have reigned; whence the term

Mandel to signify a province; as in Coromandel (कुरुमंडल). 5 A company, an assembly, a band or an association. 6 Leprosy with circular spots. 7 A sort of mystical diagram inscribed in summoning a divinity upon occasions. 8 A kind of harmless snake. 9 A figure (circular, square, triangular &c.) described upon the ground underneath the leaf off which one eats his meal. 10 A form of military array,—the circle. 11 The wheel-rut of a limemill. 12 In comp. A region of the body. Ex. मस्तकमंडल, कुचमंडल, कण्ठमंडल. 13 A period of forty-two days. Used with reference to taking medicine or observing regimen. Ex. एक मंडलपर्यंत तुझी मंडूर घेत जा क्षणजे बरे व्हाल.

मंडलावर धरणें To ring (a horse &c.), to lounge.

मंडलदेवता *f pl* (S) The circle of the gods; as worshiped at the close or commencement of some solemn observance. 2 fig. The ministers and nobles around a king; the cortège or court; the circle or train of any grandee.

मंडलवत् *ad* S As in a circle or ring; circularly, annularly, ringwise.

मंडली *f* (S) An assembly, a company, a congregated or a corporate body. 2 A many-legged worm that, on being touched, coils itself into a मंडल. [territory called मंडल.

मंडलेश्वर *m* (S) A lord or ruler of an extent of मंडवळी *f* Commonly मुंडावळी.

मंडळ & मंडळी From मंडल & मंडली, and used nearly to the same extent. 2 मंडळी is further A circular stack of sheaves (of wheat, barley, rice).

मंडळवत *n* (मंडळ & पत्र) A dining plate composed of one circular arrangement of leaves tacked together.

मंडाई *f* मंडावण *n* (منداई H) A premium or bonus to a money-lender above the stipulated interest.

मंडाण or न *n* (मंडन S for मेघमंडन) Overspreading of clouds. *v* घाल. Ex. पावसानें सं० घातलें. 2 (fig. of मंडन Adorning.) Ornament or grace of. Ex. घराचें सं० बायकोच. Also in Hindee कुलकौ दीपक पुत्र॥ सुखकौ दीपक पान॥ घरकौ दीपक इक्षिरी॥ घडकौ दीपक प्राण॥

मंडावळ or ळी *f* Commonly मुंडावळी.

मंडाळी *f* (मंडली S) A many-legged worm which, on being touched, coils itself into a ring.

मंडित *p* (S) Ornamented or decorated. 2 fig. Adorned, graced, beautified. Ex. शान्ति क्षमा दया विशेष॥ तेणें मंडित सयुरूप॥

मंडूक *m* (S) A frog.

मंडूककुतियाय (The rule of frog-leaping.) A phrase expressive of the occasional or intermitted form or mode (of an action or an existence).

मंडूकानुवृत्ति *f* S (The manner or course of a frog.) Skipping over, intermitting, omitting at intervals or on occasions. [tion of it.

मंडूर *m* S Rust of iron, or a medicinal prepara-

मंडें *n* A corpse. Pr. केश उपटल्यानें काय मंडें हलकें होतें Applied to relief or help inappreciably little.

मयाच्या ताळ्याचें लोणी खाणारा A term for a sordidly covetous or penurious person. मयावर पाय देऊन (-जाणें-करणें-&c.) To leave even a dying person (in order to go upon or to do some urgent matter). मेलें मडें आगोला भोत नाहीं (A corpse dreads not the funereal fire.) Used of a callous and incorrigible person.

मंडकळा *f* The livid hue upon the countenance

in death. 2 fig. The cadaverous look of alarmed guilt &c.

मडेपंचक *n* (Because during their prevalence deaths are numerous.) A term for the five nakshatras beginning with चनिष्ठा, occurring in the month वैशाख.

मंडोदरी *f* Corrupt for मंदोदरी.

मंडोली *f* See मंडवली. [lining.

मंडणावळ *f* (मंडणें) The price of overlaying or मंडणें *vc* (مڑنا *H*) To overlay or line; to cover over (the outside or the inside) with gold or silver wash, with cloth, paper, leather &c. [ing &c.

मंडवणी or मंडवणूक *f* (Verbal of मंडविणें) Lin-मंडविणें *vc* (Another active form of मंडणें) To overlay or line &c.

मंडवळ *m* W A washerman. [lining.

मंडवाई *f* (मंडणें) The price of overlaying or मंडी *f* (मंडी) A small devotee's dwelling-place.

2 A basin or receptacle built (at the foot of a hill &c) to receive the waters of a spring.

मंडीव *p* of मंडणें Overlaid or lined.

मडू *a* (Vulgar. मधु *S*) Sweet;—used of kinds of fruit-trees and fruits; as मडू-चिंच-बोर-करवंद-लिंब.

मडें & मडेपंचक Better मडें & मडेपंचक.

मण *m* (मान *S* or *म* *A*) A measure of capacity or of weight, a maund. It is of very varying amount. 2 The quantity measured or weighed by a maund. 3 A measure of land consisting of six bighá.

मणखण (खण added expletively.) About a maund; a maund more or less.

मणका *m* (मण) The vessel or weight by which the quantity of a मण or maund is determined, a maund-measure: also a jar, pot, basket &c. exactly holding, or a stone &c. exactly weighing, the quantity of a maund. 2 A large gem or bead. 3 Applied to Adam's apple, to the os coccygis, to a single vertebre of the back &c. &c. 4 An amulet worn around the neck: also (whether as an amulet or as an ornament) around the neck of a horse. It is a gem or a bead of ivory or the conch-shell strung on a cord. 5 A pulley-block: also the fixed portion or stock of a इतररी &c.

म० ढिला करणें (To make all one's vertebrae slack.) To bang soundly: also to work hard.

मणको *f* A weight of metal or stone weighing the quantity of a maund.

मणलुरा *m* (मणी & लुरा) A goldsmith's anvil to form beads &c.

मणगट *n* (मणि *S*) The wrist. 2 The ankle. 3 The pastern-joint of a horse. 4 fig. Means, resources, capabilities (of physical strength, money, learning &c.)

म० घेणें To beat the mouth with the back of the wrist and make a bellowing. म० घरणें *g.* of *o.* To convict; to establish (a charge) against and lodge with. मणगटांत or मणगटास जोर असणें *g.* of *s.* To have strength (ability or power, influence or means of prevalence in general). *Pr.* व्याच्या मणगटास जोर तो बळी. मणगटावर गोणी पडणें or येणें *g.* of *s.* To incur the charge and responsibility of. मणगटावर तेल or तेल चुना घालणें or ओतणें (To make the carpus supple and flexible—to oil it as for hard work.) To beat (or to declare purpose of beating) the mouth with the back of the wrist and bellow lustily; *i. e.* बोवा मारणें. मणगटावर तेल घातलें पाहिजे Said to or of a dull and heavy-working fellow. मणगटासारखें म० पाहून कन्या द्यावी or मणगटासारखें म० पाहवें

In giving your daughter in marriage, seek some equality (some suitableness of means or capabilities); match child with child. मणगटाशीं म० घासणें *g.* of *o.* To contend with emulously; to vie or cope with.

मणगटी *f* (मणगट) A bracelet set with gems.

मणदोरा *m* (मणी & दोरा) The block and rope composing a cartrope. 2 The block and boatrope attached to the cable or line which is stretched across a river. 3 The drawing string of the mouth of a purse or bag, knittle: also the line upon which a curtain or skreen runs. 4 The charmed cord worn by women around the waist. 5 (मध्य & दोरा?) The closing lines or threads of the woof at the end of the web or at each occurrence of the कुरळी (unwoven warp-threads).

मणा *m* *P* Commonly मणी *q. v.* under मदन.

मणि *m* (*S*) A gem, bead &c. See मणी.

मणिकर्णिका *f* *S* A holy ablution-pool at Benares. 2 A certain metal drinking vessel.

मणिकार *m* *S* A jeweler or lapidary.

मणिपुर *n* A चक्र or region in the poetical anatomy of the Hindús. *Ex.* म० नगर तेथें आम्हा मणिबंध *m* *S* The wrist. [रहिवास. मणिभूमिकाकर्म *n* *S* The business of inlaying gems into pavements or floorings, mosaic work. See चौसष्ट कळा.

मणी *m* (*S*) A gem, jewel, bead, or precious stone. *Pr.* सुतासाठीं मणी फोडणें. 2 Glans penis. 3 Clitoris. 4 Applied, figuratively, to a person eminent in any way. 5 A knob of wood; a pulley-block; a wooden loop &c. through which a rope is reeved. 6 The scanty and light grains of corn which fall during the winnowing of निकण which see and also मदन. 7 Semen virile.

मणीघोळणी *f* An instrument of the goldsmith to form beads.

मणेर, मणरी, मण्यार *m* (मणिकार *S*) A caste or a class or an individual of it. They are jewelers or lapidaries and makers or venders of bāngryá, bracelets, beads &c. They are, ordinarily, Muhammadans.

मणेर or मण्यार *m* (मणि Gem or jewel.) A snake of a venomous kind, Cobra Manilla.

मणरी or मण्यारी *a* Relating to the people मण्यार or to their business or manufactures.

मत् *pron* *S* (Irregular substitute for मम) Mine. In comp. as मज्जु My house; मत्तुदृश Like me; मत्तुत Done by me.

मत *n* (*S*) Opinion, sentiments, judgment, mind. 2 Particular tenets or dogmata: also a sect, persuasion, party (in religion or in philosophy): also, specifically, a heresy or a heretical body. *Ex.* जेणें मतें उच्छेदुनि समस्त ॥ शुद्ध मार्ग वाढविला ॥ आपल्या मतानें or मतें Of one's own accord or mind.

मत An adjunct formed from मत् or मान् *S*, and attached freely to nouns to turn them into attributives; as बुद्धिमत, शक्तिमत. As the grounds and rules upon which are distinguished मान् & वान्, the affixes from which मत & वत are respectively derived, are operative, although indeed with less rigor, upon these their derivatives, see the distinction stated under मान् & वान्.

मतकापड *n* Commonly मतकापड.

मतणें *vc* (Better मथणें) To agree together.

मतसतांतर *n* (Opinion and another opinion.) Diversity of opinion.

मंतरणें *vc* (मंत्र) To charm; to make powerful by charms. 2 fig. To bewitch or gain over; to win or to hold one's affections craftily.

मतलई *f* A nautical term. Wind from the land, *i. e.* East or North-east.

मतलब *m* (مطلب *A*) Purpose, intent, design, object. 2 Purport or meaning (as of a document or writing).

मतलबदार & मतलबी *a* (مطلبدار *P* & مطلبی *H*) Designing, crafty, having in view one's own interest. मतलबीयार *m* An interested friend. [terest.

मतवादी *a* (*S*) Stiff in maintaining his own notions, opinionated.

मतवाला *a* (متوالا *H* Drunk.) A word of the लावणी or love-song signifying Smart, spirited, gay, gallant &c.

मंतय *a* *S* That is to be considered, pondered, or reflected upon. 2 Used as *sn* Consideration or thought as the special function of मन Mind. *Ex.* मनाचीं मंतय बुद्धीचीं बोधय.

मताभिमान & मताभिमानी *S* These compounds, although correct, are not so common as the words मत्ताभिमान & मत्ताभिमानी incorrectly compounded.

मति *f* (*S*) Understanding, intellect, mind.

मतिभ्रम or मतिविभ्रम *m* (*S*) Error, mistake, misconception. [ish.

मतिमंद *a* (*S*) Slow of understanding, dull, dolt-मतिमान् *a* *S* Wise, sensible, intelligent, shrewd.

मतेली *f* The yard-brace of a boat.

मत्कुण *m* *S* A bug, cimex.

मत्त *p* (*S*) Intoxicated, lit. fig. (with spirits, riches, fame &c.) 2 Mad.

मत्त *n* (Properly मत) Opinion, mind. 2 A system of tenets or dogmata: also a sect, persuasion, party.

मत्ता *f* (مطاع *A*) Property or an article of property. *Pr.* काडोची मत्ता आणि लाखाची मत्ता (बरोबर होत नाही).

मत्ताभिमान *m* (Properly मत्ताभिमान) Fond maintenance of one's own notions, opinionativeness, dogmatism. [of one's own opinion.

मत्ताभिमानी *a* (Properly मत्ताभिमानी) Tenacious मंत्र *m* (*S*) An incantation or a mystical verse; a charm or spell. *v* घाल, मार, टाक, फुंक. The मंत्र is for मारण, मोहन, यशोकरण, खंभन, उच्चाटन, आकर्षण (Killing, obtaining the affection of, subjecting to obedience, fixing fast in incapacity of action or speech, removing or causing to depart, summoning or calling.) 2 A formula sacred to a deity. 3 Secret consultation; private advice or counsel. *v* सांग, दे. 4 A division of the Vedas.

मंत्र बोधास-गुणास-प्रत्ययास-प्रतीतीस-कळू-येणें To be felt; to take effect; to tell—a mantra. मंत्रचल *m* (मंत्रचल *S*) Idiocy or fatuity occasioned by blundering in the application or use of a मंत्र. मंत्रचळ्या *a* (मंत्रचल) One that has lost his right wits through some blunder in the use of a मंत्र. 2 Applied laxly to any wild or whimsical fellow. मंत्रजागर *m* Waking up (enlivening, quickening, vivifying) a mantra (as by वेदघोष &c.) मंत्रणें *vc* Commonly मंतरणें.

मंत्रतंत्र *m* *pl* (मंत्र & तंत्र here a form of redup.) Charms and spells; schemes and devices; contrivances and expedients. *v* लटपट, डगमग, डळमळ, कोसळ, दासळ, ढकल, हर & *g.* of *s.* (*i. e.* To have one's plans and projects *dished, smashed, marred*; to be utterly baffled or foiled).

मंत्रपुष्पांजलि *f* *m* (*S*) The *gowpen* or double handful of flowers, accompanied by the recitation of a mantra, thrown on the idol's head (as at the conclusion of worship &c.) 2 fig. or ironice. A shower of abuse, curses, threats, scolding. *v* कर, वाच, अपिणें.

मंत्रप्रयोग *m* (S) The applying, directing, or setting against of a mystical verse or incantation.

मंत्रसुख *m* (S) A Bráhmaṇ so far acquainted with the various formulæ to the deities as to perform his devotions aright, but destitute of farther learning. [charms.]

मंत्रवादी *a* (S) That knows and uses mantras or

मंत्रशक्ति *f* (S) The second of the three Powers of war,—the power of counsel or strategy. See प्रभुशक्ति & उत्साहशक्ति. 2 The virtue or efficacy of a मंत्र or charm.

मंत्रशास्त्र *n* (S) The Shástra which teaches the prayers and hymns to be addressed to particular deities, the mystic formulæ and spells &c.

मंत्रसाधन *n* (S) The acquisition of the power of using a मंत्र by observance of the various points prescribed in the मंत्रशास्त्र.

मंत्रसिद्धि *f* (S) One of the eight superhuman powers,—the command of charms and spells.

मंत्रस्नान *n* (S) Ablution performed by sprinkling water over the body and reciting some मंत्र or prayer to a deity.

मंत्राग्नि *m* (S) Funereal fire consecrated with all the prescribed mantras and formulæ; formal and regular burning (of a corpse): opp. to भडाग्नि.

मंत्राक्षत *f* (S) pop. मंत्राक्षता *f pl* Rice charmed by the recitation over it of a mantra. 2 fig. esp. मंत्राक्षता Vollies of abuse. *v* दे, मार.

मंत्रित *p* (S) Charmed or spell-bound.

मन्त्री *m* (S) A king's counselor or minister: also a counselor or an adviser in general. 2 A certain one of the eight ministers attendant upon a king. See अष्टप्रधान. 3 One that can use charms or spells.

मंत्रोपचार *m* (S) A common term for the formulæ and rites pertaining to the employment or the maintaining of mantras.

मंत्रोपासना *f* (S) The serving (i. e. the observing of the conditions attached to the command or mastery) of a mantra. *v* दे.

मत्सर *m* (S) Envy. मत्सरी *a* (S) Envious.

मत्सर *m P* (मत्सरा *S*) A mosquito or gnat.

मत्सरदानी *f* (Better मच्छरदानी) Mosquito-curtains.

मत्स्य *m* (S) A fish. 2 fig. The ellipsis formed by the intersection of two circles. 3 A figure formed by the lines on the palm or sole; supposed to betoken good fortune. 4 A mole (on the body &c.)

मत्स्यजयन्ती *f* (S) The anniversary of the day on which Vishnu became incarnate in the form of a fish,—the first day of the moon of चैत्र.

मत्स्यावतार *m* (S) The first of the ten incarnations of Vishnu,—that of the fish.

मत्स्याहारी *a* (S) Piscivorous, ichthyophagous.

मत्स्यी *f S* (Occurring in poetry.) A female fish.

मत्स्योदरी *f* (मत्स्य Fish, उदर Belly.) A designation applied, at Benares, to an inundation of the Ganges, reaching to the temple of भैरव.

मंथणी or नी *f* An instrument of the goldsmith to form beads.

मंथणी *f* (Verbal of मंथणे) Churning &c.

मंथणे or मंथणे *v c* (मंथन *S*) To churn. 2 fig. To discuss, agitate, debate: also to sift, scrutinize, investigate: also to consider or revolve mentally. 3 To entice or draw over; to persuade craftily. 4 (Poetry.) To put to death.

मंथणे *v i* To agree together, to combine. Ex. ते देवे मंथले आणि घर फोडले.

मंथन or मथन *n* (S) Churning. 2 fig. Agitating a subject; discussing, debating, revolving. 3 S Killing or injuring.

मथनसार *m* (S Poetry. Essence or produce of churning.) The moon—this planet having been churned out of the ocean. Ex. किं मथनसाराचें बीज ॥ घळं म्हणति प्रळयबीज ॥

मथनसाराचें बीज (The seed or germ in the ocean competent to issue into so magnificent a development) is classed with the chimerae grouped under खपुष्प. 2 Butter. [beads.]

मंथनी *f* An instrument of the goldsmith to form मंथरी *f* (मंथणे) The rope of a churnstaff.

मंथा *m* The glass-bead used by the potter to rub and polish his pitchers.

मंथान *m S* pop. मंथा *m* A churnstaff.

मथाळा *m* (मथा Head or top.) The signature of him who grants or issues a hundí. It is put at the head of the hundí just beneath the श्रीकार.

मथित *p* (S) Churned. 2 fig. Discussed, considered &c. [upon.]

मथित *n S* Discussing, considering, debating

मथित *f* An instrument of the weaver. See जिभई.

मथितार्थ *m* (S) The result of a discussion or deliberation; determination, conclusion, upshot.

मथुरा *f* (S) A town in the province of Agra, celebrated as the birthplace of कृष्ण. It is a place of pilgrimage.

मथुरी *f* A small tree, Riedleia tiliaefolia. Grah.

मथोष्ण *a S* मथितोष्ण *a S* Churn-warm, warm as just churned—buttermilk.

मंद *a* (S) Slow, tardy, of dull or languid motion. 2 fig. Stupid, heavy, doltish. 3 Cold, phlegmatic, apathetic. 4 Dim—the sight: faint—light &c.: mild or gentle—a smile. Ex. वदन मिरवे मंद हसिते. 5 Low—a tone: gentle—a breeze &c. 6 Applied in the sense of dull, dim &c. to particular mansions of the moon; under which a thing lost is not easily found. Used as *sn* The planet Saturn.

मंद पडणे *g. of s.* To proceed heavily, sluggishly, lifelessly—a business or work. 2 To be abated—an epidemic or a malady.

मद *m* (S) Inebriety or intoxication, lit. fig. from wine or spirits, from wealth, learning, family, fame. Ex. अभिजात्यादिमद, धनमद, विद्यामद, स्वरूपमद, तारुण्यमद. 2 Concupiscence, passion, lusting. 3 The running from an elephant's temples when in rut. 4 The nectar of flowers or juice of fruits. 5 Pride, arrogance, haughtiness. 6 Madness. 7 Spirituous or vinous liquor. 8 Wild tricks, frolics, or sportings (as of lively youth). Ex. देती बळे चावुनि दाम दाते ॥ सोळं किती च्या प्रमदामदाते ॥

मंदकेंद्र *n S* Argument of anomaly.

मदगडी or डी *a* (Properly मघघडी *q. v.*) A sort of paper. [paced, tardigrade.]

मंदगति *a* (S) मंदगामी *a* (S) Slow-going, slow-

मदगर्भ *m* मदगर्भी *f* See मघगर्भ. [dull.]

मदड *a* मंदट *a* (मंद) Slow, sluggish, heavy,

मदन or द *f* (مَدَد *A*) Assistance, aid, help. 2 Concretely. An aider, succourer, favorer, backer. Ex. मी तुला म० आहे भिजं नको. 3 *f* An intoxicating preparation of opium, betel-leaves &c.

मदतगार or मददगार *c* (مَدَدگار *P*) An assistant, helper, favorer, protector, patron.

मदतगारी or मददगारी *f* (مَدَدگاری *P*) Assisting, aiding, succouring, supporting.

मदतनिशी *f* (Inelegant. मद *A* & نوبی *P*) Assisting, aiding, helping. Also मदतनीस *m* An assistant or helper.

मदन *m* (S) The name of the Hindú Cupid. 2 The sexual passion, love or lust.

म० ओवाळणे or ओवाळून टाकणे (मुखावरून or तोंडावरून or स्वरूपावरून) Expresses the incomparable inferiority in beauty of Cupid himself to such a person.

मदन *n* The corn arising from the first treading of the ears; the corn and chaff together: also called पहिलें मदन. Of the second treading the produce is called दुसरें मदन or आकणाचें मदन. Of the third treading तिसरें मदन or निकणाचें मदन. आकण is the name of the ears that have been trodden once: निकण, of the ears that have been trodden twice. Great pains have been taken to determine these words; and careful inquiries have been made respecting them of farmers from different parts of the country. The above may be relied on as the sense in some districts: in others, according to the proverb पहिली रास दुसरें आकण तिसरें निकण चैथा मणी त्यास बलुता घणी, रास is explained to be The heap of corn and chaff the produce of the first treading of the ears, आकण the produce of the second treading, निकण the produce of the third treading, and मणी the scanty and light grains which fall during the winnowing of निकण; and the word मदन either is unknown or is explained as equivalent with रास. These words, however, are but three amongst many hundreds which different districts, and, not unfrequently, different villages understand differently. Varying acceptance even of the commonest words is a fact so familiar to the Natives that it precludes their contesting applications and uses howsoever devious from their own; according to their hourly-uttered proverb बारा बारा कोशांवर भाषा फिरतो. The four following words are, in some parts, used to designate The trodden out mass and the states or forms into which it is separated through winnowing—रास, कांडें, मातेरें, फंजट or वरळें. The heap; the stalks and ears subjected to a second treading and winnowing; the mass of corn and dirt; the light grains and remaining chaff.

मदनकामेश्वर *m S* A certain aphrodisiac or provocative preparation. [spinosa.]

मदनफळ *n* The fruit of गेळ or Vangueria मदनवाण *m* (S Cupid's arrow.) A flower-plant, a species of Jasmine.

मदनमस्र *a* Inflamed with lust.

मदनमूर्ति *f* (S) The god of love himself. A term for a beautiful or a handsome person, a Cupid.

मदनाचा पुतळा *m* A term for a handsome man.

मदनायक *m* (मध्य & नायक) The middle gem of a string.

मदनी *f* The name of a tree. See गेळ.

मंदफल *n S* The anomalistic equation of a planet.

मंदबुद्धि *a* (S) मंदमति *a* (S) Dull of understanding, dull-witted. [or dull fortune.]

मंदभाग्य *a* (S) Unlucky, unfortunate, of slack

मंदमधुर *a* Softly sweet—a fruit, an odor, a voice, a musical instrument, poetry &c.: also soft and gentle—wind blowing, laughing, singing, speaking.

मंदर or मंदराचल *m* (S) The name of the mountain with which the ocean was churned after the deluge. [assembly.]

मदलस *f* (Properly मजलस) A royal court or

मदलसा *m* The central portion of the top of a मंडप, or of the छत or ceiling.

मंदवाणी *f* (S) Slowness, dullness, or inaptitude of speech; infacundity or ineloquence. Ex. माझी अतिमंदवाणी ॥ तथाचो महिमा काय वाणी ॥

मंदवाणी *a* (S) Slow or dull of speech.

मंदवात *m* (S) A soft or gentle wind, a zephyr, breeze, breath, air. Ex. गंगातटीं सेवितो मंदवाते.

मंदवार or मंदवासर *m* S (Day of Saturn.) Saturday.

मदविह्वल *a* (S) pop. मदविह्वल *a* Mad with lust.

मंदवीर्य *a* (S) Of mild virtues and properties—a medicine &c.

मंदवेळ or ला *f* An unfavorable crisis or juncture; a period at which a work undertaken proceeds slowly and sluggishly. *v* लाग.

मंदसुगंध *a* (S) Gentle and fragrant; soft and balmy—air, breeze.

मंदस्मित *a* (S) Smiling or softly laughing; as मं० वदन विराजित "Dulce ridens (dulceloquens &c.)"

मं० वदन *n* A smiling or softly laughing countenance: also *attrib.* having a smiling countenance.

मंदस्मित *n* S मंदहास्य *n* S A smile. Ex. मं० वदनीं मिरवे ॥ A smile played upon his lips.

मंदा *m* (मंद S through H) Cheapness &c. See मंदी & मंदाई. [relaxed.

मंदा *a* (मंद S) Cheap: also abated, slackened,

मंदाई *f* (मंद) Slowness, sluggishness, languidness, lit. fig. (of business, work, action): slackness or remission (as of an epidemic or a malady): lowness or cheapness (of rate &c.) See and form from मंद *a*.

मंदाकिनी *f* (S) मंदाकिनीओघ *m* (Poetry. The current or stream of the celestial Ganges.) The Galaxy or milky way. Ex. नोळ गगनावरी सुंदर ॥ मंदाकिनीओघ दिसे शुभ ॥

मंदागी *ad* (Formed out of मंद Slow & आग Fire.) By a slow fire—cooking &c.: with a mild or gentle flame—fire burning. 2 Sometimes the nominative appears, मंदाग *f* A gentle fire.

मंदाग्नि *m* (मंद & अग्नि. Slow fire.) fig. Feebleness of the digestive faculty, apepsy: and *attrib.* of weak or bad digestion, dyspeptic.

मंदाड *a* (मंद) Slow, dull, heavy, sluggish.

मंदात्य *m* or मंदात्यवायु *m* S Raging madness, mania, phrenzy. मंदात्य without वायु often signifies Stupor or extreme disorder from intoxication; also Destruction of haughtiness or pride.

मंदांध *a* (S मंद & अंध) Blind from pride (of riches, learning &c.)

मंदार *m* S See the popular form मांदार.

मंदार *f* (A) The bunch on a dromedary's back. 2 Regard, view, attention; application towards of the mind or affections. Ex. अक्षरावर मं० नाहीं अर्थावर आहे; रंगावर मं० नाहीं खून मात्र चांगले असावे; पगारावर मं० नाहीं आपली छपा असली तर पुरे. 3 (A) Musalmán's tomb, esp. the ताईत or amulet-portion of the mass erected over it.

मंदारी *m* (A) A juggler, tumbler, or merry andrew, esp. he who sustains the office of Master or ruler of the fun, the Corypheus of the band.

मंदावणे *vi* (मंद) To abate, slacken, sink; to decrease in intensity or ardor, lit. fig. [See मंदाई.

मंदावा *m* (मंद) Slowness or sluggishness, lit. fig.

मंदाविणे *vc* (मंद) To abate, assuage, mitigate; to make milder or gentler.

मंदाळणी *a* (मंद & लवण) Undersalted.

मंदिर *n* (S) A house. राजमंदिर A palace. देवमंदिर A temple. हृदयमंदिर The heart or bosom figuratively, the temple of the breast.

मंदिरा *f* S Spirituous or vinous liquor.

मंदी *f* (मंद) Slowness or languidness, lit. fig: also slackness or abatement (as of a plague or disease). See मंदाई and the adjective मंद.

मंदीघ *pron* S Mine. [with gold.

मंदोल *m n* A small sort of turban embroidered

मंदोच्च *n m* S The higher apsis of a planet's orbit, the aphelion. Opp. to शोभोच्च Perihelion.

मंदोक्त *a* S That is in rut—an elephant.

मंदोदरी *f* S A female frog. 2 The name of Ráwan's wife.

मंदोन्नत *a* (S) Intoxicated figuratively (as with the pride of riches, learning, family).

मंदोरा *m* Properly मणदोरा. [warm, tepid.

मंदोष्ण *a* S Of moderate heat, warmish, lukewarm.

मंदोसा *m* The square piece of wood fixed at the point of junction of two चौकट (door-frames) meeting at a right angle.

मद्य *n* (S) Vinous or spirituous liquor.

मद्यपान *n* (S) Drinking of spirits or wine.

मद्यपो *a* (S) That drinks spirits or wine. Ex. ऐसें मद्यपियाचें भाषण ॥ त्याचें वरपंगीचें कीर्तन ॥

मद्यमंड *m* S Yeast or barm.

मद्राशी or सो *a* Relating to Madras.

मध *f m* (मधु S) Honey. 2 The nectar or honey of flowers. 3 The juice of the jack.

मधाचें बोट लावून ठेवणें or लावणें or दाखविणें To offer allurements; to hold out some bait. (मधाचें बोट is the expression for a drop (a finger-drop) of honey; agreeing with other expressions q. v. under कवडो.)

मधकांड *n* The middle portion of a sugarcane.

मधगर्भ *m* मधगर्भी *f* Any area or included space.

मधघडी *a* or मधघडोचा कागद *m* (मध्यम & घडो) A sort of paper made at Dowlatabad, the second or middling sort as disting. from बहादूरखानी.

मधघर *n* (Commonly माजघर) The central apartment of a house. [situated in the middle.

मधचा *a* (मध्य & चा) Middle; belonging to or मधचे मधीं *ad* See under मच्च्या मध्ये.

मधट *a* (Better मंदट) Slow, sluggish, dull of movement. [and Piper longum.

मधपिंपळी *f* A medicinal preparation of honey

मधपुळी & मधरा Better मधपुळी & मधरा.

मधपेरें *n* The middle portion of a sugarcane.

मधपोळें *n* A honeycomb.

मधभाग *m* (Properly मध्यभाग) The middle part.

मधलंड *a* (मध्य) Middling, neither superlatively excellent nor extremely bad.

मधला *a* (मध्य) Relating to the middle.

मधलाटी or टी *f* (मधला & टाय. Middle place.) The region situate betwixt वलाटी & खालाटी,—betwixt Desh and Konkan.

मधवणी *n* (मध & पाणी) Honey-water.

मधवा *a* मधवेला *a* R मधिवला *a* C (मध्य) The middle one; the one between the eldest and the youngest;—used of brothers and sisters.

मधास *ad* (Vulgar for मध्ये) In the middle.

मधाळ *a* (मधु & आलय) Abounding in nectarous juice;—used of a kind of the Jack and of the Date. [amidst, amongst.

मधीं *ad* (मध्य) In the middle. 2 *prep* In, into, मधील *a* (मध्य) Middle; belonging to or situated in the middle.

मधु *n* (S) Honey. 2 The nectar or honey of flowers. 3 Spirituous liquor distilled from the blossoms of Bassia latifolia. 4 *m* The month चैत्र (March-April). 5 *m* The season of spring.

मधु *a* (S) Sweet, lit. fig.

मधुकर *m* (S मधु Honey, कर That makes.) A bee.

मधुकरो *f & m* Properly माधुकरो.

मधुकुल्या *f pl* (मधु & कुल्या River.) Rivers of honey. Used as घृतकुल्या &c. to express an overflowing plenty of honey and good things at a feast.

मधुपर्क *m* (S) At marriages. The oblation of curds, honey &c. made and the honors paid to the bridegroom as he arrives at the door of the father of the bride. 2 The honors paid by the master of the house to the Bráhmaṇ that officiates at a sacrifice. 3 Hospitable reception of a distinguished guest,—washing his feet, presenting fruit &c.

मधुपुळी *f* A dangerous pimple that breaks out on the back.

मधुप्रमेह *m* S A form of Diabetes. [bee.

मधुसक्षिका *f* (S) pop. मधुमाशो *f* The honey-fly, a

मधुसक्षिकान्यायेंकरून (By the rule or law of the bees.) With selection, by picking and culling, by gathering from all quarters.

मधुमाधवी *f* A Ráginí or musical mode.

मधुमेह *m* S Urinary disease, passing of honey-colored and sweetish urine, a modification of diabetes mellitus: also such urine.

मधुघटि or मधुघटिका *f* S (Sweet stick.) Sugarcane: also the root of Abrus precatorius, used as Licorice. [senses.

मधुर *a* (S) Sweet. 2 Sweet, in all its figurative

मधुरवर्ण *m* S The sweet or soft class of letters; viz. ज, म, ड, ण, न.

मधुरा *m* A fever of a putrid type, characterized by the eruption of spots about the throat, and sometimes by coma or delirium; then termed वेडा मधुरा.

मधुराई *f* (मधुर) Sweetness, lit. fig. [c.

मधुराख *a* (S) Subacid, sweet and sour—a fruit

मधुरिमा *m* S Sweetness.

मधुरोष्ण *a* S In medicine. Mildly warm; sweetly or blandly warm.

मधून *ad & prep* (मध्य) From the middle; from amidst or amongst. 2 See हून *ind*.

मध्ये *ad* (Properly मध्ये) In the middle. 2 *prep* In, into, amidst, among. [central spot.

मधोमध *ad* (मध्य) In the very middle; in the

मध्य *m* (S) Middle or centre. 2 The waist. 3 In comp. Middle, central, intermediate.

मध्यगृह *n* (S) The central portion of a house; as disting. from the off or veranda-portions.

मध्यंतरां *ad* (मध्य & अंतर) In the intermediate space or time; in the interval. 2 In the middle quality.

मध्यदिन *m* (मध्य & दिन. Because they hold the Sandhyá of noon to be of primary importance.) A tribe of Bráhmaṇs or an individual of it. They observe the वाजसनेची portion of the यजुर्वेद.

मध्यदेश *m* (S) The country lying between the Konkan and Desh proper,—that containing Kolhápúr, Poona, Náshik &c. Another settlement is—The country included betwixt the rivers Godá and Krishná and the mountain-ranges Sayhádri and Bálághát. Yet another is—The interjacent region betwixt the डांग or सावळ and the Desh proper. There being no defined boundaries in the Shástra, man uses his liberty. 2 The centre or heart of a country, the midland. 3 The central region of India, bounded by Kurukshetra, Alláhábád, the Himálaya, and the Vindhya. 4 The region included between the tropics, the torrid zone.

मध्यनाडो *f* See explained under नाडो.

मध्यपद *n* S In arithmetic or geometry. The middle term. In *pl* or मध्यपदे it is used to express Means.

मध्यपरिमाण *n* (S) The middle measure or magnitude, viz. that between an atom and infinitude: also *attrib.* of this measure;—used of every material thing.

मध्यप्रमाण *n* S In mathematics. Means. मध्यप्रमाण must not be confounded with मध्यपरिमाण.

मध्यभाग *m* (S) The middle part; the middle or centre.

मध्यम *a* (S) Middle, mediate, central. 2 fig. Middling, moderate, holding the mean.

मध्यम *m* (S) The fifth note of the Hindú gamut.

मध्यमवयस्क *a* S Middle-aged.

मध्यमा *f* (S) The middle finger. 2 A female just attained to puberty. 3 Speech in the third of its four stages of progress from the first stirring of the air or breath in the trachea or the larynx unto वैखरी Articulate utterance. See परा, पश्यंती, वैखरी. 4 A form of metre.

मध्यमित्रगणित *n* (S) Medial alligation. Opp. to व्युत्क्रममित्रगणित.

मध्यरात्र *m f* (S) Midnight.

मध्यरेषा *f* (S) Middle line.) The equator.

मध्यलग्न *n* S The zenith or mid-heaven.

मध्यलंड *a* (Commonly मधलंड) Middling.

मध्यलोक *m* S (Central world.) The earth.

मध्यवर्ती *a* (S) That occupies the middle part, middle, central. 2 That mediates between parties: also mediatorial.

मध्यव्रती, मध्यव्रता, मध्यव्रतो *a* Corr. from मध्यवर्ती and used in its second sense.

मध्यस्थ *a* (S) Situate in the middle part. 2 That mediates; a mediator.

मध्यस्थकी, मध्यस्थगिरी, मध्यव्रती or मध्यव्रतो, मध्यस्थी *f* (मध्यस्थ &c.) Agency between parties, mediation: also the office of mediator, mediatorship.

मध्यांक *m* (S) The middle or second term of the Rule of three. See त्रैराशिक.

मध्याह्नरात्र or -रात्र *f* (मध्यरात्र S) Midnight.

मध्याह्न *m n* (S) Midday. 2 Meridian.

मध्याह्नाचें A term for dinner or the midday-meal. *v* कर, गांठ, उरक.

मध्याह्नकाल *m* (S) मध्याह्नसमय *m* (S) The time of midday, noontide. Pr. अंतकाळापेक्षा मध्याह्नकाळ कठीण. Hence (the daily meal being usually at noon) Dinner: also a subsistence or maintenance. [poverty.

मध्याह्नकाळाचें कठीण Phrase expressive of great

मध्याह्नी *f* (मध्याह्न) A flowertree and its flower, Pentapetes Phoenicea.

मध्यें *ad* (मध्य) In the middle: also in or within. 2 or मध्येंच In the mean while; before or without the arriving or taking place (of some connected person or event). Ex. मी नसतां मध्येंच मामलेदार झालीं केलें. 3 *prep* In, into, amidst, amongst.

मध्यें मध्यें *ad* Here and there; now and then; at intervals; between whiles.

मध्रा *f pl* (sing मधर, but obsolete.) Blisters raised by cupping.

मध्रा *m* Properly मधुरा.

मध्व *m* (S मध्व Proper name of the founder.) A sect, or an individual of it, among the वैष्णव Bráhmans.

मध्वमत *n* (S) The doctrine or tenets maintained by the मध्व-Bráhmans: also the sect or party holding it.

मन *n* (S) The mind or the intelligent power; the seat of judgment, reflection, reasoning, memory &c. See under अंतःकरणचतुष्टय & अंतःकरणपंचक. 2 The heart or the sphere of the sensibility; the seat of the sentiments, passions, and affections. 3 The conscience or moral sense. Note. मन answers exceedingly well to the word CONSCIENCE, as many of the phrases here following, and phrases and proverbs constantly oc-

curing amongst the people, fully establish. Ex. ज्याचें मन त्यास ग्राही देतें; Pr. मन जाणे पापा माय जाणे सुलाचे बापा; Pr. मना एवढा गाही त्रिभुवनांत नाही; also the Hind. saying मनमें समजा कहें नको गमजा. 4 मन answers also to CONSCIOUSNESS although not in distinction from conscience; for of Physiological consciousness or of Mental consciousness as distinct from Moral consciousness the Hindús have no perception. The numerous applications therefore of मन in this ample sense must be interpreted as the connection or the occasion may demand. Pr. मान जनां अपमान मनां (सांगावा). 5 The will or determining faculty; the mind as sovereign. Note. मन, besides these five definite senses, has, in popular use, all the amplitude and indefiniteness of the English words *mind*, *heart*, *soul*, *will*; and well answers, as the subjoined phrases show, to the four severally. 6 Liking, choice, propension, inclination of the mind, *mind*, *will*. Pr. मनास मानेल तो सौदा; मनीं मांडे खत्री पोळ्या or मनीं असे तें खत्री दिसे; मन पादशाही पण कपाळ गांठू.

मन उठणें *g. of s.* To be estranged from; to be disgusted with or tired of. मन गांठून Engagedly, attentively, with or from one's heart and soul. मन घालणें-देणें-लावणें To apply or give the mind (the affection or the attention). मनचा मनीं In the secret of the mind; in the depths or recesses of the soul. मन तुटणें *g. of s.* To have one's mind (affection or attachment) broken off from. Pr. तुटलें मन आणि फुटलें मोतीं सांघत नाही. मन थोथा-साठीं निसरडें करणें (To make the mind slippery for a little.) To break through a prescribed course or a resolution for only a trifling advantage.

मन पाहणें *g. of o.* To sound the deep or secret mind of; to probe or pump; to feel the pulse of. मन बसणें or लागणें *g. of s.* To have the affections set upon; to take delight in. मन मनाविणें *g. of o.* To gain the good will of; to win over; to propitiate, conciliate, or persuade. मन मानेल तसें करणें To follow one's own inclination or desire. मन मोकळें करून With open and free heart; without disguise or reservation. मन मोठें करणें To act generously or liberally. मन मोडणें *g. of o.* To cross or to refuse to gratify (a fixed desire). मन राजा मन प्रजा The mind is the king, the mind is the subject; the mind is the willer and the mind is the doer; the mind (i. e. the determining soul, the will) is lord paramount and lord absolute. मनसा चिंतितं कार्यं दैवमन्यतु चिंतति Man proposes but God disposes; agreeing with

मनाचा Pertaining or relating to the mind or heart; as मनाचा कपटी Evil-minded or false-hearted; मनाचा कुजका Hollow-hearted, perfidious, treacherous; मनाचा कोवळा Simple-minded or soft-hearted; unsuspecting or undesigning; मनाचा मोठा Artless, guileless, innocent of soul; मनाचा मोठा Magnanimous or noble-minded: also large-hearted, liberal, generous; मनाचा मोकळा Open-hearted, frank-spirited, ingenuous, candid; मनाचा हलका Weak-minded. मनाची आशा-ओढ-धांव The bent, bearing, drawing, hope, reach of the mind. मनांत एक जनांत एक One in secret, another in public; a double-dealing person. मनांत गांठ ठेवणें To continue to bear a grudge or entertain a suspicion. मनांत गांठ बांधणें or घालणें To infix in one's memory; to commit carefully to mind. मनांत चरचरणें To be full of anxious apprehensions and trepidations. मनांत नव मण जळणें To be exceedingly

malicious, vindictive, or wrathful. मनांत or मनीं मांडे खाणें To build castles in the air. मनांत मांडे पदरांत घांडे Castle-building or imaginative reveling under poverty or incompetency. मनांत or मनीं म्हणणें To say to one's self. मनांतून उतरणें *g. of o.* To lose the favor of; to get out of one's good graces. मनापाखून Earnestly, fervidly, cordially, sincerely, from or with the heart. मनावर घेणें or धरणें To take up into one's mind or heart (in order seriously to consider or heartily to perform). मनावर लिहून ठेवणें To commit to the tablets of memory. मनास आणणें To bring before the mind; to look into or think about. मनास येणें or वाटणें To meet with the approbation of the mind; to please, suit, be liked. मनासारखा According to the mind or liking of, agreeable to. मनीं कालविणें To revolve, agitate, or stir mentally. Ex. वडत दुःख मनीं जरी कालवे॥ भिजनि ह्यास त्यास न बोलवे॥ मनीं जाण होणें To be discerning or intelligent regarding. मनीं धरणें To bear in mind. Ex. ह्यालागीं तुम्हाशीं बोधिलें॥ मनीं घराल म्हणोनिया॥ मनीं मानसीं (or मनोमानसीं or मनोमनीं) नसणें Not to be at all in the expectation, apprehension, or mind of; "not to be in all one's thoughts." मनोमनसाक्ष corruptly मनोमयसाक्ष Mind witnesseth to mind. Used of persons who mutually conceive an aversion or a fondness for each other; or who discern instinctively the intention or the sentiment of each towards the other or towards some common object. 2 Mind is conscious in itself; i. e. the inner aim, purpose, sentiment, or desire of every one is known to himself. मोकळ्या मनानें With full disclosure of one's heart or mind,—of one's sentiment or one's opinion or one's intention. बरव्या मनानें With pure, good, or right mind; with honest purpose or intention. Ex. सीता स्वयंवर असें बरव्या मनानें अवलक्षुनि शाल अवलोकिलें. वैरी चिंतत नाही असें मन चिंततें Apprehension is greater than the evil.

मनओळख *f* Mental cognition or intelligence of; silent apprehension of (without making utterance or manifestation); tacit conviction or impression. Ex. कोण्हाशीं वाईट बोलूं नये—कां?—मनओळख होतो.

मनःकल्पित *a* (S) Invented by the mind; fictitious, feigned, imaginary.

मनकवडा *a* That discerns the intents or thoughts of another. [of the heart.

मनकामना *f* (Properly मनःकामना S) A desire मनःकृत *a* S Done by the mind, mental.

मनगट & मनगटो Properly मणगट & मणगटो.

मनदेवता *f* (S) A term for the mind. "The divinity within;" the motor of all suggestions, anticipations, and instinctive apprehensions. *v* लव, वाह. Ex. यंदा सलाई होईल कीं मद्भागार्द तुमची म० कसी लवतो? 2 The word may be used in the sense of Conscience or moral sense.

मनघरणी *f* (मन & धरणें) Conciliating the favor of; acts or arts to please and win. *v* कर *g. of o.*

मनघरणीचा Obsequious, conformable, studious to gain the favor of. [volving in the mind.

मनन *n* (S) Considering or reflecting upon; remembrance *a* (S) Of a reflecting disposition.

मनपाकुळका or मनाची पाकुळका *f* See मनपिंगळा or ली.

मनपिंगळा or ली *f* (मन The mind, पिंगळी for पिंगळा A kind of owl.) The mind conceived as a divinity, genius, or ruler in the man; the power or principle of intuitions, presentiments, or instinctive promptings.

मनःपीडा *f* (S) Mental pain; anguish, anxiety, sorrow &c.

मनःपूत *ad* (S) According to the approbation of one's own conscience or mind. In popular apprehension the phrase signifies As seemeth right in one's own eyes; *ad libitum*. The whole phrase is मनःपूतं समाचरेत् Let one follow that which his own mind approves as pure and right. And the whole Shlok is शास्त्रपूतं वदेत्वाक्यं वल्लपूतं जल्पिबेत् ॥ इष्टिपूतं न्यसेत्पादं मनःपूतं समाचरेत् ॥

मनःपूर्वक *a* (S) Deliberately, designedly &c. See this and similar compounds explained under पूर्व & क. [able, gratifying.

मनःप्रिय *a* (S) Pleasing to the mind; agree-
मनभाव *m* (मनोभाव S) Heart and soul, heartiness, engagedness, earnestness. Ex. म० असह्यावांचून कार्य सिद्धीस जात नाही. Gen. in obl. cases; as मनाभावाचा, मनाभावाने, मनाभावापाखून.

मनभूक *f* (मन & भूक Hunger.) Fancied appetite or desire; hunger as a matter of course:—at the usual meal-hour &c.

मनसान्य *a* Self-willed, wilful, wanton.

मनमिळाक *a* (من ملائق H) Pleasing, winning, conciliating; that gains every body.

मनसुक्ता *ad* (Inelegant.) Copiously, richly, largely, lavishly, to the full of heart's desire.

मनसुराद *a* (A lax formation from मनस् S & مراد A) Charming, delightful, captivating the mind or affections. 2 Exuberant, copious, in overflowing plenty, to heart's content;—used esp. of good things at a feast.

मनमेळ *a* Pleasing, winning, that captivates hearts. 2 Celebrated with consent of the parties but without consulting the Shāstras for auspicious indications &c.—a marriage.

मनमोहन *a* (S) Captivating the mind or affections; attractive, engaging, delighting.

मनमौज *f* A conceit in the mind; an amusing thought; a tickling fancy: also a whimsey, whim, crotchety. [cious) desires.

मनमौजा करणे To indulge one's (lawless or capricious) desires. मनमौजी or ज्या *a* Fanciful, capricious, whimsical: also full of conceits.

मनलज्जा *f* Innate, native, or constitutional modesty or humility; native shame or inherent sense of decency or propriety. Ex. तुला म० नाही जनलज्जा तर धर; also जनलज्जा म० (नाही &c.) This word answers in measure to Conscience or Moral sense.

मनवळख *f* See मनओळख.

मनशा *f* (मनीषा S) Wish, desire, mind.

मनशामोड *f* (मनशा Wish, मोड Breaking.) Extinction of desire from the full gratification of it; satiety, satisfaction, content.

मनशील or मनसील *n m* (मनःशिल S) Red sulphuret of arsenic.

मनशान्ति *f* (S) Peace or quiet of mind.

मनःसंतोष *m* (S) Satisfaction or pleasure of mind.

मनसब *m* (منصب A) A rank or command formerly in the (Muhammadan) cavalry: also, or मनसबदार, the officer holding it.

मनसमजावणो or मनसमजावशी *f* Composing an angry, anxious, or afflicted mind; appeasing, assuaging, consoling.

मनसमजूत *f* (S) Opinion, understanding, sentiments; persuasion or apprehension of the mind. Ex. सर्व मनुष्यांचो म० एकसारखो असत नाही.

मनसमर्पण *n* (Poetry.) Presentation, as an offering, of the mind. Ex. मन समर्पिते रघुभूषणीं.

मनसा *f* (मनीषा S) Wish, desire, mind.

मनसाराम *m* A jocose or familiar term for the Mind. Ex. मनसारामाचे खाधीन सर्व इंद्रिये आहेत.

मनसुटका *f* Disengagement or liberation of the mind or the affections. [मळसूत्री.

मनसुच & मनसुची Miswritten for मळसूच & मनसुबदार *a* (منصوبه A دار P) Deep of counsel; fertile in schemes and expedients.

मनसुबदार *m* (منصبدار A P) A certain officer in a court of judicature.

मनसुबा *m* (منصوبه A) A design, purpose, intention. 2 Consideration, deliberation.

मनसुबी *f* (منصوبه A) An investigation and adjustment of minor disputes; arbitration &c. Laxly used and perhaps in all the lax acceptations of पंचाईत q. v. 2 Intention, purpose, mind.

मनसूत्र *n* (The mind considered as a सूत्र or piece of wiry mechanism.) The mind as willing and ruling the will.

मनसोक्त *aa* (S) At will; according to the impulse of one's passions; *ad libitum*. Ex. पशू पक्षी छांचा म० व्यवहार आहे; सुलाने आज्ञेत वागावे म० वागू नये. [in the mind.

मनसोद्दिष्ट *a* (S) Designed, determined, settled

मनसोबदार, मनसोबा, मनसोबी See मनसुबदार &c.

मनसल्ल *a* S Remorseful or regretful; affected with compunction, contrition, or sorrow.

मनसलाप *m* (S Burning of the mind.) Remorse, compunction, contrition, regret, sorrow.

मनस्थिति *f* Mental state or frame; mental attitude, mood, or humor. In popular acceptance the word differs little from मन Mind; as माझी म० चंचल आहे.

मनस्या *f* (मनीषा S) Wish, desire, mind.

मनस्वी *a* (S Properly. Of subdued mind and affections; of restrained and well-governed soul or self.) Popularly. Lax, licentious, lawless, devious from all law and rule: also capricious, fanciful, freakful—proceedings, deportment; and attrib. the person. 2 sometimes मनखार In lax phraseology. Abundant, copious, profusely plentiful. Applied with all latitude. Ex. म० पाकस-कन-थंड; म० महाग-सवंग; म० उंच-खोल-लांब-रंद-लाइन-मोटा; म० अम-सुख-दुःख. Used also as *ad* Ex. हा म० लिहितो-बोलतो-वाचतो-मारतो-खातो-देतो-घेतो. [v कर, हो.

मना *p* (منع A) Forbidden, prohibited, stopped.

मनाई *f* (मना) Forbidding, prohibition, interdiction. 2 An order or a token from a creditor to stop a proceeding he has instituted against a debtor.

मनाचा उथळा *a* (Shallow of mind.) Artless, undesigning, open-hearted, frank-spirited. See मनाचा under मन.

मनाचिटी *f* (منع A & جتہي H) A written prohibition (esp. of a matter ordered or permitted); a countermand, revoke, repeal, rescission.

मनाचो गांठ or मनांतली गांठ *f* (Knot of or in the mind.) Tenaciousness of opinion; stubborn prejudice; doggedness: also an opinion or a prejudice obstinately maintained. [mind.

मनाजी पंत *m* A facetious name for मन The मनमोबदला करणे (منع A مبادل A & करणे) To avert, ward off, preclude, prevent (a distress from the demands of a creditor, from exactions of Government &c.) by numerous shifts and expedients. मनमोबदला होणे To be so averted or prevented.

मनायोग & मनायोग्य *a* & *ad* Corruptions of मनोयोग्य. [persuading.

मनावणो *f* (Verbal of मनाविणे) Gaining over,

मनाविणे *v c* (मन) To gain or win over, to persuade, induce, conciliate. In construction this verb generally demands the noun मन with g. of o.

मनो *f* A fondling name for a cat, answering to मनीषा *f* S Wish or desire. [pussy, puss.

मनु *m* (S) Manu, the great legislator and saint, the son of Brahmā or a personification of Brahmā himself. The name however is a generic term, and in every कल्प or interval from creation to creation there are fourteen successive मनु, presiding over the universe for the period of a मन्वन्तर respectively. 2 fig. The proper period or season; the time, the day, the hour &c., emphatically. Ex. धान्य कापायाचा मनु आला; सद्यः तुमचे बोलण्याचा मनु आहे; तुमचा मनु गेला माझा मनु आला. 3 S A man.

मनुका *f pl* (منقاة A) Dried grapes; raisins in general excepting that kind called khismis.

मनुज *m* S A man. 2 Mankind.

मनुबाई *f* (मन & बाई) A term for the mind considered as personified.

मनुरी *f* Typus paradoxurus. See कांडेचोर.

मनुष्य *n* when used with particular advertence to the male sex, masc. (S) Man or mankind; a man, a person, a human being. 2 Used, as our own word Man, for one of manly qualities or eminent qualifications. Ex. राज्यांत कोण्ही म० नव्हता म्हणून राज्य बुडाले.

मनुष्यांतून उठणे To depart from the common ways of men; to lead a devious, eccentric life. 2 To be reduced to the lowest depths of human wretchedness. 3 To be given over; to be considered as at the point of death.

मनुष्यकण *n* (S) Debt due to man. This department of debt is sometimes added to the established three, viz. देवकण, ऋषिकण, पितृकण.

मनुष्यकला *f* (S) pop. मनुष्यकळा *f* Human art, skill, dexterity, ingenuity. 2 Human cunning, human roguery and imposture;—esp. used of the pretences men set up to divine inspiration or impulse. 3 Intelligence of look, rationality as indicated by the countenance.

मनुष्यकी *f* Commonly मनुष्यपण.

मनुष्यगण *m* (S) One of the three divisions of the नक्षत्र. The three are देवगण, मनुष्यगण, राक्षसगण, consisting of nine each. They are considered as influencing the dispositions and destinies of the mortals born under them; and are consulted accordingly in adjusting matches &c. 2 Human kind.

मनुष्यतीर्थ *n* (S) See explained under तीर्थ.

मनुष्यपण *n* -पणा *m* The condition, nature, or character of man; humanity, courtesy, politeness, kind feeling; also orderliness of deportment; regular and conformable conduct.

मनुष्यबल *n* (S) Strength of numbers; combined force. Ex. हे काम एक्याचें नव्हे म० पाहिजे. 2 The power consisting in men (in troops, servants &c.); as disting. from विद्याबल, द्रव्यबल &c. the power conferred by learning, wealth &c.

मनुष्ययज्ञ *n* (S) The fifth of the five महायज्ञ,—setting apart from the prepared meal of a portion for any अतिथि or dropper-in claiming hospitality. See पंचयज्ञ.

मनुष्यलोक *m* (S) The world of man, the earth.

मनुष्यवाणी *f* (S) The human voice.

मनुष्यहानि *f* (S) Loss of a man or human being. Ex. मनुष्यहानीसारखी हानि नाही.

मनुष्यागम्य *a* S Unaccomplishable or unattainable by man, superhuman. See गम्य.

मनुष्य *m* (मनुष्य S through منکھ H Common amongst the vulgar.) A man.

मनेच्छ or मनेच्छा *ad* (मन & इच्छा) According to the desire of the heart; to heart's content. Ex. नदी पुलिनी गंगातिरीं ॥ क्रीडा करितो मनेच्छां ॥

मनेच्छा *f* (S) A wish or an inclination.

मनेषित *a* (Incorrectly formed out of मनस् & ईषित) Desired or wished. 2 Used as *s n* A desire or wish. [मन्यार.

मनेर, मनेरी, मन्यार Properly मनेर, मनेरी & मनोगत *a* (S) Existing in the mind. Ex. कुम्भाराचा म० जो आकार असतो तो घटावर उत्पन्न होत असतो. Jer. xviii. 4.

मनोगत *n* (S) Mind, meaning, thought, purpose, intent. Ex. जीवमाचाचें म० ॥ तें न सांगताचि सर्व कळत ॥; also उभयतां नमस्कारानि मातेतें ॥ सांगति चित्तीचीं मनोगतें ॥.

मनोगति *f* (S) The passage or course of the mind, i. e., as implied, the speed of thought. 2 The progress or march, the access or reach, of the mind. 3 The forthgoing, inclining, or acting of the will. Ex. हा आपल्या मनोगतीनें वागता-चाळतो-करतो.

मनोगति *a* (S) Proceeding or moving as the mind, i. e. quick as thought.

मनोगम्य *a* (S) Conceivable or apprehensible by the mind;—as disting. from visible, audible, tangible &c.; mental, intellectual. See गम्य.

मनोजय *m* (S) Self-conquest; victory over one's thoughts or over one's passions and affections.

मनोती *f* (منوتي H) A premium or bonus to a money-lender above the stipulated interest.

मनोत्साह *m* (S) Pleasure, will, inclination. Ex. ज्याचा जसा म० तसें तो करितो.

मनोदय *m* (S) Mind, thought, purpose, intention. 2 Wish, inclination, desire.

मनोदेश *m* (S) Determination, design, purpose, project, plan.

मनोधर्म *m* (S) A passion or an affection of the heart,—as love, hatred, lust, anger, envy &c.; a power or faculty of the mind,—as thought, judgment, imagination, memory &c.: also a property or attribute generally of the heart or mind. 2 Laxly. Purpose, design, intention.

मनोधारण *n* (S) मनोधारणा *f* (S) Keeping in one's good graces; preserving the favor of.

मनोनिग्रह *m* (S) Restraining and governing the mind or affections. [mind.

मनोनीत *a* S Chosen, approved, accepted by the मनोनुकूल *a* & *ad* S Accordant with one's mind; agreeable or suitable to one's desire or wish.

मनोनुभूत *a* S Experienced by the mind; experienced, enjoyed, endured, tasted.

मनोभंग *m* (S) Frustration of hope, plan, wish &c.; disappointment, disconcertment.

मनोभव *m* S A name of कामदेव Cupid: also the sexual passion.

मनोभाव *m* (S) Mind, thought, intent, purpose. Gen. inflected into मनोभावे, मनोभावेकडून, मनोभावानें, मनोभावापासून, bearing the sense With sincerity; with full purpose of heart. Ex. मनोभावे ईश्वराची सेवा करावी. Also मनोभावाचा.

मनोभिराम *a* S Pleasing the mind; delightful, agreeable, charming. Ex. तेव्हां तरीं तारकशक्ति ॥ राम देईल आम्हासीं म० ॥.

मनोमय *a* (S) Relating to the mind or heart; mental, cordial, internal.

मनोमयकोश *m* S The third of the five कोश or investments of the चैतन्य; viz. the principle in

which inheres the consciousness of individuality (existence distinct from ब्रह्म) and the sense of property; the mind which affirms its personality and its proprietorship over its body and certain other externals. See पंचकोश.

मनोयोग *m* (S) Application of the mind or affections; attention, advertence, heed.

मनोयोग्य *a* S Agreeable to the mind; satisfactory, gratifying, grateful, acceptable.

मनोरंजन *n* (S) Diversion, amusement, sport; delighting and recreating one's self.

मनोरथ *m* (S) Purpose, design, plan, scheme, desire, wish. 2 or मनोरथसृष्टि *f* Mental creations or fictions; pictures or phantasms of the imagination.

मनोरस *a* (S) Gratifying to the mind; pleasing, charming, delightful, agreeable.

मनोरमा *f* (S A lovely woman.) An endearing term for a wife or a mistress.

मनोरा *m* (مينار A) A minaret; an obelisk: also a common stone pillar, as those about wells &c.

मनोविकार *m* (S) मनोविकृति *f* (S) A state or an affection of the heart; a passion, sentiment, or emotion.

मनोवृत्ति *f* (S मनस् & वृत्ति Being, abiding.) The mind; or the present prevailing state of it. 2 *pl* The thoughts and feelings; all affections and emotions; the whole mind or heart. Ex. ह्या मनोवृत्ति देवपरायण झाल्या.

मनोवेग *m* (S) The speed of thought. Ex. एकवीस पक्षें दळ घेऊन ॥ मनोवेगे निघाला ॥; also मनोवेगा मागे टाकूनि ॥ हनुमंत जात वेगे गगनीं ॥.

मनोवेद्य *a* S Knowable by or in the mind, conscience, or soul. [working of the mind.

मनोव्यापार *m* (S) Mental operation; exercise or मनोहत *a* S (मनस् & हत Struck.) Disappointed, disconcerted, baffled.

मनोहर *a* (S) That steals away the mind; charming, captivating, delightful, lovely. 2 used as *s m* Rice &c. received from the idol बंकटेश or बंकोबा as a mark of graciousness.

मनोहारी *a* (S) That steals away the mind; charming, captivating, bewitching, fascinating.

मनोज्ञ *a* (S) That captivates or gains the affections; lovely, beautiful, pleasing, agreeable.

मन्मथ *m* (S) Stirrer or agitator of the heart.) A name of the Hindú Cupid.

मन्या *f* S The tendon of the trapezium muscle forming the nape of the neck.

मन्याखंभ *m* S Goitre or Derbyshire-neck.

मन्वन्तर *n* (S मनु & अन्तर) The reign of a मनु, a period equal to seventy-one ages of the gods, or 306,720,000 years of mortals; or, with its संधि or interval of universal deluge, 308,448,000 years. Each मन्वन्तर is governed by its distinct मनु, and is provided with its own इंद्र and minor deities. 2 fig. The proper period or season; the time, the day, the hour &c. emphatically. Ex. तुमचें म० गेलें माझे म० आलें म्हणून म्यां तोंडीं भडकावल्या.

मप or मपस *prep* (Vulgar for मजपासीं) With me; about me; in my possession.

मफलोस *a* (مفلس A Poor, indigent.) Of the poor or laboring class. Used only in revenue-accounts or other official papers, and there, more frequently, with सडा prefixed. See सडा मफलोस.

मंवरज *m* (منبریز P) Spurs.

मस *ind* A word (opposed to पप) used by cartmen and ploughmen in directing the left-hand-bullock.

मस (S) Mine; the sixth case in Sanskrit gram-

mar of अस्मद्. It occurs frequently in poetry. Ex. त्या क्षेम असो मस वरा ॥ असें बोले चिंतातुरा ॥.

मस म्हणजे To say It is mine; to cry *Ego*, or say *Yes*. 2 To confess or own: also to consent or agree to.

मसता *f* (S मस & ता Affix. Mineness, the state of *meum*, opp. to that of *tuum* or *alienum*.) The viewing of a thing as belonging to or connected with one's self; and the interest or affection entertained for it on that consideration. Hence 2 Love, tenderness, pity, affection. 3 Pride, arrogance, self-sufficiency.

म० लावणे or लावून घेणे To win the love or affection of. [v कर.

मसताग्रह *m* (S) Holding as one's own, owning.

मसताग्रह *n* S (मसता & आग्रह Place.) An object of affection considered as belonging to or connected with one's self,—a child, a wife &c.

मसतालु *a* (S) pop. मसताळू *a* Loving, affectionate, tender, pitiful.

मसल *n* (S मस & ल Affix.) Mineness &c. This word is the same with मसता, but it is far less common.

मय *ind* A Sanskrit affix abundantly and elegantly used in the sense of Full of, abounding with, fraught, replete. Ex. जलमय, अग्निमय, आनंदमय, क्रोधमय, काममय, लोभमय, दृष्टमय, धान्यमय, कंटकमय, पर्वतमय Overflown or copiously supplied with water; Blazing with fire; Filled with joy, rage, lust &c; Abounding in trees, grain, mountains &c. 2 Composed or consisting of; as सुवर्णमय, लोहमय, धातुमय, काष्ठमय, वृत्तिकामय, चिकतामय, पाषाणमय Golden, iron, metallic, wooden, earthen, stone &c. Of this class of compounds only such as undergo any change (e. g. तेजोमय, वृद्धमय) will occur in order.

मयत, मयतपाहणी, मया, मयातैन See मैयत &c.

मयदा, मयदान, मयदालकडी, मयल, मयलखोर See under मै.

मयना *m* (Or मैना from مينا H) A kind of jay, Gracula religiosa. 2 Commonly माना.

मयाळ or लो *f* A certain esculent vegetable.

मयूख *m* S A sunbeam or a ray of light.

मयूर *m* (S) A peacock. 2 A flower, Cock's

मयूरपिच्छ *n* (S) The tail of a peacock. [comb.

मयूरशिखा *f* (S) also मयूरशिख *n* & मयूरशिखर *n* S A flower-tree, Cock's comb, Celosia cristata. 2 Covert names for करडई Carthamus.

मयूरी *f* S A pea-hen.

मर *f* *n* The dead portion (of a crop, a tree, timber, stone, cloth &c.) 2 A crop utterly blasted. 3 *n* The completely burned material (straw &c.) of a kiln. Contrad. from करळ.

मर *f* Dying or very sickly state; close pressure of death. *v* ये, लाग, or मरीस येणे-जाणे.

मरीं जाणे To waste or fail and draw towards death.

मरीं मरणे To expose or hazard one's life (in toiling hard &c.); to work and drudge as if for one's मरकत *m* S An emerald. [life.

मरकव *m* *n* (مرکب A A beast of conveyance or a vehicle.) In the जकात or custom-department.

मरकळ or मरकुळी *f* See मर *f*. [An ass.

मरकाचा *a* C (मरणे & काडो) Lean and lank; mere skin and bone; a starveling.

मरगण, मरगत, मरगळ, sometimes मरकळ *f* (मरणे & गळणे. Dropping as if dead.) Falling and lying down from exhaustion.

म० घेणे or मारणे or मरगळीस येणे To feign exhaustion and lie down—a reluctant or sluggish bullock, horse, man. 2 To be exhausted and prostrated truly (without feint or sham).

सरगळ or सरकळ *a* That sits or lies obstinately on the ground, feigning inability to rise—a beast or a person.

सरगो *f* (सरक *S*) Epidemic or pestilential disease. 2 Epilepsy: also vertigo or giddiness.

सरगूत *f* (सरणें & गति) Having the power of मृत्यूची गति) The march, approach, bearing down upon of (all-resistless) death; the access of Death considered as coming upon one in the way of Fate or destiny. *v* ये, भर, घेर, घे, & सरगुतीस येणें. Ex. त्याला सरगुतीनें घेरलें तो काय वांचायचा? 2 Used often synonymously with सरगळ.

सरचूत or द *m n* (Better सरचूत) Blue vitriol.

सरडोटाकळो *f* The name of a plant, a variety of टांकळा.

सरण *n* (*S*) Death. 2 fig. Loss, decrease, detriment, diminution. Ex. सेन्याचे नाण्यास कोटें-मरीं म० नाही. 3 Any danger or peril: also jeopardy, hazard, or perilousness. Ex. त्या मार्गानें जाऊं नको तेथें मोठें म० आहे; समुद्रावर बसून जाणें मोठें म० आहे. 4 An act or a state in general exceedingly disgusting or disagreeable. Ex. लोका-जवळ कर्ज मागणें हें मला मोठें म० आहे.

आजचें म० उद्यावर लोटणें To put off a present evil. आपल्या सरणानें सरणें To die a natural death. 2 To bring evil (as punishment or other result of misdoing or folly) upon one's self. उद्याचें म० आज आणणें To anticipate an evil. खितपणीचें म० A lingering death. Ex. ज्या अंगावरी केलें शयन ॥ तेथून अंग हलवूं नेणें ॥ खितपणीचें आलें म० ॥ निंदक-जन बोलति ॥ म० जाणणें or समजणें or, in. con., कळणें or कळूं येणें To apprehend danger. म० नाही There is no fear or doubt, no ground of apprehension or uncertainty (about it). Ex. एथें शेत केल्यास दादा मनास म० नाही; हा घोडा विकला तर पांचवें रुपयांस म० नाही. म० प्राय Like death itself. A phrase expressive of the superlative disagreeableness (of any object or act). सरणाचीं वाजवीं वाजणें (कोण्हाच्याघरीं) Used where one is ready to brave every death or danger. सरणाच्या दारीं बसणें To be at death's door. Also सरणाच्या पंथास लागणें or टेकणें. सरणादारीं कीं नोराणादारीं (जावें &c.) Whether at the death of or at the wedding of (one must attend &c.) सरणा-साथां or साथेस येणें or पावणें To become as if dying; to be utterly knocked up or wearied out. सरणा-ला राव अडवी करणें To put off death or any pressing danger or evil for a short season. सरणें *g.* of *o.* To suffer death in the stead of; to give or to expose one's life for. 2 fig. To be devotedly at the beck of. [death.

सरणकळा *f* The livor, wanness, or ghastliness of सरणतरण *n* Death and preservation. Ex. म० ईश्वराचे स्वाधीन.

सरणदशा *f* Danger of death; imminent peril; jeopardy of life; critical condition. A term answering to Jaws of death; verge of the grave &c.

सरणपथ *m* The road to death. *v* टेंक, लाग with स or ला.

सरणसूळ *n* (सरण & सूळ Root, source.) A term for any event or occurrence or set of circumstances (esp. as anticipated) considered as superlatively terrible or afflictive; a life-hazard, a jeopardy, a death-blow.

सरणसोग *n* सरणसोव *m* R An assumed appearance of death; feigning one's self dead. *v* घे, आण.

सरणा *a* R (सरण) Reduced to the verge of the grave; exceedingly emaciated.

सरणानें जिंकलेला or जिंकला *a* (Overcome by death.) One moribundus or ready to die.

सरणें *vi* (सरण *S*) To die. 2 To wither or dry up: also to wilt, fade, droop, decline—a tree or plant. 3 fig. To sink, fail, fall or lie unproductive—money in trade or with debtors. 4 In boys' play. To go or be out; to cease to sustain a part. 5 To perish or starve with cold. 6 To suffer deprivation of its active qualities, *to be killed*—quicksilver. 7 To lose sensibility; to die or become deadened through habituation. Ex. नित्य मार खाऊ असतां पाठीचें रक्त सरतें. 8 To dry up—water, blood, juice, any moisture of. 9 To be resolved—an eruption, a boil or tumor. 10 To become stagnant in any cavity or depression—water &c.: also to stand still; to stick fast or lie dead—time. The sense in both the applications is To lie unprofitably. 11 To fail, go, pass away, be no more;—as hunger, thirst, any appetite or lust from denied gratification: also to cease, die, expire, be extinguished;—as hope, love, any affection or sentiment. 12 To lose its freshness, briskness, spirit—water or other liquor. 13 To undergo any extreme sickness or suffering; as हा तीन वर्षे सरतो आहे: also to sustain exceedingly heavy loss; as त्या साखरेच्या व्यापारांत हा हजार रुपयांला मेला: also to toil and tug hard; to exhaust one's self; as तुम्ही सारे बसतां आणि म्यां एक्यानें मरावें हें ठीक नाही: also to long for with eagerness and wild excitement; *to be dying with impatience*; as एवढा मरतोस कां उद्या तुझे काम होईल. 14 To lie or subside—dust.

सरण्या जिण्यास उपयोगी पडणें To turn to account some day or other. सरतां सरतां हातपाय झाडणें To make a last and desperate effort. सरमरून जाणें or पडणें To be infatuated with or extravagantly enamoured of. सरस मरे With exhausting or exceeding toil or pains. मरूं घालणें To cast out or away to die; to abandon to perish. Ex. from Tukārām. ज्यानें &c. . . ॥ तरीच मरूं घातला कुमर ॥ हा तयावरी अपटावा ॥ Also मरूं घातलेला One so cast out or abandoned. मरून जिणें To rise from death, to resuscitate. Ex. गोविंदास्तदष्टि-दृष्टि ॥ करितां आतां मरुनि जितो ॥ मरून पडणें To come with the densest clustering or profusion;—used of fruits upon their trees. मरूं मरूं करणें To be quivering and flickering in the last agonies. मरो मरोसें करणें To weary out of one's life; to plague to death. मेल्याचा पाड जाणें or होणें in. con. (To be of the value of a corpse.) To be lightly esteemed. 2 To be confounded, non-plussed, utterly disconcerted or ashamed.

सरणेच्छा *f* (*S*) Desire of death.

सरणोन्मुख *a* (*S*) That is on the point of expiring, *in articulo mortis*. See उन्मुख.

सरतडणें *vi* (सरणें) To be about to die.

सरतबा *m* (مرتبة *A* Step, grade, degree.) Rank, station, post, dignity.

सरतमडें or डें *n* (सरणें & मडें) A term for an emaciated, skeleton-like person, a living corpse.

सरतवड *f* सरतवडा *m* (सरणें) Great and general sickness and dying. *v* घे.

सरतवांझ *f* A woman all whose offspring die in infancy or early youth.

सरतसंभाळ *m* Caring for (a person or an animal) at the time of death. Hence 2 Tenderly or earnestly loving or regarding. *v* घे *g.* of *o.* Used both in good and bad sense. 3 Freely. Vehement or determined indulging in or doing of (any thing—जेवण्याचा-झोपेचा-बसण्याचा-कष्टाचा-लिहिण्याचा-कामाचा—सरतसंभाळ); cherishing or holding fast even unto its end. *v* घे *g.* of *o.*

सरता आहार *m* The last meal or eating of a dying person.

सरतीक *n* (सृतक *S*) Offices of the dead; obsequial rites. 2 C A corpse.

सरतो कळा *f* The livor or wanness of approaching death. 2 Applied to a sickly-looking person.

सरती भावना *f* The appearance or aspect of approaching death.

सरती रात्र *n* (The expiring night.) One of the countless standards of appeal by the Maráthás in making solemn asseveration. Ex. म० झाली आहे खाटे बोलत नाही. See काळीरात्र & भरल्या बंदा-खालीं बसणें.

सरतुकडा, सरतुंगडा, सरतंगडा *a* (सरण Death, तुकडा Piece. A morsel for death.) Lean and meagre; mere skin and bone; reduced to a skeleton; a shriveling or starveling.

सरद, सरदगाजी, सरदमाणूस, सरदा, सरदाना, सरदाई, सरदानो Commonly written मर्दे &c.

सरदणें *v c* vulgarly सरदळणें *v c* (मर्दन *S*) To rub (sand &c. over the writing-board, unguents or oil over the body). 2 To press and squeeze &c., to perform मर्दन *q. v.* 3 fig. To overspread (the heavens)—clouds.

सरफा *m* (مرفا *P*) A sort of drum or tabor. सरफेकरी *m* The beater of it.

सरमर *f* An expressive formation by reduplication of सर root of सरणें, implying Die! Die! Aboutness or readiness to die.) Wild, heedless, headlong rushing into situations of jeopardy and danger; desperateness or dare-death recklessness (as of madcap children and termagant women). *v* ये, लाग, घे. 2 Reviling or deriding speeches. Pr. आपली हान आणि जगाची म० One's own loss and yet the world's abuse (i. e. die! die! perish!). 3 Complaining murmurs. Ex. पाठीं बैसला दावेदार ॥ जाली म० संसारी ॥

म० घेणें To become very sickly and languishing. 2 To be full of fears and complainings about death.

सरमरा *m* सरवडा *m* Formations from सरणें similar to and used in the first sense of सरमर, but they are less common. सरवडा is used mainly in abuse; as तुला काय सरवडा आला What art dead?—has death seized upon thee?

सरवड *f* (सरणें) Dying or extremely sick state (of men or cattle). *v* ये, भर.

सरवा *m* (मरुवक *S*) Sweet marjoram, Origanum majorana. 2 Artemisia vulgaris.

सरशा *m* (مرثية *A*) An elegy or threnody; a funeral eulogium; esp. that sung by Muhammadans during the Muharram in commemoration of the slaughtered Husn and Husyn (Anglice, Hobson-Dobson!).

सरळ *m f* The name of a river-fish.

सरळ *f & a* Commonly सरगळ *f & a*.

मराठा *a* (महाराष्ट्र *S* The great territory.) Relating to the Maráthá country. 2 Relating to the Maráthá people; but with some distinctiveness or speciality. Applied to the Kunbí it contradistinguishes him from the Bráhma and the high castes on the one hand, and from the Parwári and all outcastes on the other. मराठा, as likewise the term राजा or राव, is arrogated to themselves by many who claim descent from the (extinct) Kshatriya or Military tribe, and who wear accordingly the जानवे or characteristic thread. Such, although they eat with the common Kunbí, esteem themselves higher and scruple at intermarriage.

मराठी *f* (महाराष्ट्र *S*) The Maráthí language.

मराठी *a* (महाराष्ट्र *S*) Relating to the Maráthá people.

मराठी कावा *m* The cunning and wily cleverness of the Maráthás; Maráthá-craft.

मराठी मोळा or मराठमोळा *m* Ways and practices peculiar to the genuine Maráthá. Ex. तुम्ही आपणास पंवार न्णवितां पण तुमच्या घरीं म० दिसत नाहीं. The peculiar way especially implied by this phrase is The non-appearance of the women of a household before strangers.

मरातव *m* (مراتب *A*) A title; an appellation of honor; as महाचार्य, शमशेरवहादूर &c. 2 Dignity, eminence, rank, station.

मरांदा *m* W Fungous abortion within a coconut or palmyra-fruit.

मरामत *f* (مرمت *A*) Preserving in good condition, state, or order; keeping in repair: also the condition or order so preserved. *v* राख, कर. 2 The various operations (of manuring, raking &c.) in dressing up a field; (of kneading, rolling &c.) in preparing dough; (of treading &c.) in tempering mortar; (of drawing, cleaning &c.) in making silk; (of mingling, levigating, mashing, compounding &c.) in working up anything: also such dressed up, worked, or wrought state. 3 (Mistaken for करामत) Skilfulness, ingenuity, cleverness. Ex. त्या पुढ्याची म० भल्यास येणार नाहीं.

मरामर *f* (मरणें by redup.) The dying or falling sick in great numbers (of men or beasts). *v* चाल, लाग, हो. [red legs and bill.

मराळ *m* (Poetry. मराल *S*) A sort of goose with malarika or मराळी *f* (Poetry. मरालिका &c. *S*) The female of मराळ. Applied to an elegant or a graceful female or to देवी or other goddess. Ex. जयजय कासारमरालिके॥

मरी *f* (मरक *S*) Epidemic disease, a pestilence. 2 (मरणें) Dying or extremely sick state. Ex. माझी आई मरीस आली.

मरीच *n* *S* Black pepper.

मरु *m* *S* The province Márwár or Malwa. 2 A region or soil destitute of water; sands, a desert, a waste. 3 A mountain.

मरुत् *m* (*S*) A demigod of a class (मरुद्गण *m* The Immortals) comprising forty-nine.

मरुळ *a* (used with जमीन-भूई-देश-प्रांत-शेत-रान &c.) Epithet expressive of a character of soil.

मरोड *f* (Commonly मरवड) Dying or extremely sick state. [See under मुरड.

मरोड, मरोडकानवला, मरोडशेंग, मरोडणी, मरोडणें मरोडा *m* (مرودا *H*) The gripes. *v* ये, हो, निघ, उठ, कर. 2 Murrain (of cattle). *v* ये.

मर्कट *m* *n* (*S*) A monkey or an ape.

मर्कटचेष्टा *f* (*S*) Monkey-tricks; light, wild, or mischievous pranks.

मर्जी *f* (مرضى *A*) Will, pleasure, discretion, choice. Pr. मर्जी देवाची मिथ्या घाव मनाची The will of God (be, or will be, done, but) the heart's outgoings are false and evil. 2 Good pleasure, favor, approbation. 3 Disposition, temper of the mind. Ex. of the three senses—यजमानाचे मर्जी-प्रमाणें वृत्तावें; आतांहीं त्याजवर मर्जी आहे; त्या पुढ्याची मर्जी कठीण.

मर्जी जात राहणें *g.* of *s.* To be displeased with; to regard angrily. मर्जी जिंकणें To overcome (the fear or awe of), the (stern or hard) disposition or temper of. See कव जिंकणें. मर्जी मोडणें To break (i. e. crush, repress, destroy, disappoint) the will or desire of: also to break or destroy the good pleasure, complacency, or satisfaction of. See under मोडणें *vc.* मर्जी राखणें or संभाळणें *g.* of *o.* To pre-

serve or keep the favor and good graces of. मर्जी संपादन *g.* of *o.* To acquire the favor of. मर्जीतून उतरणें To lose the good will or complacent regard of. मर्जीस उतरणें To meet the pleasure or complacency of; to go down with pleasantly; to suit, please, be liked. [favor of.

मर्जीरक्षण *m* (مرضى *A* & रक्षण *S*) Keeping the मर्जीसंपादन *n* (مرضى *A* & संपादन *S*) Acquiring the favor of.

मर्त्य *a* *S* Mortal. 2 Used as *sm* A mortal.

मर्द *m* (مرد *P*) A man; but in use implying praise for boldness, firmness, stanchness, manliness; and applied as our word MAN to one of noble qualities or eminent qualifications. 2 This word is used in letters before the name of a man, a keeper of a female. Esp. this keeper being a Musalmán, and his woman a Mahárin or Kykárin.

मर्दगजी *m* (مرد غازی *P*) A term (like मर्द *q. v.* supra) for a bold and heroic fellow.

मर्दणें *vc* (मर्दन *S*) To press and squeeze &c. &c.; to perform any of the operations signified by मर्दन *q. v. infra.*

मर्दन *n* (*S*) Rubbing. 2 An operation in general to soften or relax, or to reduce to dust or powder; as pressing and squeezing, treading and trampling, kneading, crushing, pounding, grinding &c. &c.: also (in poetry *passim*) slaughtering, massacring, drubbing, pommeling, rough handling.

मर्दनं गुणवर्धनं (Sanskrit adage.) Bruising and pounding exalts or improves the virtues (of drugs &c.) 2 Flogging brightens the faculties.

मर्दमाणूस *c* (A formation with مرد *P* & माणूस) A term (like मर्द *q. v.*) for a stanch and heroic person. [lute, intrepid.

मर्दा *a* मर्दाना *a* (مردانه *P*) Bold, fearless, reso-

मर्दाई *f* (مردی *P*) Boldness, courage, valor, manliness: also heroic feats, valiant achievements, prowess.

मर्दाची मिशी *f* (Man's mustaches.) A phrase used by men in boasting, threatening, defying &c.

मर्दानी or मर्दानी *a* (مردانه *P*) Fit for males: opp. to जनानी Fit for females—an article of dress &c. 2 Masculine—a voice &c.: requiring a masculine voice—particular songs &c.: relating to males.

मर्दामर्दी *f* (मर्द by redup.) Manliness, bravery, boldness, heroism. 2 Used as *ad* Manfully, valiantly, heroically: also with manly vigor and energy. Ex. त्यानें पैसा जवळ नसतां म० लग्न केलें. 3 With exceeding effort or pains; as म० चोर धरला: also with difficulty; as म० तो वांचला or जगला.

मर्दित *p* (*S*) Rubbed, kneaded, squeezed, ground, pounded &c. See the noun मर्दन.

मर्दी, मर्दुमकी, मर्दुमो *f* (مردمی & مردی *P*) Boldness, courage, valor: also bold feats or exploits; heroic deeds; valiant achievements.

मर्म *n* (*S*) Secret quality; the latent power, property, or virtue of. Ex. सर्व पदार्थांमध्ये जी ईश्वरानें मर्म ठेविलीं आहेत तीं कोण्हास समजतात? 2 A vital member or organ; a mortal spot. Hence fig. A vulnerable point; a sore or tender place; a secret failing or foible. 3 The secret meaning or purpose (of a passage, a speech &c.); the point, sting, bearing, aim, drift. 4 The art, trick, secret, mystery; the hidden skill or appropriate mode (of a contrivance, a process, a business). Ex. घ्याळांतलें मर्म समजत नाहीं; अद्यापि खोक्त लावण्याचें मर्म तुला समजलें नाहीं. 5 The

enemy or antidote; the corrective; the thing of opposite and counteracting qualities. Ex. केळाचें मर्म तूप; गंधाचें मर्म कांकडी.

मर्मभेद *m* (*S*) Striking of a vital member, organ, or spot; and fig. touching to the quick. 2 Discovering or finding out of a plot or machination; of the art or trick of a contrivance; of the method of a process; of a secret in general. 3 Exposure or detection of one's secret faults or foibles; of the vulnerable point, weak side, touchy quarter.

मर्मभेदक or-भेदी *a* (*S*) मर्मवेधक or-वेधी *a* (*S*) That cuts or pierces a sore or tender place, lit. fig. See मर्मवेत्ता *a* (*S*) See मर्मज्ञ. [मर्म.

मर्मस्थल *n* (*S*) मर्मस्थान *n* (*S*) A vital part or place; and fig. a sore or sensitive point; the weak side.

मर्मस्युक् *a* *S* That touches a sore or tender place, lit. fig.; cutting, piercing, pricking, stinging, biting &c.

मर्मज्ञ *a* (*S*) Acquainted with the mysteries and secrets of; discerning the hidden beauty or spirit of. See fully under मर्म. 2 That is deeply or intimately versed in. [sore place, lit. fig.

मर्मान्वेषण *n* *S* Exploring the quick; probing a मर्मान्वेषी *a* *S* That seeks out one's vulnerable points; that probes one's sore or tender places.

मर्मी *a* (मर्म) That is acquainted with the mysteries and secrets of. 2 That is deeply or intimately versed in. 3 Poignant, stinging, cutting, satirical—speech.

मर्मिक *a* Incorrect but common for मर्मिक.

मर्मोद्घाटक *a* *S* That divulges or proclaims the secret failings of.

मर्मोद्घाटन *n* *S* Disclosing or exposing one's secret faults or foibles.

मर्या *a* (मरणें) That is as if dying. Used of a lank man or animal.

मर्याद *prep* (*S*) Until: also up to or unto. Ex. आकंठमर्याद भोजन केलें; सांजमर्याद तो येईल; श्रावणमर्याद, कालमर्याद, नदीमर्याद.

मर्यादशीर or मर्यादशील or ठा *a* (मर्यादा & शील) Respectful, observant of bounds; of deferential or modest deportment.

मर्यादा *f* (*S*) A boundary or limit; the end, border, verge, termination;—used of time, space, actions. 2 fig. Restraint, restriction, confinement; the cohibition of law, rule, or established usage. 3 Decorum or decency; orderliness or guardedness of deportment; reverential or respectful demeanour.

म० मोडणें To overstep bounds; to violate moderation, decorum, or order. म० राखणें *g.* of *o.* To treat with the due regard or respect. [&c.

मन्हाटा, मन्हाटी, मन्हाटोमोळा See मराठा, मराठी मन्हाट & मन्हाटू Corrupt forms of महाराष्ट्र.

मल *m* *n* (*S*) Dirt, filth, foulness. 2 Excretion of the body; as serum, semen, blood, marrow, urine, faeces, earwax, nails, phlegm, tears, rheum, sweat. 3 Dregs, sediment, dross, rust, feculence or recrement gen. 4 fig. Evil-mindedness or evil intent, malignity, moral corruption. Mem. For compounds besides those occurring below in order see under मल.

मलई *f* (मल्ल Wrestler.) Noise and bluster, clamor and rudeness, the overbearing (as resorted to by persons overcome in argument) by manual violence or furious vociferation. *v* कर, मांड, माजव. 2 Boisterous and tumultuous proceedings (of any assembly or concourse). Ex. दक्षिणा घेते वेळेस

म० केवढी! पोरांची म० चालली. 3 Any disorderly and promiscuous gathering of persons (as of all castes, of सोबळे & ओवळे &c.) Hence 4 Applied to an inn, eating house, cook's shop &c.

मलई f (ملائي H) Cream.

मलकंबरी a (ملکنبر Proper name of a Mogul emperor.) Established during the reign of Malikam-bar;—used of मोजणो-दर-धारा-शिरिस्ता-तनखा-कमाल-विधा-गज-तस्त-रगवा &c. &c. [order.

मलंग m (ملنگ H) A dervise of a particular

मलद्वार n (S मल Faeces, द्वार Door.) The anus.

मलपणे v i (Poetry.) To walk along with a light, gaysome reel or waddle, noddingly and flauntily;—used esp. of a child. Ex. सावळ्या वाणाचे मूल॥ कोणाचे एथे मलपत चाले॥ अंगणी डोल देई॥ मलपत चालत कैसें अंग डोलवीत॥ Also, more generally, to wag about. Ex. मलपत घुसळिते गवळणी॥ तिचा पदर वळतो मेदिनी॥

मलपृष्ठ n (S मल Dirt, पृष्ठ Page.) The outer or first page of a book left unwritten because exposed to be dirtied, the fly-leaf.

मलवारी a (मलय S) Relating to Malabar.

मलम n m (مرهم P) Salve, ointment, plaster. मलमपट्टी f A plaster.

मलमल f sometimes मलमली f (ململ H) Muslin.

मलमा m The rubbish of a fallen building or wall,—the stones, bricks, mortar &c. lying jumbled together. 2 (मलम. Because fit for salve.) Rancid ghee. [every two and a half years.

मलमास m (S) The intercalary month occurring

मलमूत्र n (S मल Faeces, मूत्र Urine.) Discharging before and behind (through terror). v कर, हो. Ex. व्याघ्र पाहतांच म० झाले Ventrīs timore laxatio.

मलय m S A mountainous range along the west of the peninsula of India, the Malabar ghāts: also the country lying along this range and the ocean, Malabar. 2 The peninsula of Malacca.

मलया m The name of a fish.

मलयागर or मलयागीर m (मलय & अगर) A fine sort of sandalwood brought from Malabar.

मलयी f See मलई.

मलयी a Relating to मलय or Malacca—an inhabitant or a product.

मलवख n (S Dirt-cloth.) A cloth thrown over anything (as over an idol at night) to preserve it from dust.

मलविसर्ग m (S) मलविसर्जन n S (Abandoning of dirt.) Discharging of the bowels. v कर, हो.

मलशुद्धि f (S) Cleansed or purified state (of the bowels) from its faeces. v हो, कर.

मलसुच & मलसुची Properly मलसुच &c.

मलस्नान n (S) मलापकर्षस्नान n S Ablution simply for the cleansing of the body: as disting. from ceremonial ablution.

मलई f (ملائي H) Cream.

मलाचा कोठा m The rectum.

मलाड n The region commonly called मावळ.

मलावरोध m (S) मलावरोध m S (Stoppage of the faeces.) Constipation of the bowels.

मलाशय m S (Receptacle of the faeces or excrement.) The rectum.

मलिकंबरी a Commonly मलकंबरी.

मलिदा m (مالیده P) A cake made up with milk, sugar, butter &c.; esp. as offered at the shrine of a Muhammadan Pīr. 2 fig. Anything much crushed or squeezed, any mash or mess. म० करणे g. of o. To pommel a person into a mummy.

मलिन a (S) Dirty, filthy, foul. 2 fig. Foul

with crime or vice; criminal, vitious, corrupt, depraved. 3 Lax, heedless, slovenly, nasty; esp. as disregarding of the enjoined rites and acts towards personal purity. 4 Dull or dim, rusty—learning &c. from disuse, or a learned man from non-practice.

मल्ल sometimes मल्लूर a (ملول A Sad, sorrowful.) Wan, haggard, lacklustre, dull-looking. Used generally. 2 Dejected, downcast, mournful. 3 Feeble, infirm, poor—an animal or a person: also impaired—a limb, organ, member. 4 Flaccid, soft, weak, wanting consistence—leather or a substance in general. Applied with the liberty of ignorance of the native meaning.

मल्लोत्सर्ग m (S) मल्लोत्सर्जन n S See मलविसर्ग.

मल्ला m The name of a little freshwater-fish.

मल्ल m (S) An athlete or wrestler; also a pugilist or boxer, esp. as professional. 2 fig. An athletic person.

मल्लई f (मल्ल S) Noise and bluster &c. See मलई.

मल्लकोडा f (S) The sports or contentions of the palaestra or wrestling arena,—wrestling, fencing, boxing &c.

मल्लखांब m The pillar in a palaestra or a gymnasium whereon the athletæ perform their feats.

मल्लभू f (S मल्ल & भू Ground or place.) A palaestra or arena, a court or place for athletic contests. Applied fig. to the site of any conflict, as a battle-field &c. [उतरून॥ म० आरंभिले॥

मल्लयुद्ध n (S) Athletic contests. Ex. रथाखाली

मल्लारराई & मल्लारशई or मल्लारराई &c. a Coined by मल्लारराव राख्ता—a rupee &c.; relating to the reign of म०.

मल्लारि m pop. मल्लारी, मल्लारी, मल्लार m (मल्ल Name of a Rākshas, and अरि Enemy.) An incarnation of Shiva; called also खंडोबा or खंडेराव.

मल्लिकार्जुन m S One of the twelve lingams of Shiva. See बारा ज्योतिर्लिंग.

मल्लार m (मल्लारी S) A Rāg or Rāgīnī, a musical mode. See राग.

मवा m A blight attacking certain kinds of grain.

मवाई f (Poetry. मज) Softness.

मवाग f unc (मज & आग) A mild or gentle fire. मवागीं टाकणे To put over or by a slow fire.

मवागी f (मज) Anything unctuous, oil, butter &c.

मवागीत a (मज & आग) Mild, gentle, slow—flame or fire. 2 ad or मवागीत or मवागीं ad By a slow fire or gentle heat—cooking &c.: with a mild or feeble flame—fire burning. 3 Sometimes the nominative will be used, मवागी f A slow or mild fire.

मवारी f (मज) Any unctuous substance, and, by eminence, butter. 2 Curds, turmeric &c. used in preparing leather. See गोरसन.

मवाशी or सी f (مواشی A Cattle.) The life and practices of a मवास or leader of a horde of banditti. 2 m A bandit, brigand, marauder. These people form a caste.

मवास m (مواشی A) An independent chieftain, a freebooter, brigand, bandit, rover, the leader of a horde of banditti: also an individual of the horde. Hence applied to men, bullocks &c. acting lawlessly and turbulently, or roving freely and licentiously. 2 A horde or nest of banditti.

मवाळ a (मज Soft.) Softened by the mixture or application of oil or other unctuous substance. 2 fig. Soft, mild, bland—speech, demeanour, disposition.

मवाळी f (मवाळ) Any unguent or unctuous substance (esp. with reference to application). 2 fig.

Softness, mildness, blandness, butteriness. Ex. मिळेना कदा कल्पनेची मवाळी॥

मशक m S A gnat or mosquito. Ex. किं राजहंस-पुढें मशक॥ किं नामा॥; also त्या मशकाचा पाड कोण॥ काय उशीर आणावया॥

मशरू f (مشروع A) A silk and cotton stuff with waving stripes &c. [मशरू अनाम &c.

मशरूळ अनाम & मशरूळदार रेघ Commonly

मशागत f (مشقت A) Labor, toil, work. Ex. सी म० करून पोटा भरितो. 2 The wages of labor. Ex. माझी म० चुकवून दे म्हणजे मी जातो. 3 Working up, elaborating, preparing with toil and pains. Ex. शेताची जमी म० केली तसें पिकतें; कागदाची जमी म० तशी किम्मत.

मशागती a (मशागत) That lives by labor; a common laborer. 2 Laborious, industrious, hard-working, pains-taking.

मशारनिक्के or व्हे a (مشارا اليه A) Above-mentioned;—used of the name of a person, and esp. in notes and documents.

मशाल f (مشعل A) A torch composed of rolls of oiled cloth around a stick. v चेत, पेट, लाव.

म० पाजळणे or दिवसां लावणे Ironically. To acquire celebrity.

मशालची or जी m (مشعلجي P) A torchbearer, a linkboy. Hind. Pr. दस घर ज्यादा मागना पण मशालची रखना Keep your carriage, man, though you beg at ten doors more.

मशी f See under मशी.

मशीद or मशीद f (مسجد A) A mosque. 2 Applied to a huge building scantily furnished or thinly tenanted.

मशीरी f C Commonly मशी.

मशक m Properly मशक.

मशूल अनाम (مشيرالنام A Councilor of the people.) This word or its abbreviation, मोा अनाम, is, in Sunnuds and letters from the Sarkār, prefixed to the name of the person addressed, if he be honorable or it be designed to honor him. Ex. म० रामचंद्र देशमुख. See मसुदर रेघ.

मशूलदार रेघ or -ओळ f मशोदर रेघ or -ओळ f

मशी f S pop. मशी f The black or soot of culinary vessels, crock: also soot in general, smut, lamp-black &c. 2 The black residue of burned cloth, paper &c.

मस m f (मशी S) A natural spot or discoloration on the body, a mole. Applied also to a soft rising in the flesh. 2 fig. Slur, stain, sully, blot. 3 Soot, smut, lamp-black &c. See मशी.

मसक f (मशक S through مشک P) A leathern water-bag carried under the arm.

मसकणे v i P To fall asunder in crumbs or loose particles; to crumble;—used of पोळी, लाडू &c. Gen. with v जाणे, as मसकून जाणे. 2 (Commonly मसकणे or मसकटणे) To muffle up. [Muscat.

मसकती a (مسکت A) Pertaining or relating to

मसकभिस्ती m (Corrupt but common, بهشتی alone bearing the signification. Formed in opposition to वैलभिस्ती) The carrier of the waterskin called मसक. See under मिस्री. [ral.

मसका m (مسکا H Butter.) An amalgam in general. मसकूट ad (मसकूट) An adjunct of enhancement to the word काळा; as काळा मसकूट Black as soot.

मसण n (मशान S) A burning or burying ground for the dead. Pr. अचाट खाणें मसणांत जाणें. म० उठणें Said of the place where any bloody battle has been fought, or where multitudes of bodies have been burned or buried. म० जागविणें To invoke the pishāch (fiends) of a burning ground

and constrain them to work some marvel. म० मज्जे To grow wildly or luxuriantly thick;—said of a corn-field, sugarcane-plantation &c. मसणांत गोव्या or हाडे जाणे g. of s. To be about to die. मसणांत or मसणी दिवा लावणे To do any wild, unmeaning, and unprofitable feat; to act deviously from reason, usage, or decorum: also, with the power of *vi*, मसणांत &c. दिवा लागणे. मसणांत देखील कावळ्यांचा उपद्रव No rest, not even in the grave. मसणांतून ओढून काढणे To raise from the brink of the grave. मसणांतून ओढून काढलेला Said of a meagre person who cannot, or of a slothful person who will not, do any work.

मसणखार्द f (मसण & खार्द Pit.) A hollow or low place used as a burning ground for the dead. 2 Applied fig. to a huge building scantily furnished or thinly tenanted; *goblin-hall*.

मसणखुंट m (मसण & खुंट A stake or stump.) A term for a huge, sturdy fellow without family or parents, and burdened but lightly with learning, wit, or money.

मसणवट or टी f मसणवटा m (मसणानवटी S) A place for burning or burying the dead.

मसणा a (मसण) A term used petulantly in speaking of one of whom we know not or choose not to mention the name. 2 A term of angry and contemptuous address. Ex. अरे मसण्या तुला शंभर वेळ सांगितलें तरी तू तसाच. It is a rude and vulgar expletive like *जवरा q. v.*

मसंदणे & मसंदळणे v cunc (مسندنا H To knead.) To knead and squeeze confusedly; to press and mash, crush and spoil (victuals, flowers, and similar yielding substances). [मसण &c.]

मसन, मसनखार्द, मसनखुंट, मसनवटी, मसना Better मसवदार m (منصبدار P) A judge or magistrate. 2 Applied also to a member of a पंचाईत.

मससू a (مصم A) Fixed, made fast, settled, established, lit. fig.

मसरू f (Better मसरू) A silk and cotton stuff, with waving stripes &c.

मसलत f (مصلحت A) Holding counsel upon; planning, determining, considering. 2 A plan, plot, scheme, a concerted design. 3 Counsel or advice. v सांग. 4 Clever contrivance or management. Ex. हा लोकापासून मोठा मसलतीने पैका ओरपतो.

म० पडणे To be a difficult question; to be a matter demanding serious deliberation. Ex. तुम्ही करा म्हणतां पण मला मोठी म० पडली.

मसलतदार c (مصلحت A & دار P) A counselor or an adviser. 2 also मसलतबाज c मसलती a (مصلحت A & باز P) One sagacious and shrewd; deep of counsel; fertile in schemes and expedients.

मसलंद f (Perhaps from مسند the rich velvet or cloth cast over the seat or over a throne.) The central portion of an अंबारी (canopied seat upon an elephant), betwixt the driver's seat and the खासखाना Page-box. [मसण &c.]

मसाण, मसाणखुंट, मसाणखार्द, मसाणवटी Better मसाद f (مساحت A) Land-measurement.

मसादी a (मसाद) Relating to land-measurement; as मसादी-बेरोज-दिशेव-अटकळ-खरडा.

मसाला m (مصالح A) Drugs, medicines, spices; substances in general used as ingredients in medicinal compositions or in seasonings and sauces. 2 Condiment, seasoning, pickle. 3 Ingredients of compositions in general; as चुन्याचा मसाला, रंगाचा मसाला. 4 An exaction levied by Government from one summoned to answer a charge. 5

The fee which the peon sent to collect the revenue is authorized to demand. 6 मसाला expresses a mulct, forfeit, or pecuniary imposition on various pretexts.

मसीद f A mosque &c. See मशीद.

मसुदररघ or -ओळ f The name of the line drawn across the three first columns of a four-column-page. This is the form of writing observed in letters to Shúdras, Musalmáns, and others, viewed by the writer as inferior to himself. See रेघ.

मसुदा m (مسودة A) A sketch or rough draft; a foul copy.

मसुरा m Void space preserved along the interior of a wall when building it (to contain grain).

मसुरी मिरची f A kind of मिरची or Chili-pepper.

मसूर f (S) A sort of pulse or lentil, *Ervum hirsutum*, and *Cicer lens*.

मसुरिका or मसुरी f S pop. मसुर्यादेवी f pl A variety of the small pox. The pocks resemble the pulse मसूर. [ery, fun, sport, drollery.]

मसुरी f (مسخرة A) Joking and jesting; buffoon-m० ची कुसुरी Quarreling growing out of jesting; play ending in a fray.

मसू a (مست P) Intoxicated, lit. fig., inflated, puffed up. 2 Fat, large, bulky. 3 (Low). Abundant, copious, plentiful. Pr. पडेल हस तर पिकेल मसू.

मसूक m n (S) The head or skull. 2 The head or top of anything. Pr. दोन हसूक आणि तिसरा म०. म० ढेंगणे करणे To humble, abase, bring down.

मसूकपट्टी f The upper piece of a door-frame or window-frame.

मसूकावघाण n (S) The smelling of the head. An article in the meeting and embracing of relations. [disdainful.]

मसूवाला a (مست P & والا H) Haughty, conceited, मसू or मसूया a (مست P) That is commonly under the influence of intoxicating liquors or drugs. 2 fig. Rude, riotous, overbearing. 3 Excited or wrought up—a horse.

मसूवाणे vi (A lax formation from मसू) To be inflated; to be puffed up with conceit or pride.

मसूी f (مستی P) Intoxication, lit. fig., inflation, pride, haughtiness. 2 The pranks of one inebriated or otherwise exhilarated; mischievous tricks. 3 The state of an elephant, camel &c. in rut.

मसूकुबो f (موقوف A) Suspension or cessation (of a work); stoppage (temporary or final).

मसूकूव p (موقوف A) Suspended, stopped, made to cease.

मसूजर m (محضر A) मसूजरनामा m (محضرنامه P) A titledeed granted by the Emperor of Hindustán. 2 A written statement of a suit or case and of the award upon it. [&c.]

मसूडणे, मसूडवणी, मसूडविणे Better written मसूडे मसू a (S) This is the neuter termination; मसूान् & मसूतो are the masculine and feminine terminations.) Great, big, large. 2 Great figuratively, having any quality in a high degree; as मसूाबुद्धिमान, मसूालबाड, मसूासादा &c. In composition मसूा is generally substituted, आ being inserted in place of त्; as मसूादेव, मसूापूजा, मसूादान. When, in composition it retains its form मसूत्, it then qualifies, not the noun with which it is compounded, but the object or subject to which the compound points; as मसूत्पूजा (Not great worship but) Worship rendered to or by a great person; मसूत्कुल (Not a great family but) The family of a great man; मसूत्सेवा Service rendered to or by a great

personage; मसूदचन The promise or saying of a great, worthy, or true person. 3 Very, exceeding; as मसूाप्रचंड, मसूानोक्षण.

मसूंत m (मसूत् S through مہنت H) The chief or head of an order of Gosávis, Byrágis &c.; a religious superior. Ex. विवेककरुनि बहुत ॥ काम क्रोध आवरिति मसूंत ॥ Hence 2 Applied to the head or leading-man among Pandits, devotees &c.

मसूता f (Corruptly formed from मसूत्) Greatness, grandeur, dignity.

मसूताब f (مہتاب P Moon.) A kind of firework. 2 A term applied to a beautiful woman.

मसूतो f (मसूंत) The condition, quality, capacity &c. of मसूंत. Ex. तयासि लोटांगण घाली विदेही ॥ म० नाही किंचित् ॥ 2 Greatness figuratively.

मसूत n (S) Greatness, lit. fig.

म० उतरणे g. of o. To lower or lessen one's dignity or arrogance. म० वाढविणे To boast, vaunt, talk big. [adage अंतरं मसूदंतर.]

मसूदंतर n (S) A great interval or distance. S मसूदर or मसूदररेघ or -ओळ f Amongst Kár-kúns. The name of the line which is drawn across the three first columns of the paper.

मसूदूद a (محدود A Bounded.) Of which the bounds have been defined or assigned—a village &c. Ex. गांवाची or जमिनीची हद्द म० करून दिव्ही.

मसूदूत a (S) Extraordinary, singular, uncommon, marvelous. [al].

मसूदूर्त n S A great circle (celestial or terrestrial) मसूमाय f (Corr. from मसूमाया) A name of Durgá. 2 Worldly illusion or unreality.

मसूमुदो f (مسعودی P) Scammony, *Convolvulus scammonia*. 2 A cotton stuff. See मसूासुदो.

मसूर्ग & मसूर्गता Better मसूर्ध & मसूर्धता.

मसूर्ध a (मसूर्ध S) Dear. मसूर्धता f Dearthness. 2 Dearth or scarcity. [ries. See सप्रलोक.]

मसूर्लोक m S The sphere of the sun and lumina-मसूर्षि m S A ऋषि or saint of a high order. Ex. तुझा व्हावया साक्षात्कार ॥ म० यजिति थोर थोर ॥

मसूला m (محلہ A) A quarter, ward, or division of a town. 2 Masála as given to a horse &c.

मसूशूर a (مشهور A) Notorious, celebrated, publicly known.

मसूसुली a (मसूसूल) Relating to the revenue.

मसूसूल m (مصول A) Public revenue.

मसूा (S See explanation under मसूत) Great, big, large. 2 A great one; a mighty personage; as हे एक मसूा आहेत; तो काय एक मसूा आहे. Used gravely or jeeringly.

मसूा अर्बुद n A thousand millions.

मसूा कर m (Corr. from मसूापूर) A flood; or an extraordinary river-fresh.

मसूा एकादशी f (The great Ekádashí.) A term for the eleventh day of आषाढशुक्ल and of कार्तिकशुक्ल.

मसूाकंद m (S) A large kind of yam. 2 Garlic. मसूाकल्प m (S) A great or complete कल्प, the whole period of the life of Brahmá (100 years, for the amount of which in the years of shortlived man, please to make calculation upon कल्प q. v.)

मसूाकाल m (S) in poetry मसूाकाल m A name or form of Shiva in his character of the destroying deity, Time personified. Ex. म० उभा चिरीन बाणी ॥ 2 One of the lingams of Shiva.

मसूाकाव्य n (S) A regular and classical poem. Applied, par excellence, to each of six great works.

मसूाकाश n S Space, immensity, the infinite void: as disting. from घटाकाश & मटाकाश Embodied or defined space. [family.]

मसूाकुल or मसूाकुलीन a (S) Of great or noble

महाग *a* (महाग S) Dear, not cheap. 2 Wanting or needing; that is under need of and difficulty of procuring. Acc. of o. Ex. अत्रास महाग That is in great need of daily food; वस्त्रास महाग That is in great need of clothing.

म० होणे in. con. To feel hard or make difficulty about; to grudge or stickle at.

महागणे *v i* (महाग) To become dear.

महागरा *a* (महाग) That sells at a dear rate.

महागाई *f* (महाग) Dearthness. 2 Dearth. 3 Compensation-money (as to soldiers) in time of dearth.

महागिरी *f* (महत & गिरि. A great hill.) A vessel of burden. It is from 20 or 30 candies to 250 or 300.

महाग्या *a* (महाग) That sells at a dear rate.

महाजन *m* (S) A virtuous or an illustrious man. 2 A merchant or trader. 3 (*Mahádzan.*) A merchant or trader. 4 also महाजनी *m* An hereditary officer in a village, kasbá, or city. His business is to superintend the trade of, and to assist in collecting the tax from, certain classes of traders.

महाजनकी *f* (महाजन) The office or business of महाडी *f* or *a* A kind of rice. [महाजन.

महाडूळ *n* A kind of snake, Amphisbæna.

महात or द *m* (महासात्र S through महात H) An elephant-driver or elephant-keeper.

महातल *n* (S) One of the hells or divisions of पाताल. See सप्तपाताल. [महातारा &c.

महातारचळ, महातारडा, महातारा &c. Preferably महात्मा *a* (S Of a great spirit.) Magnanimous, noble-minded, large-hearted, generous, bold.

महादकांदा *m* One of the vulgar names for the Lily of Mahábaleshwar. Also called कंदाळू & भूकमळ.

महादशा *f* (S In casting a horoscope.) The rule or sway of the predominant planet, qualified or modified by the अंतर्दशा the several influences of the minor planets.

महादान *n* (S) A great gift,—one of sixteen particularly enumerated. See under षोडशदान.

महादेव *m* (S) Shiva, the third deity of the Hindú triad. 2 The board forming the upper member or handle of the Weaver's फणी or comb. This, together with the pole or cylindrical piece at the bottom, called पार्वती, compose a frame for the फणी and furnish it with the needed weight for its office of pressing and closing the woof. This comb-frame, महादेवपार्वती, is also called हात्यादांडी. [long business.

महादेवाचे देणे *n* A term for any wearisomely

महादेवी *f* (S) Durgá, the wife of Shiva.

महादेवी *f* A species of cucurbitaceous plant of the genus Bryonia. Its seed resembles the lingam of Mahádeva. Hence its name.

महाद्वार *n* (S) The great door or outer gate (esp. of a temple or a palace).

महाद्वीप *n m* (A large island.) A modern word framed to render Continent.

महान् *a masc* (S) Great, big, large. 2 Late;—used of corn and grain. 3 Continuing through two or more years;—used of varieties amongst annual or deciduous plants. [hundred येजन.

महानदी *f* (S) A great river, a river that runs a महानवमी *f* (S) The ninth of the first fortnight of आश्विन, the concluding day of नवरात्र.

महानवरात्र *f* (S) The period from the 1st of the bright fortnight of आश्विन to विजयादशमी the day of the Dasrá.

महानक्षत्र *n* (S) A term for the सूर्यनक्षत्र or sun-asterism (stellar mansion of the sun).

महानिंब *m* (S) A tree, *Melia sempervirens*.

महानुभाव *a* S Composed, mortified, of subdued passions and affections. 2 Applied freely to one eminent for learning, genius, valor &c.

महानैवेद्य *m n* (S) The great offering to an idol, viz. of dressed rice &c.; as disting. from the ordinary offering of flowers, sugar &c.

महान्यास *m* S Certain settings, pointings, or touchings during worship. Contrad. from लघुन्यास.

महापथ *m* S The great road, i. e. death; "the way of all the earth."

महापद्म *m* (S) A million of millions. 2 One of the निधि or treasures of the god कुबेर.

महापा *m* (مخافة A) A litter of a particular construction.

महापातक *n* (S) A crime of the highest degree. Five such are enumerated,—killing a Bráhma, stealing gold, drinking spirits, adultery with the wife of a spiritual teacher, or incest with one's mother, associating with a person who has committed any of the four (ब्रह्महत्या, चुरापान, सुवर्ण-लोच्य, गुरुतल्पगमन, तत्संसर्ग). 2 Great crime in general.

महापातकी *a* (S) That has committed any of the crimes stated under महापातक. 2 Greatly criminal or sinful. [पातकी.

महापाप & महापापी (S) See महापातक & महा-

महापीठ *n* (S) A place of extraordinary sacredness, on account, probably, of the falling there of a limb of the cut up body of Párvatí. (See under पीठ.) Three and a half such places are assigned, viz. तुळजापूर, मातापूर, कोल्हापूर, and the half-place सप्तशृंग.

महापुरुष *m* (S) The Supreme Being. 2 Any great saint or sage. 3 A term applied to a Pishách supposed to be the spirit of a deceased Bráhma.

महापूजा *f* (S) pop. महापूजा *f* Solemn worship upon extraordinary occasions.

महापूर *m* An extraordinary fresh or afflux of water (to a river); a flood. *v* चे. [deavors.

महाप्रयास *m* (S) Great pains, labor, efforts, endeavor.

महाप्रलय *m* (S) Destruction of the world occurring after every period of 4,320,000,000 years. 2 Total destruction of the universe (of mortals, saints, gods, and Brahmá himself); happening after every hundred years of Brahmá. Ex. जो ब्रह्म ह्याच्या स्थूलदेहाचे मरण तो म० जाण.

महाप्रसाद *m* (S) The flowers, sweetmeats &c. distributed at the winding up of an उत्साह or religious festival: also a present from a Guru, idol &c. 2 (Literally but less common.) Great favorableness or favor. Ex. महाप्रसादाचेनि हरिखे || सप्रेम सुखे दुक्तो ||. [viz. death.

महाप्रस्थान *n* (S) The great march or journey,

महाप्राण *m* S A common term for the forcible acts or efforts of the breath in pronunciation, the aspiration or full utterance of a letter: applied also to an aspirated or a forcibly sounded letter; as ख, घ, ङ, झ, ट, ढ &c., and to श, ष, स, & ह. See अल्प-प्राण & बाह्यप्राण.

महाफल *n* (S) pop. महाफल *n* The great or excellent fruit. Applied to the cocoanut, jack, citron &c.

महाबमहा *ad* (بالا بالا P) Month by month. Common in official papers.

महाबलि *m* (S) pop. महाबली *m* A great offering (as of dressed food, of flesh &c.) in contradistinction from the ordinary offerings, or as made to propitiate the Pishách &c.

महाबली *a* Very powerful or strong.

महाबली बुटी *f* Broadleaved ginger, Zinziber zerumbet, Grah,

महाभारत *n* (S) The great sacred epic poem of the Hindús, narrating the war which occurred amongst the descendants of भरत, the younger brother of राम.

महाभूत *n* (S) A primary element, as air, fire, water, earth, and आकाश or ether.

महामणि *m* (S) A precious gem, as the diamond, ruby &c. [bleminded.

महामति *a* S महामना *a* S Magnanimous or no-mहामंच *m* (S) The great Mantra of the deities respectively; as गायत्री is the महामंच of Bráhmans. Ex. म० आत्मप्राप्तीची खाणी ||. [councilor.

महामंचो *m* S The prime minister or a high महामाया *f* (S) corruptly महामय *f* A name of Durgá. 2 Worldly illusion; the unreality and illusiveness of the universe, appearing as material and of distinct subsistence whilst it is but the expanded spirituality of Brahma. 3 Applied appellatively and revilingly to a woman hated as a shrew or scold; or viewed as occasioning ill-luck &c.

महामारी *f* (S The great destroyer.) A name for the Cholera or other epidemic disease. 2 A name of Durgá, to whom all such afflictive visitations are ascribed. 3 Vehement exertion; strenuous effort. [ed cotton stuff.

महासुदी *f* (محمودی P) A fine and close-textured

महासुरी *f* (معموری P) Abundance, exuberance, overflowing plenty. 2 The state of cultivation or readiness (of fields, crops, plants). 3 Closed and shut up state (of gates or doors).

महादूर *a* (معمور A) Abundant, copious, plentiful. 2 *p* Closed, shut, made fast;—used esp. of gates or doors. 3 Finished, completed, perfected; of which the various operations of sowing &c. have been performed: also ripened or arrived at maturity—fields, crops, plants. Ex. शेत पिकून म० झालें. 4 Heavy, profound, full and fast;—applied to झोप-नीज-निजणे: also full up to the crammed state; full to stuffing;—used of जेवणे-खाणे-भोजन. Other lax applications occur of the proper meaning Full. 5 Used as *s f* Abundance, plenty, exuberance.

महामृत्यु *m* (S The great death.) Death;—but used only as antithetical to अपमृत्यु *q. v.* Ex. अपमृत्युचा महामृत्यु झाला Said of one who dies shortly after recovering or escaping from some desperate sickness or alarming danger.

महायज्ञ *n* (S) A great sacrifice: also a common term for five special oblation-services, which see under पंचमहायज्ञ. [to Káshí (Benares).

महायात्रा *f* (S) The great pilgrimage, viz. that महार *m* See this explained under परचारी.

महाराची आई चाह्यार वेज A phrase implying What do I care? What's this to me?

महारकचका *m* (Squabble or brawl of Mahárs. These people are charged with constant and violent squabbling.) Vehement and clamorous contention.

महारकावळा *m* (महार & कावळा. Because, like the महार, it frequents cemeteries, and is foul and nauseating.) A black and daring species of crow.

महारकी *f* (महार) The office, business, rights, perquisites of the village-Mahár. 2 A cloth of fine texture, used for चोतरजाडा &c. 3 fig. Any mean or low drudgery.

महारगजाल *f* (Clamor of Mahárs.) Vehement vociferation; wild hubbub and uproar. [महार.

महारडा *m* A contemptuous form of the word महारथ or थो *m* (S) A mighty warrior; one capable of opposing his car and himself to 10,000

cars with their several warriors. Applied figuratively to any bold champion, eloquent declaimer &c.

महारपुंज *m* The Mahār's share of the grain which is received by Government from the cultivators.

महारपोर *m n* (महार & पोर. Mahārs and their children.) A comprehensive term for the low people of a village; the canaille, the herd, tag-rag and bobtail. A Mahār indifferently.

महारपोरगा *m* (A boy of the Mahār caste.) A horsekeeper of the Mahār-caste (whether man or boy) entertained in a पागा.

महारभादवी *f* Gifts or assignment in land to Mahārs to defray their expenses annually in the month भादवा in their यात्रा and offerings to देवी.

महारमहारकी *f* A cess on the ināms of Mahārs.

महारवडा-वाडा *m* **महारवण** *n* The ward or place occupied by the Mahār-caste. It is usually outside the village. Pr. जेथें गांव तेथें महारवडा. 2 fig. Any promiscuous and polluting assembly.

महारवी *a* (महार) Manufactured &c. by the Mahār-caste;—basket, broom, cotton thread &c.

महारशिरोळा *m* Ground allotted to the Mahār to receive carcasses.

महारहडोळा & महारहडकी See हडोळा & हडकी.

महारहराटी *f* C (Commonly हडकी) Inam-land to Mahārs as a place to receive the carcasses of beasts. [the month माघ.

महारात्रि *f* (S) A term for the dark fourteenth of

महारोग *m* (S) A common term for eight grievous maladies; viz. वात, खाधि, अग्नरी, छक्क, मेह, उदर, भगंदर, अर्श, संयहणी. Another account makes nine, beginning with राजयक्ष्मा Pulmonary consumption, and for छक्क giving कुष्ठ Leprosy, and for संयहणी, ग्रहणि. Practised sufferers will smile at the defectiveness and arbitrariness of these catalogues, as will the general scholar at the endless other enumerations of ambitious pseudo-savans ostentatious of universal learning. 2 महारोग is popularly applied, par eminence, to रक्तपिती Arabian or black leprosy.

महाराज *m* (S) A sovereign, an emperor, a lord paramount. 2 Applied as a respectful compellation to superiors in general. 3 A deified teacher of the जैन-sect.

महाराष्ट्र *n m* (S The great country.) The country of the Marāthās; bounded on the north by the Narmadā river, on the south and east by the Carnatic and Telinga, and on the west by the ocean. 2 Used as a Relating to it—people, language, customs.

महार्णव *m* (S) The ocean or any great sea. 2 *n* fig. A great or long-continued contest; an obstinate battle or war. 3 Notoriety, the state of being blazoned abroad: also much ado about nothing. Ex. एवढेशा गोष्टीचें लां लागलेंच म० केलेंस.

महाल *m* (महल A place.) A subdivision of a Tālukā. See देश. 2 The hall or court where the business of the Mahāl is conducted: also the business conducted there. 3 The female apartments, a gynæceum or seraglio. 4 A large dwelling-house, a mansion or palace. 5 The whole business of a सावकार or banker. 6 The procession (of पालखी, काठी &c.) from the villages पाल and others to the village जेजुरी, in honor of खंडोबा, जोतिबा, and suchlike.

महाल मजकुरावर or **-खाली घालणें-लाटणें-टाकणें-नेणें** To refer (the payment of a due or claim) to some particular Mahāl; i. e. to put off fraudulently; to shuffle off. म० पडणें or येणें To fall or come under such evasion or shuffling.

महालकरी *m* **महालदार** *c* A revenue and police officer in charge of a Mahāl. 2 महालदार is misused for भालदार.

महालपेटा *m* A पेटा or sub-district under a महालकरी subject to a सुभेदार or मामलतदार.

महालय *m* (S) A place of refuge, a sanctuary, an asylum. 2 A temple. 3 The Supreme Being. 4 A term for the shrāddh performed in the latter fortnight of भाद्रपद, to the manes of all one's male ancestors. [venue and police duties.

महालशिवंदी *f* District-peons employed on re-
महालक्ष्मी *f* (S) Saraswatī, the wife of Brahmā. 2 The festival in honor of her on the eighth of आश्विन.

महाला, महालया, महालया, महाली A term of courtesy affixed to the names of Barbers. Ex. दाममहाला, त्रिविक्रमहालया.

महालिंग *n* (S) A common term for the twelve chief ज्योतिर्लिंग q. v. [keeper.

महावत *m* (مهاوتة H) An elephant driver or
महावस्त्र *n* (S) Fine clothes, splendid apparel: also a single article of such, a shawl &c.

महावळुंग & महावळुंगी Better महाळुंग & महाळुंगी.

महावाक्य *n* (S) A great (i. e. worthy of reverence and honor) word or saying. A term for any sentence of the Vedas. [वारी.

महावार & महावारी Preferably माहेवार & माहे-
महाविषुव *n* S The vernal equinox.

महावृत्त *n* S A great circle.

महाव्याधि *m* (S) Black leprosy.

महाशंख *m* (महाशंख S) Ten millions of millions.

2 One of the Nidhis or treasures of the god कुबेर.

महाशब्द *m* (S The great sound or noise.) A covert term for the cry of distress called बोंब.

महाशिवरात्र *m f* **महाशिवरात्रि** *f* (महाशिवरात्र S) A great festival,—the fourteenth of the latter fortnight of Māgh.

महाष्टमी *f* (S) The great अष्टमी. A term for the eighth of आश्विनशुद्ध, sacred to the worship of महासिद्धि *f* S See सिद्धि Sig. I. [Devī.

महाळ *m* (महालय S) The shrāddh performed in the latter fortnight of भाद्रपद to the manes of all one's male ancestors: also, by meton., this period.

महाळवडा *m* A term amongst Kunbīs for the वडा which they make in celebrating पिढपक्ष.

महाळवसा *m* **महाळवस** *m* R (महाळ & वासर A day.) A term for the latter fortnight of भाद्रपद.

महाळुंग *f* **महाळुंगी** *f* (मातुलुंग S) Common citron-tree, Citrus medica. **महाळुंग** *n* Its fruit.

महाळू *m* A hoop or ring of a म्हदंग.

महाळावावजी A feigned name returned in answer to one impertinently asking one's name. See गोमाजीकापशा. [fernal regions.

महितल *n* (S) The name of a division of the in-

महिना *m* (مہینا P) A month. 2 Used by meton. for monthly pay; as माझे सरकारांतून साधा महिने यावयाचे आहेत; चार महिने चढले-झाले-आले. महिन्याच्या कांठीं Within the or a month.

महिनेकरू *c* **महिनेदार** or **महिनदार** *c* A servant or laborer entertained by the month.

महिनेभरू *c* (महिना & भरू That fills or completes.) A servant or laborer heedless of his work, and solicitous only to get through the month and receive his pay.

महिनेमाल, महिनमाल, महिनेमहाल *a* (महिना & माल) Monthly; hired, paid, settled &c. by the month;—used with such words as चाकर, चाकरी, पगार, रोजसुरा, खर्च, जमावसूल, दिशेव.

महिनेमाह or **महिनमाह** *ad* (Rudely formed out of महिना & माह By the month, per mensem.

महिनेवाला *m* (Monthly man.) A monthly receiver of धर्मादाव from the dues of the देऊळ. A Malwan term.

महिमा *m f* (S) Greatness, grandeur, glory, illustriousness, majesty. Ex. पतनउद्धार संतांचा म०॥ त्याजवें अधमा संतदेष्ट्या॥ 2 *m* Magnitude as one of Shiva's attributes, immensity or illimitability. 3 Greatness or magnitude in general.

महिमान *n* (Poetry. महिमा S) Greatness, lit. fig., grandeur, glory, majesty. Ex. नेणता भक्तीचें म०; also कैसें मेरुचें म०.

महिमान *m* (Better मेहमान, from مہمان P) A guest or stranger. 2 A sojourning cultivator.

महिरप or **व**, **महिराप** or **व** *f* (Better मेहराव, from مہراب A) A little arched recess (as in a wall). [The female of a beast.

महिला *f* S (Poetry.) A woman, esp. a wife. 2

महिष *m* S A buffalo. [wife of a king.

महिषी *f* S A female buffalo. 2 The crowned

मही *f* (S) The earth. 2 The river Māhī or Mhye. [ground.

महीग *n* An implement for smoothing ploughed

महीधर *m* S A mountain. 2 A title of the शेष or serpent upholding the earth.

महीपाल *m* (S) pop. महीपाळ *m* A king.

महीस *f* (महिषी S) A female buffalo.

मऊडा *m* (Poetry.) A cloud. Ex. मग प्रचंड तेज प्रगटलें॥ तेणें मऊडे विराले॥ निःशेष शेखिलें प्रलयोदक॥

महेंद्र *m* S One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. [Hindú triad.

महेश or **महेश्वर** *m* S Shiva, the third deity of the

महोत्सव *m* (S) **महोत्साह** *m* (S) Any great festival or great rejoicings. [ward of Ceylon.

महोदधि *m* S The great sea,—the ocean south-

महोदय *m* S A certain festival,—a day of synchronism of all the particulars enumerated under अर्धोदय except one.

मळ *m* (मल S) Dirt, filth, feculence, foulness. For compounds besides those occurring below see under मल. [scurf of the body.

मळ *f* R (Usually मळी) A roll of the sordes or

मळई *f* (मळ) Mud and garbage brought by rains or the river, alluvial depositions. 2 The garden or plantation thereon. 3 A seine or large fishing net. 4 (Preferably मळई) Cream. [2 Very dirty.

मळकट *a* (Qualif. form of मळका) Rather dirty.

मळकटणें *vi* (मळकट) To become dirty or soiled.

मळका *a* (मळ) Dirty, foul, filthy.

मळकी *f* W (Commonly मळई) Alluvium: also alluvial land: also alluvial vegetation.

मळकोरा *a* (Formed from मळ & कोरा, in humorous opposition to घणकोरा) Somewhat tarnished, that has lost the gloss of newness—a coin.

मळगावणें or **मळगावणें** *vi* (मळणें) To be trodden or beaten (by much traffic)—a road: also to be smoothed, softened, worn &c. by use—an article. 3 fig. To be practised in, habituated to, conversant or familiar with (an art, occupation, business).

मळगावणें or **मळगावणें** *vc* (मळ & गावणें) To dirty, soil, befoul.

मळगी or **मळवी** *f* The fixed or permanent part of the Bazar; the regular buildings and shops; as contrad. from मेणवाजार The temporary booths and stalls set up along the main street.

मळवाज or **व** *a* (मळवाज) That hides dirt; that does not readily show the dirt it contracts—a color. 2 Longsuffering or patiently forbearing. 3 Applied sometimes in the sense Foul with a fair outside; a whited sepulchre.

मलण *n* R Inspissation of the juice of the sugar-cane. 2 The site of a sugarmill. [thrasher. मलणकर *m* (मलणी & कर Affix.) A corn-malणतलण *n* Kneading and frying, i. e. culinary operations comprehensively. मलणी *f* (Verbal of मलणे) The operation of treading, or of rubbing, or of beating out corn; thrashing &c.: also that of squeezing sugarcanes. *v* काढ, कर, घाल. 2 fig. The thrashing time, the nick of time, *pudding-time*. म० घालणे To jump and dance about upon; to rumple and dirty;—as children do in play. मलणे *v* *c* (मईन *S*) To tread or to beat out (corn). 2 *C* To press or squeeze (sugarcanes). 3 To knead or mould (dough &c.) Pr. अंधळा मळी रेडा खाई. 4 To press and squeeze, tread and trample (in order to soften): to knead the limbs; to rub down a horse; to rub (unguents) upon the body. 5 fig. To tread out; to form by treading (a road or path). मलणे *v* *i* (मळ Dirt.) To contract dirt; to get dirtied. मळ *n* *C* Cloudiness: also a mass of clouds. म० भर A great deal; an excessive quantity (esp. of chattering or of eating). मळभी *f* *R* (मळभ) A detached cloud of a mass. मळमळ *f* (Imit.) Qualmishness or queasiness. *v* ये. 2 Mental inquietude; restlessness or uneasy workings (as of distrust or suspicion). *v* फेड, घालव & फिट, जा. मळमळणे *v* *impers* (Imit.) To be qualmish or queasy; to keck and heave; as मळा मळमळते or पाटांत मळमळते. मळमळी *f* (Imit.) Nausea, sickness of stomach. मळमळीत *a* (Imit.) Swashy, sloppy, wishywashy—a preparation of victuals: watery and weak—a fruit: simple, silly, soft—a person: vapid, spiritless, nerveless—singing, reciting, speech, conduct: dull, dim, dirty-looking, lacklustre—a metal vessel, a weapon or tool: slovenly and nasty; or slack, careless, and disorderly—an object or a manner of working or doing. Much use is made of the word, and in applications implying in the general opposition to Substantial, savory, salty, spirited, sprightly, smart, spruce, prompt, vigorous, energetic &c. &c. मळमास, मळयागर, मळशुद्धि See मलमास &c. मळवट *m* The daub on the forehead of a child (at its marriage, thread-investiture &c.) of कुंकू of गंध, forming a bed for अक्षता (grains of rice) to be stuck. This daub or smearing is made also on the forehead of the child's father, mother, and others. *v* भर, लाव. 2 *n* Potter's term. A pitcher prepared for the kiln, yet unburned. मळवटी *f* (मळ & वटणे) A roll (as rubbed up) of the sordes or scurf of the body. मळविणे *v* *c* (मळणे) To dirty, befoul, soil. मळसुच *n* A screw. म० फिरविणे-दाबणे-चापणे To turn the purpose or mind of. मळसुची *a* (मळसुच) Fastened or fixed by a screw, screwed. मळसुची प्रदक्षिणा *f* See सोमसुची प्रदक्षिणा. मळा *m* (माला *S*) A plantation of fruits or vegetables, an orchard &c.: also a tract of ground fit to be so used, i. e. alluvial or rich and low and level. 2 A species of sesamum. मळारंड *m* *f* The Castor-oil-tree of a plantation: opp. to शेतारंड. Named also respectively मोटा र० & बारीक र०. मळाचा कोठा *m* The rectum. मळी *f* (मळ) A roll, as rubbed up, of the scurf

of the body. 2 Mud and garbage brought by rains or a river, alluvium. Hence 3 A river-side-spot as suitable for a plantation or garden: also the plantation or garden thereon. 4 Sugar-skimmings: also skimmings or scum in general. 5 *R* A little division in a field; a plat, plot, bed. मळीण *a* (मलिन *S* or from मळ) Dirty, filthy, foul. 2 Foul figuratively; soiled with crime or vice. 3 Rusty, not fresh or ready—learning &c. मळीण समता *f* Affection (i. e. assertion of as mine or own) considered (according to the Hindú aspiration,—Self-disallowal or ignoring) as unholy or unclean. Ex. अहो जडबुद्धि म० सटवी दारण ॥ लोभ झेडिंग येकक्षण ॥ उचास वेकं नेदिति ॥ मळीव *p* of मळणे Trodden or beaten out—corn. 2 Kneaded; pressed and squeezed; trodden and trampled &c. मळेकरी *m* The cultivator or the owner of a मळा; a kitchen-gardener. 2 A man belonging to a मळा. [मळा or vegetable-garden. मळेजमीन *f* (मळा & जमीन *P*) Ground fit for a मळेवांगी *f* (मळा & वांगी) A species of Solanum or Egg-plant raised in gardens. मळेवांगी *n* Its fruit. मळ्या *a* Reddishly brown, dun. A color of cat-mळ्या *m* The name of a fish. [tle &c. मळ्यागळ *m* (मळा & गळ) Wheat raised in a मळा or on garden-ground, i. e. with irrigation: as मळिका *f* (*S*) A fly. [opp. to शेतगळ. प्रथमयासे मळिकापात: A Sanskrit phrase expressing the occurrence of deterring or obstructing circumstances at the very outset of a business. मा *f* (*S*) A mother. 2 A name of Lakshmi. माई or माई *f* (मा) A mother, or rather a term of compellation from children to their mother: and hence from people in general to any elderly woman. For compounds see under माय. 2 A cat, esp. in nursery language. माईणी, माईनी, माईण, माईन *f* See मायणी. माईक & compounds. Incorrect for मायिक. माईण or न *f* A particular shrub. माईणसूळ or माईनसूळ *n* The root of माईण or न. माईफल *n* (Or मायफल from مازول *H*) A gall-nut. [मावली. माउली *f* (Used esp. in poetry.) Commonly माउशी & माउसा Commonly मावशी & मावसा. मांज *n* In nursery language. A cat: also Mama's breasts. माज *f* *C* The mark which remains after a healed wound or sore, a cicatrix, scar, pock-pit. माजत or द (Commonly मजत) An elephant driver or keeper. माजन *n* A purgative drug, *Mana*. माजलपण *n* माजलपणा *m* (माउली, पण & पाण Affixes.) Maternal tenderness or softness, motherliness. 2 Courtesy or kindness in general. माजसवहीण *f* (मावशी & वहीण) A female cousin on the mother's side. माजसभाज *m* (मावशी & भाज) A male cousin on the mother's side. माकड *n* *m* (मर्कट *S*) A baboon, a monkey of short tail and red muzzle, *Macacus radiatus*. Pr. मा० मारले आणि पाला दगले Applied to useless punishment. Pr. माकडाला काकडी (मिळणे) Used where a person is pleased and full-satisfied at very little cost. माकडचेष्टा *f* Monkey-tricks; mischievous pranks. माकडतांया *a* Baboon-faced. माकडनिंबू *n* The fruit of माकडनिंबोणी. माकडनिंबोणी or -निंबू *f* A large, evergreen, thorny shrub, *Atalantia monophylla*. Grah.

माकडमिडी *f* (Baboon-hug.) A firm clasp or grasp; a close and fast embrace; *Cornish hug*. माकडमेवा *m* (माकड & मेवा. Monkey-fruit.) A term for light, unsubstantial, unsatisfying fruits or food. Applied rather especially to Gram when its competency to satisfy hunger is disallowed or disputed. माकडवस्ती *f* (Dwelling place of baboons.) A term for a wild, woody, mountainous region. माकडशिंंगी *f* An erect fleshy plant with angular stems, *Caralluma ascendens*. Grah. माकडशेंगळ *n* vulgarly माकडशिंदळ *f* A wild pot-herb. Probably the same with माकडशिंंगी. माकडशेंडा *m* A kind of grass. माकडचाड *n* (Monkey-bone.) *Coccygis os*. माकडो *f* A creeper and its pod. It is the same as कुदरी. माकडो *f* or, commonly, माकडीचे झाड *n* A tree, *Ixora parviflora*. Grah., Torch-tree. The wood of it is much used for torches by Post-runners and night-travelers. An end is slightly bruised and then kindled. It is very oily. माकण *n* A frame of wood or iron in which pitchers or jars are set and carried upon beasts. माकण्या *a* (माकण) Bearing a माकण—a horse or bullock. 2 That drives or leads such horse or bullock. [&c.) A beggar. माकता *a* also माकतेकरी *m* (Wrongly for मागता माका *m* (मार्कव *S*) A shrub, *Verbesina scandens*, or, according to Graham, *Eclipta prostrata*. माकुलवाणा *a* *R* माकुला *a* *R* Handsome, graceful, comely, neat, pretty, tiny—a person or thing. माकुल *a* (معقول *A*) Respectable, reverend, worthy, commanding homage or regard. माकोजी *m* See सुढामाकोजी. माकत्यान् or नीं or नें *ad* (मागतो or मागे & नें) Again, a second time. [माखणे. माखटणी & माखटणे *R* & *P* Commonly माखणी माखण *n* माखटण *n* *R* & *P* (मंखण *S*) Butter, oil, unguents, an unctuous substance in general. 2 Besmearing, anointing. माखण *n* A pitcher-frame (for carriage on a beast). See माकण. माखणी *f* (Verbal of माखणे) Smearing &c. माखणे *v* *c* (माखण) To smear, daub, anoint; to rub over with unctuous matter. माखण्या *a* Bearing a माखण—a beast: also that drives such beast. माग *m* A loom. 2 The pit made for the descent of the pedal in weaving. 3 (मार्ग *S*) Trace, track, vestige. *v* लाव, लाग, काढ. 4 *R* A channel to conduct water (through a plantation or garden). 5 The row or number of plants watered by one portion of the channel. 6 *f* *C* A large fishing net. माग काढणे or लावणे *g*. of *o*. To track, trace, follow out, bring to light. मांग *m* (मातंग *S*) A low race or an individual of it. They are employed as executioners &c. अंगांत मांग शिरणे or येणे *g*. of *o*. To fly into a rage. [or traces out (thieves &c.) मांगकाडू or द्या *a* (मांग & काढणे) That tracks मांगगाडो *m* A description of माखडी or juggler. They are of the मांग- caste, and they throw the सूड or grains charmed by the recitation over them of a mantra. मांगगाडू *n* The jugglery of the Máng caste, i. e. casting of the सूड. मागचा *a* (मागे) Anterior, antecedent, of a time preceding some other time. 2 Hinder, posterior, of a place behind some other place.

मांगटा or मांगडा *m* A contemptuous or reviling form of मांग.

मांगणी *f* (Verbal of मांगणे) Asking a girl in marriage. 2 The ceremony of betrothing a girl. 3 At cards. Wanting or asking of a card.

मांगणी *f* A female of the मांग-race.

मांगणीची पत्री *f* The materials (corn, oil, salt &c.) put into the bowl or basket of a मांगणी when she goes her rounds at the new moons, solstices, and certain great festivals. (In acknowledgment of her services in removing ailments and devil-inflictions.) [the visiting मांगणी. See above.]

मांगणीचे पत्र *n* The bowl or hollowed gourd of मांगणे *vc* (मांगणे *S*) To ask for or to beg.

मांगती *ad* (मांगे) Again. [gar.]

मांगणे or मांगणेकरी, मांगता or मांगतेकरी *m* A beg-मांगध *m* *S* A bard or minstrel.

मांगप & मांगपणे See मांगस & मांगसणे.

मांगस or मांगसेस *m* मांगसुदा *m* (मांग & सूस) Trace, track, vestige, indication or appearance of. *v* लाव, लाग, काढ, निघ, पाड, पड.

मा० मोडणे *g.* of *o.* To obliterate all traces and impressions of; to efface every vestige of.

मांगर *m* *R* *W* A shed rudely erected; esp. in a field, for accommodation during agricultural operations. [मांगर].

मांगरघर *n* *R* *W* A long open building (like a मांगरा *a* (मांगणे) That asks for everything he sees; given to craving or begging.

मांगलट *f* (मांगे & लोटणे) Retreating, receding, drawing back (from a danger, an engagement). *v* घे. 2 (Mostly used in oblique cases.) Backwardness; unfinished, unaccomplished, or unready state (after the lapse of the due period); *the back ground.* *v* पड, टाक. Ex. सला दुखणे आले म्हणून शेत मांगलटीस पडले; राजा माझी गोष्ट ऐकत होता पण कोणही मोठा आला म्हणून मांगलटीस पडली. 3 *W* Trace, track, vestige.

मांगलटीवर टाकणे To defer, or to perform so sluggishly, that it falls behind hand (a work or business).

मांगलटणे *vi* (मांगलट) To fall behind; to be so deferred or so sluggishly performed as to be unaccomplished or unready at the due time—a work or business.

मांगला *a* (मांगे) Anterior, antecedent, of a time preceding some other time. 2 Hinder, posterior, of a place behind some other place.

येरे माझ्या मांगल्या Said in reference to a dolt who, after long teaching, is still at the alphabet.

मांगलाव्या *a* (मांग & लावणे) That traces, tracks, follows out (thieves, fugitives &c.)

मांगलिक *n* (*S*) A festive occasion in general; a marriage, a thread-investiture, a womb-fecundation &c.

मांगलिक *a* *S* Relating to a marriage or other festive occasion. 2 Indicating good fortune; auspicious, propitious.

मांगलिकस्नान *n* (*S*) Ablutions (generally of oil and warm water) on festive occasions.

मांगल्य *n* (*S*) A festive occasion in general, as a marriage &c. 2 Good fortune, well-being, welfare.

मांगल्यंतु *n* *S* See the popular word मंगळसूच.

मांगस *a* (मांगे) Late: opp. to आगस Early;—used of crops &c. 2 Late, after being due—paying.

मांगसणे *vi* (मांगस) To be late or backward; to be delayed. Ex. यंदा पाकस मांगसला म्हणून घाये मांगसली. Pr. आगसली ती मांगसली मागून आली ती गरव्हार झाली. 2 To fall behind or in the back ground—a person or a work.

मांगसांडणे *vc* *C* (मांगे & सांडणे) To outstrip, to cast in the rear. [thrown back or behind.]

मांगसावणे *vi* *C* (मांगसणे) To be made late; to be मांगवृद्ध *a* (Having the heart of a मांग) Merciless, pitiless, cruel.

मांगा *prep* & *ad* *W* Commonly मांगे. [thieves]. मागाचा *a* (मांग) A tracker or tracer out (as of मागांत *ad* Late;—used of the ripening or growing of corn: opp. to अगांत Early or rath.

मांगिलवट *f* *m* This word as well as मांगलट (which see for the explanation and examples under Sig. II) is scarcely used but in oblique cases and under the form मांगिलवटोस or मांगिलवचास.

मागी *f* *R* (मांगणे) Asking a girl in marriage.

मागील *a* (मांगे) Antecedent or prior. 2 Hinder, posterior.

मागील ओढण *f* *n* Course through past ages up to the present age; established practice of many generations. [horse].

मागील पायांचा टाळ *m* Cat-hammedness (of the मागीव *p* *unc* (मांगणे) Borrowed.

मागीव *a* *C* (मांगे) Late;—used of the ripening or growing of corn.

मागुता, मागुती, मागुतेन *ad* (Poetry. मांगे) Again. मांगुली *f* A term of fondness for a calf.

मागून sometimes मागाहून *ad* & *prep* (मांगे) After, afterwards, subsequently. 2 From behind, from the back or rear of.

मांगे *prep* & *ad* In time past; in time anterior to some particular time. 2 Behind, at the back of. 3 After, afterwards. 4 fig. In dependence upon; pertaining unto. Ex. माझे मांगे हजार कामे आहेत.

मांगे घेणे-फिरणे-सरणे-हाणे-हटणे To draw back or recede, lit. fig. मांगे पडणे To be surplus; to remain in the pocket; to lie up unexpended or unused.

2 To be over, fully past, clean gone—a sickness, trouble, event. 3 To be gone out of remembrance.

4 To be eclipsed or outshone; *to be left in the back ground.* मांगे पाडणे To reserve or save; to lay up or by (out of one's earnings, wages &c.)

मांगे पुढे *ad* Behind and before; on that side and on this; in both directions, cases, points of view. Used lit. fig. Ex. मा० पाहून काय करणे ते कर.

2 Sooner or later; at some or other time. Ex. तुम्ही असे करता परंतु मा० जाचील.

3 Confusedly, disorderly, invertedly, *histeron proteron*—things lying, matters spoken or done. Ex. हा ग्रंथ मा० झाला आहे नीट कर; म्यां सांगितले त्या क्रमांत काही मा० झाले असतां सर्व औषध नासेल.

4 In a hesitating, wavering, shilly-shallying manner. Ex. हा मा० करू लागला.

मा० नसणे in. con. To be without parents, wife, or offspring. मा० पाहून वागणे To walk circum-spectly or prudently.

मांगेला or ला *a* (मांग *Net.*) A tribe, or an individual of it, of fishermen in Northern Konkan.

मांगोटा or टा *m* मांगोटी *f* (मांगे) The tie of the pack-saddle which passes around the haunches of the animal, the breech-band.

मांगोमांग *ad* (मांगे by redup.) Immediately after or behind; in close consecution or succession.

मांगोळी *f* (मांग & ओळ) The ring of the grass called मोळ made by the Máng-caste on the day of थोरली दिवाळी, and deposited at the चावडी or Kotwál's hall.

मांगत्यान् or नीं or नें *ad* (मांगती & नें) Again.

माग्या *a* (मांगणे.) Given to begging or asking for.

माघ *m* (*S*) The eleventh month of the Hindú year, January-February. [& मांगणे.]

माघणी & माघणे Usually and preferably मागणी

माघवटा *m* (माघ & टाव) माघस्नान *n* (*S*) The ablutions performed daily before sunrise, between the full moon of पौष and the full moon of माघ, in honor of माघव.

माघा *a* Pertaining or relating to the month माघ.

माघार *f* (माघे) Drawing back, receding, flinching, lit. fig. *v* घे. 2 Declining, deteriorating, waning, falling back (of affairs or fortunes). *v* घे.

3 Retreating or returning. *v* घे. 4 Reverting. 5 Recurrence or return (as of a fever). Ex. ज्वराने मा० घेतली.

माघारणे *vi* (माघार) To draw back or recede, lit. fig. 2 To decline or deteriorate. 3 To retreat or return. 4 To revert, recur &c.: also to relapse or fall back into. Note. माघारणे is less common, throughout its senses, than माघार घेणे.

माघारणे *vc* (Poetry. माघार) To cast in the rear; to outrun, outstrip, outgo. Ex. माघारुनि मन पवना ॥ शक्र सदना पातला ॥

माघारपण *n* *C* esp. *R* and *W* (माघारा & पण *Affix.*) The returning, by a girl just married, from the house of her husband's father, to reside a while with her mother: also her returning from the maternal mansion to that of her father-in-law.

v कर. [again, in return.]

माघारा or रां or रीं or रें *ad* (माघे) Back, back

माघारी *c* (माघार) The person that accompanies a newly married boy or girl to or from the parental mansion and to or from the house of the father-in-law.

v कर. [again, in return.]

माघारीण *f* (माघारा) A girl just married returning from the house of her husband's father to reside a while with her mother; also vice versa.

Hence applied to a young wife in general.

माघो *a* Relating to the month माघ.

माघील, माघील ओढण, माघून, माघे, माघेपुढे, माघोटा, माघोमाघ See मांगोल &c.

माघोटा *m* (Commonly मांगोटा) The breech-band of a packsaddle.

माघोटा *m* (Commonly माघवटा *q. v.*) The ablutions of the month माघ.

माघोटो *f* Rain falling in the month माघ. 2 also माघेस्नान *n* Early morning-ablutions in माघ. See माघस्नान.

माच *m* (मंच *S*) The frame supporting a stack or rick; a rickstool, a staddle: also a frame or erection on a tree or in the field or in a house (as for watching the crops, for a vine or scandent shrub, for the spreading out of grain &c. to dry).

माच *m* The central or interior portion of a terrace, foundation-wall &c. filled or to be filled with broken or small stones: also the material employed. *v* भर, घाल.

माच *ind* An affix to the words शेळी or मेंढी (goat or sheep) denoting unity, and thus corresponding with *Head*; as शेळी माच एकवीस; मेंढी माच द्वावीस. But माच applies only to the numbers above 20, as बुद्ध applies to the numbers below 20.

माचण *f* The filling up &c. *v* भर. See the verb माचणे. [changing tacks. *v* घे.]

माचण *f* Nautical term. Shifting of the sail in

माचणे *vc* To fill up (the central portion of a terrace, floor, foundation, wall, well, or any hollow or hole) with stones &c.: also to fill up crevices or chinks. The verb takes for its object either the place filled or the material employed to fill.

Ex. जमीन माचली, विहीर माचली, पाया माचला, गार माचली, खडे माचले.

माचळ *m* A tree, also called कोरळ. It bears an esculent leaf. 2 A particular esculent grass.

माचा or माचवा *m* (मच S) A bedstead or cot.
 माचाळ *n* An erection in a field, or a lodge upon a tree (for the keeper of a field).
 माची *f* (मच S) Level ground occurring at the foot, or between the foot and summit, of a mountain. 2 A frame of sticks laid along and across four stakes; upon which to expose grain &c. to the sun. 3 An enclosure of stakes and planks for calves, kids &c.; a fold or pen.
 माचूळ *a* P (Commonly मचूळ) Brackish &c.
 माचाडा *m* C A bundle of straw (of rice, नाचणी, सांवा, वरी, राळा &c.)
 माचोळी *f* Dim. of (माच) A little frame or stand serving to support a box &c.: also a little staddle or rick-stool. Sometimes written माचुळी.
 माज *m* (मद S) Desire of copulation, heat, *rut*; as prevailing periodically in the brute creation. *v* चें, कर. Hence 2 Inflation, airiness, besotted estimation of self. 3 Rankness or luxuriance of produce. 4 Intoxicating or narcotic quality (in drugs &c.) 5 The cord belonging to the बैली of a loom. 6 A Rāg or musical mode. See राम.
 माज करणें To be under the excitement of the periodical passion; to be in rut or heat;—used of cattle or beasts. माज मोडणें *g.* of *s.* To cool or be cooled; to pass or be passed out of the periodical heat. 2 *fig.* To have one's pride or conceit brought down: also to lose one's mettle or pluck or ardor. माज मोडणें *g.* of *o.* To bring down the haughtiness or arrogance of.
 माज *m* (मध S Esp. in poetry.) Waist (of the body, a hill, a house). Ex. सिंह देखोनि जिचा माज ॥ सुख न दावो मनुष्यांत ॥
 माज *m* R (माजणें) The ashes and earth prepared to be smeared over culinary vessels: also the smearing over of this ashes and earth: also the smeared state or the coating accomplished.
 माजक *a* (Corr. from मादक Intoxicating. Used ignorantly by the vulgar.) Intoxicated, lit. *fig.* (with spirits, drugs, honors).
 माजगेली *a* (माजण) That is easily puffed up; that quickly rises into arrogance and insolence, or swells into scorn and disdain; disdainful, supercilious.
 माजघर *n* *m* The central apartment or portion of a house; the hall or main room within the veranda-portions.
 माजण or माजण *n* (माजण S) Smearing (of an idol) with oil, red lead &c.: also the material prepared for the purpose. 2 R See माज *m* R The ashes and earth &c.
 माजणें or माजणें *v* *c* (माजण S) To besmear (an idol) with oil, minium &c. (culinary vessels) with earth, ashes &c.: also to besmear or smear in general.
 माजणें *v* *i* (मद S) To be under the excitement of intoxicating liquors or drugs; to be drunk, tipsy, boozy. 2 *fig.* To swell, grow big, rise into arrogance and insolence. 3 To get fat and gross and refractory (as by good living). 4 To grow richly, fully, luxuriantly—crops. 5 In lax phraseology. To spread abroad; to be diffused widely; as वातमी माजली: to encrease, enlarge, extend in every direction—a business, a town, a wilderness; as कारखाना माजला, वखो माजलो, झाडी माजली: to swell or advance beyond all bounds;—applied ad libitum; as दरिद्र माजले, महागाई माजली, गोघळ माजला: to wax free and bold—the tongue, hand &c.; i. e. to take to abusing, striking &c.; as जिह्वा माजली, हात माजला.

माजपट्टा *m* A zone or girdle for the waist (esp. of gold or silver) for females and generally.
 माजमोड *m* Breaking or composing the heat or sexual excitement (esp. of buffaloes and mares).
 मांजर or माजर *c* (Neuter when used without advertence to sex. माजोर S) A cat. 2 *n* The core of a carrot. [ceased to visit].
 माझ्या घरांत मा० ब्याली काय? Said to one who has मांजरझांक *f* (Because cats cant be seen.) The time of perfect or full-formed evening twilight.
 मांजरडोळ्या *a* (मांजर & डोळा) Cat-eyed.
 माजरपाट *m* (Or मादरपाट) A cloth or stuff made at Madrepollam. [water or liquor].
 मांजरमुतवणी *n* (Urine of a cat.) Lukewarm
 मांजरवेल *f* A kind of rice.
 माजरा *a* (माज) Narcotic. Used of varieties among certain grains and herbs; as माजरा हरीक, माजरा गोंवल, माजरी खडसांबळी &c.: opp. to गोडा हरीक, गोडा गोंवल &c. 2 Puffed up, become disdainful. 3 Become fastidious or dainty.
 मांजराची मावशी *f* (Maternal aunt of the cat.) A name for the musk-rat. (Because the cat spares this stinking creature.)
 मांजराचे पाय *m* *pl* (Cat's paws.) A confused piece of writing, a scribble or scrawl. Ordinarily the word is conjoined with कुत्र्याचे पाय Dog's paws. The English correspondent is Pot-hooks and hangers.
 माजरा हरीक sometimes माजया हरीक *m* Black-skinned variety of हरीक. Opp. to गोडा हरीक.
 माजरी *f* The name of a weed growing up with grass.
 मांजरी *f* (मांजर A cat. Because butter is rubbed over it, and a cat is brought to lick it.) A painful suppurating tumor arising in the armpit. 2 A common term for the two loops or eyelets appended to the fixed post of a churning apparatus, and through which the churnstaff descends; *cat's eye*. 3 A particular plant, of which cats are fond. 4 C An apparatus for scraping or slicing fruits and vegetables,—a blade of iron set in a sort of frame and erected upon four legs. 5 C A she-cat. 6 Matting, a mat (not of bamboo).
 मांजरे *n* (माजर) A cat; without reference to sex, or in endearment or disparagement.
 माजरे *n* (माजरा) The inebriation or stupefaction resulting from eating grains or herbs of a narcotic property.
 मांजरे *n* (मांजर) A loop of the churnpost, a *cat's eye*. See माजरी Sig. II.
 मांज्या *f* *pl* See explained under उंद्या मांज्या.
 माजवणें *v* *i* Commonly माजणें *v* *i* but agreeing throughout.
 माजविणें *v* *c* (Another active form of the verb माजणें) To rub (kinds of chalk or earth) over (the पाटी or writing-board of school-boys): to besmear (an idol, the body, culinary vessels) with red lead, ashes, earth &c. [slope of a hill].
 माजवो *f* R A terrace or table-plat made on the माजा *m* (مازو P) A gall-nut.
 माजा *pron* *poss* (Poetry.) Mine.
 मांजा *m* (ماجا H from मंज S) A paste composed of wax, oil, or white of egg, and pounded glass. Applied to kite-strings.
 माजाड *n* (A reviling, slighting, or familiar form of माज) The lumbar region or waist. Generally, but not invariably, with implication of Disproportionateness or ugliness.
 माजी *p* (ماضي A Past) Gone by; passed away; superseded; become obsolete; fallen into oblivion.

v पड. Ex. हा नवा रुपया चेतांच तो रुपया माजी पडला; माजी मामलेदार, माजी कारकून, माजी राजा.
 माजी or माजी *prep* (Poetry. माज or मध्य) In, within, among, amidst.
 माजुमी *a* Addicted to eating माजूम. 2 Mixed with माजूम—sweetmeats &c.
 माजुरकी *f* (माजुरा) Inflation, conceit, superciliousness, arrogance.
 माजुरमत *n* A dogged sentiment or notion; a point held obstinately from conceit. *v* धर.
 माजुरी *a* (माजरा) Puffed up, inflated, conceited.
 माजूफल *n* (S) A gallnut.
 माजूम *f* (ماجون A) An inebriating preparation of Bhang with sugar and spices, formed into cakes.
 माजूर *a* (معدور A) Known. The word is become a perfect synonyme of معلوم and is used by the very vulgar. [sotted with conceit].
 माजोरा or माजोरी *a* (माजरा) Stupefied or besantia *m* A paste &c. See मांजा.
 माझा *pron* *poss* (मत् S) Mine. [among].
 माझारी *prep* (Poetry. माज or मध्य) In, within, साटकुला *a* Smallsized, diminutive, petty, little.
 साटसुट *ad* (Imit.) Pitapat. Ex. माझा जीव मा० करते My heart is in great flutter, trepidation, anxious apprehension &c.
 माठ *m* *f* A pot-herb, *Amaranthus tristis*. 2 *m* A broad and spreading earthen jar.
 माठ *a* Flattish, low, of mild slope—a roof &c.: opp. to खर or पाणढाळ Steep. 2 Dumpy, squat, stunt—a person or an animal. Both senses are from the sense of the noun, A low or flattish jar.
 माठणें *v* *i* To fill up and heal—a wound or sore. 2 To be worn down or blunted—an edge or a point.
 माठणें *v* *c* To equalize and smooth with the chisel (blocks of stone): to smooth by gentle beating (a trinket, a गोठ, कडे, जोडवे &c.): to beat down the dints (of a new metal vessel). 3 *fig.* To tame and subject by beating.
 माठरणें *v* *c* To form, fashion, shape. 2 *fig.* To form or mould to one's own wishes or will. 3 Used by some in the senses of मठारणें *v* *c* and considered (reasonably enough) to be but another form of one word.
 माठरणें *v* *i* (माठ *a*) To become dull, languid, spiritless. 2 To droop, wilt, fade, lose its freshness—a plant. 3 (For मठारणें *v* *i*) To close and heal—a wound.
 माठलें *n* The bowl (of a ladle or spoon); the cup or oil-receptacle (of an oilstand). 2 The knob or boss of a churn-staff. 3 A flat and thin bracelet worn by little children.
 माठवण *n* (माठणें) Medicaments applied to bring together the lips of a wound; healing salve or plaster. 2 A granulating or healing sore.
 माठणें *v* *i* (माठणें) To heal, fill up, form in granulations—a wound or sore. 2 To become dull and heavy—one's understanding or mind: also *attrib.* to become stupid: also to become lethargic, languid, listless—the body or a person. 3 To cease growth and lose glow, lustre, or vigor—a tree or plant.
 माठणें sometimes माठाळणें *v* *c* To smooth off (as by gentle hammering) the dints of a newly made metal vessel: also to form or fashion a vessel. 2 To clean and smooth and reduce to form (a terrace or floor) by lightly passing the hand over it. 3 *fig.* To make obedient; to mould to one's own wishes or will.
 माठा or था *a* (माठ An earthen jar.) Dull, doltish, thickheaded, heavywitted.

माठीव *p* of माठणें Hewn or chipped smoothly—a block of stone for building.

माठें *n* W A building over a place where a body has been burned; a sort of mausoleum or tomb. 2 A sort of shed in a field open at the two ends: also a double-sloped portico or vestibule.

माड *m* A Cocoanut-tree, *Cocos nucifera*.

आडे माडे ससुद्रासारखा वाढो (An ejaculation of mothers upon bathing a child.) May his branch be lofty as the Cocoanut and extend far and wide as the Ocean!

मांड *f* (मांडी Thigh.) A disease incidental to the thigh. The whole member swells, and the thighbone becomes carious. 2 The proper posture or seat (on horseback, or of a writer). *v* जम, बस, साध *g.* of *s.* 3 A charge by a body of horse. *v* कर.

मांड *m* (मांडणें) Laying out or disposing in order (implements, materials, apparatus for a work or business): also the array or disposition made. *v* मांड. 2 C esp. R & W The assembling of the inhabitants of a village on the day preceding the closing day of the होळी-festival, to obtain the idol's permission to burn the होळी. 3 Disposedness or setness; settledness or fixedness at, in, on, about. Used with मांडणें, as बस is with बसणें. See बस *m*. [(to hold vegetables &c.)

मांड *n* A wooden bowl usually with handles
मांड *f* The name of a pot-herb.

मांडगादी *f* (मांडी & गादी) The padding or pad of the fore part of a saddle, to fix the thighs of the rider firmly and comfortably.

मांडचोळणा *m* & मांडचेपणें *n* मांडचेपणी *f* See मांडीचोळणा &c.

मांडणावळ *f* (मांडणें) The price or cost of laying out or setting in order. See the verb. 2 See below मांडणी & मांडणूक.

मांडणी or मांडणूक *f* (Verbal of मांडणें) Laying out, spreading abroad and in order; setting, disposing, arranging. 2 Regular disposition; orderly arrangement or outlay. 3 The frame, fabric, naked compacture or structure (of a building).

मांडणें *v c* (मांडन *S*) To lay out or spread abroad and in order; to set, place, dispose, arrange (apparatus, goods, the necessities for a work or business). 2 To set up or establish (a shop, a trade). 3 To note down; to enter; to commit to the books (an item of expenditure, a memorandum). 4 To plant, stalk by stalk, into the mud prepared (नाचणी, वरी &c. in transplanting from the seed-bed). 5 (Abundantly used in lax phraseologies, such as the following.) To set up; to set on foot or a going; to exhibit, display &c.; as कज्जा मांडला, द्वेष मांडला, सोदेगिरी मांडली, डोल मांडला, घोळ मांडला, फजिती मांडली: corresponding, although with the government and power of a transitive verb, with To take or turn to; to enter vehemently and licentiously upon; as त्यानें गालीप्रदान मांडलें, लताप्रहार मांडला, ढंग मांडले, चेष्टा मांडल्या He has taken to abusing, scolding, kicking &c. 6 Used as *v impers* To fall into agreeable or suitable order or disposition. Ex. अंधारी रात्र आली म्हणजे चोरचें मांडतें. 7 Used as *vi* To form in the ear, to set. Ex. बाजरीच्या कणसांत अझून दाणा मांडला नाहीं; सालीच्या केसरामध्ये अझून दूध मांडलें नाहीं.

मांडपत्र *n* (मांडी Thigh, पत्र Writing or bill. Because adoption is signified by seating upon one's thigh.) A deed of adoption.

माडपोर *m* (माड & پور P Cocoanut-saint.) A term for a toddy-tippler.

मांडपुत्र *m* (मांडी Thigh, पुत्र Son.) An adopted मांडमोड *f* Preferably मांडीमोड. [son.]

मांडलिक *m* S A prince ruling over a मंडल or circumscribed region; as contrad. from सार्वभौम Sovereign paramount; a Raja or ordinary potentate in general.

मांडव *m* (मांडप *S*) An open shed or awning erected on festal occasions (as at weddings &c.): also an arcade or arched way for a vine &c. to climb and overspread. 2 An open building dedicated to a deity.

मांडवखंडणी or खण्णी *f* At weddings and on certain other religious occasions amongst Shúdras. The fee or compensation of the attending जोशी or उपाध्या.

मांडवदेवता, मांडवप्रतिष्ठा, मांडवशोभा &c. See मंडपदेवता &c. the classical or proper compounds.

मांडवपरतणी *f* मांडवपरतणें *n* (मांडव & परतणी Returning.) The entertainment given by the father of the bride to the bridegroom and his party upon the conclusion of the wedding-ceremonies.

मांडवमेड *f* The first-planted or the main fork-stake of a मांडव. Applied also as a common term for the fork-stakes.

मा. रोवणें (To plant the मांडव-stake.) To set to or commence in good earnest.

माडवावर *n* See मेणावावर.

मांडवी *f* (Dim. of मांडव) A canopy of light framework (to suspend over an idol &c.) 2 A warehouse of port-towns for imports and exports, a factory, a custom-house.

मांडळ *f* (मंडल *S*) The ring which binds the head of mallets, pestles, rammers, staves &c., a मांडळीक *m* (Poetry.) See मांडलिक. [ferrule.]

माडा *m* A young tree, a plantlet or sapling.

मांडा *m* (मंडक *S*) A certain preparation with wheaten flour. Pr. सुयण झाली म्हणून कांहीं हाताचे मांडे करीत नाहीं.

तोडाचे मांडे *m pl* Talk-mánde; mánde described or discoursed about rightly and glibly, but not made. A simile for the vauntings of a prater. मांडे करणारीचा शेंबूड काढला पाहिजे We must conciliate or please them who are to serve us. Or do mean and servile things for them who do pleasant things for you.

माडा *a* Dressed and left unsown at the sowing season of the Kharif-corn, to gather strength for the corn or grain of the Rabbi-harvest;—used of land: also corn or grain raised upon land so dressed and left. See खाटा.

माडागून *n m* C sometimes मांडागूल or ल *n m* C (माड & गुण Rope.) The termination of the epidermis or exterior integument of the stem of the Cocoanut or other Palm; the vaginant leaf or मांडावळ *f* See मांडणी or मांडणूक. [vagina.]

माडी *f* (माड) The exudation obtained from the Cocoanut-tree; as ताडी is that from the ताड (Fanleaved Palm); although to both indiscriminately we apply the term toddy. 2 An upper story (esp. that of a house having but one). Ex. माच्या गोपुरें कवलारें॥ एकसरें भडकावलीं॥ 3 A loft. माडी is planked or boarded, and thus differs from माळा or माळ. 4 A common term for the long roots of अळू (Calladium): the short and roundish are called मुडळी.

मांडी *f* The thigh. 2 A form of sitting (esp. upon a horse, or in order to write). 3 A common term for the two guards or outward bars of a लुगाम or bitmouth.

आपलो मांडी उघडतां आपणासच लाज वाटती We feel ashamed at disclosing our own evil doings.

Or it is hard to publish one's own shame. मांडीचें उघें करणें *g.* of *o.* मांडीवर मान ठेवणें To lay one's head on another's lap; to place one's self in the power of, trusting him implicitly. मांडी ठोकून उभें राहणें To stand up eager to fight. मांडी ठोकून बसणें To indicate one's eagerness or readiness (to sing, write &c.) मांडी देणें To place the thigh under the neck of a person in the last agonies. मांडीवर घेणें-बसविणें (or देणें) To receive (or to give) into adoption. मांडीवर मांडी ठोकून or घालून बसणें To sit idle, without employment. मांडीस मांडी ठेकून बसणें To vie or cope with; to claim equality with.

मांडीचेपणें *n* मांडीचेपणी *f* (मांडी & चेपणें To press. So named because she is to place it under her thighs when she seats the bride on her lap.) The लुगडें or other cloth given at marriages by the bride's mother to the mother of the bridegroom.

मांडीचोळणा *m* Breeches merely covering the thighs, not descending to the knees.

मांडीमोड *f* (मांडी & मोडणें To bend. The bending of the knees and sitting in order to write.) Hard application at writing: also the toil and drudgery of writing: also the jadedness or weariness resulting.

मांडुकली *f* (Dim. of मांडव) A small open shed or similar slight and temporary erection.

माड *m* A weapon formed of two iron-tipped antelope-horns so joined together as that their ends point outwards. Pr. सोयऱ्यांत साडू हत्यारांत माडू भोजनांत लाडू.

माडूळ or माडूळ *n* A species of snake, Amphisbæna. 2 A worm with two heads or mouths.

माडें *n* A sauce composed of flour of डलगा with spices.

माडण or माडाण *n* C (माड) A wooden bowl or dish to hold salt, pickles &c. It consists of a portion of the stock of the Caryota urens, Fanpalm, or Cocoanut scooped and shaped.

माडा *a* Commonly माडा *a*.

माण *f* (मान) Inflammation incidental to the neck. 2 Clay. 3 A broadmouthed vessel generally earthen, and for holding water. 4 The annular lining of a hand-mill &c. See मादणी or मादण. 5 The pitcher at the bottom of a sugar-press to receive the juice of the canes. 6 A bamboo of a large kind; also called ताज. 7 A stratum, layer, bed (of rock or earth).

माणकी *f* (Dim. of माणीक) A small ruby.

मणकुला *a* R Little and pretty, small-sized, tiny.

माणगा *m* माणगारा *m* माणा *m* (Dim. of माण) A bamboo of a long kind. It is similar to चिंबा.

माणणें *n* (माण) Inflammation incidental to the neck. 2 A wooden dish. See माडण. 3 A disease incidental to cattle.

माणजमोन *f* Clayey soil or ground.

माणसळणें, माणसळणें, माणसावणें *vi* (माणूस) To become or be accustomed to man; to become or be tame and familiar—wild animals. 2 To become or be ravenous after man;—used of a tiger &c. that has once tasted human blood.

माणसाचा अवतार *m* माणसाचा कांदा *m* माणसाचा लेंक *m* (Offspring of man.) Terms for a dolt or blockhead.

माणसा माणसीं *ad* (माणूस by redup.) By, through, or through the means of one's servants or people: also by or through men or human beings.

माणा *m* See under माणगा.

माणिक *n* S pop. माणीक *n* A ruby.

माशानें माणीक गिळणें A figure expressive of the utter irrecoverableness of a loss.

माणी *f* (Commonly मायणी or नी) A ferrule; an annular lining &c.

माणीकचौक *m* (Ruby-square or -quadrangle.) The enclosed area in front of the houses of great men; where their retinue draw up, games are performed &c.

माणीकचौकडी *f* (माणिक A ruby, चौकडी A square on cloth &c.) A figure so named among the figures which women, on festive occasions, describe on the walls.

माणिकवान *f* A wick (for a lamp) formed of five threads rolled into one by the hand.

माणुसकी *f* (माणूस) The qualities and affections, the ways and manners of civilized man; civility, politeness, courteousness or courtesies; also orderliness of deportment; regular and conformable conduct.

माणूस *m f n* (मनुष्य S) A man, a person, a human being: also man or mankind.

In designation of the stages downwards from the delicateness, tenderness, and susceptibility pertaining to Civilized humanity unto the rudeness, hardness, and callousness of Absolute barbarism, three words have been devised to alliterate or jingle with माणूस, this word expressing the standard state. These three, with माणूस at their head, are (माणूस) काणूस, डेकूस, डेमस.

भरल्या माणसांतून उठविणें-काढणें-घालविणें To cast out of society. माणसाकाणसी By or through human beings. माणुसाचें काणूस होणें To become emaciated or reduced; or to become poor and wretched; i. e. to cease being माणूस and to become any non-descript thing. माणूस काणूस ओळखावें-जाणावें-पाहावें-ध्यानांत घरावें &c. Make distinction betwixt man and man.

माणूसकटाव्या *a* माणूसगंधारा *a* माणूसगंधा *a* माणूस-घाण्या *a* माणूसघाण *a* (माणूस & गंध & घाण) Misanthropic, unsocial, that hates the society of man.

माणूसपण *n* माणूसपणा *m* The condition, nature, or character of man; humanity, courtesy, politeness, kind feeling &c.: also orderliness of deportment; regular and conformable conduct.

माणूसबळ *n* Strength of numbers; combined force. Ex. हें काम एक्याचें नव्हे मा. पाहिजे. 2 Power consisting in men (in troops, servants &c.): as disting. from विद्याबळ, द्रव्यबळ, पुण्यबळ &c.

माणूसमाया *a* Mankilling, homicidal, murderous. 2 fig. Blood-thirsty or cruel.

माणें *v i* (Or मावणें. ५७ H) To enter and be contained (in a vessel or place). Ex. घटाकार आकार मातींत माती असे मातसे सर्व ही व्यांत माती.

माण्या *m* A bamboo of a small kind.

मात *f* (مآ P) A term at chess. Checkmate. 2 (Poetry.) An exploit, achievement, feat; a prodigy of valor; a deed of wonder. Ex. एक बाई सांगते मात त्याची. 3 (Poetry.) An affair; a business or matter; an event or occurrence. Ex. कटकीची मात सांग जासुदा घरांत; also नगरी फुटली मात. वनासिं जाता रघुवीर. वर्षला येकचि आकांत. ४ उड, उड, & उडव, उडव. 4 In lax and familiar phraseology. Eclat, splendor, gloriousness, glare and glitter; a brilliant and dazzling display or execution. Ex. गाण्याची मात, जेवण्याची मात, प्रयोजनाची मात, लग्नाची मात. 5 Exuberance, copiousness, cheapness; astonishing facility of obtaining. Ex. घाण्याची मात, साखरीची मात, जिनसाची मात.

मातकण *n* (माती & कण) Grain with which dirt is मातकरी *m* R (माती & करी Affix.) A laborer hir-

ed to lay earth upon the loppings and grass strewn over ground to be burned.

मातकापड *n* (माती & कापड) Enwrapping (of a vial, pipkin &c. containing medicaments) with folds of cloth plastered over with earth (to be baked in the fire): also such plastered coating.

मातकाम *n* Earth-work, i. e. business at a pottery or brickery, at image-making, at mud-building &c.

मातखण or -खाण *f* (माती & खाण) An earth quarry or pit. [or an individual of it.] मातंग *m* S An elephant. 2 pop. मांग A low race मातगा *a* (मद्) One easily puffed up; that easily swells into scorn and disdain (as of former acquaintances, accommodations &c., upon improvement of circumstances). 2 Puffed up, conceited. 3 Wrought up into his mettle—a horse.

मातड *a* मातट *a* C मातळ *a* मातसळ *a* R (माती) Earthy, having earth and dirt mixed with it—sugar, grain &c.

मातण *f* Commonly माचण.

मातणें *v i* (मद् S) To be puffed up; to be inflated with pride. 2 To become riotous and refractory from rich feeding. Pr. बोकड माते आणि आपल्या तोंडीं सुते. 3 To grow luxuriantly—a plant. 4 (Poetry.) To swell and overflow; to be inflated or filled. Ex. ब्रह्मानंदें क्रीडति साचार. प्रेमबळें मातेनिया. This use in good sense is licentious.

मातबर or मातवर *a* (معبر A) Respectable, reputable, honorable, worthy. 2 Laxly. Large, burly, bulky, big. [eminence.]

मातबरो *f* (मातबर) Respectability, greatness, माता *f* (S) A mother. 2 The personified energy of a deity, his wife. In comp मात is the form, as मातकुल, मातगोत्र. [rents.]

मातापितरें *n* (मातापितृ S) Mother and father, पामातामह *m* S A maternal grandfather.

मातामही *f* S The wife of a maternal grandfather, or a maternal grandmother.

माती *f* (मृत्तिका S) Earth. 2 Used freely to express utter destruction, utter worthlessness, insignificance &c. Ex. पोरानें संसाराची माती करून टाकली. 3 A term for the body (esp. as dead.) मातीआड करणें-घालणें-ढेवणें-टाकणें To put under the earth, lit. fig., to bury, shroud, cover up. मातीच्या मोलानें विकणें or देणें To sell dirt-cheap. माती टाकणें-घालणें-लोडणें To throw earth over; to cast a mantle over (a dispute, offence &c.) माती देणें To inter (a corpse).

[or burly person.] मातीचा मैराळ *m* A term for a huge and flabby मातीचे कुळे *m pl* (Earthen buttocks.) A term for relations or connections who, lacking some strong bond, do not hold together in time of difficulty. Pr. मा. लावल्यानें लागत नाहींत. See also under कुला.

मातीचें तेल *n* Rock oil or petroleum. मातीमीठ *n* Salt obtained from salt earths. मातुल *m* S pop. मातुळ *m* A maternal uncle. मातुलंग *n* S pop. मातुलिंग *n* Common citron, the tree or the fruit, Citrus medica.

मातुशी *f* Popular corruption of मातुशी. मातका *f* (S) A letter of the alphabet. 2 A mother: also a nurse. 3 A divine mother, a personified energy of a deity. Eight are enumerated; viz. ब्राह्मी, महेश्वरी, कामारी, वैष्णवी, वाराही, इंद्राणी, कौबेरी or चामुंडा, चर्चिका. They are worshiped at weddings and other festal occasions. There is a varying specification of these deities, and there are other enumerations or lists, one of sixteen, another of seven &c. 4 A simple sound, a note, a vowel.

मातकान्यास वर्णन्यास *m* S Rites pertaining to the दक्षिणाचार worship. They consist in the recitation of the fifty letters (vowels and consonants) of the alphabet, with accompanying touching (according to prescribed directions) of fifty parts of the body. On occasions the officiating priest touches simultaneously the corresponding parts of the idol.

मातगसन *n* (S) Incest with one's mother.

मातगया *f* (S) Shrāddh to the manes of the mother performed at Gayā.

मातगामी or मातगमनी *a* (S) That has committed incest with his mother.

मातगोत्र *n* (S) The mother's family.

मातगोत्र *a* (S) Belonging or relating to the mother's family.

मातघात *m* (S) Matricide.

मातघातुक *a* (S) Matricidal.

मातल *n* S The relation, condition, character, or quality of mother, motherhood.

मातद्रोह *m* S Malice or hatred against one's mother. मातद्रोही *a* Malicious &c.

मातपक्ष *m* (S) The mother's side, family, line.

मातपितृभक्त *a* (S) Dutiful to parents. Ex. महाराज तो मा. करीत सेवन देसला.

मातबंधु *m* (S) A common term for a male cousin or kinsman on the mother's side.

मातभोजन *n* (S) The eating in company with his mother of a Brāhman-boy on the day of his सुंज or thread-investiture. After this day he eats no more with his mother.

मातवध *m* (S) मातहत्या *f* (S) Matricide.

मातुशी *f* (S) A respectful compellation for a mother; also for any elderly and matronlike female. मातुशी or, rather, its popular corruptions मातुशी & मातोशी are, like बाई, ताई, and a few other compellations or titles, often used *pl* and *n*. Ex. मातोशी आलीं आहेत, यायाचीं आहेत. And in some districts these words are *pl* and *m*.

मातें *pron* (Poetry. For मला) To me or me.

मातेरा *a* (माती) Having earth or dirth mingled with it—grain, flour, sugar &c.

मातेरा *m* मातेरें *n* and by redup. मातेराकोतेरा *m* (माती) Grain, sugar &c. mingled with earth or dirt. 2 Dirt picked out from grain &c. 3 fig. The state of utter destruction, disorder, spoiledness, ruin (of things, affairs, persons, reputation &c.) *v* कर *g.* of *o*. See, for this sense, माती, घूळ, पीठ, चुराडा, राख &c.

मातोशी *f* Popular corruption of मातुशी.

मातुक्कान् or नी or ने *ad* (मागती or मागे) Again.

मात्येरा *a* & *m* C Preferably मातेरा *a* & *m*.

मात्र *n* S The primitive subtil or invisible type of visible elementary matter. 2 The whole, the whole order or class, the entire thing. Ex. मनुष्य-मात्र पापी आहे.

मात्र *ad* (S) Only, merely, barely, solely. Ex. काडीमात्र, अणुमात्र, क्षणमात्र, वितस्त्रिमात्र; मात्रमात्र खा माजीपाला तुला वर्च; तुला मात्र बुलाविले. 2 Used as *s f* and improperly for मात्रा in its first sense.

मात्रा *f* (S) The oblique line raised upon the horizontal limb of the Nāgarī characters, conveying the power of the vowels ए or ओ; as क with the mātrā becomes के, का with the mātrā becomes को; कै & कौ are letters with double mātrā. 2 A short vowel; or the time that lapses in the utterance of it, a moment. 3 Quantity (in metre or prosody), a syllabicfoot: musical or other measure. 4 A medicinal preparation of metals and minerals (esp. in the form of pill or powder): also,

freely, any compound (mineral or herbal) of healing virtue, or any medicament or drug. 5 A small quantity. Ex. हृदंगचे अवाजापेक्षा विण्याचा स्वर एक मात्र अधिक आहे. 6 Wealth or property, material, substance, money or goods. Ex. मात्रा आणावी मजपासीं॥ नाही तरि मुकाल प्राणासीं॥ माझ्या हलें तत्काळा॥ 7 In the वेदांत-philosophy. Any object of the affections or appetites. मात्रा वर असणें in. con. To have the upper hand or superiority.

मात्रागमन *n* (मातृगमन *S*) Incest with one's mother. 2 Applied freely to enormities and atrocious actions.

मात्रागमनी *m* (मातृगमनी *S*) One guilty of incest with his mother. 2 Applied, without specific implication, in reviling persons, animals, and things.

मांत्रिक *a* (*S*) Arising from, done or produced by, relating to मंत्र (mystical verses, incantations &c.) Hence मांत्रिक आंबा-भात-झाड-रुपया-घोडा-वस्तू. 2 Acquainted with मंत्र.

मांत्रिकआत्मा *m* A soul or life made, by the power of mantra, to occupy another body or a corpse &c. *v* घाल.

मांत्रिकखेळ *m* Sport or play with मंत्र a charm or spell; exhibiting unreal things (आंबा-झाड भात-रुपया-लुगडें-छाडू &c.) through the power मंत्रें *n* See मातेंरें. [of a mantra.

मात्सर्य *n* *S* Envy, impatience of another's excellence or prosperity.

मायण or जी *f* (मयणें) A large open-mouthed डेरा or earthen vessel. Used in churning and to hold water.

मायवट *f* *n* *P* मायवटी *f* *P* See माथोट.

मायला *m* sometimes मायला *m* (माया) The bowl of a ladle; the boss or protuberance of a churnstaff &c.

माया *m* (मल्लक *S*) The upper or the fore part of the head, the crown or the sinciput. *Pr.* उरीं केंस मायां टक्कल. 2 The forehead. Ex. अजायुद्ध जातें तेन्हां मायासीं माया अपटतो. 3 The head. *Pr.* पोटांत जळे आणि मायांत कळे. 4 The head of a churn-staff; the head or knob of anything similar. 5 The crown or crest of a hill. 6 For figurative senses and lax applications see डोई. मायां मारणें *g.* of *o.* To cast upon; to commit, consign, attach, impute unto. मायावरचा पदर टाकणें-उतरणें-पडणें To become a harlot. (As a modest or decorous female always shrouds her head with the पदर or skirt of her garment).

मायाकूट or माथेकूट *n* *f* (Pounding the head.) A term for wearisome, vexatious, and unprofitable labor (as that of instructing a fool, reasoning with the opinionated &c.) 2 A teasing and tiring insisting upon a subject; incessant prate, importunate begging &c. 3 Used in comp. with such words as काम, व्यापार, धंदा, उद्योग &c.

मायाटी *f* Commonly माथोटो.

मायाफोड *f* Preferably माथेफोड.

मायाशूल *m* *S* pop. माथेशूल *m* Acute pain in the head, esp. in the crown. 2 An erect-growing plant, *Leonotis Nepetifolia*. *Grah.*

माथेकळी *f* (A head-कळी or crown-कळी) A कळी (triangular slip *A*) sometimes inserted over the कळी or hinder slip of the skirt of an angrakhā.

माथेफळी *f* The crown-board of a sugarpress,—the transverse plank receiving the heads of the screws (नवरा & नवरी).

माथेफोड *f* (Head-breaking, head-splitting.) A term for any hard, worrying, wearisome work (as hammering instruction into a fool, reiterate sup-

plication or intreaty, assiduous importunity.) 2 Used as *a* Hard and worrying; teasing and tiring.

माथोट *f* *n* मायाटी *f* (माया & अट) A cord bound around the horns of a bullock at the roots: also that part of the head. This cord serves to catch or hold the animal by, and to it is attached the कासरा or guiding rein: also a broad band around the horns, as ornamental, or as supporting the ornamental गोंडे (tassels, nodding plumes &c.)

माया *m* (माया) The head or knob of a churning staff or similar article.

मांद *m* *S* Intoxication, esp. fig. of pride, joy &c.

मांद *f* *C* The cornheap which forms in the thrashing pit. 2 A broad-mouthed vessel, to hold water &c. See मांदण.

मादक *a* *S* That intoxicates, lit. fig.—liquors, drugs, riches, learning, power.

मादगा *a* मादगी *a* *P* (मद) That is easily puffed up; that quickly rises into arrogance and insolence. See मातगा. [tude. *v* चे, हो.

मांदगी *f* (ماندگی *P*) Fatigue, weariness, lassitude. मांदण *n* *f* A broad-mouthed vessel, generally earthen, and to hold water, to receive the expressed juice of the sugarcane, to contain fire &c. &c.

मांदणें *v* *c* (मईन *S*) To smear (vessels &c.) The common word is माजणें.

मादरचाद *a* This word, of obscene origin, is applied, to persons, animals, and things, as an epithet of abuse without any obscene implication.

मादरपाट *m* A kind of cloth. From Madrepollam.

मादरवान *f* *ए* (مادوان *P*) A large and fine mare.

मांदरी *f* Matting (esp. of शिंध & मोळ).

मादव *f* Drawing in the distension of udder, and ceasing to give the indications of calving;—used of a cow or buffalo. *v* कर.

मांदळ or ला *m* (मंडल *S*) A हृदंग or tabor, esp. a large kind. Ex. करनिया टिरी आपुला मांदळ॥ वाजविति टाळ दगडाचे॥ 2 The nave of a wheel.

मांदळवारें *n* Exceeding fatigue; prostration of strength. *v* चे, भर, लाग.

मांदळी *f* (मंडल *S*) The tamborine called डफ or the frame of it. [नर The male.

मादा *f* (Commonly मादी) The female: opp. to मादा *a* (ماده *P*) Languid, listless, oppressed with lassitude. 2 Sick, ill, ailing.

मादागी *ad* *R* Commonly मांदगी.

मादाण *n* *f* Commonly मांदण.

मांदार *m* (मंदार *S*) The coral tree, *Erythrina fulgens*. 2 with or without the word रई affixed or prefixed. Gigantic swallowwort, *Asclepias gigantea*. [lowwort.

मांदाररई *f* A white variety of Gigantic swallowwort.

मांदिरें *n* *C* (Commonly मांजरी) A common term for the two loops or rings which receive and confine the churn-staff of a churn.

मांदी *f* (Poetry.) A ring or circle. 2 fig. A company or body; a band (of worshipers, pupils, friends). Ex. शिष्यमांदी सवें घेजनी॥ महाराज तो गैतमसुनी॥; also बहुवरें गजखंधी॥ भोंवती यादवांची मांदी॥

मादी *f* (مادی *P*) The female: as opp. to नर The male. 2 That member of a hinge which receives the spike &c. See नरमादी. 3 A common term for the side-screwbeams, or if but two, the name of the smaller.

मांदूस *f* A coffer, chest, large box. 2 (Poetry.) A box in general.

मांदें *n* (मैद *S*) Animal fat.

मांद *n* (*S*) Slowness or tardiness; heaviness of motion or action. 2 Sluggishness, dullness, feeble-

ness, coldness (of constitution, of intellect, of the affections); stupidity, apathy, torpor. 3 Languor, lassitude, listlessness. 4 Dimness, faintness, lowness, gentleness, mildness (as of sight, of heat or light, of a tone, of a breeze).

माधव *m* (*S*) A name of Krishna or Vishnu. 2 The month वैशाख or the season composed of चैत्र & वैशाख.

माधवलुट *m* A flower-tree: also its flower.

माधवी *m* (माधव) A personage of the stage. He is the Buffoon or Interlocutor with the audience between the acts or scenes.

माधवी *f* (*S*) A large creeper bearing white and fragrant flowers, *Gaertnera racemosa*.

माधवी *f* (मधु Honey.) Spirituous liquor distilled from honey. The three kinds of spirits are गोंडी, माधवी, पैडी.

माधुकरि *f* (*S*) The business of a bee, collecting from flower to flower; so these beggars, from door to door.) corruptly माधोकरि *f* Dressed food given in alms to Brāhmans. 2 *m* One that subsists on victuals obtained by begging from door to door.

माधुर्य *n* (*S*) Sweetness, lit. fig., lusciousness, melodiousness, fragrance, agreeableness &c.: also softness, gentleness, mildness of disposition or manners.

माध्यजन *m* (Corr. from मध्यदिन *q. v.*) A tribe of Brāhmans or an individual of it.

माध्यस्थ *c* *S* A mediator. 2 *n* The office or business of mediator.

माध्यस्थ *n* *S* pop. माध्यस्थी & माध्यस्थिगिरी *f* Management between parties, mediation.

माध्यान्, माध्यान्न, माध्यान्ह, माध्यान्हाचे &c. See under मध्यान्ह, of which word these are corrupt forms.

माध्याह्निक *n* (*S*) Any act or work usually performed at mid day, the noon-meal &c.

माध्व *m* (*S*) A follower of मध्व the name of the founder of a sect among the वैष्णव Brāhmans.

माध्वी *f* *S* A spirituous liquor made from the blossoms of *Bassia latifolia*: also spirit in general.

मान् (मान्, मत्तो, मत्त *m* *f* *n*) A Sanskrit affix to nouns ending otherwise than in अ or आ, or in a consonant of which the inherent short vowel is dropped; forming them into attributives. Ex. बुद्धिमान्, शक्तिमान्. This affix therefore supplies the deficient power of the affix वान् *q. v.* Note. This affix, although its forms in gender are given above, is, in Marāṭhī, seldom declined.

मान *m* (*S*) Respect, regard, reverence, honorable reception or estimation. *Pr.* मानोहि महतां धनं. 2 Arrogance, conceit, high opinion of self, or of persons, things, country &c. connected with self. 3 Right, claim, title, privilege. Ex. लग्नार्थे उपाध्यायाचा वस्त्र घेण्याचा मान आहे. 4 Place, province, proper office or business. Ex. नाही होय म्हणण्याचा मान साखुवाईकडे आहे. 5 *n* Magnitude, quantity, amount; measure in general, whether of bodies in respect of dimensions, gravity, or number, or of time, of space, of properties: also that by which a quantity is determined; any measure, whether of weight, length, capacity, or of time (as a pound, a yard, a quart, an hour-glass). 6 Warrant, authority, grounds for assurance or admission. 7 Definiteness, exactness, determinateness (as of time, place, agent, amount.) Ex. पर्जन्य केन्हां कोठें किती काय कसा पडेल न पडेल त्याचें मान कोण्हाचे हातीं लागत नाही; वाऱ्याचें मान कोण्हाच्यानें सांगवत नाही. 8 Propriety, reasonableness, warrantableness, expediency. Ex.

राजा दुष्ट झाला आतां एथें राहण्याचें मान राहिलें नाहीं. 9 Rank, pitch, amount, stage or degree of dignity or importance: also rate, worth, comparative height or value. Ex. त्या गृहस्थाचें अलीकडे मान चढलें आहे; गाण्याचें-भाषाचें-धान्याचें-गुळाचें मान-चढलें-वाढलें-उतरलें-वसलें-फिरलें-उलटलें-वदललें.

Pr. मानें न खाई पानें पडपडल्यां खाई कांदे Used of proud daintiness and squeamishness reduced so low as to rejoice to eat onions. Pr. मान जनां अपमान मनां (सांगावा) The regard and honor which you receive, you may tell abroad: your disgrace or contempt keep to yourself.

मान *f* (मन्या *S*) The neck. 2 A disease of the neck. 3 (Incorrectly.) The throat; as घांस मानेंत अडकला.

खालच्या मानेंनें चालणें or पाहणें To walk humbly or modestly or bashfully: also to walk under sense of abashment or shame. मान कांठ्यावर नसणें *g.* of *s.* (Not to have one's neck upon its apex—processus dentatus.) To be exceedingly haughty, supercilious, or disdainful. मान कापणें *g.* of *o.* (To cut the neck of.) To destroy one's means of subsistence; to break the back of. मान खाली घालणें To hold down one's head; to lower one's crest. मान डोळविणें To cause to nod assent, approbation, or applause; to force to approve or admit. मान घरणें To stop or obstruct (a person) at some critical juncture. मान सुरगळणें (To twist the neck of.) To blast one's hopes or prospects; to ruin. 2 To plunder utterly. मान मोडणें To break the wholeness or strength (as of a reserved stock, perfect amount &c.); to break (begin to use). Ex. पांचशें रुपयांची मान मोडली तेव्हां लग्न झालें; चार पैशांकरितां रुपयाची मान मोडावी लागली. मान वर करणें To emerge from poverty or obscurity; to rise from the bed of sickness; to hold up one's head. मान वर न करणें To go bowed down (through lowliness or shame). मान वांकडी करणें To toss the head aside, in token of permission or of consent. मान सोडविणें To extricate (a person) from some trouble or embarrassment. मान हालविणें To force to approve or admit. See मान डोळविणें. मानेवर सुरी ठेवणें To intimidate or frighten into. मानेस वसणें To urge incessantly; to hang upon in exaction or enforcement. 2 To seize and possess;—used of a devil. 3 To clog or burden; to lie imperatively upon—a business to be done.

मान *f* (Or माण) Clay.

मानई *m* (मानव *S*) A man, a lad, a male person.

मानकरी *m* The person entitled (from office, relation, merit &c.) to certain honors and presents rendered at courts, councils, weddings, festivals, village-assemblies &c.; the person generally claiming distinction or attention.

मानखंडना *f* (*S* मान & खंडना Breaking.) Treating with disrespect or dishonor.

मानखंड *n* मानखोडा *m* (मान & खंड) A rope confining together the neck and a fore foot of a troublesome animal (at pasture &c.), hobbles.

मानगुटी or मानगोटी *f* (मान Neck.) A light or slighting term for the neck. Used only with verbs implying injurious action, restraint &c.; as वाघानें मा० फोडली, धरली, सोडली; हा त्याचे मानगोटीस वसला.

मानट *n* C Sterile lands; ground yielding grass abundantly but poor and meagre crops.

मानटी *a* C (मानट) Meagre or poor;—used of soil or of crops raised on such soil.

मानणूक *f* (मानणें) A vow; a promise to an idol, god, or devil.

मानणें *v c* (मान *S*) To obey. 2 To believe, credit, admit, allow; to hold to be true or right. 3 To hold, view, consider, regard, account. 4 To value, mind, care for; to account of importance. Ex. ज्याचा एकदा पराजय झाला त्यास कोणची मानीत नाहीं. 5 Used inversely. To agree with; to be healthy or wholesome unto—air, water, food. 6 Inversely. To please or suit; to be liked or approved by. Ex. माझे मनास जें मानेल तें करीन: also to please or like. Ex. हा मन मानेल तेंच करील. 7 To engage one's self (to give, to do) by vow, to vow. [god, or devil.

मानता *f* (मानणें) A vow, a promise to an idol, मानधन *n* (*S*) Wealth consisting in honor or dignity. 2 Used *attrib.* Whose dignity (or assumed dignity, haughtiness) is his wealth.

माननीय *a* (*S*) Worthy of obedience, reverence, honor, credit; proper to be honored, believed, or trusted.

मानपान *m* (मान Claim or title, & पान by redup.) The rights of the मानकरी; the honors and presents which are rendered to him at marriages and other festive occasions: also the rights of the village hereditary officers &c.: also the privileges and perquisites attached to an office.

मानभंग *m* (*S* मान & भंग Breaking.) Treating with disrespect or dishonor. 2 Dishonor, disgrace, indignity.

मानभाव *m* (-चीण *f* महानुभाव *S*) An heretical order or an individual of it. They have community of women, observe mendicancy, dress in black &c. Pr. मानभावाची बायको आणि गाढवाचें जिवव. Pr. करणें कसावाचें बोलणें मानभावाचें. 2 *fig.* Applied to one who covers a vengeful or cruel disposition under a smooth exterior.

मानभावाची क *f* (Because the मानभाव on catching a louse will neither kill it nor let it go.) A person entangled in some distressful or grievous condition.

मानभावाची बायको *f* (Wife of a मानभाव) A term for a wife who maintains herself by begging (thus costing nothing to her husband). 2 Applied generally to a person, beast, or article which serves us or profits us free of expense. [मानभाव.

मानभावी *a* Relating to the heretical order मानभावी कावा *m* मानभावी मत *n* Chicanery or wiliness ascribed to people of the मानभाव order.

मानमर्यादा *f* (*S*) Respect, regard, homage, deference. *v* ठेव or राख *g.* of *o.*

मानमान्यता *f* (*S* मान & मान्यता. Respect and obedience.) A comprehensive term for the honors and attentions, courtesies and civilities, due to one of rank, learning &c.: also honorableness, worthiness of honor and homage.

मानमोड *f* (मान & मोडणें To break, bend &c.) Breaking of the neck. 2 The toil and drudgery of writing, sewing, and similar occupations demanding leaning over. 3 Dishonoring, disgracing, infraction of the dignity of. 4 A steep declivity.

मानमोडी *f* (A breakneck.) A very steep place. 2 Used as *a* Very steep.

मानमोडें *n* (मान & मोडणें To break. Neck-breaker.) A term for any destructive, ruining, blasting occurrence (to a youth just embarking upon life, to a person emerging from poverty or sickness, to a plant advancing vigorously to maturity &c.)

मानन्हातारी *f* (महान् & न्हातारी. An old Goody.)

A term for a little girl aping the airs and gravity of grown up people, *little grandmother.*

मानया *m* R (Commonly मानई) A man, a lad, a male person.

मानव *m* S Man or mankind. 2 A man.

मानवणें *v i* (मान Neck.) To shake the head in consent, permission, or admission; to assent or accede to. Ex. ऐकोनि दशरथाचें वचन॥ मानवले प्रजाजन॥

मानवलोक *m* S The world of man, the earth.

मानवती *f* S A woman. 2 In dramatic pieces &c. A mistress offended with her lover.

मानवळा *m* मानवळी *f* (मान & वळ Line.) The line of short hair on the nape of the neck. Generally in *pl.*

मानविणें *v c* (Causal of मानणें) To bring over; to induce to assent, approve, like. Ex. लग्न करण्याविषयीं त्याचें मन मानवा. Note. In this sense it usually takes up the word मन. 2 Inversely. To please; to be liked or approved by. Ex. आजची कथा आम्हास मानविली.

मानवी *f* S A woman or female. [man.

मानवी *a* S Human, pertaining or relating to मानवीण *f* (मानणें To hold or account.) A सुवाण्या or married woman (*gude wife*) attending (at weddings, shraddhas &c.) in the name of (i. e. representing, or assumed to be) some person defunct; as मा० रामाबाई, मा० छणाबाई. [for bows &c.

मानवेल *f* A very elastic kind of bamboo. Used

मानस *n m* (*S*) The mind, the intelligent power, the seat or the faculty of reason. 2 The heart, the seat of the passions and affections. Ex. मा० माझें मोहिलें या देवें॥. 3 Desire or inclination: also intention or purpose. Ex. पुण्यास जावें असें माझें मा० झालें आहे. 4 In law. Tacit or implied consent. 5 The name of a celebrated lake (मानस सरोवर) in the Himālaya mountains.

मानस *a* S Relating to the mind, mental.

मानसपूजा *f* (*S*) Mental worship; worship by abstract contemplation. Ex. देवगृहीं एकांतीं बैसोन॥ मा० करितो जाण॥

मानसदृष्टि *f* (*S*) Mental creation; ideal pictures; images and appearances formed by and existing in the mind.

मानसिक *a* (*S*) Mental or intellectual; existing in or pertaining to the mind. Ex. स्वप्न हा मा० प्रपंच होय. 2 Chimerical, imaginary, fanciful, wild. 3 Doubtful, uncertain, merely conceivable. 4 Used as *s n* An exceedingly small quantity; a mere imagination. Ex. सर देशांत पाण्याचें मा०॥

मानसिक *n* (मानस) A promise to a god or devil, a vow. *n* कर.

मानहानि *f* (*S* मान & हानि Loss, destruction.) Dishonor, disgrace, disrepute, ignominy.

माना *m* (معنى) A Purport, meaning, scope, signification. 2 The complimentary titles or forms of address in letters; as वेदशास्त्रसंपन्न, श्रीमंत राजश्री, राजश्रिया विराजित &c. 3 Fitness, reasonableness, warrantableness, meaning, use. Ex. आतां महागाई झाली एथें राहण्याचा माना राहिला नाहीं.

मानाचा *a* That holds title to मान or certain honors; as मानाचा धनी-पाटील-देशमुख-देशपांखा-&c. See मानकरी.

मानाचेंपान *n* (A leaf given in honor.) A term for any gift, or privilege, or item of property, by which, of however slight pecuniary value it be, honor is conferred or enjoyed. Pr. मा० गोड.

मानाविणें *v c* (Esp. in poetry.) To honor, respect, regard. Ex. मानावया जगा व्हावी द्रव्यमाया॥ नाहीं तें माझिया जिवाचाड॥

मानित *p* (S) Respected, regarded, obeyed, honored.

मानिनी *f* S In the language of the drama. A mistress offended with her lover. 2 A woman in general.

मानो *a* (मान) Proud, haughty, lofty. 2 (With implication of praise.) Spirited, noble, highminded.

मानो *f* C (मान The neck.) The annular lining of the mouth-piece of a handmill. 2 C The groove of the upper leaf of a handmill, for the reception of the पाटी or slip of iron which is to sustain the revolutions of the pin.

मानुष *m* S A man. मानुषी *f* S A woman.

मानुष or पो *a* S Pertaining or relating to man, human. [dition, or quality of man.

मानुष *n* S Manhood, humanity, the state, condition. मानेचा कळस *m* (The pitcher-form member surmounting the neck.) The head. *v* ढळ, पड, खाली ये. A common understanding of the word is The apex or the crowning vertebra of the spinal column. See मानेचा कांटा.

मानेचा कांटा *m* The apex of the spinal column, processus dentatus.

मा० ढळणें Said when the head falls aside (in dying, fainting &c.) [Adam's apple.

मानेचा खाखोटा *m* (The cocoon of the neck.)

मानेची पन्हेळी *f* The cavity or hollow along the back of the head.

मानेच्छु *a* (S) मानेपाटी *a* P Particular in requiring honor or respect; that insists on the due honor being rendered.

मान्य *a* (S) Respectable, venerable, worthy of honor and reverence. 2 Agreeable or acceptable unto; approved or liked by. 3 Ready, willing, acquiescent, approving.

मान्य करणें To admit or allow; to receive as just, right, or true.

मान्यता *f* (S) Obedience. 2 Believing. 3 Honoring, reverencing, treating with homage or deference. 4 Respectability; worthiness of respect, regard, or attention. 5 Acknowledging or allowing; accepting or acquiescing in; admitting or assenting to. [a small kind.

मान्या *m* R & C (Commonly साण्या) A bamboo of

साप *n* (Commonly साप) A large sundried brick.

साप *n* (सापन S) Determining by a measure (whether of weight, capacity, length, or time), measuring. *v* कर, चालव, घे, मांड, लाव. 2 *unc* Determining by numbering. Ex. आंब्याचें साप झालें म्हणजे खुर्याचें साप घे. 3 The amount or quantity determined by measurement, the measure. Ex. दादा खंडी साप भरलें; वीस हात कापड भरलें. 4 A measuring instrument or means, a measure (of weight, capacity, length &c.); as वजनी साप, कैली साप, धान्यसाप, कापडाचें साप &c.; *any* means of measuring. 5 A portion measured off. Ex. त्या खांचरांत चार सापे आहेत. 6 In Khândesh साप is a measure of twelve डोळे or four पायली. See under डोळा.

आपल्या सापानें मोजणें To measure by one's own bushel (standard). तें साप कुनच्यानें नेलें That matter is amongst the by-gones, Fuit Ilium. साप आणि म्हापाप A (false) measure is an abomination. Deut. xxv. 13—15.

सापटें *a* (साप) A measure of capacity,—a halfsher or one eighth of a payli.

सापणें *v* *c* (सापन S) To determine by a measure (whether of weight, capacity, length, or time), to सापन *n* S Measuring. [measure.

सापवरताळा *m* Excess claimed by Government

per खंडी of the Grain-revenue, in provision against wastage on remeasurement.

सापाचा or सापारी *m* (साप) An official grain-measurer (of the Government-stores or market-supplies). 2 Laxly. A measurer in general. Ex. आयुष्य मोजायला बैसला सापारी ॥ तू कांरे बापारीं संसाराचा ॥ Truditor dies die...Tu...sepulchri immemor struis domos.

सापारी *f* (साप) A name, by way of eminence, for the measure called फरा.

सापित *p* (S) Measured.

सापो *a* (साप) Determined by a measure of capacity. 2 Of capacity: opp. to वजनी Of weight. It is prefixed to words expressing measure; as सापो खंडी-मण-शेर.

सापोव *p* of सापणें Measured. Seldom used but in contrad. from तेलीव or in amplification of मोजीव.

साफ *p* (साफ A) Pardoned or forgiven; remitted or waved—an offence or an offender, a debt or other claim. *v* कर.

साफक *a* (साफ A) Agreeable unto; according with; suitable, conformable. 2 Middling, somewhat moderate, so so. [travel.

साफा *m* (साफ A) A litter in which females

साफी *f* (साफ A) Remission, abatement, or relinquishment of right or claim.

साफी जमीन *f* (साफी H) Land free of assessment. It is distinguished into अजी साफी & अपूर्ण साफी Land altogether exempt, and Land in measure exempt.

साफी साल *n* (साफी A & साल P A year.) The year of waved claims (as on lands to be brought into cultivation).

सावजत *f* (सावजत A Keeping or guarding.) Taking care of or care taken about; heeding or heed unto in order to preserve. कर *g*. of *o*. *v* देव with नें or loc. case, as सावजतीनें or सावजतीत देवणें or राखणें. 2 Order, condition, state (of an article or an animal) from care or from neglect. Ex. च्या घोद्याची मा० चांगली आहे, त्याची मा० नासली.

साभळभट *m* A term for a slovenly or untidy person, esp. a child. 2 Applied to a fellow profusely liberal with the property of others. Pr. लोकाच्या गायी मा० दान देई.

साम *m* (Imit.) A term amongst children for the mother's breast; also *n* for the daily meal.

सामंजी *m* Commonly सामाजी.

सामदी *f* सामदें or घें *n* Commonly सांवदें.

सामरमुंडा or डा *m* The attendant of a हिजडा or neuter. See मुंडा.

सामलत *f* (सामलत A) A public business; an employment under the government; esp. the collection of the revenues and the government of a district. 2 A business, enterprise, or undertaking in general. 3 Laxly. Importance, weight, worth, estimation. Used, as विशात, किमत, पाड, कथा, लेख &c., of importance derided or denied.

सामलतदार *m* (सामलत P) The officer holding the government and collecting the revenue of a तालुका or district.

सामलतदारी *f* The office or business; the perquisites, dues, rights &c. of सामलतदार.

सामला & सामलेदार See सामलत & सामलतदार.

सामलूत *f* (काकलूत by redup., with which word it usually is conjoined.) Overlooking tenderly; making kind allowances (for an offence). *v* कर.

सामा *m* (सामक S) A maternal uncle. 2 A respectful compellation for the father of one's wife;

also for a male person in general. Pr. कामापुरता मामा *My dear friend*—as long as I want your service. 3 A term of abuse for a person unlettered and unversed in business. 4 A facetious name at night for a rat. (Use at night of the plain name is held to be unlucky.)

सामाजी *m* (सामा) A respectful term for the father of one's husband.

सामी *f* सामीस *f* C (सामा) The wife of a maternal uncle. 2 The mother of one's wife.

सामुलती *f* Piteous complaining or supplication. *v* कर *g*. of *o*. & दाखव *acc*. of *o*. 2 Overlooking tenderly; making compassionate or kind allowance.

सामू *m* In nursery language. A term for the mother's breast.

सामूल *m* सामूलचाल *f* (सामूल A) Custom or usage; ordinary course or manner.

सामूल *a* (सामूल A) Customary, ordinary, usual.

सामेवहीण *f* The daughter of one's maternal uncle.

सामेभाऊ *m* The son of one's maternal uncle.

सामेसासरा *m* The maternal uncle of one's wife.

सामेसासू *f* The wife of सामेसासरा. [उरो.

माय *f* (मा S) A mother. Pr. माय मरो पण मावशी माय मावशी नाही in. con. or माय मावशी पाहत नाही Spoken of one who, in the gratification of his lusts, would not abstain even from incest.

मायआंग *n* (Mother's body.) Any highly sensitive and tender part of the body. 2 The prolapsed bowel in prolapsus ani: also prolapsus ani: also the prolapsed vagina, and prolapsus vaginae. 3 Pudendum muliebre. [आजी *f* His wife.

मायआजा *m* A maternal grandfather. माय-मायगेसावीण *f* A term for a Widow invested with the character of a सुवाण (husband-having dame) at an annual meal and certain family-rites (called कुलधर्म) sacred to देवी under the name of राजरा (i. e. राजेश्वरी).

मायचा पूत *m* Mother's son. A term used in remarking upon or in calling for some exploit of heroism or extraordinary prowess, power, or genius. Used also in numerous phrases of abuse, ridicule, or sarcasm.

मायणो *f* The ring securing the head of pestles, mallets &c., a ferrule: also the annular lining of the pin-socket of a handmill.

मायथळ *n* Mother's, i. e. native place. A term used by a cast or dissatisfied litigant in appealing from an award in his own village or neighborhood, and demanding a fresh investigation at a परस्थळ; realizing the principle that "a prophet hath no honor in his own country." Ex. जें सो मा० मानितो दुसरें थळ मला द्या.

मायदळ or ला *a* (Vulgar. महान् & दळ) Many, much, abundant; *heaps, lots, quantities*.

मायना *m* (मायना A) Meaning, signification, import. See further under the commoner form माना.

मायनी *f* A ferrule &c. See मायणो.

मायपची *f* Bastard or false mace. It is passed off constantly upon the artless as जायपची Mace. Also called-रासपची.

मायपोट *n* (Mother's womb.) A term for any place of great peacefulness and security; an asylum, refuge, hiding place, haven. The term is also prefixed freely, as to such words as देव, राजा, धनी, लोक, राज्य, देश, गांव, ठिकाणा, in the sense of Sheltering or protecting; also to such words as गाय, बोडा, हत्ती &c., imparting the idea of Mildness or inoffensiveness.

मायफळ *n* (मायफळ H) A gallnut.

मायवहीण *f* (माय Mother, बहीण Sister.) A respectful or affectionate term for a female. Ex. मायवहीणी विठाबाई ॥ लागला बंद तुझे पायीं ॥

मायबाप *m pl* Mother and father, parents.

मायमावळी *f* A term in endearment or fondling for one's mother: also an indefinite term for Mother or other respected or beloved elderly female. Also written मायमाउली.

मायमावशी *f* (Mother and maternal aunt.) A motherly or matronlike person in general. 2 Used in construction with ओळखणे-जाणणे-मानणे-पाहणे &c. (signifying To know, recognize, regard, or hold as in the place of one's mother or other inviolable relation) on occasions of affirming or of enjoining pure sentiment towards some ward or charge committed, or some person or thing subsisting in connection. See further under गोमांस & शिवस.

मायमाहेर *n* (माहेर & माय pleonastic to afford emphasis and force.) The maternal home emphatically. 2 An asylum or a refuge: also rendering asylum. *v* कर *g.* of *o*.

मायराणी *f* A certain elf or goblin-goddess worshiped by females and the lower classes. Pr. अडक्याची मा० सापिकाचा शूद्र. 2 A reviling term for the stuffed cake करंजी.

मायराणीचे दिवे *m pl* Little lamp-saucers made of wheaten flour, and presented, with oil and kindled wicks in them, to the elf or sprite called मायराणी. A rite of women in the month आषाढ. As saucers or bowls of wheaten flour similar to these lamps are made and eaten by women, so मायराणीचे दिवे खाऊन फिर फिरून घरास येणे is said angrily of a bold, obtrusive, and troublesome female.

मायवत् *n* (Mother-like. Because these castes are, to the Mahár, in the place of Mother or maintainer.) A term of the Mahár-people for all the other castes collectively of the village; also for an individual of this body.

माया *f* (S) Creation-illusion; the illusoriness of the appearance of the universe as material and of distinct subsistence, being in reality spiritual and the evolved substance of the eternal monad Brahma. माया is personified, in mythology, as a female and the consort of Brahmá, and the formative energy of the Brahma-expansion and disposition misapprehended as a creation. See under ब्रह्म. 2 Deceit, trick, jugglery, illusion in general. 3 Affection, love, fondness. Pr. माया वेडी गू फेडी Love will refuse no service however disgusting or mean. 4 Compassion, pity, tenderness.

माया निवारणे To dispel the investing illusion of. Ex. छपाइशीने पाहसी जया ॥ तयाची माया निवारिसी ॥ मायेचे तोंड खालीं or निराळें Love is not lofty or disdainful or rigidly righteous; love bends over. मायेत अटकणे-घोटाळणे-पडणे-फसणे and, also मायेने, -गुंतणे-गोवणे-गुंडाळणे To be entangled with earthly affairs and relations; to lead a secular life.

माया *f* (P) Stock, substance, property. 2 (In joining together by the edges two pieces of cloth &c.) The portion left along and without the seam; the portion of a substance generally left or spared along the edge (as of the pieces of a cot-frame in rataning it; of a slip of wood in driving along it a line of nails; or as per examples) हा वरू केवळ कांबाबरोबर कापू नको थोडी माया राख; ही फळी केवळ पातळ आहे म्हणून इचे अंगी माया कमी.

मायाचक्र *n* (S) The material world considered as illusory. Ex. जय जय मायाचक्रचालका ॥

मायाजाल *n* (S) pop. मायाजाल *n* मायापाश *m* (S) The net of Máya (Illusion personified) as cast over the understanding and senses, producing belief in the universe as material and distinct from Brahma.

मायातीत *a* S That has passed beyond or is beyond the influence of Máya (Illusion). Used of saints and the Deity.

मायापटल *n* (S) pop. मायापडल *n* The veil, film, or covering of Máya, i. e. the form and coloring cast by Illusion upon the universe (in truth the evolution or development of Brahma), causing it to appear as of distinct reality. [body.

मायापूर *n* (City of illusion.) A term for the मायाब्रह्म *n* S Any impersonation or distinct manifestation of ब्रह्म, i. e. any individual existence in the universe;—all existencies being but ब्रह्म the divine, spiritual, and sole substance, invested with माया or Illusion.

मायाममता *f* A general or loose term for Compassion, tenderness, affection, attachment.

मायामय *a* (S) Consisting of or filled with Máya, illusory. Ex. मा० जगसारे ॥ अवघे दोन दिवसांचे वारे (a two-days' puff or whiff) ॥ वरवे समजारे उमजारे ॥ कां करितां गमजारे ॥

मायामयविकार *m pl* Worldly changes or forms, i. e. the world with its agitations and ever-varying aspects. Ex. नव्हते मा० ॥ तेथे झाला स्फुरणगजर ॥ केवळ ब्रह्मानंद शिवसाचार ॥ अहं ब्रह्म म्हणेनि ॥

मायामाचा *f* A comprehensive term for Goods and chattels or articles of property.

मायारूपी *a* (S) Of illusory or deceptive form, look, or appearance. 2 Deceitful-looking; of fair seeming but of inward baseness or badness; *whose soul keeps not the promise of his face*. Used esp. of persons or of animate objects.

मायालावव *n* S The art or skilfulness of Máya (Nature personified) as appears in her imposing upon man a system of Brahma-expansion for a material creation.

मायालु *a* (S) pop. मायाळू Fond, affectionate, full of love and tenderness.

मायावान् *a* (S) pop. मायावंत *a* Illusory—the universe or all apparent objects.

मायावी *a* (S) A conjurer or juggler. Applied also, from his wondrous art displayed in the universe, to the Deity. 2 False, hollow, fraudulent—speech, conduct, a person.

मायिक *a* S pop. मायिक *a* Illusory; deceptive as of material and created seeming whilst in truth spiritual and the very body of the divine monad;—used of nature or the physical universe. 2 Untrue, unreal, or unsound in general; as मायिक कारभार-धंदा-सुख-दुःख-संपत्ति-दरिद्र-बोलाणे-रडणे-करणे.

मायिकदृष्टि *f* S Deceived mood or standing; apprehension, as of physical reality and created distinctness, of the spiritual emanations of the one substantive entity Brahma. Ex. मा० ब्रह्मज्ञानास बाधक; also मायिकदृष्टीचा झणी धरिसी संग ॥ इंद्रियाचा पांग सांडी रया ॥

मायेचा अवतार or मायाअवतार *m* Illusory descent or incarnation of the deity. A term applied to all the incarnations or Avatárs; for these were actual and real only to miserable mortals blinded and besotted by sight and sense and an understanding untutored in philosophy.

मायेचा गोंधळ *m* The jumble or medley of Máya or Illusion. A term for प्रपंच or संसार The brisk and busy life of dreaming man.

मायेचा पदर *m* (Skirt of Máya; connection with Máya, i. e. Affection.) A term for a person in

general (a son, brother, kinsman, also a parent) who holds by the tie of affection.

मायेचा पदार्थ *m* मायेचा मनुष्य or माणूस *m* A term for any one possessing tender affection or love.

मार *m* (Verbal of मारणे) A beating. *v* दे. 2 A firing at; a cannonading, bombarding, battering. 3 fig. A rushing upon; a crowding around; an eager pressing after. 4 In familiar phraseology. Exuberance; astonishing and overflowing plenty: also press and vigor or great quantity of any action or work. 5 Used expletively and emphatically in phrases expressing vehemence or extravagance or heedlessness of action. Ex. मार पगडी फेकून; मार डोलांने चालतो. See the verb. 6 A varying measure of land, as विठलपंती मार, रायरी मार, सुलतानी मार.

मार मारणे or देणे To attack with determination and vigor (a study, a business). मार मार or मारे मारे करणे-फिरणे-हंडणे-करीत फिरणे To go about proclaiming one's distress.

मारई *f* A large kind of shell. The inhabiting fish is called मारवी.

मारक *a* S That kills or destroys; and fig. that counterworks, corrects, neutralizes, deprives of active qualities—a medicine &c. [lence.

मारक *m* S Epidemic disease; plague or pestilence. मारकट *a* (Qualif. form of मारका) Rather given to butting or kicking. [or kicking.

मारका *a* मारकणा *a* C (मारणे) Given to butting मारका *m* (मार) Press and burden; killing, crushing, or overbearing press (of a business or work in general). *v* लाव, पड, बस, अस.

मारका *m* A description of पिशाच. See the four classes under चौक.

मारकूट *f* (मारणे & कुटणे) Beating and buffeting; pommeling and pounding.

मारखाज *a* That constantly undergoes beating.

मारग *m* (Poetical and popular corruption of मार्ग) A road or way. Ex. पाह्या त्या मारगे ॥ कोण येतो आमचा लागे ॥; also रानभरी झाले न कळे मारग ॥ मग तो श्रीरंग आठविला ॥

मारगिरी *f* (मार & गरी P) A vigorous firing at; battering, cannonading, musket-firing &c. Ex. किल्याला चड कडून मा० साधली. 2 Skill at hitting a mark. 3 Laxly. Addressing a मार against, beating. *v* कर. [Grah.

मारगुंदा *m* A plant, Eriocaulon sexangulare.

मारजांमळ *f* A certain large timber-tree.

मारझोड *f* (मारणे & झोडणे) Beating, thrashing, pommeling.

मारंडी *f* R (मारणे) A sore and general sickness (in a village or family) viewed as inflicted by some angry deity.

मारण *n* S Killing. 2 Incantations to destroy.

मारणी *f* (Verbal of मारणे. Used only in poetry.) Striking, hitting, beating; also an assault or attack. Ex. अनेक शलांची मारणी ॥ चुकवू जाणे साधक ॥

मारणे *v c* (म्ह S) To kill. This sense, although the first etymologically or appropriately to the root म्ह, is, popularly, neither the first sense, nor scarcely ever the sense unless the verb be determined and fixed by conjunction in the जन form with the verb टाकणे, or by construction with certain emphatic adverbs or with the noun जीव adverbially employed; e. g. मारून टाकणे, ठार मारणे, अगदी मारणे, निग्रह मारणे, जिवानशी or जिवाने or जिवें मारणे. 2 To beat, buffet, thump; to knock or hit; to strike in general whatever object with whatever instrument. 3 To

overcome, vanquish, defeat. 4 To destroy the active qualities of, to kill (quicksilver, lead &c.) 5 To attack (houses, villages, travelers). 6 To rob or seize with assault (i. e. with killing or beating or personal violence). Ex. सेनें मारलें, खजाना मारला, जंडी मारलो. 7 To master, subdue, tame (affections, appetites, lusts). 8 To drive in (nails, pegs, stakes): to apply, fix, fasten, clap on (locks, rafters, fetters, anything whatever, when smartness of action or firmness of fixture is implied). 9 मारणें is much used in the large or free sense of Do or Make; and conveys always an impression of force, promptitude, smartness, or briskness. Ex. एवढें काम मारतां आणि येतां. Involving this bold sense and expressed by मारणें are the applications:—to fire (a gun); to fight (a battle); to lay on (a sword, whip, cane); to dart or hurl (a missile); to strike (a sudden assault); to strike up (a run, a dance, a stretch, strain, spurt, any smart effort); to pitch (a tent); to chuck in or toss off (a sweetmeat, a morsel, a mouthful); to gulp, i. e. to embezzle (monies or goods); to earn smartly and cleverly, to make (profit in a business); as त्या बापारांत म्यां दोनशें रुपये मारले; to utter sharply and loudly (a cry, call, shout, halloo); to make or do vehemently or eagerly (fun, frolic, freaks, extravagancies);—चल लोकर हात मार फडशा करून टाक. The above applications are not given as exhausting the sense and power of this verb. They are a few exemplifications only; for the cases in which मारणें is employed in construction with nouns to express a work or an action forcibly or smartly performed or done are, without any hyperbole, several hundred. मारणें thus is to be classed with घालणें, टाकणें, लावणें, पाडणें, हाणणें, ठोकणें, and a few others, of the large use of all which wherever vehemence or vigor, activity or animation, are to be signified, notifications appear in every sheet of the dictionary.

मारशील (or जाळशील &c.) तर पुढें जाशील If you strike (me &c.) you will go farther (you will learn something beyond). A phrase of warning to one threatening to beat. मारावा इत्ती लुटावा भंडार Away! do some great feat, some sounding exploit (I, demens, sævas curre per Alpes). Said to a driveling boaster.

मारणें *vi* (मृ S) To strike; to act or bear upon with a quick or strong effect. Ex. ह्या तळ्याची ओल त्याच्या ओटीवर मारतो; काय हो उन्हाच्या अह्या or झळ्या मारतात; काय शस्त्रांची झळक or चकाकी मारतो; आगीची आंच-धग-वाफ-मारतो; वारा मारतो; ताप मारतो. 2 To strike, shoot, dart;—as a stitch or rheumatic pain, a चमक-धमक-लचक-शिलक-शूल-कळ-उसण; also शीर-डोई-डोसकें-मलक मारतें.

झाया मारणें *g.* of *s.* To have a cast of the likeness of. Ex. तुमच्या बोलण्यांत तोर्यरूपाच्या बोलण्याची झाया मारतो. झोप मारतो or डुकळ्या मारतात *in. con.* To be drowsy or nodding. वास-घाण-मजा &c. मारणें *g.* of *s.* To have a tincture, hue, savor, smack, smatch of—i. e. a cast or stroke of.

मारता *p a* of मारणें That strikes or beats. Pr. मारत्याचा हात घरवेल पण बोलत्याचें तोंड घरवत नाही; Pr. मारत्याचा मार्गें पळत्याचा पुढें Said of a coward.

मारता पीर *m* (मारणें & پير P A saint or holy man.) A term corresponding, in vulgar phraseology, to our *man, boy, lad*; as त्याचा मां मो आहें मजपुढें येजं ह्या I am the man for him; I am the lad to

teach him. हें औषध पित्ताचा मां आहे This is the medicine for bile. It signifies the *match*, the *masterer* of any person or matter. 2 An overbearing fellow prompt to strike. [marshes.

मारद *f* A thorny plant which grows on salt मारदा *m* Fungous abortion within a cocoanut, the fruit of the palmyra &c.

मारपोट *f* (मारणें & पिटणें) Beating and buffeting; banging and basting. *v* कर.

मारपेच *m* (مارپيچ H) Intrigue, chicanery, crafty device, crooked manœuvring.

मारफत *f* (معرفت A) The instrumentality, presence, authority, or knowledge of a person to an action, esp. to an act of giving or receiving. Ex. जें काहीं घावयाचें घावयाचें असेल तें हरीपंताचे मारफतीनें घे दे. 2 Relation or appertinment unto. Ex. मो त्याचे मारफतीनें आलों I am come from (in the name and on the account of, or as authorized by) him. [See राग.

मारवा *m* (मारوا H) A Rág or musical mode.

मारवाडी *a* (मरु S) Relating to मारवाड a country lying to the north of Gujaráth, as Málwá lies to the east. 2 Native of that country; but applied esp. to men who employ themselves as cornhandlers and grocers. 3 Applied allusively to a cunning and knavish fellow.

मारवो *f* A shell-fish of a large kind. Its shell is called मारई.

मारवेल *m f* A creeping plant. It usually grows on the sea-shore. 2 *f* A kind of grass.

मारसा *a R* (Commonly मारका) Given to butting or kicking. [beating and banging.

मारहाण or माराहाण *f* Hitting and striking;

मारा *m* (मारणें) An attack (upon a fort &c.); a battering, cannonading, bombarding. 2 A line of fire, a line in which guns bear. Ex. त्या मोरचानें मारा चांगला साधला; त्या किळ्यास दोन मारे आहेत तिसरेकडून कोठून गोळा लागू व्हावाचा नाही. 3 The range or reach of fire. 4 A violent and general destruction, a sweep. Ex. मझमारीनें त्या गांवाचे दोन मारे घेतले; ही नदी प्रतिवर्षी एक मारा घेतो. 5 A beating. Ex. माझा चडकडून मारा होतो. 6 (Or मार) Overbearing or overwhelming profusion or plenty (of anything whatever, good or bad).

मायाचे आंत येणें To come within fire.

माराकुटी *f* (Usually मारकूट) Beating and buffeting; pommeling and pounding.

मारामार or री *f* (मारणें by redup.) Mutual fighting or beating. 2 fig. Varied and toilsome efforts (as after the means of subsistence &c.) Ex. दिवसभर मां करावी तेव्हां कोठें दोन आणे हातीं येणार. 3 Vulgar. Exceeding vehemence and bustling (of the ordinary actions of life): also exceeding plentifulness (of the common articles). Ex. कामाची-लिहिण्याची-गाण्याची-घावण्याची-प्रयोजनाची-पोळ्यांची-लाडवांची मां. 4 In the language of law-courts. Assault or battery.

माराहाण *f* See under मारहाण.

मारत *m* S Air or wind. [हनुमान.

मारति *m* (S Son of the wind.) A name of मारतोचें श्रेष्ठ लांबविणें To prolong indefinitely (a work, an exaction or a demand): also, as neuter—लांबणें, to be so prolonged.

मार *a* (मारणें) Killing, bewitching, fascinating, entrancing, heart-enthraling—eyes, blandishments &c. 2 Cutting, stinging, keen &c.—speech.

मार *ind* मारुमिती *f* Terms in accounts &c. indicating the Mārvarī mode of reckoning the month, viz. from full moon to full moon.

मारुज मो (or मे) दारद (معاروض می‌دارد P

Holdeth as represented or submitted.) Representeth or submitteth. A portion of the अलकाब (القاب) of Persian petitions or epistles, eagerly caught up and paraded in Maráthi representations or letters, but not very definitely apprehended.

मारुन *ad* An emphatic expletive formed from मारणें. It expresses vehemence and completeness of action or vast and overflowing abundance. Ex. मां तेल लाव आणि वळकट चोळ; मां करकचून आवळ; मां सडकून केर काढ; मां लाडू खातां कंटाळलों; आज मां हजारों रुपये धर्म केला.

मारुनकुटून, मारुनधुमकून, मारुनसुटकून *ad* (Expressive formations from मारणें, कुटणें, & सुटकणें) With many and various arts and efforts; with much toil, great pains, after repeated trials—accomplishing, performing. Ex. एकदा मां घर बांधलेसें केलें.

मारे *ad* (मारणें) See मार in its adverbial sense.

मारकरी *m* (मारणें & करी Affix.) An assassin, a bravo, a man-killer for hire.

मार्कंडेय *m* (S) The name of a sage, the reputed author of one of the Puráns—the मार्कंडेय पुराण. Applied, appellatively, to a very old man.

मार्ग *m* (S) A road, path, way. 2 A religious order or persuasion. 3 fig. A manner, method, mode: also a fashion, custom, usage, practice. 4 A road unto or way of obtaining मोक्ष or स्वर्ग or some लोक or heaven or some future blessing. Three ways are enumerated:—कर्ममार्ग, उपासना-मार्ग, ज्ञानमार्ग. To these some add three others:—सिद्धांतमार्ग, योगमार्ग, वैराग्यमार्ग.

मार्ग धरणें To set out: to get on one's way. 2 To beset or infest the road; to sit waylaying. मार्ग फुटणें *in. con.* To find a way or an opening. Ex. खुंटली समोराची गति ॥ मार्ग न फुटे चालावया ॥ मार्ग मळणें *g.* of *o.* To go to the village-boundary, and there, in fulfilment of some vow made to some divinity or idol, present offerings to it. This is done ordinarily in the name of देवी, सठवी, काळिकाई or काळेश्वरी, जरीमरी (forms of देवी), ल्होबा, and suchlike. 2 To journey to some country garden or grove, there to dine and make merry; to take a pic-nic-jaut. मार्गी लागणें To get on the road (of one's proposed journey); to set out. 2 To be dying. 3 To get into the way (of doing or of understanding how to do): also to be entered upon or begun—a work or matter.

मार्गक्रमण *n* (S Road-going.) Journeying or traveling.

मार्गघ्न *a* S (Poetry.) A highwayman or waylayer. Ex. दुर्बलघातक मां. [under मार्ग.

मार्गवय *n* (S) The three roads or paths. See मार्गप्रतीक्षा *f* (S Looking on the road.) Expecting or awaiting the coming of.

मार्गभेद *m* (S) Difference of roads, or variation of the road. 2 Missing of through this difference or variation. [month मार्गशीर्ष.

मार्गशीरी, मार्गशीर्षा, मार्गशीर्षी *a* Relating to the मार्गशीर्ष *m* (S) pop. मार्गशीर or मार्गेश्वर *m* The ninth Hindú month, November-December.

मार्गस्थ *a* (S मार्ग & स्थ Placed or situated.) That is on a journey; a traveler, passenger, wayfarer.

मार्गटन *n* S Wayfaring, traveling, journeying.

मार्जन *n* (S) Sprinkling. 2 Cleansing the person by bathing, washing, wiping, fragrant inunction &c. 3 S Cleaning in general.

मार्जनी *f* S A broom, a besom, a brush, any sweeping or wiping thing.

मार्जार *m* S The common cat: also the wild or pole cat.

मार्तंड *m* S (Poetry.) The sun. Ex. सदा चक्र-वाक ह्यर्षी मा० जैसा ॥ उडी घालितो संकटीं खामी नैसा ॥ 2 (Popularly.) A name of खंडेराव or खंडोबा. [earth.

मार्मिक *a* S Earthen, composed or consisting of मार्दव *n* (S) Softness. 2 fig. Mildness, gentleness, blandness. See under योगधर्म.

मार्मिक *a* (S) Acquainted with the mysteries and secrets of; discerning the hidden beauties or spirit of. 2 Piercing, penetrating, subtil, deep, refined, ingenious—a conjecture, hypothesis, theory. 3 Poignant, probing, cutting, stinging—speech.

माल *m* (माल *A*) Property or possessions. 2 Goods, wares, merchandise, commodities. 3 An article or a thing considered with relation to worth or value. Ex. हा आठा रुपयांचा माल आहे. मालचा माल (The commodity or thing itself; the article exactly in statu quo ante.) A phrase used of money, goods &c. of which, after such application or employment as might augment or improve, or diminish or injure it or them, no change has taken place whether for better or for worse.

मालक *c* (मालक *A*) An owner or a proprietor: also a lord, ruler, master. 2 The rightful or proper person; the person of whom it is the province or peculiar business or right. Ex. माझा बाप जामीन राहिला आहे तो त्या गोष्टीचा मा० त्यास काय तें विचारा. [See राग.

मालकंस *m* (मालकोश *S*) A Rāg or musical mode. मालकांगुणी or -कांगणी *f* A variety of कांगणी.

मालकाटणी or मालकाटी *f* Fee on granting permission to cut down the crops. 2 The cutting of the crops. [tership.

मालकी *f* (मालक) Proprietorship, ownership, mas-मालकुडई *f* A kind of rice. [मालचा माल.

मालके माल *A* phrase from माल का माल *H*. See मालखडी *f* A species of steatite or soapstone. Used for writing-boards &c.

मालखरा *a* (माल & खरा) Of full value;—spoken of a coin which, although much battered and de-faced, is of good metal.

मालचाटी or व्या *m* (माल Worth, चाच्या That licks. That tries and determines the respective merits of the boys.) A monitor at schools.

मालजादी *f* (माल *H*) A common prostitute. [जामीन.

मालजामिनकी *f* The office or business of माल-मालजामीन *m* (माल *H*) A security for goods or money: as disting. from हाजीरजामीन Security for the appearance of the person.

मालण *f* (मालिनी *S*) A term for any exceedingly beautiful female (human or bestial).

मालणें *v c* *unc* To rub (the पाटी &c.) with मालू. मालणें *v c* To extinguish (a light).

मालणें *v i* To expire or go out—a light.

मालती *f* A common term for the rolls of wheaten flour of the size of a barleycorn used in खीर. 2 (S) Great-flowered jasmine, *J. grandiflorum*.

मालदांडी *f* A species of जोंधळा. It bears a scanty head upon a lengthy सरकाळें (top-joint of the culm).

मालधनी *m* The owner of the goods or article. मालन *f* See मालण.

मालपिसा *a* Crazy or distraught from the loss of property, or from the fear of losing it.

मालपिसें *n* Craziness from a loss or from the fear of a loss.

मालपवा, मालपुवा, मालपुहा, मालपोहा *m* (मालपोहा *H*) A sort of rich and light pancake.

मालबंदी *a* Having substance or worth; standing as a commodity of value; valuable. 2 Having solid material, substantial—a structure or compacture of any kind.

मालमत्ता *f* (माल *A* متاع *A*) A comprehensive term for the items constituting one's property; monies, goods, chattels, effects, furniture.

मालमसाला *m* (See माल & मसाला) A comprehensive term for the ingredients of a composition or the materials and apparatus of a building or of a work or business in general.

मालमसल *a* (माल *A* Goods, مست *P* Intoxicated.) Puffed up by riches, purse-proud.

मालमिलकत *f* (माल & मिलकत) Goods and chattels: also property in general whether जंगम or स्थावर (personal or real).

मालमुदल *n* An article equivalent to expenses incurred or monies advanced upon it; as माझे मा० उभें राहिलें -आलें हातास लागलें; हें गाहण मा० आहे.

मालमुदल *ad* At a price or cost equal to the value;—used of selling, buying, making &c. 2 At the prime cost.

मालमोल *a* Priced at its worth; bought, sold, or set at its value: also as *ad* At a price according to worth;—buying, selling, setting, pledging &c. मा० किमत *A* proper price. [मारवा.

मालव *m* A Rāg or musical mode; also called मालवणें *v i* To expire or go out—a light. 2 fig. To cease, subside, pass away—a sickness, prosperity &c.

मालविणें *v c* To extinguish (a light). 2 fig. To extinguish (a race or family).

मालहराक *a* That entails loss, detriment, damage; losing—an animal, thing, business.

माला *f* (S) A garland, a string or wreath of flowers. 2 A string of beads, a necklace, a rosary. 3 A line or row.

माला *m* (Or मालू) A whitish and unctuous earth with which writing-boards &c. are rubbed.

मालावरचा नाग *m* (A cobra watching over buried treasure—(جای که گنج است مار است) A term for a Miser,—one who guards and keeps, but uses not. 2 Applied also to one who obtains wealth without his laboring for it.

मालिनी *f* S A description of Woman,—one of the varieties of one of the four great divisions. See चतुर्विधाजाति. [paration.

मालिनोवसंत *m* S A particular medicinal pre-मालिन्य *n* S Dirtiness, filthiness, foulness.

मालिख *f* A term, in the डांग region, for माळ-जमीन the second year of its being brought into cultivation after lying at rest.

माली (Or महाला, महाली &c.) A term of courtesy affixed to the names of Barbers. Ex. दाम-माली, विंवकमाली.

मालीक *c* (माली *A*) An owner: also a lord, master, ruler. See मालक.

मालीतुळस *f* A plant, *Ocimum villosum vel pilosum*. It is the same with रानतुळस.

मालीस *m* (माली *A*) The officer of a ship who keeps the ship's reckoning and directs her navigation, Master.

मालीमसाला *m* A term of the customs. Goods of value; goods competent to bear all costs. 2 The office or business of the customs.

मालीव *a* C (माल) That is of some worth; that will fetch something on sale—an article of property.

मालीश or स *f* (मालिश *P* Rubbing.) Currycomb- ing or grooming (of a horse). [bæna.

मालुंड *m n* A double-headed serpent, Amphis-मालुमतो *a* Fabricated, forged, false;—esp. a deed or document.

मालू *f* A whitish and unctuous earth, a sort of steatite or soapstone. It is rubbed over writing-मालूम *a* (मालूम *A*) Known. [boards &c.

मालूमदानद or मालूम मी दानद (मालूम *P*) A phrase in notes (esp. official) signifying Inti- mates, declares, or makes known.

मालूमत or मालूमत *f* (मालूम *A* pl of मालूम) The points or particulars of an occurrence; an affair or a business with all its circumstances.

मालें *n* The pecuniary aid towards the payment of an imposed fine, or rescue of a relative from prison, or recovery of a sequestered land or tene- ment, which the sufferer seeks by traversing the country with a little plough suspended from his neck, and stating his case from door to door. *v* माग. Ex. काढाचा नांगर गव्यांत ॥ खांडश्या वाढलें वडत ॥ ब्राह्मण आला मालें मागत ॥ करा साहित्य म्हणतसे ॥

मालें *n* (Or मालू) A sort of steatite or soap- stone. 2 (Because the मालें is made up in balls.) A ball of dough, butter, खवा (solidified milk) &c.: also a mass of dough made saucer-form (as for the stuffing ingredients, or previously to its being rolled out). [ing मालें.

मालेकरी *m* The person that wanders about seek-मालोमाल *a* or *ad* (माल by redup.) Worth its cost; equivalent to the sum paid for it—an arti- cle purchased, selling &c.

माल्य *n* S A flower. 2 A garland, wreath, chaplet.

माल्यग्रथन *n* S One of the sixty-four कळा—The art of stringing necklaces or forming garlands and wreaths. See चौसष्टकळा.

माव *f* (माया *S*) Guile, deceit, fraudulence. Pr. मावेचें मंथन शुक्लाचें काजळ It is all hollow and false—all dry churning and spittle-collyrium. 2 Sorcery, conjuration, enchantment. Ex. विश्वकर्मा येकनि सखर ॥ मावेचें रचिलें वैकुण्ठपुर ॥ 3 Falseness, hollowness, illusoriness. 4 C The hole remaining after a healed sore, a scar, a pockpit.

मावडी *f* A large wooden bowl or ladle for stirring sugarcane-juice in the boiler.

मावणें *v i* (समावेश *S*) To enter and be contained (in a vessel or place). Ex. आनंद तिचा हृदयीं न माये.

मावदें or घें *n* Presenting of oblations to an idol and entertaining of Brāhmans after return from a pilgrimage.

मावरुख *m* A tree, *Xanthocymus pictorius*.

मावली *f* (मा *S*) A respectful compellation for one's mother, or for any elderly female viewed in this relation: used also, in endearment, for a cow. Ex. भुजावूनि मावली काय बोले ॥ जववर नाहीं देवासि पूजिले ॥ 2 Used *pl* Water-deities.

मावशी or सी *f* A maternal aunt.

मावसवहीण *f* (मावशी & वहीण) A female cou- sin on the mother's side.

मावसभाज *m* (मावशी & भाज) A male cousin on the mother's side.

मावसा *m* The husband of a maternal aunt.

मावसाळें *n* (माणूस) A procession (as accompany- ing a bridegroom, the subject of मुंज, an idol &c.) *v* काढ, निघ.

मावळ *n* (मावळणें To set—the sun &c., this be-

ing the western boundary of the upper Maráthá country.) The region along the eastern side of the सद्याद्रि range. It is viewed as commencing at the termination of the सुह्रै q. v., and as extending forty or fifty miles eastward.

मावळंग *f* (मातुलंग S) Common citron-tree, Citrus medica; and *n* The fruit of it.

मावळण *f* A paternal aunt. 2 C The wife of a maternal uncle. 3 R (मावळणें) The westerly wind.

मावळणें *vi* (मावणें? or मालवणें?) To set—a heavenly body. 2 fig. To subside, disappear, be resolved—small pox, itch, boils, blains. 3 To fold up its petals—a flower on the decline of day. 4 To sink, set, pass away—glory, grandeur, life.

मावळत or ती *f* (मावळणें. Setting place.) The west. [मा० तोंड करून बैस.

मावळत *ad* (मावळणें) Towards the west; as तू मावळा *m* A maternal uncle.

मावळी *a* Relating to the country along the eastern range of the Sayhádri. See under मावळ.

मावा *m* (ماوا H) Milk inspissated by boiling. मावा *a* Of a yellowish-green color.

मावोक *a* (माव or मायिक) Illusory.

मावेचा *a* (माव) False, guileful, fraudulent: also unreal, unsubstantial, deceptive, illusory.

मावेचा रंग *m* (Because a राक्षस assumed the form of a रंग or antelope.) A term for anything imposing and captivating but hollow.

मावेचे मंथन *n* Hollow protestations or professions; humbug, pretence, palaver. [spider.

माशांचा वाघ *m* (Fly-tiger.) The fly-catching माशांचें जाळें *n* A fish-net. 2 fig. A term of anger or contempt for a flimsy and open-textured cloth.

माशावळण *n* A general stir and disturbance in a swarm of flies. Used figuratively as the word मासेवळण. [q. v.

माशिक or माशीक *n* The popular form of मासिक माशी *f* (मक्षिका S) A fly. 2 The bead or sight of a gun.

माशा खाणें-गिळणें (To eat flies.) To look silly, confounded, disconcerted &c.: also to dawdle, loiter, poke. माशा मारीत बसणें or मारणें To be without employment or occupation. माशी लागणें (डागिण्या-ला &c.) Said of a trinket of which the gilding is anywhere worn off. माशी शिकणें (To sneeze—a fly.) Used in accounting for or noticing a loss or other evil occurrence.

माशी *f* माशीचें झाड *n* A shrub the leaves of which are used to blister. It is of the class Justicia, and bears a very small (fly-like) flower.

माशी *a* Relating to the weight मासा. Used in comp. with the numerals; as एकमाशी, दुमाशी, त्रिमाशी, चैमाशी.

माशूक *f* (مَشُوق A) A mistress or inamorata, a beloved woman.

माष *m* S A bean or pulse popularly called उडोद (Phaseolus radiatus or max). 2 A weight of the jeweler or goldsmith, variously reckoned at five, eight, or ten रत्ती (seeds of Abrus precatorius).

माषान्न *n* S (माष & अन्न Food.) The pulse माष or, popularly, उडोद. See explained under मांसान्न.

मास *m* (S) A month. For the twelve months see बारा महिने.

मासपक्ष लागला-लोडला-सारला &c. A month or six weeks were taken up, are elapsed &c. मासापक्षा-च्या आंत Within a month or fifteen days.

मास *n* (माशी) Flies. A noun collective. 2 *f* R A swarm of flies.

मांस *n* (S) pop. मास *n* Flesh.

मासओंटी *f* A term for a dug plump and fleshy but yielding little milk.

मासकंड, मासकण, मासगंड *n* (Contemptuous forms of the word मास; or मास & कण. A piece of flesh.) Flesh, revilingly; or flesh as lying about torn and mangled; flesh or a piece of gut as hanging out of a gash or wound; flesh as corrupting or bad, carrion. [gun.

मासको *f* R W (माशी) The bead or sight of a मासडभान *n* A kind of rice. It produces an inferior and red grain.

मासनहाण-न्हाण-न्हाणें *n* The ceremony of bathing a couple on the day which completes the period of a month after the day of marriage. See आठनहाण.

मासवाळी *f* (मासा & वाळी) A fish-form ear-ornament of females.

मासभरू *a* (मास & भरणें) Fleshy or pulpos—a fruit: well-stuffed—a puff or cake.

मासमत्सर *n* (मास & मत्सर here a form of redup.) Flesh-meat generally or indifferently.

मासल *a* (मास) Fleshy, brawny, muscular. 2 fig. See मासभरू.

मासला *m* (مثل or مسله A) A sample or specimen. 2 A fashion, shape, make, build, construction; a pattern or model.

मासलेदार *a* मासलेवाईक *a* Of a good kind or sort; of an elegant or a proper fashion, shape, make, cut; suitable as a pattern or model.

मासवंदन *n* R A ceremony or rite. See मास-मांसव्रण *m* (S) An ulcer in the flesh. [नहाण.

मासळी *f* (मासा) Fish collectively or aggregately; fish as exposed for sale or as lying in quantities. 2 (Dim. of मासा) A small fish: also a fish in general.

मासा *m* (मत्स्य S) A fish. Pr. माशाच्या पोरास पोदायास शिकवायास नको. Pr. जळांत राहून माशांसो-वेर Indulgence of hatred and hostility against all who dwell around and about us.

मासांत *m* (S) The end of the month,—the period consisting of the two last days of the old moon, of the day of change, and of the day after.

मांसान्न or मासान्न *n* A corrupted word with a sense founded on popular misapprehension. Formerly, at shráddhs &c., fleshmeat (मांस) was eaten and spirituous liquor (मद्य) drunk. These things, मांस & मद्य, were proscribed by Shankarácharya, and माष & मधु (Phaseolus radiatus and honey) were substituted. Hence arose मांसान्न a corruption, as a word, from नाषान्न, and a perversion in sense as conveying the sense Flesh-food instead of the sense Food of phaseolus radiatus.

मासळ or ला *a* Preferably मासळ.

मासिक *a* (S) Relating to a month, monthly.

मासिक *n* (S) Monthly wages. 2 A shráddh or obsequial sacrifice performed monthly, for a twelvemonth, on the recurrence of the lunar day of the death of.

मासुरडा *m* मासुरडें *n* (Contemptuous forms of मास Flesh.) Flesh revilingly. See मासकंड.

मासूक *n* R (Commonly माशी) A fly.

मासूकमारा *a* R (That kills a fly.) Powerfully pungent;—used of tobacco, snuff, bháng &c.; also of a मुताळा or other person of intensely malignant and deadly eye.

मासेगाळणा *a* (मासा A fish, गाळणें To strain. That can strain out fish.) Of exceedingly open or loose texture;—applied hyperbolically to cloth or any matting or plat-work. Also मासेगाळणें *n* A term for any extraordinarily loose-textured thing.

मासेवाळी *f* A fish-form ear-ornament of females.

मासेवळण *n* (मासा & वळणें) The sudden turning back of a shoal of fish on being disturbed or alarmed: also their agitation generally (as on heavy rain or a muddy fresh). 2 fig. Any general and great consternation and precipitate turning back and fleeing. Ex. वाघ पाहतां गाथीचें मा० झालें; चोर पाहताक्षणीं वाटसरांचें मा० झालें. Also great commotion, agitation, botheration (whether of a multitude or of an individual).

मासेरडा *m* मासेरडें *n* See मासुरडा or मासकंड.

मासेळी *f* (मासा. Esp. in poetry.) A fish. 2 A fish-form ornament for the toes of females. 3 P An unusually fleshy udder.

मासेळीवाळी *f* Commonly मासेवाळी.

माहवार *n* (Or माहेवारी) Monthly wages or allowance. *v* बांध.

माहाग, माहागणें, माहागाई, माहागिरी, माहात, माहार, माहाल See under महा. The learner is here apprized that for numerous words which he will hear pronounced and find written as माहा he must look under महा; as that form is, for Sanskrit words (with the single exception of माहात्म्य), the sole right form, and for words from other languages, the more eligible form.

माहात्म्य *n* (S) Greatness, grandeur, glory, illustriousness, majesty. 2 A narration of heroic or marvelous deeds; a legend, a romance, an epic. 3 A sort of religious calendar or view of the months; an account of the acts of merit appropriate and of the degrees of meritoriousness arising. Thus each of the twelve months has a माहात्म्य. 4 The name of a Purāṇ.

माहितगार *a* (ماहित گار P) Acquainted with (matters, sciences, places). It admits not persons for its object.

माहितगारी *f* माहितो *f* (माहितगार) Acquaintance or conversancy with; knowledge of. It admits not persons for its object.

माहिष *n* S Anything obtained from a buffalo,—milk, butter, dung &c.

माही *m* *f* (माघ S) The month commonly called माघ, January-February.

माहीत *f* *unc* (ماहित A) Acquaintance or conversancy with (a branch of knowledge, matters, places).

माहीत *a* (ماहित A) Known or familiar to. 2 *unc* Knowing, acquainted or familiar with.

माहीमरातब or माहीमुरातब *m* (ماهی مراتب P) Certain honors of which the privilege is especially conferred on princes and great nobles. They are denoted by the figure of a fish with other insignia (two balls &c.) carried as ensigns upon elephants; or by four ensigns of greatness (two सुखवटे & two आग्रागोर) carried before the grandee in procession.

माऊटी *f* or माऊटीचें पान *n* The cross piece that passes along the extremity of a roof receiving and confining the ends of the rafters.

माऊरा *a* माऊरी *a* Relating to the country माहूर;—a buffalo &c. [for sale &c.

माऊरें *n* *pl* Fish as caught, brought, exposed माऊली *f* The name of a tree.

माऊळुंग & माऊळुंगी Better महाळुंग & महाळुंगी.

माहूत or द *m* (ماهور H) An elephant driver or keeper.

माहे *m* (ما P with the izáfat.) A month. Confined to notes, and there prefixed to the names of the months. Ex. माहेमोहरम, माहेचैत्र.

माहेगुदस्त *m* (ما گذشتہ P) The past month.

माहेगुदस or सां *ad* (ما گذشتہ P) In the past month.

माहेर *n* माहेरघर *n* (माहेरघर S) The maternal mansion of a married girl; the house of her parents, as disting. from the house of her husband's parents. Pr. माहेराचो पेज सवैगास तेज Nothing comes up to the simple fare of home. 2 fig. A refuge or resting place; a place of pleasant resort; an asylum, a retreat. Ex. साधुसंताचें मा० बाप राखुमादेवी वर; प्राज्ञ द्वाचें मा०.

माहेरवाट *f* A tender name (amongst little lassies whilst abroad in the house of their husband's father, serving their ogress mother-in-law and bearing sweet remembrance of their mother's house, their own home) for the line made on the right side of the head in braiding off their hair; whilst the line made on the left side is named सासुरवाट. 2 A term for the Mother's house considered as an asylum or a place of refuge.

माहेरवाशीण or माहेरवासी *f* माहेरकरीण *f* A girl that, for some years after marriage, continues in the house of her parents.

माहेरवास *m* The continuing in the parental mansion of a girl after marriage.

माहेवार *ad* By the month—paying, settling accounts &c.

माहेवारी *f* माहेवार *n* A monthly settlement or allowance. *v* बांध, बांधून दे, ठरव. 2 A monthly register of occurrences. [puting.

माहेवारीने By the month—hiring, paying, com-

माहे *m* (Vulgar. माघ S) The month commonly called माघ, January-February. Pr. माहे आणि हिवाचा साहे.

माळ *f* (माला S) A garland, a wreath, a string of flowers. 2 A row of petals, a corol. Esp. in comp. with the numerals; as एकमाळ, दुमाळ, त्रिमाळ. 3 A string of gems or beads; a necklace; a rosary. 4 fig. A string, line, series; a regular succession or concatenation of things in general (as of waterpots around a waterwheel, of laborers to pass from hand to hand, of persons, legend-expounders, priests &c. to officiate by turns): also the rope of a waterwheel to which the pots are fastened. *v* लाव, लाग. 5 A day of the नवरात्र;—because a fresh string of flowers is used every day of this period. Ex. आजचो कितवी माळ आहे. 6 The roll of सूत around the wheel passing on to the चान or whirler. In spinning or drawing threads.

माळ घालणें To cast a garland around the neck (of a male or a female) as a token of electing for one's husband or wife. Ex. लग्नाची हिंडता भू-मंडळ॥ त्याची राजकन्या घाली माळ॥. माळ (or संचाराची-कामाची-माळ) घालणें (-पडणें) To cast upon one (or to fall upon one) the management of worldly affairs or of a business.

माळ *m* An elevated and extended tract of ground, esp. as somewhat stony or sterile; a plain, a down, a heath. 2 A loft. It is floored with bamboos, thus differing from माडी & माळा.

माळका *f* (माळ) A string, line, train (of things or of living creatures). *v* लाव, लाग.

माळकाडी *f* The piece fixed athwart and in a well, to pass betwixt the two portions of the pot-wreath of a waterwheel; to maintain the wreath from swerving.

माळखंड *n* C (माळ & खंड A piece.) A rather large माळ or string of waterpots around a water-wheel. 2 A portion or fragment of it.

माळगंड *m* A contemptuous form of the word माळचा घोंडा *m* See माळावरचा घोंडा. [माळी.

माळजमीन *f* माळरान *n* (माळ, ٠٠٠ P & रान) Extended tracts of ground stony or sterile and somewhat elevated; plains, downs, heaths. 2 Applied in revenue-matters to Land on the ascent and summit of hills, meagre yet practicable to the plough.

माळपटणी *f* or *a* A kind of rice, or the epithet of भात expressing this kind.

माळसुरुड or माळसुरड *m n* माळसुरडाण *n* (माळ Heath, सुरड Turn or bend.) The plain and the windings (of an ओढा or nullah over it), by implication, the rude heath and the purlieus of its brook. Ex. काळीनें झोका दिव्हा पण मा० वरें पिकलें; गुरें मा० हिंडून पोटा भरतात. See 1 Kings xviii. 5.

माळवचा *m* Commonly माळोचा.

माळवट *a* (माळ & वट Affix.) Abounding in elevated and meagre tracts—a country or district. 2 Similar or relating to माळ or माळजमीन—earth, soil.

माळवडा or माळवाडा *m* (माळी & वाडा) The quarter (of a village or town) inhabited by gardeners.

माळवद *n* (माळा & वत) A flat roof composed of layers of sticks covered with earth: also attrib. a building having such a roof.

माळवद *a* R That has a माळा or loft.

माळवी or माळवाई *a* (मालव S) Relating to the country माळवा or Málwā. It lies to the eastward of Gujarāth.

माळवी गोखरू *m* A plant, Pedalium Murex.

माळवें *n* (मळा) Garden-stuff, vegetables produced in a मळा.

माळशिकारी or त्या *a* A hunter (of deer, hares, jackals &c.) upon माळ or waste plains. 2 Epithet of the हरण described below.

माळशिकारी हरण *n* (माळ, शिकारी, हरण. A deer to be hunted over plains.) A species of antelope.

माळशेण *n* Cowdung of the heath or plain.

माळसात *f* That quarter of the market or town in which garden-stuff is sold, the green-market. 2 The gardener's row (in the market or a town): also the gardener-class collectively.

माळवट *m* Market for garden-stuff or vegetables, green market.

माळा *m* The room formed by overlaying with slight sticks the cross beams of a house, a loft. 2 An erection or a stand in a cornfield for the person that watches it: also a stand generally to see or look out from. 3 Scaffolding (of a building).

माळावरचा घोंडा *m* (A stone on the heath—unformed, unfashioned, unhewn—capable of turning out good, capable of turning out bad.) A phrase used by an auctioneer or a vender of an animal or an article in handing it over to the purchaser; intimating that the transaction stands irrevocably fast. See खारीमानी. 2 A dolt or clodpate.

माळी *m* (माली S) A florist or horticulturist, a gardener. Pr. माळ्याची मका आणि कोळ्याचें भांडण Used where parties contend about goods or matters belonging to neither.

माळी *f* P (माळ) Level and arable land upon the acclivity of a hill. 2 (माळा) An upper story; a boarded loft; a sort of garret or sollar.

माळीण *f* (माळी) A female gardener. 2 (Because it is removed by sniffing flowers.) A painful pimple that arises in the nose.

माळीचेतर *m* A comprehensive or indiscriminate

term for Gardeners and others of that general class or grade.

माळंग or माळुंगी *f* (मातुलंग S) Common citron-tree, Citrus medica. माळुंग *n* Its fruit.

माळू *m* The piece of leather which surrounds the extremity of a खदंग or tabor, serving to brace it: also the bracing cord. [gardener-caste.

माळेअळी *f* The street, row, or alley of the माळोचा *m* An erection in a corn-field or a layer upon a tree for the man who watches the field to stand upon and sling or shout away the birds: also a stand or raised frame (as in a corner of a room) to receive articles. 2 (Commonly माळा) A loft. [the floor of a loft.

माळोचें *n* C (माळा) The entrance or aperture in माळोद *n* (See माळवद) A flat roof of sticks and earth &c.

माक्षिक *n* (S) A certain mineral substance. It is distinguished into सुवर्णमाक्षिक & रौप्यमाक्षिक. 2 (Produce of मक्षिका or bees.) Honey.

माक्षिक *a* S Pertaining to honey-flies or flies.

मिचकट *a* Dirty or foul—a vessel &c. 2 with काळा prefixed. Intensely black. See काळाकभिन्न.

मिचकटणें *vi* To be dirty or foul—an utensil, hands &c.

मिचकणें *vc* To close and open (डोळे the eyes): to close and press (नोंड the mouth or lips).

मिचकवणी or मिचकावणी *f* (Verbal of मिचक-विणें) Blinking.

मिचकविणें or मिचकाविणें *vc* (Used with डोळे, as डोळे मिचकविणें) To shut and open the eyes reiterately and quickly, to blink.

मिचका *a* Ever blinking—eyes: also attrib. and मिचका *a* Ever blinking, a blinkard.

मिचकूट & मिचकूटणें See मिचकट & मिचकटणें.

मिचमिच or चां *ad* Imit. of the sound of the jaws in eager eating. *v* कर, वाजव, वाज. 2 Blinkingly.

मिचमिच *f* (Imit.) The sound emitted in eager eating; the sound of the quick motion of the jaws. Pr. खाणें घोडें आणि मि० बडत. 2 Blinking.

मिचमिचीत *a* (Imit.) Soft and unsavory—a boiled vegetable, rice &c. badly dressed. 2 Ever blinking—eyes: also attrib. the person.

मिचमिचा *a* Ever blinking;—used (not of eyes, but) of persons; a blinkard.

मिजागरें *n* sometimes मिजागरी *f* (Commonly बिजागरें) A jointed hinge, jimmers.

मिजाज *f* (مزاج P) Fastidiousness, squeamishness, vicious delicacy: also airs and affectation; high notions and fancies; disdainfulness. Pr. मि० बादशाहाची अवसाद भडभुजाची.

मि० ठेवणें or राखणें *g.* of *o.* To regard the delicacy and niceness of; to treat daintily.

मिजाजखोर *c* मिजाजी *a* (مزاج & خور P) Fastidious, squeamish, delicate to excess: also full of airs, high notions, whimsies and fancies.

मिजात or द, मिजात or द-खोर, मिजाती or दी Mere misspellings respectively of the words preceding.

मिटका *m* The sticking together (of the lips): glued state or closedness (of eyes, flowers, leaves, papers): cloggedness (as of a mill): close pressure (as of wood closing in upon an instrument). *v* बस, पड. 2 Close hugging; as कमरेस मि० मारला. मि० मारणें To smack the lips.

मिटकाविणें *vc* To close fast (eyes, mouth, hand, a flower &c.) 2 To prick up (the ears).

मिटकी *f* (Imit.) Parting of the lips audibly, smacking, a smack. *v* मार.

मिटणे *vc* (मिटो) To close together (lips, hand, eyelids, shutters of a door, leaves, petals of a flower, umbrella &c.) 2 fig. To close, conclude, shut up (a fight or dispute). 3 To efface.

मिटणे *vi* To subside or abate—a sickness or any morbid excitement.

मिटमिट *or* टां *ad* Imit. of the smacking of the lips. *v* कर, वाज. 2 Blinkingly. *v* कर.

मिटमिट *f* (Imit.) Smacking of the lips.

मिटमिटोत *a* (Imit.) Mawkish, unsavory, vapid—victuals, speech, procedure. 2 Niggardly, stingy, sparing—gifts or expenditures.

मिटमिथ्या *a* (मिटमिट) Close-fisted, miserly, penurious. *Pr.* मि० शंबूडचाया.

मिटण *n* Crowding together : also crowdedness, throngedness, great press. *v* घाल, पड, बस, हो.

मिटपाणा *m* Commonly मिटाणा.

मिटवणी *n* (मोठ & पाणी) Brine, or water in which salt has been dissolved.

मिटवणी *f* *R* A little basket in which is kept the salt required for cooking.

मिटविणे *vc* मोठ To imbue with brine or with salt (esp. gram and other pulses in preparation for parching).

मिठा *a* (मिष्ट through मिठ्ठा *H*) Sweet, lit. fig.

मिठाई *f* (मिठ्ठाई *H*) Sweetmeats or confectionaries.

मिठागर *m* (मोठ & आगर) A tract along the sea-shore or a salt meadow containing salterns or salt pans.

मिठागरी *m* (-ण *f* मिठागर) A caste or an individual of it. Their employment is to prepare sea-salt.

मिठाडक *c* (Sweet deceiver.) One that with softness and blandness cheats or tricks.

मिठाण *n* Crowding or crowdedness. See मिटण.

मिठाणा *m* (मोठ & दाणा) Parched pulse boiled up with salt : also pulse salted and parched or fried. Used *pl*.

मिठाणे *n* A salt-vessel. Generally earthen.

मिठावार *m* The first crop (of fruit) : opp. to खडावार. [some (wrongly) as *a* Sweet.

मिठास *f* (मिठ्ठास *H*) Sweetness. 2 Used by

मिटो *f* (मिष्ट Sweet &c.; the lips being glued together by sweets.) Cloyedness after eating sweets. *v* बस. 2 A hug, a close clasp or embrace, locking within the arms. *v* घाल. *Ex.* व्याघ्रभयें पळतां उठाउठो॥ तो रिसें येऊन घातली मिटो॥ 3 *pl* A scramble; an eager and emulous contest after. *v* पड. *Ex.* यंदां आंब्यावर मिथा पडल्या.

मिथा *m* (Properly सुथा) The cross-piece at the top of a रोमणी (plough-handle) &c.

मिडकणे *vi unc* (From the Teloogoo.) To long and fret after.

मिडमिडा *a* (Imit. Commonly मिणमिणा) That burns dimly and feebly—a light.

मिडवा मिरवणे-दाखविणे Properly मिरवा मिरवणे.

मिणमिण *or* णा *ad* (Imit.) Dimly;—a lamp burning. *Pr.* मि० दिवा आणि छपणाची सेवा.

मिणमिण *f* (Imit.) Low, faint, or feeble speech : also murmuring or mumbling. *v* लाव, कर.

मिणमिणणे *vi* (मिणमिण) To burn dimly and feebly—a light. 2 fig. To speak in a low tone or with a feeble voice.

मिणमिणा *or* ण्या *a* (मिणमिण) That burns dimly or faintly; glimmering—a light. 2 That speaks low, feebly, faintly. 3 That dawdles, pokes, dallies, lingers. 4 fig. Oppressed by and sinking under concealed sorrow.

मिणमिणीत *a* Dimly burning—a lamp or light.

मित *p* (S) Measured. 2 fig. Moderate, temperate, of the due quantity or degree. *Ex.* of comp. मितभाषण, मितभोजन, मितान्न, मितभोजी, मितभाषी, मितान्नहार, मितव्यय, मितव्ययी.

मिताक्षरी *f* (मित & अक्षर) An artificial and secret speech consisting in intersubstitution of the sounds of the letters; as in sounding अ as ख, ख as ग &c.

मितो *f* (S) Measuring or measure : also weighing or weight. 2 Determinate amount; definiteness or moderateness of degree or quantity; measure. *Ex.* त्याचे पातकासीं नाहीं कीं हो मितो॥ तुम्ही त्याची मति शुद्ध केली॥ 3 A specified or particular lunar day considered as a date. 4 fig. Interest (on money-loans). *Ex.* शेंकडा चार आणे आम्हास मितो मित्र *m* (S) A friend. 2 The sun. [पडतो.

मित्र *a* (S) Friendly. *Ex.* of comp. मित्रलाभ, मित्रवत्त्व, मित्रयुद्ध, मित्रस्युद्ध, मित्रवाद, मित्रप्रति, मित्रप्राप्ति, मित्रपरीक्षा, मित्रभेद, मित्रहृद्दि, मित्रसत्कार, मित्रदास.

मित्रद्रोह *m* (S) Malice indulged against a friend.

मित्रः *ad* S Mutually or reciprocally.

मित्रणे *vi* (मित्रः S) To agree together; to combine together.

मिथुन *n* (S) Congress of the sexes. 2 *m* A sign of the Zodiac, Gemini. 3 *n* A couple or pair, a brace (male and female). [also falsely.

मिथ्या *a ind & ad* (S) False, untrue, unreal : मिथ्यापवाद *m* (S) मिथ्याभिशाप *m* (S) मिथ्यारोप *m* (S) A false accusation or charge. *v* ये, कर, आण, बांध.

मिथ्यावयव *or* मिथ्यात्वयव *m* S Holding to be false.

मिथ्या *a* (Shortened and perverted from شرمندہ P Ashamed.) Repressed, restrained, awed, cowed (as before one who has loaded us with obligations &c.) In construction with gen. case of the governing noun or pronoun. See दवेल्. 2 Ashamed or abashed more generally. 3 (with implication of *Ashamedness* or *shame*, whether in fact or in propriety.) Sprung from a woman whose conception was not preceded by the menstrual flux subsequently to her prior conception—a boy, girl, child : also that is in parturition or under reconception without intervening menstruousness—a woman; as मिथी गर्धार, मिथी बाळंतोण; also मिथें राहणें-असणें in. con. To be under such parturition or reconception. The popular belief is that to such children there is peculiar danger from lightning and a lively apprehension of their danger. Hence बाण कैसा लागला सतेज॥ जैसी मिथ्यावरि पडे वीज॥

मिनत *f* (मन्त *A*) मिनतमाना *m* (मन्त & मन्ती *A*)

मिनतवारी *f* मिनती *f* (मन्तदारी *P*) Earnest entreaty; humble and urgent supplication. *v* कर with शीं of o.

मिनतवार *or* मिनतीवार *ad* (मन्तवार *P*) With earnest and humble entreaty.

मिनमेख *ad* A phrase in bonds and notes. Without reservation or restriction; without condition or any limitation; altogether, absolutely, wholly;—used with such words as डकुसनामा, फैसला, तोड, उत्तर, जाब, बोलणें.

मिनला *for* मिळला (Constantly occurring in poetry and amongst the vulgar.) Met or encountered : also joined, united, fallen into agreement with. *Ex.* तो अंगद रघुवीरपदाजीं मिनला; also ही रावणासीं मिनली पूर्ण॥ येथें स्मरण कायसें॥

मिनड *a & ad* (मिन् *A*) Of or in the aforesaid month; as तारीख २० मिनड. Applied, in some parts, in the general sense Aforesaid or above

मिना *m* (मिना *P*) Enamel. [mentioned.

मिना *ad* (मिना *A* From that.) Deducted or allowed for; considered in settling the account—a sum advanced, a quantity furnished. *Ex.* शंभर रुपये देणें त्यांत तेतोस मिना घातले. 2 Deducted or subtracted in general.

मिनाकारी *or* मिनेकारी *f* corruptly मिनेगारी *f* (मिनाकारी *P*) Enameling.

मिनागार *or* मिनेगार *c* (मिनाकार *P*) An enameler.

मिनी *f* *C* A woman's breast, a bubbly.

मिनेदार *a* (मिनादार *P*) Enameled.

मिन्नत, मिन्नतमाना, मिन्नतवार &c. See under मिनत.

मिरकाढा *m* (मिरक & काढा) A decoction of black pepper.

मिरका घनगर *m* A keeper of flocks only; a mere shepherd and goatherd : in contrad. from खिलारी घनगर A herdsman largely.

मिरकूट *n* Black pepper powdered.

मिरकूट *n* (Properly सुरकूट) A midge, sandfly, musquito, gnat. [whilst burning.

मिरगिटाण *f* Smell emitted by oily substances

मिरगी *f* sometimes मिरघी *f* (मिरगी *H*) The epilepsy. 2 Giddiness, dizziness, vertigo.

मिरगीवर येणें To fly into a passion.

मिरगोड *n* (मिरिं & गोड) A cluster of pepper-berries. 2 Commonly मिरबोड *or* मिरघाटा. 3 *f* A small and green pod of Chili-pepper; or, as *f* *pl* Small and green Chilies.

मिरघाटा *m* A peppercorn covered over with flour of उडीद or other pulse and fried.

मिरची *f* (मरिच *S*) Chili-pepper or Cayenne-pepper, Capsicum frutescens,—the plant or the produce.

मिरजी *a* Relating to the country Miraj (Mer-ritch);—rupees, tobacco &c.

मिरघा *m* (मिरघा *H*) A village-overseer. 2 The captain of the company of spearmen &c. that precede Rajas and grandees in their processions : also the head of a body of जाखद, हरकारे &c.

मिरपूड *or* मिरपूट *f* (मिरिं & पूड) Black pepper powdered. [flour and fried.

मिरबोड *n* A peppercorn overlaid with pulse—मिरबोडी मिरची *f* A pod of Chili-pepper whilst small and green.

मिरमिडा *a* (मिरमिरणें) Having the flavor or smell of anise seed.

मिरमिडा *m* (मिरमिर) An aniseed-flavored mango. 2 The flavor or smell of such mango. 3 Used also as *a* with आंबा-रुचि-रस-वास &c.

मिरमिर *f* (Imit.) The stinging or biting produced in the mouth by eating certain pungent substances.

मिरमिरणें *vi* (मिरमिर) To be endued with a stinging or pungent quality. 2 To be affected with the sensation occasioned by eating such substances—the mouth or tongue.

मिरमिराट *m* (Intens. of मिरमिर) Excessive or great stinging &c. [midge or eye-fly.

मिरमोड *n* A little black and very troublesome

मिरसुटणें *vi* To stunt or dwarf; to suffer check in growth;—esp. a human being. 2 fig. To be stopped short or brought up in one's engagement or set purpose; to suffer sudden repression of one's alacrity or ardor. Hence, by implication, to stop or turn away sulkily; and hence मिरसुटला (properly मिरसुटलेला *pa*) is used in angry reviling of any offending little brat.

मिरवण, मिरवणूक, sometimes मिरवणी *f* (मिरविणें) Slow majestic march; proceeding with solemnity and state, or with parade and pomp; walking in procession. *v* निघ. See the verb.

मिरवणी *n* (मिरों & पाणी) A decoction of black pepper.

मिरवणे *vi* (मिर or मिर) A A lord, a nobleman.) To march with slowness and pompous exhibition; to proceed with state and grandeur; to parade—a royal train, a marriage procession, a pageant in general. 2 Familiarly. To strut or stalk; to walk with stately air and superb steps: also, humorously, to parade it like a king or lord, i. e. to be carried (upon an ass &c.) around a town in disgraceful exposure. Ex. आज पगडी फेंकून कोणचीकडे मिरवत चाललास; त्या न्यायाची आज धिंड मिरवती आहे. 3 (Poetry.) To be graceful—a seat on horseback &c. Ex. शृष्टी मिरवली विसकासने. 4 To play about;—as sunbeams. Ex. फिरविते रविते दधीभितरी. मिरवते रवितेज नगावरि. मिरवा मिरवणे To strut about in finery or in pompous display; to show off.

मिरविणे *vc* To carry about in procession; to parade pompously. Ex. आज नवरा नवरो मिरविली; गणपति-बहिना-डोला-वरात-खारो-मिरविला. प्रतिष्ठा-डोल-तेज-विद्या-गुण-ज्ञान-शहाणपण-मिरविणे To make empty parade; to set up vain and arrogant pretensions; to display (one's knowledge, talents, merits). [per nigrum.]

मिरवेळ *f* (मिरों & वेळ) Black pepper-plant, *Piper nigrum*. मिरवेण *f* (मिरचो & शेंग) A pod of Chili-pepper, *Capsicum frutescens*: also a plant of it.

मिराशी or सी *m* (मिराशि H) मिरासदार *c* (मिराशदार P) A person enjoying a *miras*, a landed proprietor. 2 This word is applied to the *Mahars* of a village entitled hereditarily to the *Mahar's* portion, and often to *Mahars* in general. Of the *Mirashi* four classes are made; viz. वतनदार in general, मिरासदार, उपरी, ओवांडकळ.

मिरास *f* (मिराश A) An hereditary office or public employment (usually with land attached) in a village. 2 Land-tax. [मिरासदार.]

मिरासझाडा *m* A statement of the *miras* & मिरासपट्टी *f* An additional tax levied once in three years upon *Mirásdars*.

मिरासपत्र *n* The title-deed of a *miras*.

मिरों *n pl* (The *sing* is मिरें or मिरुं) Black pepper. 2 C (The *pl* is मिरें) A peppercorn.

मिरि *m* (मिर or मिर) P At plays. The first to play. 2 A cowrie thrown with face upwards.

मिरि *f* (मिरिच S) Black pepper-plant. 2 The name of a tree.

मिरी *f* (Used for निरी) A fold or plait of घोतर, साडी &c. just below the navel.

मिरितरफ *m* (मिरतर्फ P) A term at cards. Playing or throwing down of the king.

मिरीमारा or त्या *a* (Cutting or biting like peppercorns.) Sharp, sarcastical, severe, pungent—a person or speech.

मिरुं *n* मिरें *n* A peppercorn. 2 मिरें as *pl* of मिरुं, Black pepper. Pr. नासलीं मिरें जोधव्याला हार जाणार नाहीत Good things, although spoiled, maintain their superiority over bad things in their best condition. 3 A division of a matter to be conned or read. *v* पाड, घाल, चिर.

मिर्या *m* (मिरों. Because it occasions a sharp pain in the eye.) A little black midge or eye-fly.

मिलाफ *m f* (मिलाफ A through मिलाफ H) Harmony, concord, mutual good understanding: also an agreeing, suiting, consisting well together (as of articles of food). 2 Laxly. Junction in the literal sense.

मिलाफी *a* (मिलाफ) That agrees with; that is

of the same mind with; that consists or suits मिलाव *n* Steel. [well with.]

मिलिंद *m* S A bee of the large black kind. Ex. गंधविषया मि. भुलोन. कमलकोशीं वेचिति प्राण.

मिल्ला *m* The name of a bird of the वक kind. 2 Applied to a religious hypocrite or sanctimonious dissembler. See वक्यानी or वकवती.

मिशाल or ला *a* (मिशो) Having full and bushy mustaches.

मिशो *f* A common term for the mustaches. 2 Applied to the feelers or tentacula of animals.

मिश *f pl* खालावणे *g.* of *s.* To draw in one's horns; to lower one's crest; to retract one's threats or lofty pretensions: also to draw back flinchingly; to haul off. मिश *f pl* खालाविणे *g.* of *o.* To reduce the swellings and vauntings of; to bring to his bearings. मिश *f pl* or मिशो भादरणें or उतरणें *g.* of *o.* To degrade or disgrace; to treat dishonoringly. Ex. म्हणे गा ज्ञान चांचरी गेला. मिशो भादरिलो ते वेळा. मिशवर or मिशोवर ताव देणें or मिशो पाजविणें To twist the mustaches in scorn, or in anger, or in indication of vengeful purpose. मिशवर or मिशोवर शेत ठेवणें (To put a grain of boiled rice upon the mustaches.) To affect opulence under extreme poverty.

मिशो *f* A teeth-tinging powder. See मिस्सो.

मिश *m* (S) The name of a country and of a tribe of Bráhmans belonging to it.

मिश्र or मिश्रित *p* (S) Mixed, mingled, blended. 2 In arithmetic. Added.

मिश्र अपूर्णाक *m pl* Mixed fractions.

मिश्रगणित *n* (S) Alligation. Distinguished into मध्य मि. & युक्तममि. Medial *a.* and alternate *a.*

मिश्रण *n* S Mingling or mixing. 2 In arithmetic. Addition. [or mixed, miscible.]

मिश्रणीय *a* S (Proper or suitable) to be mingled मिश्रव्यवहार *m* (S) In arithmetic. The rules of Fellowship, alligation &c.

मिश्री *f* (मिश्री H from मसर A) Sugarcandy.

मिष *n* (S) A sham, pretence, false excuse; a feint or counterfeit. 2 Fraud, trick, deception, imposture in general.

मिषा *a* P (मिष) That shams, feigns, pretends.

मिष्ट *a* (S) Sweet. Note. This word is especially used in the sense Savory, sapid, tasteful, pungent, piquant: opp. to insipid, vapid, flat &c.

मिष्टभाषणी *a* (That speaks sweetly.) That pays or renders only sweet or soft words; that comes the sweet over. [ness.]

मिष्टाई *f* (मिष्ट) Sweetness. 2 Savoriness, tastiness.

मिष्टान्न *n* (S मिष्ट & अन्न) Savory food; dainty dishes; delicate viands.

मिसकुरा *a* (मीस) That shams, feigns, pretends.

मिसकीन *a* corruptly मिसकील *a* (मसकीन A) Poor and destitute. 2 Mild, gentle, harmless;—esp. used of animals.

मिसकीनवगळा *m* मिसकीनसावागमनी *m* मिसकीन-सादरचाद *m* मिसकीनसारवाडी *m* Terms for a mild-looking but villainous fellow; a wolf in sheep's clothing; a butterfaced cutthroat; (cui mel in ore, fel in corde, verba lactis, fraus in misakut *ad* See मसकूट. [factis &c.]

मिसखोर *c* (मिष S through मीस &c., खोर P) A shammer, pretender, feigner.

मिसमिश्रीत or सीत *a* Soft; soft from solution or unfirmness of texture; not elastic or firm;—used of cloth, paper, cakes &c., and of a man or an मिसरी *f* (or मिश्री) Sugarcandy. [animal.]

मिसरुड *n* A contemptuous form of मिश्री. Mus-

taches just sprouting, youngster-mustaches, urchin-mustaches.

मिसल *f* (मल A) One's proper place (in an assembly): one's regular or appointed spot (for pitching one's tent in a camp).

मिसलवाजू *f* (मल A & बाजू P added pleonastically.) The appointed or appropriate station, spot, or place of. *v* घर, संभाळ, राख, टाक, सोड, सुट.

मिसळ *f* मिसळा *m* (मिश्रण) Mixture; mixed or mingled state. 2 A mixed or mingled mass. 3 An association or a company.

मिसळ *a* (मिश्र S) Mixed or mingled;—used of grain or fruits, of kinds or varieties of things generally.

मिसळण *f* (मिसळणे) Mixture, mixedness. 2 *n* Matter added to make the mixture. 3 The mixed mass. 4 Spices and hot herbs dressed up together as seasoning. [ing.]

मिसळणो *f* (Verbal of मिसळणे) Mixing or mingling. मिसळणे *n* Pungent herbs and spices formed into a seasoning.

मिसळणे *vc* (मिश्रण S) To mix or mingle. 2 Used fig. as *vi* To set to or fall upon (a fight or work) vehemently or vigorously.

मिसळवणी *n* (मिसळ & पाणी) Buttermilk mixed up with कोंकसार &c. to be increased in quantity.

मिसळा *m* See under मिसळ.

मिसुं *n* See मिसरुड.

मिस्सो *f* (मिस्सो H from मसो S) A powder (composed of हिरडा, मायफळ, लोहचूर्ण &c.) used for tinging the teeth of a black color.

मिस्सी लावणे To initiate, or invest with the title to exercise the profession of वेष्टा, by rubbing मिस्सी over the teeth. This is a rite amongst the कळवांतोण-females, and is performed by the नायकीण. 2 To perform the ceremony of taking a woman into concubinage.

मिळकत *f* sometimes मिळखत or मिळगत *f* (मिळणे) Earnings, profits, gains.

मिळण *n* (मिळणे) Flour &c. used to thicken (dilute preparations of food). 2 *f* Combination, consociation, confederacy, alliance, union. Ex. त्या बंडवाल्याचे मिळणीस जितके हेत तितके धरले; हे सारे एका मिळणीचे आहेत.

मिळणो *f* (Poetry. मिळणे) Union, connection, meeting, coming together. Ex. लागतां लोहा परीस-पाषाण. सहज मिळणो हेतां करी सुवर्ण. 2 (Verbal of मिळणे) Mixing, meeting, agreeing &c.

मिळणीं मिळणे To have rencontre or meeting together. Ex. एक शुचिर्भूत एक असंगळ. मिळणीं मिळे अवचित्ता. मिळणीं-मिळणींत-मिळणीस असणें-चालणें-मिळणें *g.* of *o.* To be or to walk in agreement with: also to follow obsequiously; to be at the beck of. मिळणीस मिळणे To unite with; to go amongst and become of. मिळणी होणे To meet. Ex. एक समुद्र एक अगस्ति. एक राऊ एक निशापति. मिळणी होय प्रारब्धगति. तैसीच गति जाहली.

मिळणे *vi* (मेलन S) To mix or mingle with or amongst. 2 To meet, assemble, come together. 3 To agree with; to unite with; to join, in the figurative senses. 4 To suit, tally, correspond, harmonize; to be accordant with, adapted unto &c. 5 in. con. To be earned or gained; to be derived from; to be produced unto. 6 To meet, encounter, come face to face. 7 To be found; to be seen or met with; to be picked up by. 8 To meet or come (unto the hand of, unto the worker or doer); to lie open to one's catch or grasp; to be facile or feasible unto. Ex. हा

खिळा अवघड ठिकाणी बसला ह्यास घरायला मिळत नाही; हे कुलूप उघडायला भल्यास नाही मिळणार. मिळून मिळून वागावे To dwell or walk together in close intimacy. [obtained, or got.]

मिळता *p pr* of मिळणे That may be procured, मिळता *a* (मिळणे) One that readily accommodates himself to his company. 2 That wins or acquires. [ing; prosperous times.]

मिळताकाळ *m* The season of getting or acquiring. मिळताव *m P* (मिळणे) Earnings, gainings, gettings.

मिळतीवस्तु *f* (मिळणे & वस्तु A procurable article.) Applied in general to a good acquirable or of which the loss may be repaired. Ex. पोर मि. आहे पण आईबाप मि. नाहीत.

मिळमिळ *f* Greasiness (through contact with unctuous substances). [ness.]

मिळमिळाट *m* (Intens. of मिळमिळ) Great greasiness. मिळमिळीत *a C* That feels or looks greasy or oily; affected by contact with unctuous substances. 2 Used by some interchangeably with मळमळीत.

मिळवण *n* (मिळविणे) Flour &c. used to thicken dilute preparations of food. 2 Mash or cakes (of bran, oilseeds &c.) for cows and cattle. 3 A mixture more generally.

मिळवणी *f* (Verbal of मिळविणे) Summing up or adding, addition. 2 The items to be summed, the addendum. 3 The sum or total. 4 Suiting or adapting; joining harmoniously together.

मिळवणी *n* (मिळणे & पाणी) Water or other liquor added to make a mixture. 2 The mixture so made.

मिळवणीवजावाको *f* Addition and subtraction.

मिळविणे *vc* (मिळणे) To mix or mingle; to put together, with, in, amongst. 2 To acquire, earn, gain; to collect, amass, gather together; to bring together, lit fig.; to cause to meet, unite, or agree; to make to tally, correspond, harmonize. 3 To persuade, gain over, win, conciliate. 4 To come up with, to overtake.

मिळवून पाहणे (ह्यास त्याशी) To compare together.

मिळा *a* (मिळणे or ملا H) That wins, acquires, obtains.

मिळून *ad* (मिळणे) Together; in company or in concert. 2 Altogether; on the whole; as the long and the short of it.

मी *pron* (मया S The third case of अस्मद्) I. मी म्हणणे To say I; to proclaim one's self; to fill the scene with I. This is an expressive phrase, of very extensive application and in constant use. Ex. पाऊस म्हणतो मी; जून म्हणते मी; वारा म्हणतो मी; रान म्हणते मी; नदी म्हणतो मी The rain, the wind, the heat, the wilderness, the river—says I—It is I—Who or what but I? i. e. The rain &c. is overabounding, all-pervading and prevailing, all-overwhelming. The phrase is used as well of blessings as of calamities, of good occurrences as of bad, and as well of actions and substances and things, as of phenomena; ever expressing all-over-spreading prevalence or profusion. Ex. पीक or धान्य म्हणते मी; आंबा-जस-गूळ म्हणतो मी; लढाई म्हणतो मी. 2 also, as reduplicated, मी मी म्हणणे To be full of one's self; to be egotistical. मीचें घर खाली The proud can never be esteemed; "he that exalteth himself shall be abased." See phrase under अभिमान.

मीट *f* (मिटणे) Glued and closed state (of the eyes) through excess of the gummy excretion: closedness generally (of eyes, flowers, leaves,

मीट *n* (मिट S) Salt. [wings]. मीट घालणे or पिटांत मीट घालणे To give a little

where there is much, and only some little thing wanted. Ex. कोणची तरी पिटांत मीट घालील. The phrase पिटांत मीट further expresses A little and savory; a few words and to the point. मीट न घालणे with ला or स To refuse to obey or give heed to. मीट मोठें खारट असणे g. of s. To be an imperative or a stern master. मीट तोडणे To reduce one's salt, lit. fig. Ex. मुलास मुलगी मोठी झाली तर तिचे मीट तोडणे. मीट मोहत्या लागणे (अंगास g. of s.) To be in high excitement and fury. From the constant use of मीट & मोहत्या (Salt and mustard) in ओवाळणी.

मीटकणी *f* (मीट & कणी) Salt waved around the head (of a child or an animal) on its return home from any place; to remove the influence of an evil eye &c.: also the ceremony of so waving salt. [salt.]

मीटबंदर *n* A wharf or quay for the landing of मीटभाकर *f* मीटभात *m* (Salt and bread: Salt and rice.) Lowly terms in which one's dinner or entertainment is spoken of by the host.

मीटमसाला *m* (Salt and spiceries.) A comprehensive term for the common articles of condiment.

मीन *m* (S) A fish. 2 The sign Pisces.

मीनकेतन *m* S (Fish-banner.) The ensign of कामदेव (Cupid). A fish is painted on it.

मीपण *n* मीपणा *m* (मी, पण & पणा Affixes.) Egotism or egoism, conceit, self-importance, arrogance, pride. 2 Assertion of personal or individual existence; consciousness of self as distinct from ब्रह्म. Ex. मीपणे बद्ध होतसे तपासी ॥ मग अंतरले सायुज्यमुक्तीसी ॥

मीमांसा *f* (S) A philosophical system of the Hindús. The first part, the पूर्वमीमांसा or मीमांसा simply, illustrates the कर्मकांड of the Vedas, or the practical part (the ritual) of religion and devotion, including also moral and legal obligations. The second part, or उत्तरमीमांसा, is the same as the Vedānt, founded on the ज्ञानकांड or theological portion of the Vedas, and treating of the spiritual worship of the divinity as the substance of the universe. 2 Investigation of truth, research, study.

मीर *m* (मीर P) At cards. The king of a suit. 2 (Usually अमीर) A king or grandee.

मीलन *n* S Mixing, mingling, commingling. 2 Meeting or encountering. 3 Meeting together; closing together; coming into contact; shutting up. 4 Agreeing, blending, harmonizing. 5 Blinking or twinkling. 6 A total eclipse.

मीलित *p* S Mixed or mingled. 2 Met. 3 Met together; closed or shut by coming into contact. 4 Blended or brought into agreement.

मीस *n* (मिष S) A sham, pretence, false excuse; a feint or counterfeit. 2 Fraud or imposture in general.

मीळ *f* (Vulgar मिळणे) Earnings, gains, profits. मुकटा *m* A silken article of dress, worn by either sex in the state सेवळा.

मुकण *n* (मुका & कण) A shrunken and light grain of any द्विदल or pulse: also a quantity of such grains. 2 In some parts मुकण is Hard or unsolved grains after steeping or boiling.

मुकणा *m* (मुका & दाणा) A grain (of any pulse) not softened after steeping or boiling.

मुकणा *a* That remains hard and unpuffed after soaking (in preparation for लाच्चा)—a corn or grain. 2 Sullen, close, gloomily reserved.

मुकणाहत्ती *m* (मुकणा & हत्ती H) An elephant without tusks. 2 fig. A short and roundbellied person.

मुकणीतूर *f* (मुका Unexpanded, and तूर) Blasted and withered तूर (Cytisus Cajan).

मुकणे *vt* (मुक्त) To lose; to sustain the privation of. This verb agrees with its subject. Ex. तो आपल्या राच्यास मुकला; हा आपल्या प्राणास मुकला.

मुकदसा *m* (مقدم A) An affair, a matter, a business. 2 A case civil or criminal.

मुकदस *m* (مقدم A) A title of the पाटील or managing authority of a village; also of each of the वतनदार. 2 An officer in some villages, deputy of or ranking next to the देशमुख. 3 The head man, chief, captain, of a caste or body (as of guides, peons, dooley bearers, public laborers). 4 (Ludicrously, from मुका, from the similarity of sound of the two words) A dumb person.

मुकदसी *f* (मुकदस) The office, business, duties, rights of मुकदस.

मुकरर or मुकर *a* (مقرر A) Settled, fixed, determined, made certain. 2 Used as *ad* Certainly, positively, surely. [tion.]

मुकशी *f* R Tip, end, extremity, sharp termination. मुका *a* Dumb. 2 Mute or silent. 3 fig. Wanting a head, blind—a guineaworm, a boil, tumor, pustule: not having its kernel yet formed or its milk so abundant as to flop and sound within—a cocoanut: that do not readily germinate on being steeped—particular pulses &c.; or that remains hard or unpuffed by steeping—a grain: unexpanded—a bud, sprout, leaf: working without noise—sugarmills, waterwheels &c.

मुक्याचे सनी मंगळवार A popular superstition is that no consultation should be carried on on Tuesday night (or on Friday night). Therefore, because the dumb person makes no reply to one addressing him, he is jocosely said to be supposing the season to be Tuesday (and, accordingly, to be keeping silence). The phrase is applied also where a sullen and gloomy person is ever suspecting of speakers that they are speaking about him. मुक्याचा जाण कोण होतो Who can interpret for a dumb (or a mute) person?

मुका *m* A kiss. *v* घे g. of o. [not to a head] मुकागेवर *m* Measles of which the pustules come मुकाया, मुकायानो, मुकायाने *ad* (मुका) Silently, mutely, quietly, without uttering a syllable.

मुकाणा *m* (मुका & दाणा. A dumb or blind grain.) A grain (of corn or pulse generally) remaining hard and unaffected amongst grains puffed by steeping; a grain which will not swell and make लाही: also a quantity of such grains.

मुका दंद *m* See मुकें दंद.

मुकादम & मुकादमी Properly मुकदम & मुकदमी. मुका दावा *m* Silent or secret hatred, grudge.

मुकाबला or मुकाबिला *m* (مقابلہ A) Confronting, comparing, examining together. *v* कर. 2 Coping or vieing with. *v* कर.

मुकाम *m* (مقام A) A place of alighting or temporary residence; an encamping ground; a stage. 2 Encamping or alighting; staying a few days at a place. 3 (In notes, occurring before the name of the town or village mentioned; as मु. पुणे, मु. मुंबई.) A place of residence. 4 fig. A pause or stop, a short intermission (as of a work in progress): also a stage or single step of gradual process.

मुकासार or रा *m* (मुका & सारा) Destroying, injuring, tormenting, or teasing secretly, covertly, indirectly (as by charms and incantations, by language offensive to delicate feelings &c. &c.) 2 Any muffled or covered kind of beating or any punching or thumping so as to avoid the shed-

ding of blood (and thus furnishing evidence or trace of one's deed).

मुकामें *m* मुकाम्हासाबा *m* (मुका Dumb, म्हासाबा A certain plebeian god.) मुकीमण्यार *f* (मुका & मण्यार A species of snake.) Reviling terms for a person stupidly taciturn or sulkily silent.

मुकुट *m* (S) A crest, a diadem, a tiara.

मुकुटमणी *m* (S) Jewel of a tiara or diadem.) The chief, head, or leading person of any body or assembly, the Corypheus.

मुकुल *m* S A bud, esp. an opening bud.

मुकुलित *p* S Shrunken, drawn up, half-closed—a flower: half shut—an eye.

मुकें जनावर *n* (मुका & جانور P) A dumb creature, a brute, a beast.

मुकें दंद *n* (मुका & दंद) Silent hatred or spite; displeasure or dislike unexpressed; sullenness.

मुकेश *m* (मुकेश P) Gold (off from old brocades &c.) reduced to very fine pieces. Used as spangles.

मुकर *ad* (मुकर A) Certainly, positively, without fail.

मुक्त *p* (S) Released, liberated, loosed, freed. 2 Par eminence. Liberated from personal existence and absorbed into the divine substance and universe-basis called ब्रह्म. 3 Discharged—a missile or projectile.

मुक्तद्वार *n* (S) Free or open door.) Free access and egress; unobstructed communication.

मुक्तसर *m* See मुक्तसर.

मुक्ता *f* S A pearl.

मुक्ताजाल *n* (S) A head-ornament of females consisting of numerous pearls. 2 A cluster of pearls.

मुक्ताफल *n* (S) A pearl. 2 fig. Fine writing; a fine hand; calligraphy. 3 A custard apple, *Annona squamosa*. [observance or rite.

मुक्ताभरण *n* (Properly अमुक्ताभरण) A particular मुक्ति *f* (S) The enlargement of the spirit from corporeal and individual existence, exemption of it from further migration, and reabsorption of it into its source, the divine monad Brahma, the substratum and substance of universal being. मुक्ति is distinguished into सायुज्य, सलोकता, समोपता, सरूपता. 2 Liberation, loosening, setting free: also liberated state.

मुक्तिपद *n* (S) The post, office, or place of मुक्ति Emancipation from personal or distinct life. *v* दे, मिळ, प्राप्त हो.

मुक्तिमार्ग *m* (S) The way or course towards obtaining मुक्ति. Ex. लावीन व्यास निज अद्वयसामर्थ्याने जे मुक्तिमार्गपद दाखवितो भवार्त्ता.

मुक्त्यार & मुक्त्यारी Preferably सुखत्यार & सुखत्यारी.

मुक्तादेवी *f* *pl* Small pox in which the pustules come not to a suppurating head.

मुख *n* (S) The mouth. Sadage. सुखमलोति वक्तव्य Used in reproof of one who speaks because he has a mouth. 2 The face. 3 fig. The entrance into a building; the beginning of a work &c. For other figurative senses see तोंड. 4 A means, measure, expedient. 5 S In comp. The fore, prime, or initial thing or part: also the chief, principal, or leading person. 6 In arithmetic &c. The first term of a series. 7 The opposite side to the base of any quadrilateral figure.

मुखानें Under the head or form of; under the character or appearance of. See examples under मुखें.

मुखई *a* Relating to Mocha—fruits, coffee &c.

मुखकमल *n* (S) मुखचंद्र *m* (S) मुख Face, कमल Lotus, चंद्र Moon.) Poetical terms for a fine countenance.

मुखचर्चा *f* (S) सुखावरची चर्चा *f* मुखकळा *f* The liveliness, lightness, or lustre of the countenance; clearness or healthiness of the complexion or look.

मुखजवानी or मुखजवानीने *ad* (Compounded irregularly of मुख Mouth, and زبان P Tongue.) By word of mouth, orally, vivâ voce. [a helmet.

मुखटोप *m* (Poetry.) The visor or face-piece of मुखंड *a* Leading, principal, chief.

मुखडा *m* (मुख S through मुख H) The countenance or mouth. Ex. तुझा गोजिरवाणा मु॥ जसा किनखापाचा तुकडा ॥

मुखत्यार *a* (मुखत्यार A) Absolute, free, that is under no control, or is at full liberty to act; a plenipotentiary or any one to whom full powers have been delegated. 2 An hereditary officer,—the agent appointed by the co-sharers of a वतन to carry on the duties of the office.

मुखत्यारनामा *m* मुखत्यारपत्र *n* A power of attorney: also the credentials of an envoy at a foreign court; of a wakîl with reference to his client; of a mercantile agent from his principal; of the agent appointed by the co-sharers of a वतन &c. &c.

मुखत्यारी *f* (मुखत्यारी H from मुखत्यार A) Full powers or authority delegated; absolute or uncontrolled state; the powers of a plenipotentiary.

मुखदाक्षिण्य *n* (S) Elocution, eloquence, facundity. 2 (Used for मुखसंकोच) Restraint at the presence of: also regard for the feelings of.

मुखदुर्बल *a* (S) Feeble-tongued; of poor or timid elocution; *dull of mouth*: also easy to be silenced.

मुखदूषिका *f* S Eruption of maggoty pimples on the face about puberty, *Acne punctata*. Vulgo मुकूम.

मुखपट्टा *m* A white stripe along the face of a horse. 2 A member of the headstall; the band or strap which crosses the face: also the noseband of a horse's bridle, *musrol*. [tongue's tip.

मुखपाठ *a* Known by heart or rote; ready at the मुखप्रिय *a* (S) That simply pleases the palate;—used of substances considered as of little nutritional virtue. 2 That ever pleases the taste without disgusting or palling;—used of the plain and solid articles of food.

मुखभंजन *n* (S मुख & भंजन Breaking.) Putting out of countenance; taking the conceit out of; bringing down to his level; confounding, disconcerting, posing.

मुखमाधुर्य *n* S Disorder of the humor वात consisting in or causing Extravagant desire to speak (or to eat).

मुखमार्जन *n* (S मुख & मार्जन Sprinkling.) Washing the mouth (after sleep and meals). 2 Soothing (an angry person) by coaxing and lulling speech and tones. 3 See the preceding word.

मुखर *a* S Talkative. 2 Sonorous, sounding, that emits sound.

मुखरंग *m* (S) Commonly मुखराग.

मुखरण or मुखरीण *a* (मुख S) Chief, principal, leading, head;—used esp. of persons.

मुखरस *m* (S Juice of the mouth.) A contemptuous or cant term for one's speech or utterance. *v* पागळ or पाघळ. 2 (Cant.) Slabber, spittle, or foam.

मुखराग *m* (S) The liveliness, lightness, or lustre of the countenance; clearness or healthiness of look. [er, through a cloth &c.)

मुखरी *f* (मुख) A little hole (as arising in a pitch-मुखरीण *a* Chief or principal;—esp. of persons.

मुखरोग *m* (S) Aphthæ, or any disorder of the mouth. 2 Any disorder of the face. Pr. आंब्याला आला पाड कावळ्याला आला मुखरोग.

मुखरोगी *a* (S) Affected with some disorder of the mouth or face. 2 fig. Applied to a person downcast and glum; who refuses his food and declines social converse.

मुखवटा or मुखोटा *m* sometimes मुखवट *n* *f* (मुख) A face (of silver, brass &c.) made to cover, as a mask, the face of an idol. 2 A mask. 3 A bust. 4 A face drawn upon paper &c. 5 Fashion or cast of countenance, facial lineaments, features, visage.

मुखवस्त्र *n* (S) The cloth spread over an idol at the conclusion of the worship of it. It is then (without irony) supposed to go to sleep. 1 Kings xviii. 27. 2 The outer sheet of a manuscript book, the fly-leaf. 3 A cloth to wipe the face. 4 The wrapping cloth of a book already covered up with a cloth. 5 The name of the upper paper of a packet of papers. The word मुखवस्त्र is usually written upon it. [by the mouth.

मुखवाद्य *n* (S) Any instrument of music sounded

मुखवास *m* (S Mouth-scent.) A term for any thing eaten to sweeten the breath after a meal. Applied esp. to the Betel-leaf and Areca-nut.

मुखवासन *m* S A perfume for the mouth,—a drug, or the roll of leaf with betelnut taken as such, after a meal.

मुखविलास *m* (S Delight of the mouth.) The name of a dish of food.

मुखवैचर्य *n* (S) Change of countenance (through shame, alarm, surprise &c.)

मुखव्रण *m* S Ulcer of the mouth.

मुखशुद्धि *f* (S Purifying the mouth.) The eating of betelnut &c. by way of desert after a meal: also the betelnut &c. thus eaten.

मुखशो *f* (S) The liveliness and lustre, clearness and healthiness of the countenance or complexion.

मुखसंकोच *m* (S) Awedness or repressedness in the presence of; modest drawing in or holding back under awe of the countenance of. 2 Susceptibility of such abashment; bashfulness or shamefacedness.

मुखस्थंभ *m* (S Fixedness or fastness of mouth.) Confined or bound state of the mouth or tongue. A term for dogged silence. 2 Used as a Doggedly silent. Pr. खायास अगडबंद न्हायास मु०.

मुखा *m* The expanded or broad end of a hammer. Opp. to पिसा. [cloth &c.

मुखी *f* R (मुख) A little hole (as in a vessel,

मुखी *ad* (Poetry. From मुख) At the tip of the tongue, by heart. Ex. मुखी चार चौ वेद.

मुखें or मुखेंकरून *ad* (मुख The head, front, van, prominent feature &c.) Under the head or form of; under the character or appearance of. Ex. अन्वयमुखें, व्यतिरेकमुखें, विधिमुखें, निषेधमुखें, आदर-मुखें, निंदामुखें, नियममुखें, अभावमुखें.

मुखोटा *m* See under मुखवटा.

मुखोद्गत *a* (S) Known by heart or rote; ready at the tongue.

मुख *a* (S) Chief, primary, principal, leading.

मुख्यः *ad* S Chiefly, mainly, principally.

मुगट *a* (मुग) Smelling like Múg (*Phaseolus Mungo*);—used of grain kept long in damp granaries.

मुगटा *m* (Or मुकटा) A silken article of dress; worn by either sex in the state सोवळा.

मुगडा *m* R A tuft or bunch (of hair &c.): the stock or hinder part (of a broom, painter's brush &c.)

मुगडो *f* (For मुगडी) An ear-ornament of females.

मुगण *n* Commonly मुगाण. [sugar.

मुगदमी, मुगदुमी, मुगदुमीसाखर *f* A coarse kind of

मुगदल *m* Commonly मुगदल.

मुगदल *f* (मूग & दलह) Ground bearing or fit for the cultivation of the pulse मूग.

मुगदल *n* (मूग & दलह) Flour of Múg (Phaseolus Mungo). 2 The sweetmeat-ball made of this flour with ghee and raw sugar.

मुगवण or न *n* (मूग) Stalks or chaff of मूग (Phaseolus Mungo).

मुगवा *n* (मूग). Because little squares of the length of a grain of मूग are formed on it.) A kind of silk cloth; used as an article of dress by females. 2 The white pompion otherwise called दुध्या.

मुगस & मुगसवेल See मुगूस & मुगूसवेल.

मुगल *f* The seed of a grass that grows amongst rice. 2 *m* The ridge of a thatched roof.

मुगला *m* dim. मुगली *f* A black or red ant. मुं. लागणे in. con. (To have ants running over one.) To be in a violent hurry; to be excited into extravagant impatience and fidgetiness.

मुगा *m* (مورگا H) Coral.

मुगा *m* (मुंगी) A disease of horses,—lampas. 2 Seizing and twisting round of the upper lip (of a horse &c.) in order to hold him in restraint. *v* घाल, दाब, धर. 3 The cord or implement for this purpose. 4 Proud pranks; haughty airs or bearing. *v* कर, लाव, चालव, जिरव, मोड. 5 An emulative or a sudden impulse or itching; fondness, or liking, or desire after, suddenly contracted. *v* चे, आण. 6 A large (black or red) ant. 7 A female sport. Esp. about Násikh. Women assemble on नागपंचमी and run round in a ring vociferously singing. *v* घाल.

मुगा *m* See मुगवा.

मुगावेवडा *m* A variety of the vegetable called वेवडा (Dolichos lablab).

मुगाण *n* (मूग & दाणा) The grain Múg and another, or, generally, any mixed secondary grains, sown amidst जोंधळा or बाजरी. They grow on and ripen after the Holcus (as principal) has been cut and removed.

मुगाणा *m* (Commonly मुकाणा) A grain which resists steeping and will not swell or puff. 2 (About Ratnagiri &c.) The grain móg coarsely ground and uncleaned; ground móg with its husks.

मुगाभोपळा *m* (मूग & भोपळा) The white pompion, Cucurbita lagenaria.

मुगारा *m* Very early and tender germination or sprouting. *v* ये, फुट, निघ.

मुगारी or मुंगारी *f* (मूग) The खरीप or autumnal harvest. Opp. to हिंगारी. Both the words are Canarese, but current about Solápúr.

मुगळ *f* Early and tender sprouting (of grass, trees, plants). *v* ये, निघ, फुट, हो. 2 Down (on the face of adolescence).

मुगी *f* (मूग) A diminutive variety of मूग (Phaseolus Mungo). 2 A common term for the squares of the length of a grain of मूग formed on particular cloths: also a लुगडे so figured.

मुगी *f* An ant. Pr. मुंगीस मताचा पूर or प्रलय A poor man or a feeble man is readily overwhelmed. 2 fig. The tingling of a limb asleep. *v* ये, चढ. Used *pl*. 3 The stinging or biting experienced in the tongue from eating certain substances. 4 A sudden itching (for, after, or to do). *v* ये, आण. 5 Excitement, in the male, of the sexual passion. *v* ये.

Pr. मुंगी होऊन साखर खावी पण हत्ती होऊन लाकडे खाऊं नयेत Better be little and lowly with some comforts or pleasures than be great with all the hardships of greatness.

मुगूट & मुगूटमणी See मुकुट & मुकुटमणी.

मुंगूस *m* Bengal Mongoose, Viverra Ichneumon, or Herpestes Griseus.

मुंगूसकांदा *m* A plant, Serpent's skeleton. Distinguished into मोटा & लहान.

मुंगूसतोडा or चा *a* Mongoose-mouthed. Used of one whose mouth is distorted by furious anger; also of one whose chin is thin and lips are prominent; also of a person bashful and sheepish.

मुंगूसवेल *f* A plant, Artemisia vulgaris.

मुग्ध *a* (S) Stupid, dull, doltish. 2 also मुग्धा *a* ind Vague, ambiguous, indefinite: also undetermined or undecided—speech, an affair, a business.

मुग्धमा or मा *f* (मुग्ध & अमा Mute mother.) A term of abuse for a gross and heavy-witted person, esp. a female.

मुग्धा *f* S A female not arrived at puberty, a girl under sixteen years of age, a maid. See बाला & प्रौढा.

मुग्याण *n* (मूग & दाणा) Plants (ear and stalk) of मूग as lying to be trodden out. 2 Stalks of मूग after the ear has been trodden out, móg-chaff.

मुचलका *m* (مچلك H) A written engagement under a penalty. Generally applied to that exacted by a government from culprits and from witnesses. 2 A bond of record, a recognisance. 3 The bond or agreement furnished by the parties to a पंचायत.

मुचकुंद *m* (S The name of an ancient king.) An appellative for a sleepyheaded fellow. 2 pop. मुचकुंद *m* A tree, Pterospermum suberifolium. Grah.

मुंज *f* (S) The ceremony of investing a young Bráhma with the sacrificial thread. 2 *m* A grass (Saccharum munja) from the fibres of which is prepared the string which is worn around the loins during the ceremony of मुंज by the Bráhma the subject of it, and until the ceremony of सोडमुंज (loosening of the मुंज) which is performed about sixteen years afterwards. 3 The string so prepared and worn. [मजमूदारी.

मुजमू. मुजमूदार, मुजमूदारी See मजमू. मजमूदार, मुजरत or द *ad* (مجرد P Quickly, instantly.) Expressly, directly, positively; with determinedness of will or mind; with fullness of design and bent of purpose; opp. to casually, accidentally, indirectly.

मुजरा *m* (مجرأ A) Respects, salutation, obeisance. 2 The song sung by a band of singers on their introduction to their employer or on taking leave of him. 3 R Aiming or an aim. *v* धर. 4 Used as *ad* with करणे or देणे. To allow for; to make deduction or abatement (from a sum or an amount) in consideration of.

मुजरादाख *f* See मजुरादाख.

मुजाईम or मुजाहीम *a* (مضاحم A) That opposes, obstructs, hinders, stops. Used mostly in notes and passports.

मुजाख or खा *m* (مضايقة A) Moment, matter, consequence, importance, significance. Generally neg. con. See under किसत.

मुजाफतखर्च *m* (مضافه خرج P) Expenditure on account of presents or rewards made by Government. 2 Expenditure made by one Subhá or Mahál on account of or at the debit of some other Subhá, Mahál &c. See इजाफतजमा. 3 Additional or extraordinary expenditure in general.

मुजाफती *a* Relating to मुजाफतखर्च. [horse.

मुजासा *m* (مولى جامة P) A heel-leather of a मुजारत *f* (مدار A) Courtesies, civilities, polite-

ness, respectful attention. *v* देव, राख *g.* of o. 2 Reserving or keeping back (a matter). *v* राख, कर. 3 Misused as *ad* in the sense of मुजरत.

मुजावर *m* (مجاور A) A sweeper of a mosque devoutly or piously fixed to it. [मुजावर.

मुजावरी *f* The office, business, or estate &c. of मुजाहीम *a* See under मुजाईम.

मुंजी *f* (मुंज S) मुंजीबंधन *n* (Properly मौंजीबंधन) Investiture of a young Bráhma with the sacrificial thread.

मुजुमदार & मुजुमदारी See मजमूदार & मजमूदारी. मुंजा *m* (मुंज) A young Bráhma arrived at the fit age to be invested with the sacred thread: also one still wearing around his loins the मुंज (girding thread assumed during the ceremony of investiture). 2 The disembodied spirit of a young Bráhma dying before the ungirding of the मुंज; viewed as a fiend or goblin. 3 (Because they make the string called मुंज from the fibres of this tree.) A name for the पिंपळ Ficus religiosa.

मुठ-कण-कन-कर &c. (Imit.) In a trice or shake;—used with धरणे-पकडणे-पडणे-शिरणे-घुसणे-झोप लागणे &c. It agrees well with पट-कन *q.* *v.* 2 with निजणे or पडणे To lie drawn up.

मुठकणे *v* *c* (मुठ Fist.) To beat with gentle and reiterated blows (a languid limb &c. to promote the circulation).

मुठकळणे *v* *c* (मुठ & आकलन) In measuring cloth &c. by the arm. To grasp the cloth after each measurement of a cubit, and, by doubling the fingers inwards, obtain an increase of a hand's length. 2 To play with one's food (boiled rice &c.) by grasping and squeezing portions of it. 3 To beat with gentle and reiterated blows (a lump of dough in kneading it, a weary limb in shampooing it).

मुठकळा *m* मुठकळे *n* (मुठकळणे) A lump of dough as grasped by the hand and detached from the kneaded mass; a mass in general grasped and squeezed by the hand. *v* घे.

मुठका *m* (मुठ) Beating with gentle and reiterated blows (of a limb &c. in shampooing it). 2 A blow with the fist. *v* मार, दे. 3 The fist as clenched to strike. *v* उगार. 4 or मुठके *n* See the preceding word. 5 Spasm or cramp. *v* बळ. 6 The cross-piece forming the handle of a plough, drill, hoe &c. See पुथा Sig. II. [the hand, to shampoo.

मुठकाविणे *v* *c* (मुठ) To knead (the limbs) with मुठमुठ or दु *ad* Imit. of the sound of the jaw in eager eating. *v* खा, जेव. 2 (Or माठमुठ) Pit a pat. मुं. पाहणे To gaze at in stillness and silence.

मुठ *ad* Silently, mutely, still. *v* हो, बस, अस, राह.

मुठा *m* The head or receiving aperture of a पखाल. 2 R W (मुठ) A lump of moist cowdung placed at the bottom of a fire-place to support and preserve alive some embers. *v* पुर, घाल. 3 Air as felt rising in and distending the bowels, flatus. 4 A skein (of silk or thread).

मुठाण *n* (मुठ) A confederate body (esp. of disorderly persons); a band, gang, knot, pack, crew, coterie.

मुठाला or ठी or मुठेली *a* (मुठ Fist.) Round-ended, not pointed or tapering;—used of a kind of plantain. Hence मुठाली केळ or मुठेली केळ *f* The tree bearing it.

मुठाले or मुठले *n* (मुठ Fist.) A round-ended plantain. 2 Rubbing upon the glans penis to allay sexual excitement. *v* मार, कर.

मुठोचा खेळ *m* Casting of the मुठ or charmed grains held in the hand. The same with मांगमारुड.

मुठेल *n* (मुठ & तेल) Oil procured from cocoanut-kernel by cutting it into bits and rubbing and squeezing the bits with the hand.

मुठेल *f* A species of the Plantain. It bears a round-ended fruit.

मुठ *m* (मुठ) A skein doubled up, or a skein in general (of silk, gold thread, or thread).

मुठ *m* A sort of crab. 2 (मुठ) The cross piece surmounting the upright handle of a bullock-hoe, of a रोमणी or plough-handle, of a पाभर &c.; the hand-piece for the driver.

मुठ *n* (मुठ Three. Telangi word.) The number three, and the stroke given, upon that number, to the विटी in the game विटीदांडू. 2 (मुठ Head.) A square cloth of three or four cubits as a light turban or wrapper for the head.

मुठ *n* (S) मुठकी *f* मुठकें *n* The head.

मुठ मुठविणे (To shave the head. To dedicate or devote one's self to. Ex. छाच कामाविषयी मो मुठ मुठावून वसलों नाहीं.

मुठ *m n* Grain (or money) in payment for a tenure of land, or for the use of cattle, or as a consideration for a money-loan.

मुठ *a* (मुठ S Shaven.) Wanting or exempt from interest—a money-loan.

मुठगा or मुठगा *m* A kind of rice.

मुठगा *m* (मुठ) A fistful (as of pulse). 2 R The handle of a broom. 3 The fore-portion of the breeches called चोळणा.

मुठगुशी *f* (मुठ & चुसणे) Crouching or contracted form of the body and limbs,—that posture in which the legs are drawn up and the head is thrust either between them, or into some corner or recess, or under some covering or covert. *v* मार.

मुठगे or मुठगे भात *n* A kind of rice.

मुठण *n* (मुठन S) Shaving (esp. of the head). 2 fig. Reviling or vilifying; loading with abuse; *wiggling*.

मुठणे *v c* (मुठन S) To shave (esp. the head). Pr. वैद्याचें वाटलें आणि संन्याशांचें मुठलें कोण्हास समजत नाहीं. 2 fig. To receive, through recitation of mantras &c., into the state or function of a disciple, to matriculate. 3 Cant. To pluck, fleece, spoil; to draw from by cheating or tricking; to shave.

मुठती *f* (A formation from मुठन in imitation of बोडती) Vehement vituperation or scolding.

मुठदा *m* (مردہ P) A corpse.

मुठदार *a* (مردار P) Dead and rotting, carrion; —used of bodies or flesh. 2 fig. Foul, filthy, squalid, disgusting, loathsome, hateful, abominable. Used freely. 3 Used with numerous nouns; as मुठदार कातडे *n* Dead skin. मुठदार तूप *n* Clarified butter remaining from a quantity which has been consumed or applied. मुठदार तेल *n* Oil (as of a lamp) remaining unconsumed, stale oil. मुठदार नख *n* A dead, dry, or fungous nail. मुठदार मांस *n* Dead or proud flesh (as of wounds or sores). 2 Flesh of an animal that died without having been slaughtered. मुठदार रक्त Extravasated blood: also gore. [Litharge.

मुठदार शिंग-शेंग-सिंग-सेंग *n* (مردار سنگ P) मुठदेफराशी or सी *f* (مردہ فراشی P) The office or business of मुठदेफरास.

मुठदेफरास *m* (مردہ فراश P Layer out of the corpse.) The seller or supplier of the wood, cowdung &c. required for corpse-burning.

मुठन *n* (S) Shaving. 2 fig. Reviling or vilifying; violent scolding. 3 Tonsure of the head of a child to form the चूडा or शेंडो.

मुठनपर्वणी *f* The season for shaving; i. e. when Jupiter is in Virgo or Leo. Hence A holiday or a vacant day in general.

मुठप *m n* (S Poetry.) A diadem, tiara, or chaplet: also a turban, a head-preserver or head-defence (मुठ & प) in general.

मुठपचसणी *f* (Poetry.) Rubbing together of tiaras or turbans, of any head-tire or head-covering. Ex. दारामाजी झाली दाटी॥ मुं० हातसे॥; also पाहावया मुठानीनायक॥ मुं० हातसे देख॥

मुठपा *m P* मुठपो *f P* A fold or tuck.

मुठबंदी *f* A system of portioning out land, agreeing in the Konkan with the कासबंदी system elsewhere. See कासबंदी.

मुठमाला *f* (S) A necklace or string of skulls.

मुठमोचन *n* Commonly मुंडीमोचन.

मुठलावा *m* The coping of a wall.

मुठवण *f* (मुठणे To impose upon.) Cozened or gulled state: also fascinated or bewitched state. *v* पड, घाल. 2 fig. Loading with abuse, shaving, *wiggling*. [राजाळ.

मुठळी *f* The root whether of काळें अळू or of

मुठा *m* An oval or a spheroid-form bundle or case formed of layers of rice-straw or grass bound round with cord, containing rice or grain, and sometimes charcoal. These cases are of different sizes and of some varieties of shape, and they bear different names (see कोळें, चावा, आगळा, मुठें): also the quantity of rice or grain so contained; consisting at Bombay of twenty-five maunds, at some other places, of twenty-eight. See further under मुंडी. 3 A lump of मूळ as taken out of the देपाळी or inspissating pit.

मुठा घालून वसणे To sit bundled together, the head upon the knees and the arms around them (i. e. assuming the form of the rice-मुठा).

मुठा *a* Of which the mouth is broken off—a vessel, earthen or metal.

मुठा or मुठा *m* The attendant upon a हिजडा or hermaphrodite, when he goes his begging-rounds. As the Hindús may not suffer the हिजडा to enter their houses, nor may even look upon his face, this मुठा, being a man of caste, demands and receives alms on the हिजडा's account. Pr. हिजडाची जोड मुठानें खावी. Called also खरखर-मुठा & मासरमुठा.

मुठा *m C* A large waterpitcher of the kind called डेरा. 2 Nozzle (as of a पखाल &c.): also the mouth or head-opening (of a पखाल).

मुठा *a* मुठा *m* मुठाहात *m* See मुठा &c.

मुठाचें शेत *n* (See मुठ) A field or land sold in the gross, not rated at the Bighá.

मुठारणे *v c* & *i* (Or मुठ Head.) To turn back, i. e. to turn the head (and come or go back).

मुठावळ or ठी *f* (मुठ & ओळ) Flowers &c. bound around the brow of a boy, as bridegroom at a marriage or as the subject of the thread investiture. They fall over the forehead in two tufts. 2 A chaplet or a wreath of flowers in general.

मुठाविणे *v c* (मुठन or मुठ) To shave (the head or beard). The words डोकें, दाढी &c. are joined or omitted optionally.

मुठासे *n* (منداसा H) A turban, esp. a turban of a small kind. मुठासा *m* is a reviling form of the word, and is used esp. by angry females.

मुठित *p* (S) Shaven or shorn.

मुंडी *f* A plant, Sphaeranthus Indicus.

मुंडी *f* (Dim. of मुठा q. v.) A small bundle or case formed of layers of rice-straw or grass bound round with cord, containing rice, grain &c. The

quantity is, in सावंतवाडी, from six to ten कुडव; quantity exceeding this constitutes a मुठा. Of the मुंडी the shape is spherical, of the मुठा oval. A quantity or its case less than मुंडी, or from two or three to six कुडव, is termed बिबळा.

मुंडी मारणे or मारून वसणे To cower, crouch, squat.

मुंडी *f* (मुंड S) The head. 2 *m* (Because they shave their heads wholly, i. e. keep not the शेंडो or crown-lock). A contemptuous term for a गोसावी or संन्यासी, shaveling, bald head. 2 Kings. ii. 23. 3 *f pl* A term in the arena or gymnasium for the shoulders and hips. Ex. चार चो मुंथा चीत (केल्या or झाला).

मुंडीमोचन *n* (मुंड S through मुंडी, & मोचन Liberation.) A cant term for the chopping off of the head (as by thieves, of him whom they are come to despoil). 2 Applied also to an utter stripping and spoiling; also to a vehement abusing and reviling.

मुठें *n* A case composed of grass and large leaves lining a slight frame of bamboo-sticks; to contain rice, grain, charcoal &c. Also as मुठा q. v. Sig. I. [coping of a wall.

मुठेरी, मुठरी, मुठेरी, मुठारी *f* (مُنْدِيرِي H) The मुठरा *a* (मुठा) That has its horns curved back and inwards, or of which the horns lie flat or are low and stumpy; (i. e. apparently मुठा or altogether devoid of horns.)

मुठा *m* Commonly मुठा *m* esp. in Sig. I.

मुठा *a* (मुठ S) Deprived of its head, crop, top, tip, horns, extreme point or end—a tree or plant, a finger, a knife, a beast. 2 Wanting its edge, rim, or border—a vessel. 3 Mere, plain, bare, wanting the usual percentage of पंचोतरी and सळी; —used of the शेंकडा or hundred, and opp. to खरा शेंकडा the full hundred. 4 Naked, void, wanting the usual ornament, a ppendage, or accompaniment. 5 Of which the horns are turned back and down. 6 Void of a canopy—a throne; or void of title to a canopy over his throne—a nawáb, toparch, or petty potentate.

मुठा *m* The region or round of the shoulder. 2 Abridged from मुठा हात q. v infra. 3 The muzzle or nozzle of a पखाल: also, with many, the head or filling-orifice. 4 The attendant upon a हिजडा or hermaphrodite. See मुठा *m*.

मुठे फिरणे *g*. of *s*. To get round-shouldered. In plays with cowries. The name of a cast or throw.

मुठा माकोजी *f m* A term for a vaunting numskull or shallow pretender. Pr. मुं० आणि नकटा टिकोजी. [head and go] back.

मुठारणे *v c* & *i P* (मुठ Head.) To turn (the मुठारी & मुठेरी See under मुठेरी.

मुठावळ *f* The sprouts or shoots of the कमळ, पोशरे &c. They are esculent. Used *pl*. 2 Better मुठावळ.

मुठासे & मुठासा Commonly मुठासे & मुठासा.

मुठा हात *m* A measure of length,—the fore arm with the hand clenched.

मुठो *f* (मुठ S) The head.

मुंडी मुरगाळणे *g*. of *o*. To destroy one's means of subsistence; to break one's back.

मुठोजी मुका *m* A term (by a person resisting his arrogance) for an overbearing or domineering मुठगा *m* A kind of rice. [fellow.

मुठट *f n* (मुठ) The sack or receptacle of liquor amni (the waters). *v* ये, पड, निघ, फुट.

मुठट *a* (मुठ) Smelling of urine or foul with urine—a place, cloth, thing: also charged with urine-effluvia—a smell.

मुतणें *vi* (स्त्र S) To urinate.

उभयानें or फेर घेऊन मुतणें To do very shameful things: also to be lost to all sense of shame. Pr. उभयानें मुतणें आणि उपाध्यास पुसणें (काय बरें ह्यास प्रायश्चित्त? मुतला तर गेला Used of innutritious food which soon passes off without strengthening or satisfying. [and serpents.]

मुतणें *n* (स्त्र S) The urinating member in fishes
मुतपाक, मुतबक, मुतबख, मुतबखखाना *m* (Various ways of writing مطبخ A) A kitchen.

मुतरा *a* (मुतणें) That is constantly urinating.

मुतरी *f* (स्त्र) The urine-hole dug in a stable: also the gutter to it.

मुतरी *f* A little rill or streamlet.

मुतवणी *n* (स्त्र & पाणी) Urine. 2 Applied to water or liquor in a lukewarm or tepid state.

मुतसहिगिरी *f* (مستدعی P) The office or business of मुतसही.

मुतसही *m* (مستدعی A) One of the कारभारी or public officers,—an accountant.

मुतसही अखून शिपाई *m* A term for a writer or a civilian in general skilful, on occasions, to wield the sword; a Toga-warrior.

मुताची गांठोडी *f* Swelling and hardness in the hypogastrium during strangury.

मुताड *f* (स्त्र & टाय) The urine-hole made in a stable under the horse.

मुताडणें *vi* (स्त्र & ताडणें) To be affected with a difficulty of voiding urine.

मुताडणें *n* The urethra.

मुतावीक *a* (مطابق A) According to; answering to; corresponding with. Ex. तारीख १ जानेवारी मु० पौष शुद्ध ४.

मुतारी *f* (स्त्र) The urine-hole dug in a stable: also the gutter to it. [मुतालीक.]

मुतालका *m* मुतालकी *f* The office or business of मुतालीक *m* (معلق A) A public officer, one of the eight दरकदार. He was a Deputy and had authority to use the seal of his principal. See अष्टदरकदार.

मुतो *f* (मुतणें) Piddling or piddle. Amongst मुतोर *a* (मुतणें) Affected with frequent call to urine. [सहिगिरी & मुतसही.]

मुतदगिरी & मुतदगिरी, मुतदी & मुतदो See मुत-मुदगल *m* (मुदर S through मुदल H) A common term for the two clublike pieces of wood used in the exercises of the Athletæ.

मुदण & मुदणी See मुदन & मुदनी.

मुदणें *vc* & *i* P (Or मुधणें) To fill up or close up; to stuff or block up (an orifice or a passage).

मुदन *f* Usually written मुदत.

मुदन *f* *n* मुदनी *f* A button-loop; a loop in general. 2 A series of loops, as along a सल्लिता or गोणी. 3 Any locket, clasp, looped latchet or catch. 4 The leathern loop of a horse's heel-ropes. 5 A bit of flour prepared for खोर. 6 The ring or eye at the end of an आखड (ploughman's whip); the ring or loop of a बटवा or purse; the end-portion of an आख or axle. [& मुदबखी.]

मुदपाक or ख, मुदपाकी or खी See below मुदबख

मुदबक or ख *m* मुदबखखाना *m* (مطبخ A & خانه P) A kitchen, esp. a public or general kitchen. Ex. मुदबखाच्या भाकरी म्हणजे रटाल्या.

मुदबखी *m* (मुदबख) A cook.

मुदल *n* (Usually मुदल) Principal, capital, original stock. 2 In loc. case (मुदली) the word with single द is common, and with adverbial signification. At the outset; in the very beginning; in the least or lowest degree; as the first point

towards, or as the original ground, basis, or foundation. Ex. मुदली त्याजवळ पोटाळा नाहीं तुम्हास तो काय देतो? मुदली म्यां त्याचें घर पाहिलें नाहीं मग चोरी कसो केलो?

मुदलावर येणें To come back to one's nature; to return to and manifest one's native (evil) qualities.

मुदलांत मुरकुंडी *f* (A headlong rush into the principal.) A lively term for a breaking in upon one's capital; a consumption of stock (after a trading adventure) instead of a gathering of profit.

मुदलामुदल or लीं *ad* (मुदल by redup.) Without interest or profits; with the original stock unaffected by lending or trading. *v* दे, घे.

मुदविणें *vc* P To fill up or close up. See मुदविणें.

मुदा & मुदाई Usually written मुदा & मुद्दई.

मुदाई *m* (मुदा or مدعی A) One that traces out matter for proceeding against.

मुदाई *a* (مدام A) Perpetual, continuing, lasting: also ancient or long-established.

मुदावणें *vi* P To fill up or close up—an orifice, aperture, or passage. [or a way].

मुदाविणें *vc* P To stuff or block up (an opening)

मुदालें *n* (मुद & आलख) A ladle used in dishing up and serving out boiled rice.

मुदित *p* S Happy, rejoiced, pleased. [ear].

मुदी *f* (मुद्रिका S) A ring (for finger, nose, or

मुद्ग *m* S (Popularly मूग) A grain, Phaseolus

मुद्गर *m* S See the derivative मुदगल. [mungo.

मुद्दई *c* corruptly मुद्दईदार *c* (مدعی A) An informer or accuser, one that furnishes grounds for the prosecution of. 2 (Freely.) A witness.

मुदत *f* (مدت A) A space of time, a fixed period, a term. *v* कर.

मुदल *n* (मूल) Principal, capital, basis-stock. 2 *unc* Primary, primitive, fundamental, original. Compounded with such words as भांडण-कज्जा-तंडा-कारण-बालणें-करार.

मुदा *m* (مداء A) Evidence, argument, presumption, just grounds, probable reasons (on which to convict or charge). 2 Clew, guide, direction; any hint, mark, sign, indication where or how to find. 3 Sometimes used in the sense of Term or condition.

मुदापत्ता *m* (मुदा & पत्ता) A general or loose term for Evidence, proof, clew, trace, sign, indication.

मुदयापत्त्यानिशीं With due evidence and proof.

मुदास *ad* (Perhaps from مدام A Always. But in Maráthí the word is cruelly tortured.) Expressly, particularly, positively, with determinedness of will or mind, with fullness of design and bent of purpose: as opp. to casually, accidentally, by hap.

मुदास बेगारी *m* A begári employed to convey a load to the end: in contrad. from one who carries to the next village and is relieved.

मुदेदार *c* One possessing मुदा (evidence, clew, grounds of charge); a tracer out and informant against. See मुद्दई.

मुद्याळ *a* (मुदी) Hanging in ringlets, curly—hair.

मुद्रा *f* (S) A seal; a signet; a stamping or imprinting instrument. 2 The mark of a seal or stamp; a stamp, an impression, a print. 3 A seal-ring. 4 A large earring (of wood, tortoise-shell &c.) worn by Gosávis &c. 5 A figure or mark made (as by the वैष्णव &c. on the breast &c.) with गोपीचंदन or other earth. 6 A coin or piece of money; and, by eminence, a rupee. Used with the prefixes ताच, रौण, सुवर्ण, it signi-

fies respectively, a copper piece, a pysá; a silver piece, a rupee; a gold piece, a Muhar, a Pagoda &c. 7 Stamp, feature, visage, cast, air; the appearance, or any appearance, considered as characteristic or indicative. 8 A mode of intertwining the fingers during worship. 9 An air or a disposition of countenance during abstract meditation. Four such are enumerated; viz. गोचरी, अगोचरी, चेचरी, ज्ञान. Some enumerate thus:—खेचरी-भूचरी-चांचरी-अगोचरी-अलक्षी or अलक्ष्य-मुद्रा. Some मुद्रा (attitudes) during worship are अंकुशमुद्रा, गरुडमुद्रा, घंडामुद्रा, घेनुमुद्रा, शंखमुद्रा. Numerous other मुद्रा (attitudes or appearances) are enumerated and duly appropriated; as ध्यानमुद्रा, शान्तमुद्रा, काममुद्रा, क्रोधमुद्रा &c. 10 A person as to shape and bulk; a figure or form. Ex. ह्याची मुद्रा लाहन पण कति मोठी. 11 The fruit of the tree कासलो.

मुद्रा उतरणें *g.* of *s.* To fall in countenance; to become downcast, wan, glum.

मुद्राघारी *a* (S) That bears (on his hands, forehead, breast) marks made with गोपीचंदन or other earth. 2 That bears a badge or symbol in general. 3 The officer who stamps official papers; keeper of the seal. And hence, familiarly, Any one bearing some चिन्ह or badge of Government-employ. 4 Ostentatiously pious or devout; sanctimonious; (i. e. bearing all the daubings indicative of spiritual abstraction.) 5 That has assumed an attitude or an air pertaining to worship or contemplation. 6 A designation of a वैष्णव or worshiper of विष्णु. [nance.]

मुद्राहीन *a* (S) Of ill-favored visage or countenance.

मुद्रिका *f* (S) See मुद्रा in the three first and fifth and sixth senses. [imprinted.]

मुद्रित *p* S Sealed. 2 Marked, struck, stamped, मुंघ, मुंघा, मुंघारा, मुंघरा Commonly मुंघ &c.

मुंघणें मुंघविणें, मुंघाविणें *vc* P To fill up or close up; to stuff or block up (an orifice or a passage).

मुंघणें *vi* P To fill up or close up—an orifice or a passage.

मुघाळ or मुघ्याळ *a* (मुदी) Curly—hair.

मुनवा *m* An off-shoot of a Plantain tree.

मुनशी *m* (منشی P) A Persian secretary; a scribe or writer for the Persian language. 2 Popularly. A teacher of the Arabic, Persian, or Hindustání language, a Munshí.

मुनशीगिरी *f* (منشیگری P) The office, business, skill &c. of a मुनशी.

मुनसफ or मुनसीफ *m* sometimes written मुनसूफ *m* (منصف A) A Native Civil judge of the lowest class. He is subordinate to the Zilla court, a munsif. [मुनसफ.]

मुनसफी or मुनसिफी *f* The office or business of मुनासब *a* (مناسب A) Right, proper, fit, just.

मुनि *m* (S) A holy sage; a pious and learned person having attained the nature of the gods by rigid abstraction and mortification. 2 An ascetic, an austere devotee.

मुनिखिचडी *f* A term for a rich dish composed of rice and split pulse with saffron, nutmeg, cloves, cinnamon &c.

मुनिमी *f* The office or business of मुनीम.

मुनिवाद्द *n* (S A वाद्द celebrated by a मुनि or holy personage; a वाद्द, therefore, in which the officiating Bráhmans have more trouble than pay.) Applied in general to a business requiring much toil and care and yielding but scanty profit.

मुनीम *m* (منیب A) One appointed to conduct a business; a factor, agent, manager; a foreman, a headman, esp. of a सावकार.

मुफत *ad* (مفت P) For nothing, gratuitously, gratis.

मुफतचा Free of price or cost. [description.]

मुंब *m* A large earthen vessel of a particular kind. *f* (From tales and reports, until recent times, craftily spread and simply swallowed respecting the proselyting and polluting practices of the British at Bombay. Formed therefore from मुंबई Bombay or from Mummy.) Making an ointment (for wounded persons &c.) out of human fat; or embalming (dead or alive) and converting into a Mummy, Egyptian-fashion. In the present day, the public are contented with intending and understanding by this term Pommeling or scolding, any rude handling by fist or by tongue.

मुबदला or मुबादला *m* & *prep* Commonly मोबदला. [ashes, embers.]

मुंबर, मुमर, मुमीर, मुसूर *n m* Hot cinders or मुबलक-ख-ग *n m* (مبلغ A Sum of money.) Sum or total (of an account or an addition).

मुबलक or ख or ग *a* (مبلغ A) Abundant, copious, plentiful, numerous.

मुबा or भा *f* (مباح A) Full permission; unqualified license; exemption or discharge from all the ordinary and necessary restraints.

मुमडा *m* A large ship of a particular description.

मुसुखजन *m* S A person seeking after मोक्ष. Ex. जैसे मु० सेविते वासुदेवा॥ [absorption.]

मुसुहा *f* S Desire of मोक्ष Emancipation and मुसुसु *m* S A sage abstracted from all human passion and feeling, and preparing himself for emancipation. 2 One desirous of मोक्ष or liberation from mundane and individual existence.

मुसुर्षा *f* S Expectation of death; dying state.

मुसुर्षित *a* S मुसुर्षु *a* S That is expecting his last moment, moribundus.

मुयदंड *m* In the play of आद्यापाद्या. The middle line running through all the divisions.

मुयदया *m* The boy whose post is on the line मुयदंड. [ary of a village.]

मुयधोडा *m* The stone fixed to mark the boundary मुकट *n f* A mosquito &c. See मुकूट.

मुकणें *vi* (مركنا H) To turn away from coyly; to affect modesty, delicacy, shamefacedness. Used also with तोंड, as तोंड मुकणें To avert the face coyly—a female. 2 To turn or begin to curve—gold &c. in the crucible.

मुकका *m* (Verbal of मुकणें) Averting the face or turning away from coyly; affecting modesty or shamefacedness. *v* मार.

मुककी *f* A kind of earring. Worn by the मोसावी, बैरागी, वाणी, परदेशी &c.

मुककुटी माशी *f* (मुकूट & माशी) A small fly, resembling the मुकूट or mosquito. It makes a kind of honey.

मुककुचें *n* C The honeycomb of मुककुटी माशी.

मुककुंडी *f* मुककुंड *f* (मुकडणें) A light or ludicrous term for the body, somewhat corresponding to Carcass or Hulk. Used of the body of a person falling or lying, and with an implication of lumpishness, loggishness, inert heaviness (as of a man tumbling from a horse or tree, or falling into a swoon or fit of alarm or fright, or lying helplessly in fever). *v* घाल, मार, पड, वळ. Ex. वाघ पाडतांच त्याची मु० वळली; ह्याची अन्नावाचून आणि त्याची दुखण्यानें मु० वळली. 2 Used also of the bodies of persons rushing and crowding upon eagerly and emulously. *v* पड, मार. Ex. अनंतफंदीच्या कथेवर हजारों माणसांच्या मुककुंड्या पडतात. Used also as मुसंडी *q. v.* 3 A posture,—

sitting with the head upon the knees and the arms folded around them or (as by some ascetics) with the head depressed and the legs brought up over the neck. *v* मार, घे, वळ. Ex. घेतली मुककुंड॥ थोर झालां मोदी लंड॥

मुकूट *n f* A musquito, midge, eye-fly, sand-fly. 2 Applied contemptuously to a trifler or insignificant person.

मुकगळणें or मुकगळणें *v c* To twist, wring, wrench, contort; to turn round suddenly and forcibly.

मुकगळा *m* (मुकगळणें) Twisted and wrung state (of paper, cloth &c.) *v* दे.

मुकड *n* C (मुकडणें) A fruit or leaf curled or crisped through a blight attacking the plant.

मुकडणें *vi* (मुकडणें) To curl or crisp through blight—fruits or leaves. 2 To twist in turning round suddenly. [to wring or wrench.]

मुकडणें *v c* (मुकडणें) To twist round suddenly;

मुकडा *a* C (मुकडणें) Curled, crisped, twisted—a fruit or leaf through some disease.

मुकडा *m* A curled or curved vegetable or fruit (through blight &c.) Esp. used of कांकडी or cucumber.

मुकडी *f* C (मुकडणें) Blight attacking plants and curling up their leaves or fruit.

मुकड *f* The edge (of a cloth, paper, puff, cake) doubled over. 2 A bend or turn (as of a road or river). 3 Turn, flexure, figure, fashion (of an article): also turn or skill of hand in fabrication or execution: also curl of the mustache; bend of the eyebrow; turn of a writing-letter; turn or winding of speech or gait. [नवला or puff.]

मुकडकानवला or कान्हेला *m* A back-curling कामु० खाणें (To eat a कान्हेला or puff with turned-back edge.) To turn back and come again. The phrase arises from the practice of kind mammas giving a crimped puff to their little boy or girl on his or her setting forth to the wedding, in symbolic intimation that they desire a speedy turning back homewards.

मुकडणी *f* (Verbal of मुकडणें) Doubling or bending over, under, back &c.

मुकडणें *v c* (مروڑنا H) To double over, under, back; or to gather up in folds (cloth, paper &c.): to crimple (pastry &c.) 2 To turn round (the head). 3 fig. To turn back; to cause to return. 4 (When used with अंग-नाक-डोळे-हात-तोंड &c.) To turn and wriggle; or to toss and throw out affectedly or airily (body, nose, eyes &c.): also, sometimes, to turn simply; as अंतरीं दृष्टि मुकडली॥ वरदळरचना विसरली॥ बहानंदरूप जाहली॥

मुकडणें *vi* (مروڑना H) To double over, under, back; or to pucker up;—as cloth, paper, leaves, plants. 2 To return. Ex. तेथून मुकडला भगवान्॥ तोंड पुंडलीक भक्त पूर्ण॥ 3 To turn round; to turn the head.

मुकडशेंग *f* (मुकड & शेंग. Because it is curled.) The pod of Helicteres isora: also the shrub or tree.

मुकडा *m* (मुकडणें) A wrench, twist, doubling over. 2 The gripes. 3 Blight crisping or curling vegetables and fruits. *v* पड.

मुकडाण or न *n* (मुकडणें) A piece of land irregularly winding and turning. Ex. सालमजकुरीं माळमु० पिकलें अवल काळी पिकली नाहीं. 2 A quantity of ground ploughed with a bout or turn of the plough; i. e. the quantity of a furrow up and a furrow down. Ex. ह्या चिंधेटीला तीन मुकडाणें करून नागरा. 2 A bout of ploughing; one act of ploughing up and down. Ex. हें किती मो देण मुकडानाहीं नांगरून टाकीन.

मुकडीव *p* of मुकडणें Crimped at the edges—pastry &c.: doubled over or back, or puckered up—paper, cloth.

मुकडगा *a* R (मुकडणें) That minces, struts &c.; of affected or airy flexures in gait.

मुकडणें *vi* To soak or sink into; to undergo absorption. 2 To be saturated or duly impregnated;—as preserved or pickled fruits with the syrup or pickle: to be duly affected with the coagulating matter—milk. 3 To mellow—fruits: to ripen and dry—seeds. Ex. बोज दोन रोज ठेविलें म्हणजे मुकडला मग पेरायस चांगलें. 4 To become mellow figuratively; to lose the softness, ruggedness, rawness of extreme newness, and settle down into the serviceable or practical state or form—cloth, paper, timber. 5 To become sober, serious, sedate, staid; to sow one's wild oats. 6 To become conversant with through practice or experience. Ex. हा मनुष्य ह्या कामांत मुकडला ह्याच हें काम सांगवें. 7 To be resolved—a fever, a tumor &c. without eruption in sweat, or without suppuration. 8 To subside, settle, go down—anger, lust, craving. 9 To be absorbed or wrapt (in any contemplation). 10 To be swallowed up and lost; to be consumed largely and unproductively—men, money, materials, in a business or work.

मुकरी मारणें To abscond or hide one's self for a season. मुकून बसणें To sit compressedly and closely; to cower or crouch with limbs and head gathered in. [small drum.]

मुकडंग or -दुंग *m* (Corr. from म्हडंग) A tabor or मुकडंगपाटी *f* The central line in the play आद्यापाद्या or लोणपाद्या.

मुकडंग्या *m* (म्हडंग. Looking two ways, like the doublefaced tabor.) In the play of आद्यापाद्या or लोणपाट. The boy whose office it is to run along the central line, and to touch the boys on either side.

मुकडंड & मुकडया See मुयदंड & मुयदया.

मुकडा & मुकडाड See मुडडा & मुडदार.

मुकडाडणें *v c* (मुकडणें) Generally used with माना Necks; as माना मुकडाडणें To twist round; to wrench off (a head, top, crop). Ex. म्हशीनें तुळशी मुकडाडल्या. 2 The phrase is more common in figurative senses; e. g. to harass, worry, torment; to oppress or vex excessively—a demon in possession, a ruler in exacting money &c. 3 (मुडदार) To treat as मुडदार, i. e. to revile, flout, fleer, scout.

मुकडाडशिंग or -शेंग *n* (مردار سنگ P) Litharge.

मुकडुंग & मुकडुंग्या See मुकडंग & मुकडंग्या.

मुकबा or मुकबा *m* (مربا A) Conserve of fruits, preserves, jam.

मुकबी *m* (مربی A) A patron; an advocate; a friend in power. 2 The head or principal; the foreman or directing man; the main spring (of an undertaking or a business).

मुकमाड *n* (Commonly मुकूम) Crumbly rock; the decayed कार or Trap.

मुकमाडी or मुकमाड *a* Abounding in or consisting of मुकूम—ground, soil.

मुकमुर *f* (Imit.) Muttering, indistinct grumbling. मुकमुरणें *vi* (मुकमुर) To mutter or grumble. 2 *unc* To whimper.

मुकमुरा *m* (Imit.) Husked rice soaked and parched. This is a shade finer or more delicate than चुरमुरा. मुकमुरा is restricted by some to parched पाचे *q. v.* [craunching—parched rice &c.]

मुकमुरीत *a* (Imit.) Crisp, sharp-sounding under मुकमुरी *f* The languor and listlessness preceding or attending fever. *v* घे. 2 Crouching or contracted form of the body and limbs; that posture in

which the legs are drawn up and the head is thrust between them. *v* मार.

सुरसुसणे or सुरसुसून-पडणे-निजणे-वसणे-राहणे *v i* (सुरसुशो) To be (lie, sit, remain &c.) gathered or drawn up in one's body and limbs. 2 To be under the lassitude of fever. 3 To sulk or pout; to look glum, sour, or angry.

सुरली *f* (S & مِرْلِي H) A flute. 2 C The instrument commonly called इळी.

सुरवण *f n* (सुरविणे *q. v.*) Anything used to coagulate milk. 2 fig. Anything to bring down the pride or conceit of. 3 A pretence made or sought for sinking (i. e. embezzling) an amount or an item. 4 A term for any extensive and variously-divided business in which, as vast expenditures are made, petty peculations and frauds are swallowed up and hidden. 5 A sum or an amount sunk or lost. 6 Blighted corn. 7 Layers of grass to ripen mangoes; a composition to mellow tobacco; materials generally to ripen or mellow.

सुरवणे *n* See सुरवण esp. in the three first senses.

सुरवत *f* (مُرَوّت A) Awe or fear of; care, concern, regard, consideration, heed, for or about. *v* बाळग, धर, राख.

सुरवा *m* C Young plants of garden-stuff. 2 (Or सरवा) Sweet marjoram, *Origanum majorana*.

सुरविणे *v c* Active of सुरणे *q. v.* 2 fig. To swallow up, absorb, cover. Used of the covering and concealing, by expenditures on a large scale, of peculations and fraudulent pickings. 3 To embezzle, to gulp, to appropriate fraudulently.

सुरसंड or डी *f* A fainting fit; swooning or swoon. *v* ये.

सुरळी *f* A female dedicated to the god खंडोबा. 2 C The instrument commonly called इळी.

सुरा or सुरामासा *m* The name of a freshwater-fish.

सुराण *n* (सुरणे) A field of corn blasted when very young; i. e. it suffered सुरणे or absorption before even the stalks had grown enough for the eating of cattle. It thus is distinguished from बांड.

सुराद *a* (مُرَاد A) Wish, desire. In Marāthī used mainly by the vulgar.) Much, abundant, copious, profusely plentiful.

सुराबा *m* (مُرَبَا A) Conserve of fruits, jam.

सुरास *m* The valley-region along the eastern side of the Sayhādri range.

सुरी *f* (सुरणे To sink into.) A cowering, crouching, or close attitude; sitting with legs drawn up, arms gathered in, and head thrown forward upon the knees. *v* घाल, मार, मारून बस.

सुरीद *m* (مُرِيد P) A disciple or pupil of a religious preceptor. Among Muhammadans.

सुरडणे, सुरड, सुरडशंग See सुरडणे &c.

सुरवत, सुरोवत, सुरोत *f* Commonly सुरवत.

सुरूम *m* A fissile kind of stone, probably decayed Trap. 2 *m n* Eruption upon the face, about puberty, of pimples containing a maggoty substance, *Acne punctata*: also, or सुरमाची पुळी or पुडकळी or सुरमाचा फोड, a pimple of this eruption. The epithets describing the varieties of सुरूम are कोंबा, उडया, काळा, तांबडा, दगडी, लोखंडी.

सुरेली or ली *f* C A blade set in a fixed stock. Vegetables and fruits are scraped or cut upon it.

सुराळी *c* (सुरारि S A name of विष्णु) The person that is sent to accompany a newly-married boy or girl to or from the parental mansion, the house of the father-in-law &c. 2 *m* C At marriages. The brother, or person representing the brother, of the bride.

सुराळीमान *m* The presents of cloth &c. made at marriages to the brother, or person representing the brother, of the bride.

सुरे *n* A mist. 2 (Because it is, throughout the monsoon-months, enveloped in mists.) The region along the summit and the levels of the waist and the immediate base of the Sayhādri-range. It is considered as extending five or six miles eastward, and as then lost in the मावळ *q. v.* The word is commonly known only in this second sense.

सुर-कण-कन-कर-&c. (Imit.) Softly, mildly, gently—laughing or smiling. *v* हास. [श्री of o.

सुरकणे *v i* To smile or laugh softly. With वर or सुरकी or खी *a* (सुरूक or ख A country.) Home, native, indigenous, not exotic or foreign. 2 Relating to revenue matters: as disting. from चिटनिशी: also relating to the country or community civil.

सुरगा *m* (सूर) A boy, a lad, a son. 2 A male child of a female slave of the State. सुरगी *f* A girl, a lass, a daughter. सुरगे *n* A child. This word, although often used interchangeably with सूर, should be discriminated from it. सूर is a child, सुरगा (with its sex-denoting variations—सुरगी & सुरगे) is rather a son (or a daughter or a child); i. e. the boy of, one's own boy (or daughter or child). सूर is a mere child, denoting the individual or person; सुरगा (गी-गे) is the child of, denoting relation or appertinment (to the parent). Hence शाळा सुटली सुरे खेळतात (not सुरगे); तमाशा चालला वाटेने सुरे लागली पाटीस (not सुरगे).

सुरतानी *a* Relating to the country Multán—bole, bows &c. [राग.

सुरतानी *f* A रागिणी or mode of music. See

सुरना or सुराणा *m* (مُرْنَا A) A Muhammadan jurist or theologian. 2 The word is best understood in the sense of Schoolmaster. 3 One of the twelve बलुतेदार *q. v.*

सुराईम *a* (مُرَايِم A) Soft, smooth, yielding to gentle pressure—the body or a substance in general. 2 Tender, delicate, fine, excellent &c. Applied, as are almost all the words introduced from Arabic or Persian, with much licentiousness; e. g. to swords, knives, steel, gold, copper, speech, disposition, countenance &c.

सुराखत *f* (مُرَاकَات A) An interview; a meeting.

सुरांची घाम *f* An eager or lively host of little children. See घाम.

सुराजा *m* (مُرَاحِظَة A) Regard or respect for, consideration. 2 Overlooking, forbearing, passing by (a transgression). *v* कर.

सुराणा *m* See under सुरना.

सुरामा or म्ना *m* (مُرَام A) An overlay or a wash of gold or silver, a gilding or plating.

सुरामी or म्मी *a* (مُرَام A) Overlaid or washed with gold or silver.

सुरायीम, सुरायम, सुराम *a* See सुराईम. [ritory.

सुरूक or ख *m* (مُرُك A) A country, region, territory. सुरकांत दिवा लावणे To people a desolate country.

सुरूकगिरी *f* (مُرُك گيري P) Conquering and taking of countries.) A term for the campaigning of troops, for an expedition to enforce the payment of revenue, for the peregrination or roaming of travelers, traders, adventurers, or for journeying in general.

सुरूकमैदान *n* (مُرُك ميدان A & A Plain.) Any extensive and clear tract of ground; a heath, wild, plain, down. 2 Empty and naked plain; bare or mere desert; a waste, Ex. रान तोडून सु. केले.

सुरेबाळे *n pl* सुरेलेंकरें *n pl* Children collectively or comprehensively; all the youngsters or little folk.

सुरेमाणसे *n pl* (Children and men.) A term for one's entire family and train. Ex. सु. उपासी मरत. उपाय त्वरित करावा. आम्ही सुरेमाणसां सुद्धा घाट उतरलों. [correctly सुरना.

सुरा *m* (مُرَا A) More commonly although less

सुरकील *a* (مُرُكِل A) Difficult, arduous, hard.

सुरकील *f* (مُرُكِل A) A difficulty, a perplexing case or matter.

सुराफर *c* (مُرَافِر A) A traveler or a wayfarer.

सुराफरी *f* (مُرَافِر A) Traveling, journeying, itinerancy, peregrination. [traveling.

सुराफरी *a* (सुराफर) Relating to travelers or सुराखोर *c* (مُرَافِر A Wages, خور P Receiver.)

A servant, a hireling, a person retained on pay.

सुरारा or सुराहिरा *m* (مُرَار A) Pay or wages: also salary or stipend. Pr. सुख पाहून सु.

सुरो *f* The name of a saltwater-fish. It includes very many varieties; viz. कान-डाग-डोर-झोरी-तांबस-दरवड-मगर-वाट-शिरवट-सुरो. [haft, or handle.

सुरि *f m* (S) The fist. 2 A fistful. 3 A hilt, सुरिका *f* S The fist.

सुरिघात *m* (S) A blow with the fist. Ex. तेथेंचि मर्दिला सुरिघातें राड आणि केतु. इद्रापासि आले घावतु.

सुरिप्रयोग *m* (S) Striking with the fist. 2 The directing against an object of a सूट (i. e. a palmful of grains of उडोद &c. over which a magical formula has been recited) in order to injure it.

सुरिप्रहार *m* (S) Striking with the fist; pommeling, thumping: also a blow with the fist. *v* कर, also, in poetry. *v* हाण, as हाणति तेव्हां सुरिप्रहार.

सुरिमात्र *n* (S) A fistful, a handful, a small quantity.

सुरिमेदक *m* (S सुरि The fist, मेदक A sweetmeat.) A jocose term for the fist. *v* दे.

सुसकट, सुसकड, सुसकल, सुसकाड *n* सुसकाडी *f* सुसकुरी, सुसकूट *n* (Formations from सुख) The extremity of the face of beasts, the mouth-portion. Hence, contemptuously, the mouth of man, muzzle, mazard, chaps.

सुसकटणे or सुसकाटणे *v c* (सुसकट) To strike (a person) upon the mouth. 2 *v c* & *v i* To cover over the face (as with one's garment or a cloth), to muffle.

सुसकंडी or सुसकांडी *f* Commonly सुसंडी or सुसांडी.

सुसकणे *v c* (सुसकट) To cover over the face, to muffle. [turn on one's heel.

सुसकणे *v i* P To turn away in scorn or huff; to सुसकील *a* (Or सुसकील) Difficult, arduous, hard.

2 Used as *s f* A difficulty. [the mouth.

सुसकुटणे *v c* (सुसकट) To strike (a person) upon सुसके *n* (सुख) The mouth-portion of the face of beasts, muzzle. 2 Contemptuously. The mouth or face of man, muzzle, chaps. 3 A muzzle for the mouth of animals.

सुसका *f pl* (مُرُك H) The arms as pinioned or as tied behind the back. *v* बांध.

सुसजर *m* (مُرُج A) A kind of silk cloth.

सुसंडा *m* A torrent, a violent and rapid stream. 2 fig. An impetuous and headlong rush (as through a crowd). *v* मार, दे.

सुसंडी *f* A vehement rush (as into a crowd) with the body inclined forwards and head depressed. *v* मार, दे, मारून घुस or शिर. 2 The body and head so disposed in preparation for rushing or pushing. [writing सुसलमान.

सुसनमान *m* A common but corrupt way of

सुसमारणें *v i* To lie drawn up and covered over (as in fever). [of youth.

सुसुशी or सुसुस *f* (Poetry.) The fire and flush
सुसुशीत *a* Glowing under the ardor of puberty ;
being in the flush or full bloom of youth.

सुसुस *f* (Imit.) Sobbing, sniveling, puling,
whimpering &c.; crying suppressedly or softly :
also murmuring or low grumbling.

सुसुसणें *v i* To be under the excitement of
puberty ; to be flushed with the fire of youth. 2
To be highly incensed or exasperated. 3 To sob,
snivel, whimper &c. : also to mutter suppressedly.

सुसल *n* S A pestle &c. See the popular form
सुसळ.

सुसलमान *m* (مسلمان or مسلم A) A Musalmán.
माहून हाणून सु० करणें To beat into willingness ; to
force to consent. [máns.

सुसलमानी *a* (مسلماني H) Relating to Musal.

सुसलमानी *f* (مسلماني H) The Musalmán or Mu-
hammadan rule or sway.

सुसळ *n* (सुसळ S) A pestle, esp. a wooden pestle
used in husking rice. 2 A beam or an upright
(any one of the three) of a sugarmill.

सु० नेसणें or पांघरणें or डोक्याला बांधणें (To go
naked.) To begin a profligate, bold, shameless
course of conduct. सुसळस अंकर फुटणें To return
into one's place in society ; to resume one's
social relations. Used of a person just recover-
ed from a long sickness &c. 2 Used of the
occurrence of anything deemed impossible. सुस-
ळाचें घनू करणें (To bow or bend a pestle.) To
subdue a bully, improve a booby, correct an ob-
durate or callous person &c. सुसळाचें घनुष्य or घनू
होत नाही or कोठें होतें (Can we make a bow out
of a pestle?) Can we transform a dull, coarse,
awkward, ignorant fellow into a man of accom-
plishments?—make a silk purse out of a sow's
ear?—break up and alter Nature? सुसळास सुस-
ळाशीं गांठ पडत नाही Used of contending parties
of whom, from the equal obstinacy of both, the
mutual understanding cannot be effected. सगळें
सुसळ केरांत The pounder is slipped away amongst
the dust-sweepings. Used of an impossibility or a
matter rejected as utterly incredible.

सुसळकंद *m* The root of *Curculigo orchioides* or
brevifolia. Grah. 2 fig. A term for a burly lout or
rude lubber. [with a pestle.

सुसळकांड *f* (सुसळ & कांडणें) Pounding (of rice)
सुसळकांड or डा or चा *a* सुसळसडा *a* (सुसळ &
कांडणें & सडणें) That has been pounded with a
सुसळ (in order to be slightly husked)—rice.

सुसळझुझ्या *a* सुसळझोझ्या *a* (That fights with the
सुसळ or pounder.) Hard, good, solid, that husks
without breaking into bits. A term of commendation
for rice. Opp. to पिठूळ Soft and crumbly.

सुसळणें *v i* To become squashy ; to corrupt into
a rotten ooze—melons and similar fruits. 2 fig.
To be exhausted through fatigue ; to be knocked up.

सुसळदेवता *f* (Pestle-goddess.) A term for a
rude, coarse, bold, masculine woman.

सुसळधार *f* सुसळधार पाऊस *m* (सुसळ & धार A
stream of pestles). Terms for heavy, pelting,
dashing raining or rain ; raining cats and dogs.

सुसळवादा *m* (सुसळ & वाद) An expressive term
for a violent and general dysentery or diarrhoea.

सुसळसळ or -सळई *f* A thickish piece of stick
(fit, designed &c.) to be made into a pestle.

सुसळस्नान *n* (Ablution of a pestle.) A term
for ablution or bathing in which the customary

mantra &c. is not recited ; mere washing of one's
carcass.

सुसळा or व्या *a* (सुसळ) Sturdy, strapping, stal-
wart, lusty and loutish. 2 Applied as सुसळझुझ्या
q. v. [a crowd). *v* सार, दे.

सुसळी *f* P A violent rush and push (as through
सुसळी *f* (सुसळी S) A medicinal root and plant,
Curculigo orchioides or *brevifolia*. Grah. It is dis-
ting. into सफेत & काळी. [pounding rice &c.)

सुसळी *f* R (Dim. of सुसळ) A small pestle (for
सुसळें *n* A common term for the two spirally-
channeled beams (screws) of a sugarpress, called
respectively नवरा & नवरी. [of yam.

सुसळें कोनफळ *n* (सुसळ & कोनफळ) A large kind
सुसळेश्वर *m* (सुसळ & ईश्वर) A term for a huge,
overgrown, and loutish fellow. See notice under
ईश्वर.

सुसाकर्णी *f* (सुषककर्णी S) A plant, *Salvinia cu-*
cullata. Distinguished into थोर सु० & लघु सु०.

सुसांडा & सुसांडी See सुसंडा & सुसंडी.

सुसाफर *m* (مسافر A) A traveler, journeyer,
wayfarer.

सुसावणें *v i* (Poetry. सूस Crucible. To occupy
thoroughly ; to fill and thus assume the form of ;
as melted metals do of the crucible.) To fill and
swell ; to flow through copiously and vigorously ;—
as blood, sap &c. through the veins and vessels,
filling, distending, plumping, enlarging. Ex. अहो
वाढियेला कस तेथें सुसावला रस. 2 (Poetry.) To
pervade. Ex. किजेल भाषाविवरण॥ जेथें नित्यानंद पूर्ण॥
सुसावला असे ॥ 3 To get plump generally. 4
To be poured into a crucible. Ex. तें कर्मपंकें
लिपिलें अज्ञानें॥ सुसावले हटकेसी सुकले॥

सुसावेव *m* (مصاحب A) A companion, associate,
or colleague. Misunderstood by the Maráthás as
synonymous with सुखतार A person of absolute
authority. [established, lit fig.

सुसूम *p* (مستقيم A) Fixed, made fast, settled,
सुसूम *f* (موسم A) Season (as of fruits &c.) 2
n P The extremity of a hill.

सुसेजर *m* (Better सुसज्जर) A kind of silk cloth.

सुसुकीम *p* (مستقيم A) Strong, firm, solid—a
man, beast, building, machine. 2 Settled, fixed,
firmly established.

सुसुमीक *f* (By metathesis from सुसुकीम or
مستقيم A) Improvement (of lands). Ex. जशी तुन्ही
शेताची सु० कराल तसा तुन्हास शेताचा कौल मिळेल.

सुसा *f* S A fragrant grass, *Cyperus rotundus*.

सुसा *m* An instrument for combing cotton.

सुसुद *a* (مستعد A) Ready, prepared, alert.

सुसुदुदः *ad* S Repeatedly.

सुसुत्त *m* (S) A thirtieth part of a day and night ;
an hour of forty-eight minutes. 2 fig. The fit
time ; the auspicious moment or season (for the
commencement of an undertaking or a business).
Hence 3 Commencing or entering upon. *v* कर.
Ex. राथें विवाहास सु० केला. 4 (The सुसुत्त or auspici-
ous hour being carefully consulted.) The second
marriage of a Shúdra woman.

सुसुत्तपूजा *f* (S) सुसुत्तपूजन *n* S The ceremony
of worshipping, at marriages &c., of the पत्रिका
(tablet upon which the सुसुत्त is written).

सुसुत्तमणी *m* (S) A necklace, consisting of two
gold beads, thrown around the neck of the bride
(during the wedding) at the सुसुत्त or moment pro-
nounced to be auspicious. It may be alone, or
its two gold beads may be strung, the one on one
side the other on the other side of the bit of gold
on संगळसूत्र q. v.

सुसुत्तमेढ *f* The first post or stake (in erecting a
house, marriage-shed &c.) planted at the auspi-
cious moment pronounced by the astrologer.

सुसुत्तकंड *n* सुसुत्तकुंडी *f* (सुसुत्त & कंड) सुसुत्तखंड *n* सुसु-
त्तखंडी *f* (सुसुत्त & खंड) A root or a part of the root, a
single ramification.

सुसुत्तका *m* Urging or hurrying. *v* लाव. 2 Urged-
ness. *v* लाग. 3 Hurry. *v* सुट.

सुसुत्तबा *m* (सुसुत्त) A young Plantain-tree shooting
from its parent-stock, a Plantain-stole or sucker.

सुसुत्तसुळ *f* (Imit.) Dubious, hesitating speech.
2 A drizzling rain, or a long-continued spitting.
3 Teasing begging or piteous whining. 4 Urging
or hurrying. *v* लाव, लाग.

सुसुत्तसुळ or ला *ad* In a whining or moaning
manner—crying, begging. 2 Drizzingly—raining.

सुसुत्तसुळणें *v i* (सुसुत्तसुळ) To speak lowly and in-
articulately, to mumble. 2 Sometimes used in
the other senses of the noun सुसुत्तसुळ—to hesitate ;
to drizzle or spit ; to whine &c.

सुसुत्तसुळीत *a* (Imit.) Wishy-washy, sloppy, un-
savory, weak and tasteless. 2 Vague, indefinite,
indeterminate. 3 Vapid, spiritless, nerveless, je-
june, frigid.

सुसुत्तवशी *f* R (Commonly सुसुत्तवास) The lowest
end or side (of a hamlet, plantation, field).

सुसुत्तवा *m* (सुसुत्त Root.) Any offspring of ; a (man,
beast, plant,) sprung from. 2 The main root (of
a tree or plant), taproot. 3 Roots and radicles
collectively. 4 Any root, i. e. any certain plant
of the field or garden as antecedent to a plant de-
signated and as affecting the soil (by exhaustion
or replenishment) with respect to it. Ex. मिरचा-
चा सु० वाईट तागाचा सु० कोणत्या पिकाचा चांगला.
(As at home Wheat and turnips.)

सुसुत्ता *m* (सुसुत्त S) A radish, *Raphanus sativus*.
2 A kind of shell-fish.

सुसुत्तासुसुत्ती, सुसुत्तासुसुत्तीने, सुसुत्तीसुसुत्ती *ad* (सुसुत्त &
सुसुत्ती) At the very beginning ; at the very outset.

सुसुत्तारंभ *m* (सुसुत्त & आरंभ) The very beginning or
outset. Ex. सु० आरंभ जो निर्गुणाचा ॥ Seldom
used but in loc. case सुसुत्तारंभी. [& सुसुत्तालोमान.

सुसुत्तारी or सुसुत्तहारी & सुसुत्तहारीमान See सुसुत्ताली
सुसुत्तावणें *v i* (सुसुत्त) To take root—plants trans-
planted. 2 To shoot out radicles—a branch or
slip set. [radicle, or ramification.

सुसुत्ती *f* (सुसुत्त) A root or a part of a root, a rootlet,
सुसुत्त्या पाताळीं गडणें-जाणें *g.* of *s.* To shoot its roots
deep down ; to take fast hold, lit. fig.

सुसुत्ती *ad* (Loc. case of सुसुत्त) In the very begin-
ning or outset ; in the first, least, or lowest place,
degree &c. ; as the first point towards, or original
ground, basis, bottom of. Ex. सुसुत्ती त्याजवळ पोटा-
ला नाही तुन्हास तो काय देतो? सुसुत्ती म्यां त्याचें घर
पाहिलें नाही मग घर कसे कोडिलें?

सुसुत्ता *a* (In नंदभाषा) Five.

सुसुत्तें *prep* (सुसुत्त) On the ground, reason, or occa-
sion of ; on account of ; for the sake of.

सुसुत्तनाड *m* (सुसुत्ता & नाड) A variety of the vege-
table नाड.

सुसुत्त्या *m* (सुसुत्ती) A vender of medicinal roots. 2
(सुसुत्त) The village astronomer or astrologer. 3 R
(सुसुत्त) The original person holding any hereditary
office or estate. 4 An old resident ; an old stager ;
the oldest inhabitant. 5 (Because born under
सुसुत्तक्षत्र) A mischievous, wicked, vile, or trouble-
some child.

सुसुत्तद or सुसुत्तद *f* (Corr. from सुसुत्तदृष्टि) A term for
the eating of betelnut &c. by way of desert after a
meal : also, by meton., the betelnut &c. thus eaten.

मूकगायन or मूकगान *n* S (The singing of a dumb person.) A term used to express an impossibility or a non-entity. See खपुष्य.

मूग *m* (मुद्ग S) A grain, Phaseolus mungo.

मूग *pl* खाणे or गिळणे or मुगाचे करणे To bear in silence; to stomach or put up with (abuse, insult); also, sometimes, to keep silence generally.

मूठ *f* (मुष्टि S) The fist. Pr. झांकली मूठ सवा लाखाची, or भरली मूठ लाखाची उघड मूठ फुकाची Omne ignotum pro mirifico. The first form of the proverb further means, Hold your tongue and you will pass for wise. 2 A palmful of grains of उडीद &c. over which a magical formula has been recited, cast against the object which it is designed to injure. *v* टाक. 3 A handful of grain given, as his perquisite, to the keeper of an elephant, horse &c. out of the daily allowance of the animal. 4 A handful of rice-stalks (as plucked up for transplantation. 5 Rice sown by the मूठ or hand. *v* घेर, टाक. Ex. घंदाची मूठ चांगली लागली. 6 The pastern-joint. 7 The haft, hilt, handle (of a tool or weapon). 8 The foetus in utero. Because it is felt (by the gossips) with the hand, and is resembled to the fist. Ex. हो मुलाची अथवा मुलीची मूठ आहे?

एका मुठीची मागसें (or-फौज-जमाव-&c.) Men subject to one authority or command. एके मुठीनें (रुपये देणे or घेणे, फडशा करणे &c.) At one giving; with one hand; in one lump &c. झांकल्या मुठीनें (With covered or closed fist.) Without disclosure of the real state; without declaring what one has or is. मूठ अवळणे To close fast (or draw in) one's hand; to cease from giving. मूठ दावणे-चेपणे-गार करणे *g.* of *o.* To bribe; to squeeze the hand. मुठींत असणे To be under the thumb of.

मूठ *m* A bullock's packsaddle.

मूठपसा *m* See पसासूट.

मूठमर्दाई *f* (मूठ & मर्दाई) Unjust and violent seizure; snatching, grasping, seizing by force of arm.

मूठमाती *f* (मूठ Handful, माती Earth.) Burying, interring, throwing earth over a corpse. *v* दे, कर.

मूढ *a* (S) Unlearned or ignorant: also dull, stupid, foolish. 2 S Immersed in the sun's rays—a planet. [birth. 2 A dead fetus.

मूढगर्भ *m* S Bad presentation of the child at

मूढमति *a* (S) Dullwitted, stolid, stupid.

मूत *n* *m* (मूत्र S) Urine.

मुतांत माशा or मासोव्या मारणे To idle away the time. मुतानें दिवा पाजळणे or लावणे To be madly or extravagantly oppressive. मुत मुत गावली करणे To use much persuasion and soft art with. मुत आणणे To worry greatly: also to terrify or frighten: and मुत येणे-देणे in. con. To be worried or terrified.

मूतखडा *m* A disease, Gravel or the stone. 2

मूच *n* (S) Urine. [An urinary calculus.

मूत्रच्छ *n* S (Urine-agony). Strangury or dysuria. 2 The disease Gravel or stone.

मूत्रखडा *m* More regularly मूतखडा *q. v.* Ex. मूत्रखडा लागला असे ॥ तेणें जेतसे कासावीस ॥

मूत्रघर्ष *m* *f* S Obstruction at the neck of the bladder. The popular understanding of the word is that of मूतखडा Gravel.

मूत्रघात *m* S मूत्राघात *m* S Suppression of urine, or a form of Ischuria. 2 Urinary affection in general.

मूत्रचिकित्सा *f* (S) मूत्रपरीक्षा *f* (S) Inspection of urine, uroscopia or urocristia. [of a diuretic.

मूत्रढाल *m* A diuretic. 2 A scouring by means

मूत्रदाह *m* S Scalding of the urine.

मूत्रदोष *m* S Gonorrhœa, considered as an urinary affection.

मूत्रनिरोध *m* S (Commonly मूत्रावरोध) Stoppage of urine, strangury or dysuria.

मूत्रपिंड *m* S A kidney.

मूत्रपुट *n* (S) Preparation (as of medicaments) in heated urine. *v* दे.

मूत्रपोतडे *n* *unc* The urinary bladder.

मूत्रमार्ग *m* S The urethra.

मूत्रशलाका *f* S pop. मूत्रसळई *f* A catheter.

मूत्रशुक *n* S Leucorrhœa ascribed to gleet of the semen: also milky urine.

मूत्रशोधन *n* (S) Clearing the urine. 2 Medicine to effect this clearing. 3 Preparing (of medicaments) through steeping in urine.

मूत्राघात *m* See under मूत्रघात.

मूत्राचा कोठा *m* (Urine-chamber.) The bladder.

मूत्राचा पोटाळा *m* (Poetry. Urine-bag.) The bladder. Ex. पोटीं दक्षिणांगा मळाचा कोथळा ॥ पोटीं वामांगी मूत्राचा पोटाळा ॥

मूत्रावरोध *m* S मूत्रावरोध *m* S pop. मूत्रसंभ *m* Stoppage of urine, Strangury or dysuria.

मूत्राशय *m* S The bladder.

मूत्रित *a* S Urined, passed as urine.

मूत्रोत्सर्ग *m* S Discharge of urine.

मुद *f* Boiled rice as turned out from the मुदालें (a sort of ladle) by which it is taken up from the pot. 2 An ornament of the shape of this rice-lump for the head of females: also an ornament कलश-shaped for the temples. 3 The piece of leather or cloth on a झूल over which the तंग or girth passes. 4 The loop, eye, or catch in the middle of a खोरीर &c. Probably other senses occur of मुदनी *q. v.* [सुयदंड.

सूय *m* A term in the play of आख्या पाव्या. See सूय *f* (सुरणे) A concealed vent; any transuding or oozing place (as through a dam or an embankment) for water. 2 Looseness of consistence in a soil or a substance; facility of transmission or absorption of water; permeableness, porousness. 3 Oozing, exuding. 4 Wastage, loss by leakage, dryage, spillage, or wastage of any form. 5 Sediment (i. e. wastage or loss) in preparing or in reheating clarified butter. 6 Loss (sinking of money) in trade or business. *v* ये. Ex. ह्या रोजगारांत सूय आली. 7 (Power of swallowing up or absorbing.) Room, capacity of containing. Ex. ह्या कणगीत खंडीभर धान्याची सूय आहे. 8 (In wood or stone.) Crack, softness, dryness, or other flaw.

सूर *n* W Dew.

सूखे *a* (S) Unlearned or ignorant: also dull, stupid, foolish. Pr. सूखापुढें कडाणी Expresses fruitless or unwise labor or endeavor. Pr. सूखाशीं बोध करितां अस होय वाणी; or सूखाची सारी रात शाहण्याची एक बात Sapienti verbum sat &c. Some compounds are सूखेमंडळी, सूखेमाळा, सूखसंगती, सूखसद्वास, सूखसंभाषण, सूखसेवा, सूखबाजार, सूखापदेश, सूखजनसंसर्ग, सूखजनसंवाद.

सूखवाद *m* (S) Foolish argument or speech.

सूखसमज *f* *m* सूखसमजून *f* A foolish apprehension or conception of; misapprehension of through dullness or ignorance.

सूखसमजावशी or विशी or वीस or सूखसमजावणी *f* Explaining and making clear to a silly or an ignorant person.

सूखना *f* S Fainting or swooning. 2 A tone or semitone as placed in its scale,—the seventh part of a ग्राम or scale. There are twenty-one.

सूख्खा *f* (S) Fainting, swooning, syncope.

सूख्खागत *a* (S) सूख्खित (S) Fainted, swooned, gone off into a fit.

मूर्ति *p* S मूर्तिमान् *a* (S) pop. मूर्तिमंत *a* Endowed with form or shape; having some definite figure. 2 Real, solid, substantial, not ideal or immaterial. Ex. अरे तुला मूर्तिमंत शंभर रुपये दिल्ले असतां ना-कबूल जातोस? 3 Invested with a body or material form, incarnate.

मूर्ति *f* (S) A statue, an idol, an image, any figure or definite shape. 2 The body. 3 (Freely.) A person, a man, an individual. Ex. आम्ही चार मूर्ति आहोत.

मूर्धन्य *a* (S मूर्धा Head.) Formed high and back in the mouth, cerebral;—used of certain letters of the alphabet; viz. ऋ, ए, ठ, ड, ढ, ण, र, ष.

मूर्धा *f* S The head. 2 In geometry. Base.

मूर्धान *n* S The head. Ex. चत्वारि शृंग द्विर्मुधान ॥ (चत्वारि is Four.)

मूर्धाभिषिक्त *a* S Anointed, inaugurated, installed.

मूर्धाभिषेक *m* S Anointing, inaugurating, installation.

मूल *n* (S) The root of a tree. 2 fig. The original, principle, basis; the first cause, ground, or occasion. 3 The first ancestor, founder of a race, progenitor. 4 Origin or commencement. 5 The original text; as opp. to the टीका or comment. 6 Capital or principal. 7 *m* *f* *n* A child: also a son or daughter of, without advertence to age. 8 The nineteenth नक्षत्र. 9 In arithmetic or algebra. The root of a quantity. 10 For compounds (as मूलद्रव्य, मूलपत्र, मूलपीठ, मूलपीठिका, मूलपुरुष, मूलवास, मूलव्याधि, मूलसंभाव &c.) see under the popular form मूळ.

मूलक *m* S A radish. Ex. सोमवारीं मुलकाला आणि तुलकाला खरें करूं नये.

मूलक Of this constantly recurring form of मूल see notice under क.

मूलाधार *m* (S) The original foundation, basis, ground, source.

मूल्य *n* S Price.

[costly, precious.

मूल्यवान् *a* S pop. मूल्यवंत *a* Having price, dear,

मूष or मूषक *m* S A mouse or rat.

मूषककर्णी *f* S See the derivative मुसाकर्णी.

मूस *f* (मूष S) A crucible. 2 A matrix or mould.

3 Mould, fashion, form (of a machine or the body, of a business or an affair, of a counsel, scheme, plot). Ex. शरीराची मूस चांगली असली म्हणजे मनुष्य बलवान् होतें; कामाची मूस एकदा फुटली म्हणजे जमत नाही. Also, by ellipsis, counsel or scheme; as तुमची मूस समजली-साधली-विघडली &c. 4 *f* R W A little channel (esp. through a wall) to carry off water. 5 *m* R Trace, track, vestige. *v* लाव, काढ, लाग, निघ.

सूस उतरणे-ओतणे-काढणे-वनणे &c. Used of a handsome person; as काय हो सूस उतरली-ओतली &c. सूस फुटणे (गोष्टीची or बोलण्याची) To be blabbed or told—a secret matter. सूस मारून निजणे To sleep or lie with the head turned down and in (as in fever &c.)

मूसमारग *m* (मूस & मारग from मार्ग) Trace, track, vestige, indication or appearance of. *v* लाव, पाड, काढ, & लाग, पड, निघ, उमट, उमग.

मूळ *n* (मूल S) See मूल in all the significations but that of Child. 2 A person sent to summon a newly-married boy or girl to the parental mansion, to the house of the father-in-law &c.: also a person sent to summon the bridegroom to the

wedding: also a messenger, more generally, sent to bring a person.

सुळचा or मूळचा Relating to the root, origin, or beginning. सुळावर येणे or बसणे To be the cause of destruction unto; to be the ruin of;—used of a luckless or graceless child with respect to his parents. सुळाहून or सुळाघरून From the very root, origin, spring, commencement. सुळ काढणे-खणणे-झाडणे-पुसणे-मोडणे-मारणे-निमूळ करणे To sweep, scour, dig up, wipe away, demolish or destroy utterly; to eradicate, obliterate, annihilate.

सूळअक्षर *n* The first letters (in instructing to write). Hence सूळअक्षराचें पुस्तक A primer.

सूळ आचार *m* Corrupted probably from सूला-चार *q. v.*, but used also in the sense of Rise and growth, origin and progression.

सूळकर्म *n* The primary or fundamental work, act, business, duty. 2 In arithmetic. Extraction of the root, evolution.

सूळखंड *n* incorrectly मूळकंड *n* (मूळ & खंड Piece.) A root or a part of the root, a ramification or radicle. [of a race or family.]

सूळगांव *m n* The native village of the founder

सूळग्रंथ *m* The original book. 2 fig. The foundation, basis, origin, spring, first principles or elements. Ex. सू. कळल्यावांचून कज्याचा न्याय होत नाही.

सूळचिठ्ठी *f* An invitation having कुंकू and rice stuck upon it, sent round to relatives and friends to gather them to some festal occasion (to a लग्न, मंज, गर्भाधान &c.)

सूळद्रव्य *n* सूळधन *n* Capital, principal, money-stock (in trade). [ing.]

सूळपत्र *n* The original deed, document, or writ-

सूळपीठ *n* The place at which any deity first manifested himself. 2 The seat of one's ancestors.

सूळपीठिका *f* The origin; the very beginning; the first grounds or occasion; the originating or the initial circumstances (of a people, of an affair or occurrence). 2 (Laxly.) The whole; all the particulars, points, items (of a business, a process, a ceremony). Ex. अनुष्ठानाची मू. ठाक असल्या-वांचून करायास येत नाही. [a race or family.]

सूळपुरुष *m* The head of a tribe; the founder of सूळप्रकृति *f* Original or primitive Nature. See fully under प्रकृति. Ex. जयजय जगद्विका सूळप्रकृति.

सूळबांध *m* sometimes मूळबंद *m* A mound thrown across fields to confine or sustain water.

सूळसुरुत *ad* At the very outset or beginning.

सूळवास *m* C The lowest end or side (of a hamlet, plantation, field).

सूळबाध or मूळबाध *f* Haemorrhoids or piles.

सूळशोधन *n* Tracing or searching out the root or source of.

सूळसंभ *m* The first stake planted at the commencement of a building; equivalent with our First stone. Hence मूळसंभारोपण *n* The planting or driving of the first stake,—the "Laying of the first stone."

सूळसंभाव *m* The original or native disposition. Ex. आदी होता बाघ्या ॥ मग झाला पाग्या ॥ त्याचें बेळ-कोट राहोना सू. जाईना ॥

सूळ *m* (S) A deer, an antelope. 2 The fifth नक्षत्र or lunar mansion: also the rain that falls under it. Pr. सूगाचे अर्धी पेरविं आणि बावेचे अर्धी पळावें. 3 S A beast or quadruped in general.

सूळजल *n* (S Deer-water.) सूळदवा or सूळदवा *f* (S Deer-thirst.) Vapor floating over sands &c. and appearing at a distance like water, mirage,

सूळजलखान *n* (S Bathing in the unreal rivers of Mirage.) A term used to express an impossibility. See खपुष्य. [ची उडी ॥]

सूळनाभि *m* (S) सूळमद *m* S Musk. Ex. सूळमदा-सूळनेची *f* S सूळनेना *f* for सूळनयना S सूळलोचनी *f* S (Terms constantly occurring in poetry.) A fawn-eyed woman, a beauty.

सूळपति, सूळराज, सूळवर, सूळेंद्र *m* (S Chief of beasts.) Poetical terms for the lion.

सूळबार *m* The fruit-crop which ripens under the सूळनक्षत्र (in June); i. e. the first crop. See हत्तीवार & आंबेवार.

सूळया *f* S Chase, hunting, venery. [moon.]

सूळलंछन *m* S सूळगं *m* S Poetical terms for the मृगशितळी or मृगशितळी *f* The dampness and chilliness of weather that prevails at the beginning of the monsoon, during the falling of the rain of the मृगनक्षत्र. [lunar mansion.]

सूळशिर or मृगशीर्ष *m pl* (S) The fifth नक्षत्र or

सूळसाल *n* The year of which the commencement is dated at the time of the occurrence of the constellation मृग or with the month ज्येष्ठ, about 5th of June. This is the Muhammadan year of account or the official year. See पाडव्याचें साल & दिवाळीचें साल & सुरसत्र.

सूळचा किडा *m* A little winged creature appearing under the rains of the सूळनक्षत्र.

सूळसन *n* (S Deer-seat.) A common term for the side-seats (of stone or chunam) of a vestibule

सूळी *f* S A doe. [or hall.]

सूळेश *m* S सूळेंद्र *m* S (Poetry.) A lion.

सूळाल *n m* S The stalk of the lotus. Ex. मृणालाची तळता ॥ बांधील कैसा रेरावत ॥

सूळ *p* (S) Dead, expired, defunct. 2 Calcined.

सूळक *n* (S) Funeral rites. 2 Pollution arising to the surviving relations from the death of.

सूळगोदान *n* S See the popular word मृत्युगोदान.

सूळतिथि *f m* (S) The lunar day, or the anniversary of it, of a death.

सूळदिन *m* (S) मृतदिवस *m* (S) The (natural) day, or the anniversary of it, of a death.

सूळपत्र *n* (S) A written will or testament.

सूळप्राय *a* (S Like as dead.) As if dead; in extreme consternation, dismay, distress, perturbation &c.

सूळलेख *m* (S) Any piece of writing of a person now deceased; a will, bond, note, receipt.

सूळवत्सा *f* (S) A cow or buffalo whose calf dies within the period of her giving milk. 2 In popular apprehension. A cow or buffalo all whose calves die off early. Used also of a woman suffering the early loss of her offspring.

सूळवंद्या *f* S A woman all whose children die in infancy or early youth.

सूळशय्या *f* (S) A bedstead or bed given to a Brahman by one of whose family a member has died; in order to benefit the defunct in his succeeding birth.

सूळसंजोविनी *f* (S) A mantra or mystic formula recited over a corpse to restore it to life. *v* म्हण.

सूळस्नान *n* (S) Ablution after engagement about the burning of a corpse. मृतस्नान That has performed it.

सूळशौच *n* (S) Impurity contracted through a death in one's family or tribe. [a death.]

सूळदिवस *m* S The day, or the anniversary of it, of मृति *f* S Death, decease, defunct state.

सूळिका *f* (S) Earth. 2 Any particular earth. Seven kinds of earth are enumerated as necessary in certain अनुष्ठान or शांतिकर्म (propitiatory observances); viz. अश्वमृत्तिका, गज-रथ-चतुष्पथ-गोष्ठ-

वल्लीक-हृद or संगम-मृत्तिका; or, according to another catalogue, गोष्ठ-वेदिका-कितव-स्थान-हृद-कर्षितक्षेव-चतुष्पथ-श्वशान-मृत्तिका.

मृ० होणे *g. of s.* To be reduced to dust; to be destroyed, spoiled, consumed, spent.

मृत्तिकाबुद्धि *f* (S) Apprehension of as earth; low or light estimation of. See under बुद्धि.

मृत्युग *n* S A mortal part. Ex. सांग तुझे मृ० कोण ॥ नीहि सांगतो आपुलें मरण ॥ युद्धकंदन मग करू ॥

मृत्यु *m* (S) Death. 2 Yama or Pluto, the Judge मृत्यु पावणे To die. [of the dead.]

मृत्युकळा *f* The lividness or ghastly hue of death.

मृत्युगंडांत *m n* (S) Peril of life, jeopardy, any occurrence or circumstances threatening life. See under गंडांत.

मृत्युगोदान *n* (A formation with मृत Dead or मर्त्य About to die, and गोदान Gift of a cow. Properly मृतगोदान. The gift of a dead or dying cow. A phrase founded on a tale of a miserly fellow who, having a cow at the point of death, and being too penurious to pay the cost of removing her carcass, offered her in gift to a Brahman.) A term for a lean, meagre, spectre-like man or animal; a wretched starveling. 2 Applied also to a mealy-mouthed, sheep-faced fellow.

मृत्युचिन्ह *n* (S) A sign, mark, or indication of approaching death or impending jeopardy. *v* उमट, दिस, हो. See ex. under गंडांत.

मृत्युपंचक *n* S In astrology. A period resulting from certain calculations. It is inauspicious, involving danger of death.

मृत्युपत्र *n* (S) A written will or testament. मृत्युपत्र चालविणारा An executor of a will. Note. These are recent coinages.

मृत्युपंथ *m* The road to death. Applied also to Human life (mortality) and to Man's deathful world. Ex. मनुष्याचा जन्म हा मृ०च आहे आणि हें भूमंडल हें मृ० नव्हे तर काय?

मृत्युमार्ग *m* (S) More commonly मृत्युपंथ.

मृत्युमुखी *ad* In the jaws of Death. Agreeing with काळाच्या तोंडांत. Ex. मृ० पति निजविला ॥

मृत्युयोग *m* S The falling of the nakshatra अनु-राधा upon a sunday.

मृत्युवेळ or वेळा *f* A certain inauspicious division of the day; also named काळवेळ. See the eight under वेळ. [दोहोकडून.]

मृदंग *m* (S) A sort of tabor. Pr. मृदंगास मार मृदंगी or मृदंग्या *a* A player upon the मृदंग.

मृदु *a* (S) मृदुल *a* S Soft. 2 Tender, pliant, flexible. 3 fig. Mild, bland, gentle, easy.

मृदूच *n* S The higher apsis of a planet's orbit, aphelion.

मृदूघटवत् *ad* S (Poetry.) In the manner or fashion of an earthen vessel. Ex. धरणोवरि आपटिला ॥ चूर्ण जाला मृ०. [earthen.]

मृन्मय *a* S Composed or consisting of earth, मृषा *a* S False, untrue, unreal. Ex. मृषा लोक-वाणी मृषा अर्थ तिचा. 2 as *ad* Falsely. 3 Uselessly, unproductively.

मेकड *n m* Commonly मेकूड.

मेकण or मेकण *n* R Earwax.

मेकाड *n* मेकाडा *m* Mildew; the concrete exudation, or the insect produced and preying on it. मेकी *f* The name of a creeping plant.

मेकूड *n m* The mucus of the nose when hard and adhering, dry snot (not snivel).

मेकें *n* The fruit of the creeper मेकी.

मेख *f* ($\frac{1}{2}$ P) A peg, a picket, a tent-pin, a small stake. Pr. सोन्याची मेख आणि तमाशा देख. 2 A nail (of metal). 3 A pin of gold passed

through a tooth (by way of ornament). 4 fig. A huge and sturdy man or beast.

मेख वसणें in. con. To be stopped or hindered; *to be nailed*. **मेख मारणें** To stop or conclude forcibly or effectually (a business or work). 2 also **मेख देवणें** To make some restriction or condition (in an agreement or a compact). **मेख सोसणें** or **घेणें** **हातावर** (To bear a peg to be driven through the hand, as the horse-stealer did.) To have great fortitude or sturdy endurance (esp. in committing or in suffering for evil deeds). **मेखा** *pl* **उचटणें** -**उचलणें** -**उपटणें** -**खांद्यावर घालणें** or **देणें** *g. of o.* To dismiss promptly or summarily; to turn out, pack off, hoist out, oust. **मेखा** *pl* **घेणें** To take pegs (as for one's tent, and from the village-carpenter) gratis and compulsorily. Hence to enforce, or to exact, or to take vengeance; or forcibly to recompense or reimburse one's self more generally.

मेखचू *m* (**مخو** H) A mallet, esp. for tent-pegs.

मेखलणें *vc* (मेख) To fasten to a peg or stake; to picket (a horse, bullock &c.) 2 fig. To cause to stop or cease (a business or work).

मेखला *f* (S) **मेखला** *f* A triple zone or string worn round the loins by the three first classes of Hindús. 2 A woman's girdle or zone. 3 A string or chain fastened to the hilt of a sword. 4 A sort of cloak or body-garment without sleeves. See **कफनी**. [मेखला.

मेखलाबंधन *n* (S) The rite of investing with the

मेखलू *m* (Better **मेखचू**) A mallet, esp. for tent-pegs.

मेखलू *n* (मेख) A rudely fashioned peg. 2 A large and long iron spike or nail.

मेखलामुख *a* Having a ring of hair curling to the right on the front of the pastern—a horse. This mark is inauspicious. See **अशुभचिन्हें**.

मेखाटणीस or **मेखाटीस वसणें** A phrase formed from **मेख** Peg or stake. To sit in dogged determination of exaction or enforcement; to hang upon urging and pressing and worrying. Used of duns, public officers, taskmasters.

मेखाटणें *vc* (मेख or मेखाटी) To peg down, into, or fast; and fig. to beat, scold, or worry grievously; to drive hard.

मेखाया *f pl* (मेख) Pegs. The singular **मेखाटी** does not occur, and **मेखाया** itself occurs mainly in phrases; as **मे० खांदाडास देणें** To turn away and pack off summarily. **मे० घेणें** To press (i. e. seize without payment) tent-pegs. **मे० घेणें** *g. of o.* To beat, rate, revile, or harass exceedingly. Also other phrases; for all which see the primitive and the common form **मेख**.

मेख्या *a* (मेख) A term for a fellow that, by rude sturdiness or great mental abilities, bears down or overawes every antagonist.

मेग *f* The exuvies or slough of a snake.

मेगचाट *a* **मेगा** or **मेग्या** *a* (मेग) Impotent, imbecile, wanting virility. It is generally used in the figurative sense of Weak, silly, sheepish, shame-faced, mealy-mouthed, irresolute &c.

मेगळमीठ *n* Salt prepared from dung and rubbish, saline earth &c.

मेगावणें *vi* **मेगेणें** *vi* **R** (मेग) To cast or be casting its skin—a snake. 2 fig. To retreat or recede meanly and pusillanimously; to flinch, blench, quail. [fellow.

मेगें *n* (मेग) A term for a weak, silly, imbecile **मेग्यामारवाडी** *m* (मेग्या & मारवाडी) A term for a simple-looking but artful fellow; *a wolf in sheep's clothing*.

मेघ *m* (S) A cloud. 2 A certain edible substance said to be obtained (and prepared by fire in a suitable receptacle) from the air during the prevalence of a dense fog. 3 Applied to Hoarfrost.

मेघगंधोर *a* (S) Loud-sounding, sonorous, deep and full as thunder. [hail.

मेघगर्भ *m* (S Fœtus of the clouds.) A term for **मेघडंबर** or **मेघाडंबर** *n* (S) The lowering or threatening of the clouds. 2 Empty menaces and intimidations; vain bluster; appalling but abortive display. 3 or **मेघडंबरी** *f* The canopy over an idol. [रा, डोला &c.

मेघडंबरी *a* Having a canopy;—used of a देव्हा-**मेघपटल** *n* (S) The canopy of the clouds; the cloudy covering of the heavens. *v* ये, पड.

मेघमंडल *n* (S) The clouds collectively. 2 The region of the clouds, the cloudy sphere, the atmosphere.

मेघमल्लार *m* A Rág or musical mode. See **राग**.

मेघमांस *n* (S) The edible substance described under **मेघ**. [रंगमाल.

मेघमाल *f* A string of paper-cuttings &c. See **मेघमाला** *f* (Wreath of clouds.) The clouds. 2 The name of a book of prophetic calculations made upon the clouds. 3 The wreath of pitchers around a Persian waterwheel. [clouds.

मेघवितान *n* S The awning or expanse of the **मेघवितानमध्यविलसत्सौदामिनीचंचल** Volatile or active as the lightning that sports in the canopy of the clouds.

मेघाडंबर *n* See under **मेघडंबर**. [rate.

मेचका *a* (Properly **मेजका**) Measured or mode-

मेचकू *m* (Properly **मेखचू**) A peg-mallet.

मेचकें *n* P A flexure or inner bend of a joint.

मेचट or **मेचट** *a* Properly **मेजचट**.

मेचणें *vc* (मेजणें) To measure. Properly **मेजणें** To regard, heed, mind, care for; to hold in estimation or account. Neg. con. Ex. **हा त्याला मेचा-याचा नाहीं** or **हा त्याला काय मेचितो**. 2 To flinch, yield, fall back; to recede or decline timorously.

मेचला *a* P Mealy-mouthed; bashful or timid at **मेज** *n* (**ميز** P) A table. [speaking.

मेज, **मेजणी**, **मेजणें**, **मेजदात** or **द** or **ख** Preferably **मेज**, **मेजणी** &c.

मेजवान *c* (**ميزبان** P) A person invited to an entertainment or a meal, a guest. 2 fig. A term of reproach for an indolent and unproductive member of a household. 3 A host or an entertainer. This sense, although the proper sense, is but little known in Maráthí; unless, indeed, the recent sense of Hotel-keeper or Provodore of the Traveler's bungalow be a form of it—affirmed however, by some, to arise from **Messman**.

मेजवानकी or **मेजवानी** *f* (**ميزباني** P) Entertaining, feasting, receiving hospitably. 2 Hospitality, guest-rites.

मेजमान, **मेजमानकी** or **मेजमानी**, **मेजवान**, **मेजवानकी** or **मेजवानी** See above **मेजवान** & **मेजवानी**.

मेजला & **मेजीव** Preferably **मेजला** & **मेजीव**.

मेजाटी *f* An implement of the goldsmith for taking the measure of trinkets (**गोफ**, **क्या**, **मणी** &c.) which are to be made.

मेड *ind* Used enhancingly with the word **काळोख**; as **काळोखमेड** Pitch darkness.

मेड *n* (**मिटणें**) The knee-joint or the bend of the knee. Used mostly of that of the horse, and with reference to his being fatigued after a journey, or seized with gourdiness or with rheumatism, and to the doubling up of his leg in order to shampoo or

rub the part. Generally in *pl* & *v* **मोड**, **घे**, **घर**, **डुख**, **यक**; as **घोद्याचीं मेडें मोड**. The word further occurs in the phrases following:—**मेडेंखुटीस** or **मेडाखुटीं** **येणें** To rise from sitting on the hams to the knees or one knee (as in order to beat a person or to prevail in argument). 2 To get into the posture for a vigorous drag or pull—a man or beast. 3 (Or **ढोपरखुटीस येणें**) To have the knees sinking under (through old age). **मेडें खुटीस वसणें** To kneel down. **मेडें घेणें** *g. of o.* In wrestling. To double up and fling. **मेडें टंकणें** To kneel. 2 To bend the knees and cower through age or infirmities. 3 fig. To succumb, yield, *knuckle down*, *knock under*. **मेडें घरणें** *g. of s.* To be seized with rheumatism in the knees. **मेडें वसणें** *g. of s.* To sink and fail through age and infirmities. 2 fig. To falter, flinch, lose courage. **मेड मारणें** or **मारून पडणें** To fall in a lump (bodily)—a bullock &c. **मेड मारणें** or **मारून वसणें** To sit with the knees doubled up and the head resting on them. **मेडें वळणें** *g. of s.* To sit with the knees touching the chin, and the arms encircling them. **मेड**, as signifying the bend or doubling of the knee, is applied to a watch-house or guard-room (usually occupied by **Mahárs**) situated at some *bending* or *turning* of the ascent towards a hill-fort, or outside the gate of a walled village, or at the frontier of a district: also to that bend or turn or corner-point. **मेड** again (about **Sawant Wári**) expresses a rite amongst the multitudinous rites of a Hindú wedding. The sister of the just-married boy, upon the *turning* of the *वरात* or marriage-procession to enter the house, stops it at the door, and demands from her brother the promise of a daughter as wife for her son. **मेड** agrees nearly with **दार घरणें**.

मेडका *f* Air described as felt in the muscular parts, i. e. cramp, spasm, spasmodic seizure. 2 See **मेडका** or **मेडकी**.

मेटीव *p* of **मेटणें** A verb not in use. Roughly hewn or chiseled—a stone. [as bifurcated.

मेड *f* (Usually **मेड** *q. v.*) **मेडका** *m* A stake, esp.

मेड *m* (**ميند** H) Edge, margin, or border of a field, esp. as raised: also a ridge or raised edge more generally.

मेडका *m* **मेडकी** *f* The muscles of the arm or leg as rendered full and prominent by the exercises of the gymnasium. *v* **जम**, **निघ**, **फुग**. 2 The rising observable in the muscles of the arm or leg on a blow or pinch. *v* ये, उठ, निघ, काढ. 3 Cramp. *v* चढ, उतर, वांघ, ओढ.

मेडका or **क्या** *a* (Preferably **मेडका** or **क्या**) A shepherd. [some other trees).

मेडगूल *n* A parasite (upon the Mango and **मेडजोगी** *m* A low devotee of the Shúdra class. The term is applied to a Shúdra **जोगी** with implication that he is vulgar and coarse. He is ordinarily a doggedly rude beggar.

मेडपाळ *c* (**मेडळ** & **पाळणें**) A rearer, keeper, or grazier of sheep, a shepherd.

मेडूकमुख *n* A froglike cast of face. An inauspicious mark of the horse.

मेड *f* A forked stake. Used as a post. Hence a short post generally whether forked or not. **प्र. हातीं लागलो चेड आणि घर मांडवाची मेड**. 2 The polar star.

मेडका or **क्या** *a* (**मेडा**) A shepherd.

मेडकी *f* **मेडकें** *n* (Dim. of **मेड**) A small stake or post, esp. as bifurcated.

मेडंगमत, **मेडजोशी**, **मेडदाई**, **मेडमत** See **मेडेमत**, **मेडेजोशी**, **मेडेदाई** &c.

मेढंगमती, मेढंगी or ग्या See मेढेजोशी.
 मेढपा *m* P A shepherd. 2 fig. An illiterate
 मेढरपाळ *m* A shepherd. [lout.
 मेढरी *f* A piece in architecture. See मेघला.
 मेढरुं *n* (मेढा) A sheep Pr. मेले मे. आगोला भिईल
 काय? [sheep to an idol.
 मेढरांची दावण देवास देणे To sacrifice a string of
 मेढरुं चेढरुं *n* (मेढरुं by redup.) A sheep and
 suchlike.
 मेढवाडा *m* A sheep-fold or cote: also, by meton.,
 a flock or a multitude of sheep.
 मेढशिगी *f* (मेद्रशिगी S) A milky and thorny
 plant, with a fruit like a ram's horn. Used medi-
 cinally for the eyes. Also called काकडशिगी. As-
 clepias geminata?
 मेढसर *m* A bracelet of gold thread.
 मेढा *m* (मेघ S through مینده H) A male sheep,
 a ram or tup. 2 A crook or curved end (of a stick,
 horn &c.) and attrib. such a stick, horn, bullock.
 मेढा *m* A stake, esp. as forked. 2 A dense
 arrangement of stakes, a palisade, a paling. 3
 fig. A supporter or backer. 4 A twist or tangle
 arising in thread or cord, a curl or snarl.
 मेढाविणे *v c* C (मेढा) To enclose a place with
 मेढे pales or stakes. [मेढेजोशी.
 मेढिंगमत & मेढिंगमती or मेढिंग्या See मेढेमत &
 मेढी *f* (Dim. of मेढ) A small bifurcated stake:
 also a small stake, with or without furcation,
 used as a post to support a cross piece.
 मेढी *f* (मेढा or مینده H) A female sheep, an
 मेढीगर्हार *f* See मेघोर्गहार. [ewe.
 मेढे *n* (मेढा) A shep. Without reference to sex.
 मेढेकरी *m* The pillar, prop, stay of. See मेद्या.
 मेढेकोट *m* (मेढा & कोट) A dense paling; a
 palisade or stoccade; any defence of stakes.
 मेढेजोशी *m* A stake-जोशी; a जोशी who keeps
 account of the तिथि &c., by driving stakes into
 the ground: also a class, or an individual of it,
 of fortune-tellers, diviners, presagers, season-
 announcers, almanack-makers &c. They are Shú-
 dras and followers of the मेढेमत q. v. 2 Jocosely.
 The hereditary or settled (quasi fixed as a stake)
 जोशी of a village.
 मेढेदाई or मेढेदाईक *c* (मेढा & दाय) The owner
 of the hedge or fence dividing his enclosure from
 that of his neighbor.
 मेढेमत *n* (मेढ Polar star, मत Dogma or sect.)
 A persuasion or an order or a set of tenets and
 notions amongst the Shúdra-people. Founded up-
 on certain astrological calculations proceeding up-
 on the North star. Hence मेढेजोशी or डैरोजोशी.
 मेद्या *a* (मेढ Stake or post.) A term for a per-
 son considered as the pillar, prop, or support (of
 a household, army, or other body), the staff or
 stay. 2 Applied to a person acquainted with
 clandestine or knavish transactions. 3 See मेढे-
 जोशी. [split pulse &c.
 मेण *n* Wax. 2 fig. Softly and nicely boiled rice,
 मेण काढणे *g.* of o. To beat soundly. मेण खस्य देणे
g. of s. To get fat and sleek. मेण होणे To soften
 down into gentleness or mildness.
 मेण *n* (Or म्यान-from ميان P) A scabbard.
 एका मेणांत दोन सुत्या (समावणे-राहणे &c.) Phrase im-
 plying the impossibility of great potentates, war-
 riors, scholars, or other great ones, or of conflict-
 ing dispositions or geniuses, dwelling together in
 peace and concord. Ex. तुक्याची प्रतिष्ठा वाढतां
 तेथे ॥ त्याचे मनीं द्वेष उपजत ॥ म्हणे एका मेणांत दोन
 सुत्या निश्चित ॥ समावति कैशा परो ॥ 2 Used also to

intimate the necessary ill performance or manage-
 ment of a business in the hands of two persons.
 मेणकट *n* (मेण & कट) Oily dirt (as adhering to
 brass lampstands, to oil or ghee vessels).
 मेणकट *a* Besmeared with dirty oil or ghee. 2
 Oily—a smell.
 मेणकटणे or मेणकुटणे *v i* (मेणकट) To be besmeared
 with dirty oil or ghee—a vessel.
 मेणकापड *n* Waxcloth or cerecloth.
 मेणगट *a* मेणकुटला *a* (मेण) Soft and waxy from
 too much boiling—rice. [ing.
 मेणगट *n* मेणकुटले *n* Rice spoiled from overboil-
 मेणगटो *f* (मेणगट) Softness and waxiness (of
 rice overboiled). [gentle person.
 मेणगोळो *f* A ball of wax. 2 fig. A soft, mild,
 मेणघुणा or घ्या *a* A term for a person of soft,
 quiet, and demure appearance but malignantly or
 craftily close; sly boots; deep Jack.
 मेणचट *a* (मेण Wax.) Flat, vapid, waxy; want-
 ing कण्या or granules;—used of clarified butter.
 2 Soft and waxy—boiled rice. 3 Soft and flaccid
 —food in general spoiled in cooking. 4 fig. Slow,
 slack, weak, languid, spiritless; wanting in life,
 fire, vigor, nerve, mettle. 5 (That licks wax.) Pe-
 nurious, miserly.
 मेणचाट or व्या *a* A low and dirty term of revil-
 ing. Applied to a neuter or an impotent: also to
 a dull, dawdling, piddling, poking fellow; a
 spooney, a doodle.
 मेणबत्ती *f* मेणवात *f* A wax-candle.
 मेणबाजार *m* A bazar of booths and stalls fixed
 and removed daily. It is held in the main street
 in parallel rows with the regular shops; its mer-
 chandise consists of Slops and an omnium gather-
 um of old or trifling articles. The word is doubtless
 from Main. मेणबाजारी A stall-man or salesman
 in it. Hence A disreputable fellow.
 मेणबावली *f* (A wax-doll.) A term for a little
 dapper, neat, active woman. 2 Applied by some
 to a poor helpless thing of a wife or bride.
 मेणबला *a* Better मेणोला. See मेणा *a*.
 मेणवात *f* A wax-candle.
 मेणविणे or मेणाविणे *v c* (मेण) To besmear (bas-
 kets, sifting fans &c.) with the dregs of oil, ghee
 &c. 2 Cant. To make plump and sleek; to
 fatten up. [per term. See पालखो.
 मेणा *m* (میان P) A palanquin. This is the pro-
 मेणा or घ्या *a* (मेण) Smearred with a composition
 of wax, dregs of oil or ghee, ashes of burnt rags and
 cowdung &c. Used of टोपले, खूप, पांढी, हरा &c.
 मेणाचा *a* (Of wax, waxen.) Soft, weak, infirm:
 also tame and spiritless: also incompetent or in-
 capable. 2 Used constantly in expression of dis-
 dain or contempt; as तू कोण मे. सला सांगायला?
 मेणो *f* Oily soot, smut, or dirt. 2 Clottedness
 of hair.
 मेणो मोडशी *f* (मेण्या & मोडशी) Cholera morbus of
 feeble action and of long standing, chronic cholera.
 मेणे *n* A preparation of clammy substances
 thrown into a river to kill or stupify the fish (to
 facilitate the catching of them). [lanquin.
 मेणेकरी *m* A bearer of the मेणा or common pa-
 मेणे डोळे *m pl* Purulent ophthalmia. Opp. to
 काटे डोळे and synonymous with शेणे डोळे.
 मेणेवावर *n* A field ploughed and dressed, and
 reserved (as for the sowing of the corn and pulse
 of the रब्बी or Vernal harvest).
 मेणोला *a* See मेणा *a*.
 मेण्या *a* (मेण Wax.) Soft, weak, imbecile, poor-
 spirited: also languid, nerveless, spiritless.

मेण्या मारवाडी *m* (मेण & मारवाडी) A term for a
 simple-looking but artful fellow, a smoothfaced
 villain. [deadly but covert malignity.
 मेण्या सांप *m* A kind of snake. 2 fig. A person of
 मेतकूट or मेथकूट *n* (मेथी & कूट) A sauce com-
 posed of rice, several sorts of pulse &c. ground
 together and made up with spices and curds.
 मे. सिळणे *g.* of s. & o. To form a close friendship
 or intimacy.
 मेथवणी *n* (मेथी & पाणी) Decoction of stalks of
 मेथी. It is supped with bread &c.
 मेथा *m* A variety of मेथी q. v. infra.
 मेथी *f* (S) Foenugreek grass, Trigonella foe-
 nugracum: also the grain or seed of it. One of
 the अठरा उपधान्ये.
 मेथोडा *m* (मेथी & वडा) A sweetmeat-ball pre-
 pared (for puerperal women &c.) from the seed
 of foenugreek &c.
 मेद *m* S Marrow (whether of the bones or
 flesh). 2 A root resembling ginger. It is one of
 the eight principal medicaments. See अष्टद्रव्ये. 3
 Corpulency or obesity. [&c.)
 मेदगिरी *f* Smearing with goats' dung (of a wall
 मेदगी or मेदगी *f* Goat's or sheep's dung pre-
 pared by being steeped, and ground on a stone;
 to be rubbed over walls newly plastered. 2 The
 act of rubbing it. *v* कर.
 मेदगी *f* (ماندگی P) Fatigue, weariness. *v* चे.
 मेदट *a* Vapid, flat, dull, of which the granules
 (कण्या) are solved down;—used of clarified butter
 or honey. [घर.
 मेदगी *f* (मेदु) Fatness or plumpness. *v* चे, चढ,
 मेदवात *m* Corrupt for मेदोवात.
 मेदखो *a* S Fat, obese, corpulent.
 मेदिनी *f* S The terraqueous globe.
 मेदिनीवसन *n* S (Clothing or garment of the
 earth.) The ocean.
 मेदी *f* (मेधी S through مینده H) A plant,
 Lawsonia inermis. Rox.
 मेदु *m* (मेद S) Marrow (whether of the bones
 or flesh). 2 Brains. 3 fig. Fruit, flesh &c. reduc-
 ed by corruption to a soft and oozy state; a
 crushed mass of some viscid creature (as a cock-
 roach, scorpion, crab &c.) 4 Mingled blood and
 pus (as from a boil).
 मेदु निघणे-वासणे-वाहेर पडणे *g.* of s. To be knocked
 up (as through exertion).
 मेदोयथि *m* S A fatty tumor.
 मेदोघरा *f* S The omentum.
 मेदोरोग *m* S मेदोव्याधि *m* S Obesity or corpu-
 lence, or a disorder generally ascribed to excess-
 ive fat.
 मेदोवह *n* S A vessel carrying fat, a lymphatic.
 मेदोवात *m* S corruptly मेदवात *m* Rheumatism
 in the marrow or in the adipose secretion spread-
 ing amongst the muscular fibres. [lence.
 मेदोवृद्धि *f* S Excessive fatness, obesity, corpu-
 मेघ *m* S Sacrifice. In comp. as अश्वमेघ, नरमेघ.
 मेघला *m* In architecture. A common term for
 the two upper arms of a double चौकट (door-frame)
 connecting the two. Called also मेढरी & घोडा.
 It answers to बिलो the name of the two lower
 arms or connections.
 मेघा *f* S Sharpness of understanding, acumen,
 ready apprehension, 2 (Mistaken for अद्वा) Liking
 to or fondness for.
 मेघाची *a* masc S (-विनी fem -वि neut) Quick of
 understanding; of ready apprehension or concep-
 tion. [alba. Grah.
 मेघी *f* (S) A plant, Lawsonia inermis. Rox. L.

मैत्री अवली *f* A plant, *Cassia obovata*. Don.

मैथ *a* S (Purposed, necessary, or proper) to be sacrificed. 2 Pure.

मेना *m* (Or मेणा from *میانه* P) A palanquin.

मेमटमाया *a* मेमणचाया *a* Low and dirty terms of reviling. Used much in the same sense with मेणचाया, मेण्या मारवाडी, and other current formations.

मेमटा or या *a* मेमटमाया or मेमुटमाया *a* also मेंढटा or या &c. Demure but malignant; gentle-looking but deep and dark; wickedly subtle or sly. Pr. मेमटा घेतो विमटा भडभडाचा बोभाटा The close man gives a pinch (a deadly wound), but the rattler (the noisy and bustling man) will have to bear the blame. [weaver.

मेमण *m* (Mistaken for मोमीन) A Musalmán मेमुलगाडा *c* (मेमे Imit. & गाडा) मेमलुतोडा or या Terms for a weak, mean-spirited, mealy-mouthed person; a spooney, a doodle.

मेर *f* Edge, verge, margin, border (of a field, hill &c.) Pr. घनी नाही मेरे आणि शेत भरले बरे.

मेरशिगी *f* A small tree, *Bignonia Spathacea*. Rox.

मेर *m* (S) The sacred mountain Meru in the centre of the seven continents. Supposed to mean the high land of Tartary, immediately to the north of the Himalaya mountains. 2 fig. The large middle gem of a necklace. The two ends meet in it. 3 The stalk or standing tube of a गुडगुडी or hubble bubble.

मेरुस्थान *n* (मेरु & स्थान) A term for the large middle gem of a necklace.

मेलतोया *a* (मेला Dead, तोंड Mouth.) Mealy-mouthed, sheep-faced, bashful.

मेला *f* (S & *میلا* H) Popularly मेळा.

मेला *m* or *a* (The preterit of मरण used as a noun or an adjective.) A dead person, or dead. This is the never-failing term of abuse by females to or of an offending male, implying that he is but a corpse or carcass. 2 Dead, i. e. flat, stale, spiritless, vapid &c. Used in variations of this sense in combination with numerous nouns of all classes; as मेला चुना Dead lime,—lime that has been wrought up into mortar and applied in building. मेला भाकर Dead bread,—food obtained without service or labor; *bread of idleness*. See मेले अन्न. मेला माती Earth that has been used or applied (in building). 2 Dry, ununctuous, uncohering earth. 3 Rotten earth: also earth of saline incrustations. मेले अन्न Dead victuals or provision,—food got without working for it (i. e. in the dishonorable way of sponging or, *when uncanonical*, begging); “*res non parva labore*.” *v* खा. मेले कातडे Dead skin. मेले काम Any lifeless work or business; any mere labor devoid of excitement or exercise for mind or heart. मेले तूप The residue of a quantity of ghee after consumption or application. मेले तेल Oil (as of a lamp) remaining unconsumed, stale oil. मेले नख Dead, dry, or fungous nail. मेले पाणी Water deprived of its air through boiling or heating: also water that has been used or applied. मेले मांस Dead or proud flesh. मेले रक्त Dead (i. e. extravasated) blood: also effused blood, gore: also semi-animate or poor blood, as that of aged persons. मेले राज्य An extinct sovereignty or sway. मेले लिहिणे Unengaging or uninteresting writing, i. e. the business of copying. मेले हत्यार or -हतेर A hollow or untrusty weapon, i. e. a musket, matchlock, cannon &c. which, under whatever management, may

yet fail of discharging its ball. Opp. to जीवत हत्यार. मेलाचा पाड चढणे or जाणे in. con. To become of the value of a corpse, i. e. to lose all value. मेलाचा मागे कोणही मरत नाही No one dies because of the death of another; i. e. no one absolutely gives up his life because of a privation or loss.

मेलेकरी *m* A man or male of the concourse or the company termed मेला or मेळा.

मेलेला *p* of मरण *q. v.* Dead &c. 2 Dead, lost, sunk, *bad*—a debt: opp. to जीवत or जिता Forthcoming, *good*. [&c.

मेवणा, मेवणो, मेवणचार, मेवण Properly मेडणा मेवा *m* (*میوه* P) Fruit. 2 Applied also to confectioneries or conserves.

मेवाती *m* (*میواتی* H) An individual of a tribe inhabiting the province of Mewat. They are robbers.

मेवामिठाई *f* Fruits and sweetmeats; fruits and confectioneries and light cates or niceties comprehensively.

मेवणचार, मेवणा, मेवणी, मेवण Commonly and preferably मेडणचार, मेडणा &c.

मेशपात्र, मेशीपात्र, मेषपात्र *n* (मेष & पात्र) A term for a sheep-faced, mealy-mouthed, imbecile fellow; a spooney, doodle, milksop.

मेशा or मेशी *a* (मेष) Sheep-faced, mealy-mouthed, imbecile, mean and sneaking.

मेष *m* (S) A ram. 2 The sign Aries.

मेषसंपात *m* S The entrance of the sun into Aries.

मेघो *f* (S) An ewe. [sheep's hide.

मेघो or मेशी *a* (मेष S) Made or composed of मेघोक्लेश *m* S Shutting and opening; folding and unfolding (as of the eye or a flower).

मेसादेवी *f* A trumpery goddess worshiped by the lower classes. Pr. मे. चोरांस धारजणी.

मेसक *n* A book of arithmetic; tables or a table to facilitate calculations; a book of rules and sums; a book of directions and patterns for writing; a book generally of rules and instruction in business.

मेसर *n* A mason's slip for smoothing plaster.

मेसरी *m* sometimes मेस *m* (Mestre. Port. Master.) A designation of honor for a head smith, or carpenter, or mason, or armorer; also of the man, esp. if a Portuguese, who *makes up* the bread in a bakery. Applied often to a Superintendent generally. Applied further, out of abounding courtesy, to Portuguese servants, esp. cooks.

मेह *m* S Urinary disease. Twenty-one varieties are enumerated. See प्रमेह. 2 Urining.

मेहतर, मेहतरकी, मेहतराणी Better मेहतर &c.

मेहंदळ *a* (Or मायंदळ) Many, much, very abundant. [vel alba.

मेहंदी *f* (*مینہدی* H) A plant, *Lawsonia inermis*

मेहन *n* S Passing urine.

मेहनत *f* (*محنت* A) Toil, pains, laborious exertion or effort. 2 Labor or work. 3 The price or wages of labor. [labor in general.

मेहनत मजुरी *f* Hireling or mercenary bodily

मेहनत मशागत *f* (*محنت* A *مشقت* A) A comprehensive term for toils, pains, cares, endeavors.

मेहनतो or त्या (मेहनत) also मेहनतो खपतो *a* Laborious, industrious, hardworking, painstaking. Pr. मेहनते दिलगीर चोरटे दुशार.

मेहमान or मेहमान *m* (*میهمان* P) A guest, a person invited, or a stranger dropping in, to accept hospitality. मेहमान differs from पाडणा *q. v.* 2 A person residing as a cultivator in a village in which he has no hereditary possession, and in

which therefore he is viewed as a stranger or sojourner. 3 (esp. in the district of सावंतवाडी) A respectable person fostered by Government, whether for service rendered or as a favorite, a Government-pensioner. [tion of मेहमान

मेहमानकी or मेहमानकी *f* The quality or condition of being a pensioner. मेहर *f* (*مهر* P) Favor, kindness, kind regard. 2 *m* The settlement made upon a widow by the man taking her in marriage. [ness.

मेहरणे *v i* (मेहरी) To be affected with numbness.

मेहरनजर *f* (*نظر مهر* P) Favorable or kindly regard. [gracious, propitious.

मेहरवान or -वान *a* (*مهربان* P) Kind, favorable,

मेहरवानी or -वानी *f* (*مهربانی* P) मेहरवानगी or -वानगी *f* (*مهربانگی* P) Kindness, favor, regard, condescension.

मेहराव or प sometimes मेहरव or प *f* (*محراب* A) A little recess (as in a wall), a niche.

मेहरी *f* Numbness, deadness, sleep (as of a limb or member).

मेहुडा *m* (Poetry.) A cloud. Ex. अकाळीं दिसति मेहुडे ॥ चंडवाते क्षणार्धे मोडे ॥

मेहुणचार *m* (Formed from मेहुणा in imitation of पाडणचार from पाडणा. Used mostly as a burlesque term.) Entertainment of a मेडणा.

मेडणा *m* A wife's brother. 2 A sister's husband.

मेडणी *f* A maternal uncle's daughter: also a paternal aunt's daughter: and, in the Konkan, a wife's sister. Pr. राजाची राणी पाटलाची मे.

मेहण *n* A term for a just-wedded couple.

मेहतर, मेहतरकी, मेहतराणी Better written मेहतर &c. [See under मेह.

मेहेदी, मेहेनत, मेहेराव, मेहेरवान, मेहेरणे, मेहेरी मेहेर *f* (*مهر* P) Kindness, graciousness, favor.

मेळ *m* (मेस S) Agreement, concord, harmonious consistency together. 2 Agreement, tally, balancing (as of an account). 3 A band (of musicians &c.) 4 A couple of serpents in coitu. 5 The efflorescence of the bamboo &c. [वण &c.

मेळवण, मेळवणी, मेळविणे More commonly मिळ-

मेळा *m* (मेला S) A concourse of people; a gathering or an assembly; esp. as at stated periods for religious or commercial purposes; a fair &c. *v* भर, जम. 2 A company of arbitrators: hence Judgment by arbitration, or *a* judgment passed.

मेळ्यास मिळणे To join or unite with; to go over unto and amongst as one of.

मेळापाक *m* Reconciliation (of disagreeing persons): also meeting again of separated friends or relatives: any agreeable and genuine remeeting. 2 Gathering together of apparatus or materials in general.

मेळावा *m* (Poetry. मेला) An assemblage or a collection. Ex. नाना रत्नाचे मेळावे ॥ अलौकिक गुंफिले. [ing to some villages.

मेळेकरी *m* An hereditary village-officer belonging to the village.

मेळेदार *m* An individual of an arbitration-assembly.

मैत and compounds. See under मैयत.

मैत्र *m* (Properly मित्र) A friend.

मैत्र *a* S Friendly, amicable, relating to friend.

मैत्र *n* S A name for the seventeenth lunar asterism or अनुराधा.

मैत्री *f* (मित्र) Friendship. [friend.

मैत्रीणी or मैत्रीणी *f* (मित्र or मैत्र S) A female

मैत्राणी *m* S pop. मैत्राणी *m* A tribe of Bráhmans or an individual of it.

मैत्रिकी or मैत्री *f* (मित्र) Friendship. Pr. लाभाविणे मैत्री तोडू नये.

मैत्रेय *a* S Relating to friend, friendly.
 मैथिल *a* S Relating to the city or country Mi-thilá;—a tribe of Bráhmans &c.
 मैथुन *n* (S) Copulation, congressus. 2 Union, junction, association.
 मैथुनवैराग्य *n* (S) A term for the moderation of desire and determination of future abstinence or continence effected by the painful depression and lassitude succeeding immoderate indulgence of lust.
 मैद *m* (A rude harrow or clodbreaker; or a machine to draw over a sown field, a drag. 2 An individual of a particular tribe. They waylay and murder travelers. 3 A hypocrite.
 मैद *a* (मंद S) Heavy, sluggish, doltish.
 मैदा *m* (میداد H) Fine wheaten flour.
 मैदाची नगरी *f* (A town of the मैद-people.) An assembly of scamps.
 मैदान *n* (میدان P) A plain, a level tract, any clear expanse. 2 The body, ground, middle part (of a garment &c.)
 मै० बसणे To sit down in the plain for the purpose of easing nature. [daphne opifera.
 मैदालकडी *f* (میدالکڑی H) A drug, Orio-mैदाव or वै *n* The being abroad upon their foray or ravages of the people called मैद.
 मैदावणे *v i* & मैदाविणे *v c* Incorrect for मैदावणे & मैदाविणे. [giosa.
 मैना *f* (مینا H) A kind of Jay, Gracula reli-mैयत *a* (میت A) Extinct—a family or race. 2 Deceased, dead, lapsed. 3 Blasted—a crop &c.
 मैयतअर्जी *f* A petition respecting a dead person.
 मैयतक्यास *m* Investigation of the cause of a death, coroner's inquest: also the judgment or determination formed. [death.
 मैयतचौकशी *f* मैयततपासणी *f* Inquest upon a मैयतजिंदगी *f* Property left by a defunct. 2 Property wanting heir or rightful claimant.
 मैयतपंचनामा *m* The judgment of an inquest upon a death. [be blighted.
 मैयतपाहणी *f* Inspection of crops reported to मैयतमाल *m* See मैयतजिंदगी.
 मैयतमोकदमा *m* A matter concerning a death.
 मैयतयाद *f* Inventory of the effects of a defunct.
 2 Record of the judgment of a death-inquest.
 मैयतवारीस *m* A heritage lacking an heir.
 मैया *a* (مایه A) One hundred. मैयातैन *a* (مایتین A) Two hundred. Used only of the Muhammadan year.
 मैराळभाऊ *m* A term, from some person of this name, for a sturdy and strong man. [used.
 मैल *m f* (मल S through मिल H) Dirt. Little मैलखोर *a* (میلخور H) That hides dirt; that does not readily show the dirt it contracts—a color.
 मैलागर *m* मैलागिरी चंदन *n* (मैलागिरि S The name of a mountain.) A sort of sanderswood.
 मोईन *f* (مبین A) Settledness, fixedness, determined or fixed state: also determinedness or definiteness (of a number or a quantity): also certainty (as of an event or an act). 2 Established salary or stipend; fixed allowance. मोईन is understood of Annual pay; in contrad. from दरमाहा.
 मोईनजावता *m* The writing drawn up upon the occasion of fixing salaries or an establishment; a pay-roll, a servant-roll &c. 2 The voucher or record of a contract or an agreement.

मोईनदार *m* (See मोईन) A stipendiary of the state.
 मोईनमाप *n* Settled or fixed measure. A free formation used in all the senses of मोईन. 2 Used as *ad* Fixedly, determinedly, determinately, certainly, under settlement or appointment, or with definiteness or certainty.
 मोक *m* (Commonly मोख) Kernel &c.
 मोकडी *f* A tree, Schrebera Swietenoides. Rox.
 मोकदम & मोकदमी Properly मुकदम & मुकदमी.
 मोकलणे *v c* (मोकळा) To set free, at large, loose; to liberate from restraint. 2 To ejaculate or utter (किंक, घाय, जेल, a scream or loud cry).
 मोकलून देणे To suffer to stop, cease, end, pass away.
 मोकळ *f* (मोकळा) A quantity (as of कडवा, hay, sticks, flowers, beads &c., of raw sugar, flour &c.) lying loosely; i. e. not made up into bundles, bunches, wreaths, balls, masses, or fallen asunder from bundles &c.: also such loose and scattered state. 2 Liquidation (of a debt); clearing or cleared state. 3 Opening up or loosening (of bundles, bunches, parcels, packets): also opened, loosened, or loose state. 4 Vulgar. Liberty, leave granted: also emancipation; freeing or freed state in general.
 मोकळ *ad* (मोकळ S) Loosely, freely, at large, without restraint. *v* सोड & सुट, फिर, विड, चर. 2 In open (i. e. unclosed, uncovered, unsealed, unpacked &c.) state—a letter, account, document: in unsettled state—an account, a memorandum.
 मोकळचरणी *a* (मोकळा & चरण) Free of foot; free to go according to one's pleasure. 2 Given to gadding about. A word of the female vocabulary. 3 *unc* Fluctuating or variable—wages, income &c.
 मोकळचरणे *ad* Loosely, unconfinedly, at large.
 मोकळचिठ्ठी *f* A deed of manumission or liberation. See मोकळीकचिठ्ठी.
 मोकळणे *v c* Commonly मोकलणे.
 मोकळलेख *m* Writing upon a loose paper. Opp. to बंदिलेख.
 मोकळवट *ad* (मोकळा & वट) Loosely, as not bound in sheaves, bundles, parcels, packets. 2 As open, unclosed or unshut. 3 Spaciously, roomily, as unconfined—a plain or tract extending. 4 At large, loosely or freely—roving &c. See the adjective मोकळा, for the adverbial form of this word will not preclude its being used for that.
 मोकळा *a* (मोकळ S) Free, unbound, unconfined, unrestrained. 2 Open, unclosed, unshut—a door, a box. 3 Loose, separate, distinct, not clotted or crowded together. 4 Untenanted or unoccupied, empty. 5 Free (as from the pressure of any serious disorder, danger, distress, embarrassment, or painful animal urgency); relieved. Ex. घोबाचें पोटा फुगून तो मरायास टेंकला परंतु सुतला आणि मो० झाला.
 मो० सोडणे (तांड-हात-जिह्वा-इंद्रिय &c.) To give full swing to (the mouth, hand, tongue, a sense &c.); to indulge freely (one's appetite, pilfering or violent hand, abusive or tattling tongue &c.)
 मोकळा चाकळा *a* (मोकळा by redup.) Free, unbound, loose &c.: also open, unclosed, unshut &c.
 मोकळा ढांकळा *a* (मोकळा by redup.) Open, not covered or closed up; exposed freely to public use or gaze;—as a river, tank, grounds &c. 2 Large and roomy—a cloak, a house &c.
 मोकळीक *f* (मोकळा) Liberation or enlargement; setting or getting at liberty. 2 Liberty or leave (granted to do).

मोकळीकचिठ्ठी *f* A bill of release; a deed of acquittance. 2 A writ loosing a sequestration.
 मोकळीभाजी *f* Bhají (leaf-vegetable) boiled, and pressed dry from its water. Opp. to असट भाजी or गोळाभाजी Bhají-sauce.
 मोकळें रान *n* मोकळें मैदान *n* (An open plain or tract.) Clear room or space, lit. fig.; full scope; free leave. *v* अस, मिळ, सांपड, पड, दे.
 मोकादम & मोकादमी Properly मुकदम & मुकदमी.
 मोकार *ad* मोकाट *ad* (मोकळ S) Loosely, at large, without restraint. 2 (Freely.) Lavishly, profusely, overabundantly.
 मोकार *ad* At prime cost. Also as *s n* Prime cost, the original sum. Ex. पांच रुपयांचें मो० आदे.
 मोकाशी or मो० मोकासदार *c* (मोकासा) The holder of a mokásá, or the farmer of the revenue of it on the part of the person holding it or of the State.
 मोकासबाब *f* (मोकासा & बाब) The share, in the revenue, of the मोकाशी.
 मोकासा *m* (موقاسا A or موصص A ?) Villages or lands, or a share in the rule over them and revenue arising from them, granted on condition of military service or in Inám. 2 The share of the state or government in the rule over a village and in the revenue arising from it: also a village or the portion of it ruled by the state and yielding its revenue to it. 3 The balance of चौथ after the deduction of राजबाबती. See चौथ.
 मोकाळ *a* & *ad* Free, loose, roaming at large; or freely, loosely &c.
 मोख *m* Kernel in general. 2 The soft substance in the centre of a betelnut &c.; the edible substance sprouting at the head of a young cocoanut; the pulp of the fruit of the एरंड; the lump to be felt within a boil; any crumb or soft inside.
 मोखर or मोखार *a* (मोख) Soft, not hard, easily pierced or broken—a stone &c. 2 Thriving, growing, fine and forward for its years—a child.
 मोखा *m* R A quick or green stick; as cut for a stake. Applied in some parts to a डांभा or mere stake, green or dry.
 मोग *m* A germ, sprout, shoot.
 मोगड, मोगण, मोगणा, मोगणी, मोगणें Commonly मोघड, मोघण &c.
 मोगर *m* (मुद्गर S) A mallet. 2 A little knob (as at the extremity of a gold wire, as closing the bore of a pearl &c.) 3 (Or मोगरा) A pavior's monkey or rammer; a washerman's beater &c.
 मोगरा *m* (मुद्गर S through मुग्रा H) A species of Jessamine, Jasminum Zambac. Var. 2 A mallet or a rammer; a pavior's monkey; a washerman's beater. Hence applied to a silent and dull fellow, a loggerhead, a numskull. 3 The snuff or cabbage of a wick. 4 The knob of a sword-sheath, by which it is hung on to the belt: also the knob or boss of an अडकित्ता or Supári-cutter.
 मोगरी *f* (मुग्री H) Arabian Jasmine. 2 A small mallet or pounder. 3 The seed-vessel of the radish.
 मोगरीसार *m* Beating (of clothes in washing them) with a मोगरी or mallet. 2 fig. Banging or pommeling soundly.
 मोगरें *n* The flower of the plant मोगरा.
 मोगरेल *n* (मोगरा & तेल) Oil scented with flowers of the मोगरा. [(मगल P) A Mogul.
 मोगल *m* The pulpous portion of the Cashew. 2 मोगलाई *f* (मोगल) The government, rule, or sway of the Moguls. 2 The rule of any Muhammadan ruler.

मोगलाई *a* (मोगल) Relating to the Moguls.

मोगलाण *n* (मोगल) The country of the Moguls: also any country under the Mogul rule. 2 An insurrection, irruption, or any disturbance among or caused by the Moguls.

मोगली *a* (मोगल) Relating to the Moguls.

मोगली एरंड *m* Physic-nut-plant, *Jatropha Curcas*.

मोगली बाजार *m* A term for violent clamoring and capering, noisy and rude romping, obstreperous and wild merriment. *v* मांड, माजव, मात, कर.

मोगली वेदाणा *m* (مغلی بی دانہ) *P* Seeds of quinces or apples.

मोगली मिरची *f* Capsicum, Guinea pepper.

मोगा *m* The सुयरा or पोगी (spike-form fruit-stalk) of the Cocoanut. 2 The कौम or fungus which sometimes forms within a cocoanut.

मोगारा *m* *P* A sprout or shoot (of a tree or plant), not the germination of a seed. *v* ये, फुट.

मोघ *a* *S* Vain, idle, useless, fruitless, unprofitable.

मोघड *m n f* मोघण *n f* A drill-plough of two tubes for sowing together wheat and gram (or तूर or other pulse). 2 Gram or other pulse, i. e. the material of the रबी or vernal harvest, sown by means of it. Note. In some parts मोघण is distinguished from मोघड, and is understood as मोघणा (a tube with seed-cup attached by a cord to a पाभर), and, by meton., the corn sown by means of it.

मोघणा *m* A particular tube with a seed-cup belonging to a पाभर or drill-plough. It is attached to the पाभर by a cord, and it follows it in a particular furrow made by one of the teeth of it, in order to deposit therein the seed of तूर or other pulse, whilst the other furrows are sown with जौधळा, बाजरी, or wheat. Applied also in the sense of मोघड or मोघण Sig. I. 2 By meton. The furrow sown by this tube.

मोघणो *f* The operation of sowing a field with a furrow of तूर, gram, or other pulse in the midst of furrows of जौधळा, बाजरी, or wheat. 2 The tube with which this is performed. See मोघणा.

मोघणें *v c* (मोघण) To sow a cornfield with a furrow of pulse by means of the मोघण.

मोघम *a* (مبهم A or موکھم H) General, equivocal, undefined, of indistinct features or character: undeveloped, unexplicated, not exhibited with particularization or detail—speech, proceedings, transactions, expenditures.

मोघम बाव or -बावतो *f* Any undefined or non-descript cess or tax; a round sum exacted pending the settlement.

मोघा *m* A pitcher upright and of a narrow neck and wide mouth. Used on waterwheels &c.

मोघें *n* Pulse (esp. तूर *Cytisus cajan*, or हरभरा *Gram*) sown, by means of the tube described under मोघणा, amongst जौधळा or बाजरी or wheat.

मोच *f* A particular esculent vegetable.

मोचक *a* (*S*) That frees, liberates, looses. In comp., as भवमोचक, पापमोचक, ऋणमोचक.

मोचणें *v c* (Poetry. मोचन) To loosen, liberate, set free.

मोचन *n* (*S*) Liberation, enlargement, setting at liberty: also freeing, loosing, letting go generally.

मोचरस *m* (*S*) The gum of the silk cotton tree.

मोचा *m* (موجا H) A shoe or a slipper. Used about Ahmednugger; elsewhere used more frequently in reviling a shoe, or in threatening a

slipper-beating. *Pr.* कोण्हाचा मोचा कोण्हाच्या पायीं नाहीं See explained under पायपोस. मोचे खाणें or, in. con., बसणें To get beaten with a slipper.

मोचामोची *f* (मोचा by redup.) General or mutual slipper-beating.

मोचित *p* (*S*) Loosened, liberated, freed.

मोची *m* (موجی H) मोचेकरी *m* A shoemaker.

मोचेमार *m* Beating with the slipper.

मोच्छाव & मोच्छाह *m* (Corr. from महोत्सव & महोत्साह *S*) Any great festival or great festivities.

मोज *n* (मा *S* root.) Measure, determinate magnitude or quantity. *v* घे. 2 Measuring, ascertaining by measurement. *v* घे. 3 The quantity determined by measurement. 4 A measure (of length, weight, or capacity). 5 Anything taken to measure with.

मोजका *a* (मोजणें) Measured; i. e. limited, restricted. 2 Moderate.

मोजणी *f* (Verbal of मोजणें) Numbering, counting, measuring. 2 Land-surveying.

मोजणीदार *c* A land-surveyor or measurer.

मोजणें *v c* (मा *S* root.) To number, count, reckon. 2 To measure (as with measures of length or capacity). 3 fig. To regard or esteem; to account as of importance.

मोजदात or द or सं *f* (موجودات A or متعده A) Counting or numbering (of houses or articles of property).

मोजप *n* *R* Numbering or measuring.

मोजबा & मोजवेदार Better मोसबा & मोसवेदार.

मोजला *a* (मोजणें) Measured; i. e. restricted to a particular quantity or amount; limited, stinted, circumscribed. *Ex.* मोजल्या रुपयांनीं संसार होत नाहीं. [sort of stamp or die.

मोजवटो *f* An instrument of goldsmiths,—a

मोजा *m* (موزة *P*) A stocking or sock. 2 A glove. Generally with पायाचा in the first sense, and with हाताचा in the second.

मोजोव *prep* or *ad* (Abridged from बमोजीव) According to. [measured.

मोजीव *p* of मोजणें Counted or reckoned: also

मोजीवसापीव *p* of मोजणें & मापणें Measured, numbered &c.; determined or determinate; not loose or lumped together, not in the gross, rude, and unknown mass.

मोट *f* *ए* The bucket of a bullock-drawwell. 2 A load, truss, or large bundle (as of grain, cowdung &c.); a quantity of things bundled together.

Pr. शिन्ड धरावा खाटेस चोर धरावा मोटेस. 3 (Or पाणमोट) The receptacle of the waters or liquor amnii. *v* ये, पड, फुट, निघ. 4 fig. The state or form of a beast thrown down with its head and legs tied closely together; or of a man doubled and bundled together under demoniac possession.

मोट बांधणें *g.* of *o.* To constrain or compel one willy-nilly; to make a helpless lump of. *Ex.* येक वदे न लागतां क्षणमात्र || मोट बांधून आणीन मी ||

मोटकरी *m* The driver or man working a मोट at a draw-well. [मोटळा.

मोटकळें *n* (मोट) A rude or loose bundle. See

मोटकुळी उडो *f* A leap (into the water) doubled up; i. e. leaping and, during the descent, catching up the legs and thus descending in a lump: opp. to चुवकती उडो (a leap upright and with legs closed).

मोटन *n* (*S* Breaking.) See मोडण Sig. I. & II.

मोटला or ला *m* dim. मोटलो or लो *f* also मोटकुळें *n* (मोट) A quantity of things bundled up together in a cloth; a bundle (as of grain, fruits &c.); a rude bundle or pack in general.

मोटन *n* (*S* Breaking.) See मोडण Sig. I. & II.

मोटला or ला *m* dim. मोटलो or लो *f* also मोटकुळें *n* (मोट) A quantity of things bundled up together in a cloth; a bundle (as of grain, fruits &c.); a rude bundle or pack in general.

मोटवी *f* A variety of मिरची or Chili pepper. The pod is short and thick. [coarse—cloth.

मोटसुती *a* (मोटा & सूत) Of large threads, मोटसुळ *n* मोटसुळजमीन *f* Grounds watered from a drawwell or a भुडकी; as disting. from पाटसुळ.

मोटा *a* (موتا H) Large, great, big, lit. fig. 2 Exceeding, eminent, egregious (in good sense or in bad). *Ex.* हा मोटा आळशी-अडाणो-शाहणा-चतुर-विद्वान्. 2 Used (like थार, परस &c.) as *ad* Very, exceedingly.

मोठ्यानें With a loud voice, loudly.

मोटाई *f* (मोटा) Largeness, greatness, bigness. 2 Greatness figuratively. *v* कर, धर, लाव, मिरव, दाखव, भोग, बाळग, वाढव, सांग.

मोटाड *a* (Enhancing form of मोटा) Extraordinarily large, great, or big.

मोटाघाटा or -घोटा *a* (मोटा by redup.) Large and lusty; big and gross—a man or an animal. 2 Strong, coarse, thick; not fine, neat, delicate—cloth, thread, a thing. [मोटलो.

मोटाळा, मोटाळी & मोटाळें Better मोटला & मोठ्या *a* (मोट) That carries bundles or loads, a porter.

मोटा & मोटाई See मोटा & मोटाई. [Grah.

मोटा करमळ *m* A large tree, *Dillenia speciosa*.

मोटाबा *m* (मोटा & बाबा) A term of trembling veneration for the *Nág* or *Cobra de capello*.

मोटी घोळ *f* Road-sorrel, *Oxalis monadelphus*.

मोटें पोटा *n* (Large belly.) Amplitude of heart, i. e. great clemency or forgivingness. *v* अस, कर.

मोड *m* (मोडणें) Broken or routed state (as of an army). 2 Germination; the sprouting forth, or the portion sprouting. *v* ये, फुट. 3 A common term for the figs or excrescencies of the hemorrhoidal veins in the disease Piles. 4 *f* Old metal vessels or trinkets as designed or fit to be broken up and sold. 5 The Mor or common business-character of the Maráthí. 6 The line formed by doubling over, a crease: the line formed by dividing the hair: the line through a cornfield: a similar line in general. 7 A bend or turn (of a road, river &c.) 8 The leaning or direction; the line of being, proceeding, acting; the general course or way, lit. fig. *Ex.* जसी केंसांचो मोड असेल त्या प्रमाणें वस्त्रा फिरविला म्हणजे लागत नाहीं; मराठी शब्दांचीं लिंगावचनानें रूपें कशीं कशीं होतात ह्याची एकदा मोड समजली म्हणजे चाललें. 9 A turn, cast, style, fashion (of speech, composition, action). 10 A deluging fall of rain. 11 Change or small money. 12 *f m* Stiffness and pain (in a limb or a part) from much pressure of a burden or from stooping. *Ex.* हाताला-मानेला-कमरेला-मोड येतो or येता.

मोडक *m* A kind of डोंगळा or large black ant.

मोडकळ or लो *f* (मोडणें) Exhaustion, spent or knocked up state (through age, hard labor &c.); broken, decayed, or ruined state. *v* ये, हो, घाल, आण.

मोडकळीस येणें To be approaching to decay and destruction; to be giving way, falling in ruins, breaking, sinking, yielding, failing, lit. fig.

मोडकळणें *v i* (मोडणें) To break down or knock up (through age, hard labor &c.); to fall into dilapidation or ruin; to be broken, impaired, decayed, wasted, spent, lit. fig.

मोडकळ *a* (मोडणें) Broken, decayed, dilapidated, fallen into ruin: also breaking, decaying, failing, sinking, yielding;—used of buildings, business, trade. 2 Routed, dispersed, broken up—an army, establishment, association. 3 Fallen into disorga-

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nization, derangement, impaired equipment &c. 4 That breaks into fragments, crumbly, friable—rice &c. [injury or damage.]

मोडका *a* (मोडणे) Broken. (With implication of मोडका वाणी *m* A retail-dealer on a small scale ; a petty dealer ; a huckster.

मोडकी *f* P (Commonly मोडकळ *q. v.*) Broken state in general. 2 An objection, a ground of difficulty (urged or lying against). *v* आण, ठेव, घाल, ये. 3 Defeat, foiledness, smashedness (of a business or counsel). Ex. चार मनुष्ये काम चालविणारीं परंतु कामाची मो. मुख्याचा डोकीवर येतो. 4 Confutation or refutation. *v* ये or आण with वर of *o*.

मोडकी कांटी *f* A broken-down thorny bush. Applied fig. to a fallen tyrant or a decayed man of power. Ex. मोडकी कांटीला हरकोणही तुडविता. Also मोडकी काठी (A broken stick) in the above sense, and, additionally, in the sense of A broken-down person ; as Pr. मोडकी काठी भलताच लाटी A spent or enfeebled person is exposed to oppression from any and every body.

मोडजोहार *f m* C (मोडणे & जोहार lengthened from जोर. Broken force.) The weakened or decreascent tide, the tide of the quadratures, the neap : also the decreasing tide after the springs or great rise at opposition and conjunction.

मोडणी *f* (Verbal of मोडणे) Breaking down ; breaking up ; breaking off ; breaking or bending ; throughout the applications of the *verb* ; but, as a sense of especial use and currency, Breaking off the heads of a ripened field of corn, in order to the thrashing. 2 The way or course ; the line of being or acting ; the customary manner, method, fashion, style.

मोडणे *v c* (मुड or मुड *S*) To break. This is the general sense both of this verb and of the verb मोडणे, but the implications and aspects of the two verbs are very different : the difference however it is not difficult to apprehend and state. मोडणे implies Severing or sundering by some violent action (not by pounding, or by beating with anything ponderous or massive, but) by forcible application of some edged instrument, or by sudden and smart pulling. मोडणे therefore is Hewing, hacking, slashing, chopping, cleaving, riving, splitting, lopping ; also snapping, bursting, rending, ripping, plucking : whereas मोडणे is to be explained as implying Dissolution or destruction of the FORM or STATE, and whether with or without violence. मोडणे therefore is Battering, bruising, shattering, smashing, demolishing, razing, erushing, routing, scattering, disbanding, quashing, subduing, taming (i. e. reducing to humbleness or weakness), violating, infringing, stopping (causing to cease), interrupting, disturbing, suspending &c. &c., and almost throughout the senses both literal and figurative of all these words. Attentive study of the following particular significations and popular applications of this verb, and also of those appearing under मोडणे, will empower the learner to discern the sense BREAK pervading the explication of both the verbs ; to apprehend the distinction here made betwixt them ; and both to understand them in the mouths of the people, and to apply and use them upon his own occasions. 1 To break down ; to demolish, to destroy, to raze (a building). 2 To break up ; to break into its parts or elements (a machine or compacture). 3 To break by bending (काठी, वेत, लाकूड, astick &c.) :

also to break off or to bend down (कणसे, मुटे, heads of corn). 4 To break up or to break off (मैत्रकी, संगत, दुकानदारी, व्यवहार, friendships, associations, business). 5 To break up ; to dissolve, disband, dismiss (बाजार, मंडळी, a market, a council, any meeting or assembly) : to rout, disperse, scatter (an army, a crowd). 6 To break, reduce, change (मोहरा, रुपये, high monies into low) : to break down ; to reduce into the metal (नार्णी, डागिने, coins, trinkets) : to turn into cash ; to dispose of by sale (an animal or an article). 7 To break up ; to destroy, disturb, interrupt (sleep, quiet, any settled state or any proceeding business). 8 To break, destroy, displease (मन, मर्जी, one's mind, desire, purpose, pleasure). 9 To break up ; to destroy the structure, order, or fashion of (पागोटें, निर्या, any arrangement or adjustment). 10 To break up, depopulate, desolate (वस्ती, a village or a habitation). 11 To break, knock down, redargue, confute (पक्ष, मत, वाद, a side, cause, dogma, argument). 12 To spend, destroy, consume, kill (वेळ, काळ, दिवस, time, days). 13 To break the force of ; to quench, extinguish, appease, settle, remove (तहान, भूक, काळजी, संशय, भय). 14 To break ; to bring down, suppress, subdue (खोड, बसन, गर्व, खय, vices, tricks, pride, conceit). 15 To break ; to put down, quell, crush, compose, settle (an insurrection, tumult, quarrel). 16 To break, infringe, violate (laws, orders, promises, engagements). 17 To abrogate or abolish (ordinances, rites, customs). 18 To reduce to bankruptcy or to ruin, to break. 19 To efface, obliterate, extinguish, annihilate. Used in numerous applications ; and answering to Blot out, wipe out, rub out, make to cease. Pr. गाडीची वाट फेसाडीने मोडावी. 20 मोडणे, as signifying To break down into some other form or state, is contradistinguished, not only from मोडणे To break by cutting or sudden pulling, but also from फोडणे To break or burst open. See फोडणे. Again, मोडणे To break down &c. and मोडणे To cut (down, up, off) are well contradistinguished in the phrases रान मोडणे & रान मोडणे, the first importing To abolish the woody form or character of a place ; the second, To hew down or to lop the trees—the first, to destroy or remove the woodiness, the second, to hew the wood. Again, मोडणे, मोडणे, & फोडणे may be distinguished thus :—घर मोडणे To break down a house ; घर मोडणे To break up a house ; i. e. to disperse or divide the members of a household ; घर फोडणे To break through or into a house. Lastly, मोडणे, as from the Sanskrit root मुड To destroy the form or state, is but the Latin Mut-o To change.

गांव-रान-घरें मोडणे To go over or roam through a village, a wild, houses or dwellings ; with implication (generally) of unprofitable trudging. मोडून काढणे or टाकणे To foil or non-plus in argument ; to confound, confute, pose.

मोडणे *vi* (मुड or मुड *S*) That this verb मोडणे, rendering, both in the active voice and as neuter, such hourly service to the Natives, may be mastered and reduced to our own service, we should, first, study the explication and the distinction drawn out under it as active ; secondly, study in order the senses presented in that voice, noting that they (except the few which are given also here) admit of conversion into the *passive* voice, but not into the *neuter* ; thirdly, descend to consider the senses strictly neuter which follow be-

low :—and through them all trace and discern the radical and essential sense To break down, bend, yield, fail ; to lose present standing, state, or form. 1 To break ; to break or to bend under pressure or force. 2 To break ; to suffer impairing or to decline in constitution or health. 3 To break up ; to become depopulated or desolate—a town or village : to dilapidate or fall into ruin—a house or building. 4 To break up ; to solve, separate, disperse—an associated or assembled body. 5 To break up ; to cease, discontinue, become extinct—a concern or business, an employment or means of subsistence. 6 To break, fail, become bankrupt. 7 To pass away, pass, lapse—days, time. 8 To follow after the course, style, or fashion of. Ex. सराडी भाषा संस्कृताच्या मोडणीने मोडती ही सूखेसमजून आहे. 9 To lie, be, or pass in subordinate connection with ; to follow in the compass, comprehension, or inclusion of, in the belly, body, train, or wake of. Ex. सुवर्णदुर्गाखालीं मुरुड मोडतें ; शिवधनीसुपारीच्या नांवाखालीं मुरुडची ही मोडती ; गजादि व्हटला असतां गजाच्या पोटीं सर्व वन्य पशु मोडतात. 10 To fall into oblivion or desuetude—practices, fashions. 11 To break down ; to yield, fail, sink (as under infirmities or through great fatigue). Used simply, or with येणे, and of the body or limbs. Ex. अंग मोडून येतें or हातपाय मोडून येतात The body (or the limbs) ache and fail, as if broken or generally luxated (as when fever is approaching). 12 To break ; to lose force, vehemence, intensity. Ex. रगडून पाऊस पडेल तेव्हां गरमी मोडेल. 13 As मोडणे *active* is contradistinguished from मोडणे, so मोडणे *neuter* is contradistinguished from तुडणे, which verb therefore see. मोडतें घेणे To decline, recede, fall back.

मोडता काळ *m* (मोडणे & काळ) Season of wane or difficulty ; hard, adverse, unprosperous, breaking time. Ex. मोडत्या काळीं जो धर्म करील तो धर्मात्मा.

मोडतो *f* (मोडणे) Prevention or prohibition ; any interposed obstruction or hinderance. *v* घाल. Ex. मी जाणार होतो परंतु ह्यानें मो. घातली म्हणून राहिलो. 2 Prevented, obstructed, or hindered मो. घेणे To stop, draw back, haul off. [state.

मोडतोड *f* (मोडणे & तोडणे) Changing or selling (of old trinkets, metal vessels &c.) 2 Old vessels, trinkets &c. as designed or fit to be changed or sold. 3 Compromising or compounding : also compromise or composition (of a quarrel, a debt &c.) 4 Breaking down and doing up ; repairing, mending.

मोडभाग *m* C The broken neap, i. e. the state of the tide betwixt भांग & जोरगत (neap and spring). Practically मोडभाग is the same with मोडजोहार, and popularly the two words are interchangeable.

मोडव्या दळाचा सारथी *m* (Charioteer of a routed army.) A term for a succourer of the broken, helper of the helpless, friend of the forlorn &c.

मोडवणे *vi* Commonly मोडावणे.

मोडवांक *f* (मोडणे & वांक) A gold or silver ornament for the arm.

मोडविळी *f* A clasp-विळी. See विळी or इळी.

मोडशी *f* मोडवशी *f* R (मोडणे) Mort de chien or Cholera morbus.

मो. जिरविणे *g.* of *o*. To take the conceit out of ; to bring down the pride of ; to humble.

मोडसुरा *m* dim. मोडसुरी *f* A clasp-knife.

मोडा *m* (मोडणे) Prevention ; debarment ; obstruction or hinderance interposed. *v* घाल. 2 Prevented, obstructed, debarred, or hindered state. 3 *unc* An intermission of any regularly proceeding

work, a break, a gap. *v* कर, हो. 4 A high stool or low (unbacked) chair.

मोडावणी *f* (Verbal of मोडावणे) Breaking, yielding, sinking, failing, giving way.

मोडावणे *vi* (मोडणे) To break, yield, sink, fail; to break down or give way under, lit. fig.—a building &c., a man or an animal. 2 To stop or break off in growing. 3 *unc* To be under germination or shooting—a seed or plant. [of the Maráthi.]

मोडी *f* The मोड or common business character

मोडीव *a* (मोडणे) Capable of being broken up into its parts or of being taken to pieces: also that can be doubled up or turned down or in—any machine or article. 2 Fit to be broken up for sale; or brought or offered to be sold or changed;—esp. trinkets or metal vessels. 3 Made of the material of broken up trinkets or vessels. 4 *unc* Broken up or broken; shattered or impaired.

मोडीव अडकित *m* A betelnut-cutter of which the shanks admit to be turned in and out.

मोडीव घडी *f* A bale or bundle (of cloth) of broken up or rumpled folds.

मोद्या *a* (मोडणे) That breaks, mars, disturbs, disconcerts, interrupts: also that breaks off projects &c. by discouraging representation of difficulties, by unfaithfulness, by want of punctuality &c. 2 In comp. with हात, पाय, बोड &c.; as हातमोद्या, पायमोद्या &c. That is broken (as to a hand, foot, finger &c.)—a man &c.

मोड *m* (Properly मोड) Germination; whether the sprouting forth or the portion sprouting.

मोडा *m* C A landslip into a river, insulated by the deep stream on the farther side and by shallow water on this. 2 P A chasm or ravine without or with water. [germination.]

मोडावणे *vi* (Properly मोडावणे) To be under मोत *f* (मोत *A*) Death. *v* ये. Esp. current amongst Shúdras.

मोतदार *m* (मोतदार *P*?) A horsekeeper or groom.

मोतरिंगणी *f* (मोती & रिंगणी) A variety of रिंगणी (Solanum Jacquini).

मोतशिंप or पी *f* (Pearl-shell.) Mother of pearl.

मोताद *f* (मोताद *A*) A certain quantity; a settled allowance; a dose (esp. of the items or points of diet and regimen). 2 An allowance; a limited quantity; a stint or a measure; not exuberance or abundance. 3 Proportion or ratio. 4 In comp. with a designating noun in acc. case prefixed. One subjected to a stint or scanty measure of; one under an allowance of; as अन्नास मो. One having but a pittance of food; वस्त्रास मो.; खाद्यासास मो.; खर्चास मो. &c.

मोताददार or मोतादार *m* A horsekeeper. See सुतदार. [middle degree.]

मोतादी *a* (मोताद) Moderate, temperate, of the मोताळा *m* A tribe of Bráhmans in Guzerat, or an individual of it.

मोतियाभोगरा or मोतिया *m* (मोती & भोगरा) A small variety of the flower भोगरा, a species of Jessamine.

मोती *n* (मौक्तिक *S*) A pearl. 2 An ornament for the nose consisting of a pearl or a gold bit. Pr. नाकापेक्षां मोती जड. 3 An imitation pearl. 4 A disorder of the eye, cataract. *v* उत्तर, पड.

मोतीचूर *m* (मोतीचूर *H*) The name of a sweetmeat. 2 An ornamental border to a घातर, लुगडे मोतीण *f* A white-flowering creeper. [&c.]

मोतीदाणा *m* (A single pearl.) A term for a handsome person.

मोतीबिंदु, मोतीबिंब, मोत्याबिंदु, मोत्याबिंब *m* (मोती

& बिंदु or बिंब) A disorder of the eye, cataract. *v* उत्तर, पड, हो.

मोतीशिंप or पी *f* (Pearl-shell.) Mother of pearl.

मोत्याची ओळ *f* (String or row of pearls.) A term for good handwriting.

मोत्याळ *f* A kind of rice.

मोत्याव *m* मोत्याव *m* (Corr. from महेत्याव & महेत्याव *S*) Any great festival or great rejoicings.

मोथ *f* मोथा *m* (सुखक *S*) A fragrant grass, Cyperus rotundus.

मोथळा *m* P Commonly मोथळा.

मोद *m* S Joy, delight, gladness.

मोदक *m* (S) A sort of sweetmeat.

मोदक *a* S That delights, rejoices, gladdens.

मोदकविडा *m* A roll of betel-leaf &c. made up in a particular way. [glad or delighted.]

मोदणे *vi* (Poetry. मोद *S*) To rejoice; to be

मोदराशि *m* S (Pile or mass of joy.) One filled with joy. Ex. सदानंद जो सर्वदा मो. तथा भेटवी आजि दामोदराशी.

मोदळा *m* In spinning or weaving. A common term for the two lumps of earth, the sockets together of the four stakes around which the thread is wound off the पाट or चिवत. 2 (Commonly मोघळा) A large and loose bundle (as of straw or chaff), a truss. Applied figuratively to a big, burly, unwieldy, loose-made fellow; or to some bulky and cumbering thing; a lump. 3 A lump or mass (as of earth). Ex. पूजितां मातीचा मो. कौलिक पावला रंखरकळा.

मोदळा or मोघळा *a* An intensive or enhancing affix to the word काळा Black; as काळा मोदळा Dark black, coal-black.

मोदित *p* S Delighted, rejoiced, gladdened.

मोदी *m* (मोदी *H*) The steward or provedore of a great man. 2 A cornchandler or graindealer: also a retail-grocer or petty dealer.

मोदीखाना *m* (मोदीखाना *H*) The commissariat department of an army. Applied alike to the buildings containing the supplies; to the supplies; to the cattle and people as proceeding upon the march; to the whole encampment; and to the office or business.

मोघळा *m* The band (consisting usually of leafy loppings laid along and tied firmly over) which passes along the bottom of a tiled roof, preserving the tiles from slipping. 2 A large and loose bundle (as of rice-straw or chaff), a truss; an unusually large bundle (of grass or कडवा). 3 fig. A corpulent or bulky and lubberly person or मोघळा *a* See under मोदळा *a*. [thing.]

मोघागेळा *m* (मुडा *q. v.* & मोळा A ball.) A term for a person crippled and gathered up, and thus rendered helpless and useless; also for a huge, unwieldy, untidy fellow, a lump of a lout.

मोघी & मोघीखाना Better मोदी & मोदीखाना.

मोनई *f* (मोना Mute.) The end or extreme portion of a plantain-leaf. This is the third or the extreme piece into which a plantain-leaf is divided. [mute animal, a brute.]

मोनजात *f* (मोना & जात) A dumb creature, a मोनवत *n* Vulgar corruption of मोनवत.

मोनवत *f* The end-piece of a plantain-leaf. See मोनई.

मोनवा *m* मोना *m* The spike which issues from the middle of the Plantain and of trees of the Palm-tribe. 2 A very young Plantain-tree (a yet unexpanded spike) as shooting from the stock of its parent, or as just detached and planted; a Plantain stole or sucker.

मोना *a* (मौन *S*) Dumb. 2 Mute. 3 For figurative applications see सुका.

मोप *n* C A sundried brick or mass of kneaded earth. It is of larger size than the ईट.

मोप *n* (Intensively or enhancingly, मोपड or मोपाड, मोपर or मोपार *n*.) A projecting extremity (of a mountain, range, hill); a promontory or cape: the extremity of a beam or piece of timber.

मोप *a* (Vulgar.) Many or much; abundant, exceeding, very. [made.]

मोपाळे *n* The frame in which a मोपे or मोप is मोपे *n* (Enhancing form of मोप) A large sundried brick. [teous regard.]

मोबत or द *f* (محبت *A*) Kindness, favor, courtesy.

मोवदला or मोवादला *m* (مبادل *A*) Exchanging or interchanging. 2 Items of one head of accounts transferred to another; balances due from one charged against another, or due in one year charged in the accounts of another year. 3 Used as *prep* In change of; or in the lieu or stead of.

मोवलक-ख-ग *a* & *n* See सुवलक.

मोमनाक, मोमनी, मोमिनी *a* Made by or relating to weavers of the tribe मोमीन.

मोमीन *m* (مومن *A*) An individual of a tribe of Muhammadans. They are weavers. [मोईन.]

मोयीन *f* मोयीनजावता, मोयीनदार &c. See under मोर *m* *n* (मयूर *S*) A peacock.

एका पिसाने मोर होणे To endeavor to display finery or grandeur upon scanty means.

मोरई *f* The name of a large sea-fish. It has a black back and a white belly.

मोरकी *f* (Properly मोहरकी) The head-bands of a horse or bullock. [cens.]

मोरघार *f* Lesser Indian Eagle, Aquila fulves.

मोरचंग *m* (مورچنگ *H*) A Jew's harp.

मोरचल *n* *m* (मोरचल *H*) मोरकुंचा *m* (Poetry.) A brush of peacock's feathers. It is waved over idols, Rajas &c. The च is *tsh* or *ch*.

मोरचा *m* The name of a sea-fish.

मोरचा *m* (मोरचा *P*) A battery: also fortified lines or fortifications. 2 Rust; or rather a spot or stain from rust, mould, verdigrise &c.; a bare spot on a mirror &c. Ex. मोरचे पडले-निघाले-बसले.

मोरचुतो डांख *m* Solder composed of gold and blue stone. [sulphate of copper.]

मोरचूत or द *m* *n* (मोरचूत *H*) Blue vitriol; मोरचेबंदी *f* (मोरचेबंदी *P*) Erection of batteries.

2 A disposition or range of batteries; fortified मोरचल *n* *m* See मोरचल. [lines.]

मोरचेला *a* P (मोरचा) Pock-pitted.

मोरणी *f* A nose-ring of females. [Jam.]

मोरंबा or मोरांबा *m* (Better मुरबा from مربا *A*)

मोरली *f* A blade set in a fixed stock. Vegetables and fruits are scraped or cut upon it.

मोरवई *f* A creeping plant, Sansevieria Zeylanica.

मोरवसा *m* The name of a salt-water-fish.

मोरवा *m* A little pitcher upright, narrownecked, and widemouthed. Used on waterwheels &c. 2 In building. St. Andrew's cross, a couple: also a stanchion or short post: also the socket or cap for its foot or head.

मोरविडा *m* A विडा (roll of betel-leaf) with the upper leaf cut into the shape of a peacock.

मोरवेल् *f* *m* A scandent shrub bearing an esculent fruit. Called also मोमेटी. 2 A flowering climber, Indian traveler's joy, Clematis Guoriana. Grah.

मोरशिखा *m* (मयूरशिखा *S*) A flowertree and flower, Cockscomb, Celosia cristata.

मोरशिग *n* A sort of bugle or brass trumpet.

मोहरशेडा *m* A flower, *Cœsalpinia pulcherrima*.
 मोहरलो *f* (Or मोहरली) A blade set in a fixed stock. [grizzled—a beast.
 मोरा *a* Of white spots on a dark-red ground,
 मोरांगी घार *f* (मोर, अंग, घार) A kind of kite. It is reddish with white spots. [crisata.
 मोराची शेंडी or मोरशेंडी *f* Cockscomb, *Celosia*
 मोरांबा *m* (Better सुरवा) Jam.
 मोरा न्हातारा *a* Elderly and white-spotted here and there; besprinkled with snow, silver &c. A respectful epithet of a senescent person.
 मोराबा *m* In building. St. Andrew's cross, a couple: also a stanchion.
 मोरी *f* C (Better मोहरी) A little channel to carry off water. Hence applied to the chunamed spot for ablution, or to hold pitchers of water. 2 The name of a black-looking fish. 3 A species of Bat, *Vespertilio plicata*. [field.
 मोरु *n* C The little door in the flood-gate of a मेरुतब *n* (مرتب A, as it bears the words مرتب شد) The seal of a State affixed to a document. 2 The stamp made by it.
 मोरुतब *n* (مرتب شد) It is decided upon; it is arranged or ordered.) These words are engraved upon the मोरुतब.
 मोरुची टिकली *f* (Because the calf of a bull of the color मोरा will, at the least, have a टिकली or white spot on its forehead.) Used where the son of a learned or wise father is an ignoramus or a blockhead *all but absolute*.
 मोरुटा *m* The fore end of the back-bone of beasts, the crag: as opp. to the croup or rump.
 मोरु *n* (मूल S) Price or rate. 2 Wages of labor, hire, fare.
 मोरुने धुणी धुणे To speak evil of people. मोरुने विकणे To sell at its value; to have its worth found.
 मोरुकर *m* A man hired to perform any jobs or work; one that labors for hire or pay.
 मोरुतो *n* (मोल by redup.) Price indefinitely, price and cost.
 मोरुमजुरी *f* (مول H & مزدوری P) A loose and general term for the numerous little jobs and works by which day-laborers earn their subsistence. 2 The money so earned.
 मोलाआगळा *a* (मोल & आगळा. Esp. in poetry.) That is beyond price; inestimable, costly, highly valuable. Ex. द्रौपदीस दिधले अलंकार॥ मोलाआगळे अपार॥ 2 Exorbitantly dear. [dear.
 मोलामहागाचा *a* (मोल & महाग) Exceedingly मोलारी *m* P Commonly मोलकरी.
 मोलारीण *f* P (मोल) A char-woman, job-woman, or corn-grinding woman; a laboring woman in general.
 मोलावणे *v i* (मोल) To rise in price. [neral.
 मोलाविणे *v c* (मोल) To raise in price. 2 To appraise or price.
 मोवई *f* The spike which issues from the centre of the Plantain-stock &c.
 मोवट *m n* C मोवई *f* C The name of a large tree. Chiefly used as firewood. 2 मोवट is also a tree named by Graham Sapota plum, *Achras sapota*. Rox.
 मोवा *m* An insect-blight attacking vegetables and certain kinds of grain. [सवागोत.
 मोवागी & मोवागीत, मोवारी Preferably सवागी & मोवाळ & मोवाळी Commonly सवाळ & सवाळी.
 मोवाळे *n* A calf-muzzle (to prevent its sucking).
 मोस *m* R (Usually सूस) Trace, track, vestige, clew. *v* लाव, काढ, लाग.
 मोसबा *m* (محاسبه A) An account; a statement of expenses. 2 fig. Acquittal or cleared state.

मोसबाफारक-ख-ग *a* (محاسبه A) Of cleared accounts; whose accounts are passed.
 मोसबी *f* or मोसबी नारिंग *f* (Mosambique: whence it originally came.) A species of orange.
 मोसबेदार *m* (محاسبه دار P) An accountant.
 मोसम *m n* (موسم A) The fit time or recurrent period of, the season.
 मोह *m* (S) Fascination, infatuation, bewitchment; whether the allurements of objects exciting love, affection, pity, sympathy &c.; or the state of being allured and engaged by. 2 Loss of consciousness or sense; fainting, forgetfulness, stupefaction. 3 Ignorance, folly, foolishness;—applied esp. to that spiritual ignorance which leads men to believe in the material reality of worldly objects, and to betake themselves to mundane or sensual enjoyments. 4 Affection, fondness. 5 A tree, *Bassia latifolia*. From the blossoms of it a spirituous liquor is distilled. [comb.
 मोह *n m* (Commonly मोहो) A bees' nest and मोहक *a* (S) That allures, engages, enchants, captivates. In comp. as मनमोहक, चित्तमोहक.
 मोहगम *a* Commonly मोहम.
 मोहचळ or मोहचूळ *a* Lukewarm—water or other liquor. 2 (Commonly मचूळ) Brackish &c.
 मोहजबा & मोहजबेदार Better मोसबा & मोसबेदार.
 मोहजाल *n* (S) The snare of the world; the fascination or fetters of one's family, friends, property, and other illusory objects.
 मोहटळ *n* P A cattle-common or pasture ground.
 मोहटी *f* The terminating portion or region of a roof. [latifolia).
 मोहटी *f* The fruit of the tree मोहा (*Bassia* मोहटीचे पान *n* The cross-piece that passes along the extremity of a roof, receiving and confining the ends of the rafters.
 मोहटेल *n* (मोहटी & तेल) Oil extracted from मोहटी the fruit of *Bassia latifolia*.
 मोहणे *v c* (मोहन) To bewitch, fascinate, captivate; to allure and blind. Ex. मन मोहिलेले नंदाचा नंदने॥
 मोहतर or मोहतूर *m* (Corr. from सुहृत्) An hour of forty-eight minutes. 2 fig. The fit time; the auspicious moment or season for. Hence 3 The second marriage of a Shūdra man or woman. See under पाट. *v* लाव, लाग.
 मोहतरफा *m* Tax on the shopkeepers and artificers of a village. मोहतरफी *a* That pays it.
 मोहन *n* (Corruptly used by poets and the vulgar for मौन) Silence. *v* घर. Ex. काय सेवून शीत उष्ण ताढान॥ साहज की मो० घरुं बैसुं॥; also देव मांडुनिया घरिले मो०॥ माय म्हणे कोण एथे दुजे॥
 मोहन *n* (S) Fascination, bewitchment, the overpowering of reason and reflection by worldly allurements; alluring or enticing in general. 2 In medicine. Effecting stupor or nervous composure. See सन्तोषचार. 3 Clarified butter or oil poured, in order to soften it, over dough or flour in kneading it.
 मोहन *a* S That allures, enchants, fascinates.
 मोहनजावता *m* A list of all the Government-charities. [order.
 मोहनभूत *n* (S) A demon or goblin of a certain मोहनभोग *m* (मोहनभोग H) A kind of rice. 2 A certain sweetmeat.
 मोहनमाळ *f* An ornament for the neck of females.
 मोहनाळ *n* (S) A weapon charmed to fascinate or bewitch the person against whom it is directed.
 मोहनी *f* (मोहिनी S) Enchanting, charming,

bewitching; operations to fascinate, infatuate, besot. *v* घाल. 2 The charms and incantations used for the purpose. 3 A certain fabled goddess.
 मोहपाश *m* (S) The snare of the world; the fascination or fetters of illusory objects. See मोहजाल.
 मोहवत or द *f* (محبت A) Kindness, favor, courtesy or courteous regard.
 मोहमदी *f* (See महासुदी) A cotton stuff.
 मोहर *f* (مهر P) A gold coin, a mohur. 2 A seal or stamp. 3 The impression upon a coin.
 मोहर *m* Blossomed state; the blossom or florification (of the Mango and some other trees).
 मोहर *f* Front, the fore part or place: also the body or division in front, the van: also taking or keeping the front; leading or the lead. Ex. मेंढरांची मो० एकदा पडली सारीं जातात.
 मो० घरणे To take the van or the lead: also to assume a front or an aspect; or to set out in front. Ex. ऐसे म्हणेनि तखर॥ गांवाकडे घरिली मो०॥
 मोहरकाद्या *a* (मोहर & काढणे) मोहरका *a* मोहरकाडा or डी *a* मोहरपी or या *a* That leads the way; that takes the lead;—esp. applied to the bullock of a train or string that bears the bell and leads, the leader. 2 fig. The head of any assembly or company; the Master of ceremonies, the Corypheus.
 मोहरकी *f* (मोहर) A band or frame (of leather or rope) passing around and confining the head of a horse, bullock &c. when in his stall or picketed.
 मोहरकीगांड *f* A certain knot of the Kunbi or peasant.
 मोहरचा or ला *a* (मोहर) Of the front, head, van; that precedes or goes before, whether in time or in place. 2 Future.
 मोहरणे *v i* (मोहर Flowering.) To flower or blossom—the mango and similar trees. 2 (मोहर Front or fore part.) To be full-ripe and be on the turn;—used of a crop: also to be mature, ripe, full-prepared and on the turn;—used of butter or sugar under process of clarification. 3 To get ahead, forward, in advance: also to begin to go forward on their way;—used of pasturing herds to the water or on return to their evening-home. 4 To be rising or getting up—the moon. 5 (with the word मोहरी or पोवा) To play the मोहरी or fife. Ex. गाई चारो मोहरी पोवा गायोपाढी॥ धन्य जाली काढी कावळी ते॥
 मोहरबंद *a* Sealed, closed with a seal or stamp.
 मोहरम *m* (محرم A) The Muhammadan month Muharram.
 मोहरवणी *n* (मोहरी & पाणी) Mustard and just-formed mangoes with assafoetida &c. laid in salt, making a खार or brine. Used as a pickle or sauce.
 मोहरा *m* (مهر P) A piece at chess, any one of the hinder eight except the king. Hence 2 A leader, a foreman, a corypheus, a chief. 3 A time or measure upon the म्हदंग. 4 Countenance, visage, face. 5 A term for a handsome, valiant, or accomplished man. 6 A stone, cowrie &c. as a rubber to smooth and polish paper or metal ornaments: also the smoothness and gloss arising from the operation. 7 A gem found in the head of the Cobra de capello; esteemed as an antidote to poison. 8 Front, fore part or place: also the front portion of a body or company, the van. 9 The stamp or figure in the middle of a sheet of paper.
 मोहरात्रि *f* (S) The dark eighth of the month श्रावण. [of the मोहरी.
 मोहररी *f* The office, business, salary, or estate

मोहरी *f* The mustard plant, Sinapis: also a mustard seed. 2 (Poetry.) A fife or pipe. 3 (मुरी *H*) A little channel to carry off water. Hence applied to the chunamed spot made for ablution &c. 4 The fly, bead, or sight of a gun. 5 The aperture or hole of a limekiln. मोहरी इतका जीव होणे To be reduced (as by sickness) to the size of a mustard-seed.

मोहरीर *m* (محرر *A*) A writer.) A public officer, the गोमाखा or assistant of देशपांड्या.

मोहरील *a* Of the front or head. See मोहरला.

मोहरून *prep & ad* (मोहर) From before; from the part or place situated in front of.

मोहरें *prep & ad* (मोहरा) Before or in front of: also on, onwards, in advance, ahead. 2 Beyond, forwards, in a time future to a time specified.

मोहरें *n* (مهر *P*) A piece at chess, any one of the hinder eight except the king.

मोहसबा & मोहसबेदार Better मोसबा & मोसबेदार. [nest and honeycomb.

मोहळ *n* A bees' nest,—the whole mass, both

मोहळ *n* A sackcloth cover for a bullock. See मोहळें.

मोहळ or लें *n* sometimes मोहळा or मोहळा *m* A muzzle for a sucking calf.

मोहळमाशी *f* A species of Bee or honey-making fly,—the maker of मोहळ *q. v. infra*.

मोहा *m* (मोह *S* through मुरा *H*) A tree, Bassia latifolia. From its blossoms a spirituous liquor is distilled.

मोहा *a* मोहाचा *a* (मोह) Of enchanting or excellent quality;—used of a species of cocoanut and betelnut. Ex. मो० नारळ-नारळी-माड-सुपारी.

मोहायिणे *vi* (Poetry. मोह *S*) To be fascinated. Ex. अवश्य म्हणोनि तोर्येचरी॥ मोहायिली अनुवादे॥

मोहाळा *m* (Better मोहळ or लें) A muzzle for a calf.

मोहाळें *n* An ornamental cover of तरट or sackcloth (with openings for the eyes) for the मोहरक्या बैल or other bullock. [besotted.

मोहित *p* (S) Fascinated, enchanted, bewitched, मोहिनी *f* S Bewitching, besotting, fascinating, depriving of sense or understanding.

मोहीस *f* (مهي *A*) A military expedition, a campaign. 2 fig. A tour, excursion, raid or foray of Gosávis.

मोझरणे *vi* (Or मोझरणें) To flower or blossom—the mango and similar trees.

मोझर *m* (Usually मोझर) Blossomed state, the blossom or florification (of the mango and some other trees).

मोझळ *n* मोझे *n m* A bees' nest,—the whole mass both nest and honeycomb.

मोझे *m* Vulgar corruption of मोह.

मोझेटी, मोझेटेल, मोझेणें, मोझेतरफा, मोझेतूर, मोझेनी, मोझेवद, मोझेर, मोझेरकी, मोझेरणें, मोझेळ, मोझेळें See under मोह.

मोळ *m* A side or slope of a roof. 2 The eaves or projecting portion of a roof, esp. the projection over the gable ends. 3 *n* An eruption appearing usually upon the calves of the legs in childhood. 4 *m n* A grass, Indian Grosbeak or Saccharum Munja. [subsists by selling fagots.

मोळविका *a* (मोळी & विका) मोळव्या *a* That

मोळा *m* Way, manner, method, mode of executing or effecting. Ex. लहानपणीं जसा मुलास मोळा लाविला तसा लागतो: also character of deportment or walk; as त्या मुलाला मोळा नाही. 2 Style, habits, usage, established course or custom. Ex. ब्राह्मणाचे घरचा मोळा निराळा क्षत्रियाचा नि-

राळा. 3 *unc* A spike or peg; a nail of iron or wood. 4 A muzzle for a calf.

मोळी *f* A fagot or long bundle (of sticks, sugar-canes &c.) मोळी is employed in numerous applications as a contemptuous designation for the body (quasi bundle of bones); as मोळी उचलणें *g. of o.* To hoist out, to oust, uproot, eject (a person). 2 In the sports of the मोळी. To lift up a person lying bundled together after a fashion. मोळी करणें To stretch and double up, turn and bend, twine and twist their bodies. Used of the flexures of dancers, wrestlers, tumblers, funambulists &c. मोळी टाकणें To cast one's self (one's carcass) down (to sleep or rest). मोळी बुचकळणें (To dip one's carcass.) To make a cursory or scanty ablution.

मोळें *n* A muzzle for a calf.

मोक्ष *m* (S) Final and eternal happiness; the deliverance of the soul from the body, its exemption from further transmigration, and its absorption into the divine essence. 2 S Liberation, emancipation, act of freeing or freed state.

मोक्षगुरु *m* (S) A Guru or spiritual director towards the attainment of मोक्ष. Other compounds occur; as मोक्षमार्ग, मोक्षधर्म, मोक्षप्राप्ति.

मोक्षण *n* S Loosing, freeing, setting at liberty.

मोक्षपद *n* (S) The degree, post, or state of मोक्ष (deliverance from all existence as an individual). Hence applied to any exceeding great reward or gift bestowed. *v* दे, मिळ. [ment of मोक्ष.

मोक्षसाधन *n* (S) The accomplishment or achievement. मो *a* (Better मज) Soft. 2 Pliant. 3 fig. Mild, मौक्तिक *n* S A pearl. [placid &c.

मौज *f* (موج *A*) Play, sport, fun, diversion; acts or sights exciting merriment. 2 Pleasure, delight: also mirth or merriment. 3 A sudden fancy or freak; a mere humor or whim.

मौज *f* मौजा *m* (موج *A*) A wave, a billow.

मौजा *m* (موضع *A*) A village. Used mainly in connection with कसबा, महाल, and other such terms, and with reference to Revenue.

मौजाळा *a* (मौज) Sportive, playful, fond of fun and merrymaking.

मौजी *f* (S) Because made of the grass called मुंज The sacrificial thread of Bráhmans; but applied commonly to the rite of investiture.

मौजी or मौज्या *a* See मौजाळा.

मौजीबंधन *n* (S) The rite of investing a young Bráhman with the sacrificial thread.

मौजे *ad* (मौजा Village.) At or in the village of. Prefixed in notes &c. to the name of the village mentioned. Ex. मौजे गिंभवणें, मौजे करजगांव.

मौख *n* S Ignorance. 2 Folly, stupidity, dullness.

मौत *f* (موت *A* Death.) Death. Applied also to any great calamity or affliction; as in विकत मौत A wilfully incurred trouble. See विकत खोकला & विकत घोर. The word is not common.

मौन *n* (S) Silence. 2 Taciturnity.

मौन *a* S Dumb or silent.

मौनमुद्रा *f* (S) The mudrá or attitude of Silence.

मौनव्रत *n* (S) An observance of a period of silence. *v* धर. [keep one's peace.

मौनावणें *vi* (Poetry. मौन) To hold silence; to मौनी *a* S Silent: also taciturn. 2 That has overcome his passions and retired from the world; an anchorite or hermit; a religious sage.

मौन्य *n* (Corr. from मौन *S*) Silence. 2 Taciturnity. [Ignorance, illiterateness.

मौर्ख *n* S Foolishness, dullness, stupidity. 2

मौलवी *m* (مولوی *A*) The Muhammadan interpreter of the law in courts of justice, a Muhammadan jurist. [on the crown.

मौलि or मौली *f* S The head. 2 A lock of hair मौल्य *n* (Corr. from मूल्य *S*) Price or cost.

म्यान *n* (میان *P*) A scabbard, a sword-sheath. म्यान करणें (Cant.) To close the mouth; to sheath the tongue; to be silent.

म्याना *m* (میان *P*) A palanquin. See पालखी.

म्यौ *f* (Imit.) The mewling of a cat. Hence 2 A cat. [ing of the cat.

म्यौ *interj* (Imit.) Puss! 2 *ad* Imit. of the mewling. म्यौ *a* (S) Languid, weary, wan. 2 Faded, languishing, drooping.

म्येच्छ *m* (S) corruptly म्येच्छ *m* The generic term for a barbarian or foreigner; that is for one speaking any language but Sanskrit, and not subject to the usual Hindú institutions.

म्येस *f* (Better म्येस) A she-buffalo. For some derivatives from this word see under the better form म्येस.

म्यण *f* (म्यणें) A popular saying; a saw, adage, proverb. 2 A way of speaking. Ex. एका म्यानान् दोन मुद्या अशी म्यण आहे. 3 A report or rumor.

म्यणत *n f* (म्यणें) Speech, saying, say.

म्यणजे (An ancient polite form of the imperative of म्यणें Please to say, grant, allow.) That is to say; namely; videlicet. Ex. अश्व म्ये० घोडा. 2 also म्यणजेल *ad* Then indeed; under those circumstances; that being the case. Ex. पाऊस पडला म्ये० पीक होईल; तुम्ही बोलला म्ये० माझे कार्य होईल.

म्यणणी *f* (Verbal of म्यणें) Saying, reciting &c. 2 A mode or way of reciting or rehearsing. 3 A single recitation (of a Veda &c.) 4 A saw or popular saying. Ex. दुसऱ्याचें जो वाईट दिसितो त्याचें बरें होत नाही अशी लोकाची म्ये० आहे.

म्यणें *v c & i* To say, speak, utter. 2 To recite or rehearse. Pr. म्यणेल तो चुकेल. 3 To read or study; to go through or over (the Vedas, a Shástra &c.) 4 To name, denominate, call.

म्यटलें तेव्हां At any time; whensoever (I, you &c.) please to say it.

म्यणविणें *v c* (Causal of म्यणें) To cause or make to say, speak, utter, rehearse &c. 2 To cause one's self to be called or termed; to give one's self out for. Ex. तू शिपाई म्यणवितोस आणि रांडे-सारखा पळतोस काय.

म्यणून or म्यणोन *ad* म्यणवून *ad* (Poetry.) (म्यणें To say. This being said; this being the fact.) Therefore, on that account, for that reason. Ex. त्यानें मला शिबी दिव्ही म्ये० म्यां तोंडीं मारलें. 2 A remarkable but common expletive corresponding to क्रूर in Hindustání. It follows up and closes any particular affirmation or quantum of expressed meaning, rendering it distinct and prominent; and indicating that *that* is the matter which is stated to have been said or done, or the whole subject of which, now, something is to be predicated. Ex. मी तुझे घरीं येईन म्ये० म्यणाला; राजा-नें माझे घर लुटलें माझी बायको नेली माझीं मुलें माण-सें बंदीखान्यांत घातलीं आणि माझी चौघांमध्यें अगदी अप्रतिष्ठा केली म्ये० हा बोलतो; आंबा म्ये० फार चांगलें फळ आहे.

म्यणून का answers pretty well to Whether and to its correlative Or; as म्ये० का जोडला म्ये० का जो जिनस पाहिजे तो आहे. म्यणून is affixed to certain pronouns and adverbs, sometimes enhancingly, sometimes expletively; as कोण म्ये०? काय म्ये०? कोठें म्ये०?

म्हणूनसाठी *ad* (A vulgar conjunction of म्हणून & साठी) Therefore.

म्हशा *m* (म्हस A buffalo.) A reproachful term for a huge and ugly male buffalo or other beast; also for a lazy, lubberly, and filthy fellow. 2 A variety of the grain Bádźrī.

म्हशागुगुळ *m* (मशी & गुगुळ) A kind of Bdelium. 2 (म्हशा or म्हस) A term of reproach for a huge, lubberly, greasy fellow.

म्हशाबोळ *m* Socotrine aloes.

म्हशोकेळे *n* A large and coarse kind of plantain.

म्हशीचा खटारा *m* म्हशीचें खोड *n* म्हशीचें डोवड *n* Terms of reviling for a she-buffalo.

म्हस *f* (See म्हस) A she-buffalo. For म्हसरुं, म्हसरुड, म्हसर see म्हसरुं &c.

म्हसक *f* (For मसक q. v.) A leathern water-bag carried under the arm.

म्हसक्या *a* (म्हस) A buffalo-grazier or keeper.

म्हसण, म्हसणखार्द, म्हसणखुंट, म्हसणवटी &c. See मसण &c.

म्हसर as a contemptuous form of म्हस or म्हस (buffalo), is used in comp. with certain nouns, imparting the sense of Long and level (like a buffalo's back); tediously and endlessly long; as म्हसरमाळ *m* म्हसरमैदान *n* म्हसररान *n* sometimes म्हसरभुई & म्हसरजमीन *f* A dreary and wearily long heath or waste; म्हसरशेत A wearily long field; म्हसरवाट *f* म्हसररस्ता *m* A tediously long road; म्हसरमजल, म्हसरकोस, म्हसरपला &c.

म्हसाखूर *m* म्हसेबा *m* (Corr. from मडिषासुर S) The name of an असुर or demon. It is worshiped by the lower classes.

म्हाकूळ *m n* The cuttlefish, sepia.

म्हाग, म्हागिरी, म्हात, म्हात, म्हातकी, म्हातपोर, म्हातवडा, म्हावरें, म्हाळुंग, म्हाळू &c. See under म्हा. Note. म्हातारा with its compounds and derivatives, being an exception to the rule of the preferableness of the dissyllabic over the coalesced form, is inserted here.

म्हात *m* (For म्हात q. v.) An elephant-driver.

म्हातारखंड *n* A contemptuous form of the word म्हातारा. [dotage.

म्हातारचळ *m* The imbecility of superannuation,

म्हातारडा *a* म्हातारडूक *n* Contemptuous forms of म्हातारा, answering to Old, foolish, driveling creature;—used of male or female.

म्हातारा *a* (महत्तर S) Old, aged, advanced in years. 2 (*masc* because पाऊस is understood.) The old fellow. A term amongst agriculturists for पुनर्वसु the seventh nakshatra; as तरणा (The lad or youngster) is for पुष्य the eighth. Pr. म्हातार्यानें केलें नांव तरण्यानें वाढविले गांव.

म्हातायास पिंपांत ठेवले पाहिजे or पेटींत or कंटाळींत घालून नेले पाहिजे (From an ingenious and instructive little story.) We ought always to have some senior with us as our counselor.

म्हातारा कोतारा *a* (म्हातारा by redup.) Aged and elderly; old and suchlike.

म्हातारी *f* (म्हातारा) An old woman, a crone. 2 A term of slight for a shorn widow whether old or young. 3 A term for a flock of cotton, a feather, or a flake of any light substance flying about in the air. [pain.

म्हा. मेळीसं होणें in. con. To be suffering intense म्हारई or य *f* C A bivalvular shell of the cockle kind. [महार.

म्हारकावळा, म्हारकी, म्हारवडा, म्हारवी See under म्हारोडा *m* The quarter or the region occupied by the Mahār caste. See महारवडा.

म्हावरें *n* C Fish (collectively or in numbers); fish as caught, as exposed for sale &c.

म्हासड or म्हासाळ *m* A kind of rice.

म्हाळ, म्हाळवस, म्हाळवसा, म्हाळुंग, म्हाळुंगी See under म्हा.

म्हाळसादेवी *f* The name of the wife of खंडोबा. Hence applied to any huge, burly, termagant woman, with a gorgeous daub of कुंकू on the forehead. [of खंडोबा or खंडेराव.

म्हाळोबा *m* (महालसांकांत or म्हालसांकांत) A name

म्हेतर *m* (महत्तर S through (مہتر P Prince.) A jakes-cleaner or sweeper. 2 A term for the hereditary (वतनदार) Mahárs of a village; hence for Tsámhbárs or Mahárs in general. Used also as an affix to the names of such; as चिरम्हेतर, चांगम्हेतर. 3 A term of distinction for the नायक or Master-workman amongst गवंडो, सुतार, लोहार, साळी or कोष्टी, तेली, तंबोळी, माळी, चांभार. In this last म्हेतऱ्या is more common. 4 A common term of distinction for the hereditary officers of a village; as पाटील, कुळकरणी, चौधला &c.

म्हेतरकी *f* The office or business of म्हेतर.

म्हेतराणी or म्हेत्राणी *f* (مہترانی P Princess). A female jakes-cleaner or sweeper. 2 The wife of a म्हेतर (a वतनदार महार, or a चांभार in general); a woman of the Tsámhbár-caste.

म्हेतऱ्या *m* (म्हेतर) A term of distinction for the वतनदार महार; also for the chief or head of certain artisans; also for the head of a tribe or caste. See म्हेतर Sig. II. & III.

म्हेशा *m* A form of the word म्हस (buffalo) used in angry reviling, as huge and ugly, a male buffalo or other beast: applied also in reproof of a lazy, lubberly, and filthy man.

म्हेस *f* (महिष S) A she-buffalo. 2 The name of a sort of six-legged beetle, less black and larger than गाय. 3 See explained under पारी.

पाण्यांत म्हेस न बाहेर मोल (Settling the price of a buffalo whilst she lies hidden in the pond.) Buying a pig in a poke. मेळ्या म्हशीस दाहा शेर दूध or दूध वड Praise is lavished upon the dead. म्हशीवर पाऊस पडणें Applied to unproductive efforts or unavailing advantages.

म्हेसभादऱ्या *a* (Buffalo-clipper or shearer.) A term of reviling for an inexperienced barber, a scraper. Applied also to a bad writer, a pen-scratcher.

म्हेसमाळ *m* A term for a माळ or waste tract wearily long (to the traveler).

म्हेसरट or म्हेसरुड *n* sometimes म्हेसर *n* Contemptuous forms of the word म्हस or म्हसा, answering to *Beast of a buffalo*.

म्हेसरुं *n* A form of the word म्हस, conveying an implication of endearment or of disparagement, and used indifferently of the male buffalo and of the female. [gentens.

म्हेसवेळ *f m* A scandent shrub, Convolvulus ar-

म्हेसा *m* (महिष S through مہسا H) A male buffalo. H. Pr. रांड भांड म्हेसा विघडे तो होय केसा? The word is not quite naturalized in Maráthī.

म्हेसासुर *m* (Properly मडिषासुर S) The name of an असुर or demon worshiped by the lower classes.

म्हेतरफा & म्हेतरफी See मोहतरफा & मोहतरफी.

म्हेरकाव्या, म्होरको, म्होरक्या, म्होरचा, म्होरणें, म्होरपी, म्होरला, म्होरून, म्होरें See मोहकरकाव्या &c.

म्होव *m* (Corr. from मोह) A tree, Bassia latifolia. 2 A bees' comb and nest. 3 A swarm of bees, esp. as seeking a spot to settle.

य

ये The twenty-sixth consonant, corresponding with Y initial. This letter is much used by the vulgar after the termination of verbs in the first and third persons of the present tense; as मी देतोय, हा जातोय for मी देतो or देतोच and हा जातो or जातोच. It is further used by the vulgar in the place of ए, as यक्का for एक्का, and in other derivatives and compounds of एक. See notice under येक. It is also a form of contraction for हो Also or even; as तोय गेला, हाय आला, तेव्हाय मीच होतो आतांय मीच आहें. This emphatic use is *not* vulgar.

यःकचन & यःकश्चित् *a* S Somebody, some one, some (ordinary or common) person.

यक्ष्म *m n* S The liver. 2 Inflammation of the liver, Hepatitis.

यक्ष्यावत् *ad* S All whosoever or whatsoever; all without exception; all altogether or utterly.

यजणें *v c* (Poetry. यजन) To worship by sacrifice: also to sacrifice in worship.

यजन *n* S Sacrificing (in and for one's own person): in contrad. from याजन. 2 Offering or making oblation (of any subject).

यजमान *m* (S) A person performing a sacrifice; strictly, a person instituting or ordering a sacrifice, and defraying its charges. 2 fig. A patron, a host, a protector or a master in general. 3 A compellation by the wife for her husband.

यजमानकृत्य *n* (S) Domestic service (as by the जोशी or उपाध्या) to or for one's patron or master; and by meton. the remuneration given or due for it. [(S) The wife of यजमान.

यजमानिनी *f* S pop. यजमानीन *f* यजमानपत्नी *f* यजमानो *m* (यजमान) The presiding person at a wedding-feast or other entertainment amongst Shúdras. [gar for अजित &c.

यजित, यजित जाणें, यजितपत्र, or यजीत &c. Vul- यजुर्वेद *m* (S) The name of the second of the four Vedas.

यजुर्वेदो *m* (S) An observer of rites and ceremonies as prescribed in the यजुर्वेद. The word has special application to that tribe (and to the individuals of it) of Bráhmans termed मध्यंदिन or साध्यंजन. [A follower of the यजुर्वेद.

यजुःशाखी *m* S (यजुस् & शाखा Branch or division.)

यजू *m* (यजुः S) An observer of the यजुर्वेद. Applied revilingly or contemptuously.

यज्वा *m* S A person performing a sacrifice.

यंता *p pr* S That restrains, controls, cohibits.

यति *f* S Harmonic pause in metre; a stop or rest.

यति or तो *m* (S) A person of subdued passions. 2 A religious mendicant, esp. of the जैन-sect.

यत्किंचित् *ad* (S) Somewhat; in some little measure or degree.

यत्किंचित् (or यत्किंचित् न ठेवतां) सगळा-सारा-सर्व-समस्त-अवघा-अक्का &c. All or the whole absolutely or utterly. [effort or endeavor.

यत्न *m* (S) Effort, exertion, endeavor: also an यत्नः *ad* S By exertion or effort.

यत्नवाद *m* (S) The doctrine (or the maintaining of it) that prosperity and adversity, good and evil, depend upon one's exertion or labor: opp. to देववाद or प्रारब्धवाद. See प्रयत्नवाद.

यत्नवादी *m* (S) One maintaining or holding of the doctrine यत्नवाद.

यत्नवान् *a* (S) यत्नी *a* (S) That makes effort or exertion; assiduous, diligent, enterprising &c.

यत्नसिद्ध *a* (S) Accomplished or attained with effort. See under सिद्ध.

यंत्र *n* (S) An engine or a machine in general; any apparatus or implement. 2 A plate or paper on which are written the names of certain deities &c., and which is worshiped, or suspended around the neck (for the accomplishment of some desire or purpose). 3 A diagram of a mystical nature or astrological character.

यंत्र or यंत्रमंत्र लावणं-मांडणं-चालविणं-करणं with भोवतां or बरोवर or शीं of o. To make machinations or fabrications against.

यत्रकुत्रचित् *ad* S यत्रकुत्रापि *ad* S In some place or other, somewhere.

यत्रयत्र *ad* S Wheresoever.

यंचित *p* S Restrained, confined, bound, checked.

यंत्री *a* (यंत्र) Made or done by machinery.

यन्त्रशब्द *m* S A term of grammar. The proximate pronoun.

यथा *ad* (S) As, like as, according to. Pr. यथा राजा तथा प्रजा. 2 यथा is used in composition ad libitum. The following insertions are only as examples.

यथाकथंचित् *ad* (S) Anyhow; in any manner whatever; in whatsoever way good or bad, accurate or inaccurate. Ex. त्याने दिवसाभर खपून लिहिले तर यं देण शें यंथ लिहिले. 2 *conj* pop. यथाकदाचित् *conj* If perhaps or possibly; if in remote possibility; if, as an extreme case. Ex. हा प्रायः वांचणार नाही यं वांचला तर वेडा होईल.

यथाकथा *ad* (S) Properly, As much as; as—so; as (done or said) so returned; or as required so rendered, tantum quantum; but, popularly, at the farthest or at the most.

यथाकाम *ad* S At pleasure; as one pleases.

यथाकामी *a* (S-मो-मिनी-मि *mfn*) That follows his own inclinations, wilful.

यथाकाल *ad* S यथाकालीं or ठीं *ad* At the fit season or time, seasonably.

यथाक्रम *ad* (S) Regularly, orderly, according to just consecution or succession. 2 or यथाक्रमानें or यथाक्रमे Regularly, methodically, according to rule or method.

यथाजात *a* S Just as born. 2 as implied, Foolish, silly, idiotlike; *a natural*. [संसार यं चालला.

यथातथा *ad* (S) So so, somehow, anyhow. Ex.

यथान्यथ *ad* (S) Conformably with truth or reality, truly, really, actually.

यथादृष्ट or यथादृष्टि *ad* (S) To the full; to heart's content; to the extent of one's desire.

यथानुशक्ति, यथानुशक्त्या, यथानुशक्ति, यथानुशक्त्या *ad* (यथा, अनु & शक्ति) According to one's ability or power.

यथानुक्रम *ad* (S) pop. यथानुक्रमानें or यथानुक्रमे *ad* Regularly, orderly, in due consecution or succession.

यथान्याय *a* (S) Accordantly with justice or rectitude, justly, equitably, rightly, fitly, properly.

यथापद्धति *ad* (S) pop. यथापद्धत *ad* Accordantly with the common custom, general usage, popular practice.

यथापूर्व *ad* (S) As before or formerly.

यथाप्रति *ad* (S) pop. यथाप्रत *ad* Agreeably with the original or first copy, conformably to the archetype.

यथाबुद्धि *ad* (S) or यथामति *ad* (S) Suitably or according to one's capacity, wisdom, or sense.

यथामितः *ad* S According to one's desire or design.

यथामार्ग *ad* (S) Accordantly with the way or

course prescribed or fit, correctly, rightly, properly.

यथायथा *ad* (S) In whatsoever way, as. Correl. with तथातथा So. Ex. यथायथा चंद्रादिकयह येतात तथातथा जप करावा.

यथायुक्त & यथायोग्य *ad* (S) Accordantly with propriety or suitableness, rightly, justly, suitably.

यथारोति *ad* (S) pop. यथारोत *ad* Agreeably with the manner, way, or fashion. [ing, lit. fig.

यथारुचि *ad* (S) According to one's taste or lik-

यथार्थ *ad* (S) According to reality or truth, truly, justly, actually, really. 2 Descriptively, indicatively of by expressing the properties or attributes;—as भूपाल, जलधि, आतपत्र are formations in description of King, Ocean, Parasol.

यथार्ह *ad* S Rightly, fitly, properly.

यथालाभ *ad* (S) According to one's gains; according to the profit or product obtained.

यथावकाश *ad* S pop. यथावकाशे *ad* At leisure; according to the leisure or opportune season.

यथावसर *ad* S According to opportunity.

यथाविधि *ad* (S) Accordantly with the precept or rule laid down.

यथाविभव *ad* S Accordingly with (one's) means, resources, powers, capabilities. [share, or lot.

यथाविभाग *ad* According to one's portion, यथावृत्त *ad* S As it came to pass; according to the fact or event. [to one's ability or power.

यथाशक्ति *ad* (S) According to or in adaptation यथांशतः *ad* S According to the several portions, parts, shares: also proportionably, in due proportion. [the Shāstras.

यथाशास्त्र *ad* (S) Agreeably with a Shāstra or यथाश्रुत *ad* (S) According to or agreeingly with the matter heard. 2 As he has heard; as he has been instructed, i. e. being dull, uninventive, unimaginative—a scholar &c.

यथासंख्य *ad* S According to its number; in the order of its number. [tom or general way.

यथासंप्रदाय *ad* (S) Accordantly with the custom यथासंभव *ad* (S) Consistently, congruously, i. e. possibly or probably. 2 Agreeably with one's means or capabilities.

यथासंग *ad* Completely, entirely, perfectly, without wanting any of its members or divisions;—a ceremony, rite, or observance performed, any act done. Ex. यं रे कर्म ते हो घडेना॥ घडे कर्म ते हो पुण्य गांठी पडेना॥; also मधुपर्कविधि वरपूजन यं करी दप॥

यथासामर्थ्य *ad* (S) Accordantly with or as adapted to one's ability or power.

यथासुख *a* (S) According to one's ease, pleasure, gratification, or satisfaction, satisfactorily, pleasantly, happily. [justly, duly, exactly.

यथासूत्र *ad* (S) According to line, i. e. rightly, यथास्थानी *ad* (यथा & स्थान) In one's or its right station or place.

यथास्थित *ad* (S) Suitably with (the exigency or requirement of) circumstances; i. e. properly, rightly, justly, conveniently, excellently. 2 As things stood before; as matters then were; *in statu quo*. But there is ever an implication that that former state was a good state. Ex. आजपर्यंत इकडील वर्तमान यं जाणून खकीय कुशल लिहीत जावं.

यथाज्ञान or यथाज्ञाने *ad* (यथा & ज्ञान) According to one's knowledge or understanding.

यथेच्छ *ad* pop. यथेच्छा *ad* (S यथा & इच्छा) यथेष्ट *ad* (S यथा & इष्ट) Accordantly or agreeably with one's desire or wish; i. e. much, abundantly, co-

piously, plentifully: also unrestrainedly, unchecked, uncurbedly, wilfully, licentious, lawlessly.

यथेष्टित *ad* S According to one's desire. 2 Wilfully, wantonly, according to one's fancies or impulses. [licentious, wilful, wayward.

यथेष्टचारी *a* S That goes wherever he wishes; यथेष्टाचार *m* (S) Wilfulness, licentiousness, reckless or heedless proceedings: also *attrib.* wilful, lawless, reckless.

यथोक्त *ad* S यथोदित *ad* S As spoken or said; as prescribed, directed, ordained.

यथोचित *ad* S As is right or proper; according to equity, propriety, or fitness.

यथोपपन्न *ad* (S) According to one's funds, means, resources, capabilities. Ex. यं खर्च-दान-भोग-वर्तन-वैभव-खाणेंपिणें &c.

यद् *pron* S Who or which. In Sanskrit this is the relative pronoun (य, या, यत् *mfn*) but in Marāthī it is used only in comp. Ex. यत्कथा Whose story or affair; यत्कृत By whom done; whose doing; यद्दश, यच्चित, यन्नाम &c.

यदर्थ *ad* (S) For the reason or business which; on the account or ground which.

यदर्थी *ad* Vulgar corruption of यदर्थ and misapplied in the sense of एतदर्थ On this account.

यंदां *ad* also यंदांच्या वर्षी *ad* In the current year.

यदि *conj* S If. यदाकदाचित् *conj* S Lest, perchance; if perhaps.

यदीय *a* S Relating to whom or which.

यदृच्छा *f* S Fortuitous or casual course; contingency, chance, accident, spontaneity. Ex. दुःख जसे प्रयत्न न करितां यदृच्छेकरून प्राप्त होतें तसें सुखही यदृच्छेकरूनच होईल. 2 Wilfulness, wantonness, following one's own fancies.

यदृच्छालाभ *m* S Accidental, contingent, or casual acquisition or gain; gain coming of itself.

यदृच्छालाभजीवो *a* S That lives upon adventitious or fortuitous gettings.

यद्यपि *conj* (S) यद्यपिचेत् *conj* S Although, notwithstanding, even if. Ex. यद्यपि शुद्ध लोकविश्व नाचरणोयं नादरणीयं A matter, although right, is, if devious from the popular practice or judgment, not to be observed, not to be admitted; a matter "lawful but not expedient" is to be pretermitted.

यद्वा *conj* S Or.

यःपलाय *n* (From the Sanskrit sentence यःपलायःसजीवति He that runs away saves himself; "he... and runs away, may live...") Running away, decamping, giving leg-bail. *v* कर & म्हण.

यच्चा *m* S A copulator. Pr. अडाणी यच्चा योनीचा नाश.

यम *m* (S) Yama, the deity that judges the dead, and sends them, according to their deeds, to Swarg or Narak, Elysium or Tartarus. He corresponds with Pluto or Minos. In common use Yama is understood simply as the Punisher of the wicked. 2 Hence applied to a fierce, savage, pitiless man.

यमाचे बुलाविणें The summons of Yama; the call of Death. 2 fig. A summons from a very rigorous or severe person; any irresistible, imperative, and strongly disagreeable call or occasion.

यम *m* S Restraining, confining, controlling. (As distinguished from नियम Any religious and voluntary observance.) Restraint or government of the senses, affections, and passions. 2 The eight great observances or courses incumbent upon one who would work out his salvation (i. e. emancipation from personality and absorption into Brahma) are यम, नियम, आसन, प्राणायाम, प्रत्याहार, ध्यान, धारणा, समाधि. 3 A common term for five

great acts or excellencies; viz. Refraining from violence, patience, sincerity, obedience to a Guru, observance of all purificatory ceremonies.

यम *a* S Twin, fellow, one of a pair or brace.

यमक *m n f* (S) Alliteration, rhyme, repetition of a sound in the course of a sentence or line, at the end of two corresponding stanzas, or elsewhere, for many varieties are reckoned. Ex. वर्ण-पद-लिंग-प्रकृति-प्रत्यय-भाषा-पदावयव-यमक.

यमकाला यमक Tit for tat; match with match; quid pro quo; giving as good as is brought. *v* मिळव, साध, लाव, बसव, & मिळ, लाग, बस. 2 Assenting to every thing said; constant yessing.

यमकुंड *n* (S) The pool, pit, hole, or house of Yama, the Punisher of the wicked after death.) A cant term for Prison.

यमवंट *m* A Yog or conjunction of times, viz. a Sunday falling upon the second day of the moon (whether waxing or waning); a Friday falling upon the third lunar day; a Thursday upon the fourth &c. &c. [flicted by Yama.

यमजाच *m* यमजाचणी *f* The penal torments in-
यमनर्पण *n* (S) A propitiatory offering to Yama on यमद्वितीया.

यमतुल्य *a* (S) Like Yama, i. e. ferocious, fiery, exceedingly formidable: also very hideous or disgusting.

यमदंड *m* (S) The punishment inflicted upon sinners by Yama.

यमदंष्ट्रा *f* (S) pop. यमदाढ *f* The jaw-tooth of Yama. A common term for the days of the period comprising the last eight days of 'Ashwin and the whole month of Kártik. As the word is used plurally it expresses that whole period. It is so called because it is a period of general sickness.

यमाच्या दाढेंत असणें-पडणें-सांपडणें-जाणें To be in, fall into, or be caught in the jaws of Death, lit.: also, figuratively, to be under or fall under some great tormentor or great trouble. यमाच्या दाढेंत घालणें-टाकणें &c. To cast into &c.

यमदिशा *f* (S) The region or quarter of the residence of Yama, i. e. the south.

यमदूत *m* (S) A messenger or angel of Yama. He conducts the spirits of the dead to Yama's judgment-seat; and thence to their final destination. 2 Hence applied to a stern and inexorable messenger in general.

यमद्वितीया *f* (S) The second lunar day of the light half of Kártik. See भाऊबीज.

यमधर्म *m* A name of Yama or Pluto. See यम.

यमन *m* (S) A division of the mode of music called कल्याण.

यमन *n* S Controlling, restraining, confining.

यमनबिलावर or यमनीबिलावर *m* A division of the mode of music called बिलावर. See राग.

यमनियम *m pl* (S) The acts of self-restraint or self-government comprehensively: also religious observances generally, both obligatory and voluntary. 2 The laws of practising or observing यम (self-government).

यमनियमसाधनी *a* S That has accomplished the subjugation of his senses, affections, and passions, and duly holds religious observances; an austere ascetic, or a subdued devotee. Ex. य०॥ सत्यवचनी सुशील तो॥ [Death personified.

यमपाश *m* (S) The snare or net of Yama or

यमपुरी *f* (S) The city or town of Yama. The word is common in phrases; as य०ची यातना *f* य०चा दंड *m* य०चें दुःख *n* Terms applied to any exceedingly heavy sickness, severe punishment,

hard beating &c. य०स पाठविणें To beat soundly. 2 Cant. A prison.

यमपुष्प *n* S A very hairy kind of caterpillar.

यमबाधा *f* (S) Penal infliction by Yama. Ex. न भुले वाट न पडे वंदी॥ नव्हे कधीं य०॥

यमभट *m* (S) A facetious term for an angel of Yama. See यमदूत.

यमयातना *f* (S) The torment inflicted by Yama on wicked spirits. 2 Applied to the vexation and misery experienced in any unpleasant situation.

यमरूप, यमरूपी, यमस्वरूप, यमस्वरूपी *a* (Like Yama himself.) Applied to a ferocious, hideous, or hateful person in general.

यमल *n* S A pair, a brace, a couple.

यमल *a* S Twin, one of twins.

यमलोक *m* (S) The regions in which the wicked are punished by Yama, Tartarus.

यमलोकाची वाट धरणें To be on the point of death.

यमशिक्षा *f* (S) The punishments of Yama.

यमसदन *n* (S) The house of Yama, i. e. the place of future punishment.

यमाचा पाऊजा *m* (A guest, i. e. a person sure hereafter to be a guest, in Yama's house.) A term for a monstrous sinner.

यमाजीपंत, यमाजीभास्कर, यमाजीबाबाजी Familiar names for Yama, the Minos or Judge of departed spirits. [der यम.

यमाजीपंताचें बुलाविणें *n* See यमाचें बुलाविणें *un-*
यमी *a* S That controls or restrains. 2 That practises यमनियम or यम; that has subdued his senses and passions; a mortified man.

यमुना *f* (S) The Yamuná or Jumna river.

यमुनेचा खडा *m* यमुनी *f* (यमुना) A nodule of dark-colored quartz found in the Jumna river.

यया A poetical form of छाला To him or it. Ex. यया घालो निजमाळा॥

यर्हि *ad* S In the time when. Correl. with तर्हि At that time. These adverbs are synonymous respectively with यदा & तदा, and are, as well as those, used in Maráthí by magniloquent Pandits. कर्हि also occurs, signifying At what time?, and is synonymous with कदा.

यलक्ष्मा *f* (Canarese.) A name of रेणुका Mother of परशुराम. 2 A female devoted to her.

यव *m* (S) Barley, Hordeum hexastichon. 2 A natural line across the fingers of the shape of a grain of barley. 3 The measure of a barley corn, considered as equal to six mustard seeds.

यवन *m* (S) An Ionian or Greek; but now applied to a Muhammadan, and to an individual of a foreign race generally.

यवनाचार्य *m* (S) A spiritual leader amongst Muhammadans; or any eminently learned man of that people. 2 A designation of a certain Bráhmaṇ who, in order to obtain and to introduce amongst the Hindús the science of रमल, embraced Muhammadism.

यवनानी *f* S The Arabic or Persian character.

यवनास *m pl* (Corr. from वनवास *q. v.*) Toil, trouble, harass, worry, drudgery, fag: also harassed or fagged state; great worriedness or weariedness.

यवनी *a* Relating to a यवन.

यवक्षार *m* (S) pop. यवखार *m* Nitrate of potash. The nitre is prepared from the ashes of barley-straw.

यवेदक *n* S Barley-water. Used at shráddhs &c.

यश *m* (S) Propitiousness or felicity of destiny; luckiness or fortunateness. 2 Success; happy result or issue. 3 Credit, honor, glory; esp. credit or praise viewed as involved in the acknow-

ledgment by others of our good deeds towards them. 4 S Fame, renown, celebrity.

यश लाभस येणें To begin to reward the labors and cares, or to realize the prospects and hopes of; —used of a person or an animal fostered, a business or a study cultivated. यशाचा केश At least a little, although but a hair, of fame or honor. *v* मिळ, सांपड &c.

यशअपयश *n* Fame and infamy; honor and dishonor; glory and ignominy.

यशस्कर *a* (S) Productive of fame or celebrity; glorious, honorable, laudable.

यशस्वान् *a* S See the commoner word यशस्वी.

यशस्वी *a* (S) Renowned, celebrated, famous. 2 Lucky, fortunate, prosperous, of propitious or happy destiny. 3 Of which the possession, or with which connection, brings success and prosperity.

यशोधन *n* (S यश & धन) Fame or glory considered as an enriching fund or stock. 2 *attrib.* Whose fame or glory is his wealth; famous, renowned. यष्टि or यष्टिका *f* S A stick. [nowned.

यष्टिमधु *m* S Licorice, or the root of Abrus precatorius which is used for it.

यक्ष *m* (S) A class of demigods or minor deities, or an individual of it. They are employed esp. in the care of the gardens and treasures of कुबेर.

यक्षकर्दम *n m* S Perfumed paste; used esp. for anointing the body, and consisting of camphor, agallochum, musk &c.

यक्षधूप *m* S Resin in general.

यक्षिणी *f* (S) A female of the class of minor deities called यक्ष. These goddesses are fabled to become propitious to men who seek them by enchantments &c.

यक्ष्मा *m* S Pulmonary consumption.

यज्ञ *m* (S) Sacrificing; a sacrifice: also an offering of whatever subject (bloody or bloodless). 2 An oblation, observance or act in general for the propitiation of a deity.

यज्ञकंकर *n* Sacrifice-bracelet. At यज्ञदीक्षा (performance of a sacrifice) this bracelet is around the arm of the यजमान whilst he sits bareheaded upon दर्भासन (seat composed of the grass Poa cynosuroides).

यज्ञकुंड *n* (S) A pit for sacrifice.

यज्ञदीक्षा *f* S Engagement in offering or performing sacrifice. As such engagement is signified by some badge, token, or sign, the word comes to be understood as meaning this badge, viz. a bracelet &c. put, at the commencement of the rite, around the arm of the यजमान, and the bracelet &c. afterwards put, by the यजमान, upon the arms of others. *v* घे.

यज्ञनारायण *m* (S) A term for Fire viewed as a deity. Ex. दे य०॥ ऋषिजन सुखावले॥

यज्ञपशु *m* (S) A beast in general fit to be offered in sacrifice.

यज्ञमुख *m* (S) Fire. Ex. यज्ञमुखें काढीतसे खोडी॥ तो भिक्षिणीची देखोनि आवडी॥ &c.

यज्ञयाग *m* (S यज्ञ & याग. Both words signifying sacrifice.) A comprehensive or general term for sacrifices.

यज्ञवृक्ष *m* (S) A common term for the trees of which the wood is used at sacrifices; viz. अश्वत्थ, पलाश, उदुंबर, अर्क, शमी, खदिर, अपामार्ग. In the निघंट, यज्ञवृक्ष is called वेदेकळ & नदीवड or लुजा-

यज्ञशाला *f* (S) A place of sacrifice. [वड.

यज्ञांग *n* S (यज्ञ & अंग) Any part of a sacrificial ceremony. [ficed or offered.

यज्ञिय *a* S (Proper for or suitable) to be sacri-

यज्ञेश *m S* (यज्ञ & ईश. Lord of the sacrifice.) The divinity the object of the sacrifice.

यज्ञोपवीत *n* (S) The sacrificial thread worn by या *conj* (या P) Or. [Brāhmans.]

याकुती *f* (याकुती H) A preparation, with sugar, spices &c., of the fructification of the hemp-plant.

याकूत *n* (याकूत A) A ruby. [(to a god).]

याग *m S* Sacrificing: also offering in general

यागी *a masc S* That performs sacrifice, a sacrificant.

याचक *a* (S) That begs or solicits; a petitioner, a beggar. Pr. याचकोयाचकःशत्रुः.

याचकवृत्ति *f* (S) The profession of a beggar, beggary, mendicancy.

याचकी or याचकाई *f* (याचक) The business or place of a beggar, mendicancy.

याचने *v c* (याचन S) To beg, beseech, petition: also to beg of, to beg (a thing or matter).

याचन *n* (S) याचना *f* (S) Begging, petitioning, beseeching.

याचनीय *a S* (Proper or worthy) to be begged; —used of the object or of the subject.

याचित *p* (S) Begged or supplicated;—whether the matter or the person.

याजक *m S* याजी *m S* A sacrificer; i. e. a procurer or effecter of a sacrifice, or an officiating priest at a sacrifice for another.

याजन *n S* Conducting or officiating at a sacrifice for another, or procuring of a sacrifice for one's self.

याजुष *a S* Relating to the यजुर्वेद. 2 An observer of religious rites and ceremonies as prescribed in the यजुर्वेद.

याज्चा *f S* Begging, supplication, intreaty.

यात or याती *f* (जाति S) Division or distinction among men, caste: also an order or a class, a tribe, a caste. Ex. कोणयाती कोणवर्णः॥

यात *p S* Gone. 2 Obtained, gained, got.

यातना *f* (S) Torment, anguish, agony, acute pain. 2 Pain inflicted by Yama; the pains of hell.

यातायात *f* (S) Vexatious and wearisome going and coming. 2 fig. The constant coming into life and dying (of all earthly animate beings). 3 The toil and turmoil, bother and fuss of human life.

यातायाती *f* (जाति S) Caste comprehensively, indiscriminately, or indifferently. Ex. यातायाती धर्म नाहीं विष्णुदासा॥; also साधु किंवा ब्रह्मनिष्ठ यातायाती मनांत आणीत नाहींत.

याती *f* See under यात.

यात्रकर, यात्रेकरी or यात्रेकरू, or यात्रिक *c S* A pilgrim, an observer of याचा.

यात्रा *f* (S) Traveling (to a holy river, celebrated idol &c.) for the purpose of ablution and worship, pilgrimage. 2 A company of pilgrims. 3 A periodical festival in honor of an idol, to which pilgrims resort. 4 fig. A fruitless trip or journey. 5 S Journeying, traveling, proceeding, going in general.

यात्राडब्बी *f* The box (or pitcher) set at places of pilgrimage to receive the votive offerings of the pilgrims: also, by meton., the contents of it.

याथार्थ्य *n S* Truth, reality, real being: as opp. to illusion.

याथार्थ्य *n S* (यथा & अर्थ) Rightness, justness, fitness, consistency with reality, propriety, or truth. 2 as *ad* Rightly, justly, fitly, truly.

याथार्थिक *a S* Right, just, good; accordant with reality or truth: also that conforms to the rules of equity and propriety.

याद *f* (याद P) Remembrance: also recollection:

retaining in mind or recalling to mind. 2 A memorandum-scrap; a little account, list, roll: also a memorandum or notice made, a jotting. *v* घर. 3 A petition or a representation. Note. याद is from a person of some rank or standing; whilst अर्जी is from a poor or humble person.

यादीचा That remembers well; of a retentive memory.

यादगारी or यादगिरी *f* (यादगारी P) Remembrance or mindfulness of. 2 A token in remembrance. यादगिरी *a* Properly रदगिरी. [brance.]

यादबूद *f* (यादबूद P) A document or memorandum; any memorial, memento, or token to remind.

यादव *m* (S) The patronymic of the descendants of यदु an ancient king of India.

यादवान *n* The paper on which are recorded the lunar day, natural day, aspect of the planets, and other circumstances of a nativity.

यादवी *f* (From the tale of a drunken quarrel amongst the यादव) Intestine fight or dissension; a family-broil. *v* माज, उठ, दो.

यादी *f* (याद) A petition or representation.

यादश *a S* (शः शो श) As like; how like; which like.

यान *n* (S) Any vehicle or form of conveyance, a carriage, litter, beast, ship. 2 Going, proceeding, traveling.

याबू *m* (याबू P) A small kind of horse.

याम *m S* The eighth part of a day; a watch of three hours. 2 Forbearance. 3 Cessation or desisting.

यामचय *n S* An aggregate of any three प्रहर (watches) of the night or day.

यामद्वय *n S* An aggregate of any two watches of the night or the day. 2 By preëminence. The two watches following sunrise.

यामार्घ *n S* A certain inauspicious सुहृत् occurring on every day.

याम्यगोल *m S* The southern half of the ecliptic.

याम्योत्तरवृत्त *n S* (A circle running south and north.) The solstitial colure: also any meridian.

याम्योत्तरा *f S* A secondary or a great circle perpendicular to another great circle.

यायी *m* (S) A traveler; a passenger or sojourner; one that comes. 2 Any adventitious occurrence or occasion; an emergency, a contingency.

यार *m* (यार P) A friend, acquaintance, associate; a companion or fellow freely. 2 A gallant or paramour.

यारदा or यारदी *a* Low and small; of puny and sorry breed; fit only to carry burdens;—used of horses. 2 Applied to men or animals of slight use or estimation. 3 Applied in some parts to a small and strong kind of horse commonly called बट.

यारदी *m* In the Ahmednugger districts &c. An hereditary गुमास्ता or assistant to the देशपांचा. 2 *f* His hereditary estate, rights, or office.

यारी *f* (यारी P) Close friendship or companionship. 2 (On board of ship.) Pulley-ropes for hoisting, halliards. 3 Help, assistance, aid. *v* दे.

यारी देणे To succour, sustain, or serve (as implied, at a time of need);—used freely of all agents or instruments. Also यारी न देणे To disappoint, baffle, fail unto (at the time of need).

यावत् *prep* (S) As far as, unto. 2 Used as *a* As much; as many. Correl. with तावत्. Pr.

यावत्तैल तावत्याख्यानं (Story as long as we have oil.) One wills and does and gets on as

long as his means last. 3 *ad* All whosoever or whatsoever; all without exception; wholly, altogether, totally.

यावत्तावत् *n S* (As far, so far; i. e. as much as we want, so much. In algebra. The relation of the unknown number and its coefficient; the letter representing the quantity unknown.

यावत्तावत् *ad* (S) Moderately, sufficiently, neither plentifully nor scantily: also so so, poorly, scantily. [Holeus Sorghum.]

यावनाल *m S* A grain commonly called जोंधळा, यावनालकण देखीत with neg. con. Not even a grain of जोंधळा, none at all.

यावनी *a* (S) Relating to a यवन.

याज्ञिक *m S* A sacrificer, or an officiating priest at a sacrifice. 2 A conductor or performer of the sixteen संस्कार. [याज्ञिक.]

याज्ञिकी *f* The office, duties, or business of याज्ञिकी *a* Relating to याज्ञिक.

याज्ञिक्य *n S* Sacrificial ceremonies in general.

यिव or योव *f* The crag or neck-piece of mutton.

यिवकुडो *f* (यिव Crag, कुडो Rump.) The neck-piece and the rump-piece. This was a हस्त or perquisite of the रतेतर of the Mahārs when any one slaughtered a sheep or goat.

युक्त *p* (S) Joined, united, combined, connected, mingled with, lit. fig. 2 Endowed with, possessing. In these senses many useful compounds are formed; as चिंतायुक्त, शोकयुक्त, संशययुक्त, खेदयुक्त, हर्षयुक्त, कामयुक्त, लोभयुक्त, भययुक्त, प्रीतियुक्त, जल्युक्त, शंकरायुक्त. 3 Intent on or attached to (a study or pursuit); employed or engaged in (a business). 4 Occupied in the performance of योग. 5 Suited or suitable, becoming, agreeing, fitting.

युक्तायुक्त *a* (S युक्त & अयुक्त) Suitable and unsuitable; congruous and incongruous; compatible or agreeing and incompatible &c.

युक्ताहार *m* (S) Suitable feeding; observing a diet: also a diet of proper quality or in quantity moderate.

युक्ताहारी *a* (S) That observes a regulated or suited quantity of food; that is on a diet.

युक्ति *f* (S) pop. युक्त *f* Ingenuity, inventiveness, contrivance, cunning; ability at discovering and disposing. 2 Art or skill; art as opp. to force; dexterity, knack, tact. 3 The art (as of a piece of mechanism); the plan of its construction, the mode of its operation, the manner of applying or using it, the secret, trick, key, spring, turning pin &c. 4 S Junction, union, combination.

युक्तीचा पोटी By stratagem or contrivance. युक्तीस येणे To appear suitable and fit unto.

युक्तिकौशल्य *n* (S) Skill at devising or inventing.

युक्तिप्रयुक्ति *f pl* (S) Arts, contrivances, ingenious or cunning schemes, devices, measures, modes. [by hook and by crook.]

युक्तिप्रयुक्तीने By art and craft; by wiles and ways;

युक्तिमान् *a* (S) pop. युक्तिवान् or युक्तिवंत *a* Ingenious, inventive, clever; full of contrivances and plans; fertile of resources, shifts, expedients.

युक्तिवत्ता *ad* (युक्ति & वत् or वाट) Skilfully, cleverly, ingeniously, artfully.

युक्तिसार *a* & *ad* Right, suitable, fitting, agreeable with propriety.

युक्त्या *a* (युक्ति) Artful, skilful, scheming; full of contrivances, plans, stratagems. 2 as *ad* Artfully, cleverly, skilfully, cunningly.

युग *n* (S) An age, one of the four ages द्युत, वेत, द्वापार, कलि. 2 The period comprising the four ages. 3 A couple, brace, pair. 4 A yoke.

युगधर्म *m* (S) The quality or property of the age; the spirit of the times.

युगपत् *ad* S At one time; together. Ex. घट आणि घटाभाव हे एका अधिकरणीं यु० संभवत नाहीत.

युगमाहात्म्य *n* (S) The greatness or majesty or the mighty sway and influence of the age.

युगांत *m* (S) The end or termination of a युग.

युगादि *m* (S) The commencement of a युग.

युगानुयुग *ad* (S) From age to age; through successive ages.

युगल *n* S poetice युगळ *n* A pair, brace, couple.

युगुत् *f* (युक्ति S through حجت H) See युक्ति in the three first senses.

युग्म *m* S A pair, brace, couple. 2 A male and female. 3 A couple of stanzas connected by the construction, the two together completing the sense.

युग्मभोजन *n* (S) The entertainment by Bráhmans of a married couple in honor of Vishnu or Shiva.

युत *p* S Joined, united, combined, connected.

युति *f* S Junction in general. 2 In astronomy. Conjunction of sun and moon. 3 In arithmetic. Sum.

युद्ध *n* (S) Battling, warring, fighting; conflict or a conflict in general. कुक्कुटयुद्ध, मेघयुद्ध, गजयुद्ध Cock-fighting, ram-fighting, elephant-fighting; मल्लयुद्ध Wrestling or pugilistic contest; तल्लतल्लयुद्ध Fight consisting in slapping of hands mutually against each other's breast; गदायुद्ध, चरणयुद्ध &c.

युद्धकंडू *f* (S Itch for fighting.) Martial eagerness; ardor for the battle or for any contest.

युद्धकंदन *n* (Poetry. युद्ध & कंदन) Battle-slaughter; mortal fight. Ex. संग तुझे मृत्युंग कोण ॥ यु० मग करू ॥

युद्धकरी *m* A warrior, combatant, fighter.

युद्धफळी *f* (Poetry.) Line of battle; battle-array; also an arrayed host. Ex. झणे मजसीं मांडे यु० ॥

युद्धमद *m* (S) The rage of battle; martial fury

युद्धवीर *m* (S) A hero, a warrior. [or daring.

युगन *n* (S) A field of battle: also a palaestra or any arena of contest.

युद्धिष्ठिर *m* (S) The name of the eldest of the five पांडव-princes. Hence, appellatively, an intrepid man, an Achilles.

युद्धय *n* Poetical and vulgar corruption of युद्ध.

युधु *ind* The sound uttered in calling a dog. Opp. to कुहु.

युवति or ती *f* (S) A young woman; a female from the age of sixteen to that of thirty. Ex. रावणें नेली त्याची यु० ॥; also सप्तशतें दशरथयु० ॥

युवराज *m* (S) pop. युवराजा The heir apparent to a throne; or the Prince or other person raised by the reigning king to govern jointly with himself, and appointed to succeed him.

युवराज्य *n* (Corr. from यौवराज्य) The office, duty &c. of the heir (apparent or presumptive) to a throne.

युवा *m* S A young man, one entering on the state of virility: also a man from the age of sixteen to that of forty. [युवादेश, युवादाच.

युष्मद् *pron* S You. In comp. as युष्मद्बुद्ध, युष्मत्सुत्र,

युष्मादिक *pron* (A corrupt formation out of युष्मद् & आदि You or (as in use it always implies ironically some particularity or distinction) Your worships; your great and noble selves. Ex. आतां शौर्याच्या मोष्टी सांगतां पण ते दिवसीं चोर आले तेव्हां युष्मादिकच पळाले.

यु *ind* A word or sound used in calling a dog.

यूय *m* S A flock, bevy, herd; a multitude, esp. of birds or beasts.

यूप *m* S A pillar or post in general. [hey!

ये *ind* (ए S) A familiar vocative particle; eh!

येकनजाऊन *ad* (येणें & जाणें To come and to go.)

As an occasional comer and goer; not abidingly or permanently; occasionally. Ex. मी एथें नेहमी राहणार नाहीं ये० असेन. 2 At the last; at the utmost or furthest; after all; as the extreme or ultimate act, measure, means. Ex. वरकड सारी दौलत संपली आतां ये० वतन राहिलें. 3 Constantly or continually; as ये० हाच धंदा.

येक *a* (एक S) One. For this word and its numerous compounds and derivatives see in order from एक. The following few, being less obviously compounded with it or derived from it, are set down here. येकंदर, येकलकाजा, येकलकोट, येकलकोडा, येकवट, येकवटणें, येकवत, येकवळा, येकसुरा, येकाड, येकांबा, येकांबा, येकांबा आड, येकांबाड, येकामो, येकारणें, येकुणात, येकून, येकोबा, येकोपा, येकोशास, येकोशी, येकोस. [&c.

येखलास, येखलासनामा, येखलासी Properly इखलास येखंड, येग, येगटणें, येगाडणें, येघणें, येच, येचणें, येज, येंट or ट, येंटाळणें, येंटाळा-ळी-ळें. These with numberless others are merely mis-spellings of the ignorant. See under वे. [host, a master.

येजमान *m* (Corr. from यजमान) A patron, a येजा *f* (येणें & जाणें) Vexations and wearisome going and coming; running backwards and forwards on fruitless errands: also coming and going reiterately. व कर, लाव, मांड. [&c.

येजित, येजित जाणें, येजितपत्र Vulgar for अजित येड, येडका, येडवळ, येडोळ, येडोळां, येणेंकडून or करून, येणेंप्रमाणें See under ए.

येडें *n* A dish of food sent by people of the लिंगाईत-class to their जंगम or गुरु.

येणी *f* (येणें) A term at cards.

येणें *v i* (यान S) To come. 2 To be come; to be arrived; to have become present, or about or with one. 3 To draw near or towards; to approach or advance unto. 4 To come unto; i. e. to be known unto, or to be performable by. 5 To arise; to be excited or awakened—anger, cupidity, lust, compassion &c. 6 To happen unto, to befall. 7 To arise unto or upon; to spring forth from and on—flowers, fruits, leaves &c. 8 To come up to; to amount to or equal. Ex. ही अंगठी तोलाभर वजन येईल; तो गांव एथून चार कोस येईल. 9 To turn out; to appear in its final form or state. Ex. हे पागोटें चांगलें आलें नाहीं अणखी बांध. 10 To become; to have attained or reached any condition or character. Ex. घर अगदी मोडकळीस आलें आहे. 11 To be possible, expedient, convenient, advisable, becoming. Ex. ते घनो पडले त्यासीं उत्तर करतां येत नाहीं प्रसंग पाहून बोलावयास येईल. 12 To come up through or along (a duration or period, a course &c.) Ex. वडील वर्तत आले त्याप्रमाणें आम्ही करीत आलों. 13 To arise from; to be produced or formed out of;—as butter out of milk &c. 14 This verb is used to express Going or departure by people taking leave; the use of the verb जाणें on this occasion being viewed as unlucky: and, further, it intimates the intention of Coming again. It thus agrees with the French *Au revoir*.

आख्या (वर्षास-महिण्यास-दिवसास-वारास &c.) As the year, month &c. comes; i. e. continually, regularly. Ex. आतां आम्ही येतो ह्या अख्खं यावी.

येणें *n* Money due; money to come; debt outstanding.

येणेंजाणें *n* Coming and going; i. e. visiting; frequent resorting or repairing to; intercourse

with. 2 A general or loose term for monies due to and from; debts to be recovered and debts to be paid. Ex. तुम्ही जा म्हणून सांगतां पण लोकांकडे आमचे ये० आहे त्याची काय वाट?

येतपर्यंत, येतपावेतो See under ए.

येतांजातां *ad* (Coming and going.) Always, ever, constantly. Ex. तो ये० बायकोस शिवा देतो.

येताजाता *m* (येणेंजाणें) A passenger, wayfarer, traveler. Ex. मार्गावरचा आंबा हा येताजात्याचा.

येतापाया *m* (येणें & पाया) A thriving footing; state of prosperousness or augmentation.

येतेकरी *m* A comer. 2 A term for a man quick at acquiring (any science or art).

येथचा, येथणें, येथपर्यंत, येथपावेतो, येथवर, येथील, येथून, येथें, येथान, येथोर, येथवां, येथथ, येर See under ए.

येर or येरू *pron* (Poetry. येरू, येरी, येरें *m f n*) Other, the other, that one, the person mentioned. Ex. सीता म्हणे लक्ष्मणा धाव ॥ येरू म्हणे राक्षसी-माव ॥; also येरू म्हणे सुहृत् आडे निका ॥

येरजार-झार-धार *f* (येरें & जारें) A wearisome or unprofitable trip or journey; going on an empty errand. व कर. Ex. त्याची सरली ये० ॥ झाला सफल व्यापार ॥

येरजावई *m* A light term for the brother of a son in law. See पाणजावई.

येरंड, येरंडळूळ, येरंडी, येरंडें, येरंडेल, येरंथासांप, येरमोठ, येरवां, येरवीं, येरशेर, येरीं, येरुवीं, येरुकी, येरुगार, येरुची, येरुदोडा, येरुाची, येवढा, येवढाला, येवढावळ, येवढावेळ, येवींच, येवींतेवीं, येव्हां, येव्हां-येव्हां, येव्हांशीं, येळकोट, येळा See under ए.

येरयेरां *ad* One with another; amongst themselves: also mutually. Ex. ये० भेटो युद्धाच्या प्रसंगीं ॥ 2 Ever and anon, continually.

येरवाळीं *ad* (Properly वेळेवारीं) Betimes, in good time, early.

येल and compounds—Mis-spellings for वेल.

येला *m* (Or एला) A tree, Terminalia nitida. Grah.

येवंच *ad* Popular corruption of एवम् Thus, so, and used much as एकून in summing up or drawing a conclusion.

येवंतणें *v c* (Better वेवंतणें) To press and tease; to importune and worry.

येवा *m* (येणें) Coming or arrival. Little used in this sense except in conjunction with जावा. 2 Coming (i. e. owing) state (of monies). Ex. पांच-शें रुपये लोकाकडे येवा आहे. 3 fig. Gain; good come home; advantage got, realized, or substantiated. Pr. उदंड खाल्ला मेवा तर येईना अर्धभाकरीचा येवा. 4 Grace, seemliness, portliness, grandeur or comeliness of mien and carriage, full bearing. Ex. दोन तोळे मोन्यानें कसा येवा आला; ह्या पोराला काय येवा आहे हो! Also fittingness, becomingness, suitableness unto (of articles of dress or decoration). Ex. काव्या मनुष्याला मोत्यांचा येवा असतो.

येवाजावा *m* (येणें & जाणें) Coming and going; i. e. frequent resorting or repairing to; visiting or holding intercourse with.

येवादेवी *f* (येणें & देणें) Incomings and outgoings; receipts and payments; traffic or dealing.

येश, येशखी, येशवान् or येशवंत Popular corruptions of यश, यशखी, & यशखान्.

येशापेश *n* (A corrupt formation with यश & अपयश) Fame and infamy; renown or good repute and ignominy.

येस, येसकट, येसकर, येसण, येळ and compounds, येळणी, येळणें, येळू Mis-spellings for वेस, वेसकट &c.

येसान *n* (احسان A) A favor, kindness, obligation.

योग *m* (S) Junction, union, meeting, unitedness, mingledness; close connection, association, or combination in general. 2 Concatenation, conjunction, or consecutive disposition (of the affairs of the universe) as established by the Deity, and as swaying or regulating human concerns. Ex. तिला नहाण यावे आणि तिचा दादला मरावा असा योग होता. In this sense कालयोग, देवयोग, प्रारब्धयोग &c. 3 Spiritual or abstract devotion; union with Brahma through abstract meditation or contemplation: also the practice or exercise of this sort of worship; for which several attitudes or postures are prescribed. 4 A way, means, or expedient in general, although understood esp. as a way or means of attaining unto the fruition of Brahma. In this sense भक्तियोग, कर्मयोग, ज्ञानयोग &c. 5 The twenty-seventh part of a circle measured on the plane of the Ecliptic; and used in calculating the longitudes of the sun and moon. These 27 Yogas are named विष्कम्भ, प्रीति, आयुष्मान्, सौभाग्य, शोभन, अतिगंड, सुकर्मा, धृति, शूल, गंज, वृद्धि, ध्रुव, व्याघात, हर्षण, वज्र, सिद्धि, व्यतीपात, वर्धाण, परीध, शिव, सिद्धि, साध्य, शुभ, शुक्ल, ब्रह्मा, ऐंद्र, वैद्युति. Astrologers also enumerate twenty-eight योग differently named from the foregoing, and corresponding with the twenty-eight Nakshatras, but varying according to the day of the week. 6 Application or address; applying or addressing (of things to a use, of efforts to an object, of means in general to an end). 7 Propriety, fitness, suitability, congruity. 8 In arithmetic. Sum or amount.

योगधर्म *m* (S) A duty, virtue, or peculiar business of a योगी. Ten are particularized; viz. अहिंसा, सत्य, अस्तेय, ब्रह्मचर्य, अपरिग्रह. These five are named यम. Then शौच, संतोष, तप, स्वाध्याय, ईश्वर-प्रणिधान. These five are named नियम. Another enumeration gives अहिंसा, सत्य, अक्रोध, त्याग, शान्ति, अपेक्षन, दया, अलोभ, मार्दव, लज्जा. Another includes दम, क्षम, अचापल्य, तेज, तितिक्षा &c. These discrepancies matter little. All the duties and virtues, understood with some qualification, would adorn, not the योगी, but the Christian or the man; and we may term them, as some Pandits do term them, मनुष्यधर्म.

योगनिद्रा *f* (S) The great sleep of Brahma during the period between the annihilation and the reproduction of the universe.

योगव्रत *a* (S) That was interrupted in his preceding birth during the performance of Yog (abstract meditation upon Brahma);—used of a person eminent for his virtues and graces, and of whom therefore it is presumed that he at least began that which, if completed, would have emancipated him wholly from separate or individual existence.

योगमाया *f* (S) Māyā or illusion. See explained under माया & ब्रह्म. [ration.]

योगराजगुगुल *m* (S) A particular medicinal preparation.

योगरूढ *a* (S) Of which the etymological sense and the general apprehension and use agree—a phrase or word; as जलधर, पंकज, भूधर, अंगरखा, कांहीं शब्द योगिक कांहीं रूढ कांहीं योगरूढ.

योगक्षेम *m n* (S) Bestowing the things wanted, and preserving in security the things possessed.) Maintenance and protection: also subsistence or a living in general.

योगानंद *m* (S) The fifth of the five classes of आनंद. The delight or gratification arising from the exercises of योग. [devotion.]

योगाभ्यास *m* (S) The practice of योग or abstract

योगायोग *m* (S) Opportunity and non-opportunity; occasion seasonable and unseasonable; as या० पाहून वागावे; या० घडणे हे ईश्वराचे खाधीन. Used also as *ad* Opportunely and inopportunely; in season and out of season; as या० त्याची आणि माझी गांठ पडली.

योगासन *n* (S) A posture of a योगी performing योग.

योगिनी *f* (S) A female fiend or sprite attendant on and created by Durgā. Sixty-four are enumerated. 2 A female devotee or performer of योग.

योगी *m* (S) A performer of the abstract meditation called योग. 2 An ascetic or a devotee in general.

योगोराजगुगुल *m* A medicinal preparation having bdellium as the chief ingredient.

योगेश्वर *m* (S) A title of the Supreme Being. 2 Applied to any eminent योगी, devotee, or saint.

योग्य *a* (S) Suitable to or worthy of; becoming or befitting. 2 Fit, proper, right. 3 Fit or qualified for; deserving of; possessing the due qualifications or merits.

योजक *a* (S) That invents, devises, excogitates. 2 In figurative senses. That arranges, concerts, contrives, disposes. 3 That joins, unites &c.; that applies or puts to. 4 Used ignorantly in the sense of योजित Invented, devised &c. 5 In arithmetic. That (quantity or amount) which is to be added, addendum. [योजना.]

योजक *f* (Verbal of योजणे) See at large under

योजणे *vc* (योजन S) To put to; to set on or at; to apply or address (a person or an animal to a work, one thing to or at another). Ex. त्या सामल-तीवर रामाजीपंतास योजले; त्याजकडे तगाददार जर चांगला कणक्या योजला तर पैक्याचा उगावा होईल; रथाची घोडे योजले; धनुष्याची बाण योजला. 2 To arrange, contrive, concert, dispose; to lay in train or order (a business, measures &c.) 3 To devise, invent, excogitate; to strike out by thinking. 4 To appoint or designate; to fix upon and determine for. Ex. तुम्ही वर योजला होता त्याचे रासकूट मिळत नाही.

योजन *n* (S) A measure of distance equal to four क्रोश; which, at 8000 cubits or 4000 yards each, will amount to nine miles. Other computations make the योजन but about five miles. 2 Joining, uniting, applying. Vide infra.

योजना *f* (S) Arranging, disposing, concerting, laying in train. 2 Devising, contriving, planning, excogitating. 3 Putting to, setting on or at, applying, addressing, joining, lit. fig. but esp. fig.

योजित *p* (S) Arranged, disposed, concerted. 2 Devised, invented, excogitated. 3 Put to, set at, applied, addressed, joined, united, lit. fig. but esp. fig. [tity is to be added.]

योज्य *a* (S) In arithmetic. That to which a quantity is to be added.

योद्धा *m* (S) A warrior, hero, combatant.

योधसंराव *m* (S) The roar of warriors (challenging or defying); the battle-shout or war-cry.

योनि *f* (S) Pudendum muliebre or vulva. Hence 2 Place or seat of birth or production; spring, source, fountain, origin. 3 A form or modification of being; a class or nature of created existence, animate or inanimate. 84,000,000 are enumerated. Ex. चौदाव्याशी लक्ष योनि भोगाच्या तेव्हां नरदेहाची प्राप्ति. The योनि bearing speciality are मनुष्ययोनि, पशुयोनि, पक्षीयोनि, जलजजीवयोनि, कीटकयोनि or जीवयोनि; then वृक्षयोनि, धातुयोनि &c. The vegetable kingdom, the mineral kingdom &c.

योनिकंद *m* (S) A disease, Polypus vaginae.

योनित्तुष्ट *n* (S) The four modes of drawing birth

or being; viz. जार, अंड, खेद, उद्देद. See चतुष्टय.

योनिदाह *m* (S) Morbid heat of pudendum muliebre.

योनिद्वार *n* (S) The orifice of the uterus.

योनिनासा *m* (S) The place of union of the labiae of the vagina.

योनिपुष्प *n* (S) The vulva, poetically; the configuration from the union of the labiae.

योनिभ्रंश *m* (S) Prolapsus vaginae vel uteri.

योनिवात *m* Wind in the uterus, or rheumatic affection of the pudendum.

योनिव्रण *m* (S) Ulceration of the योनि.

योनिशूल *m* (S) Pain attending upon menorrhagia, or upon prolapsus uteri: also uterine pain in general. [ther's side.]

योनिस्कर *m* (S) Blemish of birth on the mo-

योनिबंध *m* (S) यौनबंध *m* (S) Relation by marriage, affinity. [vagina.]

योनिस्फूर्ति *f* (S) Contraction or closure of the योनिस्फुरण *n* (S) A disease,—twitching or quivering of the pudendum muliebre. [dum.]

योनिस्फोट *m* (S) Ulcer of the womb or pudendum. **योन्यर्श** *m* (S) An affection of the vulva, Menorrhagia: also Prolapsus uteri.

योषा *f* (S) An adulteress.

यौतिकमास *m* (S) A synodical month.

यौक्तिक *a* (S) Relating to art or invention; artificial, factitious, mechanical. 2 Formed by combination with other words or with particles and affixes—a word. Ex. देवभक्त & विद्वान्. 3 That has a compound or an allusive significance—a word. Ex. बलाहक A cloud. 4 Relating to Yog or abstract meditation.

योगपद्य *n* (S) Simultaneity.

यौनबंध *m* (S) Affinity.

यौवन *n* (S) Youth or mature age; adolescence or puberty.

यौवनकंदक *m* (S) A common term for the pimples which appear on the face of persons arrived at puberty, Acne punctata.

यौवराज्य *n* (S) The office or duty of युवराज the heir apparent to a throne.

र

र The twenty-seventh consonant. It corresponds with R.

र *f* (The initial letter of रडणे To cry.) Crying, piping, blubbing. *v* कर.

रचा पाडा or **रचे गाणे** or **रकरणे-गाणे-वाचणे-सांगणे-मांडणे** To wail and howl exceedingly: also to cry and pipe about childishness: also to exhibit cowardliness or weakness: also to piddle and poke; to dawdle and drag along lifelessly.

रंक *m* (S) A destitute or a mean person; a poor wretch; a wight. रंक is usually coupled with the word राव or राजा, answering to King and beggar, Noble and serf.

रकटा *m* A fillet or riband; a strip of silk, a tie of hair, a blade of grass &c. as applied by females to confine their वेणी or hair-braid; a snood: also a strip of cloth &c. as twisted into a करमोटा.

रकटे *n* A contemptuous term for an old and worn, or a coarse, undersized, and tattered कांबळे (black blanket); also, sometimes, for an old or a bad शेल, पासोडी, घातर, or other article of shoulder-covering or of clothing.

रक्त *n* (Common corruption of रक्त) Blood

Note. Several of the following compounds of रक्त will be found written with the corrupt form रक्त. For रक्तओढ, रक्तपिती, रक्तवाक, रक्तबोवाळ &c. &c. see रक्तओढ, रक्तपिती &c.

रक्तवा *m* (رقبة) A Environs.) Grounds pertaining to a village, district, or tract.

रक्तम *f* (رقم) A) An item or article (of an account). 2 An amount or a sum (of money). 3 An appointed quantity; an allowance; a dose. रक्तमेस आणणे To bring up to a good amount; to make a saleable (i. e. remunerative or profitable) article (of any piece of merchandise). And रक्तमेस येणे To come up to a good amount. 2 To come into calculation; to be reduced to a definite estimate;—used of a trade, and, thence, of any transaction, occurrence, or person.

रक्तमबंद *ad* रक्तमवार *ad* Article by article; item by item; piece by piece. [particulars.]

रक्तमाला *m* A roll, list, or account of articles or रक्तमी *a* (رقمی) P Written.) Fixed, settled, finitively established;—used esp. of the land-assessment.

रक्ताना *m* (رکتان) P) A longitudinal fold and column made on a sheet of paper.

रक्तान्यास आणणे (or येणे) To bring (or to come) up to some considerable value; to make (or to become) worth recording in the columns of the account. See the phrases रक्तमेस आणणे & रक्तमेस येणे.

रकार *m* (The alphabetical name of the letter र, this being the initial of रडणे) Crying, piping, puling, whimpering: also mean sniveling or whining as expressive of spiritlessness or faintheartedness. 2 (From the figurative sense of रडणे To fail or be quashed.) Failure, perishing, abortiveness (of a business or scheme). *v* कर, हो.

रक्त *n* (S) Blood.

रक्त पाडणे To force out blood (as by a mantra &c.) रक्त लावून घायाळांत जाणे-शिरणे-पडणे To assume and display the signs and tokens of having been valiantly engaged in battle. रक्ताचे पाणी करणे (To turn one's blood into water.) To waste or weaken one's self by toil, exertion, earnest care &c.

रक्त *a* S Blood-colored, blood-red: also red in general.

रक्त *p* S Colored, dyed, stained. 2 Attached to; fond of; affected with love or interest towards.

रक्तओढ *f* Bloody flux.

रक्तकांचन *m* (S) Mountain ebony.

रक्तचंदन *m* (S) Red sandalwood, Pterocarpus Santalinus Koen., Adenanthera Pavonina. Linn. Also Sappanwood, Coesalpinia Sappan.

रक्तचंदनी *a* Relating to रक्तचंदन.

रक्तघातु *m* S Red chalk or red orpiment.

रक्तनेत्र *a* (S) Of red eyes—a horse. This is among the inauspicious marks.

रक्तपात *m* (S) Falling of blood.) Bloodshedding. Ex. त्याच्या दाराशीं रं केव्यावांचून तो पैसा द्यायाचा नाहीं.

रक्तपिती *f* (रक्तपित्त S) Black or Arabian leprosy.

रक्तपित्त *m n* S Spontaneous hemorrhages from the mouth, nose, rectum, and cuticle, with fever and evacuations. [pros.]

रक्तपित्या *a* Afflicted with रक्तपिती or black le- रक्तप्रदर *m* A division of प्रदर (Menorrhagia), Bloody catamenia.

रक्तप्रमेह *m* (S) pop. रक्तपरमं *n* Passing of blood in the urine: also bloody urine.

रक्तवाक *m* sometimes रक्तवाहू *m* Red discoloration of skin with blotches &c. Understood also of Typhus in the advanced stage with delirium &c.

रक्तबीज *m* (S Proper name of an असुर from whose blood when shed sprang up fresh असुर) A term for a bug.

रक्तबोवाळ or रक्तबवाळ *a* Streaming with blood. 2 Used sometimes as *s m f* The state of streaming with blood. Ex. हाताचा रं झाला.

रक्तबोळ *m* Gum-myrrh.

रक्तमांस *n* Blood and flesh; i. e. one's flesh or muscular portion as one's vital substance; as रं आटलें-शोषलें-सुकलें or -जमलें-भरलें-दाटलें-घट झालें-आलें. 2 with the word एक, as रक्तमांस एक Consanguinity; with भिन्न or वेगळें or निराळें, Diversity of blood, heterogeneity.

रक्तमेह *m* S See रक्तप्रमेह.

रक्तमोक्षण *n* (S) Bloodletting in general, venesection, cupping, applying leeches &c.

रक्तरुडा or -रोहडा or -रोहिडा *m* A plant, Febrifuge Suretenia, S. febrifuga. [blood-red.]

रक्तवर्ण *a* (S) pop. रक्तवर्णी *a* Blood-colored, रक्तवान् *m* (Formed with रक्त for रंग Color &c. and वान् Affix.) A person who gains his livelihood by selling ink. 2 A person in the families of great men, whose duty it is to supply ink to the establishment and to procure and place the leaves for dinner.

रक्तवानो *f* The office or business of रक्तवान्.

रक्तविकार *m* (S) Corruption or disorder generally of the blood.

रक्तविपाक *m* (S) Any disease or disorder resulting from corruption of the blood. See विपाक.

रक्तवृद्धि *f* S (Increase of blood.) Return of floridness and fullness after sickness, convalescence.

रक्तशोषण *n* S (Absorption of blood.) Diminution or impoverishment of the blood (as from sickness).

रक्तसांड *f* (Inelegant.) Bloodletting in general.

रक्तसाव *m* S Flow or running of blood in general; hemorrhage &c.

रक्ताची आण *f* An oath upon one's blood. See under the phrase बंदाखालीं बसणे.

रक्तांबर *a* (S) Wearing red garments;—as a devotee &c. 2 Freely. Streaming with or covered with blood.

रक्ताबोळ or ठ *a* (Poetry. रक्ताविल S) रक्ताभोवळा *a* Besmeared with blood; streaming with blood.

रक्ताक्ष *m n* S A tree and its fruit. See the derivative रक्ताक्ष *m* S The bleeding piles. [vative रक्तबी.]

रक्तावणे or रक्ताळणे *v i* (रक्त) To run with blood—a sore &c. 2 To become bloody—the body, a cloth or an article.

रक्तावरोध *m* (S) Stoppage or congestion of blood.

रक्तासन *n* S Red variety of दुपारी, the flower of Pentapetes tomentosa.

रक्ताक्ष *a* (S) Of red eyes—a horse &c. 2 Blood-colored or reddish;—used of pearls, रत्नक्ष &c.

रक्तिमा *m* S Redness. [piles.]

रक्ती मूळव्याध or रक्ती मूळव्याध *f* The bleeding रक्ती बोळ *m* Gum-myrrh.

रखडणी *f* (रखडणे) Moving on heavily and tardily, dragging, lingering &c.

रखडणे *v i* To proceed or linger under obstructions and hinderances; to move on heavily, sluggishly, tardily; to drag along. 2 To linger (under sickness). 3 To move along on the buttocks.

रखमंडळ *n* (राख & मंडळ) A free term for a place bestrewn with ashes.

रखरख *f* (Imit.) Glowing, burning, ardor, fierce heat. 2 Ravenous hunger or burning thirst (as under certain diseases). *v* कर.

रखरखणे *v i* To be affected with रखरख. Gene-

rally used *impers.* 2 (रक्ष) To become dry and thirsty; to look scorched, arid, wild and waste—a soil, a country.

रखरखाट *m* (Formed intensively from रखरख) Excessive and morbid hunger or thirst. 2 Aridness, parchedness, scorchedness (of a country &c.)

रखरखीत *a* (रक्ष S) Dry, hard, poor, not bland or unctuous—an article of diet. 2 Arid, adust, parched, wild and waste, destitute of verdure, shade, beauty—a country, a landscape, a soil.

रखवालदार *c* A person employed to guard or take care of.

रखवालो *f* (رکھوالی) H) Protecting, guarding, keeping, taking care of.

रखा *f* (रक्षा S) Ashes. [intensive of it.]

रखाकणे *v i* An imit. formation as रखरखणे but

रग *f* (رگ) P Vein &c.) A sinew or tendon. 2 fig. Haughty stiffness, tough conceit, high bearing, opinionativeness. *v* धर, बाळग, ये. Hence the current phrase रग मोडणे-जिरविणे-उतरणे To take the conceit out of; to lower the crest of. 3 Spirit, spunk, pluck, mettle, bottom, enduring vigor. 4 Force or active power (as of disorders in the system, of epidemics, raininess, windiness, or other moods of agencies). Ex. गळवाचें रक्त काढतांच त्याची रग मोडली; मृगाचा पाऊस लागला म्हणजे उन्हाची रग जिरले; पावसाळ्याची रग; वाऱ्याची रग &c. 5 An ache or continued pain (in the trunk, head, limbs, or eyes). *v* लाग, ये. Hence मजगटाला रग लावणे To grasp the wrist tightly and painfully (i. e. to squeeze or strain or draw hard so as to produce रग or ache). And सावकाराची रग or देणेदाराची रग The dunning, i. e. the pinching and producing of ache, of one's banker or creditor. In this sense कामाची रग The press of business. *v* लाव & लाग. See the order or class of this word under धमक.

रंग *m* (S) Color, hue, tint. 2 A coloring substance or composition in general; a dye, paint, pigment. 3 Splendor, spirit, animation, brilliance, the flash and fire, glare and glitter (as of a public exhibition or entertainment). Ex. आजचे गण्यास रंग चांगला आला. 4 Beauteousness or excellence of state. Ex. नुकता संसार रंगास आला तो बायको मेली; हा बाग चांगली मेहनत झाली तर दोन वर्षांनीं रंगास येईल. 5 Appearance or seeming; hue and posture of affairs; state of things considered as indicative. *v* दिस. Ex. आज गरमो होतो तेव्हा पाऊस पडेलसा रंग दिसतो; हे पोर खोषा करतें मार खाण्याचे रंगास आलें असें वाटतें; एव्हां तुम्ही चाला मग तेथे जसा रंग दिसेल तसें करता येईल; कां तुमचे घरचा कसा काय रंग आहे? 6 A color or suit at cards; a suit or set of Sonktyá &c. 7 Fun, frolic, sport, wild or loose merriment, pleasure. Ex. मंग करी रंग अफू करी चाला तंबाखू बापडा भोळा. 8 S A place of sports; a stage, arena, circus, palæstra. 9 In comp. Husband; as सीतारंग. 10 The accommodation shown under Sig. V. of the sense Color or hue into that of Appearance or seeming, being pure and extensively popular, must be pressed upon the learner's attention. This sense (Appearance, aspect, significant hue, indicative complexion or character) is the sense of instances such as उन्हाचा रंग, वाऱ्याचा रंग, आभाळाचा or पावसाचा रंग, दिवसाचा or काळाचा रंग, धारणेचा or भावाचा रंग, पिकाचा-धान्याचा-अमदानीचा-चाकरीचा-रोजगाराचा-व्यापाराचा रंग &c. &c., and should be traced throughout them.

रंग राखणे or रंगाची मोट बांधणे To maintain or preserve dignity, character, honor, decorum &c.; to

keep up a seemliness or due appearance. रंगस चढणे To become (or be becoming) of fuller and brighter color—a colored body. 2 fig. To advance in splendor or dignity, in majestic state or in imposing display. रंगस येणे See रंगस चढणे. 2 To be coming to the color, form, fashion, or seeming of. Used freely, and esp. in some bad or disagreeable sense; as हा आतां राम म्हणायचे रंगस आला; मी पळायचे रंगस आलो.

रंगटा & रंगटे Better रकटा & रकटे.

रंगड f (Cant. रंगडणे) Abundance, profusion, overflowing plenty; *lots, heaps, quantities*. 2 Commonly रंगडा.

रंगडणी f Weaver's term. The beam-roller on which is wound off the web as it advances.

रंगडणे v c (رنگدن) H To press and rub roughly and rudely. 2 fig. (Applied with unbounded license.) To lay violent hands on; to snatch up and make off with: to seize and appropriate (in an off-hand, daring, dreadnought fashion); to cram down and make nothing of (articles of food); to do generally (in a wild, hurried, tumultuous, reckless style; to drive on, to push along. Ex. भलत्याचें पागोटें रंगडले नीं चालला; त्यानें पंचवोस लाडू रंगडले; त्यानें भलताच प्रयोग रंगडला.

रंगडपट्टी f (A cant formation with रंगडणे & पट्टी) Exuberance, copiousness, profusion. 2 Rapid and rough working, doing, moving; vehement and precipitate action in general.

रंगडमल्ल m (रंगडणे & मल्ल) A term for a rude, overbearing bully; or for a rough, roistering, impetuous, heedless fellow; one that tears away, dashes headlong on, reckless of consequences. 2 Applied freely to huge, mis-shapen, and coarse articles: (to trinkets, vessels, cakes &c.)

रंगडमळी f (रंगडमल्ल) Rapid and rough work or performance; hurried and heedless action in general. 2 Bullying and blustering; overbearing violence or turbulence.

रंगडा m (रंगडणे) Crowded and squeezed state, throngedness, press: also crowding and thronging. 2 fig. Press, throng, overbearing weight (of business, duties, cares): masses, heaps, quantities, profusion.

रंगडाझगडा m (रंगडा & झगडा as an amplifying or emphatic reduplication.) See and expand from रंगडा.

रंगडाव m A mode of playing at cards.

रंगडून ad A form of the verb रंगडणे, but used with still greater license. It accompanies almost every verb when force, ardor, smartness, or vehemence is to be expressed. Ex. रंगडून बांधणे To draw tightly; to tie with a smart pull: -घरणे To hold firmly or grasp closely: -मारणे To beat soundly; to bang with good will: -जेवणे To eat a bellyful; to stuff one's self: -बोलणे or सांगणे To speak out, outright, flat, smack; to rate, scold &c. &c. Ex. रं पाकस पडेल तेव्हां गरमी मोडेल; रं जावसाल करावे म्हणजे काम होईल.

रंगडी or रंगडीढंगडी f sometimes रंगडीधंगडी f (रंग & ढंग) A trick, prank, freak, frolic, esp. as fraudulent or mischievous. Generally in *pl*, as रंगद्या or रंगद्याढंगद्या; also रंगडे or रंगडेढंगडे or -धंगडे *m pl*.

रंगद्या a (रंगडणे) That tears away through thick and thin; that dashes headlong on (in a heedless, reckless, dare-devil style); that lays hands on and makes free with whatever comes in his way; a rantipole, roisterer, madcap. 2 That works roughly, rudely, coarsely, clumsily from

natural impetuosity and carelessness; that blunders though.

रंगढंग n A trick or prank. v कर, मांड, चालव. 2 m (रंग & ढंग by redup.) An indefinite term for Color or hue and general quality (of anything).

रंगण n (रंगण S) The ring at top-playing and other plays. 2 The ring in ringing a horse. 3 A circus, court, or place generally for entertainments, plays, sports; a ball-room, theatre, arena &c. Ex. इतक्यांसहित लां बा यावे॥ माझे रंगणीं नाचावे॥. 4 By meton. An assembly (esp. for sports). रंगणांत येणे (To come into the ring.) To come boldly forward against; to come up and confront (some accusing or accused person). [ring.

रंगणटोला m At top-playing. A hit within the रंगणावळ f (रंगणे) The cost or price of painting, coloring, dyeing &c.

रंगणे v c (रंग) To color, dye, paint.

रंगणे vi (रंग) also रंगून जाणे To delight in; to take pleasure in; to be enamoured of. Ex. ब्रजविद्या गोपिका स्त्रीस्वभावे॥ रतिप्रोतीनें रंगल्या स्वस्वभावे॥; also सप्रेमभावे तया क्षणीं॥ जिह्वा रंगली नामस्वरणीं॥.

रगत n (Corr. from रक्त S) Blood. For रगतओढ, रगतचंदन, रगतपिती, रगतरोडा &c. turn to the compounds of रक्त.

रगतरोडो f (Blood-bread, blood-maintenance.) A term for the Military service because life is jeopardized; also for other service involving jeopardy. 2 Inám or Jágir granted in acknowledgment of military service.

रगदार a (See रग) Spirited, lively, brisk, mettlesome, having vigor and pluck—a man or beast. 2 Conceited, opinionated, vainglorious.

रंगदार a (رنگدار) P Colored or painted; esp. having a beautiful or pleasing color. 2 Gay, airy, merry, blythe, full of fun and frolic: also one given up to the pursuit of pleasure, a pleasurer or voluptuary. [someness, liveliness.

रगदारी f (रगदार q. v.) Spiritedness, mettle.

रंगदेवता f (S) The divinity conceived to preside over sports, diversions, and entertainments; the *Genius of pleasure*: also the *Genius* to the inspiration of whom any success or brilliant achievement is ascribed. 2 Spirit, vigor, fire, life, as inhering in any work or act.

रं प्रसन्न होणे in. con. To be enjoying the smile and favor of Fortune; to be *felix*.

रंगनाथ m (S) A common term for the figures (of copper or brass) representative of the child कृष्ण in certain postures or attitudes.

रंगपंचमी f (S) The fifth day of the dark half of Phálgun, on which people throw about color &c.

रंगवहार m (See रंग & बहार) Splendid display or delightful diversion; sights and shows or gambols and sports generally;—whether the scene presented, the objects exhibited, or the feats or frolics performed. v कर, मांड, घाल, & हो, उड. 2 Freely. Overflowing plentifulness or joyous profusion; as पिकाचा-धान्याचा-आंब्यांचा-लाडवांचा-जेवणाचा रं. [village or a district.

रंगवा m (Or रकवा) Grounds pertaining to a

रंगवाजो f A mode of playing at cards.

रंगभूमि f (S) A place fitted up for gymnastic exercises and feats, or for pleasures and sports in general; a palæstra, arena, circus, theatre.

रंगमंडप m (S) An awning or a similar erection for sports and pastimes.

रंगमहाल m (رنگ محل) P An apartment or a house fitted up and adorned with mirrors and pictures, and appropriated to pleasure; a banquet-

ing room, drawing room, saloon. 2 Popularly or familiarly. A sleeping apartment.

रंगमाळ f At weddings. A string of paper-cuttings or of tinfoil-shreds imitative of flowers suspended from a pole before the bridegroom and bride respectively during their procession. 2 Used by some for रंगमाळा.

रंगमाळा f The lines and figures drawn on the ground, on festive occasions, with रंगोळी. 2 A row of figures (brass or wooden, and resembling sonktyá or draughtsmen) set ornamentally along three sides of an idol's shrine, or around a throne &c. 3 The constellations collectively. 4 Commonly रंगमाळा. 5 (Corr. from रंगवळो S) The powder commonly called रंगोळी. Ex. प्रहलानि॥ गृहकामिनी रं घालूं पाहति॥ आनंदकंदा उठ प्रभात झालो॥ सरले हे राती॥.

रंगमूर्ति f A poetical and adulatory name for a person whose presence (at a concert, dance, kathá) is considered as casting splendor, spirit, brilliance &c. around upon the performance and he people. 2 A common term for the figures (of copper or brass) showing the infant कृष्ण in various postures or attitudes.

रंगमोड f Disturbing or breaking up of any proceeding merriment, sport, or fun.

रंगमोड f Breaking or bringing down the pride of; quelling the arrogance or conceit of.

रंगराग m Commonly रागरंग.

रंगरूप n (S) The color and figure, the hue and form, the complexion, character, and general appearance (of a living being, a fruit or plant, a building, a business).

रंगरूपास आणणे To bring into healthy and plump condition, or into the right and comely form and order. Also रंगरूपास येणे or चढणे To come into &c. The phrases agree well with the phrases रंगरूपास आणणे & येणे.

रंगरेज m (رنگریز) P A dyer.

रंगरेजी f (رنگریزی) P Dyeing.

रंगलाल m (रंग &c. or, probably, a proper name.) A voluptuary or pleasurer.

रंगलूट f A term at cards.

रंगवणी n (रंग & पाणी) Colored or stained water; as that in which dyed cloths have been washed.

रंगवळो f S See the popular word रंगोळी.

रंगविणे (रंग q. v.) To make to color, dye, or paint: also to color, dye, or paint. The verb is both causal of रंगणे and simply active from रंग. 2 fig. To slap or smack so as to make red. Generally used with a fem. noun understood; as त्याचे तोंडांत दोन रंगविल्या म्हणजे कबूल येईल.

रंगशाला f (S) रंगमण n (S) A place fitted up for gymnastic exercises, feats, and sports; a gymnasium, palæstra, circus; also for plays, dancing, &c.; a theatre or playhouse.

रंगशिंपणे n Sprinkling with colored powders (at the होळी, at weddings &c.)

रंगशिला f (S) pop. रंगशोळ f The large slab in front of the idol Withobá in its temple at Pandharpúr. Devotees dance on it.

रंगसभा f (S) A hall, court, or place prepared for entertainments and sports. 2 Any sportive or gay assembly. v जम, भर, मांड, चाल, & उठ, मोड.

रंगाई f (رنگائی) H The price of painting, coloring, or dyeing.

रंगमण n (S) See under रंगशाला.

रंगटणी f A member of the loom. The stick to which are fastened the ends of the warp received through the कणी or comb.

रगाडा *m* रगाडी *f* (Better रगडा) Crowdedness or throngedness: also crowding and thronging. 2 fig. Press, throng, overbearing weight (of business, duties, cares). 3 Overflowing plenty: also oppressive excess (as of rain, of festivities). 4 A sugarcane-press. 5 रगाडा is further A rude or forceful rub (as on a पाटा). *v* दे, मार, हाण.

रंगामेजी *f* (रंगामेजी *P*) Adorning (an apartment or a house) with paintings, mirrors, chandeliers, festoons &c.

रंगारी *m* (रंगारी *H*) A dyer.

रंगारी हिरडा *m* A tree and its fruit, Yellow or chebulic myrobalan, Country galls. Called also जंगली हिरडा, चाम्दारी हिरडा, & हिरडा. The two other sorts are बाळहिरडा & सुरवाडी हिरडा.

रंगिला *a* (रंगिला *H*) Fond of amusements and diversions, pleasures and sports. See रंगेल.

रंगो *a* (रंग) Colored, dyed, painted. 2 fig. Gay, airy &c. See रंगेल.

रंगी *f* (रंग) A mode of playing at cards.

रंगीत *a* (रंगीत) Colored, dyed, painted.

रंगीन *a* *unc* (रंगीन *P*) Colored.

रंगेल *a* Commonly रंगेल or रंगेली. [Grah.

रंगेरा *m* A twining plant, *Cylista scariosa*.

रंगेल *a* (रंग) Spirited, brisk, mettlesome, that has vigor and pluck. 2 Conceited, opinionated.

रंगेल, रंगेला, रंगेली *a* (रंग or रंगिला *H*) Gay, airy, merry, blythe, full of fun and frolic: also given up to the pursuit of pleasure, a voluptuary, a pleasurer, a sybarite.

रंग्या *a* (रंग) Spirited, lively, frisky, that has vigor and pluck. 2 Conceited.

रगत *n* (Corr. from रक्त) Blood. For रगतओढ, रगतपिती &c. turn to the compounds of रक्त.

रघस *f* A harrow consisting of a massy block of wood, to break the clods after ploughing.

रघळणें *vi* Commonly रेंघळणें.

रघळणें *vc* *P* To trail along. 2 Freely. To wear or use roughly or heedlessly; as दोन रोज घातर रघळून परटास दिव्हें.

रच *m* *P* (रचणें) A pile or orderly heap.

रचणावळ *f* (रचणें) The price or cost of arranging or disposing.

रचणी & रचणूक *f* (Verbal of रचणें *q. v.*) Arranging, disposing, placing orderly &c. lit. fig.: also the disposition or arrangement. See the verb.

रचणें *vc* (रचना *S*) To arrange or dispose; to pile up or lay along orderly. 2 fig. To contrive, concert, plan (measures, schemes &c.): to compose or string together (a book, lines, verses).

रचना *f* (S) Arranging, disposing, placing orderly; arrangement in general, lit. fig. (as of things, lines, verses &c.); stringing together. 2 Concerting or planning. 3 S Making or preparing in general.

रचाई *f* (रचणें) Arranging, disposing, setting, laying in order. 2 Price or cost of arranging.

रचित *a* (S) Arranged, disposed, piled or laid orderly. 2 fig. Contrived, concerted, planned. 3 Composed, strung together—books, verses, flowers &c.

रज *n* *m* (S) Dust. 2 The pollen of flowers. 3 The menstrual discharge. 4 The second of the three properties of humanity, that of passion or foulness. See रजोगुण. 5 Blood.

रज *m* (Radz. रज *S*) A particle (of metal, earth, powder &c.)

रजाचा गज करणें To make a mountain of a molehill: also to foster and raise into good condition (a starveling, an insignificant person).

रजई *f* (رضائی *P*) A quilt or a quilted garment. [erwoman.

रजक *m* (S) A washerman. रजकी *f* *S* A washer. रजक *a* (S) That charms, pleases, delights, diverts, entertains.

रजक *a* *S* That colors, paints, dyes.

रजक *f* (رَجَك *H*) Priming powder. *v* भर, दे. 2 The match of a rocket, squib, or other firework. 3 The train of powder to a mine. *v* घाल, पसर.

रं० उडणें-झडणें To flash up—a brawl or squabble. रं० देणें-पाजणें-भरणें To prime figuratively,—to put up to; to inflame by prompting. रं० पिणें To flash in the pan—a gun. 2 fig. To brook, stomach, bear (provocation). Generally in good sense. रं० लावणें To excite or enkindle (a quarrel).

रजःकण *m* (S) A particle of dust or powder. Ex. गणवति शब्दोच्चे रजःकण? See Is. xl. 12.

रजकदान *n* रजकदानी *f* (رَجَكِ دَان *H*) A flask or horn for priming powder.

रजकीची दाह *f* Priming-powder. This is powder of a superior kind, and is finely granulated.

रजकीची विडी *f* The match for firing the priming.

रजगंज *m* (गंज) Rust, mould, or feculence in general (upon metal, wood, cloth, the body &c.) *v* चढ, जम, जड, बस.

रजणें *vi* (Poetry. रंजन) To be ravished or enraptured with; to be transported (by the beauty or excellence of).

रजणें गंजणें *vi* (रंजगंज) To contract rust, mould, or other sordes or dirt.

रजत *n* *S* Silver. 2 In Sanskrit. Silver or gold.

रंजन *n* (S) Enravishing, enrapturing, delighting, diverting. 2 S Coloring, painting, dyeing. 3 Sanders or red sandalwood.

रजनी *f* *S* Night.

रजनीचर *a* *S* That moves at night;—applied to owls, bats, thieves, Rākshas &c. Ex. अवघे मतवादी रं०॥ शंकर त्यावरि रघुवीर॥

रजनीमुख *n* *S* (Front of night.) The gray of evening; the dusk or twilight.

रजपज *f* (Radzpadz. रज Particle. By redup.) Moderateness, temperateness, measuredness, limit- edness (of speech, eating, conduct, or action in general). Generally with implication of scanti- ness or slightness.

रजपजचा or रजापजाचा Moderate, temperate, mea- sured, slight, light &c.

रजपूत *m* (राजपुत्र *S* King's son.) A tribe, or an individual of it, of Hindús in Hindustán.

रजब *m* (رجب *A*) The name of the seventh Muhammadan month.

रजबली or झो *f* (Better रजबदली) Supplication or entreaty for; earnest intercession. *v* कर *g.* of *o.*

रजखला *f* (S) A menstruous woman. On the first day she is termed चंडाली, on the second ब्रह्म- घातिनी, on the third रजकी.

रजा (رضا *A*) Leave or permission in general. 2 Leave of absence. 3 Dismissal (from service or office).

रजाई *f* (رضائی *P*) A quilt or quilted garment.

रजाचिटी *f* A writ of permission or leave gene- rally, a permit, pass, leave-ticket.

रजातलबेंत-असणें-राहणें-वागणें &c. (Phrase from رضا A Leave or permission, and طلب A Demand, requirement.) To be ready to obey a summons; to be in attendance. 2 Used more largely, accord- ing to the liberty of ignorance, To be in regard- ful or earnest obedience; as per ex. from a docu-

ment—झासीं रजु होऊन झाचे रजातलबेंत रयता- ब्याचे रीतीनें राहत जाणें.

रजावंतोनें or रजावंदोनें *ad* (رضامندی *P*) With the acquiescence, consent, or willingness of; with or by the permission of. 2 (Used in bonds and notes.) With free will and full liberty; with unex- torted consent.

रजी *f* (रज *S*) Dust.

रंजित *p* *S* Enraptured, enchanted, fascinated, highly delighted or gratified.

रंजीस *a* (رَنجِش *P*) Grieved, vexed, displeased (esp. from disappointment): also tired out, wearied. रंजक *f* Properly रंजक *f*. [with. *v* ये.

रजोगुण *m* (S) The second of the three proper- ties of the creature, PASSION. To this are ascribed sensual desire, worldly coveting, pride, falsehood, and pain. See under गुण.

रजोगुणी *a* (S) In whom रजोगुण is predominant, i. e. passionate, lustful, cupidinous, mendacious &c.

रजोदर्शन *n* (S) The first appearance of the menses. [month.

रज्जब *m* (Or रजब) The seventh Muhammadan रज्जु *f* (S) A string, cord, rope: also a filament or fibre. [raptured with.

रंझणें *vi* (Better रंजणें) To be ravished or en- रंझळणें *vi* *C* To be detained at (a work or bu- siness) under tedious delays or unavailing labor or effort; to be suffering the distress or irksomeness of imposed delay or invincible difficulty.

रठ *a* Commonly रठ or रंठ.

रठणें *vi* (Poetry. For रडणें) To utter its cry—the बेडकुळी or small frog. Hence To set up a टकली or loud and long cry—a child.

रठमठ or टां, रठरठ or टां *ad* Imit. of the sound emitted by water, rice &c. under ebullition, by the belly from worms &c.

रठमठणें or रठरठणें *vi* To emit the sound रठरठ —rice &c. just beginning to boil. 2 To rumble or rattle—bowels from worms or indigestion.

रठरठाट *m* (Intensive formation from रठरठ) Noisy or loudsounding ebullition.

रठरठ or टां *ad* (Intens. of रठरठ) With very noisy bubbling &c.

रठाल्या or रठेल *a* Coarse, gross, thick, huge and clumsy—a thing in general. 2 Big, bulky, boor- ish—a person. 3 Rough, rude, coarse—a work- man or his work.

रठ or ठ *m* A crowded multitude; a throng or press: also crowdedness. 2 Applied revilingly to a thick cake of bread; and to huge, massy, mis- shapen, or coarse and rough things and animals generally.

रठ्ठा or थ्या *m* (Imit.) A heavy or sounding stroke or blow. *v* मार, लाव, & बस, लाग. 2 A press (of business, cares, duties). *v* पड, बस. 3 An impetu- ous and headlong rush (as through a narrow way). *v* मार. 4 Applied freely, whether as *s m* or as *a ind*, to coarse, gross, or clumsy things. 5 as *s m* or as *a ind* Anything vast and monstrous, or extraordinarily plentiful, or overbearingly excess- ive; as रठ्ठा भाकर-वासा-पाकस-जन्ह-घोडा-सांप-घुस- मांजर-झाड-फौज-पोक-शिपाई-कारकून-मल. 6 A crushing throng or dense press.

रठ or रंठ *a* Hard;—used of kinds of wood. 2 Hard—kinds of betelnut, unripe fruits. 3 Coarse —flour, powders. 4 Hard or rough—the tongue. 5 Hard and unyielding—a soil, or the ground from an incidental cause. 6 Hardy—a body or a person. 7 Used sometimes in the senses of रठाल or रठेल. See further under रंठ, for of these two forms each

has, in certain applications and with certain speakers, a preferableness over the other.

रड *f* A long or continued crying or cry. *v* घे, लाव, & लाग, चाल, खळ, राह, अटोप. 2 A whining complaint; a piteous representation of woes. *v* सांग, गा. 3 A cry or importunate call after. Ex. थंदा पावसाची रड दिसती.

रडकथा *f* रडकहाणी *f* A string of piteous complaints or stories; a tale of woes. *v* सांग, गा.

रडका *a* (रडणे) Given to crying and whining; that is ever full of complaints and grievances. 2 Melancholy, doleful, gloomy, sad—countenance, language.

रडका *a* (रंडा) Widowed;—used of man or woman. 2 fig. Void, bare, naked, wanting something ordinary or necessary: also poor, mean, pitiful, profitless, good-for-nothing.

रडका असल *m* Effeminate or imbecile sway.

रडकी *f* (रंडा *S*) रडकी मुंडकी *f* (रडकी & मुंडकी) From मुंडणे To shave. Because the heads of widows are shaved.) Terms of contempt or of pity for a widow.

रडकी गोष्ट *f* A wailing or whining story: also a sad occurrence; a sorrowful affair.

रडकी सुरत *f* (रडका & صورت *A* Countenance.) A term for a person ever wearing a doleful or mournful visage; also for a person ever crying. 2 A mournful visage.

रडकुंडा or डो *a* (रडणे & तोंड) That seems on the point of bursting forth into tears; rueful, doleful, dismal, glum. 2 Used for रडुखोर.

रडकुंडी or रडकुंडीस येणे-परतणे or रडकुंडी होणे To seem ready to burst into tears and cry: also to fall a crying.

रडखडणे *v i* (Commonly रडडणे) To move on heavily and sluggishly; to drag along.

रडगाणे *n* Piteous moaning or whining; piteous representation of grievances or woes.

रडगाथा *a* (रडणे & गाणे) That is always telling his troubles and difficulties; ever weeping or whining.

रडगाहण or णे *n* A piteous complaint or representation; a wailing or whining story of sorrows. *v* सांग, गा.

रडगेली *a unc* (Qualif. form of रडका *q. v.*) Disposed to crying or whining. [See गोलक.

रडगोलक *m* (S) A caste or an individual of it.

रडणे *v i* (रुदन *S*) To cry, to utter lamentations or to shed tears. 2 To bewail, bemoan, lament, deplore, regret. Pr. सदा मरे त्याला कोण रडे? 3 fig. To undergo destruction, blasting, marring; to be *smashed, squashed, dished*. Used freely. Ex. चार दिवस सामलत होती तीही रडली आतां लागले भीक माग्याला; माझे काय तेथे रडते; तुझे काय त्यावाचून रडते. 4 This verb is used with the uttermost license in reviling the mode of doing, proceeding, or being of a matter. Ex. आजपर्यंत सामलत रडत होती तेव्हा काय आह्माला दिव्हे ते आतां देणार; हा तीन वर्षे भेत रडला पण कांहीं झाले नाही, मी सावकारी करीन म्हटले तो रडली आतां दुसरे कांहीं रडावे. Further exemplification may be obtained hourly in the streets.

रडत्याचे अंख पुसणे To wipe away the tears of the afflicted. 2 fig. To beguile a mourner or a petitioner with *solitary* words of consolation or with empty promises.

रडणे *n* Crying, weeping. 2 Bewailing, lamenting.

रडतखडत, रडतरडत, रडतपडत, रडतकसत *ad* (रडत by redup.) Without vigor or briskness; with a thousand stops and pauses; in a dull,

dawdling, poking manner; mournfully, sluggishly, joggingly, hobblingly, draggingly—doing, proceeding, coming, moving.

रडतगोत्र *n* A crying family or race; as त्याचे रं० आहे He is a mournful or a fainthearted person. Used also as *s c* An ever-crying or ever-desponding person.

रडतघोडे *n* (A crying or mournful horse.) रडताराक्त *m* (A weeping trooper.) Terms for a person ever weeping and mourning, or ever predicting disasters and trouble. Pr. रडतघोद्यावर बसविता तर मेळ्याची खबर आणितो.

रडता राक्त घोद्यावर बसविणे To appoint, for the performance of a work, a reluctant or fainthearted person. [nance.

रडततोंड *n* A weeping or mournful countenance. रडतलक्ष्मी or रडतलक्ष्मी *f* (A burlesque formation from लक्ष्मी The goddess of wealth.) रडतपार्वती *f* Terms for a person ever ready to whine and weep, moan and complain; *knight of the rueful countenance*. The application is rather unto females.

रडता *p a* (रडणे) Crying, weeping, mournful, dolorous &c. Pr. हासतो वायको रडता पुरुष कामाचीं नाहींत.

रडतोंडा *a* (रडणे & तोंड) Of a visage ever gloomy and mournful; one who has ever got a long face, who is ever full of complaints and lamentations.

रडपंचक *n* A humorous formation to express Weak crying and sinking and betrayal of irresolution and helplessness under the demands of life; pigeonlivered or plucklacking despondency. *v* गा, सांग, वाच, लाव, मांड.

रडवा *a* (रडणे) Given to crying and whining; that is ever full of complaints and grievances. 2 Melancholy, gloomy, glum, sad—countenance, accents, speech.

रडविणे *v c* (रडणे) To make to cry or to lament. 2 fig. To destroy, blast, marr. 3 fig. To vex, harass, worry, weary. Ex. मला ह्या कामाने पांच वर्षे रंडा *f S* A widow. [रडविले.

रंडागीत *n* (S) A term for bad poetry or singing, a *widow's dole*. [boaster amongst women.

रंडापंडित *m* (S) A term for a bold talker and

रंडापति *m* (S) A keeper of a mistress: also, sometimes, a whoremaster or lecher in general. 2 fig. An imbecile or effeminate man.

रंडापुत्र *m* (S) A son born after his mother is become a widow (i. e. after his father's death). Also रंडात्मज A son &c. and रंडात्मजा *f* A daughter &c. [uxorious.

रंडाप्रिय *a* Fond of widows. 2 Fond of one's wife, रडारड *f* (रडणे) General weeping and lamentation.

रडारोई *f* R Vociferous and vehement lamentation; loud wailing and howling; wild ululation. *v* कर, लाव, उठव, मांड.

रडी *f* (Commonly रडुी) Losing temper and cheating at play. *v* घे, खा. [into tears.

रडी *f* (रडणे) A female ever ready to burst out

रडी *f* (रंडा *S* through رندى *H*) A common term for females that are prostitute or common; for a dancing girl, courtesan, slave girl &c. 2 A term at cards. The lowest of a hand. 3 (Better रडुी) Losing temper and cheating at play. *v* खा, घे, or, with रंडीस, ये or जा. See explication under रडुी.

रंडोखोर *c* रंडीवाल *c* Better रडुीखोर &c.

रंडोबाज *m* (رندى باز *H*) A wencher.

रंडोबाजी *f* (رندى بازي *H*) Wenching. 2 Sometimes used for रडुी. [रडुीवाल.

रडीवाल *a* Given to crying. 2 Commonly रडुरडुं or रडूरडुं *ad* (रडणे) With much crying and whining; with doleful and piteous accents. *v* कर. 2 Used also respectively as *s n* & *s f* Crying and whining. *v* कर, लाव, मांड.

रंडुला or रंडोला *a* (रंड) That is ever amongst women, or that has feminine ways; effeminate. 2 Overawed by his wife, henpecked. 3 Lacking virility, or imbecile, impotent, spiritless, vigorless in general. [मडे येई रडे.

रडे or रडुं (रडणे) Crying. *v* ये in. con. Pr. देखे रडे कोसळणे in. con. To shed a flood of tears.

रडेय *m* An illegitimate boy, a whoreson.

रडुी *f* (रडणे) To cry, i. e. to disallow, decline, refuse (some move or act required by the laws of the play.) Getting angry or losing temper and cheating at play. *v* खा or घे, or, with रडुीस, ये or जा. [and cheats at play.

रडुीखोर *c* रडुीवाल *c* That gets out of humor रखा *a* (रडणे) Given to crying; of a weeping or sorrowful disposition. 2 fig. Applied to a bullock &c. of a heavy and dull pace.

रण *m n* (S) Battle. Ex. of comp. रणकामी, रणगंभीर, रणघोट, रणघोर, रणवीर, रणशूर, रणसिंह, रणप्रिय Warlike, heroic, martial.

रण घुमणे or उडणे To sound with a fearful din—a battle-field after a battle. (The din is ascribed to evil spirits.) [furious battling.

रणकंदन *n* रणकंदळ *n* (Poetry.) Desperate or रणकुदळ *f m* (Battle-hoe.) A term for a burly or huge man.

रणखांब *m* A pillar erected betwixt two armies about to engage; to serve as a rallying post or a landmark.

रणबुंदळ *f* रणबुंदळा *m* Furious and tumultuous battling: also the tumult and confusion of a battlefield; and, hence, generally.

रणग *f* Eruption on the head incidental esp. to children, Crusta lactea or Tinea capitis.

रणगाडा *m* A gun-carriage: also an ammunition-tumbril. 2 fig. A large load-cart.

रणवाई *f* The impetuosity, hurriedness, and vividness, or the clamor and confusion of battle. Hence fig. Brisk, lively, smart, vigorous performance or action in general. *v* मार, चाल.

रणघात्या *a* That fails or disappoints one in the day of battle;—used of man, horse, weapon &c. Hence That disappoints and disconcerts in general.

रणदतरी *f* A modern coinage for Field-sentry box. [the field of battle.

रणझेंडा *m* An ensign or a banner as displayed on रणढोल *m* A war-drum. 2 A large double-headed drum; the “big drum” of a band.

रणतुंबळ *n* (रण & तुमुळ) Mortal or furious fight.

रणतुरा *m* The plume of battle. [warrior.

रं० लावणे To pass one's self off as a valorous रणतुर्य *n* *S* pop. रणतूर *n* Any instrument of martial music. [and fierce battle.

रणधुमाळी *f* The tumult of battle: also confused रणनवरा *m* A term for a warrior who is privileged to have music played before him whenever he moves about. 2 Applied also to a person animated and eager in any matter, taking the lead and prescribing; a champion, a corypheus. 3 Applied also to a person in general wildly agitated under impatience or eagerness.

रणपंडित *m* (S) A battle-scholar or पंडित, one

who wields his sword more skilfully than his pen or tongue.

रणप्रसंग *m* (S Occurrence or occasion of conflict or battle.) A battle or an engagement. Ex. एक दोन वेळा र० पाहिल्याचाचून कोणही धोड होत नाही.

रणवहिरा *a* (रणभेरी War-drum.) Bold in battle.

रणबावरा *a* Wild for war or battle. Hence fig. Wildly impatient; excitedly and recklessly eager.

रणबोका *m* (A battle-Tomeat.) A term for a strapping and lusty fellow. 2 Applied freely to a huge post, beam, beast, load &c.

रणभीत *a* (S) Fearful or timid in battle.

रणभीति *f* (S) Fearfulness in battle, cowardice.

रणभूमि *f* (S) A field of battle.

रणभेरी *f* (S) A war-kettledrum.

रणमंडल *n* (S) A form of military array,—the hollow circle. 2 The field of battle. Ex. रणमंडळीं रघुवीर ॥ ऐका कैसा शोभला ॥

रणपथ *m* S A post of demarcation on a battle-field, bounding the advance of both the contending armies.

रणरंग *m* (S) The flash and fire, the dash and glory, the pride and pomp, of a battle.

रणरंगधीर *a* Bold on the battle-field, heroic.

रणरण *f* (Formed imitatively from the sound fancied.) The fierce glowing or vehement ardor (of the sun at noon &c.)

र० करणें To glow fiercely; to burn with vehement heat—the sun, the body in fever, a fire &c.

रणरणणें *v* *impers* (Imit.) To be glowing or vehemently hot—the weather. 2 *vi* To glow—the sun or fire. [with a fierce heat.

रणरणीत *a* Glowing, ardent, fervid, that burns

रणरणीत उन्हाळा *m* The very height of the hot season; or burning heat of weather generally.

रणरणीत दुपार *f* Burning noon; the exact meridian. [of martial music.

रणवाद्य *n* (S) A general name for instruments

रणशिंग *n* A horn or trumpet of a particular description.

रणशूर *a* (S) Bold in battle. 2 Reckoned in this sense amongst the शुभलक्षणें of the horse.

रणसंकुल *n* S Mixed or tumultuary combat.

रणस्तंभ *m* (S) A pillar erected between two armies about to engage; to serve as a rallying-post or a land-mark. 2 A pillar erected as a trophy or monument. [or tabor.

रणहलकी or रणहलगी *f* A military tamborine

रणक्षेत्र *n* (S) A field of battle.

रणग *f* (See रणग) An eruption on the head.

रणगण *n* (S) A field of battle.

रणोत्साह *m* (S) Military ardor or daring; in-

रत *n* (S) Coition. [trepidity in fight.

रत *p* (S) Enamoured of; captivated with; fondly engaged by or attached to. Ex. of compounds—कामरत, कर्मरत, विषयरत, स्त्रीरत, दान-धर्म-भक्ति-वाद-गान-अध्ययन-रत.

रतणें *vi* (Poetry. रत) To sport or wanton; to divert one's self lightly. Ex. चिचटति रतली हरि-पायी ॥ 2 To sport carnally; to have sexual intercourse.

रतन *n* (Corr. from रत्न S) A gem or jewel.

रतनकुंड *n* रतनकूप *m* *n* Terms for a fine, full, and glowing mango, guava &c.

रतनगुंज *f* The licorice plant, Glycirrhiza glabra.

रतनजात *f* (रत्न & ज्योति) A medicine for cooling the eyes. Ironice, a clever fellow; a bright chap. 3 Applied to the कांडी or wand used by the वैदू people. [and jewels.

रतनपारखी *c* A judge or connoisseur of gems

रतनबाव *f* R A small pit dug and prepared to receive the water of a garden-watercourse.

रतल *m* (रطل A) A weight of nearly fifteen ounces, equivalent to that of thirty-six Surat rupees. By Golius it is stated to be a weight of 128½ drachms or 16½ ounces; by others, a weight of 12 ounces.

रताळी *f* Sweet-potato-plant, Batatas Edulis. Don., Convolvulus batatas. Rox. रताळू or रताळे *n* (रत्तालु S) Its root.

रति *f* (S) The wife of Kāmadew (the Hindú Cupid). 2 Love, the tender passion. 3 Fondness, attachment, engagedness of the affections: also desire. 4 Coition. [mo.

रतिरोदन *n* S Virginis clamor in congressu pri-

रतिसुख *n* (S) The pleasure of sexual congress.

रती *f* (रत्तिका S) The seed of Abrus precatorius used as a weight: also a fictitious weight denominated from the seeds originally so used. It averages nearly 2½ grains Troy. 2 (Shortly for देवाची रति The love or favor of Fortune.) Fortune, destiny, luck. Ex. रती फिरली, रती अनुकूल झाली.

रतीमात्र In the smallest quantity.

रतीव *m* (रतिव A) Nutritive and fattening diet prescribed (esp. for a horse, elephant &c. out of condition). 2 A certain quantity (as of an article of daily consumption) taken daily or regularly and settled for by periodical payments: also such practice. 3 A regular quantity of food, an allowance. *v* लाव. [ounces. See रतल.

रतल *m* (रطل A) A weight of nearly fifteen

रत्न *n* (S) A gem, a jewel, a precious stone. 2 A common term for the fourteen precious things produced by the ocean when it was churned by the gods and giants. See चौदा रत्ने. 3 fig. A term of praise for an excellent thing in general, a jewel. 4 A cant name for a bug. [gems.

रत्नरचित *a* (S) रत्नजडित *a* Set or studded with रत्नदीप *m* (S) A gem serving as a luminary; a radiant or light-yielding gem. Such gems are fabled to be in Pátal. [and gems.

रत्नपारखी *c* A judge or connoisseur of jewels

रत्नवाटी *f* (Poetry.) A saucer-form dish with diamonds (or other jewels) attached.

रत्नाकर *m* (S) A jewel-mine. 2 A descriptive term for the ocean (as the great repository of jewels).

र० आळविणें (To soothe the sea.) To fall to blubbering or weeping, and give up weakly (a work commanded or undertaken). Ex. हा रडतोचा खरा जेथें कामास पाठवावा तेथून रत्नाकर आळवित येतो.

रत्नी *f* (रत्न) In monkey-sports. A term given to the female monkey habited as a woman.

रत्नी *a* (रत्न) Epithet of a species of the grain नाचणी. [a car.

रथ *m* (S) A war-chariot or a carriage of state,

रथकार or रथकारक *m* (S) A tribe or an individual of it. It springs from a male of the माहिष्य caste and a woman of the करण or writer-caste. 2 A maker of chariots and carriages.

रथभार *m* (S) War-force consisting in cars or chariots. [half of राघ.

रथसप्ती *f* (S) The seventh day of the bright

रथी *m* (S) The owner of or the rider in a car or chariot. 2 A warrior that fights in a car.

रथोत्सव *m* (S) रथोत्साह *m* (S) A festival in which idols are placed in their cars and paraded about.

रंद *m* *f* Bloody pus; sanious running, sanies.

रद *a* (Better रद्द) Cast off or laid aside. 2 Canceled. 3 Rejected.

रदकर्ज *n* (رد قرض P) Liquidation of debts; discharging or discharged state of debts.

रदन *m* S A tooth.

रदबदल or लो *f* (بدل & رد A) Supplication or entreaty for; earnest intercession. *v* कर *g*. of o.

रंदा *m* & रंदागोल *m* Usually रंधा & रंधागोल.

रंदाळ्या or ल्या *a* Commonly रंटाळ्या.

रद्द *a* (रद्द A) Cast off, laid by, thrown aside as useless. 2 Rendered null and void, canceled. 3 Rejected, refused, thrown back. [or reply.

रद्दजबाब *m* (رد جواب P) In law. A replication

रंदा *m* Trampled and prepared earth for pot-making or for building: also a mash or mixture (of earth or lime or cowdung) with water. Hence चुन्याचा रंदा Mortar. [fig. thick mud.

रद्दी *f* (रद्द) Canceled or thrown aside writings.

रंध *f* *m* W Sanious running, sanies.

रंधणें *v* *c* (रंधा) To smooth with a plane, to plane.

रंधन *n* S Dressing (of provisions) by boiling. The word, although Sanskrit, is common amongst Kunbís for Boiling or for cooking more generally.

रंधप *n* R &c. (Usually रंधप) Cooking by boiling. 2 Articles of food boiled or boiling.

रंधपी *m* (Commonly रंधपी) A cook.

रंधवणें *vi* & रंधविणें *v* *c* Commonly रंधणें *vi* & रंधविणें *v* *c*. [v कर.

रंधा *m* (رند P) A carpenter's plane. 2 Planing.

रंधागोल *m* A plane for rounding edges &c., a bead-plane.

रंधागोलची *f* Planing of the bead or of edges: also planing and rounding in general. *v* कर.

रंध्र *n* (S) A hole, esp. a bore or perforation. 2 fig. A flaw, defect, imperfection, a hole.

रंध्रान्वेषण *n* (S) Looking for holes (in the coat of); spying out faults.

रंध्रान्वेषी *a* (S) That is fond of (picking holes) spying faults; censorious.

रप-कण-कन-कर-दिशी *ad* Imit. of the quick and smart noise made by striking with the flat of the hand, *smack, slap, rap*; of the sound emitted by a moist and soft body coming in contact with a harder; of the foot falling into mud &c. &c.

रप or रपका *m* (रप) A smart-sounding rap, smack, or slap. 2 A dab of anything moist and soft. 3 The sound of certain collisions of soft and hard.

रपटा *m* Any substance (as गूळ, tamarind-pulp, mud) reduced to a slimy or viscid consistence.

रपरप or पां *ad* Imit. of the sound of reite rated and smart cuffing, *rapping, slapping, smacking*.

रपाटखान *m* (A fanciful formation out of रप, रपाटा, & خان P) A term for anything greatly exceeding the common size; a *thumper, whacker, whapper, banger*.

रपाटणें sometimes रपटणें *v* *c* (An imitative and highly expressive formation from रप!) To despatch or do in a prompt and smart, or a hurried and wild style; to drive on; to push along; to dispose of in a trice; to make nothing of; to lay violent hands on; to snatch or seize and appropriate (in an offhand or reckless fashion); to ravish (a woman). It corresponds well with the verb रगडणें, under which see some examples.

रपाटा *m* (Imit.) A smart smack or slap; a sounding cuff. 2 Applied freely to things exceeding the common size; like our *whacker, whapper, thumper, strapping, swinging, rapping*. Ex. केवढी थोरली रपाटा भाकर हो. 3 An action in general of which rapidity, smartness, and wild vehemence are the features. As रपाटा is in most of

its applications interchangeable with झपाटा, and as that word is abundantly explained and exemplified, to it turn.

रपाटून *ad* A form of the verb रपाटणे, and used with similar license. Its meaning and applications are sufficiently similar to those of रगडून to warrant reference to that adverb.

रपाखा *a* (रपाटणे) This agrees well with the word रगखा, under which see at large.

रपापां *ad* रपाप *ad* Imit. of the sound of reiterated and smart cuffing, *rapping*, *slapping* &c.

रपेट *f* (रिप्ट) *H* Chasing or hard galloping.) A term, in rather common use, for the daily galloping (or *walking*) of Europeans by way of exercise. The word, as expressing so wild a thing as moving about when there is liberty to sit still, is supposed by the admiring Natives to be an English word, but it is the Hindustani word रिप्ट

रफरफ *f* (Imit.) Destruction or utter disorder; ruin, smash, marred state (of worldly affairs, a business, a trader).

रफा *m* (रुं) *A* Mixing and messing of food, and leaving it. Ex. काय भाताचा रफा करून टाकलास हा.

रफातफा or **रफादफा** *f* (Imit. or from रुं) *A* Disarranging or disordering: also tumultuously mingling together, jumbling.

रफादफा *f* or **रफेदफे** *f* (रुं) *A* corruptly रफातफा *f* Clearance, discharge, liquidation (of a debt): also settlement, closing, disposing of (an affair or a business). 2 also as *a* Cleared, discharged, disposed of.

रफू *f* *m* (रुं) *P* Darning. 2 The part darned. 3 Overlaying an old thatch with new grass and leaves. *v* कर.

रफूकरी *m* रफूगार *m* (रुं) *P* A darner.

रफत *m* (रुं) *A* Practice, customary performance or action: constant conversance or intercourse with (persons or matters).

रवक *n* (रिब) *P* A kind of fiddle, a *rebeck*.

रव-कण-कन-कर-दिशी *ad* See under रपकण.

रवका *m* A blow, esp. as hard and sounding. *v* मार, दे. 2 A term for anything huge or monstrously large.

रवडगा *m* (Imit.) A press or urgency of business.

रवडणे *v i* To labor or work hard; to toil, fag, drudge.

रवडा *m* (Imit. रव!) A mass of muck or mud.

रवर *n* Any coarse, meagre, innutritious material as food; poor stuff, hard fare.

रवरव or **बां** *ad* Imit. of the sound made by the feet in walking over mud, or sinking into it &c.

रवरवोत *a* (Imit. from रव!) Thin, dilute, watery, washy.

रवाव *n* (रिब) *P* A kind of fiddle, a *rebeck*.

रविता *m* Commonly रावता.

रबिलाखर *m* (ربيع الآخر) *A* The fourth month of the Muhammadan year.

रबिलावल or **रबिलावल** *m* (ربيع الأول) *A* The third month of the Muhammadan year.

रबी or **रबी** *f* रबीघान्य *n* (ربيع) *A* The spring. Because reaped in the spring.) The vernal crop or harvest; that which is sown towards the close of the rains and reaped in the beginning of spring.

रदुका *m* See रवका. [See खरीफ.

रवूक *a* Enormously large or great;—used freely of men, beasts, fruits, buildings, articles. 2 Extravagantly copious or abundant;—used freely of a harvest, market-supplies &c. A word of that class of epithets so characteristic of the Maráthí.

रवेद or **त** *m* रवेदा or ता *m* (ریت) *A* A blow, esp. as hard and sounding. *v* मार, दे. 2 Constant or customary doing, using, frequenting; conversancy with, practice, use. [large.

रवेद or **त** *a* Huge, vast, immense, monstrously
रंभा *f* (S) A courtesan of स्वर्ग or Indra's paradise. 2 The Plantain. 3 An instrument for rubbing or rooting up grass.

रंभापुतळी *f* A grub-ax.

रमजान *m* (رمضان) *A* The ninth month of the Muhammadan year.

रमडोल *n* A term for anything huge, enormous, monstrously large. 2 Applied also adjectively.

रमण *n* (S) Roaming or roving for pleasure; sporting, playing, delighting one's self. 2 Coition. 3 *m* A husband, lover, gallant, sweetheart.

रमणा *m* (रमण) A pleasure-ground; a park; public gardens or a garden &c. 2 An enclosure for gathering Bráhmans to receive दक्षिणा. 3 The distribution there of दक्षिणा.

रमणी *f* *S* A wife, a mistress, a charming woman: also a woman in general.

रमणीक *a* (रमण) Delightful, suitable for dalliance and sport—a place.

रमणीय *a* (S) Delightful, pleasing, charming, gratifying to the senses or mind.

रमणूक *f* (रमणे) Rambling or roving for pleasure: also sporting, or diverting one's self more generally.

रमणे *v i* (रमण) To delight or divert one's self in; to sport, play, wanton in. 2 To linger or loiter idly or playsomely; to saunter about; to stroll along; to roam or ramble. 3 To work or do gaily or lightly (as if diverting one's self). 4 To toy with; to hold amorous dalliance with.

रमतरमत or **रमतेरमते** Leisurely, easily, in a sauntering, light, and idle manner.

रमता राम *m* (रमणे & राम) A wanderer or rover: also a traveler, sojourner, mere passenger;—used esp. of the गौसावी or other religious vagrant.

रममान *p pr* *S* corruptly रममाण That is amusing or diverting himself; playing or sporting in general.

रमराट *m* (A humorous formation from राम & राट्ट) A country. The dominions of Ráma.) A term for a huge heap or a disorderly and littered mass (as of foul dishes and pots, or of orts and fragments after a meal).

रमल *n* (رمل) *A* A mode of divining by means of figures or lines and dice, a sort of geomancy.

रमली *a* (रमल) That practises रमल, a geomancer.

रमविणे *v c* (रमणे) To roam &c.) To lead about divertingly: also to divert, entertain, or amuse in general.

रमाकान्त *m* (S Husband of रमा, i. e. Vishnu.) A cant or covert term for Crying—the initial letter here being the initial of the verb रडणे. Used esp. in construction with अळविणे; as र० अळविणे (To propitiate or worship Vishnu.) To cry or pipe; and fig. to cry about childishly or weakly; or to dawdle and poke languidly.

रमारम or **मो** *f* Equality (of the amount left in hand after trade &c. with the original stock or capital); equality of profits and expenditures. 2 Equality of rich and poor (soils in land-tenures); of profit and loss, advantage and counterbalance, disadvantage and compensation, good and evil (in numerous specific references). The word answers in use to One with another, taking all together, averaging or average; and is applied both as a noun and adverbially. The derivation is probably

रामराम, and the conceit is that the antagonist sides (of the adventure or transaction) are on the footing to reciprocate salutation.

रसुजी or **रसोजी** *a* (रसूज) Witty, humorous, sportive, facetious;—used of speech, sometimes, of the speaker.

रसूज *f* (رسم) *A* Riddle &c.) Sport, diversion, fun, any entertaining exhibition or performance: also sporting, playing, diverting and enjoying one's self: also diversion or amusement obtained. 2 Applied in comp. to Objects affording merriment or pleasure; as रसूज-वाग-रान-शहर-वाडा-चिच, also to गायन-नाच-खेळ-तमाशा-भाषण-वाणो &c.

रस्य *a* (S) Delightful, charming, gratifying or grateful to the senses or mind.

रयत *f* (ریت) *A* A subject (as of a king); a tenant (as of a landholder &c.); a Ryot. [Ryot.

रयतभाग *m* The share of produce falling to the रयतवार *ad* By, to, of, with the Ryots severally.

रयतानी *f* (रयत) Subjects, tenantry, peasantry.

रयतावा *m* (रयत) Subjects or tenants collectively; subjects, tenantry, peasantry. 2 The condition, business, or duties of a subject or tenant. 3 Land-tax upon the peasantry.

रया *f* Virtue, value, weight, worth, lustre, flavor, goodness, excellence (of a person, thing, business, act, or state). 2 Honor or dignity; credit or character. Ex. गवताला जी रया ती मला नाहीं.

रया जाणे *g.* of *s.* To lose its virtue or value; to become worthless.

रयात *f* (रयत) *A* Pardoning, remitting, foregoing (of a crime, fault, debt). 2 Abating or diminishing (of terms or a price). 3 Granting, bestowing, conferring. *v* कर, दे. [antry.

रयानी *f* (रयत) The peasantry or country-tenantry *m* (Real, Royal. Spanish.) A silver coin, a *Rial*. [Crying, piping. *v* कर.

रर *f* (Or र, this being the initial letter of रडणे)

रव *m* (S) Noise or sound. 2 fig. Fame, renown, noise. Ex. कीर्तीचा तरि जगो रव छाचा ॥

रव *f* रवण *f n* A line (of men or animals) in progress, a train. 2 A line (of descent or succession).

रवका *m* (रवा) A lump or little mass (esp. of some granulous substance as congealed honey, ghee, gúl).

रवखंदळ *f n* (रवणे & खंदळणे) Discomfiture and slaughter (as of an army): general or great disturbance or tumult: violent or rough treatment or usage. Used sometimes as the commoner word खुरदमा.

रंवखळ, **रंवखळा** or **रंवखाला** & **रंवखळणे** or **रंवखालणे** Commonly रंवदळ & रंवदळणे.

रंवखांब *m* (रवी & खांब) A common term for the uprights or supporters of the रवी, as described at length under that word.

रंवटळ, **रंवटळा** or **रंवटाला** & **रंवटळणे** or **रंवटालणे** See रंवदळ & रंवदळणे.

रवण *f n* See under रव *f*.

रवणदिवली, **रवणदिवा**, **रवणदिवी**, **रवणे** Better रौवणदिवली &c. [cud.

रवंथ *n m* (रोमंथ) *S* Rumination, chewing the रवंथणे *v i* (रवंथ) To ruminate.

रंवदळ *f* रंवदळा or रंवदाला *m* (रंवदळणे) Trampling down (of fields, a road, a tank &c.): also trampledness or much-trodden state: also muddling or rudely stirring or disturbing (of water in a pool or a vessel); and the muddled or foul state arising. *v* घाल, कर, & पड, हो.

रंवदळणे or **रंवदालणे** *v c* (रव Line or train of living beings, and दळण, or रवी Churn-staff, and

दलण) To trample down (a field, a tank); to tread down or *beat* (a road); to stir or agitate rudely, and, hence, to muddle or mess (water &c.)

रं व धे *n* R A mess for cattle made up of the remnants of cooked grains.

रं व र *m* (रं व *S*) The name of a hell. The worm called *रं व* abounds in it, and constitutes its character. Ex. अधिकार नसतां बोलसी कैसें ॥ शाल-विष आन्हा दिसे ॥ तरी वत्था आणि आत्यास ॥ रं असे यातना ॥

रं व र *ad* (रं व or Imitatively.) Swarmingly, with crowded and eager movement;—used, with कड़े पड़नें, of the lively thronging and bustling of worms in a sore &c.

रं व र or रं व री *f* (Imit.) The tingling (as of a limb asleep); the stinging or biting (upon the tongue) of certain substances; the incipient pains (premonitory aching or tingling) of fever, demoniac visitation &c.; also the lingering remains; the gnawing or irritation of swallowed poison; the throbbing ache of a scorpion-sting; the thrilling pain of ants biting or overrunning, fornication; the swarming or eager bustling of maggots, lice, fleas &c.

रं व रणे *v i* To be affected with रं व र *q. v. supra.*

रं व र नरकवास *m* (S) Residence in that hell where the worm called *रं व* is swarming and gnawing. Hence Any exceedingly disagreeable residence or condition.

रं व री *f* The name of a plant. Its flowers occasion in the tongue the sensation of stinging or biting. 2 See under रं व र.

रं व रणे *n* (Or रं व र) A goldsmith's die.

रं व र नाथाचें कूळ *n* (रं व र नाथ Name of an idol, कूळ Tenant or dependent.) A term for a very pauper or a penniless fellow subsisting from hand to mouth.

रं व र & रं व री Better रं व र & रं व री.

रं व *m* (روان *H*) A grain (as of gunpowder, sand &c.); a granule (as observable in congealed honey, ghee &c., in semilino or rolong flour, sugar &c.); grit (as in meal). 2 Granulous wheaten flour. 3 A lump or little mass (esp. of some granulous substance, of गूळ, घी &c.) 4 A particle (of gold or silver). 5 A bit of turmeric as scraped and colored in preparation for कुंकू. 6 A spoke of a wheel. 7 A depression in the goldsmith's stamp called पेरान्ची अवटी, forming a granule on the stamped trinket.

रं व काढणे (In trials by ordeal.) To take a piece of metal out of heated oil.

रं व नगी *f* (روانگی *P*) A gift to a visitor &c. on sending him away. 2 Sending off or away; despatching, dismissing. 3 Exports or an export.

रं व नगीचिठ्ठी *f* A pass for exports. 2 A pass in general.

रं व ना *p a ind* (روان *P*) Set out; started in order to go; departed. *v कर & हो.*

रं व ना *m* (روان *P*) A pass or a permit.

रं व रास *a* (روان & راست *P*) Current and just.) Customary and correct; accordant with usage and with propriety.

रं व सुदनी *f* (روان & شد *P*) An official document, —the paper on which are registered bonds, orders, warrants &c.

रं व र *f* रं व रणे *n* A goldsmith's die.

रं व र *a* (रं व) Granulous, composed of granules or minute and distinct particles;—as honey, ghee, sugar.

रं व *m* (S) The sun. 2 A tree (commonly रं व), Gigantic swallowwort. 3 The right canal for the vital air. See under रं व.

रं व कान्त *m* (S) The sun-stone, a sort of crystal.

रं व तप्त *a* (S) Scorched or heated by the sun-beams. Ex. जसो वहु रं व तप्ता मावली गोड वाटे ॥ तसो वनी पतिलाडे मानिता कोड वाटे ॥

रं व मंडल *n* (S) The disk of the sun.

रं व वार *m* (S) रं व वार *m* (S Day of the sun.) Sunday.

रं व संक्रमण *n* (S) The passage of the sun through a sign of the zodiac, and, by eminence, through Capricornus.

रं व संक्रमणाचे तोळ *m pl* Sesasum-seeds (mingled with sugar) presented amongst friends on the day of रं व संक्रमण.

रं वी *f* A churning staff. 2 In architecture. An arrangement with beams and stanchions upon the walls of a house; in order to enlarge the space originally intended between their summits and the roof, and thus to afford room for a sort of loft. *v दे.* 3 *pl* (रं वी) The sticks which are inserted into the मुंडा or mouth of a पखाल to keep it expanded during the filling.

रं वीदार *m* The churn-rope.

रं वीकड *n* (रं वी & काष्ठ) The spokes proceeding from the कणेकड of a waterwheel. 2 A piece of wood fit to be broken up and formed into spokes.

रं वीस *m f r* (روش *P*) Manner, fashion, course, customary way or mode.

रं वीया *m* The contrivance (consisting of short pieces of stick) with which the head of a पखाल is kept open during the filling of it. *v चाल.*

रं वीना *f S* A cord or string generally. 2 A woman's cincture or girdle (of gold or silver).

रं वीक *a* Properly रं वीक.

रं वीम *m S* A ray of light.

रं व *m* (S) Flavor, taste, sapidity. 2 Juice or sap; the liquor of fruits or plants. 3 By way of eminence. Sugarcane-juice or mango-juice. 4 Liquor obtained by infusion or decoction. 5 The primary or essential juice or fluid of the body; whence blood, serum, sweat &c. are supposed to be engendered. 6 Metal in the state of fusion. 7 Taste, sentiment, susceptibility; or *a* sentiment or passion; *any* affection or emotion of the mind. Nine sentiments are enumerated; रं व गार or रं व ति, उत्साह or हास्य, काव्य, रौद्र or क्रोध, विषय or अदुत, भय, वीक्ष्य, शान्त, वात्सल्य. See नवरस. 8 In figurative senses. Spirit, sweetness, salt, fire, pathos, beauty &c. (as in a composition, an incident, a business). 9 A mineral or a metallic salt; as sulphur, borax, talc, vitriol &c. 10 In Sanskrit this word stands for quicksilver, semen virile, water, poison, gum myrrh &c.; and under it, as the common term, are comprehended the several items of stimulant or sapid food, as spices, curds, oil, sugar, salt &c. Some of these senses will sometimes be met with in Maráthí.

रं वी उत्तरणे To get gourdiness in the extremities—a horse.

रं व कणे *v i unc* (रं व) To be engaged with pleasantly; to be occupied in some delightful occupation. [maidenhood. *v जा, घे &c.*

रं व कस *m* (रं व & कस) The vigor and virtue of रं व कस *f* Bickering, jarring, bandying of angry words (as prelude of a quarrel). *v कर, लाव, मांड.* 2 Slight feverishness; the tingling or creeping premonitory of fever. *v ये, वाड.* 3 Thrill or shudder. *v ये, वाड.*

रं व कसणे *v i* (रं व कस) To be affected with febrile symptoms; also with thrill or shudder. 2 To bicker, jar, altercation. 3 also as *v impers* To feel the tingling &c. of approaching fever.

रं व कापूर *m* (रं व कपूर *S*) White sublimate or submuriate of mercury; made with sulphur, quicksilver, and common salt. [metal.

रं व लुटणा *m* A chisel to divide ingots or bars of रं व स *f* Higgling and haggling; minute chaffering or bargaining. 2 Wearisome scolding or chiding. 3 Bickering, jarring, altercation. *v लाव, कर, मांड.*

रं व द *f* (روان *P*) Grain stored up for, or sent for the consumption of, an army. 2 Money paid into the treasury by the कमावोसदार, raised from his district or charge; or money paid as purchase-money for the revenues of a district. 3 Cash accompanying a campaigning army: also cash sent by a banker to his correspondent. 4 Understood popularly of the train of grain-cattle following the march of an army; and, more freely, of a train (of cattle or of persons) in general. [supra.

रं व दभरणा *m* Supplying or furnishing रं व द *q. v.*

रं व दी *a* (रं व द) Held on the consideration of payment into the treasury of a sum estimated to be equivalent to the revenue of it—a village or district. [as the organ of taste].

रं व ना *f S* Tasting. 2 The tongue (considered रं व नेंद्रिय *n S* The organ or the sense of tasting.

रं व ने *n* An ass-load (of grain or generally). रं व दाळ or रं व वेळ *a* Used with केळी & केळे and thus expressing, respectively, a Plantain tree and a plantain fruit of a certain species or variety.

रं व दाळी or रं व वेळ or डी *f* A variety of the Plantain. रं व दाळे or रं व वेळे *n* Its fruit.

रं व भंग *m* (S) Destruction of the spirit, sweetness, salt, fire, vigor, pathos, beauty, excellence &c. of.

रं व भरित *a* (S) Full of juice or sap. 2 fig. Full of spirit, sweetness, pith, salt, fire, beauty; abounding in qualities which excite pleasure.

रं व भरु *a* (रं व & भरणे) Juicy, sappy, succulent. रं व भोजन *n* (S) An entertainment (to Bráhmans) in which the juice of mangoes forms a principal article.

रं व रंग *m* (रं व & रंग) Molasses and saffron or turmeric and कुंकू placed in separate dishes, and presented by females to Bráhmans or, reciprocally by and to married women, on the day of मकरसंक्रांति.

रं व रशीत or रशीत *a* Full of succulence or sap. 2 Full of youthful freshness and ardor. 3 Glowing with heat, burning hot. 4 See under पिबळा.

रं व रणे *v i* (Imit.) To abound in succulence or sap. 2 To glow fiercely—fire. 3 To be burning hot—a thing in general, the body or eyes in fever. 4 To be glowing with youthful ardor or fire. 5 To be in its full force and vigor—small pox, a boil, a product of the season, and generally.

रं व रडी *f* A little cake made of gram-flour, spices &c.

रं व रती *f* (रं व रती *S*) Speech considered as a seat of flavor, taste, or tastefulness; elocution or eloquence. 2 The tongue. 3 The name of a shrub. [and boiled.

रं व रंगे *n* A brinjal slit open, filled with spices, रं व रान *a* (S) Juicy, sappy, succulent. 2 Well-tasted, savory, well-flavored, lit. fig.

रं व रिकय *m* (S) Selling or sale of the stimulant or sapid items of provision (oil, butter, curds, spices, sugar, salt &c.) comprehended under the term रं व. This act is, in law, a crime.

रससिंदूर *m n* (S) A factitious cinnabar, made of zinc, mercury, blue vitriol, and nitre fused together.

रससिद्धि *f* S Alchemy, or the possession of command over the magical properties of mercury &c.

रसज्ञ *a* (S) Capable of discerning and appreciating the spirit, flavor, beauty, excellence of. 2 Discriminating or acquainted with the रस or sentiments.

रसज्ञता *f* रसज्ञतावात or रसज्ञानवात *m* Disturbance of the third humor वात consisting in or causing the loss of all the senses and animal faculties but that of taste.

रसा *m* (रस) A sauce made of spices pounded together and mixed with water.

रसांजन *n* (S) A collyrium. It is prepared by boiling together calx of brass and one eighth of दारुहळद or curcuma zanthorizon, by adding to the decoction an equal quantity of goat's milk, and by evaporating the compound to one fourth. Ex. नेवीं रसांजनाचें अंजन.

रसाणें *n* R Glowing coals or embers.

रसातल *n* (S) pop. रसातळ *n* The lowest of the seven divisions of पाताळ.

रसातळास जाणें To be spoiled, marred, blasted, ruined—a business. रसातळास नेणें To spoil or marr (a business).

रसाभास *m* (S) Pseudo sentiment or passion; spurious or false taste: also any low, vulgar, jejune, or puerile poetical description or dramatic representation involving pseudo sentiment or spurious taste: also affectation or counterfeit manifestation of any of the eight passions comprehended under स्थायीभाव; or the spurious poetical or dramatic exhibition of such. 2 S Concealment or disguise of the real sentiment under some false exhibition.

रसायन *n* (S) pop. रसायण *n* A medicinal preparation in general; but esp. from metals and minerals. 2 The elixir vitae of the alchemists. 3 Alchemy or chemistry. 4 fig. (From the necessity in chemical or medical preparations of being sharp and smart, and prompt to meet the precise moment.) Exceeding urgency or pressure. *v* लाव, लाग.

रसायनाकर्षण *n* A device (poor enough) of translators to render Chemical attraction or affinity.

रसायनी औषध *n* A mineral medicine.

रसाल *a* S pop. रसाल *a* Juicy, sappy, succulent. 2 Piquant or well-seasoned;—esp. used of moist preparations. 3 fig. Tasteful, salty, pungent—a composition, a discourse. Ex. आतां टाकून बजत शब्दजाळ ॥ बोले रसकथा रसाल ॥ 4 Humorous or witty—a person or speech. 5 Soft, slimy, oozy;—used of a kind of the Jack.

रसासणें *vi* (Intens. of रसरसणें q. v.) To glow with intense ardor or fierceness, lit. fig.

रसाली *f* C The nether transverse beam (as of a sugarpress) in which revolve the axles of the screws.

रसिक *a* (S) Savory, sapid, tasty, having flavor or taste. 2 fig. Tasteful, sharp, salty—a poem, a speech. 3 That has taste or intellectual relish. 4 Sentimental. 5 Humorous, jocular, facetious, witty. [the hoof of a horse.]

रसुली *f* Tumors or bumps arising on the side of

रसम *m* (رسوم) *pl* of رسم A Customs.) The fees, perquisites, or dues of the District-officers.

रसोत्पत्ति *f* (S A compound right but formed in ignorance.) Wit, humor, facetiousness.

रस *f* Properly and commonly रसद्.

रस्ता *m* (رسته) P A road, path, way. [for.

रस्ता पाहणें or देखणें *g.* of o. To expect or look out रस्तेंबंदी *f* (رسته بندی) P Road-making: also road-repairing. [or in every road.]

रस्तोरस्ती *ad* (रस्ता by redup.) Along, upon, on, रस्ता *m* (رستا) H A thick rope.

रस्ती *f* (رستي) H A thin rope; a cord or string.

रहणी *f* (रहनें S Used mostly in poetry.) Manner of life; daily walk; ordinary course or procedure. *v* लाव or लाग with स.

रहदारी *f* (راه داری) P Passage to and fro (on a road); the passing of passengers or goods; traffic. Ex. त्या मार्गानें सधरात्रपर्यंत माणसांची रं. चालली असती. 2 or रहदारीजकात *f* (راه داری زکاة) H Transit-duties.

रहवर *m* (Poetry. रहवर S) A first-rate chariot or car. 2 A chariot or car in general.

रहवास *m* Constant conversance or intercourse with, practice, use. 2 (Better रहिवास) Residence, रहश or रहस *n* Corr. from रहस. [abode.]

रहसाली *f* (रहस्य) Kindliness and sweetness of intercourse; friendliness of terms or footing.

रहःस्थान *n* S A private place.

रहस्य *n* (S) A secret, a mystery, a matter private, and thus not to be generally divulged; or mysterious, and thus not readily to be penetrated and known. 2 Friendliness, kindliness, amicable relation, *cronyship*. 3 Play or pleasantry; sportive sallies; jocund repartees; facetious or witty merriment. 4 The involved moral or beauty; the significant point or particular; the *sting*, the *wit*. Ex. तुम्ही बेलातां छातील रं. माझे ध्यानांत आले नाही. 5 Spirit, flavor, savoriness, excellence. Ex. सराफीचे व्यवहारांत आतां कांहीं रं. राहिले नाही. रहस्यांत येणें To be excited into mirth or lively joy.

रहा *f* (راہ) P Way, manner, method, fashion, रहकळ *f n* See राहकळ. [course.]

रहाट *m* (تر) H A machine (composed of two wheels connected by a beam) for drawing water. 2 The wheel of a machine or an engine in general; as of the above contrivance for drawing water, of a spinning machine, a rope-machine &c.: also, by synecdoche, such machine.

रहाटगाडगे *n* A wheel with wreaths or a wreath of pots around it, erected over the mouth of a well to draw up water; the Persian waterwheel. 2 fig. The wheel of fortune; constant alternations or vicissitudes; succession of ups and downs, of good and evil; an alternation or reciprocal succession in general. 3 fig. Dealing or business with; a rotation or course of giving and receiving, receiving and giving.

रहाटणें *vi* (रहाट) To be much practised or exercised in; to be conversant with. 2 (Poetry.) To behave.

रहाटपाळणा *m* The fabric of swinging boxes erected at fairs &c.; a revolving swing or cradle in general.

रहाटवड *f* C The materials required for, or the articles and items composing, a रहाट or waterwheel.

रहाटवणी *n* C (रहाट & पाणी) Water drawn up by a waterwheel; as disting. from that of a stream &c.

रहाटागर *m n* (रहाट & आगर) A plantation irrigated by means of a waterwheel.

रहाटी *f* (Dim. of रहाट) A waterwheel worked with the feet. 2 fig. Course, custom, established usage respecting. 3 (Poetry.) Behaviour, demeanour. 4 *unc* (राई) A dense wood or grove.

रहात्या *a* (रहाट) Employed or fit to be employed

in working a waterwheel—a man or beast. 2 In games of play. A person that plays on both sides. 3 Applied to a vacillating person who espouses sometimes the one side and sometimes the other, a trimmer, turncoat, timeserver. 4 fig. A conductor or manager. 5 One serving (at weddings &c.) without remuneration. 6 A person pressed as a guide, carrier of burdens &c. from village to village; a carrier on of the रहाट (wheel or course of business).

रहाड or डी The mud-pit of the gamblers and rioters during the होळी: also the dancing and capering and sport in it. 2 Muckiness or sloppiness (of a road, floor &c.); mud in general: also the slush or squashy matter (of rotting melons, dissolving मूळ &c.)

रहाडा *m* (रहाड) Busy arrangements and preparations (as for a wedding, feast &c.); confused or lively bustling in general. *v* घाल, पड, अस.

रहाडी *f* A thin or slight variety of the kind of bamboo called कळक.

रहाण *n* C A ceremony celebrated by a number of persons possessing power over devils, to summon a spirit to occupy and actuate one whom they wish to add to their number. *v* घाल, साजव. 2 fig. The howling and wailing (of women &c.) over a dead or dying person, gossip ululation.

रहाणी *f* (Better रहणी) Manner of life; daily walk.

रहाणें *vi* See this word under the form राहणें; although both the forms are approved.

रहादारी & रहादारीजकात See रहदारी & रहदारीजकात.

रहारास *a* (راست) P Right, direct, straightforward, honest, correct—speech, conduct.

रहासाली *f* (See रहसाली) Kindliness and sweetness of intercourse.

रहाळ *f* P A division or portion of a country, a district, province, part, tract. Generally in comp. with a designating prefix; as पुणेंरहाळ, नाशिक-रहाळ, सोळापूररहाळ.

रहाळ *f m* रहाळी *f* Close intercourse, familiar acquaintance, intimacy (with persons or business). 2 *unc* Thickness of comers and goers.

रहाळणें *vi* (रहाळ) To get accustomed to; to become conversant or familiar with: also to become closely acquainted with.

रहाळसाळ or रहाळसहाळ *a* (रहाळणें & साळ from शाळा School.) Sociable, social, companionable; disposed or free to take part in what is passing. 2 Applied laxly to Speech in the sense of Free, easy, bland, kindly, and to Dealing or deportment in the sense of Courteous, complying, conceding, allowing &c.

रहित *a* (S) Destitute or void of; unaccompanied with; standing or being without. Used in comp. without end; as जलरहित, दुग्धरहित, विद्या-रहित, धनरहित, कामरहित, क्रोधरहित.

रहिवास *m* Residence, stay, abode.

रहिवासणें *vi* (Poetry.) To reside, stay, abide. Ex. रहिवासिलें मन पाझनि खरूप ॥ चित्त रहिवासिलें तुझ्या पायां ॥

रहिवासी *a* (रहिवास) Inhabitant or resident of.

रही *f* (Commonly रव) A line (of living creatures in progress), a train.

रहीत *a* (राहणें) Remaining; lying over from the former account;—used esp. by Kárkúns or accountants, and with such words as -अडावा-जमा-खर्च-बेरोज-रकम-तारीख-मिती-याज-शिल्लक. 2 Left, remaining, lying; i. e. that is not now to be done, used, taken &c.

रह *m* C More commonly रोह.
 रोहपोहो *m* See रोहपोहो.
 रहफळ *f* P Disorder, derangement, confusion, wild dispersion or tumultuous intermixture (of condition, circumstances, or affairs, or of things).
 2 Distress, restlessness, inquietude, tossing about.
 3 Jarring, bickering, wrangling.
 रळी *f* (Commonly रडो *q. v.*) At play. Getting out of humor and playing unfairly. *v* खा, घे, खेळ, जा.
 रळी *f* Coaxing solicitation; fond importunity or entreaty. Ex. आईबाप पोराची रळी चालवितात. *v* घे, चाल, पुर, & चालव, पुरव. 2 (Poetry.) Innuendo, sarcastic or sly insinuation.
 रक्षक *a* (S) That preserves, keeps, protects. 2 fig. A miser.
 रक्षण *n* (S) Preserving, keeping, protecting. 2 A person set to keep or guard.
 रक्षणीय *a* (S) (Proper or worthy) to be preserved, kept, guarded.
 रक्षणे *v c* (रक्षण) To keep, preserve, protect, guard.
 रक्ष रक्ष होणे (To be reduced to cry Save! save! help!) To be reduced to extremity; to be brought to the last effort &c.
 रक्षा *f* (S) Ashes. 2 A twist of thread or tinsel bound as a preservative (against evil spirits) around the wrist at particular periods. 3 A string tied round the neck of a puerperal woman and of her infant on the sixth day after delivery. 4 A kept woman, a mistress. 5 S Preserving, keeping, protecting.
 रक्षाबंधन *n* (S) The binding of रक्षा around the wrist on the day of the full moon of Shrāwan.
 रक्षित *p* (S) Preserved, kept, protected, guarded.
 रक्ष्य *a* S (Purposed, necessary, fit) to be preserved, kept, protected &c.
 राई *f* (राजिका S) Mustard, Sinapis racemosa.
 राईचा पर्वत करणे To make a mountain of a mole-hill.
 राई *f* (राजि S Row.) A wood or thick grove.
 राईभोग *m* A kind of rice.
 राडो *f* (Commonly रावडो or राडडो) A rowtie.
 राजत *m* (रावदूत) A horse-soldier, a trooper, a cavalier. A term applied to a man of the Máng class.
 राजळ *n* (राव & आलय. King's place.) A palace. Ex. मग रावळासी जाऊन लरित ॥ रक्खिणी-कांत नमिलेला ॥. 2 A temple. Generally used in conjunction with देऊळ; as देऊळराजळ or रावळी-देवळी.
 राजळ *m* A tribe of Shúdras or an individual of it. They are worshipers of भैरव; they make brushes and combs &c. for the weaver.
 रांकट *a* (रानट) Strong and firm; or big and boorish; hardy or sturdy; of iron frame and reckless spirit.
 रांकटई *f* (रांकट) Hardiness or sturdiness; firmness and callousness of body or daring and dauntlessness of mind.
 राख *f* (रक्षा) Ashes. 2 (राखणे) A kept woman, a mistress.
 राखडो *f* An ornament for the head of females.
 राखण *f* (रक्षण S) Preserving, keeping, protecting. 2 *c* A person set as a guard or keeper. 3 *f* The wages of a person entertained to keep or guard. 4 A present (of a cocoanut &c.) made, monthly or yearly, to the tutelar deity of a village; to secure its protection from demons and evil spirits. 5 The ceremony of freeing and esta-

blishing in security (through enchantments, vows, and other mummery) men, animals, fields &c. from mischief by demons, rats, locusts &c. *v* लाव, कर, लाग. 6 A quantity (as of an article of provision) reserved in the house, that there never may be utter lack; a reserve, a stand-by. 7 Applied (in Málwá &c.) to a woman supposed, through her exceeding ugliness and hideousness, to be able to secure the house and its females from all magic and enchantment.
 राखणकरी *m* राखणदार *c* राखणा *m* राखणाईत *c* (राखणे and affixes.) A person set as a guard or keeper. 2 A person set to keep cattle. Pr. राखण्यानें गुरें टाकलीं म्हणून घनी टाकोल काय? John x. 11, 13.
 राखणा *m* The name of a little leaf-eating creature.
 राखणावळ *f* (राखणे) The wages or hire of a person keeping or guarding (esp. of one keeping cattle). 2 Keeping or guarding; taking the ward or care of.
 राखणी *f* (Verbal of राखणे) Keeping, preserving &c.; keeping or holding in various applications.
 राखणे *v c* (रक्षण S) To keep, preserve, protect, guard; i. e. to hold in possession or in security from harm. 2 To keep or save; to lay up or by for some future time or for some other purpose. Ex. त्या रानांतोळ गवत घंदा राखलें आहे; तुज-करितां पोळ्या राखून ठेवल्या आहेत. 3 To hold back or hold in; to keep without exerting (strength or force); as जोर राखला, हात राखला, also डोला or घाव or मार राखला. 4 To reserve or withhold; to retain or keep back. Ex. तुझ्या मनांत असेल तें सारें बोल कांहीं राखूनको. 5 To let alone; to suffer to remain in its state. Ex. कोनाचाची जागा तेवढी राख आणि अवघी भिंत सारीव. 6 To make, lay, set, or place for continuance; to form and fix in any state. Ex. ही भिंत फार बंद राखली म्हणून जागा अडली; काढी इतकी लाव कशाला राखलोस; हा अंगरखा लां आखूड राखलास म्हणून शेभत नाही. 7 To hold as one's concubine or as one's paramour, to keep. Ex. राखील तर आप नाही तर सखा बाप A saying familiar amongst females. 8 To keep, retain, maintain, not to lay aside. 9 To keep in order; to maintain or uphold in proper condition. Pr. राखील त्याचें घर खपेल त्याचें शेत.
 राखणकरी *m* A keeper or guard. See राखणकरी.
 राखमंडळ *n* (Circle or region of ashes.) A place bestrewed with ashes.
 राखरांगोळी *f* (राख Ashes, रांगोळी Powder.) Utter demolition, devastation, destruction, ruin (of a country, village, field, family, business). *v* कर, हो.
 राखले *f* (राखणे. Introduced from the Gujaráthi.) Used in hundís in the sense of The state, capacity, or character of putter or depositor (of the cash) in which the purchaser of the hundí stands. Ex. त्या डंडीमध्ये माझी राखले घातली होती.
 राखवड or राखाड or डो *f* (राख) A heap or a litter of ashes: also a spot scattered over with ashes. राखाडी is, in the Konkan, ashes (without the speciality of heap or of litter).
 राखवळ *f* (Better राखणावळ) The wages or cost of guarding or keeping.
 राखंडुळी *f* C A vessel filled with ashes placed at the door of the chamber of a puerperal woman on the third or fifth day after delivery, to frighten away evil spirits.
 राखमंडळ *n* A place of ashes. See राखमंडळ.

राखावळ *f* (Commonly राखणावळ) The hire or cost of a person guarding or keeping.
 राखी *f* (राखणे) A piece of silk, a bit of tinsel, or a cotton string tied around the arm on the day of full moon of Shrāwan, as a preservative against evil spirits.
 राखीपाडवा *m* राखीप्रतिपदा *f* The day following राखीपुनव. It is one of the three great begging days of Bráhmans. The other two are गुद्याचा पाडवा & दिपवाळीचा पाडवा.
 राखीपुनव, राखीपूर्णिमा, राखीपोर्णिमा *f* (Because on this day राखी is worn.) The day of full moon of Shrāwan.
 राखील *f* C (राखणे) The tending or keeping of cattle. *v* चाल. 2 The wages or hire of this service.
 राखील *a* (राखणे) Kept;—used of a woman in concubinage and of a monkey, dog, parrot, fighting ram &c.
 राखीसमुख *f n* (The quarter of the Rákshas.) A vulgar name for the south. Used also as *ad* Southwards. See under गंगमोहरा.
 राखंडा *m* (राख & डंडा) A heap of ashes. 2 An ash-pit or any place for ashes.
 राखंडा *a* Hare-lipped.
 राखंडो *f* (राखंडा) An ignited and quenched, or a burned-out, bit of cowdung. 2 fig. Rice, bread &c. burned or blackened in the dressing.
 राखूळ *f* (राखणे) The tending or keeping of cattle. *v* चाल. 2 The wages of it.
 राखसमोहरा or रो *ad* (Towards the region of the Rákshas, i. e. Lanká.) Towards the south. See under गंगमोहरा.
 राखंडा *m* Commonly राखंडा.
 राखंडा or राखोडा *a* (राख) Ashy or dry and loose like ashes;—used of soil (-जमीन-बुरुम), of flour, and of certain powders.
 राखंडो *f* Commonly राखंडी.
 राखंडे *n* (Properly राखंडे) A fissured lip, a hare-lip.
 राखेळ or डी *f* See राखूळ. 2 Used by some in the more extended sense of राखणावळ.
 राखेळा *a* (राखणे) See the commoner word पाड-राखणा. 2 Gaplipped or harelipped.
 राख्या *a* (राखणे) A man in keeping by a woman, a kept man, a fancy-man.
 राग *m* S Color, hue, tint. 2 Coloring, painting, dyeing &c.
 राग *m* (S) Anger, rage, passion. Pr. राग खाई आपणास संतोष खाई दुसऱ्यास Anger masters one's self; pleasantness or placid demeanour captivates others. 2 In Sanskrit the word signifies Mental affection in general, whether anger, or sorrow, joy, love, desire, envy &c. 3 A mode of song or of music. There are six; viz. श्री, वसंत, भैरव, पंचम, मेघ or मेघमह्वार, दहनाट or नटनारायण, according to the Shlok in the treatise संगीतरत्नाकर (श्रीरांगोथ वसंतश्च भैरवः पंचमस्तथा ॥ मेघरांगो दहनाटो षडैते पुरुषास्तुताः ॥). They are personified in poetry and mythology, and have each six (according to some, five) feminine modifications (likewise personified) termed रागिणी. Notwithstanding however, the authority of the above Shlok and that of the संगीतरत्नाकर, the popular enumeration of the राग amounts to some dozens. Without professing to exhaust the department of melody, we present the following Modes distinguished into masculine and feminine personifications, and duly classified under the three divisions of the भुपद.

अस्ताई	अंवा	आभोग
राग-	रागिणी-	राग-
बहिरव	रामकली	माज
बिलावर	बहिरवी	मल्लार
विभास	असावरी	मेघमल्लार
खट	गुणकली	श्यामकल्याण
सारंग	ताडी	मालकंस
गोडसारंग	सुयाई	ललत
छणसारंग	सुलतानी	खमास or ज
मारवा	धनाश्री	शंकराभरण
श्रीराग	पूर्याधनाश्री	There are yet
शुद्धकल्याण	पूर्वी	others wherein
दीपकल्याण	गौडी	(as likewise in
यमनकल्याण	काफी	some of the a-
भूपकल्याण	बागेसरी	bove) the dis-
हमीरकल्याण	सेानी or सेहनी	inction betwixt
कमोदकल्याण	झिजाटी	राग & रागिणी
विहंग	नीलांबरी	is disregarded.
बायानाट		
बिहाम		
केदारा		
कानडा		
दरवारी कानडा		
अडाणा		
परज		
कालिंगडा		
देस		
चिंडोल		
बसंत		
बहार		

रागास येणें-भरणें-पेटणें-चढणें To be excited into anger; to be inflamed, exasperated, incensed. राग येणें in. con. or रागें भरणें (Lit. To be filled with anger.) To be angry. रागें भरून घेणें To bring anger upon one's self. रागाच्या हातीं देणें To give up to anger; to throw up (an office, a possession, a purpose) in a fit of passion. राग मानणें g. of o. To allow one's self to be angry at. राग नाकावर असणें g. of s. To have one's anger always ready; to be highly irritable. रागानें हिरवा पिवळा होणें To be livid from rage. राग आणणें-घरणें-करणें g. of o. or राग येणें in. con. and g. of o. To conceive anger against or at. रागें भरणें with ला of o. To vent or express one's anger upon.

रांग f (Perhaps from Rank.) A rank or row; a line, range, series, or orderly succession. 2 A ridge or long line generally declivous on both sides; as a path running along an embankment or other double slope; an elevated pathway adown a mountain steep; the surface along a wharf &c.

रांगडा m (رائگاڑا) H The name of a country between Gujaráth and Mewát; also of a tribe of Hindús. The word is applied freely in abuse of persons or speech judged to be rude and uncouth.

रांगण n Ashes of the potter's kiln.

रांगणी f C A large, broad, streaked, and slightly convex shell. It is much used (on account of its streaks) in drawing lines of मंघ upon the arm.

रांगणें v i (रिंगन S) To crawl or creep; to move along on all-fours or the belly.

रागमाला or रागमालिका f (S) pop. रागमाला & रागमालिका f A kind of song,—a string of tunes or portions of the several musical modes. 2 An instrument constructed, on being wound up or turned, to give forth these notes. Applied also to a Piano forte.

रागरंग m (राग & रंग) Song and sport; frolic, fun, and merrymaking in general. 2 Signs and

indications; the general appearance or prospect (of affairs or matters); or the probabilities and premonitions therein consisting. Ex. पावसाचा रा० पाडा नसे निघा; रा० पाडून व्यापार करावा.

रागवणें v i (राग) To be or become angry.
रांगसारंग f R (रांगणें) Dallying and lingering (about a spot) when leaving it reluctantly; dragging one's self away. [tunes, or of song.]

रागज्ञान n (S) Knowledge of musical modes, of रांगा m A strip at sea becalmed.

रागावणें v i (राग) To get angry.

रागिणी f (S) A मिश्रराग or modification of a musical mode. Six or five are assigned to each राग or mode. In mythology it is personified as the wife of a राग q. v. 2 A wanton or impassioned woman.

रागिष्ट a रागोट a (राग) Passionate, hot, irascible. Pr. रागिटाचो चाकरी तरवारीचो धार.

रागो a S Having affection or passion, i. e. ardent, enthusiastic, zealous, affectionate, susceptible, sensitive, sentimental &c. 2 (Used as s m and only in the popular saw—रागो बाजी पारखो व न्याव &c., which see under उपजत खभाव) A vocalist or singer.

रागो f S A grain, Cynosurus corocanus, Raggy. The popular name is नाचना or नाचणी.

रागेजणें v i (Poetry.) रागेजें v i R (राग) To be or become angry.

रांगोळो f (रंग & ओळ) Powder made by pounding particular soft stones. Used in drawing lines and figures before an idol, or on the floor where an entertainment is to be given. 2 A powder used as a substitute for the above, made of burned rice or other thing. 3 A line or figure drawn with this powder.

रांगोळें n A tube (of copper or other metal) drilled with little holes. It is filled with the powder रांगोळी, and rolled over the space upon which lines and figures are to be described.

राघव m S The name of an enormous and fabulous fish. राघव & तिमिंगिल (another legendary marine monster) pursue each other round the globe. When they shall meet, face to face, the earth will be turned upside down and overwhelm-

रांगळणें v c P To trail along, to draggle. [ed.]

राघवळ f A kind of indigo. 2 (Or राजावळ) A sort of लुगडें of red color.

राघावळी a Of or pertaining to, dyed with &c., the indigo called राघावळ.

राघू or राघो m Redringed paroquet, Palaeornis torquatus or Alexandrinus. 2 Applied fig. to the green filament within हडग्याचें फूल. 3 In ballads &c. A lover, a gallant.

राघोडा m Grain, sugarcane, buffalo-milk &c., sometimes, money, stipulated to be given at the seasons by way of interest or premium upon money-loans; also the practice of so borrowing or lending money. Ex. सावकाराचे दाहा रुपये म्यां बाजरीराघोडा कबूल करून घेतले आहेत. This word agrees with काढा.

राजअंबोर m (राजा & अंबर) A word of ballads and amatory poetry.) A grave and dignified personage (considered as a lover or gallant). 2 Laxly. Royal, splendid, superb, grand, fine;—used of man, country, apparel, address, anything.

राजकडो f An earring of a particular kind.

राजकारण n A state-counsel; a deep and secret counsel or project: also kingly policy or state-craft.

राजकारणी a (राजकारण) Deep in counsel; of shrewd and secret plans or measures.

राजकारस्थान n A royal scheme, project, plan, policy; a counsel of state. [affairs.]

राजकार्य n (S) Royal duties or business; state-

राजकिंकर m (S) A servant of the state; a public servant, a peon, jásúd &c.

राजकिशोर m (S) The or a king's son.

राजकी a (राजीक) Proceeding from or pertaining to the king or government. In use it particularly respects tyrannies or evil proceeding from the ruler or the state. It is contrad. from देवकी q. v. [royal.]

राजकीय a (S) Relating to a king, kingly, regal,

राजकीय व्यवहार m (S) Business or a business of the state. 2 Politics.

राजकुमार m (S) pop. राजकुमर & राजकुंवर m A son of a king, a prince. 2 राजकुंवर is further a term for the नक्षत्र पुनर्वसु.

राजकुमारी f (S) pop. राजकुमरी & राजकुंवरी f A daughter of a king, a princess.

राजकेळ f राजकेळी f A species of the Plantain. राजकेळें n Its fruit.

राजक्रांति f (S) pop. राजक्रांत f n The depredations and devastations committed by an invading foe. Applied also to War and to its ravages and disturbances. 2 Regal oppression or injustice, tyranny. [throne.]

राजगादी f The royal cushion or pad; the राजगिरा m A grass and its seed, Amaranthus polygamus or pendulus, or Oleraceus candidus.

राजगच्छ n (S) A secret of the king or the state.

राजगोंड f ए A great street (of a city or town).

राजगोंडा m A cord with a tassel, suspended from the pole of a palkhi for the rider to hold by.

राजघोस f The name of a वेल or creeper. An infusion is made of its leaves and used in small pox &c. [tulaca oleracea.]

राजघोळ f A variety of the vegetable घोळ (Por-

राजचिन्ह n (S) An ensign of royalty; an article or item of the regalia or kingly insignia. 2 A mark or trait, any peculiarity or particular point, which denotes the possessor as destined for the throne. 3 The royal seal or stamp or signature (on coins, papers &c.) 4 (Because the signatures of kings are usually ill-written.) Any scrawl or scribble or bad writing. [times of metal.]

रांजण m A large earthen water-jar. It is some-

राजटिडवो f Yellow-wattled lapwing, Charadrius bilobus.

राजण or रांजण or णी f (राजादन S) A tree, Mimusops hexandra or kanki.

रांजणवाडो f A sty on the eyelid.

रांजणी f (Dim. of रांजण) A small water &c.-jar, of a certain form. 2 C The vessel which holds the rice as taken out daily for the daily consumption.

राजणें v i (Poetry. राज S To shine.) To look well; to be splendid, gorgeous, flashy, fine; to shine.

राजतिलक m (S राजा & तिलक) The ornament or glory of kings. A term of poets for a king.

राजतुरा m A flower-tree and its flower, Po-meiana pulcherrima. [jesty.]

राजतेज n (S) Kingly dignity or grandeur, ma-

राजल n (S) Royalty, kingship, the office, function, or condition of king.

राजदंड m (S) Punishment inflicted by the king. 2 Fine or mulct imposed by the king. 3 Fine due to the king from a person ejected from caste on his restoration. [or cutter-teeth.]

राजदंत m (S) A common term for the incisors

राजदरबार n The royal court or hall of justice. 2 The royal audience-chamber.

राजदर्शन *n* (S) Sight of or interview with the (or a) king. Ex. रा० दृष्टि मोठा लाभ.
 राजदूत *m* (S) A royal messenger.
 राजद्वार *n* (S) The royal mansion considered as a court of justice. 2 A gate or door of a palace.
 राजधन *n* (S) Royal revenue.
 राजधर्म *m* (S) A law or precept as prescribed in the Shāstras for the guidance of kings in the administration of government. 2 A quality or a virtue appropriate to or befitting kings. 3 Kingly duty or peculiar business.
 राजधानी *f* (S) राजनगरी *f* (S) The city in which the king resides, the royal city, or the metropolis. [Rox.
 राजधान्य *n* S A grain, Panicum frumentaceum.
 राजनीति *f* (S) The laws and precepts prescribed in the Shāstras for the guidance of kings; regal jurisprudence or policy. Four divisions are made,—आन्वीक्षिकी or तर्कविद्या, वयि or धर्मविद्या, वार्ता or अर्थविद्या, & दंडनीति.
 राजनील *n* S An emerald. [a Kshatriya.
 राजन्य *m* S A man of the military or regal tribe,
 राजपंचक *n* S A period arising from certain astrological computations. It is characterized by ravages or oppressions from kings or governments. See अग्निपंचक, चौरपंचक, सत्यपंचक, हनिपंचक.
 राजपट्ट *m* S (Royal fillet.) A tiara or chaplet for the brows of a king.
 राजपत्नी *f* (S) A king's wife, a queen.
 राजपत्र *n* (S) A royal letter, a grant.
 राजपथ *m* S (Commonly राजमार्ग) The king's highway. [kingship, royalty.
 राजपद *n* (S) The office or dignity of king,
 राजपद्धति *f* (S) pop. राजपद्धत *f* The line, course, or way proper to or customary with kings.
 राजपसंत or द *a* (राजा & پسند P) Deserving the approbation of kings and nobles; i. e. super-excellent, superior, superb, capital, choice, fine.
 राजपिंडा *m* (राजा & पिंड) A term of praise for a handsome and graceful person.
 राजपीठ *n* (S) The royal seat; the city of the throne: also any royal city.
 राजपुत्र *m* (S) A son of a king. 2 A Kshatriya or man of the military tribe.
 राजपुरी *f* (S) The royal city.
 राजपुरुष *m* (S) A public officer or servant: also any man great or small in the service of the Raja.
 राजवंशी *a* (राजवंशी through राज بنسی H) Of royal race. The word is Hindustānī, but it occurs constantly in the Marāthī लावणी or love-song.
 राजवावती *f* The royal portion of चौथ q. v.
 राजविंडा *m* A term for a kinglike or handsome person.
 राजबीज *a* (S) Of royal seed or race. 2 Applied as *sn* to a docile and good child.
 राजबीध *f* A main or great-street (of a town).
 राजभाग *m* (S) The royal share; the share of any produce due to the Raja or the government.
 राजभार्या *f* (S) in poetry राजभाजा *f* The king's wife, the inaugurated queen. Ex. येरु बोले पाहीन पिता माझा ॥ नको जाजं मारील राजभाजा ॥
 राजमंडल *n* (S) pop. राजमंडळ *n* The royal circle, court, or cortège; the noblemen and grandees around the sovereign.
 राजमंत्र *m* (S) The royal counsel or purpose.
 राजमंदिर *m* (S) A royal mansion, a palace. 2 In ballads and amatory poetry. A pleasure-room, the seraglio &c.
 राजमान्य *a* (S) Worthy to be revered or honored by kings; exalted, eminent, excellent. This

word is much used in letters as an epithet of general honor to the person addressed or mentioned.
 राजमार्ग *m* (S) The king's highway; a public road. 2 fig. A fashion, custom, or practice sanctioned by general approbation and adoption.
 राजमाष *m* S A bean, Dolichos catjang.
 राजमुद्रा *f* (S) The royal signet or seal. 2 The impression or stamp of it.
 राजमोहरा *m* A term for one eminently wise, valiant, or learned. 2 A term for a handsome and graceful person.
 राजयश *n* (S) The fortune of the king or the state. Ex. रा० वर्णितां वर्णितां भाट शिणले ॥
 राजयक्ष्मा *m* S Pulmonary consumption.
 राजयोग *m* (S) A simple and easy mode of abstract meditation; as disting. from the austere and rigorous modes. 2 Such a configuration of the planets at the birth of a person as indicates him to be destined for kingship. 3 The supreme or most excellent Yog, viz. holding secular grandeur or opulence, yet maintaining spiritual separateness and the exercises of abstract contemplation.
 राजयोगी *c* (S) A person practising राजयोग. Opp. to चट्टयोगी.
 राजरा *f* From राजेश्वरी a name of देवी. Plurally it signifies the seven images of देवी placed on a platter on occasions of celebrating traditional rites sacred to देवी.
 राजराज *m* (S) A king of kings, an emperor.
 राजराणी *f* (S) The head-wife of a king, the wife inaugurated as queen.
 राजरीति *f* (S) The manner or method, the course or way, appropriate to kings.
 राजरशी or राजरोशी *f* (राज & روشن P) Public and free permission; open and full liberty or license. Ex. पोरांस सुटीया दिवसीं खेळायास रा० असती.
 राजरुस, राजरोस, राजरोश or रा *ad* (राजा & روشن P) Openly, publicly, freely, unrestrainedly and undisguisedly.
 राजर्षि *m* S A person of the military or regal tribe that has, by the practice of religious austerities, exalted himself into a ऋषि or saint.
 राजलव्हा *n* Green sandpiper, Tringa glareola. 2 Common longshanks, Himantopus melanopterus. Note. To राजलव्हा in the first sense धाकटा is sometimes added, and in the second sense, मोटा.
 राजलक्षण *n* (S) Any natural mark indicating royalty. 2 Any article of the royal insignia.
 राजलेख *m* (S) A royal letter or authoritative writing.
 राजवटा *m* राजवट *f* (राज्य & वटणे) The period of the reign, government, or administration of. Ex. विक्रमाचे राजवट्यांत सर्व लोक सुखी होते. 2 Laxly. The period of the sway, influence, or prevalence of generally. 3 The ordinary way or manner of; the custom or course of. Ex. आमचा सकाळीं जेवण्याचा रा० नाहीं.
 राजवटा *ad* (राज्य & वटणे) During the rule, sway, or administration of. Ex. वडिलांचे रा० ही गोष्ट घडली नाहीं.
 राजवटा *m* *unc* (राजा & वाट) A high way.
 राजवंश *a* S Of royal parentage or descent.
 राजवाडा *m* A royal mansion or edifice, a palace.
 राजविलास *m* (S) Royal delights and diversions; superlative pleasures and sports.
 राजविलासी *a* (S) Fond of the pleasures of high life; that revels in royal, magnificent, splendid delights.
 राजवैद्य *m* (S) A person deeply read in the medical shāstra; an eminent physician.

राजव्रतवांगडी *f* A kind of बांगडी or bracelet.
 राजशय्या *f* S (Royal seat.) A throne.
 राजशासन *n* (S) A royal edict.
 राजश्रियाविराजित *a* (S) Adorned with majesty and grace. This word is used commonly in letters as an epithet of honor for the person addressed.
 राजश्री *m* (S Majesty, dignity &c.) A title of kings, *Majesty*. Ex. एव्हां राजश्रीची खारी कचेरीस आहे. 2 A term of slight courtesy for a person in general. Used esp. in notes.
 राजस *a* S In whom or which is predominant the property रजोगुण; passionate, lustful, cupidinous &c. See रजोगुण & गुण.
 राजस *a* (Poetry. राजा & सा Like a king. *Rádzas*.) Delicate and handsome; softly elegant, graceful, beautiful. Ex. हे राजस बाळे ॥ किती करशील चाळे ॥; also परमसकुमार राजसी ॥ (राजसी is a feminine form of राजस.)
 राजसत्ता *f* (S) Royal right or lawful power. 2 Royal dignity, authority, or commanding influence, *majesty*.
 राजसदन *n* (S) A palace.
 राजसभा *f* (S) A royal assembly or court; a royal council or council-chamber.
 राजसवाणा *a* Beautiful, graceful, elegant, delicately handsome.
 राजसी *a* (राजस or राजा & सा. Like a king.) Royal, noble, superb, splendid, grand, fine;—used of persons, actions, things. 2 (Properly राजस S q. v.) Passionate &c. Note. राजसी is, in the first sense, *Rádzasí*, in the second, *Rájásí*.
 राजसी उपचार *m* A royal (i. e. a mild, gentle, or pleasant) measure of medical treatment.
 राजसूय *m* *n* S A sacrifice performed by a universal monarch attended by his tributary princes.
 राजहत्या *f* (S) Regicide. राजहत्यारा *a* A regicide. [वीर.
 राजहंबीर *m* Commonly and preferably राजअं-
 राजहंस *m* (S) A white goose with red legs and bill. 2 In ballads and amatory poetry. A lover, a sweetheart, a swain.
 राजा *m* (S) A king, prince, potentate, sovereign. It is applied freely to toparchs and chieftains however narrow their dominions and scanty their subjects. Sanskrit adage. राजा मित्रं केन दृष्टं श्रुतं वा A king and yet a friend! has it ever been seen or heard of? "Put not your trust in princes." 2 The leader or head (of a company or body). 3 Applied to the planet of the day on which a year commences; considered as governor of that year. Compounds are numerous; as राजपत्नी A queen; राजपुत्र A prince; राजकन्या A princess; राजगुरु, राजपुरोहित, राजोपाध्याय, राजसभा &c. This word enters freely into composition also with Marāthī words; as राजपसंत, राजदरबार, and others inserted in order. Under the second sense also compounds abound; as सगराज Chief of the beasts, the lion; ग्रहराज Chief of the planets, the sun; तीर्थराज Chief of places or objects of pilgrimage, the ocean or Prayág; गजराज, सर्पराज, अश्वराज, द्विजराज, देवराज, कवि-राज, वैद्यराज, पंडितराज, खामिराज, गणराज, भूतराज, यक्षराज, वनराज (i. e. आपटा or शमी), हक्षराज. Of the compounds bearing the first sense, king-i. e. regal or royal, the most approved have occurred above; some others, not demanding interpretation, are राजकान्ति, राजशेभा, राजरूपा, राजचित्त, राजमित्र, राजप्रिय, राजाश्रय, राजाश्रित, राजबुद्धि, राजसखा, राजरंग, राजमहाल, राजवाटी. 4 A term for an idiot or a silly fellow. 5 Applied to the

Queen of white ants. Note. This word though Sanskrit is generally pronounced with the soft j or dz; and always so when in composition with Maráthí words. In composition with Sanskrit words the hard sound of j, as in jump, is retained.

राजांगण *n* (S) The court or open space in front of the palace of a king or grandee. 2 also **राजांगण** *n* The quadrangular area enclosed by a building consisting of four portions meeting at right angles. Note. This word will, in the first sense, be pronounced both as *rājāṅgaṇ* and *rādžāṅgaṇ*; but, in the second sense, only as *rādžāṅgaṇ*.

राजाधिराज *m* (S) A king of kings, an emperor, a king who has kings tributary.

राजाभिषेक *m* (S) Regal inauguration; the installation or investiture of a king. [आंवळी.

राजासूक्त & **राजासूक्ती** *S* See **रायआंवळा** & **रायराजारंक** *m* King and beggar; grandee and pauper. Ex. संत दयाळ कसे ॥ रा० जया सरसे ॥

राजावर्त्त *m* *S* An inferior sort of diamond.

राजावलि *f* (S) A line of kings; a royal dynasty or genealogy.

राजावळ *f* A kind of rice. 2 A sort of लुगडे of a red color. 3 The portion at the beginning of a पंचांग or almanack; which shows the planet that is governor of the year and the various regents &c. 4 See **राजावलि**.

राजासन *n* (S) Seat of a king.) A throne.

राजाळू *n* White variety of अळू (Calladium).

राजाज्ञा *f* (S) A royal edict or command. 2 A positive and peremptory injunction, ordinance, mandate. 3 *m* One of the (not of the अष्टप्रधान) ministers of state. In this sense the word is

राजी *f* *S* A row or line. [Raja or Radza.

राजी *a* (راضی) *A* Willing, ready, acquiescent, consenting. 2 (राजा) A term at cards.

राजीक *n* (राजा) Regal oppression or injustice; the troubles and infelicities arising or proceeding from the ruler or the government; as contrad. from देवोक Proceeding from God or the gods. 2 The ravages and devastations of invasion or hostile irruption. 3 Kings' business, i. e. War and its disorders.

राजीखुशी *f* Good will and pleasure; full consent. The word is common in bonds, occurring, as **राजीरजावंती**, mostly in the third and sixth cases.

राजीनामा *m* (راضی نامہ) *P* A written acknowledgment, given by the plaintiff, of a cause being finally settled; a deed of acquittance. 2 A written declaration of one's willingness to follow the directions of. [terregnum.

राजी बेराजी *f* **राजीक बेराजीक** *n* (राजीक) In-

राजीरजावंती *ad* (راضی) *A* & (رضامندی) *P* With the acquiescence, consent, or willingness of; with or by the permission of. 2 (Used in bonds and notes, and usually in conjunction with अकल-उशरीने With sound mind and full apprehension.) With free will and full liberty; with unextorted consent. Also **राजीरजावंतीचा** Of the free will and full consent of. The nominative occurs seldom or never.

राजीव *m* (Poetry.) A husband or a lover.

राजीवनयन, **राजीवनेत्र**, **राजीवलोचन**, **राजीवक्षि** Terms occurring in mystic, ecstatic, or transcendental poetry for the Hindú deity.

राजीवनयना *f* (Poetry.) A beautiful woman.

राजू *m* (रज्जू) *S* A rope, esp. a thick rope, a cable. [reign.

राजेंद्र *m* (S) A king of kings; a mighty sove-

राजेराजवाडे *m pl* Kings and nobles and gran-dees collectively or comprehensively.

राजेत्री *a* Mis-spelled for राजत्री.

राजेचरी *f* (S) A name of देवी as the consort of ईश्वर or शिव. [राजेळे *n* Its fruit.

राजेळ *f* **राजेळी** *f* A species of the Plantain.

राजेचर्य *n* *S* Kingly grandeur; royal majesty or state. [राजवटा.

राजोट or **टी** *f* & **राजोटा** *m* Commonly राजवट

राजोपचार *m* (S) राजा & उपचार) A point or particular of the honors or services suitable to be rendered to royalty; an act or item of kingly honors. 2 A mild and gentle medicine, application, operation &c.; one suitable to delicate frames or constitutions.

राज्य *n* (S) The office or functions of a king. 2 Administration or exercise of sovereignty or government. 3 A kingdom, a monarchy, a prin-

राज्यक्रांत *f n* Properly राजक्रांति. [cipality.

राज्यभार *m* (S) The burden of reigning; the weight of government.

राज्यव्यवहार *m* (S) The business of government or the kingdom; state-business or state-affairs.

राज्यांग *n* (S) A constituent or an essential member of a kingdom, or a requisite of regal administration. Seven are enumerated; viz. स्वामी, अमात्य, सुदूत, कोश, दुर्ग, राज्य, बल Master or lord, minister, ally, treasure, forts, territory, force (army); to which some add Companies of enrolled citizens and a पुरोहित.

राज्याभिषिक्त *a* (S) Inaugurated to a throne; invested with the regal dignity.

राज्याभिषेक *m* (S) Inauguration to a throne; installation in or investiture with the regal office.

राज्यासन *n* (Or राजासन) A throne.

राज्योपचार *m* (S) A common term for the acts of the government of a state; a measure of the administration.

रांझण, **रांझणवाडी**, **रांझणी** Commonly रांजण &c. **राट** *m* *R* (Usually रचाट) A waterwheel &c.

रांड or **राट** *a* Rough, rude, rugged, savage;—used of persons: also hardy, toughly-enduring: dry and hard;—used of earth, flour &c.: rough or coarse—the hair, cloth &c.: rough from austere substances—the tongue: harsh, ill-toned, unmusical—the voice: hard and coarse, roughly executed—an article. See **रट** and the concluding notice.

राड *f* The pit of the होळी, the large hole in which mud is made by pouring in water (for the people to dance and kick in during the festival of शिसंग): also such capering and sport. 2 Muckiness, mucky or sloppy state: also slop, mess, nastiness.

राड *a* Foul, turbid, muddy—water &c.

रांड *f* (रंडा) *S* A widow. Always with contemptuous implication. Pr. रांडेच्या लग्नास इत्तीस विद्धे. 2 A female slave; a courtesan; any woman of easy virtue: also a woman in general, when used in contempt or anger, or with reference to weakness, unprotectedness, desolation &c. 3 fig. (Good-for-nothingness, like the state of a woman when her husband is dead). Spoiled or greatly damaged state. Ex. थंदा शेतें चांगलीं आलीं होतीं पण आंत पाणी शिरून अवघीं रांड झालीं. 4 A term of reproach for a pusillanimous and abject wretch.

रांडेचा Sprung from illicit intercourse. 2 The word is much used as a vulgar expletive or as an interjection of astonishment. रांडेचा or रांडचा मार-लेला Henpecked. रांडेवांचून पाणी पीत नाहीं He

cannot drink even a drop of water without some harsh word to his wife. Said of an abusive husband. रांडेहून रांड Said of an imbecile or an exceedingly effeminate man.

रांडअमल *m* Petticoat-government. 2 Any imbecile or inglorious rule.

रांडक *a* *C* or *P* (रांड) Widowed. Ex. सडा मफ-लोस व रांडक बायको व भिकारी बैरागी चे निमदखो. (Extract from a record.)

रांडका *m* (रांड) A widower.

रांडकाम *n* Woman's work; housewifery or the domestic business of females. 2 Widow's work; char-work abroad or grass-cutting and stick-gathering in the jungle.

रांडकारभार *m* Female administration of a department or a business: also female proceedings or doings. Hence, revilingly, any poor, silly, or imbecile doings.

रांडकी *f* (रांड) A widow. Used always with implication of contempt or pity.

रांडखांड *f* (रांड by redup.) A word of abuse for a female, implying Widow, whore, wench &c.

रांडगळा *m* (Woman's voice.) A treble or shrill voice: also an effeminate or unmanly voice.

रांडगा *a* *R* (रांड) Addicted to wenching.

रांडगांड *f* A knot of a particular form,—gran-nam's knot: disting. from पुरुषगांड Reef-knot.

रांडगाणे *n* **रांडगाण्हाणे** *n* Terms for whining or unmanly complaining or begging; a widow's dole. *v* गा, सांग.

रांडचाल *f* (Widow-manner.) A term for cowardliness, or imbecility, or effeminacy in general.

रांडबंद *m* Propensity to wenching.

रांडबंदो *a* Addicted to wenching.

रांडतगादा *m* (Dunning by a widow or mere woman.) A term amongst the Kunbis (which worthy class has for ages enjoyed the reputation of indomitable stoutheartedness against all applications but that of the cudgel, argumentum baculinum,—See कुणबी) for a demand of payment (whether of revenue to the government or of debt to the banker) made with mildness and gentleness—made by a पिद्याशिपाई, not कणक्या, —and which, accordingly, our Kunbí deems himself at liberty serenely to disregard.

रांडपाटा *m* (रांड & पट Clothes.) Widowhood. *v* भाग, ये, मिळ, प्राप्त हो, कपाळीं ये. [wenching.

रांडपिसा *a* Mad after or eagerly addicted to रांडपिसें *n* Strong addictedness to wenching.

रांडपोर *n* (रांड & पोर) A comprehensive term for the inhabitants of a place, including the women and children. Ex. आज कथेस झाडून रांडपोर आले होते. 2 A light term for one's wife and children as composing a family. 3 A widow's child, an orphan on the father's side. 4 A bastard or whorson.

रांडपोर कीं राजपोर Widow's son or king's son; i. e. whether the one or the other are uncontrolled and undisciplined—both are lawless and reckless.

रांडबाज *m* (راند باز) *H* A wench or a whore-monger.

रांडबाजी *f* (راند بازی) *H* Wenching or whoring.

रांडभांड *f* (रांड by redup.) A widow revilingly, any wench or hussy.

रांडभांडण *n* A quarrel of females. 2 fig. A profitless or worthless matter.

रांडभाषण *n* Womanish or effeminate speech.

रांडमखी *f* The plumpness and vigor asserted (by the Hindús) to come to a widow upon the death of her husband. Hence any freshness

briskness, or sauciness arising to a person upon the removal of his controller or restrainer.

रांडमाणूस *n* (रांड & माणूस) A woman-person, a female. Used with reference to the weakness and inferiority of the female sex. 2 A term of contempt for an imbecile, pluck-lacking, woman-hearted man. [widow.

रांडमानी *f* A term of pity or tenderness for a widow. **रांडमास** *n* (रांड Widow, मास Flesh.) A term revilingly or jocously for the corpulence or puffedness which arises sometimes to widows from their seclusion and stillness consequent upon the death of their husbands. *v* चढ, ये.

रांडमुंड *f* (रांड & मुंड from मुंडणे To shave.) A widow;—used with reference to the shorn and forlorn and pitiable state of widowhood; and used both to and by widows. 2 A widow, a shorn wench, a hairless jade;—used in abusing widows.

रांडरळी *f* (रांड & रळी by redup.) A widow or suchlike; a widow indifferently or widow-folk comprehensively. Ex. रां० म्हणतो हा मेला बरे झाले.

रांडरागोळी *f* (रांड by redup.) A comprehensive or general term for lechery and dissoluteness.

रांडरांडोळी *f* (रांड by redup.) A widow or suchlike. See रांडरळी. 2 Whoring; also keeping company with women, wenching.

रांडरू *n* A contemptuous formation from रांड;—used abusively of or to a widow.

रांडरोट or **रांडरोटा** *m* (روانڈ H) A marriage settlement in provision for widowhood, a jointure. Note. The custom of making a marriage-settlement prevails chiefly in Gujarath.

रांडलेक or **रांडलेक** *m n* (Son of a widow.) A term of abuse answering to Whoreson or bastard. Ex. काय केले रांडलेका ॥ तुला राजी नाही तुका ॥ [of his wife.

रांडव *a* (रांड) Widowed. 2 Bereft (by death).

रांडवडा *m* (रांड & वाडा) An assembly of women. Used contemptuously of a household in which, from the absence of a male adult, females have the rule and management. 2 A vehement and vociferous strain of abuse in which the words strumpet, whore, wench &c. are lavishly employed. *v* गा, गाजव, उढव. [रांडावणे lit. fig.

रांडवणे *v i* (रांड) To become widowed. See रांडवला.

रांडवला *m* (रांड & आवलि Row or line.) A strain of violent vituperation of a woman; a string of abusive terms and epithets corresponding with Widow, wench, whore, trull, trollop, trapes, hussy, harlot, harridan, drab, drotchell, slut, slattern, jade, malkin &c. *v* गा, गाजव.

रांडवांटा *m* (Widow's share.) Widowhood as a portion or an allotment.

रां० कपाळीं येणे To become a widow.

रांडयसन *n* Addictedness or propensity to wenching.

रांडयसनी *a* Addicted to wenching.

रांडसांड *f* (रांड & सांडणे or रांड by redup.) A commiserating, contemptuous, or careless term for a widow.

रांडसांध *f* The widow's corner.

रांडसांधीस बसणे To mope in the house; or to sit gossiping with women;—said angrily to or of a man.

राडा *m* A press or an embarrassing multitude of engagements. *v* घाल, पड. 2 Deep mud or mire, muck. 3 Wild ululation and wailing of a multitude of people (as at a death).

राडापोरे *n pl* A comprehensive and familiar term for the inferior members of a family (the

woman, children, and female servants); also for the plebeian or insignificant classes or individuals of a community.

रांडारोटा *m* The common char-work or job-work customary with widows (or females). Used as दळणकांडण, मोलमजुरी &c.

रांडावणे *v i* (रांड) To fall into the pitiable state of widowhood. 2 fig. To miscarry or be broken up; to be marred, blasted, ruined, smashed, *dished*—a trade, scheme, affair. Note. The figurative sense is the common sense.

रांडी *f* A widow amongst widows; a very forlorn and desolate widow. 2 fig. An impotent, imbecile, or utterly incompetent man: also an exceedingly destitute or helpless person.

रांडोळी *f* (रांड) A term of pity, tenderness, or contempt for a widow. 2 Treating as a widow.

रांया *a* (रांड) Libidinous, lecherous, given to wenching. 2 Effeminate, womanish, imbecile. 3 Uxorious. 4 also रांयाराघोवा & रांयारावजी *m* A man whose delight it is to sit or run about with women, joining in their gossip or tattle; a gossipier, smock-dangler, cot-quean. Pr. रांयारावजी आणि बाडक्या भावजी.

रांडरं *n* रांडं *n* Contemptuous formations from the word रांड. Applied abusively to or of a widow.

राण *n* For this word and the numerous compounds with it and derivatives from it see राण.

राणवसा, **राणिवसा**, **राणीवसा** *m* (राणी & वास) The apartments of the queen or of the wives of the king, the royal gynaeceum.

राणा *m* (रा H Poetry.) A king: also a chief or head. Ex. तंव बोले शिष्टांचा राणा ॥

राणी *f* (राणी H or राजी S) A queen.

राणीराकत *m* राणीराउताणी or -रावताणी *f* (The queen and the trooper, or the Raja's wife and the trooper's wife; or, as राउताणी is probably but a form of reduplication in enhancement of राणी, queens and princesses, queens &c.) Used in phrases such as राणी रावताणी त्याच्या घरीं पाणी भरतो; हा राणीरावताणी भीत नाही खतरेंत आणित नाही &c.; descriptively expressing Opulence, grandeur, dauntlessness, or audaciousness. [royalty.

राणीव *f* (Poetry.) The office of king, kingship, **राणोमाळ** *ad* (Better राणोमाळ q. v.) Loosely, dispersedly. [cricket.

रात *f* (रात्रि S through रात H) Night. 2 A **रात** *m* C (रक्त S) Bloodshot state of the eyes.

रातकिडा *m* (The night-insect.) A cricket.

रातंजन or **रातांजन** *m n* The name of a tree.

रातड *a* (राता) Rather or slightly राता or red—kinds of rice or corn, certain fruits, the eyes &c.

रातडी *f* Redgrained variety of जोधळा.

रातणे *v i* (Poetry. रात S) To be enamoured of or enraptured with. Ex. अमंगकडवें नामगोष्टी माझी सोय सांड ॥ आतां रातले अनंता तुका म्हणे ॥ 2 To hold amorous dalliance with; to toy with. Ex. नीच रातली राघाशी ॥ तीस कोण म्हणेल दासी ॥

रातनबाव *f* (Better रातनबाव) A pit dug to receive the water of a watercourse. [ly रतीव.

रातव *m* More commonly although less correct—**रातंबा** *m* The fruit of रातंबी. 2 A red kind of mango.

रातंबे *पिकणे* *g. of s.* To get one's cheeks flushed or reddened from walking in the sun.

रातबिरात *f* A formation from रात & रात H Night, dark, dire, dreadful night. Used as *s* and *ad* implying—There are times of darkness, danger, want, calamity; or For or in such a season; for the hour of want or evil. Ex. रा० आदि

चार जिन्नस घरांत बाळगून ठेवावे; धान्य घेऊन ठेवावे रा० उपयोगी पडेल.

रातंबी *f* (रक्ताक्ष S) A tree, *Garcinia purpurea*. **रातंबे** *n* Its fruit. [seed of रातंबी.

रातंबेल *n* (रातंबी & तेल) Oil obtained from the

रातवा *m* (रात) The whole period or term of the night: also the night-season, or the night-state, nightness. *v* पड, हो. 2 Night-rain. Ex. रा० पडू लागला; रातवाच्या पावसाने or रातवाने बाजरी नासेल. 3 Taking out (of a horse) by night; that he may learn not to shy or start. *v* दे dat. of o.

पावसाने रा० घरला The rain has begun to fall at night. रा० घेऊन निघणे To set out whilst yet night.

रातवाचा रुपया *m* A term for the rupee which, on the day of the wedding, the bridegroom, coming to the house of the bride, gives to the उपाध्या.

राता *a* (रक्त S) Red with a slight mixture of black;—used of rice, certain fruits, and esculent roots. 2 Reddish—eyes.

राता *m* A kind of rice.

रातांजन *m n* The name of a tree.

रातांधळा *a* Afflicted with night-blindness.

रातांधळे *n* Night-blindness, Nyctalopia. [&c.

रातांबा, **रातांबी**, **रातांबे**, **रातांबेल** Better रातांबा रातांबे *v impers* (Poetry. रात) To draw towards night or to fall night; to be approaching unto or to be night.

राताळी *f* (Better राताळी) Sweet potato-plant, *Convolvulus batatas*. **राताळू** *n* राताळे *n* Its root, sweet potato. [before cattle at night.

रातिवळा *m* C Fodder or green grass thrown

रातो *f* (Poetry. रात्र S) Night.

रातोयल or **ळ** *n* (रक्तोयल S) The red lotus, *Nymphaea rubra*.

रातोरात *ad* (रात) In the night-season; at night notwithstanding the night; in the actual or very night (without waiting for day &c.) Ex. मावतीने रा० जाऊन द्रोणागिरि आणिला. 2 The whole night. Ex. हे पत्र म्यां रा० जागून लिहिले. 3 In the night-time; whilst it is yet night. Ex. एव्हां निघालास तर रा० पडोचशील. 4 also रातो-रातीं At night—with the force of In the middle or deep season of the night. [cricket.

रात्र *f* (रात्रि S) Night. 2 (For रात्रकिडा) A **रात्र ओरडणे** To ring with the sound of the cricket—the night. रात्र वेत्याची जाणे in. con. (To pass a night which one's enemy ought to pass.) To pass the night in extreme pain or misery. **मरती रात्र झाली** A form of oath or imprecation upon self. See under the phrase बंदाखाली बसणे.

रात्रकिडा *m* (Or रातकिडा) A cricket. [day.

रात्रंदिवस *ad* vulgarly रात्रंदिस *ad* By night and **रात्रांध** *a* (S) Blind at night; afflicted with **रात्रि** *f* (S) Night. [nyctalopia.

रात्रिविती *ad* (रात्रि & विती by redup.) At night; in the deep of the night.

रात्रो *ad* S By night; at or in the night.

राद्रात *m* S A demonstrated truth; a proved or established fact or conclusion.

रांधण *n* (Commonly रान्ह or रान्हें) An earthen girdle or baking plate.

रांधण or **न** *n* (Corr. from रांधन S) Cooking by boiling: also cooking in general.

रांधणे *v c* (रांधन S) To cook by boiling, to seethe. Pr. सारी रात्र जागली आणि शेगावांगी रांधली.

रांधतें घर *n* A cooking house or apartment, a kitchen.

रांधप *n* (रांधणे) Cooking by boiling, seething. 2 Articles of food boiled or boiling.

रांधपी *m* (fem रांधपीण. From रांधप) A cook.

रांधवणी *n* (रांधणें & पाणी) Water in which foul cooking vessels or hands have been washed.

राधा *f* (From राधा the favorite mistress of कृष्ण) A man dressed in woman's clothes as a dancer.

राधा *m* (रांधणें) A preparation (esp. of metals or minerals) for medicinal purposes or for paint. 2 The operation or the process of preparing it. 3 Cooking: also the food cooked. Pr. रांधा वाढा उष्टी काढा.

राधाईमावशी *f* (Amongst jugglers and tumblers.) The name of the piece of wood which is made to dance at the mouth of a tube.

राधानगरी रेशीम *n* A kind of silk.

राधाष्टमी *f* (S) The eighth of the dark fortnight of आश्विन, observed as the anniversary of the birth of राधा.

रान *n* (अरण्य S) A wood or forest; but esp. a wild assemblage of low trees, bushes, and underwood; a wilderness. 2 A wild, a waste, a desert; an uncultivated and uninhabited tract. 3 A weed; a noxious or useless plant, or a quantity of such. Ex. भाजीचे वाफ्यांत कोठें कोठें रान रुजलें आचें नें उपटन टाक. 4 A thicket, a grove, a coppice; a plantation generally of trees. Ex. बंदरकिनायास सारिं नारळीचें रान. 5 (Lightly or freely.) A country, quarter, part. Ex. मारवाडदेश म्हणजे उंटार्चें रान; त्या रानाचे मनुष्यांस हें रान मानत नाहीं. 6 रान bears the general sense of Region or tract, and is made specific by a designating noun prefixed; as डोंगररान, खडकरान, घोंडेरान or गोटे-रान, बनजररान, गवतरान, माळरान Hilly country, rocky country, stony country, bushy or scrubby tract, grass-tract, tract of elevated plateau, downs or dunes. Also काळें रान, पांढरें रान, चिक्करान &c. Region of black earth, of white earth, of loamy earth &c. नवें रान Land just reclaimed from the desert or waste.

रान काढणें To bring wilderness-ground under cultivation. 2 To raise game by beating the bushes and hallooing. 3 To explore a desert or wild place. रान खवळणें To be stirred up or aroused (as against one)—the wilderness or the wild beasts. रान खवळणें *g.* of *s.* To be vehemently excited (by anger, by hunger, by cupidity, lust &c.) रान घेणें To take to the fields and wilds;—used of cattle. 2 fig. To adopt a dissolute course; to run wild. 3 See रानांत शिरणें. रान बदलणें, रान सोडणें, रान पारखें घेणें To change one's mind or purpose; to alter one's view of a subject; to leave one's former ground. रान मारणें (To lay the whole region under a spell or charm.) To bribe extensively. रान हाकणें To beat the bushes and make a shouting (in order to raise the game). रानांत or आडरानांत पडणें To become lonely or desolate. रानांत शिरणें To leave the straight path (as in conversation) and wander into absurdities; to digress, to ramble. रिकाम्या रानीं In the empty desert; i. e. in some unproductive place or business or sphere; idly, vainly, unprofitably, to no purpose—speaking or acting. Ex. आतां एथें काम नाहीं काज नाहीं रिकाम्या रानीं कशाला बसावें -रुडावें -फिरावें &c. Note. रान enters freely into composition with the names of birds, beasts, and plants in the sense of Wild or undomesticated, uncultivated &c., as रानडुकर A wild hog; रानमांजर A wild cat; रानकेळ A wild Plantain; रानउडीद, रानतूर, रानपडवळ, रानमटकी, रानमखर, रानसाड, रानमृग &c. Of such compounds the most useful follow in order; but for others which the

learner will hear he must remember and apply the general intimation here given.

रानआंबा *m* Hogplum, Spondias mangifera. Rox. [munar. Rox.

रानआलें *n* Wild ginger-root, Zinziber Cassu-
रानकट *a* (रान) Rustic, boorish, of the woods and wilds;—used of man or animal.

रानकंद *m* Wild Carnay-root, Dracontium poly-
रानकरी *m* A woodman. [phyllum.

रानकाद्या *a* A person employed by hunters to rouse the game by beating the bushes and hallooing.

रानकांदळ *n* The name of a wild tree.

रानकापशी *f* Wild Gossipium or Cotton-tree. Contrad. from देवकापशी or देवपळ्ही, and agreeing with पळ्हे. Of this the seed is small and round, whereas that of देवकापशी is large and long.

रानकापूस *m* Cotton of रानकापशी.

रानकावळा *m* A jungle bird of the Crow kind.

रानकेळ or ली *f* A wild variety of Musa or Plantain, Musa textilis. Grah. The leaves are used for dishes and thatching, and the bulb is boiled, or dried and pounded into flour, and eaten. It is the same as कवदर or रो. [Souneratii.

रानकोवडा *m* -डो *f* -डे *n* A jungle fowl, Gallus
रानखरडा *m* See जंगली खरडा.

रानगट *a* (रान) Rustic, boorish. 2 Wild, growing without culture. [Gangeticum.

रानगांज्या *m* A medicinal root, Hedysarum
रानगाय *f* The cow of Tartary.

रानगांवरी *f* Cowdung found or lying about in the jungle: as disting. from cowdung kneaded into cakes. [class.

रानघेवडा *m* A creeper of the papilionaceous
रानघोळ *f* Purslane, Portulaca quadrivida.

रानचा राजा *m* (King of the wilderness.) A term applied to the भोल & कातकरी.

रानचिमणी *f* The name of a little bird resembling the sparrow. 2 A shrub with purple and white flowers, Justicia Echioides. Rox.

रानजाई *f* A tall climbing shrub, Jasminum latifolium. Rox.

रानजेवण *n* A rural feast; an entertainment in the woods or under a tree; a picnic.

रानट *a* Commonly रानवट.

रानटाकळी *f* A tree, Premna spinosa.

रानटो or रानटो *a* (रान) Wild, growing spontaneously. 2 Boorish, rustic.

रानटोणगा *m* A wild male buffalo.

रानटोळ *m* A large kind of locust. It is blackish and sometimes green.

रानतरवड *m* A plant, Cassia auriculata.

रानतोळ *m* See काळा तीळ. [sum.

रानतुळस *f* A plant, Ocimum pilosum vel villosum
रानतूर *f* A shrubby plant with small yellow flowers, Atylosia Lawii. Grah.

रानतेरडा *m* A wild variety of तेरडा or Balsam.
रानदांडगे *m* *pl* (Country louts.) A multitude of the peasantry or country people, armed with weapons of all kinds, and proceeding to repel a hostile or predatory irruption.

राननिंबाणी or -निंबूण *f* A large thorny shrub, Atalantia monophylla. Grah. राननिंबू *n* Its fruit.
राननिवडुंग *m* *n* Jungle or stiffjointed cactus.

रानपाळ *a* Sterile, lean, poor, wilderness-like;—used of an inferior kind of rice-land.

रानपिंपळ *m* A tree, commonly called पारोसा पिंपळ. [pha latifolia. Grah.

रानबाजरी *f* A grasslike plant, Cat's tail, Ty-
रानभरी or रु *a* (रान & भरणें) Run off and taken

to the woods—a beast or man. Ex. महा वारण जे उन्नत ॥ देखें सोडिले तयावरते ॥ तयांस प्रव्हाद विंढ दिवत ॥ मग ते होत रा० ॥ 2 fig. A man that has left his wife and children to rove about for pleasure.

रा० होणें To have lost one's way. See ex. under मारग. 2 fig. To be confused and bewildered; to have one's wits a wool-gathering.

रानभाजी *f* Vegetables that grow without cultivation: also any wild and esculent vegetable.

रानमटकी *f* Wild variety of मटकी or मट.

रानमखर *f* A wild tree (common at Mahábaleshwar). The seed resembles the pulse मखर.

रानमांजर *m* *n* The wild cat. It is distinguished into मोटा & धाकटा. मोटा रा० is Felis Chause. Guld. धाकटा रा० is Felis torquatus.

रानमाणूस *n* An ourang-outang. 2 fig. A wild boorish fellow. [tus).

रानमृग *m* Wild variety of मृग, Phaseolus (loba-
रानमोगरा *m* Narrow-leaved Jasmine, J. angus-
रानमैस *f* A wild female buffalo. [tifolium.

रानरावताण *n* रानरावताणी *f* See explained under रावताण.

रानवट *a* (रान) Wild, lying uncultivated and uncleared—land. 2 Clownish, boorish, rustic. 3 Wild, growing spontaneously.

रानवत *n* (रान & पच) A leaf of a wild tree; a leaf (as brought for a dining plate, grocer's coffin &c.) of any tree not among those of which the leaves are commonly applied to these uses.

रानवन *n* (रान & वन) A comprehensive or indefinite term for the wilderness or rural parts; or for wandering therein; or for making or seeking one's subsistence through its products &c.; as रा० करणें-पाहणें-फिरणें-दिंडणें; रा० मला व्हायचें or मो करीत असतां.

रानवा *m* (रान) Waste ground, a tract left untitled (for the sake of its spontaneous produce).

रानवाट *f* A path leading off into a wild and desert tract.

रानवाळूक *n* (Wilderness-cucumber.) A jocose or covert name for a stone.

रा० चारणें To pelt with stones.

रानशेकट *m* See रानशेवगा.

रानशेण or रानशेणी *f* रानशेणी गवरी *f* Cowdung or buffalo-dung as it dropped from the animal: contrad. from वळशेण Cowdung &c. kneaded or made up.

त्याला रानशेणीचें पीठ समजतें What knows he? This term is of that large class of words (e. g. शेण, गोवचा, माती, धूळ, दगड, धोंडा, राख &c.) signifying substances adduced as standards when the knowledge, understanding, capability, or wealth of a person is to be denied in toto.

रानशेर *m* A plant, Asclepias aphylla.

रानशेवगा *m* Wild Moringy tree, Hedysarum Sennoides. Commonly रानशेर. [form सदवी q. r.

रानसदवी *f* A name of Deví or Durgá in her
रानहळद or दी *f* A plant, Curcuma zedoaria.

रानचुरा *m* Commonly रानशेर. [Grah.

रानावळी *f* The name of a little ground-flowering plant. Used medicinally.

रानाळू *n* (रान) Wild अळू or Calladium. Some varieties are तेरें & रुखाळू.

रानेमाळ *ad* (रान & माळ) In the woods and wilds: also loosely, dispersedly, in a scattered or straggling manner. Ex. तैसे ब्राह्मण रा० ॥ भयेंकब-
नि पळतात ॥ 2 fig. As strewn or lying about; as tossed hither and thither in wild confusion. Ex. वायानें पोथीचीं पत्रें रा० झालीं.

रानोरान *ad* (रान by redup.) Through woods and wilds; up hill and down dale; over all the country. Ex. माझी गाय चुकली म्हणून मी रा० फिरलो.

रान्या *a* (रान) Of the woods and wilds, rustic, boorish.

रान्ह or रान्हे *n* An earthen girdle or baking plate; esp. one drilled with little holes.

राप or राप *m* The principle or property of astringency: also the astringent and austere juice or sap of certain fruits and plants. *v* चढ, ये, बस. 2 Laxly. The water in which young Areca-nut or other astringent thing has been boiled. 3 *f* or रापेचा पाकस *m* Raininess or continuing rain. *v* घाल, बस, पड, लाग, चाल, & जिर, बिर, मोड.

रापणी *f* (Verbal of रापणे) Feeling, pressing &c.: also poking about for.

रापणे or रापणे *vi* (राप) To blacken through exposure to air or by contact with iron—an astringent or austere fruit or vegetable: to blacken or receive the tinge from any tingeing substance: to be well imbued or tinged—pickles &c. with the pickle or brine; manure &c. with salts: to be imbued and mellowed with the heat of the अढी (layers of straw)—mangoes &c.: also to enter deeply into and stain or color—pickle, brine, salts, a dye: and, freely, to pervade or affect the whole system—fever, the venereal lues or other malady, poison or other morbid matter, a medicine or drug: also to undergo such pervasion or affection—the system or body: to become general, and thus assume a credible shape and color—a report, tidings: to look full, florid, lively—an emaciated and colorless person under convalescence. 2 Freely. To occupy thoroughly; to run through or over and hold in possession; as फौजेने or परचक्राने मुलूक रापला; गवताने शेत रापले. 3 *fig.* To become conversant with or well-practised in.

रापणे *vc* To feel; to press and squeeze in order to discover. Ex. म्यां त्याचे पोटात रापून पाहिले पोटात कवळू आहे. 2 In the game of आख्यापाख्या To tread or keep on, and thus to prevent the players from crossing, the long middle line called सुयदंड.

रापणे *vi* To poke about for (as in the dark), to grope.

रापणे *n* रापा *m* An implement for stripping off the outer integuments of the betelnut; also for cutting it or other astringent or austere fruits.

रापी *f* (راپی) *H* An implement of carriers or leather-dressers. 2 A small रापा *q. v. supra.*

राफ *f* राफेचा पाकस *m* (Or राप) Raininess or continuing rain. *v* घाल, बस, पड, लाग, चाल, & बिर, जिर, मोड.

राव *f* Juice of the sugarcane boiled to a thick consistency, molasses or *jagree*. 2 Sugared water boiled and thickened with flour. A beverage for the sick. 3 *C* Ground burned in preparation for the seed: also the crop raised on ground so prepared: also loppings, leaves, grass, rubbish used in burning the ground. 4 Sediment of oil or of clarified butter.

राव *m* (रावणे) Frequency of coming and going; practice or great reiteration (of certain acts). *v* घाल, पड.

रावड *f* (रावणे) Labor or work. 2 (Or रेवड) Muckiness or sloppiness; or muck, mire, slime, slush.

रावडणे *vi* (रावणे) To labor or work.

रावड or रावडा & रावडकी See रावाड & रावाडकी.

रावडी *f* (राव) A kind of custard,—milk thick-

ened by boiling and made up with sugar and spices. 2 Thin गूळ or thin mud.

रावणावळ *f* *C* (रावणे) Wages or remuneration for taming an unruly animal and bringing it to graze with the herd.

रावणी or रावणूक *f* (Verbal of रावणे *vc*) Culture or tillage; operations of husbandry comprehensively or generally. 2 (रावणे *vi*) Coming and going, frequenting, living, passing life at or in. 3 Becoming habituated, conversant &c.

रावणे *vi* To come and go on customarily (a road, plain, or piece of ground): also to frequent (a house or place): also to live, continue, stay, to pass life (in a house or place): also to pass life in any certain manner (with respect to habits); also to exercise one's self in or to become conversant with. 2 To labor or work. Ex. पंचवीस माणसे महीनाभर रावत होती तेव्हा बांध झाला; Pr. राव रावतात देव कांपतात Kings work (for him) and the gods tremble (at him). Descriptive of an authoritative or a formidable, or of a prosperous personage. Pr. रावेल तो चावेल He that works shall eat.

रावणे *vc* To till, cultivate, work (the soil).

रावणे or रावणे *vi* To become accustomed, habituated, inured, familiarized—a cow &c. with a strange herd, a boy just placed at school, a wild cat to the house, the back or shoulder to a load. 2 To be well trodden or beaten—a road: to be seasoned—a vessel.

रावता *m* (रावणे, or رات) *A* Frequency of passage; thickness of comers and goers; thronging traffic: also practice or great reiteration (of certain acts). 2 The practice of exacting work, on the public service, from the Mahár: also the money which is exacted from the Mahár in lieu of service.

रावता or त्या *m* (रावता) The Mahár upon whom certain work or service is imposed on the public account.

रावरी *f* गूळ not duly inspissated.

रावस *a* Coarse;—used of kinds of corn, as नागली, कांग, कुळीत, राळे, सांवा. 2 Coarse and bad—victuals, fare: also dirty, disorderly, swinish—an eater or his manner of eating.

रावाचे पाणी *n* Water that has been used.

रावाड *a* *R* Roving or acting at will; wild, wanton.

रावाडकी *f* *R* (रावाड) Wanton roving or acting.

रावस *a* See रावस.

राम *m* (S) A name common to three incarnations of Vishnu; viz. परशुराम, रामचंद्र, बलराम. 2 A covert name for one rupee, as सीता or सीताबाई is for Half a rupee.

राम म्हणजे or राम होणे To expire. रामाय खलि रावणाय खलि (Let Rám prosper! let Rávan prosper!) A phrase expressive of absolute impartiality or utter indifference respecting two contending parties. [in music. See राम.

रामकली or क्ली *f* (रामकली *S*) A Ráginī or mode रामकांटी *f* also रामकाटी *f* A variety of the बाभळ or Acacia. Called also पुळाटी & रामबाभळ. It is taller, straighter, and more graceful than the ordinary बाभळ. [cloth.

रामकांटी *a* Having a border of white silk—a रामकुंड *n* A कुंड or enclosed spot on the Godávarī river at Nāshik (for ablution, for bones of the dead &c.) Hence such a spot in any river.

रामहणपथ *m* The way or course (i. e. the religion or form of piety) consisting in uttering the

names (as राम कृष्ण गोविंद हरि) of the god worshiped. Ex. ज्ञानदेवा जिणे नामावीण बर्थे ॥ रा० क्रमियेला ॥

रामकोदंड *n* (S) The bow of Ráma. Ex. जसे चातकाला घनाचेचि पाणी ॥ खभक्तां तसे रा० पाणी ॥

रामगोळा *m* A ball of लाहीपोट (flour of parched rice) made up in buttermilk. Used by way of फराळ on रामनवमी. [nation of Vishnu.

रामचंद्र *m* (S) Rámachandra, the seventh incarnation of Ráma. रामचर्चा *ad* (S) Mention or naming of राम.) A phrase used emphatically or expletively in a speech expressing any positive and utter denial. Ex. तो तुम्हाला किती सांगो पण मी त्याला रा० एक अक्षरही बोललो नाही.

रा० कहे नको Speak not a word.

रामजन्म *n m* (S) The birth or birthday of Ráma: also the festival observed on that day.

रामजयंती *f* (S) The celebration of the anniversary of Ráma's birthday.

रामटोला *m* (राम Proper name, but here used as a word of enhancement or emphasis.) The first blow upon the इटो with the दांडू at the play of इटोदांडू. *v* मार. 2 A heavy blow (with a stick, the fist &c.); a sounding stroke, a *whack*, *whap*, *bang*. 3 A monstrously large cake of bread, and, generally, a monstrous thing.

रामणे *vi* Better रावणे. [esc. Grah.

रामतुरई *f* An esculent vegetable, *Abelmoschus*

रामतुळस *f* Shrubby basil, *Ocimum gratissimum*. Grah.

रामदास *m* Proper name of a saint of old. 2 A covert term for one *áná*.

रामदासी or शो *m* A follower of the sectary and saint Rámdás. [for a monkey.

रामदूत *m* (S) Messenger of Ráma.) A term राममगरी *a* Relating to रामनगर. 2 Epithet of a large kind of Parrot, having red upon its wings &c.

रामनवमी *f* (S) The ninth day of the light half of चैत्र, the birthday of Ráma.

रामनामी *a* That has the name of Rámá on it—a ring &c. [मायपत्री.

रामपत्री *f* Bastard or false mace. The same with

रामपहारा or रामपाहारा *m* A term for the first watch, the three first hours of the day from sunrise. A sacred or solemn season. Ex. रामपहारांत खोटे बोलू नको खरे सांग.

रामपात्र *n* (S) A particular drinking vessel. Generally of brass. [sure promise.

रामप्रतिज्ञा *f* (S A promise of Ráma.) A true and रामफळी or रामफळ *f* Bullock's heart-fruit-tree, and रामफळ *n* the fruit, *Annona reticulata*.

रामबाण *m* (S Arrow of Ráma.) A term for a promise, engagement, prediction &c. that is sure, fixed, infallible. [कांटी.

रामबाभळ *f* A variety of the Acacia. See राम-

राममंदार *m* *S* pop. राममांदार *m* A tree, a variety of मंदार. Ex. डाळिंब सावरी राममांदार ॥

रामरगडा or -रगाडा *m* (राम *q. v.* here used in enhancement, and रगडा) An *exceeding* press, throng, crowd (of people, cares, concerns, businesses).

रामरडा *m* (राम *q. v.* here used in enhancement, and रडा) A heavy-sounding blow, a *whack* (with a stick or the fist). *v* दाखव, दे. 2 The press, burden, and confusion (of some extensive business or affair). 3 Dense crowdedness, throng.

रामरक्षा *f* (S) A hymn or song of praise to Ráma. 2 Ashes that have been charmed by the recital over them of this hymn. 3 Applied contemptuously to a mass of लाहीपोट (flour of लाह्या),

of leaves of बाळंतलंब, of मिरचा, and of other things according to fancy and carelessness.

रामराज्य *n* (S Kingdom of Rāma.) A term for a kingdom in which the people are protected from all enemies, and governed in equity and goodness. रा० करणे To live securely and happily.

रामराम *m* (राम The name of the Rāma-incarnation reduplicated.) The form of salutation or greeting among the common classes of Hindús. It consists in raising the right hand, bending the head, and uttering the word रामराम. It answers also to Compliments, respects &c. in messages and letters.

रामरामो *f* (रामराम) A mutual giving and receiving of the salutation रामराम. 2 An acquaintance sufficient only to authorize the exchange of salutations; a *bowing acquaintance*. 3 Commonly रामरामो.

रामवचन *n* (S A word or saying of Rāma.) A true speech or promise. [woman in general.]

रामा *f* S A beautiful or pleasing woman. 2 A रामाचें नांव *n* The name of Rāma. A phrase of the same import and use as रामचर्चा.

रामाचें राज्य *n* See रामराज्य.

रामाठा or या A wild flowering shrub. It bears a yellow tufted flower, and abounds on the Mahabaleshwar hills. *Gnidia eriocephala*.

रामानुज *m* (S The younger brother of Rāma.) A sect or distinction among the worshipers of Vishnu.

रामायण *n* (S) An epic poem by Wālmiki, recording the exploits and adventures of Rāma. 2 A common name of several poems on the life and acts of Rāma. 3 fig. A long story; a *long yarn*; any prolix and tedious tale. 4 Applied also in the sense of Litter, a disorderly strew; or a trampled or rumpled mass. Ex. ह्या पोरानें धान्याचें आणि कागदापत्राचें रा० केलें; वासन सोडून पांघरणांच्या घरांचें रा० करून टाकलें.

नाकापुरतें रा० (From a little story.) Service or performance according to the measure of the recompense.

रामेटी *f* रामेठा *m* See रामाठा.

रामेश्वर *m* One of the twelve lingams of Shiva.

रामोसी or श्री *m* A caste or an individual of it. They are wild men and robbers.

राय *m* (राजा) A king. See further under राव.

रायआंबळा *m* A fruit, Chillie millie or Cicca disticha. रायआंबळो *f* The tree that bears it. See हरपररेवडी.

रायकुरा *m* रायकुरी *f* A small tree, *Ixora parviflora*. The Dāk-runners &c. make torches of its wood.

रायकेळ *f* A species of the Plantain. 2 *n* The fruit of it.

रायघोळ *f* A particular esculent vegetable.

रायणी *f* A tree, *Mimusops hexandra* or kanki.

रायत *f* (रायत) A Favor or kindness.

रायतें *n* A seasoning or condiment made by mixing mustard, sour milk &c. with various fruits.

रायदिंडा *m* A tree, a species of the दिंडा.

रायपुरी *a* Relating to the town रायपुरी;—used of a kind of sugar, of लुगडें, खण &c., and applied in covert significance to the भामत्या, this class of rogues being said to abound at रायपुरी.

रायवोर *f* A tree, a variety of *Zizyphus jujuba*.

रायमुल्लावण *f* One capable of bewitching or bewildering kings, i. e. a beautiful and fascinating रायभोग *m* A kind of rice. [woman.]

रायमुनी *f* A flower-tree and its flower.

रायराजेंद्र *m* A title of some minister of state. Esp. in ballads.

रायवणी *n* (राई Mustard, and पाणी) Mustard and mangoes &c. See मोहरवणी.

रायवळ *a* (राई) Common or jungly;—a common epithet of all timbers except the साया, शिखर, खैर, & फणस, or, as according to some, of all timbers except the साया & शिखर. 2 Common, wild, of inferior quality;—used of mangoes, plums, myrobalans &c. [for use. See the *adj.*]

रायवळ *n* Jungle timber, as prepared and lying

रायवळो *a* Made of timber of the class रायवळ. रायविनोदी *c* A person that assumes forms, and plays tricks and feats, to divert; a harlequin, buffoon, mime &c.

रायशेवती *f* A flower-tree, a variety of the शेवती. राया *m* (राय King.) A title of majesty or grandeur, assumed by blades, swells, opium-eaters &c. in speaking pompously.

रायत *f* (रायत) A Favor or kindness.

राव *m* (राजा) A king. Pr. राव नेणे सुकळ दुकळ.

2 As a title of honor it is affixed to the names of persons eminent as soldiers, clerks &c.; as बळवंतराव, माधवराव. Applied also to the master of a house or an establishment or to other respectable person. 3 A tribe or an individual of it among Shúdras. See सराठा. 4 A pretender to feats of arms, a swinebuckler, a Hector. Applied freely to any Would-be-somebody.

राव करीत नाहीं असें गांव करितो The village (if it be unanimous, firmly resolved &c.) is more powerful than the king; "union is mighty." राव खालीं आले The Rao is alighted. A soft expression by the spectators when a great man falls from his horse. राव घोद्याखालीं आले The Rao is dead.

रावकी *f* The state or quality of राव.

रावखंडा *a* (राजी A continuous line, खंड A breach.) Fissured—a lip; also *attrib.* harelipped. 2 fig. Gaping widely; looking bare and blank;—used of any interstice or void space.

रावखंडें *n* A hare-lip, a gap-lip. [for a male.]

रावजी *m* (राव) A name of respect or courtesy

रावटी *f* (راوتي) H) A small tent, a rowtie.

रावण *m* (S) The sovereign of Lanká or Ceylon, killed by Ramá or Rámachandra. Hence, appellatively, a huge and ugly fellow. Pr. रावणास भिकेचे डोहळे Used (in allusion to the legend of Ráwan's assuming the garb and air of a beggar to carry off Sítá) in predicting, from his adopting low and mean artifices, the ruin or fall of a person. रावण or रावणाची लंका जळणें The singing or din of the ears when closed up. रावण माजणें-मातणें-होणें To become very haughty or insolently refractory.

रावणफळ *n* A wild fruit. So named as bearing particulars of contrast or comparison with राम-फळ.

रावणराज्य *n* (S The kingdom or the rule of Ráwan.) A term for any region of misrule or anarchy; also for misrule or anarchy; also for licentiousness or tumultuousness or extraordinary exorbitance in general. Opp. to रामराज्य.

रावणवेला *f* A particular season or period. It is auspicious for making war or for setting out upon a campaign.

रावणाचा लेंक *m* (Son of Ráwan.) A term for a great braggart, a Rodomont, a Thraso; also for a haughty and independent fellow. [mosquito.]

रावणाचा वाजंत्री *m* (Musician of Ráwan.) A रावणाची खाई *f* (Pit of Ráwan.) A term for any all-devouring, all-engulphing, all-absorbing (place,

occupation, business;—such as housekeeping for little ones, the belly of a glutton, an overgrown city); a *bottomless abyss*, an *insatiate maw* &c.

रावणी *f* A tan-pit. [v कर g. of o.]

रावण्या *f pl* Abject supplicating or petitioning.

रावताण *n* रावताणी *f* (राजत) Depredations and ravages of horse-marauders. To this word, in order to amplify its sense into Wild freebooters or Desert-rangers, or by way merely of emphatic enhancement, the word रान is often prefixed; as रानरावताणी ह्याचे खातरेत नाहीं; हा रानरावताणी भोत नाहीं or मानीत नाहीं &c.; and thus रानरावताणी becomes confounded with राणी रावताणी q. v.

रावरंक *m* King and beggar; grandee and pauper. Ex. साधूला रा० सारखे.

रावस or रावस *m* The name of a reddish sea-रावा *m* Prepared turmeric. [fish.]

रावा or रावा *m* A parrot. Pr. जो जो रावा पडे तो तो पिंजऱ्यांत पडे Fools are free whilst sages are slaves. [lipped.]

रावा or रावा *a* (Abridged from रावखंडा) Hare-रावामुख *n* Parrotlike form or expression of face. An inauspicious mark of the horse. See अशुभ-चिन्हें.

रावूत & रावूळ Properly राजत & राजळ.

रावेरो or रावेरो *f* A kind of cloth of a red color.

राव्हटी *f* (Commonly राज्जटी or रावटी) A rowtie. [राशि, राशिघटित &c.]

राश, राशघटित, राशनाम &c. Popular forms of राशा *a* (रास Heap or stock.) Middling. Applied only to men, and with the implication of *neuter* or *impotent*; and, thence, imbecile or incompetent in general.

राशि *m* (S) A sign of the zodiac. 2 *f* A heap or pile; any accumulation or mass. In this sense are numerous valuable compounds; as पुण्यराशि, पापराशि, तेजोराशि, तपोराशि गुणराशि. 3 An undistinguished multitude or mass; a promiscuous assemblage. 4 The figures or figure set down for an arithmetical operation; the addendum, multiplicand, dividend &c. 5 Sum, amount, total. 6 (As disting. from आकण, निकण, मणी) The heap of corn, the produce of the first treading of the ears. See under मदन.

राशी पुंजोस येणें To fall to the heap or hoard; to arise as clear profit (after all expenses and costs are paid); to be bagged; to go to the stocking. राशीवर At the heap (of thrashed corn); upon the thrashing floor. Ex. अदमण दाणे केले करार ॥ ते मी देईन रा०॥. राशीस बसणें or लागणें g. of o. To stand in inimical attitude against;—said of a planet. 2 To follow with inappeasable hostility, in order to accomplish the ruin of. 3 To sit (at the door &c.) with determined and dogged persistence in exaction of compliance with some demand; to hang upon assiduously in enforcement, injunction, or entreaty: also to study closely and intently.

राशिकूट *n* (S) The two signs of the zodiac ascendant at the birth of any two parties, or the amity or hostility of them, as investigated when a marriage &c. is contemplated.

राशिघटित *n* (S) Amity or hostility of horoscope &c.; the agreement or the opposition of the destinies of; as investigated when junction of the parties in wedlock is under consideration.

राशिचक्र *n* (S) The circle of the signs, the zodiac. See बाराराशि.

राशिनाम *n* (S) The name (given to a child)

taken from the name of the zodiac-sign under which he is born. [a sign of the zodiac.]

राशिभोग *m* S The passage of a planet through

राशी *f* The popular form or derivative of राशि.

राशी *a* (राशि or रास) Of the heap or mass; of the middling quality; middling. 2 Of the middle grade, neither male nor female, i. e. *neuter*; —applied to an impotent.

राष्ट्र *n* (S) A country, a realm, a region, a territory or tract. 2 An assembled multitude; a numerous company or concourse; a host.

राष्ट्राण or राष्ट्राण *n* (राष्ट्र S) A host or great multitude, esp. as in tumult or noisy disorder; a confused concourse. 2 Any great spread or outlay (as of the materials or furniture of an extensive business); a great litter (as of dishes after a feast); a lumbering strew (as of articles or implements after a work). *v* घाल, पड.

राष्ट्रिय or राष्ट्रीय *a* S Relating to a kingdom, realm, or territory.

राष्ठा *m* (Properly रास्त्रा) A plant, Mimosa octandra: also its root as a drug.

रास *f* (राशि S) A sign of the zodiac. 2 A heap or pile; an accumulation; a stock &c. See राशि throughout its senses and its phrases.

रास *m* or *ind* This word, from रास A Head, is used, in stating the number of *horses*, in the sense A head or an individual; as सर (سر P Head) is used to express A head of bulls, buffaloes, and cows; नफर to express A head of camels; and नग to express A head of elephants. Ex. घोडे रास दाहा; बैल or गाय &c. सर पांच; उंट नफर बीस.

रास *m* (S) A festival amongst cowherds consisting of songs and dances and lively sporting; esp. the circular dance as performed by Krishna and the Gopis or cowherdesses.

रास *a* & *ad* (راست P) Straight, not oblique or obliquely;—used of cloth cut or of cutting cloth. A term amongst tailors. Opp. to *दरेफ*.

रासकरदन *n* (راس) A Head, کردن P To make.) A term of accountants. The bringing upon the books of articles fabricated or prepared after striking off, on the other side, of the materials expended thereon.

रासकूट, रासघटित, रासनाम or -नांव Popular derivatives from राशिकूट, राशिघटित, & राशिनम.

रासक्रीडा *f* (S) The circular dance performed by Krishna and the cowherdesses. See रास *m*.

रासणी *f* (रास) The leading bullock of a team, leader, captain &c. [tree and flower.

रासतुरा *m* (Mistaken for राजतुरा) A flower-
रासना *f* (रास्त्रा S) A medicinal shrub, Mimosa octandra. 2 Its root as a drug.

रासनाहर्णे or -हर्णे or -हर्ण *n* The ceremony, during a marriage, of bathing the mother and female friends of the bridegroom. It is performed by the mother and female friends of the bride, and celebrated with music &c. 2 Applied to a dawdling, dillydallying ablution or bathing.

रासनी *f* An agricultural implement used to cover over sown seed. Called in some districts रेकला. [रासनी.

रासना *a* The driver or worker of the implement
रासपुजा *f* Worship paid to the thrashed out heap of corn. [ass.

रासभ *m* (S) A male ass. रासभी *f* S A female
रासभरणे *n* Heaping up of the corn upon the cornfloor.

रासमाथा or रासमाथ्या *ad* (रास & माथा. Upon

the head of the heap.) After the corn has been gathered in, thrashed, and heaped. Generally used in the connection of receiving advances from the money-lenders. Ex. तुम्ही आज मला रुपये द्या हे रा. सबाज देऊ; हा पैका हरमयाचा रा. फडशा करोन. The nom. रासमाथा is not used.

रासरशी or रासरोशी *f* रासरूस or रासरोस *ad* Preferably राजरशी &c.

रासवट *a* (रास) Of the heap or mass; of the middle grade or quality; middling.

रासवटा *m* Commonly रासोटा.

रासोटा *m* (रास & टाय) The remains of corn upon the thrashing floor after the removal of the रास or thrashed heap. This is a hakk of the Mahár.

रासोत्सव *m* (S) The festival of singing and dancing of Krishna and the cowherdesses. See रास *m*.

रास *a* corruptly रास्ती *a* (راست P) True, just, upright, equitable—a person, speech, action, course of life: also true, honest, just, of full dimensions—a weight or measure. Also as *ad* Truly, justly, equitably, honestly.

रास्ती *m* A kind of लुगडें.

रास्तीमाप *n* The fair and true, or the regular and standard measure or mode of measurement; as *contrad.* whether from false measures or measurements, or from local and conventional modes of measurement, such as बोटाघरणो माप, हातघरणो माप &c.

रास्ती *m* S A medicinal shrub, Mimosa octandra.

राहकळ *f* *n* The wild wheeling and circling (as of a herd of frightened cattle). 2 Violent scuffling and tussling (as of parties in desperate contest).

राहटणे, राहटवणो, राहटी, राहत्या, राहडी, राहणो, राहदारी, राहदारी जकात, राहसाळो See under राहा.

राहणे *v* *i* (रह S) To stay, abide, continue, remain. 2 To continue in a state. Ex. एका बोटावर काठी कसी राहिल. 3 To remain or be contained in (as in a vessel or receptacle). 4 To stop, cease, discontinue, end. Ex. पाऊस राहिला म्हणजे तुम्हा पोटांतली तिडीक राहिल. 5 To remain or be left for the present; to lie unfinished or unexecuted; to lie. Ex. बाचाचें काम अर्धे अर्धे राहिलें; यंदा त्याचें लग्न होणार होतें पण राहिलें. 6 To remain; to lie over; to be left as surplus, balance, in hand, in pocket. 7 To refrain from; to hold back without doing. Ex. त्यां शिवी दिल्ली तर तो तोंडांत मारल्याशिवाय राहणार नाही. 8 or राहून जाणे To lose their power, vigor, sensation—the limbs or members: to fail or sink—strength or spirits. 9 To be entertained; to come and stay as a retainer or servant. Ex. तू एका महिन्याचा चाकर मी कालपाखून राहिलो. 10 राहणें in the sense To stay from; to refrain from; to remain passive and still; (See Sig. VII;) throws the verb in conjunction with it into the form आयाचा; as हा मारायाचा-खायाचा-बसायाचा-जायाचा राहिला He refrained from beating, eating &c. राहून After waiting or stopping; after an interval. राहून राहून With intermissions; with stops and pauses; by fits and starts.

राहळ *f* A portion of a country. See राहाळ.

राहा, राहाट, राहाटणे, राहाटवणो, राहटी, राहाड, राहाण, राहाणें, राहादारी, राहासाळी See under राहा.

राहित्य *n* S The state of wanting or of being without, destituteness, *wantingness*. See रहित. Mostly in comp. as द्रव्यराहित्य जलराहित्य, ज्ञान-राहित्य.

राहु *m* (S) The ascending node. 2 In mythology. A दैत्य with the tail of a dragon whose head was severed from his body by Vishnu. The head and tail, retaining their separate existence, were transferred to the planetary heavens, and became, the first, the eighth planet, the second (or केतु) the ninth. To them are ascribed the eclipses of the sun and moon.

राहुकेतु मार्गे लागणें or राहुसारखा मार्गे लागणें-येणें-पाठ घेणें &c. To press upon and worry greatly.

राहुग्रस्त *a* (S) Swallowed by राहु, i. e. eclipsed—sun or moon.

राहुयास *m* S The immersion at an eclipse.

राहुटो or राहुटो *f* (Or रावटो) A small tent, a rowtie.

राहुपर्वा *n* (S) A day on which an eclipse occurs.

राहू *f* (राहू S) Resin. 2 A cricket. 3 fig. (Resin appearing to be annihilated by combustion.) Ruined, spoiled, marred, blasted, disgraced, disconcerted &c. state. See पिटाड, पीठ, धूळ, मुसाडा &c. 4 An ingot or an unwrought mass (esp. of silver or gold).

राहवण or न *n* Stalks or straw of राहा, the culm after the cutting of the ears. 2 *n* *f* fig. Overworked or much-harassed state. जिवाचें रा. State of being tasked, worried, or vexed to death.

राहसाळ *a* Refuse, rejected, left after a picking out of the good portion. राहसाळ must not be confounded with राहाळसाळ. [plurally, राहळे.

राहा *m* Panic seed, Panicum Italicum. Used राक्षशी *f* & *a* Properly राक्षसी.

राक्षस *m* (S) A demon or fiend variously described; as a Titan or enemy of the gods in a human or superhuman form; as an attendant on Kubera and guardian of his treasures; as a fierce goblin or ogre haunting cemeteries, animating dead bodies &c. 2 Applied to any ferocious, monstrous, hideous, gluttonous, sleepyheaded man.

राक्षसगण *m* (S) A division of the twenty-seven नक्षत्र. See it explained under गण.

राक्षसमुखी *a* (S) राक्षसमोहरी or राक्षसमोरा *ad* decl राक्षसमोहरी *ad* Facing or towards the south, southern or southerly. See under गंगमोहरी.

राक्षसविवाह *m* (S) A form of marriage,—seizure (and sometimes rape) of the girl against her consent and that of her parents or guardians. See अष्टौविवाह.

राक्षसवेळ or -वेळा *f* (राक्षस & वेळ) A term for the period included between sunset and night,—the dusk of evening.

राक्षसान्न *n* (S) Devil-corn. A term given to बाजरी, उडोद, मखर, राळा, मिरची, and to other articles of food considered as तामसान्न. There being no Shastra-authority, whether for राक्षसान्न or for दिव्यान्न (or देवान्न), application is made of both terms according to popular pleasure.

राक्षसी *f* (S) pop. राक्षसीण *f* A female राक्षस. राक्षसणी पीठ काडितात घरामध्ये-रानामध्ये-तेथें A phrase expressive of extreme desolation. Is. xiii. 21.

राक्षसी *a* (राक्षस) Relating to a Rákshas. 2 fig. Outrageous, atrocious, daring, desperate—actions: violent, harsh, rough—remedies: gross, unseemly, enormous—food, eating; forming such compounds as राक्षसी कृत्य-करणी-खाणें-भाषण-घोडा-बाग-मंजळ-जोर and others in order.

राक्षसी अवतार *m* (Incarnation of a Rákshas.) A term for a very ferocious or savage person.

राक्षसी उपाय *m* राक्षसी उपचार *m* Terms for any violent or rough remedy or measure.

राक्षसी झोंप *f* A term for profound and heavy sleep.

राक्षसी दौलत *f* A term for prosperity or wealth in which there is no substantialness or endurance.

राक्षसी धान्य *n* (Because said to have been brought by हेमाडपंत from Lanká, the region of the राक्षस) A name for the grain बाजरी.

राक्षसी पीक *n* A term for an extraordinarily abundant harvest or crop.

राक्षसी भाषा *f* A sort of gibberish formed by corruptions from the Sanskrit, and put into the mouths of the Rákshas, Pishách &c. in dramatic representations.

राक्षसी माया *f* (S) pop. राक्षसी माव *f* The illusions and deceptions of the राक्षस.

राक्षसी मुलूक *m* A name for the peninsula of India southwards of the river नर्मदा, as देवमुलूक is for the region northwards. Both the formations and the notions rest mainly upon popular authority.

राक्षसी विद्या *f* (S) The art of exorcising or commanding the fiends and demons.

राक्षसी वेळ or -वेळा *f* See राक्षसवेळ.

राक्षसी संपत्ति *f* See राक्षसी दौलत.

राक्षसी हाड *n* (Rákshas-bone.) A term for a hardy and strong person.

रिक्की *f* (रक) A stirrup.

रिक्किणें *v c* (रिक्त) To empty. See रिक्किणें.

रिकांडी *f* The quill and roll enclosed in the Weaver's shuttle, a spool.

रिकाव or रिकावी *f* (रक) A stirrup.

रिकावदाल *m* (रक) P) A stirrup-leather. 2 An inauspicious mark of the horse.

रिकावभोवरी *f* A ring of hair near the spot of pressure of the stirrup-leather. An inauspicious mark of the horse. 2 Used attrib. That has such a ring. [in all its senses.]

रिकासका *a* From रिकामा and used occasionally

रिकामचावडी *f* A meeting-place of idlers, gossips, scamps, loungers &c.; answering to ale-house, barber's shop &c.; also an assembly or a company of idlers or gossips.

रिकामचेष्टा *f* Empty and idle action in general; the unprofitable works and acts of loiterers and loungers.

रिकामचोट *c* रिकामटवळा *a* रिकामटेकडा *a* (Rather vulgar formations.) Terms of contempt for an idler, lounge, or useless person; also for an article or a thing lying by unused. Pr. रिकामटवळा आणि मावचा होवळा; or रिकामचोट आणि मावचा उपद्रव.

रिकामटो *f* (Poetry.) रिकामणूक *f* (रिकामा) Leisure. Ex. पुराणी बैसाया नाही रिकामटो. खेळतो सोकटो अहोरात्र.

रिकामटेकडी *f* See रिकामचावडी.

रिकामदंग or रिकामेदंग *m pl* Idle tricks; light and unprofitable doings in general.

रिकामपण *n* -पणा *m* Unemployed, unengaged, unused state (of man or thing); vacation from business or use.

रिकामा तडा *m* Empty stiffness and loftiness; vain conceit or arrogance. Pr. नाकीं नाही काटा रिकामा तडा.

रिकामवाणा or -वाणी *a & ad* Empty-like, idle-like, void, barren, unprofitable &c. See रिकामा in its figurative senses.

रिकामवेळ *f* (रिकामा & वेळ) A period of leisure; vacant or unengaged time.

रिकामा *a* (रिक्त S) Empty or void in general. 2 fig. Hollow, unsubstantial, vain, unsatisfactory

—as praise, honors, worldly delights: unsound or insincere;—as protestations, declarations &c. 3 Vacant, unfilled by an incumbent or a possessor—an office or a post. 4 Fruitless, unprofitable, unmeaning, idle—action, speech &c. 5 Unfurnished with the necessary materials or means (for a business contemplated). 6 Unemployed; wanting occupation, service, business, or work;—used of persons or animals: also unapplied to use or purpose, unengaged;—used of vehicles or things. 7 Not bearing or having; or not having accomplished the object purposed. Ex. मो तुला न्यायाला आला तो घेतल्याशिवाय रि० जाणार नाही; यजमानाकडे गडी पाठविला होता पण ते भेटले नाहीत तेव्हा गडी रि० साधारण आला.

रि० वसणे To be out of employ; to sit idling. Ex. सहज रिकामे विसाल घरीं॥ संसार चाले कैश परो॥

रिकामेदंग *m pl* See रिकामदंग.

रिक्की, रिक्की, रिक्की *f* (रक) A stirrup. दर रिक्कीस Again and again; ever and anon; esp. with reference to bad deeds. [दाल.

रिक्कीदाल *m* A stirrup-leather &c. See रिकाव-रिक्त *a* (S) Empty, void, vacant. 2 fig. Destitute, devoid, unfurnished, unpossessing.

रिक्तकोष्ठ *n* (S) Empty belly or bowels.

रिक्तपाणि *a* (S) Empty-handed;—used esp. of one proceeding, unfurnished with an offering or a present, to render homage to a king or an idol. Ex. xxiii. 15.

रिक्तभाषण *n* (S) Empty speech or words; hollow promises; barren protestations or professions.

रिक्ता *f* (S) A common term for the fourth, ninth, and fourteenth days of the lunar fortnight.

रिंगण *n* S Creeping (as a child on all-fours): also creeping, crawling, sliding, skimming, passing along the surface of.

रिंगणा *m* In architecture. The कडी or small beam which underlies the तारता (the slip which runs along underneath the गलथ्या or cornice-like projecture) and is supported upon posts.

रिंगणी *f* (रिंगनी H) A prickly plant, Solanum Jacquini. Will.

रिंगणे *n* The fruit of रिंगणी. 2 A child's coral or (metal or wooden) mouth-piece.

रिंगणे *v i* C Commonly रिघणे.

रिंगो *f* Soapnut-tree, Sapindus laurifolius. Grah. रिंगे *n* Its fruit.

रिघणे *v i* To penetrate or enter by forcing a passage. 2 To enter more generally: also to come at, unto, upon; or to come about or take place. 3 (Esp. in poetry.) To set out, start, depart, leave.

रिघाव or वा *m* sometimes रिगाव or वा *m* (रिघणे) Entrance by force or stratagem; passage or penetration through obstruction.

रिघे रिघे *ad* Slowly, softly, gently.

रिचवणी *f* (Verbal of रिचविणे) Emptying, pouring out &c.

रिचवणे sometimes रिचावणे *v i* (रिच S) To fall asunder or into its composing parts or individuals; to tumble down or into pieces—a pile or heap, a wall, a well (ex. हीं मांडीं नोट एकावर एक ठेव नाही तर रिचवतील): to pour down in torrents—rain: to be precipitated in showers—fruits, blossoms, flowers: to gush or stream forth—corn from a burst bin or sack, contents of bowels or stomach: to fall out or sway aside from overdistension—the belly. 2 To discharge violently and copiously (at stool or in vomiting)—a person. 3 (Jocously or covertly.) To be emptied out of the saddle; to be thrown—a rider.

रिचविणे sometimes रिचाविणे *v c* (रिच S) To empty or discharge (a receptacle by pouring out the contents): also to pour out (the contents—grain &c. out of its sack, liquor out of its vessel). 2 Laxly. To toss or throw down carelessly or contemptuously; to empty or rid one's hands of. Ex. घरांतलीं सारीं पांघुरणे मोळा करून बाजवर नेऊन रिचविलीं; काय तं पोर शिन्हाचें कोठें तरी रिचव; येवढे पर्वत समस्त॥ रिचवी नेऊन सागरीं॥

रिजणे & रिजाक Properly रिझणे & रिझाक. रिजाला *a* (ريزا A) Base, low, mean, vile.

रिझक *a* Preferably रिझाक. रिझणे *v i* (रंजन S through रिझणे H) To be delighted or pleased with.

रिझविणे *v c* (रिझणे) To delight, gratify, please. रिझाक *a* (रिझणे) Charming, captivating, agreeable; that delights, gratifies, or pleases.

रिझाक *a* (रिझाक H from रिझणे) A word of ballads or love-pieces. Darling or dear unto, beloved. [reputable.

रिझाला *a* (Properly रिजाला) Base, mean, dis- रिठा *m* रिठो *f* C (रिठ S) Soap nut-tree and fruit, Sapindus emarginatus or detergens, S. laurifolius. Grah.

रिठे *n* The fruit of रिठा. [tor. 2 A debtor. रिणकर or -करी *m* (Properly ऋणकरी) A creditor. रिणको & रिणकोनाम See explained under धनको. रिणाईत, रिणानुबंध, रिणाचीतखूपी, रिणाचीत, रिणो Properly ऋणाईत &c.

रिठा *a* (रिठ S) Empty. 2 It will occasionally be met with in all, and more especially in the first five, senses of the word रिकामा, to which therefore turn. 3 (Chiefly in poetry.) Devoid, destitute, wanting, standing or being without.

रिठाड *f* (रिठा) A body (of beasts or ships of burden, of carts &c.) discharged or emptied. 2 The discharged side of a string of waterpots around a waterwheel. 3 Emptied or empty state generally. Opp. to भरताड.

रिठाभरला *a* (Empty or full.) A phrase answering to Whether undone or done, unfulfilled or fulfilled; and, freely, whether this way or that way; whether or no; at all events: also, yet more freely, whether wrong or right; whether bad or good. Ex. तें काम म्यां सांगितलें त्याचा जाव मला रि० द्यावाचा होता. [stance.

रिद्धि *f* (Properly द्वि S) Wealth, riches, sub- रिद्धिसिद्धि *f* (Properly द्वि द्वि) The names of the two दासी of गणेश, signifying Prosperity and perfection or Fortune and consummation. Ex. रि० दारीं सदा वोळगति॥ सकळ संपत्ति सर्वाघरीं॥; also इंद्रादि देवता घरीं पुरविति वसुजाता॥ उपतिष्ठति न चिंततां रि० तथा॥; also रि० दासी संकट के बैरी॥ विघ्ननाशन नाशन सूर्ति अविकारी॥

रि० (घरीं &c.) पाणी भरतात Fortune and Success are slaves (in his house &c.)

रिपरिप *ad* Imit. of the soft or gentle and continuing falling of rain, of piteous and importunate begging, of whimpering or whining, of a light running from the bowels &c. &c.

रिपरिप *f* (Imit.) A whining for; a piteous begging; a piteous display of want or wo. 2 Ill-humored ehiding or finding of fault. 3 Constant and drizzling rain, pitterpatter. Verbs throughout लाव, मांड, कर. See the adverb.

रिपार *m n* (रीप) Lath-work or lathing of a roof. रिपु *m* (S) An enemy, a foe.

रिपुंज *a* S Victorious over enemies, foe-vanquishing.

रिचविणे sometimes रिचाविणे *v c* (रिच S) To empty or discharge (a receptacle by pouring out the contents): also to pour out (the contents—grain &c. out of its sack, liquor out of its vessel). 2 Laxly. To toss or throw down carelessly or contemptuously; to empty or rid one's hands of. Ex. घरांतलीं सारीं पांघुरणे मोळा करून बाजवर नेऊन रिचविलीं; काय तं पोर शिन्हाचें कोठें तरी रिचव; येवढे पर्वत समस्त॥ रिचवी नेऊन सागरीं॥

रिजणे & रिजाक Properly रिझणे & रिझाक. रिजाला *a* (ريزا A) Base, low, mean, vile.

रिझक *a* Preferably रिझाक. रिझणे *v i* (रंजन S through रिझणे H) To be delighted or pleased with.

रिझविणे *v c* (रिझणे) To delight, gratify, please. रिझाक *a* (रिझणे) Charming, captivating, agreeable; that delights, gratifies, or pleases.

रिझाक *a* (रिझाक H from रिझणे) A word of ballads or love-pieces. Darling or dear unto, beloved. [reputable.

रिझाला *a* (Properly रिजाला) Base, mean, dis- रिठा *m* रिठो *f* C (रिठ S) Soap nut-tree and fruit, Sapindus emarginatus or detergens, S. laurifolius. Grah.

रिठे *n* The fruit of रिठा. [tor. 2 A debtor. रिणकर or -करी *m* (Properly ऋणकरी) A creditor. रिणको & रिणकोनाम See explained under धनको. रिणाईत, रिणानुबंध, रिणाचीतखूपी, रिणाचीत, रिणो Properly ऋणाईत &c.

रिठा *a* (रिठ S) Empty. 2 It will occasionally be met with in all, and more especially in the first five, senses of the word रिकामा, to which therefore turn. 3 (Chiefly in poetry.) Devoid, destitute, wanting, standing or being without.

रिठाड *f* (रिठा) A body (of beasts or ships of burden, of carts &c.) discharged or emptied. 2 The discharged side of a string of waterpots around a waterwheel. 3 Emptied or empty state generally. Opp. to भरताड.

रिठाभरला *a* (Empty or full.) A phrase answering to Whether undone or done, unfulfilled or fulfilled; and, freely, whether this way or that way; whether or no; at all events: also, yet more freely, whether wrong or right; whether bad or good. Ex. तें काम म्यां सांगितलें त्याचा जाव मला रि० द्यावाचा होता. [stance.

रिद्धि *f* (Properly द्वि S) Wealth, riches, sub- रिद्धिसिद्धि *f* (Properly द्वि द्वि) The names of the two दासी of गणेश, signifying Prosperity and perfection or Fortune and consummation. Ex. रि० दारीं सदा वोळगति॥ सकळ संपत्ति सर्वाघरीं॥; also इंद्रादि देवता घरीं पुरविति वसुजाता॥ उपतिष्ठति न चिंततां रि० तथा॥; also रि० दासी संकट के बैरी॥ विघ्ननाशन नाशन सूर्ति अविकारी॥

रि० (घरीं &c.) पाणी भरतात Fortune and Success are slaves (in his house &c.)

रिपरिप *ad* Imit. of the soft or gentle and continuing falling of rain, of piteous and importunate begging, of whimpering or whining, of a light running from the bowels &c. &c.

रिपरिप *f* (Imit.) A whining for; a piteous begging; a piteous display of want or wo. 2 Ill-humored ehiding or finding of fault. 3 Constant and drizzling rain, pitterpatter. Verbs throughout लाव, मांड, कर. See the adverb.

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रिवरिवर्ण & रिवरीव Commonly रवरवर्ण & रवरव.

रिवाज *m* (رواج) *A* Usage or custom; esp. understood of the customary or prescribed course of procedure of governors of districts and similar public functionaries.

रिसालदार *m* (رساله دار) *P* The commander of a Risála or troop of horse. [Risála.

रिसालदारी *f* (رساله داری) *P* The command of a रिसाला *m* (رساله) *A* A troop of horse, a Risála.

री *f* (Imit.) The second of the musical notes.

2 The word or sound upon which the mate or second of a singer dwells and rings, whilst his principal proceeds to the next line. *v* दे, घर, ओढ.

रीग or रीव *f m* (रिचिंग) Entrance by force or stratagem; passage or penetration through obstructions. Ex. नारायणहरि उच्चार नामाचा ॥ तेथे कळिकाळाचा रीग नाही ॥. 2 Room sufficient to admit of a forced entrance or passage. Ex. असो दाटो झालो आहे कीं आंत बोट शिरकायला देखील रीव नाही.

रीज or रीझ *f* (रंजन *S* through रंज) *H* Delight or pleasure in; fondness for.

रीजवज or रीझवज *f* (रीज by redup.) Pleasure or satisfaction generally or indefinitely.

रीण *n* (Corr. from ऋण) Debt.

रीणकर or रीणकरी *m* A creditor: also a debtor.

रीणफेड *m* Liquidation of debt.

रीणबोड *a* (See ऋण) Deeply in debt. Note. The word is of obscene composition, but is used freely by all classes and both sexes without advertence to its origin.

रीत *f* The popular contraction of रीति.

रीतभांत *f* (रीत & भांत) Manners, modes, fashions, ways, customs, usages. Generally in plural or with plural significance.

रीतरवेस *m* (रीति & روش) *P* Manner, fashion, custom, way &c. 2 Civility, politeness, manners.

रीति *f* (S) pop. रीत *f* A manner, method, way. 2 Custom, habit, practice, habitual action. 3 Fashion, popular usage, general course, local observance.

रीतिस्थिति *f* (रीति & स्थिति) A comprehensive or general term for Ways and manners; habits and practices; ordinary demeanour and procedure. Ex. द्याची री. चांगली आहे; हा री. घडून वाळगून-संभाळून आहे.

रीप *f* A lath (esp. for the roof of a house). 2 Lathing or lath-work (of a roof &c.)

रीस *m n* (ऋक्ष *S* through री) *H* A bear. 2 A term for a dirty or lazy fellow.

रीस *f* (रीस *S* through रीस) *H* Offence, huff, displeasure conceived. 4 Disgust, aversion.

रीस *m n* (ऋक्ष *S* through री) *H* A bear.

रुईटी *f* रुई *f* (روئی) *H* Gigantic swallowwort, Asclepias or Calotropis gigantea. In the fruit which it bears is a seed and a downy kind of cotton, each of the filaments of which is familiarly termed म्हानारी.

रुई *f* (روئی) *H* Carded or cleaned cotton. 2 (Properly रुही or रोही) The Nílgháy or Antelope picta. Pallas.

रुई *f* (رو) *P* The proper or the current manner or way. Used only in oblique cases; as तुम्हीं रुईची गोष्ट सांगितली असतां ऐकणें प्राप्त.

रुईचा Of the customary course; of the ordinary and approved way. रुईस घेणें To fall into or along with the custom or course of: also to become suitable, fitting, accordant.

रुईफूल *n* A flower resembling the flower of the रुई tree, worked in cloth, ornaments &c.

रुईफूलकाठ *m* A border (of a cloth) figured with flowers of the रुई or swallowwort.

रुईफूलकाठी *a* Having रुईफूलकाठ.

रुईमांदर *m* A white variety of Gigantic swallowwort. Called also मांदाररुई. 2 By some the tree रुई is called रुईमांदर.

रुकरुक & रुकसत Commonly रुखरुख & रुखसत.

रुकशांग *f* A parasitical plant of the Mango and other trees. Used medicinally.

रुका or रुका *m* The twelfth part of an áná. 2 A measure of land,—five bighás, and in some parts of the country, ten, and in some others, eight, and two and a half, and in some twenty.

रुकार *m* Assent or consent (as expressed by some word, look, or sign). *v* दे. 2 The mark रु, intimating that it has been passed or admitted, affixed to a paper of accounts &c.

रुकारणें *v i* (रुकार) To express consent or concurrence to, in, with.

रुकारणें *v c* (रुकार) To admit or allow.

रुका *m* See under रुका.

रुखय *f* C (रुख Tree.) A kind of snake; generally found upon trees.

रुखरुख *f* (Imit.) Disquietude and vexation; regret (as at a loss, as by the remembrance of misdeeds or follies).

रुखवत *n* The ceremony, in weddings, of the father and friends of the bride taking refreshments to the abode of the bridegroom, for him to make a repast previously to their conducting him to the house where the nuptials are to be celebrated. 2 The articles of refreshment so taken: also the repast so made. In some places this ceremony is performed after the bridegroom has been conducted to the house of the bride.

रुखसत *f* (رخصت) *A* Leave of absence. 2 Discharge, dismissal. 3 as *a* Discharged or dismissed.

रुखा *a* (रुख *S* through रुखा) *H* Plain, dry, harsh, hard, ununctuous, unsavory—an article of food: arid, adust, dreary-looking, wanting water and trees—a country: dry, cold, unaffecting, jejune—language: harsh, rough, unmusical—a note, tone, accent.

रुखाडी or खा *a* रुखा or रुखी *a* (रुख) Skilful in, or constantly employed in, climbing trees.

रुखाडूं *n* (रुख Tree.) The cord-ring of the feet of Palm-climbers. [Calladium.

रुखाळूं *n* (रुख & अळूं) A parasite species of रुगरदा or रुगदा *a* Stuffed with cotton—a cushion, pad, pillow, garment. 2 Used as *sm* A cotton-stuffed cushion &c. [lean.

रुगळणें *v i* (रुगळा) To fall away; to become रुगळा *a* Thin, slender, slim, spare. 2 Lean or meagre.

रुगळा *m unc* Leanness, meagreness. 2 Slenderness or slimness.

रुगू *m* A term, formed from ऋग्वेदी, wherewith the यजुर्वेदी Bráhmans return the reviling lavished upon them by the other party.

रुग *a* (S) corruptly रुगण *a* Afflicted with some disease or disorder, sick, ill.

रुगदंत *a* S Of carious or diseased teeth.

रुचक *n* S रुचकास्थि *f n* In Hindú osteology. That kind of bone of which the teeth are composed. See अस्थि.

रुचकर *a* Popular contraction of रुचिकर.

रुचणें *v i* (रुच *S*) To be luscious, delicious, savory, or tasty to the palate. 2 To be tasty,

agreeable, or pleasant;—used of a thing or a matter in general. 3 Mispronounced for रुचणें.

रुचि *f* (S) Flavor, relish, sapidity, taste. 2 Taste; perception by, or the percipient faculty in, the palate. 3 Relish, liking, delight in anything.

रुचिकर *a* (S) pop. रुचकर *a* That makes tasteful or palatable; taste-giving, savory, sapid—a condiment &c.: also that restores or stimulates a vitiated palate: also that is pleasing to the palate; tasty, gustful. 2 Entertaining, diverting, amusing. [greeable.

रुचिर *a* S Charming, pleasing, delighting, agreeable. रुचीक *m* (रुई & चीक) The gummy exudation of the रुई-tree.

रुचीक *a* (रुचक *S*) Savory, sapid, tasteful, gustful: and, figuratively, entertaining, diverting, interesting.

रुच *a* S Delicious, palatable, gustful. 2 Delightful or pleasing generally to the senses or the mind.

रुजणें *v i* (रुज *S*) To shoot, sprout, germinate. 2 To shoot up; to spring forth from the ground—a plant. 3 To take effect and bring forth fruit—रुजत घालणें To sow. [instruction &c.

रुजवट *a* (रुजणें) Shotten, sprouted, sprung up—a seed or a plant.

रुजवण *n* (रुजणें) Seed, roots, slips &c. sown or set to spring up: also seed or a root or a slip sprung up or taken hold.

रुजामा *m* (روئی & جامه) A cushion or case stuffed with cotton.

रुंजी *f* The circling and buzzing (around an object) of a bee. *v* घाल. Ex. कमळें सुंदर विकासति ॥ भ्रमर रुंजी घालति ॥. 2 The running and cooing (after one another) of pigeons. *v* घाल.

रुजगुदस & रुजमुकावला More systematically written रुजगुदस & रुजमुकावला.

रुजवात or रुजवात *f* (رجوعات) *A* Confrontedness (as of disputants, different papers, an account or a list with the articles of it). *v* घे, कर, घाल, & घे, चाल, मिळ.

रुजू *a* (رجو) *A* Ready, willing, prepared (to perform or do). 2 Presented, introduced, appeared; made or become present and ready. Ex. मी कालच चाकरीवर रुजू झालों; तुम्ही निरोप घापण पंधराव्या दिवशीं रुजू व्हा; तुम्ही चार धरले ते सरकारांत नेजून रुजू करा. 3 Accepted, admitted, approved by, at, in; approved and passed. Ex. अनुपकारी मनुष्यांवर उपकार केला असतां बर्थ म्हणतां परंतु तो ईश्वरास रुजू होतो. 4 Technically. Admitted, passed, countersigned, avouched. 5 Corrected into; as रामा रुजू सखा. 6 Used as *sf* with घेणें, घालणें, पाहणें &c. To compare together.

रुजगुदस *a* (رجو) *A* & گذشته for گذشته *P* Approved and passed in the past year.

रुजमुकावला or -मोकावला *m* (رجو) *A* Confronting or bringing together: also confronted state. *v* कर, घे.

रुजणें & रुजवण See रुजणें & रुजवण.

रुंजो *f* Commonly रुंजी.

रुटका *m* A land-measure introduced by the Muhammadans. It is less than a bighá.

रुटकेबंदी *f* Assessment of land according to the land-measure रुटका.

रुटुडुटु, रुटुगुटु, रुटुघुटु, रुटुघुटु *ad* (Imit.) Dully, heavily, tardily, joggingly;—used of a horse trotting, a business proceeding.

रुं करणें To do odd jobs; to engage in numerous petty concerns; to jog on with little matters in a little way.

रुंड *n* (S) also pop. **रुंड** *n* The head as separated from the body. Pr. एक घाव आणि दोन रुंडें One stroke with the sword, and the head and body are two. A proverb used to express promptitude or vigorous smartness.

रुंडमाला *f* (S) A necklace or wreath of skulls.

रुंड or **डो** *f* A stone in the temples of Durgā. Commonly termed उचल q. v.

रुडणें *v i* (रुड S) To be rumored abroad; to be commonly reported.

रुण *n* (Corr. from कृण) Debt.

रुणझुण or **णा** *ad* Imit. of the jingle or clink of toe-ornaments &c. Ex. तैसा झुड घंटा रु०॥ शब्द करिति रसाळ ॥

रुणझुण *f* The jingling, clinking, tinkling of toe-ornaments &c. [—toe-ornaments.]

रुणझुणणें *v i* (रुणझुण) To jingle, tinkle, or clink
रुणरुणणें *v i* (Imit.) To hum, twang, sing, whiz—bullets, stones &c.

रुणा *m* C (Imit. or from रुणरण S) Grieving and sorrowing for; continual sorrow and pining away. *v* घे, लाग. [कृणार्तन &c.]

रुणार्तन, **रुणानबंध**, **रुणार्तनखरूपी**, **रुणी** Properly **रुतण** or **न** *f* (रुतणें) A yielding spot, as a bog, marsh, slough, quagmire, quicksand &c.

रुतणें *v i* To pierce or penetrate; to enter or run into. 2 To sink into; to enter and stick (as in mud). [eminence or authority.]

रुतबा *m* (رتبه) A Rank, grade, degree, stage of

रुतु *m* (Corr. from कृतु) A season of the year, a period of two months. 2 The menstrual flux. 3 The periodical conception of female animals; the flowering and bearing of fruit-trees &c.

रुतुखान, **रुतुदर्शन**, **रुतुमती**, **रुतुवती**, & **रुतुखान** &c. Corr. from कृतुखान &c.

रुंद *a* Broad or wide.

रुंदट or **ड** *a* (रुंद) Somewhat wide or broad, widish, broadish. 2 (Used for रुंदाट or ड) Very wide or broad.

रुदन *n* (S) Crying, weeping, wailing.

रुदबा *m* (Commonly रुतबा) Rank or grade.

रुंदा *a* W (रुंद) Broad or wide.

रुंदाट or **ड** *a* (रुंद) Exceedingly broad or wide.

रुंदावणी *f* (Verbal of रुंदाविणें & रुंदावणें) Making or growing broader.

रुंदावणें *v i* (रुंद) To increase in breadth or width.

रुंदावा *m* (रुंद) Breadth or width.

रुंदाविणें *v c* (रुंद) To increase in breadth or width; to widen or make broader.

रुंदाळ *a* (रुंद) Exceedingly broad or wide.

रुदित *n* S Crying, weeping, wailing.

रुंदो *f* (रुंद) Breadth or width.

रुंदेला *a* P (रुंद) Broad or wide.

रुद्ध *p* S Hindered, impeded, obstructed. 2 Blocked up, closed, stopped. 3 Engaged or occupied at, in, with.

रुद्र *m* (S) A form or name of Shiva. Pr. काला ब्राह्मण गेरा शूद्र छाला पाहून कांपे रुद्र. 2 An inferior manifestation of Shiva, a demigod; or, according to one legend, a being born from the forehead of Brahmā. There are eleven. See अकरा रुद्र. Hence 3 An allusive term for any aggregate of eleven. 4 or **रुद्रनाल** *m* A measure of music.

रुद्रगांठ *f* A certain figure worked in cloth on the loom. [used of cloth.]

रुद्रगांठो *a* That has the figure रुद्रगांठ on it;—
रुद्रपिशाच *m* (S) A kind of पिशाच. A person dying at Kāshī (Benares) becomes a रुद्रपिशाच until he shall have expiated the sins committed since his arrival. See further under रुद्रयेनि.

रुद्रबलि *m* S Oblations of meat &c. presented to the demigods called रुद्र.

रुद्रभूमि *f* (S) A burying or burning ground.

रुद्रयेनि *f* (S) The name of a tubular passage through a rock near the place of performing प्रदक्षिणा outside the temple of विश्वेश्वर at Benares. This passage is descending, as रुद्रयेनि is ascending. A person dying whilst in this passage becomes a रुद्रपिशाच. Hence रुद्रयेनि & रुद्रयेनि (Attics and cellar.) Applied to a residence of which some of the apartments are lofty and others beneath or on a level with the ground. 2 Applied also to any long and narrow alley or lane. See further under रुद्रयेनि.

रुद्रवात *f* A wick made of eleven twists of cotton.

रुद्रवीणा or **रुद्रवीणा** *m* A kind of वीणा or guitar.

रुद्राचल *m* S Eleocarpus ganitrus.

रुद्रावतार *m* An incarnation of रुद्र or शिव. 2 fig. A fiery or ferocious person, a Hotspur.

रु० धारण करणें To fly into a rage.

रुद्राक्ष *m* (S) A tree sacred to Shiva, Eleocarpus lanceolatus or ganitrus. 2 The berry of it. Used in making necklaces, rosaries &c. Ex. जो करी सद्धरुद्राक्षधारण ॥ त्यास वंदिति अदितिनंदन ॥

रुंध & **रुंधट** *a* (Better रुंद & रुंदट) Broad and Broadish.

रुधणें, **रुधणें**, **रुधवणें** *v i* (रुध S) To suffer stoppage, obstruction, impediment. 2 To be engaged in some employment or use; to be occupied or taken up at, in, by. 3 To be blocked up; to be cumbered or lumbered—a room, road, place.

रुधणें *v c* (Commonly रोधणें) To block up or close (a road or passage). 2 To hinder or obstruct.

रुधणें *v i* (Properly रुजणें) To shoot or sprout.

रुधविणें *v c* (रुधणें) To engage, occupy, employ, put into use (persons, animals, things).

रुंधावणें, **रुंधावा**, **रुंधी** Better रुंदावणें &c.

रुधिर *n* (S) Blood.

रुपटका *m* **रुपटकी** *f* **रुपडी** *f* Forms of the word रुपया Rupee, expressing scorn or slight. [रुपडें.]

रुपडें *n* (Poetry. रुप) An elegant shape &c. See

रुपण *n* (Commonly रुतण) A soft place admitting the sinking or entrance of a body; a yielding spot (in the ground, flesh, or a substance generally).

रुपणें *v i* (Commonly रुतणें) To sink into (as into a bog &c.) 2 To pierce, penetrate, run into. Ex. खणखणां हाणी खड्ग प्रल्हादासीं ॥ न रुपतां अंगासीं अनुमाच ॥

रुपया, **रुपाया**, **रुपा** *m* (रुपें Silver.) A rupee. The covert terms for a rupee and its parts are राम One rupee, सीता Half a rupee, लक्ष्मण A quarter, भरत An eighth or two ānās, रामदास A sixteenth or one ānā.

रुपयाची मान मोडणें To change a rupee.

रुपा *a* That has dark (red or black) spots upon a white ground—a bullock &c.

रुपुल *f* (رو پشت & رو) P Face and back, top and bottom.) A term at cards.

रुपें *n* (रौप्य S) Silver. 2 A suit at cards.

रुप्याचे डोळे *m* *pl* The glairy or glazed eyes of a person dying or undergoing starvation. *v* कर, हो.

रुपेरी *a* (روپيل H) Plated or washed with silver.

रुपेरी कांटा *m* (Silver thorn.) A term for the thorn of the बाभूळ tree. Because it is white.

रुपेशाई लोखंड *n* A kind of iron. It is of inferior quality to शिकेशाई.

रुवकार *ad* (Perverted in sense from رويه کار P)

In the presence or front of. 2 Used also as *sf* Confronting. *v* कर. [to face.]

रुवरु or **रुवेरुव** *ad* & *prep* (Properly रुवरु) Face
रुमझुम or **मां** *ad* Imit. of the sound of the bells of the dancing girls,—jing-jing, jingle-jingle.

रुमणवाक or **रुमणवाक** *m* A bend or turn (in a field or tract) compared to the curve of the रुमणी. Ex. शेतास जागोजाग रु० आडे रुमणून मोजणी कढीण.

रुमणमोचा *a* That holds the रुमणी or guides the plough; a clown, boor, bumpkin.

रुमणी *f* **रुमणें** *n* also **रुमणी** & **रुमणें** The handle of a plough, harrow, bullock-hoe, and other agricultural implements.

रुमामस्तकी *f* Gum mastich, Pistacia lentiscus.

रुमाल *m* (رومال P) A handkerchief, a towel, any square piece of cloth (for wrapping round the head, or for tying up articles). 2 A budget or bag of papers of accounts. 3 Applied to the cloth which is waved before kings and nobles. 4 A flag or cloth waved in indication of yielding or of soliciting a truce. *v* फिरव, उडव. 5 A grant of land to the देशपांखा or कुळकर्णी. (So named from the रुमाल or दफ्तर of which these officials are the custodians.)

रुमाली *f* (رومالي P) In the gymnasium. A mode of turning the सुदगल over or around the head. 2 A kind of pigeon.

रुमालो *a* (रुमाल. Handkerchief-shaped.) Square;—used with गज-तख-जमोन-शेत-खेव &c. The रुमाली गज consists of 14 तख, and is used in measurement generally; whereas रेशमी गज consists of 16 तख, and is confined to land-measurement.

रुमालो घडी *f* A way of folding a square cloth, a three-cornered fold.

रुमाली पांढो *f* A kind of bamboo basket, capable of holding two or three पायलो of corn.

रुमाल्या *a* (रुमाल) Having a handkerchief wrapped round his head.

रुमीमस्तकी or **रुमेमस्तकी** *f* Gum mastich.

रुमणवाक, **रुमणी**, **रुमणें** See under रुमणवाक &c.

रुयटो, **रुयफूल**, **रुयमांदार** See रुदटो, रुईफूल, रुईमांदार.

रुरयात *f* (رو رعایت P) Face, رعایت A Favor. Courtesy to the countenance of.) Deference or consideration for; partial regard for; respect of persons. Ex. रु० न धरितां वाजवीप्रमाणें ठराव करावा.

रुश्वत or **रुश्वत** or **रुश्वत** *f* (رشوت P) A bribe.

रुष्ट *p* S Angered. 2 Displeased, offended, huffed.

रुसकत or **रुसकत** *f* & *a* By metathesis from रुकसत or रुखसत.

रुसका *a* C (रुसणें) That is easily offended or huffed, huffish. [to take huff.]

रुसणें *v i* (रोष S) To be offended or displeased;

रुसणें फुगणें *v i* To sulk and swell; to take high offence, and to pout and puff in token of it. The more common form of use is the ऊन form; as **रुखून** फुगून Sulkily and swellingly; with great and overt huff or displeasure.

रुसवा *m* (रुसणें) Taking huff or offence: also offence conceived.

रुसवा फुगवा *m* (रुसणें & फुगणें) Pouting and sulking; sulking and swelling. *v* चढ, ये, कर.

रुसविणें *v c* (रुसणें) To offend, displease, huff.

रुसूम *m* (رسوم *pl* of رسم A A custom.) The share belonging to the देशमुख & देशपांखा severally of the produce of the soil: also the equivalent in cash paid from the treasury.

रुसूम *m* (رستم P) Proper name of a hero of the Sháhnáma.) An appellative for a man of valor or intrepidity.

रुह *p* S Growing or sprung up. In comp. as **शिरोरुह** The hair; **सरोरुह** A lotus; **करोरुह** A nail; **महोरुह** A tree or plant.

रुहर *f* A large tree, *Swietenia febrifuga*. Rox.

रुहो *f* (Better **रोहो** q. v. Sig. II.) Slate-colored antelope or Nilgáy.

रुलणे *v i* (रुल S) To roll or trail along : also to roll in, about, amongst, on : also to roll more generally. 2 (Poetry.) To shake or move gracefully ; to wave or wanton about prettily ;—used of ornaments, ringlets, tresses &c. Ex. **पार्यो पै-जण रुलति** ॥ **भाळीं कुरळीत केश रुलति** ॥ ; also **तेवी यज्ञोपवीत रुले मळां** ॥. 3 To look graceful, comely, pretty ; to sit upon or hang about adorningly. 4 To be crumpled or ruffled ; to be as having been rolled and rubbed by wear or use—a garment, a trinket &c. 5 To be conversant with ; to become habituated (quasi to have been *turned* or *rolled* about in). Note. These two senses arise from the sense of **रुलणे** *v c* in the *passive* voice. They are not themselves passive ; as indicating a state attained through and beyond a passion (an action undergone) they are strictly neuter. The phrase however under **रुलणे** *v c*, notwithstanding that it indicates a state entered into, being but the contraction of the two past participles **रुललेला** & **मळलेला**, is, not neuter, but *passive*.

रुलणे *v c* (रुल S) To roll. [sive.] **रुलला मळला** (For **रुललेला मळलेला**) Rolled and soiled ; worn or used and dirtied or disfigured ;—used esp. of clothes and trinkets.

रुळे *n* An ornament for the ankles of females.

रुक्ष *a* (S) Wanting succulency, unctuousness, blandness. 2 Dry, harsh, rough, unsavory, not bland or sapid—an article of food. 3 Desert, arid, adust, wanting trees or water—a country. 4 Dry, jejune, frigid, wanting pathos or harmony—speech, composition, music, singing.

रुक्षी *n* C A parasite plant. It consists of blades only ; it grows in a cavity of its tree ; and its juice or sap, obtained by squeezing, is drunk medicinally in **हृगवाण** or diarrhoea.

रुम (رومي) *H* Carded cotton. 2 *n* (رو) *P* Face.) The front side of a playing card.

रु *n* C (रुण S) A pustule in the disease scald-head. Understood by some as a sore generally and especially a *scar*. The plural is **रुवें**.

रुख *m* (रुख S through रुख) *H* Esp. in Konkan. A tree : also a tree cut down to a stump, or a pollard, or a tree without branches, or the lower part of the trunk. 2 The beam on which an end of the **कणेकड** of a waterwheel rests and revolves.

रुच *f* (रुचि S Whether *rútsh* or *rúts*.) Flavor, sapidity, relish, taste. 2 Taste ; perception by, or the percipient faculty in, the palate. 3 Relish, liking, delight in anything.

रुढ *a* (S) Commonly known or apprehended ; generally received ; popular—a signification or meaning or a word in a particular sense. Used esp. of words either of foreign origin or insusceptible of etymological analysis, but of which the employment and application are familiar. 2 Popular or common ;—as a **मत**, **संप्रदाय** &c., a sentiment, notion, practice, usage. 3 Notorious, famous, grown or spread.

रुढविणे *v c* (Poetry. रुढ) To make public or generally known. Ex. **विठ्ठलनाम देख ॥ तिही लोकीं रुढवावें ॥** ; also **लोकांत रुढविलें पूर्ण ॥ कीं भोवतु मारिलें शब्दलें ॥**

रुढि *f* (S) pop. रुढ *f* Currency or commonness

of observance ; popularity or general prevalence (of a practice or custom.) 2 Traditional or customary meaning of words, as opposed to their etymological signification ; the common or popular acceptance. 3 Notoriety, fame, grown or widely diffused state.

रुदार *a* (روي دار) *H* Stuffed with cotton, quilted. 2 That has cotton in it.

रूप *n* (S) External appearance ; semblance or seeming as consisting in figure and color. 2 A form or figure ; a visible object. 3 Countenance, visage, look ; the form of the face or system of the features. 4 Form, figure, particular model or modification ; the specific and distinguishing mode of being. Ex. **पदार्थ यद्रूप असतो तद्रूपेकरूनच तो अंतःकरणांत भासतो ; भावरूप पदार्थ साक्षा आ-हेत आणि अभाव एक मिळून सात पदार्थ ; पदार्थां तंतुरूपानें कापूस राहता.** 5 (Used with great freedom.) Beauty, grace, lustre, splendor, glory, eclat, figure. Ex. **लज्जा हें कुललियांचें रूप होय ; चार रुपये मिळाले तर बवहार केव्हाचें रूप नाही तर काय ; हें काम असें कीं मनुष्यानें जीव देऊन केले तरीं रूप व्हायाचें नाही.** 6 Nature ; the natural constitution, quality, or state. 7 An inflected form (by declension or conjugation) of a noun or a verb. 8 In grammar. Mood. 9 In arithmetic. The number one : or, in algebra, a known quantity. 10 *m* A suit at cards,—the seventh. 11 In comp. Like or resembling ; as **पिढरूप**, **माढरूप** &c. ; or Of the very form and essence of ; composed of, consisting of ; as **पिशाचरूप**, **नररूप**, **सिंहरूप**, **जल-रूप**, **अग्निरूप**, **वायुरूप**, **द्रवरूप**, **मायारूप**, **अलंकाररूप**, **अक्षररूपशब्द**, **पदरूपवाक्य**. 12 In medicine. The second of the five divisions of **निदान** or Pathology,—the *Form* (of a disease).

रूप पालटणे To change form or figure. Ex. **असे वानर रूप पालटोनि ॥ अनुप्रमाण वेध धरोनि ॥** 2 To change complexion, color, visage, or form of countenance. **रूपास येणे** To acquire a form, lit. fig. ; to assume an appearance or a character : also to acquire a *good* (i. e. substantial, sound, healthy, flourishing &c.) form, aspect, complexion, or quality. Applied freely. Ex. **कां इक्षुदंड गाळितां साचार ॥ तयासीं सायास लागति फार ॥ सेवटीं रूपास येतां साखर ॥ चवी खाणार जाणति ॥**

रूपक *n* S A class of rhetorical or poetical figures. 2 *m* A measure of music.

रूपडे *n* (Esp. in poetry. रूप) A beautiful or lovely countenance : also an elegant shape, make, figure, form. Ex. **दृष्टीं न पडे सुगुण रु० ॥ सकळाचा नेवां लागली चाड ॥ भरभरा पाहतो चडकडे ॥ परो तुका न पडे दृष्टीसी ॥** ; also **विलोकी रामाचें रु० ॥** 2 A mask. 3 A visor.

रूपरंग *m* The form or figure and the color, i. e. the general appearance. Ex. **रु० चातुर्यकला पाडनि झालों खुशी.** See further under **रंगरूप**.

रूपरत्नपरीक्षा *f* S Inspection and examination of, or (this word expressing one of the sixty-four कळा—See **चौसकळा**) connoisseurship of, coins and gems.

रूपरेषा or **रेखा** *f* (S) Form and figure ; features and lineaments ; the contour or general outline.

रूपलावण्य *n* S Elegance of form, countenance, or person in general ; shapeliness, comeliness, handsomeness.

रूपवती *f* S A handsome and beautiful woman.

रूपवान् *a* (S) That possesses shape or figure. 2 Handsome, shapely, neat, beautiful, elegant.

रूपस *a* (Poetry. रूप) Well-shaped, handsome, comely.

रूपाभिमान *m* (S) Pride of or glorying in a (beautiful) countenance. *v* वाह, बाळग, मान. Ex. **किं निर्नासिक वाहत ॥ रु० विशेष पै ॥** Also pride of elegance or handsomeness of form, personal vanity.

रूपावलि *f* (S) pop. **रूपावळी** *f* (रूप & आवलि Line or string.) The string of series of the inflections, or variations through declension or conjugation, of a noun or a verb.

रूपी *a* (S) Having the form or appearance of. In comp. as **पिशाचरूपी**, **देवरूपी**, **दैत्यरूपी**. The feminine is **रूपिणी** ; as **प्रणवरूपिणी मूळप्रकृति ॥**

रूप्य *n* S Silver.

रुवरु or **रुवुरु** *ad & prep* (رو برو) *P* Face to face ; in a confronting manner : also in the front or presence of, before. 2 Used as *s f* Confronting. *v* कर *g.* of *o*. [cushion, pad, quilt.

रुभरी *a* Filled with cotton—a गादी, लेप &c., a **रुय** *f* (Better **रुई**) Gigantic swallowwort. 2 Carded cotton. [females.

रुळ *m* A silver ornament for the ankles of **रे** *ind* A particle of calling or addressing (a male) ; corresponding with Oh you ! You fellow ! Sirrah !

रेंकणे *v i* (رينكنا) *H* or from **रे** imitative of the grunt.) To grunt or utter its peculiar cry—a buffalo. 2 fig. To sing, speak, or call out, in a harsh, hoarse, or cracked voice ; to sing like an old cow.

रेंकत (करणे, बोलणे, चालणे &c.) (To do, speak, move) in a slow, sluggish, dawdling, drawling, lingering manner. (In this phrase **रेंकत** is probably used for **रेंगत**, for, except in the conjunction above shown, the verb **रेंकणे** is not used in the sense of Linger, poking, dawdling) **रेंकत येणे** (To come grunting as a buffalo.) To run (to any one) with the eagerness and hurriedness of excited cupidity. Ex. **आन्हास श्रीमंत होऊं या मग कोण पाहिजे तो रेंकत येईल.**

रेकला or **रेंकला** *m* (ركلا) *H* A sort of uncovered carriage and wanting springs. It is the common Parbhū vehicle of Bombay. 2 An implement to cover over sown seed. 3 An instrument used in blasting rock.

रेंकाव्या *a* (रेंकणे) A term for a person whose voice is harsh, hoarse, or cracked (like the unmusical voice of a buffalo). [language.

रेक्ता *m* (رختة) *P* An ode in the Hindustānī **रेखटणी** & **रेखणी** *f* (Verbal of **रेखटणे** & **रेखणे**) Drawing lines or figures, ruling, tracing, delineating, describing &c. 2 **रेखटणी** is further A ruler.

रेखटणे *v c* (A form of **रेखणे** implying roughness or cursorness of action.) To draw lines or figures, to rule &c. : also to mark with lines or figures (a paper &c.)

रेखणे *v c* (रेखा) To draw lines or figures ; to delineate, to trace, to rule. 2 To mark (a paper, wall, the ground) with lines, figures, diagrams, images. 3 To rub and smooth ; to trim, adjust, set in order (painted lines on the forehead, plaits of a garment, curls and tresses of the hair). 4 To describe, pourtray, imprint &c. Ex. **रेकोनि जो खडुद्यांतची रेखिला हो ॥ प्रत्यक्ष तोची नयनीं हरि देखिला हो ॥**

रेखला *a* (For **रेखलेला** *p* of **रेखणे** To rule, Ruled.) According to rule or line ; exact, just, right : also neat, comely, pretty, well-proportioned ;—used of actions, speech, things, persons.

रेखा *f* (S) A line. 2 A line drawn from Lankā to Meru, i. e. from the equator to the north pole ; the first meridian.

रेखागणित *n* (S) Geometry.

रेखाटणी & रेखाटणें See रेखटणी & रेखटणें.

रेखांतर *n* S (रेखा & अंतर) Distance, east or west, from the first meridian (the line drawn from the equator over Lanká to Meru or the north-pole); terrestrial longitude.

रेखांश *m* S Longitude, or a degree of longitude.

रेगडी *f* Spasm (of a limb). *v* बळ.

रेगणें *v i* (रिंगण S) To crawl or creep; to move along on all-fours or its belly. 2 To idle, dawdle, poke; to do sluggishly or heavily. [plenty.]

रेगळ *f* Exuberance, profusion, overflowing

रेगळणें or रेगाळणें *v i* C (रिंगणें) To idle, dawdle, trifle, poke. 2 To lag behind; to crawl on. 3 To tire or weary out; to get exhausted, spent, knocked up.

रेष *f* र (रेखा S) A line. *v* ओढ, काढ, फाड. Certain lines are drawn on official papers differing in position and length, and differently assigned. Some are किंदरी, किताबती, खडे, दुरकानी, तिरकानी, दफातें, बितैन, बीत, मसुदर or मशेदर, मसुदर, मरायती, हरफ, चिकायती.

काढल्या रेषेनें or रेषे चालणें-वागणें-करणें To act according to rules and directions precisely laid down. रेष ओढून देणें or काढून देणें acc. of o. To lay down rules and mark out bounds for the guidance of. रेष घरणें To pluck out with a pincers particular hairs in the fore part of the head; thus forming a certain curved line. रेघेरूपस आणणें-येणें-चढणें To bring to (or to come to) some shape and likeness; to bring to (or come to) some definiteness or determinateness of form or appearance (a work in progress, a business undertaken): to set up or raise (or to be set up) creditably or flourishingly (a mercantile concern, desolate fields or villages, a ruined or an indigent person).

रेघेरूप *n* Lineaments and complexion; features and countenance; the contour and the tout ensemble, lit. fig. (of a visage or of a building or a business); the full-formed, full-filled, and full-finished state. See the phrase रेघेरूपस आणणें-येणें-चढणें under रेघ.

रेघळणें *v i* To speak, move, or act generally with sluggishness or listlessness;—to drawl; to drag along; to hobble or jog on; to saunter, loiter, dawdle, dally, poke. 2 To linger (in sickness, or in wearying expectation—in hope deferred). 3 To draggle or trail along. 4 To slide along (as along a slope). 5 Commonly रझळणें.

रेघाळणें *v c* (रेघ) Commonly रेखाटणें.

रेघोटी *f* (Vulgar. रेघ) A line.

रेघोतळी *f* An implement of the goldsmith for forming very minute and fine lines upon ornamental work. Such a line (like the lines marking the subdivisions of time or space upon watches, scales &c.) is called बटकारा or गुजरणी.

रेच *m* A disorder (consisting in nausea, vomiting, abdominal distension &c.) occasioned by the influence of an evil eye, or by the abrupt entrance, upon the subject of it whilst taking his meal, of a person of unwiped feet, or of craving and watering mouth. *v* भर, उतर, लाग, कर. 2 Pride or conceit.

रेच मोडणें or उतरणें *g.* of o. To relieve or lighten the back (of a stiffness or heaviness felt in it) by suddenly cracking it, or by pulling the flesh with pincers &c. 2 fig. To bring down the proud stomach of; to take the conceit out of.

रेच *m* S रेचन *n* (S) A purgative or purge, a cathartic medicine. 2 A purge, a stool produced

by medicine. 3 Exhibition of purgatives. See सप्पोपचार.

रेचक *n* (S) A cathartic medicine. 2 *m* Liberation of the breath suspended during the exercises called कुंभक, पूरक &c.

रेचक *a* (S) Purgative or aperient.

रेचित *p* S Purged. 2 Emptied.

रेज *m* (रज S) A particle of metal.

रेजगण sometimes रेजगण *m n* (रेजा) Fragments of gold and silver; a heap of battered and broken trinkets, ornaments, rupees &c.; remnants or pieces (of cloth, wood &c.); remnants, scraps, odds and ends more generally.

रेजनी *f* (रिज्गी P) Fragments of stones or small stones; chips of building blocks.

रेजणें *v c* R To reverence or regard; to hold in awe or fear.

रेजा *m* (रिज् P Piece or bit.) A remnant (of cloth): also a remnant or piece (of a beam or spar). 2 Various understood, even by dice-players, as a dot (marking the number) upon a die; or (because of the word सकरेजा A cast of seven) as the dot marking unity; being thus made synonymous, by some, with पगडा, by some, with पव: but रेजा, ignoring dots and dice, means simply Piece or bit, and सकरेजा means Six and a bit over.

रेजाबाकी *f* A small remnant (as of cloth): a small remainder (as of grain or other article of store).

रेजोम *n* (Rema. Port.) A ream of paper.

रेठ or रेंठ *n* (रेंठणें) A cant term for a thick and hard and clumsy भाकर or cake. *v* रगड, रपाड, झोक (to eat): *v* बडव, ठोक (to make).

रेठ or रेंठ *f m* Pressing upon; pushing. *v* कर, बस. 2 Thronging and pressing: also throng or crowdedness. *v* कर, हो.

रेठणी or रेंठणी *f* (Verbal of रेंठणें) Shoving or pushing; driving on &c.

रेठणें or रेंठणें *v c* (रेंठणें H) To shove or push. 2 fig. To prevent or keep back; to ward off or resist (an evil or a difficulty). 3 fig. To maintain or carry on against difficulties: also to execute or perform (a difficult matter): to drive on; to push along (a trade, a business, a livelihood): to cram down (cakes &c.)

रेठून जावसाल करणें To speak plainly, boldly, bluntly, blurtily; or impertinently, saucily, rudely. रेठून in the general sense Forcibly or forcibly takes up, to obtain a specific application, verbs without number; as रेठून चालणें-पळणें-दवडणें-दामटणें-बोळणें-जेवणें-खाणें-पाकस पडणें-पीक होणें-दाणा विकणें &c. &c.

रेठणें or रेंठणें *v i* (An idiomatic intransitive from रेंठणें *v c*) To start from its place; to slip aside;—as a pillar or beam under pressure: to surpass all moderateness or ordinarieness; i. e. to be exceedingly plentiful, overbearingly violent &c.; as खांब रेठला; पीक रेठलें; पाकस रेठला; अमदानी रेठली.

रेठा or रेंठा *m* (रेंठणें) A push or shove. *v* दे.

रेठाई or रेंठाई *f* (रेंठणें) Pushing and shoving; pressing and forcing forward or aside. *v* कर. 2 fig. Pushing on or through haughtily or heedlessly; treating disregardfully (troubles or difficulties). Note. The figurative sense is the common sense.

रेठारेठ or डो *f* (रेंठणें) Pushing and shoving (mutually, or by numbers, or with violence or heedlessness, or with reiteration). 2 fig. Pushing away from the attention; also pushing on, along,

off, hurriedly and heedlessly. Ex. मला बारीक जर येत होता त्याची रे० कोली म्हणून बळावली. Pr. दिवस गेला रे० दिवे लावून कापूस बंदी.

रेठक or रेंठक *n* (रेंठ) A cant term for a thick and clumsy cake of bread. [glut.]

रेठ *f* (رېڻ H) Superabundance, exuberance, रेठका *m* A male buffalo. 2 A loop (of cord or twine) as on a गोणी for the तडकणी &c. 3 A cart of a certain form and kind.

रेठकू *n* A buffalo-calf. 2 Applied contemptuously to a female buffalo.

रेठा *m* A male buffalo. Pr. रेथापायाचें झुज झाडामाडास मरण (or झाडांस काळ) When great folks quarrel, little folks are destroyed. 2 esp. रेठका Applied to the opening string (there are two strings) of the purse called बटवा.

Pr. रेठा रेठा आणि धारभर ओढा Used of misapplied effort or endeavor.

रेठी *f* A female buffalo-calf.

रेठू *m* A kind of cart; also called रेठका.

रेठूक *n* A buffalo-calf. See रेठकू.

रेड अवनस *f* Wild pine-apple-tree. Cordage is prepared from it.

रेणवी *f* The name of a small saltwater-fish.

रेणु *m* S Dust.

रेणें *n* R The excrement of the sucklings or unweaned young of black cattle. रेणें *v i* R To void it.

रेत *n* (S) The seminal fluid, semen genitale.

रेतदाणी or नी *f* (رېتي دان H) A vessel to hold sand or pounce.

रेतःपात *m* (S) रेतस्खलन *n* (S) Emissio seminis. रेतसंभक *a* S That restrains seminal gleet or involuntary emissions—a medicine.

रेतसाव *m* S Seminal gleet.

रेतो *f* (रेतजा S) Sand. 2 Gravel, esp. as fine.

रेतोधान *n* S Depositio (in utero faeminae) seminis genitalis.

रेंद *f m* C रेंदा *m* रेंदगड or रेंदगूड *n m* रेंदड *f* रेंदाड *n* Sloppy mud, mire, slush; foul and dreggy water, oil, ghee; running or oozing गूळ; bloody pus or sanious running; foul snot or slabber; a mass of dung and mucky dirt; any slop, filth, mess, or nastiness. 2 रेंदा is further applied, figuratively, to the nauseous mass of materials from which spirituous liquor is extracted; to materials mixed up for the making of brass, for the furbishing of gold &c. And रेंद *m* is further a Distillery, and, further, in the Tannah zillá, what at Poona and Satara is आवखेरा (A water or drinking vessel).

रेंदा or रेंदाड, रेंदगड or रेंदगूड काढणें *g.* of o. To beat to a mummy or an oozing mass.

रेंद *a* C Slow, sluggish, heavy, dawdling.

रेंद *n m* R W A monopoly or contract.

रेंदकरी *m* R W A monopolist or contractor.

रेंदवणी *n* (रेंदा & पाणी) Muddled or muddy रेंदसरा *m* A distillery. [water.]

रेंदाड *a* रेंदगड or रेंदगूड *a* (रेंदा) Mixed with filth—water, oil, ghee, blood &c. See and apply from the noun रेंद &c.

रेंदावणें *v i* (रेंदा) To become foul or turbid. 2 To gather sanies or bloody pus—a boil &c.

रेंदाविणें *v c* (रेंदा) To render foul or turbid (liquids).

रेंप *f* The chill or cold shooting of ague. The plural रेंपा Chillings is more common. 2 A distended belly.

रेंप or रेंप *f* A block or mass of stone; a rock or large stone. 2 fig. A monstrously large person,

beast, pompion &c. 3 *f m* Muck or thick mud : also a large mass of it.

रेपावर रेप One layer of mud upon another ;—used of a gorging or cramming. *v घाल, बसव.*

रेपणे or रेपणे *vi* (रेप A mass of mud.) To sit heavily and stick fast ; to sit and stick (like a dab of mud);—used of the sitting of a fat and heavy man &c.

रेफ *m* (S) The letter र with the inherent short vowel dropped. 2 The mark ^c by which it is denoted, and which is placed over the letter following it.

रेव *f* C Soft mud, mire, slime, slush.

रेवट *f* P Dallying, dawdling, poking : also loitering or sauntering.

रेवटकहाणी *f* A longwinded story, a yarn. *v लाव, मांड, सांग, & लाग, चाल.*

रेवटणे *v c* P To smear rudely. [forcibly.]

रेवटणे *v c* R (Or रेवटणे) To press or push into

रेवटी *f* R See under रेवडी.

रेव्या *a* P That dallies, dawdles, piddles, pokes : also that loiters or saunters. Also रेवटी.

रेवड *f* Muckiness, miriness, sloppiness, nastiness : also muck, mire, mud, slime, slush. 2 *n* Sanies or ichor, bloody pus.

रेवडणे *v c* P To smear rudely (vessels, the body &c.) 2 Used more especially passively or intransitively ; as to get besmeared or foully covered with (grease, mud, snivel, slabber, spawl, pus, blood &c.);—used of a road, the body, nose, mouth, a vessel, an article.

रेवडी *f* रेवटी *f* R Oozy and running मूळ, sweetmeats &c. ; overripe and squashy pulp (as of the jack, melon &c.) [building].

रेम *f* P A fissure or crack (in the ground or a रेमट, रेमटकहाणी, रेमटणे, रेमव्या See under रेवट.

रेमटणे *v c* R (Or रेवटणे) To press or push into forcibly.

रेम्या *a* रेमें *n* रेमेडोव्या *a* रेमेडोकें *n* रेम्याडोव्या *a* (रे & मे Sounds expressive of feebleness or silliness, and डोव्या That has a head, i. e. a fellow, a chap.) A dull, dawdling, piddling fellow, a spooney, noodle, slow coach, poke.

रेरे *f* (रर) Crying, piping, esp. crying childishly or meanly. 2 fig. To give up or draw back from faintheartedness : also to lose heart or spirit. 3 To dawdle along (in one's way or work) cryingly or complainingly. *v कर* throughout. 4 (अरे or रे) Crying out unto suddenly or sharply ; as मला काय रेरे करतोस तुला काय आग लागली?

रेरे or रेरेरेरे An interjection of grief or dismay.

रेल *f* (रल H) Abundance, exuberance, profusion, exceeding plenty. 2 A river-fresh, a flood. *v ये.* 3 Fine sand.

रेलचेल *f* (रेल by redup. or रल & रल H) also रेलपेल *f* sometimes रेलटेल *f* Overabundance, overflowing plenty.

रेलणे *vi* (रल A) To sink and fall out ; to yield and incline to one side—a wall or other erection : also to fall against or on one side ; to reel—a man, a post &c. 2 To crumble down ; to fall to pieces ;—as a mass of sugar or salt moistened, a wall or erection of sand : to ooze adown or along ;—as dissolving paint of a wall, pigments or unguents of the forehead, sweat, blood, pus, an exudation generally.

रेव or रेव *f* Fine gravel or sand. 2 The grit or sand (of grain, sugar, milk). 3 *n* fig. Cirro-cumulus state of the clouds ; mackerel-back-sky : also a distinct cloud of the cirro-cumulus charac-

ter. *v* निघ, चढ, वाह, पसर, & विर, निखार, विरळ. रेवचिनी & रेवचिनीचा शिरा See रेवाचिनी & रेवाचिनीचा शिरा. [ground or a place.]

रेवट or रेवटील *a* (रेव) Sandy or gravelly—रेवटा *m* (रेव) A heap of gravel or sand.

रेवड *f* The unwoven threads of a cloth (the thrum) twisted together and confined by knots. *v घाल, वळ.* [or sandy place.]

रेवडा *m* C (रेव) Gravel or sand. 2 A gravelly रेवडी *f* (रेव) A sweetmeat made of syrup and sesamum-seed. 2 fig. Exposed and disgraced state ; utter discomfiture and disconcertment.

रेवण or रेवण *f* (रेव) Earth heaped up slopingly against the outer side of the wall of a fort, or, if there be a ditch, of the side of the ditch, for protection against shot ; a sort of glacis. Hence applied to a slope or descent more generally. Pr. चढणोस घोडा रेवणोस रेडा. 2 Material for filling up (a well, ditch, foundation-terrace). 3 A soft and yielding spot, a bog, quagmire, marsh, slough.

रेवणी *f* The counterscarp, or the outer region around the ditch of a fort. 2 The glacis (of a fort &c.) See रेवण Sig. I. 3 (Verbal of रेवणे *vi*) Sinking down or into.

रेवणे *vi* To sink down ; to give and sink—a wall, pillar, well : to sink into (as into mud) : also to fill up—a well, hole, river &c. 2 fig. To enter into and occupy the system—a disease, virtue of drugs, a devil &c. : also to continue long and deeply (in any occupation or place). [neral].

रेवणे *v c* To fill up (a well, pit, or hollow in ge- रेवती *f* (S) A flower, Jasminum angustifolium. 2 The twenty-seventh lunar mansion. 3 A cant term for half a rupee. Because राम is the cant word for a rupee, and रेवती was the wife of वळ-राम. [rency of rupee &c.]

रेवडंडी *a* Relating to रेवडंड ;—used of a cur- रेवस *n* (रेवडंड P) Rhubarb, Rheum Rha-

ponticum. Grah. [place.]

रेवसळ *a* (रेव & शाला) Sandy or gravelly—a रेवा or रेवा *m* Gravel or small pebbles : also sand coarse or fine : also grit and dirt (as in grain, sugar &c.); grit in victuals ; as पोटांत अन्नाचा रेवा बसला. 2 Dense and swagging gathering of clouds (मेघांचा-पावसाचा रेवा) : gathered stuff or material generally ; as मोरीमधे रेवा जमला-बसला-भरला-दाटला ; also रेतीचा-गाळाचा-केराचा-रेवा. 3 रेवा is used also in the sense of Cirro-cumulus form of cloud ; and also of Haze or vapory dimness. *v धर, जम, पड, निघ, & विरळ, विर.* Note. These varying senses are unquestionably amongst the people ; and until a literature arise to discriminate and determine, the popular usus will hold, as indeed it should hold, its inflexibility and its authority.

रेवाचिनी *f* Rhubarb. See रेवस.

रेवाचिनीचा शिरा *m* रेवडसार *m* Gamboge, Stalagmitis cambogioides.

रेवाज *m* Properly रिवाज.

रेवाळ or रेव *n* (रेव) Grit, sand, and dirt (in grain &c.) 2 Gravel and sand, especially (not exclusively) as alluvial. 3 The cirro-cumulus form of cloud : also dense haze. *v धर, जम, पड, निघ, & विरळ, विर.* [sugar &c.]

रेवाळ *a* (रेव) Having grit and dirt—grain, रेवीपेवी *ad* (रेव by redup. or from रेव & पेव) In grit and dirt ; by dryage and damage ; through waste and stealth ; in one way and another—grain or other thing consumed or gone.

रेशमी *a* (रेशमी P) Silken. 2 fig. Silky, soft,

tame, poor-spirited. 3 or रेशमी कांठी *a* Having a silken border—a cloth. 4 Epithet of गज, designating a measuring rod of land. See under रुमाली गज. 5 Epithet of a class of Muhammadan warriors who, having a silk cord bound around an arm, were let loose upon the enemy.

रेशमी किडा *m* The silkworm.

रेशमी जोडा *m* A dhotar having a silk border.

रेशमी नारिंग *n* A kind of orange. It has thin रेशोम *n* (रेशोम P) Silk. [rind.]

रेशमाची गांठ *f* An indissoluble knot or bond of union (as that of husband and wife, of the soul and body &c.)

रेषा *f* (S) A line. 2 A fibre. 3 *pl* The fibres or fibrous portion (of mangoes &c.)

रेषा ओढून देणे or काढून देणे To lay down rules or mark out bounds for the guidance of.

रेस *m* (Rees. Port.) The twenty-fifth part of an ^१/_{१००} or the four-hundredth part of a rupee, a rea.

रेहकला or रेहेकला *m* Commonly रेकला.

रेळ, रेळचेळ, रेळणे See रेल, रेलचेल, रेलणे.

रेळा *m* C (रेळणे) A little stream oozing adown or along (as of dissolving paint, sugar, salt &c., of sweat, blood, pus &c.)

रेयत & रेयतावा See रयत & रयतावा.

रोक *m* Better and more commonly रोख.

रोकड *f* (रोक S through روك H) Cash, ready money, hard coin. 2 Applied also to gold, silver, jewels &c. as convertible into cash.

रोकडा *a* (रोकड) Ready, consisting in cash or hard money. 2 fig. Ready, prompt, smart, sharp—a reply, abuse, a return-blow : also wisdom or understanding. Ex. तथा ज्ञान होय रोकडे. 3 also रोकचा *a* The cash-carrier of a shroff (on his traveling or moving). 4 Used as *ad decl* Instantly, presently, at this moment. Ex. तो नुक्ता घरी गेला आहे त्यापेक्षा रोकडा आठ चार दिवस तर येत नाही.

रोकडो जडो *f* A bill payable at sight.

रोकडोबा *m* The name of an idol at the village of भांडुरडे near Poona. So named because he promptly answers and fulfils vows. [रोखणे.]

रोकणी, रोकणे, रोकणे Commonly रोखणी, रोखणे,

रोकवणी *n* C Water poured over the head after the first general pouring, in a purificatory ablution, to remove whatever remnant there may be of the pollution that was contracted.

रोख *a* (रोक S) Consisting in money or cash (not in goods or kind)—property. 2 Ready or on the nail ; told down for payment. 3 fig. Ready, prompt, smart—a reply &c.

रोख *m* (रख P) Inclination or leaning towards ; bearing upon ; aspect, aim, front, bent, direction, lit. fig. 2 Angry fixedness of countenance. 3 fig. Drift, design, intent, meaning, mind.

रोखडोक *a* (An emphatic formation from रोख & डोक) That is told down at once ; on the nail ; ready—money in payment. Ex. रो. पैसा दिव्हा न्हाजे जिन्नस सला मिळतो. 2 fig. Prompt, smart, sharp—an answer, a blow. 2 as *ad* Outright, flat, slap, without reserve or hesitation.

रोखणी *f* (रोखणी H) A carpenter's plane. 2 (रोखणे) Smoothing with a plane, planing.

रोखणे *v c* (रोख) To point or direct ; to plant or set (guns, eyes &c.) against or towards. 2 To smooth with a plane.

रोखून पाहणे To look intently and pointedly. 2 To set or fix the aim or view, to eye.

रोखणे *vi* (रोख) To look intently with fixed vision ; to spy, peer, pore.

रोखणे *v c* (روكنا H) To arrest, stop, detain; to hold back or in. 2 To occupy, seize, take possession of.

रोखून धरणे To hold in detention, back, in: also to hold off or to keep at bay.

रोखविकरी *f* Sale for ready money. 2 Ready money received in payment of articles. Ex. आज दुकानावर पन्नास रुपये रो. आली.

रोखा *m* (رقعة A) A written acknowledgment of debt. 2 An order from the State upon a subject, or for the revenue due, or to furnish some required supply. 3 A deed or an agreement-paper.

रोखारोखी *ad* (रोख by redup.) By paying and receiving ready money—carrying on business: promptly, smartly, outright, slap—speaking or acting. Used as *sf* Trade or business conducted upon the principle of paying and receiving ready money. Ex. उधारापेक्षां रोखारोखीत सुख आहे.

रोखारोखी *f* (रोखणे by redup.) Confronting or confrontedness. Ex. आज त्याची माझी रो. झाली.

रोखी *f* (रोख) Ready money dealing; the conducting of trade or business upon the principle of paying and receiving ready money. Ex. आम्ही काय बाजारांत घेणे ते रोखीने घेता उधार करीत नाही. 2 Coins, cash, money (as an article of merchandise). Ex. कापड किराणा ह्याचे उदमापेक्षां रोखीचे उदमास योग्यता अधिक. Note. This word is in use almost confined to the inflected cases रोखीचा & रोखीने.

रोग *m* (S) Disease or disorder; illness in general organic or functional. 2 A disease or a disorder. 3 A diseased part (of fruits, flowers &c.) Ex. अगस्त्याचे फुलांतली मधली काडी तो रोग आहे तो काढून टाक. 4 Anything viewed as causing disease. Ex. हे घडघडीत किडके तांदूळ दिसतात आणि पैका खर्चून हा रोग कशाला आणला. 5 Vexation at another's success or good fortune. 6 Applied to any person or beast viewed as hateful, nasty, troublesome, vile.

रोगेला *a* (Commonly रोगेला) Ever sickly or ailing, valetudinary.

रोगग्राम *m* (S) An assemblage of maladies and ailments. A term for the body. See ग्राम.

रोगट *a* (रोग) Affected with some disease or disorder; sick, ill.

रोगटणे *vi* (रोगट) To be affected with disease, disorder, or ailment; to be sick.

रोगण *n* (روغن P) Varnish. 2 A coating of varnish. [varnish.]

रोगणी *a* (रोगण) That is smeared with रोगण or रोगणे *vi c* (रोग) To sink or waste through the influence of some disorder; to languish, droop, wilt.

रोगभावना *f* (S) A disease and its symptoms; a disease as standing out in manifestation; diagnosis. Simply, this word is popularly understood of Possession or affliction by a पिशाच, but, the name of a disease being prefixed, as क्षयरोगभावना, पांडुरोगभावना, पित्तज्वरभावना, it expresses the Diagnosis of that disease.

रोगमल्ल *m* (रोग & मल्ल) A term for a person oppressed with maladies and ailments.

रोगराई *f* (रोग & राई from राजि S Line or row.) A comprehensive word for diseases, maladies, and ailments; also for bad qualities or properties in general. Ex. ताकाला ठिकरी दिव्ही न्हाजे त्याची रो. चट जाती.

रोगलक्षण *n* (S) Symptoms of a disease, diagnosis: also a symptom or premonition.

रोगवणी *n* (रोग & पाणी) A discharge of matter (produced by medicines, or by a seton, rowel &c.) carrying off with it the seeds of the disease, and purifying the humors of the body. 2 Any unwholesome juice or sap in plants &c. as carried off by some operation (of steeping, boiling &c.) 3 Disease-engendering rain (such as that which falls under the constellation आश्लेष &c.); rain which brings blight or mildew upon the crops.

रोगवेळ or -वेळा *f* A division of the thirty घटिका consisting of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ घटिका. See the eight under वेळ.

रोंगा *a* R Of a sullen or sour countenance. 2 (रोग) Sickly-looking: also lean, meagre, morbidly thin.

रोंगाच्या *a* C रोंगाळा *a* (रोग) Sickly, feeble, infirm (through some preying disorder).

रोंगाळणे *vi* (रोंगा) To be sickly or meagre. 2 To proceed heavily and feebly, to linger.

रोंगिष्ट *a* (S) pop. रोंगिष्ट *a* Of a sickly constitution, ever sick or ailing, valetudinary.

रोंगी *a* (S) Diseased or disordered; afflicted whether with organic lesion or with functional derangement. 2 Insalubrious, unwholesome, morbid, that induces the morbid condition. Ex. अर्धी हा देश रोंगी त्यांत सकाळचे जवळ घेतां हे रोंगी येणेकरून तुम्ही रोंगी.

रोंगीण *f* (रोग Disease or sickness. Such females being always sickly.) A female devotee of देवी. See भावीण.

रोंगेने *vi* R रोंघणे *vi* C Commonly रोंगेने.

रोंगेला *a* रोंगेला *a* (रोग) Of a sickly constitution or of weak health, valetudinary.

रोचक *a* (S) That makes tasteful or palatable; sapid, savory, tasty;—used of condiments &c.: also that restores or stimulates a vitiated palate; tonic.

रोचक *n* (S) Black salt. See पादेलेण.

रोचणे *v c* To force or thrust in (a pointed body).

रोचणे *vi* To enter, pierce, run into.

रोचन *n* S Taste, flavor, sapidity, gustiness. 2 Charming or pleasing, i. e. being tasty or agreeable unto. 3 Abridged from मोरोचन.

रोचना *f* S Charming, pleasing, entertaining, delighting, i. e. being gustful or tasty unto.

रोचिस् *n* S (Used in poetry and ballads.) Light, lustre, splendor.

रोज *m* (روز P) A day (of twenty-four hours).

2 Hire or wages for a day. 3 The sum paid daily to the messenger of Government or of a creditor sent to dun. 4 Used as *ad* Daily.

रोजचा Daily, quotidian.

रोज उठून *ad* (Having risen daily.) Every day, day by day.

रोजकरी *m* A person employed by the day.

रोजकीर्द *f* (روزکرد P) The daily expenses and receipts, or the account of them. 2 The daily wants and requirements, or the daily business of providing for them. *v* चाल.

रोजकीर्दवची *f* A day-book.

रोजखरडा *m* A tradesman's journal or day-book; any rough diary.

रोजगार *m* (روزگار P) Service for subsistence. 2 An employment or a business generally as a means of subsistence.

रोजगारशीर *a* That is in employment; that has service or an office, situation, appointment, business.

रोजगारी *a* (रोजगार) That has employment or service. 2 That supports himself by service or by following some occupation.

रोजगुजारा *m* (روزگذارة P) The pushing on of each revolving day under the enjoyment of the necessities of life. *v* कर or, with g. of s., हो, चाल.

रोजगुदस्त or खां *ad* (روزگذشته P) Yesterday. A term of accounts.

रोजचेरोज *ad* (रोज) Day by day, daily.

रोजदार *m* A person employed by the day, a journeyman.

रोजनदार *c* (Properly रोजिनदार) A day-pensioner or day-stipendiary.

रोजना *f* (Corrupt for रोदन) Weeping.

रोजनामा *m* (روزنامه P) A day-book or ledger-book. 2 In law. The written proceedings of a case or of a court. 3 Used for रोजनिशी.

रोजनिशी *f* (روزنویسی P) The record of the daily procedure (esp. of a public functionary), journal, diary.

रोजमजुरी *f* (روزمزدوری H) Day-labor.

रोजमजुर्या *a* (रोजमजुरी) A day-laborer.

रोजमरा or -मारा or -सरा *m* (روزمرعة P) Wages, hire, pay.

रोजमेळ *m* Daily balancing of accounts.

रोजवडा *m* Esp. amongst Kárkúns. One day's account.

रोजवारी *f* A revenue-term. A register of daily occurrences; as disting. from माहेवारी & सालवारी.

रोजा *m* (روزة P) Fast, religious abstinence from food. Used only of Muhammadans.

रोजारोजी *f* (रोज by redup.) Day-labor. Ex. रो. करून पोटा भरतां. 2 Living from hand to mouth; i. e. daily earning and daily consuming. Ex. मी रोजारोजीत आहे. 3 Used as *ad* From day to day; in the manner of from hand to mouth—subsisting. Ex. मी काय उत्पन्नभक्षी माझा निर्वाह रो. आहे.

रोजिनदार *c* (روزینه & دار P) A person receiving a certain (sum or quantity) daily; a day-stipendiary or hireling.

रोजिना or रोजीना *a* & *ad* (روزینه P) Daily. 2 also as *sm* Pension or wages paid daily.

रोजी *f* (روزی P) The daily expenses (of a family). 2 Hire or wages for a day. 3 fig. Applied to anything which one person is in the habit of receiving daily from another, daily allowance &c. 4 Money given to mendicants in the Muharram. [diary; a day-hireling.]

रोजीवाला *a* A day-pensioner or day-stipendiary.

रोट *m* dim. रोटगा *m* (روت H) A puffed mass of dough (generally wheaten) baked in embers.

रोटा *m* (روت H) A large cake of (esp. wheaten) bread. 2 This word, although without other reason than that of the want of another word, is employed to designate the fermented loaf of Europeans.

रोटी *f* (روٹی H) Bread: also a cake or a loaf of bread. Generally used of wheaten bread. This word, being Hindustání, is mainly used by or to Muhammadans, and of their cakes, and by or to Europeans, and of their loaves. [vestris.]

रोटी or टो *f* A flowering shrub, Malva sylvestris. रोटा *m* रोटीसुपारी *f* sometimes रोटा & रोटीसुपारी *f* Betelnut gathered after being full-ripe.

रोटेलाट sometimes रोटेलाट *f* (रोटा Betelnut of inferior quality, and लाटणे To push off, drive along &c.) A phrase originating in a certain fraudulent but foolish act of a betelnut dealer—an act by which, designing to overreach his customer, and to pass off upon him रोटा for the

good betelnut which he had purchased and paid for, he outwitted himself, and forced upon him the रोडा additionally to the betelnut of good quality. Used accordingly where a man, by the very act by which he designs ruin or injury to another, ruins or injures himself; "digging a pit or spreading a snare for one's neighbor and falling into it one's self." Used also to express Waste, profusion, wild prodigality, overwhelming exuberance &c.

रोड, रोडका, रोडगा *a* Thin, lean, meagre. Pr. चाती धरल्या रोडका आणि शेंडी धरल्या बोडका.

रोडकी *f* A bird, a species of Cuckoo.

रोडगा *m* (Better रोडगा) A puffed mass of dough baked on embers. [or meagre.

रोडगेला *a* (Qualif. form of रोड) Rather lean रोडणे or रोडावणे *vi* & *R* and in poetry रोडजणे or रोडणे *vi* (रोड) To grow thin and lean. Ex. शरीर अत्यंत रोडले. ते स्वयंनारायणें रक्षिले.

रोडमज्ञ *m* (रोड & मज्ञ) A humorous term for a starveling or very meagre person; knight of the lath.

रोडा *m* (رودا) *H* A brickbat. 2 (For रक्त रोडा) A plant, Febrifuge Suretania.

रोडा or या *a* A derivative from रोड of contemptuous force for a lean and thin person; answering to bare bones, skeleton, ghost, lath.

रोडावणे *vi* See under रोडणे.

रोडी *f* (रोडा) Brickbats and shards, or broken stones (as for a road &c.), metal: also a mass or quantity of small stones.

रोणदिवी *f* Properly रोवणदिवी.

रोत & रोतणे or रोथ & रोथणे See रोवथ & रोवथणे.

रोती सुरत *f* (روتی صورت) *H* A crying face.) A weeping or melancholy countenance; a rueful visage.

रोदन *n* *S* Weeping, crying, wailing.

रोदा *m* (رودا) *P* Catgut. [Blocking up.

रोध *m* *S* Obstructing, impeding, hindering. 2 रोधणे *vc* (रोध) To block up, stop, close (a road or passage). 2 To hinder, impede, obstruct.

रोप, रोप, रोपा *m* (रोप *S*) A young tree or plant, a sapling, a plantlet.

रोपडा or रोपडा *m* (रोप) A young and vigorous tree viewed as admitting transplantation, a sapling. 2 esp. रोपडा Ground prepared by burning &c. for setting रोप.

रोपडे or रोपडे *n* (रोप) A plantlet, a little tree (as of a flower or a garden-vegetable.)

रोपण *n* (रोप *S*) Planting or laying (a charge against). *v* कर.

रोपणे *vc* (Poetry. रोप) To plant; to fix, set, or sow in the ground. 2 (For रोवणे) To thrust or drive in: also as *vi* To run or enter into.

रोपदळ *n* *C* A quantity of young Cocoanuts, Betelnuts &c. viewed as plants for transplantation.

रोपा *m* A plantlet. See रोप.

रोपित *n* (रोप *S*) An accusation laid. *v* कर.

रोपीटोपी *a* (टोपी Cap.) Little and small;—used in endearment or in familiarity of children.

रोवटणे or रोसटणे *vc* *R* To press or push into forcibly; to thrust or poke (some blunty body into a soft or yielding substance).

रोवे *n* *C* रोवी *f* A cupping instrument.

रोस *n* (*S*) A hair of the body.

रोसकूप *m* *S* (Well or hole of the hair.) A pore of the skin. [perly रोवणदिवी &c.

रोसणदिवी, रोसणदिवली, रोसणदिवी, रोसणी Pro- रोसणवाक, रोसणमोथा, रोसणी or रोसणे See रुसण- वाक &c.

रोमंथ *m* *S* रोमंथन *n* *S* Chewing the cud, ruminating.

रोमरंध्र *n* (*S* Hair-hole.) A pore of the skin. Ex. ज्याचे रोमरंध्री अनेक दृष्टि. ते निजभक्ताचे समावे पोटी. Is. lvii. 15.

रोमरक्षा *f* *pl* & रोमरक्षायतीपात *m* (Ashes of hair.) Phrases used in affirming the utter unprofitableness of any business or act. Ex. त्याचे कां तू नादास लागला आहेस तेथे काय रो. आहेत? रोमरक्षा is sometimes used in the singular, and it corresponds with the following and many other phrases in this flowing tongue, तेथे काय घळ आहे; त्याला काय राख समजती; तेथे काय माती मिळणार रोमराजी *f* *S* A line of hair. [आहे.

रोमश वेखंड *n* Acorus calamus. Flem.

रोमशानि *f* (*S*) Shaving of the hair of the pudenda.

रोमश्चर्ष *m* *S* Horripilation. See रोमांच.

रोमश्चर्षवायु *m* *S* A rheumatic affection causing horripilation and sharp tingling or pricking sensations. [each hair.

रोमागणीत *ad* At every hair; per, by, or with रोमांच *m* *S* Erection or bristling up of the hair of the body from any strong mental emotion, horripilation.

रोमांचित *a* *S* Of which the hair is bristling through rapturous delight or excessive fright—the body; and attrib. a person.

रोमावलि *f* (*S*) The line of hair adown the breast unto the navel. 2 Any line of hair.

रोमं *n* A cupping glass or instrument.

रोमणवाक, रोमणमोथा, रोमणी or रोमणे See रुमणवाक &c.

रोरण *n* (Formed imitatively from the sound.) The noise made by several bandikote rats uttering their cry at once. 2 fig. The hallooing and vociferating of several children; a clamorous squabble or brawl; a bawling and fuss, a row and racket (about a matter). [kote.

रोरेणे *vi* *R* To utter its cry रोरो—the bandi- रोरो *ind* Imit. of the grunt of the bandikote; also of the deep twang or whiz of arrows &c.

रोव *m* (रुह *S* To grow.) Germinated or grown grain or seed; i. e. grain caused to shoot by sprinkling water upon it (as in preparation for sowing it); or grain shotten through dampness; or grain just sprung up from the ground.

रोवण *f* (रोवणे) Softness and penetrability (of ground to the foot, to stakes, pegs &c.) 2 Sunk- en and wasted condition (as of the banks of a river or stream); i. e. entrance and absorbedness (of the earth) into the current. 3 The having of many holes or much looseness from excessive planting or stake-driving &c. 4 *f* *n* *C* or *P* A mushroom.

रोवणदिवली *f* रोवणदिवी *m* रोवणदिवी *f* (रोवणे & दिवा) A kind of lamp; an iron spike (to be stuck into the ground) having at its upper end a vessel for the oil. 2 fig. (As he stands stock still.) An indolent or idle person. The masc. noun is applied to a male, the fem. nouns to a female.

रोवणे or रोवणे *vc* (रोपण *S*) To plant, fix, set, sow; to put into the ground (a post or peg, a tree, plant, or seed). 2 To thrust, drive, or run in (any body into another).

रोवणे or रोवणे *vi* (रोपण *S*) To run or enter into; to penetrate, pierce, prick.

रोवथ *n* *m* (रोमंथ *S*) Rumination, chewing the cud.

रोवथणे *vi* (रोवथ) To ruminate.

रोवळणे or रोवळणे *vc* To wash (rice or vegetables) in the रोवळी. [candy.

रोवळा *m* A measure of capacity, the sixth of a रोवळा or रोवळा *m* A large basket or strainer; as described below.

रोवळी or रोवळी *f* A basket of open texture (for washing rice, vegetables &c.): also a metal sieve or strainer for this purpose, a colander.

रोशननाईक *m* (روشن نایک) *H* Light-master.) A term for a torch-bearer or link-boy.

रोशनार् *f* (روشنائی) *P* Splendor, lustre, light (as from a multitude of lamps): also illumination, a general lighting of festal lamps, bonfires &c. 2 fig. Liveliness, cheerfulness, gayness, merriness (of a scene or prospect): opp. to desolateness or depopulation.

रोशे *n* Spice-grass, Andropogon Schoenanthus.

रोशेल *n* (रोशे & तेल) Oil obtained from Spice-

रोष *m* (*S*) Anger, wrath. [grass.

रोषाविष्ट *a* (*S*) Angry, wroth.

रोष्याई or रोसनाई *f* See रोशनार्. [seed.

रोह *m* (Commonly रोव) Germinated grain or रोहक or रोहक *m* (Poetically and corruptly for रोख *q. v.*) Leaning or bearing towards; inclination, aspect, aim &c. Ex. परवखु चोरावया देख. अखंड लावला असे रोहक.

रोहकणे *vc* (Better रोखणे) To arrest or stop. 2 To seize and occupy.

रोहटी or रोहिटी *f* (रुह *S* To grow.) Grain or seed just sprung up.

रोहडा or रोहिडा *m* (Or रक्तरोहिडा) A plant, Suretania febrifuga. [ruminating.

रोहंत *m* *f* रोहमंत *f* (रोमंथ *S*) Chewing the cud, रोहशेल *n* (Better रोशेल) Oil of spice-grass.

रोहिणी *f* (*S*) The fourth lunar mansion. Used *pl.* 2 An unmarried girl of nine years. 3 *S* Light- ning; a doe &c.

रोही *f* (रोहित *S*) A fish, Carp, Cyprinus denticulatus. Buch., C. Rohita. Ham. 2 Slatecolored Antelope or Nílgháy, Antelope picta. Pall.

रोहे *n* Slatecolored or whitefooted antelope. See रोही Sig II.

रोहो or रोहो, रोहोक, रोहोकणे, रोहोटी, रोहोत, रोहोमंत, रोहोशेल Better रोह &c.

रोहोपोहो *m* (राहणे & पोहणे) Intercommunication or intercourse. *v* पाड, घाल, कर, & पड, अस. 2 Conversancy with. *v* पाड, घाल &c. [सिद्ध रोह.

रोळ *m* Course or consecution. Ex. हा अनादि- रोळणे, रोळा or रोळा, रोळी or रोळी Better रोवळणे, रोवळा, & रोवळी. [& रंवदळा.

रौदळणे or रौदाळणे & रौदळा &c. See रंवदळणे रोद्र *m* *S* Wrath or rage; the sentiment of rage as an object of poetical description.

रोद्र *a* *S* Relating to Rudra or Shiva. 2 For- midable, fearful, terrible. 3 Wrathful.

रोष *n* *S* Silver.

रोष *a* *S* Of silver, relating to silver.

रोषमुद्रा *f* (*S* A silver coin.) A rupee.

रोरव *m* *S* A particular नरक, a division of Hell. See under the popular रवरव.

रोरव & रोरवी Preferably रवरव & रवरवी.

रोख *n* *S* Roughness, dryness, harshness, austere- ness. See for full explanation and illustration the adjective रुख.

याया *f* *m* (रडणे) The piping and puling of little children. *v* कर. See याया. 2 fig. Yielding, sinking, giving in or giving up in a childish and cowardly manner. See रेरे.

ल

ल The twenty-eighth consonant. It corresponds with L.

लई *a* (Vulgar.) Many or much; very numerous or of great quantity. See लय *ad*.

लईलूट *f* (Vulgar. लई & लूट) Overflowing abundance; vast quantities; heaps upon heaps, piles, lots. See under लय *ad*.

लक-कण-कन-कर-दिशी &c. *ad* With a flash or gleam. 2 In a shake or trice.

लकटणें *vi* & *c* Usually and preferably लगटणें.

लकड *f* C (लाकूड) A term for an extraordinarily high tree of the Palm-tribe. 2 fig. A term for a tall and gaunt person.

लकडकोट *m* (لکڑکوٹ H) A wall of stakes or palisades, a stoccade, a barricade, a paling.

लकडखाना *m* (لکڑخانہ H) The out-house or place where timber or fuel-wood is kept, a wood-

लकडणें *vc* & *i* See लगटणें *vc* & *i*. [house.

लकडदिवी *a* W (लकड or लाकूड & दिवा) Lean, gaunt, tall and meagre.

लकडवाला *m* (لکڑوالا H) A firewood-merchant. 2 A seller of timber or wood.

लकडा *m* (لکڑ or लकڑ H) A term for a business or matter that urges and presses and embarrasses; that sits heavily upon one's mind; also for the press and burden of such matter. *v* लाव, लाग, बस. 2 A large stick. 3 fig. A dried up or emaciated person; as त्याचा लं वळला. Applied freely to things dry and stiff or hard as a stick—to a cloth, bread, a withered stalk &c.

लकडी *f* (لکڑی H Wood.) Sugarcane-juice boiled to such a degree that, when taken off the fire and allowed to cool, it becomes of a hard consistence like wood. 2 Wood, or a piece of wood or stick. Pr. लकडीवांचून मकडी वढत नाही. It is scarcely used in this sense except in the above saw. 3 A variety of the शाळू species of लकडीकोट *m* See लकडकोट. [जोडला.

लकडीपूल *m* (लकڑी H पल P) A wooden bridge.

लकडीपेंढी *f* C (Wood and bundle.) A comprehensive term for the sticks or logs and straw &c. which children beg from house to house, for the fire of the चेळी. [a knight of lath.

लक्या *a* (लकڑी H Wood.) Tall and gaunt;

लकतऱ्या *pl* Shreds and tatters (as of a garment). *v* निघ, हो, काढ. Sometimes the singular लकतरी is met with, also लकतर *n* A rag or shred: also a ragged thing; a tattered article of apparel.

लकपक *a* Smart, neat, spruce, tidy, trim.

लकव *f* (لقب A) An ill habit or way; a vice or trick: also a contracted (vicious) taste or liking for.

लकलक *ad* (Imit. Used with करणें & होणें) To glitter, gleam, sparkle, flash—lightning, burnished metals.

लं करणें *impers* To glitter or sparkle before the eyes; to have *muscae volitantes*. Ex. कालचे उपासानें आज डोळ्यापडें लकलक करतें.

लकलकणें *vi* (Imit.) To glitter, gleam, flash &c. It is used in both senses as लकलक करणें *q. v.* supra.

लकलकाट *m* (Intens. of लकलकी) Brilliance, radiance, refulgence, great splendor or lustre.

लकलकी *f* (लकलक) Brilliance, glitter, sparkling.

लकलकीत *a* (लकलक) Bright, sparkling, glittering. 2 fig. Clear, clean, nice, shining, trim, spruce;—used of persons, clothes, furniture &c. 3 (Ludi-

crously.) Clean; i. e. bare, naked, empty, void. Ex. देण डागिने हेते ते चोरानें नेले आतां ती लं झाली; विहिरींत तोळाभर पाणी नाही अगदी लं झाली; झाडे तोडून मोडून रान लं करून तेथें किडा बांधूं लागला.

लंका *f* (S) The capital of रावण in Ceylon. The name is extended also to the island which, according to the Hindús, is larger and more distant from the continent than in reality. It is thus placed in the Eastern ocean south of Ceylon, and is, according to Wilford, the peninsula of Malacca. 2 Figures of giants, monkeys, trees &c. made of gunpowder (as fireworks).

लंका लुटणें (To plunder Lanká.) To obtain vast treasures. [ing brightly.

लकाकणी *f* (लकाकणें) Gleaming, flashing, glar-लकाकणें *vi* (Intens. of लकलकणें) To gleam, flash, glare &c. with intense effulgence.

लकाकी *f* (Intens. of लकलकी) Brilliance, radiance, refulgence, exceeding splendor or lustre.

लकारविह्या or लकारविलद्यांतला *a* also लकार or त्या *a* (As the words लबाड, लुबा &c. begin with the letter ल.) Covert terms for Liar, scamp, rogue, blackguard.

लकारी *f* (लकार The alphabetical name of the letter ल) A covert term for mendacity or for rascality or roguery in general. (As लबाडी begins with ल.) Generally used in conjunction with the word लबाडी, as लबाडीलकारी.

लकारी *m* (लाख) A class or an individual of it. They make bracelets and other ornaments of lac, and are varnishers.

लंकालूट *f* (Plundering of Lanká, the capital of Ráwan.) Acquiring of extraordinary wealth.

लकिरी *f* & *m* Commonly लकेरी *f* & *m*.

लकीर *f* (لکیر H) A line, a streak, a stripe.

लकीलक *a* & *ad* An imitative and emphatic formation. See it explained and exemplified under लकलकीत.

लंकेची पार्वती *f* A term for a tall and gaunt woman utterly devoid of trinkets and ornaments upon her person; also for a lean or spare horse without any trappings.

लकेरी *f* Lustre, gloss, polish. 2 fig. Sweetness, charm, grace, tasteful style, thrilling or captivating quality (in singing, speaking &c.) *v* मार. 3 A smack, smatch, tincture, tang, faint savor (of some foreign quality). *v* मार. 4 An edging (of brocade, lace, silk &c.)

लकेरी *m* A maker of lac-ornaments and a varnisher. See लकारी.

लंकादय *m* (S) The rising (or the time of rising) of a heavenly body at Ceylon (over which island passes the first meridian).

लक *n* (Imit.) A flash, a sudden gleam, a coruscation. 2 A sudden fright; any sudden and painful impression; a shock.

लक *a* (Imit.) Clean; i. e. bare, naked, void: also bright, sparkling &c. See लकलकीत throughout. 2 Stark naked; i. e. obtrusively flashing upon the sight;—used esp. of the naked गोसावी.

लकड, लकडकोट, लकडखाना &c. Preferably लकड &c.

लकण, लकन, लकर, लकदिशी &c. (Imit.) With a flash; with a sudden gleam; with coruscations. 2 Smartly, sharply, briskly, in a shake.

लका *m* (لکا H from لک A) A species of pigeon.

लकव *n* & *a* See लक *n* & *a*.

लखणी *f* Nodding (from drowsiness). *v* ये.

लखपचातरी or चौ *f* (लाख & पंचातरी, implying

1,00000 and yet more, a lách and still the पंचातरी-surplus.) Lying or idle and overabundant talk; false and ceaseless tattle. 2 (As derived by some from लाख Gum-lac, and पंचातरी as a form of reduplication.) Mere varnish; empty gloss or showiness; lying or falseness (of persons or of appearances). 3 Used also as *a* Showy but hollow; fair-looking or fair-professing but false.

लखपचातरी or त्या *a* (See derivation above.) Extravagantly addicted to the prating of lies or unfounded stories. [rupees, a millionaire.

लखपति *m* A person possessed of a lách of लखलख *f* (Imit.) Sparkling or glittering: also flashing or gleaming. 2 (Flashing eyes.) Eager or keen hunger. *v* सुट.

लखलखणें *vi* (Imit.) To sparkle or glitter: also to flash or gleam. 2 (From the conceit of fire sparkling in the eyes.) To be keenly hungry; to be sharp set.

लखलखाट, लखलखी, लखलखीत See लकलकाट &c.

लखलाभ *m* (लख for लाख & लाभ Gain. Gaining of a lách of rupees.) A term for any exceeding and extraordinary acquisition. Ex. आपली भेट झाली हाच आम्हास लं झाला. 2 An expression in the cant of shopkeepers in delivering over an article bought from them, indicative of their desire that the article may prove worth a lách to the purchaser. Ex. जा ही शालजोडी तुला लं असे.

लखलोट or लखलूट, लखालूट or लखालोट *a* & *ad* (लाख & लुटणें or लोटणें) Copious, overabundant, overflowing plentiful. 2 Used as *sf* (लखलोट is also *m*) Copiousness, exuberance, the extravagance of plenty. Note. The words are low or familiar.

लखाकी or खी *f* (Intens. of लखलख) Exceeding brilliance or brightness; sparkling or glitter; gloss or polish. [ornaments of gum-lac.

लखेरा *m* (لکیرا H) A maker or a varnisher of

लखोटा *m* (See लाखोटा) A closed letter &c.

लग *m* (लागणें, or लग S) The beam (as of the Veranda-extremity of a roof) which is laid along the heads of posts or pillars. 2 *mf* The piece by which a limb, a branch &c. nearly severed from its stock hangs to it: also a neck of land connecting two tracts, an isthmus. 3 fig. A connection or tie (as subsisting between parties).

लगों असणें *g.* of *o.* To be in connection with. लगीचें काम That form of building in which the roof is supported on a लग. Opp. to पिद्याचें काम or पिद्यापाटाचें काम.

लग *a* (लगणें or लघन) Exceedingly reduced and enfeebled (as from disease or fasting).

लग or लग *f* A term amongst Kárkúns. They who write लग derive the word from लागणें, and explain it as signifying Connection; for the connection; and as serving to fill the place underneath the item (where there is but a single item) of an account, when it is necessary to make up or close the account. By the side of this word in the margin they place a cipher. Hence लग *f* or लगपूज *n* घालणें-देणें-मांडणें-लिहिणें. Others, who write, not लग but लग, derive it from लंग P Lame, and set it underneath the single item of the account, and, placing a cipher in the margin, understand लग to indicate the sense Void or wanting, and to be equivalent to the Latin *caret*.

लगट *mf* (लागणें) A vigorous and determined setting to, after, upon (an object in general, lit. fig.); an intense application of one's powers and faculties; a concentrated and energetic onset or

effort. 2 Closely following or adhering to; pressing upon or cleaving unto. 3 *f* Intercourse or familiar connection with. *v* कर, लाव, घाल, पाड.

लगटणे *v c* (लग *S*) To cause to adhere or stick. 2 To mingle with; to mix or put together with (so as to confound or blend). Ex. श्रीवर्धनचे सुपारींत भोंवरगांवची सुपारी लगटतात. 3 To push or drive along, in, at, vehemently or recklessly. The word is carelessly used in this sense and in some other of the senses given under ढकलणे, दपटणे, लाटणे, रगडणे, रपाटणे.

लगटणे *v i* (लग *S*) To adhere or stick together. 2 *fig.* To cluster thickly upon;—as fruits, flowers, leaves: also to be studded or densely covered with (fruits, flowers &c.)—a tree. 2 To draw nigh unto; to approach closely: also to arrive at; to reach or come upon.

लगड *f* A bar of gold, silver, or other metal. 2 A frame of wood or iron in which pitchers are carried upon beasts. [halting.]

लगडणी *f* (Verbal of लगडणे) Limping, hobbling,

लगडणे *v i* (لنگڑنا *H*) To limp, halt, hobble, to walk lamely.

लगडतगड or **-यगड** *f* (Imit.) Imperfect execution of a business or work (from want of materials or leisure); slurring or slubbing over. 2 Various scheming and contriving; devising endless shifts and expedients. 3 Used as *ad* Slurringly, shiftingly, cursorily, anyhow-fashion.

लगडदीन *c* A facetious term for a limping or hobbling person.

लगडशरी *f* **लगडशरी** *f* (Light or ludicrous formations from लगडा &c.) Limping or walking lamely. *v* घाल. *Pr.* लगडशरी पायांत वादी. 2 A play,—drawing up of one leg and hopping along on the other. *v* घाल. Hence Hopping. *v* घाल, कर. 3 *c* Terms for a lame person.

लगडा *a* (लग *S* through لنگڑा *H*) Crippled, lame, disabled, impaired, or defective—a leg, arm, or hand; and *attrib.* the person or animal. 2 *fig.* Halt, limping, hobbling—a business, a machine &c. from the want of some necessary person or thing.

लगणे *v i* (Properly लगडणे) To limp, halt, walk lamely. 2 (लग्न *S*) To become or be sickly or infirm.

लगत *f* (लगणे, or लग *S*) Junction or connection; joinedness or juxta-position; bordering (of land or of bodies in general). 2 Affinity or relationship. 3 Intimacy, familiar association or acquaintance with.

लगत *prep* (लग) Close to, nigh, near. Ex. त्या गांवचे ल० नदी आहे; दसरा नवरात्राचे ल० आहे म्हणून कोणही नवरात्रांतच धरतात.

लगत *ad* (लग) Connectedly: also in close succession or consecution; without intervention (of time or space). Ex. ल० तीन चिन्हा पाठविल्या तेव्हां तो निघून आला; म्हणून ल० तीन शेत आमची आहेत. Note. With लगत, varied euphonously with लगता, as bearing the common sense involved under Continuous, conterminous, contiguous, consubstisting, cohering &c., numerous serviceable compounds, after the manner of the compounds here following, may be formed by the translator or scholar.

लगतग *f* Fraudulent appropriation or use of deposits: also fraud in business, or dishonest dealing more generally.

लगतमजकूर *m* (See मजकूर) Matter (written or oral) not broken into paragraphs, sections, or parts; continuous matter. Opp. to तुटकमजकूर.

लगतच्या *f pl* Shreds and fluttering rags. *v* निघ, काढ. See लकतच्या.

लगतलाखोटा *m* (लगणे & लाखोटा) A letter, containing advice of a bill or draft, folded up and pasted to the bill. 2 A letter of which the contents and superscription are not on separate sheets but on one. [advice pasted to it.]

लगतडंडो *f* A money-bill having its letter of लगता *m* (लगणे, or लग *S*) Connection or junction (of countries or of bodies in general. 2 A bordering country or tract; tract conterminous or adjacent.

लगता जाव *m* A letter of advice of a bill or draft folded up and pasted to the bill: also a notice of it written within the envelope.

लगता लाखोटा *m* Commonly लगतलाखोटा.

लगता लोळ *m* A long train or trail, or any cloth draggling along. *v* लाव, लाग. 2 Applied freely to a long hedgerow, long series of cornfields, plantations, trees &c., and, yet more freely, to a lengthy train of dependents or of any preparations or apparatus. [seclusion. *v* लाव, लाग.]

लगताळ *f m* (लगणे or लग) A train, series, conलगतळा or व्या *a* (लगताळ or लगणे) That sticks or hangs upon (in wearying importunity). 2 That goes along with his garments trailing or draggling, slovenly, slatternly. [affinity.]

लगती *a* (लगत) Related by marriage; having लगदन *n R* A piece (of flesh, dough &c.) torn off from a mass by the hand or mouth. *v* घे, तोड, काढ.

लगदा *m* A well-kneaded and well-moistened mass (of mortar, mud, dough &c.): also any thin or batter-like stuff (as melting गूळ, squashy rice &c.) 2 Used in comp. or as *a* with such words as भान, पोड, भाजी, in the sense of Watery and soft.

लगदा *m* Stuffing of gum lac in trinkets or a coating of it over बांगचा. Hence लगदा (properly लगदाची बांगडी) comes to mean A bāngṛī coated with lac. 2 Cloggedness (as of hairs, papers, leaves): also a clogged mass.

लगधग *f* (Imit.) Quickness of going or doing (whether as from hurry or haste or as from smartness and promptitude). [action.]

लगधगी or **ग्या** *a* (लगधग) Quick and smart of लगन *n* (लग्न *S* through लग्न *H*) Marriage.

लगनकळा, **लगनघटका**, **लगनचिठी**, **लगनचुडा**, **लगनटका**, **लगनटीप**, **लगनसरई** &c. &c. See under लगपूज *n* See explained under लग or लग्न. [लग्न.]

लगफग *ad* Imitative of the sound or expressive of the manner of a cloth &c. flapping about in a high wind.

लगवग *f* Hurry and bustle; tumultuous precipitancy; confused haste or eagerness. Ex. प्रवेश-निर्गमाचो लगवग ॥

लगवग or **गं** *ad* (Poetry.) Hastily, bustlingly, hurriedly. Ex. लगवगां घाविन्नला रघुवीर ॥

लगवगी or **ग्या** *a* (लगवग) That is ever hurried or precipitously eager.

लगवगून *ad* (Participle in जन from लगवगणे *a* verb formed from लगवग, occurring occasionally in poetry and amongst the vulgar.) Hurriedly or hastily.

लंगर *m* (لنگر *P*) An anchor. 2 A large iron chain. 3 *fig.* A term for articles (as personal ornaments, chains, ropes &c.) that are massy and unwieldy. 4 An apparatus for pounding lime, pohe &c. 5 Victuals distributed amongst Fakirs, esp. during the Muharram-festival. Ex. अनुहत लंगर बाजे ॥ फकीर दरवाजे दरवाजे ॥

लंगर *f P* A string (of pearls, flowers &c.)

लंगर *a P* Rude, rowdy, overbearing.

लंगरखानी *m* (لنگرخانه *P*) A term for an extensive and imposing establishment, business, equipage &c. 2 Applied to a pack of coarse and rude fellows.

लंगरदार *m* (Anchor-rope.) A cable.

लंगरदाडाचा *a* Large-boned or heavy-boned, i. e. robust or athletic.

लंगरो काम *n* (Work as if done by the लंगर or pounder.) A term for a huge and clumsy fellow; an overgrown lout.

लगलग *ad* With haste and despatch.

लगलग *f* Hurry, precipitancy, tumultuous quickness of action.

लगविणे *v c unc* See लगविणे.

लगा *m* (लग) A prop or support. 2 *fig.* Connection or tie (as subsisting between parties); a thread, line, or means of connection or communication with. *v* लाव. 3 लग *a* occurs further, sometimes, in the three first senses of लाग. *v* लाव.

लगाबांधा *m* sometimes लगबांदा *m* (लगणे & बांधणे) Connection or concern with; connection, tie, bond (as of relationship or friendship). Ex. आम्हास एथे कोणदाचा ल० असता तर भिक्षा कशास मागितली असते? Note. The word is used restrictively. In general the implication seems to be that the connection is that of indebtedness or friendliness as contracted betwixt parties in some preceding birth. 2 Fate or fixed destiny. Ex. ल० जसा लागला असतो तसे घडते.

लगाम *f m* (لگाम *P*) The bit of a bridle, bitmouth. Some sorts or forms of Bit are उभा लगाम, करवती लगाम, कडोळी or व्या लगाम or कयाळे, कयांचा लगाम, काव्या or काटे लगाम, काटेकडी लगाम, कुन्हाचा-लगाम, सकळी लगाम, सुतव्या लगाम *q. v.* in loc. *Pr.* लगामाला मागे दाण्याला पुढे. 2 A bridle. 3 *fig.* The reins, guidance, management, direction.

लगामी Under the direction, control, or governance of. *v* अस, चाल, वाग, लाग, & देव, चालव, आण, लाव.

लगाव *m* (لگव *H*) Application—generally or in varieties of sense according to the speaker's familiarity with Hindustānī, but here—Bearing against or potential bearing against; admissiveness of bearing in a place &c. Ex. ह्या तोफेचा ल० त्या दुरुजावर आहे; नगराचा किड्यास भिंगाडाकडून ल० आहे.

लगविणे *v c* From لگان *H* To apply or lay on, but used in Marāṭhī with restriction to the applying or laying on of a whip or stick &c., or of a stripe, stroke, cut, blow, or of abuse.

लगिन्याबेल *m* (लगोन & बैल) A steer or young bull married to a heifer and set at large.

लग्नी *f* (लगूड *S* through لگی *H*) A staff or pole with a banner or little flag at one end. It is carried before great men in their processions, and is used in the lance-exercise. 2 The beam laid along the heads of a row of posts or pillars.

लगोन *n* (Corr. from लग्न) Marriage.

लगोनगोष्ट, **लगोनघटका**, **लगोनघर**, **लगोनचिठी**, **लगोनचुडा**, **लगोनटका**, **लगोनटीप** &c. See under लग्न.

लगुटा, **लगुटी**, **लगुटीघार**, **लगुटबंद** See लंगोटा &c.

लगुंडा *m* See लंगोडा.

लंगल *n S* A tail.

लग interj (लगणे) A word of encouragement or excitement; at it! to it! bravo!

लगेढोल *ad* (لگے ڈھول *H*) As the blow falls upon the drum; just at the stroke or hit. लगेढोल is

the expression rapidly uttered and reiterated by the jugglers and sport-makers called गारडो, गोपाळ, कोल्हाडे, भोरपी &c. as they beat upon their drum and perform or command their exploits.) Smartly, briskly, sharply and vigorously;—used of business proceeding, or of action or movement in general. *v* लाग, चाल, कर. 2 Used as *s f* Smartness and briskness (of business &c.) *v* लाग.

लगेतगेकरून *ad* In a hurried and imperfect manner or way. Ex. पाऊस डोईवर आला तेव्हा लं एकदांचे घर शेकाऊन घेतले.

लगेघूम *ad* (लगे & घूम *q. v.*) Smartly, sharply, quickly, in a shake, jiffy &c. *v* पळ, घाव, जा, ये. This is the wonder-working expression of the भोरपी people &c. It differs little from लगेडोल *q. v.*

लगेलगे *ad* Hastily, hurriedly, with precipitation.

लगेलगे *f* (Imit.) Hurry, haste, precipitation.

लगेसा *ad decl* (Vulgar. For लागेलसा) (As much) as may be required or needed.

लगेहात *ad* (لگي ہاتھ Hindustani phrase.) Whilst the hand is in it; whilst (you &c.) are about it. Ex. तुम्ही बाजारांत जातांच आहां तसेच लं पुढे जाऊन त्या स्टॅण्डास बलावून आणा. 2 At the moment of another's doing a thing: also, generally, in simultaneity with or in immediate subsequence; just upon or after. Ex. लून करून निघतांच त्याला लं घरले They caught the murderer red-handed.

लंगोटपेच *m* A particular twist or evolution of the professional wrestler.

लंगोटबंद *m* (لنگوت بند H) A person devoted to a life of celibacy and denial of the flesh. 2 A person wearing only a लंगोटी, i. e. a common laborer.

लंगोटा *m* A large लंगोटी.

लंगोटी *f* (लंगोटी H) A piece of cloth worn round the loins covering the privities. *v* नेस. 2 Applied to any slip or narrow piece (of cloth, ground &c.)

लंगोटोघार *m* (लंगोटोघार H) लंगोटीमित्र *m* A friend of one's boyish days; one with whom friendship was formed when the parties were children. Pr. सर्वांशीं गांठ पडावी पण लंगोटीघाराशीं गांठ पडू नये.

लंगोडा *m* P (लागणे) A mass (of hairs, threads, leaves, papers &c.) sticking together. 2 Cloggi-ness; as डिकाचा-रक्ताचा-चिकाचा-कणिकेचा लं: also cloggedness, clogged state.

लंगोरी *f* A common term for the seven circular and flat pieces of wood of which a pile is made to be thrown at by a playball: also a brick, brickbat, stone &c. so applied. The plural लंगोऱ्या expresses the pile; also the game or play. 2 A tatter, shred, or fluttering rag; a hanging (not a torn off) shred.

लंगोलग or लंगोलग *prep* (लागणे or लंगोल H) Close behind; immediately upon or after. 2 *ad* With unintermitting reiteration, continually, ceaselessly.

लग्न *n* (S) Marriage or matrimony: also nuptials or a wedding. *v* कर, हो. 2 The marriage-union as effected at the auspicious juncture. *v* लाव, लाग. 3 The oblique ascension; the divisions of the equator as rising in succession with each sign in an oblique sphere.

लग्न नाहणे To undergo the ablutions and other ceremonies prescribed for the subject of the rite of marriage. लग्नाचा That is united in wedlock;—used of the husband or of the wife.

लग्न *p* S Joined to or connected with. 2 fig. Attached to or applying to; set upon or towards; assiduously engaged in.

लग्नक *m* S A security or surety.

लग्नकळा *f* The lustre or glow seen or fancied on the countenance of the bride during the marriage-ceremony.

लग्नकार्य *n* (S) A general name for festive occasions (as a marriage, a munj, a garbhádhán).

लग्नकुंडली *f* (S) A ring or circular figure composed of twelve cells, each containing the number of a sign of the zodiac; that cell, in which is the number of the particular sign then ascendant, being in the middle. [mium.

लग्नगीत *n* (S) A marriage-song, an epithalamion. लग्नगोष्ट *f* or (as it is generally used plurally) लग्नगोष्टी General commendations in favor of a person of whom it is desired to promote the marriage or other particular object in view. 2 Hol-low or unmeaning professions of attachment; protestations of service &c.

लग्नघटिका *f* (S) pop. लग्नघटका *f* The hour or juncture declared in the Jyotish-shástra to be auspicious for the commencement of the main ceremony in the celebration of a लग्न or मुंज (marriage or thread-investiture). 2 The time-measuring cup as placed in water to fill or complete a period at the completion of which the parties in a marriage are to be joined: also the period thus determined and brought round. 3 fig. Any critical moment or juncture.

लग्नघर *n* A house in which a wedding is going on. 2 Applied figuratively to any house or scene of tumultuous merriment or lively bustle.

लग्नचिटी or टी or ट्टी *f* A marriage-license. 2 The paper furnished by the Dzoshí or astrologer stating the auspicious moment of marriage. 3 A letter of invitation to a marriage or a munj.

लग्नचुडा *m* The bracelets &c. that are put on a bride and her female friends at a marriage.

लग्नटका or टका *m* The marriage-tax.

लग्नटीप *f* A list or roll of मुहूर्त or junctures auspicious for marriage.

लग्नतीथ *f* A lunar day in which occurs a मुहूर्त or juncture auspicious for marriage.

लग्नथर *n m* Cloths or articles of apparel appropriate for or used at weddings. See further under थर.

लग्नक्षत्र *n* (S) Any constellation of the moon's path that is auspicious for marriage.

लग्नपत्रिका *f* (S) The paper on which is noted down the मुहूर्त or auspicious moment for the celebration of a marriage. It is worshiped before the celebration of the marriage commences.

लग्नभुज *m* S Ascensional difference.

लग्नमंडप *m* (S) A temporary building or shed erected for the celebration of a marriage.

लग्नमास *m* (S) A month which is auspicious for marriage.

लग्नमुहूर्त *n* (S) The मुहूर्त or period auspicious for the junction of the parties in marriage. 2 (लग्न Marriage, & मुहूर्त An inferior sort of marriage.) A general or loose term for marriages and festal occasions. [match-making.

लग्नमिष्टाई *f* Marriage-mediation or -negotiation,

लग्नशुद्धि *f* (S) Suitableness or auspiciousness of the signs for the commencement of a work contemplated.

लग्नसरारई *f* The season or fit time for marriages; viz. from the month मार्गशीर्ष to the month ज्येष्ठ.

लग्नसाडा *m* A female garment presented at weddings by the father of the bride to the bridegroom's mother. 2 In some districts. A silk cloth presented by the bridegroom to his bride.

लग्नसोहळा *m* The feasting and rejoicing pertaining to a wedding, marriage-festivities. Ex. लं ते वेळीं चार दिवस जाहला ॥

लग्नाक *a* (लग्न) Suitable or fit for occasions of marriage;—used of cloth &c.

लग्नाक्षता *f pl* At a wedding. The rice cast mutually upon each other by the bridegroom and bride.

लग्ना *ind* A term at dice-playing or gambling.

लंघणे *v i* (लंघन S) To become debilitated and infirm: also to be fagged and jaded (from disease, fasting, fatigue).

लंघणे *v c* Chiefly in poetry. To cross or pass over. 2 fig. To transgress.

लंघन *n* (S) Fasting, esp. dietetically. *v* कर, घर, पड. See उपोषण & उपवास. 2 Crossing, traversing, passing over.

लंघले लोपले *m pl* (लंघणे by redup.) The sick and infirm; the feeble and fagged; the weary and worn.

लघाळ *f* P A train or line (of things in general). *v* लाव, लाग. Ex. रघुन तेथवर पांघरणाची लं लागली. 2 A train of speech; a string of reasonings or explanations, esp. as evasive or unfounded: also any prolix, prosing, longwinded strain. *v* लाव, लाग, हो.

लघाळ *a* Impertinently forward and persistent in talebearing, gossiping, or prating; very tattling or talkative.

लघाळकी *f* (लघाळ) Gossiping, blabbing, tattling: also exceeding chatter or prate. The word expresses whether the act or the disposition.

लघाळमावशी *f* लघाळभवानी *f* लघाळबाई *f* Terms for a forward, prating, and gossiping woman.

लघिमा *m* S Lightness. 2 One of the Siddhi or attributes of Deity,—excessive and preternatural levity. [light.

लघिष्ठ *a* S Lightest, most light, superlatively

लघु *a* (S) Light, not heavy. 2 Small or little. 3 Short;—as a vowel. 4 Light, trifling, of little worth or estimation.

लघुकोन *m* An inelegant coinage for Acute angle.

लघुल *n* (S) Levity or lightness. 2 Littleness or smallness. 3 fig. Littleness; lightness of estimation; absence of dignity, majesty, gravity, or authority. 4 Sense or feeling of dishonor, littleness, or meanness. *v* ये, वाढ.

लघुदंती *a* (S) Having small or short teeth;—used esp. of the horse. An inauspicious mark. See अशुभचिन्ह.

लघुन्यास *m* S Certain settings and touchings during worship. Contrad. from मद्यान्यास.

लघुभोजन *n* (S) A light repast; a slight refreshment or refection. [cal compound.

लघुमालिनीवसंत *m* The name of a certain medi-

लघुसूच *n* S Incontinence of urine: also attrib. incontinent of urine.

लघुवृत्त *n* S A minor or a small circle.

लघुशंका *f* (S The minor shame.) Making water.

लघोरी *f* Commonly लंगोरी. [2 Urine.

लघाहार *m* S Making a slight or light repast.

लघी *f* (S) Urining. 2 Urine. 3 A slight or delicate woman, a sylph, a fairy.

लचक *f* (لچک H) A sprain or strain. *v* भर, निघ, बस. Also the shooting pain arising from it. *v* मार. 2 A liking or taste for as contracted. *v* लाग.

लचकणी *f* (Verbal of लचकणे) Undergoing a sprain or strain. 2 Springing, starting &c.

लचकणे *v i* (لچکا H) To receive a sprain or strain. 2 (Freely.) To spring or start; to slip

down, out, off, suddenly. Pr. लोभ लचकला पाह्ता सुटला Maternal yearning sprang up and down came the udder.

लचका *m* A piece (of flesh, dough &c.) torn off from a mass by the hand or mouth. *v* घे, तोड, काढ, मार, & निघ, जा. 2 A liking or taste for as contracted. *v* लाग. 3 A sudden strain. *v* बस.

लचकुटा *a* (Properly लचकुटा *q. v.*) Callous or shameless.

लचंड or लचांड *n* sometimes लचंडी or लचांडी *f* A perplexing affair or business; a difficulty or trouble: also the state induced by it, a dilemma, strait, scrape, hobble, pickle, mess. Ex. येरे लचांडा देरे गचांया Said of one who calls trouble upon himself. 2 The word is used freely, and in the senses of Scheme, speculation, enterprise, wild project; a fabrication or calumnious machination or invention; any embarrassing adventure or occurrence; any tortuous or devious device or doing.

लचंडखोर or लचांडखोर *c* लचंडी or लचांडी *a* One full of plots and projects, or of injurious and mischievous, or wild and hare-brained pranks and practices; speculating, bustling, adventurous, enterprising; or mischievous, meddling, embroiling, quarrel-kindling &c. [way.

लचणें *vi* (Vulgar. See लेचणें) To yield or give

लचलच or चां *ad* लचलचा *ad* Imit. of the sound in lapping or licking. *v* चाट, पो, खा, जेव.

लचलालवंगला *a* (लचला for लचकला from लचकणें and लवंगला from लवंगणें) Become wearied and knocked up, or halt and lame (from much traveling, from heavy burdens &c.) 2 fig. Become insolvent or ready to break—a merchant or trader.

लचाड or ल, लचाड or ल *a* That tattles or blabs; a talebearer or an idle gossip or busybody: also trifier or light talker in general.

लचाडकी or लचाडकी, लचाळकी or लचाळकी, लचाळी or लचाळी *f* (लचाड or लचाळ) Tattling or blabbing; talebearing or idle gossiping: also lightness or trifling in general.

लंछन *n* (Properly लंछन).

लजत *f* (لذت *A*) Flavor or taste. 2 A liking or fondness contracted; a taking to (esp. in an ill sense); an evil habit or way. 3 A smack, smatch, tincture, tang; a taste or savor of (some particular and foreign quality).

लजितोफजितो *f* (फजितो by redup.) Disgrace or disrepute; shame or dishonor. An indefinite term.

लज्जा *f* (S) Shame, modesty, sense of decency or decorum: also shamefacedness or bashfulness. Ex. एकलज्जा परित्यज्य सर्वत्र विजयो भवेत् Cast away but Shame, then overcome or accomplish anything. [impulse of shame.

लज्जाकज्जा or लज्जाकज्जेने By the force or at the

लज्जायमान or लज्जायमान *a* (Properly लज्जमान *S*) Ashamed or abashed. Ex. नगरीचे लोक लज्जायमान ॥ कपाटे लावुनि बैसति ॥

लज्जालु *m* *S* The sensitive plant, Mimosa pudica.

लज्जावान् *a* (S) Modest, decent, decorous: also bashful.

लज्जाशील *a* (S) Modestly disposed or minded, modest, shamefaced, retired, coy: also bashful.

लज्जाहोम & लज्जाहोम *m* Properly लाज्जाहोम.

लज्जित *p* (S) Ashamed or abashed.

लज्जेचा *a* Modest: also bashful. 2 Sometimes used in the sense of Shameful or calling for shame—an act: sometimes for Ignominious or having shame attached—an act, a condition.

लट *f* Entangledness (as of hair, yarn, fibres).

लट *m* A cudgel or club. Commonly लठ. 2 *f* A hair of the pubes.

लटक *f* (لٹک *H*) An air, style, fashion, manner (of singing, speaking, walking). Ex. त्याचे गाण्याचो ल० मी साधायला जातो पण साधत नाही. 2 An ill habit or way; a vice or trick.

लटकणें *vi* (لٹकणें *H*) To hang or depend: also to hang loosely, to dangle. [strut.

लटकत चालणें To walk with an affected air; to लट-कण-कन-कर-दिनी-दिशी *ad* Imitative of the sound or expressive of the manner of a person or a thing rising, bounding, or rebounding with a sudden or prompt motion. [लटकाविणें.

लटकविणें *vc* (लटकणें) To suspend or hang. See

लटका *a* False, not true morally or physically, not accordant with truth or reality. 2 False, mendacious, fraudulent, perfidious, dishonest, knavish. 3 Vain, idle, fruitless;—used of labor, business &c. Ex. गेलों खरा पर काम काहीं झालें नाही लटकी खेप माच पडली. 4 Unjust, not according to propriety or equity. Ex. मी काहीं अपराध केला नसतां मला लटका मिथ्या कां देतां? 5 Unsound, wanting the power of performing its functions—a limb or member &c. ल० पर नेटका False but fair-looking; specious, showy, plausible.

लटका ताटा *m* Empty arrogance or pompousness. Pr. नाकांत नाही काटा आणि ल०.

लटकाफटका or -बिटका or -लांडा *a* (लटका and forms of redup.) False, fraudulent, untrue, deceitful &c. [hanging &c.

लटकावणी *f* (Verbal of लटकाविणें) Suspending,

लटकाविणें *vi* (لٹकान *H*) To hang up, to suspend. 2 (लटक) To put on in a stylish or buckish manner, with a cock or an airy looseness; to toss or throw on or over with an air (a turban, a shawl, a trinket). 3 To snap up and appropriate; to make free with in off-hand style (any article of property of another).

लटकुरा or लटकोरा *a* (लटका) False, mendacious, fraudulent, dishonest, knavish &c.

लटपट *f* (Imit.) Lively motion; active and briskly changing movements; quick agitation (as the rapid feats of wrestlers, the animated frisking and gamboling of children, the fighting of sparrows or other little birds, the vivacity and eagerness of disputants): also fidgetiness, restlessness, ceaseless stirring. 2 The agitation of consternation or terror; trembling and quaking in every joint; a fit of the tremors. Ex. वाघ पाहतांच त्याची लटपट झाली; हा पंडित बोलू लागतांच त्या पंडिताची लटपट झाली. 3 Altercation, sharp bandying of angry words. *v* झड, लाग.

लटपट *ad* Imitative of the sound or expressive of the manner of the shaking of a slackly fixed post, stake, peg, nail &c. *v* हाल & कर.

लटपटणी *f* (लटपटणें) Rocking or shaking &c.; moving ricketyly. See the verb.

लटपटणें *vi* (लटपट) To rock or shake from slackness—a post, peg, nail &c. 2 fig. To fail or miscarry; to be smashed, dished, blasted; to go to pot; to be knocked on the head; to be spoiled, lost, missed &c.—a business, a post or an office, a project, riches. 3 To be thrown off or aside (as worthless or unnecessary); to be rejected, discarded, cast. Ex. पहिला कारभारी येतांच नवे कारभारी झाले होते ते लटपटले; तो कारखाना मोडतांच सारे कारकून लटपटले; त्याचे वक्तृत्वापुढें आमचीं साऱ्यांचीं वक्तृत्वे लटपटलीं.

लटपटपंची *m* (O bird! hop about.) A word taught to parrots. 2 *f* fig. Swaggering, swelling,

blustering, vaunting. Ex. एवढे डोलानें कशाचा बोलतां तुमची ल० मजपुढें चालायची नाही.

लटपटीत *a* (लटपट) That rocks or shakes emitting a sound, rickety—a slackly fixed post, stake, peg &c. 2 fig. Tottering, unsettled, uncertain, unfixed, fluctuating—an office or appointment, a business, counsels, speech, proceedings.

लटपट्या *a* (लटपट) Of quick and smart action or movement; active, lively, brisk, bustling;—used esp. of persons. 2 Forward, officious, meddlesome, obtrusively or idly bustling.

लटंवर or ल *n* (Imitative or fanciful.) Baggage and train; the luggage, cattle, and people accompanying a person on a journey. 2 Any multitude (of followers, cattle &c.) or any mass (of articles) considered as embarrassing or encumbering: also any affair or business (any litigation or dispute) viewed as involved or confused.

लटरफटर *n* (Imitative or fanciful.) Sundries or varieties; a miscellaneous collection; a heap of trifling or non-descript articles.

लटलट or टां *ad* Imitative of the sound or expressive of the manner of quivering or tremulous or quick shaking.

ल० करणें To shake quickly &c.

लटलटणें *vi* (लटलट) To hang quiveringly or wavily; to play loosely in the wind; to dangle: also to shake tremulously and quickly; to be in lively agitation: also to rock or shake; to move about from slackness or looseness. 2 fig. To intermeddle or interfere; to thrust one's self into officiously and disturbingly. 3 To look bright and glittering;—used esp. of a pearl: also to look beaming, blooming, glistening;—used of a countenance or complexion.

लटापटी *f* See लटपट.

लटांवर or ल *n* See लटंवर or ल.

लटारणा *a* Great, huge, enormous, bulky, monstrously large.

लटिका or लटोक *a* (Esp. in poetry.) False &c. See लटका. [club, truncheon.

लटिंगा *m* A short and thick stick, a cudgel,

लटिकवाद *m* A false declaration or speech; or, according to the usual implication of the word, the criminality or guilt of speaking falsely. Ex. देतो म्हणून बोललो आतां जर न दिव्हे तर मजकडे ल० येईल.

लटपट, लटफट, लटवट, लटफट्या, लटवट्या, लटफटूचा &c. See लटपट &c.

लटोरा *m* A short and thick stick or piece of wood; a cudgel, or a rude log. 2 A large and coarse species of जोंधळा; a variety of the kind called अरगडी. 3 Rufous-backed shrike, Lanius erythronotus.

लटोरा *a* Stout, thick, bulky, rudely thick or large;—used of persons or things.

लटोरें पडवळ *n* A short and thick variety of पडवळ (Trichosanthes dioeca or anguina).

लटुंगा or लटुंगा *a* Stout, sturdy, strapping, thick-set, strong and tight.

लट or लट्टा *m* (Low.) Membrum virile.

लट *f* A hair of the pubes. Used *pl* लट्टा.

लट्ट *m* (لٹٹ *H*) A cudgel or club: also a rude fire-billet or log. 2 fig. Any extraordinarily large, stout, thick, or coarse (person or limb, trinket or jewel, thread, yarn, rope &c.)

लट्टनिरंजन *m* लट्टभारती *m* (Words in constant use by the sturdy Gosāwī.) Terms for a huge and overbearing fellow, esp. as illiterate and untutored.

लट्टा, लट्टू, लट्ट्या *a* (लट्ट) Monstrously or enor-

mously large, stout, thick, coarse, gross ;—used of persons, beasts, cloth, vessels, or articles freely.

लठ्ठाई *f* (लठ्ठा) Rudeness with violence ; brutal bullying or blustering.

लठ्ठामित्र *m* लठ्ठामम *m* लठ्ठबग्या *m* लठ्ठेश्वर *m* Terms for a big, burly, bullying fellow.

लठ्ठामित्राई *f* (लठ्ठामित्र) Bullying or rudely overbearing. [cudgels or sticks.]

लठ्ठालट्टी *f* (لٹھا لٹھا H) A general combat with लठ्ठगा *a* See under लठ्ठगा.

लठ्ठ *f* P A load of leaves.

लठ्ठ *f* (لٹ H) A string (of pearls, flowers &c.) : also a string of silk, of gold or silver threads &c.

लठ्ठ *m* (लठ्ठ S through لٹ H) A term for membrum virile. 2 Applied to a deeply designing and knavish fellow ; to a rude, rowdy, overbearing bully ; to a refractory, roistering child &c.

लठ्ठ *a* (S) Popularly लठ्ठा *q. v.* Cropped, docked, broken-pointed.

लठ्ठणे *vi* (Vulgar corruption of लठ्ठणे) To cry : also to bewail or deplore ; to lament or cry for.

लठ्ठयड *f* (लठ्ठणे) A disputed or unsettled matter ; disputing ground or disputableness (esp. in accounts or dealings with) : also dispute subsisting ; litigation or altercation concerning. Ex. त्याचें आमचें वरकड सारें खटलें तुटलें परंतु शंभर रुपयांचे कलमाची ल० पडली आहे ; त्या दगिन्याविषयी त्यांची ह्यांची आज चार वर्षे ल० पडली आहे. See लठ्ठा. 2 Confusion, disorder, mess. Ex. त्याने कामांची ल० करून टाकली.

लठ्ठयड or लठ्ठयडवाणा or णी करणे To tease, worry, bother ;—as a child.

लठ्ठयडा *a* (लठ्ठयड) That is ever ready to lay a suit or make a dispute about ; litigious &c. 2 Busy and bustling in trade ; scheming, speculative, enterprising.

लठ्ठू or धू *a* Sturdy, stout, strapping, stalwart.

लठ्ठपुच्छ *a* (S) Of which the tail has been cut off or docked, or cropped. 2 (From a story of a cunning tail-cut rat). Applied to a little Corypheus or leader of a party of boys.

लठ्ठवड sometimes लठ्ठफड *f* (Imit.) Slackened or loosened state ; dangling or hanging about flutteringly (of a machine or any compages or system, of a garment or cloth) ; relaxation and enervation (of the body—अंगाची ल०) ; distraction or agitation (of the spirit—जिवाची ल०) ; disorderliness or derangement (of affairs, accounts, schemes—संसाराची-जिंदगीची-द्विशेबाची-मसलतीची ल०). 2 fig. Officious and troublesome intermeddling.

लठ्ठवड sometimes लठ्ठफड *ad* (Imit.) Slackly, loosely, ricketyly, danglely, flutteringly, sloppily &c. (See the noun.) *v* हाल, चाल, कर. 2 In a disorderly or slovenly manner. *v* चाल, घाव, बोल, जेव, नेस, कर.

लठ्ठवडणे *f* (लठ्ठवडणे) Rocking, shaking, moving ricketyly. 2 Meddling with &c.

लठ्ठवडणे *vi* (लठ्ठवड) To rock, shake, be rickety ; to move about from slackness or looseness. 2 To meddle with fumblingly or vainly ; to busy one's self about in an interruptive and disturbing manner ; to be obtrusively or officiously busy. 3 To be smeared or daubed with : also, transitively, To smear or daub.

लठ्ठवडलाटण्या or -लाट्या *a* Overbearing and bullying : also recklessly or rudely forward.

लठ्ठवडीत *a* (लठ्ठवड) Smeared (with mud, cowdung-wash &c.) 2 (Better लठ्ठपटीत) That rocks or shakes, rickety.

लठ्ठवडा *a* (लठ्ठवड) That intermeddles in a

fumbling, awkward, blundering, and bothering manner.

लठ्ठभारती *m* A term for a Gosáwí or other person who is always stark naked. [ly. *v* बोल, कर.

लठ्ठलड *ad* (लठ्ठ) Fondly, endearingly, coaxing-

लठ्ठलडणे *vi* An imitative formation, bearing the same senses as लठ्ठलडणे, but of less frequent use and of narrower currency.

लठ्ठा *m* (Low.) Membrum virile.

लठ्ठा *m* P A tup or ram.

लठ्ठाई *f* (लठ्ठ) Crafty and knavish conduct : also rude, roistering, overbearing demeanour : also wilfulness, refractoriness, termagancy.

लठ्ठिवाळ *m* in poetry लठ्ठिवाळी *f* (लठ्ठ) Coaxing, fondling, caressing, cockering, tiddling. Ex. पुरविली आळी॥ जेजे केली लठ्ठिवाळी॥

लठ्ठिवाळ *a* corruptly लठ्ठिवाळ *a* (लठ्ठ) Darling, dear, precious unto. 2 Coaxing or fondling—language &c. [flowers &c.]

लठ्ठी *f* P An ewe. 2 (Or लठ्ठ) A string (of pearls,

लठ्ठी *f* (लठ्ठी Female slave, or लठ्ठ Penis.) A term of reproach for a coward, an effeminate person, an impotent &c.

लठ्ठु *m* लठ्ठुक *n* *m* S (Popularly लठ्ठू) A sweetmeat-ball of numerous varieties.

लठ्ठ *f* *m* sometimes लठ्ठी *f* (लठ्ठ H) A wreath or string (of pearls, flowers &c.) 2 *f* C Scum and rubbish thrown up on the shore by the sea or brought by a river. 3 लठ्ठ *f* further signifies Tangle or ravel, and fig. Entanglement. *v* पड, काढ, सोड, उलगड, उकल.

लठ्ठणे *vi* (लठ्ठ H) To fight with or to fight. 2 To contend or strive with in general. 3 fig. To cope or vie with ; to contend emulously. 4 Freely. To grow thickly or to cluster together (quasi to jostle one another) ;—used of fruits, ears of corn, gems on a wreath &c.

लठ्ठून पडणे To fall upon or set to with high alacrity or eagerness.

लठ्ठत *f* (लठ्ठणे) Fighting, contending, striving. *v* लाग, चाल, वे. See लठ्ठा Sig. I.

लठ्ठवई or -वाई *a* (लठ्ठ H) Warlike, martial, heroic. 2 Fit for war or fight—a man, horse, ship, chariot, weapon.

लठ्ठवया *m* *unc* (लठ्ठ H) One clever at fighting ; a combatant, a warrior.

लठ्ठविणे *vc* (लठ्ठणे) To set fighting. 2 To make to contend, cope, vie with. Ex. जें पागेटें त्या पागे-व्याशीं लठ्ठवून पाहिलें परंतु लठ्ठत नाहीं. 3 To practise, exercise, apply, employ, use, work (a scheme, device, contrivance, effort, measure, means).

लठ्ठा *m* (लठ्ठणे) Fight or contention about : also a subject or ground of contention. *v* लाग, चाल, अस, वे, राह, & तोड, चुकव. See further explanation and some examples under लठ्ठयड. 2 A stop or an obstruction ; a cause that interrupts and checks, that opposes itself and arrests the progress of. Ex. त्या कागदावर घोटणी नाहीं म्हणून रेव ओढतांना मध्ये लठ्ठा लागतो ; वायूनें जीभ अडखळल्या सुळें अस्खलित म्हणतां येत नाहीं म्हणून लागलें असतां मध्ये लठ्ठा लागतो. 3 Entanglement or tangle, lit. fig. 4 An ammunition-cart, a tumbril.

लठ्ठाई *f* (लठ्ठ H) Fighting. 2 A fight, battle, engagement. 3 Warfare or war.

ल० जिंकणे To gain the battle ; to get the victory. [beast, ship &c.]

लठ्ठाक *a* (लठ्ठ H) Fit for fighting—a man, ल० गलबत or -जहाज *n* A ship of war,

लठ्ठा *m* C (लठ्ठ) A mass of mud or scum thrown up by the sea or brought by a stream.

लठ्ठ *f* (लठ्ठ H) A trick, vice, evil habit. *v* लाग, पड, जड, & मोड, सुट. 2 Blameworthiness or faultiness. *v* लाव, लाग. Ex. हा आपल्या वचनास लठ्ठ लावणार नाहीं.

लठ्ठकुटा, लठ्ठकुटार, लठ्ठकुठा, लठ्ठकोडगा *a* लठ्ठ-गाढव *c* लठ्ठखोर or रा *a* (लठ्ठ, कुटणे, कोडगा) Shameless, callous, persisting in bad ways, heedless of kicks and blows, of prohibitions and rebukes.

लठ्ठखोरा *m* The lower cross-piece of the inner चौकट or door-frame, corresponding to उंबरा the lower cross-piece of the outer चौकट.

लठा *f* (S) A creeping or climbing plant in general.

लठागट *n* (S) A bower or an arbour. [डणे.]

लठाडणी & लठाडणे Preferably लथाडणी & लथा-लठावणे *vi* sometimes लठावणे *vi* (लठ्ठ H A vice or trick.) To take to evil practices or ways.

लठ्ठ *f* लठा *m* A bordering country, tract, or place ; confines.

लठ्ठरवाळ्या *f* *pl* Rags and tatters.

लठा *f* A kick. लठाप्रहार *m* (The striking of a kick.) Vigorous or active kicking. *v* कर, दे.

लठी *f* A tatter or fluttering rag ; a torn strip. 2 With लठी as a reduplication it is generally used *pl*, लथ्या वथ्या Rags and tatters.

लथडणी or लथाडणी *f* (लथडणे &c.) Kicking &c., lit. fig. ; confounding, confuting, spurning, baffling, foiling &c. [or bedaubed with.]

लथडणे or लथाडणे *vi* (लथडणे H) To be besmeared

लथडणे or लथाडणे *vc* (लठा or लठा H) To kick soundly. 2 fig. To overthrow and cover with shame and confusion (an opponent in fight or argument). 3 To spurn or reject ; to put away with contempt ; to treat with contumely and disdain. 4 To dash to pieces ; to blast, confound, mar, smash, quash (a thriving business, a ripening scheme &c.)

लथडपथड, लथडसथड, लथडालथड *f* (लथडणे by redup.) General or complete confounding, marring, quashing, smashing, dishing : also slubbing performance (of a business or work ; slurring or huddling over. *v* लाव. 2 लथडपथड & लथडसथड are also used as *ad* In a slubbing or negligent manner.

लठाव *m* (लठा H & लठाडणे) The mass of earth (or the framework of timber) over which an arch is constructed ; centering. 2 Applied also to the loading or filling under an arch and over the door or window arched.

लठा *m* Cloggedness (of hairs, papers &c.) : also a clogged mass. For other senses see लठा.

लपका *m* A lump of anything moist and soft (as of mud, cowdung, butter), a dab.

लपंगा or ग्या & लपंगे or लपंगे Commonly लपंगा or ग्या & लपंगे.

लपङ्गपं *n* Commonly लपङ्गपं.

लपट *a* (S) Devoted or addicted to women and worldly pleasures ; a lecher or a gallant. 2 Slack, loose, rickety—a screw, a joint &c. : also the hole or bed of it. 3 (See लपट) Slackened, relaxed, become loose and rickety.

लपटणे *vc* Commonly लपेटणे.

लपडाव *m* लपडाई *f* (लपणे & डाव) The play of hide and seek. 2 fig. Underhand work ; insidious, sly, clandestine doings. *v* कर, खेळ.

लपण *f* (लपणे) A hiding-place ; a lurking-hole ; covert, cover. 2 Hiding one's self. *v* धर, घे, कर, साध.

लपणी *f* (Verbal of लपणे) Hiding one's self. 2 A hiding-place. Note. लपणी is less common than लपण.

लपणे *vi* (लप S) To hide; to lie concealed. 2 C also लप खाणे To bend, yield, give way;—as a beam, rafter, post.

लपनकपन *n* Hiding and concealing (esp. one's self). 2 More commonly लपणकपण.

लपविणे *vc* (लपणे) To conceal or hide generally. Note. लपविणे differs from दडविणे q. v.

लपांगा or ग्या *a* Commonly लफंगा or ग्या.

लपूनकपून *ad* लपतकपत *ad* (लपणे & लपणे H) Clandestinely, secretly, slyly, by stealth—acting: also secretly or in secret, privacy, or concealment—lying, staying.

लपेट *mf* (लपेट H) A covering or coating around (as of cloth, leather, mud, paint). 2 *f* Girth, circumference, compass. 3 A coup de soleil; a withering blast from a hot wind; also a nipping or blasting stroke of cold wind; an attack as of an epidemic. *v* चे. 4 An epidemic or a general disorder. 5 Artful involution or ambiguity of speech; prevarication or quibble. *v* मार.

लपेटोखातीं नेणे To bear away or shuffle off artfully (a question, a surmise &c.)

लपेटणी *f* (Verbal of लपेटणे) Rolling up, enwrapping, enveloping &c.

लपेटणे *vc* (लपेटणे H) To roll up; to enwrap or envelop; to cover by wrapping around. 2 To wrap around; to wind or cast around or over.

लपेटून नेणे To bear away or shuffle off artfully (a question &c.)

लपेटा *m* (लपेट) A covering or coating around (as of cloth, leather, mud, paint). 2 (लपेटा H) Glass-bracelets having gold or silver thread wound around them.

लपेटी *f* (Commonly लपेट) Artful involution of speech. 2 Laxly. Fraudulent (i. e. involved or folded-up) dealing.

लपेटोचा *a* (लपेट) Artfully involved or ambiguous: also fraudulently covert in general;—used of speech, a business, a person. Sometimes लपेटी is formed as an adjective from लपेट.

लपेटशेख or लपेटशेख *c* Properly लपेटशेख.

लपणकपण *n* (A fanciful formation, or from लपणे & कपणे Hiding and concealing.) A term for vaunting talk; irrelevant or evasive speech; fraudulent and foolish pretences, excuses &c. *v* लाव, मांड, कर.

लफा *m* (लफ H) Brocade; gold or silver cloth. 2 A common term for the four outer planks sawn off in squaring a piece of timber, a slab. 3 A neck-ornament of females. 4 A strengthening piece attached to a post or beam.

लफेदार *a* (लफा & दार) That has a border of brocade or gold thread.

लफंगा or ग्या *a* sometimes लफंगा or ग्या or लफंगा or ग्या *a* Clever at or addicted to vaporing, puffing, or vain-glorious rattle; also at getting up plausible excuses or explanations; also at extravagant and empty promises or professions. The word, being foreign, is, although not infrequently used, darkly understood and indefinitely applied.

लफगे or लफांग or गे *n* This word is foreign (probably from Hindustán), and is applied variously, none restraining the speaker. Sometimes it supplies the place of लचांड in the sense of Trouble, hobble, scrape; sometimes it would convey the sense of Evil or idle gossiping or tale-telling; sometimes it stands for Restless and unprofitable speculation or enterprise.

लफडा *m* लफडे *n* A vexatious or troublesome business or affair; a hobble, scrape, difficulty: also a fruitless and plaguing dispute, squabble, engagement. *v* लाव, लाग. See लांझा.

लफणे *vi* Properly लपणे.

लफलफणे *vi* (Imit.) To play loosely and noisily, to flop—a flabby udder &c.

लफा & लफेदार Better लफा & लफेदार.

लब *f* Errand-business, message-bearing, going on errands or messages. *v* कर, मार. 2 *unc* (लब P) A lip. Ex. कागद लब लावून सारखा फाडला. The sense Errand-business is probably from this sense Lip, implying The utterance or oral commission of the master. The sense Errandry is common, the sense Lip all but unknown. It is preserved however in some figurative or fanciful applications; as घेयाची लब The lips (meeting place) of the circle of hair formed around the roots of the शेडो; मिशांची लब The lips (meeting place) of the mustaches.

लब खाणे To bend, yield, give way—a beam, rafter &c. (In this phrase the word is from लपणे) लबेचा That is entertained for errands and messages.

लंब or लंबक *m* (S) A plummet. 2 In geometry. A perpendicular. 3 The complement of the लंब *a* S Long. [latitude of.

लंबई *f* P (Commonly लंब) Errand-business.

लंबक *f* (For लंबक) A taste or liking, esp. as vitious: also a vice, trick, or bad habit. 2 A style, fashion, stamp, air (as of a drawing or painting, of speaking &c.)

लंबकणे *m* (S Long-eared) A descriptive term for an ass, a hare, or an elephant.

लंबकणे *vi* (By metathesis from लंबक) To acquire a (vitious) taste or liking for. 2 To bend forwards as in readiness to catch (a ball &c.)

लंबका *m* (Better लपका) A lump of anything soft.

लंबचड or लंबचेड, लंबकोड *a* Disproportionately tall or high or long;—used of a man, tree, beam, pole.

लंबव्या *f* S The cosine of the latitude of a place.

लंबण or लंबणभाज Usually लंबण &c.

लंबन *n* S Depending, hanging, suspended state. 2 Applied in the सिद्धांतशिरोमणी to the difference between दृक्पृष्ठ & गर्भपृष्ठ (line of vision and line drawn from the earth's centre). Used therefore to express Parallax. [pendent.

लंबमान *p pr* S Depending or hanging down, लंबराण *n* The name of the line or rope by which a weight is lifted into a ship. [बोल, चाल.

लबलब *f* (Imit.) Gabble, jabber, clack. *v* कर,

लबलब or बां *ad* Imit. of the sound of the lips in rapid speaking or eating. *v* खा, जेव, बोल, चाल. Used with contemptuous implication.

लबलबोत *a* (Imit.) Thin, watery, washy, swashy, sloppy.

लंबवर्तुलाकार *a* S Cylindrical. [circle.

लंबवृत्त *n* S A word of translators for Vertical

लंबसंस्था *f* S A word of translators for Right position (of the globe).

लंबा *a* & *ad* *decl* (लंब S through लंब H Long.) Laid at full length; stretched out on the ground; lying along; *floored* (as in death or swoon, as from a blow &c.) Ex. अकस्मात् जेव्हा पटकी आली तेव्हा एका दिवसांत हजार माणूस लंबे झाले. 2 *fig*. Expended or consumed—cash, a store: also fallen and lying prostrate—a house, wall, tree.

लंबाटा or लंबा *a* (Usually लंबाचा) Tall and thin; lanky and lean; long as a lath.

लबाड *a* (लबाड H) False, mendacious, untrue. 2 Used (as the English *Rogue, Rascal*) in endearment to children. [uniformly a liar.

लबाडवांचन नव्हे (He &c.) is still invariably and

लबाडकी *f* (लबाड) Falsehood or untruth; want of veracity, sincerity, or verity. 2 A fabrication or fraud, a lie.

लबाडलबाड *a* (लबाड by redup.) False and hollow, false and fraudulent, false et cetera.

लबाडलचाड or -लाताड or -लाताळ *a* (लबाड by redup.) False, base, mean, faithless, knavish, scampish &c.

लबाडी *f* (लबाड) Falsehood, untruth, duplicity, dishonesty; want of veracity, sincerity, or verity. Pr. थोडी ती गोडी फार ती लबाडी Long acquaintance brings out faults and falseness where short acquaintance found only sweetness. 2 A lie, fabrication, forgery, fraud. 3 A contrivance (a stick inserted to twist) for compressing and tightening a bulky load or bundle: also a bit of stick fastened to a slack cord to afford a grasp for drawing it: also a cross stick run through the head of a rafter. *v* घाल.

लबाडोलचाडो or -लाताडी or -लाताळी *f* (लबाडी by redup.) Rascality, scoundrelism; scampish, roguish, dishonest, or dishonorable conduct in general. [gaunt, ghostlike.

लंबाडा or लंबा *a* (लंब) Tall and thin; lanky,

लंबाण *m* A caste or an individual of it. They are carriers of grain, salt &c. 2 *n* The people, cattle, and baggage of a company of them; a company as on its march or at its encampment.

लंबाणभाज *m* A respectful name for a person of the लंबाण-caste. 2 (लंबा) A term for a tall, gaunt, spectre-like person.

लंबाणी *a* Relating to the caste लंबाण—cattle, language, customs. [long.

लंबायमान *a* (लंबमान S) Of great length, very

लंबासन *n* (S) One of the आसन or attitudes, —lying at length.

लंबित *p* S Depending, pendent, pendulous.

लंबी *f* (लंबी) In land-measurement. Length; as शेताची -रस्त्याची -वराची लंबी.

लंबी ताणणे -लावणे -लागणे To lie along, esp. in lazy stretching of one's self.

लंब *m* A cant term for membrum virile.

लंबूद *a* (लुब्ध) Devoted or addicted to; strongly attached to.

लंबे *ad* The same with लंबा but indeclinable.

लंबेद *a* P Lusty, robust, sturdy.

लंबेदा *m* (लंबेदा H) Family, followers, cattle, baggage, as attending a person on a journey.

लंबेशाई *f* Errand-business; message-bearing.

लंबेशाईचा चाकर -गडी -माणूस -काम &c.

लबाड *a* (Vulgar for लबाड) False, lying;—used of persons or statements.

लबाडशेख *c* corruptly लबाडशिंग *c* (From an ingenious story about a false conch.) A term for a person forward and vehement with protestations and promises but slack of performance.

लंबादर *a* (S Long-bellied. A name of गणपति) Long-bellied.

लब्ध *p* (S) Acquired, gained, got. 2 Obtained;—as a quotient by division, as a matter by inference or deduction. 3 In comp. and as prefixed. That has acquired or gained. Ex. लब्धाधिकार, लब्धोपदेश, लब्धधन, लब्धविद्या. 4 Used, like लब्ध-प्रतिष्ठ, of a pretender to learning, or of one whose pretensions are disallowed.

लब्धप्रतिष्ठ *a* (S) corruptly लब्धप्रतिष्ठित *a* That

has gained fame and celebrity. Used with reproach of a person who sits down satisfied with his present acquisition and strives for glory no further; or used with irony generally.

लघुप्रतिष्ठा *f* (S) लघुप्रतिष्ठाई *f* Grandeur and renown. Used ironically of the swelling and strutting of a would-be great one.

लघुप्रसन्न *c* (S) That has gained the fame of bravery. A braggadocio, blusterer, bully.

लघुप्रसन्न *a* S लघुप्रसन्नति *a* S That has recovered consciousness (after a swoon &c.) Ex. तो हेऊन लघुप्रसन्न उठिता झाला. 2 That has recollected or recovered the memory of.

लघुप्रसन्न *a* S Of recovered consciousness or self-possession.

लब्धि *f* (S) Acquired or gained state, acquiredness, gain. 2 Profit. 3 In arithmetic. Quotient.

लब्धा *a* (लब्ध S) See लब्ध in last sense.

लभेशाई sometimes लभशाई & लभुशाई *f* (Imitative or fanciful.) Fabrications, forgeries, false statements about, stories; talk excessive and empty, but, especially, as lying. *v* कर, लाव, मांड, चालव. Used as *a* also लभेशाई or लभुशाई *a* That fabricates, forges, invents; a storyteller.

लभ्य *a* S (Possible, purposed, proper) to be obtained or gained, obtainable, acquirable. 2 (Used incorrectly for लब्ध) Obtained or acquired. 3 Used as *s n* Gain or acquisition in general.

लभ्यमान *p pr* S Gaining, acquiring, obtaining.

लभ्या *m* (S) Gain or profit; matter earned or obtained.

लमाण, लमाणभाऊ, लमाणी See लंबाण &c.

लय *m f* (S) Lingering and gradually fading sound of a musical instrument. 2 *m* A pause or rest in music. 3 Equal time in music (and in dancing, marching, or stepping). 4 Extinction, absorption, destruction through being swallowed up in or confounded with: consumption, dissipation, destruction or exhaustion through expenditure or use. 5 *m n* Destruction (reduction into its original state) of the Universe. See notice under उत्पत्ति or स्थिति. 6 *n* Attention, absorbedness of mind, the mind as attent or intent. *v* लाग, हो.

लय *a* & *ad* (Vulgar. From लय S in the sense of Extinction or destruction, as a state suited to represent or image forth the conception of a wonderstruck and overwhelmed mind on beholding a magnitude, an extent, or a number utterly overbearing attempt at determination or computation or reasonable conjecture. लय is thus rather an interjection or an ejaculation of laboring emotion agreeing with Prodigious! monstrous! amazing! and, in Maráthi, akin to प्रलय, अनर्थ, आकांत, जुलूम &c. The word is dear to the कुणबीमाळी class, and is in incessant use.) Very many or very much; exceedingly numerous or abundant: also, as prefixed to an adjective, exceedingly or very; as लयमोठा, लयउंच, लयलाव.

लय *f* लयलूट *f* (Vulgar.) Overflowing abundance; vast quantities; heaps upon heaps, lots, piles.

लयादिशीं *ad* (Vulgar. लय & दिवस) For many a day; during a very long while.

ललकारणी *f* (Verbal of ललकारणे) Bawling after; hallooing. 2 Calling out; crying aloud; telling or singing with a raised voice.

ललकारणे *v i* (ललकारणे H) To call after loudly. 2 To call out (as in proclaiming, singing &c.) loudly. 3 To bawl and shout (as in urging a beast). 4 To bawl and roar at (as in scolding).

ललकारणे *v c unc* (ललकारणे H) To call by bawling or shouting unto.

ललकारी *f* (ललकारी H) Bawling or shouting; calling after loudly. *v* कर, मार.

ललत *m* A Rág or mode of music. Sung in उत्तररात्र or after midnight. See राग. [general.

ललना *f* S A wanton woman: also a woman in लललल Interjection of dismay or amazement.

ललाट *n* (S) The forehead. 2 Popularly understood as the spot betwixt the eyebrows.

ललाटेरा or ललाटेरा *f* (S) The writing upon the forehead; the destiny or fortunes of.

ल० उभी राहणे *g. of s.* To have one's fortunes become propitious.

ललित *a* S Beautiful, lovely, elegant. 2 Wanton, indulging in dalliance or amorous blandishments; —used of a female.

ललित *n* S Languid signs and gestures (in females) indicative of passion,—lolling, languishing &c. 2 See the derivative लळीत.

ललिता *f* S A wanton woman: also a woman in general. 2 A form of Deví or पार्वती.

ललितापंचमी *f* (S) The fifth day of the moon's increase in 'Ashwin, on which the worship of ललिता (a form of पार्वती) is celebrated: also the worship on that day. [cajoling, wheedling.

ललपतु or ललपतु *n f* (Or ललपतु &c.) Coaxing,

ललथोपे *f* (लाड & थोपणे) Soothing and patting; fondling and stroking; coaxing.

लला *m* A bait or lure. *v* लाव, दाखव, दे.

ललाट & ललाट *n* Common corruptions of ललाट. The forehead &c. Riddle—देव नाही ललाटी पाऊस पडला शेताचे काढी. And for ललाटेरा or -रेखा see ललाटेरा.

लव *m* The name of a tree and its fruit.

लव *m* S A particle. 2 In astrology &c. A portion or part. 3 The numerator of a fraction.

लव or लव *f* (लव S) The hair of the body or limbs, down. 2 The hair of animals, wool. 3 The hair and sordes which the currycomb detaches from the coat of a horse.

लवलवल दोलणे *g. of s.* (To have all the hairs of one's body bristling and chattering). To talk much and rapidly.

लवकंड *f* (Commonly लोळकंड) The jumping upon and rolling over one another (of dogs, cats, cattle &c. in play or fight). *v* ये *g. of s.* 2 fig. Thronging and pressing; pushing and jostling; earnest striving or hugging.

लवकर *ad* Quickly, rapidly, speedily. 2 Soon; before a long time be elapsed: also early; before the usual time. 3 Used as *s n* Early time or earliness: as opp. to lateness. Ex. अझून ल० आचे एकाच कशासा जाता?

लवका or लवका *m* A piece (as of flesh, dough &c.) torn off from a mass by the hand or mouth. *n* वे, तोड, काढ, & निघ, जा. [supple.

लवका *a* (लवणे) Flexile, pliant, limber, lithe, लवकिरा *a* P लवखर *a* P (Commonly लवका or लवचीक) Pliant, flexile, supple.

लवखाद *f* Eager darting upon (as upon some prize); pouncing upon. *v* पड. Ex. उमेदवारांचो ल० पडतो.

लवंग *f* (S) The clove tree, Myristica or Eugenia Caryophyllata. 2 A clove. 3 An ear-ornament of gold &c., in shape resembling a clove. 4 Wild Clove-tree, Eugenia acris.

लवंगकाचरी सुपारी or लवंगकचरी सुपारी *f* Betelnut cut up, when young and tender, into clove-form bits, boiled, and dried in the sun. Applied

also to betelnut sliced, or cut into any form, and so boiled and dried. [काचरी सुपारी.

लवंगचुरी *f* लवंगचूर *m* By abridgment for लवंग-लवंगणे *v i* To receive a sprain or strain—the body or a limb. [riety of पिंपळी.

लवंगपिंपळी or लवंगी पिंपळी *f* A very small val-लवंगी मिरची *f* A species of pepper, the plant or the produce, Capsicum minimum.

लवंगेल *m* (लवंग & तेल) Oil of cloves.

लवचीक *a* (लवणे) Flexile, pliant, limber, lithe.

लवटी *f* A contrivance (a stick inserted to twist) for compressing and tightening a bulky load or bundle. [spill by turning over.

लवडणे *v c* To upset, overset, turn over. 2 To लवडणे *v i* To upset or to spill. 2 To lie down, to recline.

लवडसवडी *ad* (Poetry.) Smartly, sharply, briskly, nimbly. Ex. श्रीकृष्ण खंडा घेऊनि कावडी ॥ पाणी वाहत ल० ॥ सप्रेम गोडी भक्तीची ॥; also लवडु वारे अतितांडी ॥ ल० भक्तीतसे ॥

लवडा *m* (Vulgar. لوزا H) The penis.

लवडी *f* (لوندی H) A female slave.

लवडीचा Base-born, bastard. It is used simply in reviling or vituperating, without particular implication. [briskly.

लवडीसवडी *ad* (Poetry.) Smartly, quickly, लवडेलूट *f* (A low word of obscene formation.)

Vast abundance; great plentifulness; the state of being dog-cheap and thus of little estimation.

लवण *n* (S) Salt, whether sea-salt or fossile salt.

लवण *a* (S) Salt, saline.

लवण *n f* (लवणे) A depressed or low spot (in the ground &c.); a hollow or sinking more generally; as पायाचो ल० The hollow of the knee; मानेचो ल० The hollow or bend of the neck; हाताचो ल० The hollow of the arm. 2 A bend or winding (of a road, river &c.)

लवणजल *n* (Poetry. Salt water.) The ocean. Ex. ल० विषे करून ॥ सर्व हा पसरला लवायमान ॥

लवणभजन *n* (लवणे & भजने) Making profuse demonstrations of reverence or of humility; bowing profoundly, addressing in reverential expressions &c.: also such demonstrations and expressions.

लवणशाक *m f* (S) pop. लवणशाख *f* Pickled fruits or vegetables.

लवणी *f* (लवणे) The hollow under the bent body or any bent limb; the hollow of any bend or turning (as of a road); the recess of a flexure.

लवणे *v i* (लीन S) To stoop; to bend. 2 To succumb, submit, yield. 3 To flash—lightning.

4 To twitch—an eye. 5 To incline or be affected towards—the mind or affections. मन, मनदेवता, मनपिंपळी &c. are used as the subject of the verb in this sense.

लवथा *m* R A gripe, or a mass of flesh (as of one's body) griped and pulled with the hand. *v* घे, काढ, तोड.

लवघट *a* P Regardless, reckless, wilful, headstrong: also refractory, intractable, stubborn.

लवनभजन *n* Properly लवणभजन.

लवनी *f* S A sort of custard apple.

लवनी *f* Properly लवणी.

लवलव or वां *ad* Imit. of rapid speaking; glibly, rattlingly, volubly. *v* बोल, कर.

लवलवणे *v i* (लवणे) To bend and turn with quick and lively action (from exceeding flexileness), to wriggle—a serpent, worm &c. 2 fig. To twitch or itch with eagerness to speak—the tongue.

लवलवीत *a* (लवलवणे) Flexile, lithe, pliant. 2

Soft and yielding;—as butter, dough, boiled rice, flesh, kneaded mud &c.

लवणक्षुण्ण *n* (लव & लक्ष्ण) Handsomeness, comeliness, gracefulness, seemliness.

लवला or लवलाही or हें *ad* (Poetry.) Smartly, quickly, in a shake or trice. Ex. पूर्वपुण्याचेनि लवलाहे ॥ तुला लाघले ब्रह्मज्ञान ॥; also ऐसे म्हणून ल० ॥ शेताची आला ते समर्थी ॥ ते काळीं कणसे पिशा सर्वही ॥ [रेवडी.]

लवली *f* S A tree. See the popular name हरपर-

लवले *m* (लव & लेख) A bit, a whit, an iota, a jot, the smallest particle or the least quantity. Ex. घरांत तुपाचा ल० नाही. [bird.]

लवा *m* Commonly लव्हा, both the grass and the लवाजमा or लवाजिमा *m* (لوازم) A Servants, domestics, retainers; the retinue or train of a great personage.

लवाद *m* (لواذ) A Taking refuge.) An umpire; an arbitrator: also an arbitration.

लवादी *f* The business of a लवाद, umpireship or umpirage. [bitration.]

लवादो *a* (लवाद) Relating to umpireship or arbitration. लवादोचा निवाडा *m* लवादी उकुसनामा *m* The deed of award granted by the लवाद, arbitration-award.

लवाळा *m* A rush-like grass. Commonly लव्हा. लव्हांगो *f* (See लोहांगो) A bludgeon.

लव्हा *m* (लव or लवा S) A rush-like grass. It grows to the height of four feet, and is commonly found on the mud banks of मोढे and of salt creeks. Used for thatching, and mats &c. are made of it. Set down by some botanists as *Cyperus rotundus*. [dal. Sykes.]

लव्हा or लवा *m* Rock quail, Columix Argoon-लव्हांगी *f* (See लोहांगो) A bludgeon. [of it.]

लव्हाणा *m* A tribe of Gujarathis or an individual लव्हा, लव्हाकराम, लव्हाकी, लव्हासाळ or लव्हा-साळ Better लोहार &c.

लव्हाळा *m* A rush-like grass. Commonly लव्हा.

लव्ही *f* A fine and delicate variety of the grass लव्हा.

लशकर or लषकर *n* (لشکر P) An army. Note. This word formerly had, and still sometimes has, especial reference to Sindia's army. 2 *m* A lascar. लशकराचा भाक्या कोण भाजील Who will devote himself to serve the stranger-world—i. e. who will toil or work but for his own? Also—who can decide or judge satisfactorily to a thousand litigants?

लशकरगिरी *f* (लशकर & गरी Affix.) Serving in armies, army-business, soldiering, campaigning: also, laxly, following of a camp (for subsistence), suttlery. [army, military.]

लशकरी or लषकरी *a* (लशकरी P) Relating to an लशकोचा *a* (लस & कोड) That is covered with leprosy and sanious runnings. [ning itch.]

लशी खरुज *f* (लस & खरुज) The purulent or run-

लशुन *n* S Garlic, Allium sativum. [tion.]

लस *f* (لس H) Sanious running; serous excre-

लसण *n* *f* (लशुन S) Garlic. 2 The root of it, or a clove of the root.

लसणा or प्या *m* (लसण) Milky quartz.

लसणी *a* (लसण) Shaped like a clove of garlic—a jewel &c. 2 Relating to garlic.

लसणी जवा *m* A form of joining,—that wherein the inserted piece has the shape of a clove of garlic. [a brown flower.]

लसणी बिंब *n* A diminutive kind of reed bearing लसणी सालमित्री *f* A small kind of salep. Disting. from पंजाबी सालमित्री.

लसकशीत or सीत *a* Loose, slack, bagging, not tight or compact.

लसलशीत or सीत *a* Intensely heated and greatly agitated, working, fermenting;—esp. a liquid substance: also briskly swarming—maggots in a sore or fruit. 2 (Commonly लसलशीत) Fresh and blooming; glistening and glowing with health.

लसलस or सां *ad* Imitative of the sound or expressive of the action of highly heated and agitated liquids; of maggots swarming in a sore or a rotten fruit &c. 2 Glowingly, gleamingly, with bloom or freshness.

लसलसणे *v i* also लसलस करणे *v imp* To work, ferment, stir, swarm actively and noisily, as illustrated under लसलस. 2 To work and display itself—the vigor or fire of youth: also to glow, gleam, glisten with the bloom of health.

लसलसाट *m* (Intens. of लसलस) The brisk and lively swarming (of maggots, lice, flies, in sores or rotting substances).

लसुण *m* *f* (लशुन S) Garlic, Allium sativum. 2 The root of it, or a clove of the root.

लसुणवी *f* A clove of garlic.

लखर & लखरी Properly लशकर & लशकरी.

लहंगा *m* (لنگا H) A lower garment of females,—a sort of gown.

लहज *m* (لحظه A) A moment, an instant.

लहडणे *v i* Better written लढणे.

लहणी डंडी *f* (लहणे & डंडी) A bill obtained from a merchant who has funds in the hands of the person on whom another, who has not funds in his hands, has given an order, and sent to that person to ensure his acceptance of the order.

लहणे *n* When a merchant gives a bill on a merchant in whose hands he has no funds, he sends to him the amount of the bill in cash, or an order for the amount upon a merchant with whom he has funds; that his bill may be honored when presented. This cash or order is लहणे. 2 fig. Accommodateness or adaptedness (of a person or a thing).

झाचें मला or झाचें माझे ल० नाही There is no fund (of affection, kindness &c.) between him and me.

लहंवर *n* (also written लहंवर & लाहंवर) See लहंवर. [moment or an instant.]

लहम *f* *m* *n* (لحم A) A minute: also, freely, a

लहर *f* (लहरी) A wave. 2 fig. A convulsive or spasmodic affection of the body (as from intoxicating or poisonous substances, from venomous bites or stings, from anger, lust &c., or as in death); a throe, a heave, an effort or act in an agony or a struggle; an impulse or a sharp movement towards or during the discharge of the bowels. 3 A puff of a zephyr or soft wind; a breath of air. 4 A whimsey, freak, odd fancy, an irregular working of desire. 5 A common term for the lines which lie under the throat of certain snakes. (So called because, according to popular belief, as is the number of these lines, so is the number of the convulsive throes with which the bitten person is affected. 6 A waving line (in patterns of cloth &c.): also a flowing or undulating fold in draperies &c. 7 A sudden seizure and over-coming (as by sleep—झोपेची लहर).

लहरा मारणे To sport capriciously; to yield one's self up to freaks and frolics; to wanton, revel, riot.

लहरदार *a* (See लहर) Fanciful, freakful, fitful, crotchety &c. 2 Freely. Fine, pretty, flashing, trickish, exhibiting fancy;—used of dress, singing or other performance, speech, poetry &c.

लहरबहर *f* (बहर Spring or prime, लहर enhancingly.) The prime and vigor; the fullness and flush; the zenith and heyday. Ex. नवतीची ल० थोडी Ah! brief is the glow and glory of youth; आंब्याची ल० उन्हाळ्यांत अन्नाची ल० हिवाळ्यांत असती. 2 (लहर Whim, बहर enhancingly.) A whim, freak, or fancy in general.

लहरा *m* An air or a tune (esp. upon a stringed instrument). Ex. कोणत्या रागाचा ल० आणू बरे?

लहरो *f* (S) A wave. 2 (Poetry.) A convulsive or spasmodic affection of the body. See लहर Sig. II.

लहरी *a* (लहर) That follows the irregular impulses of his desires or passions; that is guided only by his own fancies and humors; freakful, fickle, fitful, fluctuating.

लहरीदार *a* (लहर & दार) Having undulating lines or folds, waving;—used of borders, cloths &c. 2 Whimsical, fanciful, capricious, crotchety, humorsome.

लहरीबहरी *a* (लहरी by redup.) Whimsical, freakful, fanciful.

लहा or लहालहा *ad* Imit. of panting, puffing, blowing (under the excitement of heat). *v* कर. 2 Imit. of the undulating of the air under fiercely glowing sunbeams. *v* कर. Hence imit. of the quivering glare or glistening of ripening crops; also of the apparent panting of crops in extremely dry weather. *v* कर. 3 Used as *sf* Panting; undulating or glaring; tremulous glistening &c. 4 fig. Emulous panting; rivalry quiveringly eager. *v* बांध with श्री of o. [chaff, कडवा &c.]

लहांगड *f* A two-wheeled cart (to carry grain, लहांगो *f* (See लोहांगो) A bludgeon.

लहांचट, लहांचड, लहांचर *a* That persists in spite of denial or prohibition; wearisomely importunate; obstinately stickling or insisting. 2 esp. लहांचर Mischievously or officiously forward (in tattling or other form of meddling).

लहाण *a* For this word and its compounds and derivatives see the common and the more accurate form लहान.

लहानकेळी *f* A plant. See देवकेळी.

लहानखुरी *a* (लहान & खुर Hoof.) Of small feet or legs;—used of a cow, bullock &c.

लहानगा *a* (लहान) Lower, shorter, smaller, younger; less comparatively (in height, length, age &c.): also low, short, or small, without comparison.

लहानथोर *a* लहानमोठा *a* Little and big; great and small; of every size and sort. [hood.]

लहानपण *n* -पणा *m* (See the adjective.) Child-

लहानलहान or -लोहान or -लव *a* See लहलहान.

लहानवी *f* (लहान) Littleness or smallness. 2 fig. Lightness of estimation; absence of majesty, dignity, weight.

लहानवीथोरवी *f* (Littleness and greatness.) Disparity or difference of two persons or things compared (esp. with reference to age). Ex. लो-पुण्याची दोघो वर्षाची ल० असावी. [or little.]

लहानसर *a* (लहान) Smallish, somewhat small लहानसहान *a* (लहान by redup. or लहान & साना) Little, small, petty, short, low &c. Loosely or generally.

लहाना *a* (Commonly लहान) Little, small &c.

लहानावणे or लहानाळणे *v i* (लहान) To grow or become less, smaller, feebler &c.; to diminish, decrease, abate, contract &c.; to dwindle or draw in;—as an expiring light: to shrink into small dimensions;—as an eye under swelling of the parts adjacent.

लहानाळ *a R* (लहान) Of a small or diminutive make;—used esp. of man or animal.

लहानाळणें *vc* (लहान) To make smaller, shorter, feebler, fainter, less, lit. fig.

लहावर or लहावर *a* That blabs, babbles, rattles; an idle talker: also meddlesome or officiously forward; a busybody.

लहावर *n* Traveling equipment or train; baggage and followers. 2 fig. A multitude of beggars, boys, idlers, or troublesome fellows: also an establishment of herds, flocks, vehicles &c. considered as embarrassing or cumbersome. 3 Applied to a voracious all-devouring man or beast.

लहाय or लहाय लहाय *ad & f* See लहालहा.

लहारी *f* A coin equivalent to three *ánás*: also the sum of three *ánás*. [ferential.

लहीन *a* (लीन) Lowly, humble, submissive, de-luceलहान *a* (लघु & लहान) Small-sized, little, minute; esp. small and pretty, or little and comely;—used mainly of living beings.

लळतलळत *ad* (लळणें & लळणें) Trailingly or dragglingly: also hangingly, danglely, swingingly. *v* चाल, जा, ये, & घर, ठेव &c.

लळती गेट *f* लळतें बोलणें *n* Persuasive or appealing speech.

लळतें घेणें To take easily, softly, gently.

लळत्या *a* See लळित्या.

लळलळ or लळ *ad* (लळन or लळ *S*) In a lolling and wagging manner;—used of the tongue moving or hanging out. *v* कर.

लळलळणें *vi* (लळलळ) To hang out and wag about with foam and spume: also to loll wantonly;—used of the tongue.

लळा *m* (लल or लड *S*) Fond affection or attachment towards (as towards a child or an animal one has fondled or fed). *v* कर, बाळग, पाळ, लाव. Pr. लावशील लळातर पडेल गळां; Ex. देव कपेचा कोवळा ॥ शरणागताचा पाळी लळा ॥. 2 Coaxing or endearments on the part of the child or dependent. Ex. मुलाचा लळा आईबापांनीं पुरवावा भक्ताचा लळा-देव पुरवितो. Properly or primarily, लळा is the fondness of the parent or superior party, but, popularly, it is fondness directed whether downwards or upwards.

लळा चालविणें or पुरविणें To gratify the fond coaxing and fond pressing of; to fondle, cocker, indulge, pet.

लळित्या or लळत्या *a* (लळीत) Skilled in conducting or performing the entertainment called लळीत;—used of a Hardás.

लळीत *n* (ललित *S*) A dramatic entertainment on the concluding night of the नवरात्र. 2 The songs or verses composed for and recited on the occasion. 3 fig. Calamitous close or conclusion; the catastrophe. 4 A term for the last अभंग of a series, considered as शेवटचें मंगल, q. v. under मंगल. [or fit of rage.

लळतावर or लळितावर येणें To get up into a fume

लक्ष *m* (S) A hundred thousand, a *lakh*. 2 *n* fig. A joyful event; a matter or thing worth even a *lakh*. For phrases see लाख. 3 A butt, an object of aim, lit. fig. 4 Attention, aim, the mind as attent or intent. *v* साध, बांध.

लक्षक *a* *S* That looks, beholds, perceives, discerns &c. See the verb लक्षिणें.

लक्षण *n* (S) A mark. 2 An indication or a sign; a characteristic; a token, evidence, symptom; a quality or property; anything by which a matter is designated or distinguished. Ex. धूम पाहिला असतां एथें अग्नि आहे असें ज्ञान होतें म्हणून धूम

हें ल० अग्नि हें लक्ष्य; फटकन दुसऱ्यास शिवी देतास हें तुझे अंगीं वाईट ल० आहे; Pr. नांव मोठें आणि ल० खोटें. 3 A definition; description of a thing through explication of its essence or enumeration of its properties. 4 In निदान or pathology. The third of the five departments,—the Symptoms or concomitant derangements. 5 (Used for लवलक्षण) Handsomeness, comeliness. 6 *S* Sight or seeing.

लक्षणसमन्वय *m* *S* Just or accurate relation of a definition or description to the matter defined or described, or of a predicate with its subject.

लक्षणहीन *a* (S) Void of the graces, characters, or tokens (commonly required);—used of a female with reference to marriage: wanting the usual marks or points of goodness;—used of a horse: destitute of excellencies or commendatory features, traits, signs;—used generally.

लक्षणा *f* *S* (Looking at or viewing.) The looking, aspect, or bearing (of a word or phrase); the respecting, and thus the indicating, of some sense beyond that literally and rigidly conveyed by it; metaphorical or figurative import. Ex. चोराचे भयानें सारा गांव पळाला एथें गांव च्या शब्दाची ल० गांवांतील लोकांचा जो समुदाय त्याजवर होतो.

लक्षणासंबंध *m* *S* In logic. The relation betwixt the matter regarded by the expression and the matter intended and implied; the relation of the letter and the spirit. This term is akin to व्यंजन-लक्षणे *vc* Preferably लक्षिणें. [संबंध q. v.

लक्षणैकचक्षुष्क *a* *S* In logic. That regards or attends to the characteristics of objects: as contrad. from लक्ष्यैकचक्षुष्क That regards the objects themselves.

लक्षदीप *m* *pl* (A hundred-thousand lamps.) A term for a festal illumination.

लक्षपूजा *f* (S) pop. लक्षपुजा *f* Worship (of an idol &c.) by offering a hundred-thousand (flowers, fruits, leaves of particular trees, grains of rice &c.) 2 An assemblage or aggregate for the above purpose of 1,00000 (flowers, fruits &c.)

लक्षभोजन *n* (S) The giving of an entertainment to one hundred-thousand Bráhmans as a religious act.

लक्षलाभ *m* (S) See the popular form लखलाभ.

लक्षशः *ad* (S) By hundred thousands, by *lákhs*.

लक्षाचा मनुष्य or माणूस *m* A man of a hundred-thousand; i. e. a supremely excellent or able man.

लक्षाधीश *m* (S) लक्षापति *m* (S) A person possessed of a *lakh* of rupees, a millionaire. Pr. लक्षाधीश किंवा कक्षाधीश or लक्षापति किंवा भिक्षापति.

लक्षानुलक्ष *a* (लक्ष, अनु, & लक्ष) Consisting of hundreds of thousands; very numerous. [*lákhs*.

लक्षावधि *ad* (S) By hundred-thousands, by

लक्षिणें *vc* (लक्षण) To behold; to hold under contemplation or view. Ex. लक्षुनिया मिथुलापंथ ॥ परम आनंदें चालले ॥. 2 (Esq. in poetry.) To look for or await, to expect. It has मार्ग, वाट &c. for its object. 3 To know, perceive, apprehend (a matter) from the signs, marks, or indicating circumstances concomitant. 4 To discern, discover, detect (some latent or implied doctrine or truth).

लक्षित *p* (S) Beheld or looked upon. 2 Seen or perceived. 3 Discerned or discovered; known from signs, indications, or appearances.

लक्षेश्वर *m* (S) A possessor of a *lakh* of rupees, i. e. a rich man. See under ईश्वर.

लक्षेश्वरी *f* (लक्षेश्वर) Possession of great wealth, opulence. Pr. ल० का भिक्षेश्वरी Great riches or downright beggary.

लक्ष्मी *f* (S) corruptly लक्षुमी *f* The wife of Vishnu

and the goddess of wealth, prosperity, splendor, elegance &c. 2 Fortune, prosperity, success: also riches or wealth. 3 (Poetry.) Elegance, beauty, agreeableness of appearance (of things in general). लक्ष्मी अवतरणें To descend and smile upon; to make to look full, flourishing, lively, swarming &c.;—used of Fortune with respect to a household, an estate, a business. लक्ष्मीचा चोरा The season of prosperity; the ascendant period of one's good fortune. लक्ष्मी मोरीवाटें येणें To have riches flowing in profusely.

लक्ष्मीताल *m* (S) A certain measure of music.

लक्ष्मीपूजन *n* -पूजा *f* (S) Worship of Lakshmi by the bridegroom and bride after the bride has been brought to her father-in-law's house.

लक्ष्मीबाईची (pop. लक्ष्मबाईची) दया *f* Fortune's smiles; favoring Fortune. A term devised as a set off against अकाबाईची दया.

लक्ष्मीराखण *n* A portion of the daily meal set apart for Lakshmi, that she may be induced to remain in the family.

लक्ष्मीवान् or लक्ष्मीवंत *a* (लक्ष्मी and affixes.) Wealthy, affluent, rich. 2 Prosperous, thriving, flourishing. [paration.

लक्ष्मीविलास *m* *S* A particular medicinal pre-lक्ष्य *n* (S) An object of aim, a mark, a butt. 2 Attention, the mind as attent or intent. 3 The sight (as of a quadrant &c.)

लक्ष्य *a* *S* (Possible, purposed, necessary, proper) to be looked at, attended to, observed, noted, discerned, perceived &c. 2 Understood; apprehended as indicated or intended; *subauditum*.

लक्ष्यदर्शी *a* (S) Of perspicacity or penetration; of just perception or discernment. 2 Of good aim; sharp at the butt or mark. 3 (In popular misapprehension.) Intent upon; observant of.

लक्ष्यभेद *m* *S* Piercing or hitting the mark.

लक्ष्यभेदी or लक्ष्यवेधी *a* *S* Skilful at piercing or at hitting the butt or object.

लक्ष्यार्थ *m* *S* Meaning to be understood; sense to be apprehended as tacitly taught; implication or import. Ex. तत्पदार्थ लंपदार्थ दोहीचा जो ल० ॥ त्यासि ऐक्य द्या फलितार्थ महावाक्याचा ॥

लक्ष्यांश *m* *S* Matter to be observed, noticed, considered, regarded, perceived &c.: also matter observed, regarded, apprehended, understood. Ex. शबल जो वाच्यांश बोलिजे ॥ शुद्ध तो ल० म्हणिजे ॥

लांक *m* *f* र (लांक *S*) A grain, *Lithyrus sativus*.

लांक or लांकण *f* *C* Junction or connection by means of a rope &c. (of beasts or of men). *v* घाल.

2 fig. Unitedness through some subject or ground of common concernment or reciprocal relation. Ex. बंधा अधेल्या नसल्या तर दोघां दोघांस एक एक रुपया देऊन दोघां दोघांची लांक घालून द्यावी.

लांकड *f* *C* (Or लकड) A very lofty Palm, or fig. a very tall person.

लांकड or लांकडूं *n* *C* (Better लांकूड) Wood &c.

लांकडी *a* (लांकूड) Made of or relating to wood, wooden.

लांकडो खेळ *m* Wooden playthings (esp. as given to the bride by her father-in-law).

लाकण or न *n* A common term for the ties or fastenings (of leather or cord) of the rings (of iron) which confine the iron band of the mouth (or the bare and puckered-up mouth) of a मोट (bucket of bullock-drawwell).

लांकण *f* *C* See under लांक.

लाकणदार *m* The rope or tie connecting (a couple of oxen &c.)

लाकणें *vc* To join together or to (ropes by

knotting or splicing, chains or links by concatenating, cattle or men by coupling and connecting them neck with neck, a beast to a post or stake, a boy with a teacher or a master &c. &c.), *to link*.

लाकणे *v c C* (Properly लाखणे) To besmear with gum-lac.

लाकूड or लांकूड *n* (लगुड S) Wood: also any piece or bit of wood, a common stick.

जिभेचें ला० हेणें To have one's tongue stiff from dryness. ला० वळणें or हेणें *g. of s.* To be wasted away to a stick. लाकडास माकड जोडणें To bring any sort of girl to be a bride, and thus huddle up a match.

लाकूडफांटें *n* A comprehensive or general term for the *minor* timbers and sticks as required for or pertaining to building; also for wood, sticks, or chips considered as fuel; firewood, chatwood.

लाकूडभारा *m* A load (head-load or beast-load) of wood. [thin or spare person.]

लाकूडमदारी *m* (See मदारी) A term for a very लाकेरी *f* The name of a plant.

लाख *f* ए (लाक्षा S) A red dye, or the insect (*Coccus lucca*) which, when dried and prepared, forms it, *lác*. The nest is formed of a resinous substance which is used as sealing-wax. 2 Applied to the gum of certain trees (e. g. पिंपळ, पिंपरी, वार, वड).

लाख *m* (लक्ष) One hundred-thousand, a *lák*h. Pr. लाख नसावा पण साख असावी I care not for riches but I care for credit.

लाखांचा पाळणवाला (Feeder or supporter of hundreds of thousands.) A descriptive name for kings, munificent grandees, or great philanthropists. Pr. लाख मरावे लाखांचा पाळणवाला सई नये.

लाखाचा माणूस An uncommon person (for virtue, learning, talent); "one of a million." लाखाचा ठिकाणी As good as a *lák*h. Said of a small sum given at a juncture of great need; or said hyperbolically or in adulation of any insignificant gift. लाखारुपयांचा Exceedingly valuable or excellent. [or लांकण.]

लाख *f* A grain, *Lithyrus sativus*. 2 See लांक लाखट *a* (लाख) Stuffed with *lác*;—as a gold trinket &c. [with *lác*.]

लाखटणी *f* (Verbal of लाखटणें *v c*) Besmearing लाखटणें *v c* (लाख) To besmear or daub with *lác*.

लाखटणें *vi* (लाख) To be thick and faint (as if the throat were gummed or *glued* up);—used of the voice from the throat being stopped up with phlegm.

लाखटवेगड *f* (See लाखट & वेगड) A term for trumpery or very ordinary trinkets (trinkets stuffed with *lác*, consisting of colored tin-plates &c.)

लाखण & लाखणें See लांकण & लांकणें. [or न.]

लाखण or न *n* A tie or fastening &c. See लांकण लाखण *n* The ring of leather in the handle of a whip (अखड) to which the cord is attached.

लाखण *n f* sometimes लाखणी *f* (Verbal of लाखणें) Besmearing with *lác* (a pitcher &c.)

लाखणें *v c* (लाख) To besmear with लाख, राळ &c.

लाखणें *v c unc* (लक्ष) To fix or set (an object) in aim. [China.]

लाखदाणा *m* A fine kind of *lác* imported from लाखपाड *m* (लाख & पाडणें) The pouring of *lác* into the socket (as of a ring) in preparation of the bed for the gem. 2 A ring or other trinket so stuffed with *lác*. Ex. हा ला० सो वजन करून घेईन.

लाखलिंप *f* (लिंपणें by redup.) Smearing and plastering; patching and doing up (as of impaired walls or floors).

लाखलोटेणें or लाखलेटें *n* sometimes लाखलोटेकें *n* & लाखलोटा *m* (لاکھ و لوتا H) An earthen pot glazed with *lác*. 2 लाखलोटा further signifies, in the determined parlance of some, The operation or business of *lác*-glazing. *v* कर.

लाखलोटा *a* (لاکھ و لوتا H) Glazed or besmeared with *lác*;—esp. an earthen pitcher or vessel.

लाखवण *n* (लाख) Material for smearing; *lác*, resin, or gum in general.

लाखळणें *vi* (लाख *q. v.*) To hang upon or follow closely (in the hope of some advantage); to dance लाखा *m* Mildew. [attendance upon.]

लाखाजोहर *n* (Corr. from लाक्षाजोहर) See लाक्षा-लाखाटणें *v c* & *vi* See लाखाटणें. [जोहर.]

लाखाडो *f* (लाख & काडो) A stick of gum-*lác*.

लांखाळणें *vi* Commonly लांखळणें.

लाखाळें *n* A trinket coated with *lác*. 2 An earthen vessel smeared with *lác*.

लाखी *a* (लाख) Stuffed or filled with *lác*. 2 Of the color of *lác*; dyed with *lác*; pertaining or relating to *lác*.

लाखी शई *f* Ink made of *lác* and lampblack.

लाखें *n* (लाख) A red discoloration on the skin.

लाखां *ad* (لاکھوں H) By or in hundred-thousands, by or in *lák*hs.

लाखोटा *m* (لاکھوٹا H) A closed letter; a letter sealed, gummed, or wafered. 2 The envelope of a letter. 3 (लाख) A mass (of papers, leaves, hairs &c.) sticking together: also stuck or clogged state, cloggedness; as केशांचा-पांघरणाचा-चुन्या-दगडाचा-डिकाचा ला० बसला; चिक्कण मातोचा ला० चांगला बसतो. [millionaire.]

लाखोपति *m* A possessor of *lák*hs (of rupees), a लाखोला *a* Consisting, composed, or made of *lác*;—used of बांगडी, गोष्ट &c. [lákhs.]

लाखांलाख *ad* (लाख by redup.) *Lák*hs upon

लाखोली *f* sometimes लाखेल *f* (लाख & आवलि) An assemblage or an aggregate of one hundred-thousand (fruits, flowers, grains &c. for लक्षपूजा). 2 fig. A volley of execrations or curses; a torrent of abuse. [by *lák*hs.]

लाखांशा *ad* (लक्षशः S) By hundred-thousands, लाखा *a* (लाख) Worth a *lák*h, superexcellent—

a person, thing, speech. 2 Worth a *plum*, first-rate—a merchant, banker &c.

लाखापंचोतरी or या *a* (See लखपंचोतरी) Ad- dicted to excessive tattle and talk, esp. as lying; an extravagant storyteller.

लाग *f* P After-sproutings of corn. A com- moner word is पडसाळ.

लाग *m* (लग S To be near or with. Of this word the applications are exceedingly numerous. We shall give the general sense and endeavor to explicate it by particular senses illustrated by examples. This general sense should be deeply studied; but as the language expressing it is, from its necessary comprehensiveness, indeter- minate and obscure, the precise import and full power of the word must be sought rather from attentive consideration of the uses and exemplifi- cations.) Harmonious or congruous relation or disposition; appositiveness or adaptedness (of time, place, of means with an end, of appearances with a fact or truth, of one matter generally with another); consistency, concurrence, correspond- ence, reciprocal suitableness or agreeableness. In this comprehensive sense—ex. पाऊस पडण्याचा

लाग दिसतो आहे or पावसाचा लाग आहे; एथें पैका मिळण्याचा लाग आहे or पैकाचा लाग आहे; हा

माड बुळबुळीत झाला आहे ह्याजवर चढायाचा लाग दिसत नाही; आंबे पिकायाचे लागस आले म्हणजे काढावे; झाडी जेव्हां तोडली तेव्हां किझ्याजवळ जायास लाग झाला. 2 An application or a direc- tion of the mind or the energies; aiming, an exer- tion, essay, effort, endeavor, attempt. *v* कर. Ex. चाकरीविषयीं बहुत लाग केले परंतु एकही चालला नाही; एवढा जर उडोचा लाग साधला तर बक्षीस मिळेल चुकला तर जीव जाईल. 3 An aim, an ob- ject, a view; a thing or point taken up to be pursued or sought. *v* धर, बांध. In this sense —ex. लाग साधला The object is gained; the aim succeeded, took, told; लाग फसला The object is missed; the aim failed; लाग एक आला आहे There is something started or arisen; there is something to be got; ते लागवर चालला; हा लाग योजून जातो &c. 4 An attack of ill-fortune; a calamitous occurrence unto; a blow, a stroke. Ex. आजपावेतो दोन तीन लाग निभावले आतां हा लाग कठीण. In this sense are the phrases जिवा- वरचा लाग, प्राणावरचा लाग &c. 5 A crop, the fruit or matter arising upon or unto. Ex. इरसाल झाडास लाग कमी असतो. 6 The state of bear- ing or of being capable to bear;—used esp. of fruit-trees. Ex. नारळमाड लावल्यापासून दादावे वर्षी लागस येतो. 7 A shoal, shallow, sand-bank; a place on which ships touch. 8 A piece of a woman's चोळी,—that under the arm below the दुशी. 9 Catch, hold, hitch, lodge, support, basis, ground; a place or a power of sustaining or bear- ing. 10 The narcotic quality of substances. 11 A topical or local affection; as तोंडलाग, पायलाग. 12 Season, juncture, the time of or for (i. e. the reciprocal fitting or fitness); as पेरणीचा लाग, कापण्याचा लाग. 13 The hitting, touching, reach- ing; as गोळीचा-तिराचा-तोफेचा-बंदुकीचा-कमानी-चा लाग. 14 *f* A leap, spring, bound. *v* मार.

लाग चालविणें To set a going or put in motion a train or disposition (of acts or measures). लाग दवडणें To drive or push on one's scheme of plans in pursuit of. लाग लावणें To lay means and mea- sures towards the attainment of. लागीं लागणें, लागवर येणें To get to, or to be getting on to, the लाग (goal, end, final object) of any effort or pro- ject. Ex. माझी पंचायत लागीं लागली.

लागट *m f* Commonly लगट.

लागट *a* (लागणें) Determined or set upon (esp. in a bad sense); addicted to, given to. 2 Weari- somely clinging to, importunate, persisting: also fondly or closely attached to. 3 Slightly im- paired or affected;—as grain, fruits, wood &c. by worms, maggots, mould. 4 Having a narcotic quality—a herb or a substance in general.

लागटा *m* (लाग) Continuousness, connectedness, consecutiveness: also a train, series, connected disposition. *v* लाव, लाग, कर, हो.

लागण *f* (लागणें) The being under tillage, tilled- ness. 2 Land under tillage. Used in this sense also in comp.; as लागणजमीन, लागणशेत, लागण- वावर. 3 An attack of or affectedness by a Pishách.

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लागणें *vi* (लग S To be near or with. This verb is, of all the verbs in the Maráthí language, the most extensively and variously applied. The meaning is but one, and, by one general defini- tion therefore, it may substantially be expressed; but it is a multifarious meaning; and, as such,

that it may be discerned through the multiplicity of its respects and relations, it must also be exhibited in particular uses, and elucidated and established by familiar examples.) To come or arise unto; to come into contact, connection, or correspondence with; to have suitableness, agreeableness, or harmonious relation; to meet, befall, betide; to touch, hit, reach, stick to, refer to, bear on; to fit, suit, sit with, apply to. See the subjoined senses and illustrations. 1 To touch. Ex. तू त्याला लागू नको विटाळ होईल. 2 To be planted, set, inserted;—as plants or grafts: also to be planted or set with—ground; as वाफा लागला, अळें लागलें, सरी लागली. 3 To take root or seat; to be fixed congenially and vitally;—as plants set, cions engrafted. 4 To hit, strike, light on; to come in contact with hurtfully or sensibly—a weapon &c.: to touch, figuratively; to affect or take effect upon; to come home unto;—as abuse, reproof. Pr. बोलेल लेंकी लागेल सुने. 5 To close or shut; to fall together or to;—as doors or shutters, covers or lids, eyelids or eyes. 6 To be duly joined to or with, lit. fig;—as pieces, parts, verses, words. 7 To suit; to be adapted or accommodate to. 8 To get on foot or into vogue;—as fashions or ways. 9 To be contracted by; to fix itself unto;—as a vice, trick, ill habit: also to be caught by; to happen unto;—a disease or an ailment. 10 To arise upon or in and form an affection of;—as hunger, thirst, hicough, panting, trembling &c. 11 To arise and proceed; to take commencement or origin and continue;—as bodies in space, events in time, any particular quality or quantity. Ex. रथून मावळ संपलें आणि देश लागला; तेथून पुढें भरवस्तीचे गांव लागतील; ह्या अध्यायापासून ग्रंथ कठीण लागला; तद्वापासून ह्याचा त्याचा कलह लागला; हें काय शहर लागलें आहे; हें काय सेपें लागलें आहे. 12 To appear, as to its quality, unto the senses or mind of; to be perceived or apprehended by as of some particular nature, or as subsisting in some particular manner. Ex. आंबे खाऊन पक्षा गोड लागले तर ह्या; त्याला बरी गोष्ट जरी सांगितली तरी वाईट लागली. 13 To be found or got by;—as service, employment. 14 To be related or connected generally. Ex. तुझा तो काय मेहुणा लागतो. 15 To meet, fall in the way of, come before. Ex. वाटेनें चार नद्या लागतात; तुम्ही वाचीत जा आणि पुढें दृढलोका लागेल तेथें ठेवा. 16 To bear;—as fruit-trees: also to arise upon; to be borne or produced;—fruit. Ex. त्या प्रांतचे माड असे लागतात कीं एका एका माडावर हजार हजार नारळ लागतात. 17 To be corrupted, tainted, corroded, dirtied; to be affected with a blemish or damage;—a thing in general. 18 To stick or adhere to. 19 To bite or sting;—as snakes, scorpions, pungent substances. 20 To fall upon;—blight or mildew: also to be affected with blight;—a plant. 21 To act or take effect upon; to operate or work upon hurtfully or disagreeably;—as intoxicating or narcotic substances, bad air or water, fasting, angry imprecations &c. 22 To be affected with some one of the disorders incidental and usual;—esp. a horned beast. 23 To enter into and form the substance of; to be duly concocted and assimilated;—said of food. 24 To be expended or consumed in or upon;—as money, materials, time. 25 To be required or wanted; to be necessary to the well-being or perfect state of;—a thing in general: also to arise unto;—a want,

need, occasion for. 26 To be duly pitched;—the throat or voice, a musical instrument or its tone: also to be set or tuned. 27 To be kindled;—a light or fire: also to be on fire;—as a house or thing. 28 To begin *indeed*; to enter into full activity or being; to be advanced to the stage at which the main or principal ceremony is under performance;—as a wedding or thread investiture. 29 To stutter, falter, hesitate. In this sense the person, his tongue, or his words may, any one, become the subject of the verb. 30 To begin to work; to get into action or motion;—as an engine, a machine. 31 To work on, in, at; to act in its peculiar manner on its proper subject. Ex. जंग चढला आहे म्हणून चाकू चांगला लागत नाही. 32 To be whetted or sharpened. Ex. दोन चाकू लागले आहेत बाकीचे लावायाचे आहेत. 33 To be fixed or settled upon; to be attached to inseparably or closely. Ex. उपजत्या प्राण्यास मरण हें लागलेंच आहे; संसाराचें कृत्य हें रोज लागलेंच आहे. 34 To be applied unto; to be occupied or engaged in. 35 To set in; to take place for continuance;—as rain, cold, heat. 36 To have the intended or natural effect; to answer, take, succeed. 37 To bear upon; to gall, pinch, rub;—as a load, the saddle, the back of a beast: also to receive or sustain galling or abrasion;—the back. 38 To be joined with the female in sexual congress;—used of birds and beasts, and, revilingly, of man. 39 To appertain to; to be the concern, province, proper office or business of. 40 To be arrived at the proper state or stage;—as a she-animal that has begun to yield milk, a tree that has begun to bear fruit. 41 To be; to have some certain condition, quality, or accident. Ex. मी का श्रीमंत लागलो आहे सर्वस शालजाया या म्हणतां तो; मी काय कोयधोश लागलों आहे; हा काय सुसलमान लागला. 42 To be fixed upon or attached to;—an act as criminal &c. upon or to a person as the perpetrator, or a duty or work upon a person to execute it. 43 To be incumbent or obligatory upon; to be necessary to be done or suffered by. Ex. ह्याचे हातून न झालें तर तुम्हास जावें लागेल; हा पळून गेला तर रुपये तुम्हाला द्यावयास लागतील. 44 (In conjunction with a verb having the termination क or आवयास) To begin; to begin to do or to be; to act upon or to take place. Ex. तो माकू लागला; देक-वेक-खाक-बोल-वसावयास-करावयास-&c. लागला; युद्ध होऊ लागलें; दिवस लांब होऊ लागला. 45 शैचास लागणें, सुतायास लागणें &c. in con. To get the desire to stool or to make water. 46 To be with or on the side of helpfully; to set one's self unto or towards. Ex. हें ओझे मला उतरूं लाग; हें काम मला करूं लाग. 47 To come to anchor; to come to. 48 To come to a stand still; to be confuted, posed, non-plussed. लागला जाणें with ला or स of o. To become indebted or bounden unto; as लां मला देण पैसे दिल्लेस म्हणून मी का तुला लागला गेलों? 2 To be in close intimacy with. लागून असणें To be closely engaged upon, about, at, with, in. लागून जाणें To leave her husband and dwell with another;—said of a wife.

लागतगुण *m* Quality or effect derived from connection with. Ex. कोणचा कोणचा ला० असतोच.

लागता गुण *m* The property or quality of making (persons, riches, prosperity, things) to come and attach themselves; the property of acquiring or getting. A word of the female vocabulary.

लागता जुगता *p a* of लागणें & जुगणें Got on its

course or way; put in train or on foot; set and proceeding.

लागपाठ *m f* (For पाठलाग) Closeness of pursuit; following up; prompt prosecution (of a matter taken in hand). *v* पुरव, पुर, लाग.

लागरा *a* (लागणें) That affects from having a narcotic quality. 2 Touched, tainted, blemished, worm-eaten;—as grain, fruit, wood.

लागलागवड, लागलावण, लागलागवण, लागलागवड, लागलागवड *f* (लागवड by redup.) The operations of ploughing, sowing, and harrowing; agricultural operations, tillage, husbandry. 2 The three latter words further mean Repairing and *doing up* of a house.

लागलाच *ad decl* (लागणें) Instantly after; immediately upon. Ex. जेवला आणि ला० गेला; मागतांच लागलेंच दिल्लें म्हणजे वरें वाटतें.

लागलाया *a* (लाग & लावणें) Ingenious in devising expedients, forming schemes and plans, bringing matters to bear; shrewd and clever in fixing his aim, directing his efforts, applying his resources, excogitating measures, means, modes of attaining or achieving.

लागलेला *p a* of लागणें Of a galled back—a beast. 2 Worm-eaten: also corroded; tainted; *touched* or affected generally by some evil thing.

लागवड *f* (लागणें) Agricultural operations preparatory or pertaining to sowing; viz. ploughing, sowing, and harrowing. 2 Expenses or cost (of bringing land into cultivation, of repairing ruinous buildings, restoring desolated villages &c.) 3 Cultivated ground. Ex. दादा बिघे ला० होती तिचा धारा दिव्हा.

लागवडीस आणणें or येणें (शेत, जमीन &c.) To bring or to come under or into cultivation (lands): (पान-मळा, बाग, पोफळ, माड &c.) To bring or to come to a flourishing and fruitful state (plantations, trees &c.)

लागवण *n* (लागणें) A slip as set or to be set to grow. 2 *f* (Usually लावणें) The operations of setting and sowing; the setting (of a field or plantation). [राघव जात लागवेंगे.]

लागवेग *m* (Poetry.) Haste, speed, celerity. Ex.

लागची चोळी *f* A चोळी composed of nine pieces: opp. to अखंडचोळी.

लागवांधा *m* (Or लगवांधा under which see examples.) Connection or concern with; connection, tie, bond.

लांगलुंगा *a* (लुंगा by redup.) Poor, puny, diminutive, half-filled &c.—an ear of corn. 2 fig. Imbecile, incompetent, palpably inefficient.

लागवळ *f* (लागणें & वळ Line.) A train or line (as of gunpowder, of grain &c. spilled).

लागी *prep* (Poetry. लागणें) At, unto, to, with, near to, about. Commonly used in poetry, and with some laxity of sense. Ex. किती शिकवूं तुज-लागीं॥ मनारे प्रीति धरी हरिपाई॥; also घरालागीं जाई वेगीं॥. 2 On account of. Ex. निजतनया विवा-हालागीं यावें प्रभावे; ह्यालागीं पातला रघुवीर. 3 Appropriately, fitly, or usefully unto. Ex. कागद लिहिण्याच्या लागीं आहे.

लागी *a* (लागणें) That is connected with; that has dependence upon, pertinency, suitableness, or other relation unto or with. Ex. हा घातरजोडा तुमचे लागी आहे तुम्ही ह्या.

लागींभागीं or लागभागास *prep & ad* (लागीं or लाग & भाग, or लागीं with भागीं as by redup.) Near to or near, nigh, in the neighborhood of, in the adjacent parts. *v* ये, लाग, अस. Ex. कौज ला० आली; हा सैदा ला० आहे (is within bounds, is

priced at *about* its value); त्याचें बोलणें आपल्या ला० आहे (his statement or speech is *much about the same* as ours); आमचा ला० आलें तर कळ. 2 Sometimes the nominative लागभाग appears, and with idiomatic diversity of sense; as आज पाऊस पडेल असा लागभाग दिसतो That rain will fall to-day, there is closeness or nearness (of indication), i. e. likelihood, not remoteness or strangeness; वाघापुढें जाण्याचा लागभाग दिसत नाही No consistency or reasonableness (nearness) appears in attacking a tiger.

लागीर *a* (लागणें) Worm-eaten. 2 Susceptible of being worm-eaten;—used of certain timbers or grain. 3 Susceptible of corruption, damage, injury, taint; and hence used improperly (for लागलेला) in the sense Corrupted, damaged, tainted, evil-affected. 4 Affected with demoniac possession or influence, *touched, hit*. 5 Attached or adhering to. 6 Having narcotic quality. 7 That affects with any evil-influence. 8 That fixes himself in the affections of; that attaches himself fondly and forces love. ला० होणें To take effect; to come on;—used esp. of demoniac visitation or influence.

लागीर *n f* (लागणें) Demoniac possession or visitation. *v* लाग, काढ, निघ. 2 (Because he comes upon or affects.) A term for a pishách.

लागुनी or लागून *prep* (Poetry.) At, unto, to, with, near to, about. See लागीं throughout.

लागू *a* (लागणें) That has hit, touched, reached, attained unto, arrived at, come home unto, lit. fig.; that has succeeded, is become effectual, has not failed or missed;—as a thing, effort, or measure directed to an object, a power to an end. *v* कर, हो, अस.

लागूभाग *a* (लागणें & भागणें) Connected or concerned with (by blood, marriage, business, friendship).

लांगूल *n S* (Common in poetry.) A tail. Ex. ला० उभारून धाविडला दृषम॥

लागोपाठ *ad* (लागणें & पाठ) In quick succession; one close after another. Ex. त्या बाईला ला० चार मुली झाल्या. 2 *prep* Close after or upon; close at the heels of.

लागो भागो दिवाळी (लागणें To hit, affect, be a blow or loss; भागणें To have or be a dividend; and दिवाळी. At whatever cost, or with whatever profit, the festival of दिवाळी must be observed.) Come loss, come gain, I must do business. A phrase similar to उदोम करतां सोळा वारा and numerous others in use amongst speculators and traders. Ex. तू तर करायाला लाग लागो भागो दिवाळी पाहतच आहे. Others understand the phrase differently:—लागणें To hit, touch, strike the mark, be effectual; भागणें To fail, miss, break down, fall short or be smashed; and दिवाळी Festivities; i. e. come success, come failure, it is well; come prosperity or come ruin, I shall keep my holiday. A phrase therefore expressing hard indifference and doggedness of purpose.

लागीर or लागीर *f* (लागणें) Possession or some bodily affliction by a pishách. *v* हो. [लागीर.

लागीरणें or लागीरणें *vi* To be affected with लाग्या *m* A gallant, sweetheart, leman.

लाग्या *a* (लाग) See at large under लागलाया.

लाघव *n S* Lightness. 2 Littleness or smallness. 3 Meanness, want of importance or consequence. 4 Lightness, delicacy, fineness, minuteness; and hence masterliness or skilfulness (of workmanship). 5 Subtle softness or smoothness.

लाघवट *f unc* Impertinent forwardness and persistence (in some troublesome or offensive course or act).

लाघवी *a* (लाघव) Subtly smooth; craftily courteous; gentle, insinuating, persuasive. 2 Clever, sagacious, skilful, expert. Ex. कैसा ला० खूबधारी॥ छपाळू तो माझा हरी॥ [&c.

लाघळ, लाघळकी, लाघळमावशी &c. See लघाळ लाघावळ *f* (लागणें & वळ) A string or series (of houses, hills, trees, fields &c.) *v* लाव, लाग. 2 A train or proceeding line: also trail or vestige of passage. *v* लाग, जा, ये. 3 A strain of idle speech; long-continuing prate or tattle.

लाघाळ, लाघाळकी, लाघाळमावशी -भवानी -बाई लांच *m f* A bribe. [See under लघाळ.

लाचकोडगा *a unc* Shameless, callous. See लत-कोडगा. [of bribes.

लांचखाज *c* लांचखोर *c* (Bribe-eater.) A receiver लांचलुचपत *f* लांचलुच *f* (लांच by redup.) Bribery and corruption; venal practices. Pr. लांचलुचपत दक्षिणा आणि घेईजे तत्क्षणा.

लाचार *a* (لاچار P) Destitute of resource or remedy, helpless, forlorn.

लाचारी *f* (لاچاری P) Resourcelessness or helplessness; helpless and wretched state.

लांचावणें *vi* (लांच) To take to fondly; to become addicted or propense to (something evil from having tasted the sweets of it).

लांचाविणें *vc* (लांच) To bribe. 2 To allure by holding out enticement or inducement. Ex. कुत्र्याला एकदां लांचाविलें तर रोज येत जाईल.

लांच्छन *n* (S) A mark in general, but, in Maráthi, more especially the discoloration or spots on the moon's disk. 2 A stigma, stain, slur, spot, blot.

लांच्छित *p S* Having a mark, spot, or stain, lit. fig.

लाज *f* (लज्जा S) Shame, modesty, sense of decency. 2 Bashfulness. 3 Honor, reputation, honorable standing. *v* डेव, राख, संभाळ. 4 Shame, dishonor, disgrace; as नांवावर लाज आणणें -लावणें. लाज राखणें *g. of o.* To hide the shame of; to cover from shame or exposure. Pr. लाज नाही मना कोणही कांहीं म्हणा When Shame is extinct in the soul universal reproach is powerless. लाजें-काजें or लाजलज्जेनें By the force or at the impulse of shame; with some sense of shame. काजें is merely in reduplication of लाजें. Sometimes the nominative, लाजकाज, occurs, implying Shame or modesty in the general. *v* धर, बाळग, सोड, & छुट, जा, उड.

लाजकौबडा *m* (लाज & कौबडा) A term for a shame-faced, sheepish fellow, a *shycock*.

लाजट *a* (लाज) Shame-faced, retired, modest: also bashful.

लाजणें *vi* (लाज) To be ashamed or abashed; to have the feeling of bashfulness or shame. 2 To shrink from touch;—as the sensitive plant.

लाजमयीदा *f* (लाज & मयीदा) Modesty and humility; retired and deferential feeling or deportment. A comprehensive term.

लाजरा *a* (लाज) Shame-faced or modest: also bashful. [pudica.

लाजरी *f* (लाजरा) The sensitive plant, Mimosa

लाजलज्जा *f* (लाज & लज्जा) A general or indefinite term for Modesty, humility, retiredness, and similar virtues.

लाजलावण्या or -लाया *a* That brings dishonor and shame upon; a reproach, a disgrace, an opprobrium, a brand;—used of a person, an act, or a thing.

लाजवट *a* (लाज & वट) Modest: also bashful. लाजविणें or लाजाविणें *vc* (लाजणें) To shame, to make ashamed. 2 To disgrace, to expose to shame. [or लाज्या.

लाजा *f* or *m pl S* See the popular word लाची लाजारणें गोजारणें *vc* (गोजारणें by redup.) To smooth or stroke down fondlingly or coaxingly.

लाजादान *m S* A burnt-offering at weddings of लाजा or लाज्या to secure the bridegroom and bride from forsaking each other.

लाजाळू *a* (लज्जालु S) Modest: also bashful.

लाजाळू *m* लाजाळू *n* (लज्जालु S) The sensitive plant, Mimosa pudica.

लाजिंद्रा *a* (लाज) Ashamed; but commonly used with the speciality shown under the words ओशाळा, मिंधा, वडू &c.

लाजिमदार *a* Ashamed or abashed; overawed or repressed by; i. e. bound or fettered by having upon one's self the लाजोम or claim of somebody. See ओशाळा.

लाजिमदारी *f* Ashamedness. See ओशाळगत.

लाजिमा or म्हा *m* (لازم A *pl* Things incumbent.) A business or an affair, esp. as unsettled or unclosed. *v* तोड, तुट, उलगड, राह. In use it is much the same as लांझा *q. v.* 2 Business or concern with; propriety or title in; as ह्या शेतांत तुझा ला० नाही वृ आपला ऐस.

लाजिरवाणा *a* (लाजरा & वाणा Affix.) Ashamed, abashed, downcast through shame. 2 Shameful, disgraceful, producing shame or calculated to shame. 3 W Darling;—esp. as used of an only child.

लाजिरवाणी or -वाणें *ad* (लाजिरवाणा) Shamefully, ignominiously, with disgrace or dishonor.

लाजीम *a* (لازم A) Incumbent on, proper unto, morally urgent or fitting.

लाजीम *m unc* (لازم A) Claim upon, i. e. a right, a true propriety, a just title. See under the adjective.

लांझा *m* (Lánjhá.) An unsettled or unclosed business with; an affair or a transaction (esp. as troublesome or involved or disputable) subsisting with. *v* तोड & तुट, or राह with नाही. Expressing this sense there are numerous words and in constant occurrence; e. g. लडयड, लफडा, लढा, खरकटे, लोंचा, लेशपंड, लाजिमा, वांधा.

लाट *f* A wave. 2 The cross piece of a बगाड (hook-swing); also of a machine for pounding lime, pohe &c. 3 The roller of an oilmill; also of a certain kind of sugarmill. 4 A beam or rail laid across and before the idol in an idol-house. 5 A roller for leveling ground. 6 The beam of a lime and pebble mill. 7 A large beam or piece of timber in general.

लाट *interj* Bravo! nobly! well-done!

लाटण *n* (लाटणें) The flour sprinkled over cakes whilst rolling them out.

लाटणी *f* (Verbal of लाटणें) Rolling out; turning round, revolving &c.

लाटणी *f* लाटणें *n* A rolling pin.

लाटण्यासारखी वाजरी भरली or लाटण्यासारखें शेत भरलें Used of the grain Bádźrī when it is large and fine. Opp. to बुरंजी.

लाटणें *vc* To roll out (cakes &c.) 2 To turn round or make to revolve (a waterwheel &c.): also to roll or throw out (the water). 3 To form (felt &c.) by passing the hand rapidly and reiterately over the sized wool. 4 To thrust or force along or in in a violent, heedless, or inconsiderate manner. लाटणें is freely used in modifications or

applications of this sense, and in the figurative senses of रगडणें & दपटणें.

लाटण्या *a* (लाटणें) Rude and reckless; headlong or hotly forward; of a *dash-away*, *tear-along* spirit.

लाटा *m* (लाटणें) A pat or mass of dough as prepared to be rolled out into cakes. 2 C A truss (of rice-straw, straw of nátsni &c.) 3 (Commonly लाटणी) A rolling pin. In this sense also लाटा. लाटा (also लाटा) फिरविणें (or फिरणें) To rub over fraudulently or cursorily (बेरजावर, दिशेबांत, कामावर—an account, a business); to huddle or slubber over.

लाटानुप्रास *m* S A figure of rhetoric. Repetition of a word in the same sense, but with different implication.

लाटालाट *f* (लाटणें) Impetuous and inconsiderate driving and forcing along, on, in, among.

लाटालाटोनें दपटणें To hurry or urge on vehemently and heedlessly.

लाटी *f* (लाटणें) A lump of kneaded dough in preparation for being rolled out.

लाटीव *p* of लाटणें Rolled out;—used esp. of cakes or of the dough-lump.

लाटोरी *f* R W A puff or cake of two folds.

लाव्या *m* C (लाटणें) A cylindrical roller or muller of a mortar. 2 Any mass (as of dough, earth &c.) so shaped.

लाव्या *a* (लाटणें) Impetuous and heedless; of rapid and vehement and reckless action.

लाव्यागंजाजी, लाव्यागोमाजी, लाव्याकारभारी, लाव्यापाटील, लाव्यापीर, लाव्यारावजी *m* (लाटणें &c.) Terms for a rudely and recklessly vehement workman, laborer, or doer in general.

लाट *f* A contrivance (with three poles &c.) to draw water out of deep wells.

लांड or लांडा *a* Sturdy and rude; brutally or coarsely big. 2 Applied freely to rain, crops, trees &c. as overbearingly heavy or copious or of immoderate luxuriance in growth. 3 (Poetry.) Bold, daring, doughty.

लाटा *m* C A truss or loose bundle of rice-straw, or straw of nátsni &c. 2 (Or लाटा) A term for a barren buffalo or cow. [III.]

लाटा *m* *unc* A rolling-pin. See under लाटा Sig.

लांटाई *f* (लांड or लांडा) Overbearing and bullying violence: also rude and unheeding vehemence of action.

लाड *m* (लाड S) Caressing, fondling, tiddling; the loving language and action of a parent, nurse &c.: also the coaxing or endearments of a child. लाड चालविणें or पुरविणें To gratify the fond fancy or desire of; to indulge or pet.

लाड *m* A caste or an individual of it. They sell betel-leaf, areca-nut, tobacco, bháng &c.

लाड *f* (Commonly राड) The muck-pit in the festival of Shimgá.

लाडक *a* Vulgar for लाडका.

लाडकणें *v c* R (लाड) To fondle or caress: also to indulge, cocker, pet.

लांडकतोड, लांडगतोड, लांडगेतोड *f* (लांडगा & तोडणें) The biting and tearing of wolves. 2 fig. Vehement setting upon and worrying (esp. of many at once).

लाडका *a* (लाड) Darling, dear unto, regarded with tenderness or lovingkindness. 2 Fond, oving, coaxing;—used of the language, accents, or manner of a child: also saucy or audacious;—as proceeding from its presumption of fond allowance. 3 Fond, tender, blandishing—ways or

words. 4 Persuasive &c.; not sternly imperative or obligatory; that may be viewed as optional or subject to one's good pleasure and will; as लाडका घंटा or व्यवहार, लाडकें काम, लाडकी गोष्ट.

लाडकाविणें *v c* (लाडका) To spoil by fondling and indulging (a child &c.)

लांडगा *m* (लांड S Rascally &c.) A wolf, Canis pallipes. Sykes. 2 A term for the seed of Achyranthes aspera, for the Bachelor's button, and for the fruit of the plant कच्चा.

लांडगी *f* A she-wolf. 2 The blade of the weeding instrument कोळपें.

लाडझगडा *m* लाडझगडे *n* Friendly dispute; amicable or sportive quarrel; *amantium iræ*.

लाडणें *v i* (लाड) To be spoiled by fondness and indulgence: also to undergo fond and indulgent treatment.

लाडन *n f* (लाड A, P, or Greek, *Λαδανον*.) A glazing matter prepared from flour of उडीद, राजगिरा &c.: also a resinous exudation from the leaves and branchlets of *Cistus creticus*. It is applied to glazed sugarboilers &c.

लाडपुरवा or व्या *a* That indulges the fond fancies and cravings of; that cockers and pets.

लांडक *n* A contemptuous form of लांडोर for Pea-hen. 2 Used as a term of abuse (esp. amongst females). [goldsmiths.]

लाडसेनार *m* A tribe, or an individual of it, of लांडा *a* (लांड S) Tail-cropped or tail-cut—a beast: also cropped or docked—a tail. 2 fig. Top-cut or top-broken; having lost its top, tip, point, or extremity—a thing in general: also *cui curtum est praeputium*. 3 Short or scant; of deficient length or other dimension.

लांडा कारभार *m* A term for intermeddling or interference considered as obtrusive or officious.

लांडा कारभारी *m* A term for an unsolicited and troublesome meddler; a disturbing busybody.

लाडाचा तांब्या *m* The vessel of love-tokens (i. e. sweetmeats) presented by the bride's father to the bridegroom at his departure after the wedding.

लांडाभाई *m* An abusive term for a Musalmán, with reference to his circumcision.

लांडा भोंडा or लांडा भुंडा *a* (लांडा by redup.) Tail-cut &c.; top-cut or top-broken generally. See लांडा. Also for लांडा भोंडा कारभार & -कारभारी see लांडा कारभार & -कारभारी.

लांडा लटका *a* (Properly लटका लांडा) Lying and lacking; false and defective; untrue or unsound;—used of affairs, matters, or articles freely.

लाडाविणें *v c* (लाड) To spoil by caressing and cockering (a child &c.)

लाडीगोडी *f* (लाड & गोड) Soft and flattering language; tender coaxing or caressing; fondling and loving action or manner.

लांडोलबाडी *f* sometimes लांडोलटकी *f* Lying and deceiving arts or practices; wiles and tricks comprehensively.

लाडुकपण *n* लाडुकपणा *m* (लाडका and affixes.) Fond and soft words or ways; blandishments and endearments; loving coaxing or caresses (esp. of a child). *v* कर.

लाडू *m* (लाडू S) A sweetmeat-ball. It is made of coarsely ground gram or other pulse, or of corn-flour, mixed up with sugar and spices, and fried in ghee or oil. It is distinguished into several varieties.

लांडूर *f* (Commonly लांडोर) A pea-hen.

लांडेकोडे *ad* (Poetry. लाड & कोड) Fondlingly or fondly; with tenderness and soft endearments. Ex. निज प्रीतीनें होजनि वेडें॥ त्याशीं खेळे ला॥

लांडेलटके *n* *unc* Fraud and falsehood; artifice and chicanery in general.

लाडेला *a* (Commonly लाडका) Darling, dear.

लाडेवा *m* (लाड & वा) A term of endearment or fond tenderness for a darling (esp. for a darling child.)

लांडोर *f* (लांडा Tailless.) A pea-hen (as not having a gaudy tail like a peacock). When *n* there is implication of reviling or opprobrium. Pr. मोर नाचतो (or उडतो) म्हणून लांडोर ही नाचतें पण शोभत नाही.

लाडण *n f* A glazing matter. See लाडन.

लाडा *m* Clogginess or viscousness (as of गूळ through being boiled badly): also clamminess, thick sweatiness, or sweltering state (अंगाचा—of the body through fever, heat, small pox &c.) 2 A term for a barren buffalo or cow.

लाण or लाणी *f* C (लवन S) Reaping.

लाणी *f* R A small sickle.

लात *f* (लात S through ला H) A kick. *v* मार, दे. लात मारणें To kick. 2 fig. To throw or kick away in disdain; to spurn (an office &c.; a रोजगार, काम, घंटा, अन्न). लातावुकीनीं तुडविणें To kick and thump violently. बसतां लात उडतां बुकी A kick or a cuff at all hours. हा जेथ लात मारेल तेथे पाणी काढील Used of a clever all-prevailing fellow.

लातझोपडे or लाथझोपडे *n* (A cot or hut that may be kicked down.) A mean house or cottage, a hovel. A term of reviling.

लातड or लातडा *a* (लात) Given to kicking.

लातडणें *v c* (लात) To kick soundly. Often used altogether as लथडणें in the transitive senses of that verb.

लातबुकी *f* (लात & बुकी) Kicking and cuffing; smart thumping or beating generally. Pr. ला० आणि सदा सुखी Used of a callous fellow happy and obedient only under constant beating. Pr. ला० भाकर सुकी Many kicks and cuffs and the bread dry (i. e. wanting ghee).

लातरा *a* (लात) Given to kicking.

लातळणें *v c* (लात) To kick, to lash out—a beast (esp. with violence or from a kicking disposition). 2 fig. To reject scornfully; to spurn away. [See लतखोर &c.]

लाताखाज *c* One kicked and cuffed at all hours.

लाताड *f n* लाताडी *f* (लात) A kick (from a beast). *v* मार, दे.

लाताड *a* (लात) Given to kicking.

लाताळ or लें *n* (लात) Vehement and tumultuous kicking (as of many horses or asses). 2 fig. Confused and clamorous disputing or discussing.

लाताळ or व्या *a* (लात) Given to kicking.

लाताळणी *f* (Verbal of लाताळणें) Kicking &c.

लाताळणें *v c* (लात) To kick &c. See लातळणें.

लाती *f* A sort of cake (of rice and pulse &c.)

लाथ, लाथडणें, लाथबुकी, लाथळणें, लाथाड, लाथाडी, लाथाळ, लाथाळणें, लाथाळें See under लात.

लाथरा or लाथरा *a* (Commonly लाताड) Given to kicking—a beast.

लाथाड & लाथाळ Properly लाताड &c.

लादणी *f* (Verbal of लादणें) Loading, freighting &c.: also the load or freight. 2 also लादनी *f* See लदाव.

लादणें *v c* (लाड H) To load, to burden, to freight (an animal, a cart, a ship). 2 To pile or heap upon; to place heavy or many things upon. 3 To oppress with tasks or charges. 4 To lay on thickly (mortar or mud upon the layers of bricks or stones in building).

लादा *m* (लाड H) A mass (of kneaded dough,

trampled and prepared mud or mortar); a well-kneaded and well-moistened mass generally: also an oozy and soft mass (as of raw sugar, boiled rice, sloppy dough). 2 A square of thick mud as dug out by the spade पछोव in making water-banks.

लादा *m* (لادى or لادى H) A load of clothes for the wash. (With or without पांवरणाचा or वस्त्रांचा.) 2 A load or weighty mass more freely; any quantity (as of boiled rice, raw sugar &c.) considered as excessive. 3 *unc* A clogged mass (as of clothes, papers, hairs): also clogged state.

लादी *f* (लादणें) A hewn stone (for archways or covering over subterranean ducts).

लाघण *f n* (Commonly लाडन q. v.) A glazing preparation.

लाघणें *vi* (Esp. in poetry. लाभ *S*) To accrue, come unto, arise unto as an acquisition or a gain. Ex. सुधाकुंभ जो लाघला देवजाति ॥ हिरोनि बळें दैत्य घेऊनि जाति. 2 To profit or avail; to be of service or advantage to. In *this* sense the word is in popular use, although ordinarily with neg. con. Ex. हो वस्तू चांगली म्हणून घेतली पण मला कांहींच लाभत नाही.

लापट or लापट *a* Slackened, relaxed, become loose and rickety; or that has ceased to hold fast or fit rightly: also slack or loose-fitting. 2 *fig.* R That is become careless of reproof or punishment and persists in his own course: also one shamelessly or unyieldingly importunate.

लापणिका, लाफणिका, लापटणिका, लापनिका *f* (लापनिका *S*) A long-winded and tedious tale; a dull, prolix, prosing discourse; a long yarn. 2 A fabrication, an evil machination.

लापन *n S* Shutting or closing. 2 Setting, planting, fixing. 3 Disentangling transposition and arranging in the natural order (verses, problems &c.) to make out the sense; construing, interpreting. Esp. used in comp. as झोकलापन, ग्रंथलापन.

लापनिका *f S* Arrangement or natural application (of the words in poetry or involved composition). 2 Mode of explaining or interpreting. 3 Mode of discoursing or composing; verbal order and character of oratory or composition; style.

लापशी or लाफशी *f* A dilute preparation of milk, cocoanut-milk, rice &c. boiled up together.

लापळ or लाफळ *a* Slackened, relaxed, become loose and rickety.

लाफा *f pl* Exaggeration, amplification, embellishment. *v* मार. 2 Gossip or idle chatter. *v* मार, झोका, लाव.

लाफाळ *a P* Determined or set upon (in a bad sense); addicted or given up to.

लांब *a* (लांब *S*) Long. 2 Distant or remote. In space or in time. [times used for लांबा.

लांब *ad* At or to a distance; afar off. 2 Some-लांबचलांब or लांबचलांब Very long; or very distant. 2 At a great distance. [paratively.

लांबट *a* (लांब) Longish, long relatively or com-

लांबटांग्या *a* (लांब & تانگ H Leg.) Long-legged; spindle-shanked.

लांबण *f* (लांब) Length comparatively; greater extension. Ex. पायवाटेपेक्षां गाडेवाटेकडून लां. आहे. 2 A distance; a long extent of space. Ex. किष्का दिसतो खरा परंतु ही काय लां. थोडी. 3 Spinning out, protracting (by dawdling, delaying &c.) Ex. ह्याच महिन्यांत लग्न करून ह्या उगीच लां. लावू नका; लवकर लवकर जेव लां. काय लावली आहेस? लांबणीवर पडणें To be protracted, prolonged, drawn out through a long period. लांबणीवर घालणें -टाकणें टोडणें To prolong, protract, or draw out.

लांबणदिवा *m* (In the Desh.) An iron lamp with one पणती or wick-saucer. 2 (In the Konkan.) The same: and, also, a brass lamp with 5 or 7 wicks and a chain.

लांबणें *vi* (लांब) To become or be growing distant. (In space or in time.) 2 To increase in length, extent, duration—a thing, a matter or an affair, a tale. 3 To be increased in quantity and thus made to go farther—a dish of food, by the addition of water, milk &c. 4 To extend far and wide; to obtain great circulation—a report.

लांबता घरणें To protract, prolong, draw out (by proceeding slowly or leisurely). Ex. दोन म्हस्य येणार आहेत जराशी कथा लांबती घरा.

लांबणें *n C* A sort of bucket (to draw water out of a well). 2 The string of the लांबणदिवा.

लांबनाक्या *a* (लांब & नाक) Long-nosed.

लांबर *a* That blabs, tattles, or prates, esp. as obtrusively or officiously: also obtrusive, forward, or meddlesome in general.

लांबदंड *a* (लांब & दंड) Of ample extent or size; of considerable length and breadth.

लांबलचक or का *a* (लांब & लचकीक) Rather tall or long; gracefully or suitably tall or long. 2 *fig.* Prolix—a story or speech.

लांबलेखा *m* (A long writing, account, story; a rigmarole &c.) Much detail or dawdling; idle prosing or prating; empty talking (instead of doing). *v* पाड. Ex. ह्या गोष्टीला होण्यास कांहीं लां. नको आतां करून घेतां.

लांबवालांबव *f* (लांबविणें by redup.) Confused or hurried removing to a distance; packing off and far away (of articles of property &c. as during troublous times).

लांबविणें *v c* (लांबणें) To make distant (a space or a time). 2 To extend or lengthen in general. 3 To prolong, protract, draw out. 4 *fig.* To dispose of fraudulently; to make away with; to put to a distance (from its proprietor).

लावशी *f* (Usually लापशी) A sort of rice-milk.

लांबसर *a* (लांब) Longish, long relatively or comparatively.

लांबा *m C* Rice springing up from seed accidentally dropped.

लांबी *f* (लांब) Length. 2 Distance, extension or duration in general. [tracted.

लांबीवर पडणें (Usually लांबणीवर पडणें) To be pro-

लांबी *f* A sort of putty.

लांबीझोबो *f* Usually and preferably लांबीझोबो.

लांबून *ad* (लांब) From a distance; from afar off.

लांबाडा or लांबाडा *a* (लांब) Rather long; having the dimension of length prevailing; i. e. oblong, cylindrical, spheroidal, elliptical, oval.

लांबारा *a* Importunate; wearisomely persisting (in begging or coveting).

लाभ *m* (S) Gain. 2 In measuring out grain &c. the first quantity measured is called लाभ for the sake of good luck; and thence the numbering goes on 2, 3, 4 &c. In this use the word corresponds with बरकत under which see further.

लाभकाळ *m* The season or time of profit, advantage, or gain; the season of prospering. Opp. to विनाशकाळ, आपत्काळ, विपत्तिकाळ, न्हासकाळ, विपरीतकाळ, संकटकाळ &c.

लाभगुण *m* A lax formation. Advantage, benefit, profit, good. Ex. ह्याच्या मैवकीनें मला कांहीं लां. नाही.

लाभणें *vi* with in. con. (लाभ) To get. Ex. आज मला भेट लाभेल. 2 To accrue, to arise, to result—profit, gain. 3 To profit, avail, be of service or advantage to. 4 To be auspicious or propi-

tious—a season, the signs, planets &c. (for a marriage or thread-investiture).

लाभदृष्टि *f* (S) Regard to profit or gain: also *attrib.* that regards or considers the profit, benefit, or advantage of; that has an eye to the main chance.

लाभरा *a* Mischievously or idly interfering or meddlesome. See लांबर & लुबरा.

लाभलोभ *m* (S) corruptly लाभलोभा *m* Desire of advantage or gain; intentness upon or aim after profit. 2 (not लाभलोभा, and लोभ here is a mere reduplication of लाभ) Advantage or benefit, gain or good, indefinitely or generally. Ex. मी तीन वर्षे व्यापार करितों परंतु लां. म्हत्वा तर कांहीं एक नाही. 3 Profit or love; the sense of interest or the sentiment of affection. Ex. लां. घेऊन कोण्ही कोण्हाचें काम करितो Whosoever serves another, it is because he seeks some advantage or feels some attachment. लाभलोभावांचून कोण कोण्हाला पसेल Without regard to one's own interest, or without love or affection, who will care for whom?

लाभलोभाचा One attached to or connected with whether by interest or by affection. Ex. चाचे लाभलोभाचे असले म्हणजे निर्वाह होतो.

लाभवेळ or -वेळा *f* The auspicious, opportune, or lucky juncture. Ex. लां. पाहून काम केलें असतां अवश्य लाभ होतो. 2 The name of one of the eight divisions of the day or night. See under वेळ.

लाभलोभा *m* (लाभ by redup.) A comprehensive or indefinite term for gain or advantage.

लाभालाभ *m* (S लाभ & अलाभ) Profit and loss; advantage and detriment. 2 Destiny, fortune, ordained allotment of good and evil.

लाभणदिवा or लाभणदिवा, लाभणें or लाभणें Preferably लांबणदिवा & लांबणें.

लाय or लायलाय *ad & f* See लहलहा.

लायक *a* (لايق A) Proper, becoming, suitable;—used of actions or words: capable, competent, qualified, worthy—a person: fit, adapted, accommodate, convenient, commodious—a thing, a place.

लायकी *f* (लायक) Propriety or suitableness (of actions or words): capability or worthiness (of persons): fitness or adaptedness (of things, places &c.)

लाल *a* (لال P) Red. More frequently used as an enhancing affix to तांबडा; as तांबडालाल.

लाल *m* (لال P) A ruby. 2 A bird, the male of Fringilla Amandava. [dicum.

लालकांगोणी *f* A species of Solanum, S. In-

लालच & लालचखोर See लालूच & लालचखोर.

लालचणें or लालचावणें *vi* (लालूच) To covet.

लालची *f* (लालसा S through لالسي H) Covet-

ousness, cupidity, greed. [cupidinous.

लालची *a* (लालच or लालूच) Greedy, covetous, लालचेल *a* (लालच) Whose cupidity is excited or aroused. 2 Cupidinous.

लालझगडा *m* लालझगडे *n* Mistaken for लाडझगडा.

लालडो *f* (لالتري H) An inferior kind of ruby.

लालन *n* (S) Fondling, caressing, dandling and kissing, petting and tiddling, indulging and cockering.

लालनपाळण *n* Caressing and cherishing. A formation in enhancement of लालन q. v. supra.

लालबुझकड or -भुज:कड or -भुज:कण *m* (لال بوجھکڑ H) An ignorant or a stupid fellow who pretends to knowledge or acuteness, a Jackanapes, wiseacre, pseudo-savant.

लाल भडक or लाल लाल भडक *a* (لال بهرک H) Flaming red, fiercely or vividly red.

लालवट *a* (लाल & वट) Reddish: also exceedingly red. These senses are distinguished by the intensity of the speaker's utterance.

लालसा *f* S corruptly लालसता *f* An ardent desire or wish, craving, coveting.

लालाभाईचा चुरमा or लालाभाईचुरमा *m* (लालाभाई Proper name of some ancient Byrági.) A term for abundance of every thing and for every body; also for headlong indulgence in sensuous revelries and jollities. Pr. ला० आणि शेटजी सडक.

लालामेह *m* S Passing mucous urine: also such urine. [cockered.]

लालित *p* S Indulged, fondled, petted, caressed,

लालित्य *n* S A branch of feminine action arising from the sentiment of love,—lolling, languishing, languid signs and gestures indicative of the tender passion. 2 Brilliance or beauty (of thought or composition); gracefulness, elegance, loveliness, melodiousness, tastefulness, charming quality in general; as per ex. अर्थलालित्य, कंठलालित्य, गतिलालित्य, गानलालित्य, बुद्धिलालित्य, रूपलालित्य, वर्णलालित्य, वाक्यलालित्य, रसलालित्य, शब्दलालित्य, खरलाली *f* (لالی P) Redness. [लालित्य.

लालुचणे *vc* (लालूच) To covet.

लालूच *f* (लालसा S through लाल H) Avarice or covetousness. 2 A bait, lure, incentive (i. e. an appeal to cupidity). *v* दाखव, लाव.

लालूचखोर *c* A greedy or covetous person.

लाव *f* A राक्षसी worshiped by the lower classes. Hence A hideous and hateful woman; a beldam, witch, hag, fury: also a passionate and quarrelsome woman, a *Lamia*. 2 A bird. See लावा.

लावण *a* S लावणिक *a* S Salt, saline, relating to salt.

लावणी *f* Verbal of लावणे *q. v.* 2 The setting of a field or plantation; the operations of setting and sowing: also the bringing of lands under cultivation. 3 A ballad or song of a particular kind; esp. sung by women.

लावणीचा That was originally planted or set: as opp. to wild or spontaneously growing.

लावणीअळपणी *f* Setting and binding. A comprehensive term for the operations of agriculture from the first to the last.

लावणीकमच्यासोडपण *n* The rough memorandum of cultivated lands become fallow and of fallow lands brought under cultivation (during the year or other term).

लावणीजुपणी *f* Tilling and yoking; agricultural operations comprehensively or disjunctively, the whole collectively or any one indifferently. Ex. आमची ला० अटपली-उरकली-संपली-झाली-अगदी बुडाली-वरी पिकली; also ला० मला कांही एक येत नाही. 2 Putting and fixing; putting into commencement or arrangement; putting in course or setting in train.

लावणीदुपणी *f* (लावणी by redup.) A comprehensive term for the operations of husbandry; setting and sowing; cultivation or tillage.

लावणीपत्रक *n* The roll or account of lands reclaimed from wildness or fallowness. [लावणी.

लावणीबाज *c* A singer of the ballad called लावणीसांडणी *f* (लावणे & सांडणे by way of redup.) Setting (of a field or a plantation) comprehensively; bringing under culture.

लावणे *v t* (लापन S The active of लागणे, and bearing, with transitive accommodation, almost all (yet not *all*) of the senses and applications appearing under that verb. See and form from लागणे) The general sense is To place in contact,

connection, or correspondence with; to apply, put to, set, fix. 2 To despatch, send off, set on the road, *start*. Ex. सगळे खटले घराकडे लावले मग मी निघून आलो. 3 To present (a bill) for payment. 4 To people or repeople, settle or resettle (a village, country, tract). 5 To lay or set out (a shop). 6 To bring to anchor (a ship or boat). 7 To let out (land) to a tenant. लावून पाहणे To compare together. लावून बोलणे with ला of o. To speak to or at tauntingly, sarcastically, cuttingly; *to give it to*.

लावणे *n* C A place set (with trees or plants), a plantation.

लावण्य *n* S Beauty, loveliness, prettiness: also handsomeness or comeliness or gracefulness of figure. 2 Saltiness, the taste or the property of salt.

लावण्यखाणी *f* (Mine of delicate beauty.) A term for a female replete with graces and charms. Ex. ला० हस्तिनीवरून उतरे ते क्षणी. 2 Applied sometimes to a person generally (female or male) of overpowering beauty, elegance, or handsomeness.

लावतोड *f* (लावणे & तोडणे) Urgency; worrying or hurrying pressure; as कामाची-देण्याघेण्याची-जाण्याघेण्याची-बोल्याचा-लण्याची-खाण्यापिण्याची ला०. 2 Urgedness; sense of worry or confusing and fluttering pressure; as जिवाची-प्राणाची-अंतःकरणाची ला०. 3 Hurry, flutter, precipitancy; hurried rapidity and disorderliness of performance or action. Note. By many the word is written with अनुस्वार (viz. लावतोड), and derived, sometimes from लाव (A certain Rákshasí or female fiend) and तोडणे (To tear, rend, pluck), sometimes from लावा (The quail so fond of fighting) and तोडणे; signifying, according to those assigning the first derivation, Hanging upon in fierce enforcement; also the state or sense of pressure and worry therefrom; according to those assigning the second, Angry conflict or altercation.

लावसट *f* (लाव *q. v.*) A Rákshasí &c.

लावसटणे *vi* C लावसरणे *vi* C To be affected by the malign influence of the Rákshasí लाव;—used esp. of milk, fruits &c.

लावा or लावा *m* (लावक S) A kind of quail, *Perdix Chinensis*.

लावा *m* (Poetry. लावणे) Matter added to dress up and trick out, or to enhance or to qualify the sense of (some simple fact &c.); embellishment, varnish, drapery, garniture.

लावारणे *vi* C (लाव) To be evil-affected by the Rákshasí लाव. See लावसटणे.

लावालाव or वी *f* (लावणे by redup.) Joining or adding bit to bit, article to article, item to item; joining or adding of numerous particulars or ever and anon. 2 fig. Adding circumstances and matters (to a narrative &c.) to spin it out or to *embellish* it. 3 Talebearing betwixt parties (in order to set them by the ears).

लाव्ह, लाव्हा, लाव्हारणे See in order लाव.

लाव्हर *f* A she-lamb about a year old.

लाशा *a* (लास) Bearing the mark of the cauterizing iron; branded or *fired*. 2 Having a spot or discoloration resembling the mark of the iron; or having a black and rotten spot in general—a fruit &c.

लास *m* A mark made by actual cautery. *v* दे, घे. 2 A nautical term. Backing with an oar to turn the head of the boat. Used with वल्ले or नावेस &c., and *v* घर, कर.

लास *f* A Rákshasí famous in legends. See लाव. 2. A she-wolf. 3 *m* (Better लास) A mark made

by actual cautery. 4 *n* A mole with hairs. Considered to be a mark of a former birth.

लासणी *f* (Verbal of लासणे) Marking with a heated iron, cauterizing, firing. *v* कर. 2 The mark on the ताणा or warp. *v* लाव. See लासे.

लासणे *vc* (लास) To mark with a heated iron, to cauterize, to fire. 2 To mark by burning or scalding. 3 To mark (apply the लासे) the ताणा or warp after the पांजणी or starching of it.

लासणे *vi* (लासे) To contract spots or discolorations—a fruit &c.

लासक *n* A form, in reviling the Rákshasí लास or a woman generally, of the word लास. 2 A mole with hairs. 3 (Incorrect for नासूर) A लासा *a* R Commonly लाशा. [fistula.

लासूर *mn* (Misspelled for नासूर) A fistula or sinuous sore. 2 (Better लासक) A mole with hairs.

लासे *n* (लास) A dark spot or discoloration (on fruit, the body &c.) 2 A mark (made with ink, charcoal &c.) on the ताणा or warp. *v* लाव.

लाहकी *f* or लाहक्या *f pl* (Imit. from लहालहा) Heaving and blowing from overheatedness of system. *v* मार, दे, टाक. Also agitation and distress from heat, sweltering, swelter; as अंगाची or शरीराची लाहकी झाली. 2 fig. Excited or overearnest begging or hanging upon (as of a child); bustling and eager pressing more generally; hot and restless impatience; ardent aspirations. *v* दे or टाक with *g.* or वर of *o.* 3 (Esp. about Pandharpur) Celerity or quickness (of execution or performance) in general.

लाहंगड, लाहंचट, लाहंचड, लाहंचर, लाहन, लाहन-खुरी, लाहनगा, लाहंवर &c. and लाहंगड, लाहंचट, लाहंचड, लाहंचर, लाहान, लाहानखुरी, लाहालाहा &c. See under लहा. Note. The two forms लहा & लाह are approved, perhaps equally; the form लाहा is disapproved.

लाहडा *m* (लहालहा The imitation-word of Panting or blowing). Fullness, vehemence, intensity. Used with such words as ताप, देवी, गोवर, खरज; as तापाचा ला० Exacerbation or vehement glowing of fever; देवीचा-गोवराचा-खरजेचा-कांजण्याचा ला० Burning hot eruption of the small pox, measles &c. Also तापाने-देवीने-खरजेने-कांजण्याने-उन्हाने ला०, signifying the burning distress of the subject of the fever &c. 2 Clogginess (as of गूळ, mud &c.): also cloggedness or clogged state (of hairs, papers &c.)

लाहडी *a* (लाहे) Addicted or given up to; exceedingly attached to or eagerly craving; dearly fond of or ardently coveting. Both in good sense and in bad.

लाहणी *f* Reaping. 2 (By mispronunciation from राहणी) Way, manner &c. 3 A ठाणवई or stand (for a lamp or dish).

लाहणे *vi* (Poetry. लाभ S) To accrue unto; to come unto as gain or profit: also to avail or be of advantage unto. See लाघणे. Ex. मेलाचि मरोनि लाहे गेलाचि जावेनि लाहे कर्मवर्ष. 2 To arise or come unto generally. Ex. नातरीं जैसें तोय ॥ साखर घालितां गुळचट होय ॥ लवण मिळवितां पाहे ॥ क्षारव लाहे तळाळ ॥

लाही *f* (لائی H or लाजा S) Rice, wheat &c. blown out by parching. Applied also to other substances (alum, borax, blue stone &c.) thus blown or puffed. Generally used in plural लाह्या. 2 fig. (with or without अंगाची or शरीराची) Blown or overheated state of the body, swelter.

लाही उडणे (as गोव्यांची-जरीमरीची-शिण्यांची-पाय-पोशांची लाही) To abound in hot and brisk pro-

fusion. लाहो उडणे (दाण्याची-आंब्यांची &c.) To sell off (go off in sale) smartly. लाहो भाजणे (अंगाची) To swelter. लाहो भाजणे (उन्हाची) To be glowingly hot weather. लाह्याचा मान The presents (of a turban, cocoanut &c.) made at a wedding by the bridegroom's party to the person on the part of the bride that officiates at the burnt-offering of लाह्या.

लाहोपीठ *n* Flour of लाह्या (of जोंचळा or of rice). [Chinensis.]

लाह्यर *n m* (लावक *S*) A sort of quail, Perdix

लाहो *m* (४७ *H*) Exceeding covetousness; ravenous greediness; insatiableness. *v* घे *g. of o.* 2 (Poetry.) Acquisition or gain. Ex. प्रपंच साधुनि परमार्थाचा लाहो ज्ञानें केला तो भला भला. 3 A continuous crying for or dwelling upon. Ex. शेकांत हा घे प्रभुनाम लाहो.

लाहोटा *m* (लाहो) Great cupidity or craving: also great desire for. *v* घे.

लाहोर *f* A she-lamb about a year old.

लाहोरी *f* (لاهوری *H*) Lahore-soap.

लाह्य or लाह्यलाह्य *ad & f* See लहालहा.

लाळ *f* (लाला *S*) Saliva or spittle: also spawl or slaver. 2 A disease incidental to cattle, consisting of running at the mouth and rottenness in the feet; the distemper. *v* घे, जा.

लाळ गळणे *g. of s. & o.* To hold intimate friendship or to have flowing affection (together, towards, with). Ex. काय त्या दोघांची लाळ गळती. लाळ घांटेणे To slaver; or to lick one's chaps; to have one's mouth watering (in expectation of something nice). लाळनेचने भिजवून खाणे (To eat gram moistened only with one's own saliva.) To solace one's self under the omission of honors &c. due or expected, by determinedly holding the assurance that they will yet be rendered.

लाळ *f* A fine end (as of a thorn); a bristle or hair (as of the awn of corn or grass); a fine splinter in general; esp. as lodging in, or with reference to lodging in, the flesh. *v* शिर, राह, काढ. Also the very extremity of the dart of a scorpion.

लाळणे *v i* (लाळ) To slaver or slabber; to spawl or have a running at the mouth. [tingale.]

लाळें *n* (लाळ) Horse's chin-strap for the mar-
लाक्ष्णिक *a* (*S*) Relating to लक्षणा *q. v.* Figurative, indicating or pointing to something beyond; typical, emblematic, prefiguring. 2 Changed by rhetorical deflection from its primitive meaning; figurative, metaphorical, tropical. 3 Characteristic, indicatory. 4 Technical.

लाक्ष्य *a S* (Possible or proper) to be known by its indications, symptoms, signs.

लाक्षा *f S* Popularly लाख *q. v.* The dye or the wax called Lác.

लाक्षाजोहर *n* (Corr. from लाक्षागृह *S*) The house of gum-lác in which the Pandu princes were shut up to be destroyed by fire, and out of which they were delivered by Krishna's opening a subterranean passage. Ex. पांडव निभाले लाक्षा-जोहरीं.

लाक्षातिल *n* An oily extract from लाक्षा (Coccus lacca). Used in medicine.

लिकटणे *v i unc* To adhere or stick. [seek.]

लिकडाव *m* (लिकणे & डाव) A play, Hide and
लिकडे & लिकडेभिकडे Preferably लिखडे &c.

लिकण *f* (لکنا *H*) A hiding-place; a lurking-hole. [cealed.]

लिकणे *v i* (لکنا *H*) To hide; to lie or be con-
लिकलिकणे *n i* (Imit. or from लोक *S*) To shine dimly or faintly, to glimmer: also to shine with

sudden emissions of light, to sparkle, to twinkle: also to shine quiveringly or tremulously, to flicker. Note. लिकलिकणे is to be distinguished from लकलकणे.

लिकलिको *f* (Imit.) Glazedness or dimmed lustre of the eyes (as at death or under disease): also the faint and tremulous shining (of an expiring lamp): glimmering or glimmer more generally. *v* राह, हो, कर, दिस. Note. लिकलिकी must not be confounded with लकलकी. This is Glimmer, that is Glare or glitter; this is dull or faint, that is full and strong.

लिकलिकीत *a* (Imit.) That shines glimmeringly. 2 That shines with forthshootings, sparkling, twinkling. 3 That shines tremulously, quivering, flickering. Note लिकलिकीत differs from लकलकीत.

लिकाचोरी or लिकोचोरी *f* (लिकणे & चोरी) Stealth; clandestine or concealed manner of procedure.

लिकीर *a C* (लिकणे) Sly, close, deep; that acts in a covert or clandestine way.

लिकूनचोरून *ad* (लिकणे & चोरणे) Clandestinely, secretly, slyly, by stealth—acting: in secret, privacy, or concealment—lying, staying.

लिखडे *n* A petty or small-sized trinket in general.

लिखडेभिकडे *n* (लिखडे by redup.) A small trinket generally or indifferently. लिखडींभिकडीं *pl* Petty or small trinkets collectively or comprehensively. [and by the vulgar.]

लिखणे *v c* (لکنا *H*) To write. Used in poetry

लिखन *n S* Writing. 2 A writing, a written document, a written book or paper.

लिखा *m* (लिख *S* root.) A written document or a writing in general. Pr. एक लिखा हजार बखा. (बखा is for बका *pl* of बक, in order to rhyme with लिखा.)

लिखापढा *m* लिखापुसा *m* (लक *H* by redup.) Comprehensive terms for law, official, or business papers; a deed, grant, writ, document: also a writing in general.

लिखित *n* (*S*) pop. लिखीत *n* An epistle or a letter; a piece of writing in general. Ex. दामाजी पंताचे नांवें अर्जदाख || लिङ्गनि लिखित मुद्रा केली ||

लिखित *p S* Written. 2 Drawn, delineated, lined, traced. [epistle or a writing.]

लिखितार्थ *m S* The sense or interpretation of an
लिखी *f* (लोख Nit or louse.) A small-toothed comb. [—used of eyes.]

लिख्या *a* (लिख्या *S* Poppy seed.) Pink or small;

लिङ्ग *n* (*S*) The penis. 2 Gender. (पुङ्गि Masculine, स्त्रीलिङ्ग Feminine, नपुंसकलिङ्ग Neuter.) 3 The Phallus or emblematic representation of Shiva. 4 An affix to the names of worshipers of the lingam; as दादलिङ्ग, सदलिङ्ग. 5 A distinguishing mark; a sign, token, badge. 6 Nature or Prakriti, according to the Sāṅkhya philosophy; the active or motive power in creation. 7 (fig. of 1st Sig.) A clog or an encumbrance: anything that ties down or confines: also a trouble or difficulty freely. *v* लाग, अडक, अस. [tically.]

लिङ्गविभक्ति संभाळून बोलणे To speak grammatically

लिङ्गकार्य *n S* Variation of termination (of adjectives, verbs &c.) effected or required by gender.

लिङ्गहेदन *n S* Amputation or excision of the male organs of generation. One of the punishments prescribed for Shūdra contempt towards a Brāhman.

लिङ्गडणे *v i* (लिङ्ग Sig. VII). To stick close to; to be attached inseparably—a clog or an encumbrance, a bore or pest, a trouble in general.

लिङ्गडा *a* (A contemptuous derivative from लिङ्ग.) That worships the lingam.

लिङ्गदेह *m S* The tenuous or ethereal body; the subtil vehicle of the जीवात्मा or sentient soul, and the causative principle and archetype of the स्थूलदेह the gross and material frame. It consists of मन the heart or seat of feeling, बुद्धि the judgment or discriminating faculty, दशेंद्रिय the ten senses or faculties of perception and action, and पंचप्राण the five vital airs. Ex. सूक्ष्म मनो-बुद्धि दशेंद्रियैर्युतं प्राणैरपंचीकृतं भूतसंभवं || To it are ascribed sentience, intelligence, consciousness, agency &c.; and in this inheres the personality or individuality by which the being is distinguished from the All-pervading, All-upholding essence, the Deity. It is held to be the surviving essence from the dissolution of the preceding birth: hence the innate intelligence of the newborn animal to seek the breast and teething to its parents. Ex. जालिया लिङ्गशरीराचा भंगु || चुके निरयस्वर्गाचा मार्ग || स्वभावैचि || [लिङ्गादित *q. v.*]

लिङ्गवंत *c* A worshiper of the lingam. Commonly

लिङ्गव्रण *m S* Ulcer of membrum virile.

लिङ्गशरीर *n S* More commonly लिङ्गदेह.

लिङ्गशा *a C* Slow, slack, sluggish of action or motion.

लिङ्गसाई or लिङ्गसाई *f C* Slowness or sluggish-
लिङ्गादित *c* (लिङ्ग) An individual of the sect who worship the lingam, and carry the representation of it suspended around the neck.

लिङ्गाड *n* (Perhaps from लिङ्ग Sig. VII.) A perplexing affair or business, a difficulty, a trouble: also the state induced by it, a dilemma, strait, scrape, hobble, mess. 2 This is one of those numerous words occurring in all languages of which, as the etymon or original cannot be traced, the literal and exact sense cannot be fixed. All that the lexicographer can in such cases do, is to set down the popular acceptations or uses: and these of this word, although, from the more confined currency of the word itself, they are of less frequent occurrence, are faithfully one with those of लचांड, कचाट, झट, and countless similar formations; viz. Scheme, speculation, enterprise, wild project; a calumnious machination or invention; any embarrassing adventure or occurrence; any tortuous or devious device or doing.

लिङ्गाडी *a* (लिङ्गाड) That is full of plots and projects, or of injurious and mischievous, or wild and hare-brained pranks and practices; bustling, adventurous, enterprising; or mischievous, meddling, quarrel-kindling &c. [gishness.]

लिङ्गसाई or लिङ्गसाई *f C* Slowness or slug-

लिङ्गी *f* A particular medicinal plant.

लिङ्गोरची *f* The same with but less common than लंगोरी.

लिङ्ग्या *a* (A contemptuous derivative from लिङ्ग) That worships the lingam.

लिचंड, लिचांड, लिचंडखोर &c. See लचांड &c.

लिचपिच *ad* A formation expressive of the manner of the sudden bending or yielding to pressure of a slight (cane, stick, or other flexible thing).

लिचपिचीत *a* (Imit.) Slight, slender, that bends or yields upon the slightest pressure. 2 fig. Feeble, weak, wanting stamina, spirit, firmness. [here or stick.]

लिडकणे *v i* (By metathesis for लिकटणे) To ad-

लिडडिडणे *v i* (Or लडडडणे) To rock, shake, be rickety; to move about from slackness or looseness.

लुचणे or लुचणं *v c* To pluck up or out (the hair of beard or head) by pincers &c. Ex. या बैद्य शिरोरुहते ॥ लुचा म्हणे आपुलिवाचि हाते ॥ 2 To claw or tear; to lacerate or scratch roughly.

लुचपत *f* Dishonest gain; illicit pickings.

लुचपत or तां *ad* Limpingly, haltingly, lamely.

चाल. जा. कर. [the lame member.

लुचपणे *v i* P To limp, or halt, to walk favoring

लुचर *f* R Fibrousness or stringiness (as of mangoes &c.) [to claw and tear.

लुचलुचणे *v c* To pull with the claws or nails;

लुचाडणी *f unc* लुचाडणूक *f unc* (Verbal of लुचाडणे) Robbing &c.

लुचाडणे *v c* To plunder or rob.

लुचावुचा, लुचाभुंडा, लुचासुंडा *a* Bare or void (esp. of the usual ornamental accompaniments).

लुचा *a* (लु H) Dissolute, profligate, libertine, unprincipled;—used of persons.

लुचाई *f* लुचेगिरी *f* लुचेराई *f* (लुचा &c.) Dissoluteness, profligacy, licentious practice or procedure.

लुचेराई *a* Dissolute, dishonest, scampish, knavish;—used esp. of ways, doings, or speech.

लुट-कण-कन-कर &c. and लुटकणे Commonly लुट-कण &c. and लुडकणे.

लुटणे *v c* (लुटन S) To plunder, pillage, despoil, strip; to rob (a multitude, or of many things, or with violence or law-braving openness). Persons, property, and repositories or places are indifferently the object of the verb. Ex. भक्तिबळे कसा हा परमेस्वर आज अर्जुने लुटिला.

लुटपुट or लुटफुट *f* (Imit.) Wild or lively running about (as of children, calves, squirrels, rats). 2 Overflowing plenty. 3 Commonly लोटपोट.

लुटपुट *a* (Imit. or fanciful.) Little, scanty, trifling, paltry, poor;—used of affairs or business: also cursory, superficial, shallow—an affair or a doing in general. 2 Used as *ad* In a trice or shake.

लुटलुट or लुटलुट *ad* Imitative of the sound or expressive of the manner of short and quick and light steps in walking.

लुटलुटीत *a* P (Imit.) Tight and light; compact and dapper; shortish and roundish yet brisk and active—a person or his body or make.

लुटविणे *v c* Causal of लुटणे q. v. 2 (To give permission to people to plunder one's self.) To give profusely or liberally.

लुटाक *a* (लुटणे) Acquired by robbery or plunder.

लुटार *n* (लुटणे) A multitude of plunderers: also the plunderer-class considered collectively.

लुटारा, लुटारी, लुटारू *a* (लुटणे) That plunders, pillages, robs. [ing.

लुटालुट *f* (लुटणे) General plundering and spoil-

लुटपुट or -फुट or -बुट or -मुट or -फुयां *a & ad*

(Fanciful formations, and used mostly in boys' plays.) False, feigned, assumed, pretended: also falsely, feignedly, by assumption or supposition. These words are also the names of a play in which eating, drinking, marriages &c. are pretended.

लुटफुटचा or -बुटचा or -मुटचा or -बुयांचा *a* (Fanciful &c.) False, feigned, assumed. Terms in boys' plays. Vide supra.

लुटलुट *ad* Patteringly &c. See लुटलुट.

लुटणे *v i* (लुटन S) To roll.

लुटन *n* S pop. लुटण *n* Robbing, plundering, लुटन *n* S Rolling. [pillaging.

लुड-कण-कन-कर &c. Imit. of the sound or expressive of the manner of smart or quick lying

down or tipping over or tumbling;—used with लुडकणे, पडणे, निजणे, लुवडणे &c.

लुडकणे or लुडगणे *v i* To recline or lie down. 2 To tip or tumble over (as from being top-heavy).

3 To lean to dotingly or fondly. [ble over.

लुडका *a* (लुडकणे) Apt or liable to tip or tum-

लुडगी *f* A preparation of bháng. 2 Reeling, staggering. *v* जा. खा.

लुडयावणे *v i* To roll or turn over.

लुडबा *a* R That are unable to articulate particular letters or words;—used of organs of speech: that lisps or speaks inarticulately;—used of a speaker or person: also that is lisped or inarticulately uttered—speech, a word, a letter. 2 *unc* (For लुडबुचा) Mischievously or troublesomely meddling.

लुडबुड *f* Officious and vexatious intermeddling; disturbing and bothering interference with the view to assist.

लुडबुडणे *v i* (लुडबुड) To meddle with fumblingly or vainly; to busy one's self about in an interruptive and bothering manner; to be obtrusively or officiously busy.

लुडबुडत पडणे To lie lumberingly or uselessly about; to lie in one's way; to be kicking about.

लुडबुचा *a* (लुडबुड) That interferes and troubles with his prate or blundering efforts to advise or to assist. Pr. लांडे लुडबुड आणि नाचे पुढपुढे. 2 Officious or meddling more generally.

लुडमा *a* Stunt or short—an arm or a hand; and *attrib.* having such a member. 2 See above लुडबुचा.

लुडा *a* P (लांडा) Mutilated or maimed.

लुडाबुडा *a* (लुला & लुडा, or from लुडा by redup.) Old and infirm; worn and wasted; broken and battered;—used of man, beast, plough, cart &c.

लुडाबुचा *a* (लुला & बुचा) Bare and naked; deprived of its branches and crop—a tree or plant.

लुतकरी *f* P A tatter, shred, fluttering rag.

लुतरा *a* (लु H) That rattles, babbles, blabs, tells tales.

लुप्त *p* S Cut off, rejected, dropped, lost by elision. Esp. used, as a grammatical term, of letters, syllables &c. 2 Thrown into oblivion or desuetude.

लुप्तोपमा *f* S A contracted or partial illustration: opp. to पूर्णोपमा. Eight kinds are enumerated; viz. उपमान-उपमेय-धर्म-धर्मवाचक-धर्मोपमान-धर्मोपमेय-धर्मोपमानवाचक-धर्मोपमेयवाचक-लुप्तोपमा.

लुवकणे *v i* To be closely or earnestly desiring or seeking; to be intent upon. Ex. सांजर उंदिराविषयी लुवकून बसने.

लुवरा *a* (लु H) That officiously and impertinently obtrudes his prate or otherwise intermeddles; troublesome by unrequired interference.

लुवलुव or वां *ad* An imitative word used in angry reviling and repressing of a person's talk considered as obtrusive or pert. Ex. चार वेळ वू बोलूनको म्हणून सांगितले तरी मात्काने लुं बोलतोस. 2 Imit. also of the sound or motion of rapid munching (as that of a goat). *v* खा; also of a quick and light patter of trotting. *v* चाल; also, with करणे, of a shaking or brisk agitation.

लुवलुव *f* (Imit.) Tiresome chatter or clack.

लुवलुवणे *v i* (लुवलुव) To shake. [ing, pilling.

लुवाडणी *f* (Verbal of लुवाडणे) Robbing, spoiling, लुवाडणे *v c* To rob, spoil, plunder, pill. The

person, his property, or the house or chest or place may, any one, be the object of this verb.

लुब्ध *p* S Affected with desire of, desirous, wishing. 2 Cupidinous. 3 Intent upon; deeply engaged in.

लुब्धक *m* S A hunter. 2 Hence (Shiva having transformed himself into a hunter in order to shoot an arrow, viz. the three stars of the belt of Orion, at Brahmá transformed into a buck and pursuing his own daughter metamorphosed into a doe) The hunter, i. e. Sirius or dog-star.

लुब्धणे *v i* (Poetry. लुब्ध) To be affected with greedy or intense desire after.

लुभरा or लुभा *a* Commonly लुबरा.

लुभणी *f* लुभणे *n* (Misspelled for रुमणी & रुमणे) The handle of a plough, a bullock-hoe &c.

लुभणे *n* See लोढणे esp. in its figurative significations. [ker after, be earnestly desirous of.

लुलपणे *v i* (Poetry. लोलुप S) To long for, han-

लुला *a* (लोल S Dangling or shaking, through लोल H) Withered or distorted; *dangling* useless, whether naturally or from disease; crippled, paralysed, impaired, or very infirm generally;—used of any limb, member, or organ; and also of the person or animal so crippled or debilitated; as हाताचा-पायाचा-बोटाचा-कमरेचा-कानाचा-डोळ्याचा-जिभेचा लुला. 2 Applied with all freedom to a limb, member, or organ, or to a living creature, so affected (by whatever disorder or original defect) as to be incapable of performing its function or discharging his duty; also to anything whatsoever defective, decayed, or impaired, or regarded as slack, rickety, feeble, flimsy, flexible, failing. Applied also (and rather as a noun) to a person utterly broken up by decrepitude and infirmities,—to a person “sans eyes, sans teeth, sans everything.”

लुलापांगळा *a* (See लुला & पांगळा) Crippled generally; wanting or infirm in an arm, hand, or leg. 2 लुलेपांगळे *pl* The handless and legless, the crippled and halt, comprehensively.

लुलावणे *v i* C (लुला) To hang about and in one's way;—as a withered limb, a useless person.

लुलित *p* S Dangling, hanging, quivering.

लुलुपतू, लुलुपतू, लुलुपतू (लुलु H) Coaxing, लुलु *a* Dead drunk. [wheedling, cajoling.

लुलुलुवणे *v i* (Imit.) To crawl or run over (the head or body) in great numbers—lice, ants &c., and affect with titillation. 2 To itch to speak—the tongue.

लुसकान & लुसकानी See लुसकान & लुसकानी.

लुसलुशी or सो *f* Freshness, glossiness, clearness, liveliness, lustre; the bloom or glow of puberty, maturity, or health (in fruits, plants, the countenance).

लुसलुशीत or सीत *a* Fresh and blooming; clear and glowing. See the noun.

लुसलुस *f* (Imit.) Bustling eagerness; impatient and fidgety desire. *v* कर.

लुसलुस or लुसलुस *ad* Imit. of the manner and ways of eagerness or impatient desire. लुं करणे To pant after.

लुसलुसणे *v i* (लुसलुशी) To have a clear, florid, blooming, or healthful appearance—fruits, plants, the countenance &c. 2 To be highly eager.

लुडंगी or लुडंगी *f* लुडंगीकाढी *f* Preferably लोडंगी &c.

लुळणे *v i* (Poetry. लोलन S) To roll. Ex. कृदि सिद्धि पाय ॥ घुळीमाजी लुळती सर्वदा ॥

लुलुलीन *a* (Imit.) Soft from lack of substance; soft and yielding;—as the tongue, infirm flesh, a flaccid fruit or vegetable.

लुला *a* More commonly and correctly लुला.

लुलाखडा *a* (लुला for लुला & खडा) Old and infirm; worn and wasted; broken and battered;—used of man, animal, vehicle, thing.

लुलाखडा *a* Crippled and crazy; broken and infirm in body and mind. Used also (etymology forgotten) as लुलाखडा above and as लुला throughout.

लुली *f* C (Commonly लोली) Great drowsiness; desire to lie down and roll about in sleep: also the desire (as of animals in hot weather) to roll. *v* ये.

लुलें *n* The mobility, canaille, dregs of people; an assemblage of riffraff, a rabble, a mob.

लुख *f* A stroke of the sun. *v* लाग.

लुट *f* (लुटणे) Robbing, plundering, spoiling. 2 Booty, spoil, plunder. 3 fig. Wasteful or lavish distribution or serving out. 4 Exceeding plentifulness; overflowing abundance.

लुटलवाड *f* (लुट by redup.) Plundering and spoiling, plundering et cetera.

लुत *f* A cutaneous disorder, a form of Herpes. 2 A medicinal plant and its root. The flower is called शेवाळे.

लेंक *m* A son. 2 *f* A daughter. Pr. बाले लेंकी लागे सुने. Note. लेंक is not Child, but Child of; if masculine, Son, if feminine, Daughter; thus corresponding with मुलगा *q. v.*

लेंकपूत *m* लेंकवाळ *n m* General or careless terms for a son or for a child or offspring.

लेंकरालेंकरीं *ad* (लेंक by redup.) From son to son; to or through one's sons' sons—a patrimony &c. descending. 2 Amongst, with, by &c. children.

लेंकरं *n* A child of. Note लेंकरं is not, as मूल, पोर, बाळ, बाळक, अभैक &c., a human being in childhood, but a child as offspring or progeny, as an offshoot of and as pertaining unto (parents). लेंकरं being neuter cannot be Englished but by the word Child, yet does it involve, as closely as लेंक *q. v.*, the idea of relationship, signifying as strictly as लेंक *m* Son (not Boy), or as लेंक *f* Daughter (not Girl).

लेंकरंवाळ *n* or लेंकरेंवाळे *pl* (लेंकरं & बाळ) A general or comprehensive term for the children of a family; the children and younglings.

लेंकवळा *m* A male bastard. Understood especially of a son of a concubine or kept woman.

लेंकवळी *f* A female bastard: and लेंकवळे *n* A bastard-child (without reference to sex). Apply here the speciality noted under लेंकवळा.

लेंकराद *m* Fondness for (the company &c. of) children. Ex. अरे तू खडा मोठा झालास तरी लेंकाकोत नाहीस? 2 *pl* Childish longings and likings. Ex. आईबापावांचून लेंका मुलाचे दुसरा कोण पुरवील?

लेंकरपण *n* लेंकरपणा *m* (लेंकरं) Childhood. 2 Childishness.

लेंकरवा *a* R (लेंकरं) Childish, juvenile, puerile.

लेंकरवाला or ला *a* (लेंकरं & वाला) That has children; a family-man or family-woman. 2 fig. That has a cross shoot or sprout—a root of turmeric.

लेंकरसमजून *f* (लेंकरं & समजून) Puerile understanding; the wisdom or apprehension of a child.

लेंकरखभाव *m* (लेंकरं & खभाव) Childishness; the nature or disposition of a child. [करों.]

लेंकरालेंकरीं *ad* (Poetry.) Commonly लेंकरालें-

लेंकुरं *n* (Poetry.) A child of. See लेंकरं.

लेख *m* (S) A writing; a thing written; an epistle, a bill, a document. 2 Handwriting. 3 *n* A column of the multiplication table.

लेखक *m* (S) A writer, scribe, copyist, amanuensis. 2 That writes, draws, delineates, traces, sketches. [amanuensis.]

लेखकप्रमाद *m* (S) An error of the copier or लेखकी *a* (लेखक) Written by an amanuensis.

लेखकी *f* The business of a writer or scribe.

लेखणी *f* sometimes लेखण *f* (लेखनी S) A reed-pen: also a pen in general.

लेखणीस चंग बांधणे To make profession of, or to set up pretensions to, good writing. लेखण्या करणे *g. of o.* To cut to pieces; to cut up (an army &c.)

लेखणीचा धड, लेखणीचा पुरा *m* लेखणीचा बहादर *m* Terms for a superexcellent writer, a pensman.

लेखणे *v c* (लेखन Writing.) To esteem, reckon, regard, account. 2 (Esp. in poetry.) To write.

लेखन *n* S pop. लेखण *f* Writing.

लेखनाडंबर *n* (S Display or parade of writing.) A phrase of epistles conveying the writer's excuse for coming to a close. Ex. ही विज्ञापि ले. कशास पाहिजे?

लेखनी *f* S (Popularly लेखणी) A pen.

लेखनीय *a* S (Proper, fit, suitable) to be written.

लेखपत्र *n* (S लेख & पत्र) लेखपटा *m* लेखपूस *m* Comprehensive terms for papers of law, state, office, or business; a deed, grant, writ, document: also a writing in general.

लेखप्रमाण *n* (S लेख & प्रमाण) Written evidence, proof, or authority: also a deed, or other paper considered as a paper of authority.

लेखा *m* (लेख S) Estimation, reckoning, regard, account. See under किमत. 2 A written document. [तोडीं or तोडावाटे Orally.]

लेखापुशीं *ad* By or in writing: opp. to तोडा-लेखित *p* S Written. [be written.]

लेख्य *a* S (Possible, purposed, necessary &c.) to लेखणे *v i* To yield, give way, sink under, bend before, lit. fig.

लेखापेचा or -फेचा *a* also लेखीपेची *a* (पेचणे by redup.) Weak, silly, imbecile, irresolute, feeble, flimsy, of deficient firmness, force, hardness, substantialness, solidity. Used freely of persons, works, and things.

लेखी *f* The name of a plant.

लेजीम *f n* (ليزم P) A bow with a chain instead of a string. Used by the athlete in their exercises.

लेटणे *v i* (ليٹنا H) To lie down, to recline.

लेंड *n* (S) A lump or nodule of excrement (esp. of man, dogs, cats, and wild beasts). 2 A lump of scybala.

लेंडसुखास येणे To be overcome by tender emotion (in fondling a darling child &c.)

लेंडकी *f* A squeezed sugarcane.

लेंडक्या *a* लेंडकवळ्या *a* The person that draws out the squeezed sugarcanes from the mill.

लेंडपेंड *n m* (लेंड by redup.) A comprehensive or careless term for ornaments and finery; or an indefinite term for an ornament,—any ornament, trinket, or suchlike.

लेंडावर्त *m* A ring of hair under the molar teeth. An inauspicious mark of the horse.

लेंडो *f* (लेंड S through ليندي H) A lump or nodule of the dung (of sheep, goats, horses, camels, rats, rabbits &c.) 2 A lump of hardened faeces or scybala. 3 A crupper. 4 (From its resem-

blance to a crupper.) The member of a barren Palmyra analogous to the fruit-receptacle of the fruit-bearing Palmyra. 5 A young or diminutive marigold; having but one corolla or row of petals. लेंचा गाळणे -टाकणे -हगणे To funk; to falter, fail, quail, yield from fear or the sense of weakness; timore ventrem laxare.

लेंडोचाक *f* A low term for any well-filled or well-furnished state; opulence or prosperousness choke-full.

लेंडोप्रसाद *m* (That abounds in the expression of his favor by dinging—that always dungs on application of the whip or stick.) A term for a miserable hack or rip of a horse.

लेंडूक *n* (लेंड S) A lump of excrement. See लेंड.

लेंडूकवळ्या *a* See लेंडक्या. [barren Palmyra.]

लेंचाताड *m* (लेंड Sig. IV. & ताड) The male or लेणदेण *f* (لينادينا H Taking and giving.) Dealing or intercourse in general.

लेणे *v c* To put on (trinkets or ornaments): also to lay on or apply (pigments, collyrium &c. for personal decoration). Ex. अळंकार केशवा लेवविले. 2 In poetry and amongst the vulgar. To put on or to cast over the body (clothes, apparel). Note. This verb, although transitive, does not inflect the subject. See To put on in E. and M. Dict.

लेणे *n* Articles of personal decoration; trinkets, pigments &c. 2 Figures (of city-gates &c.) described upon the wall in the month चैत्र in honor of गौरी. 3 The excavations, often containing figures of gods, devils, pagodas &c., found in several parts of India; ascribed to the Pándava princes. [bedaubing.]

लेखडणी *f* (Verbal of लेखडणे) Besmearing or लेखडणे *v c* To besmear, bedaub, plaster (an object): also to smear or rub over (a substance).

लेप *m* (S) Plastering, smearing, daubing. 2 An application or a coating (of paint, mud, cow-dung-wash &c.) 3 Materials to be smeared over. 4 Boiled rice, bread, or other thing considered as खरकटे.

लेप *m* The name of a fish of a black back and white belly, found in creeks and inlets. It is a species of sole.

लेप or लेप *m n* A sort of quilt (whether to throw over the body or to spread as a mattress).

लेपडो or लेपडो *f* (लेप) A quilt or stuffed case to be spread as a mattress or a sitting carpet.

लेपडे or लेपडे *n* A contemptuous or light form of लेप.

लेपणे *v c* (लेप) To smear or plaster (an object): also to smear or rub over (some material).

लेपन *n* S Plastering, smearing, daubing. 2 Any material to be smeared or rubbed over.

लेपवणी *n* (लेप & पाणी) Water in which culinary vessels, dishes, hands &c. dirty with food adhering, have been washed (or the खरकटे detached or loosened).

लेपवळ *f* R (लेप & ओळ) The fragments, scraps, dirty leaves, dishes &c. remaining of a meal.

लेपाटा *m* (Deteriorative form of लेप) A rudely large plaster (of medicaments, mud &c.) *v* लाव, दे, & लाग, वस.

लेपाळणे *v c* (A rather depreciative or slighting form of लेपणे) To besmear or bedaub.

लेपाळा *m* (लेपाळणे) Smearedness (as of oil, ghee, butter, flour) over vessels, hands &c. *v* वस, लाग, जम, दाट.

लेख *a* S (Possible, purposed, necessary &c.) to be spread as unguent or plaster.

लेफ *n m* A fish, a sort of sole. See लेप.

लेफडा *m* C (लेप) A line or stripe formed by smearing any substance. Used revilingly of any coarse and rude line or stripe.

लेवडा, लेभडा or लेभडा *a* (Properly नेभडा *q. v.*) Fat and flabby. 2 Slovenly or untidy;—used of the person or his dress. 3 लेवडा is further Filthy or dirty—person, clothes, or thing.

लेभड *f* C Emaciation, maceration, reduced and meagre state.

लेभडणे *v i* C लेभणे *v i* C To emaciate, waste, fall away: also to tire, knock up, to be fagged, jaded, spent (from disease, fasting, fatigue).

लेभागू *c* (لہاگنا & لہا H) One that catches up a thing and runs off with it.

लेमें *n* A litigation or any dispute; any contested or any involved and troublesome affair. The word is of the kindred of झोंबट, खटलें, लफडे, लटावळ, लेखपंड, लडखड, लडा, लांबट, लोचा, खरकटें &c. [An auction.

लेलाम or लेलांव *n* (Or लिलाम from ليلام H)

लेलामदार or लेलांवदार *m* An auctioneer.

लेलिहमुद्रा *f* S One of the 64000 मुद्रा or postures of the Tantras. Placing the palm of the right hand upon the back of the left, and elevating and depressing the fingers of it in imitation of the opening and closing of the mouth of a snake.

लेलेमजून *m* (Because the Shingá revelers and strolling players perform, according to their ludicrously crude apprehension of the case, the wonderful and pity-stirring loves and sorrows of the celebrated ليلى & مجنون of Persian story.) A term for a poor, pitiful, abject, chickenhearted fellow (this being the portraiture it pleaseth the Hindú to draw of the deep-enamoured مجنون).

लेवट *n* C A couple in coition. 2 *m* (लेवा or लेप) The layer of dry sticks, straw, and earth placed over the loppings which are strewn upon a piece of ground to be burned.

लेवट *n m* A thick and strong stuff of cotton.

लेवणी *f* (Verbal of लेवणे) Laying of dry sticks &c. [quantity of one quarter less.

लेवण *a* (In नंदभाषा) Three quarters, or of the लेवणे *v c* (लेवा) To lay dry sticks, earth &c. over the loppings which are strewn upon a piece of ground to be burned. [Sig. II.

लेवणे *n* C The layer of sticks &c. See लेवट

लेवा *m* (लेप S through لہوا H) A coating (of paint, mud, cowdung-wash &c.)

लेवाडा or वा *a* Of infirm make and thus weak; not strongly set or firmly knit.

लेवदेव or लेवादेवी लेवादेवा *m* (ديواليو H) Borrowing and lending; business or dealing with; trade, traffic, commerce.

लेश *m* (S) A particle or bit; a minute portion or quantity; a little.

लेश or लेस *a* (ليس H) Ready or prepared (for a work or an action).

लेखपंड or लेखपंड or लेखट *n* P Any matter (a dispute, a debt, a suit) unclosed or unsettled, and viewed as likely to prove troublesome. See लांझा. Hence a trouble or difficulty generally; an embarrassing job or case; any dilemma, strait, or perplexity. The word is of that large class which comprehends लचांड, लिगाड, झट, and others, having of course some speciality of implication and aspect.

लेखट *n* (लेश Particle or a little.) Remains of victuals, oil, ghee &c. (as adhering to a vessel or the hands). 2 Used laxly in conjunction with कारभार, व्यवहार, काम, बोलणे &c. in the sense of Imperfection, defect, shortcoming, lack; i. e. business &c. involving some remainder—something left undone. 3 See under लेखपंड.

लेसाटा *a* Gaunt and lanky; long and lean.

लेह *m* S A medicine to be taken by licking; a lambative or linctus, a bolus, an electuary.

लेहणे *v c* (Poetry and vulgar for लिहिणे) To write. Ex. च्या यागीं सांगतां तुम्हाचीं ॥ रोखा लेहण लेहण *n* S Licking. [द्यावा द्याचीं ॥ &c.

लेह्य *a* S (Possible, purposed, necessary, fit &c.) to be licked, i. e. to be eaten by licking;—used of a medicine (as a bolus &c.): also (possible &c.) to be licked (generally). [linctus.

लेह्य *n* S A medicine to be taken by licking, a ले *a* & *ad* (Vulgar. Also लय & लई) Exceedingly numerous or plentiful. See लय.

लेलूट *f* (Vulgar. Also लयलूट) Overflowing abundance; heaps upon heaps.

लो *f* (Usually and preferably लंब) Hair of the body or limbs, down. 2 Hair of animals, wool.

लोहलो *f* A small anchor of a particular kind.

लोक *m* (S) People, mankind, folks, the community or public. In this sense usually plural. 2 (In comp. with the designating noun prefixed.)

A people; a class; an order; any particular body. Ex. ब्राह्मणलोक, शूद्रलोक, गवईलोक, शिपाईलोक, देवलोक, पिशाचलोक. लोक is used also simply, A people, a nation, a division of men. 3 *pl* Domestics, retainers, guards, laborers &c.;

men or persons as entertained or embodied under a head. 4 The world; the mass or multitude; the huge human family; as disting. from self or other person particularized: also a strange person; one of the people. 5 A world; a region; a division of the universe. In general three worlds are enumerated,—heaven, earth, and the infernal regions, or स्वर्गलोक, मर्त्य or मृत्युलोक, & पाताललोक.

Another classification enumerates seven exclusive of the infernal regions. These are भू-भुवर्-स्वर्-महर्-जन-तपो-सत्य-लोक, which see in full under सप्तलोक. Besides these some scores of the Hindú divinities have each his particular लोक or heaven.

Pr. लोक आणि ओक Intolerably disgusting is the multitude, the people (their ways, notions &c.) “Odi profanum vulgus, et arceo.” A saying used by the daring few who can disregard public opinion. लोकाचीं घरे or दारे पुजणे To dance attendance from door to door.

लोककथा *f* (S) A legend, a fable, a popular story, a tradition without authority.

लोकग्रह *m* (S) Popular apprehension or acceptance concerning.

लोकचर्चा *f* (S) Popular mention or talk.

लोकत्रय *n* (S) The three worlds,—heaven, earth, and hell.

लोकधारजिणा *a* Careful for or attentive to the wishes or interests of the people (but neglectful of one's own or those of one's master): also propitious or kindly disposed towards people.

लोकनाथ *m* (S) A particular medicinal preparation. 2 (Lord of the people.) A term for God or for a king.

लोकनीति *f* (S) Popular custom or usage.

लोकपाल *m* (S) pop. लोकपाळ *m* A king. 2 A regent of a lok or region.

लोकप्रवाद *m* (S) Common report; popular talk; news. [tice.

लोकप्रवाद *m* (S) Popular usage; general prac-

लोकप्रसिद्ध *a* (S) Extensively current amongst or familiarly known to the people; popular, general, common.

लोकप्रणेश *m* (S) Master of the life of mankind. A term for the wind or air.

लोकवाच्य *a* S That differs from the people; strange, eccentric, singular: also unpopular or unusual.

लोकभय *n* (S) लोकभीति *f* (S) Fear of the people.

लोकभाषा *f* (S) Popular dialect, idiom, phraseology; vulgar tongue: also a colloquialism or a vulgarism.

लोकमत *n* (S) Popular understanding or acceptance; public opinion: also a popular notion.

लोकमर्यादा *f* (S) Popular observance or practice; established usage. *v* राख, ठेव, पाळ, धर, बाळग. 2 Deference to the people.

लोकर or लेकर *f* (लाम S) Wool. 2 Down, the soft hair of the body. 3 Applied to the fibres around a mango-stone &c.

लोकरजन *n* (S) Gratifying the people; courting popular favor.

लोकरो or लेकरो *a* (लोकर) Woollen.

लोकरीति *f* (S) pop. लाकरीत *f* Popular usage; general practice.

लोकलचांड *n* (The plague—the people.) The plague or evil consisting in the displeasure or ridicule of the people; the bore of (or of the necessity of averting) popular disfavor. Pr. सगळे लचांड पुरवेल लो. पुरवणार नाही.

लोकलज्जा *f* (S) pop. लाकलज *f* Regard to public opinion; deference to the people. 2 The fear or shame of the multitude.

लोकलोकपाळ *m pl* A comprehensive term for the heads or chief persons of a people or community; the Raja and the officers of the state with their retinues &c.

लोकवाद *m* (S) लोकवाचा *f* (S) Common report; popular talk; news, tidings, rumors.

लोकव्यवहार *m* (S) Popular usage; the custom or general course. [tice.

लोकशिक्षा *m* Common custom; general prac-

लोकसंग्रह *m* S The bringing or leading (upon a particular way or course) of the people: also the approving and adopting by the people (of a particular way &c.) Ex. साधुजनकृत्य हेतुसाते ही लोकसंग्रहार्थ सर्व पुण्यकर्म करितान.

लोकसंपादणी *f* Conciliating or courting of the people; studying to acquire popular favor or approbation.

लोकसमजून *f* Popular acceptance or apprehension; the general opinion. 2 Satisfaction, persuasion, or right understanding of the people (respecting a person or a matter). 3 Satisfaction of the people or public, as contrad. from the satisfaction of one's self or of some party concerned; mere passing of muster.

लोकसिद्ध *a* (S) Popular, fashionable, customary, current amongst the people.

लोकाचार *m* (S) Popular usage or practice.

लोकांती *ad* Amongst the people, in public, abroad.

लोकानुकूल्य *n* S Regard of the people; popular propitiousness or favor; popularity.

लोकापवाद *m* (S) A general outcry against; popular accusation.

लोकालोक *m* S A mountainous belt surrounding

the outermost of the seven seas and bounding the world.

लोकालोकी *ad* (लोक by redup.) By oral communication; from popular report; traditionally—a matter handed down, received, heard. 2 By or through the people—a matter effected.

लोकोक *m* (Properly लौकिक) Renown. 2 Notoriety or publicity.

लोकेषणा *f* (S) Regard or deference to public opinion; desire of popularity.

लोकोत्तर *a* (S) Beyond what is common; excelling, surpassing, extraordinary, transcendent.

लोकोद्धार *m* (S) Salvation (or emancipation from transmigration) of mankind: also, by meton., Saviour of mankind.

लोकोपकार *m* (S) A public charity; a benefit or good conferred upon the community.

लोकोपचार *m* (S) The doing of any act to conciliate, or to satisfy the expectations of, the public: also such act.

लोखंड *n* (लोखंड S) Iron. [ously.]

लोखंडाचे चणे खावविणे or चारणे To oppress griev-

लोखंडकाम *n* Iron work; that portion (of a building, machine &c.) which consists of iron. 2 The business of an ironsmith.

लोखंडी *a* (लोखंड) Composed of iron; relating to iron. 2 fig. Hardy or hard—a constitution or a frame of body, one's हाड or natal bone or parental stock. 3 Close and hard;—used of kinds of wood. 4 Ardent and unyielding—a fever. 5 लोखंडी, in the sense Hard and coarse or in the sense Strong or enduring, is freely applied as a term of distinction or designation. Examples follow.

लोखंडी *f* (लोखंड) An iron boiler or other vessel. 2 A large scandent shrub, Ventilago Madraspatana. Grah.

लोखंडी कडवा *m* The haum or culm of that species of जांघळा called अरगडी.

लोखंडी काव *f* A red ochre or earth.

लोखंडा केळ *f* A species of the Plantain. लोखंडी केळ or -केळे *n* Its fruit.

लोखंडी चार *f* A kind of grass.

लोखंडी चुना *m* A term for strong and enduring chunam-work.

लोखंडी हाप *m* (Iron type.) A term, according to popular apprehension, for *Leaden types* and for *Printing*; in contrad. from दगडहाप Lithography.

लोखंडी जर *m* (लोखंड & जर) False brocade or lace; lace &c. made of iron. [torium. Grah.]

लोखंडी झाड *n* Ironwood-tree, Memecylon tinc-

लोखंडी तगर *f* A variety of the flower तगर.

लोखंडी पाया *m* A firm and abiding foundation, lit. fig.

लोखंडी फळ *n* The fruit of लोखंडी झाड.

लोखंडी मुरुम *m* A hard kind of मुरुम q. v.

लोखंडी रस्ता *m* लोखंडी सडक *f* (Iron-road.) A railroad.

लोखंडी हळद *f* A red-colored, hard, and coarse kind of turmeric. The हळकुंड is short and small. Applied revilingly to discolored red and bad turmeric.

लौंग *f* लौंगो *f* लौंग *f* (लौंग S) A head (of rice, wheat, राळा, वरी, and some others); a pendulous head in general. 2 लौंग is further a grain, Lithyrus sativus.

लौंगर *n* (लौंग) A bunch of plantains. 2 A large लौंग or head of corn.

लौंगळ विणे *vc* C To roll along.

लोचका *m* (Commonly लचका) A piece (of flesh,

dough &c.) bitten or torn off. *v* चे, तोड, काढ, मार, & निघ, जा.

लौचट or ड *a* (लवणे) Tough, tenacious, not crisp or brittle. 2 Elastic. 3 fig. Persisting in spite of denial or prohibition; wearisomely importunate; obstinate or dogged in general.

लौचण *f* A kind of pincers, used by the barber.

लोचन *n* (S) An eye.

लोचनावर्त *m* (S) A ring of hair under the eyebrow. A mark of the horse.

लौचा *m* W Any matter (a debt, a dispute &c.) unsettled; esp. as involved and likely to prove troublesome. See लांझा. [fondle, caress, pet.]

लौजारणे गोजारणे *vc* (गोजारणे by redup.) To

लोट *m* (लोटणे) A huge and impetuously-proceeding mass (of water, air &c. and, hence, of men or animals); a surge or rolling billow; a dense multitude moving on. 2 The rolling (of a wheel); the roll and the swing or sweep involved in it; the onward-bearing impetus or sway; as लहान चाकाचा लोट भारी मोठा चाकाचा लोट हलका; उतरत्या जागी चाकाचा लोट बांधावा; अग्निगाडीचा लोट जबर. (अग्निगाडी or अग्निगाडी Fire-cart is a recent coinage for the Steam-engine of the railway.) 3 The pressing and impelling influence (of a current or stream, and, figuratively, of oratory): also the bearing upon or forceful pressure (of businesses or cares). 4 fig. Overbearing or overwhelming copiousness or abundance (of things in general).

लोटगाडी *m* (About Satara.) A rude load-cart.

लोटण *m* (لوتن H) A species of pigeon, a tumbler. [quick amble. See under चाल.]

लोटणचाल *f* A pace of the horse,—a short and

लोटणदिवा *m* A lamp so constructed within a case that it may bear being rolled over and over.

लोटणे *vc* (लुटन S through لوتنا H) To roll, bowl, trundle, troll. 2 To push or drive (along, in, at) vehemently or recklessly. Applied *freely*, as the words ढकलणे, दपटणे, रगडणे, लाटणे &c., under which see abundant detail. 3 To urge on and cast impetuously upon (as an elephant, a horse, a body of troops, upon the enemy). A technical but fondly cherished use. 4 To push forcibly to; to drive hard (in shutting or closing).

लोटणे *vi* (لوتنا H) To roll over and over; to turn and toss about; to wallow. 2 To roll or sweep along; to press onwards, at, or in heavily and tumultuously. Ex. देवळांमध्ये आज कथेस लाखां मनुष्य लोटले होते. 3 To roll or flow on;—used of days, years, time. 4 To tumble or fall upon bodily and overwhelmingly;—as a tower or building; and, as the neuter form of the third sense under the active verb, to throw one's self upon with gathered mass and momentum. Ex. आकाशाजिनि विजू पडत. तेवीं दक्षावरि अकस्मात्. बोरभद्र लाटला. 5 To roll down in streams—tears: to come swelling and rolling along—a river, a fresh, a torrent. Ex. जें पाणी लोटलें तें लागलेच दोन्ही थंडी भरल्या. 6 To drive towards or on in weighty mass;—used esp. of dense and swagging clouds or dashing rain. Ex. निकडे जे पाऊस लाटला ते गांवच वाहविला. 7 To be overflowingly profuse or plentiful—corn, fruits, pocks or other eruptions, profits &c. &c.

लोटपोट *f* (لوت پوت H) Tumbling and tossing; rolling, wallowing. Applied by some to express Convulsive merriment, ecstatic laughter, shaking the sides with laughter: by others, in the sense of Satisfaction, complacency, serene and super-

lative delight. 2 Used as चालढकल and similar words. Doing cursorily or hurriedly; pushing on or slubbing over in anyhow fashion. 3 Overabundance, profuse plenty. 4 It is sometimes used adjectively.

लो. करणे *g.* of o. To convulse with laughter.

लोटा *m* लोथा *m* C (لوتا H) An earthen pot used on waterwheels &c. 2 A metal pot for numerous common uses. This form is Hindustani; the form in Marathi is लोटी.

लोटांगण *n* (लोटाणे & अंगण) Proceeding (to a place of pilgrimage, a temple &c.) by rolling one's self over and over. A mode of obtaining religious merit. *v* घाल. Ex. संतसज्जनांचा मेळा. तेथें लो. घाला; also सांडविले सकळाचे अभिमान. आणिले शरण लोटांगी; also म्हणतांच घाली लो. कर जोडून विनवोतसे. 2 A roll over (of the body or a thing).

लोटावाडगी *f* लोटावासन *n* Comprehensive terms for the culinary vessels of a humble establishment. The latter compound is not yet naturalized from the Hindustani. 2 These words, like शेण-गोटा, शेणशेणकूर, भांडेंकुडे and numerous others, (See under शेणगोटा) acquire, by an obvious rule, the sense of The *business* of preparing to cook, e. g. sweeping and dungsmearing the stoves and adjacent area, placing the fuel, and arranging the vessels. Ex. लो. करून मी भाकरी करायला बसले.

लोटालोटा or टो *f* (लोटाणे) Pushing and shoving reciprocally or generally. 2 Forcible or careless driving along or on (of things, of a trade, or of a business or matter generally).

लोटी *f* A metal waterpot or drinking vessel &c. It varies in size but has one general form, that of the Hindustani लोटा. [ping.]

लोटा or था, लोटा or था *a* Stout, sturdy, strap-लोटाग्रम *m* (लोटा & आग्रम) A term for a sturdy, ignorant, and unrestrained fellow; a rude boor belonging to none of the four आग्रम or orders of man in civilized life. Used also of a bachelor or one unencumbered with a family and wife.

लोड *n* *m* लोड *m* C A long bolster or stuffed case for the back of sitters to recline upon. 2 fig. A raised seam or hemmed border. 3 *n* The transverse beam of a पाभर, कुडव &c. This, with its teeth-member taken off, is used as a *bolster* to roll over the ground.

लोडणे *n* An engraving or carving tool. [ton.]

लोडणे *vc* To seed, i. e. extract the seeds of cotton. लोडणे or लोडणे *n* लोडणा *m* R A clog (tied around the neck of a bullock &c.) 2 fig. An encumbrance or a clog in general. 3 fig. Any cumbersome or unwieldy thing.

लोढा *m* A vast overrolling mass of water in a river; a sudden and swelling fresh: also an immense and impetuously-proceeding billow &c. 2 fig. Overbearing crop or produce; countless multitudes or quantities; overflowing plenty. Pr. धोडा आणि पिकाचा लोढा.

लोढासरसे वाहून जाणे To drift with the current.

लोढाई *f* (लोढणे) The cost of seeding cotton.

लोण *f* (लवण S) The name of a plant growing in salt marshes. 2 Saltiness or saline matter in a soil.

लोण *n* A term in the play आवापावा. Earth (as brought or run for) from beyond the lines or ground-traces of this play; such earth betokening the winning of the game. *v* आण, ये, दे.

लोणकडा *a* (लोणी & कडणे) Hot as heated butter.) Fresh, quite fresh, brand new, quite recent. Ex.

लोणकढें वृष Fresh-clarified butter, fresh-made ghee; लोणकढें दरिद्र Quite recent poverty; लोणकढी दौलत Quite recent wealth or opulence: also, arbitrarily, लोणकढें वर्तमान, लोणकढी वार्त्ता-वातमो-खबर-गोष्ट, लोणकढा व्यवहार, and others similar.

लोणकाया *a* (Butter-cutter) Used of a very blunt weapon, tool, or instrument.

लोणचें *n* (लवण *S*) Pickles. 2 fig. Applied to a double-dealing or trimming person, a player on both sides. [is growing abundantly.]

लोणट *n* (लोण) A place in which the plant लोण लोणट *a* (लोणी) Of a buttery taste or smell.

लोणपाया *f pl* लोणपट or लोणपाट *n* (See लोण *n*) A play among children; also called आयापाया. 2 The two latter words also signify (from लोण Earth brought in token of it) Victory or winning of the game (in this play).

लोणस *a C* (लोणी) Butyraceous or butyrous; containing much butter—milk. 2 Applied also to the animal that yields such milk.

लोणा *m* (लवण *S* or لونا *H*) A kind of rice. 2 Salt or saltiness (in a soil &c.) 3 fig. Freshness and fleshiness, plumpness and healthy hue (as of animals in good condition). *v* ये, जा.

लोणांबा *m* लोणांबी or लोणांबी *f* (लवण & आंबा) Young mangoes boiled and thrown into brine with peppers.

लोणारी *m* A caste or an individual of it. They are hewers of wood, makers of charcoal, and lime-burners.

लोणी *n* (नवनीत *S* through नोनीत & नोनो) Butter. *v* काढ, निघ, ये.

लोण्याची कणी or लोण्याचें बोट A mere granule or a finger-tip of butter. See under कवडी. लोण्याची कडी करणें To serve out butter plentifully. लोण्याची सवत न सादणें Not to be able to put up with a rival-wife soft and mild as butter. लोण्याच्या पुऱ्या तुपांत तळणें To prescribe or purpose for an occasion which can never come to pass; as अवसेस एकादशी झाली तर? लोण्यांत दांत फुटणें To become savage and haughty—a person of a mild and gentle disposition.

लोत *f* A medicinal plant and its root. The flower is called शेवाळें.

लोथ *f* (لوث *H*) A corpse, a carcass. 2 A term of ridicule for a bulky and lubberly body, or for the body generally, a carcass; also for a large and plump pumpkin, jack fruit &c.

लोथी पाडणें *g* of *o*. To destroy utterly (an army &c.) [नाचणी.]

लोथा *a* Epithet of a species of the grain लोथ or द *m* (लोथ *S*) A tree, and *m n* its bark, Symplocos racemosa.

लोथ *f m* sometimes लोद *f m* (لوث *H*) A corpse. 2 A term for a monstrously huge, or a large, fat, plump man, beast, or other living creature. Applied further by some to a large block of stone or wood.

लोथ पाडणें *g* of *o*. To overthrow (a monster of a fellow). लोथी पाडणें *g* of *o*. To destroy utterly (an army &c.); to fell or prostrate them as corpses; to make to bite the dust.

लोथट *a C* Thin and oozy; not firm and solid—molasses, dough &c.

लोथडा & लोथा *m* (Depreciative forms of लोथ or लोथ) A term for a fat and bulky man or beast.

लोथा *m* (लोथ) A carcass. 2 A mass of flesh as torn off (from the body &c.) with the nails or claws. *v* घे, तोड, काढ.

लोथा *m* Any thin, batter-like, swashy, slushy

stuff: (as melting गूळ, soft-boiled rice or vegetables, overwetted dough.) 2 Used as *a* Watery and soft, swashy, oozy. [Its bark.]

लोथ *m* (*S*) A tree, Symplocos racemosa. 2 *n m*

लोप *m* (*S*) Cutting off in general; but used especially as a grammatical term for the elision or dropping of a letter or syllable. 2 Canceling, annulling, destroying: also disappearance, extinction, cessation, desuetude, pretermission, omission &c. Compounds ad libitum; as राज्य-धर्म-वर्ण-कुल-जाति-वंश-संप्रदाय-संध्या-अग्नि-आह-कर्म-विद्या-लोप.

लोपणें *v i* (लोप) To be dropped or cut off, to suffer elision: also to be canceled, or to disappear, or to be extinguished. See the noun. 2 (In poetry for लपणें) To lie, be, or become concealed or hidden. See ex. under भगण.

लोव *f* लोवट *n* (लंब *S* Pendulous.) A head (of rice, wheat, राळा, राजगिरा, वरी, सावा, भादली &c., a pendulous head in general. [swinging &c.]

लोवकळणी *f* (Verbal of लोवकळणें) Dangling, लोवकळणें or लोवकाळणें *v i* (लोवणें) To dangle; to swing; to hang quivering or loosely. [*v* घे, दे.

लोवकळा or लोवकाळा *m* Dangling or swinging.

लोवड *f* लोवट *f C* A heap or quantity (of cocoanuts or other fruits) gathered together. 2 fig. A trouble, plague, pest; a perplexity, hobble, scrape; an embarrassment, encumbrance, clog: also a troublesome affair; a litigation &c.

लोवण *f R* (लोवणें) A quantity (of certain vegetables, fruits &c.) clustering thickly, and hanging pendulous from the stem; a mass hanging or dangling generally. *v* लाग.

लोवणी *f* (Verbal of लोवणें) Hanging, dangling, swinging: also lingering: also waiting in suspense.

लोवणें *v i* (लंब *S*) To be suspended, to depend from, to hang, to dangle. 2 fig. To be depending; to remain unsettled—a suit, an undertaking: to linger, to hang on (as on a person): also to be in suspense or waiting. [general. See लोव.

लोवर *n R* (लोव) A pendulous head of corn in लोवरें *n* Pods of गोवारी (Dolichos fabaeformis) besprinkled with flour and dressed with ghee or oil. [मान &c.]

लोवान, लोवान कद, लोवानी कद Commonly लो-लोवी *f* A pendulous head of corn in general. See लोव.

लोवीझोवी *f* (An irregular formation from लोवणें & झोवणें) Strenuous and varied efforts; laborious exertion after, for, in. Mostly used in the instrumental case; as लोवीझोवीने With or through much ado or great pains.

लोभ *m* (*S*) Greedy or intense desire; cupidity, covetousness, avarice: also inordinate affection for; miserliness. 2 Affection or favor; kind regard or consideration.

लोभणें *v i* (Poetry. लोभ) To be affected with greedy or great desire after.

लोभवणें or लोभावणें *v i* (लोभ) To bear or have affection or attachment to or ardent desire after (a person, thing, object in general).

लोभान *m* लोभान कद or लोभानो कद *m* (عود *A* لبان *A*) Olibanum, Resin of Boswellia serrata. Rox. 2 A blackish and fine kind of Benzoin.

लोभावित *a S* लोभाळू *a* लोभिष्ट *a* (*S*) लोभी *a* (*S*) Greedy, grasping, cupidinous, avaricious. 2 Stingy, parsimonious, penurious.

लोभी *m* (Popular form of लुब्धक *S*) Sirius or the लोभ *n* See लेंभ. [Dog-star.]

लोम *n* (*S*) pop. लोम *m n* A hair of the body.

लोमकळणें *v i* (Better लोवकळणें) To dangle; to swing; to hang.

लोमश *a S* Hairy. 2 Woollen.

लोयलो *f* A small anchor of a particular kind.

लोल *a S* Active or motionful; i. e. dangling, trembling, quivering, shaking, moving tremulously or with liveliness. 2 fig. Impatient, eager, ardent. [ment.]

लोलक *m* (*S*) The pendant or drop of an ornament. लोला *a* (लोल *S* Dangling or shaking.) Dangling as withered or impaired, crippled—a limb or member; and crippled—a person or animal. See लुला throughout. लोला is used (rather more commonly than लुला) as a noun and as masculine, in the sense of A crippled, paralysed, or shattered person (male or female); as हा (ही or हें) लोला झाला or होऊन पडला (पडली or पडलें).

लोला *m* (*S*) The clapper or tongue of a bell; the pendulum of a clock &c. 2 fig. The uvula. The popular form is लोळा.

लोली *f* A small anchor of a particular kind.

लोळुप *a S* corruptly लोळुप *a* Covetous, cupidinous, anxiously or earnestly desirous of.

लोळो *m* (Imit.) Plain reading; reading without particular regard to pronunciation, intonation &c. *v* घाल.

लोळो *ad* Imit. of the plain (prosaic, unartistic, commonplace) manner of reading. *v* वाच, पढ. 2 *ind* A word or sound uttered by the keepers to cows and buffaloes whilst at the water. *v* घाल. लोळो घालणें is further (from the begging practice of the sport-makers during Shimgá) To beg insistingly or importunately. [2 Wool.]

लोव *f R* (Commonly लंब) The hair of the body.

लोवथा *m P* A piece (as of flesh, dough &c.) torn from or bitten out. *v* तोड, घे, काढ.

लोठाशौच *n S* (लोष्ठ Clod & आशौच) Cleansing (मलदार & सूत्रदार after a discharge) by the application of a clod (until water be found).

लोह *n S* Iron, crude or wrought. 2 *m* Abridged from लोहभक्ष. A medicinal preparation from rust of iron.

लोहकर & लोहचट Better लोकर & लोचट.

लोहकांत *n m* (*S*) The loadstone. 2 A medicinal preparation of it. [iron.]

लोहकार *m* (*S*) A smelter of iron or a worker in लोहकिट्ट *n* (*S*) Scorix or rust of iron, klinker.

लोहंगी or लोहंगी काटी *f* (लोह & अंग) A club set round with iron clamps and rings, a sort of bludgeon.

लोहचुंबक *m* (*S* Kisser of iron.) The loadstone. 2 fig. A term for a perseveringly importunate applicant; also for a churlish, niggardly, miserly fellow, a skinflint.

लोहचूर्ण *n* (*S*) Iron filings.

लोहट or टी *f* A cart of a strong and heavy kind (for carriage of timber, stones &c.)

लोहडणें *n* (Better लोहणें) A clog (tied around the neck of a beast). 2 fig. A clog in general.

लोहतुला *f* (*S*) pop. लोहतुळा *m* An iron balance. 2 Incorrectly used in the Panchopákhyán for Bar of iron.

लोहदंड *m* (*S*) An iron mace or bar, the weapon of Yama and of legendary warriors. 2 A bar of iron given to a Bráhma in propitiation of Yama, Shani &c.

लोहनाळी मोहनाळी *f* (लोहा, मोह, & मवाळी) Affectionateness or kindliness; fond blandness or softness (of speech, disposition, or deportment).

लोहपरिघ *m S* An iron club or a bludgeon. Ex.

जे वनिता अस जारीण॥ तीस यमदूत नेति धरून॥
लो० तप करून॥ कामागारी दाडिती॥ [लोभान.

लोहवंदी कद, लोहभानकद, लोहभानो कद *m* See
लोहभस्म *n* (S) लोहमंडूर *m* (Properly मंडूर)
Rust of iron or a medicinal preparation from it.

लोहमय *a* S Composed or consisting of iron,
ferreous.

लोहांगो or लोहांगो काटी *f* See लोहंगी.

लोहार *m* (لوار H or लोहकार S) A caste or an
individual of it. They are smiths or workers in
iron. [blacksmith.

लोहारकाम *n* Iron-work, work proper to the
लोहारकी *f* (लोहार) The business of the black-
smith. [लोहार.

लोहारडा *m* A contemptuous form of the word
लोहारसाळ *f* A smithy. [grass. See लव्हा.

लोहाळा *m* (Or लव्हाळा from लव S) A kind of
लोहित *n* S Blood. 2 Redness.

लोहित *a* S Blood-colored: also red in general.

लोहलुहान *a* Little and pretty. See लहुलुहान.

लोहा *m* (लोभ S through ल H) Great fondness
for, attachment to, or desire after. Little used
but in the worship of देवी at गोंधळ, and in Pr.
देखला गोहा लागला लोहा Used of a little girl all
whose heart, on her getting a husband, runs after
him (turning wholly away from her parents and
home). The word, although little used, differs
not in sense from लाहा.

लोहांकर & लोहांचट Better लोकर & लोचट.

लोहाट or टो *f* Commonly लोहट or टो.

लोहाडणें *n* (Better लोहणें) A clog, lit. fig.

लोहानाळो मोहानाळो *f* Preferably लोहनाळी
मोहनाळी. [sels, or articles in general.

लोहोलोखंड *n* (लोह & लोखंड) Iron tools, ves-

लोळ *m* A roaring sheet of flame; a glowing fire;
a blazing up or out. 2 A swarm (of bees, flies &c.)

लोळ *m* (लोळणें or लोलन) Rolling over and
over; esp. the wild rolling about of one under
passionate crying or ungoverned wailing; and, in
this qualification of sense, conjoined with रडण्या-
चा or रडून. *v* घे, घाल. 2 fig. Worried or wearied
state; prostration or exhaustion as through sick-
ness or a vexation. Ex. पोरानें or तापानें माझ्या
जिवाचा लोळ केला. 3 (Perhaps for लोथ or लोथ) A
term for a squat, thickset, and roundbellied
child; also for any overgrown or enormously big
animal, esp. among the smaller animals; as काय
हे घुशीचा लोळ सांपडला पिंजऱ्यांत; काय मुंगुसाचा
लोळ चालला; मांजरीनें उंदिराचा लोळ धरला; also
for a monstrous and misshapen bale, pack, or
mass indefinitely; as निजून लोळ पडणें or पसरणें
To lie along as a huge log, or spread abroad as a
washerwoman's pack. In this sense पांघरणाचा लोळ,
कामाचा लोळ &c.

लोळआकांत *m* Violent and wild roaring or
bellowing. *v* कर, मांड, लाव, चालव, & उठ, हो. 2
Vehement effort; strenuous exertion. 3 Uproar
and commotion; popular outcry about; as पेंढा-
ऱ्यांचा -जरीमरीचा -पावसाचा -पाण्याचा -धारणोचा
-महागाईचा -लो०.

लोळकंड or लोळकण *f* (लोळणें) Rolling one's
self on the ground (esp. as in urgent intreaty or
in obstinate resistance). *v* घे, मार. 2 The jump-
ing upon and rolling over one another (of dogs,
cats &c. in play). *v* घे *g.* of s.

लोळकडणें or लोळकुडणें & लोळकवा or लोळकुंवा
Properly लोवकडणें & लोवकळा.

लोळघाळ *m* (लोळणें & घाळणें) Rolling and mess-
ing about; crumpling, rumpling, ruffling (of
paper, cloth, victuals): confounding or deranging

(of affairs, accounts, a business or work): disorder-
ing or agitating (of a mind or spirit): also
rolled and messed state; confounded or agitated
state. *v* कर, हो. 2 Rolling and tossing (as of an
impatient or a wilful child).

लोळण or णी *f* (Verbal of लोळणें) Rolling one's
self (or itself) on the ground. *v* घे, घाल, मार. 2
Rolling over &c. See लोळकंड.

लोळणघाळण *f* (See लोळणें & घाळणें) Rolling
one's self about (as in passion or impatience). *v*
घे, घाल.

लोळणें *vi* (लोलन or लोल S) To roll over and
over (on the ground or generally): also to trail
or draggle along rollingly. 2 fig. To lie about
unused and unregarded—a thing: also to lie
about without service or employment—a person.
लोळणें has, in both these clauses, the idiomatic
import of the English *to be kicking about*.

लोळणें घाळणें *vc* (See these two verbs.) To roll
and rub about; i. e. to debate, discuss, argue (a
मोकदमा, कज्जा, काम, गोष्ट) with vigor or animation.

लोळपट *f* (लोळणें & पडणें) The state of lying
and rolling about; i. e. the state of prostrating
sickness and great distress (as of people during
an epidemic, of beasts during a murrain).

लोळवडी *f* (लोळणें & वडी) A rolled-out pat of a
paste made of several kinds of pulse.

लोळविणारा मोघ *m* A term proposed by the
Rev. Dr. Wilson as the rendering of the Hebrew
Peres and the English *Ossifrage*; the name being
descriptive, not indeed of breaking of bones, but
of (dashing violently against and) *forcing to roll
over* (the precipice);—this being the characteris-
tic practice of that bird now popularly understood
by the name *Lämmer-Geyer* of Switzerland and
the Alps.

लोळविणें *vc* (लोळणें) To roll over and over. 2
Cant or familiarly. To knock down; to fell and
lay sprawling. Ex. चोरानिं रात्रीस दोन असामी
लोळविआ.

लोळसाविणें *vc* R & C (लोळणें) To roll along
(esp. with implication of injurious or disorderly
rolling—as in the mire, dust &c.)

लोळा *m* (लोला S) The clapper or tongue of a
bell; the pendulum of a clock &c. 2 The uvula.
3 A piece of flesh as bitten or pinched out. *v* घे,
तोड, काढ. 4 A mass (as of dough, mortar,
kneaded mud &c.) as plucked or grasped. *v* घे, काढ.
लोळा तोडणें (To tear out a mass of one's flesh.)
A phrase used by parents in *giving away* a
daughter in marriage; also by or of a miser in
parting with his money. [विणें.

लोळाविणें *vc* To roll over and over. See लोळ-
लोळी *f* (Dim. of लोळा) A small bell-clapper
or tongue; a small pendulum; a pendant or bob
of an earring, a jewel, or a chandelier; (esp. with
जिमेची) the uvula; (esp. with गळ्याची, गळ्याखाल-
ची, or बैलाच्या गळ्याखालची) a dewlap; (with घांसाची
or अन्नाची or औषधाची or तोंडांत) the hard or
cloggy mass of food or of medicines in a mouth
dry from checked saliva; (गुळाची) the clammy
pendant of a string of गूळ marred in the boiler;
(कफाची or शेंबुडाची) a pendulous gob of phlegm
or ball of viscid snot; (फणसाची) a bellclapper-
shaped jack-fruit. 2 (Or लोळण or णी) The wild
rolling or itch to roll (as of horses and asses
exposed to the sun). *v* घे, घाल, मार, & घे. Also,
generally, desire (as from drowsiness) to lie down.
v घे. 3 (Better लोली) A small anchor of a parti-
cular kind.

लोकर, लोका, लोका Better written लवकर &c.

लौकिक *a* (S) Popular, general, familiar from
long establishment or extensive prevalence—a
custom, practice, usage.

लौकिक *m* (S) Celebrity, renown, fame. 2 No-
toriety or publicity. 3 Public affairs or public
life; secular business or the secular form and
state; the world. Ex. हा गृहस्थ लौकिकांत घुशार
आहे.

लौकिकांत येणें To enter into public life, or into
secular business; to begin the world. लौकिकावर
येणें To begin (as in disputations), because foiled
or posed, to speak vulgarly and abusively; to
descend generally into coarseness and rudeness.

लौकिकचतुर *a* Clever at managing, or in deal-
ing with, the people. Also लौकिकचातुर्य *n* लौकिक-
ज्ञान *n* and similar abstract nouns for Cleverness at
लौकिकरीति *f* Popular usage or custom. [&c.

लौकिकाचार *m* S Popular practice, course,
or fashion.

लौकिकानुसरण *n* S Following the people; con-
formity to the popular course.

लौकिकी *a* (लौकिक) Popular or general; familiar
from long establishment or extensive prevalence.
2 Smart or apt in worldly business.

लौचीक &c. See under लवचीक.

लौडी *f* (لودي H) A female slave.

लोद *f* *m* (Commonly लोघ) A term for a large,
fat, plump man or animal. [See लवघट.

लोघट *a* Wilful, unruly, heady and heedless.

लोह *a* S Relating to iron, ferreous.

लोख *a* (Better लोखक) Proper;—used of ac-
tions or speech: competent or worthy—a person:
fit or adapted—a thing or place.

लोखें *vc* & *n* Usually and preferably लेणें.

लोख *m* (Vulgar corruption of लेक) A son.

लोख *m* R (Commonly लोख) Exceeding covet-
ousness or cupidity. [dix Chinensis.

लोखा *m* (Properly लांवा) A kind of quail, Per-
लोखा *m* R Náchná or rice raised in the hot
season. [pus).

लोखी *f* A kind of नाचणी (Cynosurus coroca-

व

व The twenty-ninth consonant. The sound
initially, although not exactly that of W, ap-
proaches to it so closely that this short notice
of the difference will suffice; but, medially or
finally, when the letter occurs in composition
(with य or र or ङ, as in द्रव्य, व्रत, व्हावा), or when
reduplicated (as in चव्वीस), the sound becomes,
from the prolongation of the vowel preceding,
rather the thicker sound of V. By the European
literati of Bengal, and, after them, by the literati
of Europe, this letter, not only in the combina-
tions वि, वी, & वे, wherein there subsists a shade
or a minimum of approximation to the sound of
V, but in the whole thirteen, व, वा, वि, वी, वु, वू,
व्ह, वे, वै, वी, वौ, वं, वः, has been mistreated as the
equivalent of V;—W being ignored in the San-
skrit and its dependents because, probably, of
its absence from the Latin. Hence we read
Vachan, Vāyu, Vichār, Vīṇā, Veda, Vaidik &c.
Too compliant with this Bengal abuse, or strange-
ly disregarding of the pronunciation in the Mará-
thá country, and inobservant of the difficulty, all
but insuperable, of the Native learners of English

to force out a V, a class of the scholars of Bombay subject व to the misrepresentation of the English V.

That Vishnu, Veda, Gosávi, Deví, and a few other words appear thus miswritten in this dictionary is to be interpreted on the ground on which Calicut, Poona, Chandernagore &c. &c. (the corrupt representatives of काळीकोट, पुणे, चंद्रनगर) are suffered to hold their standing; viz. the necessity or the propriety of deferring to inveterately established, extensively prevalent, and invincibly sturdy English practice.

व is frequently interchanged with ओ, and, on rare occasions (although, in Sanskrit, constantly), with व. See further under वजळ.

व conj (उ) A And. Between this copulative and आणि there is a difference. They agree in joining together in one proposition, or under the same predication, two or more members or subjects; as He and I came; Day and night are alike; but where conjunction is to be effected of sentences or clauses expressing different truths, or exhibiting, the one, a cause, ground, reason &c., the other, an effect, a consequence, an accompaniment &c., there, not व, but आणि is used. Ex. मी आलों आणि तो गेला; सूर्य उगवला आणि मी उठलों; तो काळा आणि हा गोरा.

वदचणें, वदरण, वदरणें, वई, वईकाढी, वईल, वईल-चुल See under वै.

वजळ, वजळदाडा, वक, वकटा, वकटें, वकणें, वकती, वकरा See under ओ. Under these words we may introduce the remark, that many of the words which appear under ओ are also written and pronounced with व. That mode of writing and pronouncing is more conformable with etymology and with the form of spelling observed in Prákrit books, as well as with the practice of those who are viewed as the purest speakers of Maráthí; and this mode is the mode general with the vulgar and the illiterate above the Ghát. As the words are numerous, to have altogether omitted them under this letter would have occasioned much inconvenience: to have inserted them all with all their explanations, would, more inconveniently, have enlarged the dictionary. In order to attain the advantage of saving the learner some trouble of reference, and to avoid the evil of augmenting the volume, we have inserted and explained those words which are common or useful, or of which the explanation could be comprised within a line or two lines; and the remainder we have, still with regard to their place alphabetically, strung together, and marked as requiring to be sought in their order at ओ. This plan, it may be added, has been observed, with respect to minor and less systematical variations of spelling, throughout the dictionary; and, accordingly, as it is viewed in the light of saving vexation and labor, or in the light of swelling and aggravating a mass, it will be commended or condemned. It may receive both these awards; but to the party disposed to censure we would suggest, that they direct their censure, not to this our arrangement, but to the vastness, the indeterminateness, and the wild and irreducible anomalousness, as of all languages merely colloquial, so particularly and pre-eminently of this language the Maráthí.

वकट n (In the play of इटीदांडू) One.

वकट, वकटवणी, वकटवाणा, वकटवाणी, वकटा, वकटें Preferably ओखट, ओखटवणी &c.

वकर m f (وکر) A Honor, dignity, credit, character, good repute.

वकल n (وکل) A Wife and family, and pop. a harlot.) Any branch or division (of a business or concern); a department, province, region, sphere: also the establishment or apparatus, the agents, instruments, and operations appertaining. The word is freely used. Ex. खयपाकाचें वकल ह्या खोलींत असूं या आणि पालखीचें वकल पुढचे चौकांत.

वकलान, वकलानत, वकिलत, वकिलान, वकिली f (وکیل) A (P) The office, duties, or business of वकील.

वकलाननामा or वकिलाननामा or वकीलनामा m (وکیل نامه) P वकीलपत्र n The credentials or written authority furnished to a वकील, a power of attorney.

वकसणें v i P To suffer excoiation; to be abraded, grazed, rubbed off.

वंका, वकारणें, वकारा, वकारी See under ओ.

वकालद, वकलाद, वकिलद, वकिलाद f Common misspellings of वकालत.

वकील m (وکیل) A An ambassador, envoy, deputy, factor, agent, counselor, advocate &c.: also an employed barrister or lawyer generally. The word now enjoys a wide range of application. 2 The hereditary assistant to the देशमुख.

वकूब m (ووقوف) A Cleverness, capability, sense, understanding, intelligence. [reputation.]

वकर m f (وکر) A Honor, honorable estimation,

वक्त m n (وقت) A Time, a space of time, a certain duration. 2 A time, a particular time. 3 Time, one time, an occasion of occurrence. 4 A troublesome or hard time. For detail see वेळ in all its senses but the last.

वक्तव्य a S (Purposed, necessary, proper, occurring) to be spoken or said.

वक्तव्य n S A dictum or an aphorism; a rule or precept delivered: also an apothegm or a saying in general.

वक्तशीर ad According to occasion, season, or time. 2 In proper time, apropos.

वक्ता a (S) That speaks or says. 2 That speaks well, eloquent.

वक्ताची वेळ f (See वक्त & वेळ) A time of danger, distress, difficulty, or hardness in general. Ex. व० आली तर करणें प्राप्त, उपयोगी पडेल &c.

वक्तृत्व n (S) वक्तृत्वशक्ति f (S) Ability to speak: also ability to speak well, eloquence, elocution, facundity, oratory. Ex. तैसं माझें व० साचार॥ पदरचें नाहीं एक अक्षर॥

वक्त्र n S The mouth: also the face. Ex. अवलोकितां तुझिया वक्त्रा॥ घनी माझी पुरेना॥

वक्र a (S) Crooked, curved, bowed, bent. 2 Of sinuous or devious course. 3 Of backward course, retrogressive, i. e. proceeding from Aries towards Pisces;—used of a planet. 4 fig. Fraudulent, tortuous, of dishonest principles or practice.

वक्रगति f (S) Sinuous or devious course or going. 2 Retrogression, i. e. motion from Aries towards, not Taurus, but Pisces. 3 attrib. also वक्रगामी a Retrogressive;—used of a planet. 4 Of crooked course or procedure, lit. fig.

वक्रतुंड a S वक्रमुख a S Wrymouthed.

वक्रदृष्टि f S Oblique vision; looking askint. 2 fig. Malignant or hostile regard or view. 3 attrib. Squint-eyed: also of malignant &c. regard towards; jealous, envious &c. of.

वक्रपूरशोस f (An irregular compound with वक्र S and پرسش P) Cross questioning.

वक्रसंस्था f S A word of translators for Oblique position (of the globe).

वक्रो a (S) That is proceeding from Aries towards Pisces;—used of a planet. 2 Of evil view or feeling towards.

वक्त्री (येणें, जाणें, असणें &c.) To come, go, be &c. as वक्त्री—a planet. वक्त्री होणें with वर of o. To behold (any one) with a malignant eye.

वक्रोक्ति f S Perverse speech: also equivoque, double entendre, sarcasm; covert expression of some sense other than that which is appropriate to the language employed.

वखट, वखटवणी, वखटवाणा, वखटवाणी, वखटा, वखटें See under ओ.

वखत m n See वक्त. A time &c. Hind. Pr. वखत पडे बांका गधेको कदना काका When times are bad we must propitiate even a fool.

वखद n (Vulgar. औषध S) A medicament or drug; any herb or mineral used in medicine. 2 fig. A plague, pest, bore, a troublesome and nauseous or nasty fellow, a nuisance.

वखदी a (Corr. from औषधी S) Medicinal, having healing virtue.

वखरणें or वखारणें v c To weed and clean (a field) by means of the वखरा. 2 To smooth a field after ploughing.

वखरा m वखर m n An agricultural implement to root up and draw along the grass and weeds out of a field of corn; a sort of scuffler: also a sort of harrow for breaking and leveling.

वखवख f (Imit.) Ravenous hunger; insatiable craving; and, figuratively, inappeasable greediness or cupidity. 2 Tearing and worrying as by beggars, children, duns; the gnawing (of hunger or of bile); the corroding (of cares); the goading or urging (of businesses): also torn and worried &c. state. 3 Laxly. Teasing, deriding, or dishonoring: also teased, derided, or dishonored state. v कर g. of o., हो g. of s.

वखवखणें v i To be affected with वखवख.

वखवख्या a (वखवख) Ravenously hungry, or insatiably covetous. 2 That worries, teases, derides, jeers, dishonors.

वखा m An allowance or a regular quantity (daily &c.) v घाल, लाव. Also taking up or in a quantity regularly. v घे.

वखार f (بکهار) H A warehouse or storeroom. वखारणें v c See under वखरणें.

वखारदार m वखारी m The keeper of a warehouse or storeroom.

वग f Countenance, favor, support, patronage (as of great people): also influence or prevalence with them, interest.

वंग n S Tin. 2 Lead.

वंगण n Grease or oil applied to the axle of carts. वंगणें v c To apply it. [cinal.]

वगदी a (Vulgar corruption of औषधी) Medi-
वंगमस्र n S Calx of tin.

वगर f A female buffalo.

वगर prep (Commonly वगर) Without or except. वगर, वगरणें, वगराळें See under ओ.

वगवशिला m (वग & वशिला) The countenance and favor (of great people): also connection with them as a means of power and profit, interest.

वंगविणें v c To grease (cart-axles &c.) with वंगण. 2 fig. To beat soundly (quasi to make soft and compliant by the वंगण of blows): also to force to shell out (rupees &c.)

वंगळ a (Better ओंगळ from अमंगल S) Bad,

foul, filthy, nasty, offensive, loathsome. Used freely.

वगळ *f* (गळणे) Refuse or dregs; the worthless portion remaining of a substance or a quantity. 2 Used as *a* Refuse, worthless, bad; fit to be rejected or dropped.

वगळणो *f* (Verbal of वगळणे) Casting out, passing by, omitting, dropping.

वगळणे *vc* (विगलित *S* through गळणे) To cast out; to drop disregarding; to reject, skip, pass, omit. 2 For other senses sometimes occurring see the preferable form वघळणे.

वंगळवाणा or णो *a* (वंगळ Bad, वाणी As, like as.) Badish, foulish, rather or somewhat bad, vile, nauseating &c. [&c.]

वंगळसंगळ *a* (वंगळ by redup.) Bad, filthy, nasty वगैरे (وغيره) *P*) And the others or rest, *et cetera*.

वय *a* (Vulgar for वय) Distressed or disturbed; disquieted (in mind or in body).

वघळ *m* (ओघ *S*) A streamlet or rillet: also an oozing or a trickling; any flowing or running.

वघळणो *f* Verbal of वघळणे *vc* & *vi*.

वघळणे *vc* (See the neuter form of this verb.) To make to run or slip, i. e. to slip off (gems, flowers &c. from a wreath or string). 2 To pass by, to skip over, to throw out. 3 To draw off (as a portion of the rice, sugar &c.) from the flow or current of the daily expenditure. This is a custom with the housekeeping female. See ओघळणे *vc*.

वघळणे *vi* (ओघ *S* Flowing.) To ooze, trickle, run. 2 To run or slip;—as a gem or bead from its string or from the ear or nose, a ring from the finger, a bracelet from the wrist, a sword from its sheath, a mallet-band, beetle-ring, cane-ferrule: to stream forth;—as grain from its sack, any substance spilled: also to split up or run in its bore;—as the ear or nose; or to break up and fall asunder;—as a garland or string. 3 To flow off;—as earth under the scouring of a torrent, 4 To rush or fall upon bodily (as in blind passion); quasi to be poured out upon. 5 To be skipped or missed; i. e. to fall out of the notice of. Note. वघळणे is the same as ओघळणे, but, being the form in the Desh, it has an application or two not so common in the Konkani with the form ओघळणे.

वघळनिघळ *m* (वघळ by redup.) A trickling or running; any odd and insignificant streaming or flowing.

वच *n* *S* (Occurring in poetry.) Speech, saying. वचखेक मनखेक (वचधि-एकम्-मनसि-एकम्) Agreeing with चेष्टांत एक पोटांत एक. Hypocritical or dissembling speech (mel in ore fel in corde &c.)

वचक *m* (وچک H) Awe or apprehension of; impression of dread or fear. *v* खा, बळग, पाळ, राख, टेव, घर with *g*. of *o*. 2 Sudden alarm or fright; shock of terror or fear. *v* घे, वच. 3 Apprehension, notion, conception, thought. *v* जा, जे in. con. Ex. म्यां सावली पाहिली मला व० गेली कीं रामाजीपंत आले असतील.

वचक *a* (*S*) That cheats, tricks, imposes upon; a cheat, rogue, knave.

वचकणे *vi* (وچک H) To be filled with apprehension or dread of; to stand in awe of or alarm from: also to take sudden fright or alarm; to start with fear.

वच-कर-कन-दिशी *Imit.* of the short and sharp sound of the answer of petulance or snappishness; in a blunt, blurring, snapping tone or manner. Used with बोलणे, जाव देणे, अंगावर येणे &c.

वचकवचक *ad* *Imit.* of the sound of hasty eating

or drinking (guttling or guzzling), of gabbling or chattering, of rapid and noisy writing, of cutting or plucking up of grass &c.

वचका *m* See वचक. 2 See ओचका.

वचका *a* (*Imit.* वच!) That blurts or raps out snappishly: also that is prompt to blab. Hence 2 Light, trifling, silly, airy.

वचणे *vc* (वचन) To cheat or trick; to delude or deceive; to chouse, cozen, or defraud. The word has a free or familiar use; as हा बंदीस पडला आणि आपल्या सर्वसास वचला. 2 To skip, miss, or overpass (knavishly); as त्याने दोन पाचे वचलीं.

वचन *n* (*S*) Speech, a matter spoken; word, declaration, affirmation, promise &c. 2 A dictum, an aphorism, a rule; any utterance or expression considered as authoritative. 3 In grammar. Number; as एकवचन, द्विवचन, अनेकवचन or बहुवचन Singular, Dual, Plural.

वचनाचा खरा *a* True to one's promise or word. वचनाचा आज्ञेत or अर्था वचनांत असणे or वागणे To be exceedingly obedient and tractable. वचनीं मोवणे To entangle, i. e. to bind or fix, by his own promise or word. [deceiving, tricking.]

वचन *n* (*S*) वचना *f* (*S*) Cheating, defrauding, वचनभाक *f* Oral stipulation or negotiation: also oral compact or agreement. [or word.]

वचनविरोध *m* (*S*) Contrariety to one's promise वचनावचनी *f* (वचन by redup.) Oral negotiation: also oral communication in general.

वचनीय *a* *S* (Proper or fit) to be spoken or said; also to be uttered or expressed. [वजपा.]

वचपा or वा *m* More correctly and commonly वचवच or चा *ad* (*Imit.*) With much mangling, mauling, squeezing, piddling, scattering about &c.;—used of a swinish or rude manner of eating food. 2 In an unmeaning and silly manner—speaking. *v* कर, बोल.

वचवचा *a* (वचवच) That gabbles, jabbars, prates. वचा *f* *S* Root of Fleur de lis or Flag-flower, Orris-root, Acorus calamus.

वचा *m* (Or ओचा) A loose gathering up (of a cloth); a bagging or bellying fold. 2 The tuck of the dhotar. [ed upon.]

वंचित *p* (*S*) Cheated, tricked, deceived, imposed upon. वच *m* *n* (*Corr.* from वत्स) A calf (of a cow or buffalo). [quietly, easily.]

वज, वजच *ad* (Vulgar.) Slowly, softly, gently, वजण *n* Materials (oil, बिबे &c.) for smearing and scrubbing (pitchers &c.)

वजणे *vc* To scrub or smear (an earthen water-vessel) with a preparation of oil, marking nut &c.

वजणे *vi* (ओज) To get or receive careful treatment; as शेत चांगले वजले. The verb is more common in this form than ओजणे; but for वज & वजविणे see under ओ.

वजन *n* (وزن *A*) Weight, heaviness, gravity. 2 A mass by which as a standard the weight of bodies is determined, a weight. 3 fig. Weight, influence, authority, importance. See किमत.

वजन करणे To weigh.

वजन *n* (वजन *S* and therefore the ज is *J*.) Pulse &c. boiled up with vegetables to give them a flavor.

वजनदार *a* (وزن دار *P*) वजनशील *a* (वजन & शील) Weighty, rather heavy. 2 fig. Influential, authoritative, prevailing.

वजनदारी *f* (وزن داری *P*) Influentialness, authoritativeness, possession of weight.

वजनपूर *a* Of full weight.

वजनी *a* (वजन) Of weight, not of capacity,

length &c.—a measure, a शेर, मण, खंडी &c. 2 That is sold or determined by weight. [ओज.]

वजनीज *f* (वज by redup.) Care, heed &c. See वजनी माप *n* A measure of weight.

वजपा or वा *m* (वजा) Excess or deficiency (of one substance, action &c. as allowed for and removed by deduction or supply from or to some other substance or action or at some other time). *v* काढ or निघ, & घे, घाल. 2 Freely. Counterbalanced state or counterbalance, compensation, excess or deficiency made square, equivalence as brought about. Ex. त्याने मला मारले खरे ह्याचा व० मी काढवोन. वजपा निघणे *g*. of *s*. is therefore To be counterbalanced or compensated. 3 Used as *ad* and *prep* In the balance of; in compensation for; in allowing or balancing deduction or addition; as ह्याचा व० दुसरी वस्तू द्यावी.

वजरवटू, वजरवळ, वजरी Better वज्रवटू, वज्रो-वळ, वज्रो. [gently.]

वजवज or जा *ad* (Vulgar.) Slowly, softly, वजविणे & वजळ See under ओ.

वजा *a* *ind* (وخص *A*) Subtracted or deducted. *v* कर, हो, पड. 2 In the manner or after the semblance or fashion of. In comp. Ex. खरडेवजा, कुळंबीवजा, पंचेवजा, ब्राह्मणवजा, शूद्रवजा, महारवजा शिपाईवजा; also सोनेवजा, रुपेवजा, मातीवजा &c. चालीवजा According to the custom or fashion.

वजा *m* *R* A man following the trades both of blacksmith and carpenter: also a title of honor for such.

वजाई *f* (A lax formation from वजा) The amount or sum of monies allowed or deducted.

वजाबाकी *f* (باقی *A* وضع *A*) Balancing or the balance of an account. *v* कर. 2 Subtraction. 3 The result of a subtraction.

वजाबाकीबेरीज *f* Subtraction and addition. These two operations are taught at the same time and by the same examples. [वणजारा.]

वजार & वजारा or री Better written वणजार & वजारदांड or वजारदांडा *m* or *a* Burly and bullying like a Brinjarie; rude and rough. An epithet applied generally, or a designation for a blustering Brinjarie.

वजावाजवी or बी, वजावाजव or -वाजवी *a* & *ad* (वाजवी by redup.) Right, reasonable, proper, correct, just: also rightly &c.

वजावाट *f* (वजा & वाट) Making the required deductions and allowances and determining the several dues; making up and settling of accounts betwixt parties; also made up and settled state. 2 fig. Squandering and dissipating: also squandered state (of a fortune &c.) 3 Deducting out of a gross amount some particular amounts or amount, and bringing to account the remainder. 4 Distributing or dispensing out of a sum to several claimants. [वजीर]

वजिरात *f* (وزارت *A*) The office or business of वजिरी *f* (وزیری *P*) The office of वजीर. 2 A term at cards.

वजिरी *a* (वजीर) Relating to वजीर.

वजीर *m* (وزیر *A*) A prime minister, a vizier. 2 The queen at chess.

वज्र *n* *m* (*S*) The thunderbolt of Indra; a thunderbolt in general. 2 A diamond. 3 Lightning. 4 *m* The fifteenth of the twenty-seven योग. 5 fig. A term for an impetuous and overawing man (of war or of science). Many compounds occur more or less useful. Such as demand explanation follow below: some others are वज्रकेश, वज्रदंत, वज्रदंष्ट्र, वज्रदृष्टि, वज्रशृङ्ग, वज्रबाहु, वज्रदृष्टि or वज्र-

धारा, वज्रसम, वज्राकार or वज्राकृति, वज्राक्ष or वज्र-
नेत्र, वज्रहस्त.
वज्रचूडेर्मडित (Adorned with diamonds &c.) An
epithet used in letters before the names of
women whose husbands are living. वज्रापरीस तिखट
Harder or more piercing than the thunderbolt
—speech &c.
वज्रकीट *m* (S Adamant-reptile.) The Pangolin.
Commonly called खवव्यामांजर. [fast.
वज्रकृत *a* S Firmly done; done so as to stand
वज्रघात *m* (S) A thunderstroke. 2 fig. A severe
blow, loss, or affliction.
वज्रजिह्वा *a* S Of keen or severe speech.
वज्रजिह्वा *f* S Keen or severe speech.
वज्रटोक *f* A golden bit, or a cluster of three
gems, forming a member of particular ornaments
of females.
वज्रदेह *m* (S A frame hard as a thunderbolt or
adamant.) A term for a robust and hardy body;
iron frame: also *attrib.* and वज्रदेही *a* Having a
frame hard as adamant.
वज्रद्रोह *m* S Fierce and fixed hatred.
वज्रद्रोही *a* S Bearing deep malice or deadly hate.
वज्रधार *a* S Exquisitely sharp or keen.
वज्रनिर्घोष *m* S A clap or peal of thunder.
वज्रपंजर *m* (S A cage of adamant. A title of
Rāma.) An impregnable hold, haven, asylum &c.
Ex. (राम) शरणागतासि वज्रपंजर॥ Ps. xviii. 2.
वज्रपथ्य *n* (S) A term for a hard and rigid diet
or regimen.
वज्रपरीक्षा *f* (S) Testing or trying of diamonds.
2 fig. Hard or severe examination.
वज्रपात *m* (S) The falling of a thunderbolt:
also a stroke of lightning.
वज्रप्रयत्न *m* (S) Vehement exertion or effort.
वज्रप्रयोग *m* S A severe application or measure.
2 A certain application of a charm or spell by
enchanters or conjurers.
वज्रप्रहार *m* (S) A thunderstroke, lit. fig.
वज्रप्राय *a* S Like adamant; adamantine or very
hard. 2 Of impetuous and irresistible force—
an arrow, a blow: of overbearing weight—an
argument: that pierces, cuts, shocks, overwhelms
—language &c.
वज्रवटू *m* S A tree; and *n* its fruit. See वजरवटू.
वज्रबाण *a* (S) Whose arrows are like thunder-
bolts.
वज्रबुद्धि *f* (S) A strong mind or sound under-
standing: also *attrib.* strongminded &c.
वज्रमय *a* Consisting of adamant, adamantine,
hard. [price.
वज्रमहाग *a* Enormously dear; of exorbitant
वज्रमहागार्ह *f* Extravagant dearness or exces-
sive dearth.
वज्रमहाग्या *a* That sells at exorbitant prices.
वज्रमाला *f* (S) A diamond-necklace.
वज्रमुष्टि *m* S A weapon of the athlete. 2 *f* *m*
An iron or a hard fist. Used in both senses *at-*
tributively. 3 *f* also वज्रसूट *f* Wild and bitter
वज्रसूट *f* An iron fist. [सुरण q. v.
वज्रसूली *f* S pop. वज्रसूळ *f* The name of a shrub.
वज्रलेप *m* S A coating or plaster of very hard
mortar. 2 Mortar or chunām so prepared as to ac-
quire great hardness. 3 fig. Applied to express the
durability, immutability &c. (of promises, determi-
nations, decrees, institutions). See चित्यावरची रेघ.
वज्रवाणी *f* S Harsh or hard speech: also *attrib.*
of harsh or hard speech.
वज्रवोथ *n* (S) The sperma genitale of monkeys.
Said to be so hot as to split stones. 2 *attrib.*

Of potent virility. Said of one whose offspring are
healthy and strong. Also valiant, heroic, puissant;
energetic, resolute, dauntlessly persevering; pos-
sessing firmness, fortitude, endurance &c. &c.
वज्रशरीर *n* (S A frame hard as adamant.) A
term for a robust and hardy body: also *attrib.*
and वज्रशरीरी Having a frame hard as adamant.
वज्रसंकल्प *m* (S) A firm and fixed determina-
tion: also *attrib.* and popularly वज्रसंकल्पी *a* Of
steady resolution or purpose; *propositi tenax*.
वज्रहृदय *a* (S) pop. वज्रहृदयी *a* Iron-hearted.
वज्रक्षार *m* S An impure carbonate of soda.
वज्राघात *m* S A thunderstroke. 2 fig. Any griev-
ous stroke or blow.
वज्राधिकार *m* S An अधिकार or office that has
been in a family for several generations.
वज्रांबट or वज्रअंबट *a* Extremely sour; sharp,
tart, acerb.
वज्राभ्यास *m* S Cross multiplication.
वज्रावळ *f* वज्राळें *n* (वज्र & वळ) An ornament
composed of certain seeds. It is hung around the
neck of children as a preservative against the in-
fluence of an evil eye.
वज्रासन *n* (S) A particular attitude or posture.
2 A firm seat (as on horseback). 3 fig. A firm
tenure (of an office or an authority). [dra.
वज्रास्त्र *n* S The thunderbolt as the weapon of In-
वज्री *f* (वज्र) A hard and rough stone or brick,
or a metal-plate of roughened surface. Used as a
foot-scraper. [& वज्रयोगिनी.
वज्रोच्चरी *f* A certain goddess. Called also वज्रबाई
वज्रोपचार *m* S A severe application, remedy, or
measure.
वज्ररता, वज्रळ, वज्रें, वज्रेल, वज्रेली See under ओ.
वज्रा *m* R See वजा *m*.
वट *m* S वटक *m* S Indian fig tree, Ficus Indica.
Some of the common trees are thus grouped by
the poet;—वट पिंपळ औदुंबर॥ कपित्थ विल्व अंजोर॥
पारिजातक देवदार॥ अर्जुन चंपक कदंब ते॥
वट *f* Loss or waste in washing raw silk.
वटक *m* S A cake made of pulse-flour fried. 2 A
lump of scybala or hardened faeces: also a ball of
undigested food in the stomach or bowels. 3 Ap-
plied, descriptively, to the disorder in which scy-
bala &c. appear; also in which the milk sucked
(by an infant) is discharged in clots.
वटकण or न *n* (About Pandharpur.) A stopper
&c. See वडगण. 2 fig. Curb, check, stay, re-
straint. Pr. पोराचें व० पंतोजीच्या हातीं, माकडाचें
व० दरवेशाच्या हातीं. 3 fig. Conceited or sulky
stiffness, opinionativeness, doggedness.
वटका *m* (Imit. वट! वट!) Empty talk, chatter
or prate. *v* कर, लाव, मांड, चालव.
वटगण or न See वडगण.
वटणें *v* *c* To roll (cotton) with an iron or a
wooden bar to force out its seeds. 2 P To stack
or pile (grass, sheaves, stones).
वटणें *n* The implement (generally a bar iron or
wooden) with which raw cotton is rolled in being
seeded.
वटपूर्णिमा or वटपौर्णिमा *f* (S) The day of full
moon of च्येष्ट; on which the वट or Ficus Indica is
worshipped. Amongst women.
वटभरण *n* वटभरणो *f* Better ओंटीभरण.
वटवट *f* (Imit.) Gabble, jabber, clack, clatter.
वटवटणें *v* *i* (वटवट) To gabble, clack, prate.
Ex. हा भलतेंच वटवटो सदा.
वटवटीत *a* Large, round and full, goggle—eyes:
also big and prominent;—used of the eyes in
glaring.

वटवट्या *a* Large, full, and staring—an eye: also
attrib. goggle-eyed.
वटविणें *v* *c* (वडाव) To exchange (money).
वटव्रत *n* (S) The observance of worshiping the
वट or Ficus Indica on च्येष्टपूर्णिमा. *v* घर.
वटव्याह *n* (S) A shrāddh performed under an
Indian fig-tree at the city of Gayā, concluding
the ceremonies and rites observed there by pil-
grims.
वटसावित्री *f* (S) The divinity fancied to be in
the tree वट when worship is paid to it. Vide infra.
वटसावित्रीव्रत *n* (S) An observance among
women on the day of full moon of च्येष्ट, viz. wor-
ship of Ficus Indica &c.
वटकुळ *m* A circular order.
वटा & वटा Better ओंटा & ओटा.
वटांग *f* An instrument of smiths and farriers,
—a sort of anvil. See संघन.
वटारणें *v* *i* To stare at angrily; to glare at.
Generally with डोळे or नेत्र (eyes).
वटाव *m* (بٹاؤ H) Exchange, balance of cur-
rencies. *v* ये, पड.
वटाविणें *v* *c* (वडाव) To exchange money; to
change coins of one value into coins of the same
name but of higher or lower value.
वटाविणें *v* *c* (Properly वाटविणें) To pass by tra-
veling on; to cast behind on the road.
वटिका *f* (S) वटो *f* (S) A plat or bed (of a gar-
den &c.) 2 A pill. 3 A cake or pat; a small flat-
tish lump (of dough or bread, of butter, soap,
kneaded cowdung &c.)
वटो, वंटो, वंटोभरण, वंड See under ओ.
वटीव *p* of वटणें Rolled or pressed for the sepa-
ration of its seeds—cotton. 2 Stacked or piled—
वटें *n* See वटें or वडें. [grass, sheaves &c.
वटणीस *ad* (वटणें A verb little used.) Into the
state of subjection, tractableness, manageableness
(reduced, brought, come);—an animal by hard
labor, iron &c. by heating, paste &c. by kneading.
v आण, ये.
वटणें *v* *i* (वडणें) To rise or become prominent;
to come off or appear conspicuously—a stamp, a
color. 2 To take effect—a curse &c. 3 Freely. To
thrive or flourish; to swell and spread luxuriant-
ly—a plant: to be strong and piquant—a flavor:
to be full and diffusive—a fragrance or odor. 4
In this sense, but ironically or with contrary im-
plication, the word is used in speaking of animals
or plants emaciated, wasted, dried, withered. 5
(More frequently वटणीस येणें) To be reduced to
order or subjection; to be brought under govern-
ment or management; to come to;—used of ani-
mals or of substances.
वटाण *n* C (अवस्थान S) A room of a house or a
suite of rooms; a division of a house as allotted
to any person or purpose.
वटार *m* C A ward or quarter of a town.
वट्या or वट्या or वट्यावा *a* Large and lubberly; a
sturdy and illiterate lout.
वट्याचें or वट्याचें *n* (वट्या) A term in angry re-
viling for a meal; a stuff, a gorge, a cramming
of the maw. *v* कर, हो. Ex. दिवसांत तीनदा वट्याचें
पाहिजे आणि काम काढीचें नको.
वड *m* (वट S) Indian Fig-tree, Ficus Indica.
Pr. वडास आली वडफळे कावळ्यास आलें रुं (or रोग)
Said of prosperity or good coming when the
power of enjoyment is gone.
वडाची साल पिंपळावर लावणें, or वडाची साल
पिंपळाला पिंपळाची साल वडाला लावणें To make the
false true and the true false; to lie extravagant—

ly : also to walk tortuously ; to shift and veer about fraudulently. वड पिकणें (The ripening of the वड tree.) Expresses the opening up of employment and subsistence to multitudes.

वडकी *f* वडकें *n* (Dim. of वडा or ओडा) A small smooth log or billet for fuel.

वडगण *n* A stopper (as a stone or a block, to a wheel, a door &c.) : a block (as under a dish to tip it) : anything by the side of or underneath to check or to steady or to heel.

वडजखोण *f* A female goblin residing on a वड or Ficus Indica.

वडजा *m* (A proper name.) Applied to a person much distorted and deformed.

वडपिंपळ *m* (The names of two large trees which bear no fruit, and are thus but of little use.) A reproachful term for a bachelor.

वडपुनव *f* The day of full moon of च्येष्ठ, on which the वड or Ficus Indica is worshiped.

वडलार्ई *f* वडलायकी *f* (वडील) The manners, ways, airs &c. or the proper office or business of those considered as elder or superior.

वडलार्ई or वडलावार्ई *f* A term of reproach to a little girl assuming the airs and tone of authority over her little sisters and brothers.

वडलांचा अडकिता *m* (The Supari-clippers or nippers of the ancients.) A term for a couple of stones when used as crackers or breakers of a betelnut.

वडलांचा आदणा *m* An adage or a saying of antiquity ; an old saw.

वडलावडली *a* (वडील by redup.) Descended from or pertaining or relating to ancestors or seniors, ancestral.

वडलोपार्जित *a* (Irregular compound with वडील & उपार्जित) Amassed or acquired by one's ancestors—wealth &c.

वडलोबा *m* (वडील & बाबा or बा) A term for an urchin that lords it over his younger brothers and sisters.

वडलोवडली *ad* (वडील by redup.) In, through, along &c. the course or series of one's ancestors.

वडव *f n* The cross piece over the mouth of a drawwell, in which the wheel is infixed.

वडवडणें *v i* See ओढवणें.

वडवत *n* Vulgar corruption of वटवत.

वडवतें *n pl* (sing वडवत. वड & वत) Ceremonies performed and presents made by newly-married females on the day of full moon of च्येष्ठ in honor of the वड tree. [of a forest.

वडवा *m* (Mistaken for वणवा) Conflagration

वडवा *f S* A mare.

वडवागूल or वडवाधूल *n f* (वड & वागूल from वलूलो *S* Because it takes up its abode in the वड tree. But, preferably, वड instead of वन or वन्य Wild—the Wild bat, as contrad. from the Housebat.) A flying fox, Pteropus medius.

वडवाग्नि *m S* वडवानल *m S* A fabulous submarine fire. 2 In mythology. A being consisting of flame but with the head of a mare, and existing in the ocean. [वाड, हो.

वडस *m* A disease of the eye, staphyloma. *v* ये,

वडसावित्री & वडसावित्रीवत See वटसावित्री &c.

वडा *m* (Better ओडा) A small and smooth log or billet. 2 A cylindrical piece of timber ; a piece of the trunk of a tree. 3 fig. A barren woman or female animal.

वडा *m* (S or वटक *S*) A cake made of pulse ground, soaked, spiced, and fried.

वडाचें तेल वांग्यावर (काढणें &c.) Anger excited by

one object poured forth upon another : also blame upon one for another's fault.

वडांग *f* A fence (esp. of thorny loppings).

वडागरमीठ *n* Sea-salt which forms in large lumps.

वडांगळें *n* The fruit of the वड (Ficus Indica).

वडाची पुनव & वडाची पूर्णिमा *f* The day of full moon in च्येष्ठ ; on which the वड or Ficus Indica is worshiped.

वडार *n* A troop or company of the वडारी-people. It resembles a band or camp of gypsies. 2 *c* An individual of this people or tribe.

वडारी *m* A tribe of Shúdras or an individual of it. They are rat-catchers, stone-splitters &c.

वडावरची जखोण *f* (The hag or beldam upon the वड tree.) A vulgar phrase used in anger or contempt of some unknown person. See वडजखोण.

वडिलकी *f* (वडील) The manners, practices, airs, or the business, office, function, of persons considered as elder or superior.

वडिलार्ई, वडिलावार्ई, वडिलायकी, वडिलावडिली, वडिलोपार्जित, वडिलोबा, वडिलोवडिली See under वडलार्ई.

वडो *f* (वटो *S*) A cake or pat ; a small flattish lump (of dough or bread, of butter, soap, kneaded cowdung, of cotton to be steeped in a dye &c. &c.) 2 Cowdung strewn (as over a layer of loppings in field-burning, or over a place generally, that it may dry and be fit for fuel).

वडोल *a* (वड *S*) An ancestor. 2 A senior or an elder ; an elderly person. 3 A superior (in age, wisdom, dignity). 4 Applied, by way of eminence, to one's father. [tors of.

व. उद्धरणें *g.* of *o.* To curse or abuse the ancestors. वडोलघराणें *n* or -घराणा *m* An elder household ; the house of the eldest or of an elder of the family.

वडोलघारा *m* वडोलघारें *n* (Elder and younger.) A person of a family (male or female) of whom it is the business to punish, repress, and keep the children in order. [elders.

वडोलपरंपरा *f* The line of one's ancestors or वडोलपरंपरागत *a* Come by descent through a line of ancestors.

वडोलमान *m* A due of the elder ; any ancestral right or privilege. Ex. होळीपोळीचा व. मुकदमा-वडें *n* See under वडें. [कडे आहे.

वड, वडक, वडकर, वडगस, वडगसी, वडण, वडण-बाकी, वडणें, वडदोरा, वडव, वडवणें, वडा, वडाताण, वडावडी, वडाळ, वडाळको, वडाळी, वडिस See under ओढ.

वडोल & compounds *R* Commonly वडील &c.

वडें or वडें An act of revenge or requital of evil. *v* घे, उगव, काढ *g.* of *o.* 2 Freely. Compensation or amends. *v* घे, काढ. Ex. यंदा तो फसला तर ह्याचें वडें पुढल्यावर्षी कां घेईना ?

वडाळ *a* See ओढाळ.

वण *m n* (व्रण *S*) A cicatrix or scar ; mark left by a wound, sore, boil, small pox &c. ; a wemme.

2 *f* (वन *S*) The price paid for pasturage. 3 *R* A sacrifice to वेताळ, न्होसा, or similar minor divinity. 4 Used in public papers before the word न्हैस, indicating that वण or pasture-money is chargeable. Ex. वणन्वशी चौदापैकीं मयत तोन बाकी जमा अकरा.

वणज *f* र (वाणिज्य *S*) A mercantile excursion or sojourning abroad ; the traveling on business of a trader ; a commercial traveler's tour.

वणजार *n* वणजारा *m* (वणजारी) A camp or company of the वणजारी people : also that class considered collectively.

वणजारा or री *m* (वाणिज्य *S* through بنجارا *H*) A caste or class, or an individual of it. They are carriers of grain, salt &c., a *Brinjarie*.

वणवण or वणवणवाणा or णी *ad* (Imit.) Used with करणें, To perform or do in a fatiguing manner and fruitlessly ; to drudge, fag, toil. 2 Used with फिरणें, हिंडणें &c. To wander or travel much and unprofitably or wearisomely ; to trudge, to tramp, to plod one's weary way. See वनवन.

वणवण *f* (Imit.) Toiling, moiling, drudging, fagging.

वणवणें *v i* (वणवा) To incline forwards, to stoop.

वणवा *a* (अवनत *S*) Stooping, bowed or bent forwards.

वणवा *m* (वन्दि *S*) Conflagration of a forest or of the bushes and grass of the jungle. 2 fig. Furious excitement ; the raging of passion.

वणावणा *ad* Intens. of वणवण *q. v.*

वणावणें *v i* (वणवा) To incline forwards, to stoop.

वणिज *n S* The name of the sixth astronomical करण.

वणी A form of the word पाणी assumed in composition ; as गुळवणी, मिठवणी, चिंचवणी, काढवणी.

वणीक or वणीज *m* (वणिक or वणिज् *S*) A seller of grain, groceries, and the ordinary household-necessaries, a वाणी or *Banyan*.

वत् *ad* or *ind* (*S*) As, like, similarly, in like form, kind, character, manner. In comp. as तद्वत्, एतद्वत्, ब्राह्मणवत्, दक्षवत्, पाषाणवत्, दंडवत्, कमलवत्, शस्त्रवत्, वज्रवत्, चक्रवत्.

वत *m* (Better वत *q. v.*) Boiling over &c.

वंत *m C* A share (of a patrimony, mercantile concern &c.)

वंत *ind* (वत् or वान् *S*) An affix to nouns signifying Possessor ; as द्रव्यवंत, धैर्यवंत, भाग्यवंत Rich, courageous, fortunate.

Note. Attributives formed from nouns through the use of this affix, as they are formed with great freedom, may not all be looked for in this compendious dictionary. Yet as the grounds and rules upon which are distinguished वान् & मान्, the affixes from which वंत & मंत are respectively derived, are operative, although indeed with less rigor, upon these their derivatives, see the distinction stated under वान् & मान्.

वतणो *f* (Or ओतणी) Pouring, casting &c. 2 A mould for melted metal.

वतणें *v i* (Better उतणें *q. v.*) To boil up and flow over &c.

वतणें *v c* (Properly ओतणें) To pour. 2 To form by melting and pouring into a mould, to cast.

वंतदार *c* A holder of a वंत or share (in a patrimony &c.)

वतन *n* (وطن *A* One's native country.) An hereditary estate, office, right, due ; any hereditary right whether in land or in office.

व. गाडणें *g.* of *s.* (To have a patrimony lying buried.) To have proprietorship or right at a place. Always neg. con. or neg. implication. Ex. तू नित्य एथें येऊन बसतोस काय एथें तुझे व. गाडलें ?

वतनगाडलें *n* (For गाडलेलें वतन) A buried patrimony or estate ; i. e. an ancient property, or a long-standing possession in a family. Ex. माझी वंशपरंपरा ह्या जागेवर नांदून व. आहे तें मी सोडणार नाही.

वतनजप्ती *f* (وطن ضبطی *H*) Sequestration of patrimonial lands : also the revenue or produce arising.

वतनदार *c* (وطن دار *P*) A holder of a वतन.

वतनदार हिजडा *m* See explained under हिजडा.

वतनदारी *f* (وطن داری P) also वतनदारकी *f* The holding of a वतन. [ment or miniment.

वतनपत्र *n* The titled deed of a वतन, the muni-
वतनबंधु *m* वतनभाऊ *m* A coheir or joint-inheritor: also a fellow-hereditary officer, a brother-Deshmukh.

वतनवाडो *f* (वतन & वाडो) Patrimonial lands and tenements comprehensively; estate and such-like. Ex. व० पाहून मुलगी देणें तर द्यावी.

वतनी *a* (وطنی P) Obtained by inheritance or purchase; held in one's own right—land, tenement, estate. 2 Relating to वतन—a document, a deed.

वतरणें or वतारणें *v i* (अवतरणें) To enter into and occupy; to take possession of—a demon or devil. 2 To be under demoniac possession—a man or beast. [ओतारी &c.

वतल, वतारी, वतींव, वतींव थालीपोठ See ओतल, वतवत or तां *ad* (Imit.) Pratingly: also ravingly. *v कर*, बोल. 2 with खा or जेव, Pickingly, squeezingly, messingly &c. See वचवच. 3 Idly, strollingly, saunteringly—going about. *v फिर*, कर.

वतवत *f* (Fanciful.) Idle roving or wandering. Ex. लां दिवसभर व० केलीस आतां जेवायला तांतड-लास. 2 (Imit.) Prate, gabble, jabber: also raving.

वतवतणें *v i* (वतवत) To prate, gabble, chatter: also to rave or rant. 2 To speak petulantly; to snap at.

वतसें *n* & *f pl* (See वनसें) A husband's sister.
वतारणें *v i* See वतरणें.

वतावत or तां *ad* Intensive of वतवत or तां.

वती or वतीनें *ad* (वत or वती nominative obsolete.) On the part or side of; in the cause or on the behalf of. वतीचा Of the part or side of. आमच्या वतीं & तुमच्या वतीं, as occurring in the books of bankers and tradesmen, answer to In my favor and in your favor, or On my part and on your part, or Creditor and debtor.

वत्स *m n* (S) A young one of a cow or a buffalo, a calf. 2 Applied in endearment to a child. 3 *m* A tribe, or an individual of it, of Bráhmans about Ratnagiri &c.

वत्सदादशी *f* (S) The twelfth of the latter fortnight of 'Ashwin, on which day the cow and calf are worshiped.

वत्सर *m* (S) A year. Commonly संवत्सर.

वत्सल *a* (S) Affectionate, loving, tenderly fond or anxiously careful of. Some compounds are अनाथवत्सल, दीनवत्सल, भक्तवत्सल.

वय *m* A share (as of a patrimony &c.)

वयणें *v c* (वदणें) To blab or babble; to utter foolishly; to tell or say (what should be left untold or unsaid); to let out.

वयणें *v i* (वदणें) To gabble, chatter, prate.

वयवणें & वयवा Better ओथवणें & ओथवा.

वंदक *a* S That worships, adores, reverences.

वंदण *n* (Better ओंदण) The grooved slip along which shutters or pannels run.

वदणूक *f* (Poetry. वदणें) Confessing, disclosing, declaring; narrating, rehearsing, saying; telling or speaking in general.

वदणें *v c* (वद S Esp. in poetry.) To confess, disclose, acknowledge. 2 To profess or avow; to declare publicly. 3 *v c* & *i* To tell or narrate; to say or speak in general. Ex. आतां पाह्ळाळ टाकोनि सलर ॥ संतचरित्रें वदावीं ॥
वदतोयाघातः A Sanskrit phrase used of a speaker asserting an impossibility or a difficulty to be fact.

वदणें *v c* (वद S) To worship, adore, rever-

वदंता *f* (वदन or वद S) Rumor, report, popular talk.

वदंती *f* (Poetry. वदन S) Speech or talk. Ex. ऐकोनि बालकाची व० आचार्य इर्षिले.

वदन *n* (S) Adoring, worshiping, rendering reverence or homage. 2 Laxly. Messing (of one's dish at a meal) or wildly mixing (of victuals): also disorderly picking, scattering, or tossing about. *v कर*.

वदनशील *a* (S) Very reverent or respectful: also courteous, complaisant, complimentary &c.

वदन *n* (S) The face or the mouth. 2 In arithmetic &c. The first term of a series.

वदनीय *a* (S) (Worthy or fit) to be worshiped or revered.

वदळ *f* (अव *prep* implying destruction &c., and दलन Grinding.) Constant and impairing action or operation (upon a road, floor &c., upon clothes, utensils &c.); treading and beating, wear and tear, the trampling or walking upon of many; wearing, rubbing, working, using continually, or in a rough and injurious manner.

वदळ *m* C A furrow or ridge occasioned upon the sea-shore by the beating of the waves.

वदान्य *a* S Liberal. 2 Eloquent.

वदित *p* S Worshiped.

वद्य *a* (S) An epithet used with the word पक्ष (a lunar fortnight) and with the names (द्वितीया, तृतीया, चतुर्थी &c.) of the days of the lunar fortnight, implying Dark, waning &c.

वद्य *a* (S) (Possible, necessary, or proper) to be worshiped or adored.

वद्यपक्ष *m* (S) The dark fortnight of the lunar month; the fortnight in which the moon is waning.

वध *m* (S) Killing. 2 In arithmetic. Product. Note. Under the sense of Killing and answering to *cide* neat compounds are common, and others may be formed; as पितृवध, मातृवध, भ्रातृवध, भर्तृवध, मनुष्यवध, राजवध, ब्रह्मवध, गोवध Patricide, matricide, fratricide, mariticide, homicide, regicide &c. (वध) To kill. [cide &c.

वधू *f* (S) A bride: also a wife. 2 A female of any age between that at which females are deemed marriageable and the age of puberty.

वधू नेमल करणें To fix upon a female as a wife (for one's son). [(at a wedding).

वधूपक्ष *m* (S) The party or side of the bride

वधूपक्षीय *a* (S) Relating to the bride's party.

वधूप्रवेश *m* (S) The ceremony of the entrance of the bride into the house of her husband's parents.

वधूमाय *f* (Poetry.) The mother of the bride. She bears this designation esp. during the continuance of the nuptial ceremonies.

वधूवरें *n* (वधू & वर) The bride and the bridegroom; the marriage couple (during the nuptial ceremonies).

वधूवल्ल *n* (S) Bridal apparel. [to be killed.

वध्य *a* (S) (Possible, purposed, necessary &c.)

वध्य *a* (S) Barren. वंध्या *f* A barren woman.

बंध्यापुत्र *m* बंध्यासुत *m* (S Son of a barren woman.) Terms to express an impossibility or a non-entity. See खपुष्य.

बंध्यामैथुन *n* (S Congress with a barren woman.) A term for unproductive toil and labor.

वन *n* (S) A wood, forest, grove, wold. 2 A wild or waste; a desolate uninhabited tract. 3 In comp. Wild: opp. to tame, domestic, reared, cultivated; as वनशूकर, वनगो, वनहस्त, वनपुष्प.

वन *m* An order or an individual of it of the Gosávi.

वन *n m* (Commonly वण, as from व्रण S) A catatrix or scar. [2 Pasture.

वन *f* (वन S A wood.) Price paid for pasturage.
वनक्रीडा *f* (S) Sporting in woods and wilds; roaming, rambling.

वनगाय *f* (वनगो S) The wild cow. 2 The cochineal insect, Coccus cacti.

वनचर *a* (S) That lives in woods and wilds.

वनचरार्द्र *f* Pasturage, or price paid for pasturage, on waste lands. [faun.

वनदेवता *f* (S) A sylvan deity or wood-god, a वनपशु *m* (S) A wild or undomesticated beast, a forest-ranger.

वनप्रस्थ *n* S The woods or wilderness as a place of retirement and seclusion for the Bráhmaṇ of the वानप्रस्थ or hermit order. (The word, although signifying generally Wilderness-place, obtains the special application above shown.)

वनभोजन *n* (S) Dining or feasting in a wood, grove, or garden, a picnic.

वनमक्षिका *f* (S) A wild fly. A common term for flies as disting. from the familiar house-fly.

वनमाला *f* (S) The chaplet worn by कृष्ण. 2 A garland or wreath of wild flowers. 3 A series of woods.

वनवन or वनवनवाणा or णी *ad* (वन Wood or wilderness.) From one wood or wild to another; largely and loosely about;—used with फिरणें, हिंडणें, वडकणें, भटकणें &c., verbs of wandering or roaming. This word is probably one with वण-वण, notwithstanding the above derivation affirmed by certain Desh-people attached to न almost to the utter exclusion of (as they term the letter) the Konkaní ण. [of a jungle.

वनवा *m* (वन्हि S) Conflagration of a forest or वनवास *m* (S) Dwelling in a forest or wood. 2 A wild, wandering, unsettled manner of life.

व० आणणें acc. of o. To drive from house and home (through oppressive and harassing treatment); to force to flee to the jungle. वनवास is used in the sense of the vulgar corruption यवनास, Exceeding worry or harass.

वनवासवन वनवासवाडो *f* (Poetry.) A wood or wild adopted as or suitable for a sequestered residence.

वनविहार *m* (S) Sportive roaming in woods. Ex. राव चालिला वनविहारार्थ ॥ विलोकीत वनशोभें ॥

वनविहारी *a* (S) That disports or diverts himself in woods.

वनसें *n* & *f pl* (वेनसें or वहिनी & असा) A term for a husband's sister. Always used plurally; and the form वनसें may be retained even with the feminine gender; although sometimes, with this gender, the form वनसा is preferred.

वनस्पति *f* (S) A tree or plant in general, yet especially one of medicinal virtues.

वनहरिद्रा *f* S Turmeric-colored zedoary.

वनिता *f* S A woman or female.

वनेचर *a* S That lives in forests and woods.

वनेर *m* A depredating Ichneumon-like animal, Typus Paradoxurus. See कांडेचर.

वन्य *a* S Produced in or belonging or relating to a wood; sylvan, wild, uncultivated, undomesticated &c. [ment for metals.

वपणो *f* (Better ओपणो) A polishing instrument. वपणो *f* (Verbal of वपणें) Sowing. 2 Committing or delivering unto.

वपणें *v c* (Better ओपणें) To commit to the con-

duct or care of; to deliver over; to entrust with.

2 (Vulgar.) To sell. 3 (वपन S) To sow.

वपन *n* S Shaving. 2 Sowing.

वपविणे *vc* (Better ओपविणे) To bleach.

वपा *f* S The mucous or glutinous secretion of the flesh or bones. 2 (According to some.) The marrow of the bones. 3 The membrane lining the abdomen and investing the viscera, the peritoneum. 4 Fat or suet.

वपीव *p* of वपणे (Better ओपीव) Bleached.

वपु *n* S The body.

वप्रा *a* S That sows; a sower.

ववण, ववणे, ववळणे, ववी See under ओ.

वमणे *vc* (वमन) To vomit. Ex. तैसा मयासि मुष्टिघात ॥ देतां वमी रक्तासि ॥

वमणे *vi* (वमन) To vomit.

वमन *n* (S) Vomiting. [tained.

वय *n* (S) Age, time of life, period of life at-
वयांत येणे To come of age; to arrive at puberty.
वयांत होणे To be of age or in one's prime. वयो-

धर्माने By the virtue or influence of one's age.

वय *f* (Or वई or वै) A hedge or fence. For other senses and for वयकाठी see under वै.

वयकळ *a* Properly वायकळ.

वयचणे, वयरण, वयरणे, वयरा, वयला, वयलाठी
Better written as वैचणे, वैरण &c.

वयवाडा *m* C A hedge or fence around a field &c.

वयस्क *a* (S) Advancing in years, elderly. 2
Older, elder relatively. 3 Attained unto puberty,
adult. Ex. माझा मुलगा व० होऊन अविवाहित
आहे. 4 In comp. as समवयस्क, विषमवयस्क.

वयस्कर *a* (Corr. from वयस्क) Of mature age;
arrived at the years of puberty; adult.

वयःस्थ or वयस्थ *a* S Advanced to maturity;
fully adult or middle-aged; being in the prime
of life: also advanced well in manhood, elderly,
senescent.

वयातीत *a* S Advanced deeply in years; super-
annuated or very aged.

वयाळा *m* वयाळे *n* A harmless water-snake.

वयी *a* Having age. This derivative from वय
forms with अल्प the compound अल्पवयी (Of
tender years, youthful), but occurs not again.

वयोगत *a* S Descended in years, very aged.

वयोवस्था *f* (S) A stage or state of life. There
are three principal ones; viz. बालत्व, तरुणत्व,
वृद्धत्व Childhood, youth, old age.

वयोवृद्ध *a* S Aged, senile, stricken in years.

वर *f* (Or वार) The caul or afterbirth.

वर *m* A bridegroom: also a husband.

वर नेमस करणे To fix upon a person as a husband
(for one's daughter).

वर *m* (S) A boon or blessing; esp. in the gift
of a Brāhman, Guru, saint, or god. *v* दे.

वर *a* (S) In comp. Best, excellent, excelling;
as मनुष्यवर Best of men; देववर Excellent among
the gods; द्विजवर, तरुवर, पशुवर, पक्षीवर.

वर *prep* (उपरि S) Up to; up to the period of, or
up to the extent or degree of. Ex. आजवर, उद्यां-
वर, वर्षावर, शेवटवर, पायलीवर, मजवर, खंडीवर. 2
prep & *ad* See वरता *prep* & *ad*.

वर येणे To get up; to rise into a passion.

वरई *f* (Commonly वरी) A kind of grass bearing
a grain: also the grain. 2 A gold coin, a pagoda.

वर उपचार *m* *pl* (वर *prep* & उपचार) Superfi-
cial courtesy or politeness. 2 Misused for वरोपचार.

वरकड or वरकड *a* (वर *prep* & कड) The others,
the rest, the additional or the remaining ones.

वरकरणी *a* (वर & करणे) Outer or upper, osten-
sible, assumed, feigned, pretended, simulated,

shammed, superficial, hollow;—used of speech
and acts.

वरकमी *a* (वर *prep* & कमी) That operates or
acts only on the exterior or surface; or that has
only an outside or an appearance; that is without
depth, root, firm and efficient bearing; or that is
superficial, shallow, hollow, false.

वरकमी आदर *m* Empty professions or demon-
strations of respect.

वरकल *m* *f* *n* A teststone for gold (esp. as fixed
in a brass frame or receptacle). The common test-
stone is कसेटी.

वरकशी *a* (वरकस) Fit only for the culture of
the grains and pulses termed वरकस—soil.

नरकशील *f* A term in common for the inferior
grains and pulses included in the class वरकस
घान्ये.

वरकस *n* *m* A common term for the inferior
cereal grains and pulses. See the list of the *exclud-*
ed kinds under the adjective.

वरकस *a* An epithet in common for the inferior
cereal grains, i. e. for all except rice, wheat, bar-
ley, holcus sorghum, holcus spicatus; also for all
the pulses except तूर, हरभरा, बटाणा, मूग, मठ.
2 Fit only for the culture of वरकस—land.

वरकस *a* (वर & कस) Of the superior test, of
higher quality—gold. Hence Superior or excell-
ing more generally: also superintending, control-
ling, ruling over; as सर्वपशूचा व० बाघ, पक्षांचा
व० बैरीसणा, मुलांचा व० पंताजी, उदिरांचा व०
मांजर. 2 Used sometimes as *s m* Superiority or
advantage (as established, exercised, or obtained
over). *v* बसव, चालव, चढव, मिळव.

वरकसदार *a* Better वरकस in its derived sense,
—Superintending or overruling.

वरकसल *f* A common term for the grains and
pulses called वरकस.

वरकांती or वरकांतीचा *a* Showy, specious, plau-
sible; fine, good, or right on the outside: also
superficial, having appearance or seeming only:
also pretended or simulated.

वरकोस or वरकोसदार *a* Preferably वरकस in its
derived sense,—Superintending &c.

वरख *m* (ورق) A A leaf (of a book). 2 A leaf
(of gold or other metal). 3 A leaf or half-sheet
(of paper). 4 A half of a बंद or ½ of a sheet of
Country paper folded into a चौबंदी.

वरखडणे *vc* (Or ओरखडणे) To scratch; to la-
cerate the surface. 2 fig. To plough superficially:
also to write or draw irregularly or awkwardly.

वरखडणे *vi* fig. of the sense of वरखडणे *vc* To
acquire a smattering of.

वरखडा *m* (Or ओरखडा) A scratch or laceration.

वरखर्च *m* Extra costs or expenses.

वरखल *m* *f* (Or वरकल) A framed test-stone of
gold. [&c.

वरखशी, वरखशील, वरखस, वरखसल See वरकशी
वरखाडणे & वरखाडा Better वरखडणे & वरखडा.

वरखी *a* (वरख) Covered with gold &c.-leaf.

वरंग *m* A tree, Kydia Calycina. Grah.

वरखाल *ad* Up and down, unevenly &c.

वरगणी or वरगत Commonly and preferably
वर्गणी & वर्गत.

वरगल or ल *m* A kind of rice.

वरंगळ or वरंगळ *f* A declivity or slope.

वरंगळणे or वरगळणे, वरंगळणे or वरघळणे *vi* To
roll or slide down or along. 2 To tumble down
forcibly and bodily. More commonly कोसळणे &
घासळणे. 3 To roll along in bulk and force—a
torrent or stream. 4 To stream, gush, run, or

fall out in quantities; as कणसांतून दाणा -पोत्यां-
तून साखर -सरांतून मोतो -नाकांतून नथ -खिशांतून
रुपये वरंगळतो -वरंगळतो &c.

वरघडी *f* The upper or outer fold of a piece of
cloth. It is woven finer than the rest of the cloth.
वरघडीचा Outer or upper; that is presented to or
designed for the eye or apprehension of the pub-
lic; i. e. obvious or specious, showy, of *taking*
appearance; or ostensible, simulated, pretended,
feigned.

वरघाट *m* (वर & घाट) The outward shape or
make, the exterior, the outside or appearance. 2
The country above the Ghāt.

वरघाटी *a* Pertaining or relating to वरघाट—
person, produce, thing.

वरघोडा *m* The train or marriage procession of
a bride and bridegroom; also of the bridegroom
alone (as before the tying of the nuptial knot):
also the procession of the boy the subject of a
thread-investiture. [perior to.

वरचढ *a* Preëminent, excelling, surpassing, su-

वरचझा or वरचझा *m* (वर & چشم P Eye.) A
supervisor or superintendent. 2 fig. One that
domineers or lords it over. 3 Domineering, as-
serting superiority over.

वरचस, वरचस, वरचसता, वरचसो These being
derivatives of वर्चस S are better written वर्चस &c.

वरचा *a* (वर *prep*) Relating to the upper or the
outer part. 2 Western.

वरचाप्रमाणे Like the above, ditto.

वरचा *a* (Properly वारचा) That is in the stead,
room, or lieu of.

वरचील *a* (वर) The others; the rest; the addi-
tional or the remaining ones.

वरचेवर or वरचावर *ad* (वर *prep* or *ad*) Upon,
up, above (emphatically); upon, up &c. (as it
was or should be; i. e. without falling or de-
scending). 2 In close consecution or succession;
one immediately upon or after another. 3 Quickly,
smartly, in a jiffy, trice, shake.

वरजणे *vc* Better वर्जणे. To exclude &c.

वरजाळी *f* A manner of throwing a spinning-top.

वरजीवांकडा *a* (वरजी & वांकडा Names of two
servants of Krishna as shepherd.) A term for any
exceedingly deformed or ugly person.

वरंट *m* R (Commonly वरवंट q. v.) Cramp.

वरट, वरटघाण, वरड, वरडघाण, वरडणे, वरडा,
वरडावरड, वरद्या See under ओ.

वरंटा & वरंटापाटा *m* See वरवंटा & वरवंटापाटा.

वरंड *f* (S A heap of grass.) A load (esp. head-
load) of grass.

वरंड *f* वरंडा *m* वरंडी *f* वरंडा *m* A parapet or
low edging wall (as on the margin of a road,
along a veranda &c.); a raised border to a
garden-bed; a boundary-ridge betwixt two fields;
a platform of masonry along a piece of ground,
as a landmark. 2 Applied, sometimes, from the
resemblance of its form, to the long mass of trod-
den and prepared earth from which squares called
भेंडा are cut. 3 वरंड & वरंडी are further Coping
of a wall; a stuckle or corn-shock; a roll-form
bundle of reaped (esp. of rice) stalks; the ridge
or a raised corner of a छप्पर or thatch. 4 वरंडा
is further, esp. in S. Konkan, a loose heap of
stones.

वरंडोळ्या or डा *a* (वर & डोळा) Of whom the
eye-balls are turned up, nearsighted, a myope.
2 fig. Lofty-looking, disdainful, haughty. 3 That
stares or gazes. [ढाण.

वरंढाण *f* A strong stench or fætor. See ओर-

वरढेल *n* (Or ओरढेल) The residue of oil used in frying, i. e. oil strong-smelling through this use. [bird.]

वरढोक or वरढोक *m* A large kind of Paddy-
वरण *n* (वरान्न *S*) A highly tasteful dish of pulse.

वरण *n* (Verbal of वरणे) Choosing or accepting in marriage. 2 Appointing, designating, selecting
वरण *m* (Corr. from वरण) An ulcer. [for.]

वरणभात *m* A term for a marriage-couple of which the bride is older or bigger than the bridegroom.

वरणा *m* *C* (वरण. It being much used in this dish.) A name for पावटा or Phaseolus radiatus.

वरणो *f* (वरण) Worship or service at a देवस्थान, or any अनुष्ठान or religious observance, that is conducted by several Brāhmins appointed to succeed in rotation. *v* दे, वे. 2 The period or term of each person so deputed or appointed. 3 Clothes worn by the bride on the wedding day. They are afterwards given, as his perquisite, to the उपाध्याय or family priest.

वरणोय *a* *S* (Worthy or fit) to be selected, chosen, appointed, designated.

वरणे *v* *c* (वरण) To choose or accept in marriage. Used either of the man or the woman. 2 To select for and appoint unto (as to the conducting of a ceremony or business).

वरतवळा, वरतावळा, वरताळा *m* (वर & ताळा) Surplusage on exchanging coins. 2 Excess arising on certain measurements. 3 Balance over or in hand.

वरता *prep* *decl* वरती, वरती, वरते *prep* & *ad* *indecl* (उपरि *S* or from वर) On or upon. 2 Over, above, at or towards the upper side or part of. Used freely as in English. 3 Beyond, farther onward than; or to a greater degree or in a greater quantity than. 4 *ad* *decl* Up, aloft, in the higher country, on a higher place, in the air, towards the zenith. 5 In a superior rank, station &c. 6 Up, as in English; i. e. (along the coast) towards the north: or (from the coast) towards the interior. 7 (Amongst the vulgar to the south of the river Godā.) Towards the west.

वरता or वरती येणे To rear—a horse &c.

वरताना *m* An implement of the goldsmith. See काकता.

वरता *f* *S* A rope or a strip of leather; a leathern cord, wang, thong.

वरद *a* *S* Granting a prayer; conferring a boon or blessing. 2 Propitious, favorable, kindly.

वरदचतुर्थी *f* (*S*) pop. वरदचौथ *f* The fourth of भाद्रपदशुद्ध, celebrated as the birth-day of वरद or गणपति.

वरदवाणी *f* (*S*) A benediction. *v* म्हण. Ex. कीर्तनी रंग येतसे चौगुणी. *v* म्हणेनिया.

वरदहस्त *m* (*S*) The bountiful or beneficent hand (of the Deity &c.) 2 Applied to a teacher who gets his scholars on; to one who confers prosperousness upon all dependent upon or connected with him; to one whose imposed hand confers blessing.

वरदळ *n* (वर & दाळ) Pulse &c. boiled up with certain vegetables to give them consistence or a flavor. 2 The roofing (the rafters, lathwork, layers of loppings &c.) as preparatory to the reception of the tiles or thatch.

वरदळ *f* (अव *prep* & दलन Grinding &c.) Impairing action or operation (upon a road, a floor &c., upon clothes, utensils &c.); treading and beating; wear and tear; the trampling or walking

upon by many; wearing, rubbing, working, using in a rough and injurious manner. The above is the accurate interpretation of the word, but it is abundantly used in the sense of Troubling, harassing, worrying, devastating, destroying &c. Ex. भिलांनीं व० मांडलो; पोरानीं व० लावली; त्याचे वरदळीनें मो बेजार झालो; आमची कांहीं व० लाग्याची नाही; वानरांनीं व० मांडली कीं केळीनकेळ खाललो; अंतरीं इष्टि मुरडलो. वरदळरचना विसरली. ब्रह्मानंदरूप जाहलो. 2 *f* *n* *P* (वर & दळण) Articles in use or employ. Ex. चार आले आणि व० नेलो. 3 *f* *n* Emergent gain; resulting profits; earnings upon. Ex. लाख रुपये मूळपुंजी जें व० मिलले तें खाते. Some compounds occur; as व० खर्च Extra expense; व० जिंदगी Things, chattels, movable possessions; व० दौलत Property consisting in chattels; व० सामान Movables: also non-essentials. [gance or excesses.]

वरदळोस or -वर येणे To rise into angry extravaganza.
वरदळणे *v* *i* (वरदळ) To rave or rant at, storm and stamp at. [ploy or use.]

वरदळीचा *a* (वरदळ *Sig.* II.) That is in em-
वरदक्षिणा *f* (*S*) A present made to the bridegroom by the father of the bride in giving her away. 2 *fig.* A term for expense or costs sustained in fruitless endeavors to recover a loss. [ing.]

वरदान *n* (*S*) The granting of a boon or blessing.

वरदानी *a* (वरदान) That has had a वर or blessing granted, *blessed*;—used of a race, family, person.

वरदावरद *f* This word and its plural वरदावरदी are formations, through mistake, from वरावर्द.

वरदावळ *f* Commonly वरदळ *f*.

वरदी *a* (वरद) That has obtained a boon or blessing;—used of पुरुष or मनुष्य, कूळ, वंश, घराणा, संस्थान, वैद्य &c.

वरदूध *n* Any milk (given to an infant) as distilling from milk of the breast.

वरघणो *m* *n* *R* Any cover over a boiling pot.

वरघावा *m* The brother of the bride (or person representing him) proceeding in festal procession to bring the bridegroom. 2 Applied, in some districts, to the bridegroom.

वरघाविणे *v* *c* *C* To coax or wheedle; to puff up and make pleased and tractable.

वरनिश्चय *m* (*S*) The determining or appointing of a husband for.

वरप *m* Strippings, scrapings &c. See ओरप.

वरपंकाचा or वरपंगीचा *a* वरपंकी or गो *a* (वर & पंक) Outer or upper; that is presented to or designed for the eye or apprehension of the public; i. e. obvious or specious; showy or shown; ostensible, simulated, displayed, feigned. Ex. किं वरपंगी जेवीं जारीण. दावी अतारसेवा करून.

वरपट्टी *f* The पट्टी or खीळ or bar or slip constituting the turning member of a weaver's beam. There are two. Also called फिरवणी.

वरपणे *v* *c* To draw or rub up (a mare or a female buffalo); i. e. to pass the hand into her निरण and work about, in order to excite her unto conception. 2 To draw or wipe along (cowdung-wash, a spilled liquor, any slop or mess) with the hand. 3 To flurru up (any liquid food). 4 To strip, draw, tear off, or scrape off, esp. with roughness or force. See, for illustration and for other senses, ओरपणे, from which word this differs only in having the Desh form and a local application.

वरपक्ष *m* (*S*) The party of the bridegroom at a wedding. [party.]

वरपक्षीय *a* (*S*) Relating to the bridegroom's

वरपिका or वरपीक *a* (वर *prep* & पिकणे) Ripened on the tree: opp. to कौनपिका Ripened in the house.

वरप्रस्थान *n* (*S*) The setting out of the bridegroom in formal procession towards the मंडप of the bride; for the celebration of the nuptials.

वरवडा *m* Exchange upon; exchange due to a coin in exchanging it. See the more common word बाहेरवडा. [ओ.]

वरवडणे, वरवडा, वरवाडणे, वरवाडा See under वरवा *m* A mound or ridge of earth (as to a garden-bed, to a channel, or to dam, a stream &c.); a bank or raised border generally. *v* घाल. Applied, but incorrectly, to the water-channel; as व० खाल आहे त्यांत पाणी अडकले. 2 Applied to a rising (as on the forehead) from a blow. 3 Applied in many of the applications of वरंडी.

वरवाप *m* At weddings. The father of the bridegroom. [वरवर.]

वरवजारत *ad* Superficially, showily &c. See वरभा sometimes वरभा *m* Commonly वरंबा.

वरमणे *v* *i* (वर्म *S*) To be touched in a tender or sore place, lit. fig; to be pricked to the heart; to be stung to the quick: also to be ashamed or mortified at one's वर्म or secret failings being discovered. *Pr.* नाक खा न वले नकडे वरमणे.

वरमणे *v* *i* (विराम *S*) To abate or go down; to be mitigated—a tumor, a smarting, a throbbing. 2 To suffer abashment or repression.

वरमाय *f* The mother of the bridegroom. So named during the nuptial ceremonies.

वरमुठोचा or वरमुठ *a* *unc* See वरपंगो.

वरमुठ *f* The money paid by the bridegroom to the मेडणी or other female of the bride's party for her to loosen the knot tied to fasten together the bridegroom's खेला and the bride's फडकी. A rite at weddings. 2 The money-gift to the bridegroom by the father of the bride on his giving her away.

वरयेजना *f* (*S*) The appointing or fixing of a husband for. [part.]

वरला *a* (वर *prep*) Relating to the upper or outer वरलाकडे Towards the west.

वरलाशीं *n* *pl* (For वरचीं) A covert term for Female breasts. [the helix.]

वरलो पाल *f* The curving edge of the auricle, वरव *f* (वर *prep* Over, above. Or उरणे To remain, to be over.) The prevalence, the state of being in exceeding abundance, or of being used or employed with exceeding frequency (of any product of the ground or of eatables generally). Ex. जें जें घान्य पिकतें त्याची कांहीं दिवस व० असती; सज-ग्याची व० पुरवण्याची नव्हे; कोंकणांत तांदळाची व० देशांत जांभळ्याची. 2 (उरणे To remain.) Surplus arising or effected; quantity remaining over (above the computed consumption &c. in consequence of some addition or some contrivance.) Ex. फणसाचे भाजीनें अन्नास व० येती. 3 Satisfaction or sufficiency; satisfied state in consequence of sufficiency.

4 A stock or store. Ex. वर्षाची व० केली नाही म्हणून तांदळाचा तोटा आला. कणगीतली व० The remains of the corn-bin, i. e. a great quantity; as contrad. from मडक्यांतली व०. The remains of the pitcher, i. e. a small quantity. Ex. कोंकणांतले पीक मडक्यांतली वरव देशाचे पीक कणगीतली वरव.

वरवंचाईचा *a* *C* (वर *prep* & वंचणे To cheat.) That has only an outside or an appearance; that is without depth, root, solidity, substance, sincerity, lit. fig.

वरवंच *m* वरवंचाचे नेसणे *n* A mode of tucking in the folds of a little girl's dress.

वरवंडा *m* (वर & वाटणे) A stone roller or muller (for the comminution of spices, drugs &c.) 2 fig. The roller or the rounded portion of the projection over a drawwell, for the convenience of raising the nozzle of the सोट. 3 fig. also वरवंड *m* A gathering up, वरवंडा-form, (or the sensation so apprehended) of any muscular part through spasmodic contraction: also this affection, viz. spasm or cramp. *v* ये, उठ. 4 A roll or longish heap of stones formed by each passenger casting one.

वरवंडापाटा *m* See पाटावरवंडा.

वरवड *f* C The unwoven threads at the end of a cloth twisted together and confined by knots, the twisted thrum.

वरवंड or वरवंडो *f* See वरंड or वरंडो. Note वरवंड or डी is a Desh-form, वरंड or डो is the Konkani-form.

वरवणी *n* (वर & पाणी) Water from above. Applied esp. to the rain of सटवणी.

वरवर *ad* वर वरता *ad* decl वर वरती *ad* (वर by redup.) Upon the surface merely; superficially or slightly; not deeply, piercingly, or searchingly. 2 In mere outward show; ostensibly; not sincerely or really. Pr. व० माया करती आणि तोंड झांझून खातो.

वरवर करणे To make as if; to go through the motions and form; to pretend to do. वरवर बोलणे -रडणे -हासणे -रागे भरणे -छपा करणे &c.

वरवर उपचार *m pl* External or superficial civilities and attentions; mere politeness or courtesy.

वरवा *m* The dropping of anchor &c. See ओरवा.

वरशिका or वरशोक *a R* (वार्षिक *S*) That does not go to seed until it is a year old;—used of a species of साठ.

वरशी *n pl* (For वरची) In covert phraseology. Bubbies or female breasts. [To rain.

वरसणे *vi* in poetry वरषणे *vi* (Properly वर्षणे)

वरसणे *vc* in poetry वरषणे *vc* (Properly वर्षणे) To rain or shower down (rain, hail, arrows, darts, stones).

वरसल *f* (Better वर्षल) The year of enjoyment (of an estate, office &c.) enjoyed by many in succession. [*v* ये.

वरसाडा *m* (Properly वसाडा or ओसाडा) Spray. वरसून चालणे or जाणे (Vulgar. For वरून) To overflow or run over—a river, tank, vessel.

वरसेस *m* (वर & श्वास) Breathing hard, blowing, puffing. *v* लाग. [रोवळा & रोवळो.

वरळा & वरळो Formed by metathesis from वरळे *n* Corn of the thrashing floor after the third winnowing,—the mixture of light grains and chaff. This is a hakk of the Mahár.

वरळे *n* C Commonly वरळे or वरळो.

वरा *m* W or C A distinct portion of ploughing &c. See ओरा. [वरी) A grass and its grain.

वराई *f* A gold coin, a pagoda. 2 (Commonly वराक *a* S Poor. 2 fig. Poor, petty, feeble, light, incompetent, impotent: also weak, pitiable, वरागणी *f* Commonly वर्गणी. [helpless.

वराटक *m* S वराटिका *f* S The shell called cowrie.

वरांडा *m* See under वरंड & वरंडा.

वरात *f* र (व्रात *S*) The company composing the homeward procession of the bride and bridegroom from the place of the wedding. Pr. वराते-मावे वेडे व्याद्यामावे पिडे Used when things are obtained after the occasion for them has passed away.

वरात *f* (व्रात *P*) An assignment or order upon the revenues or a treasury. Pr. वाद्यावर वरात आणि दर्धावर हवाला.

वरात *f* (वरचा *S*) A cord, leathern strip, iron bar &c. by which a swinging seat or cradle is suspended. 2 A cable or any stout rope.

वरातदार *c* (व्रातदार *P*) That bears or has an assignment upon the revenues. 2 Applied jocose-ly to a peon coming with authority from the revenue-collector to dun a person for payment.

वरातो *a* वरात्या *a* (वरात) Relating to a वरात or marriage-procession. 2 Applied revilingly to a dawdling courier or runner, to a dull and heavy horse &c.

वराद *n* S (The choicest or chief of dishes.) The dish popularly called वरण.

वराम *n* The stern (of a ship or boat).

वराय or थो *f* (Or वराई) A gold coin, a pagoda.

वरावर *ad* (वर *prep*) In close consecution or succession; one immediately following upon or after another. 2 Quickly, smartly, in a jiffy, trice, shake.

वरावर *f* C (वर A bridegroom.) Bringing about of a marriage-union; getting up of a match.

वरावई *f* (वरावई *P* Brought out.) Working out, or the rule of working, arithmetically; calculating or bringing out (of a sum or amount). Hence a monthly statement of amounts now payable (as to the establishment of a कमावोसदार &c.) exhibiting the increase or decrease on the amounts paid in the month preceding. Hence the crude conception of the sense of Average. Note. The plural of this word (वरावई) is often mistaken for it, and used accordingly as a noun of the singular number. [Vishnu.

वराह *m* (S) A boar. 2 The boar-avatár of वराहो *f* The name of a drug.

वरिवरि *ad* (Poetry. For वरवर) Superficially: also ostensibly, in mere show. Ex. अवघे देखिले अधर्भरत ॥ व० आचार दावीत ॥ जैसी शान्ति मैदाचि ॥

वरिष्ठ *a* (S) Senior, superior, excelling; surpassing in years, wisdom, dignity &c. 2 Greatest, heaviest &c. [Coix barbata.

वरो *f* A grass bearing a grain: also the grain, वरी *prep* & *ad* Used in poetry for वर, under which see the applications in detail.

वरी *prep* C More commonly वारी where see at large. 2 (Or वर) Up to; up to the period of, or extent or degree of. Ex. आजवरी, उद्यावरी, वर्षावरी, पायलीवरी, मणवरी, खंडीवरी.

वरीयान *m* S The eighteenth of the astronomical योग. [cellent.

वरीयान *a* S Best, superlative, most or very ex-वरील *a* (वर) Relating to the upper or outer वरीस or वन (Corr. from वर्ष) A year. [part. वरीसखंया or वरीषखंया *a* C (वरीस & खंडणे) Hired or engaged by the year.

वरुण *m* (S) The name of the deity of the waters and regent of the west. [वरता & वरते.

वरता & वरते *prep* & *ad* (Poetry.) Popularly वरषणे *vc* (Poetry. वर्षणे) To rain. Ex. येकन दगड बैसतोला मारा ॥ वरषला धारा शिळाचिया ॥ Also as *vi* To rain.

वरषाव *m* (Poetry. वर्षण) Showering down, lit. fig.: also a shower. Ex. पुण्यवरषाव करिति ॥ हंदा-रक तेधवां ॥

वरळे *n* The mingled corn and chaff after the third winnowing. See वरळे.

वरु *f* (वर) Superior eligibility or estimation, preëminence. Used restrictedly and esp. of eatables. 2 Commonly वरव.

वरून *prep* (वर) From the top or upper or outer part of; from over or above. 2 From or through;

noting progress from premisses to inferences. Ex. तुला म्यां शब्दावरून ओळखले. 3 Upon; in consequence of; on occasion of. Ex. तू संगितल्यावरून मी गेलो. 4 From before or the front-part of; from the vicinity of; by. Ex. तो माझे गावावरून गेला. 5 Along the surface of. 6 After or upon; in succession or posteriority to. With reference to time. Ex. खान केल्यावरून भोजनास बसलो. 7 Upon or on. Ex. झाडावरून पांखरे बसली; घाटावरून सगळीं माणसे बसलीं. This use is confined to the plural number. See वरून.

वरून चालणे or जाणे To overflow or run over.

वरकज *f* (वर & काज) Bringing about of a marriage-connection, match-making.

वरक्या *a* (वरकज) That negotiates matches.

वरेण *n* (वरी & तण) Straw of the grain वरी.

वरोटा *m* The cistern of a drawwell. [&c.

वरोटा *m* See वरवंडा. A stone-roller or muller वरोपचार *m* (S) A common term for the rites and observances addressed to the bridegroom during the wedding, and, in some districts, during a twelvemonth afterwards.

वरोळा & वरोळी Formed, as वरळा & वरळी, by metathesis from रोवळा & रोवळी. 2 वरोळी is further used to express (because it bears a general resemblance to the basket or colander रोवळी) The boundary-marking bank thrown up by the field-surveyor. [See वरळे.

वरोळे *n* The corn after the third winnowing. वर्कशो, वर्कस, वर्कसजमीन, वर्कसल, वर्ख, वर्खल, वर्खी See under वरकशो.

वर्ग *m* (S) A class, order, division, tribe, set; a number of beings or things ranged under a common denomination. Some compounds are common; as प्रधानवर्ग, दासवर्ग, ब्राह्मणवर्ग, मत्स्यवर्ग, धान्यवर्ग, रसवर्ग. 2 The square of a number. 3 A chapter, section, part, book.

वर्गआमद वर्गरफ्त *f* (वर्ग Class, رفت & آمد *P* Come and gone.) A term of Kárkúns. Bringing on here (into this class, heading, or account) and carrying off thither (into that class or account). 2 Used also as *a* & *ad*.

वर्गघन *n* S The square of a cube.

वर्गणी *f* वर्गत *f* (वर्ग & गणना) A share, division, portion, or proportion (of an individual out of a number or a quantity): also a subscription or contribution (out of many). 2 The amount or sum of a general contribution.

वर्गणीदार or वर्गतदार *c* A shareholder or sharer: also a subscriber or contributor.

वर्गमूल *n* (S) In arithmetic or algebra. The square root. [tion.

वर्गसंभोकरण *n* S In algebra. A quadratic equation वर्गवर्गी *f* (वर्ग by redup.) Putting into classes, classification, sorting. 2 Gradation or due succession; advancement by seniority or other rule of course. Ex. तेथले कारकून व० ने वाढतात or चढतात. 3 Used by many, but misused, in the sense of Shifting or changing from and to (as of कारकून, मामकतदार, अधिकारी, पलटन &c.)

वर्गित *p* S Squared—a number.

वर्गीय *a* S Belonging or relating to a class, division, order, sort; classified, classical.

वर्चस *n* वर्चस्व *n* वर्चस्वता *f* (वर्चस्व *S*) Superiority, preëminence, surpassing or excelling state or quality. [dignity or excellence.

वर्चस्वो *a* S Superior, pre-eminent, surpassing in वर्चस्व *n* S Strength, force, spirit, excellence.

वर्ज *p* S Excluded or excepted. 2 Rejected, cast away or out.

वर्जणे *rc* (वर्ज) To exclude, except, cast out : also to leave out ; to let alone or omit ; to pass by unheedingly. 2 To leave off ; to cast aside or away : also to leave, quit, abandon, relinquish &c. more freely. 3 (Popularly.) To forbid.

वर्जदिवस *m* (S) An excluded or excepted day ; a day on which works of piety and religion are forbidden ; also on which (on the supposition of its inauspiciousness) important works in general (as setting out upon a journey, engaging in an enterprise or undertaking &c.) are forbidden.

वर्जन *n* (S) Excluding, excepting, casting out : also leaving out or omitting. 2 Quitting or abandoning ; leaving or giving up. 3 (Popularly.) Forbidding.

वर्जनीय *a* S (Proper or fit) to be excluded, excepted, rejected &c. : also (proper) to be quitted **वर्जवार** *m* Commonly **वर्जदिवस**. [or left.

वर्जिणे *vc* See **वर्जणे**.

वर्जित *p* (S) Excluded, excepted, omitted, rejected ; left or cast out. 2 Quitting or abandoned ; left or given up. 3 (Popularly.) Forbidden.

वर्ज्य *a* S (Possible, purposed, necessary &c.) to be excluded or excepted : also (possible &c.) to be quitted or abandoned.

वर्ण *m* S A color, hue, tint. 2 A class, order, tribe, caste. 3 A letter of the alphabet. 4 The color of gold upon the touchstone (as indicating its quality). 5 In arithmetic. A co-efficient.

वर्ण *m* (Popular corruption of व्रण) An ulcer.

वर्णक्रम *m* (S) The order of the letters ; alphabetical order.

वर्णचतुष्टय *n* (S) The four castes or orders ; viz. ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य, शूद्र. See under **चतुष्टय**.

वर्णगूक *f* (वर्णणे) Extolling, magnifying, lauding, celebrating the excellencies of.

वर्णणे *vc* (वर्णन) To extol, exalt, laud ; to sing the excellencies of. 2 To recount the attributes, qualities, features, or marks of ; to describe or pourtray.

वर्णधर्म *m* (S) The occupation, business, function, or virtue peculiar or appropriate to a caste or tribe.

वर्णन *n* (S) **वर्णना** *f* S Extolling or praising. 2 Describing, depicting, pourtraying ; exhibiting by stating the properties or particulars of.

वर्णनीय *a* S (Proper or worthy) to be extolled or celebrated ; (worthy) to be described or depicted. [The alphabet.

वर्णमाला *f* (S) Wreath or garland of the letters.)

वर्णविपर्यय *m* S Contrariety of color or hue ; also deterioration (alteration for the worse) of color.

वर्णव्यत्यय *m* S Inversion of the letters (of a word), transposition, metathesis. 2 See **वर्णविपर्यय**.

वर्णशः *ad* S Class by class ; tribe by tribe. 2 Letter by letter, alphabetically.

वर्णसंकर *m* (S) A mixed caste or race ; one proceeding from the promiscuous intercourse of the four tribes in the first instance ; and again from their commerce with the descendants of such a connection, or the indiscriminate cohabitation of those descendants amongst one another. 2 Confusion of castes thus arising.

वर्णसंधि *m* (S) The union or coalition of letters at the end or beginning of words entering into composition (in obviation of dissonance or hiatus).

वर्णषष्ठो *f* (S) **वरणा** & **षष्ठी**. Because on this day women present the pulse **वरणा** to Bráhmans &c.) pop. **वर्णषट** or **ठ** *f* The sixth of the light half of श्रावण.

वर्णहीन *a* (S) Wanting caste, having no reckoning or inclusion in the castes.

वर्णानुप्रास *m* S Jingle of letters, alliteration.

वर्णावर्ण *m* S Caste and no-caste ; caste indiscriminately or indefinitely. See *ex.* under **याता-याती**.

वर्णाश्रम *m pl* S The four वर्ण (grand divisions of the Hindú body) and the four आश्रम (orders or stages of the Bráhman).

वर्णित *p* S Extolled or eulogized. 2 Described, depicted, pourtrayed.

वर्णी *m* S A religious student, a ब्रह्मचारी *q. v.*

वर्णीक *a* (वर्ण Hue or tinge.) That has a cast or shade of some color other than that appropriate to it—a jewel or gem.

वर्णाचार *m* S Pronunciation of the letters.

वर्तक *m* (वर्तणे) An officer of a town or village. A sort of Bailiff or Warden. 2 **वर्तकी तपकीर** *f n* signifies (because formerly there was at Poona a clever snuffmaker bearing the cognomen of वर्तक) superexcellent snuff.

वर्तको *f* The business or office of वर्तक.

वर्तणूक *f* (वर्तणे) Deportment, demeanour, carriage, conduct. 2 Living, subsisting, proceeding, passing life, getting on. *Ex.* तो काय दुष्ट राजा हो त्याचे हाताखाली प्रजांची वं होणे कठोर दिसते.

वर्तणे *vi* (वर्तन S) To behave ; to conduct one's self. *Ex.* पुत्र वर्ते पितृ आज्ञेनें ॥ आणि स्त्री पतिव्रता समण ॥ हे पूर्व तपाचे फळ जाण ॥ येत दिसेन आपेसं ॥

2 To be, to subsist, to exist (in, at, on). 3 To be in force ; to prevail ; to be under observance—a custom, a rite. 4 *Esp.* in poetry. To happen, take place, come to pass. *Ex.* वटवृक्षाखालीं वर्तलेनें सांगेन ; also एकचि वर्तला आकांत ॥ नाहीं मोति महाशब्दा ॥

वर्तन *n* S Behaving, proceeding, demeaning one's self. 2 Staying, abiding, living, being. 3 Livelihood, profession, vocation, occupation.

वर्तनीय *a* S (Suitable or fit) to be applied and used (in any business or work), employable.

वर्तमान *a* S Extant, existing, subsisting, being present : also having force, vogue, prevalence, currency. 2 In grammar. Present ; as वर्तमानकाल The present tense. 3 Abiding or staying at, in, on.

वर्तमान *n* (S) News, tidings, intelligence.

वर्तमानपत्र *n* (S) A newspaper. [ताळा.

वर्तवळा, **वर्ताळा**, **वर्तावळा** *m* See **वरतवळा** or **वर-वर्तविणे** *vc* Causal or active of वर्तणे *q. v.* 2 To

calculate or work out (eclipses, lunar days, changes of signs &c.) ; to determine the periods of occurrence of. 3 To turn round or work (the pestle in the snuff-mortar).

वर्ति or **वर्ती** *f* S The wick of a lamp. 2 A bougie. 3 A roll of lint for dilating sinuses &c., a tent. [carried on.

वर्तित *p* S Conducted, transacted, managed, **वर्ती** *a* S Abiding, staying, existing or being at, in, on. In comp. as तद्दर्ती, एतद्दर्ती, अयवर्ती, पुरोवर्ती, मध्यवर्ती.

वर्तूल *a* S pop. **वर्तूल** *a* Circular.

वर्तूलपाद *n* S A fourth of a circle, a quadrant.

वर्तुलाकार *m* (वर्तुलाकार S Circular.) Utter devastation, demolition, or destruction. *Ex.* पर-चक्रानें गावचा आणि शेतमळे छांटा अगदी वं केला. 2 Utter exhaustion or consumption ; utter impoverishment ; absolute ruin of whatever nature.

वर्तुळा *m* Commonly **वरताळा**.

वर्तुलावर्ध *m* S Rigidity of the eyelids.

वर्दावर्द or **वर्दावर्दी** Formations from **वरावर्द** *q. v.* In the following uses, however, the words being

understood as derived from **वर** and as near-allied to **वरचावर** and as being optionally noun or adverb, this form is the common one. Living from hand to mouth. *Ex.* वर्दावर्दीवर संसार चालला. 2 Distributing or dealing out. *Ex.* धान्याची वं होती.

वर्दापन *n* (S) also **वर्धापन** *n* S Birthday-ceremonies. They are observed for the first year on the monthly return of the natal day, and afterwards, on the anniversary of it.

वर्धक *a* (S) That augments or increases ; that causes to grow, advance, thrive.

वर्धणे *vi* (Poetry. वर्धन) To increase.

वर्धन *n* S Growing, advancing, thriving, increasing ; becoming greater, larger, or more. 2 In medicine. Augmenting the animal heat. See **स्रोत-चार**. 3 In comp. That increases or augments. *Ex.* विषयवर्धन, वीर्यवर्धन, बलवर्धन.

वर्धनीय *a* S (Proper or suitable) to be increased, augmented, advanced. [prospering, thriving.

वर्धमान *p pr* S Growing, increasing, advancing, **वर्धमानपिंपळी** *f* A medical prescription,—the पिंपळी taken daily with a daily increase of quantity for a certain number of days, and then taken with a daily diminution of quantity.

वर्धित *p* (S) Increased, augmented, made or become greater, larger, or more.

वर्म *n* (S) Armour or mail. 2 An affix to the names of men of the Kshatriya tribe ; as कृष्णवर्मा क्षत्रिय.

वर्म चर्म वेदणे (To pierce through armour and skin.) To pierce deeply, thoroughly, vitally, lit. fig.

वर्म *n* (र्म) A Tumor or imposthume.) A sore and quickly sensible place ; a tender and irritable part : also a vital member or organ ; a mortal spot. This literal sense is not so general as the following figurative sense arising from it ; viz. A touchy point ; a vulnerable part ; a matter or subject (such as a secret foible, failing, slip) upon which, at the very naming of it, passion rises. 2 If the derivation above suggested be correct, the signification set down should be viewed as involving the whole import of the word ; but as the word is indisputably common also in all the senses and applications of the word **वर्म**, it possibly may from *it* have been formed, through that ignorance or heedlessness with which, as the source and spring of formations, the proficient in Maráthí is abundantly conversant ; and thus even the compounds **वर्मभेद**, **वर्मस्थल**, **वर्मस्थान** &c. may sometimes be met with. Turn to **वर्म** for full explication and illustration.

वर्मणे *vi* (वर्म) This word, being pronounced as **वरमणे**, should be so written. See **वरमणे**.

वर्मो *a* (वर्म *q. v.*) Poignant, piercing, pricking, cutting, stinging, probing—speech &c. 2 That is acquainted with the secret foibles, faults, trippings, dishonorable points of. 3 That is familiar or intimate with the turnings and windings, the mysteries and intricacies, the art or trick (of a process or business, of a machine or contrivance). 4 That pierces into or discerns the latent meaning or purpose (of a passage in a book, of a speech &c.) ; that apprehends or knows the point, sting, bearing, aim, drift. 5 That has tender or touchy places. *Ex.* वर्मो पुरुषास चेष्टामध्ये सभाकेप सुटतो.

वर्मकर्म *n pl* (वर्म & कर्म) The follies, foibles, failings, secret slips and trippings (of a person, as exposed or brought forth in array against him). *v* काढ *g.* of *o.* Sometimes **वर्मकर्म** occurs—A folly, foible &c.

वर्ष *a* S (Possible, purposed, necessary, proper) to be chosen; eligible &c. 2 Chief, main, principal, *choice*. In comp. as द्विजवर्ष, गुरुवर्ष, नरवर्ष.

वर्षाळा *f* The name of a drug.

वर्ष *n* (S) A year.

वर्षाच्या कांठीं Within *the* or *a* year.

वर्ष *m* S A division of the continent as known or apprehended by the Hindús. Nine वर्ष are reckoned; viz. कुरु, हिरण्य, रोमानक, इलाहत्त, हरो, केतुमाला, भाद्राखा, किन्नर, भरत.

वर्ष *m* S Raining.

वर्षगांढ *f* (Annual-knot.) The anniversary of a birth-day or the ceremonies observed upon it.

वर्षघात *f* The season (as for sowing &c.): also the season or suitable juncture generally. *v* संभाळ.

वर्षण *n* S Raining. [जप, पाड.

वर्षणें *v i* (वर्षण) To rain. 2 esp. in figurative senses *v c* To rain or shower down (rain, hail, arrows, darts, fire, flowers &c.)

वर्षघात *f* (वर्ष & घातु) Virtue, power.) The virtue or latent potency of the (seasons, junctures, crises of the) year considered as influencing human affairs, and as demanding regard. *v* जप, संभाळ.

वर्षप्रतिपदा *f* (S) The first day of the year, viz. the first of the month चैत्र.

वर्षफल *n* (S) The events or fortunes of the year as determined astrologically on the first day of it.

वर्षर्तु *m* S (वर्ष & कर्तु) The rainy season. It consists of the two months श्रावण & भाद्रपद.

वर्षल *f* (वर्ष) The year of enjoyment (of an estate &c.) enjoyed by many in succession.

वर्षवीण *a* (वर्ष & विणें) That calves yearly—a cow or buffalo.

वर्षद्वि *f* S A year in which the planet Jupiter remains in one राशि or sign.

वर्षसण *m* An entertainment given to one's son in law on the day completing a year from the day of his marriage.

वर्षा *f* S वर्षाकाल *m* (S) The rainy season.

वर्षाकर्तु *m* (वर्षर्तु S) The rainy season.

वर्षाचा दिवस *m* An anniversary of; but applied esp. to the great सण or festivals severally. Of these there are about sixteen.

वर्षादिसाचा दिवस *m* R An anniversary of.

वर्षानवर्ष *ad* (वर्ष, अनु, वर्ष) Yearly. 2 For years; through many years—lasting &c.

वर्षाव *m* (वर्षण) Showering or raining, lit. fig: also a shower (of rain, hail, flowers, fruits &c.)

वर्षाशन *n* (S) pop. वर्षासन *n* An annual allowance or stipend.

वर्षासनदार *c* The holder of a वर्षासन.

वर्षित *p* S Rained, lit. fig., showered down.

वर्षागणतो *ad* By years—reckoning &c. 2 Used sometimes as *s f* Reckoning by or in years.

वर्षावर्ष *ad* (वर्ष by redup.) For years; through or till many years. 2 Yearly.

वर्षल *f* Better वर्षल.

वन्हा *m* The hole in the ground into which the boiled juice of the sugarcane is poured in order to cool.

वन्हाड *n* (वर & आड. Behind or in the cover of the bridegroom.) A marriage-procession: also the whole assemblage (the two subjects and the company) at a wedding. *v* निघ, चाल, जम, मिळ, उत्तर, & काढ. Ex. घर न वसवां यर्थ व०. Pr. वन्हाडास वोडे गेले तरी त्यांस करड A luckless wight finds luck nowhere. 2 fig. A train of ants. 3 Jocosely. (Also विरड or इरड) The roaming about of a bullock or cow (esp. in early morning) to eat up ordure. Hence any dissolute or profligate course.

वन्हाड *n* A country, Berar.

वन्हाडगोष्टी *f pl* General commendations (as addressed to the father or friends of the female &c.) in favor of a person of whom it is desired to promote the marriage, or (through the customary extension of meaning in popular speech) any other object which that person is pursuing. 2 Hollow or unmeaning professions of attachment or protestations of service. [celebrated.

वन्हाडवर *n* The house in which a wedding is वन्हाडणो or वन्हाडिणी *f* (Plural of वन्हाडोण) The female party at a wedding.

वन्हाडणें *v i* (वन्हाड) To be the subjects of a marriage-procession or of nuptials—a male and female. 2 fig. To be engaged intently in any festive occupation, joyous meditations &c.

वन्हाडो *a* Relating to वन्हाड—a follower, guest, an attendant, nuptial garments &c. 2 Jocosely. That practises वन्हाड or that roams about in quest of excrement—a bullock or cow. [Berar.

वन्हाडो *a* Relating to the country वन्हाड or वन्हाडोण *f* (वन्हाड) A female attendant at a wedding. Ex. हत्ती कोटि वन्हाडिणी अवधिया व्या चिन्मया वल, वलंडणें, वलंडा See under ओ. [दिसति.

वलखरणें *v i* P To fall into loose disorder; to fall abroad or be disheveled;—used esp. of the hair. 2 To lie wildly scattered about.

वलद *m* (والد A) Son of. Prefixed as *Fitz* to the name of the father, and used esp. in notes and writings. Ex. गुलाम खान वलद याकूब खान.

वलन *n* S An angle formed at a heavenly body by two great circles. Disting. into आयनवलन, अक्षजवलन, स्पष्टवलन *q. v.* in loc.

वलथ *n* (S) A ring or circle (of metal, wood &c.) 2 A vertebre of the back-bone.

वलथांकित *a* (S) Marked or defined by a ring around; encircled, environed, encompassed generally. Ex. चतुस्सुद्रवलथांकितपृथ्वी. See अंकित.

वलथित *p* Surrounded, encircled, encompassed. वलवण, वलवणें, वलवा, वलसर, वलाचिंब See under ओ.

वलवणी *f* (Verbal of वलविणें) Rowing.

वलविणें *v c* (वलें) To row. 2 fig. To push on or carry on; to conduct or manage (affairs or a business).

वला and compounds See under ओला. Some few, as not obvious, or as having some new sense or application (peculiarly perhaps amongst Deshpote, and thus pertaining to this form of spelling) appear in order here.

वलाट *n* वलाटी or टी *f* (वर & ठाय Upper-country.) The land as it rises from the coast towards the foot of the Sayhādri range. Opp. to खालाटी The descending country. 2 Applied in the Konkani to the inward or eastern portion of this land, as खालाटी is to that bordering upon the sea.

वलाटकर *c* An inhabitant of वलाटी.

वलांडण, वलांडा, वलाणी, वलाणें, वलाडंड, वलाडुकळ, वलावण, वलावणें, वलावा, वलाखा See under ओ.

वलाडांड *m* A sappy and tender stem, i. e. a stem indicating immaturity and unfitness for being reaped or cut; as मिरचाचा व० आहे. 2 See ओलाडांड. [Moisture &c.

वलाव *m* (A form in the Desh of ओलावा *q. v.*)

वलावणी *f* (Verbal of वलाविणें) Rowing.

वलावा *m* An escort; a guard or convoy. 2 The hire or cost of an escort. 3 Rowing. *v* कर.

वलाविणें *v c* (वलें) To row. 2 fig. To push on or carry on (business &c.)

वली *m* (ولی A) A saint, sage, devotee, a sacred personage in general.

वलीआग or घ, वलीकूस, वलीखरज, वलें, वलेटा or ता, वलेटें or तें, वलेंपालें, वलेंवाळलें See under ओ.

वली बाळंतीण *f* A recent puerperal female. She is so named during ten days after her delivery.

वलें *n* (वलन S) An oar: also a paddle.

वलें अंग *n* (Moist body.) A term for the tender body (of an infant, of a convalescent person, of a recently delivered female &c.); as बाळंतीणचें दाहा दिवस व० असतें.

वलकरी *m* An oarsman, a rower.

वलेंकोरडें *n* वलेंवाळलें *n* (Wet and dry.) Green or immature and dry or mature wood. 2 fig. True and false statements.

वलकल *n* S The inner bark of a tree: also a garment made of it.

वलना *f* (S Going by leaps, jumping.) Swagging, swelling, blustering, vaunting, vaporizing.

वल्लीक *n m* S A hillock thrown up by moles &c., but esp. the mound made by the termites or white ant. Ex. शिरला भुजांतरीं शर॥ वल्लीकामाजी नागनायकसा॥ 2 Elephantiasis, or swellings of the neck, chest, hands, and feet which break and run.

वलकी *f* S The Indian lute. Ex. सग व० काढन॥ शुनिसर मेळवून॥ आरंभिलें शिवकीर्तन॥ श्रवणें पश पक्षो उदरति॥

वलद *m* (Preferably वलद) Son of.

वलभ *m* (S) A husband: also a lover or paramour; a beloved (male) person generally. वलभा *f* (S) A wife: also a mistress; any beloved female.

वली *m* (Or वली) A saint or reverend person in general. 2 fig. (Because devotees are privileged.) A wild, wilful, lawless fellow, a libertine.

वली *f* (S) A climbing or creeping plant generally. 2 In algebra &c. A series.

वलहंडणें, वलहंडा, वलहंडणें, वलहंडा, वलहणी, वलहणें See under ओलंडणें &c.

वलहविणें, वलहाटी or टी, वलहाविणें, वलहावा, वलहें वलहकरी See वलविणें, वलाटी &c.

वलहा *m* (Commonly वलहें) An oar: also a paddle.

वलहा, वलहें, वलहें वलहें *interj* (लघु S forming, in बाळभाषा, लज्ज and, by metathesis, वलहा) Smart! sharp! briskly! get on, bear a hand.

वलहा or वलहें करणें To urge or press.

वलही *m* A saint &c. See वली.

वलंडा, वलंडेकरी, वलणें, वलरा, वलरी, वलसा, वलळा, वलवा, वलांडा, वलाळणी, वलाळणें, वली See under ओ.

वलर *n* (Better वदवर) A married couple.

वलाळणी & वलाळणें See ओवाळणी & ओवाळणें.

वलप *p* S Subjected, subdued, rendered submissive. 2 Subdued by spells and incantations; charmed, fascinated, enchanted.

वलणें For, under, in subjection to. See वशात.

वलस *S* Race, lineage, family. 2 Progeny. 3 A bamboo.

वलसक्रिया *f* S Subduing by charms, incantations, powerful drugs &c.; fascinating, enchanting. 2 Subjecting in general or any process or action to subject.

वलसगत *a* S Subjected, subdued, brought under the command or influence of.

वलसचरित्र *n* S A genealogical table or list; the history of a race or dynasty; a pedigree.

वलसच्छेद *m* or वलसच्छेदन *n* (S) Destruction of a family or race, extirpation. 2 Bamboo-splitting.

वलसज *a* S Sprung from a (good) race or tribe.

वलशट *n* (Or ओशट) Greasiness or oiliness. 2 Any unctuous substance. 3 (Vulgar.) Fleshmeat.

वलशट *a* Greased or oiled.

वशंड *n* (Better वसंड) A bullock's hump.
 वंशपरंपरा *f* (S) The order or line of a race or tribe; a family ascending or descending; ancestors or progeny.
 वंशपरंपरागत or वंशपरंपरायात *a* (S) Come unto by descent through the race; inherited or hereditary. [neral.
 वंशपात्र *n* (S) A bamboo basket or vessel in general.
 वंशरोचना *f* S वंशलोचन *n* S वंशक्षीर *n* S वंशक्षीरी *f* S An earthy concretion of a white color, formed in the hollow of the bamboo, and known by the name of Bamboo-manna. [jection.
 वंशवद् *a* S Acknowledging obedience or subordination.
 वंशवाद्य *n* (S) A flute or fife; a musical instrument generally of a bamboo-tube.
 वंशवृद्धि *f* (S) Augmentation or advancement of a family or race.
 वंशक्षय *m* (S) The extinction or the decaying of a race or family.
 वशा *m* (वश S Of one's own.) A surveyor or overseer of fields, crops, and the operations of reaping, thrashing &c. employed by the proprietor as a guard against the appropriations of the actual cultivator. The word is much the same with साणा *q. v.*
 वंशांकुर *m* (S) An offspring or offshoot of a family or race. Ex. हा एवढा वंश उरला or राहिला आहे. 2 A bamboo-sprouting or shoot. [ness.
 वशाडी *f* (Properly वसाडी or ओसाडी) Desolate.
 वशात *prep* (The fifth case in Sanskrit grammar of वश, and used only in composition with a word prefixed.) For or on account of subjection, to; through the sway or rule of. Ex. कालवशात देशवशात, द्रव्यवशात, प्रसंगवशात, दैववशात, वयोवशात, शक्तिवशात, एतद्वशात, तद्वशात Through the force or operation of time, country, wealth, place, fortune, age &c.
 वंशानुचरित *n* S A traditional practice or fashion. 2 A pedigree or genealogical list. [the warp.
 वंशारण *n* The threads aggregately composing
 वंशावलि *f* (S) pop. वंशावळ or ली *f* (वंश & आवलि or ओळ) The line of a tribe or family; the series of progenitors or of offspring: also a genealogy or a genealogical table or tree.
 वशाळकी, वशाळगत, वशाळणें, वशाळा, वशाळी, वशाळीक See under ओ.
 वंशिक *a* (S) Relating to a race; descended through a race &c.
 वशंड *n* (वषळंध S) A bullock's hump.
 वंशिता *f* S वंशिल *n* S One of the eight attributes of Shiva; supposed to be attainable through the performance of mystical rites; viz. Holding in subjection or command by magical means.
 वंशिला *m* (وسيلة A) Connection with great personages as a means of power or profit, interest: also an influential person as a medium of advancement.
 वंशिश *m* S The name of an eminent Rishi or saint. Used, appellatively, of a man carefully observant of all commanded or established rites and usages. Also वंशिश वामदेव A name applied to a person both practical and contemplative.
 वंशी *a* (वंश S) Of the race or family of. 2 Relating to bamboo.
 वंशी *f* S A pipe or flute.
 वशी *f* The name of a saltwater-fish.
 वशी *a* S Of subdued passions. 2 Subject unto.
 वंशीक *a* (वंशिक) Descending through the family tribe—a practice, disease &c.

वंशीय *a* S Of the race or family of. Used in comp. as राजवंशीय, गुरुवंशीय, मातृवंशीय, पित्रवंशीय, वंश *n* P A bullock's hump. [सद्वंशीय.
 वशेट *n* & *a* See वशट or ओशट.
 वशंड *n* (वषळंध S) A bullock's hump.
 वशेली *f* (वसा) A woman under a vow to hold some observance.
 वंश *a* S Of the race or family of. 2 Of a good family, noble or well-born.
 वश्य *n* (S) Amity or agreement of the horoscopes &c. of parties.
 वश्य *a* (S) Subject or obedient to. Ex. जो वश्य न होय ब्रह्मादिका ॥ तो हो भक्ता स्वाधीन ॥
 वस *a* (Or ओस) Uninhabited or forsaken—a village &c.: lying uncultivated—land.
 वस-कण-कन-कर-दिशी *ad* Imit. of the sound of snapping or roaring at; of turning upon angrily &c.; of the short and sharp sound of the answer of petulance or snappishness; *blurtly*. *v* बोला, अंगावर ये.
 वसकणें *v i* (Imit. वस! वसकण!) To break out upon petulantly, snappishly, with a snarling or sharp huff; as तो साझ्या अंगावर वसकला.
 वसका & वसकणें Preferably वचका & वचकणें.
 वसंग, वसंगळ or ली *f* See ओसंग.
 वसंड *n* (वषळंध S) A bullock's hump.
 वसण *n* Rubbish brought and left by a river or stream, alluvion. 2 (Vulgar for वेसण) The nose-bridle of a bullock or male-buffalo.
 वसणवणें or वसणावणें or वसणणें *v i* To talk in sleep or delirium, to rave.
 वसणें *v i* (वस S) To stay, abide, dwell, inhabit. Pr. सोनं पाहावे कसून माणूस पाहावे वसून. 2 To be located or situated. Ex. कवण खंडी कवण देशी वसत असतो. 3 To become peopled—a country, town, place.
 वसणें *v c* (वसा) To perform or observe (esp. by vow) some religious rite. Used of women. Ex. मंगलागौरी पांच वर्षे वसावी लागली.
 वसंत *m* (S) The season of spring; or the deified personification of it. The season consists of the two months चैत्र & वैशाख. 2 A Rág or musical mode. 3 Abridged from मालिनी वसंत.
 वसतकरू *c* (वसणें & करू Affix.) A person alighted at a place for a time, a sojourner, a lodger. [night of माघ.
 वसंतपंचमी *f* (S) The seventh of the light fortnight.
 वसंतपूजा *f* (S) Entertainments and honors paid to Bráhmans in the season वसंत.
 वसंतमाधव *m* (S) A name of विष्णु as god of the spring. [geny.
 वसंतरा *f* (Vulgar. वंश S) Race, offspring, progeny.
 वसता *p a* from वसणें Inhabited—a town &c.
 वसंताचें बोलणें *n* (Spring-speech.) Shuffling speech; promises or affirmations to cajole or beguile.
 वसति *f* S Abiding, staying, residing. 2 An abode or a place of residence.
 वसंती *a* (वसंत) Relating to the season or to the Rág called वसंत.
 वसन *n* S Clothes or cloth. 2 Clothing, covering, dress. 3 A dwelling-place, a habitation, a mansion.
 वसनपंथि *m* S The knot on the marriage-cloth.
 वसनपूजा *f* Corr. from वसंतपूजा.
 वसनभूषण *n* (S) or वसनभूषणें *n pl* Apparel and ornaments, attire. Ex. वसनभूषणें सावरून ॥ चापाकडे चालिला रावण ॥
 वसने *prep* (Vulgar. For पाखन or पासने) In the opinion of; according to the mind of. 2 From the part or side of; from.

वससरणें or वससरणें *v i* or *c* Preferably वससरणें.
 वसर, वसरणें, वसरी See under ओ.
 वसला *m* Any figure into which a field or plot is divided in order to measurement or survey. Hence a plot or parcel of any piece of land.
 वसला *m* C A tatter, shred, strip, rag. Commonly used *pl. v* कर, उडव, करून टाक.
 वसलात or द *f* (وصل A) An hereditary disposition or quality; a characteristic mark or trait running through a tribe or race.
 वसली *a* वसली *a* (वसूल) That is employed in the collection of the revenue—a peon &c.
 वसवस or सां *ad* Imit. of the sound of roaring or snapping at; of replying to &c. sharply and petulantly. *v* बोला, अंगावर ये.
 वसवसणें *v i* (वसवस) To roar or snap at; to bellow at angrily; to turn upon fiercely. Ex. अवली तयासी देखोनि नयनी ॥ वसवसोनि पाठी लागे ॥
 वसवसा *m* (وسوسة or وسواس A) Awe, fear impressed: also apprehension or fearful suspicion. *v* धर, पाळ, बाळग. 2 Notion, conception, fancy, surmise, thought. *v* जा in. con.
 वसवा *m* Shadedness, shadiness, screened state from the sun. Ex. दिव्याच्या वसवांत वसू नये; झाडाच्या वसवांत कांदीं होत नाहीं. 2 Applied to the intercepting thing which causes the shade.
 वसविणें *v c* (वसणें) To people.
 वसवी *f* (Dim. of वसू) A small ring or band of iron (as around the head of a pounder, the haft of a sickle, woodbill &c.) [of iron.
 वसवें *n* (Commonly वसू *q. v.*) A ring or band
 वसहत or वसहात *f* Preferably वसात.
 वंसा or वसा *m* A self-imposed religious observance or obligation to hold it. *v* घे, हो. Among women only.
 वसा *f* S Serum or marrow of the flesh; considered by some authorities as the same with, by others, as different from, the marrow of the bones. 2 Fat or suet. 3 The inner or true skin, vera cutis.
 वसांगळ or ली *f* See under ओसंग or ओसंगळ.
 वसाड, वसाडी, वसाडीचा लांडगा See under ओ.
 वसाडा *m* (Or ओसाडा) Spray. *v* घे, लाग, उड.
 वसात or द *f* (وسعت A) Inhabited country or space: also peopled state of a country or space.
 वसामेद *m* S Passing fatty urine: also such urine. See प्रमेद.
 वसार *m* (Better ओसर) Room given to pass; space yielded by stepping aside or passing off distantly. *v* घे, दे. 2 or वसारा *m* (Or ओसारा) Abated or subsided state (of a swollen river, of a fever, a swelling, a flush of honors &c.)
 वसारणें *v i* Commonly and preferably ओसरणें.
 वसाहत *f* Preferably वसात.
 वसाळी *f* (Commonly वशेली) A woman under a vow to hold some observance.
 वसु *m* (S) A kind of demigod of whom eight are enumerated. 2 *n* S Wealth.
 वसुजणें *v i* (व for उ, & सुजणें) To swell down or back, i. e. to subside—a swelling.
 वसुधरा *f* S वसुधा *f* S वसुमती *f* S (That has or contains wealth.) Descriptive names for the earth.
 वसुली *a* (वसूल) Relating to revenue. 2 Yielding good revenue or rent;—used of rich lands, well-peopled towns &c. 3 or वसुल्या *a* One employed in the collection of the revenue.
 वसुली गत्ता *m* The grain-revenue.
 वसुली जमा *f* The actual or realized revenue; as contrad. from आकारजमा.
 वसुली बेरोज *f* The amount of revenue realized.

ble after all remissions or deductions, nett-revenue.

वसुसर्ग *m* (Corr. from वसुसर्ग S) The setting at liberty of a male and female calf (as a rite in the funeral solemnities); or of a bull (as a religious act in general).

वसू *m* (वृष S) A bull-calf or a bull branded and set at liberty. Pr. माजला वसू खायास काळ. 2 *m f* also **वसू** *n* A ring or band of iron around the head (of a mallet, rammer, pounder &c.) to prevent it from splitting, a beetle-ring. 2 The iron lining within the nave of a wheel, जानवळें, or any roller: also the band which passes around the फाळ or share of a plough and connects it with the नागरखंड or spindle.

वसुवारस *f* The twelfth of the latter fortnight of 'Ashwin or, in some places, of Bhādrapad. On this day cows having calves are worshiped. This festivity or rite is in the Desh.

वसूल *m* (وصول A) Revenue, rent, receipts, monies periodically realized. [due.

व० करणें To collect the revenue, rent, or monies

वसूलदार *c* (وصول دار H) A collector of the revenue.

वसूलवाकी *f* (وصول A & باقى A) Balance due of the revenue. 2 The business (the collection, application, or management) of the revenue. Ex. सरकारानें ह्या गांवची व० आम्हास सांगितली.

वसूलवाकीपत्रक *n* The register or roll of the realized and the outstanding revenue.

वसूलवासलात *f* Account of the revenue. 2 Used as **वसूलवाखल**.

वसूलवाखल *m* (वसूल by redup.) Revenue, rent &c. comprehensively or loosely. 2 The collection, application, or management of it.

वसू *n* C Commonly वसू.

वसू *f* (वसु S) A trinket or a (gold or silver) ornament in general. 2 An article or a thing generally.

वसुभाव *f* (वसु & भाव) वसुवानो *f* Trinkets, toys, jewelry &c., ornaments comprehensively. 2 Minor articles of house-furniture or of property; rattles, traps: also one's baggage on a journey, kit,

वसुरा *m* (استرا P) A razor. [things.

वसाद *m* (استاد P) An adept, a master, one eminently skilled (in any art or accomplishment). 2 A master or teacher. Used esp. of a professor or teacher of any of the minor arts, as of singing, dancing, wrestling, fencing. 3 The man or match for; the masterer of; he who tames, humbles, brings or keeps down the pride of.

वसादगिरी *f* (استاد گری P) The business of a master or teacher. 2 The skill or workmanship of a master or adept, masterliness.

वसादो *a* (استادی H) Acquired from a teacher; —as an art, accomplishment &c.

वसारा *m* (Properly वसुरा or वस्रा) A razor.

वसि *f* S The belly below the navel; the hypogastrium and pubes. 2 A clyster-pipe, a tube of bladder or gut with a nozzle.

वसिशोधन *n* S A diuretic.

वसो *f* (वसति S) Abiding, residing, staying. 2 An abode. 3 Peopled state: also the population or people.

वसो राखणें To alight or put up at a place.

वसोकक *c* & often *n* when used *pl* A sojourner.

वसोवाडी *f* Peopledness (of a village &c.) 2 Progeny.

वसु *n* (S) A thing in general; any article or

substance; any affair, business, or matter. Note.

This word will often be used in the *feminine* gender, and written indifferently with वसु & वसू. Viewed and written as a Sanskrit word it should always be *neuter*. 2 The main plot (of a play or poem).

वसुकथन *n* (S) A faithful account or narration.

वसुगत्या *ad* S (Third case of वसुगति) वसुतः *ad* (S) In fact, in truth, in very deed, verily, actually, really.

वसुमात्र *n* S The skeleton or outline (of a discourse &c.) 2 Everything whatever.

वसुशक्ति *f* (S) वसुस्वभाव *m* (S) The natural or native disposition; the inherent and constituting properties or property; the nature or essence.

वसुसत्ता *f* S True, real, actual, substantial existence, substantive being; i. e. the being of the uncreate and independent, the being of God. Contrad. from व्यावहारिकसत्ता Practical or common being; and from प्रातिभासिकसत्ता Being in semblance or appearance. वसुसत्ता is Real being or entity; as opp. to Illusion, ideality, and the assumption or faith of dualism and all darkness.

वसुस्थिति *f* S The state of the case. वसुस्थितिकथन Narrating or telling a case. वसुस्थितिचिन्ता Investigation or consideration of a case.

वसू *f* (वसु S) An article or a thing in general.

वसू *prep* (वसु S) By: noting the agent. Ex. माझेवसू होईल-जावेल-होत नाही-करवत नाही.

वसूक *f* (वसु) A toy, plaything, sweetmeat &c. (given to coax or amuse a child).

वसूपपाद्य *n* S A modern formation to render Problem.

वसू *n* (S) Cloth: also a cloth. 2 An article of apparel or raiment: also apparel, dress, clothes. Pr. लाभ पांचाचा आणि वसू दाहाचें Descriptive of a fop,—one who, earning five rupees, spends ten upon his attire.

एका वसूनें निघणें See the phrase एका अंगवस्त्रानें निघणें. काळीं वसू देणें To give black articles of apparel (शेला, पागोटें &c.) in intimation of dismissal (as by a king to a minister &c.) Hence To dismiss or discharge generally. वसू होणें in. con. To get a good appointment or place: also, ironically, to be dismissed from a good place. वसूंतर होणें *g.* of *s.* To shift or change one's dress.

वसूगाळ or **वसूगाळीव** *a* (वसू & गाळणें) Strained through a cloth.

वसूपरिधान *n* (S) Putting on of clothes, dressing.

वसूपात्र *n* (S वसू Clothes, पात्र Dish.) A comprehensive term for the articles of apparel, the culinary utensils &c. in common use; one's traps, kit, bundle, bag &c.

वसूपावरण *n* (S वसू & पावरण Clothes and covering.) A comprehensive or careless term for the ordinary articles of apparel.

वसूलोचन *n* (Formed ignorantly from वसूलुचन Cutting of clothes or cloth.) Plundering of clothes or of cloth.

वसुविलास *m* (S) Delighting in attiring and dressing one's self; beauishness, foppery, dress-vanity.

वसुविलासी *a* (S) That delights in attiring and dressing himself; beauish, foppish.

वस्रा *m* (استرا P) A razor. 2 Applied figuratively to a sharp, prompt, or acute speaker; to keen, cutting speech &c.

वस्राचा ताणा *m* (Warp formed of articles of clothing.) A line of clothes hung out to dry. *v* लाव. [cloths.

वस्राहरण *n* (S) Plundering of clothes or of

वस्राहरण sometimes वस्राहरणें *vi* (उत् & हरणें. Better therefore वस्राहरणें *q. v.*) To complain or talk about (some grievance or sorrow); to call to mind and dwell upon: also, as *vc*, to remind or bring up continually. 2 (Synonymously with वस्रणें & वदणें as *vi* or *vc*) To talk about (sillily or indiscreetly): also to blab: also to talk in sleep or delirium.

वस्रा, **वस्रा**, **वस्रा** *m* See वस्रा. [of iron. वस्रो *f* (Dim. of वसू *q. v.*) A small ring or band वस्रोण *f* (वसू) A female calf set at liberty with the bull-calf or bull.

वसू *n* (See वसू) A ring or band of iron.

वदट *m* वदटो *f* (Better ओदट) The ebb or reflux of the ocean.

वदटणें *vi* (Better ओदटणें) To ebb.

वदड & **वदडणें** A disapproved form of spelling वदड & वदडणें or ओदड & ओदडणें. [bear &c.

वदणें *vc* (Vulgar for वादणें) To carry, convey, वदन *n* (S) A vehicle or means of conveyance in general. 2 Carrying or conveying.

वदनीय *a* S (Proper or suitable) to be carried or borne.

वदसा or **वदिसा** *m* (وهم A) Suspicion or surmise; apprehension or imagination regarding. *v* घर, ये. Also the popular opinion or general belief (whether in good or in bad sense). *v* अस, हो. [of the bride.

वदमाय *f* (वधूमाय) At weddings. The mother

वदळ, **वदळणें**, **वदळी** See under ओ.

वदाटळ or **वदाटळ** *f* (वातूळि S) A whirlwind.

वदाडणें *vi* Usually and preferably वादणें.

वदाण *f* (वादणें) Stream, current, flow. 2 A stream or brook. 3 A sandal. Pr. पायांची व० पायीं असावी Let every (person or thing) be in its proper sphere or place; ne sutor ultra crepidam.

वदाणी, **वदाणें**, **वदाता**, **वदातो** कूस, वदावट, वदावटळ, वदावण, वदावणी, वदावणें, वदावरा, वदाळी See under the form वाद, although this form is not objectionable.

वदावट *f* Vulgar for वदिवट.

वदाळ *m* R (वादणें) A stream, rivulet, brook.

वदित *p* S Borne, carried, conveyed.

वदिनी *f* A respectful term of address or mention for an elder brother's wife.

वदिसा *m* Suspicion &c. See वदसा.

वदिला *a* & *ad* (Poetry.) Separate, disjunct, distinct. Ex. झडझडानि व० निघ॥ माझे भक्तिचिथे वाटें लाग॥ जवकाळ असे दुरी ठेला॥ तव तू हरिगुण गाय व०॥; also पाईक तत्काळ बोलाविला॥ म्हणे तत्काळ हात तोडन टाक व०॥. 2 Quickly, smartly, promptly. 3 Certainly, positively, assuredly. Ex. त्याचा दास मी जाण वहिलें॥ करीन कंदन लंकेचें॥; also आठ राक्षस रावणें पाठविले॥ रामास मारून यावें वहिलें॥. Note. The above three senses have been determined with satisfaction; but the word occurs endlessly in poetry and is explained with endless diversity. The student may allow himself in the universal indulgence.

वदिवट & **वदिवटणें** Better वदिवट & वदिवटणें.

वदिवट *f* (वद S) Administration or management of; carrying on or conducting. 2 Skill or tact in carrying on, management, despatch. 3 (For वदिवटपत्र) A report or return (as of a public officer) of his conduct of affairs. 4 Business, traffic, dealing. 5 Enjoying, using, wearing; enjoyment, use, wear. Ex. शंभर वर्षे ह्या हत्तीची व० मी करीत आलों॥ शालजोडी नेहमी वदिवटोत पाहिजे नाही तर कसर लागेल. 6 Practice. Ex. तिकडेस जाण्यायेण्याची आमची व० नाही मग ते

कोटून अढळतोल. 7 Intercourse, conversancy or familiar acquaintance with.

वहिवटणें *v i* (वहिवट) To be holding intercourse or to have conversancy with; to be working, acting, moving (in, with, amongst, or at). 2 To get through or over; to endure or last through; to come safely or well out of (a danger or a difficulty, a service, an application or a use). 3 To proceed under the management or conduct of: also to pass on or to be under the enjoyment, employment, wear, or use of. Note. This last sense, although in one understanding of it neuter, should rather be understood as the sense of वहिवटणें *v c* in the passive voice.

वहिवटणें *v c* (वहिवट) To conduct, carry on, manage. 2 To enjoy, use, wear; to have fruition of, or to hold in use. 3 To employ, work, keep (in, amongst, at); and thus familiarize with or accustom unto. Ex. हा घोडा लश्करांत वहिवटलेला आहे. 4 To avert or dispose of; to carry away or over (a calamity &c.) 5 To use carnally (a female).

वहिवटदार *c* The officer entrusted with the administration (of a province &c.); with the collection of the revenues (of a district or town); with the conduct or management (of an extensive concern or business in general); a vicegerent or lieutenant, a conductor or manager, a factor, agent, foreman, major domo &c.

वही *f* (हु) *H* A stitched book (for accounts &c.); a tradesman's register; any book (blank, written, or printed) consisting of a few sheets stitched together. The common compounds are खातेवही, पावतीवही, रोजकीर्दवही &c.

वही *f* That member of a loom through which pass the threads of the warp. See ओवी.

वही *f* (Or वई, वय, वै) A hedge or fence.

वही *f* The earthen pitchers constituting the piles around the वडले *q. v.* There are four piles of five pitchers each. Two piles are the perquisite, after the wedding, of each bridal party. Hence वहिवहन अंबट होणें (To disagree over the वही) To quarrel about a trifle. Ex. लग्न झालें गोड वहिवहन अंबट होणें हें काय? त्याचा येकांत बर्थ देख. जैसे वहिस बैसले सुषक.

वहीत *a* Cultivated or tilled—ground.

वहीम *n m* (प्र) *A* Suspicion, surmise, apprehension regarding. *v* घर, ये. See वहमा.

वहीवाडा *m c* A yard or an enclosure around a house.

वह *f* (प्र) *H* An appellation for a daughter-in-law. Pr. वह नाहली आणि वाफा शिंपला.

वहमाय *f* At weddings. The mother of the bride.

वह्नि *m s* Fire. 2 fig. Gastric heat as the power of digestion.

वह्वर *n* (वह & वर) A married couple; esp. as on their visit after marriage to the temple of the idol.

वह्वरजत्रा *f* वह्वरभरणी *f* वह्वरभरणें *n* The proceeding of a married couple, after their nuptials, or in conformity with some vow, to worship the family-idol or other idol. *v* भर, कर.

वळ *m* A tumor arising in the groin, the axillæ, or behind the ear; a bubo &c. 2 Twist or convolution (of a rope &c.) 3 *m f* The mark made by a lash or stroke, a weal. 4 Cramp in the limbs. 5 *m* Impatient eagerness; uneasy longing; itching.

वळ *f* (आवलि *S*) A line, row, rank. 2 A line as drawn by the pen, or a line of writing. 3 fig. Course, fashion, line of deportment or procedure.

वळई *f* (वलय *S*) A ring or an enclosed space (for

keeping chaff &c. for cattle). 2 A circular pile of chaff surrounded and peaked (for its support and preservation) with bundles of कडवा; a pile of कडवा, सरस, or grass. 3 A roll or cylindrical mass of unthrashed bundles of wheat.

वळकटी, वळकुटी, वळकोटी *f* (वळणें) A roll (of paper, cloth &c.), anything rolled up. 2 A fold, crease, gathering up, corrugation in general.

वळकंबणें or कुंबणें, वळकंबा or कुंबा, वळख, वळखण, वळखणें, वळखदेख, वळखपाळख, वळखी, वळखीदेखी, वळखीदेखीचा, वळखीपाळखी &c. See under ओ.

वळका *m* (वळणें) Wriggling (as of worms, maggots &c.) Hence Swarming plentifulness and brisk movements (as of fleas, bugs &c.) 2 Impatient eagerness; intense longing. Rather a vulgar word, and used much as खाज, कंडू, खुस-खुस &c. with the power of the word *Itching* (to be at something); as बोलण्याचा-लिहिण्याचा-सारण्याचा वं.

खरजेचा वं. An itching fit under the disease Itch.

वळकुटीसुरकुटी *f* A fold, crease, ruffle, pucker, gathering generally. Generally in *pl* वळकुट्या-सुरकुट्या Folds and doubles, ruffles and wrinkles.

वळखर *a* (वळ) Twisted—a rope or cord.

वळगणें or वळगणें, वळघणें or वळघणें *v c* (Or ओळगणें, from आलिंगन *S* Embracing.) To clasp or enfold forcibly or eagerly; to grasp, cling to, or stretch up to firmly or with effort. Hence 2 To climb, i. e. to grasp and hug (a tree), and clamber up. Ex. मग त्या अशोकवृक्षीं झडकरी. राघव प्रियंकर वळघला. 3 Laxly. To grasp or cling to (a country or region); i. e. to wander about. 4 *v i* To hang from; to dangle; to swing: also to cleave or adhere to pertinently or closely. Ex. अचिंत्या अनंतशक्ति श्रीहरी ने वळगति (or वळंगति) ॥ अष्टहि महासिद्धि तिष्ठति दृष्टिपुर्वे ॥ [up.

वळघ घेणें or वळघून जाणें To clamber or scramble

वळघ *f* A clasp, hug, close embrace. *v* सार, घाल.

वळचण *f* The bottom or lower edge of a छप्पर or thatch. *v* बांध. Hence understood in the sense of Eaves. Pr. मुकलें गुरू वं ओढतें (A hungry bullock &c. pulls at the edge of the thatch.) Used of evil deeds being prompted by hunger or necessity.

वळचणोचें पाणी अद्याला (जात नाही-गेलें-चढलें &c.) The water of the eaves (does not rise, or is risen) to the ridge.

वळचणीचा वासा *m* (Rafter of the eaves.) A term for a next-door-neighbor (esp. with reference to debt or borrowing). [eavesdropper.

वळचणीची पाल *f* (Lizard of the eaves.) An

वळण *f n* (वलन *S*) Outlines or lineaments; the form, figure, mould, make, cast of. 2 A turning or winding; a bend or curvature (of a road, a river): a bend or knee (of a mountain). Pr. वळणाचें पाणी वळणानेंच जाईल As the twig is bent, the tree is inclined: or Things are sure to take their natural course. 3 Fashion or course; a line or mode of procedure. 4 Intercourse, intercommunication, conversancy or dealing with. Ex. सरकारांत वळण बांधावें मग फिराई करावो. 5 Disposition, propensity, bent or inclination (of the mind or affections). 6 Training, disciplining, managing. Ex. बाळकास वळणांत ठेवावें. 7 A mound or bank raised to turn the course of a stream. Pr. पाण्याअर्धी वळण बांधावें.

वळणावर जाणें *g. of o.* To take after; to form one's self upon; to follow. वळणावळणानें नाव हाकणें-काम करून घेणें-जाणें-चालणें-वागणें &c. To conform to all the turnings and windings of.

वळणडळण or -डळण *n* Intercourse.

वळणदार *a* (वळण & دار *P*) Well-formed or well-turned, neatly shaped. 2 Regular and correct—a handwriting; as disting. from घटीव Practised, settled, fixed, and from घाटीव Polished or finished.

वळणशुद्ध *a* Of symmetrical or justly-proportioned form or make. [forming &c.

वळणी *f* (Verbal of वळणें) Turning, tending, वळणीस or वळणीं *ad* Into the state of tractableness or manageableness (reduced, brought &c.)—an animal by training, iron &c. by heating, paste &c. by kneading or moulding. *v* आण, ये. Note. वळणीस is the common word.

वळणें *v c* (वलन *S*) To turn; to move round or away from; to change the direction of. 2 To tend (sheep or cattle). 3 To form (esp. by twisting, plating, matting, wattling). 4 also वळता करणें or घेणें To include and allow for (in reckoning up and settling an account) minor sums due from or to; thus paying or receiving the balance.

वळता देणें To return or give back (money or a thing borrowed).

वळणें *v i* (वलन *S*) To assume the due form or figure—a letter, any image or representation. 2 To turn, bend, incline; to change course, direction, or bearing. Pr. मडक्याचा कांड ओला आहे तो वळेल; आकाशीं मेघ करो गर्जना ॥ वळला पर्जन्य सभोवतां ॥ 3 To form—the hand in writing, drawing, painting, or manual art generally. 4 To draw up, in, or aside under spasm or cramp—a limb. 5 To become favorably disposed towards; to turn or incline to. Ex. तो वळला म्हणजे हजार रुपये देईल. 6 To become milch again—a female beast.

वळती *f* (वळणें) Turning and bringing home or back (of depasturing cattle). 2 Tending (of herds or flocks). 3 Turning or a turn towards; turning and proceeding in the direction of. *v* ये. Ex. दूध उघडें टाकूं नको मांजराची जर कोणचीकडून वं आली तर खाऊन जाईल. 4 A turned, fronting, and proceeding body. Ex. गुरें गांवाकडे येत होती आतां वं रानाकडे चालली. 5 A term at dice &c.,—the stake or pool placed. 6 The bottom or initial portion of a thatch or छप्पर. *v* बांध.

वळवणें *v i* (Or ओळवणें) To swing; to dangle. 2 To hang upon so as to bend down (a bough &c.)

वळवा *m* See ओळवा. A mason's plummet &c.

वळया *m* (Properly वळ्या) A shell &c.

वळव *n* *R* A roughly hewn stone.

वळवजो *f* A sort of centiped.

वळवट *n* (वळ) Dough of fine flour and milk rolled out into little twists or rolls like vermicelli.

वळवटा *m* वळवट *m* (वळणें & वाटणें) Fashion, train, tenor; custom or course established or habit acquired. 2 Frequent intercommunication or close conversancy with; familiar intercourse.

वळवटी or वळवटी *f* (वळ) A thing rolled together, a roll.

वळवणी *n* (वळवा & पाणी) Rain falling under the nakshatras called वळवा. Pr. वळवणी आलें आणि तळवणी घेऊन गेलें.

वळवळ or लां *ad* (Imit. or वळणें) Wrigglingly, windingly, serpentwise or wormwise: also with rolling or turning, writhingly—going, moving. 2 Hurriedly and carelessly—speaking, eating, writing &c.

वळवळ *f* वळवळी *f* वळवळा *m* (वळणें by redup.) Flexuous or sinuous course or motion (as of snakes, worms, maggots). 2 Rolling or turning from side

to side; writhing, wriggling. 3 fig. Restless anxiety or desire; impatient eagerness; fidgetiness. *व कर. ये.* 4 Fretting; peevish grieving after. 5 Great itching (as of a boil, the gums &c.) *व सुट, ये.*

वळवळणे *v i* (वळवळ) To move with a serpentine or sinuous course, to wriggle &c. 2 To be convolved with agony, to writhe. 3 To be restless and fidgety, lit. fig. (from pain, eager desire, impatience).

वळवळाट *m* (Intens. of वळवळ q. v.) Exceeding winding, writhing, wriggling, restless rolling &c. **वळवळ्या** *a* (वळवळ) That hurries and bustles, or that fidgets about.

वळवा *f pl* (वळणे) To turn. The wind and rain having turned and begun to come from the east.) A term for those nakshatras of the rainy months which follow पूर्वा.

वळवाचा पाऊस The rain which falls under those nakshatras: also, figuratively, a person of whom there is no calculating whither he will turn (whether to scold and abuse or to be recklessly liberal of largesses and gifts). [घोण.

वळविंच or *ज* *f C* The centiped commonly called **वळविणे** *vc* (Active of वळणे *vi*) To form, fashion, shapen; to mould into the due figure or state. 2 To turn or incline; to alter or to order the course or bearing of. 3 To form (the hand at writing or other manual art). 4 To incline or dispose towards. 5 To form (letters in learning to write) by drawing the pen or finger over the letters of the copy. 6 To form (by twisting, platting, matting, wattling &c.)

वळविणे *vc unc* See वळविणे.

वळशेण *n* **वळशेणी** *f* **वळशिणी** *f* **वळशिणी गवरी** *f* (वळणे & शेण) A kneaded mass (a roll or a cake) of cowdung: as disting. from रानशेण or रानशेणी.

वळसणे *vi P* (वळसा or वळणे) To walk around or about.

वळसा *m* (वळणे) A round; a turn round or forwards and backwards (as with a rope); a turn to and fro or hither and thither. *व घे, घाल, पड.* Pr. काखेस कळसा आणि गांवास व०; also बाहेर फुटलो मात॥ व० होत नगरांत॥ लोक घावले दुःखे॥ वक्षस्थळ बडवीत॥ राजकिशोर आठवुनि॥ 2 A turn round on the levigation-slab. *व घे, घाल, उगळ.*

वळसाविणे *vc* To season (a new earthen pitcher).

वळची or **वळ्चई** *f* Usually and preferably वळई.

वळापिळा *m* (वळणे & पिळणे) Contortions of body, writhing, wriggling.

वळावळ *f* (वळणे by redup.) Impatient eagerness or desire; restlessness or fidgetiness as under delay.

वळिंबा *m* (Or वळंबा) A mason's plummet &c. See ओळंबा. 2 The cord-circle around the stake of a treading floor.

वळी *f* (वळणे) A stuffed roll or pad placed across and underneath the packsaddle. 2 A roll, a thing rolled up. 3 Uniting threads together. A term of the loom. See सांधणी.

वळी *f* (आवलि S) A line, row, rank. 2 A line as drawn by the pen, or a line of writing. 3 fig. Course, fashion, line of deportment or procedure. 4 A corrugation or wrinkle (esp. abdominal).

वळीसुट *m* The pad and the packsaddle, or, comprehensively, the packsaddle. *व कस, बांध, आवळ, घाल, ठेव.* 2 A term for the articles (चाळखण & लगडे) presented, at weddings, to his mother in law by the bridegroom. 3 fig. An unlettered lout.

वळीव *p* of वळणे Twisted, platted, matted, in-

terwoven. 2 Strongly or tightly twisted. 3 Thick-set, well-knit, compact, firmly made. 4 *m f* or **वळीव पाऊस** (Turned back or aside.) The rain which falls towards the close of the monsoon, coming from the east. Applied sometimes to the heavy showers which fall occasionally in November or December.

वळीव गवरी *f* A roll of cowdung; a rolled mass as disting. from थापा or थापटी a patted cake. [stallion.

वळू or **वळ्ळ**, **वळ्ळोडा** or **वळ्ळोघोडा** *m* A वळे *n* (वलय S) A ring (of gold, silver &c.) for the fingers or toes.

वळोची or **वळोजी** *f C* A sort of centiped; commonly गोम or घोण.

वळ्या *m* A certain spiral or conch-form shell. It is rubbed on the tumor called वळ.

वळ्चई *f* Commonly वळई.

वक्ष *n* **वक्षस्थल** *n* S The breast or chest (of female or of male). Ex. करुनिया हाहाकार॥ वक्षस्थळ बडवी वपवर॥; also तोंड वक्षस्थळ पिटीत॥ आकांत करो अदुत॥

वक्षोज *n* S A bubbly or pap, the female breast.

वक्षमाण *p* S That is about to be spoken.

वा *conj* (Poetry. Contracted from अथवा) Or. **वा** *f pl* (Contracted from उवा) Lice.

वाईसा or **वाईसा** *a* (Vulgar.) Little, not much, of small quantity. 2 *ad decl* A little, in a small degree, rather, somewhat.

वाई *f* (वायु S through بائي H) Rheumatism: also the humor wind as the supposed cause of it.

वाईच or **वाईच** *ad* (Vulgar.) In a very small quantity or degree. [ness of this word.

वाईट *a* Bad. Applied in all the comprehensive-**वाईट करणे** *g.* of *o.* To injure or harm; to offend against. **वाईटावर असणे** *g.* of *o.* To be seeking the injury or evil of.

वाईटबरा *a* (Bad and good.) Indifferently good; not positively bad; middling.

वाईटवांकडा *a* (Bad and crooked; but the word वांकडा has here simply the power of a reduplicated form of वाईट; like वाईटसाईट &c.) Bad, crooked, unsuitable, weak, flimsy, worthless; i. e. bad in every way, or bad in any way.

वाईटवाणा or **णी** *a* Badish, rather bad.

वाईटविडूळ *a* (वाईट & विडूळ q. v. but here used mainly as a form of redup. to वाईट) Bad, vile, worthless &c. 2 Deformed or ugly.

वाईटसाईट *a* (वाईट by redup.) Bad, vile, worthless &c.; bad indiscriminately or without specification.

वाईन or **वाईण** *n* C A stone-mortar. [cation.

वाईनसळ *n* The transverse beam at the foot of a sugarpress, receiving the ends of the two सुसळें (the male and female screws). Called also काठवट.

वाईल *m n* (वायल) The off-portion of a cooking-stove, the hob. [hob.

वाईलचूल *f* A cooking-stove having a वाईल or वाईस or वाईस *ad* More vulgar still than वाईच.

वाउगा *a* (Poetry.) Bad generally. See the popular form वावगा.

वाक् *f* S Speech, articulate utterance: also the faculty of articulate utterance. [peus.

वाक *m* A bird, Night heron, Nycticorax Euro-**वांक** or **वाक** *f* (वांक S) An ornament for the arm (of females). 2 *n* A fellow or felly (of a wheel).

A rib of a ship or boat. 4 *m n* Curvature or crookedness, lit. fig., perversion, obliquity, bias: also tortuousness or disingenuousness. 5 Ill-terms, misunderstanding, grudge.

वाक *m* The filamentous integuments of certain plants (ताग, अंबाडो, घायाळ &c.) They are made into cordage.

वाकचवडा *m* **वाकचवडे** *n* Properly वाघचवडा.

वांकड *f P* Rain set in; steadily continuing rain.

वांकडकोका, **वांकडमुसका**, **वांकडातिडका**, **वांकडा-तिकडा**, **वांकडादेडडा** *a* (वांकडा by redup.) Curved and crooked; bent or warped in various directions and degrees.

वांकडणे *vi* (वांकडा) To draw up or contract; to warp, curve, or bend generally.

वांकडा *m* (वांक or वांक) An ornament (of gold or silver) for the arm of a child. Usually put on on the twelfth day. *व घाल.*

वांकडा or **वाकडा** *a* (वांक S) Crooked, curved, bowed, bent. 2 fig. Hostile or opposed to; having a grudge or spite against. 3 Perverse, distorted, devious, wild, *wrong*. Ex. जें सदाचरणास वांकडे तें समाधानास वांकडे. Note. This word, contracted into वांकड, forms some compounds; as वांकड-तोंचा Crookedfaced or crookedmouthed; वांकड-नाक्या Crookednosed; वांकडपावळ्या Crookedlegged, bakerlegged; वांकडमाक्या Crookednecked; वांकड-मुसका Crookedmouthed, wrymuzzled; वांकडशिगी or त्या Crookedhorned.

वांकडे घेणे To fetch a compass. **वांकडे दाखविणे** To make faces or mouths at. **वांकडे पडणे** To arise (between parties)—a misunderstanding.

वांकडा गुणाकार *m* In duodecimals. Cross mul-

वांकडो *f* Commonly वाखंडी. [tiplication.

वाकडो *f* (वाकणे) Rigorous and stiffening cold.

वांकडी दटि *f* **वांकडी नजर** *f* sometimes वांकडा-डोळा *m* Eye, view, or regard of disfavor or displeasure.

वांकडी पगडी *f* A reversed turban towards, i. e. an air or a mien of defiance or impudent disallowal. *व कर, ठेव.*

वांकडो न्हेस *f* A buffalo of crooked horns. 2 A cant term for the tamarind tree (this tree having curved pods).

वांकडो समजून *f* A perverse or prejudiced understanding or opinion. 2 An evil understanding with, ill terms.

वांकडे पाऊल *n* A devious step; turning aside from the right way. Esp. understood of fornication.

वांकण *n* (वांक or वांक S) Curvature or flexure; deviation from rectitude; the elbow or bend (of a stick, road, river, the ocean &c.) Hence 2 An inlet, creek, or gulf. 3 Curvature or crookedness more generally.

वांकणे *vi* (वांक or वांक S) To bend or incline; to turn from perpendicularity or rectitude. 2 fig. To stoop, succumb, yield: also to be submissive, compliant, accommodating.

वांकतो *f* R (वांकणे) The concavity made by holding out (a cloth &c.) in order to receive something. [of वाक or वाख.

वाकदार *m* (Commonly वाखदार) A fine thread

वाकनिविशी or **सी** or **वाकनिशी** or **सी** *f* (نویسی واقع P) The office or business of वाकनीस.

वाकनिवीस or **नीस** *m* (واقعہ نویس P) An officer on a great man's establishment. He is the provedore or caterer, and the manager generally of the business of the household. He thus corresponds well with Major domo. The sense in Persian is Recorder or writer of passing occurrences; a News-writer or intelligencer &c.; but this sense is little known. वाकनीस was one of Shivaji's principal officers. His duty was to keep the private

journals, records, and letters. He was further Superintendent of the household troops and establishment.

वाक्य *a* (واقف) *A* वाक्यगार *a* (واقف) *P* Acquainted with; exercised or versed in; experienced about.

वाक्यगारी *f* (واقف) *P* Conversancy or acquaintance with; versedness in and knowledge of. [of वाख.

वाक्यवट or ड्टी *f* (Better वाखवट) A clotted mass वाक्यदार & वाक्यदारी See वाक्यगार & वाक्यगारी.

वाक्यविणे *v c* (वाक्यणे) To bend or incline; to bow or curve; to turn from rectitude. [alone.

वाक्य or वाक्य *n* An adz: also the head-portion वाक्यणे or वाक्यणे *v c* To chop with the वाक्य वाक्याल or वाक्याल *f* A kind of rice. [or adz.

वाक्य *f* (वाक्य) A quilt composed of pieces. 2 A tattered garment; an article of apparel reduced to shreds and fluttering rags. 3 Applied to a slovenly and disorderly woman (ragged slut); also to an aged and haggard woman.

वाक्य *m* (واقع) *A* An affair or occurrence; a matter occurring; a case: also the narrative or account of it.

वाक्य or वाक्य *n* Commonly वाक्य.

वाक्य *f* (वाक्य) A bend or turn (of a road river &c.)

वाक्य *f* (Commonly वाखंडी) A plant &c.

वाक्य *f* *P* A woman's garment for the waist. *v* नेस.

वाक्यणे *v i* *P* (वाक्य) To turn aside from the way (as to avoid a meeting). 2 To draw off in estrangement or displeasure: also to walk distantly with or in alienation from.

वाक्य *m* *C* (वाक्य & आळा) A cord connecting together two fellows (esp. of a waterwheel), the intervening felly having dropped out.

वाक्य *f* (वाक्य *S* Usually वाक्य) An ornament for the arm of females.

वाक्य *f* See वाक्य *वैस*.

वाक्य *p* of वाक्ये Bent, bowed, curved, turned from straightness; as पालखीची दांडी वा. असती.

वाक्यणे *v i* (Commonly वाक्यणे) To draw up or contract. [See वाक्य.

वाक्यपण *n* वाक्यपणा *m* Crookedness, lit. fig.

वाक्य *a* (Poetry. Popularly वाक्य) Crooked, curved, bent. 2 fig. Hostile or adverse: also perverse, distorted, devious, wrong.

वाक्य *f* *P* (Or वाक्य) A woman's waist-garment. *v* नेस.

वाक्यणे *v i* *C* To jump and leap about; to frisk, frolic, gambol; to romp in high glee or lightness.

वाक्य or वाक्य *f* *pl* (वाक्य & वळणे) Grinning and mouthing in mockery of. *v* दाखव or दाव. The singular वाक्यी occurs occasionally.

वाक्य *n* (वाक्य or वाक्य) A fellow or felly of a wheel. 2 A curving piece of wood suspended at the ends; serving to receive dhotars &c. during ablution. 3 A lodge for implements and tools. It consists of two slips of wood laid parallel yet apart, and connected together at intervals, leaving a furrow along the centre. It is thrown across a room at some elevation from the floor. 4 A common term for the three transverse pieces on each side of the bed of a गाडा (load-cart without a box). They are secured by pins (कुण्या) to the longitudinal beams (घोडी) passing over the axlebeam (आखरी) and are inserted respectively into the three तुळव

(the *v* raised on the बुटें or extremity of the axle).

वाक्यनिविशी or -निशी & वाक्यनिवीस or -नीस See वाक्यनिविशी & वाक्यनीस. [Grah.

वाक्यी *f* A medicinal plant, *Cæsalpina digyna*.

वाक्यणे *v c* To furrow (a field) with the वाक्ये.

वाक्यी *m* The mark of a tearing with claws or nails, a scratch, a laceration.

वाक्ये *n* An iron member attached as a tenon to the foot of a door. 2 An agricultural implement for drawing small furrows.

वाक्यी *f* *pl* See under वाक्यी.

वाक्यतुष्ट *n* *S* The four stages of speech or articulate utterance; viz. परा, पश्यतो, मध्यमा, वैखरी.

वाक्यतुष्ट *n* *S* Cleverness or skill of speech.

वाक्यपण *n* *S* Volubility or glibness of speech.

2 Rattle, gabble, clack, incessant tattle or chat.

वाक्य *n* *S* Prevarication, equivocation, fraudulence or craftiness of speech.

वाक्य *a* *S* Clever of speech; eloquent, fluent.

वाक्य *m* (*S*) A term in irony for a man of ready elocution, a *dab at the gab*, a *speechmaster*.

वाक्य *n* *S* Expertness or skill at speech; eloquence, facundity, oratory.

वाक्य *n* (*S*) In irony. Ready eloquence, skill in speechifying, *gift of the gab*.

वाक्य *n* *S* Wordy violence; scurrility, vilification, vituperation, harsh scolding.

वाक्यनिबंध *m* *S* Stopping of speech; silencing, confuting: also silenced state, confutation.

वाक्य *n* (*S*) A sentence; a complete proposition; a short paragraph; a period. 2 A rule, maxim, dictum, aphorism.

वाक्यखंडन *n* (*S*) Refutation of a proposition or speech. 2 Critical destruction of a sentence; demolition of its apparent fairness or correctness.

3 Breaking up of a sentence into its parts.

वाक्यदोष *m* *S* A fault of the sentence (a violation of grammar, gender, rhythm, syntax, unity, perspicuity, purity, precision &c. &c.); a fault in the words, in the structure, or in the sentiment or the sense of a sentence. Writers on Belles Lettres elaborately treat this subject. In प्रतापद्वय twenty-four Sentence-faults are enumerated; viz. शब्द-हीन or शब्दशालहीन (वाक्य) Violation of grammar; क्रमभ्रष्ट Breach of order; विसंधि Want of just connection; पुनरुक्तिमत् Having tautology or repetition; व्याकीर्ण Confusion; वाक्यसंकीर्ण Jumbling of the different parts of a sentence so as to confound the subjects and the predicates (e. g. Give not. . . unto the dogs, lest they trample them under their feet, neither cast. . . before swine, lest they turn again and rend you); भिन्नलिङ्ग Disagreement of gender (as of the noun and its adjective); भिन्नवचन Disagreement of number; न्यूनोपम Employment of a dishonoring or a shortcoming simile; अधिकोपम Employment of a simile overproportionate in elevation or in force; भ्रष्ट म्त्र False metre, or breach of rhythm, cadence &c.; विसर्गलुप्त Continual recurrence of the लोप (elision) of the विसर्ग; अस्थानसमास Heaping together (of epithets, figures, expressions, words) in wrong places (as of the lofty and grand upon a mean subject, and conversely); वाच्यवर्जित Absence of meaning or good sense; समाप्तिपुनरात्त Resumption of a matter concluded or ended; संबंधवर्जित Inconsistency or incoherence; पतप्रकर्ष Anticlimax (verbal); अधिकपद Exuberance of words, verbosity; अटार्थवाड A fault or a fashion exemplified in "Bis duo sunt homini, bis duo sunt loci &c."; प्रक्रमभंग Violation (of the style or character) of the beginning; as

setting out with lofty sentiments or diction, and sinking down into low or mean; अपूर्ण, वाक्य-गर्भित, यतिभ्रष्ट, अशरीर, अरोतिक. In काव्यप्रकाश the Sentence-faults are thirteen; viz. प्रतिकूल-वर्ण, उपहतविसर्ग, लुप्तविसर्ग, विसंधि, हतवृत्त, न्यूनपद, अधिकपद, कथितपद, पतप्रकर्ष, समाप्तिपुनरात्त, अर्था-तरैकवाचकपद, अभवन्नतयोग, अनभिहितवाच्य, अ-स्थानपद, अस्थानसमास, संकीर्ण, गर्भित, प्रसिद्धित, भ्रष्टक्रम, अक्रम, असतपदार्थ. See corresponding enumerations under शब्ददोष, शब्दालंकार, वाच्य-लंकार &c. [ing sentences.

वाक्यपद्धति *f* *S* The manner or rule of construct- वाक्यप्रयोग *m* (*S*) Application or address of a speech.

वाक्यरचना *f* *S* The arrangement or construction of sentences, syntax.

वाक्यविन्यास *m* *S* Arrangement or order of a sentence: also the arranging or the law of arranging of a sentence, syntax.

वाक्यविशारद *a* *S* Skilful in speech, eloquent.

वाक्यशः *ad* *S* Sentence by sentence.

वाक्यार्थ *m* *S* The meaning of a sentence, propo- sition, or speech.

वाक्यालंकार *m* *S* A word or particle of which the only use is to fill up a vacancy or prevent a hiatus or pause in speech, an expletive.

वाक्यरणी *f* *S* A flow of speech.

वाक्यविद् *f* *S* One of the सिद्धि or superhuman faculties,—that which moulds events into conformity with one's words; the faculty of conforming events into verification of one's prediction or declaration.

वाक्यस्थ *m* *S* Dumfoundedness, choked or stop- ped utterance. 2 Dumbness or muteness, ob- struction of speech.

वाख *m* The fibrous integuments of certain plants (ताग, अंबाडी, घायाळ &c.) They are made into cordage.

वाखंडी *f* A plant, Hill-aloe or Agave vivipara. 2 The fibrous integuments of it, and of the pine- apple, and some other plants, which are made into cordage. [ing pearls &c.)

वाखदोर *m* A fine thread of वाख (used in string- वाखवट or ड्टी *f* A quantity of वाख (fibres of hemp &c.) clotted together.

वाखल *f* The hollow of a side of the body (esp. as occasioned by the sinking of the belly in fast- ing &c.) [q. v. infra.

वाखलणे *v i* (वाखा) To be affected with वाखा वाखल *f* (वाख) A quilt of pieces &c. See वाकळ.

वाखा *m* (واقع) *A* Excessive and general disorder of the frame (under some violently-active flux, colic, fever, or other affection); as पटकीचा -जरी- मरीचा -तापाचा -हिंवाचा -देवीचा -खाकल्याचा -वाखा.

वाखांडी *f* A plant and its integuments. See वाखंडी. [praise.

वाखाण *f* (वाख्यान *S*) Commendation, panegyric, वाखाणणी *f* वाखाणणूक *f* (Verbal of वाखाणणे) Extolling, exalting, lauding.

वाखाणणे *v c* (वाख्यान *S*) To praise, celebrate, extol, magnify.

वाखाळणे *v i* Commonly वाखलणे. 2 Misused for वाखाणणे. [वाखरे.

वाखारेणे *v c* To furrow or line (a field) with the वाखारे *n* *P* (Or वाक्ये) A sort of furrow-rake.

वाग *m* (वागविणे) Susceptibility or suitableness of carriage or conveyance, carriableness. Ex. आठ- कोचा वाग Adaptation or demand to be carried by eight; a load for eight. 2 *m* *f* (वागणे) Living or moving at, in, or amongst. See under वागणूक.

वांग *m* Numbness or dull aching (as from a pressure or a continued strain or stretch). *v* चे.

वांग *m* (वांग *S*) A purple or dark discoloration on the skin, a mole. Applied by some also to a freckle, to the mark of a healed boil, pustule, or small tumor, and to a pockpit. *Pr.* येतोला वांग तर फेडतोला पांग. 2 *fig.* A black spot or stain (as arising upon gold or silver): also a mark of the forming hammer (upon metal vessels &c.)

वागचवडा *m* A plant, *Costus speciosus*. *Grah.*

वागटी *f* The name of a fish. 2 A species of Wild cat. Found in the Ghâts or region of the मावळ.

वागणूक *f* (Verbal of वागणे) Living or moving at, in, amongst; dealing, acting, or conversing with; existing and operating in the widest sense, *lit. fig.* See the verb.

वागणे *v i* (वागन or वाग *S*) To have vital action; to live, move, and have being (in, at, with &c.): also to be in constant converse or communication with; to deal or act with; to walk, move, or live amongst. 2 To be stirring or working;—used of passions, lusts, thoughts, points of knowledge &c. in the mind: to be extant, prevalent, in vogue, in force;—used of writings, fashions, rites, practices, opinions: to exist and be operating in the widest or most comprehensive sense, *lit. fig.* वागायला निघणे To begin to go out and move about;—said of a sick person.

वागदार *m* (Poetry.) See वागदार.

वागबारस *f* The twelfth of the bright fortnight of कार्तिक, or, in some parts, of the dark fortnight of आश्विन. On this day cowherds or their children make feasting and sporting. This festival is particularly of the Konkan: वसूबारस, a somewhat corresponding festival, belongs to the Desh.

वागराटी *f* A plant, *Costus speciosus*.

वांग वांग *ad* (वांग) Ailingly, morbidly, poorly, out of sorts, with disordered function or tone;—used with अंग, जीव, प्रकृति &c. and *v* कर; as माझे अंग वांग करतें; पोर वांग करतें.

वागविणे *v c* (वागणे *q. v.*) To bear, sustain, carry (on, along, through, to the end) safely and rightly, *lit. fig.* (a load or burden, a business). 2 or वागवून घेणे To bear with; to deal considerately and leniently with (a child, servant, debtor).

वागळ *f n C* See under वागूळ.

वागळी *f* The name of a fish.

वागाटी *f* Sea holly, *Acanthus ilicifolius*.

वागायाचा *a* (वागणे) That is to be got on with; that is to be used, employed, worn, wrought &c. ordinarily or on common occasions. *Ex.* हा कागद वांग हा सनदेचा; हा अंगरखा वांग तो पोशाखी; यायाचें पाणी निराळें वागायाचें पाणी निराळें.

वांगी *f* (हंताक *S*) Brinjal or Egg-plant, *Solanum melongena*.

वांगीभात *m* Rice dressed with brinjals &c.

वागुरा *f S* A snare or net (for wild animals).

वागुन्या or वागोन्या *f pl* (वागुरा *S*) Shreds, tatters, rags. Used esp. of a new or good cloth reduced to shreds by accident or mischief. *Ex.* नवी साडीच्या पोरनें वांग करून टाकल्या. The singular वागुरी or वागेरी occurs occasionally.

वागूळ *f* (In Nâshik district.) Chewing the cud. *v* कर.

वागूळ sometimes वागळ *f n C* (वागुली or वागुद *S*) A flying fox, ordinarily called वडवागूळ. 2 *f n* In the Konkan. A bat. *Ex.* वागुळानें पाळणा वांगें *n* The fruit of वांगी, a brinjal. [घातला.

वांगिसट *f* The sixth of the bright fortnight of

मार्गशीर्ष. So named because on this day Brinjals are eaten after an abstinence of nearly five months, viz. from आषाढद्वादशी or आषाढपूर्णिमा to चंपावद्यी (or मार्गशीर्षशुद्धषष्ठी).

वागोन्या *f pl* See under वागुन्या.

वागजल्प *m S* वागजल्पना *f S* Chatter, prate, jabber, voluble talk.

वागजाल *n S* popularly and poetically वागजळ *n* A congeries or an assemblage of words; i. e. chatter, gabble, prate. *Ex.* ऐसें शेतयाचें वांग परिशोनिया कवि कुशल ॥ शब्द बोले रसाळ ॥ [by promise.

वागदत्त *a* (*S*) Affianced or betrothed. 2 Given वागदंड *m S* Reprimanding, reproving, rebuking. 2 Controlling or governing of speech.

वागदान *n* (*S*) Affiancing or betrothing. 2 Giving by promise.

वागदुष्ट *a S* That speaks ill morally or grammatically; scurrilous, obscene &c.; or of corrupt and barbarous speech.

वागदेवता or वागदेवी *f* (*S*) The divinity presiding over speech, a name of Saraswatî. *Ex.* असे आतां हें वडभाषण ॥ वागदेवीची होईल सीण ॥

वागदोष *m S* A fault of articulation or of speech; mispronunciation, or violation of grammar, or abuse, or slander, or obscenity. 2 A slip of the tongue, lapsus linguæ.

वाग्नियम *m* (Also वाङ्नियम) A law or rule of speech. 2 See वाङ्नियम.

वाग्निरोध *m S* Stopping of speech, silencing: also silenced state. [an affiance.

वाग्नश्चय *m* (वाङ्नश्चय *S*) A marriage-contract, वाग्वाण *m* (*S* वाक् Speech, बाण Arrow.) A term for cutting or pricking speech.

वाग्माधुर्य *n S* Sweetness of speech.

वाग्मी *a S* Clever of speech, eloquent. 2 Voluble of speech, talkative.

वाग्युद्ध *n* (*S*) War of words; vehement dispute or discussion; angry or brisk controversy.

वागरोध *m* (*S*) Stopping of speech; silencing, posing, confuting: also silenced state, posedness.

वाग्वक्त्रो, वाग्वक्त्री, वाग्विलासिनी *f S* Names common in poetry for Saraswatî as the goddess of eloquence or speech.

वाग्विलास *m S* Speech as a sphere of play or sport; speech-diversion. *Ex.* जैसें सरस्वतीपुढें बूढें बडत ॥ वांग दाविति ॥ 2 Speech as play or sport; i. e. easy, mellifluous, and graceful speech.

वाग्वीर *m S* वाग्वीर *a S* A word-hero; a Thraso or Rodomonte.

वागव्यय *m* (*S*) Expenditure (useless) of words or speech; waste of breath.

वाग्व्यापार *m* (*S*) The business or action of speaking; speech, talk, chat.

वाघ *m* (वाघ *S*) A tiger. *Pr.* वाघ म्हटलें तरीं खातो वाघेबा म्हटलें तरीं खातो Politeness is lost upon a savage. 2 The name of a little springing or leaping insect.

वाघ डांभणे (To peg a tiger.) To fix a musket near the bullock &c. which a tiger has killed, that it may explode against him when he returns to devour. वाघाशीं भांडणे To contend with a mighty enemy, or with exceeding difficulty, or against extreme odds. *Ex.* माझा बाप सारोराव वाघाशीं भांडला शेवटीं फाडून खाळा. [superba.

वाघचवका *m* A flower-tree and flower, *Gloriosa* वाघचवडा *m* वाघचवडे *n* (वाघ & चवडा. Because it is held to be cured by the application to it of tiger's flesh.) A painful and dangerous tumor which arises on the metatarsus, and, sometimes, on the metacarpus.

वाघट *n* A contemptuous form of the word वाघ. 2 A small wild animal of the tiger-kind.

वाघटी *f* See वागटी.

वाघंटी *f* A scandent shrub, *Capparis Zeylanica* or *Corymbosa*. वाघंटे *n* Its fruit. [eyed.

वाघडोव्या *a* Of large, full, staring eyes, goggle-वाघनख *n* A tiger's claw. 2 A tiger's claw set in gold. An ornament for children. 3 A particular weapon.

वाघनखी *f* The name of a tree. 2 An iron tiger-claw, a sort of gauntlet.

वाघवीळ *n* A tiger's den.

वाघमाया *a* (Tiger-killer.) A term for a daring, dauntless fellow. 2 Applied as an epithet to strong or highly narcotic species of हरीक, सुपारी &c.

वाघसुंगी *f* A fierce-biting species of ant.

वाघमॅद्या *f pl* (Tigers and sheep.) The name of a game somewhat resembling chess.

वाघर or री *f* (वागुरा *S*) A snare or net (esp. for deer). *v* लाव, पसर, ताण.

वांग करणे To worry, distract, drive about (as men drive deer into the snare);—used of duns, beggars, children, taskmasters.

वाघरी *m* (वाघर) A class of men or an individual of it. They catch birds and beasts in snares or by hunting.

वाघरु *n* (A form of the word वाघ used in contempt or endearment.) A tiger. [tigers.

वाघवे *n* (वाघ) The ravages or infestation of

वाघळ *f n* (वागुली or वागुद *S*) A flying fox.

वाघळी *f* The name of a sea-fish. It has a black back and a white belly. There are many varieties:—बोलाडवाघळी, पलवावाघळी, बानवसावाघळी, भाव्यावाघळी, आध्यावाघळी, शेवतेवाघळी.

वाघा *m* Commonly वाघ्या.

वाघाची जाळी *f* The thicket, brake, or tangled bush forming the lair or covert of a tiger.

वाघाची मावशी *f* (Maternal aunt of the tiger.) A term for the cat.

वाघाचें कातडे *n* (Tiger's skin.) A term for a person whom, although his authority and power are departed, people still view as terrible.

वाघांटी & वाघांटे See वाघंटी & वाघंटे.

वाघाच्या *m* (वाघ) A person professing to protect (by spells or charms) travelers &c. from tigers.

वाघावें *n* (वाघ) The depredations or the abounding of tigers.

वाघी *f* (वाघ) A bag of tiger's skin; used esp. by people of the वाघ्या class to hold turmeric-powder. 2 A fast-sailing vessel of a particular description. 3 A bodycloth for a horse, colored and striped so as to resemble a tiger's skin. 4 A block of wood; a carpenter's block. 5 A double-pointed nail, a toggle. 6 A smith's instrument, —a sort of nippers or pincers.

वाघी कवडी *f* A cowrie colored and striped like

वाघीण *f* (वाघ) A tigress. [a tiger's skin.

वाघी तंबाखू *f* A kind of tobacco. The leaves are thick, and are striped in the manner of a tiger's skin.

वाघुरडे *n* (वाघूर Net.) Tearing or drawing from side to side, by one skirt and by another skirt; i. e. distracting or distressing (as of duns). Hence, generally, disgracing and dishonoring: also disgraced and dishonored state. *v* कर *g.* of *o.*

वाघुरी *f* A snare or net. See वाघर or री.

वाघूर *f* A snare or net. See वाघर.

वाघूळ *f n* (वागुली or वागुद *S*) A flying fox. 2 In the Konkan वाघूळ or, rather वागूळ, is distinguished from वडवागूळ, and signifies Bat.

वाघुळ *f* (In Nāshik district.) Chewing the cud.
वाघुळी & वाघुळें See वाघुळी & वाघुळें. [४ कर.
वाघोरा *m* वाघोरें *n* See वाघुळें.

वाघ्या *m* (वाघी Bag of tiger's skin in which they keep bhandār or turmeric-powder.) A class or an individual of it. They are males dedicated at birth to खंडोबा, or subsequently self-constituted devotees of that god, and are mendicants in his name.

वाङ्निग्रम *m* *S* (वाक् & निग्रम) वाङ्निग्रय *m* *S* (वाक् & निग्रय) A rule imposed or formed of keeping silence for a given period. 2 वाङ्निग्रम is further A law or rule of speech.

वाङ्निरोध *m* *S* See वाङ्निरोध.

वाङ्माधुर्य *n* *S* Sweetness of speech, melliflence.

वाङ्मुख *m* *S* (वाच् & मुख) The opening of a speech; an exordium, proem, preamble.

वाचक *m* (*S*) A word, an expression, a part of speech.

वाचक *a* *S* In comp. That declares or expresses; as कालवाचक, देशवाचक, स्थलवाचक, दृष्टवाचक, अग्निवाचक Expressive of time, space, place, a tree &c. 2 Verbal.

वाचणी *f* (Verbal of वाचणें) Reading. 2 A lesson to be read; a lesson as written upon the पाटी or sand-board. ४ सांग, शिकव, & शिक, म्हण.

वाचणें *vi* (वाचन *S* Eluding, balking.) To live, exist, subsist, continue in being. 2 To live out or through; to remain unaffected or undestroyed during or under the operation of destructive, dangerous, or injurious powers; to escape.

वाचण्याचे पंथास लागणें To begin to recover (from some dangerous sickness).

वाचन *n* *S* Reading.

वाचणें *vc* (वाचन) To read.

वाचनिक *a* *S* (वाचन) Of which express mention is made; mentioned, specified, declared—a precept, a law &c.; as disting. from that which is involved or implied. 2 Textual.

वाचस्पति *m* (*S*) A name of बृहस्पति, the regent of the planet Jupiter and preceptor of the gods.

वाचा *f* (*S*) Speech, articulate utterance (whether the act or the faculty). 2 A matter spoken or said, esp. a promise. 3 A divine utterance; a voice in the heavens. See आकाशवाणी. 4 Used sometimes for अवसरणी.

बरी वाचे तुझे काय वेचे What expense is it to thee to speak civilly? वाचा उलटणें-पालटणें-परतणें-फिरणें-मुरडणें To have one's speech turn back—be checked and stilled (as in mute admission of the ineffableness of a matter). वाचा नरकांत जाणें To belie or falsify one's speech or saying, to lie. वाचा फुटणें in. con. To acquire speech (as from dumbness). Ex. अनुष्ठान करतां द्दारीं॥ मुक्कासी वाचा फुटे॥ 2 To begin to exercise its faculty of speech;—as a child, a speaking bird or other animal. वाचा फोडणें To utter (respecting any one) inauspicious or calumnious or malignant words. वाचा लवणें or वदणें To incline to speak; to have one's speech moved to break forth. Used in remarking upon any saying or utterance considered as extraordinary. वाचा विटाळणें To pollute one's speech (as by non-performance, retraction, or disallowal). 2 To speak a word or two (in recommendation of or in intercession for); i. e. to use, and thus defile, one's vocal utterance (breath). [by promise.

वाचादत्त *a* *S* Affianced or betrothed. 2 Given

वाचाट *a* *S* वाचाल *a* *S* Talkative.

वाचांश *m* (Formed out of वाचा & अंश) A word, a syllable, an utterance. ४ काढ, कर. Ex. म्यां कांहीं

वा० काढला नाहीं I did not say one word about it. 2 Mention, talk about. ४ काढ or निघ. 3 Telling or saying (with the implication of blabbing or wrongly divulging. ४ कर. 4 Promising or promise. ४ कर.

वाचाशक्ति *f* (*S*) Eloquence, elocution, facundity, ability of speech. 2 (In popular acceptance.) Power or readiness in reading.

वाचाळ *a* (वाचाल *S*) Loquacious. Ex. वा० लटीक अभक्त जे खळ॥ आपुलें तें बळ वाखाणावें॥

वाचाळपंचविशी *f* Endless chatter or prate. ४ लाव, मांड, चालव, कर. 2 *c unc* A ceaseless chat-वाचाळपंचांग *n* Continual chatter. [terer.

वाचाळवाणा or -वाणी *a* (वाचाळ &c.) Idly loquacious, gossiping, tattling, babbling. 2 as *ad* Tattlingly, babblingly. [oral.

वाचिक *a* (*S*) Relating to speech, verbal, vocal, वाचिक *n* (*S*) Account or word about, report, news, tidings.

वाची *a* *S* That expresses or is expressive of. In comp. as गुणवाची, कालवाची, देशवाची, घर्म-वाची. [2 Except.

वाचून or वाचून *prep* (वाचणें or वचन) Without.

वाच *a* *S* (Possible, designed, necessary, proper, taken up &c.) to be spoken or said. 2 Attributive, adjective, possible &c. to be predicated of any subject. 3 Declinable as an adjective.

वाचार्थ Uttered or expressed sense. वाचांश Matter spoken or said; speech, say, declaration: also matter to be spoken or said. Ex. शबल तो वा० बोलिजे॥ शुद्ध तो लक्ष्यांश म्हणिजे॥ See लक्ष्यांश. 2 Used as वाचांश.

वाच *n* *S* A predicate, matter to be said. 2 In grammar. A voice (of a verb); as कर्तृवाच Active voice; कर्मणिवाच Passive voice.

वाचता *f* (A Prākrit formation from वाच) Notoriety, noisedness abroad.

वाचालंकार *m* *S* A rhetorical ornament; a figure of the sentiment or sense. वाचालंकार (or properly and commonly अर्थालंकार) is contradistinguished from शब्दालंकार. The first is Deflection or affection of the sense of the sentence; the second is Change (from literal to metaphorical) of the sense of a word; the first is Figure, the second is Trope. The वाचालंकार or Figures are enumerated at one hundred and fifteen, the शब्दालंकार or Tropes, at five. These hundred and fifteen figures, omitted under the proper word अर्थालंकार, are inserted here:—उपमालंकार, अनन्वय, उपमेयोपमा, प्रतीप, रूपक, परिणाम, उक्तेख, स्तुतिमान, धातिमान, ससंदेह, अपह्नुति, उत्प्रेक्षा, अतिशयोक्ति, तुल्ययोगिता, दीपक, प्रतिवस्तूपमा, दृष्टांत, निदर्शना, व्यतिरेक, विनोक्ति, समासोक्ति, परिकर, परिकरांकुर, श्लेष, अपस्तुतप्रशंसा, प्रस्तुतांकुर, पर्यायोक्ति, व्याजनिंदा, व्याजस्तुति, आक्षेप, विरोधाभास, विभावना, विशेषोक्ति, असंभव, असंगति, विषम, विचित्र, अधिक, अल्प, अन्योन्य, विशेष, व्याघात, कारणमाला, एकावली, माला-दीपक, यथासंख्य, पर्याय, परिहृति, परिसंख्या, विकल्प, समुच्चय, समाधि, प्रत्यनीक, काव्यास्थापति, काव्यलिंग, अर्थान्तरन्यास, विकस्वर, प्रौढोक्ति, संभावना, मिथ्याध-वसिति, ललित, प्रहर्षण, विषादन, उक्तास, अवज्ञा, अनुज्ञा, लेश, सुद्रा, रत्नावली, तद्गुण, पूर्ववृत्त, अतद्गुण, उत्कर्ष, मोलित, सामान्य, उत्तर, चित्र, सूक्ष्म, व्याजोक्ति, विद्वेकोक्ति, युक्ति, लोकोक्ति, हेकोक्ति, वकोक्ति, खभावोक्ति, भाविक, अत्युक्ति, निरुक्ति, प्रतिषेध, विधि, हेतु, रसवत, प्रेयस्, ऊर्जस्वित्, समाहित, भावोदय, भावसंधि, भावश-वल्गता. For the definitions and exemplifications of these figures see प्रतापरुद्रग्रंथ & काव्यप्रकाश. Note. The above वाचालंकार are, not one hundred and fifteen, but ninety-eight; because the enumera-

tion presents, not the divisions and subdivisions, but the main word simply.

वांच्छनीय *a* *S* (Proper or suitable) to be desired or wished, desirable.

वांच्छा *f* (*S*) A desire or wish.

वांच्छिणें *vc* (वांच्छा) To desire or wish.

वांच्छित *p* *S* Desired or wished.

वाचार्थ & वाचांश See under वाच *a*. [&c.

वांज, वांजट, वांजतिथि, वांजा Commonly वांझ वाजगस्त *f* (वाजणें & گشت *P*) Rounds or patrol proceeding with music: opp. to चोरगस्त Silent rounds.

वाजट *n* (वाजणें) Celebrity or notoriety: also publicity, noisedness abroad. 2 Proclaiming, divulging, publishing openly. ४ कर.

वाजट *a* (वाजणें) Celebrated or notorious: also publicly talked about. 2 Proclaimed or divulged. 3 Strong-sounding, sonorous. 4 Used throughout the above senses as *ad*.

वाजणें *vi* (वाज or वादन *S*) To emit a sound, to sound. 2 To become the subject of public talk; to be noised abroad. 3 To come upon and affect; to be felt sensibly by;—used of cold (थंडी or हॉव). 4 To chatter—teeth. 5 To blow or flow—wind. Pr. वारा वाजेल तशी पाठ ओढवावी. In this sense वाजणें is for वाहणें. 6 R To snap or crack slightly—a rafter, pole, stick.

वाजणेंगाजणें *vi* (वाजणें & गाजणें. Both signifying To sound or make a noise.) To roar, rumble, rattle; to thunder and lighten. 2 To be noised abroad; to be talked of everywhere.

वाजतगाजत *p* *ad* (वाजणें & गाजणें) With shouting and sounding of musical instruments; with much pomp and clatter—a procession &c. moving.

वाजता *p* *pr* of वाजणें Emitting sound, sounding.

वाजता नारळ *m* A rattling, i. e. half-ripe, co-

coanut.

वाजता पुडा *m* वाजतें पूड *n* (Sounding head.) That head of a पखवाज or tabor which is beaten.

वाजती घांट *f* (Sounding bell.) A tell-tale or blab: also, sometimes, a babler or unceasing prater.

वाजंच or वाजंचें *n* (वादिच *S*) A wind musical instrument. Restricted in use to three, viz. सनई, सूर, संबळ. [—used of children.

वाजंचें चालू होणें *g*. of *s*. To begin to pipe or cry; वाजंचो *m* (वाजंच) A performer upon a wind-instrument of music, upon the सनई, सूर, or संबळ.

वाजपुशी or वाजपूस *f* (باز پرس *P*) Investigation; inquiry into or about. [quoted.

वाजपेययज्ञ *n* *S* A particular sacrifice now anti-वाजवसिती *f* (वाजवी & मिति) The real or true date; i. e. the date, at which a compact or other business actually did or will take place, set down in a bond or other writing respecting it drawn up in time posterior or anterior to it.

वाजव, वाजवी, वाजवी *a* वाजावाजवी *a* by redup. (واجبي *H*) Fit, proper, right, reasonable.

वाजविणें *vc* (वाजणें) To make to emit sound, to sound (by beating, touching, or playing on). 2 fig. To proclaim or publish; to noise abroad.

वाजावाजा *m* (वाजणें by redup.) वाजागाजा *m* (वाजणें & गाजणें) वाजो *f* Noisedness abroad, publicity or published state. ४ कर *g*. of *o*. Also वाजे-वाजे with कर & acc. of *o*. 2 Renown or celebrity.

वाजो *m* *S* A horse.

वाजीकरण *n* *S* (Making a horse.) Excitement of amorous desires by medicines, charms &c. 2 A medicine or charm of exciting virtue, an aphrodisiac.

वाजीवमिती *f* Commonly वाजवमिती.

वांझ *f* (वंझ *S*) A barren female. *Pr.* जिकडे गेली वांझ तिकडे झाली सांज. 2 A male lacking power of procreation. 3 An unproductive traffic or business.

वांझखडा *m* A term for medicine taken by women to prevent conception. [*infra.*]

वांझट *a* (वंझा) Rather or somewhat वांझा *q. v.*

वांझटोळी *f* (वांझ) A contemptuous term for a barren woman.

वांझतिथि or वांझतीथ *f* A lunar day having no ceremony or rite commanded for it.

वांझा *a* (वंझ *S*) Barren. 2 Wanting the usual pulp, grains, substance;—used of fruits, ears of corn, legume-pods, grain. 3 That does not bear fruit;—used of the male of kinds of fruit-trees. 4 *fig.* Unproductive or unprofitable—a business, work, labor: barren or bare—a season, a time: void or unfilled—a तारीख or date in an account having no item entered upon it. *Note.* This word although strictly an adjective is not applied to a woman in the sense of Barren or childless; and perhaps because another word (वांझ), is by general consent, appointed to express it.

वांझा *m* (*Wánjhā* or *Wándzhā.*) वांझें *n* A discrepancy or disagreement in an account betwixt parties; a hitch, catch, or unclear particular: also an unsettled or unclosed business with; an affair or a transaction, esp. as disputable or involved, subsisting with. *v* पड, तुट, or, with नाही, *v* राह, ठेव, अस. See लांझा, लडखड, लडा.

वांझी तिथि or -तीथ *f* See वांझतिथि.

वांझी पुनव or वांझी पूर्णिमा *f* The day of full moon of पौष; on which women invite to dinner women remarkably prolific.

वांझेंढक *n* An empty cloud.

वांझोटा or डा or वांझोळा *a* Forms of वांझ, bearing rather contemptuous implication.

वांज or वांजा *ad* (Or वांया from वायु Wind, air.) Emptily, vainly, fruitlessly, uselessly.

वांजगणें *n* (Or वांयंगणें) A common name for certain kinds of rice raised in the hot season.

वांजसा *a* (Vulgar.) Little, not much, of small quantity. 2 *ad decl* A little, in a small degree, somewhat.

वांठ *f* (Usually वांठ) A female calf of a buffalo.

वाठ *m* A weight to weigh with. It ranges as far as five *sher*.

वाठ *f* (S) A road, path, way. 2 *fig.* Course, procedure, manner or mode of progress. 3 Hardness about the navel; supposed to be formed by the meeting there of the two vital airs प्राण & अपान, but, in simple style, Relaxed state of the bowels with flatulence.

चार वाटा करणें *g. of o.* To scatter, disperse, dissipate, squander. चार वाटा or चारही वाटा or बारा वाटा मोकळ्या *in. con.* To have the wide world open before one. तिवाटांची माती येत नाही or समजत नाही (झाला &c.) He &c. is an ignoramus. देखलो वाठ पाहणें or करणें To return by the way one came. मधल्या वाठेस By the middle road; between the two; i. e. without obtaining either of the advantages or objects proposed. *v* ये, जा, ने, आण. वाठ करणें To open a way, *lit. fig.*: also to clear the way of; to arrange, adjust, or despatch. *Ex.* माझी वाठ केली कोण || त्याज कारणें पुसावें ||. Also to clear off, get rid of, dispose of (any troublesome matter or person). वांकडो वाठ करणें To take a round; to fetch a compass. वाठ घडणें To open up or come about—a way. *Ex.*

अद्वैतशास्त्र नावडे झाली || पुढें वाठ घडेल कैसी || वाठ घरणें To set one's self upon the way of (esp. to stop or obstruct). *Ex.* एवढ्या रानामध्यें जाण || वाठ घरून बसलो कोण ||. 2 *unc* To expect or await. वाठ पाहणें *g. of o.* To expect, await, look out for. वाठ मारणें To waylay and rob. वाठ लागणें *g. of s.* To be disposed of; i. e. to be consumed, devoured, expended. Also वाठ लावणें *g. of o.* To dispose of. वाठ वावरणें To make a fruitless trip. वाठ वाहणें To flow, i. e. to swarm with passengers—a road or way. *Ex.* तुका व्हेणे वाचे वाठ || वेकुंठींची घडघडाट ||. वाटेचा पाय or वाटेचें पाऊल आड वाटेस पडणें Used of the slipping or tripping of a good man. वाटें or वाटेस लावणें To put on the road; to send away. वाटेवर पडणें (To lie on the road.) To be open, accessible, obtainable &c. easily or to everybody. *Esp.* with *neg. con.* वाटेवर येणें To get into the right way; to come right. वेगळ्या वाटेनें In an off or a by way; aside, apart, in private: also in another way; after another manner or fashion.

वाठकाडू or वाटा *a* sometimes वाठकरी *m* That accompanies to point out the road, a guide.

वाठकोळ or वाठखोळ, also वाठकूळ & वाठखूळ *ad* (वाड & काळ) For or during a long time—waiting, staying &c. 2 Used as *s m* A long time. *Ex.* थायला वा० लागेल.

वाठखर्ची *f* वाठखर्च *m* Money taken to defray the expenses of a journey. [*saunder.*]

वाठग *m* (*Intens. of वाटी*) A large metal dish or वाठघाट *f* (वाठणें & घाटणें) Rubbing and stirring; levigating and mashing; bruising and crushing (of condiments, medicaments &c.) 2 *fig.* Negotiating, transacting, managing, making up. 3 Discussing, debating, close and hard sifting or handling (of a matter).

वांठचा *ad decl C* (वांठा & चा) That is on the part of, or in the stead or room of.

वाठचा चोर *m* Any scamp or vagabond; any rascal or ragamuffin; any knave you please.

वाठचा वाठसरू *m* A mere wayfarer; a mere passenger on the road; i. e. a person altogether unconcerned in or unacquainted with.

वाठण *n* (वाठणें) Grinding finely with a muller, levigation. 2 The matter levigated or taken to be levigated. [*sativum.*]

वाठणा *m* (Commonly वाटाणा) A pea, *Pisum*

वांठणी *f* (Verbal of वांठणें) Sharing out or amongst, distributing. 2 Breaking up into portions or parcels, dividing. 3 A share, portion, division. 4 At cards. Dealing or the turn to deal.

वांठणीपत्र or -पत्रक *n* The document exhibiting the terms, proportions &c. according to which a property is to be divided: also the list or roll of shares (of a general imposition or contribution). See notice under पत्र.

वांठणें *v c* (वंठ *S*) To distribute, to divide amongst. *Pr.* वांठो त्याला पांटी He that serves out gets the dish. 2 To divide or part; to break up a whole into pieces, divisions, spaces.

वाठणें *v c* To grind finely by rubbing with a muller; to levigate; to mash. 2 *fig.* To discuss or debate; to revolve or sift thoroughly.

वाठून घाटून With grinding and rubbing, with levigating and mashing. 2 *fig.* Oppressively, with harassing and worrying. *v* खा, पि, गिळ. *Ex.* चा वा० माझा प्राण खातो or वा० मला प्यायला पाहतो.

वाठणें *v i* & *in. con.* To seem or appear unto; to strike as bearing a certain semblance or certain qualities, indications &c. *Ex.* झारंगचें पांगोडें मला

चांगलें वाटणें; आज पाऊस पडेलसा वाटतो. 2 To arise or be in the mind of (as desirable &c.); to be in the contemplation of. *Ex.* संसार सोडावासें वाटणें.

वाठतोड *f* (वाठ by redup.) Used of a road upon which a person is about to prosecute a journey, and with implication of danger or difficulty as likely to occur to him on it. *Esp.* in the oblique cases. *Ex.* वाटेतिटेनें संभाळून जा.

वांठप *n* (वांठणें) Distributing or dividing; parting or parceling out. [*dend table or roll.*]

वांठपपत्र *n* R (Commonly वांठणीपत्र) A dividend or वाटा or वाटा *a* (वाट & पाडणें) That attacks upon the high way; a highwayman or waylayer. वाठपिठाचा *a* (वाठणें & पोठ) Made of ground rice or pulse. Used of वडा, उंडा, and other dishes.

वाठभेट *f* A meeting on the road; a chance-interview with on the way.

वाठमार *f* Assault on the high way. More frequently used *fig.* in the sense of Friendly stoppage and spoliation on one's course.

वाठमार्ग *m* (वाट & मार्ग) A general term for Way, manner, method, common rule, ordinary course or process.

वा० करणें -घालणें -दाखविणें -पाडणें -लावणें -शिकविणें -सांगणें To open up, lay down, point out, teach, tell &c. the way. वाठमार्गी लावणें To set in the right course or way. 2 To send away. वाठमार्गी लागणें To get into the right way. 3 To be dying.

वाठमार्गी *c* A wayfarer or traveler.

वाठमाच्या *a* (वाट & मारणें) That attacks (to kill or to rob) upon the high way.

वाठमुशी *f* A variety of the sea-fish मुशी.

वाठला *ad & prep decl C* (वाठ Road.) Around, about, roundabout.

वाठवणी *n* (वाट & पाणी) A cant term for urine, water of the road. *Esp.* amongst females.

वाठवणी *f* (Verbal of वाटविणें) Passing or casting behind on the road &c.

वाठवणें *v i* (वाट Road.) To resume one's way; to proceed again on one's road after stopping.

वाठवा *m* (بُठा *H*) A circular bag (of shroffs and goldsmiths); closed by drawing together rings fixed around its edge. 2 A bag of another kind; having partitions &c.

वाठविणें *v c* (वाट Road.) To pass by traveling on: to cast behind on the road. *Ex.* ही खांदरी वाठविली म्हणजे शहर दिखूं लागेल. 2 To make to elapse; to get over (an epoch, a period, a point of time). *Ex.* एवढी अवस वाठविली म्हणजे झाला गुण पडेल.

वाठशेक *ad* (वाट & शेक) Along the road;—trees planted, houses standing, things strewn &c.

वाठसर or वाठसरू or -सारू or -सरू or -सर *c* (वाट & सारणें) A passenger upon the road, a wayfarer.

वांठा or वाटा *m* (वांठणें) A share, portion, part, division.

वांठा उचलणें (पुण्याचा -घर्माचा -पापाचा -यशाचा -कीर्तीचा &c.) To take part in; to have a hand in; to take up (as one's portion) in order to perform or to sustain.

वाठाघाट *m f* (वाठणें & घाटणें) Vehement efforts; strenuous and laborious exertion; toil, pains, ado. 2 The state of exhaustion or weariness resulting. 3 (Freely.) Harassed, worried, tormented, persecuted state (as of a debtor by his creditor, of laborers by hard taskmasters).

वाठाडी or वाटा *a* (वाट) A road-guide.

वाठाणा *m* (بَظَن *H*) A pea, *Pisum sativum*.

वाठाण्याची अक्षत *f* A term for a flat refusal. लाव, दे. See under अक्षत.

वाटांडुळा or वाटांडूळ *m* C (वाटोळा & तांडूळ) A large bit of rice amongst pounded rice.

वाटारणे *v i* (Usually वाटारणे and with डोळे) To stare at angrily; to glare at.

वाटावणे & वाटाविणे See वाटवणे & वाटविणे.

वांटावांट *f* (वांटणे by redup.) Distributing or dividing (among many, by many, hurriedly &c.)

वाटावाट or टो *f* (वाटणे by redup.) Debating or canvassing; discussing vigorously (of a subject): also enjoining, interrogating &c. with closeness and reiteration.

वाटिका or वाटी *f* (S) A garden, orchard &c., a piece of ground set with vegetables, flowers, or fruit-trees. Generally in comp. as पुष्पवाटिका A flower-garden; दक्षवाटिका A plantation of trees, an orchard, a grove; इक्षुवाटिका, तालवाटिका &c.

वाटो *f* A saucer-form vessel of metal. 2 A half of a cocoanut-shell; a thing in general hollow like a cup; the patella or pan of the knee; the cup or bell of a flower; a half-cockle or other bivalvular shell; the cup or collet of the gem (in a ring or other ornament).

वाटीव *f* (Poetry.) Debate or discussion. Ex. अववे म्हणति हे पांडव ॥ आतां कायशी वाटीव ॥ रक्षु-निया आपला जीव ॥ शीघ्र येथून पळावे ॥

वाटीव *p* of वाटणे Levigated, mashed, ground or rubbed to fineness. [sharer.

वांटेकरी *m* वांटेदार *c* वांटेद्वार *c* वांटेली *c* A वांटेचा *a* (वांटा Share or part.) Of the part of; occupying the stead, room, or place of. Ex. हा गडी उद्यां माझ्या वांटेचा येईल.

वाटोणी *n* (वाट & पाणी Water of the road. Esp. in poetry and amongst females.) A cant term for urine. Ex. घाला आतां वा०॥ विनोद मेळणिया मांडिला ॥

वाटोळा *a* (वर्तुल S) Round. Used freely in every sense of Round; as Circular, spherical, spheroidal, cylindrical, elliptical &c.

वाटाळे or वाटोळे लांबोळे करणे *g.* of *o.* To spoil, strip, or ruin utterly; to demolish or destroy utterly (a person, building, thing). वाटोळे or वाटोळे लांबोळे होणे *g.* of *s.* To be utterly stripped, ruined, demolished, or destroyed.

वाटोळा खुर *m* (A round hoof.) A term for a horse when considered as ruinously expensive to keep. Hence applied generally. 2 fig. A sharper or scamp.

वाटोळा गोटा *m* -गोळा *m* -घोंडा *m* Terms for a subtle, slippery, elusive knave; also for a fellow smooth and obsequious alike to all parties; one round and alike on all sides, in all cases, and on all occasions.

वाट or वांट *f* A female calf of a buffalo.

वांटीचा पिता *m* (Father of a buffalo-calf.) A term for a dolt or blockhead, a calf.

वांटणे *v i* वांटरणे *v i* To draw up, shrink, contract (from spasm, cold &c.)

वांटे *n* A form of the word वांट expressing endearment or tenderness or contempt.

वाटार *n f* P A lane or an alley. 2 A quarter of a town; or a division of a village composed of distinct hamlets or clusters.

वांटी or ये *n* C A spheroidal bundle or case formed of grass or straw, and containing grain &c.

वाड *n* R & W (Commonly वाढें) The crop of a sugarcane.

वाड *f* Room, vacancy, free or unfilled space: also leisure, free or unengaged time.

वाड & वाढणे R and in poetry for वाड & वाढणे.

वाड *a* (Poetry.) Large, great, huge, immense,

monstrous. Ex. हळूहळू घाचें पुण्य झालें वाड ॥ वाढलें हें झाड विमिराचें ॥; also गगनाडनि वाड नाम आहे ॥ 2 Vast, exceeding, extended, infinite &c.; as applied to ब्रह्म or ईश्वर. (Wrongly explained in ज्ञानेश्वरकोश by the word डेंगणा.) Ex. जे आकाशाडनि वाड अथक्ताहि पैलीकडे ॥; also (in रामविजय) त्या रामाचें नाम गोड ॥ ज्याची कथा त्याडनि वाड ॥ जें लीला ऐकता पुरे कोड ॥ 3 Mighty, marvelous, wonderful, transcendent, preternatural in power or in excellence generally. Applied with all the licentiousness of poetry. Ex. विप्रश्वाप परम वाड ॥ म्हगराज केला सरड ॥

वाडकर *m* (वाडी & कर) The lord or proprietor of a वाडी or enclosed piece of ground. 2 also वाडकरी *m* An inhabitant of a वाडी, a hamleteer.

वाडकुलें *n* C (Dim. of वाडी) A small house-yard.

वाडगा *m* (Or वाडगा) A large metal dish bowl-form or saucer-form, a large-sized वाटी.

वाडगे *n* (Dim. of वाडी) A small yard or enclosure (esp. around a ruined house or where there is no house).

वाडदिवस or वाडदीस *m* R Commonly वाडदिवस. वाडप, वाडपी or प्या, वाडया, वाडलें, वाडवण This form of spelling is in राजापूरप्रान्त. See वाडप &c.

वाडवडोल *m pl* (वडील by redup.) Ancestors, forefathers, elders, ancients.

वाडवळ *m* (वाडी & वळणे) A tribe of Hindús or an individual of it. [monly डवरा.

वाडवळ *n* A rite amongst agriculturists; com- वाडवीस & वाडवेळ R Commonly वाडवीस & वाडवेळ.

वाडा *m* (वाट or वाटी S) A stately or large edifice, a mansion, a palace. Also in comp. as राज-वाडा A royal edifice; सरकारवाडा Any large and public building. 2 A division of a town, a quarter, a ward. Also in comp. as देऊळवाडा, ब्राह्मण-वाडा, गोळीवाडा, चांभारवाडा, कुंभारवाडा. 3 A division (separate portion) of a मौजा or village. The वाडा, as well as the कोड, paid revenue formerly, not to the सरकार but to the मौजेखान. 4 An enclosed space; a yard, a compound. 5 A pen or fold; as गुरांचा वाडा, गोळवाडा or गवळीवाडा, धन-गरवाडा. The pen is whether an uncovered enclosure in a field or a hovel sheltering both beasts वाडाळणे *v c* To winnow. [and keepers.

वाडी *f* (वाटी S) An enclosed piece of meadow-field or garden-ground; an enclosure, a close, a paddock, a pingle. 2 A cluster of huts of agriculturists, a hamlet. Hence (as the villages of the Konkan are mostly composed of distinct clusters of houses) a distinct portion of a straggling village. 3 A division of the suburban portion of a city.

वाडी *f* R (वाढणे) A dish of dressed food placed as an offering to the पिशाच or evil spirits.

वाडीवतन *n* Estate and suchlike. See वतनवाडी.

वाडें *n* (वाणिज्य S) A stock of merchandise or goods; a quantity brought to market. वांचाचें वाडें A whole investment.

वाडें *n* (Or वाढें) The leafy head of a sugarcane. 2 Half of a beast-load of dates.

वाडेंकोडें *ad* (Poetry. कोड by redup.) Fondly, tenderly, with blandishments and endearments: also with dainty, coy, coquettish, or affectedly soft airs and manners. Ex. छण येतां दारापुढें ॥ गोपी पाहति वाडेंकोडें ॥; also तुका बैसेनि वा०॥ निज निवाडे पाहति ॥ [losures, or tenements.

वाद्या *m* C (वाडी) A proprietor of hamlets, or en-

वाड *f m* (वृद्धि S) Growth; increase of stature and bulk; advance to maturity. 2 *f* Increase, augmentation, moreness of quantity: also the increment or increased quantity. 3 Surplus (of grain &c.) given in returning a quantity borrowed: also interest or usury more generally. 4 *n f* That part of a yam, potato &c. on which is the eye or source of the sprout. 5 *n* (Or वाढें) The head of a sugarcane.

वाडोस लागणे To begin to grow. 2 To renew its growth;—used of a foetus that has been stationary.

वाडकर or वाडकरी *m* See वाडकर.

वाढण *n* (वाढणे) Serving food around (at a meal). 2 The food taken to be served. 3 A dish of food sent out to a woman under her first menstruation. 4 Victuals given (as to one of a lower caste, as to or for a laborer engaged at work) to be eaten elsewhere.

वाढणी *f* (वाढणे) A metal platter or charger to hold the food as it is served around. 2 (برهنی H) A broom. See and apply here the notice under वाढवण. [&c.

वाढणी *f* (Verbal of वाढणे) Increasing, growing वाढणीस लागणे To be increasing or growing.

वाढणे *v i* (वृद्धि or वृध S) To increase or augment; to advance in number, quantity, or bulk. 2 To grow, to advance to maturity. 3 To advance, to get ahead or on, to come or go forward. 4 To advance aggressively; to come or go forward and in front of; to come with assault or daring. 5 Used, and esp. by women (through superstitious apprehension of evil from the direct expression of the fact), in the sense of To be expended, consumed, exhausted—an article of provision &c: also to be winnowed—corn. 6 To be under the agitation consequent upon demoniac possession: also to be active and stirring;—used of the possessing demon.

वाढणे *v c* (वृध S) To serve (out or around the food of a meal). 2 To serve (a lamp with oil, a fry with ghee, flowerpots &c. with the needed water); to administer (alms &c. to a mendicant).

वाढून ठेवणे (i. e. वाढून ठेवला जाणे or -ठेवलेला होणे) To be already served out (provided) for;—used of a pain, calamity, or trouble. वाढून येणे To come one upon another;—used of a pain, sickness, misfortune &c.

वाढणे *n* (Or वाढण) A dish of food sent to a woman under her first menstruation.

वाढणे वर्तणे *v i* To grow and to behave; to grow up and to get on in life and to conduct one's self. A comprehensive and indefinite formation; as मी तुमचाच अन्नावर इतके दिवस वाढलों वर्तलों म्हणून मी तुमचाच आहें.

वाढता *p a* of वाढणे Growing, advancing to maturity. 2 Augmenting or increasing; as वाढता धंदा -रोजगार -चाकरी -मुद्दत -बुद्धि -लक्ष्मी -राज्य -कळा. 3 Given over or to boot;—used of the bāngri as explained below. 4 *unc* That serves (the provisions of a meal). Pr. वाढत्यापेक्षां चहाडता गोड Sweeter is the slanderer than the server of food. This form of the proverb is a variation. See the form under चहाडणे.

वाढत्या अंगाचा *a* That grows rapidly. 2 Made to allow room for growing—a garment.

वाढता चुडा *m* A bāngri or glass-bracelet given for good luck &c. over and above the number purchased.

वाढती *f* (वाढणे) An auspicious term for the hiccough of children. See under वाढणे *v i* Sig. V,

वाढदिवस or वाढदीस *m* The anniversary of the birth-day, or the ceremonies observed upon it. The birth-day is kept for the first year on the *monthly return* of the natal day, afterwards on the *anniversary* of it.

वाढप *n* (वाढणे) The victuals of a meal as taken or as ready to be served. 2 Serving the victuals at a meal.

वाढपी or प्या *m* (वाढप) The server (up, out, around) of the provisions of a meal; a waiter or table-servant.

वाढया *m* (वर्द्धकि *S* through برهني *H*) A carpenter. 2 An affix of honor to the names of carpenters. [senses.

वाढले *n* (वाढणे) See वाढण in its two last
वाढवण *f* (वाढविणे) To increase or make more. 2 (From the superstitious apprehension of evil should direct mention be made of any act of removing, diminishing, destroying, consuming &c.; and thus the word is formed analogously with برهني in Hindustani and with वर्द्धनी in Sanskrit.) A broom. Applied esp. to that sort of broom called खरांडा when worn to a stump. 3 Increment or increase. *v* चे.

वाढविणे *v c* (वाढणे *q. v.*) To increase or augment in general; to make more, or greater, or larger. 2 To make to grow. 3 Used by women (on the grounds stated under Sig. V. of वाढणे) in the sense of To break or destroy (the marriage thread or ornaments pertaining to women in the connubial state): also (on the same grounds) to winnow (corn).

वाढविणे वर्तविणे *v c* To foster and to order; to rear or raise and to direct or rule. A comprehensive term for Bringing up and training. Ex. त्याला म्यां वाढविलें वर्तविलें आणि लाहनचा मोठा केला.

वाढवा *m* (वाढणे) Increase or augmentation: also the increment or increased quantity.

वाढवावाढव *f* (वाढविणे) Increasing or enlarging; augmenting or extending. (With implication of eagerness, reiteration, perseverance, or progressiveness). 2 fig. Fomenting, fanning, causing to swell and blaze (a quarrel or dispute).

वाढवीस *m* (Or वाढदिवस) The anniversary of the birth-day or its ceremonies and observances.

वाढवेळ *m* A long while.

वाढवेळ or लां *ad* (वाढवेळ) For, in, or during a long time—waiting, staying.

वाढा *m* (वाढणे) Breed, brood, offspring, increase;—used esp. of that of cattle or beasts. Pr. वाघाचा वाढा वाढत नाही The wicked do not prosper.

वाढळ, वाढाळ, वाढाळू *a* (वाढणे) That grows or that has grown rapidly; that shoots up vigorously—animal or plant.

वाढावा *m* (वाढणे) Increase or augmentation: also the increment.

वाढी *f* (वाढ) Surplus (of grain &c.) given, by way of compensation, in returning a quantity borrowed. 2 (वाढणे) A vessel with a mouth or small spout, used in serving out liquid or dilute preparations of food.

वाढोदिदी *f* (वाढी & दीद) The practice of borrowing or lending (grain &c.) on the condition of returning or receiving back that quantity with half as much over (or other excess beyond the original quantity greater or less than half).

वाढें *n* (वाढ) The crop or leafy head of a sugarcane. Pr. उसांत जाऊन वाढें आणजे or शेाघजे To go where good things are to be had in abundance,

and to bring away or to seek only something worthless. 2 The unwoven threads at the end and at divisions in a web.

वाढोळ *m* वाढोळ or लां *ad* See वाढवेळ.

वाण *m n* (वर्ण *S*) Color. Pr. ढवळ्याचा शेजारी वांधला पोवळा वाण नाही पण गुण लागला. 2 A specimen or sample, an instance of the color or kind of.

वाण पालटणे - फिरणे - बदलणे *g. of s.* To have one's or its complexion, color, or hue reversed or altered;—used of living beings and of gold, silver, pearls, diamonds &c. वाण मारणे To lose or change color or the general appearance betokening the condition or health (of man or beast); to look wan. Ex. आज घोडा वाण मारल्यासारखा दिसतो.

वाण *n* (वाचन *S*) वाणक *n S* Fruits, sweetmeats, and light dishes, also articles of female dress and decoration, presented, on occasions, by persons under some religious observance to Bráhmans or to married women.

सुन्या घरीं वाण देणे To be beneficent, virtuous, religious &c. where there is none to acknowledge; to perform labors or make sacrifices where there is none to recompense: also to be ostensibly munificent, or lavish of large-hearted professions where there is none to subject to cost or put to the test; to achieve prodigies or make imposing demonstrations without a witness.

वाण *f* (उणा) Deficiency, defectiveness, insufficiency, want, lack. *v* कर. Ex. खाण्यापिण्याची वाण कराल तर शरीर कसे वागेले; त्याचे घरीं काय पैक्याची वाण; Pr. मिठाची केली वाण आणि लोणचाला पडली वाण.

वाणआमंत्रण *n* A careless or general term for Invitation; inviting and bidding.

वाणका *a* (वाणा) Strong, stout, of firm and durable texture.

वाणकूट, वाणगट, वाणगंड *m* Contemptuous forms of the word वाणी in the sense of *Banyan*.

वाणगो *f* Usually वानगो.

वाणचोर *c* That hides his proper color; that disguises himself or dissembles. [ry-ware.

वाणजिन्नस *m* (वाणो & जिन्नस) Groceries, groceries. वाणढाळ *a* Of corrupted or impaired color, complexion, cast, air;—used of fruits, things, acts: lacklustre, dim, pale;—used of pearls and gems.

वाणजे *v c* (वर्णन) To extol, laud, magnify: also to sing the praises or recount the excellencies of: also to describe or pourtray. Ex. माझी अतिमंद वाणी॥ त्याची महिमा काय वाणी॥. Pr. वाणला तितका वाणला According to the laudations of him for excellence so is his actual history for badness.

वाणपसारा *m* The outlay of a वाणी's shop or business; the display of chandlery, grocery &c. Hence fig. Any extensive or diversified outlay; any setting up of the materials and constituents of a business. *v* घाल, मांड. 3 fig. Disorder (of things or of affairs); litteredness or scatteredness. 4 (with बायकोचा) The occurrence in parturition of stoppage or obstruction. *v* पड.

वाणसाया *a* (वाण Color & मारणे) Of a gloomy, glum, or sad countenance: also a colorless, pallid, or wan complexion.

वाणवसा or वाणवसा *m* (वाण & वसा) A general term for the vows and religious obligations imposed upon themselves by women. [series.

वाणसवदा or वाणसौदा *m* (वाणो & सवदा) Gro- वाणा *m* (वाणि *S*) The cross threads of a cloth, the woof. [body of a cloth.

वाणाताणा *m* (Woof and warp.) The texture or

वाणिज्य *n S* Traffic, trade, mercantile business.

वाणिजे *v c* (Poetry.) See वाणजे.

वाणी *m* (वणिक् *S*) A caste or an individual of it. They are corn-chandlers and grocers and retail dealers, a *banyan*. Pr. वाणी देत नाही आणि इकडे पुरा तोल (The Wání refuses to sell yet the other insists on having good weight.) Used where one is full and exact in his directions respecting the manner and particulars of an act which the other utterly refuses to perform. 2 A kind of many-legged and harmless worm. It is of blackish red, and it coils itself up on being touched. Otherwise called मंडळी or मंडाळी.

वाणी *f* (*S*) Speech; articulate utterance, or the faculty, or the divinity governing it. 2 A name of सरस्वती as the goddess of speech.

वाणी वदणे or लवणे To speak. Phrase used in remarking upon any speech considered as extraordinary. वाणीवाटे निघणे To be uttered.

वाणी *prep* (वाण Color &c.) In the manner or similitude of; as or like. Ex. बेचावाणी काय बोल- तोस? [lack. See ex. under वाण *f*.

वाणी *f* (उणा) Deficiency, insufficiency, want, वाणीउदमी *m pl* वाणीबकाल *m pl* Comprehensive terms for dealers, shopkeepers, and traders.

वाणीकिणीचा, वाणीतिणीचा, वाणीदेणीचा *a* (वाण Scarcity or deficiency, by redup.) Scarce and valuable; rare and precious; scanty or insufficient, and thus prized or esteemed—an article or a material in general.

वात *f* (वर्ति *S*) A wick (of a lamp). 2 Applied fig. to very young and thin पडवळ (snake-gourd), to the pods of शेंगवा &c. 3 fig. A sail furled on its yard. 4 The furrow or channel (of a brass lampstand) which receives the wick. 5 Abridged from तेलवान. Land appropriated to the maintenance of the light in a temple.

वात *m* (*S*) Wind or air. 2 Air as one of the three humors of the body. 3 Rheumatic affection, cramp, gout: also spasmodic affection, spasm. *v* चे.

वात *f* (वाति *S*) Vomiting. 2 The matter vomited. वात *p S* Vomited.

वात *a* A formation from व & अंत to express the word Causal as a designation of verbs. Literally it means That has व at the end or as the concluding letter—a root, all roots assuming this letter in entering into the causal form, e. g. करव, मारव, घुव, from कर, मार, घु.

वातकंडक *m S* Disorder of the humor वात consisting in prickings and dartings,—formication.

वातकफज्वर *m S* Fever arising from the prevalence of the humors वात and कफ.

वातगुल्ल *m S* Acute gout or rheumatism. Note. Other authorities affirm the word to mean Wind in the belly, others say Colic.

वातचक्र *n S* The region of the wind, i. e. the space aloft. 2 In modern use. The atmosphere. 3 A whirlwind. Ex. वातचक्री पडता दण॥ हें भूमीस न पडे मागुतेन॥ [of the humor वात.

वातज्वर *m* (*S*) Fever occasioned by the prevalence वात or वातड *a* (वात) Tough. 2 fig. Persisting, pertinacious, importunate: also stubborn, self-willed, mulish.

वातडणे or वातडणे *v i* (वातड) To get flat, flaccid, stale and tough—an article of food. 2 To get tough, flaccid, limber, supple, more generally.

वातदोरा *m* The stringy feculence which flows from the uterus of pregnant animals.

वातपित्तज्वर *m S* Fever occasioned by the vitiation or the prevalence of the humors वात & पित्त.

वातप्रकृति *f* (S) Flatulent constitution or temperament. [attrib. a person.]
 वातवद् *a* (S) Flatulent—a habit of body : and
 वातरक्त *n* S Acute rheumatism or gout. 2
 Better known as the malady रक्तपिती or महाबाधि
 Black leprosy.
 वातरोग *m* (S) Rheumatism, gout &c.; disorder
 in general ascribed to the vitiation or the predom-
 inance of the humor वात.
 वातरोगी *a* (S) Afflicted with वातरोग.
 वातविध्वंस *m* S A particular medicinal prepara-
 tion ; of virtue against disorders occasioned by the
 prevalence of the humor वात.
 वातवेल *m* *f* A large scandent shrub, *Cocculus*
macrocarpus. Grah.
 वातबाधि *m* *f* (S) Any malady referred to the
 humor वात. See वातरोग.
 वातशूल *n* S Flatulent colic.
 वाता *m* (Better वाथा) A tenon (of a door or of
 a window-shutter).
 वाताड *a* (Commonly वातड) Tough, lit. fig.
 Pr. श्रेष्ठो जातो जिवानशी खाणार म्हणतो वाताडशी.
 वाताडणें *v* *i* (वातड) To get tough &c. See
 वातडणें. [the globe.]
 वातावरण *n* (S) The atmosphere as investing
 वाताहत or हात *f* (वात & आहत) Dispersedness
 and destruction, scattered and ruined state, lit. fig.
 (of armies, communities, establishments, affairs) :
 also squandered or lavished state, exhaustion
 through prodigal expenditure or consumption (of
 an estate &c.)
 वांति *f* (S) Vomiting or a vomit. 2 The matter
 vomited. [in the system.]
 वातिक *a* S Relating to the humor वात or Wind
 वातूल *m* S A gale ; a storm or strong wind.
 वातूल *a* S pop. वातूल *a* Producing flatulence.
 2 Flatulent—a habit of body.
 वातेर or वातेरें *n* वातेरपट्टी *f* (वातेरें & पट्टी)
 वातेरफळी *f* The piece which is inserted into the
 planking over a door or a window, for the admis-
 sion of the tenons of the door or window-shutters,
 the tenon-slip.
 वातेरें *n* (वात) A shred or rag of cloth fit to be
 made into a wick. 2 fig. A tattered garment or
 cloth. 3 also वात्या *m* A tenon of a door or of a
 window-shutter. [nal distension.]
 वातोदर *n* S A form of Tympanitis or Abdomi-
 वात्या *f* S A storm or strong wind. Ex. धडधड
 वात्या जवें जसा विटपी॥
 वात्येरें *n* C Commonly वातेरें.
 वाचट or वाचड *a* (Better वातड) Tough. 2 fig.
 Persisting, pertinacious &c.
 वाचटफळी *f* The tenon-slip. See वातेरपट्टी.
 वात्सल्य *n* S Affectionateness, lovingness, tender
 fondness.
 वात्सी or वायसी *f* (Corr. from वसि or वसि
 S) The hypogastric and pubic region.
 वाथंग & वाथंग्या See वाधंग & वाधंग्या. [shutter.]
 वाथा *m* The tenon of a door or of a window-
 वाथ्या *f* *pl* also *m* A word formed in imitation of
 काथा, and used, as that word, in a phrase with
 कुटणें or वडविणें, viz. वाथ्या कुटणें or वडविणें To
 make fruitless discussion or empty talk. Ex.
 लोकाचा वरवंटा घेऊन आपला वाथ्या कुटावा (द्यांत
 फळ काय.)
 वाथ्या *m* (वसि S) Esp. amongst females. The
 hypogastric and pubic region.
 वाद *m* (S) Disputation, discussion, debate, ar-
 gumentation. 2 Discourse, conversation, confab-
 ulation, oral conference. 3 Report, rumor, popular

talk. Ex. त्या लढाईत त्यानें तरवार मारली असा
 लोकांत वाद आहे. 4 A suit at law, a plaint.
 वाद *f* C (Usually वादी) A strap or leash (of a
 sandal &c.); a thong of leather. [v ये.]
 वाद *m* (वात S) Numbness (of a limb or part).
 वादक *a* S That beats or plays a musical instru-
 ment : also that makes to sound generally.
 वादग्रस्त *a* (S) That is under litigation or contest
 at law. 2 Disputed, contested, controverted, *adhuc*
sub judice. [also vexata questio.]
 वादग्रस्तविषय An open question or a moot case :
 वादघाई *f* Properly वाद्यघाई.
 वादट or वादड *a* Damped or injuriously affect-
 ed by a damp wind or air.
 वादडणें *v* *c* (Vulgar. वादी) To beat with a
 thong or wang ; to strap, belt, welt, lace, *leather*.
 2 To acquire or get in some smart and clever
 fashion : also to perform or do smartly and dash-
 वाडडा *m* P A slap or smack. *v* दे. [ingly.]
 वादणा *m* R (Commonly वाधणा) An indolent and
 sympathetic tumor.
 वादन *n* S Causing to sound.
 वादप्रतिवाद *m* (S) A set disputation ; discussion
 by a respondent and an opponent with a modera-
 tor. 2 Mere conversation or colloquy.
 वांदर, वांदरखट, वांदरतेल &c. Vulgar corrup-
 tions of वानर &c.
 वादविवाद *m* (S) Dispute, discussion, debate,
 argumentation. [or storm.]
 वादळ *n* *m* (वातूल S) A hurricane ; a violent gale
 वादळ *f* (Commonly वामळ) Rawness of weather.
 वादळणें *v* *i* (वादळ) To storm, rave, speak in
 hot anger. 2 To be injuriously affected by a
 damp wind or air. 3 To suffer injury from a high
 wind—a tree or plant. [temper or rot.]
 वादा *m* C A sort of murrain in cattle ; the dis-
 वादा *m* The lash of a whip. 2 *unc* A large
 strap or thong of leather.
 वादांग & वादांग्या Commonly वाधंग & वाधंग्या.
 वादाडणें *v* *c* To strap, belt, *leather*. See वादडणें.
 वादानुवाद *m* (S) Brisk debate or discussion ;
 bandying of arguments and replies and rejoinders.
 2 In law. The plaint and the reply ; the prose-
 cution and the defence.
 वादावाद *m* (वाद by redup.) General or great
 or reiterated discussion. Ex. गिळियेला भेदा ॥
 सारियेला वादावादा ॥
 वादाळणें *v* *i* Commonly वादळणें. [culated.]
 वादित *p* (S) Sounded. 2 Spoken, uttered, arti-
 वादित्र *n* S A musical instrument in general.
 वादी *m* (S) A disputant, an opponent in argu-
 ment. 2 In law. A plaintiff or complainant. 3
 Amongst the common people. An enemy.
 वादी *a* (S) Disputatious, argumentative, one
 fond of or skilful in argumentation. 2 That main-
 tains or asserts any particular system of doctrines
 or dogmata. Esp. in comp. as द्वैतवादी, अद्वैत-
 वादी, कर्मवादी, स्वभाववादी. 3 S That speaks, dis-
 courses, talks. 4 In music. That leads ; that is the
 leading or key note.
 वादी *f* (वादी S) A strap of leather, a thong,
 wang, the leash of a sandal &c.
 वादे *n* C A sort of murrain in cattle.
 वादेली *a* W or C (वाद S) Litigious. 2 Holding
 a side in a suit ; being a party.
 वाद्य *n* (S) A musical instrument. See in order
 चर्मवाद्य, तंतुवाद्य, मंगलवाद्य, सुखवाद्य, रणवाद्य &c.
 वाद्यघाई *f* Tumultuous or animated sounding
 of musical instruments ; the *crash* of the orches-
 tra or a band.

वाद्या *m* (वाद) A disputant, an opponent in ar-
 gument : also a disputatious or quarrelsome per-
 son. 2 (Vulgar.) An antagonist or opponent
 in general.
 वाधंग *m* *n* (वाव & डंग) Ill-tempered chiding and
 snubbing ; peevish harping upon ; idle and tire-
 some, or harassing jaw, fuss, and bother about :
 also perverse objecting and demurring (instead of
 yielding ready compliance). *v* लाव, मांड, सांग,
 घे, चालव, कर.
 वाधंग्या *a* (वाधंग) That is ever scolding and find-
 ing fault : also that starts objections, makes dif-
 ficulties, demurs and argues.
 वाधणा *m* An indolent and sympathetic tumor.
 वांधा or वांधें Better वांधा or लांधा.
 वाधांग & वाधांग्या Better वाधंग & वाधंग्या.
 वाधी *f* (Usually वादी) A thong or wang, a lea-
 thern strap or tie.
 वान् A Sanskrit affix to nouns ending in अ or
 आ, or in a consonant of which the inherent short
 vowel is dropped ; forming them into attributives.
 This is the masculine termination ; the feminine
 and neuter are वती & वत्. Ex. द्रव्यवान्, भाग्यवान्,
 धूमवान् Rich, fortunate, smoky ; रत्नवान्, तदवान्,
 पयस्वान् Possessed of this, of that, of water or milk
 &c. In Marāṭhī however the fem. and neut. termi-
 nations are little used. As *this* affix is taken by
 nouns ending in अ (inherent) or आ, so the affix
 मान् is taken by nouns terminating in any other
 vowel. Ex. धनवान्, लज्जावान्, कीर्त्तिमान्, धीमान्,
 भानुमान् or अंशुमान्, भूमान्, गोमान्, नौमान्. This
 affix therefore supplies the deficient power of the
 affix मान् q. v.
 वान *m* (For वाण from वर्ण S) Color, hue, tint,
 tinge. 2 *n* An ingredient ; a material entering
 into the composition of ; esp. an item of a medi-
 cinal compound. 3 Better वाण *n* q. v. Presents
 by votaries &c.
 वानगी *f* (باني H) A sample or specimen. 2
 (Freely.) A portion of a matter in general (seen,
 heard, tasted, smelled &c.) serving as a ground
 upon which judgment is formed of the whole. 3
 A portion of the grain or goods passed at a cus-
 tom-farmer's stand exacted by the hereditary
 officers (over and above the duty) as a *smack* or
taste : also the portion (of the produce of a
 garden, plantation &c.) which is presented by the
 lessee to the lessor. 4 Any rare or precious arti-
 cle (esp. as brought from a distance as a present).
 वानणें *v* *c* (Poetry. Usually वाणणें) To extol,
 laud, magnify.
 वानप्रस्थ *m* (S) The Brāhman of the third order
 who has passed through the conditions of student
 and householder, and has left his house and family
 for lonely meditation in woods and wilds,—the
 hermit or anchorite. 2 also वानप्रस्थ *n* S The
 आश्रम or order of the hermit-Brāhman.
 वानर *m* *n* (S) The black-faced and long-tailed
 monkey, *Semnopithecus Entellus*.
 वानरकिरण *f* (Monkey-pity. When a monkey
 is wounded or hurt, the whole troop gathers to
 look at the sore, and in their pitiful inspection
 they tear it open.) Injurious commiseration or
 pity.
 वानरखत or वानरखट *n* (Monkey's wound. From
 the practice of monkeys' tearing open and curi-
 ously scratching about a wound sustained by one
 among their body.) A term for an evil which is
 aggravated or exasperated by the attempts to re-
 move it of officious pretenders.

वानरखाद *f* The depredations (upon the fruit-crops &c.) of monkeys.

वानरचेष्टा *f* Monkey antics and tricks.

वानरतेल *n* (Monkey-oil.) A term, derived from a popular story, for a heavy reverse of fortune coming as a retribution upon a sycophant who, presuming upon his patron's favor, has exercised his power with cruelty or insolence. *v* काढ *g.* of *o.*

वानरतोया *a* Monkey-faced. [निघ *g.* of *s.*

वानरथेर *n* Monkey-tricks.

वानरदुःख *n* (S) Commonly वानरखत.

वानरदृष्टि *f* (S) Monkey-looking or monkey-sight; close and narrow inspection; peering. 2 *attrib.* Having monkey-sight.

वानरभोजन *n* (S) Eating like a monkey,—stuffing the mouth and chewing leisurely.

वानरलकडी *f* (Wood supposed to have been gathered together by monkeys vainly hoping to receive warmth from it.) Applied to wood which smoulders away without kindling.

वानरविचका (*m* वानर & विचकणे) The pulling about and tearing open of a wound of one of their fellows by monkeys. Hence *fig.* the marring (of a counsel, scheme, business) by intermeddling counselors.

वानरविचकुल्या or वेंचकुल्या *f pl* Monkey-faces; grimaces and antics in mockery of.

वानरशेक *f* (Monkey-warming.) also वानरशेकणी *f* & वानरशेकणीचीं लाकडे *n pl* Applied to wood or sticks which there is difficulty in kindling. Monkeys are fabled to gather pieces of wood, and to sit before them as if warming themselves. Such wood never or but slowly kindles.

वानरक्षत *n* (S) Commonly वानरखत. [kind.

वानरी *f* (S) A female monkey of the वानर

वानर्या *a* (वानर S) Having a face, or performing tricks, like a monkey.

वानवळा *m* Commonly वानोळा.

वानवा *m f* (वा S Or वा reduplicated, and न Disjunctive. Whether or no.) Undecidedness, uncertainty, undetermined or unfixed state. Ex. आमचे जाण्याचें ठरलें नाहीं अशून वानवाच आहे. 2 Yes-ness or no-ness; i. e. certainty or settledness one way or the other. Ex. तो देतो कीं नाहीं छाचा संशय ठेवून काय ती वानवा करून या. 3 *m unc* (वाणणे) Extolling, lauding, magnifying.

वाना *m* An ingredient (esp. in a medicinal compound or mixture). 2 A commodity, an article or item of merchandise. [वानर.

वानेर, वान्नर, वान्नेर *m* Vulgar corruptions of वानोळा *m* (वाना) An article or item of merchandise. 2 The sample (or the money-commutation) exacted by Government and the hereditary officers (देशमुख, पाटील &c.) of the crops and fruits which first ripen. 3 A sample or specimen more generally. 4 Any rare or precious thing (as offered or presented).

वान्येऊ *n C* (A cant or careless form of वानर) The black-faced monkey.

वाप *m S* Sowing.

वाप *f R* (वाप S) A field of young corn; a field of which the seed sown is sprung up.

वापर *m* (वापार) Bringing into use; using, employing, exercising, working (an engine, instrument, thing in general). *v* कर.

वापरणे *v c* (वापार) To bring into use; to use or employ (a thing generally) in the manner or for the purpose to which it is appropriate. 2 as *vi* To be conversant with or amongst; to be exercising

one's self in, at, amidst; to live and be operating in, at, amidst.

वापस *ad* (واپس P) A term of revenue. Back, in return; as वा० करणे To bring back or return to account (as to the treasury) monies not at present to be paid out; and as वा० जमा, वा० रकम, वा० रुपये, वा० तारीख &c. 2 -करणे To deduct.

वापसणे *v i* (वाफ Steam, or वापसा) To become or be steamy and thus in fit state to receive the seed—ground. 2 To get excited and wild;—as calves, colts &c. by running about. 3 *fig.* To conceive offence oversensitively; also to catch up hastily wild apprehensions or fancies; to become flighty, airy, quasi vapory or sublimate. Ex. मी काही एक शुभाशुभ न बोलतां तु आपल्या ठिकाणीं कां जमींच वापसतोस? तु वायानें वापसतोस कां?

वापसा *m* (वाप S Sowing, or वाफ Steam.) Fit state (of the ground) for sowing. It consists in the Steaminess produced by the first showers. *v* हो. 2 वापसा, as understood to be derived from वाफ, is explained to be The steaming of the ground from rain.

वापा *m R* (Usually वाफा) A garden bed or plat.

वापित *p S* Sown. 2 Shaven.

वापो or वापिका *f S* A well or an oblong reservoir of water, esp. as large and having steps.

वापी *f* (Dim. of वापा) A small bed or plat of a garden &c.

वाय *a S* (Possible, purposed, necessary &c.) to be sown. 2 (Possible &c.) to be shaved.

वाफ *f* (वाय S) Vapor or steam. 2 (esp. आगीची वाफ) Heated air as radiated from a fire.

वाफ देणे (To apply steam.) To make to steam (by setting on or before the fire).

वाफ *f* (वाप S) The fit state of the ground for sowing (see वापसा); also, by meton., the season or fit time for sowing; as म्हाची-हत्तीची-चिचाची-छत्तिकेची-रोहिणीची वाफ.

वाफ *n C* Grain or money given in remuneration for the use of a bullock &c. upon an agricultural work. [to sow broadcast.

वाफणे *v c* (वाप S) To sow seed by scattering it;

वाफणे *v i* (वाफ Steam.) To become ready by steam; to undergo steaming—victuals.

वाफणे *v i* (वाप S) To spring or come up—seed sown: also to ear—a crop.

वाफरे *n C* (कापरे) Shivering and quaking (from cold, demoniac possession &c.) *v* भर, ये.

वाफलणी *f* (Verbal of वाफलणे) Drying by steaming: also steaming. [steam (victuals &c.)

वाफलणे *v c* (वाफ) To dry by steaming: also to वाफवा *f* (Vulgar for अफवा) Popular rumor or वाफसा *m* See वापसा. [report.

वाफसांडा *a* (वाफ & सांडणे) Of which the steam is escaped—an article cooked.

वाफा *m* (वाप or वप्र S) A bed or plat of a garden or plantation. 2 The pit which receives the boiled juice of the sugarcane (for it to harden into mass or डेप).

वाफारा *m* (वाफ) Fumigation or steaming; esp. medicinal application of fumes. *v* दे, घे. 2 *unc* Swollen state, puffedness. *v* घर; as पोढानें or मलांडानें वा० घरला.

वांब *f* A creeping plant of very bitter and cooling leaves, growing on the banks of rivers.

वांब *f m* Numbness or dull aching (of a limb or part): esp. from a strain or hard pressure. *v* ये.

वांब *m* (بم H) An eel.

वांब *a* Of which there have been two or more bearings;—used of a female beast. Opp. to पडि-लार or रु.

वांबणे *v i* Commonly ओंबणे.

वांबळ or वांबाळ *f* (Or वामळ) Raw or dull weather; haziness and dampness. *v* पड, हो, अस, जा. See under खार.

वाभळ *f C* (वाफ) Rice which has shotten up too rapidly, forming nothing in the ear.

वाभळणे *v i C* To shoot up rapidly and run into empty ears—rice.

वाभारा *m* वाभा *m R* A hole, esp. as large and rude (in a garment or cloth); a vacuity, whether through rending, bursting, burning, or the eating of rats, moths, vermin, or rottenness.

वाभेरे *n* A forked instrument for poking out snakes from their holes and recesses.

वाम *a* (S) Left, not right. 2 Reverse, contrary, inverted. [वामांग The left side.

वामबाड The left arm; वामहस्त The left hand;

वाम *n* (ام) A Used only in conjunction with the word कर्जे, as कर्जेवाम Debt.

वाम *m pl P* Spasms (esp. in the epidemic Cholera). *v* वळ. 2 *f m* See वांब *f m*.

वामक *a S* In medicine. Vomitive, emetic.

वामकुक्षि *f* (S Left side.) Lying down (usually on the left side) for a few minutes after the day-meal; taking a sieste. *v* कर and sometimes हो.

वामन *m* or *a* (S) A dwarf or dwarfish. 2 Vishnu in his character of the dwarf, in which he appeared in his fifth avatár, to prevent Bali from obtaining the dominion of the three worlds. 3 The बटु or Bráhma-boy invited to the meal on वामन-द्वादशी. 4 (Because of the character and deeds of Vishnu under this avatár.) A term for a deceiver, rogue, cheat.

वामनजयंती *f* (S) वामनद्वादशी *f* (S) The twelfth of the light half of Bhádrapad, the anniversary of Wáman's victory over Bali.

वामनसूक्ति *f* (S Dwarfish-image or body.) A dwarf: also *attrib.* dwarfish.

वाममार्ग *m* (S Left-hand-road.) A mode of worship. A course of ceremonies and rites repugnant to the general course. Worship of the idol is performed with the left hand, flesh may be eaten, spirituous liquor drunk &c. &c. [मार्ग.

वाममार्गी *a* (S) That worships according to वाम-वामळ or वामाळ *f* (वोम & मल) Raw and cold or dull weather; haziness and dampness of weather. See under खार. *v* पड, हो, अस, जा.

वामांग *n* (S Left side.) The left side or better half (of the husband). A term for a wife.

वामाचार *m S* One of the two divisions of the शाक्त-worship,—the left-hand-form. Opp. to दक्षिणा-चार *q. v.*

वामाचारी *m S* A follower of वामाचार.

वामावर्त or वीर्ती *a* (S) Winding or turning to the left;—used of the spiral lines of a conch, of stairs or steps, of the helices of a screw &c.

वामाळ *f* See under वामळ.

वामी *a* Commonly वाममार्गी.

वायआभाळ *n* (वायु & आभाळ) Empty (and worthless) clouds or a cloud.

वायकरणी or वायकरणीचा *a* (वायु or वाव Wind.) Vain, empty, idle: also hollow, unmeaning, insincere—speech, an act.

वायकळ *a* (वायु Air.) Empty, light, trifling, insignificant;—used of persons, speech, and actions. 2 Loose, lawless, unrestrained.

वायकळणे *v i* (वायु & कळ) To become crazy, cracked, flighty, wild. 2 To become libertine, licentious, heedless, reckless; to burst from all bonds and restraints.

वायकळा *f pl* (वाव or वायु Wind, कळ Pain.) Rheumatic pains.

वांयंगणा *a C* (वायंगे Brinjal. Because it is of the brinjal color.) That ripens in the hot season—a kind or some kinds of rice.

वांयंगणे *n* (वायंगे) A common name for certain kinds of rice which are raised in the hot season.

वायगमन *n* (वायु & गमन) Wind in the bowels or belly; occasioning sharp and shooting pain.

वांयंगो, वांयंगोभान, वांयंगे, वायंगेभान See in order under वांगी. [or bowels.

वायगोळा *m* (वायु & गोळा) Wind in the womb

वायघोय *n C* A dead beast of the herd (bull, buffalo, cow).

वायंचणे *v c* Usually and preferably वैचणे.

वायचळ *m* (वायु & चळ) Craziness; disorder of intellect as attributed to wind in the head.

वायचळ *a* (वाचाल *S* or वायु & चळ) Wild, distraught, crazy, wildly speaking or wildly acting.

वायचळणे *vi* (वायचळ) To become crazy, cracked, distraught. 2 To become dissolute, libertine, lawless, profligate.

वायचाळा *a* (Better वाचाळ from वाचाल *S*) Talkative, that prates or chatters endlessly.

वायटळ, वायटूळ, वायटोळ *f* (Usually वावटळ, from वातूल or वायु *S*) A whirlwind.

वांयंडा *a R* (Commonly वांवंडा) Void or blank—a time or an act. [mortar.

वायण *n C* (Commonly वाईण or न) A stone-

वायदा *m* (وعدہ *A*) A promise, engagement, agreement, appointment, stipulation; esp. an engagement with fixedness of term or period.

वायद्यावर येणे To reach the nick; to come at the exact moment. 2 also सरणे To drop the mask; to show the cloven hoof; to exhibit the real disposition: also to fly into a furious passion. 3 also सरणे To become peremptory; to begin to refer to the agreement; to insist upon the terms. 4 also सरणे To come to terms and periods; to begin to make promises, fix the exact date &c.; i. e. to begin to beguile in order to evade. (A phrase often in the mouth of the सावकार with reference to his insolvent or indisposed and shuffling कूळ (peasant-debtor).

वायदेचिह्नी *f* वायदेरोखा *m* A written engagement with fixedness of term or period. 2 fig. Terms for a medicine or a remedy which, although inadequate to the removal of the disease or evil, affords a respite or temporary mitigation.

वायदेश *a P* That is wandering or roving (without an abiding place).

वायधळ *a* (वायु Wind or air.) Empty, light, airy, trifling;—used of persons, speech, conduct.

वायधूल *f* (वातूल *S*) A whirlwind, or a strong blast of wind: also a gale or high wind. *v* ये, सुट, चाल, वाह.

वायन *n* (*S*) Fruits, sweetmeats &c. presented on occasions, by persons under some religious observance, to Brahmins or to women having husbands.

वायन *n C* (Usually वाईन) A stone-mortar.

वायपोळ *n C* A dying beast (ox, cow, buffalo &c.)

वायफट *a & ad* (वाव Wind.) Empty, unmeaning, silly, vapid—speech or speaker. 2 Wild, rantipole, freakish, scampish;—esp. a child. 3 Idle and trifling; vain and unprofitable;—used of action of whatever kind.

वायफुलो or वायफूल *a* Barren—a tree or plant.

वायफूल *n* (वायु & फूल) A barren blossom; blossom to which no fruit succeeds; a blind blossom.

वायवार *m* (वायु & वार) The firing of blank cartridge or charge: also a blank charge.

वायवाराचे कारतूस *n* (Sepoys' term.) A blank cartridge.

वायला *a* (Vulgar for वेगळा) Separate or distinct. 2 Distinct, different, diverse.

वायवरणा *m* (वरण *S*) A tree, *Crataeva Roxburgh*, or *Capparis trifolia*. Rox.

वायवाट & वायवाटणे Corrupt for वहिवाट & वहिवाटणे.

वायवो *f S* The north-west quarter.

वायव *a S* Relating to the wind: also sacred to the deity of the wind. [quarter.

वायव *f* (Properly वायवो) The north-west वायस *m S* A crow.

वायसपिंड *m* (*S*) A lump of food placed as an offering to the crows, in performing funeral solemnities.

वांयसा *a* (Vulgar.) Little, of small quantity. 2 as *ad decl* A little, rather, somewhat, in a small degree.

वाया *m* A semicylindrical or semitubular wire of gold or silver. *v* टोक. [fruitlessly.

वांयां *ad* (वायु Wind or air.) Emptily, vainly, वायाची अवटो *f* An instrument of goldsmiths to make वाया.

वायु *m* (*S*) Wind or air. 2 The deity-personification of wind or air. 3 A vital air of the animal system: also the vital airs collectively. 4 Air considered as one of the humors (वायु or वात, कफ, पित्त): also disease attributed to the predominance of this humor; viz. flatulence, rheumatism, spasm, cramp &c. Ex. of comp. उन्नतवायु, विदोषवायु, घनुर्वायु, संधिवायु, ज्ञानवायु. वायु सोडणे or मोकळा करणे To break wind: and -सरणे or मोकळा होणे To burst forth or escape. For other phrases see the popular word वारा.

वायुयत्न *a* (*S*) Puffed up with wind, bloated, blown. 2 Affected with flatus or flatulence. 3 Subject to fits, epileptic.

वायुचक्र *n* (*S*) The atmosphere.

वायुबद्ध *a* (*S*) Flatulent—a habit of body: also attrib. a person.

वायुबद्धक *a* (*S*) Producing flatulence—an article of food or a particular of regimen.

वायूची मोट *f* See the popular वाय्याची मोट. Pr. खप्याची मोट वायूची मोट.

वार *m* (*S*) A day of the week. Esp. in comp. with the names of the sun and planets; as आदित्यवार (or रविवार, भानुवार), सोमवार, मंगळवार, बुधवार &c. Sunday &c. 2 A stated and recurring day for furnishing a meal to a mendicant or other person whose subsistence is provided for amongst many. 3 A recurring day for a concubine to be brought up to her lord. Used esp. in comp. as वारवधू, वारखो, वारांगना, वारयुवती. See Esther ii. 12. 4 (Because the computation proceeds from some particular week-day taken up until the recurrence of that day; as तीन वार झाले Three of these (specified or particular) days ago; this day thrice taken; *this day three weeks*.) A week. 5 From वार *S* A time or an occasion, but in Marāṭhī used adverbially and in composition with a numeral prefix or with बहु, अनेक &c. Ex. एकवार, द्विवार, त्रिवार, बहुवार, अनेकवार, or दोनवार, तीनवार, चारवार &c. Once, twice, thrice, many times. 6 Time considered as long or excessive, and as taken up or used, delay. Ex. वार लावू नको; वार लावलास तर पाऊस

येईल. 7 *S* A multitude or a heap; a great number or quantity.

वार *m* (وار *H*) A wound: also a cut or a blow. 2 fig. The blame of or the heavy and sore burden of (as of a matter done or imposed to be done). 3 *f* (وار *H*) *N. D.* Vacant or unemployed time, leisure: also vacant or unoccupied space, room.

वार *f C* (वरणे To remain over.) Excess of rice beyond the proper quantity remaining after the operation of husking; i. e. there ought to be equal halves of rice and husk: overplus of the rice is वार.

वार *f* The secundines or afterbirth. [&c.

वार *m* Incorrectly used for वारसा Claim, right

वार *ind* (وار *P*) An affix signifying Like or in the manner of, and attached generally (not exclusively) to Persian or Arabic words; as तपशील-वार, बयादवार, नांवनिशीवार In, with, or after the fashion of Detail &c. 2 (وار *P*) An affix implying Possessing or having, and attached mostly to Persian or Arabic words; as कफायतवार, सरिके-वार Advantageous, lucrative &c.

वारकरी sometimes वारकर *m* A man that performs वारी or a periodical pilgrimage to a sacred place. 2 (वार & करी) A man who obtains a meal daily according to rotation or an appointed order from the houses of charitable people: also a recurring applicant for a meal from amongst the worshipers of Khandobā. See वार Sig. II. and III. Hence 3 A sponger or dinner-leech. Hence also one who takes any spell, bout, or recurring work. [airy—a place.

वारकांड *a* (वारा & कांड) Close, confined, not वारंग *m C* (वर & आंग) The narrow and tapering portion of a bill, sickle, knife &c. upon which the haft is fixed. [चा &c.

वारगोपारगोचा & वारगोपारगोने See पारगोपारगो-वारंगुळा or वारगोळा *m* वारगुळे or वारगोळे *n* (वारगो & गोळा) Junction or connection with reciprocally and alternately. Pr. हत्तीशी वारगोळे करूं नये. Almost confined to matters of husbandry, and to express the yoking together, in alternation as the occasions of each recur, a bullock &c. of one farmer with a bullock &c. of another. Used also of ploughs, laboring men &c., agreeing with इरजीक *q. v.*

वारचा *a & ad* (वार Time, turn, stead.) That is in the stead, room, or lieu of. Ex. सला न फावलें तर माझे वा० मुलगा येईल बरें; माझ्या वा० तो गेला.

वारण *n* (*S*) Turning back or from; prohibiting, opposing, resisting. 2 Warding off, averting. 3 Applied, by the usual figure, to the person, thing, occurrence &c. which obstructs, impedes, prevents (to armor &c., to any obstacle or impediment), and to express the obstructed or prohibited state occasioned by him or it.

वारण *m S* An elephant.

वारणोय *a S* (Proper or worthy) to be selected, appointed, chosen for; eligible, designable &c.

वारणे *v c* (वारण) To turn back or from; to prohibit; to oppose; to ward off or avert: also to remove or put away (an evil &c.) Pr. गळा कापला खोकला वारला; वारलें हें झाड तिमिराचें. 2 To drive away (flies &c.) by waving the hand. 3 To discharge or pay off (debts). 4 To wave (around an idol, a king &c.) a feather-brush &c. Ex. चौरें वारित हरीवरी. 5 as *v i* (Allusively. To be turned back, removed &c.) To die.

वारणे *v c* (Amongst the vulgar of Bombay and the Konkan.) To call.

वारतो *f* (वरचा or वारच *S*) A cord, leathern strip, iron bar &c. by which a cradle or swinging seat is suspended.

वारयुवती *f* (*S* See वार *Sig.* III.) A concubine (one of a series): also a courtesan or harlot.

वारले *n* A common term for the pitchers composing the वही or pitcher-piles around the बडले. See वही & बडले.

वारवडा *m* A tree. See वायवरणा.

वारवण or वणे *n* Hire or wages of a sheep-grazier.

वारवणे & वारविणे Preferably वारावणे & वाराविणे.

वारवधू *f* (*S*) A concubine (of a series—see वार *Sig.* III): also a courtesan or harlot.

वारवा *m* A bean,—the plant or its fruit, *Dolichos lablab*.

वारवार *ad* (*S* वार by redup.) Repeatedly, again and again, ever and anon.

वारविलासिनी *f* *S* See वारयुवती. [वार्धिक.

वारशीक or वारवीक *n* Popular corruption of वारस *m n f* A timber-tree, *Bignonia quadrilocularis*. Rox. According to Graham, a small tree, *Tetranthera Apetala*?

वारसंडणे *v c* (वारा) To winnow.

वारसंडणे *n i* (वारा) To crack, warp, dry, or be affected by the wind—wood &c.

वारसा sometimes वारस *m* (وارث) A heritage or inheritance; a patrimonial estate: also the proprietorship of it. Hence Claim, title, just pretension, right of possession generally.

वारसान *m pl* (وارثان) Persian plural of وارث) Heirs. The word occurs in documents.

वारसी *f* A timber-tree. See वारस.

वारसेदार *c* That holds or has वारसा,—an inheritor or a proprietor of lands or tenements.

वारखी *f* (*S*) See वारयुवती.

वारळी *m* A jungle tribe, or an individual of it, in Northern Konkan. See an interesting account of this people in Dr. Wilson's *Evangelization of India*. pp. 268—284.

वारा *m* (वायु *S*) Wind or air.

वाजता वारा लागू न देणे Not to suffer any calamity or trouble, not even the flowing wind, to come nigh to and make itself felt by. वारा घालणे To throw or propel the air, i. e. to fan. वारा घेणे (To snuff up the air.) To run wildly about, kicking and tossing;—used of calves, colts &c. 2 fig. To run riot, spurning authority and control. वारा न घेणे or न पडू देणे *g. of o.* To abstain from the slightest or most distant communication with; to hold far aloof. वारा पिणे To become melancholy, gloomy, sad. 2 See वारा घेणे. वारा मोकळा करणे or सोडणे To break wind. वारा मोकळा होणे or सरणे To be emitted or to escape—wind from behind. वारा वाजेल तशी पाठ ओढवावी or द्यावी, वारा वाहिल तसे करावे, वारा पाठीवर घ्यावा To sail with the wind; to float with the stream &c. वाऱ्याबरोबर भांडणे To be ready to quarrel with the wind; to be exceedingly quarrelsome. वाऱ्यावर टाकणे To cast adrift or utterly away; to give to the winds of heaven. वाऱ्यावर सरणे To get adrift or afloat; to begin to talk or act at random: also to become wanton and refractory. वाऱ्यास उभा न करणे or न राहू देणे or न राहणे To keep at a distance from one's presence or person. वाऱ्यास देणे To expose (corn) to the wind by pouring it from a height: also to winnow generally. [वारयुवती.

वारांगना *f* (*S*) A concubine of a series &c. See

वारांगुळे *m pl* (वारा & गोळा Littered or disordered state (esp. of grain or light things); scatteredness and thus exposure to be blown away or about by the wind. *v* कर, करून टाक.

वाराणसी *f* *S* (वरणा & असी Names of two rivulets running by the city, the one on the north, the other on the south.) A name for Benares.

वाराणसीकर *c* An inhabitant of वाराणसी (Benares). Used, popularly, like its synonyme काशीकर, in the sense of Rogue or scamp. Ex. लोकांनी काशीकर आणि वाराणसीकर म्हटले म्हणजे काय झाले?

वारापाणी *n* (Wind and water.) Disregarded or lightly-accounted state. Ex. मी बोललो छ्याचें उगीच वा० करून टाकूं नको. 2 *n f* (The same as above, or from वारणे To pay off.) Liquidating or discharging: also solved or cleared state (as of debts or engagements). Ex. लघुसंबंधी कर्ज झालें त्याचें वा० करायाचें आहे. Also nullified or removed state (as of objections, censures, imputations). Ex. म्यां बोलतांच त्याचा रागाचें वा० केलें. 3 (पाणी being pleonastic.) Air, fresh air, free or unconfined air (as recommended to a convalescent &c.) Ex. चार दिवस वा० खा मग बरा होशील.

वारावणे *v i* (वारा) To dry through exposure to the wind.

वारावार *f* (वारणे by redup.) Discharging or paying off (of various debts or engagements): also settling and disposing of (various businesses or वाराविणे *v c* (वारा) To winnow. [jobs].

वारासार *f* (वारणे & सारणे) The arranging or disposing orderly in their proper places (of dishes, culinary utensils &c. as lying about after a meal). 2 See the preceding word (वारावार).

वाराही *f* A plant, the Yam, *Dioscorea*. वाराहीकंद *m* The root of it, a yam.

वारित *p* (*S*) Turned back or from; prohibited, opposed, warded off, averted, removed, put away &c. See the noun वारण.

वारिश्दार or वारिश्दार & वारीश् Preferably वारीसदार & वारीस.

वारी *f* (वार A day.) The practice or observance of proceeding regularly at recurring monthly or annual periods on pilgrimage to any sacred place. *v* घर. Ex. पंढरीचा वारकरी॥ वारी चुकोनेदी हरी॥ 2 Alms demanded in the name of खंडोबा, भवानो &c. by their worshipers. 3 (Poetry.) Room, space.

वारी *prep* (वार) By, with, through, by means of: noting instrumentality. Ex. चार आले तर आमचे घरचा बायका केरसुणीवारी मारतील; पंखावारी वारा घ्यावा. 2 After; according to; in the manner or fashion of. Ex. सला तो ढणावारी मोजतो; अशा कामाला पाण्यावारी पैका खरचला पाहिजे. 3 Under, in, as following after, or as included or disposed of under, in, together with. Ex. मी बोललो तें मस्कीवारी घालविलें; सगळा दिवस खेळण्यावारी गेला; पांढीभर आंबे आणले तितकेही प्रसादावारी गेले; हास्यावारी, विनोदावारी, बोलण्यावारी, हासण्यावारी, उड्यावारी, गेल्यावारी, उधळल्यावारी. 4 Instead of; in the place of; for. 5 For the sake of; as मी पोटावारी मजुरी करतां. This sense, although this example of it is familiar, is uncommon.

वारीक *m* (In the parts about Aurungabad.) A barber.

वारीद or वारीत *a* (وارى) A Arrived, come, reached. 2 Come to hand, paid in—monies: also paid off or liquidated—a debt. 3 Used as *s n* Liquidation or paying off: also liquidated state.

वारीस *m* (وارث) A heritage; a patrimonial estate or the proprietorship of it.

वारीसदार *c* An inheritor or a proprietor (of lands or tenements).

वारीस येणे *g. of o.* (A phrase from वारणे & येणे) To remain or be left over for; to be surplus (after certain consumption or deduction), and thus fall to the share or lot of. Ex. आंबे होते ते सारे लोकांनी घेतले मात्रे वारीस आले नाहीत; माझ्याने असे कर्म करवत नाही ज्याचे वारीस येईल तो करील.

वारणी *f* *S* The quarter of which the god वरुण is regent, the west. 2 Spirituous liquor; esp. a liquor distilled from hogweed ground with the exudation from the Date or Palm.

वारु *m* (वार *S* A war-elephant.) A war-horse, a steed or charger, a horse generally. Used esp. by the populace and in poetry, and with implication of largeness and fineness; and often ironically. Pr. चारु तो वारु Feed well your horse and he'll be a horse indeed.

वारुळ *n* (वाळू & घर) A hillock cast up by white ants. 2 An ulcerous sore. 3 (Commonly वाळा) A grass &c.

वारें *n* (वारा) Wind. Used esp. with some reference to its quality as mild, salubrious, agreeable &c., or to its intensity or force. 2 The flowing breath (currency or prevalence) of, as of some epidemic; as पटकीचे-जरीमरीचे-हिंवातापाचे or तापाचे-खोकल्याचे-पडशाचे or खोकल्यापडशाचे-वारें. *v* चाल, वाह, वाज, सुट. Hence, simply, an epidemic. 3 An emanation from some deity or devil in occupation of a person; an *afflatus* of some spirit: also the subject of the *afflatus*; also a blast or gust of; as संपत्तीचे वारें. *v* ये, भर. Ex. शरीरीं भरे वर्णितां रामवारें॥ 4 An air or a cast, features, lineaments, characters (in a countenance or general appearance) considered as prognostic or as indicative (as of genius, particular taste or bent, future fortunes). Ex. तुमचे अंगी कारकुनीचे वारें आहे म्हणून तुम्ही हिशोबास बघादूर. Also the air or breathing or general forthgoing and acting (as of an affection or a passion; as प्रीतीचे-समतेचे-रागाचे-शोकाचे-आनंदाचे वारें आणणे &c.) 5 Spirit or quality; inherent vitality, virtue, vigor (as of times, seasons, conjunctions, places). Ex. पहिले बिघास पांच खंडी भात पिकत होते तें वारें आतां गेलें हो; तारण्याचे वारें, बळाचे वारें &c. 6 वारें, from the first and third senses, is used very vaguely or widely in the general sense of Whimsey, fancy, freak, crotchety, airy scheme, wild notion or thought. Ex. तें वारें सोड दुसरें कांहीं सिध घर.

वारें आणणे or अंगी आणणे To profess and make display of (as of soldiership, writership &c.) without possessing the qualifications of. वारें जाणे To pass over and affect injuriously—a blast or the wind. [a draught or current of air.

वारेघशी *ad* (वारा & घस *Imit.*) In the wind; in

वारेमाप *n* (Measurement of the wind.) A term for a computation or conjecture very wide from accuracy or truth. 2 A term for incoherent, wild, random discourse or speech; rhapsody.

वारेसा *m* A tree. See वारस.

वारेडळक *a* Wind-dried; dry from airing.

वारेळू *n* *R* A grass and its root, commonly वाळा.

वार्ता *f* (*S*) Tidings, intelligence, news. 2 Rumor.

3 Conversation or talk. *v* कर. 4 The third of the four divisions of राजनीति, explained by अर्थ-विद्या or अर्थानर्थविचार,—the business of effecting or promoting national wealth and grandeur. See आन्वोक्षिकी, वयो, दंडनीति.

वार्ताही नसणे *g. of s.* To exist or be not even in name; to be in no degree or quantity whatever.

वार्ताहर *m* S A carrier of tidings, a newsman, a messenger, courier.

वार्तिक *m* (S) A carrier or communicator of tidings or intelligence; an intelligencer, a reporter, an envoy, a correspondent or agent. 2 *n* A supplementary explanation added to a grammatical or philosophical aphorism and its immediate elucidation or gloss, supplying or illustrating both text and comment.

वार्धक्य *n* S वार्धक्यावस्था *f* S The period of declining years and old age. The other periods are वार्ध्यावस्था & तारुण्यावस्था. वार्धिक्य & वार्धिक्यदश often occurring in poetry are incorrect. Ex. रेशा रीतीं सारितां काळ ॥ वार्धिक्यदश आली केवळ ॥

वार्धुषिक *m* S One that lives upon the profit arising upon loans (of money, grain &c.), an usurer. [or interest.]

वार्धुष्य *n* S Profit or increase upon loans; usury
वाय्याचा उपद्रव *m* Trouble or oppression consisting in (the state or properties of) the air. A term for the Epidemic cholera.

वाय्याचा बुंद *m* (A drop of wind.) Wind in the feeblest measure; a breath of air. Generally neg. con.

वाय्याची मोट *f* (A bundle formed of the wind collected and confined.) A term for anything composed of numerous or of widely-dispersed members or constituents; and of which therefore the gathering into one compass and confining is viewed as impracticable.

वाय्याची मोट बांधणे To attempt to confine or comprehend that which spurns control or limitation; to bind or grasp the wind.

वाय्याचे घोडे *n* (Horse of the wind.) A term for a sailing vessel. (With reference to its dependence for motion upon the wind.) [the wind.]

वाय्यावशी or वाय्यासेई *ad* In (the current of) वार्धिक *a* (S) Annual or relating to a year. 2 Ripe or ready in, or relating to, the rainy season.

वार्धिक *n* (S) An annual pension. 2 Any annually recurring festival, rite, or observance.

वाल *m* (वल्ग S) A weight consisting of three गुंज (seed of Abrus precatorius). Popularly it is computed at two or two and a half गुंज. Pr. अटतां वाल पिटतां वाल वाल निसंतान A वाल in melting, a वाल in hammering, here a वाल, there a वाल, —and the gold is gone. Expressive of the rapacious roguery of the goldsmith, and, hence, of any imperceptible expenditure or consumption unto absolute exhaustion. 2 A pulse, a small variety of पावटा, Dolichos spicatus. 3 The seed of the tree चिह्दारी.

वालकफा *m* The name of a small tree in the ghāts. There are three varieties bearing respectively red, purple, and white flowers.

वालखिल्य *m* (S) A divine personage of a particular class. They are enumerated at sixty thousand. They were produced from the hair of Brahmā's body, and they are of the size of the thumb. Ex. तें साठ सद्धस बा० घावित्रले ॥. 2 *n* pl (i. e. वालखिल्ये) An assembly or a multitude of little urchins; a group of tom-thumbs.

वालखिल्यामी *m* A term for a grown-up fellow that keeps company with children.

वालथर *a* R (वालुका or वाळू Sand, & थर Used for stone. Sandstone.) Weak, flimsy, vague, wanting substance or spirit, pith or point—speech, composition: also impotent, imbecile, inefficient, feeble—efforts, measures. [or pounce-box.]

वालदाणी or नो *f* (वाळू & دانى) A sand-box

वालपापडी *f* A sort of bean.

वालथ *f* A kind of rice.

वाला *decl affix* (लाली-ले *m* *f* *n*. لا, H) Used in comp. with nouns and verbs in the sense of Doer, maker, vender, professor, possessor, correspondingly with *man*, *monger* &c. in Coach-man, milk-man, cheese-monger; and with *er* in Speaker, writer, walker. Ex. बोलणेवाला, देणेवाला, बंदूकवाला, दाखवाला, पैसेवाला, आग्रावाला. Such compounds are endless, and are, of course, excluded.

वाला *a* & *ad* (Vulgar, for वेगळा) Separate &c. See वायला.

वाला *m* A large and thick rope. 2 W A narrow and short cloth for the middle of the body; commonly called पंचा.

वाली or वाली *m* (ولى A) A protector, patron, befriender; an espouser of the cause of. 2 Master, lord, owner, proprietor. जिवाचा or प्राणाचा वाली A husband or a lover.

वालीप or फ *a* Of flimsy texture—cloth.

वालीवारस *m* A comprehensive term. Master, heir, rightful claimant &c.

वालुका *f* S Sand.

वालुकानैल *n* S (Oil produced or obtained from sand.) A term used to express a non-entity or an impossibility. See खपुष्य.

वालुकायंत्र *n* (S Sand-machine.) A sand glass or vessel for measuring time.

वालुकालिंग *n* (S) A lingam made with sand. 2 Any sign, mark, or token made with sand.

वालोवाल निसंतान *n* (वाल by redup. निसंतान Childless state &c.) A term for utter consumption or exhaustion (of money, articles of provision &c.); utterly devoured, squandered, or expended state. [of the रामायण.]

वाल्मीक *m* (S) The name of a saint, the author वाली *m* A patron, espouser &c. See वाली.

वांव *f* *n* (व्यास S) The space along the arms extended in a straight line, a fathom.

वांव *m* (م H) An eel.

वाव *m* (वायु S through باء H) Wind or air. 2 *m* *f* Room, space unoccupied and available. 3 Sometimes used of Leisure or unengaged and not unsuitable time. 4 fig. Reason, ground, reasonable occasion, place, room. Ex. तुला फावले तर ये असें तुमचे वचन सांपडले म्हणजे त्याला घरी बसायास वाव झाला. 5 *n* Wild and useless vegetation, weeds.

वाव *a* (Poetry. वायु Wind.) Vain, void, unavailing, abortive, unproductive—efforts, measures, speech. Ex. जरीं अनुकूल नसे दैव ॥ तरीं केले उपाय हेति वाव ॥ [चळणे.]

वावकळ & वावकळणे Commonly वायकळ & वाय-वावगा *a* (वाव Wind.) Light, empty, vain, worthless, useless. 2 Devious, dissolute, loose, lawless, licentious;—used of persons, proceedings, speech. [spray.]

वावझड *f* (वाव & झड) Rain driven by the wind, वावझडी *f* (वावझड) Spray. 2 Shivering or cold feeling arising from exposure to spray or driven rain. *v* लाग, भर, ये.

वावटळ or वावटळ *f* (वातूल S) A whirlwind. Pr. वायानें आलें आणि वावटळीनें गेलें. 2 A high or strong wind, a gale. 3 Hence used as *a* Loose, devious, eccentric: also flighty, fickle, capricious, changeful—speech, conduct: also trolloping, gossiping, gadabout;—esp. a female.

वावड *a* (वाव Wind.) Roving, runabout, wandering;—used of children and cattle.

वावडकी *f* (वावड) Roving, roaming, straying, wandering about (of children or cattle).

वावडंग *f* Commonly वावडिंग.

वावडणे *v* *i* C To run about wildly or wantonly;—used of children or cattle. [pon &c.]

वावडणे *v* *c* To wave, brandish, flourish (a weapon) वावडा *a* (वाव Wind.) Flatulent—an article of food &c. 2 That disagrees with; unwholesome or injurious to—an article of diet or a point of regimen. 3 fig. Hostile, adverse, or prejudicial to generally. Ex. तुमचा पंचादतीस हा एवढा लेख वा० आहे वरकड वरच आहे.

वावंडा *a* (वाव Wind.) Empty, vain, void, blank; that passes without the usual or the expected product or effect—a day, a time, an act. Ex. नित्य मला थोडावडत पैका मिळतो एक दिवस कांहीं वा० जात नाही.

वावंडा & वावंडेकरी See ओवंडा & ओवंडेकरी.

वावडिंग *f* sometimes वावडंग *f* (विडंग S) A wild plant, Embelia Rives. 2 *n* Its seed. Considered of great efficacy as a vermifuge. [nowing stand.]

वावडी *f* (वाव Wind.) A paper-kite. 2 A win-वा० करणे *g*. of *o*. To disconcert, confound, cover with confusion and shame.

वावडे *n* (वाव) A disorder arising from wind; as cramp, spasms, rheumatism. 2 Any unwholesome or disagreeing article of diet or regimen: also any disorder arising from it. [storm.]

वावदळ *n* (Commonly वादळ) A hurricane or वावदूक *a* S Talkative.

वावघाण or वावघात *n* वावघूळ *f* A high wind: also a whirlwind, or a violent gust of wind. *v* सुट, उठ, चाल, वाह, हो, & बस, निम, उतर.

वावबाब *m* Monkeybread-tree, Adansonia digitata. Grah. [seed.]

वावभिडंग *f* A plant, Embelia Rives. 2 *n* Its वावर *n* A tract of planted, sown, or meadow land; a field, a meadow.

वावरांत टाकला तर दिसायाचा नाही Used of an exceedingly black man.

वावर *m* C (व्यापार or व्यवहार) Bustle, stir, lively and active proceeding of business. 2 C Domestic business and bother; viz. sweeping, cowdung-smearing, scouring, washing, arranging, setting.

वावरणे *v* *c* (वावर) To carry on, perform, manage; to discharge or do the business and items (of a household, a farm, a field). Ex. मी शेत वावरतो माझी बायको घर वावरतो.

वावरणे *v* *i* To busy or occupy one's self in, at, with, amidst; to live and operate or act in, among &c.; as शेतांत-घरांत-दुकानांत-कारखान्यांत वावरणे.

वावरीचे जाळे *n* C A long sea-net. It differs from बुरीचे जाळे in wanting the anchor and in being fastened to a boat.

वावशी *f* C (वाव Wind.) Cold in the eyes. *v* धर. 2 Bloatedness. *v* ये. [tuous, or silly.]

वावसळणे *v* *i* (वाव Wind.) To become crazy, fa-वावसा *a* (Like the wind.) Uncertain as the weathercock, wavering. 2 Silly, flighty, crazy, distraught. 3 Slovenly or disorderly;—used freely of persons, speech, demeanour, dress, कारभार, घरस्थिति &c. [dealing, trade, traffic.]

वावसाव *m* (Corr. from व्यवसाय S) Business, वावसे *n* C (वाव Wind.) Crazy or silliness. *v* भर.

वावसे *n* C (वांव) A roll of सुंम or twisted coconut-fibres, consisting of three turns around the elbow and hand.

वावाची अवटी *f* An अवटी or goldsmith's stamp of a certain form and use. It is similar to पेरांची

अवटी, excepting that its grooves have no रवे or little cavities, and it makes वाया (gold or silver semitubular wire) &c.

वावाची माशी *f* A term for a slovenly and filthy female; a drab, slut, drotchel, malkin. 2 Used by some for the Cantharis or Spanish fly.

वावीर *n* C A poor kind of rice-land, an inferior kind of मांडीव. It is cultivated like वरकस-land. The rice is sown without चिखल having been made, and it is not transplanted. 2 Sprouted rice (i. e. rice soaked and made to germinate) for sowing. 3 Any little plant growing wild, a weed.

वावटळ or -टूळ *f* & *a* (Better वावटळ) A whirlwind: also a gale or high wind.

वाव्हण, वाव्हणी, वाव्हणे, वाव्हरा Usually वाव्हण, वाव्हणी, वाव्हणे, वाव्हरा.

वांशिक *a* S Relating to bamboo. 2 Relating to a noble or genteel tribe.

वांशिक *m* A tribe, or an individual of it, of Brāhmans in S. Konkan.

वांशिक *n* C (वांसा) The frame-work of a roof, the compages of beams, rafters, and laths.

वाशील *a* (اصل A Met.) Subtracted or deducted (quasi *got*). *v* कर, हो, पड.

वाशीलवाकी *f* (اصل باقی H) Balancing, or the balance of, an account. *v* कर.

वाशेळा *a* वाशेरा *a* R वासट *a* (वास S) That has contracted an offensive smell; that stinks from staleness; fetid, rank, rancid, frowzy, musty.

वास *m* (S) Smell or odor in general. 2 वास is used figuratively as the word Scent for Flavor or smack, trace or sign, color or appearance, for a quality generally indicating the presence of. 3 fig. The smallest or slightest remains or quantity of. Ex. विचिरीत पाण्याचा वास नाही. 4 A covert name, at night, for Assafoetida.

वास काढणे-घेणे-पाडणे-शोधणे-लावणे *g.* of *o.* To scent or smell out; to track or trace. वास निघणे-लागणे *g.* of *s.* To be scented out. वासाचा Of the smell or smack of; of the general quality or character of.

वास *m* (S) Abiding, dwelling, residing, staying: also an abode, a dwelling place, a habitation.

वास *m* *n* S Cloth: also clothes or an article of clothing. Ex. छणावासवेष्टित विशेष. हातीं दरो घेतलो.

वासकट or वासट *a* (वास) Smelling foul, esp. from staleness; rank, rancid, frowzy &c.

वांसकटी *f* वांसटी *f* R (वांसा & कटी from काष्ठ. A formation expressing diminution or disparagement.) A small rafter: also a rafter viewed as weak and flimsy.

वासणे *vc* (वास S) To open or part (mouth, eyes): to open out widely (a slit or an opening in general).

वासणे *vi* (वास S) To open or expand—eyes, mouth, any slit or opening; also to open out or abroad—legs, fingers &c. 2 fig. with *g.* of *s.* To become bankrupt; to be broken down, ruined &c. Note. There is usually an implication of excessiveness, disproportionateness, or ugliness in the expansion signified by this verb; and thus it well corresponds with the English Yawn, gape, stare.

वासंत *a* S Relating to वसंत Spring, vernal.

वासन *n* (S) The wrapper of a bale. 2 S Fumigating or perfuming with incense or fragrant vapor. 3 S Abiding or staying. 4 S A posture of abstract meditation. 5 S Cloth or clothes.

वासनवेल *f* The name of a pot herb.

वासना *f* (S) Disposition, disposedness, predominant inclination or mind. Pr. वासनेसरखे फळ.

2 A desire or wish generally. Ex. चिन्तीं घरिली वा०॥ सिद्धि न्यावी नारायणा॥. 3 Conversancy with; acquaintance with through versedness in. Ex. कांहीं शास्त्राची वा० असली म्हणजे बोलणें प्रौढ पडतें. Ex. of comp. शास्त्रवासना, गणितवासना, न्यायवासना. 4 Specifically, the *dying* desire, the last and earnest longing of the departing soul. This sentiment and the use of this word to express it are familiar to the very vulgar.

वा० ओढाळ आहे Desire (i. e. the heart) is craving, grasping, insatiate &c. वा० फजीत करणें To mock desire by slight and insufficient gratification: also to disappoint a desire or an expectation. वा० फोडणें or मोडणें To disappoint or *break* a desire, inclination, or lusting. Ex. वा० फोडुनिया॥ चूर्ण केली सुपारी॥.

वासनी *a* (वासन) That is used as, or is fit for, a wrapper to a bale. [वासपुस.

वासपुस *f* Inquiry about or after. *v* कर, घे. See वासवा *m* C वासमसडी *f* C A certain esculent वासर *m* S A day. [creeper.

वासरमणि *m* S (Poetry. Gem of day.) The sun. Ex. जैसा घटीं आणि राजणीं॥ एकचि बिबला वा०॥ तैसा लोपुष &c.; also केतु म्हणे हा वा०॥ गांठ पडतां टाकीन वदनीं॥.

वासकू or वांसकू *n* (वास S) A calf. Pr. वासरान्त लंगडी गाय शाहणी or श्रेष्ठ. 2 Applied in endearment to a child, younger brother &c. 3 Nautical term. The rope bent to the clew of a sail, the *sheet*.

वासलात or द *f* (اصلات A) Revenues, receipts, monies received: also the account of them or of disbursements. 2 The name of the line having part of the letter *प* at the head, which is drawn across the paper containing a revenue-account, as the designation or mark of papers on that subject. Thus एकोणात, दकारी, बोन &c. are names for other lines. See रेघ. 3 The story, case, or affair of. 4 Issue, result, determination (of an affair). 5 Issue or upshot, or the detailed story of (as of monies laid out, of materials consumed, of a fortune dissipated). The word is sometimes written वासलत. वा० लावणें To tell a long story about; to give a lengthy and tedious account of; to prose.

वासवारा *m* (वास Scent, वारा Air.) A very small quantity of; a smell or smack of. Neg. con.

वासळणें *vi* (वास) To begin to shed abroad the fragrance of maturity—fruits.

वासा or वांसा *m* (वंश S) A rafter; or a pole viewed as fit for a rafter. Pr. खाक्या घरचे वासे मोजणें To seek the evil of a benefactor. 2 fig. Applied to the backbone, the bone of the nose if extraordinarily large, a thick and coarse writing reed &c.

वासचें पोतें *n* A bag having only the smell (of some former contents); i. e. a reduced man of wealth or a poor man in general. 2 A bag of smell or scent; i. e. a man of wealth or substance.

वासळ *a* (वास) That has contracted an offensive smell; fetid, rancid, rank, musty, frowzy.

वासित *p* S Perfumed or scented. 2 Clothed.

वासी *a* (S) That inhabits or dwells in, on, at. In comp. as वनवासी, परदेशवासी, कैलासवासी, गृहवासी, दृक्षवासी.

वासुकें *n* Goosefoot, Chenopodium album.

वासुदेव *m* (S) A name of Krishna or of Vishnu. 2 An order, or an individual of it, of religious mendicants. They wear caps of peacock's feathers &c.

वासुरकरोण *f* (वासकू & करोण) A cow or buffalo having a sucking calf. Used of such animal with

reference to her yielding her milk upon the placing before her of her calf; in distinction from हातकरोण One of which the milk must be induced to flow by presenting food.

वासुकू *n* (Poetry. वत्स S) A calf.

वासेवी *n* (वंशवीज S) A seed of the bamboo. This is reckoned amongst the उपधान्ये. See अठरा उपधान्ये.

वांसाडी *f* वांसाळी *f* (Formations from वांसा expressing diminution or disparagement.) A small rafter, or a rafter viewed as weak, slight, flimsy, worthless.

वास or वासा *f* (These are forms of reduplication of the word पुस, which is from the Hindustānī *پوس*, and is found in the combinations वासपुस & पुसापुस. Used only in conjunction with verbs implying Giving up or casting away; as सोडणें, टाकणें, टाकून देणें) Asking about with care or concern for; anxious inquiry respecting. Ex. तो दंडेली करून वादास प्रष्टत होतो म्हणून म्यां कर्जाची वास सोडली I gave up seeking of it. Hence understood in the simple sense Care or regard for; business or concern in or about. Ex. म्यां कोण्हाची वासा ठेविली नाही; तुला एथें येण्याची वासा काय?

वासपुस *f* (پوچھणे H) Inquiry about or after; asking about or looking into with some concern or interest. *v* कर, घे. Ex. घरीं जाऊन कांहीं बंदोबस्त करावा तो तिकडली वा० तुम्ही सोडून दिव्ही.

वास्तव *a* S Real, actual, true, having entity or real being. Hence 2 Solid or substantial: in contrad. from Shadowy, phantasmal, hollow &c.

वास्तविक *a* (S) Real, actual, true, substantial, having real existence. 2 Accordant with reality or truth; just, right, suitable. [वस्तुसत्ता.

वास्तविकसत्ता *f* S Real or substantial being. See वास्तव *n* S Stay, residence, abiding: also a place of residence or abiding.

वास्तव *a* S (Possible, purposed, or necessary) to be abided or dwelt at or in; to be fixed as a place of abode. [abode.

वासु *n* *f* S A house or habitation; a place of वासु *ind* The sign of the third case, answering to नें or By.

वासुदेवता *f* (S) वासुपुष *m* (S) The genius or guardian spirit of dwelling places: also any divinity haunting or inhering in them. 2 A small household-idol. [a new habitation.

वासुप्रवेश *m* (S) The ceremony of entering into वासुविद्या *f* S Architecture. See चौसरकळा.

वासुशान्ति *f* (S) pop. वासुशान्त *f* also वासू *f* Ceremonies towards the composing of evil spirits observed on entering into a house that either is just built or has long lain untenanted; propitiation of the deities of the place.

वासु *ind* By. See वासु *ind*.

वास्तव *a* S Relating to the lower belly, abdominal, hypogastric, pubic. [veys generally.

वाहक *a* (S) That carries or bears; that con- वाहटळ, वाहटूळ, वाहडूळ *f* (वावूलि S) A whirlwind.

वाहडणें Usually and preferably वाहणें.

वाहणी *f* वाहण *f* वाहणें *n* Stream, current, flow, flux. 2 The carrying of a reaped field.

वाहणें *vc* (वाह or वह S) To convey; to transport by drawing or bearing; to carry or bear generally. 2 To bear up; to sustain, maintain, support, uphold. Ex. वाहिलें जरीं तुम्ही देवा॥ काय भय काळाचें॥; शेष पृथ्वीतें आपल्या मसकावर वाहतो;

प्रधान राज्यभार वाहते. 3 fig. To bear or cherish in the mind or spirit. Ex. तु इतका कां अभिमान वाहतेस? 4 To prosecute or pursue (a business as a means of subsistence); to carry on or drive (any occupation). Ex. त्यानें तें पहिलें स्वकर्म वाहिलें. तिरीच आरंभिलें. Used of the elephant which, although just washed, will, even at the river's bank, follow his accustomed occupation (viz. that of dusting himself). Also to use and apply; to employ and regulate or direct (animals, carts, ships) in this seeking of a subsistence. 5 To offer in worship; to lay, set, or present (offerings). 6 To take or make (an oath or adjuration). 7 To dedicate or devote unto. Hence To give up; renouncing or relinquishing all claim or right over, all profession of or pretension to, all affection, intention, or purpose to or towards. 8 To give out, hand over, pay. Pr. जामीन राह्या आणि गांठचें वाह्या. 9 To fix (a bowstring). Ex. ऐशिया चापा उचलोन. जो राजेंद्र वाहिला गुण. also क्षण न लागता वाहिला गुण. वेढी वेढिला (pulled a pull) उगाकणें. चिंता वाहणें g. of o. To entertain or bear a care for. वाहणें *v i* (वाह or वह S) To flow—water, air, time: and, figuratively, to move on continuously and regularly—an army in march, a train of cattle or vehicles. 2 To let flow, to run—the nose, a sore, a leaking vessel. 3 To lie along; to run in a range, line, or conspicuous course; to trend;—as a road, a chain of mountains, a coast. 4 To be proceeding; to be in action or motion; to be under the operation or work proper to it; to *play*;—used of machines, engines, weapons, implements. 5 To be set, or to have an edge—an edged weapon or tool. वाहतझरा *m* sometimes वाहतझरी *f* A flowing fountain or a living spring. 2 fig. A continual stream (as of expenditures or donations); a current supply; everflowing copiousness or plenty. वाहतवाटोळें *n* (वाहणें & वाटोळा. A round thing so as to flow on.) Cursory, temporary, or slight settlement, adjustment, healing, cure, repair, remedy (of a dispute, difficulty, malady &c.) 2 The beginning to proceed or get on (of a work or business, of a convalescent &c.) *v* कर, हो. 3 (See वाटोळा होणें) Absolute and utter destruction or ruin (of affairs, an enterprise, a counsel, a business). वाहता *p a* (वाहणें) That acts or moves freely; that makes ready way; i. e. sharp, keen, acute—a weapon or tool, a genius, a capacity. 2 Proceeding, going on in its function or business; as वाहता घाणा A mill (oilmill or sugarmill &c.) under operation or in use. वाहता झरा or वाहती झरी See वाहतझरा. वाहतो *f* A flowering shrub, *Blepharis cœrulea*. Grah. वाहतो कूस *f* (वाहणें & कूस from कुक्षि) A term for a womb that has begun to bear; a *flowing womb*. Ex. एकदां वा. झालो म्हणजे पाहिजेत तितकीं मुलें होतील. पावसाची वा. झाली The rain is set in. वाहतो मंगा *f* A term for the smart proceeding of any (good) business; also for the exuberance or overflowing plenty of any (good) thing. *v* चाल, हो g. of s. वाहतो धार *f* A keen or good edge (of a weapon or tool): opp. to पडतो धार. 2 A stream or rivulet, any flowing water: also a stream (of any liquid or of grain, sugar, sand &c.) as running from a pitcher, bag &c. 3 fig. A current of business, esp. as hotly proceeding; as लढाईची-धर्माची-वादाची वा. वाहतो वाट *f* A flowing road; a road open to and having passengers. 2 A current or an opened womb. 3 The beginning to proceed; an opened course of a business. वाहतोस *m* (वाहणें To flow.) Custom, usage, practice, current order or way. Ex. दस शिकेचे राजासुद्धा ह. ह. ह. र वा. आहे. वाहतूक *m* (वाहणें) A timber-carrier or timber-hauler. 2 *n* The price of timber-carriage or timber-hauling. वाहते नांव *n* (Flowing name.) The common, current, or familiar name (of a person). See व्यावहारिक नांव. [ground. वाहन *n* C A stone-mortar, esp. as fixed in the वाहन *n* (S) A vehicle or means of conveyance generally. Ex. of comp. गरडवाहन, नरवाहन, आखुवाहन, अश्ववाहन. [a stream. वाहवट *a* P (वाहणें) Washed or worn away by वाहवट *f* (वाहणें) Stream, current, flow. वाहवटळ *f* (वाहणें) Stream, current, flow, drift. 2 (Usually वावटळ) A whirlwind. वाहवण *f* (वाहणें) Stream, current, flow. 2 Drifting, floating down. वाहवणी *n* (वाहणें & पाणी) Flowing water. 2 Water (as scouring rain) that runs off: opp. to जिरवणी Soaking rain or water. वाहवणें *v i* (वाहणें) To float down a stream; to drift. 2 To flow or ooze from; to trickle. 3 fig. To wander wildly (in speech); to digress. 4 To pass by or away; to end in nothing—plans, projects, efforts. वाहवरा *a* (वाहणें) That seems ready to float away; i. e. washy, oozy, watery and soft—raw sugar, mud, dough: also flabby, slack, floppy—flesh, the body. 2 fig. Wild, wandering, rambling, random—speech or speaker. वाहवा *interj* (वा. P) An interjection of admiration. Bravo! capital! excellent! 2 Used as *s f* Commendation or applause; acclamations, plaudits, bravos. वाहळी *f* R (Dim. of वाहळ or वहाळ) A streamlet, rillet, rill. 2 A variety of the flower नेरडा. वाहाटळ or टूळ, वाहाडणें, वाहाणी, वाहाणें, वाहान, वाहावट, वाहावटळ, वाहावण, वाहावणी, वाहावणें, वाहावरा See under वाह. वाहाण *f* (Better वहाण) Stream or current. 2 A sandal. *v* भर. [वाहळी. वाहाळ & वाहाळी R Better वहाळ & वहाळी or वाहिला *m* (वाहणें) A swimmer's float. वाहो *a* S (ही-हिनी-हि *m f n*) That carries or bears. In comp. 2 That flows. In comp. as उत्तरवाहिनी, दक्षिणवाहिनी, पश्चिमवाहिनी, पूर्ववाहिनी;—used of rivers. वाहीक *a* S That carries or bears. वाहीत *a* (वाहणें) That is under cultivation; not पडीत or fallow. वाहीम *n* C (वाहणें) A beast of draught. वाहील or वाहेल *f* (वाहणें) Agricultural operations, esp. ploughing. 2 *n* A hollow or empty cocoanut. 3 A sort of float, esp. a swimmer's float. [wind. वाडटळ or वाडटळ *f* (Usually वावटळ) A whirl-वाहोळ, वाहोळकी, वाहोळदारी *f* (Vulgar. वाहणें) The carrying on of a farm or any piece of husbandry. *v* कर, चालव, वाह. वाहोळ *a* (वाहणें) That is in tillage; not lying fallow or waste. वाहोळकर or -करी or -दार *m* or *c* That carries on the cultivation or husbandry of.

वाह्य *a* S (Possible, purposed, necessary, or occurring) to be carried or borne; carryable, conveyable, portable. वाह्या & वाह्याची अवटी See वाया & वायाची अवटी. वाळ *f* C A pot-herb, *Basella rubra vel alba*. वाळ *a* Ceased to be current or become depreciated—a coin. 2 Ejected from caste. 3 fig. Fallen out of employment, use, or observance—an article, an ordinance, a practice. वाळ *f* Cessation or depreciation of currency (of coins). *v* पाड & पड with acc. of s. 2 Ejection from caste and society, i. e. *ejected state*. *v* काढ g. of o., *v* निघ g. of s., *v* पाड, घाल, पड acc. of o. 3 (वाळणें To dry.) Decayedness, dried up and wasted state, witheredness. *v* पड, हो, अस g. of s. 4 Obsolescence, desuetude, disused state. *v* पड, हो g. of s. वाळीत घालणें To eject from caste and society. वळीत पडणें To fall into this outcast state. वाळका, वाळकुंजा *a* (वाळणें) Dried up, shriveled, of which the moisture, succulence, or sappiness is departed. 2 Thin, meagre, lean or spare, i. e. thin or meagre *originally*. वाळकी *f* A cucurbitaceous plant, a sort of melon or cucumber. The fruit is वाळूक *n*. वाळकुंडा *a* C Commonly वाळकुंजा. वाळक्या आंबा *m* (वाळूक & आंबा) A species of the Mango—the tree or its fruit. [heating. वाळणें *v i* To burn or catch under cooking or वाळगटण *f* The smell of burned milk. [kind. वाळज *f m* (Better वाळुज) A tree of the Willow वाळणें *v i* To dry; to lose or part with wetness, moisture, succulence, sappiness. 2 To become lank and meagre; to dry and waste. वाळणें *v i* To suffer वाळ or वाळीत ejection from caste. वाळणें *v c* To give a twist or turn (to a nail &c. that it may hold fast), to clinch. वाळता करणें-घेणें &c. or -देणें See explained under the commoner form वळता. वाळवा *m* A red ant of a particular species. 2 A white ant, *Termes*. वाळवट or ट or वाळवट *n* (वाळू & ठाव) A sandy beach, shore, or plain. वाळवट *a* (वाळू & वट) Abounding in or composed of sand—a soil. वाळवण *n* (वाळविणें) Dryage, portion lost by drying. *v* जा. 2 Grain &c. spread out to dry. 3 *f* Withered state; dried up and wasted state; emaciated state. *v* हो g. of s. वाळवत *f n* C (वाळणें & पत्र) A dried plantain-leaf or a piece of it. वाळवांगी *f* Love-apple &c. See बेल्वांगी. वाळविणें *v c* (वाळणें *v i*) To dry. 2 To emaciate. वाळवो *f* (वाळिक S) A white ant, *Termes*. 2 A disease or rotting affection incidental to wood, cloth &c., and producing an appearance of the subject of it similar to that arising from the depredations of the white ant. 3 Used, as Cankerworm in English, to express any corroding and consuming disorder, anxiety, apprehension &c. *v* लाग. वाळवेणें *v i* R To be affected with the disease वाळवो. वाळशिंगडी *f* A variety of the sea-fish शिंगडी. वाळसर *a* (वाळू) Sandy—a soil, a place. वाळा *m* (वळुक S) A grass of which the roots are fragrant and are used for tatties &c., *Andropogon muricatum*. Applied also to the roots. Otherwise known as खसखस. वाळा *m* (वाळक S) A sort of bracelet or anklet.

Pr. नांव सेनुवाई हातांत कथलाचा वाळा. 2 A ring or loop (as of a fetter &c.): an annular ridge around certain vessels: also a circular and flat bottom or stand (as of a wine glass or प्याला): also a ring, or round, or circlet generally. 3 A creature of the serpent-tribe: also a young snake generally. 4 Cocoon-parings (as the residue after making बाद्या, such being annular). 5 A brand on the body with the bracelet of this name. 6 A tumor esp. in the groin, a bubo.

वाळियेणे *v c* (वळणे Nautical term.) To put (a ship or vessel) in the wind.

वाळी *f* (वाळा) A ring of gold or silver wire, for the nose or ear. 2 A plant, also called वेल्-बांडी, *Basella rubra et alba*.

वाळीत *n* Ejection of an offender from his caste—the act or the state. *v टाक* with *वर* of *o*. *v घाल* with *ला* of *o*. *v पड* or *ये* with *ला* or *वर*. *v निघ* & *काढ* *g.* of *s.* & of *o*.

वाळीत *a* Ejected from caste, outcast.

वाळूज *f m* वाळूजीचे झाड *n* A willow-tree, *Salix tetrasperma*.

वाळुवट *n* (Poetry. Popularly वाळवट) A sandy strand, beach, shore, or plain.

वाळू *f* (वाळुका *S*) Sand. 2 Gravel. 3 Commonly वाळवी.

वाळूत or वाळूवर सुतले तर फेस ना पाणी Said with respect to an ingrate: bestow lavishly, but he makes no returns. वाळूत or वाळूमध्ये or वाळूवर सुतले expresses generally To misapply and waste one's gifts or one's doings. Pr. जावयास द्यावे वाळू-वेत सुतावे.

वाळक *n* A wen, Sarcoma. 2 A sort of melon or cucumber. Pr. वाळकांची चोरी दुकांचा मार For slight offences slight punishment. Pr. वाळका-वर सुरी पडली तरी वाळकाचा नाश सुरीवर वाळूक पडले तरी वाळकाचा नाश Conflict betwixt unequals surely issues in the destruction or detriment of the inferior party. See a similar proverb under साख.

वाळूज *f m* A willow-tree. See वाळूज.

वाळूक *n* (Commonly वाळा) A grass &c.

वाळ्याचा तांब्या *m* A brass vessel having a circular and flat member as a bottom or stand.

वि *S* A particle and prefix implying, I. Separation, disjunction; II. Aversion, repugnance; III. Variety, difference; IV. Opposition, contrariety. It generally corresponds with one or other of the English prefixes *a*, *ex*, *dis*, *de*, *in*, *un*; and it is frequently redundant or expletive.

विकट *a S* Formidable, frightful, hideous, of terrific appearance.

विकटांतअध्ययन *n S* Learning up to the half of a certain shlok; learning that cannot be pushed beyond Pons asinorum. Also विकटेपशास्त्री A dull scholar, a dolt or dunce.

विकण *a* Destitute of or lacking कण, i. e. corn or food; as per *ex*. विकणास कण निघनास धन. A word pertaining to a popular story.

विकणाज *a* (विकणे) That is exposed or offered विकणे *v c* (विक्रय *S*) To sell. [for sale. विकलेला असणे *g.* of *o*. To be tied and bound unto; to be the willing bondsman of (by favors and kindnesses).

विकणे *v i* (विक्रय *S*) To pass off at a price, to sell. Pr. पिकेल तसे विकेल. 2 fig. To pass; to be appreciated; to pass as good and worthy of price; to sell. Ex. एथे तुमचे शाहणपण विकणार नाही.

विकत *ad* विकता *ad decl* (विकणे) By or in sale or purchase;—used with verbs of giving, taking, getting &c.

विकतकजा or विकता कजा *m* विकतकजागत *f* (Quarrel obtained by purchase.) A term for a quarrel which a person has brought upon himself (by his own obstinacy or folly).

विकतखोकला or विकता खोकला *m* (Cough obtained by purchase.) A term for a trouble or vexation or source of inquietude procured through one's own money or measures.

विकतघोर *m* विकतकुरापत *f* विकतखरूज *f* विकत-आळ *f* विकतपाप *n* विकतपीडा *f* विकतफजिती *f* विकतमैत *f* विकतरोग *m* विकतलचांड *n* विकतविघ्न *n* विकतश्राद्ध *n* Terms of the same general import as विकतखोकला. Phrase विकतश्राद्ध घेऊन सव्यापसव्य कोण करीत बसतो Who will trouble himself with investigating the requirements and proprieties of an unnecessary engagement?

विकततंडा *m* A purchased quarrel. See विकत-कजा.

विकतेकरी *m* (विकणे) A man that purchases the articles of his daily provision or consumption; as opp. to one who raises, rears, or fabricates them for himself. [speaking ill of.

विकथन *n S* Defaming, traducing, reviling, विकपित *p S* Trembling, tremulous, undergoing quick agitation.

विकरा *m* विकरी *f* (विकणे or विक्रय or بکری *H*) Selling or sale, the act of selling or the sold state. Ex. खचले गोणी उसवानि हाते ॥ मिरचाविकरी मांडली तेथे ॥. 2 The produce of a sale.

विकराल *a* (*S*) pop. विकराळ *a* Formidable, frightful, hideous.

विकर्षण *n S* Pulling or drawing.

विकर्षित *p S* Pulled or drawn.

विकल *a* (*S*) Impaired or imperfect; i. e. broken, distorted, deformed, decayed, defective—a limb, member, organ: and *attrib.* the person. 2 Imperfect, incomplete, deficient, wanting—a business or some performance or act.

विकला *f S* A sixtieth part of a कला (a digit or 1/60th of the moon's diameter). 2 A sixtieth part of a minute, a second.

विकलांग *a S* Of deformed or defective body; of whom a limb, member, or organ is impaired, imperfect, or wanting. 2 fig. Incomplete, deficient, unentire.

विकलेन्द्रिय *a S* That is deficient in, or that has a defective, sense or organ of sense.

विकल्प *m* (*S*) Opposition or difference of opinion respecting. 2 An opposite or a different opinion. 3 An alternative, a sphere or a subject of option. 4 Suspicion, surmise, evil apprehension concerning: also an evil, bad, or wrong surmise or thought. 5 Dubiety, doubt, indecision, doubleness of opinion or of intention regarding. Ex. ऐसे दिवस लोटता फार ॥ अवलीस वि० पातला थोर ॥. 6 A thought, fancy, notion about. Generally *pl.* 7 In grammar. Admission of more than one form or rule.

वि० घालणे To cast doubt upon; or to inject doubtfulness. Ex. आमुचे तेथे रत होतें चित्त ॥ त्यांत वि० घातला तुंवा ॥ [blow.

विकसणे *v i* (विकसन) To open, expand, bloom,

विकसन *n S* Opening, expanding, blooming.

विकसित *p* (*S*) Opened, expanded, blown.

विकळ, विकळा, विकळांग See in order under विकल.

विकळणे *v i C* (विकळ) To be disordered in understanding; to become fatuous (through dotage, passion &c.) 2 To become wild and scampish;—esp. a child. 3 To be overborne or greatly oppress-

ed (as by heat, through labor &c.) 4 To spoil and break or part;—used of milk, buttermilk, curds.

विकळमति *f* (Poetry.) Deranged or disturbed understanding: also *attrib.* deranged &c. Ex. नळाची वि० होऊन ॥ तटस्थरूप राहिला ॥.

विकळा *a* (वि & कळा) Colorless, lacklustre, pallid, wan—complexion or countenance.

विकळो *f* विकळूत *f* Nausea or loathing. *v ये*.

विकाज *a* (विकणे or from بکاو *H*) That is exposed or offered for sale.

विकार *m* (*S*) Change of form or nature; alteration of the natural state; any modification or altered mode of being. Ex. दही हा दुधाचा वि०; वाफ, मारा हा जलाचा वि०; सुवर्णाचा वि० अलंकार; रुतिकेचा वि० घट. 2 Sickness, disease, disorder; any change from the state of health. 3 Passion, emotion, aroused feeling; any disturbance of the natural or quiescent condition of the soul. Ex. काम-क्रोध-लोभ-मोह-विकार, मनोविकार, रुदिकार.

विकारी *a* (विकार) Sick, ill, afflicted with some disease or mental disturbance.

विकार्य *a S* (Possible, purposed, necessary &c.) to be transformed or altered; transformable, alterable, modifiable. [blooming, blow.

विकास *m* (*S*) विकासन *n S* Opening, expanding, विकासणे *v i* (विकास) To open, expand, blow.

विकासित *p* (*S*) Opened, expanded, blown.

विकिरणे *v c* (विकीरण) To scatter, strew, disperse.

विकीर *m S* Scattering. 2 also विकीरपिंड *m* & विकीराव *n* A loose handful of rice thrown or scattered at a श्राद्ध to those manes which are not entitled to a well-pressed and formal पिंड. Further, विकीरपिंड is applied revilingly to a deformed and ugly child. [about or abroad.

विकीरण *n S* Scattering, strewing, spreading विकीरवत् *ad* (विकीर *Sig.* II. & वत् *Like*.) Like or after the manner of the cast-aside rice-handful; i. e. disregardfully or slightly.

विकीरे *p S* Scattered, dispersed, diffused, spread abroad.

विकृत *p S* That has undergone a modification or change; altered, transformed, transfigured. 3 Affected with the feeling of disgust or aversion: also estranged, alienated or turned from. 4 Used popularly as *s n* in the sense of Nausea or loathing.

विकृति *f* (*S*) pop. विकृत *f* Change from the healthy or the natural state or form; viz. any sickness or disorder; any passion or feeling; any emotion or excited affection interruptive of mental quiescence; a modification of matter, a chemical transformation, any altered mode or form of being.

विकृती *f* (विकृत *S*) Disgust, nausea, aversion.

विकृती *a* (Corr. from विक्रीत *S*) Bought, got by purchase: opp. to made or bred at home. 2 That is for sale.

विकृष्ट *p S* Pulled, drawn, attracted.

विकोपास or विकोप्यास or विखोप्यास (An adverbial formation from विकोप *S* Extreme rage or excitement.) Used with जाणे, To get into a passion or great anger: to be exacerbated or aggravated by error of diet or regimen—a malady, tumor, wound, sore: to be exasperated—a dispute or disagreement: to become exorbitant or extravagant—price, terms: to rise to an excessive pitch or degree generally: also to be destroyed or ruined—a friendship, an affection: to be marred—a counsel, scheme, measure, matter. (By some this formation is derived from विष Poison, and its applications are interpreted accordingly.)

विक्या *a* (विकणे) That sells; a vender. In

comp. with नाक-दूध-तृप-पान, and a few other words, and scarcely used otherwise.

विक्रम *m* (S) Heroism, prowess, puissance, valor. 2 or विक्रमादित्य *m* (S) The name of a prince, the sovereign of Ougein, and reputed founder of an era which commenced fifty-six years before the Christian. There have been many princes of this name.

विक्रमशक *m* (S) The era founded by विक्रमादित्य *q. v. supra*. The year begins on the first of the month कार्तिक.

विक्रय *m* (S) विक्रयण *n* S Selling or sale.

विक्रयानुशय *m* S In law. Rescission of sale.

विक्रयी *a* (S) विक्रेता *a* S That sells. In comp. as अश्व-घृत-तैल-रस-कार्पास-गो-धान्य-अपत्य-सुवर्ण-प्रतिमा-वेद-विद्या-पशु-शरीर-भार्या विक्रयी. All which vendors are disallowed. [ble.

विक्राळ *a* (विकराल S) Frightful, hideous, terrible. विक्राळनामा *a* Having the teeth of the lower jaw lengthy—a horse. An inauspicious mark.

विक्री *f* (विक्रय) Selling &c. See विकरी.

विक्रीत *p* S Sold.

विक्रीय *a* S (Possible, purposed, necessary, proper) to be sold, saleable.

विकृत *p* (Vulgar corruption of विक्रीत) Sold or bought:—with *v* दे Sld; with *v* ने Bought.

विष *n* (Vulgar for विष) Poison. Pr. विष घेवते भीख घेवत नाहीं.

विषंड *n* corruptly विखण *f n* (वि & खंड S To break, cleave &c.) An implement or a tool (of husbandry, handicraft &c.)

विषम *a* (विषम S) Odd;—as a number.

विषमोगरी *f* A flowering creeper, a species of Mogri or Jessamine. [&c.

विखरण *f* (Verbal of विखरणे) Scattering about. विखरणे or विखुरणे *v c* (بکھرن H) To scatter about in a disorderly manner. Ex. दर्हीभात विखुरला चडकडे ॥ अद्यापि शुभ दिसति खूब खडे ॥ 2 To throw (the hair of a woman's head) negligently about.

विखरा *m* (विखरणे) Scattered and strewn state, litteredness: also things so lying, litter.

विखवणी *n* (वीख & पाणी) Poison-water (i. e. the very first shower of the monsoon.) Judged by the sapient Hindú gardener to be injurious to his plants, and to demand well-water to be poured over them.

विखळणे *v c* & *i* विखळाविखळ *f* Commonly उखळणे *v c* & *i* and उखळाउखळ.

विखार *m* (विषार or विष S) Venomous or poisonous quality (as of serpents, drugs, herbs). Ex. रावणासीं झोवला विखार ॥ 2 Affection or affectedness by poison. *v* हो in. con. 3 (Poetry.) A serpent or snake.

विखारणे *v i* (विखार) To be affected by venom or poison received into the system, to be poisoned.

विखारा *a* विखारी *a* (विखार) Venomous or poisonous;—used of animals, vegetables, drugs &c.

विखुरणी & विखुरणे See विखरणी & विखरणे.

विखोपास or विखोपास *ad* Better विकोपास.

विखख *n* (विष S) Poison. 2 Applied to any thing exceedingly bitter; and generally used with कडू. Ex. हे औषध कडू कडू विखख.

विख्यात *p* (S) Renowned, famous, celebrated.

विख्याति *f* (S) Renown or celebrity.

विख्यापन *n* S Explaining, expounding, interpreting at large.

विगत *p* S Gone, departed, past. 2 Separated, severed, parted from. 3 Of whom or which it

is gone or departed. Used esp. in comp. as विगतैश्वर्य Of departed grandeur or glory, विगतस्त्री, विगतसंपत्ति, विगतप्राण, विगतमत्सर, विगतकाम, विगतक्रोध, विगतधवा. See others under गत.

विगतविधवा *f* (Poetry. An incorrect formation but of constant occurrence. विगत Departed, विधवा Female bereaved of her husband.) A widow. Ex. कोरडे तप ॥ जैसे विगतविधवेचे स्वरूप ॥ योवन काय जाळावे ॥; also तरि विगतविधवेसिं जारण ॥ तेचि गर्भस्थानीं मी पावे ॥.

विगतशोक *a* S (विगत Gone, श्री Prosperity.) Reduced to poverty and wretchedness: also become unfortunate, unprosperous, unsuccessful.

विगलित *p* S Fallen, dropped, shed, cast—a flower, a fruit. 2 Of whom or which it is fallen, dropped &c. Used esp. in comp. as दंतविगलित, इंद्रियविगलित, केशविगलित, गात्रविगलित, नखविगलित, वीर्यविगलित: also as prefixed, विगलितकेश, विगलितदंत, विगलितधैर्य, विगलितपर्ण, विगलितशक्ति, विगलिततांग. 3 Slackened, relaxed, that has given way, become flaccid and weak, lost freshness, firmness, stiffness, vigor.

विंगळ, विंगळा, विंगळी, विंगा This seems to be a mis-spelling, through mispronunciation, of दंगळ, दंगळा &c. which see in order. Note. This cacoëpy (of वि for द & of द for वि) is of extensive application; but as it is not peculiar to the Maráthá people, but common with them to the vulgar of most nations, it need not be noticed further. It is noticed even in this slight manner solely because it might be thought that in the case of mere Maráthí words accuracy between the mode of pronouncing with द and the mode of pronouncing with वि could not, with any positiveness, be determined. Accordingly the mispronunciations and mis-spellings of विश्वर for ईश्वर, विच्छा for इच्छा, and, vice versa, of इचार for विचार, इध्न for विध्न, and a thousand others, being plain corruptions, by the unlearned, of Sanskrit words thoroughly established and generally current in the language, are unnoticed altogether.

विगीत *n* S Singing, song.

विगीत *a* S Low, mean, vile, base, corrupt, bad;—used of persons, conduct, deeds.

विगुण *a* (S) Of different qualities, diverse, dissimilar. 2 Of opposing or adverse qualities. 3 Of which the quality is vitiated, corrupted, spoiled. 4 Used laxly as *sm* An opposing or a disagreeing quality or property.

विग्रह *m* S Battle, fighting, quarreling. 2 The body. 3 A term of grammar. Explication of a compounded or derived word; exhibition of its component parts or of its stock, and of the mode of composition or derivation.

विघटणे *v c* Commonly विघडणे.

विघटन or विघाटन *n* S Disruption, demolition, rending or shattering or smashing in pieces. 2 Fracture or rupture in general.

विघटित or विघाटित *p* S Disparted or demolished; rent or broken asunder or into fragments. 2 Broken or ruptured in general.

विघड *m* (विघट S) Disagreement or disunion of parts or members: also the disunited or disordered state arising from it. Used lit. fig. of machines or other compages; of bands, parties, and associations. 2 Separation or separated state (as of friends or lovers). *v* पाड, पड.

विघडणे *v c* (विघट S through بکھرن H) To demolish, destroy, break in pieces. 2 To spoil, damage, corrupt generally.

विघडाविघड *f* (विघडणे) General demolishing or destroying, i. e. of many things or by many agents: also demolished or destroyed state. 2 General spoiling or damaging: also spoiled or damaged state. [liquid or fluid.

विघरणे *v i* (विघरण S) To melt, dissolve, become विघाटणे, विघाटन, विघाटित See विघटणे &c.

विघात *m* S Demolishing, destroying, fracturing: also demolished or destroyed state. Destroying or destruction (as of a business or scheme).

विघातक or विघाती *a* S That demolishes or destroys. विघरणे *v i* (Or विघरणे) To melt. [stroys.

विघ्न *n m* (S) An obstacle, obstruction, impediment, hinderance. 2 Used in the sense of अपसृत्य and of उत्थात *q. v.* [troubles.

विघ्नकर्ता *a* (S) That creates difficulties or विघ्ननाशक, विघ्ननाशन, विघ्नराज, विघ्नहर *m* (S) Names of Ganesha, this deity being viewed as the remover of or ruler over all difficulties and impediments. He is invoked accordingly at the commencement of undertakings.

विघ्नसंतापी *a* That delights in the difficulties and embarrassments (of others).

विघ्नित *p* S Obstructed, impeded, hindered.

विच *f* ए C A crack, cleft, chink, slit, fissure.

विचकट *a* Obscene;—used of speech or of speaker.

विचकटणे *v c* (वि & शकट? Or from विच To separate, and कट To go? Or from वि & चिकटणे?) To tear and pull asunder; to toss or stir about violently, hurriedly, wildly, disorderingly; to mangle, lacerate, tear and strew about, by picking, pecking, rudely scratching &c. Note. This verb and the verb विचकटणे have doubtless but one origin, and one of the two has with equal certainty arisen out of the other, through the interchangeableness of the letters च & स; still these two are not, in the popular apprehension and use, altogether one. Whilst the discomposing action expressed by *this* verb is invariably viewed as violent and as detrimental to the subject of it, the action expressed by the other verb may be viewed simply as scattering or displacing, whether with injurious effect upon the subject of it, or without such effect and with a specific and sufficient purpose. 2 Often used in the senses of उचकटणे, where see at large.

विचकटाविचकट *f* (विचकटणे) A general or a hurried and violent pulling and tearing or scattering about &c. See the verb.

विचकडणे & विचकडाविचकड More commonly written with ट. See above.

विचकणी *f* (Verbal of विचकणे) Opening or parting; tearing open &c. 2 (Abridged from तोंडविचकणी) Mocking with the mouth; making mouths at.

विचकणे *v c* & *i* (विकोचन S) To open or part injuriously or widely; to expand or cause to yawn or gape in an excessive degree or in an ugly and displeasing manner. Thus the verb well corresponds with the English *Yawn* and *Gape*. 2 fig. To tear open; to rip up (the secret faults or foibles of); to pull to pieces. 3 fig. To marr, smash, destroy, ruin (a counsel, plot, business). 4 *unc* To tear asunder or pull to pieces (literally, as flowers, books &c.) 5 with तोंड To make mouths or faces; with दांत or बत्तिशरी, To grin or show the teeth; with केश, To dishevel the hair. त्याचे &c. विचकले He &c. is ruined.

विचका *m* (विचकटणे) A mass (as of dressed food, of flowers, fruits &c.) disorderly tossed or stirred about; or scattered and messed through

pecking, picking, scratching, rudely filliping &c. Hence fig. Disordered, blasted, smashed, marred state (of a business, counsel, plot): disordered, destroyed, exposed state (of a character, reputation &c.)

विचका *m* A kind of knotted creeper, bearing a white flower. 2 (Better इचका) A simple sort of sling.

विचकुरणें or **विचकुरणें** *v c* (विचकुरा) To claw or pinch; to pull and tear with the hand and nails; or to squeeze with the fingers.

विचकुरा or **विचकुरा** *m* Clawing with the nails. *v* घे. 2 Pinching; a pinch. *v* घे. 3 The laceration or impression made by clawing or pinching.

विचकोपा *m* (विचकर्णे) Scratched, lacerated, torn, mangled &c. state. See **विचका**.

विचडा *m* (Intens. of विंचू) A large scorpion.

विचणी *f* (विंचू Scorpion. The hole being attributed to the striking of the sting of a scorpion.) A little hole in a metal (esp. brazen) vessel. *v* पड.

विचरणो *f* (Verbal of विंचरणें) Combing. 2 A विंचरणें *v c* To comb. [comb.]

विचरणें *v i* (विचर *S* Poetry.) To play or move about in with wild, tumultuous action;—as a demon in possession. 2 To behave with mad violence or wilfulness; to act outrageously, lawlessly, recklessly. 3 To enter and work in (as into the understanding or the feelings). Ex. परिचरि वनीं गायो नाद त्या पांवयाचा ॥ विचरिति संजुनि अंतरां भाव याचा ॥ See **संचरणें**.

विचवो *f c* A kind of Herpes. Commonly इसप *q. v.* Also **विचवो खरूज** *f* It is said to yield to a smearing with oil wherein a scorpion has been boiled.

विचवी or **विचवीण** *f* (विंचू) A female scorpion.

विचक्षण *a* (*S*) Proficient, knowing, skilled in. 2 That investigates closely and shrewdly.

विचक्षणा *f* (*S*) Minute and searching examination or inquiry; strict and narrow investigation. *v* कर, लाव, मांड. [esp. figuratively.]

विचांचें पेंव *n* A hole or nest of scorpions. Used

विचार *m* (*S*) The exercise of judgment or reason; consideration, investigation, studious contemplation or deliberation. 2 The result or product of consideration; determination or decision; judgment or opinion formed. 3 Regard or notice; consideration of or attention to as of importance. Ex. लग्नार्थें सोंवळ्या ओंवळ्याचा विचार नही. 4 Perplexity or trouble; a difficult and disquieting case, or the disturbance and embarrassment occasioned by it.

Numerous useful compounds are current; and numerous others may be formed. As none will be found in the columns, let the class and the rule and force of it be studied here:—**सारासारविचार** Estimation or weighing (of an article or an affair or a matter) through consideration of its qualities good and bad; contemplation of pros and contras; **सदसद्विचार** Consideration of the good and bad, or of the Right and wrong; **कार्यकार्यविचार** Pondering upon the arguments for and against an act contemplated: also consideration of things right or to be done, and of things wrong or not to be done; **इष्टानिष्टवि०**, **कर्माकर्मवि०** or **कर्तव्याकर्तव्यवि०**, **कार्यकारणवि०**, **गमनागमनवि०**, **ग्राह्याग्राह्यवि०**, **धर्माधर्मवि०**, **पात्रापात्रवि०**, **पापपुण्यवि०**, **भक्ष्याभक्ष्यवि०**, **योग्यायोग्यवि०**, **वर्ज्यावर्ज्यवि०**, **वाच्यावाच्यवि०**, **विधिविधिवि०**, **विहितविहितवि०**, **शुभाशुभवि०**, **साध्वसाधुवि०**, **संगसंगवि०**.

विचार जागविणें See the commoner phrase **विवेक जागविणें**. **विचारांत पडणें** To fall into deep consideration or thought.

विचारक *a* *S* That considers, investigates, explores.

विचारगम्य *a* *S* Reachable or knowable upon investigation or consideration; investigable, judicable, adjudgeable. See **गम्य**. [dering.]

विचारण *n* *S* Considering, investigating, pondering.

विचारणा *f* *S* Considering or investigating; exercising judgment or reason upon. 2 A perplexity or trouble; a case or occurrence demanding anxious thought. This latter sense is popular.

विचारणीय *a* *S* (Suitable or fit) to be investigated or considered. 2 Fit to be asked.

विचारणें *v c* (विचार) To ask; to propose or put to in inquiry. Note. This verb signifies rather To submit as the subject of consideration and answer than To question or interrogate; for the object of the verb is, not the person asked, but the matter proposed. 2 To inquire after or into the affairs and state of (kindly, compassionately, with view to relieve &c.) 3 To regard, heed, mind; to obey or observe carefully. 4 To account of value or importance; to prize or value. Ex. जेथें इरसाल आवे आहेत तेथें असल्या ख्यास कोण विचारतो. 5 *unc* (Formed from विचार with direct respect to the signification of that word.) To consider, investigate, ponder; to make the subject of reasoning. Note. The pronunciation is both as Witshárne and as Witsárne, and preferably the first.

विचारणें *v i* (Esp. in poetry. विचार *S*) To reflect or think. Ex. मनीं विचारि लंकानाथ ॥

विचारपूस *f* (विचार & पुसणें or ५५५ H) Inquiring and asking about. 2 Inquiring after (kindly, courteously &c.); how d'ye do? *v* कर.

विचारवान् *a* (*S*) pop. विचारवंत *a* विचारशील *a* (*S*) विचारी *a* Considerate, deliberative, thoughtful; that inquires into or contemplates attentively and seriously. Pr. विचारी तो विचारी.

विचारस्थित *a* (Poetry.) Engaged in consideration, deliberation, or reflection. Ex. ऐसें बोलति श्रीगुरुनाथ ॥ तंव शिष्य झाला विचारस्थित ॥

विचारक्षम *a* *S* Capable of consideration, deliberation, or reflection.

सदसद्विचारक्षम Capable of considering and pondering or of discriminating between the good and the bad. [ed by the judgment.]

विचारित *p* *S* Considered, investigated, examined. **विचार्य** *a* *S* (Possible, purposed, necessary &c.) to be considered, investigated, thought about.

विचिकित्सा *f* *S* Doubting, doubt.

विचित्र *a* (*S*) Variegated, piebald, of different colors. 2 Wonderful, surprising, marvelous, strange. 3 (Poetry.) Various, sundry, divers. Ex. विचित्र अन्नं वाढिलीं पात्रीं ॥

विचीण *f* (*fem* of विंचू) A female scorpion. 2 A kind of Herpes. See **विचवो खरूज**.

विचुका *a* & *ad* (Poetry.) Popularly विचूक.

विचुरणो *f* (Verbal of विंचरणें) Combing. 2 A comb.

विचुरणें *v c* (Commonly विंचरणें) To comb.

विंचू *m* (इष्टिक *S* or ५५५ H) A scorpion. 2 The Pleiades. From the fancied resemblance to a scorpion. 3 A common term for the bits of cord which, in stringing a bedstead &c., are attached to the ends of the lines used in the work.

विचूक *a* Wild, incoherent, inconsistent—speech. 2 as *ad* Wildly or incoherently—speaking.

विच्छिन्न *p* *S* Divided, parted, severed. 2 Broken utterly, smashed, shattered. 3 fig. Violated or infringed—a rule &c. 4 Discontinued, interrupted, destroyed—an hereditary estate, office &c., a business or concern, a state or condition. Ex. दरिद्र माझे वि० करो ॥ पंढरीराया एथुनीं ॥

विच्छेद *m* *S* Division, disjunction, separation; act of dividing or divided state. 2 Shivering, shattering, smashing: also shivered or shattered state. [shatters or smashes.]

विच्छेदक *a* *S* That divides or disjoins: also that विंजणवारा & विंजणा Better विंजणवारा & विंजणा. विजणा or ना *m* (Poetry. वजन *S*) A fan. *v* घाल, वे. Ex. मग वि० करून निर्माण ॥ हालवित्या आधीन होय वारा ॥ [manned.]

विजन *a* *S* Unpeopled, uninhabited: also un-**विजमायली** *a* (Or इजमायली) Of flimsy or feeble construction—a building or manufacture: of superficial or imperfect execution or performance—a work or business. 2 Temporary, running, or open;—used of an account.

विजय *m* (*S*) Victory, triumph, conquest. 2 The name of one of the door-keepers of विष्णु. His image is usually set up at the door of the temple or near the image of the god. [victory.]

विजयध्वज *m n* (*S*) The banner or ensign of **विजया** *f* (*S* Victorious plant.) A significant name for Hemp. 2 A common term for certain lunar days; viz. the third, eighth, and thirteenth. It is applied also to the tenth of the light half of 'Ashwin, on which day the image of Durgá is cast into the water, the Dasrá is held, and certain other rites and observances are celebrated.

विजयादशमी *f* (*S*) The tenth of the light half of 'Ashwin, the anniversary of the victory of Rám over Ráwan, the day of the Dasrá &c. To kill the देला (male buffalo) on this day at sunset is the right of the chief Pátíl of a village.

विजयाभिर्नंदन *m* *S* The name of a great warrior yet to arise and to be the founder of an era.

विजयो *a* *S* Victorious.

विजयोमाल *f* A necklace given by Rámchandra to the monkey सुयोव to ensure to him triumph over his competitor. Hence any gift or possession supposed to confer victory or success.

विजवटा *a* (Formed out of वीज & वत्. Like lightning.) Mischievous, troublesome, plaguing, full of wild pranks or wicked practices;—esp. of children: also termagant or scolding;—a woman.

विजवरा *m* The name of an ornament for the forehead.

विजळणें *v i* To corrupt and become squashy;—as mangoes, melons, victuals: also to spoil and get thick and thin (lumpy and watery);—used of milk.

विजात *f* (विजाति *S* Wiját.) A different or another caste, kind, sort. 2 *c* (वि Deteriorative, and जात Caste. Pronounced as *widzát*.) A wild, irregular, disorderly, refractory, troublesome (child, woman &c.) Generally used as a term of abuse.

विजाती *a* (विजातीय *S*) Strange, singular, odd, extraordinary.

विजातीय *a* (*S*) Of a different or other caste, species, tribe, class, kind. 2 Strange, singular, uncommon, novel and striking. 3 Various, multiform, divers.

विजायली *a* (زال) or ۛۛۛ A? Common;—used of all timbers in contrad. from Teak, and of articles made of such.

विजार, **विजारदार**, **विजारा** Vulgar mis-spellings of इजार, इजारदार &c. See remark under **विंगळ**.

विजित *p* S Conquered, overcome, defeated. 2 In law. Obtained through conquest or by gambling &c.

विजित जाणे A phrase. To acknowledge defeat by or inferiority to. See अजित.

विज्ज (Poetry. वीज) Lightning. Ex. आकाश-ज्जनि विज्ज पडत ॥ तेवी दक्षावरी अकस्मात् ॥ महा-धीर शिवसुत वीरभद्र लोटला ॥

विजोगत *f* (विद्योग) An evil occurrence, a misadventure, a mishap. *v* ये, पड.

विजोड *a* That does not suit, match, tally, agree with, ill-adapted, inharmonious. 2 Ill-matched, composed of unsuitable or ill-according parts or members.

विज्झण *n* (Vulgar.) Extinguished state. वि० घालणे To extinguish; वि० पडणे To become extinguished; to go out. [झणा.

विज्झणवारा & विज्झणा Better विज्झणवारा & विज्झणे *v i* (विज्झणा Fan.) To go out, expire, be quenched—a fire or light. 2 fig. To be composed, allayed, suppressed—a quarrel, anger, any excited passion.

विज्झणे *n* (Mistaken for विघ्ने) A sort of chisel. विज्झविणे *v c* (Active of विज्झणे) To extinguish or quench.

विज्झणवारा or विज्झणवारा (विज्झणा & वारा) Air stirred up by the agitation of a fan. 2 *unc* A fan. वि० घालणे To agitate the air by means of a fan. वि० घेणे To undergo fanning.

विज्झणा or विज्झणा *m* (यजन S) A fan.

विट *m* S A paramour: also a rake, lecher, or libertine generally. 2 A catamite.

विटकणी *f* Mocking: also jeering or deriding. *v* दाखव or दाव *g.* of o.

विटकर *a* (विटणे & कर Affix.) That soon fades—a color: and *attrib.* that is dyed with a quickly-fading color. 2 Faded, soiled, tarnished.

विटकर *f* Brickdust. 2 *f n* (Better इटकर) A brick-bat.

विटकरी *a* (विटकर) Like brickdust—a color; and *attrib.* of the color of brickdust.

विटका *a* (विटणे) Faded or soiled; of which the brightness or freshness is departed—a color, a flower: also sickened of or wearied with—the mind. 2 That quickly tarnishes, fades, perishes, sickens, wearies, loathes; i. e. that quickly loses its brightness, freshness, sprightliness, vigor.

विटकुली *f* (Properly विडकुली) A small विडी.

विटकूर *n f* (Better इटकूर) A brickbat. 2 Brickdust.

विटणे *v i* (विट S Filth.) To tarnish, sully, soil, fade, to grow dim or dull;—a color, or a colored body. 2 To lose freshness, brightness, beauty; to become stale. 3 To languish, droop, wilt—a plant, esp. through untimely or excessive rain. 4 fig. To be disgusted or wearied with; to loathe or abhor. *g.* of s. & सी of o. Ex. किं पतिव्रतेचा धर्म परिशान ॥ अमिचारिणी विटती ॥

विटप *m* S A tree. Ex. सुमनसंभार ते अवसरें ॥ वि० वर्षिति अयोधेवरें ॥

विटवणे or विटविणे *v c* (Poetry. विटवना) To expose to ridicule or shame; to treat with contumely and derision.

विटवना or विटवणा *f* (विटवना S) Disgracing or dishonoring; ignominious or contumelious treatment: also disgraced or derided state.

विटवणी *n* (वीट & पाणी) Rain considered as excessive or unseasonable, and as demanding, in gardens and plantations, to be neutralized by irrigation from a well. *v* मोड, काढ.

विटविट *f* (Imit.) Marred, spoiled, or ruined state. [swarm of maggots &c.

विटविट *ad* Imit. of the noisy motion of a विटा *m* A sort of spear. See इटा.

विटाळ *m* (वीट) Impurity or uncleanness as subsisting in certain persons, animals, and things, and communicable by them through contact. 2 Pollution or defilement arising from contact with such subject. Pr. महार मेला विटाळ फिटला. 3 The menstrual discharge. 4 Humorously. The impurity consisting in, or arising to the possessor of, wealth, wisdom, learning, talent &c. Said with reference to the absence or lack of these good things; as (मला &c.) पैशाचा-बुद्धीचा-ज्ञानाचा-चातुर्याचा-संस्काराचा विटाळ आहे (I &c.) abhor money, wisdom &c., I shrink from the pollution of it; i. e. I have none.

वि० कालविणे To communicate to all around some ceremonial impurity (as by concealing the fact of one's own impurity, and continuing the ordinary intercourse).

विटाळचंडाळ *m* (विटाळ & चंडाळ which see under the word रजसला) A general or loose term for impurity or pollution. [unclean.

विटाळणे *v c* (विटाळ) To defile, pollute, render विटाळशी or सी *f* (विटाळ & असा. This therefore is properly an adjective in the feminine gender; for, were स्त्रीसमुदाय or other masculine noun the subject of the predicate, the termination would be varied, and the word would become विटाळसा and, in like manner, with a neuter noun, विटाळसे.) A woman having the menses. She is accounted unclean for three days from the commencement of the discharge.

विटाळशीचंडाळशी *f* (विटाळशी & चंडाळशी which see under रजसला) A general or loose term for a woman unclean from the menses or other cause.

विटाळे, विटी, विटीदांडू, विटेकरी, विटेवरदार, विटेबंदी Better written under इ. See remark under विंगळ.

विट्ट *m* (विटणे) Disgrace or dishonoredness; ridiculed, reviled, blasted, marred, dished, spoiled state. Used freely of persons, things, actions, affairs.

विटाबाई or विटोबाई *f* A name of endearment for the idol Vitthobā, he being conceived as a mother, i. e. asylum. Ex. तुज न विसंबे वि० ॥ परी सामर्थ्य नसे देहीं ॥

विटी & विटीदांडू See इटी & इटीदांडू.

विटू, विटो, विटोबा *m* Familiar appellations of the god विठ्ठल *q. v.* infra.

विटूबोका or विट्या *m* A common name for a male cat, answering to Tom cat.

विठ्ठल *m* The name of a much-worshiped god at पंढरपूर. He is stated to be Krishna himself, who is believed to have visited this city. He is much resorted to by the low and mean and despised of all descriptions. Hence a descriptive derivation has been invented for his name, viz. वि from वित् Knowledge or understanding, ठ Cypher, i. e. Privation, destitution, and ल for लाति He takes. Thus वित्, ठ, ल form विठ्ठल, and acquire the sense Receiver of the ignorant and the destitute of understanding.

विठ्ठलपंती नांझा *m* A tāmbyā or metal vessel of a particular description. So named after the inventor, one विठ्ठलपंत.

विठ्ठलसवाशीण or विठ्ठलसवाण *f* (The woman who has the god विठ्ठल for her husband. Widows

go and take up their abode in or about the temple of this god.) A covert or cant term for a widow.

विडकुली *f* (Dim. of विडा) A small roll of Piper-betel &c. [ईड, a citron.

विडनिंबू or-लिंबू *n* (Better इडनिंबू) The fruit of विडवन *n* or विडवना *f* S Mocking, ridiculing, deriding. 2 Imitating; assuming the appearance, form, or character of. 3 Supernatural assumption of a form. [simulated, assumed.

विडवित *p* S Mocked or ridiculed. 2 Imitated, विडवर *n unc* (विट) Ruined or utterly wretched condition; pickle, plight, miserable trim.

विडवर *a unc* (विट) Nauseous, loathsome, nasty; vile or bad largely: also corrupted or spoiled.

विडा *m* (विडा H or वोटिका S) A roll of the leaf of Piper-betel with Areca-nut, cloves, lime &c. enclosed in it. 2 The ingredients or materials of this roll collectively.

विडा उचलणे To engage to perform a matter vaunted to be impracticable or proposed as difficult. The expression originates in a custom of throwing a wirā into the midst of an assembly (as of warriors, statesmen &c.) in indication of defiance or invitation to some arduous work: the person taking up the wirā thus intimating his acceptance of the challenge and his engagement to act. विडा देणे (Because the handing round of a wirā to any assembled company is a signal for them to separate.) To turn out of an office or an employment.

विडाल *m* or विडालक *n m* S A male cat or a cat without reference to sex.

विडी *f* (विडा or विडी H) Tobacco rolled up in a leaf, or a roll of the tobacco-leaf, to be smoked as a segar. 2 esp. as पानाची विडी to distinguish it from the विडा above,—A roll of the leaf of Piper-betel with Areca-nut &c. 3 At weddings. A roll of the leaf of Piper-betel, or a piece of cocoanut, or a clove put into the mouth of the bride or bridegroom for him or her to tear it out with the teeth. 4 The ring with which the head of pestles, mallets, staves &c. is bound: the ring around the head of a torch: the ring binding the plough with the share: the ring or lining of the nave of a wheel: also the band around it: the iron socket for the beam of a waterwheel: the annular lining of the pin-socket of a handmill: the binding of the handles of tools or weapons.

विडुळणे *v i* (विडूळ *q. v.*) To get or become vapid, swashy, washy—a fruit &c.: to turn and corrupt—curds, milk.

विडूळ *a* Vapid, flat, mawkish, of a stale or unsavory taste or smell—water, milk, curds, fruits: colorless, lifeless, wanting spirit or expression—a complexion or countenance: frigid, jejune, wanting fire, salt, pathos—speech &c.: also loathsome, nauseating, disgusting—a person or a deed.

विडोळ, विडूळ, विटोळ, विटोळणे See the commoner form विडूळ & विडुळणे.

विणकर *f* (विणणे) Texture or weftage; any texture as to its quality or manner.

विणकरी *m* (विणणे) A weaver.

विणची वेळ *f* C The period just before sunset. An evil season. Children &c. must not be exposed abroad.

विणणावळ *f* (विणणे) The cost of weaving.

विणणे *v c* (वे or वेज S) To weave. 2 To interweave, intertwine, interlace, braid, twist (as in forming mats, basket-work, nets; as in rataning, lacing, or lining a couch or chair).

विणती *f* C (विनति S) Rice, areca-nut &c. stuck upon an idol when it is consulted. *v* लाव, ठेव. Also the response of the idol as indicated by the dropping off of this application. *v* दे.

विणवणी *f* (Verbal of विणवणे) Groaning or moaning: also whining. [also to whine.

विणवणे *v i* C (वेण Throe.) To groan or moan: विणा *m* (Properly वीणा *q. v.*) The Vina or Indian lute. [except.

विणा *prep* (Properly विना *q. v.*) Without: also विणार्द्र *f* (विणणे) Texture, weftage. 2 Cost of weaving.

विणो *f* R (Commonly वेणो) A braid.

विणीव *p* of विणणे Woven. 2 Braided or twisted.

विणे *v i* (वी S To generate.) To bear, to bring forth young. *Pr.* बालीची वेदना बालीच जाणे. Used of animals generally (beasts, birds, worms, reptiles &c.) with exception of the *mare* and *ass*; the bearing of these animals being expressed by the verb पसवणे. Of woman it is used contemptuously. By the poets it is applied with characteristic license. *Ex.* गगन बालें वायूतें वायु बाला जलातें &c. 2 To shoot out its कोका;—used of the Plantain. 3 To get ophthalmia—the eyes.

बाली आणि चाटायस विसरली (The cow calved but forgot to lick.) Used of a mother that has omitted duly to instruct and train up her children. 2 Used of a fool in general, of one who has begun and wantonly desisted. [cept.

विणे *prep* (Properly विना) Without: also ex-
वितकळणे *v i* To corrupt and separate; to spoil and break—milk, curds, buttermilk.

वितंड *a* (S This word, from वि before तडि To beat, has, in Sanskrit, various meanings, but, in Maráthí, it is confined to composition and with the words वाद, मत, भाषण, कथा, प्रलाप, बोलणे, and, in this conjunction, in the sense of Hyper-criticism, caviling, carping, idle confuting or objecting against, unprofitable and vexatious wrangling. The compounds वितंडब्यापार, वितंड-ब्यवहार, and a few others have been heard, but they are not approved. In that conjunction वितंड may mean Beaten (*i. e. done*) contrarily, perversely, wrongly, fruitlessly, vainly. As a-bridged from वितंडवाद, वितंड occurs alone as a noun *masculine* and also *adverbially*. *Ex.* भागव न्हणे हें वि०॥ सीतेवेगळे उचलेना॥

वितंडा *f* S In logic. Refutation, confutation, subversion of the interpretation or the opinion of another. [fig.

वितणे *v i* C (Commonly वितुळणे) To melt, lit.

वितत *p* S Stretched, spread, expanded, ex-
tended. [or concert, harmoniously.

वितंत *ad* (Poetry. From तंत *q. v.*) In concord

वितथे *a* S False, untrue: also unreal, unsub-
stantial, not extant or subsisting.

वितरण *n* S A gift.

वितर्क *m* (S) A thought, a reasoning, a con-
jecture, a fancy, conceit, scheme, device, specula-
tion. In this sense the use is generally *plural*,
and the implication is of Deviousness, wildness,
airiness, flightiness. 2 S Reasoning or consider-
ing widely and largely; contemplating the bear-
ings, the alternatives, the contingencies, the
possible issues.

वितर्कण *n* S Reasoning or discussing; consider-
ing (of a subject) under the several aspects, rela-
tions, and dependencies.

वितर्कणे *v i* (Poetry. वितर्क S) To reason or
think upon wildly and fancifully; to form chime-

rical notions, conjectures, conceits. 2 Used as *v c*
To discuss largely or freely.

वितर्कित *p* S Discussed at large; considered
freely and variously.

वितल *n* S The second in descent below the
earth of the seven divisions of Pátal (the infra-
mundane regions).

वितवितणे *v i* P To storm and stamp, fume and
chafe, rave and roar at.

वितवितला *ad decl* In a slovenly and disorderly
manner; with much picking, tossing, and mess-
ing—eating. 2 Applied sometimes as an epithet
of slovenly, slubbing demeanour or conduct.

वितसि *m* S A long span,—the measure of the
thumb and little finger extended.

वितळणे *v i* Commonly वितुळणे.

वितान *n* S An awning or a canopy; a ceiling
or a large cloth stretched over.

वितपात *m* Vulgar corruption of व्यतीपात.

वितोगाभती *a fem* (विणे & गभणे) That brings
forth or conceives from time to time; that is not
barren or past breeding.

वितुष्ट *n* (S) Disagreement, variance, falling
out, ill terms or coolness (of friends). *v* पड, हो.

वितुळणे *v i* To melt or dissolve; to become li-
quid or fluid. 2 To fade away—color, vigor,
spirit. *Ex.* गजबजले लोक समस्त॥ सकळ रंग वितुळ-
ला॥ 3 fig. To disperse or melt away; to dissi-
pate and disappear—clouds, armies, assemblies,
errors, ignorance. *Ex.* चित्त चिन्मय करो असो
विद्या॥ सेविता वितुळते स्वअविद्या॥ 4 To evapor-
ate, fail, end abortively—counsels, schemes, spe-
culations. 5 To melt in compassion or tenderness.

वित्त *n* (S) Money. 2 Substance, property, pos-
sessions in general.

वित्त *p* S Known or understood. [mad.

वित्तपिसा *a* Wild after money-making, money-
वित्तपिसे *n* Extreme avariciousness or money-
seeking.

वित्तविषय *m* (S) Wealth, riches, substance, pro-
perty, worldly treasures or possessions.

वित्तशाय *n* S Parsimoniousness or penurious-
ness; esp. niggardly discharge of the duties of
charity whilst in the possession of wealth.

वित्तपणा *f* S Love of or desire after riches.

वित्यत्ति & वित्यन्न Corrupted by poets and sciolists
from व्युत्पत्ति & व्युत्पन्न. *Ex.* वित्यत्तीच्या बळेकरून॥ अर्थ
काढिति पंडित॥

वित्यस्त *p* S Frightened, alarmed.

वित्यास *m* S Fear, alarm, terror. [degree.

वित्यभिलय *n* S In astronomy. Nonagesimal

वित्यर *m unc* (بتهر H) Scattered and confused
state; dispersion and ruin (of a business, of affairs).

वित्यर *a* (वि & यर Layer or row.) That deviates
from the perpendicular—a building or a stone or
brick of it. 2 Composed or made out of another
batch, sort, class, order—a garment, a coin, a thing
generally. 3 fig. (Ill-according with the यर),
irregular, informal, eccentric, devious—conduct,
speech, act: also raving or incoherent—speech.

वित्यरणे *v i* (वित्यर or بتهر H) To turn aside and
walk deviously; to become lawless and disorderly.

वित्यानक or वित्यानीक *a* (Vulgar.) See व्यथानक.

वित्यापाक *m* (Vulgar. व्यर्थ & पाक) Marring or
spoiling (esp. something under preparation): also
marred or spoiled state.

विद्यगुडणे *v c* C To sprain or strain.

विद्यथ *p* (S) Burned to ashes, burned thorough-
ly. 2 Half-digested, ill-concocted—food. 3 Half-
scorched and half-raw—dressed food. 4 Well roast-

ed, toasted, or broiled. *Ex.* शुष्क सुपक विद्यथ
चतुर्विधअन्नं उत्तम खाद्य॥ 5 Clever, capable, skilful.

विद्यथाजीर्ण *n* S One of the four forms of Indi-
gestion,—that characterized by sour risings and
eructations.

विंदक *n* C (वेघ) A bore or a little hole.

विद्विद्विणे *v i* To become soft, flabby, squashy,
oozy—a fruit, a boil &c. 2 (Or वितवितणे) To storm
and stamp, fume and chafe at.

विद्विदा *a* Soft and squashy; flabby, swashy,
or oozy;—as an overripened fruit &c.

विदाण or न विदाणी *f* (Esp. in poetry. विघणे
To pierce or strike through.) Craftiness, wiliness,
subtlety, strategy, guile: also a device or deep
scheme; a machination, fabrication, plot. 2
Cleverness (of making, acting, ordering, effect-
ing). Applied to the Deity, destiny, a statesman
&c. *Ex.* प्राक्तनाचें विचित्र विदाण॥ देवावरि काय
बोल ठेवून॥; also थोर कर्माचें विदाण॥ वनीं रुदन
करीत राजनंदन॥; also ऐसे विदाण करुनि देव॥ परीं
हें कोणहासीं न कळे लावव॥

विदारक *a* S That tears, rends, rips. 2 That
splits, cleaves, slits.

विदारण *n* (S) विदारणा *f* (S) Tearing, ripping,
rending. 2 Splitting, severing, cleaving, dividing
by violence. 3 (Esp. in poetry.) Killing, slaugh-
tering, massacring. 4 fig. Ripping or tearing up;
disclosing and exposing (faults or foibles): also
dissecting or opening up (an occult subject).

विदारणी *f* (Verbal of विदारणे) Tearing, rend-
ing, ripping: also splitting, cleaving &c. 2 Rip-
ping or tearing up and exposing publicly (crimes,
vices, frailties).

विदारणीय *a* S (Proper or suitable) to be torn,
rent, ripped &c. See विदारण.

विदारणे *v c* (विदारण) To tear, rend, rip. 2 To
split, cleave, sever. 3 (Poetry.) To slay, slaughter,
massacre, cut to pieces. 4 fig. To dissect or lay
open (a subject).

विदारून सांडणे To disperse, scatter, put to rout.
Ex. किं जलदजाल प्रमंजन॥ विदारून सांडी जेसें॥

विदारणे *v i unc* To become wild, wanton,
licentious; to run riot.

विदारण्या *a* (विदारणे. That rends asunder.) A
talebearer or blab; a fomentor of discord.

विदारित *p* S Torn, rent, ripped. 2 Split, sever-
ed, parted by force.

विदार्ये *a* S (Purposed, possible, or occurring) to
be torn &c. See विदारण.

विदाह *m* S Burning up; consuming by heat.
2 Glowing heat: also pungency.

विदाहक or विदाही *a* S That burns up, esp. in
figurative senses: that concocts or digests in the
stomach; that consumes, corrodes, corrupts, rots.

विदित *p* (S) Known or understood. 2 S Repre-
sented, declared, communicated.

विदिशा *f* (S) An intermediate point of the
compass, any one of the four (*viz.* N E, S E, S W,
N W) lying between the four cardinal points: also
any point lying between any two points assumed,

विदीर्ण *p* S Torn, rent, ripped, burst, split.
severed through violence.

विदुर *a* S Wise, knowing, intelligent.

विदुर *m* (S) The proper name of the younger
brother of धृतराष्ट्र and chief counselor of दुर्योधन
and the कौरव princes. 2 Hence (as विदुर was ille-
gitimate) a cant term for a male child born out of

विदेश *m* A foreign country. [wedlock.

विदेशगमन *n* (S) Going abroad, emigration,
peregrination.

विदेशवास *m* S Residing abroad or in foreign lands.

विदेशस्थ *a* S Resident or staying in foreign lands.

विदेशो *a* S विदेशोय *a* S Relating to a foreign country or land.

विदेश *a* S Incorporeal. 2 Disembodied.

विदेशस्थिति *f* S Disembodied state; standing, or holding one's self as standing, out of the body. ० धर, संपाद, प्राप्त कर. 2 Extinct consciousness of the body (as under ecstasy or transport), rapture: also *attrib.* ecstasy-affected, transported, rapt. Ex. तुक्यास उबग न येई चित्तीं ॥ वि० जाहाला ॥

विदेशी *a* (S) Disembodied, released from the body. 2 Weaned from bodily and earthly enjoyments and pursuits. Ex. कोर्तनीं आते जाळे वि० ॥ चेचि नवाई अगाध ॥

विदार *m* A term of the loom. The rope which is fastened to the हातखुंटा for the tightening of the web.

विदार or विघास *m* (Corr. from विध्वंस) Destruction or ruin in general. Also विदार or विघास *a* Destroying, destructive, ruinous.

विद्र *p* S Perforated, pierced, bored.

विद्यमान *p pr* (S) Being, existent, being present or in existence. 2 Present—time: also, in grammar, the tense.

विद्यमान *f n* (S) In money-transactions. The presence, as a witness, of a third person. 2 Used. as *prep* In the presence of.

विद्या *f* (S) Knowledge, learning, science, esp. sacred. Science is classed into fourteen divisions; viz. the four वेद, the six अंगें, the eighteen पुराणें, the two मोमांसा, न्याय, and धर्म; or, in detail, ऋग्वेद, यजुर्वेद, सामवेद, अथर्ववेद, शिक्षा, व्याकरण, हंद्, निरुक्ति, ज्योतिष, कल्प, अठरा पुराणें which see under पुराण, पूर्वमोमांसा, उत्तरमोमांसा, न्यायशास्त्र, धर्मशास्त्र. Pr. चौदा विद्या चौसट कळा. 2 Laxly. An art (as of writing, drawing, singing &c.)

विद्याविनयसंपन्न (A phrase or an epithet of praise of Brāhmans. It constantly occurs in notes.) Skilled profoundly in science, and accomplished in the virtues of humility and modesty.

विद्यागुरु *m* (S) The Guru or instructor of a person in any science. 2 A professor of a science.

विद्याधन *n* (S) Riches or wealth consisting in learning or in scientific attainments. Pr. सर्व धनां पेक्षा वि० श्रेष्ठ. [order in Swarg.]

विद्याधर *m* S A demigod or spirit of a certain

विद्यानंद *m* S One of the five classes of आनंद, Scientific delight or gratification, the pleasures of science. [learning.]

विद्यापीठ *n* (S) A seat or place of science or

विद्याबंधु *m* (S) A fellow-student, a condisciple of a professor of science.

विद्याभ्यास *m* (S) The study of science, study.

विद्यार्थी *m* (S) A disciple, a pupil, an apprentice, one that follows and serves another in order to be instructed by him. 2 A student in general. 3 One seeking science or learning, a studious person.

विद्यावान *a* (S) pop. विद्यावंत *a* Versed in science or in sacred knowledge, scientific, learned.

विद्युत् *f* S Lightning.

विद्युत्पात *m* S The falling or darting of lightning; a stroke of lightning.

विद्युत्ता *f* (S विद्युत् & लता A creeping or winding plant.) Lightning, esp. the zigzag coruscations or flashes.

विद्रधि S Phlegmonous inflammation; any deep-seated abscess. The classification is of वातजवि०, पित्तजवि०, कफजवि०, रक्तजवि०, क्षतजवि०, निदोषवि०.

विद्रा *a* विद्रूप *a* (Properly विरूप) Ugly: also de-

विद्रुम *n* S Coral. [formed.]

विद्रुमवर्ण *a* S Coral-colored; as वि० अशर सतेज ॥, "her coral lips." [savant.]

विद्वज्जन *m* S A learned man, a philosopher, a

विद्वत्ता *f* S Learning, erudition, knowledge.

विद्वत्मान्य *a* S Honored or regarded by the learned. A title in notes.

विद्वान् *a* (S) Learned, erudite, versed in science or sacred knowledge. In comp. it becomes विद्वत्, and of this word the laws of euphony change the

त into द्, ज्, न्, ल् &c.; as विद्वत्सभा, विद्वज्जन, &c.

विद्विष्ट *p* S Hated. विद्वेष *m* S Hatred.

विद्वेषक or विद्वेषी *a* S विद्वेष्टा *a* S Inimical, hostile, hating.

विध *m* (S) A kind, sort, manner, form. In comp. as द्विविध, त्रिविध, चतुर्विध, षड्विध, नानाविध. विध *n* (विद्र S) A perforation or bore.

विधकास *n* C (विधेय & कास) The business or the operation of boring holes.

विधणू *f* P Dryness of womb (in female animals) produced by an untimely delivery.

विधर्णे *v c* (विध S To pierce.) To pierce, bore, perforate. [forate.]

विधर्क *n* C विधर्क *n* (विध S) A perforation or bore, or a little hole through.

विधर्मी *a* S Of opposing religion or faith. 2 That opposes or denies religion: also heterodox.

विधवा *f* (S वि Deprived of, धव Husband.) A widow, *Vidua*.

विधवाट *f* (विधिव Various, वाट Ways.) Squandered or lavished state; utter exhaustion or consumption (through various acts of dissipation or destruction). *v* लाव, लाग, हो. Used with all the amplitude and arbitrariness marking this class of formations.

विधाता *a* S That appoints, establishes, ordains, orders, arranges: also that applies, fixes, sets. See the noun विधान. 2 Hence A name of Brahmā.

विधान *n* (Poetry. वेधन S) Aiming. *v* कर, बांध, धर, लाव.

विधान *n* S Placing, attaching, fixing; committing or delivering to, unto, at, in. 2 Predicating, affirming or denying of a subject. Ex. हा घट लघु आहे, रथं घटानें उद्देशून लघुत्वाचें वि० आहे. 3 Appointing, establishing, ordaining, prescribing, enjoining.

4 A rule, canon, or precept; an ordinance, appointment, injunction; a rite, observance, or religious act instituted or commanded. 5 Applying or setting (to, at, or upon a business or work). 6 A rule, law, prescription of or for; as पूजाविधान, होम-

विधान, व्रतविधान. 7 In grammar. Putting as an affix or a prefix, affixing, prefixing.

विधायक *a* S विधावी *a* S That places, fixes, establishes, appoints, ordains, prescribes, institutes &c. See the noun विधान.

विधि *m* (S) A sacred precept; a rite, observance, or act prescribed by the Vedas. 2 A rule, form, formula. Ex. of comp. उद्यापनविधि, उपासनाविधि, कर्मविधि, दानविधि, पूजाविधि, भोजनविधि, व्रतविधि, शास्त्रविधि, शौचविधि, स्नानविधि, होमविधि. 3 A precept, command, injunction, order in general. 4 Fate, luck, destiny. 5 A text, a sentence in some authority of religion or of law prescribing an act. 6 A kind, sort, manner. 7 A name of Brahmā.

विधिअंड *n* (A refinement of the poet वामन upon the word ब्रह्मांड) The egg of विधि or ब्रह्मा, i. e. the universe. Ex. कडकडकड चापीं जेधवा शब्द जाला ॥ तडतडि विधिअंड बास दे अजाला ॥

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See a similar refinement and an example under विरिचिअंड. Both विधि & विरिचि being names in Sanskrit for Brahmā.

विधिदृष्ट *a* S Regular, normal, canonical, scriptural; accordant with ordinance or prescription.

विधिनिषेध *m* (S Command and prohibition.) Notice respecting; law or rule delivered concerning (whether in injunction or in prohibition). Generally neg. con. Ex. वेडा तो त्याला बोलावें काय न बोलावें काय ह्याचा वि० नाहीं.

विधिनिषेधातीत *a* S (विधि, निषेध, अतीत) That is freed from the bondage of religious ordinances and appointments. Used of one who, through attainment of Divine knowledge, and advancement in sanctity and abstraction, is risen superior to law and prescription; also, ironically, of one who, bursting all bonds, rushes headlong and recklessly into every enormity.

विधिभंजक *a* S In grammar. That breaks the rule or law; that deviates from the general rule; irregular; an exception.

विधिभंजन *n* S Breaking the rule or law; making an exception.

विधियुक्त *a* (S) Regular, normal, canonical, formal &c. See विधि.

विधिवत् *ad* (S) Agreeably to rule; conformably to prescription, ordinance, or appointment.

विधिवाक्य *n* (S) The sentence expressing a law or rule.

विधिविधान *n* Setting, placing, fixing, applying, ordering &c. according to the precept or rule.

विधिविशेषण *n* S A term of grammar. A qualifying word used with verbs, an adverb.

विधिदृष्टि *f* S The state, mood, or form of commanding or prescribing: also positiveness or actualness. Opp. to निषेधदृष्टि.

विधिदृष्टि *a* S Prescriptive, injunctory: also positive, actual, not negative.

विधिसंकुचित or विधिसंकोचित *a* S That is under exception to the general rule, excepted. [rule].

विधिसंकोच *m* S An exception (to the general विधी *f* C (विध or विधेय) A perforation or bore, esp. a little bore. 2 A mortise.

विधुर *m* S A widower. [fect, incomplete.]

विधुर *a* S Defective, deficient, wanting, imperfect.

विधुराग्नि *m* S (विधुर & अग्नि) A sacred fire which it is incumbent upon a widower to set up and maintain.

विधुलणीस *ad* (A formation from विधूलन or उडूलन S Scattering dust. Or from धूल Dust.) To the dust, into dust; i. e. to, unto, or into utter ruin, destruction, dispersion, dissipation, exhaustion, extinction, perdition, annihilation (reduced, cast, fallen). *v* पड, मिळ, हो, or पाड, मिळव, मिळवून टाक &c.; and of fortunes, estates, possessions, worldly affairs.

विधुस *a* S That is without smoke, smokeless.

विधेय *a* S That is to be observed, performed, or done in conformity with appointment or institution. [word expressing the object.]

विधेयवाचक *m* S A term of grammar. The विध्य *m* S The Windhya or Bindh mountain, or the mountainous range, which runs across India from the province of Behar nearly to Gujarāth, and properly divides Hindustān from the Dakhan.

विध्यर्थ *m* A modern formation to render Imperative mood.

विध्युक्त *p* S (विधि & उक्त) Prescribed, directed, ordained, appointed by express precept or law (in the Vedas &c.)

विभ्रुका or विभ्रू or विभ्रूक *m* C (विभ्रुणे or विद्र *S*) A small bore.

विध्वंस *m* S Fracture; or rupture and destruction thence arising; broken or burst and thus destroyed state. 2 Destruction or ruin in general.

विध्वंसक *a* S That breaks or bursts forcibly and destructively.

विध्वंसणे *v* c (विध्वंस) To break, shatter, shiver, destroy. Ex. भवासहित अज्ञानाते॥ बलज्ञान विध्वंसते॥

विध्वंसन *n* S Breaking, bursting, shattering; parting destructively or injuriously.

विध्वंसित *p* S विध्वस्त *p* S Broken, shattered, burst &c., and thus destroyed. 2 Destroyed generally.

विनय *a* S Absolutely or altogether naked.

विनयणे *v* i (Poetry. From नटणे) To dance, caper, play, revel; to disport or divert one's self. This is the exacter sense, but the force or bearing of the word in its numerous occurrences is To attach one's self to devotedly or fondly. Ex. फावले पावले आतां॥ संतापायीं विनयले॥; also साधु ईश्वरचरणीं विनयले॥ प्रह्लाद नरसिंहपदीं विनयले॥

विनत *p* S Bowed, bent, curved. 2 Humble, lowly, submissive.

विनति *f* S Supplication, imploring, humble petition or entreaty. 2 Humility, submissiveness, lowly compliancy.

विनती *f* (विनति *S*) A humble or respectful petition; a supplication or request. [मोजवा.

विनमोजवा or बी, विनमोजवा or बी *a* See विन-विनय *m* (S) Humility, lowliness, meekness: also condescension, affability, graciousness, courteousness or mildness towards inferiors.

विनयस्थ *a* (S) Humble, lowly, meek.

विनयी *a* (S) Humble, lowly, meek: also condescending, affable, gracious; courteous or mild towards inferiors.

विनवणी *f* विनवणूक *f* (Verbal of विनविणे) Supplicating, beseeching &c.: also moaning. *v* कर, घाल. Ex. शब्दरत्नाची वि०॥ ऐकोनि डोले शूलपाणि॥

विनवणे *v* i To moan.

विनविणे *v* c (विनय or विनमन) To supplicate, implore, entreat, beseech, pray.

विनष्ट *p* S Annihilated, extinguished, destroyed.

विना *prep* (S) Without. विनाकारण Without cause or reason; विनाधार Without foundation or support; विनापराध Without offence or fault. 2 Except.

पोटाविना-विना-वीण-वांचून or अन्नाविना-&c. To employ or use without boarding or feeding (a servant, a beast); वस्त्राविना-&c. (...without clothing).

विनायकोचतुर्थी *f* or, simply, विनायकी *f* A name for the fourth day of the light half of every month. Rites are observed in honor of Wináyaka, a name of Ganesha. Also pop. विनायकीचौथ *f*.

विनाश *m* (S) Annihilation, extinction, destruction, perdition; cessation or loss of being.

विनाशक *a* S That annihilates, destroys, causes to perish.

विनाशकाल *m* (S) The time of perdition or destruction; the fated hour of ruin.

विनाशकाले विपरीतबुद्धि Infatuation seizes one when his destruction is impending; Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat. [extinct.

विनाशित *p* S Annihilated, destroyed, rendered

विनाशो *a* (S) That perishes, decays, corrupts, spoils. 2 That destroys or brings to end; that causes to perish or cease.

विनाशोन्मुख *a* S That is on the point of perishing, corrupting, spoiling &c. See उन्मुख.

विनिगम *m* S Settlement, ascertainment, determination.

विनिगमक *n* S Matter leading to settlement or determination, i. e. proof or evidence.

विनिमय *m* S Barter or exchange.

विनियुक्त *p* S विनियोजित *p* S Appointed, appropriated, applied (to an office, business, purpose, use).

विनियोग *m* S Appointment, appropriation, application, disposal (to a duty or employment, purpose or use). [free.

विनिर्मुक्त *p* S Loosed, liberated, set at large or विनीत *p* S Humble, lowly, meek. 2 Governable, tractable, compliant, conformable. 3 Of subdued or of restrained and regulated passions and affections. 4 Trained, broken in, well-instructed and disciplined—a beast.

विनेता *a* S That guides, directs, instructs.

विनोद *m* (S) Sport, play, diversion, pastime; sporting or playing. 2 Jest, joking, bantering, rallying.

विनोदास्यद *n* (S विनोद & आस्यद Place.) A butt or object of ridicule or pleasantry; a laughing-stock.

विनोदो *a* (विनोद) Fond of jesting and joking; full of pleasantry and fun; facetious, humorous, droll. 2 That is said or done in play or sport.

विमुख *a* (Properly विमुख) Averted, having the face turned from. 2 fig. Adverse, unpropitious, hostile;—used of destiny &c. 3 Ashamed, abashed, confounded.

विन्यस्त *p* S Placed, deposited, fixed.

विन्यास *m* S Placing, depositing, fixing. See न्यास.

विच्छेने *n* (Properly विच्छेने) A sort of chisel.

विपचार *m* Formed from अपचार or विपरचार or out of वि & आचार. (It is a vulgar word, and is pronounced both as *Wiptsár* & *Wiptshár*.) Ill reception or estimation of; dishonorable treatment; slighting or reviling; also wretchedness, ruin, distress. Pr. बायको शाहणी असली तर संसार नाही तर विपचार.

विपट *f* *n* (वि & पडणे. Ill or untowardly falling out.) Disagreement, difference, variance, ill-understanding; a catch or hitch. *v* पड, पाड.

विपत् or दुः *f* S Calamity or adversity. In comp. as विपद्ग्रस्त Swallowed up by misfortune; विपत्काल, विपदुद्धार, विपदवस्था, विपदर्म, विपद्रुण, विपद्रिष्टि.

विपतर *a* (Vulgar.) Mischievous, vicious, naughty; or ill-tempered, ill-formed, idiotic &c. The word is employed revilingly or scoldingly against children without much exactitude or definiteness of idea. It is derived probably from विपरीत Contrary, or पितर Ancestral manes.

विपत्ति *f* (S) pop. विपत्त or विपत्य *f* Calamity, misfortune, adversity: also a calamity or an adverse occurrence. [mity or adversity.

विपत्तिकाल *m* (S) The season or period of calamity.

विपत्य *f* *m* *pl* (विपत्ति *S*) Calamitous or troublous condition; bad case; sad pickle or plight. The word is low or familiar.

विपयगामी *a* S That walks licentiously or deviously; that is of bad practices or an irregular course.

विपदा *f* (S) corruptly विपदात *f* Misfortune or calamity: also a calamitous condition.

विपन्न *p* S Afflicted with calamity or adversity; affected by misfortune. [alteration.

विपरिणमन *n* S Changing, undergoing change or

विपरीत *a* (S) Opposite, contrary, reverse. 2 Adverse, hostile, not favorable or propitious.

विपरीतकाल *m* (S) Adverse season or time.

विपरीतभावना *f* (S) Contrary or different form, state, general appearance or character. 2 Changed state of health or constitution. 3 Changed state of feeling and aspect towards.

विपरीतलक्षणा *f* S Ironical description; description of an object by mentioning, as its properties, the contraries of its properties.

विपरीतज्ञानाचा कोम *m* A sprouting or sprout of contrary understanding, i. e. Error or mistake. *v* फुट.

विपरीतार्थ *m* (S) Conflicting signification or sense, a contradiction or discrepancy. Ex. तरीं तितुकेची सत्य देख॥ वि० न मानिजे॥

विपर्यय *m* S Contrariety, opposition, oppositeness. 2 Reverse, nature or quality opposite to that which is regular or right. It signifies therefore Misery or calamity (as the reverse of good fortune); error, misapprehension &c. (as the reverse of reason or truth); inverted order or succession (as the reverse of the direct or the prescribed order). [In a bad sense.

विपर्यय *p* S Reversed; changed into its opposite.

विपर्यास *m* S Contrariety or oppositeness. 2 Reverse &c. It signifies as detailed above under विपर्यय. 3 Change or alteration, especially deterioration.

विपल *n* (S) pop. विपळ *n* The sixtieth part of a पल (the sixtieth part of a घटिका or period of twenty-four minutes).

विपलाप or विपळाप *m* (विपलाप, or mistaken for विप्लाप) Lamentation, wailing, crying.

विपलापणे or विपळापणे *v* i (Poetry. From विप-लाप) To lament, wail, howl; to cry vehemently.

विपसळा *a* Mischievous, vicious, plaguy and naughty;—esp. a child. Also विपसळ & उपसळा.

विपसळो *m* (Commonly उपसळो) Infestation or molestation (as of rats, dogs &c.)

विपक्ष *m* S An adversary or antagonist. 2 A disputant or an opponent. 3 An opposite, a matter contradictory or contrary. 4 In logic. A syllogism or an argument in which the proposition to be maintained is always wanting. See सपक्ष.

विपक्ष *a* (S) Opposed or adverse to, contrary, hostile. 2 Unsupported, unadvised, uncoun-tenanced—a doctrine or a person.

विपाक *m* S (Cooking or ripening.) Maturing, completing, perfecting. Ex. of compounds—अन्न-कर्म-ज्वर-दैव-धर्म-अधर्म-धान्य-पाप-पुण्य-फल-बुद्धि-रोग-विपाक. Of these a few occur in order. 2 Cooked, matured, or perfected state: also the thing accomplished; the product or result.

विपारणे *v* i *unc* (विपार) To become wild, mischievous, or disorderly; to run riot.

विपारा *a* (Vulgar. विपरीत *S*) Cross, contrary, perverse—a person, esp. a child, conduct: also ugly, distorted, ill-formed: also idiotic or silly. See वेडा विपारा. 2 That comes to the birth feet foremost. विपारा is a term of angry abuse for children not very discriminative.

विपाश *p* S Unnoosed, unfettered, freed from a noose or tie.

विपिन *n* S A wood or forest. Ex. त्याचे हेदावया अज्ञानविपिन॥ [dant.

विपुल *a* (S) pop. विपुळ *a* Many, much, abun-

विप्र *m* (S) A Bráhma. [remoteness.

विप्रकर्ष *m* S Distance of situation or position,

विप्रकृष्ट *a* S Distant, remote, far.

विप्रतिपत्ति *f* S Opposition or difference of opinion: also dispute or controversy thence arising

विप्रतिपद *p* S Disputed, opposed, controverted.
 2 That disputes or opposes the opinion of.
 विप्रलाप *m* S Brawling, jarring, wrangling. 2
 Jabbering, gabbling, idle chatter.
 विप्रिय *a* S Disliked, not liked or beloved.
 विफल *a* S pop. विफल *a* Fruitless, unprofitable,
 vain, idle.
 विदुष *m* S A god. Ex. समुद्र मथिनां ये वेळा ॥
 विदुषांसीं वज्रत श्रम जाला ॥. 2 A man of learning.
 Ex. कीर्तनीं उभा जये वेळे ॥ वि० एकाग्र वैसति सकळ ॥
 विभक्त *p* S Divided, parted, partitioned. 2 Sepa-
 rated, severed, disunited. [of a family &c.]
 विभक्तभाव *m* (S) Divided or separated state (as
 विभक्ति *f* S Inflection or variation of nouns, de-
 clension, case: also a change of termination pro-
 duced or an affix added by the laws of declension.
 2 Portioned or divided state: also a portion or di-
 vision. 3 Used by the illiterate in the sense of
 Scope, drift, import, tenor.
 विभक्तिकार्य *n* S An inflection (of a word); a
 change of termination effected through declension.
 विभक्तिसामान्यरूप *n* S The ordinary form of a
 noun in its cases as under inflection by the parti-
 cle marking the case. See सामान्यरूप.
 विभग्न *a* S Completely broken; shattered,
 smashed, crushed.
 विभजनीय *a* S (Proper or suitable) to be portion-
 ed, partitioned, divided. [speech or speaker.
 विभक्त *a* (Corr. from बीभक्त S) Obscene;—used of
 विभक्त्या *f* (Mistaken for निभक्त्या S) Treating
 with contumely and indignity; reviling, abusing,
 cursing.
 विभव *m* S Greatness, grandeur, glory, majesty.
 विभाग *m* (S) A share or division. 2 S Divided
 or separated state. [of the multiplier.
 विभागगणन *n* S Multiplication by submultiples
 विभागण *v* c (विभाग) To divide, part, distribute.
 विभागदार *c* A sharer, one that holds a share or
 portion (of an inheritance &c.)
 विभागभाक् *m* S One who shares in a portion of
 property already distributed. Applied, esp. by his
 parents, to a son born subsequently to a division of
 property amongst his parents and brethren; as, in
 that case, he inherits the portion allotted to his
 parents. [ed out.
 विभागित *p* S Divided, shared, portioned, parcel-
 विभागी *c* (विभाग S) A sharer or share-holder;
 also a coparcener, a coheir &c.
 विभाज्य *a* S (Possible, purposed, necessary, oc-
 curring) to be portioned out or divided.
 विभाव *m* S One of the भाव or classes of proper-
 ties into which the objects of poetical composition
 are divided,—the causative or exciting property.
 See अनुभाव, स्थायीभाव, यमिचारिभाव, भाव.
 विभावन *n* S विभावना *f* S Considering, examin-
 ing, investigating. 2 Conceiving, imagining, sup-
 posing.
 विभावनीय *a* S (Proper, suitable, or fit) to be
 considered or investigated. 2 (Proper &c.) to be
 conceived or imagined, conceivable, imaginable,
 supposable.
 विभावित *p* S Considered, examined, investigat-
 ed. 2 Conceived, imagined, supposed.
 विभाषा *f* S An alternative.
 विभास *m* S A Rāg or musical mode. See राग.
 विभित्त *a* (Corr. from विभक्त S) Obscene;—used
 of speech or speaker.
 विभिन्न *p* S Separated, sundered, parted. 2
 Divided, scattered, dispersed. 3 Intermingled.
 विभीतक *m* S See विभीतक.

विभीषणकाल *m* or विभीषणवेला *f* S A certain
 astrological period or season.
 विभु *a* S All-pervading (whether all space or
 all time); ubiquitous, omnipresent, eternal. Ex.
 विभु तो अवतारो.
 विभू *m* (यूद्ध S) Military array; an arrangement
 of troops in any form or figure.
 विभूत *f* Contracted from the word following;
 but used esp. in the first sense.
 विभूति *f* S Ashes (of dung, wood &c.) with
 which Shiva is said to have smeared his body, and
 employed now, in imitation of him, by devotees.
 Grandeur, glory, majesty, magnificence. 3 Super-
 human power consisting of eight faculties espe-
 cially attributed to Shiva, and supposed to be at-
 tainable through a course of austere worship in ho-
 nor of Shiva and his wife Durgā. The eight are अ-
 णिमा Extreme minuteness or invisibility, लघिमा
 Extreme lightness or incorporeality, गरिमा Power
 of increasing one's weight ad infinitum, प्राप्ति Reach
 or power of attaining unto anything, प्राकाश The
 fulfilment of every wish, महिमा Illimitable bulk,
 ईशिता Sovereignty or supreme dominion, वशिता
 The power of enchanting or of holding in obedi-
 ence Nature with her works and laws. 4 The
 term is applied, by a figure, to a person distin-
 guished for learning, riches &c.
 विभूतीचें मूल रेखाचे गांठीत (Of sanctity, sacredness,
 or honorableness, the origin and rise may have
 been out of foulness and baseness.) Used in re-
 marking upon the pretensions to holiness or great-
 ness of one whose primitive condition was im-
 pure or mean. [ment.
 विभूषण *n* S Ornament, decoration, embellish-
 विभूषित *p* S Ornamented, decorated, embellished.
 विभेद *m* S Separating or dividing: also sepa-
 rated or divided state. 2 Intermingling: also in-
 termixture.
 विभ्रम *m* S Error. 2 Whirling. 3 One of the
 classes of feminine actions proceeding from the
 passion of love,—caprice or whim. See under भाव.
 विभ्रान्त *p* S Bewildered, confounded, flurried,
 erring.
 विमंडल *n* S The orbit of a planet. 2 In re-
 cent astronomical translations. The circle de-
 scribed by a body revolving on its axis.
 विमत *a* S Disapproving or disallowing; not
 permitting or consenting to: also adverse, hostile,
 opposing.
 विमति *a* S Deranged in mind, crazy, fatuous.
 2 Disapproving &c. See above.
 विमनस्क or विमना *a* S Sad, sorrowful, dejected;
 perplexed, distracted, disturbed in mind. 2 Of
 alienated or estranged mind or affections.
 विमर्द *m* C Delay; length of time consumed in
 or since: also interval, time intervening from and
 until. *v* लाग.
 विमर्द *m* S विमर्दन *n* S Rubbing or grinding. 2
 fig. Massacring or slaughtering.
 विमर्श *m* S Consideration or investigation; exer-
 cising of judgment or of reason.
 विमल *a* S Clean, pure, free from dirt or foulness.
 2 Auspicious—a season. Ex. प्रहर दोन्ही निशा
 विमल क्षणी ॥ प्रगटला निज उत्तमलक्षणी ॥
 विमा *m* (H) Insurance of goods. *v* कर, भर,
 उत्तर. 2 The charge of insurance.
 विमाता *f* S A stepmother.
 विमान *n* (S) A chariot of the gods, serving as a
 throne or as a conveyance through the skies, self-
 directed and self-moving.

विमाग *m* S A devious or bad way or course; im-
 morality, licentiousness &c.
 विमुक्त *p* S Loosed, liberated, freed.
 विमुक्ति *f* S Liberation, freeing, esp. final emanci-
 pation.
 विमुख *a* S Having the face averted or turned from.
 विमुखकाल *m* S pop. विमुखकाल *m* Unpropitious
 times; season of adversity. Opp. to सन्मुखकाल.
 विमेकरी *m* विमेदार *c* An insurer.
 विमोचन *n* S विमोक्षण *n* S Liberating, loosing,
 setting at large.
 विद्युद्गंगा *f* S (The Ganges of heaven.) The
 galaxy or milky way. [disjoined.
 विद्युक्त *p* (S) विद्योजित *p* S Separated, sundered,
 विद्युति *f* S In arithmetic. Difference.
 विद्योग *m* (S) Separation, disjunction, sundered
 or separated state. 2 In arithmetic. Difference.
 विद्योगानल *m* (S) The fire of separation. Ex.
 त्या विद्योगानलेकून ॥ अद्याल्ले आवणारि राचंदिन ॥
 विद्योजक *a* S In arithmetic. That (number)
 which is to be subtracted, subtrahend.
 विद्योजन *n* S Separating, severing, parting.
 विद्योज्य *a* S In arithmetic. That from which
 a number is to be subtracted, minuend.
 विरका *a* C That crumbles during the operation
 of husking or of rough grinding—rice, the pulses.
 विरक्त *p* (S) That is freed from all worldly af-
 fections and passions; delivered from desire. 2
 That is become averse or indifferent to.
 विरक्ति *f* (S) Disengagement from worldly af-
 fections and passions; weanedness from the world.
 2 Aversion or indifference arisen towards; aliena-
 tion of mind from.
 विरखंड *n* C (विरा & खंड) A piece of a विरी, a
 portion of the sheath of a branch of the Betelnut.
 Used for many purposes, and, when doubled, as a
 cover for a book, as a sort of portfolio &c.
 विरंगुळणें *v* i To idle or dally at work; to daw-
 dle, trifle.
 विरंगुळा *m* A pastime or plaything; any occu-
 pation or object in or through which diversion is
 sought. 2 Diversion, amusement, play; divert-
 ing one's self, toying, trifling, idling.
 विरघळणें *v* i (विघरण S) To melt, dissolve, be-
 come liquid or fluid. 2 fig. To lose firmness of
 texture; to become thin and rotten—cloth. 3 fig.
 To be overcome or exceedingly disordered by any
 emotion (as by terror, tenderness, shame, sorrow).
 विरचणें *v* c (Poetry. विरचन S) To arrange,
 dispose, set in order. See रचणें.
 विरचित *p* S Arranged, arrayed, regularly dis-
 posed. Ex. श्रोकुंदराजविरचित ॥ विवेकचिंधु अध्या-
 त्मग्रंथ ॥
 विरजण *n* (विरणें) Any substance used to coa-
 gulate milk. 2 A quantity (of milk) coagulated.
 3 fig. Any bad practice or ill-habit considered
 as sully and destroying the excellence of one's
 piety, virtue, learning, wisdom.
 वि० घालणें acc. of o. To sour one's mind respect-
 ing; to alienate by suggestions &c. (a person
 from any object of his affections). वि० घालणें or
 पाडणें To destroy, defeat, spoil, mar, smash, dish.
 Also विरजण पडणें. [&c. is coagulated.
 विरजणी *f* (विरजणें) A vessel in which milk
 विरजणें *v* c To coagulate (milk).
 विरजणें *v* i (Lit. To be coagulated.) To become
 cool and composed; to arrive at a mutual good
 understanding and make amicable composition
 —persons quarreling. [lated.
 विरजणें *n* A vessel in which milk &c. is coagu-

विरजाहोम *m* (S) The burnt-offering consecrating a गोसावी : also that which consecrates the assumption of संन्यास by a Brāhman.

विरजीक, **विरज्या**, **विरड** See under **इ**.

विरड *f* C A common term for the two halves of the day,—the forenoon and the afternoon.

विरडणें *vi* C To be covered with itchy scabs or purulent pustules or eruptions. [a plantlet.

विरडा *m* C **विरडा** *m* R A young tree, a sapling,

विरडी *f* C **विरडे** *n* C (Commonly **विरडी** or **ढो**) A grain of pulse made to sprout from soaking.

विरणा *a* C That crumbles under the operation of husking—rice &c. ; or of rough grinding—pulse.

विरणें *vi* (विरल *S*) To melt, dissolve, liquefy. 2 *fig.* To melt with compassion or tenderness. 3 To become threadbare or thin ; or to lose its closeness of texture and open out—cloth. 4 To crumble—rice or pulse under the operation of husking or of rough grinding. 5 To melt away—clouds &c. : to pass away as resolved or satisfied—doubts, desires, thoughts (ex. समाधि घास्त्रन समस्त ॥ विराला हेत सर्वही ॥) : also to subside as sated or gratified—hunger, thirst &c. Ex. सकल ही ताहने विराली हो भूक ॥

विरणें *vc* C To strew thinly (pieces of cowdung) over the loppings and straw laid upon ground to be burned.

विरणे तांदूळ *m* *pl* C Rice that readily breaks up into particles under the operation of सडण (husking by pounding). Rendered thus crumbly by rain falling upon the crop after maturity. It is contrad. from उकडे तांदूळ & सुरई तांदूळ.

विरत *p* S Stopped, ceased, rested, come to a stand. 2 Freed from carnal or worldly desires and passions.

विरति *S* *f* Stopping, ceasing, rest, cessation. 2 Extinction of earthly desires and affections. See ex. under अद्वययुक्ति.

विरथ *a* S (Poetry.) Uncharioted or uncarred—a warrior in battle. Ex. अस्त्रासहित रथ भंगिला ॥ तें इंद्रजित वि० झाला ॥

विरघाळें *n* (इदि & आलय) Impurity (to the mother, household &c.) on account of a birth. *v* ये.

विरपणी *f* C Weeding (of a crop or field).

विरपणें *vc* C To weed (a crop or field).

विरपल *f* R The sticks and straws, rubbish and litter remaining of the burned layer of loppings and straw upon a field.

विरवणें *vi* To hang the head ; to be downcast, ashamed &c. 2 To be flat and savorless—rice &c. in the boiling. [pause, stand still.

विरसणें *vi* (विराम *S*) To stop, cease, rest,

विरसणें *vi* (वर्म *S*) To be touched in a tender or sore place, figuratively ; to be stung to the quick.

विरल *a* (S) Wide apart ; separated by an interval ; of texture or order not close—cloth, teeth, any series, congeries, or disposition. 2 Rare, scarce, uncommon ; that occurs but occasionally or exists but in few places.

विरलणें *vc* (विरल) To become threadbare, open, loose &c. See the adjective.

विरलागत *a* (S **विरल** & **आगत** Come) Of unfrequent occurrence ; occasional, rare, uncommon.

विरलो & **विरलें** Commonly **इरली** & **इरलें**.

विरवड *f* A secondary grain sown with the principal. See under **इरवड**. [females.

विरवडी or **घी** or **ली** *f* A silver toe-ornament of

विरविरणें *vi* To be affected with **विरविरि**.

विरविरि or **विरवीर** *f* (Imit.) A tingling (as of

a limb asleep) ; the stinging or biting experienced in the tongue upon eating certain substances.

विरविरिती *a* (विरणें) Threadbare.

विरस *a* (वि & रस Juice.) Wanting juice, succulence, or sappiness—a fruit, a plant. 2 Dry, flat, jejune, vapid, spiritless—speech : unenergetic, nerveless, lifeless—action : that has lost or is without animation, vigor, spirit, mettle, pluck—a person.

विरस *m* (S) Separation or parting ; also separated state (esp. of lovers or friends). 2 The anguish of separation or of absence. 3 S Privation or want of ; absence or nonbeing of unto generally. [tion or absence.

विरसज्वर *m* (S) The fever or anguish of separation.

विरसाग्नि *m* or **विरसानल** *m* (S) The fire of separation or absence.

विरसिणी *f* S A woman under the pangs of absence (from her lover or husband).

विरहित *a* (S) Destitute or void of ; wanting ; standing or being without. In comp. as **जलविरहित**, **विद्याविरहित**. 2 *p* S Left.

विरही *a* *mas* S Separated from ; absent from.

2 Deprived or destitute of ; that wants or is without.

विरळ, **विरळणें**, **विरळागत** See **विरल** &c.

विरळा *a* (विरल *S*) Rare, scarce, uncommon. 2 as *ad* Rarely. Ex. सर्वदा बीज पडतो असें नाही वि० पडतो. [2 Urine.

विराकत or **विराखत** *f* (अ०) A Making water.

विराम *m* S Absence of desire or passion ; disregard of or indifference to all sensual enjoyment.

विरामी *a* (S) Void of desire or passion ; free from worldly affections.

विराजणें *vi* (Poetry. **विराज** *S* Both as *j* and *dz*.) To look well ; to be splendid, gorgeous, showy, fine ; to shine : also to adorn or grace. Ex. पुत्रोत्थाह जयास विराजे ॥ उत्तमास निच वैसवि राजे ॥

विराजमान *a* **विराजित** *a* (S Esp. in poetry and letters.) Glaring with splendor or beauty ; gorgeous, lustrous, showy, fine. Ex. वि० होम करून ॥ बेसति ध्यान घरोनि ॥

विराट *m* S The first progeny of Brahmā, and the producer of the first मनु or स्वयंभुव, who was the demiurge or secondary framer of the visible universe. 2 For **विराटदेह**. Ex. वि० रचिले दिसाळ ॥ हे शिवाचा देहस्थळ ॥

विराटदेह *m* S (A glorious and variously-magnificent body.) A term for the Universe considered as the explication of the Deity, the embodiment and the manifestation of himself and his manifold perfections.

विराटदेह or **विराटदेही** *a* S **विराटरूप** *a* or **विराटरूप** *a* S **विराटशरीर** *a* S Epithets of the Deity as expanded and explicated in the creation,—as developed and exhibited in the light and glory of the Universal system. 2 Applied to any monstrous or huge man.

विराटपुरुष *m* S The Universe-male ; the Demiurge and Pervading Spirit of the Universal system. See **विराट**.

विराम *m* (S) Stop, cessation, resting, standing still. 2 Cessation from labor, rest. 3 A pause or stop. 4 Death. *v* पाव.

विरिचिअंड *n* (S Poetry.) The egg of **विरिचि** or **ब्रह्मा**, i. e. the oviform creation, the universe. Ex. भयें तडाडी वि० ॥ जलचरें खेचरें उदें ॥ सूर्यना येऊनि पडियेलीं ॥ See further ex. under **विधिअंड**.

विरि *f* (वीर्य *S*) Strength, vigor, virtue, potency ; the principle constituting the excellence,

soundness, firmness, effectiveness of a substance. 2 The sheath or integument of the branch of the Betelnut. 3 A द्रोण or butter-boat made of it.

विरुद्ध *a* (S) Opposite or opposed to ; opposing, adverse, contrary, reverse. Ex. of comp. आचार-उक्त-काल-जन-देश-धर्म-पथ-परिभाषा-मार्ग-रीति-लेख-वेद-शास्त्र-संप्रदाय-विरुद्ध. 2 *p* Opposed or hindered.

विरुढण *n* S Taking root, lit. *fig.* ; taking effect.

विरुढणें *vi* (Poetry. **रुढ** *S*) To mount or climb : also to grow up high and vigorously. Ex. वाग्वहो तू वैस जिह्वायीं ॥ विरुढे सफळ सर्वदा ॥ ; also तुझा ऐश्वर्यद्रुम गेला होता तुढान ॥ पुढती विरुढून भेदिलें गगन ॥ 2 To take root, and *fig.* to enter and work ; to be impressed or to take effect.

विरूप *a* (S) Of ill-looking features or form ; ugly or deformed. 2 Dissimilar.

विरुळ *a* (विरल *S*) Wide apart ; of open or loose texture.

विरें *n* A द्रोण or ghee-boat made out of **विरि** (the termination of the epidermis or sheath) of a branch of the Betel-nut.

विरिक *m* S Evacuation by stool, purging : also an evacuation, a stool.

विरिचन *n* S Purging. 2 A purgative.

विरिदी *f* A silver toe-ornament of females.

विरोध *m* (S) Opposition ; action or influence against ; antagonism, contrariety, hostility. For ex. of comp. see under **विरुद्ध**. 2 Inconsistency (in argument). 3 Antithesis or contrast.

विरोधभक्ति *f* (S) A mode of worshiping or seeking the Deity. Opposing and resisting him in every way practicable ; endeavoring, by reviling, defying, daring him, to provoke him to fight ; with the view of obtaining destruction by his hands, and thus, necessarily, absorption or some transcendent blessing.

विरोधी *a* (S) Opposing, contrary or adverse to ; that opposes, resists, obstructs. [विरोधभक्ति.

विरोधीभक्त *m* (S) A worshiper according to

विरिदी *f* A silver toe-ornament of females.

विरिळा *m* A species of harmless water-snake.

विह्व *m* C A stream, brook, rivulet.

विलग *a* (वि Particle of deterioration or contrariety, लग from लागणें) Of ill adaptation, accordance, or agreement ; incongruous, inconsistent, unsuitable ; that does not hold harmoniously together or with : also inconveniently (i. e. distantly or separately) situated ; incommodiously or awkwardly aloof or apart.

विलग *n* (वि & लागणें) Discordance, discrepancy, incongruence ; absence of agreement or suitability.

विलग्न *p* S Joined, connected, attached, added to.

विलंबणें *vc* (Poetry. Commonly **उलंबणें**) To cross, traverse, pass over. 2 *fig.* To transgress.

विलज्ज *a* S Shameless, immodest, impudent.

विलपणें *vi* (Poetry. **विलाप**) To lament loudly ; to wail or howl. Ex. तों तों विलपे तो ब्राह्मण ॥ म्हणे मज न सांगावें ॥

विलंब *m* (S Suspension.) Length of time (as consumed or lapsed in or since ; or to be consumed or to lapse before or until) : also delay during or while ; or interval from and between. *v* लाग, हो, अस.

विलंबिका *f* S The third and last of the stages of Cholera,—Exhaustion. The two others are **अलसिका** & **विषुचिका**.

विलंबित *p* (S Pendulous.) Delayed, protracted, lengthened out in performance, or deferred—a

business. 2 *a* Slow—time in music, *adagio*. विलंबित *विलंबित* Slow time or measure.

विलंबी *a* (विलंब *S*) Dilatory : also that protracts or lengthens out. [or annihilation.

विलय *m* *S* Destruction ; esp. that of extinction विलया जाणे To go to destruction ; to be dissipated, extinguished, ended. Ex. जैसी सीतकाळीं अंधे समस्त ॥ विलया जाति आकाशीं ॥

विलसणे *v i* (Poetry. विलसत् *S*) To glitter, shine, be resplendent, brilliant, lustrous, splendid, beautiful. Ex. दाही शिरावर दाहा वचे ॥ दाही विलसति सिनपणे ॥ [geous, beautiful.

विलसित *a* (विलसत् *S*) Shining, splendid, gorgeous.

विलक्षण *a* (*S*) pop. विलक्षणिक *a* Extraordinary, strange, odd, novel, irregular, that differs from the common order, class, or course. 2 Other, different, having some distinguishing qualities or features.

विला *f* (वेला *S* through *५ P*) Time, season, juncture. It occurs only in notes ; from the Persian *درایں*

विलाचे जाळे *n* *C* (About Harnai.) A large sea-net. See वुलीचे जाळे.

विलाज *m* (Better इलाज) A remedy, resource, scheme, contrivance.

विलाप *m* (*S*) Lamentation, wailing, plaints.

विलापणे *v i* (विलाप *S*) To lament loudly, to wail.

विलायत *f* *ई* (ولايت *A*) A foreign country, but understood esp. of England or Europe. 2 Native or proper country or place of production ;—used of animals and plants. 3 Applied to any country viewed as strange or as remarkable for anything.

विलायती *a* (ولايت *A*) Relating to a foreign country, esp. to England or Europe. 2 Sharp at acquiring prevalence or influence. The word has the import and force, and occurs in the vulgar applications, of the English words Clever, cunning, knowing, knavish, shrewd &c. 3 विलायती, signifying Foreign, is freely applied to exotics of nature and to products of art viewed, not simply as foreign, but as superexcellent, extraordinary, or remarkable ; as वि० कस *m* A kind of sugarcane ; वि० कोवडा *m* A turkey ; also a Guinea-fowl ; वि० गवत *n* Lucerne or Medicago sativa ; वि० चना *m* The garden-pea (common green pea) ; वि० चिंच *f* A small-leaved tree, bearing a small fruit ; वि० थुवर *f* Slipper plant ; See थुवर ; वि० घेतारा *m* A variety of Thorn-apple. It has thorny leaves, and it bears a yellow flower ; वि० निवडुंग *m n* The broad-leaved, dark green, unthorny निवडुंग, Euphorbia inermis ; वि० बाभळ *f* The Parkinsonian tree ; वि० मूग *f* (Commonly मुईमूग) Ground-nut ; वि० मेंढी *f* Myrtus communis. Grah. ; वि० वांगी *f* A plant, and वि० बांगे Its fruit, the Tomato. See fully under बेलवांगी. वि० शेर *n* Slipper-plant. See थुवर. 4 Applied in the sense of Wild, haramscaram, rantipole, mischievous &c. to children.

विलास *m* (*S*) Sport, play, pastime, dalliance ; diversion esp. with women and dancers and singers. 2 Wanton pleasure or loose airy gratification generally. 3 One of the classes of feminine action indicative of the passion of love,—amorous blandishments or affectation of coyness &c.

विलासी *a* (*S*) corruptly विलाशी *a* Sportive, wanton, playsome. 2 One given up to loose pleasures ; a voluptuary, a sensualist, a debauchee. Ex. नातरी वि० मुख पाहतां सहासा ॥ दर्पणीं उमडे त्याचा वसा ॥

विलेप *m* or विलेपन *n* *S* Smearing (the body)

with fragrant unguents. 2 Ointment or unguent, esp. fragrant unguent for the body. 3 Smearing or plastering in general. [plastered.

विलेपित *a* *S* Smeared, anointed. 2 Daubed, विलोकणे *v c* (विलोकन) To view, behold, contemplate : also to see or perceive.

विलोकन *n* *S* Looking, viewing : also seeing.

विलोकनीय *a* *S* (Proper or suitable) to be looked at, contemplated, or seen. [also seen.

विलोकित *p* *S* Beheld, viewed, contemplated : विलोम *a* (*S* वि Against, लोम Hair.) Reverse, opposite, contrary, backward, against the hair (*grain*). 2 That is produced or born in the reverse order. Applied esp. to the mixed tribes—to the offspring of a Kshatriya-man with a Bráhma-woman, of a Vaishya-man with a Kshatriya-woman, and thus downwards, the female parent being of higher caste than the male.

विलोमक्रिया *f* *S* In arithmetic. Inversion, i. e. the working or process after the method of inversion. See under विलोमविधि.

विलोमचैराशिक *m n* *S* The Rule of three inverse.

विलोमविधि *m* *S* In arithmetic. The Rule of inversion.

विल्लत *a* (Or इल्लत) Mischievous, vitious, prankish ;—used of a child, a person, or a beast. [tribe.

विल्लय *f* विल्लायण *m* विल्लायणे *n* (विल्ले) Race, family, विल्लम *m* विल्ले *f* (وليلة *A*) A class or head ; a

division or department (as of the letters of the alphabet). 2 A class, rank, order, or division in general. 3 A tract or territory as subject or appertaining (as to a fort or head-town) ; a dependency, a *département*.

विल्लेस लावणे - देणे - करणे To deliver or commit into the custody and charge of, or unto the care or management of. विल्लेस लावणे To dispose of under classes or heads ; to put in order or set to rights ; विल्लेस लागणे To get into order or place ; to turn up.

विल्लय *f* विल्लेवाट *f* (विल्ले & वाट) Squandered or lavished state ; exhaustion through prodigal expenditure or consumption (of an estate, a fortune) : also dispersedness ; driven and scattered state ; rout (of an army &c.) 2 Order, arrangement, just disposition.

विल्लाल sometimes विल्लळ *a* (विल्लळ *S*) Piteous lamentation (over one's pains and wants : also affectation of aches and ailments (esp. by females). *v* कर. Also जिवाचे विल्लाल. 2 Constant foreboding of evil, *croaking*.

विल्लालगार *f* A term for a female ever moaning or complaining : also for a female ever predicting disaster or evil, *Mrs. Dismal*.

विल्लालणे or विल्लळणे *v i* (विल्लाल) To make lamentations and complaints ; to moan, whine, *malingering*. 2 *fig.* To whine and drawl in reading or speaking. 3 To dwell in prognostications of evil ; to be ever croaking or screeching.

विल्लाल्या or विल्लळ्या *a* (विल्लाल) That is ever moaning, whining, or complaining : also that piteously displays or affects pains and aches and troubles. 2 That is ever auguring misfortune or calamity ; a *croaker*, a *screech-owl*.

विल्लेवार *ad* (विल्ले & वार) According to the class or department of ; classically, orderly, regularly.

विल्लेवारी *f* (विल्लेवार) Disposing into classes, orders, or heads, classifying, assorting.

विल्लेवणे *v c* (विल्लेवना) To turn and revolve in the mind painfully or anxiously (a matter difficult of decision).

विल्लेवना *f* (विल्लेवन *S*) Ignorance and inquietude

respecting the course or measure to be adopted ; painful indecision of mind ; distressing perplexity. *v* पड. [es, argues.

विवदमान *p pr* *S* That disputes, debates, discusses. विवर *n* *S* A hole in the ground ; a hole or burrow (as of rats, hares &c.) ; a cave, cavern, chasm, hollow. 2 In arithmetic. Difference.

विवरण *n* *S* Exposition, explanation, interpretation, explication by paraphrase or comment.

विवरणे *v c* (विवरण) To gloss or interpret ; to explain by note, comment, paraphrase &c.

विवर्जन & विवर्जित *S* See the common words वर्जन & वर्जित.

विवर्ण *a* *S* Of deteriorated color, or of color changed for the worse. [subject.

विवश *a* *S* That is under the power or rule of, विवशी or विवशी *f* A feigned goddess, the author of all disaster and mis-hap. Ex. किं साधु जातानि निधान ॥ विवशी येत आडवी ॥ 2 Applied freely in abuse to women whom misfortune is supposed to betide, or whose presence occasions evil ; an unlucky jade, a sorrow-working wench. Applied also to any person, thing, occurrence, or matter viewed as bringing calamity.

विवसन *a* *S* विवस *a* *S* Undressed or unclothed. विवस *m* (Corr. from अवसाय) Business, traffic, dealing.

विवसा *f* (Poetry.) Wish, desire, inclination.

विवस्था *f* Vulgar corruption of अवस्था.

विवळणे *v i* (विवळ) To groan or moan.

विवक्षा *f* (*S*) विवक्षित *n* (*S*) The intention or aim of the speaker ; the mind or view formed and to be expressed ; the mental regard or reference to. 2 Wish or desire ; or want or need generally. Ex. प्रमाणान्तराची अपेक्षा ॥ इतीसीं नाहीं विवक्षा ॥ [of the speaker.

विवक्षावशात् According to the mind or meaning विवक्षित *a* (*S*) Intended or designed by the speaker ; contemplated or aimed at by the mind in any speech or expression ; regarded, referred to, *desired*. 2 Considered as eminent or particular, as excellent or superior amongst others ;—used of persons.

विवाद *m* (*S*) Discussion, debate, disputation. 2 Controversy. 3 Contest at law ; a lawsuit.

विवादग्रस *a* (*S*) See वादग्रस. [argue with.

विवादणे *v i* (Poetry. विवाद) To dispute or विवादी *a* (*S*) Disputatious, argumentative, contentious.

विवार *m* *S* Dilatation or expansion. 2 Expansion of the organs of speech in order to the articulation of vowels and sibilants. See वाच्यप्रयत्न.

विवाह *m* (*S*) Matrimony or wedlock. Eight forms or modes are reckoned. See under अष्टविवाह.

विवाहणे *v c* (विवाह) To marry, to take (a woman) in marriage. 2 To join or give in marriage. विवाहित *p* (*S*) Married. [riage.

विवाही *m* *S* (Commonly बाही) The father in law of one's son or daughter.

विवाहोपचार *m* (*S*) A common term for the ceremonies, rites, and particulars pertaining to a wedding or to matrimony.

विवाह्य *a* *S* (Possible, purposed, necessary, occurring, fit) to be married.

विविक्त *p* *S* Discriminated, distinguished, considered separately or distinctly. 2 Separate, retired, solitary, sequestered—a place. 3 Used as *sn* A solitary or separate place. [kinds or sorts.

विविध *a* *S* Various, divers, sundry, of many विविधगुणाकार *m* (*S*) Compound multiplication.

विविधवैराशिक *m n* (S) Double rule of three.
 विविधभागाकार *m* (S) Compound division.
 विविधमिळवणी *f* Compound addition.
 विविधवजाबाकी *f* Compound subtraction.
 विवृत *p* S Expounded, interpreted, glossed, made manifest or plain.

विवृति *f* S Exposition, interpretation, making clear or plain.

विवृत *m* S One of the efforts or acts of the air or breath towards the production of articulate utterance. See under प्रयत्न.

विवेक *m* (S) Discrimination or judgment; the faculty of distinguishing and classing. 2 Discretion; knowledge to direct or govern one's self. 3 In the Vedānta system. The power of separating Brahma the invisible spirit from the visible or objective system, truth from untruth, reality from illusion. See the five sections in पंचदशीग्रंथ named तत्त्वविवेक, पंचभूतविवेक, पंचकोश-विवेक, मायाद्वैतविवेक, महावाक्यविवेक. Certain useful compounds are current, and others may be formed ad libitum; as सदसद्विवेक Discrimination of the good and the bad or of the right and the wrong of. For others see under विचार, substituting विवेक for विचार and Discrimination for Consideration.

वि० जागविणे To awaken, arouse, or stir up discrimination or discernment. Ex. तैसें प्रथमारंभी दुःख॥ परी परिणामीं अत्यंत सुख॥ ते अनुभवो जाणति सम्यक्॥ ज्यानीं विवेक जागविला॥

विवेकाय *a* S विवेकी *a* (S) Considerate, discriminating, judicious, discreet.

विवेचक *a* S That discriminates, distinguishes, considers separately or distinctly.

विवेचन *n* S विवेचना *f* S Discriminating, separating, distinguishing or considering distinctly.

विवेचनीय *a* S (Proper or suitable) to be discriminated or distinguished.

विवेचित *p* S Discriminated or distinguished.

विशंक *a* S Fearless; devoid of fear, apprehension, or diffidence.

विशकल *a* S Broken into pieces or parts.

विशकलन *n* S Tearing or parting asunder; reducing into its parts or breaking to pieces.

विंशति *a* S Twenty.

विशद *a* S Evident, apparent, manifest: also clear, plain, perspicuous. 2 Roomy, spacious, open, wide.

विशरण *n* S Broken up state; solution, decomposition, rottenness, shatteredness, smashedness, splinteredness &c.

विशाखा *f pl* S The sixteenth lunar asterism.

विशप *a* S Delivered from the power of a curse.

विशारद *a* S Learned or versed in; proficient, accomplished, able, skilled.

विशाल *a* (S) pop. विशाल *a* Great, large, huge, vast, immense.

विशिख *a* (S) Wanting the shendī or tuft of hair on the crown. Used by the Hindūs of other nations.

विशिष्ट *a* S Endowed or invested with some distinguishing and particularizing property or adjunct; having as an attribute or accident and standing distinguished by it. 2 Possessed of or having generally; having as inherent, appertaining, appended, attached &c. Ex. घटविशिष्टभूतल, जलविशिष्टपात्र, अंतःकरणविशिष्टचैतन्य, हस्तपादाद्यवयवविशिष्टदेह, शिखाविशिष्टहिंदू; अवांतर पदांचे अर्थ समजले म्हणजे विशिष्टवाक्याचा अर्थ ध्यानांत येतो. 3 Particular, singular, extraordinary.

विशिष्टज्ञान *n* S Knowledge of an object dis-

tinguished or characterized by something (whether a property or an accident) standing out in some speciality (inherent or attached): opp. to विषयज्ञान Knowledge of an object mere, bare, simple, or unparticularized.

विशी *f* (वीस) The age of twenty. Pr. विशीं विद्या तिशीं घन or पराक्रम. 2 An aggregate of twenty more generally.

विशी *prep* A misspelling, common but not to be imitated, of विषयी.

विशीबाविशी or विशीएकुनिशी *f* (वीस, बावीस, एकुनीस) Inappreciable or very slight difference or variation (as in a sickness, a state of weather &c.) *v* पड.

विशीर्ण *p* S That has lost the cohesion or connection of its parts; that is fallen or falling into pieces; rotten, corrupt, slackened, shattered, shivered, smashed.

विशुद्ध *p* S Cleansed, purified, rectified: also as *a* Highly clean, pure, holy, correct, chaste &c.

विशुद्धि *f* S Cleansedness, cleansed or purified state. 2. Cleanness or purity. 3 Corrected or correct state, accurateness, rectitude, rightness.

विशुचिका *f* S Violent agitation of the system with copious evacuations by vomiting and stool. See विषूचिका.

विशुखल *a* (S Exempt from a chain.) Unfettered, unshackled, unrestrained, uncurbed.

विशेष *m* (S) A distinguishing or characteristic attribute, property, or mark; a particularity or speciality: also individuality or specific quality. 2 A particular thing; an individual; an object distinguished by some attribute or adjunct. 3 An exception. 4 In arithmetic. Difference.

विशेष *m* S The sap of Boswellia serrata, Olibanum or frankincense.

विशेष *a* (S) Extraordinary, singular, eminent, remarkable for some particular or point. Used popularly in the sense of Much, more, greater, exceeding, surpassing. 2 (Used as *ad* for विशेषेकरून) Particularly or especially.

विशेषक *n* S A trio of stanzas connected by the construction, the three together completing the sense.

विशेषण *n* S In grammar. A word that distinguishes or marks; an attribute, an epithet, an adjective. 2 An affirmation or a declaration concerning any subject, a predicate.

विशेषतः *ad* S Particularly, specially, eminently.

विशेषनाम *n* (S) A proper name: opp. to सामान्यनाम.

विशेषात्कार *m* (विशेषात् S Fifth case of विशेष, कार Affix.) Particularity or speciality: also particularized, specified, or distinguished state. 2 More frequently used as *ad*, also विशेषात्कारेकरून *ad*, also विशेषेकरून *ad* By particularity or speciality; par excellence or par eminence; especially.

विशेषित *p* S Distinguished, designated, predicated, marked by some property or accident or by some epithet or attributive.

विशेषोक्ति *f* S A figure of rhetoric,—coupling cause with effect so as to explain any particular manner or condition.

विशेष्य *n* S In grammar. That which is to be distinguished or designated; a noun, a substantive. 2 The subject of a predicate.

विशेष्यनिष्ठ *a* S (Subservient or subject to the विशेष्य or substantive.) That must agree with its substantive or noun in number, gender &c.; an adjective.

विशोक *a* S Delivered from sorrow or mental affliction.

विशोपक *n* (विंशति S) A term in astrology. A twentieth (of the whole mass or amount of any substance, quality, or affection supposed to be in being). The term is well understood by Almanack-makers &c.

विशोभित *a* (S) That does not adorn, grace, beautify, become; unbecoming, unsuitable, ungraceful.

विश्रांत *p* (S) Rested, ceased from labor or work.

विश्रांति *f* (S) pop. विश्रांत *f* Rest, repose, cessation from toil or occupation. 2 Refreshment or relief (after labor or work); recreation or diversion: used also of the occupation or object affording it. 3 (Jocosely.) Absence of employment; undesired relaxation or vacancy.

वि० असणे *g.* of *s.* To find rest, to rest. Ex. माझ्या आशांची वि० तुम्हावर आहे All my hopes rest on you.

विश्राम *m* (S) Rest, repose, cessation from toil or work. *v* पाव, घे. 2 Rest. A title of the Supreme Being. Ex. नोलयोव हृदयविश्रामा॥

विश्रामणे *v i* (Poetry. विश्राम S) To rest, repose, take relief or ease. [पाव, घे, पड.

विश्रामा *m* (विश्राम) Rest (from toil or work). *v* विश्रुखल or छ (Vulgar mistake for विश्रुखल) Unfettered or unshackled.

विश्रुत *a* S Famous. विश्रुति *f* S Fame or celebrity.

विश्लेष *m* S Separation (esp. of lovers, or of husband and wife). 2 Disunion, disjunction, separation in general. 3 In arithmetic. Difference.

विश्लेषजाति *f* S In arithmetic. The assimilation of difference.

विश्व *n* (S) The universe. 2 *m* A deity of a class in which ten are enumerated. They are worshiped particularly at the obsequies in honor of deceased progenitors.

विश्व *a* S All or the whole.

विश्वकर *a* S All-creating.

विश्वकर्मा *m* (S) The son of Brahmā and the artist of the gods. 2 Applied, appellatively, to an ingenious mechanic or artist.

विश्वकारण *n* S (Poetry.) Cause or author of the universe. A title of Brahmā.

विश्वकुटुंबी *m* (S Whose family is the universe.) A name of the Deity. 2 Applied to a munificent patron, general philanthropist or benefactor &c.; also to the father of a numerous family or the head of an extensive establishment.

विश्वजनोन *a* S विश्वजनोय *a* S Fit, proper, suitable, profitable, appertaining, or relating to the whole world or all mankind. [A title of God.

विश्वजीवन *n* S (Poetry.) Life of the universe.

विश्वतः *ad* S Universally, everywhere.

विश्वतोमुखी *ad* (विश्वतोमुखे Seventh case in Sanskrit.) In the mouth of the whole world; under universal discussion or talk.

विश्वदुनी *f* (A crude formation with विश्व & دنیا agreeing with आलमदुन्या) The world, all mankind. Ex. देवा विश्वदुनोच्या भाग्यानें शेत पिको!

विश्वनेत्र *m* S The eye of the universe. A title of God. Ex. पंचद्वयस्थ राजपुत्र॥ विश्वनेत्रा विश्वव्यापका॥

विश्वपाल *m* (S) विश्वभर *m* S Nourisher or cherisher of the universe. Titles of any deity of the triad considered as the Supreme. Ex. विठ्ठलपायीं ठेवूनि मन॥ विश्वभर पातला सदनीं॥

विश्वमंगल *a* S Auspicious to the universe; the happiness, good fortune, or blessing of the universe. Ex. हा वि० तुम्हा अवतार झाला॥

विश्वमतिचालक *a* (Poetry.) That carries forward (promotes) the desire or mind of the universe.

विश्वरूप *a* *S* That takes or exists in all forms; that is in every substance in the universe. A title of ब्रह्म *q. v.*

विश्वव्यापक or विश्वव्यापी *a* *S* Pervading the universe, ubiquitous. [quity.]

विश्वव्याप्ति *f* *S* Pervasion of the universe, ubiquity. विश्वसनीय *a* *S* (Worthy or suitable) to be trusted or believed; trustworthy, faithful, credible.

विश्वसाक्षी *a* *S* That surveys the universe.

विश्वसित *p* *S* Trusted, believed, confided in.

विश्वस्य *p* *S* Trusted or relied upon. 2 That reposes trust or reliance.

विश्वा *m* (वीस) A weight,—the twentieth part of a रति or seed of *Abrus precatorius*. 2 The twentieth of a रत्ना. 3 A term in astrology. See विशोपक.

विश्वाचा जिह्वाळा *m* The life or very soul of the universe. Applied to Shiva &c.

विश्वात्मा *m* (S) Soul of the universe; the anima mundi or universal Spirit. A title of ब्रह्म. Note. Ordinarily ब्रह्म is represented, not as the soul or spirit, but as the substance or essence, of the universe, all objective existencies being but himself expanded. There is here however no discrepancy if the universe be apprehended, as we are taught it is, to be purely spiritual. [title of God.]

विश्वाधारा *m* *S* Supporter of the universe. A

विश्वाभिराम *a* *S* Dear to the universe. A title of the Deity. Ex. असा तू जगधामा विश्वाभिराम ॥

विश्वाभिन्न *m* (S) A famous saint, the early preceptor and counselor of Rāma. 2 Applied to a great tormentor or teaser.

विश्वाभिन्नदृष्टि *f* (S) The creation of Wishwāmitra. This saint is fabled to have created several things in rivalry of Brahmā; e. g. the fruit of the Palmyra in imitation of the cranium of man, the buffalo in imitation of the cow, the ass, of the horse &c.

विश्वाभिची *f* (See the preceding word.) An allusive or a covert term for a she-buffalo.

विश्वास *m* (S) Trust, confidence, reliance: also faith, belief, assurance.

विश्वासघात *m* (S) Violation or abuse of confidence reposed; breach of trust.

विश्वासघातक or विश्वासघातकी *a* (S) That destroys or abuses confidence. Pr. विश्वासघातकी आणि महापातकी. [विश्वासप्रतिभू.]

विश्वासजामीन *m* An assurance-security. See विश्वासणे *v. c.* (विश्वास) To trust. 2 To commit unto with confidence or reliance (a business &c.)

3 (Poetry.) To believe or credit.

विश्वासनिधि *m* (S A treasure or store of confidence or trust.) A term for a confidential or trusty person.

विश्वासप्रतिभू *m* An assurance-security; a surety for by expressing confidence and encouraging confidence regarding. This person is not a legally responsible security; but he is expected to counterveil delinquency. The term is feebly authorized. See प्रत्ययप्रतिभू.

विश्वासी *a* (विश्वास) Trustworthy. 2 *unc* That places trust or confidence.

विश्वास्त or विश्वास्तक *a* (विश्वास) Trusty, worthy of confidence, reliance, belief, credit.

विश्वेदेव *m* *pl* A class of deities or demigods residing in स्वर्ग. See under विश्व.

विश्वेश्वर *m* *S* Lord of the universe. A title of the Deity, and esp. of Shiva considered as the

Supreme. 2 The name of one of the lingams of Shiva. [the universe.]

विश्वोद्धार *m* *S* The salvation or the saviour of विश्व *n* (S) Poison. Nine kinds are reckoned;

viz. काकोल, कालकूट, हलाहल, सौराष्ट्रिक, शैलिकेय, ब्रह्मपुत्र, प्रदीपन, दारुद, वत्सनाभ. By the word विश्व simply Animal poison is generally understood. See स्थावरविष. 2 Applied metaphorically to anything exceedingly bitter; also to anything baleful, baneful, dire, deadly.

विषमानणे To abominate or abhor. विषाची परीक्षा (Tasting of poison to determine upon it.) Venturing upon any dangerous experiment or hazardous action. *v* पाहू.

विषई *prep* A common misspelling of विषयीं.

विषकट *a* (Poetry. विशंकट *S*) Huge, vast, monstrous, disproportionately large. Ex. म्हणे विषकटचुदया येक हेत ॥ पूर्ण माझा करिका ॥

विषघटी *f* *pl* (S) Four particular inauspicious घटिका described in the Jyotish shāstra as prevailing under the nakshatras. [pharmic.]

विषघ्न *a* *S* Poison killing or destroying, alexi-विषण *p* *S* Dejected, despondent, depressed, sunken in spirits.

विषदृष्टि *f* (S) Envenomed look or vision; fascination; vision of destructive or injurious effect upon its object: also *attrib.* having envenomed vision.

विषनाशक *a* *S* That destroys or neutralizes poison, antidotal &c. [any poison.]

विषपदार्थ *m* (S) A poisonous substance or thing,

विषप्रयोग *m* (S) Application or use of poison, poisoning.

विषम *a* (S) Odd, not even. 2 Unequal, uneven, irregular. 3 Unpropitious, adverse, hostile, contrary: also vile, difficult, disagreeable, or troublesome generally. 4 Unparalleled.

विषमअपूर्णक *m* A modern term for Improper fraction. [Rhombus or lozenge.]

विषमकर्णतुल्यचतुर्भुज *n* *S* A clumsy term for विषमकर्णायतन *n* *S* A rhomboid.

विषमकाल *m* (S) An inauspicious or unfavorable season or time.

विषमचतुर्भुज *n* *S* विषमचतुरस्र *n* *S* A quadrilateral figure whose sides are neither equal nor parallel, a trapezium.

विषमहाया *f* *S* The shadow of the gnomon at noon when the sun is in the equinoxes.

विषमज्वर *m* (S) A fever of irregular periods and of unequal paroxysms. 2 Remittent fever. See ज्वर.

विषमत्रिभुज *n* *S* A scalene triangle.

विषमपाचन *n* *S* An article (of food or medicine) which corrects some unwholesome or disagreeing article: also a medicine (generally a decoction) for विषमज्वर.

विषमभाव *m* (S) Evil-surmising respecting; suspicion or apprehension of as bad. 2 Holding to be unequal or different; holding with bias or partiality. 3 Unfriendly regard or feeling. 4 Holding one's lot to be unequal, low, inferior. 5 Inequality.

विषमभोजन *n* (S) Taking the meals at irregular hours: also eating unequal quantities. 2 A meal irregular or unequal. [carnal desire.]

विषमवासना *f* (S) An unlawful, irregular, or विषमवेळ *f* An adverse juncture or season.

विषमसाहस *n* *S* Any desperate or daring deed: also foolhardiness or temerity.

विषमस्थ *a* *S* That stands or is placed in adver-

sity, affliction, peril: also that is in trouble, jeopardy, hazard. 2 That stands unevenly or irregularly.

विषमान्न *n* (S विषम & अन्न) A diet or food other than is usual (and thus considered as likely to disagree).

विषमालंकार *m* *S* A figure of rhetoric,—oppositeness or contrariety of end (to the end proposed). The usual definition is इष्टानवाप्तिपूर्वक अनिष्टप्रतिलंब, and the exemplification is that of a rat seeking to get something in a hole gets into the mouth of a snake.

विषमाशन *n* *S* (विषम & अशन) Eating at an hour or in a quantity unusual.

विषय *m* (S) An object of sense or the mind; anything apprehensible or cognizable by the senses, the mind, or other principle of percipience. Ex. of comp. विषयभोग, विषयत्याग, विषयासक्ति, विषयाभिरुचि, विषय-सेवा, -सेवन, -प्रीति, -तिरस्कार, -संबंध, -कथन, -निंदा, -ज्ञान, -सुख, -दुःख. 2 The object or subject of the action or operation of; the object of any passion, affection, or sentiment; the department, province, field, sphere, element, seat of the conversancy, exercise, or being (of any agent, instrument, faculty, power). Ex. शरीर जो रोगविषय झालें नाहीं तो पथ्यापथ्यविचार हो तुम्हास मखरीशी वाटतो; कामाचा वि० लो; मोहाचा वि० पुत्र; लोभाचा वि० विन; क्रोधाचा वि०; हर्षाचा वि०; दंडाचा वि०. In this sense are many valuable compounds; as विवादविषय, व्याख्याविषय, गायनविषय, लेखनविषय, गमनविषय, विचारविषय, धर्मविषय, ज्ञातिविषय, हास्यविषय, काम-विषय, संकल्पविषय, विधिविषय, निषेधविषय. 3 The office, function, peculiar or proper business of. Ex. बोलणें हा वागिद्रियाचा वि०; मामलत करणें हा भिक्षुकाचा वि० नव्हे; रफू करणें तर वारीक सुई या हा दाभणाचा वि० नव्हे. 4 Object, aim, the point or matter attempted or contemplated. Ex. तुम्ही जो हा उद्योग करितां झाला वि० कोण? 5 A subject, topic, general head, particular branch, class, division. Ex. शब्दसाधनरूपविषय ज्यांत असतो त्याला व्याकरण म्हणावें. 6 Goods or things considered as identical with or convertible into money, matter, moneysworth. Ex. भटजी बावांस केवळ रोख शंभर रुपये पोहचत नाहीत परंतु सारे वर्षांत शंभर रुपयांचा वि० पोहचतो Old भटजी does not indeed get a hundred rupees down on the nail, but, in the course of the year, he makes the matter of it Sir. विषयान्तरसंचाररहित Exempt from the intrusion of any other object or matter;—used of the mind, the attention &c.

विषयपंचक *n* *S* The five objects of sense aggregately; viz. शब्द, रूप, रस, घ्राण, स्पर्श Sound, appearance (figure and color combined), taste or sapidity, smell or scent, tactility.

विषयबद्ध *a* *S* Bound by or devoted to objects of sensual gratification; sensual, voluptuous, carnal. In this general sense are the compounds विषय-तत्पर, विषयलंपट, विषयलीन, विषयलुब्ध, विषयवश, विषयदास, विषयाविष्ट, विषयासक्त, विषयाधीन, विष-यांध, and others, actual and potential.

विषयवासना *f* (S) Desire after the objects of sense (as means of carnal pleasure). Ex. सुसंगति सदा घडो ॥ सुजन्माक कारी पडो ॥ कलंक मतोचा झडो ॥ विषयवासना नावडो ॥ [or objects.]

विषयविरक्त *a* *S* Weaned from sensual delights विषयव्यापार *m* (S) Worldly business or pursuits.

Ex. विषयव्यापारी सदा सादर ॥ आप पर नावडे त्या ॥

विषयसुख *n* (S) Pleasure derived from the objects of sense. It is popularly understood in the

sense of रतिमुख Pleasure in the gratification of the sexual passion. See similar compounds under विषय. [pleasure. See आनंद.]

विषयानंद *m* (S) Sensual or carnal enjoyment or

विषयी *a* (S) Attached to objects of sense, carnal, sensual; a sensualist, voluptuary, epicurean, worldling. 2 That disbelieves the existence of that which is not cognizable by the senses. 3 That of which a thing is the object or the subject.

विषयी *ad* (Loc. case of विषय) On the subject of; in the matter or affair of; on the business of. Originally the construction was with a noun or pronoun in the genitive case, as घराचे विषयी, युद्धाचे विषयी, ह्याचे विषयी On the subject or business of the house &c.;—but this is antiquated. The word now appears only in composition, inflecting its fellow-member of the compound, as लग्नाविषयी, घोषाविषयी, ह्याविषयी, त्याविषयी On the subject of marriage &c. The above may be viewed as the explication of the word; but, popularly, it is understood and applied simply as a preposition, and in the sense of Respecting, regarding, concerning, about &c. लग्नाविषयी therefore may be more familiarly rendered With regard or respect to marriage; मी घराविषयी प्रयत्न करतो I am trying or endeavoring about (the or a) house; मला पैसाविषयी इच्छा नाही I care not for money.

विषयीकरण *n* S Apprehending or taking cognizance (of an object of the senses or of the mind), perceiving. [sensual gratification.]

विषयोपभोग *m* (S) Enjoyment of the objects of

विषवल्ली *f* (S) A poisonous creeping plant in general. Hence fig. A malignant or evil-minded person, an *Upas tree*.

विषवैद्य *m* (S) A dealer in antidotes; one professing to remove, by charms &c., the effects of venom or poison.

विषहर or विषहारक or विषापहारक *a* S That removes the effects of poison, alexipharmic.

विषाचा मोहरा *m* Bezoar.

विषाण *mn* S A horn. 2 A tusk or fang.

विषाद *m* (S) Lassitude, dejection, sunken or low state of the spirits, the depression especially of excited and blasted expectation. 2 Aversion or dislike as induced; alienation of affection or desire.

विषादी *a* (विषाद) That is readily damped and driven to despondence: also that quickly conceives aversion and disgust. 2 Affected with lassitude or dejection.

विषानिनी *f* (Poison-eyed.) Having red eyes, as the eyes of a serpent—a horse. One of the inauspicious marks.

विषार *m* (S) Venomous or poisonous quality (of serpents, drugs &c.) 2 Affection or affectedness by poison. *v* हो.

विषारणें *v i* (विषार) To be affected by venom or poison received into the system, to be poisoned.

विषारी *f* A thorny plant. It grows as a weed amidst corn, and is used medicinally. [ous.]

विषालु *a* S pop. विषालू *a* Venomous or poison-

विषु *n* S The first point of Aries or of Libra, into which the sun entering occasions the equinox.

विषुपद *n* S The autumnal equinox.

विषुचक्र *n* S विषुमंडल *n* S विषुव or विषुवत् *n* S विषुवद्वलय *n* S विषुवदृक् *n* S विषुवमंडल *n* S विषुववृत्त *n* S The equinoctial or celestial equator.

विषुवच्छाया *f* S विषुवती *f* S The shadow of the gnomon at noon when the sun is in the equinoctial points. See पलभा.

विषुवांश *m* S In astronomy. Right ascension.

विषूचिका *f* S Cholera morbus, or the first stage of it, vomiting and purging. The two other stages are अलसिका & विलंबिका. [nomical योग.]

विष्कम्भ *m* S The first of the twenty-seven astro-

विष्टम्भ *m* S Obstruction, stoppage, hinderance, impediment.

विष्टि *f* S Labor or service exacted without remuneration. 2 The name of the seventh करण. See करण.

विष्टा *f* (S) Faeces, ordure, excrement.

विष्णु *m* (S) One of the Hindú triad, Vishnu. He is considered as the Preserver. The several Avatárs are emanations from his essence, except that of कृष्ण, in whom he is held to have been wholly incarnate. He is represented as a mild and benevolent deity.

विष्णुक्रांता *f* S A flower, *Clitorea ternatea*. Called also *Evolvulus Alsenoides*.

विष्णुपद *n* (S) An image of the foot of विष्णु, worshiped at the holy place Gayá.

विष्णुबलि *m* S One of the sixteen संस्कार. See संस्कार. 2 A sacrifice to Vishnu on the 13th day after the decease of a संन्यासी.

विष्णुभक्त *c* (S) A devotee or worshiper of Vishnu. 2 A pious and world-renouncing wanderer of the Vishnu-sect. [वैकुण्ठ.]

विष्णुलोक *m* (S) The heaven of Vishnu. See विष्णुवर्धन *m* A tribe or an individual of Bráhmans in S. Konkan. The proper form is विष्णुवृद्ध.

विष्णुवात *f* A wick made of fourteen threads of cotton rolled together.

विसकटणें *v c* (For विचकटणें, or from विशकलन S Dividing, parting.) To tear and pull asunder; to push, stir, or toss about in a disordering, deranging manner (as in rummaging &c.); to scatter or separate hurriedly and heedlessly; to destroy the arrangement of things in general compactly constructed or regularly disposed. 2 fig. To disorder, derange, throw into confusion (affairs). See the note under विचकटणें.

विसकटाविसकट *f* (विसकटणें) A general or a wild and hurried tearing and pulling asunder or about: also disordering, disturbing, deranging, confusing, lit. fig. [dry—a milch animal.]

विसकणें *v i* To cease to give milk; to become

विसकणें *v c* Commonly विसकटणें.

विसकळ *a* (वि & शकळ S) Open, apart, loose, well-asunder, not crowded or close;—used of trees, houses, things in general. 2 Roomy, spacious, unconfined—a place, a vessel. 3 Free, open, plain, not cramped, stiff, perplexed—speech, a composition.

विसकळ *f* Separated and scattered state, lit. fig.; disorganized, disordered, dispersed, deranged state (of things, associations, affairs, concerns).

विसकळणें *v c* (विसकळ) To scatter or spread about widely and confusedly; to disorder, derange, dissipate.

विसकळीत *p* (विसकळणें) Scattered, strewn, dispersed or separated in a disorderly manner. 2 fig. Deranged—affairs, business.

विसका *a* Become dry—a milch animal.

विसंगत *a* (S) Unconnected, inconsistent, not subsisting in harmony or accordance.

विसण *n* (विशमन S) Cold water poured into hot water to reduce its temperature.

विसंधित *a* (S वि & संधि) Disjointed, luxated, unhinged, disordered in its joints. 2 fig. Unconnected, incongruous, loose—speech &c.

विसनखीचा *a* (विसनखी A cant term for a woman.) Used with उपद्रव-पोडा-बाधा-दुःख &c. Venereal lues. [used of a dog &c.]

विसनख्या *a* (वीस & नख) That has twenty toes;—

विसप or व *m* (विसर्पिका S) A sort of itch or scab. See विसर्पिका.

विसपगोल or विसवगोल *m* (Better इसपगोल from اسپگل P) The seed of fleawort or plantain, *Plantago psyllium* or *ispaghul*.

विसंबणें or विसमणें *v i* (विसांवा) To rest or pause; to cease a while from toil or work. Ex. संसाराचें खटलें व्याचे गळ्यांत आहे त्याला क्षणमात्र विसंबाचाच सांपडणार नाही. 2 as *v c* and with accordant variation of sense:—To forget, i. e. to lose sight of; to drop from the attention or care; to leave or to let go, being quiet and easy respecting. Ex. विहिरीवर जर क्षणभर पोहारा विसंबाल तर लागलाच जाईल; विसंबू नये सर्वथा ब्रह्मविद्या; दोघास न विसंबे क्षणभरो.

विसर *m* (विसरण S) Forgotten state, oblivion. Forgetfulness, badness of memory. 3 Loss of memory or remembrance of. *v* पड, हो.

विसरी पाडणें To cause to forget; to blind, lull, beguile, put to sleep. Also विसर पाडणें with in. con. विसर पडणें *g*. of *s*. To be forgotten.

विसरणें *v c* (विसरण S) To forget. 2 To omit negligently, to neglect.

विसरत बोलणें To wander in speech; to speak, losing the thread or connection. Ex. डुलत चालणें विसरत बोलणें॥ नेणो काय हास्य करणें॥ श्रीहरीनाथासी॥

विसरभोळा or व्या *a* Forgetful, neglectful, heedless, careless.

विसरभोळ्या *ad* Through forgetfulness and simplicity; through negligence and ignorance; through inadvertence, blundering, or erring generally.

विसरसांड *f* Premitting or passing by (of an offence &c.); forbearing, overlooking. [lectful.]

विसराळू or विसराळ *a* (विसर) Forgetful. 2 Neg-

विसर्ग *m* (S) The Visarga or soft aspirate, marked by two perpendicular dots, thus: It occurs after a vowel, or after the inherent short vowel अ in consonants, when क, ख, प, फ, श, ष, or स follows; or it marks the pause. It occurs too as the substitute for the letters स & र the terminations of various inflections both of nouns and of verbs. 2 Abandonment, relinquishment, quitting or giving up generally.

विसर्जणें *v c* (विसर्जन) To abandon, relinquish, resign, quit, give up. 2 To leave generally. Ex. सभा विसर्जन रघुनाथ॥ प्रवेशते जाहले सदानांत॥

विसर्जन *n* (S) Abandoning, quitting, giving up or letting go. Ex. of comp. गाविसर्जन, कूपविसर्जन, प्राणविसर्जन, बाणविसर्जन, मलविसर्जन, सूत्रविसर्जन. 2 Dismissing, despatching, sending away. Ex. देवताविसर्जन, सभाविसर्जन.

विसर्जित *p* (S) Abandoned, quitted, given up or let go. 2 Dismissed.

विसर्पिका *f* S pop. विसर्प *m* A scab or dry and spreading itch; esp. as running in crooked lines (over the legs, hands &c.), Herpes or Erythema.

विसवटा *m* R Commonly विसावा.

विसवणें *v i* (विसावा) To stop or rest; to pause or cease from. 2 To rest a while. 3 To get stiff or lose pliancy, ease, aptitude from rest or suspension of practice;—used of a limb, member, or sense, and of the throat or voice. 4 To sink into lethargy or lassitude;—used of a person or of his body, spirit, or a member. 5 To sink down or in; to give way or yield;—as a well, wall, post, beam.

विस्वा *m* (वीस) The twentieth of a ruká. 2 A term in astrology. See explained under विंशोपक.
विस्वाड *n* W An enclosure around a house, a compound.

विस्वाविस्वी *ad* R (विस्वणे) By turns or spells; by reciprocal reliefs; by alternate resting.

विस्वविशीत *a* Soft from solution or unfirmness of texture; not elastic or firm.

विस्वळणे or विस्वळणे *vc* (विस्वालयन S) To wash out, to rinse.

विस्वळवणी or विस्वळवणी *n* (विस्वळणे & पाणी) Water that has been used in rinsing.

विस्वा *f* (वीस) An aggregate of twenty considered as an unit by simple men in counting or reckoning, a score. Ex. त्याजकडे माझ्या पांच विस्वा रुपये याचाचे आहेत. [2 A grafted tree.

विस्वाड *n* (Better इस्वाड) The pole of a plough.

विस्वाण *n* (विस्वमन S) Cold water poured into hot water to reduce its temperature.

विस्वाणणे *vc* (विस्वाण) To reduce the temperature of hot water by pouring in cold water.

विस्वाप or व *m* (Commonly विस्वप) A sort of herpes. See विस्पर्षिका.

विस्वार or रा *m* (Or इस्वार) Earnest-money.

विस्वावण *n* R Commonly विस्वाण.

विस्वावणे *vi* To stop, rest, pause &c. See विस्ववणे.

विस्वावा or विस्वावा *m* (विस्वा S) Rest, repose, quiescence; cessation from toil, occupation, or motion. 2 Refreshment or relief; recreation through intermission of labor. *v* घे. 3 By meton. Anything which confers rest, relief, refreshment.

विस्वाविणे *vc* (विस्वाव) To reduce the temperature of hot water by pouring in cold water.

विस्वाळ or ला *m* Envy.

विस्वी *prep* A common misspelling of विषयी.

विस्वळणे & विस्वळवणी See विस्वळणे & विस्वळवणी.

विस्वच *a* S Devious from the line or rule; irregular, abnormal, exceptional, extraordinary, extravagant.

विस्वत *p* S Spread, extended, expanded.

विस्वटणे, विस्वटाविस्वट, विस्वळ, विस्वळणे, विस्वळीत See in order under विस्वकटणे.

विस्वर *m* S Prolixity, diffuseness. 2 Expansion, extension. In this sense more commonly विस्वार.

विस्वरणे *vi* (Poetry. विस्वर S) To be prolix or diffuse—a discourse or speech.

विस्व *m* (विस्वानर S) Fire.

झाचे त्याचे मधून वि. नेतां नये (One cannot carry fire between them.) Used of two persons highly incensed towards each other and ready to blaze into furious action.

विस्वार *m* (S) Expansion, extension, diffusion. 2 Extension in figurative senses;—amplification, explication, evolution, enlargement, augmentation, increment (as of a subject or topic; of a seed, foetus, plant, animal; of riches, possessions, business). 3 Breadth as one of the three geometrical dimensions. 4 The spreading portion of a tree or shrub; the branches and foliage. 5 The progeny or descendants of: also a descendant.

विस्वारणे *vc* (विस्वार) To spread, expand, extend, diffuse, amplify, lit. fig.

विस्वारित *p* (विस्वार) विस्वीर्ण *p* (S) Spread out, expanded, extended, enlarged, amplified.

विस्वारी *f* (Vulgar. विस्वार) A plate or platter formed of leaves tacked together.

विस्वावा *m* See इस्वावा. [विस्व) Fire.

विस्व, विस्वव, विस्वा, विस्वाव, विस्वव *m* (Properly

विस्वत *p* S Spread out, expanded, extended.

विस्वति *f* Spread out state, expansion, extension, diffusion.

विस्कोट *m* S A boil, blain, or pustule.

विस्मय *m* (S) Astonishment, surprise, wonder. *v* हो, वाट.

विस्मरण *n* (S) Forgetting; losing or loss of remembrance of, or unretentiveness and badness of memory. 2 Forgotten state. [surprises.

विस्मापक or विस्मापन *a* S That astonishes or विस्मापन *n* S Astonishing, surprising, exciting or causing wonder.

विस्मित *p* (S) Astonished, surprised, wonder-विस्मृत *p* (S) Forgotten. [struck.

विस्मृति *f* (S) pop. विस्मृत *f* Forgetfulness; whether loss of remembrance of, or unretentiveness of memory. 2 Forgotten state.

वि. खाली पडणे To become closely habitual unto.

विस्वगंध *m* S A raw or putrid smell.

विस्वर *m* (S) An unmusical note or sound: also attrib. of an unmusical sound, inharmonious, discordant, harsh, cracked &c.

विस्वाद *a* S Ill-flavored. [विस्वास &c.

विस्वास, विस्वासघात, विस्वासणे &c. Corruptions of विहंग *m* (S) A Rág or mode of music. See राग.

विहंगम *m* S (Traveling in the heavens.) A bird. Ex. जो शृंगारवर्णोचा वि. जाण.

विहंगममार्ग *m* S (Bird-way.) In the Yog-system. The rapid way of attaining समाधि (abstract spiritual contemplation): also the rapid way of effecting वैराग्य. Opp. to पिपीलिकामार्ग. Hence The soaring or speedy way of accomplishing or performing in general.

विहरण *n* S विहार *m* (S) Walking for pleasure, roaming, roving, rambling, strolling. 2 Pleasure, sport, play, pastime generally.

विहरणे or विहारणे *vi* (Poetry. विहरण) To ramble or roam for pleasure: also to play, sport, wanton, to divert one's self generally.

विहारो *a* (S) That is taking pleasure or diversion. 2 Addicted or given up to pleasure and sport; voluptuous, sensual, luxurious &c.

विहित *p* S Placed or deposited, committed or delivered at, in, to, unto. 2 Predicated, affirmed or denied of a subject. 3 Appointed, ordained, prescribed, commanded. 4 Suitable, fit, proper, right. Ex. म्हणे प्रायश्चित्त खविहितविचारें न घडलें.

विहिरा *m* (विहोर) A large hole dug for water (as in the dry bed of a river, in humid ground &c.)

विहीण *f* ई or ए (विवाही S) through बाही & बाहीण) The mother in law of one's son or daughter. The two mothers are विहीण reciprocally to each other and respectively to their child's father in law. Pr. वि. नाही झालो पण मांडवाखालून तर गेली असेल Although we may not have experienced, yet, at least, we may have seen and observed.

विहीत *f* C (Commonly वीत q. v.) A large span.

विहीन *a* S Destitute or void of; standing or being without; wanting. In comp. as जलविहीन-रूप, प्राणविहीनदेह, धनविहीन, अन्नविहीन, ज्ञान-विहीन, रतद्विहीन, तद्विहीन.

विहीर *f* (H) A well in general, with or without steps. Pr. विहीरीत नाही तें पोहण्यांत कोठून?

विहीरजडा *m* Assessment of wells, or of lands watered from wells.

विह्र *m* (यूह S) Military array; an arrangement of troops in any particular form or figure. *v* रच. विह्र रचणे fig. To make arrangements and preparations; to take measures. 2 To contrive or devise schemes or plans (as in worldly affairs). 3 also विह्र उभा करणे To plot machinations against.

विह्रल or विह्रलित *a* S pop. विह्रळ or विह्रळीत *a* Agitated, disquieted, distressed; disturbed by pain or any violent emotion, or excited by lust, anger, or other passion. Ex. जैसी जालिया विह्रुत्पात ॥ जन होय विह्रळीत ॥ तैसा &c.

विह्रळगौर *f* (विह्रळ & गौर) A term for a female ever moaning or complaining.

विह्रळा sometimes विह्रळा *m* (वळणे) An embrace or a clasp; a fold or turn around (as with a rope). *v* घाल, दे, घे, पड.

विह्रळण *n* C Cold water poured into hot water to reduce its temperature.

विह्रळणे *vi* (विह्रळ S) To groan or moan.

विह्रळिणे *vc* (Commonly वेळणे or वेळविणे q. v.) To shake about loosely.

विह्रळिणे *vc* R To lift and place (a load) upon. 2 fig. To lay blame upon.

विह्रळिळणे *vi* (Imit.) To wriggle or slide along or over (the body &c.)—a snake, worm, or similar slimy and soft creature.

विह्रळिळीत *a* (Imit.) Soft and flabby or oozy; flaccid or mashy; not elastic, firm, stiff, tense.

विह्रळा, विह्रळाखिळा, विह्रळी Better written with इ. See इळा &c.

विह्रिष्ट *p* S Cast, thrown, flung. 2 Scattered. 3 Confused, bewildered, crazy, flighty, distraught (through charms, demoniac possession &c.)

विह्रिष्ट *m* S Throwing up, out, forth, around, about. 2 Dissipation (of the mind or attention); scattered state (of the wits or thoughts). Ex. जवळ मडवड असली म्हणजे चित्त एकाग्र होत नाही वि. होतो; also गडकलह वाईट जाणा ॥ वि. वाढे क्षणक्षणा ॥ 3 Bewilderment, amazement, great astonishment. Ex. ऐसी ऐकून विह्रिष्टा ॥ वि. चित्ता वाढला ॥; also जें कीर्तनामाजी येताचि विह्रिष्ट ॥ वि. पावले सकळांचे मन ॥ 4 Crazedness; confusion of intellect; esp. that arising from demoniac possession, or that induced by incantations and charms. 5 In Hindú philosophy. One of the two (viz. विह्रिष्ट & आवरण) sources of error or erroneous apprehension. See at large under आवरण. 6 Celestial latitude.

विह्रिष्टकेंद्र *n* (S) An arc of the ecliptic intercepted between the planet's ascending node and a secondary to the ecliptic passing through the planet.

विह्रिष्टप्लव *m* S In astronomy. The greatest inclination of a planet's orbit.

विह्रिष्टप्लव *n* S The orbit of a planet.

विह्रिष्ट & विह्रिष्टि S The same respectively with विह्रिष्टपित्त & विह्रिष्टपना.

विह्रिष्ट *p* S Known. विह्रिष्टा *a* S That knows.

विह्रिष्ट *n* S Knowledge, science, learning, any department or field of worldly knowledge. 2 Knowledge of; acquaintance with; understanding of (any subject of worldly knowledge). 3 Experience or experimental knowledge. 4 Popularly understood to mean Knowledge of God or Truth. Ex. ऐसा जो झाला परिपूर्ण ॥ त्याचि समाधि आणि विह्रिष्ट ॥ (प्राप्त होतात.)

विह्रिष्टपरंपरा *f* S See ज्ञानपरंपरा.

विह्रिष्टमयकोश *m* S The fourth of the five कोश or envelopments of the चैतन्य or Spirit; viz. Sense of life in the midst of material, substantial, or real objects of knowledge. See पंचकोश.

विह्रिष्टसंतति *f* S Succession of objects of consciousness or knowledge, i. e. succession of ideas. According to the बौद्ध philosophy, आत्मा consists of पंचस्कंध q. v., and वि. is the fifth स्कंध: also, according to a variation of this philosophy, वि. is आत्मा in full and आत्मा as sole and the whole.

विज्ञानात्मा *m S* The soul or mind as consisting in the knowledge of objects. This mere consecution or concatenation of ideas is, according to the बौद्ध or नास्तिक philosophy, the only आत्मा or soul (there being no substratum or subject of these ideas). See under पंचस्कंध.

विज्ञापक *a S* That teaches, instructs, imparts knowledge.

विज्ञापणें *v c* (विज्ञापन) To acquaint or inform respectfully; to represent, to submit.

विज्ञापन *n S* Teaching, instructing, communication of knowledge.

विज्ञापना *f (S)* Respectful declaration or representation; humble intimation or communication (as to a superior). 2 Matter stated or told, a representation. 3 *S* Instructing or teaching in general.

विज्ञापनीय *a S* (Proper or suitable) to be declared or represented: also (proper &c.) to be taught.

विज्ञापित *a (S)* Respectfully declared or intimated, represented—a matter. 2 One to whom a representation or a communication is made; taught, instructed, made acquainted.

विज्ञप्ति *f* (Properly विज्ञप्ति) Respectful declaration or representation. 2 Matter humbly intimated or stated.

विज्ञाप्य *a S* (Possible, purposed &c.) to be represented, communicated, intimated, declared, stated, told. 2 That is to be informed or told of.

वीख *n* (Vulgar corr. of विष) Poison. Pr. वीख घेव-तें पण भीक घेवत नाही It is easier to die than to beg.

वीज *f* **ए** (विद्युत् *S*) Lightning. 2 Used popularly for thunderclap, as वीज कडकली; also for thunderbolt, as कडकडून वीज पडली.

विजेचें चमकणें The flashing of lightning. A figure expressive of transitoriness. See पाण्यावरचा बुडबुडा. **विजेसारखा** Fugitive or transitory.

वीजविहिरा *m* A pool or puddle supposed to have been formed by a thunderbolt. It is never dry.

वीट *m* (विटणें) Disgust, loathing, nausea. 2 Blight. 3 Disgrace or dishonoredness; subjection to ridicule, reviling, or other ignominious treatment: also marred, blasted, spoiled, ruined state (of counsels, affairs, things).

वीट *m* A sort of spear. See इटा.

वीट *f* (Better ईट, being from इटिका *S*) A brick.

वीटबंदी *f* (Better ईटबंदी) Brickwork, i. e. building in brick, or a brick-building.

वीटिका *f* (This word, although truly Sanskrit, is generally understood as a jocose formation in mimicry of the pomp and majesty of Sanskrit.) A term for the preparation of the Areca-nut with spices &c. enveloped in a leaf of Piper betel.

वीड *m n* (विडी A ring, or बीड *q. v.*) Measure of the wrist (for bracelets &c.) *v* घे. Ex. तुझ्या हातचा वीड मजपाशीं असावा. 2 Used, as well as बीड its derivative, in the more general sense of Measure, model, pattern.

वीड *f* **ए** (Better ईड) A lemon-tree. 2 A lemon.

वीण *f* (विणें) Littering: also the birth, brood, or litter. 2 The season or regular period of bringing forth.

वीण *f* **ई** **ए** (विणणें) Texture, weftage, any particular texture, with respect whether to the manner of weaving, or to the quality or the form of the web.

वीण *prep* (विना *S*) Without: also except. See विना.

वीणा *f* (*S*) The Wīnā or Indian lute. It is a fretted instrument of the guitar kind, usually

having seven wires or strings, and a large gourd at each end of the finger-board. There are many varieties.

वीत *f* (वितस्ति *S*) A large span,—the measure of the thumb and little finger extended.

आपल्यापुरती or **आपल्याभोंवती** **वीत** **काढणें** To take care of one's precious self (in a season of danger); to look out to save one's own bacon: (without reference to the safety of others.) **वीत** **काढणें** (In burning a piece of ground in preparation for the seed.) To make a break or gap (by uprooting the grass &c.) between the portion of ground to be burned and the rest; to prevent the fire from spreading.

वीत *n* Commonly **वेत** *n q. v.* Littering &c.: also the litter or birth.

वीत *p S* Gone, departed. Some compounds are **वीतकल्प** Whose sinfulness or moral foulness is gone; **वीतकाम**, **वीतक्रोध**, **वीतलोभ**, **वीतमोह** &c.; **वीतदंभ**, **वीतभय**, **वीतशंक**, **वीतशोक**, **वीतसुख** &c. Of extinct lust or desire, anger, concupiscence, affection, pride &c.

वीतराग *a S* corruptly **वीतरागी** *a* (**वीत** Gone, राग Desire.) Whose worldly affections and passions are subdued or mortified. 2 That is become averse or indifferent to.

वीथ *f R* (Commonly **वीत**) A long span.

वीध *m* (विधि *S*) An observance in the first year after marriage,—the sending by the bridegroom to the bride, or vice versa, of presents of victuals and sweetmeats: also such presents. 2 *f* (Among the vulgar.) A festal ceremony, or rite, or occasion in general.

वीष्ठा *f S* Distributive comprehension or occupation; application or aspect unto the whole in the disposition of its parts or particulars; the bearing upon the whole or all in the several and successive order. 2 Often used in the sense of द्विवक्ति Repetition of a command, speech, or word.

वीर *m* (*S*) A hero, a warrior, a champion. 2 One of the रस or sentiments,—the heroic रस or passion, heroism, valor. 3 A person of whom some ancestor died in battle, and who on the first of फाल्गुनवद्य proceeds, habited as a warrior and with warlike pomp and state, to make obeisance to an idol, is at such time so called. 4 As attached to proper names, to designations generally, or to descriptive epithets, वीर conveys the sense of Chief, leading, eminent; as रघुवीर, यदुवीर, कुरुवीर, दैत्यवीर, कपिवीर, भक्तवीर, वदान्यवीर &c. and as per ex. तैसा तुका वैष्णवीर ॥ अवीट आवडी त्याची थोर ॥; also भोजुनि देत वैष्णवीर ॥ खडखें चौगुणें घेतो वर ॥. Applied also to any person prominent or conspicuous for daring or intrepidity, vigor or energy, enterprise, munificence, philanthropy &c.

वीर *f* (Contracted from वीर्य) Strength, vigor, virility, virtue, potency, excellence. 2 A term at chess. The reach or range of a piece.

वीरकंकण *n* (*S* Hero's bracelet.) A ring worn around the wrist by a person setting up the claim of Heroship.

वीरकन्या *f* (*S* Daughter of a warrior.) A term for a warlike or an intrepid or a strongminded woman; an Amazon, a Penthesilea. Other terms of the same import are वीरभार्या, वीरपत्नी, वीरभगिनी.

वीरगर्जना *f S* Warrior-shout (of defiance, of encouragement &c.)

वीरगुंडी *f* (Poetry.) The hair-tuft or topknot of warriors. Ex. मखकीचे कवरीभार ॥ सावरुनि वीर बांधे सखर ॥.

वीरवोषणा *f S* A proclamation (as a general invitation or summons) to warriors.

वीरजननी *f S* A mother of heroes; a woman whose whole male offspring is of men of valor.

वीरजयंतिका or **वीरजयंतो** *f S* A dance performed by warriors after a victory or on going into battle; a war-dance.

वीरपट्ट *m S* A warrior-fillet; a tiara or chaplet for the brows of a warrior.

वीरपत्नी *f S* (Wife of a warrior.) See वीरकन्या.

वीरपाण or **वीरपान** *n S* The drinking of warriors during or before battle, to refresh or to elevate the spirits.

वीरपीर *m* A term for a rude brawler; a blusterer or bully; a Hector, a Gascon: also a term in praise for a man of daring and energy.

वीरप्रसू *f S* A woman who bears only heroes.

वीरभगिनी *f S* (Sister of a hero.) An Amazon &c. See वीरकन्या.

वीरभद्र *m S* One of a class of attendants upon Shiva. 2 A particular दीक्षा of the Lingāit-people. 3 Applied angrily to an obstinate and incorrigible boy.

वीरभार्या *f S* (Wife of a warrior.) See वीरकन्या.

वीरभाषण *n* (*S*) Warrior-style; hero-phraseology.

वीरमाता *f S* A mother of heroes. See वीरजननी.

वीररस *m S* Warrior-sentiment or warrior-passion, heroism. Four departments are enumerated; viz. विद्या, युद्ध, दया, दान Assertion or profession of science or knowledge,—of prowess in battle,—of clemency,—of munificence. [riors.

वीरवाद *m S* The defiance or challenge of war-

वीरवैष्णव *m S* A term for a champion or sturdy maintainer of the notions and practices of the वैष्णव-people.

वीरश्री *f S* (Poetry.) The glory, lustre, or splendor of valor; or the glory or prestige of a warrior; heroism. Ex. किं अतिथिविण भोजन ॥ किं वीरश्री रण ॥. [riors.

वीरसभा *f S* A council or an assembly of war-

वीरसू *f S* A mother of heroes. See वीरजननी.

वीरहंता *a S* Destroyer or vanquisher of warriors. [heroes, the post of danger.

वीराशंसन *n S* The post in battle wished for by **वीरासन** *n* (*S*) A posture or attitude,—that of the body erect upon the knees and toes or upon one knee and one foot (as indicative of animation or alertness); the posture of the warrior (in archery on the battle-field, or in the council, or in formal assembly before the king). *v* घर. 2 Any seat or sitting material of the warrior.

वीर्य *n* (*S*) Sperma genitale (viri vel mulieris). 2 Strength, vigor, virility, power, virtue; potency, firmness, or excellence generally (of things animate or inanimate). Ex. of comp. मंदवीर्य, हत-वीर्य, नष्टवीर्य, उष्णवीर्य, तीव्रवीर्य. 3 Heroism.

वीर्यवान् *a* (*S*) Possessed of sperma genitale. 2 fig. Having strength, vigor, virtue, potency, capability of performance or of endurance generally. 3 Heroic, valorous, brave.

वीस *a* (विंशति *S*) Twenty. Pr. विसां नाही तर तिसां नाही तर जशाचा तसा He will be good at twenty, if not, at thirty, if not, he will remain as he is.

वीसनखीचा & **वीसनख्या** See under विसनखीचा &c.

वीळ *f* **ए** **C** (वेला *S*) Flow or rise of the tide. *v* लाग, ये, हो.

वीळ *m* Vulgar corruption of वेळ Time. Used esp. in the sense of The day, the daytime: also a day: also a half-day, a forenoon or an afternoon.

वीक्षण *n* S Looking or seeing.
 वीक्षणें *v c* (Poetry. वीक्षण) To look or to see.
 वीक्षित *p* S Seen, viewed, beheld.
 वु & वू These combinations of व occur initially to no Maráthi word. A few indeed will be met with in writings, and several will be heard in the streets; but the orthography and the pronunciation are alike disapproved. They all arise, by vitious pronunciation, from उ & ऊ, and thus they correspond, although inversely, with the well-known cacoëpy of *oman* for *woman*, *ood* for *wood* &c. For all, wherever seen or heard, turn to
 वृक *m* S A wolf. [उ & ऊ.
 वृकोदर *a* S (Having the belly of a wolf.) Voracious, ravenous; *that has a wolf in his belly*.
 वृत्त *n* S A pedicle or footstalk (of a leaf, flower, or fruit). [plant. 2 *m* The plant.
 वृत्ताक *n* S The fruit of the Brinjal or Egg-plant.
 वृत्त *n* (S) Conduct, practice, course, customary procedure. 2 Profession, occupation, practice pursued as a means of subsistence. 3 News, tidings, accounts, intelligence. 4 A measure of verse,—a measure consisting of any number of letters to a चरण above ten. 5 A circle.
 वृत्त *a* S Circular. [ence (of a circle).
 वृत्तपालि or वृत्तपाली *f* S Periphery, circumference.
 वृत्तमध्य *m* S The focus or centre of a circle.
 वृत्तान्त *m* (S) Tidings, accounts, intelligence.
 वृत्तांश *m* S In geometry. The sector.
 वृत्ति *f* (S) Course, conduct, procedure, practice. 2 A way, manner, line, course of acting or subsisting. 3 A profession, practice, occupation (as a means of subsistence); any office, situation, or business as a livelihood or maintenance. 4 Currency (as of a phrase or word in any particular sense); constant occurrence, application, or use. 5 A state or an affection of the mind; any particular working or modification of its being; as wrathful emotion, pitiful or tender yearnings, the excitation of lust or cupidity, the commotion or agitation under fear, hope, anxiety &c. Some compounds are उदास-औदार्य-खिन्न-तामस-प्रसन्न-स्नान-शान्त-शोक-संतोष-सौम्य-हर्ष-हास्य-वृत्ति. 6 Dramatic representation or composition, considered to be of four sorts; viz. कैशिकी, भारती, सात्वती, आरभती. 7 Gloss or comment: also explanation or exposition. See टीका. 8 A circle; or the circumference of a circle.
 वृत्तिच्छेद *m* (S) वृत्तिच्छेदन *n* S Confiscation of a patrimony; deprivation of an hereditary office &c.
 वृत्तिमान् *a masc* (S) pop. वृत्तिमन्त *a* That has an occupation, business, office, or estate as a means of subsistence. 2 S Stationary. [supra.
 वृत्तिवान् & वृत्तिवंत *a* Corr. from वृत्तिमान् *q. v.*
 वृत्तीचा विचका *m* Destroying one's living or means of subsistence: also destroyed state.
 वृत्त्यनुप्रास *m* S In rhetoric. A division of the figure अनुप्रास (Alliteration)—the return or repetition of one letter; as *contrad.* from वृत्त्यनुप्रास Return of a plurality of letters.
 वृत्त्यंश *m* (S) A co-share of an estate, office, or occupation as a means of subsistence.
 वृत्त्यंशी *a* (S) corruptly वृत्त्यंशी A co-sharer of a वृत्ति (livelihood or maintenance). [ly, vainly.
 वृथा *ad* (S) Fruitlessly, to no purpose, abortive.
 वृथादान *n* (S) Unprofitable or unproductive donation (as gifts to encomiasts, harlots, wrestlers &c., money lost at play &c.)
 वृथापुष्ट *a* (S) Big and fat to no purpose.) A term applied to a huge and sluggish man or animal; a

sturdy drone, a worthless flesh-mountain, a heavy lubber. 2 Applied also (वृथापुष्ट meaning, in Sanskrit, nourished or fed in vain) to any indolent or good-for-nothing person whether fat or otherwise.
 वृद् *n* S An assemblage or a multitude, a numerous company or a large collection or heap. 2 A term applied to any eminently great personage, to one conspicuous for learning, talents, riches &c.
 वृंदारक *a* S Best, excellent, superlatively good or fine. 2 Respectable, eminent, chief: also a chief, leader, or head. 3 A god or an immortal. Ex. पुण्यसंभार उदंड ॥ वृं वरिषति ॥
 वृंदावन *n* (S) The little tower-form erection of earth and stones in which the तुळस (Holy basil) is planted. 2 The name of a wood near गोकुळ, a place of resort and sport of Krishna, now a place of pilgrimage. 3 A plant of the genus Cucumis; distinguished into कडू वृंदावन & गोड वृंदावन. वृंदावनफल *n* is understood esp. of Cucumis colocynthis, Colocynthis.
 वृद्ध *p* (S) Aged or old. 2 Full-grown; duly expanded or evolved. 3 Advanced or matured (in knowledge, wisdom &c.) Ex. of comp. विद्यावृद्ध, वयोवृद्ध, ज्ञानवृद्ध. 4 Increased, augmented, accumulated.
 वृद्धकाक *m* (S) Old crow.) A term for a tough or hale and hardy old man.
 वृद्धपरंपरा *f* (S) The series or chain of ancients and their course of procedure; ancient and venerable usage.
 वृद्धसंघ *m* S An assembly of old men; a council or meeting of elders; a senate, a presbytery.
 वृद्धाचार *m* (S) Ancestral or ancient custom or practice; the course of our forefathers.
 वृद्धापकाळ *m* (वृद्धि & काळ) The period of old
 वृद्धावस्था *f* (S) Old age. [age.
 वृद्धि *f* (S) Growth, enlargement, augmentation; growing, advancing, or increasing state, or grown or advanced state (in bulk or quantity, in age, dignity, wealth &c.) 2 Increase (upon money or corn lent); interest or increment. 3 Impurity arising to a household on the occasion of a birth in it. 4 Increase of the digits of the sun or moon: also a lunar day commencing before one sunrising and ending after the next. 5 *m* The eleventh of the astronomical योग. 6 Enlargement of the scrotum from hydrocele, spermatocele, or other affection.
 वृद्धिगत *a* (S) Advancing, augmenting, growing, proceeding in enlargement or increase.
 वृद्धिजीविका *f* S The profession of usury; subsistence by money-lending.
 वृद्धिप्रमाण *n* S The ratio of progression arithmetical or geometrical. [miscarriage.
 वृद्धिस्तक *n* (S) Impurity from childbirth or
 वृद्ध्याजीव *m* S An usurer or a money-lender.
 वृश्चिक *m* S A scorpion. 2 A sign of the zodiac, Scorpio.
 वृषण *m* (S) The testicles and scrotum.
 वृषभ *m* (S) A bull. 2 The sign Taurus.
 वृषली *f* S (Poetry.) A female of the कुणबी-class. A male of this class is वृषल.
 वृषखंड *m* S A bullock's hump.
 वृषोत्सर्ग *m* (S) Setting at liberty of a male and female calf (as a rite in funeral solemnities): also of a bull (as a religious act generally).
 वृष्टि *f* (S) Rain; a shower or a fall of rain. 2 fig. A shower (as of arrows, stones, or other missiles); a volley, torrent, stream (of oaths, execrations, arguments, similies).

वृक्ष *m* (S) A tree, shrub, or plant in general.
 वृक्षराज *m* S A royal, principal, or chief tree. Applied to वड, पिंपळ, आपटा, शमी, चाबचिनी &c.
 वेंकावल्या *f pl* Mimicry, grimaces and antics in mockery of.
 वेखंड *n* (वचा & खंड) Orris-root, Iris pseudacorus. According to Graham, Sweet flag or Acorus calamus. Pr. वेडा वाणी वेखंडाचा पसारा.
 वेग *f* R Embrace, clasp, hug, the comprehension of the arms extended circularly and meeting in front. *v* मार, घाल.
 वेग मारणें To gather up within the embrace of the arms (grass, leaves &c.) वेगेवर वेणें To take and carry on the hip (a child &c.)
 वेग *m* (S) Momentum, forceful velocity, impetuosity or impetus, force of a body in motion. 2 Velocity. 3 Pain in passage, or the violence of a pain; a sharp pang. 4 Sudden impulse; sudden turning and vehement effort or intentness of mind; sudden arising and acting of the mental or vital energy. 5 A dejection or impulse or sharp movement (towards or during the discharge of the bowels). [encircle with one's arms.
 वेगटणें *v c* C (वेग) To embrace, clasp, hug, to वेगटणें or वेगडणें *v c* Formations from वेवें, or from वेडावांकडा. Used only in conjunction with तोंड; as तोंड वेवें To make a wide and distorted mouth (as in abject or piteous supplication); to make a long face and whine.
 वेगडी *f* Generally वेगद्या *f pl* (वेगणें) The muscles as affected by cramp or spasm (through cold, fright &c.) Ex. ज्ञानापायांच्या वेगद्या वळल्या-चढल्या-झाल्या-उतरल्या; also अंगाच्या-बोटांच्या &c. वेगद्या वळणें-चढणें-होणें-उतरणें.
 वेगणें *v i & c* See वेघणें *v i & c*.
 वेगमान *n* Amount or measure of velocity. A recent formation to render Momentum.
 वेगलणें *f* R (वेग) A term for a female monkey having a young one clinging to her breast.
 वेगवान् *a* (S) pop. वेगवंत *a* Swift, fleet, rapid. 2 Having momentum or forceful velocity.
 वेगळ *a* (Poetry.) Popularly वेगळा, Separate &c.
 वेगळ *prep* (वेगळा) Without: also except.
 वेगळचार *m pl* Commonly वेगळेचार.
 वेगळणें *v c* (वेगळा) To separate or part. 2 (Usually वेगळणें) To leave out; to pass by unheedingly; to omit. [hug.
 वेगळणें or वेगळणें *v c* C (वेग) To embrace, clasp, वेगळा *a* (वेगलून S) Separate or disjoined. 2 Distinct, different, diverse. 3 That is disjoined or distinct from; that wants or is without or beside; that has never (done, been done, been). In comp. as वृष्टीवेगळा That is beyond the sight of; बुद्धीवेगळा, ज्ञानावेगळा, रूपवेगळा That is beyond the understanding of or outside the favor of; अहंकारावेगळा, लोभावेगळा, घनावेगळा, विद्येवेगळा; also जाण्या-येण्या-दिक्छा-घेतल्या-बसण्या-उठण्या-वेगळा. Also निराळा is applied in this sense. 4 Used as *prep decl* Without: also except. Ex. किं राम तुजवेगळा एक क्षण ॥ सर्वथा नव्हे हा भिन्न ॥
 वेगळीक *f* ई or ए (वेगळा) Divided or separated state (as of a family). 2 Respect of persons; making distinction, or the distinction made. 3 (This literal sense is not so common.) Separating: also separated state. Ex. रुपये आणि मोहरा छांची वेवें कर.
 वेगळेचार *m pl* (वेगळा & आचार) Divided or disunited state; separateness (esp. where there ought to be unitedness, as of families or kin): also difference of views, interests, practices.

वेगाटणें or वेगाडणें *vc* See वेगटणें or वेगडणें.

वेगाटी *f* (वेग) Embracing or clasping: an embrace or a clasp. *v* मार with ला, also वेगाटीत धरणें or घेणें.

वेगाळणें *vc* (वेग) To embrace or hug.

वेगी or गें *ad* (Poetry. वेग S) Quickly, smartly, speedily.

वेघणें *vc* (वेग) To climb: also to mount or ascend. 2 To press and bend down (a bough &c.) In this sense better *intransitively*, as To hang upon so as to bend down.

वेघणें *vi* To hesitate or hang between; to flicker, fluctuate, waver. 2 (To be embraced by.) To be exhausted or spent; to be overcome with sickness, fatigue, anxiety, apprehension.

वेच *m* (वय S) Expending, spending, expense. Generally conjoined with the word खर्च, as खर्चवेच. [lected.]

वेचक or वेचका *a* (वेचणें) Picked out, culled, selected.

वेचक *a* (वेच or वय) Liberal, open-handed, of munificent or free expenditure.

वेचकुल्या *f pl* R Mimicry; grimaces and gestures in mockery of.

वेचखर्च *m* Expenditure in general. See खर्चवेच.

वेचणें *vc* (वय S) To expend or spend.

वेचणें or वेचणें *vc* (विवेचन S) To pick (up, off, out) one by one. Pr. नांव लक्ष्मी आणि गौच्या वेचो Used of one having a great and glorious or an auspicious name, and yet reduced to labor for the daily bread. 2 To pick or gather generally. Ex. गंधविषया मिलिंद भुलान ॥ कमलकोशी वेचिति ॥ 3 To pick out, to cull, to select.

वेचला *a* (For वेचलेला *p* of वेचणें) Culled, chosen, i. e. considered, weighed, pondered—speech &c.: proportioned, adapted, moderate—वेचला घेणें To pick. [expense &c.]

वेचवी or वेचवीण *f* A sort of itch or scab, attacking the wrists, ankles &c. See इसप & विंचवी खरुज.

वेचा *m* (वेचणें) An extract or a selection; a passage, stanza &c. extracted from a book. Commonly used *pl*. 2 An epitome, abstract, compendium, a collection together of the heads or main points of a book.

वेचे वेचे बोलणें To speak in select phrases, sententious maxims &c.; to speak sensibly or to the purpose.

वेचावण or न *f* See वेचावण. [pose.]

वेज or वेजें *n* (वेघ S) A bore (in a gem, bead, or jewel); the eye of a needle &c. *v* पाड.

वेजीं उतरणें To run or be enlarged in the bore.

वेजीत *a* (Vulgar corruption of विजित S) Defeated or overcome by. Used as अजित *q. v*. Also वेजीतपत्र for अजितपत्र.

वेड or वेड *mf* (वेघन S) A twist or band (of straw, grass, fibres, flexible shoots &c., and, freely, of cloth and other things). 2 fig. A contortion of the bowels (in the gripes or in the yearning of tenderness). *v* उठ, वळ, घे, फिर, पिळ; as पोटाचा or वेडीचा वेड वळला-पिळला &c. 3 A roll or turn (around anything) of a rope. 4 A rope (i. e. a twist of three strands) esp. of अंबाडी. 5 The name of a creeping plant.

वेड वळणें *g. of s.* To agree together; to be of one mind; to band or confederate. 2 To crowd and press one upon another tumultuously; to fall together in crowds, heaps, masses. Ex. फौजेचा त्या किल्यावर मोठा वेड वळला; गुरांचा मुसळवाद्यानें एक वेड वळला.

वेडणें or वेडणें *n* वेडली or डी *f* A twist or loose roll (of hay, straw &c.), a wisp.

वेडणें or वेडणें *vc* (वेचणें) To pick or pluck (ears of corn, flowers, cotton pods &c.) Pr. दिवस गेला रेंडारेटीं दिवे लावून कापूस वेटी. 2 (वेड or वेड) To twist or turn (a wisp of straw, a clout &c.) in a rather forcible or rough and coarse manner. 3 (Commonly वेडणें Sig. I.) To roll (cotton) with a bar to force out its seeds.

वेडविणें or वेडविणें *vc* (विडंबन S) To mock or mimic; to imitate irritively.

वेडावण्या *f pl* वेडावण *n* (वेडाविणें) Mimicry; grimaces and gestures in mockery of. *v* दाखव, दाव, कर *g. of o.*

वेडाळणी *f* (Verbal of वेडाळणें) Encircling, encompassing. *v* घाल. 2 Binding up (of the corn or grass reaped or mown) into sheaves or bundles, the binding.

वेडाळणें or वेडाळणें *vc* (वेड) To encircle or encompass (an object with the arms, a rope, a twist of hay &c.): also to wind around an object (a rope &c.) 2 To twist or turn in a rough or rude manner. 3 To gather together.

वेडाळा *m* वेडाळे or वेडाळे *n* (वेड) A coil (as of a snake or rope.) *v* घाल, पड.

वेडाळी or वेडाळी *f* (वेड) A twist or loose roll of hay or straw; a wisp.

वेटी or वेटी *f* (वेड) A rope of grass; grass &c. twisted to form a band or tie.

वेड *f* (विष्टि S) Labor or service exacted by a government or a person in power without giving remuneration for it, press-service. Pr. वेडीचा घोद्यास तरवडाचा फोक. 2 Applied also to articles exacted by the authorities as dues of office. See under खेतवेड. 3 A load or burden carried by a person or an animal pressed. 4 (In exchanging old metal vessels for new.) The money paid together with the old vessels.

वेड करणें or काढणें To do in a slurring, slubbing, heedless manner. वेडीचें करणें Superficial and careless execution or performance.

वेड or वेड *mf* P Commonly वेड or वेड.

वेडकरी *m* A person pressed (to carry a load &c.) 2 A porter in general.

वेडण *n* (वेघन S) The traces, yoke-ties, and other ropes, the gear (of a cart or plough); esp. the rope connecting the plough-shaft and yoke with the डेह or pin, or the rope reverted to the लोड or beam and passed over the रोसणी to hold back the yoke: also the gear or tackling of the राइट or wheel of the weaver. 2 Applying of the gear (to a cart &c.); preparing of it for a business designed. 3 (Esp. amongst Kumbis.) Conversancy, knack, cleverness and smartness, handiness or practical skill.

वेडणें *vc* (वेघन S) To apply and arrange the gear or tackling (of a cart, plough, harrow &c.); to bind or fasten (the cart or plough). 2 To bind up or tie up; to gather and tie and fasten (traces, yokes &c. lying about). 3 with redup. of आठ, as आठूनवेडून or आठलावेडला Girt, accoutred, equipped, furnished and prepared.

वेडविगार *f* वेडविरळा *mf* (वेड & विगार Both words signifying the same thing.) A comprehensive or careless term for labor or service exacted without remuneration.

वेद्या or वेडी *a* वेडकरी *m* (वेड) A person pressed (to carry a load or to do a work).

वेड *f* A web woven with the fibrous roots of the wheat-stalks as they lie in the मंडळी or rick; to prevent the sheaves from being pulled out by

thieves. 2 *nf* A ring in general (for a finger or a toe).

वेड *f* (Properly ईड) Lime-tree, Citrus lemonum. 2 *n* also वेडलिंबू or -निंबू *n* A lime.

वेड *n* (विड S To rage, chafe, fume.) Madness. 2 Foolishness or folly: also a foolish act. 3 fig. A violent and unreasonable passion or desire after. वेड काढणें To bring on madness. 2 To take the conceit (wild haughtiness) out of. वेड घेऊन पेड-गांवास जाणें To feign madness or idiocy in order to accomplish some crafty purpose. वेड पिकणें, वेडाचा पाऊस पडणें Phrases expressive of wild excesses, riotous and extravagant proceedings, any general tumultuousness or uproar. वेड भरणें in. con. To get mad. वेड भरणें or भरविणें To drive one mad or furious; to vex to madness. वेड लावणें To bring madness upon. Ex. वेड लावले धताराळा ॥ नाही राहिला लौकिक ॥ वेडीचें सांग घेणें To feign madness. Used esp. of a debtor feigning insolvency, of a man of service or work feigning incompetency &c.

वेडगळ *a* वेडका *a* sometimes वेडगेला *a* (वेडा) Crazy, cracked, fatuous, madish.

वेडगळणें *vi* (वेडगळ) To revel recklessly and wildly; to run riot. 2 *unc* To become mad or crazy.

वेडझंवा *a* (A formation filthy in its origin but now so established as to have nearly lost its filthy implication. It is used by the most decent speakers.) Crazy or cracked; silly or foolish; inexperienced or unskilled; awkward, clumsy, uncouth, queer, fantastic, odd &c. 2 Bewildered, confounded, struck aghast or agape.

वेडण *n* R (वेडणें) A clumsy and coarsely wrought ring (of gold or silver); worn on the fingers or toes. [witted.]

वेडथर *a* (वेडा & थर) Crazy, cracked, daft, half-वेडदुल्लो or -घुल्लो *a* A formation from वेडा in the sense of वेडझंवा *q. v.* but designed to be rather cleaner, and fitter for a delicate mouth. [mad.]

वेडपा *a* (वेडा) Crazy, cracked, eccentric, half वेडवणें *vi* (वेडा) To become mad or foolish.

वेडविणें *vc* (वेडा) To madden or irritate (by mocking and teasing).

वेडसर *a* (वेडा) That is somewhat affected in the understanding; crackbrained, crazy, silly, madish.

वेडा *a* (वेड) Mad. 2 Doltish, foolish, idiotlike. 3 Wild, frantic, incoherent—speech, acts. 4 with *g. of o.* Enamoured of, transported with, mad after. [medicinally.]

वेडा कस *m* Wild or degenerate sugarcane. Used वेडा खुळा *a* वेडा पिसा *a* (वेडा, खुळा, पिसा The three words of the same general signification.) Mad, fatuous, frantic, furious, outrageous, extravagant. [crazy or silly.]

वेडा घातरा *a* (वेडा & घातरा) Mad or idiotic;

वेडा पीर *m* (वेडा & پير P A Muhammadan saint.) A term for a wild, extravagant, rowdy, reckless fellow; a madcap, dreadnought, roisterer, rantipole.

वेडा बागडा *a* (वेडा here used enhancingly, बागडा from बागणें To warp.) Curved and crooked; bent, bowed, or warped variously. 2 It occurs sometimes in the figurative senses of वेडा वांकडा.

वेडा मधुरा *m* Fever of a putrid type with coma. See मधुरा.

वेडावणें *n* also वेडावणीं *n pl* Mocking and mimicking; making mouths at &c. in order to irritate. *v* दाखव, दाव.

वेडावणें *v i* (वेडा) To become mad or silly.
 वेडा वांकडा *a* (वेडा & वांकडा, or from वांकडा by redup.) Curved and crooked; bent or warped in numerous directions and degrees. 2 fig. Perverse, untoward, wayward, capricious—a person: also random, rambling, incoherent, void of rhyme or reason—speech, actions.
 वेडाविणें *v c* (वेडा) To madden or irritate by mocking and teasing. 2 To make mad generally.
 वेडा विद्रा *a* वेडा विपारा *a* Mad and ugly; ill-tempered and ill-formed; wild-looking, crazy, and frightful generally.
 वेडाळणें *v i* (वेडा) To turn mad or foolish.
 वेडाळा or व्या *a P* (वेडा) Mad, crazy, distraught.
 वेडी चळद *f* ई or ए A largesized sort of turmeric.
 2 A term for an idiot or a dolt. 3 Used often as वेडें पीक *q. v. infra*.
 वेडेचार *m pl* (वेडा & आचार) Mad tricks and pranks; wild, crackbrained proceedings or practices.
 वेडें पीक *n* Wildly luxuriant crops or crop. 2 Wild growth, growth without cultivation. Ex. एरंडाचें वेडें पीक; निवडुंगाचें वेडें पीक. 3 A term for a crop that either comes with overflowing exuberance or fails altogether (as is usual with the crop of certain trees and plants). 4 Applied to a capricious donor ever in extremes; either pouring forth his bounties with overwhelming profusion, or sternly resisting all supplication even for a mite. 5 Applied to a person in general of wild excesses and extravagancies and anon of absolute quietism. 6 Whimsies, freaks, eccentricities, humorsome conduct.
 वेडें भाग्य *n* (Mad luck; Fortune turned crazy.) A term for the opulence or prosperity of a man utterly lacking learning or wisdom or desert.
 वेडे वेडेचार *m pl* (वेडा by redup. & आचार) Wild pranks and freaks; rash, harebrained, flighty doings. [folly].
 वेडें ज्ञान *n* (Mad understanding.) Fatuity or
 वेद्यांचा बाजार *m* A multitude of wild and disorderly people, a bear-garden. *v भर*.
 वेड *n f* (वेडन) A ring (of silver &c.) for the fingers or toes. 2 *m C* Girth or circumference.
 वेडणी *f* A cake of pulse-flour fried with salt peppers &c.
 वेडणें *v c* (वेडन *S*) To surround, encircle, environ, encompass. 2 To roll or wind around (a string &c.) 3 fig. To hem in; to beset; to press upon from all quarters—troubles, dangers &c. 4 (Usually वेडून घेणें) To wrap around (any garment or scrap of cloth) loosely and negligently. 5 fig. To embrace closely and completely; to occupy or take possession of thoroughly (a kingdom or country). 6 (esp. as *v i*) To be covered with writing—a sheet of paper &c.; to be fully taken up.
 वेडा *m* (वेडन *S*) A ring around; an envolving circle; an encompassing line. *v घाल*. 2 A turn around (as of a rope around a body). 3 A circle described by a moving body, a ring, a gyre: also a whirl, a circular turn, a gyration (as of a top, a screw &c.) Pr. फिरत्या भोंवत्याचे वेडे मोजतां येत नाहींत. 4 A turn round upon the levigating slab. Ex. वेडाभर माचा दिव्ही; वेडाभर औषध उगाळलें.
 वेडा घालणें or देणें To besiege or invest.
 वेडें *n* (वेडा) A ring (of gold, silver &c.) for the fingers or toes.
 वेण *f* sometimes वेणा *f* (वेदना *S*) A throe, a pang in travail. *v दे, ये, हो*; and esp. in *pl*, and then वेणा or वेण्या. 2 A sudden and lancinating

pain (as in discharging the bowels, or as in the bowels or belly at any season). *v कर, दे*. 3 (not वेणा) The quality or character of a delivery of the birth (as to its easiness or hardness, naturalness, contrariness &c.)
 वेणा or व्या देणें To make vehement efforts.
 वेणटणें or वेणाटणें or वेणवणें *v i* (वेण) To give throes or have parturition-pangs; to travail in birth.
 वेणा *a C* Husked coarsely in a घरट (not pounded in a mortar);—used esp. of a red and inferior kind of rice. वेणे तांदूळ *m pl* Rice imperfectly husked, and, not by pounding or beating (सडणें), but by mill-grinding (भरडणें).
 वेणी *f* (*S*) A braid (as of the hair of a woman's head): any braid or complication of a few single threads. *v घाल*.
 वेणीदंड *m* (Poetry.) The line or strip of braided hair of a female, the *Wenü*. Ex. वेणीदंड काढिला || गळफास वेगीं घातला ||
 वेणीफणी *f* Combing and braiding the hair; tricking one's self out; performing the toilette. *v कर*. Used of females.
 वेणु *m S* A bamboo. 2 A bamboo flute or pipe.
 वेणुबोज *m* (*S*) The seed of the bamboo. One of the eighteen उपधान्ये.
 वेत *m* (वेतस *S*) Ratan, Calamus rotang or verus. 2 A ratan or cane. 3 Cable-ratan, Calamus rudentium.
 वेत *n* (विणें) Littering or bringing forth: also a litter, brood, birth: also a turn or an occasion of littering.
 वेतन *n* (*S*) Wages or pay. Applied more especially to the salary of public officers.
 वेतनी *a* (वेतन) Stipendiary, mercenary, hireling. 2 Assigned in lieu of salary—a village or lands. 3 Relating to वेतन or wages.
 वेतवेतून घेणें See explained under वेतवणें.
 वेतस or वेतूस *n* A sort of cupping instrument.
 वेतस *m S* A ratan, Calamus rotang or verus.
 वेतसरो *f* A strip or shred of ratan: (as is used in rataning chairs &c.)
 वेतसष्टि *f S* (Manner of the reed.) Bowing to circumstances; conformableness, pliancy, yieldingness; obsequiousness, servility, truckling. In good or bad sense. 2 *attrib*. That is conformable and yielding, or obsequious and servile.
 वेतसी *f S* A ratan, Calamus rotang. [or verus.
 वेताटी *f* (वेत & काठी) A cane of Calamus rotang
 वेताळ *m* (वेताल *S*) The king of the पिशाच. Pr. वे. आचे तेथें भुतावळ आहे. 2 A high order of पिशाच or an individual of it.
 वे. पूर्वस्थळीं येणें (The return of वेताळ to his place. See वेताळपंचविशी) Expresses the reverting, into the current or course of his native disposition or established habits, of one constrained or induced to walk for a season otherwise. [वेताळ.
 वेताळाची फेरी *f* The rounds or perambulation of वेताळाची खारी *f* (वेताळ and retinue in procession.) A term for a multitude of *Ignes fatui* or Wills o' the wisp.
 वेता *a S* That knows, knowing, acquainted with.
 वेतल *n S* Knowledge or understanding of; acquaintance with. [oppositeness.
 वेत्यास *m* (Corr. from व्यत्यास *S*) Contrariety or
 वेत्र *n S* A ratan or cane. 2 The wand, rod, mace, or staff of particular officers of a great household.
 वेत्रकीय *a S* Abounding with canes.
 वेत्रधर or वेत्रधारो *m* (*S*) A staff-bearer, mace-bearer, warder, usher.

वेत्रपाणि *m* (*S* That bears a staff in his hand.) A mace-bearer. [mental].
 वेथा *f* (Corr. from व्यथा *S*) Pain (bodily or
 वेद *m* (*S*) A Veda, the generic term for the sacred writings of the Hindús; supposed to have been revealed by Brahmá, and, after being preserved by tradition for a considerable period, to have been arranged in their present form by Vyása. The principal Vedas are three, the ऋच, यजुस्, & साम; to these a fourth, the अथर्व, is added; and the Itihás and Puráns, or ancient history and mythology, are sometimes considered as a fifth.
 वेद *pl* हरणें *g. of s.* To be foiled in all one's schemings and plannings and clever contrivings; to be at one's wits' end. A phrase agreeing with तंच हरणें or तंच संच हरणें.
 वेदना *f* (*S*) Acute pain in general. 2 *S* Representing, intimating, making known.
 Pr. ह्या बोटाची वे. त्या बोटाला येत नाहीं One man little knows the affliction of another.
 वेदनिंदक *m* (*S*) A reviler of the Vedas, a जैन or बौद्ध, or any seceder from the orthodox doctrine of the divine origin of the Vedas.
 वेदमुख *a* (*S*) Having the Vedas at the lips.
 वेदमूर्ति *f* (*S* Image or personification of the Vedas.) An honorable compellation used in letters before the name of a learned Bráhma, or of a Bráhma disengaged from secular engagements and devoted to meditation or study.
 वेदरक्षण *n* (*S*) The conservation of the Vedas, as a duty of the Bráhmañical order.
 वेदवाचा *f S* A name of Saraswatí. Ex. व्याचे पदाञ्जरज धुडिती वेदवाचा ||
 वेदशास्त्रसंपन्न (*S* Deeply versed in the Vedas and Shástras.) An epithet or a title of learned Bráhmans.
 वेदसार *m S* Essence of the Vedas. A title of the Hindú deity. Ex. जयजय जगद्ग्या वेदसारा ||
 वेदांग *n* (*S*) A sacred science considered as subordinate to, and, in some sense, a part of, the Vedas. There are six such; viz. शिक्षा, कल्प, व्याकरण, ब्रह्म, ज्योतिष, निरुक्ति.
 वेदांत *m* (*S*) The theological part of the Vedas. Considered collectively, it is contained in the passages or chapters of the Vedas termed उपनिषद्. They inculcate an abstract and speculative monotheistical worship, and deny the actual existence of the material universe. 2 A theological system founded upon the Vedas, teaching that Matter is an illusion and that the sole existence is One all-pervading spirit. 3 The term is applied to any sage discourse upon the illusoriness and unreality of the objects of sense, or upon the emptiness of earthly pleasures, pains, or troubles.
 वेदांती *a* (*S*) That follows the philosophy or doctrine set forth in the Vedánt.
 वेदाभ्यास *m* (*S*) The study of the Vedas. 2 The repetition of the mystical syllable *Om*.
 वेदाज्ञा *f* (*S*) A precept of the Vedas.
 वेदि, वेदो, or वेदिका *f S* A plat or raised ground on which sacrifices or oblations are offered. 2 A border around the कुंड (the pit) or the level area of a place of sacrifice. 3 A defined space (as in the yard of a temple &c.) on which a raised mass is made, serving as an altar; a seat for the vessels used in oblations &c.; a stand for idols to be placed and worshiped. [forth].
 वेदित *p S* Represented, stated, declared, set
 वेदितव्य *a S* (Purposed &c.) to be represented, declared, or made known.

वेदाक्त *a* S वेदादित *a* S Taught by or declared in the Vedas. [a learned Brāhman.]

वेदानारायण *m* (S) An honorable appellation for वेद्य *a* S (Possible, purposed, necessary &c.) to be known or learned. Ex. of comp. तर्कवेद्य, मनोवेद्य, ज्ञानवेद्य, इन्द्रियवेद्य.

वेध *m* (S) Perforation, piercing, boring. 2 Perforation or puncture made, a hole pierced. 3 Piercedness, affection by a piercing body. 4 The ingress of a luminary at an eclipse: also the malign and unhallowed influence or operation attributed to the approaching obscuration: also the affectedness by it of the subject. Of this evil operation and the inauspicious state produced by it, the duration is, in a solar eclipse, twelve hours before the commencement of the obscuration, and, in a lunar eclipse, nine hours. During this period dining &c. are forbidden. 5 The arriving upon or the remaining upon a day on which is fallen or is to fall any particular tithi, nakshatra &c. of a portion of the following or preceding tithi or nakshatra, and the action of it (as benign or evil) upon that day. Ex. आज मंगळवारी दशमी देान घटिका आणि एकादशी पडली सत्तावन्न घटिका तत्तान् ह्या एकादशीस दशमोचा वेध आहे. 6 The bearing upon and affecting generally of one nakshatra &c. upon another: also the point-blank opposition, and thus the piercing or transfixing (as fancied) of one object generally with respect to another. Note. The falling of one object directly in the line of another is viewed as dire and fearful. Thus the door of a house should not exactly front the gate of the yard; one window must not face another &c. 7 Hence the word is freely used in the sense of Opposition, impediment, hinderance, occurrent obstacle, difficulty, let, bar, block; also in that of Encumbrance, embarrassment, clog, oppressive and worrying operation (as of worldly cares and troubles); ex. जातो खरा परंतु वेध न आला म्हणजे बरा; माझे कामामध्ये वेध आला; प्रपंचाचा वेध ज्याचे पाठीमागे आहे त्याला खेळ तमाचे कोटून सुचतील; also in that of Care, concern, solicitude, anxiety; or urgency, pressure; ex. ह्या कामाचा मला वेध असा लागला की रात्री मला झोप नाही; also in that of Lively and never-intermitted remembrance; a constant *pricking*; ex. हरीचा वेध लागला मे बाई. 8 Depth or thickness, the third of the geometrical dimensions. 9 Ingress or entrance. Ex. एककाशीं होय वेध. परि प्राप्तिविण नव्हे वेध. 10 (Piercing or piercedness.) Deeply entering into and affecting: also deeply affected state. Synonymously with वंद, नाद &c. *v* लाग. Ex. वाचेसी लागला तोचि वेध. विनोदें बोले शिवशब्द.

वेध करणे In astronomy. To take an observation (of a heavenly body).

वेधक *a* S That perforates or pierces. 2 fig. Penetrating, piercing, sharp, keen: also touching, thrilling, affecting, probing &c.

वेधणे *v c* (वेध) To perforate or pierce. To fix closely and piercingly (the mind). 3 To affect deeply, to pierce.

वेधन *n* S Perforating, boring, piercing, puncturing, pricking. 2 An augre, a gimlet, a borer generally.

वेधना *f* (Properly वेदना) Acute pain generally.

वेधनीय *a* S (Proper or suitable) to be bored or

वेधशाला *f* S An observatory. [pierced.]

वेधळा *a* Dull and disorderly; of idiotic appearance and slovenly deeds and ways.

वेधा *m* S A name of Brahmādeva.

वेधित *p* S Perforated, bored, pierced, punctured.

वेधो *a* S Piercing, penetrating, that pierces well, lit. fig. [bored or pierced.]

वेध्य *S* (Possible, purposed, or occurring) to be वेमा *m* S pop. वेम *m n* A weaver's instrument for pressing and closing the woof. Commonly फणो.

वेरजार or -झार or -घार *f* (Properly घेरजार) A wearisome or an unprofitable trip or journey.

वेरी *prep* C Until or unto;—used of time or place; as आजवेरी, काळवेरी, रथवेरी, तेथवेरी. Pr. अंधळे घावे कुडावेरी.

वेरेवाळी or वेरवाळी *ad* (Properly वेळेवारी) Be-times, early, soon. [gargly.]

वेरुळचा निचाचा *a unc* Extremely stingy or niggardly.

वेरुळ *m f* (वेरुळ *S*) A creeping or climbing plant.

2 By way of eminence, the नागवेरुळ or Piper betel.

3 The gold chain and pearl which forms a part of certain ear-ornaments. 4 The lithe bark or integument of plants when stripped off (as binding material).

वेरुळ मांडवी जावो (A form of benediction, by Gosāvis &c.) Mayst thou be as the fruitful vine—running up and running over the मांडव! See Gen. xlix. 22. वेरुळ वाढणे To increase in progeny; to spread abroad in offspring; to be as “a fruitful and overrunning bough.”

Pr. वेरुळ दुःख नाही वाळुकास दुःख नाही—असे करणे (Let neither the plant nor the fruit be injured.) So perform it or so act that neither party receive loss or hurt.

वेरुळ *f* A wasting disease of horses.

वेरुळगोड *m* The name of a vegetable.

वेरुळची & वेरुळोडा Properly एरुळची & एरुळोडा.

वेरुळबुटो or टो *f* वेरुळबूट or -बुट *m* (वेरुळ & बूट) Figures of vines and creepers, of leaves, flowers &c. (drawn on cloth, the wall, embossed on metal vessels &c.) [वेरुळबोड *n* Its fruit.]

वेरुळबोडो *f* A pot-herb, Basella rubra vel alba.

वेरुळमिरची *f* A creeping variety of Chili pepper-plant.

वेरुळवांगो *f* A creeping variety of Eggplant, Solanum trilobatum. वेरुळवांगे *n* Its fruit.

वेरुळविस्तार *m* (S) The luxuriating or spreading of a vine or other scandent shrub. (तुझा &c.) वेरुळविस्तार वाढो (A form of benediction.) May (thy &c.) branch spread and flourish! [or limit.]

वेरुळा *f* S The sea shore. 2 Time. 3 Boundary

वेरुळाटी, वेरुळांटी, वेरुळांडी, वेरुळांडो, वेरुळांडो *f* (वेरुळ & काठी) The name of the marks *f* & *l* representing the vowels *इ* & *ई* when in conjunction with a consonant. [plant.]

वेरुळी *f* (Commonly वेरुळ) A creeping or climbing

वेरुळकरंज *m* A variety of करंज (Galedupa ar-

वेरुळें वळवें *n* A kind of rice. [borea.]

वेरुळाळ *m* (Poetry. वेरुळदल *S* Rake or libertine.)

A term of endearment for a husband or other beloved man. 2 *f* A wife, mistress, or other beloved woman. 3 In reproof. A gadabout, gossiping female. 4 as *a* Dear, darling, tenderly loved or delighted in;—as a person, countenance, feature, member &c.

वेरुळाळ *m* (Poetry.) Poetical embellishment or enlargement: also idle amplification or exaggeration. *v* लाव, मांड, कर. Also Enlargement, augmentation, or increase in general. Ex. दाज वेरुळाळ देसी नवी जैसी साहित्यातें चोजवी. अमृतासी चुकी ठेवी गोडीसेपणें.

वेरुळाळा or ठो *f* (वेरुळाळ) A term of endearment for a wife, mistress, or other beloved woman.

वेरुळाळ्या *a* (वेरुळाळ) Addicted to exaggeration or coloring diffuseness. Used esp. (in the feminine gender, वेरुळाळी,) of females.

वेरुळणें or वेरुळणें *v c* (वेरुळण *S*) To surround and press upon; to press and tease, harass and worry (by begging or other form of importunity). Also वेरुळून घेणें or वेरुळवून घेणें.

वेरुळ्या, वेरुळ्याय, वेरुळ्याव *m* (Corr. from व्यवसाय *S*) Buying and selling; traffic, trade, dealing, business.

वेरुळें *n* (Imit.) The inarticulate or indistinct utterance of a person under terror or confusion.

वेरुळार *m* (Properly व्यवहार) Trade, dealing, business. 2 (वाम्यवहार) Replying to and starting difficulties and objections; making excuses and pretences against. *v* सांग, कर.

वेरुळारी *a* (वेरुळार) That trades, traffics, deals, does mercantile business. 2 That makes difficulties, objections, excuses, demurs.

वेरुळ & वेरुळारी *S* See वेरुळ & वेरुळारी.

वेरुळ्या *f* (S) A dancing girl; a woman of whom the appointed profession is public dancing and harlotry: also a harlot or courtesan generally. Ex. वेरुळ्यांची संगत घरिलो. नट्यांजवळी सदा वैसे.

वेरुळ्याचार्य *m* S The master or keeper of dancing girls and prostitutes.

वेरुळ्यालय *n* S वेरुळ्यालय *m* S The asylum or abode of harlots, a bawdy house or brothel. Also वेरुळ्याळ *n* वेरुळ्यागार *n* &c.

वेरुळ *m* (S) Dress, garb, habit. 2 A fashion or manner of dress, a costume. 3 A disguise or guise.

वेरुळारी *a* (S) That assumes the garb or dress or guise of. 2 Hypocritical or dissembling.

वेरुळक *a* S That environs, encompasses, surrounds, wraps, covers.

वेरुळणे *v c* (वेरुळण) To surround, environ, encompass. 2 To cover by winding around; to enwrap, begird &c.: also to wind or wrap around.

वेरुळण *n* (S) corruptly वेरुळण *n* Environing, encompassing, encircling, surrounding. 2 Covering by wrapping or winding around: also wrapping around. 3 A cover, wrapper, envelope, integument, sheath, a case or cover generally. 4 An enclosing or environing wall, hedge, railing; a fence. 5 Turning and winding (as of a road round a mountain). 6 An attitude in dancing.

वेरुळनीय *a* S (Proper or suitable) to be encompassed, encircled, wrapped or wound around. See the noun.

वेरुळित *p* (S) Environed or encompassed. 2 Enwrapped or enwound: also wrapped or wound. 3 Enveloped, cased, sheathed, covered around.

वेरुळ *f* A gate of a village. 2 (Because it used to be enforced by closing the gates.) Payment of the Government-revenue. 3 A gate or door of a yard or other enclosure.

वेरुळीस or वेरुळी बांधणे To proclaim aloud; to publish abroad. Pr. दुखणें वेरुळीस बांधणें.

वेरुळकट or ड *f* C (वेरुळ) The wicket of a fence.

वेरुळकर or -करी *m* The person appointed to keep the gate of a village. He is usually a Mahār.

वेरुळण or न *f* (असन *S*) The nose-bridle of a bullock or male buffalo. Ex. किं नासिकीं वेरुळण घालून. सहा दृषम करितो दीन. 3 The loop of the रगडणी or roller of the weaver's beam. There is one at each end. They serve to attach the roller to the beam.

वेरुळन *n* (Properly असन) Inordinate liking or taking to, addictedness: also a bad habit; a vitious practice or trick.

वेसनी *a* (Properly *यसनी*) Excessively and criminally given to (any practice or course); addicted; of evil attachments or habits.

वेसवा *f* (वेसवा *S*) An adulterous or wanton woman; a woman (married or widowed, i. e. not of that class of which whoredom is the appointed profession) indulging in lewd amours; a strumpet or harlot.

वेसवाटो *m* *C* (Sitter upon the gate or door.) A serpent supposed to keep guard over the house and ward off all भूत or evil spirits. He must be properly fed.

वेसवार *m* (*S*) A condiment consisting of split-pease, coriander-seed, turmeric, peppers &c. fried together.

वेसवाराचें लोणचें Mangoes pickled with mustard seed, turmeric, assafoetida &c. [Rox.]

वेसकळी *f* A small tree, *Celastrus verticillata*.

वेसळा *m* Beleric myrobalan, the tree or its fruit, *Terminalia belerica*. 2 *C* also वेसळा *A* rill, rillet, streamlet.

वेळ *m* *f* (वेला *S*) Time, space of time, duration, while. 2 Time before us; time lying between the present moment and a moment to be; interval. Ex. परे द्यायास अजून वेळ आहे म्हणून अर्धी घरे शाकारून घ्या. 3 Leisure, unoccupied and available time. Ex. माझे पाठोर्सी काम आहे वेळ सांपडल्यास येईन. 4 A time, a portion of duration as occupied by an act, and as one among other portions so occupied; a time therefore with reference to repetition. Ex. तो दिवसास तीन वेळ जेवतो. In this sense a numeral prefix, or a prefix expressing multitude, paucity, statedness &c. seems to be necessary. 5 Time in excess; time exceeding the expected or the proper time. In this sense, therefore, the word, aided by construction with the verb लाव or लाग, well expresses Delay or lateness; as वेळ लावला or लो-लागला or लो Much time has been taken up; there has been delay. 6 *f* A time, a season, a time or period particularized or distinguished. Ex. हो वेळ पोथी वाचायाचो वेळ; तो ते वेळेस घरी नव्हता; Pr. येई वेळ तो खाई केळें. 7 A half of the day, one of the two divisions (the forenoon and the afternoon) into which the day is divided. 8 A division of the thirty घटिका whether of the day or of the night. There are eight, each consisting of 3½ घटिका; viz. अमृत-उद्योग-काळ or म्हत्यु-चंचळ or चार-रोग-लाभ-शुभ-स्थिर-वेळ or वेळा. These all bear astrological significance, and are seasons, charged respectively with certain astral influences, and appropriate to certain human performances. Besides the above there are numerous other वेळ or periods of prevalence, suitability, convenience &c.; e. g. अंधळीवेळ, घोर-वेळ, घातवेळ, चारवेळ, जातीवेळ, येतोवेळ, राक्षसवेळ. वेळ दवडणें or फुटफुट वेळ दवडणें To drive on the hours; to misspend time. वेळभर During, through, or for one वेळ or half a day. 2 A long while. वेळ मारून नेणें See the phrase प्रसंग मारून नेणें. वेळ वाहणें To flow freely; to be propitious, favorable, suitable—the time or season of or for. वेळेचा गुण The quality of the time; the sway, bearing, secret influence of the occasion. Said in excuse of transgression, inadvertence, idleness, listlessness &c.

वेळ *f* (Properly वेला) The sea-shore.

वेळ *f* A plant, *Basella rubra vel alba*. 2 An ornament of females, worn on the elbow.

वेळअंबस *f* ई or ए (वेणु Flute, and अंबस) The day of new moon, at Pandharpur, of मार्गशीर्ष, in some

other parts, of कार्तिक. On this day, the last of the जत्रा, the people scour the rocks in the river, and eat their meal upon them, in honor of a मूर्ति of the god कृष्ण in the river, named वेणुनाद from the Flute-playing of कृष्ण. Hence the derivation above.

वेळअवेळ *f* (वेळ Fit time, अवेळ Unfit time.) Time as seasonableness or unseasonableness is concerned; time good or bad, suitable or unsuitable. Ex. हा न्हातारा नित्य उठून शिवा देतो कांहीं वे. पाहत नाहीं; वे. आहे चार रुपये जवळ अधिक अखंदा; वेळ आहे अवेळ आहे सावध असावं. In the two latter examples the sense is There are seasons and junctures of all kinds; there are evil times, days of darkness, trying moments; let us be provided. This is one of the numerous colloquialisms or expressive idioms of this lively language. It corresponds with the وقت بی وقت or وقت غیر وقت of Hindustani. See further under कालकक्षा & बलकुबल. 2 as *ad* At a time whether suitable or unsuitable, whether early or late; at any time, without reference to times and periods. Ex. वे. बाहेर जातोस परंतु एथें पिशाचांचा उपद्रव भारी आहे.

वेळकट or वेळकूट *n* (वेळ) A piece of a bamboo. वेळकाठी *f* (वेळू & काठी) A bamboo-pole or stick, a single bamboo.

वेळकाळ *m* A time or an occasion (esp. of some strong quality or character of good or evil). *v* ये, जा. गुदर, पड, टळ. Used much after the manner of वेळअवेळ & काळवेळ.

वेळकाळाला कामास येणें To come of use or turn to account upon some rainy or dark day.

वेळणो *f* A (metal &c.) plate, shelving towards the middle. Used as a strainer or drainer of boiled rice, vegetables &c. 2 A piquant composition formed into a cake and eaten as seasoning.

वेळणें *v* *c* To strain or drain (boiled rice, vegetables &c.)

वेळणें or वेळविणें *v* *c* To shake loosely. It requires some word in conjunction; as डोई or मान वेळणें To nod the head; to shake the neck; पाय वेळणें To dangle the legs; हात वेळणें To swing the arms.

वेळणेवारचा *ad* *decl* वेळणेवारी *ad* (Anomalous formations with वेळ & वार both signifying Time or season, and with the copulative आणि) Of (belonging to, depending on &c.) times and periods; (Time being considered as bearing a nature good or evil, and as swaying and modeling accordingly the quality of speech or action;) at or in a time or juncture so viewed;—a matter spoken or done. Used esp. upon occasion of sayings or acts of which the connection with Time and swayedness by it is held to be evil. Ex. वेळणेवारचा उगाच तू बोलतोस काय म्हणून. They correspond well with the Hindustani phrase وقت کی گھڑی

वेळनसार *ad* According to the occasion or time; also at times; upon a time; occasionally. See अनुसार.

वेळनावारी *ad* (Neither at वेळ nor at वार. A formation of the general import and power of वेळणेवारचा and of the *adverb* वेळ अवेळ.) At improper times or a time; at a time whether suitable or unsuitable. Pr. वेळ ना वारी मादव आले पारी.

वेळप्रसंग *m* A formation with वेळ Time & प्रसंग Season, of the same general import with कालकक्षा, बलकुबल, & वेळअवेळ.

वेळबोंड & वेळबोंडी Better वेळबोंड & वेळबोंडी.

वेळमारणारा or -माया *a* Prompt and apt at meeting occasions; of ready resource upon emergencies; readywitted.

वेळवणो *n* (वेळणें & पाणो) The water strained or drained off from boiled articles of food.

वेळवारी *ad* (Better वेळेवारी *q. v.*) Betimes, in good time.

वेळवी *a* Relating to the bamboo called वेळू; as वेळवी वासा A bamboo rafter.

वेळसाधणारा *a* वेळसाधू *a* Skilful at making or at improving opportunities. 2 Punctual.

वेळा *f* *pl* (Better एळा. From एला *S*) Large cardamoms.

वेळा *f* (वेला *S*) The sea-shore. 2 A time or season; a time or period particularized or distinguished. 3 A time with reference to repetition. See at length under वेळ in the fourth sense.

वेळां *ad* (वेळ) Used in conjunction with a numeral prefix, or with a prefix expressing multitude, paucity &c., in the sense of A time, or Times; as एकवेळां, दोनवेळां, तीनवेळां, बडतवेळां, कितीवेळां Once, twice, thrice, oftentimes.

वेळाईत *c* (Poetry. वेळ Time.) A timely deliverer or helper; one that rushes to succour in the season of trouble; a friend in need. Ex. शंभू प्रगटला जो भक्तांचा वेळाईत करणांशु.

वेळावणें *v* *i* (वेळ) To be affected (detrimentally) by the time, i. e. to lack the thing or the operation needful at the certain time;—used of crops, cattle, children &c.

वेळावेळ *f* A different writing of वेळअवेळ.

वेळू *m* (वेणु *S*) A bamboo, esp. of the large kind. बरा हात वेळू फिरतो आहे There stalks Poverty in undisguised terribleness. (The figure is that a broom at the end of a monster-bamboo sweeps all clean, leaving but bare walls.) वेळनावर बसविणें or चढविणें To incite and push forward (some timorous or incompetent person).

वेळेनसार *ad* (वेळ & अनुसार) According to the occasion or time.

वेळेवारी *ad* (वेळ & वारी) Betimes; in good time; before it is too late; with suitable earliness. Ex. तुला चाकरी सोडणें असल्यास मला वेळेवारीच सांग नाहीं तर आइते वेळेस फसवशील.

वेळोवेळां *aa* (वेळ by redup., and used esp. in poetry.) Repeatedly, oftentimes: also from time to time, ever and anon.

वै *f* (Also वैई & वडो) A hedge or fence. 2 That member of a loom in and through which proceed the threads of the warp. See ओवो. 3 The earthen pots forming the piles around the बाडले at weddings &c. See वडो.

वैकल्पिक *a* *S* That on which there is difference of opinion;—as a doctrine, a point. 2 That subsists with another concerning which two options lie; that has the nature of an alternative;—as a precept, ordinance, rite. 3 Dubious, uncertain, respecting which there are fancies and conjectures.

वैकल्य *n* *S* Impairedness or imperfection; i. e. broken, distorted, deformed, decayed, defective state (of a limb, member, organ). 2 fig. Imperfection or incompleteness, deficient or wanting state (of a business, of some performance or act).

वेकळ *a* Properly वायकळ.

वेकाढो *f* The lath or slip pertaining to the वै or ओवो of the loom.

वैकुण्ठ *n* *m* (*S*) The paradise of Vishnu. It is

stated by some to be in the Northern Ocean, by others, on the eastern peak of Mount Meru.

वैकुण्ठचतुर्दशी *f* (S) The fourteenth of the light half of Kārtik; a day sacred to Vishnu.

वैकुण्ठभवन *n* S (Poetry.) The world of वैकुण्ठ, the paradise of विष्णु. Ex. वैकुण्ठभवनों देहासहित ॥ नेला तुकया कलियुगी ॥

वैकुण्ठवासो *a* (S) That is now an inhabitant of वैकुण्ठ Used esp. in notes, of a deceased worshiper of Vishnu.

वैकुण्ठसमारोचना *f* (S) Entertainment given by the family of the bride to the bridegroom and his party.

वैकृत *a* S Changed (in form or in combination).

वैक्रान्त *n* S A gem, said to resemble a diamond or to be a burnt diamond.

वैखरो *f* S Speech in the fourth of its four stages from the first stirring of the air or breath,—articulate utterance: also the faculty of speech, or the divinity supposed to preside over it. See परा, पश्यन्ती, मध्यमा. 2 (Freely or in poetry.) Language: also speech or expression in general. Ex. तुझे उदारल श्रीहरी ॥ वहुं न शके प्राकृत वैखरी ॥ साचार शिखले सापारा ॥ परी लेखा सलर नव्हे त्या ॥

वैगुण्य *n* S Oppositeness or difference of qualities; contrariety or diversity of properties; heterogeneity.

वैचर्णे or **वैचर्णे** *v c* (विवेचन S) To separate the finer from the coarser parts of meal (by agitating the रूप or sifting fan in a particular manner).

वैचपाखड *f* (वैचर्णे & पाखडणे) Sifting and shaking, fanning and winnowing comprehensively.

वैचक्ष्य *n* S Proficiency, conversancy with, versedness in. 2 Depth of research: also skillfulness of investigation. [color.]

वैचित्र्य *n* S Variegatedness, diversifiedness as to

वैजयंती *f* S Black basil, Ocimum nigrum. 2 A flower-tree, Sesbania Aegyptiaca.

वैजयंतीमाला *f* (S) pop. -माला or -माल *f* A necklace of Vishnu. It consists of five precious stones referred respectively as their source to the five elements; viz. diamond, from आकाश or ether, ruby, from अग्नि or fire, topaz, from वायु or air, pearl, from जल or water, sapphire, from पृथ्वी or earth. Ex. वरो डोले वैजयंतीमाल ॥

वैजात्य *n* S Difference of caste, species, class, kind, sort. 2 Strangeness of caste, kind, or sort.

वैडालव्रतिक *m* S (विडाल A cat, व्रत Observance.) One who, under the appearance of piety and virtue, is covetous, malicious, and cruel. [lazuli.]

वैदूर्य *n* (Properly वैदूर्य S) A turkois or lapis

वैतरणो *f* S The river of the inframundane regions. Hence applied to the cow which is presented to the Brāhman performing the obsequies of a defunct that his passage over the river may be secured.

वैताग *m* (Formed out of वै & त्याग) Hasty conception of anger and disgust at and abandonment or renunciation of (as at and of the world and worldly engagements). *v c*, ये.

वैतागणे *vi* (वैताग) To conceive anger and disgust at; to revile passionately as vanity and trumpery, and vow to renounce utterly.

वैतालिक *m* S A bard whose duty it is to awaken a chief at dawn with music and song.

वैदिक *a* (S) Relating to the Vedas; derived from or conformable with the Vedas; well-versed in or professing knowledge of the Vedas.

एकापेक्षां एक वैदिक Each savant excels his predecessor. A phrase used in reviling a crew of wiseacres.

वैदिको *a* (वदिक) Relating to a वैदिक or Veda-professor—a practice, a rite. [वैदिक.]

वैदिको *f* The profession or the practice of a वैदू *m* (A Telingee word, but common. वैद्य S)

A sort of empiric, quacksalver, or nostrum-monger; a Medicaster charged with spells and rites and herbal panaceas for all the smaller tumors and hurts, aches and ailments “frail flesh is heir to.”

वैदूर्य *n m* S A turkois or lapis lazuli.

वैदति *m* (Properly वैद्यति) Sharp or severe colic.

वैद्य *m* (S) A doctor of medicine, a physician.

वैद्य *a* S Relating to the science or the practice of medicine, medical. 2 Relating to the Vedas.

वैद्यक *n* S The science of medicine. 2 A Shāstra or treatise upon medicine. [physician.]

वैद्यको *f* (वैद्य) The profession or practice of a

वैद्यक्रिया *f* (S) The business of a physician as prescribed by the Shāstra.

वैद्यगिरी *f* (Lax but common.) The business of a physician; medical practice.

वैद्यनाथ *m* S One of the twelve lingams of Shiva.

वैद्यराज *m* (S King of physicians.) A title or honorable appellation of physicians.

वैद्यवाणो *m* (Doctor and druggist—prescription-man and medicine-man.) A comprehensive or careless term for Medical measures. Ex. वै. केले फार ॥ परी गुण नयेचि अनुमात्र ॥

वैद्योपचार *m pl* (S) The remedies, applications, and operations comprehended under medicine. See सन्तोपचार.

वैद्य *a* S Relating to विधि; i. e. normal, regular, canonical, prescribed or appointed by authority.

वैद्यर्ष *n* S (वि & र्ष) Difference of quality, heterogeneity.

वैद्य *n* S (विधवा) Widowhood. [terogeneity.]

वैद्यति *m* S pop. वैद्यत *m f* The twenty-seventh of the astronomical योग. 2 Severe colic.

वैनसे *n & f pl* (वनसे *q. v.*) A husband's sister.

वैपरोत्य *n* S Contrariety, oppositeness, reverse. 2 Adverseness, hostility, oppugnancy.

वैपुल्य *n* S Abundance, copiousness, plenty.

वैफल्य *n* S Fruitlessness, unproductiveness, abortiveness.

वैभव *n* (S Or विभव) Grandeur, glory, majesty, magnificence and splendor of state.

वैमनस्य *n* S corruptly वैमनस *n* Sadness, sorrowfulness, dejectedness: also perplexedness or distractedness; mental derangement or disturbance in general. 2 Hostility of feeling towards.

वैमात्र or **वैमात्रेय** *a* S Born of a different mother, not co-uterine; a half-brother. As these adjectives are strictly Sanskrit, the feminine form is वैमात्री or वैमात्रेयी A half-sister. [turned from.]

वैमुख *a* (Mistaken for विमुख) Having the face

वैयधिकरण *n* S Subsistence or inherence in different receptacles, subjects, substrata, bases.

वैयर्थ्य *n* S Unprofitableness, unproductiveness, vainness.

वैयर्थ्यपत्ति *f* S Unprofitableness, uselessness, or vainness, as arisen unto, alleged against, charged home upon &c.; vainness or nothingness lying at, on, in, as an imperfection or a blemish.

वैयाकरण *m* S A grammarian. [tical.]

वैयाकरण *a* S Relating to grammar, grammar-

वैयाकरणो & वैयाकरणीक *m* (Mis-formed by the unlearned for the word preceding.) A grammarian. [less forwardness,

वैयात्य *n* S Impudence, saucy boldness, shame-

वैद्यो *f* Commonly वैद or वै.

वैर *n* (S) Enmity, hatred, hostility.

वैर उगविणे To gratify one's hatred.

वैरक्त्य *n* S Freedom from worldly affections and passions; disengagement from desire; weanedness from the world.

वैरगिक *m* S One who has subdued or is without passion or desire; a devotee or an ascetic.

वैरण *f* वै or ए Grass &c. as food for cattle; fodder whether dry or green. 2 The rack or place in a

cowpen to confine the fodder, the cratch. 3 *n f* The grist which is thrown in at one time into a mill:

also the quantity of grain which is, at once, thrown into a pan to be parched, fried &c., the feed. 4

f At weddings two चिरया or garments are given to the bride, one to wear (नेमणे), one to throw

over the body (पांघरणे). This latter, although a चिरडो, is, then and there, called वैरण.

वैरणे *v c* To pour gradually from the hand or a vessel (rice &c. into boiling water to be boiled,

grist into a mill to be ground, grain into a pan to be parched).

वैरणे *n* The quantity which is taken or set apart to be boiled, parched, ground &c. at one time. 2

The vessel from which the grist is poured gradually into the mill, the hopper.

वैरनिर्घातन *n* S वैरप्रतिक्रिया *f* S Requit of injury or enmity; retaliation or revenge.

वैरल्य *n* S Openness or looseness (as of texture, of disposition or order). 2 fig. Scarcity, rarity, paucity.

वैरशुद्धि *f* S (Cleansing away of enmity.) Requit of injury; retaliation or revenge.

वैरस्य *n* S Non-possession of juice, succulence, or sappiness. 2 fig. Dryness, flatness, vapidness &c. See the adjective विरस.

वैरा *m* The portion (of rice, pulse &c.) allotted for the day's consumption, taken out from the store, and set apart to be dressed.

मणाचा वैरा घरी असणे *g.* of *s.* To have a large household.

वैराकार *m* (Poetry.) Enmity, hatred; or the manifestation of it. Ex. जनके केला वैराकार ॥

वैरागर *m* (वद्याकर S) A diamond-mine: also a mine of jewels generally. 2 Understood popularly of the Swarga-gem called वितामणो *q. v.*

Ex. वैरागरमणी पूर्ण तेजाचा होय ॥ भेटल्या हरळ चिरा करोतचि जाय ॥; also वैरागरापुढे स्फटिकमाल ॥

वैरागी *m* (S) An ascetic or a devotee; one that has subdued his worldly desires and passions.

The word is also applied to a class of religious mendicants.

वैराग्य *n* S Absence of worldly desire or passion. 2 Popularly. Renunciation of all sensuous delight or gratification. [Byrāgi-mendicant.]

वैराग्यमाला *f* (S) The necklace worn by the वै. घेणे or वैराग्यमालेत पडणे To renounce the world and turn Byrāgi.

वैराट *a* Relating to विराट् the great offspring of Brahmā (magnum Jovis incrementum) and mighty monarch. Applied now to the town and district of वांयो. Pr. वांयो वैराट बोली सेराट.

वैराण or **वैराळ** *m* A caste or an individual of

it. They furnish bracelets &c. The words are found particularly in ballads and love-songs and in the dialect of females. [wild.

वैराण or न a (ویران P) Desolate, desert, waste,

वैराणो or नी f Desolateness, desertness. [mical.

वैरी m (S) An enemy. 2 also as a Hostile, ini-

वैरूप्य n S Badness of features or form, ugliness.

वैरोद्धार m S (वैर & उद्धार Taking out or away, removing.) Gratifying of enmity or a grudge; satisfying a vindictive feeling; taking revenge. v कर.

वैल m n (वायला) The side or off-portion of a cooking stove, the hob.

वैलचूल् f A cooking stove having a वैल or hob.

वैलंडो or वैलंडो f R Commonly वैलंडो.

वैलक्षण्य n S Extraordinariness, strangeness, oddness, novelty; quality deviating from the quality or character of the common order or course. 2 Difference, variation, otherness. [part.

वैला a R (वर) Relating to the upper or outer

वैलाटो or ठो f The upper country. See वलाटो.

वैलोम्य n S Contrariety, oppositeness, reverse; opposition to the hair or grain of.

वैवर्ण्ये v c (Or वैवर्ण्ये) To press and tease; to worry by importunity.

वैवर्ण्य n S Alteration or change of color for the worse. 2 Contrariety or difference of quality, heterogeneity.

वैवाट, वैवाटणें, वैवाटदार More correctly and commonly वडिवाट &c. [house &c.

वैवाडा m C A yard or an enclosure around a वैवाहिक a S Relating to marriage; connubial, matrimonial, nuptial, hymeneal. Ex. दो मो आज पुरोहितल करिती वैवाहिके मंगले.

वैशद्य n S Clearness, plainness, perspicuousness (of speech &c.) 2 Spaciousness or openness (of a place or vessel).

वैशाख m (S) The second month of the year, reckoning from चैत्र, viz. April-May.

वैशाखदान n (S) Ablution performed daily before sunrise, from the full moon of चैत्र to that of वैशाख in honor of वसंतमाधव.

वैशाखा a (S) Relating to the month वैशाख.

वैशाखी f (S) The day of full moon in वैशाख.

वैशाखी a (S) Relating to वैशाख.

वैशिष्ट्य n S Endowedness or enduedness with some distinguishing and particularizing property, attribute, accident, or adjunct. 2 Possessingness generally, the quality (peculiar and essential to a subject) of holding or having.

वैशेषिक m S A follower of the school of philosophy called वैशेषिक.

वैशेष्य n S Distinctiveness, particularity, speciality. 2 Extraordinariness, preëminence, transcendency.

वैश्य m (S) The Vyshya, the agricultural and mercantile tribe, the third of the four grand divisions of the Hindú people. 2 An individual of it. 3 This word is prefixed to certain words signifying things of which there are varieties, in order to designate the tawny, dusky, or dim variety. And thus it designates the third order, as the word Bráhma designates the first; e. g. Prefixed to द्विरा, it expresses A diamond of inferior lustre, not of the first water; to भांग, सबजी, पिंपळ &c., it expresses The yellow or tawny variety.

वैश्वदेव m S A ceremony of the daily course, viz. the casting, before beginning the meal, of a little food into the fire as an offering to अग्नि.

वैश्वानर m S A particular medicinal preparation. 2 Agni or fire,—the element fire or the personification of it.

वैषम्य n S Oddness, opp. to evenness. 2 Inequality, unevenness, irregularity. 3 Unpropitiousness, adverseness, contrariness (to one's purpose, object, desire).

वैषयिक a S Relating to an object of sense, or to an office, function &c. of a sense; sensible, sensual, carnal &c. See विषय.

वैष्णव a (S) Relating to विष्णु. 2 A devotee or follower of विष्णु. [of विष्णु.

वैष्णवी a (वैष्णव) Relating to a वैष्णव or follower

वैष्णवी भात n The vertical sectarian token on the forehead of a वैष्णव or follower of विष्णु. It is described thus —वरतें अक्षता मध्ये गोपीचंदन खाली रक्षा Grains of raw rice on the top, in the middle, the earth गोपीचंदन, at the bottom, ashes.

वैससे f (Or व्हणसे. From वहीण) Husband's sister.

वैस्वर्य n S Unmusicalness of a note or sound. 2 Inharmoniousness of voice.

वै Under this form of spelling will occur, in poetry and other writings, nearly all the words which we have given under ओ. This is the form in the Desh, and, although especially with the vulgar and illiterate, yet not exclusively. The form ओ, being more agreeable with etymology and correct practice, has been preferred. For वाकणें, वाक्को, वाखटा, वांगण, वांगळें, वांगळ, वाघ, वाघळ, वाघळणें, वांगळ, वाङ्ग, वाटा, वाटी, वाढण, वाढणें, वाणवा, वातणें, वापणें, वांबो, वारखडणें, वारडणें, वारपणें, वाल, वाला, वालांडणें, वावडा, and countless others see therefore under ओ. For वै see ओक. See further the notice under वकळ.

वै ind A particle of respectful calling or addressing. Both to males and females. (Esp. used in poetry for the popular अहो.) Ex. कृष्ण कडिये वैवैवा साजणीं.

वाडवणें v i (Poetry. For ओढवणें, where see full explanation and illustration.) To draw towards or arise unto; to befall or betide;—said of some calamity, evil, or danger. Ex. तुका म्हणे विघ्न थोर वाडवले. मरण पातले दुर्जनासीं. [प्रात.

वातप्रात or वातप्रात ad Roundabout &c. See ओत-वापणें v c (Poetry. See ओपणें) To present or offer; to deliver or give. Ex. म्हणे अवहर्षे पिंड करून. तिघो राणीसो वापिजे.

वामाय f (Vulgar for वधूमाय) The mother of the bride at a wedding. A wedding-term.

वावा m (Vulgar for वाम) A fathom.

वासंग m (Poetry. उत्संग S) The lap. See ओसंग. Ex. गजतुंडास वासंगा घेऊन. विचित्रजनो देत खनपान. वासंगा असणें To be under the fostering or protecting care of. Ex. दोघे पुत्र कांता निर्धारि. तुझे वासंगा आर्त करी.

वांसडणें or वासांडणें v i (Poetry.) To spill through running over, to overflow. Ex. रेशा रीतीं भक्त नेमळ. इथें वांसडत तये वेळें. See further explanation and examples under ओसंडणें, which word is only a varied form. Also for वांसडणें or वासांडणें as v c see ओसंडणें. [bullock &c.

वासण f (Preferably वेसण) The nose-bridle of a वासणें v i (Esp. in poetry.) To cry out or to talk in sleep. See ओसणें. Ex. निद्रिख जीव वासणति.

वाहमा m (Better वदिमा or वहीम) Surmise or suspicion regarding. v घर, ये.

वाहमा f Vulgar for वधूमाय.

वाळगणें v c & i See ओळगणें & वळगणें.

वाळण, वाळणें and compounds—Vulgar for वळण & वळणें.

व्यंकटेश m pop. व्यंकटा m (S व्यंकट or व्यंकटाद्रि The name of a mountain, and ईश Lord.) A god worshiped in the Carnatic. He is an incarnation of कृष्ण. At his shrine Weddings and Thread-investitures are celebrated during the twelve months of the year.

व्यक्त a S That has an absolute and a distinct being; that is manifest to or can be apprehended by the senses. Ex. अव्यक्तव्यापासून हा व्यक्तप्रपंच झाला. 2 Clear, plain, evident, manifest, conspicuous, perspicuous. 3 Articulate—utterance, a sound. 4 Known, i. e. of known numbers or quantities—arithmetic; as opposed to अव्यक्त (गणित) arithmetic of unknown quantities (algebra).

व्यक्ति f (S) A real being, an entity, an individual, a particular (whether of persons or of things). 2 Applied to a supereminent and transcendent personage, a Phoenix; also to an unrivalled blackguard or scamp. 3 Clearness, plainness, openness, conspicuousness, perspicuousness. Ex. तो हा पुराण पुरुष आला व्यक्ती. मूलप्रकृति समवेत. 4 Indication, manifestation, development; evidenced or evident state. 5 The mark & after a letter, indicating that अ is involved in it and is to be thrown out.

व्यक्तिवाचक m S In grammar. A term expressing an instance or a case; a concrete noun: opp. to जातिवाचक.

व्यक्तीकरण n S Explication, exposition, interpretation, making clear and plain. See notice under करण.

व्यंग a S (वि & अंग) व्यंगित a Deformed or defective (in some limb, member, or organ); of whom some limb &c. is impaired, imperfect, or wanting. 2 fig. Incomplete, deficient, unentire—an article in general.

व्यंग n S Deformedness or defectiveness, incompleteness, imperfection: also a defective or feeble particular; a weak point. 2 A mole on the skin.

व्यंगणें v i & c Preferably वंगणें.

व्यंगुल n S (वि & अंगुल) The ४th part of a fingersbreadth. A measure.

व्यंगुल or व्यंगुलि a S Fingerless: also toeless.

व्यंग्य a S That is to be indicated or intimated covertly and darkly; that is to be declared by sarcastic or allusive or suggestive expression, or by gestures or action significant of latent matter.

व्यंग्य n S Sarcasm, insinuation, innuendo, intimation under sarcastic or covert expressions: also metaphorical or figurative speech generally.

व्यंग्यव्यंजकसंबंध m S In logic. The relation betwixt the matter declared and the matter insinuated or darkly intimated.

व्यंग्यव्यक्ति f S (व्यंग्य & व्यक्ति) corruptly व्यंग्यव्यक्ति f A speech darkly and allusively significant; a covert intimation; an insinuation. 2 Covert language or speech.

व्यग a (S) Perturbed, agitated, disquieted by sorrow, apprehension, alarm, or anxiety.

व्यंजक a S That indicates, denotes, declares, evidences, evinces.

व्यंजन n S A pankhá or fan (whether as a fixture, as worked by the hand, or as portable).

व्यंजन n S A consonant. 2 The nasal dot over a

letter, the dot marking अनुस्वार or अनुनासिक. 3 A condiment, sauce, seasoning; a seasoning ingredient generally. 4 Figurative, allusive, insinuating, or suggestive speech; covert intimation; tacit implication. 5 A mark, sign, signal, token, an indication in general.

व्यंजनसंबंध or व्यंजनासंबंध *m* S In logic. The relation betwixt the matter expressed plainly and the matter intimated darkly; the relation of the literal or open and the figurative or covert. This term is akin to लक्षणासंबंध *q. v.*

व्यंजना *f* S Metaphorically or covertly signifying; allusive, dark, or tacit intimation or suggestion.

व्यंजित जाणें A corruption of अजित and used as अजित जाणें in mistake of its meaning. See अजित.

व्यंत *a* A formation made, according to the laws of grammar, from वि & अंत, to express the English word *causal* as a designation of verb-formations made upon the active verb. It literally means That has वि at the end or as the concluding letter;—used of a root; and as all roots assume this letter in entering into the causal form (e. g. करवि, मारवि, सोडवि, from कर, मार, सोड), the formation well answers the object proposed.

व्यतिक्रम *m* S Inverted or retrograde order; inversion or reverse. 2 Reverse (or wrong) conduct; as licentiousness, disobedience &c.: also contrariety or oppositeness (to regularity or rectitude).

व्यतिक्रान्त *p* S Inverted or reversed.

व्यतिरिक्त *a* S Separate, distinct, apart. 2 Wanting, void of, standing or being without. Ex. ज्ञान-व्यतिरिक्तदेह काष्ठोपम जाणावा. 2 Used as *prep* Without, except, supposing the negation or omission of. Ex. मी तुला घेतल्याव्यतिरिक्त जाणार नाही.

व्यतिरेक *m* S Unconnectedness; separate or distinct state or quality; absence from. Ex. ईश्वरी अज्ञानाचा सर्वथा व्य. आहे. 2 The law of negation or absence; the necessary non-being of one thing under the non-being of some other thing. Ex. जेथं ईश्वरभक्ति नाही तेथं भूतदया नाही असा व्य. आहे. 3 Exception, exclusion.

व्यतिरेकमुखें In the manner, mode, or form of Negativeness, i. e. connection negative or of non-existence or absence: opp. to अन्वयमुखें, under which word see example.

व्यतिरेकव्याप्ति *f* S Comprehensive argument derived from negatives or non-existence. See explained under अन्वयव्याप्ति.

व्यतिरेक्युदाहरण *n* S An illustration from the opposite or contrary; a contrast-example.

व्यतोपात *m* (S) The seventeenth of the astrological योग. 2 A portent, a prodigy indicating calamity. 3 Applied figuratively to a naughty, troublesome, and mischievous child.

पार व्यतोपातावर झाला A phrase used revilingly of a mischievous or vexatious boy. (Because on this Yog no Shubhakārya is celebrated or performed.)

व्यत्यय *m* S Contrariety or opposition; reverse-ness or oppositeness to right. 2 Inverted order. 3 (Laxly.) Interruption, stoppage, hinderance.

व्यत्यस्त *p* S Reversed, changed into its opposite. In a bad sense.

व्यत्यास *m* S Contrariety or oppositeness. 2 Reverse; nature or quality opposite to that which is regular or right. 3 Inverted order. [&c.]

व्यथक *a* S That causes pain; painful, afflictive

व्यथा *f* (S) Pain (bodily or mental).

व्यथानक or व्यथानोक *a* (Vulgar. व्यथा S) Diseased, disordered, pained. 2 fig. Troublesome, tire-

some, teasing;—used of a child, answering to *plague, pest, torment*. [tressed.]

व्यथित *p* (S) Pained, tormented, afflicted, dis-

व्यथित *a* (व्यथा) Afflicted with some chronic disorder, or longstanding ailment.

व्यथिकरण *a* S (वि & अधिकरण) Lying, subsisting, inherent in, or pertaining or relating to, different receptacles, subjects, seats, substrata, bases, lit. fig.; discordant, discrepant, uncongenial, unfriendly &c. 2 Equivocal, ambiguous, loose—an argument or a reasoning. 3 as *sn* A cavil or captious objection. *v* बोल.

व्यपदेश *m* S Designation or indication by a name or an appellation. 2 A name, an appellation.

व्यपेक्षा *f* S (वि noting speciality, and अपेक्षा Looking for or desiring.) Lack or want; absence (i. e. state of being looked for) of something wanted. 2 (वि noting severalty, and अपेक्षा) In grammar. Mutual application (as of two rules). 3 Mutual relation or connection.

व्यपेक्षित *p* S (See explication under व्यपेक्षा) Lacking or wanting; i. e. looked for. 2 Mutually related or connected.

व्यभिचरित *p* S Broken by anomaly or an exception; from which deviation has been made—a rule &c.

व्यभिचार *m* (S) Deviation from the common rule, irregularity, anomalousness. 2 Deviousness of course or practice; dissoluteness, errancy, aberration &c. 3 Hence, popularly, Adultery.

व्यभिचारिभाव *m* S An order of properties into which are classed the consequences and symptoms of amorous desire as an object of poetical description. They are thirty-two; or, according to another enumeration, thirty-four; viz. निर्वैद, ह्यानि, शंका, असूया, मद, व्रम, आजस्य, दैन्य, चिंता, मोह, स्मृति, धृति, व्रोडा, चपलता, हर्ष, आवेश, जरता, गर्व, विषाद, औत्सुक्य, निद्रा, अपस्मार, शय, विबोध, अमर्ष, अवहित्या, उग्रता, मति, अपलंभ, याधि, उन्माद, मरण. The additional two are चास & वितर्क. See भाव.

व्यभिचारी *a* (S) That has irregularities, anomalies, exceptions &c.—a rule or common course. 2 Adulterous: also that has committed adultery. 3 S That walks deviously or errantly; loose, libertine, dissolute.

व्यय *m* (S) Expenditure, expense, spending.

व्ययवृद्धि *f* (S Inclination or mind to spend.) Expensiveness or wastefulness of disposition, prodigality, lavishness. 2 Used *sometimes* in good sense, Liberality or munificence.

व्ययशक्ति *a* S (That fears expense.) Penurious, parsimonious, niggardly.

व्ययशोल *a* (S) Prodigal, extravagant, profuse of expenditure.

व्ययित *p* S Expended or spent. [cently.]

व्ययो *a* (S) That spends liberally and munifi-

व्यर्थ *a* (S) Fruitless, unprofitable, empty, vain.

व्यकलन *n* S Subtraction or deduction.

व्यकलित *p* S Subtracted or deducted.

व्यवच्छिन्न *p* S Particularized, specified, excepted.

व्यवच्छेद *m* S Particularization, specification, exception. [excepts, distinguishes.]

व्यवच्छेदक *a* S That particularizes, specifies,

व्यवधान *n* S Intervention or interposition. Ex.

डोंगराचे व्यवधानाने सूर्य दिसत नाही. 2 Interv-

ing space, interval. 3 An intervening object.

4 Obstruction or impediment: i. e. the obstructing body or cause; the obstruction opposed by it; or the obstructedness occasioned by it. 5 Gap, break,

pause, temporary stoppage; intermission or interruption (of any proceeding business): also any interrupting cause.

व्यवधायक *a* S That intervenes or interposes. 2 That obstructs, impedes, hinders.

व्यवसा *m* (Corrupted, together with विवसा, वेवसा, वेवसाय, वेवसाव, from व्यवसाय S) Trade, traffic, business.

व्यवसाय *m* (S) Trade, traffic, business, dealing. 2 S Conviction; apprehension of as determined or certain. 3 Strenuous or persevering labor or exertion, diligence, assiduity, sedulity.

व्यवसायो *a* (S) pop. व्यवसायक *a* That trades or deals, a merchant, a tradesman. 2 S Diligent, assiduous, sedulous.

व्यवभित *p* S Ascertained, determined, settled.

व्यवस्था *f* (S) Settlement, arrangement, just disposition, establishment in suitable connection or order. 2 Used popularly in the sense of End, issue, event, *fate*, ultimate state. 3 A written declaration of the law; or a written extract from the codes of law, as given as the opinion of the law-officers.

व्यवस्थापक *a* S That settles, adjusts, arranges, disposes, establishes suitably or orderly.

व्यवस्थापन *n* S Settling, adjusting, arranging, disposing. [posed.]

व्यवस्थापित *p* S Settled, adjusted, arranged, dis-

व्यवस्थित *p* S Arranged, adjusted, orderly disposed, regularly or harmoniously constructed or connected;—used of things, affairs, systems, schemes. 2 Orderly, regular, methodical—a person.

व्यवहर्ता *a* S That conducts a business; that manages a concern; that carries on, transacts, executes, performs.

व्यवहर्तृत्व *n* S Conduct, management, skill or ability of managing or transacting.

व्यवहार *m* (S) Operation or action generally; work, exercise. 2 Procedure, practice, course of action or being. 3 Trade, traffic, dealing, commerce, business: also a trade or business, an employment, occupation, profession, vocation. 4 The practice of the courts of law. 5 A lawsuit: also any matter actionable or cognizable in a court of law.

व्यवहारकुशल, व्यवहारचतुर, व्यवहारदक्ष, व्यवहार-द्रष्टा, व्यवहारनिपुण *a* (S) Skilful, clever, expert &c. at business.

व्यवहारणें *v c* (व्यवहार) To employ or use; to apply to its proper purpose.

व्यवहारदर्शन *n* (S) Regard to or study of Law or Jurisprudence. Ex. राजानें व्य. नित्य करीत असोवें.

व्यवहारपद *n* S An actionable business: also an action, suit, or case at law.

व्यवहारविषय *m* S An act or a matter which is a fit subject for legal proceedings; an actionable business: also a law-case.

व्यवहारशास्त्र *n* S The science or law of social intercourse and walk; the law of demeanour, conduct, or procedure in the present life; as contrad. from धर्मशास्त्र the science of Religion. See दंडनोति, अर्थशास्त्र, & दृष्टार्थशास्त्र. [dure.]

व्यवहारशुद्ध *a* (S) Of correct conduct or procedure. व्यवहारशून्य or व्यवहारज्ञानशून्य *a* (S) Unpractised or unskilful in business.

व्यवहारज्ञ *m* S A person who has passed his minority; a young man of age; or one who has attained his sixteenth year, at which period he can assert his rights in a court of law. 2 Conversant with or competent at business.

व्यवहारज्ञान *n* (S) Knowledge of business.

व्यवहारिक or **व्यवहारिक** *a* Common corruption of व्यवहारिक.

व्यवहारी *a* (S) That is engaged in secular occupations; that is following some vocation or profession; a man of business; a merchant or tradesman.

व्यवहारी अपूर्णांक *m* A vulgar fraction. व्यवहारी अपूर्णांक-मिळवणी *f* -वजावाकी *f* -गुणाकार *m* -भागाकार *m* -भाजणी *f* -चैराशिक *n* Addition, subtraction &c. of Vulgar fractions.

व्यवहारी बसानी *f* In arithmetic. The way of accounting at sixteen गंडे (or sixteen ānās at four pice each) the rupee, whatsoever may be the fluctuations in the pice-value of the rupee.

व्यवहार्य *a* S (Possible, purposed, necessary, occurring) to be employed, used, practised: apt or fit for business—a person: proper for any purpose or use—a thing: suitable to be followed—a profession. 2 Subject to legal process, actionable.

व्यवहित *p* S Obstructed or shut out by something intervening. See under व्यवधान. [der व्यवहार.

व्यवहृत *p* S Employed, used, practised. See व्यवहार.

व्यवहार्य *m* S Sexual intercourse.

व्यवहार्य *f* S Pervasion severally or singly; inherence distributively and constitutively; the state of an individual or a particular or a part of any compound or collective mass—of any quantity or number—of any body or whole. व्यवहार्य is contradistinguished from समष्टि. व्यवहार्य signifies the state or standing of component members, portions, substances, or articles—of constituents, ingredients, or items; the state of components distinctly, distributively, and componently. समष्टि signifies the state of the composition, aggregate, or amount—the state of parts or particulars comprehended, comprised, or collected. व्यवहार्य is the state of an individual in the species; of a species in the genus; of a genus in the class or order. समष्टि is the state of the species as the comprehension of its individuals; of the genus as the comprehension of its species; of the class or order as the comprehension of its genera. व्यवहार्य is the state of an ingredient, a tree, a fruit, a drop, a soldier, a citizen; and समष्टि is the state of the compound—of the forest, the cluster, the ocean, the army, the city. See further under समष्टि.

व्यवहार्य *m* S Apprehension or understanding of the parts or constituents, of the individuals or particulars; as contrad. from समष्टिव्यवहार्य Apprehension of the whole or compound or aggregate.

व्यवहार्य *n* (S) Inordinate liking or taking to, addictedness: also a bad habit; a vitious practice or trick. 2 S A sin, a vice, a criminal pursuit. 3 S Devoted attachment or intent application to. 4 S A calamity.

समान व्यवहार्य *n* Union or consociation of persons of the same habits, pursuits, likings: also that union which consists in or which is effected by sameness of habits &c. 2 Union &c. of persons affected by one common calamity: also union produced by a common calamity.

व्यवहार्य *a* (S) pop. व्यवहार्य *a* Addicted to evil practices or criminal pursuits; of vitious habits or propensities.

व्यवहार्य *p* S Separate, several, distinct. 2 Of reversed or disturbed order. 3 Bewildered, confounded, perplexed. 4 Diffused throughout; present distributively; inherent severally and pervasively. A profound term of Hindú metaphysics. See व्यवहार्य & समष्टि.

व्यवहार्य *m n* S pop. व्यवहार्य *f* The Rule of three inverse.

व्यवहार्य *a* (व्यवहार्य by redup.) Disordered, deranged, tumultuously lying or being;—used of things, affairs, matters.

व्यवहार्य *a* S Illiterate or unlearned.

व्यवहार्य *n* (S) Grammar.

व्यवहार्यकार *m* (S) A grammar-maker or grammarian. Ex. व्या० शब्द साधितः॥ त्याचा नामाचा अनेक अर्थ करिति॥

व्यवहार्य *m* (S) A grammarian.

व्यवहार्य *a* (S) pop. व्यवहार्य or व्यवहार्य *a* व्यवहार्य *a* S Filled with and overcome by (fear, grief, anxiety &c.); disturbed, distressed, disordered, or agitated by any great agony (whether mental or bodily). 2 When used in composition it signifies simply Occupied and excited by, and accordingly assumes such words as हर्ष, आशा, आनंद &c., as well as क्रोध, काम, लोभ, मोह, मद, मत्सर, क्षुधा, दया, चिंता, भय, शोक &c.,—i. e. words expressive of pleasurable emotion, as well as words expressing pain, disquiet, or disturbance.

व्यवहार्य *p* S Expounded, explained, made clear. 2 *a* Manifest or evident; plain or open (to any sense or faculty).

व्यवहार्य *m* S Great lamentation or wailing.

व्यवहार्य *f* (S) Explanation, exposition, interpretation; gloss, comment, paraphrase; any detailed or full discourse about. 2 Description, delineation, explication and representation of by enumeration of properties and features. Used in late arithmetical and algebraic translations for Definition. 3 Freely. Exposure (of faults, secrets &c.) 4 Irrisive representation of; sarcastic enumeration, as excellencies, of the blemishes, flaws, and faults of.

व्यवहार्य *a* S That requires or admits exposition, interpretation, comment, gloss &c. See गम्य.

व्यवहार्य *p* S Explained, expounded, commented upon. 2 Spoken or said.

व्यवहार्य *a* *masc* S That explains, expounds, comments, glosses.

व्यवहार्य *n* S Expounding or interpreting; making gloss or comment upon. 2 Unfolding and explaining in general.

व्यवहार्य *m* S Interruption, stoppage, impeded state. 2 Impediment, hinderance, obstructing cause. 3 Striking or hitting; a stroke or blow. 4 The thirteenth of the astronomical योग.

व्यवहार्य *m* (S) A tiger.

व्यवहार्य *n* (S) Tiger's nails or claw. 2 An ornament for children. 3 A kind of perfume.

व्यवहार्य *n* (S) Tiger's face.) A term for a science or an art of which the rudiments are difficult of mastery; also, freely, for any science, treatise, stanza, passage &c. abstruse or perplexing.

व्यवहार्य *n* S Tiger's skin worn as clothing.

व्यवहार्य *n* S Disguise (of person or of purpose &c.); cover, cloak, pretext, pretence, sham. Ex. पिढवचनाचें करनि व्याज॥ वनासि आलास तू रघुराज॥

व्यवहार्य *n* (व्याज H Wyādz.) Interest or usury.

व्यवहार्य *f* Drawing out an account with interest calculated upon broken periods.

व्यवहार्य *c* व्याजखोर *c* That takes interest, esp. interest viewed as exorbitant; usurious. 2 Bearing interest—a loan.

व्यवहार्य *f* S A figure of rhetoric. False censure or blame; censure in appearance conveying real commendation; disguised or covert praise; affected reproach. The above, which is substantially

one sense, is the right sense; but there are other apprehensions of the word; viz. in appearance blaming one, in reality, another: also disguised reproach or censure; ironical and false praise.

व्यवहार्य *f* व्याजवण or जी or व्याजवणी *f* Casting up an interest-account of both Dr. and Cr. and drawing out the balance. 2 Drawing out an account with interest calculated upon full periods or for the whole year or term. Opp. to व्याजकटावणी.

व्यवहार्य *m* (व्याज & बट्टा) A comprehensive term for the various items of the business of a shroff.

व्यवहार्य *a* (व्याज & भरणे) That is immersed in debt, and is consuming all his earnings and resources in paying interest.

व्यवहार्य *f* S A figure of rhetoric. Four senses are given in the Shāstras; 1 Apparent praise but real censure; disguised reproach; ironical commendation; 2 Praise conveyed in the language of censure; covert praise; affected reproach; 3 Praising one person whilst apparently blaming another; 4 Censuring one person whilst apparently commending another.

व्यवहार्य *or* व, व्याजी, व्याजू *a* (بیا جو H or from व्याज) Bearing interest—money.

व्यवहार्य *f* S Disguised or covert speech; speech whether allusive and darkly expressive of the mind of the speaker, or fraudulently disguised and designed to deceive.

व्यवहार्य *m* S A hunter or huntsman. Hence the star Sirius. See लुब्धक.

व्यवहार्य *f* (S and in Sanskrit *masc*) pop. व्याध *f* Disease in general; a disease, a malady, a sickness. 2 By way of eminence. The black leprosy. 3 Freely. A trouble or difficulty; a scrape or hobble: also a bore, plague, pest. 4 Applied angrily to a mischievous or troublesome child; answering to pestilent brat, plague, torment.

व्यवहार्य *p* S Sick, ill, diseased.

व्यवहार्य *a* (व्याधि) Afflicted with the black leprosy or with consumption, colic, or other malady considered as mortal or grievous.

व्यवहार्य *m* S One of the five vital airs,—that which is diffused throughout the body. See पंचप्राण.

व्यवहार्य *m* (Formed out of वि & आप S) Frequenting or being at continually; living and acting in or at; constant occupiedness, versedness, or busiedness in, among, about. Ex. तनु धन विषयाचा॥ सर्व जो जो पसारा॥ अन्तर्नि परि माझा॥ त्यामधें व्याप सारा॥. 2 Worldly business and bother; the business and fuss, toil and turmoil of human life. Pr. व्याप तितका संताप.

व्यवहार्य *a* (S) That overspreads, covers over, takes in the whole expansion; also that penetrates and pervades throughout. 2 That comprehends, comprises, includes and extends beyond.

व्यवहार्य *vc* (व्यापन) To overspread or cover over; to comprehend or occupy wholly, lit. fig.

व्यवहार्य *vi* (व्यापन) To penetrate and pervade; to permeate; to spread and be diffused throughout. Ex. विष जो सर्वामें व्यापलें नाहीं तोपर्यंत उपाय चालतो.

व्यवहार्य *n* S Overspreading; covering or occupying thoroughly; penetrating and pervading throughout the extension of.

व्यवहार्य *m* (S) Work or action generally; any working or acting; any work, operation, business, or proceeding. 2 Trade, traffic, commerce, mercantile business.

व्यापारणे *v c* (Poetry. व्यापार) To work; to put in action or motion; to employ or use; to apply to its peculiar or proper use or purpose.

व्यापारी *m* (व्यापार) A tradesman or trader; a shopkeeper, dealer, merchant. 2 S Any one that works or puts in action or motion; a motor or an agent generally.

व्यापी *a S* That overspreads, pervades, extends and occupies thoroughly. In comp. as जगद्व्यापी, सर्वव्यापी.

व्याप्त *p S* Set in action or motion; employed, worked, used, or acted upon in its own or the proper way.

व्याप्त *p* (S) व्यापित *p* (S) Overspread, covered over, occupied, embraced, included; that is penetrated and pervaded by, saturated with &c.: also that overspreads, covers over, comprehends, permeates, fills or occupies thoroughly. 2 S Obtained or gained.

व्याप्ति *f* (S) Pervasion; inherence or presence throughout the extension of. 2 Universal permeation or ubiquity. One of the attributes of Shiva or the Deity. 3 S Obtainedness, acquisition, gain. 4 In logic. Intimate and inseparable connection with, or involvedness or comprisedness in (as of a certain subject with a certain property or predicate, or of a certain cause with a certain effect); viewed therefore as the warrant or sustaining principle of inference. Ex. अग्नीची व्याप्ति धुमावर Fire is thoroughly and necessarily included or implied in smoke; it exists necessarily as the cause of smoke, and its presence therefore is infallibly inferred from the presence of smoke.

व्याप्य *a S* That is to be or that is overspread, pervaded, occupied throughout: also that is to be or that is comprehended, comprised, included, implied. 2 In logic. That is the subject of inference.

व्याप्यकोटि *f S* The comprehended or included class; a class or side viewed as subordinate to, dependent upon, or swallowed up in some other.

व्याप्यकोटिप्रविष्ट, व्याप्यकोट्यन्तर्गत &c. (Belonging to or included among the subordinates &c.) Phrases used abjectly or lowly of one's self as standing in relation to some other.

व्याप्यवृत्ति *f S* In logic. Indissoluble concomitancy, pervasion, or inherence: also *attrib.* that always accompanies, adheres to, or inheres in; universally predicable.

व्याम *m S* (Popularly वांव) A fathom.

व्यामोह *m S* Bewilderment or stupefaction: also oblivion, loss of remembrance.

व्यायाम *m S* Athletic exercise; as playing with heavy clubs, wielding a bow with a chain &c. &c.: also exercise (of the body) in general. 2 A fathom.

व्याल *m S* A serpent.

व्याली *f* (Incorrect for व्यालेली participle of विण्) A female recently delivered. Pr. व्यालीचा वेदना व्यालीस कळेत वांझेस काय समजे.

व्यावर्त्तक *a S* That excludes, excepts, separates, removes from.

व्यावर्त्य *a S* (Possible, purposed, necessary &c.) to be excluded, excepted, rejected, removed, put out or from.

व्यावहारिक *a S* Relating to business or to the general course of action or being; common, current, customary, ordinary, usual.

व्यावहारिक अपूर्णांक *m pl* Vulgar fractions.

व्यावहारिकनाम or -नांव *n* The common or familiar name. Termed also चालनें or वाहनें नाम or

नांव, प्रतिष्ठानाम, उपचारिक नांव, and, sometimes, पोषाखी नांव. Every person bears a name of this kind. The following are examples; viz. अण्णा or अन्ना, अण्णा, अबा, आत्मा, काका, तात्या, दाजो, दादा, नाना, बापा, बावा or ब्वा, बापाजो or बाबाजो, बापु, भाऊ, मामा, रावजो or राव. These names, of different origin and import, are now used, almost interchangeably, as terms of respectful compellation or mention.

व्यावहारिक नीति *f* Worldly or popular propriety; common morality.

व्यावहारिक सत्ता *f* Common or practical existence or being; being assumed for practical purposes, or believed in sensible and common life. Contrad. from वास्तविक सत्ता or वस्तुसत्ता.

व्यावृत्त *p S* Separated; rejected or removed from; excluded; excepted.

व्यावृत्ति *f S* Separation; rejection or removal from; put away, excluded, or excepted state. Ex. चक्षुस दिव्य हे विशेषण दिव्यानें चर्मचक्षुची व्या० होतो.

Also valuable compounds; as दोषव्यावृत्ति, भयव्यावृत्ति, रोगव्यावृत्ति, विद्वयव्यावृत्ति, संकटव्यावृत्ति. 2 Separate state or quality; distinctness from. Ex. घटादिककार्याचे ठायीं वृत्तिकालाचो अनुवृत्ति आहे परंतु वृत्तिकेचे ठायीं घटत्वादिधर्माचो व्या०. 3 Laxly. (Formed perhaps out of वि & वृत्ति) Perplexity or embarrassment; great anxiety or agitation; great distraction, distress, or disquietude. 4 (with yet greater laxity.) A difficulty, trouble, predicament, plight, mess: also harass, bother, pressing cares, worrying business. Ex. मो मोया व्यावृत्तींत सांपडलों; तो काय हो व्यावृत्तींत पडला घटकेमध्यें मरणार; प्रपंचाची -लग्नाची -दुखणेकयाची -पेराची -व्या०. Also difficulty, demur, or objection as existing in the mind. Ex. व्याचा मनांत कोणत्या ही गोष्टीविषयी व्या० नाहीं तो सालाघाला.

व्यास *m* (S) The proper name of a saint and author, the supposed compiler of the Vedas and Purāṇs, also the founder of the Vedānta philosophy. Hence, appellatively, an expounder of the Purāṇs. 2 Diameter or width.

व्यासखंड *n S* Semidiameter or radius of a circle.

व्यासंग *m S* Assiduous application unto; diligent study or devoted pursuit of. Ex. of comp. अध्ययनव्यासंग, विद्याव्यासंग, विषयव्यासंग, स्त्रीव्यासंग, धनव्यासंग.

व्यासंगी *a S* That studies or applies himself to or pursues closely and intently.

व्यासव्यवृत्ति *a S* (वि, आ, सज, वृत्ति) That inheres in more subjects than one; that respects or bears on, in its subsistence, two subjects or more;—used of a quality or an adjunct. Ex. Contact, separateness &c. Hence That acts with duplicity or with trimming, compounding, coadapting &c.

व्यासपोट *n* (S) The stool or seat on which sits the expounder of a Purāṇ: also the stool on which the book is placed.

व्यासपूजा *f* (S) The worship or honors paid to the expounder of a Purāṇ at the close of his work; or to the regular and hereditary Purāṇ expounders of a place on the day of full moon of कार्तिक; or to one's Guru or to Sanyāsīs &c. on the day of full moon of आषाढ.

व्यासार्ध *n S* Semidiameter or radius of a circle.

व्यासासन *n* (S) The seat of the expounder of a Purāṇ &c.

व्यावृत्त *p S* Impeded, obstructed, stopped. 2 Repelled or struck back. 3 Struck, hit, knocked.

व्यावृत्त *n C* A wilderness or desert.

व्याही *m* (विवाही) The father-in-law of one's son

or daughter. The two fathers are व्याही reciprocally to each other and respectively to their child's mother-in-law.

व्याहीभोज *m* (व्याही & भोजन) Entertainment given at marriages to the व्याही q. v. supra.

व्याहृति *f S* A mystical word or sound; as Om, Swar, Bhur &c., which are the महाव्याहृति, and commence the daily prayers of the Brāhman.

व्याळ *m* (व्याल S) A serpent. Ex. जैसं पायास दंशिलें महा व्याळें ॥ तें मसकासीं वृश्चिकें दंशिलें ॥ 2 Applied popularly to the नाग or भुजंग.

व्याक्षेप *m S* Obstruction, impediment, hinderance; i. e. the obstructing body or cause; the obstruction opposed by it; or the obstructedness occasioned by it.

व्याक्षेभ *m S* Excitation, agitation, commotion, disturbed state of the mind (from the workings of anger, lust, pity, or a passion generally).

व्युत्क्रम *m S* Inverted order; retrograde or reverse arrangement. Hence disorder, derangement, tumultuousness. [to मध्यमित्रगणित.

व्युत्क्रममित्रगणित *n S* Alligation alternate: opp.

व्युत्पत्ति *f S* Conversancy with; intimate knowledge of (esp. a Shāstra or sacred work); acquaintance with science and literature. 2 Apprehension or view of the significance (of any compounded or derived word); perception or knowledge respecting it; acceptance: also such apprehended or perceived sense or meaning. Ex. वैदिक व्या शब्दीं वेदातें जा जाणणारा किंवा वेदातें सांगितलें जें कर्म अशा दोनही व्यु० संभवतात. 3 Generation particular or special; procession or birth. Hence 4 Formation of words, derivation or etymology. Ex. घराची व्यु० गृह, हाताची व्यु० हस्त, मातीची व्यु० मृत्तिका.

व्युत्पन्न *a S* Conversant with science and literature; learned (esp. in the Shāstras or sacred works). 2 Of which the significance is seen to be resolvable or reducible into (component parts or a root or stock); derived or compounded—a word. 3 Generated, proceeded, issued.

व्युत्पादक *a S* That traces and exhibits the etymons, members, stock &c., the literal and exact significance and power of words;—as a treatise, a discourse &c.

व्यूह *m S* Military array; an arrangement of troops in any form or figure; as दंडव्यूह Array in line; भोगव्यूह Array in column; मंडलव्यूह Array in circle; असंहतव्यूह Array in mixed order; शकटव्यूह, सकरव्यूह, पताकाव्यूह &c. 2 fig. A stratagem; a scheme to entrap or beguile.

व्यूहचतुष्टय *n S* The four forms of military array; viz. दंड, भोग, मंडल, असंहत. See under व्यूह, and see चतुष्टय.

व्येखंड *n* Vulgar for वेखंड.

व्योम *n S* The sky or heavens.

व्रज *m S* A village or station of cowherds. 2 A multitude; an assembly or an assemblage.

व्रण *m* (S) An ulcerous sore or hole, an ulcer. 2 Any puncture (in the body) effected by violence; a wound. [ulcer.

व्रणस्फोट *m S* The breaking out of ulcers or an व्रणित or व्रणी *a* (व्रण) Affected with an ulcerous sore or a deep wound.

व्रत *n* (S) Any self-imposed religious observance or obligation to hold it; a course imposed of works or sufferings; or a vow made to do or bear. मासव्रत An observance occupying a month: वर्षव्रत . . . a year.

व्रतबंध *m* S The rite of investing a Bráhma with the sacrificial thread.

व्रतभिष्ठा *f* (S) Soliciting alms as one of the ceremonies accompanying investiture.

व्रतवैकल्य *n* S Imperfection or incompleteness of an observance kept; defective, deficient, informal, or irregular quality or character of it.

व्रतसंयम *m* S Imposing upon one's self some religious obligation; engaging voluntarily in some religious observance.

व्रतस्थ *a* (S) व्रती *a* (S) That is under the obligation of a religious vow: also that is holding, according to vow, some religious observance.

व्रथा *ad* (Vulgar corruption of वृथा) Fruitlessly, in vain.

व्रात्य *m* (S) An adult Bráhma of whom the investiture with the sacred thread has never been solemnized. 2 Popularly. A vile, mischievous, troublesome, hateful, pestilent child.

व्रीडा *f* S Shame or modesty.

व्रीडित *p* S Ashamed or abashed. [ला आचे.

व्रीडि *m* (S) Rice. Ex. यज्ञांत व्रीडोचा होम सांगित-
व्हणजे or से *f* (वहीण) Husband's sister.

व्हन *m* (Commonly वून) A gold coin, a pagoda.

व्हावस *a* P (वाव Wind.) Wild, wandering, incoherent, extravagant—speech &c. [craving.

व्हावळा *a* (हाव) Avaricious, insatiable, ever
व्हाळ *m* C (For ओहळ or वहाळ) A rivulet, brook, stream. [rubra et alba.

व्हाळ or ठी *f* (Commonly वेलंबाडो) Basella
व्हाळो *f* C (Dim. of व्हाळ, for ओहळो) A small rivulet or streamlet: also a rill or rillet.

व्हेळा *m* R (Commonly वेहळा) Beleric myrobalan,—the tree or its fruit.

श

श The thirtieth consonant and the first of the three sibilants. It is termed the palatal sibilant. It corresponds nearly with Sh in Shun.

शक *m* (شك P) Doubt: also suspicion, misgiving, evil surmise.

शक *m* (S) A period commencing from an epoch or a date at which some sovereign established a computation of time, an era. Ex. नर्मदेचे अलोकडे शालिवाहनशक चालतो पलीकडे विक्रमशक चालतो. 2 शक is especially applied to an era which is dependent on the solar year, and dates from the birth of शालिवाहन. It commences on the 1st of वैशाख 3179 of कलियुग, or on Monday 14th March 78 A. D. Julian style. 3 Reign, the period of a king's government: also rule, domination, sway, authoritative direction. 4 Familiarly. Superiority or ascendancy over; upperhandedness or mastery. *v* चढ, वस, लाग, *g.* of *s.* & *वर* of *o.* 5 A people or an individual of it. They are the followers or descendants of शक or शालिवाहन.

शक गाजविणे To become conspicuously eminent; to rise into glorious celebrity.

शककर्ता *m* (S) One that establishes an era. 2 Applied freely to the founder of a religion, sect, order &c.

शकट *m* (S) A cart. 2 The figure of a cart formed by the five stars composing the fourth lunar asterism. 3 fig. A clog, a person or business that hangs on and impedes.

शकटभेद *m* S Division of the cart-form asterism called रोहिणी by the moon or a planet passing through it. 2 Breaking through a cart-form

phalanx (in battle). Hence Breaking up of any combination or concert. 3 esp. in *pl* Artifices, wiles, tricks: also stratagems, manœuvres, devices. [troops.

शकटव्यूह *m* S The car-form arrangement of शकणे *vi* (शक S) To be able.

शकणे *vi* (शका S) To be under doubt, scruple, apprehension, misgiving; to doubt, scruple &c.

शकनीय *a* S Doubtful, questionable, disputable, fit or suitable to be doubted.

शंकर *m* (S) Maker or conferrer of श or prosperity.) A name of Shiva. 2 The famous teacher popularly designated शंकराचार्य *q. v.*

शंकर *a* S Auspicious, propitious, conferring happiness or weal. [nyris Mahrattensis.

शंकरकोरा *m* A bird, Purple honeysucker, Cin-
शंकरपाळा *m* शंकरपाळे *n* (شکرپالو P) A sort of sweetmeat. [राग.

शंकरा or शंकराभरण *m* (S) A mode of music. See शंकराचार्य *m* (S शंकर & आचार्य) The designation of the celebrated teacher of the Vedānt philosophy. He is stated to be an incarnation of Shiva. 2 Applied also to the Sunyāsī presiding over the several मठ or colleges established by him.

शकल *n* (S) A piece or bit, esp. a slice.
शकल *f* (شكل A Form &c.) A device, contrivance, expedient, stratagem; a scheme or invention for effecting. *v* काढ, पाड, कर, घोज, निघ. 2 *f n* Face, form, air, cast, features, aspect; appearance or apparent quality and character (of an affair or a matter).

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expectation of it. *v* बांध. 2 A good omen; a favorable conjunction.

श० बांधणे *g.* of *o.* To impress deeply upon one's mind; to commit earnestly to memory.

शकुनवंतो *f* A book containing verses by which a fortuneteller or other prognosticator foreshows futurity.

शकुनि *m* S The eighth of the periods called करण. 2 The name of the maternal uncle of the कौरव princes. Hence शकुनिमामा A term for an old treacherous or officious relative whose counsels

शकुंच *n* (S) A sun-dial. [tend to ruin.

शकून *m* (سکون A) A word, speech, utterance.

शकुनांत असणे-चाहणे-वागणे To be obedient to the command or word of. शकून घेणे *g.* of *o.* To speak with; to hold intercourse with. Neg. con. It resembles वारा न घेणे &c. 2 To listen to the counsel or suggestion of.

शकून *n* S Faeces, excrement, ordure.

शके *ad* (Seventh case of शक) In the era; since the commencement of the era. It precedes the numeral of the year, as शके सचा शें बावन्न.

शकेचूर *m* A flowertree and flower. See शकाचूर.

शक्त *p* (S) Able, capable, competent. 2 S Powerful, mighty, strong. 3 In grammar. Significant, expressive, conveying or involving any particular import—a word or phrase. [lity.

शक्त *f* (Popular for शक्ति) Power, strength, abi-

शक्ति *f* (S) Ability or capability: also strength, might, power. Ex. of comp. शरीरशक्ति, इंद्रियशक्ति, नेत्रशक्ति, कर्णशक्ति, वायुशक्ति, ज्ञानशक्ति, योगशक्ति, कालशक्ति. 2 Power (as of a word); reach or extent of significance. 3 The energy or active power of a deity personified as his wife; as Párvatī and Lakshmī of Shiva and Vishnu. 4 The female organ as the counterpart of the phallic personification of Shiva, and worshiped by a sect of Hindús thence termed Shákt. 5 An iron spear or dart.

शक्तिग्रह *m* (S) Acceptation (of a word); apprehension or reception in any particular sense. 2 Laxly. Belief, persuasion, opinion formed or impression received respecting. Ex. त्याच्या वेष्टावरून हा साधु असा मला श० झाला होता. 3 Apprehension of existencies as they actually are.

शक्तिप्रादक *a* S That determines or establishes the sense and power (of a word or phrase);—as usage, a dictionary &c.

शक्तिचक्र *n* S The universe considered as the illusory representation of माया the Juggler-consort of ब्रह्मा. Ex. श० जें अशेष ॥ तें उपसंहरें निःशेष ॥ सृष्टमायेविषें ॥

शक्तिः S According to power or ability.

शक्तित्रय *n* S The trio of Powers of war; viz. प्रभुशक्ति, मंत्रशक्ति, उत्साहशक्ति *q. v.* in loc. 2 The trio of Powers in construction, composition, or formation; viz. ज्ञानशक्ति Power of understanding or knowledge; क्रियाशक्ति Efficient or active power; द्रव्यशक्ति Passive power or susceptibility; the power consisting in the presence of substances endowed with properties. These are referred respectively to सत्त्वगुण, रजोगुण, तमोगुण, and are named सत्विकशक्ति, राजसशक्ति, तामसशक्ति.

शक्तिनसार *ad* शक्तिनरूप *ad* (Corr. from शक्त्यनुसार & शक्त्यनुरूप) According to the power or ability of. See अनुसार.

शक्तिपात *m* S Impartation (by a Guru to his disciple) of his power (in the use of mantras &c.) 2 Prostration of strength: also failure of animal vigor and energy.

शक्तिपूजा *f* S Worship of the शक्ति *q. v.*

शक्तिमान् *a* (S) pop. शक्तिमन्त or शक्तिवंत *a* Able, capable, competent: also strong, powerful, mighty.

शक्तिवैकल्य *n* S Impairedness or imperfection (of whatever kind) of power or ability.

शक्तिक्षीण *a* S Of whom the strength is wasted; that is reduced to great debility;—as a person by sickness &c.

शक्त्युपासना *f* S Service or worship of the शक्ति or female energies of deity.

शक्य *a* (S) Possible, practicable, feasible. 2 That may be conveyed by a particular word or phrase; that may be received as expressed or signified by it;—a sense or meaning. [Potential mood.

शक्यरूप *n* शक्यार्थ *m* Recent formations to render शक्यार्थ *m* S A possible signification or import; an admissible interpretation.

शक्र *m* S A name of Indra. शक्रधनु *n* The bow of Indra, rain-bow.

शक्रदर्शनी or शक्रदर्शनी *ad* Corr. from सकृदर्शनी.

शंकाकार *a* (S) Of the form of the शंकु or Dialgnomon; conical, pyramidal, tapering.

शंख *m* (S) The conch-shell. Used in pouring water over an idol, in offering libations &c., and as a horn to blow at sacrifices and in battles. शंख is the name for all univalve sea-shells of the general appearance of the conch, as शिंप is the general name for bivalves. 2 Conch-form lines at the extremities of the fingers. 3 A term of enhancement after an epithet expressing the clearness, limpidness, or translucency of. 4 Ten billions or a hundred billions. 5 One of the nine nidhi or treasures of Kubera. 6 A term for an unlettered and rude fellow. 7 The cheek-bone.

शंख करणे To beat the mouth with the back of the hand (in crying for help or in lamentation). शंख वाजणे *g. of s.* To be consumed, expended, exhausted.

शंखजिरे *n* (Better संगजिरे) A species of steatites.

शंखद्राव *m* S The name of a menstruum which dissolves the shankh and shells. *v* कर, पाड.

शंखध्वा *m* (शंखध्वा S Blower of the conch.) An opprobrious designation or term for an unlettered and rude fellow.

शंखध्वनि *m f* (S) The sound of the conch. 2 fig. The sound made by bawling and beating the mouth under sudden or extreme distress.

शंखपाळ *m* (शंखपाळ S Serpent of Pátal.) A creature of the serpent-tribe. 2 *m f* A kind of lizard.

शंखपुष्पी *f* S A grass, Andropogon aciculatum.

शंखमणि *m* (S Pearl or gem of the conch-shell.) An ironical term of commendation for a person of fair complexion but coarse, boorish, and ignorant.

शंखवटिका *f* S A medicinal preparation of the calx of the conch-shell.

शंखवणी *n* (शंख & पाणी) The water poured into a conch, in order to be poured over an idol &c. 2 Applied, in praise, to clear, pellucid water, juice of fruits &c.; and, revilingly, to watery and washy milk, curds &c.

शंखळा *f* (Corr. from शंखला) A chain.

शंखाचे *n* (शंख) Beating the mouth with the back of the hand whilst crying for help or in lamentation. *v* कर.

शंखासुर *m* (S) The name of a दैत्य of Hindú story. 2 A flower-tree and flower, Pomeiana pulcherrima.

शंखिनी *f* (S) pop. शंखीण *f* A description of woman, one of the four classes into which females are divided. The Shankhiní is described

as tall, with long hair, and of irascible disposition and strong passions. 2 Applied revilingly to a cow that yields but little milk. 3 A sort of sea-snail; popularly गोगलगाय.

शंखोट *a* See शंखोट.

शंखोटक *n* (S) Water poured into a conch in order to be poured over an idol &c.

शंखोदा *m* (शंख & दा) A term for an unlettered and rude fellow. [or forlorn wight.

शंख्या *m* (शंख) An illiterate lout. 2 A luckless

शंख्या सोमल *m* White oxyde of arsenic.

शट्कर्णी *ad* (In the ear of six.) with करणे or शे, जा, ये, To divulge or publish abroad.

शठ *a* (S) Roguish, knavish, crafty and dishonest. 2 Applied freely in the general sense of Vile, hateful, execrable, abominable; also in the sense of Miserly, niggardly, penurious, churlish.

शठार्थ *f* (शठ) Roguishness or roguery,—the disposition or the practice. 2 Vileness &c.; miserliness &c. See the adjective.

शंड *m* (S) शंड *m* S One that is neither male nor female, a neuter or hermaphrodite: also an emasculated man, a eunuch: also an impotent &c. Seven or eight varieties are enumerated in the शंड *a* Mistaken for शट. [Shástras.

शण *m* (S) Hemp, Cannabis sativa: also Cro-talaria juncea or Bengal hemp.

शणख *n* (S) Thread or string of hemp; twine

शत *a* (S) A hundred. [or packthread.

शतं तत्र पंचोत्तर शतं Where we are spending or giving a hundred what matters five over?

शतक *n* (S) An aggregate of a hundred, a century or a cento.

शतकृत्य *n* (S Hundred deeds.) A particular seasoning or sauce. 2 Used in the last sense of and by mistake for शतक्रतु.

शतक्रतु *m* (S) A name of Indra. 2 A hundred Ashwamedhas or sacrifices of a horse. The performance of them entitles the performer to the place and title of Indra. Hence (also generally with ironical implication) a mighty great feat; a mighty exploit or achievement. [centuple.

शतगुण *a* (S) Of the amount of a hundred fold,

शतघृत *n* (S) Clarified butter washed a hundred times.

शतघ्नी *f* (S Killer of a hundred.) A cylindrical stone or piece of wood studded with iron spikes; a sort of Chevaux de frise. It is also described as a piece of fire-arms or the ancient Indian rocket.

शतर्चिध्या *f pl* (Hundred rags.) A term for a much torn and patched garment or cloth, a bundle of rags.

शतचूर्ण *n* (S Hundred pieces.) Smashed or shattered state; fracture into shivers and fritters. 2 attrib. Broken to pieces, smashed, shattered.

शतहंदो *a* (Of a hundred tricks and pranks.) Loose, dissolute, mischievous, of devious practices. [merous holes.

शतच्छिद्र *a* (S Of a hundred holes.) Having hundred जीव A Sanskrit phrase of benediction addressed to a person sneezing. It signifies Live a hundred years! It answers to Salve!, الحمد لله &c.

शततारका *f* S The twenty-fourth lunar mansion, containing a hundred stars. [or vents.

शतद्वार *a* (S) Having a hundred gates, doors,

शतधा *ad* S In a hundred ways.

शतघोत *a* S Washed one hundred times;—used of clarified butter. [tals, centifolious.

शतपत्र *a* (S) That has a hundred leaves or pe-

शतपत्र *n* (S) A variety of the lotus. 2 A flower, Rosa glandulifera. [glandulifera.

शतपत्रिका *f* (S) A flower-tree and flower, Rosa शतपदो *f* (S) A centiped. 2 Walk of a hundred paces after a meal (to promote digestion).

शतपत्रा *f* S Bent grass, knot grass, centinody, Panicum dactylon.

शतपावली *f* Walk of a hundred paces after a meal (to promote digestion).

शतभोष *m* (A hundred भोष. भोष is the proper name of a legendary warrior.) A phrase used to one vaunting of his might and prowess. Ex. तू आपली एवढी प्रतिष्ठा कशास सांगतोस तुजसारखे असे शतभोष पडले आचेत Tut! man, heroes such as thou may be picked up by hundreds.

शतमर्दी *f* Mistaken for शतमर्दी.

शतमान *a* (S) Of the measure or amount of a hundred. The word is not used in the amplitude of its meaning; शतमान आयुष्य (Age or life-term of one hundred years) is the only authorized application of it; excepting the covert one in the example below, allusively to दक्षिणा or other money-gift. Ex. तेथें काय तुम्हास मिळालें?—शतमान or एक शतमान मिळालें I got a hundred rupees.

शतमारो *a* (S Properly, that can destroy or cure a hundred diseases. Epithet of a skilful physician.) Applied, popularly and jocosely, as an epithet of a physician from the conceit that he destroys or kills a hundred persons.

शतमी *f* A manifesto.

शतभूख *m* (S A hundred times a fool. Equaling a hundred fools.) A term for an arrant fool or dolt.

शतवार्षिक or शतवर्ष *a* S Lasting through a century or one hundred years. 2 Occurring once in a hundred years. 3 That has lived a hundred years, a centenarian. 4 Pertaining or relating to a hundred years.

शतवेधो *f* S Wood-sorrel &c. See चुका.

शतशः *ad* (S) By hundreds.

शतशाख *a* S (Having a hundred branches.) Multiform, manifold, multifarious, multiplicitous &c.

शताधीश *m* (S) A lord or master over a hundred persons, a centurion. 2 Humorously. A possessor of a hundred rupees.

शतायु or शतायुषो *a* (S) That has lived or is to live a hundred years, a centenarian.

शतावरो *f* (S) pop. शतावली *f* A plant, Asparagus racemosus. It is distinguished into शतमूली & सच्छमूली.

शताळशी or सी *a* (शत & आळशी. Lazy by a hundredfold, or more than a hundred persons.) Superlatively lazy or indolent.

शतो *f* S An aggregate of a hundred, a century. The word requires a numeral prefix; as द्विशती, त्रिशती, चतुःशती.

शत्रु *m* (S) An enemy, adversary, foe. Ex. of comp. पिताशत्रु, कफशत्रु, वातशत्रु, घृतशत्रु, दुग्धशत्रु, बुद्धिशत्रु, ज्ञानशत्रु, आत्मशत्रु.

शत्रुकाच *a* (शत्रु by redup.) Vile, malignant, grudgebearing, covertly hating, craftily hostile.

शत्रुपाचन *n* S An article (of medicine or of food) which countervails the evil qualities of some disagreeing article; a corrective, an antidote, an alexipharmic.

शनवार *m* (Properly शनिवार) Saturday. Pr. न देत्याचा वार श.

शनवाया तेली *m* (शनवार & तेली) A designation for a Jewish oil-man. From their not selling or extracting oil on saturdays.

शनि *m* (S) The planet Saturn or the regent of it. 2 A term applied to an adversary, or to a creditor or dun, that is always at one's heels to urge and worry. 3 Applied also to one of dull understanding or of sluggish and cold temperament. 4 or शनिप्रिय *m* A sapphire.

शनि उदरी, इष्टोस &c. येणे See under शनैश्चर.

शनिःपात or शनिपात *m* (Corr. from सन्निपात) Violent fever with delirium and syncope. Ascribed to the corruption of the विदोष or कफ, पित्त, & वात.

शनिप्रदोष *m* (S) A term for the worship that is performed to Shiva on the thirteenth day of the waxing or waning moon when it falls on a saturday. See प्रदोष.

शनिवार *m* (S) शनिवासर *m* S The day of Saturn, Saturday. Pr. न द्यावयाचा वार शनिवार We readily find a plea to justify our omitting what we are unwilling to do.

शनीचा फेरा *m* The rounds (or visitation) of Saturn. Used in accounting for or in designating some calamity or affliction. *v* ये, चाल.

शनैः or शनैः शनैः *ad* S Slowly, slowly: also sluggishly, dully, heavily, tardily. Ex. शनिः पंथा शनिः कथा शनिः पर्वत मस्तकं ॥ शनिर्विद्या शनिर्वित्तं पंचैतानि शनिः शनिः॥. Of this maxim the first word शनिः पंथा is ignorantly used for Slowly, or as *s m*, for Slow movement.

शनैर्मेघ *m* S A form of dysury,—passing urine slowly and painfully. See प्रमेह.

शनैश्चर *m* S (Slow goer.) corruptly शनेश्चर & शनेश्चर *m* The planet Saturn or its mythological personification. 2 fig. Applied to any interrupting or disturbing person.

श० उदरीं येणे *g.* of *s.* (The entrance of Saturn into one's own जन्मराशि) To obtain plentiful provision for the belly or general good fortune. श० इष्टोस येणे The entrance of Saturn into the twelfth राशि or that on this side of one's जन्मराशि. श० ललेस येणे The entrance of Saturn into the sign beyond one's जन्मराशि.

शपणे *v c* (Poetry. Commonly शपणे) To curse or execrate.

शपत, शपत, शपत *f m* Corruptions of शपथ.

शपथ *f* ई or ए *m* (S) An asseveration by oath or ordeal, an oath. *v* घे, वाच, खा, कर, & दे. शपथ is used with जर If, or without जर in a construction implying condition, and in solemn disallowal or counter-as-severation; thus agreeing with the Hebrew idiom. See Mark viii. 12., Heb. iii. 11., iv. 5. Greek. Ex. हलिवल्या अंगार or काडीवर पडेल तर श०; पाऊस ह्या ठिकाणी पडला तर श०; i. e. it positively shall not fall or did not fall. Very numerous are the forms of Oath-taking or swearing, all instructive concerning the moral state and the sense of moral obligation of the Maráthá people. Some of the phrases exhibiting the common forms are:—देवावरचा बेल or फूल or तुळस काढणे or उचलणे; गायीचे शेंपूट चरणे; ब्राह्मणाचा पायावर हात ठेवणे; कढ्यांतून (पैसा, रवा &c.) काढून देणे; गोता गंगा-जळी घेणे or उचलून देणे; माझी लेकरे बाळें मरोत म्हणजे; मुलावर हात ठेवून बोलणे; अर्ध्या गंगेत उभा राहून बोलणे; भरल्या आद्याखाली or आद्याखाली बोलणे; अग्नीवर हात ठेवून बोलणे; कढ्या तेलांतून (कांदी एक) काढणे; गायीचा चारा डोक्यावर घेऊन बोलणे; बेलभंडार घेणे or उचलणे; रक्ताची आण; विद्या-इचाण; अन्नाची आण; देवाची आण or देवाचेण; तुमच्या पायाची आण &c. &c. For phrases or expressions embodying forms of asseveration akin to swearing see भरल्या बंदाखाली बसणे under बंद.

श० वाहायाला मोकळा होणे To be free to make oath; to be clear in conscience to swear; i. e. (whilst being chargeable with having done scarcely anything or any portion) to have done enough to swear by.

शपित *p* S शप *p* S Cursed. 2 Reviled, vilified, abused. [hoof.

शफ *m n* (S) A hoof. 2 A division of a cloven शफर *m* S शफरो *f* S The name of a fish, Cyprius Sophore. Ham.

शंबर *m* S A sort of Elk, Cervus elaphas. The popular word is सांबर. [edly intermingled.

शबल *a* S Variegated. 2 Confounded or confused शबल *n* S Confused or tumultuous intermixture.

शबळ *m* A musical instrument. See संबळ.

शबिना *m* (شبينه P) This form, although the correct form, is less common than हबिना *q. v.* 2 (Misused for شاميانہ) An awning, esp. before or behind a tent (as an office-tent or a state-tent).

शब्द *m* (S) Sound, any sound, or any voice or utterance. 2 A word. 3 In grammar. A declinable word. 4 Reproof, censure, blame. *v* लाग, ये, ठेव, लाव, आण. [tion or intercession).

शब्द टाकणे To speak a word (as in recommendation). शब्दकाठिन्य *n* S One of the characters of words in poetical or ornate composition,—hard-sounding quality or hardness.

शब्दकार्पण्य *n* (S) Parsimony of words or speech. Ex. श० पंडितास दोष सोला सदाभूषण.

शब्दकोश or -कोष *m* (S) A repository of words, a dictionary or vocabulary.

शब्दकौशल्य *n* (S) Skill in the employment of words or use of language.

शब्दखंडन *n* (S) Refutation or disallowal of words; verbal criticism.

शब्दगुण *m* (S) A property, attribute, or quality ascribed to words. Twenty-four properties are enumerated; viz. श्लेष, प्रसाद, समता, माधुर्य, सुकुमारता, अर्थव्यक्ति, उदारत्व, कान्ति, उदात्तता, ओज, सुशब्दता, और्जित्य, विस्तर, समाधि, सौक्ष्म्य, गांभीर्य, प्रेय, सन्धि, तत्व, प्रौढी, रीति, उक्ति, गति, भावुक, संक्षेप. Consult प्रतापब्रह्म. This enumeration particularly respects Poetical composition.

शब्दचातुर्य *n* (S) Skill in the management of words; cleverness of expression or diction; elocution, eloquence, facundity.

शब्दचोर *c* (S Word-stealer.) A plagiarist.

शब्दजाल *n* (S) poetice शब्दजाल *n* Net of words. A term for language or articulate speech considered as a multitudinous assemblage of words. 2 (Esp. in poetry.) Many and idle words; mere chatter. Ex. म्हणतो शब्दजाल टाकून ॥ निखळ एकाग्र ऐसिजे मने ॥ सर्वदा एकावे कीर्तन ॥ तराच धन्य संसारो ॥

शब्दताडन *n* S Verbal chastisement; i. e. rebuke or reprimand. Ex. सुज्ञास श० सूखास प्रत्यक्ष-ताडन Reproof to the wise; stripes for the back of a fool.

शब्दतात्पर्य *n* (S) Verbal import or purport; significance, tenor, or bearing of words or a word.

शब्ददोष *m* (S) A blemish or an imperfection in words or a word (not as inherent or essential, but as occurring); verbal fault or faultiness (in literary composition). Thirteen Verbal faults are enumerated; viz. श्रुतिकट, व्युत्संस्कृति, अप्रयुक्त, असमर्थ, निहतार्थ, अनुचितार्थ, निरर्थक, अवाचक, अश्लोच, (This term expresses the faults of जुगुप्सा, अमंगल, & व्रीडा,) संदिग्ध, अप्रतीत, ग्राम्य, नेयार्थ. These thirteen are taught in काव्यप्रकाश; in प्रतापब्रह्म the enumeration is of seventeen; viz. अप्रयुक्त, अपुष्ट or अपुष्टार्थ, असमर्थ, निरर्थक, नेयार्थ, व्युत्संस्कार or

व्युत्संस्कृति, संदिग्ध, अप्रयोजक, क्लिष्ट, गूढ or गूढार्थ, ग्राम्य, अन्यार्थ, अप्रतीतिक, अविश्लेष्यविधेयांश, विशद-संतिहत, अश्लोच (involving जुगुप्सा, अमंगल, & व्रीडा), पक्ष or श्रुतिकट. These may be briefly rendered as:—अप्र० Unestablished by good authority or approved use; अपु० Foreign to the subject, irrelevant; अस० Unsupported (in the sense intended—a sense conformable to the शक्ति or power of the word) by popular usage or acceptance; निर० Lacking significance or import, unmeaning (e. g. च, हि, तू, खलु, ननु, or, in Prakrit, पै, पां); ने० Intelligible through understanding the conventional or the determined sign or token; व्युत्० Of violated grammar, ungrammatical; सं० Ambiguous or equivocal; अप्र० Superfluous or redundant; क्लिष्ट Hard of interpretation; गूढ Deep or occult (unnecessarily); ग्राम्य Rustic; अ० Of which the obvious meaning is different from the meaning intended; अप्र० Of which the verification (to be found in another Shāstra) is lacking here; अवि० Of which the predicate is made to bear upon a wrong clause or portion of the sentence; (see ex. in the English of Rom. vi. 17;) विर० Enforcing or causing an apprehension different from the sense sought to be conveyed; अ० Coarse, rude, vulgar, obscene &c.; i. e. offensive to modesty or shame; reviling or abusive; nauseating, disgusting, or productive of the sense of the unpropitious, unkindly, or disagreeable; प० Harsh, rough, grating, or thrilling to the ear. 2 Familiarly. Blame, impeachment, fault charged against, word. *v* ठेव, घाल, लाव, आण, & ये, लाग. 3 The slur of a word or name; the fault or badness of a name having passed (upon a person, matter, or thing exempt from real blameworthiness). Ex. पतिव्रतेस व्यभिचारिणी म्हटली श० तर येतो Caesar's wife must be, not only blameless, but unblamed.

शब्दध्वनि *m* (S A free formation of the poets.) The sound of the voice. Ex. तिचा हाच श० ॥ म्यांचि श्रवणी ऐकिला ॥

शब्दपांडित्य *n* (S) Masterliness or excellence of speech, oratory. Generally used in derision of the fine talking of a vaunter or hollow promiser.

शब्दपारुष्य *n* S Violence, harshness, or rudeness of words.

शब्दपाह्लाळ *m* Idle amplification or diffuseness in discourse, verbal exuberance, verbiage. *v* लाव, मांड, कर.

शब्दप्रमाण *n* (S) The evidence or proof of words; viz. testimony (oral or written).

शब्दप्रहार *m* (S) Beating or a blow with words; viz. reproving, reprimanding, reviling, vituperating, execrating; or a reproof, reprimand &c.

शब्दभेद *m* (S) Verbal difference or distinction. 2 Another word.

शब्दभेदी or शब्दवेधी *a* (S) That has the skill of shooting (an arrow or other missile) upon an unseen object through hearing a voice or a sound proceeding from it: also capable of striking an object heard;—a divine or charmed arrow &c. 2 That can pierce into and discover the design or purpose through a few words spoken. 3 A designation of अर्जुन, either from his possessing the skill above described, or from his power of piercing and thrilling his enemies by his shouts. Applied also to दशरथ. [words or a word.

शब्दमाधुर्य *n* (S) Sweetness or agreeableness of शब्दयोगी अवयव *m* A modern formation to express Preposition, esp. Inseparable preposition.

शब्दयोजना *f* (S) Devising or seeking out of words: also collocation or construction of words, syntax.

शब्दयोनि *f* S A radical word, a root.

शब्दरचना *f* (S) Arrangement or ordering of words, verbal composition, syntax.

शब्दलालित्य *n* S Elegance or ornateness of speech; verbal beauty. See लालित्य.

शब्दवेधी *a* See under शब्दभेदो.

शब्दवैपरीत्य *n* S Contrariness or oppositeness of words (as to the meaning or mind of the speaker). Ex. कृमिकर्णबोलला निद्रापद कुंभकर्णाच्या मनांत इंदपद तस्मात् श० झालें.

शब्दशक्ति *f* S The force or exact signification of words or a word. शब्दशक्तिगम्य Verbal or literal.

शब्दशासन *n* S The laws and rules respecting words; as grammar, syntax &c.

शब्दशास्त्र *n* S The science of words, or any treatise upon this science; philology, grammar, etymology, explication of synonymes, verbal criticism &c.

शब्दशुद्धि *f* (S) Grammatical or verbal accuracy; correct application of words: also correctness of words. 2 Correction of words, phraseology, or diction.

शब्दसंग्रह *m* (S) A compilation or collection of words; a dictionary or vocabulary.

शब्दसंचय *m* (S) An assemblage of words.

शब्दसंदर्भ *m* (S) The connection and correlation of words in construction; verbal congruity or harmony; context.

शब्दसादृश्य *n* S Similarity or resemblance of words (of real difference in signification).

शब्दसाधनिका *f* S Formation of words,—the science or the act. 2 Parsing.

शब्दसाधित *a* S In grammar. Formed from a noun. 2 as *s n* A nominal formation. [moussness]

शब्दसाम्य *n* S Equivalence of words, synonymy.

शब्दसूची *f* S A verbal index.

शब्दस्फुरण *n* S (Thrilling or quivering of words.) A term for harsh or grating verbal composition—for a phraseology or style in which abound compound and palatal letters (जोडअक्षर & टवर्ग).

शब्दसारस्य *n* S Savoriness, pithiness, or pathos of words; verbal sweetness or agreeableness.

शब्दाचा मार *m* (Beating with words.) Reproof, remonstrance, expostulation, animadversion, admonition; verbal castigation in general. Pr. वेचास टोणण्याचा मार शाहण्यास शब्दाचा.

शब्दातीत *a* (S) That is beyond the power of description or expression; indescribable, inenarrable, ineffable &c.

शब्दानुप्रास *m* S In rhetoric. Jingle of words; as contrad. from वर्णानुप्रास Jingle of letters. शब्दानुप्रास therefore is *Rhyme*, and वर्णानुप्रास is *Alliteration*. अनुप्रास is *Jingle*; involving the above two divisions.

शब्दानुशासन *n* S The law of words or a word; i. e. the requirement to be understood; the sense and force. [speech, mellifluence.]

शब्दानुश्रुत *n* (S Poetry.) Nectareous words or

शब्दार्थ *m* (S) The sense or meaning of a word; the verbal or exact import.

शब्दालंकार *m* (S) In rhetoric. A trope or verbal figure. Of such five are specified; viz. वक्रोक्ति, अनुप्रास, यमक, श्लेष, पुनरुक्तवदाभास. वक्रोक्ति has three varieties; viz. सभंगश्लेषवक्रोक्ति, असभंगश्लेषवक्रोक्ति, काकुवक्रोक्ति; but of each of the five there are varieties and distinctions and subdistinctions. See the whole department of rhetoric elaborately

explicated and elucidated in प्रतापरुद्रग्रंथ & काव्य-प्रकाश.

शब्दाशब्द *m* (शब्द A good or proper word, अशब्द A bad word.) Rash or unconsidered speech; speech which *may be* respectful, seasonable, or otherwise suitable, and which *may be* irreverent, ill-timed, obscene, inauspicious &c. Ex. चौघांमध्ये श० बोलू नये चांगलें बोललें. 2 Speech indefinitely or without implication; speech whether good or bad. Ex. मी त्याला श० काढीं बोललो नाहीं. Gen. xxxi. 24, 29.

शब्दित *p* S Sounded or sounding. 2 Uttered, articulated, spoken.

शब्दित *n* S Speech, voice, sound of speaking.

शंभर *m* (शंबर S) A sort of Elk. See सांबर.

शंभर *a* (शत S) A hundred. Note. To express hundreds शं is substituted, taking up a numeral prefix; as दोनशें, तीनशें. शंभर stands alone to express One hundred, and suffers not the numeral prefix एक.

शं बुधा मारून आंग कोरडे दाखविणारा (One who, after a hundred dips, still shows himself dry.) A term for a sharp and subtle knave whose knavery no one can establish. शं० हातांत येऊं न देणें (Not to suffer to approach within a hundred cubits.) To keep well off.

शंभु *m* (S) A common name of Shiva. 2 A term for a simpleton, or a person guileless and unsuspecting.

शम *m* (S) Stilling, subduing, reducing to nullity or into inoperativeness (of the passions and affections): also stilledness or stillness, subdued state (of the mind and passions); stoicism, apathy, indifference, *quietism*. This conquest of the mind is one of the six duties incumbent upon the वेदांतो. The other five duties are दम Government of the senses and animal appetites; तप Practice of mortification and austerities; तितिक्षा Patience, sufferance, endurance of the good and evil of mortal life; श्रद्धा Reverential faith in the Vedas and Shāstras; समाधान Restraining of the mind from external objects and fixing of it steadfastly in contemplation. 2 Stilling, tranquilizing, calming, composing generally: also stillness, tranquillity, quiet and unruffled state generally. 3 Final happiness; emancipation from mundane existence.

शमदम or शमदमादि The duties comprehensively of the Vedāntist,—शम and so forth. शमदमादि-साधनसंयुक्त Provided with the measures (towards ultimate beatitude) of conquest of the mind and subjugation of the senses and appetites.

शमणें *vi* (शम) To become calm, quiet, still, lit. fig.; to be appeased, pacified, composed.

शमन *n* S Quieting, stilling, calming, composing. 2 In medicine. Allaying or soothing. See सन्नेचार. 3 A composer or settler; a medicine or a measure that assuages or abates pain or excitement; an anodyne. Ex. पिताचें शमन सुटसाकर. 4 Becoming quiet, still, calm, composed.

शमनाविराची कांडो फिरविणें (A phrase of jugglers. Turning the conjuring wand of शमनावीर one of the Genii of Muhammadan fable.) To use chicanery, intrigue, or dark machinations.

शमविषम *a* (A popular formation.) Lighter or heavier; lessened or augmented; reduced or advanced;—used of a sickness or an evil, of the market-rate, rain, wind, heat &c. 2 Used as *s n* A slight difference less or greater; and, figuratively, a slight discrepancy (in accounts, state-

ments, proceedings); also a slight disagreement or misunderstanding.

शमल *n* S Faeces, excrement.

शमित *p* S Quieted, calmed, stilled: also assuaged, mitigated, alleviated: also appeased or pacified. [or behind a tent.]

शमिना *m* (शاميانا P) An awning, esp. before शमी *f* S A thorny tree, Mimosa suma. Rox. 2 The leaves of it brought or considered as an offering to an idol.

शमी *a* (S) Mild, pacific, tranquil, of moderated or moderate passions.

शमोधान्य *n* S (A pod-grain; a silique grain.) A comprehensive name for Legumes or pulse. Contrad. from शूकधान्य.

शमोपजन *n* or शमोपजा *f* (S) Worship of the शमी (Mimosa suma) during the festival of दसरा.

शयन *n* S Sleeping, reposing: also reclining or lying. 2 A bedstead, couch, mat, anything on which to lie and repose.

शयनो *f* (S) The eleventh day of the waxing moon of आषाढ. On this day विष्णु goes to sleep.

शयनीय *a* S Fit for or suitable to sleep or to be slept on.

शय्या *f* S A bed, couch, sofa, anything on which to repose. 2 Sleeping, reposing: also reclining or lying.

शय्याद्री *m f* (Properly सद्माद्री q. v.) The Sayhādri range of mountains.

शर *m* (S) An arrow. 2 The arrow of Shiva, i. e. the three stars composing the belt of Orion. See under लुब्धक. 3 Distance from the Ecliptic, celestial latitude. 4 The versed sine.

शर *a* S In ज्योतिष शास्त्र. Five.

शरकांड *m* S The shaft of an arrow.

शरजाल *n* S (Common in poetry.) A flight or shower of arrows.

शरट *m* S pop. शरट *m* A chameleon.

शरण *n* (S) Protection, preservation, defence. 2 A protector, preserver, one that defends or shelters.

श० असणें To be unto a supplicant for protection.

श० जाणें or येणें To go or come to as a supplicant for protection. Pr. श० आल्यास मरण देऊं or चिंतू नये.

See Deut. xxiii. 15, 16. श० रिघणें To betake one's self to for protection. Ex. रघुनंदना श० रिघावें ॥

विवसो किं हे परम सोता ॥ अनर्थकारक घोर चरिता ॥ शरण *n* (Or सरण) A pyre or funeral pile.

शरणागत *a* (S) corruptly शरणागत *a* That is come seeking refuge or protection, a refugee, an appellant. Ex. शरण जाय अयोध्यानाथा ॥ तो बळपंजर शरणागता ॥ भववथा वारील ॥; also अहंकार जड पर्वत ॥ शरणागता बाधे यथार्थ ॥

शरणागतवत्सल *a* (S) Kind unto refugees or supplicants for protection.

शरणार्थ *m* (S For the sake of your protection. I am your refugee or most humble servant.) A form of salutation used by the लिंगादित-people on meeting. [protection.]

शरणार्थी *a* S शरणार्थी *a* S That solicits refuge or

शरण्य *a* S That affords protection or shelter; that is a refuge or an asylum unto. 2 (Possible, purposed, necessary, proper) to be protected or sheltered.

शरत् or शरद् *f* (S) The fourth of the six seasons of the Hindú year, Autumn; a period comprising, according to the वैदिक, the months Bhādra and 'Ashwin, according to the पौराणिक, 'Ashwin and Kārtik. 2 A year. [q. v. supra.]

शरत्काल *m* (S) शरदतु *m* (S) The season शरत् शरधि *m* S (Arrow-holder.) A quiver.

शरपंजर *m* (S Cage of arrows.) A term poetically and hyperbolically for a person in whose body many arrows have lodged.

शरपंजरी पडणे To fall into great trouble or perplexity; to be pierced with the thorns of many cares.

शरपात *m* S An arrow's fall or flight, arrow-shot. 2 The fall of an arrow. 3 Discharge of an arrow or of arrows. [of an arrow.

शरपुंखा *f* S The feathers or the feathered part

शरफल *n* S The head or metal end of an arrow.

शरवत *n* (شریت P) Juice of lemons, tamarinds, pomegranates &c. mixed with water and sugar, sherbet.

शरभ *m* S A fabulous animal of eight legs inhabiting the Himālaya range. 2 A locust: also a grasshopper.

शरम *f* ई or ए (شرم P) Shame.

शरमणे *v i* (शरम) To be ashamed or abashed.

शरमिदा or धा *a* (شرمند P) Abashed or ashamed: also repressed or overawed by; cowed before.

शरवर्ष *m* S pop. शरवर्षाव *m* शरवृष्टि *f* (S) Showering or a shower of arrows. [the bowstring).

शरसंधान *n* S Setting or fixing of an arrow (on

शरस्त्र *n* S A circle of celestial longitude.

शरा *m* (شرع A) Law. Used in courts as signifying Muhammadan law.

शराईत *a* (Properly सराईत) Expert, adroit, accomplished, dexterous.

शराकत, शराकतदार, शराकतनामा, शराकती Commonly सरकत &c.

शराब *m* (شراب A) Vinous or spirituous liquor.

शराभ्यास *m* (S) Practice with bow and arrow, archery.

शरायती *f* Amongst Kárkúns. The name of the little line drawn under an interlineation and over the place wherein, as marked by the caret (Λ or v), it is to be read.

शराव *m* S शरावी *f* S A shallow dish or platter; a bowl-form vessel (resembling वेळणी, जोगली &c.)

शरासन *n* S (That throws or ejects arrows.) A bow. 2 Shooting arrows.

शरीक *c* (شریک A) A partner or sharer.

शरीर *n* (S) The body. 2 A covert term for pudendum virile vel muliebre.

श० वेचणे (परोपकाराकडे) To spend or lay out one's body (as in philanthropic labors).

शरीरकष्ट *m pl* (S) Bodily exertion or labor.

शरीरकळा *f* शरीरकांति *f* (S Gloss or shine of the body.) The lustre, bloom, glow, freshness and sprightliness of bodily health.

शरीरदंड *m* (S) Mortification of the body by austerities. 2 Corporal punishment. [body.

शरीरपाटव *n* S Soundness or healthiness of

शरीरप्रकृति *f* (S) Constitution or temperament of body: also bodily health, or bodily condition with respect to health.

शरीरभाव *m* (S) The state, mood, or mode of being of the body; corporeal form or character. Ex. व्याध करी साष्टांगनमस्कार ॥ मुखे न्दणे जयजयकारे ॥ नो श०पालटला ॥

शरीरभोग *m* (S Bodily enjoyment or endurance.) A term for disease and suffering generally as appertaining to the body; also, sometimes, for bodily enjoyment. *v* भोग.

शरीरयष्टि *f* S The fabric or frame of the body.

शरीरसंपत्ति *f* (S Wealth or excellence of the body.) Health. 2 Bodily vigor or strength.

शरीरसंबंध *m* (S Bodily contact or connection.) Relation by marriage, affinity.

शरीरसंबंधावर येणे To come to close quarters; to fall to blows. [marriage; a connection.

शरीरसंबंधी *a* (शरीरसंबंध) That is related to by

शरीरस्वास्थ्य *n* S Comfortableness or ease of body, bodily health.

शरीराची ढगळ *f* Wasting away (esp. through diarrhoea) of the body; emaciation.

शरीराची ढामटो *f* A body reduced (by sickness &c.) to a pat or cake.

शरीराची धलपो or ढळपो *f* A body reduced (as by sickness) to a chip or shaving; a form *thin as a lath*. [having a body.

शरीरी *m* S A corporeal being; a living creature

शरीरी *a* (S) Embodied. 2 Relating to the body, corporeal. [of this name.

शर्करा *f* (S) Sugar. 2 Gravel: also the disease

शर्करामेह *m* S Discharging of gravelly or sandy urine: also such discharge. See प्रमेह.

शर्त or तै *f* (شرط A) Wager or bet. As if for a

wager.) Superlative, supereminent, surpassing action in general. Used with great laxity and license in expression of admiration. Ex. यंदा पावसाने

मोठी शर्त केली. 2 Exuberance; vast incalculable quantity or number; any boundless profusion.

Ex. गलबतांची शर्त, आंब्यांची शर्त, लाडवांची शर्त, पुण्यांची शर्त. 3 Used (by contraction or misapprehension) in deeds of Inám, agreement &c. for the word शिरस्ता; as माफी भरल्यावर मुलूकशर्त कम

धारा ह्याचा आकार होईल.

शर्तमर्दी *f* (A licentious formation from शर्त *q. v.* and मर्दी Manliness.) A term applied freely in expression of admiration at mighty effort, daring deeds, splendid achievements.

शर्थ & शर्थमर्दी Better शर्त &c. *q. v. supra.*

शर्म, शर्मणे, शर्मिदा, शर्मिधा See under शरम &c.

शर्मा *ind* (S) An adjunct proper to the names of Bráhmans; as विष्णुशर्मा ब्राह्मण. The adjunct to the names of the क्षत्रिय is वर्मा; as इंद्रवर्मा क्षत्रिय;

that to the names of the वैश्य is गुप्त; as चंद्रगुप्त वैश्य; that to the names of Shúdras is पालित; as रामपालित शूद्र. No meaning seems to be involved in these affixes. [*v* सार, बांध, लाव.

शर्त *f* (شرائط *pl* of شرط A) A wager or bet.

शलक or ख *f* (शलخ A) A volley.

शलगम *m* (شلغم T) A turnip.

शलभ *m* (S) A locust. 2 A candle-moth.

शलाका *f* (S) A spike (as of grass), a straw, a reed, a little rod or pin, a piece of wire, a long, thin, and pointed body in general;—as a rib of an umbrella, a bar of a cage, a slip of bamboo used as a match, a fibrous stick used as a brush or pencil, a toothpick, a tent or probe, a fescue &c. &c.

शलाकापरीक्षा *f* (S) Examination of the conversancy of a candidate with any particular work by placing that work before him, piercing the sheets with a shaláká or pin, and requiring him to explain the stanza upon which the pin rests.

शलाकाप्रश्न *m* (S) A mode, with a straw, reed, wire, pin &c., of proposing any inquiry. The शलाका is introduced into the book, and the direction sought is deduced from the meaning of the stanza upon which the शलाका falls.

शल्य *n* (S) A peg, a pin, a spike, a thorn, a stub or snag, any similar thing considered as a piercing body. Note. This is rather the *proper* or *primitive* than the *common* sense of the word. The following are the current senses and applications. 1 A splint, splinter, or fragment remaining in the flesh. 2 A dead foetus remaining in the

womb. 3 fig. An injury or insult rankling and festering; an occurrence or an act of which the remembrance is pungently painful; a troublesome or an afflictive occurrence; a plague, pest, bore: a thorn in all its figurative senses. 4 Any mischief-working thing (as a corpse, a bone &c.) left below the ground on which a house is rising. This must be dug up, or the house will be haunted &c.

शल्यशल्य *n* S That department of Surgery which treats of the extraction from the body of extraneous substances.

शव *n* (S) A corpse. शवचान *n* (S) A bier. शववाहक *c* (S) A corpse-carrier.

शवाळे *n* See शेवाळे.

शशधर *m* S शशांक *m* S शशी *m* (S) (That has a hare, either as an emblem on his banners, or, fancifully, on his face:—the spots on the moon's disk being fancied to bear the figure of a hare.) Poetical names for the moon. The last word is common.

शशविषाण *n* S शशशृंग *n* (S) (Horn of a hare.) Terms for an impossibility or a non-entity. See खपुष्य.

शशिनी *a* S (Loc. case of शशि Moon. Occurring in poetry.) Moon-lit—the night.

शष्य *n* S Young grass. 2 A hair of the pubes.

शष्यित *a* S Abounding in or having शष्य (young grass);—as a place.

शंसक, शंसा, शंसणे, शंसित, शस्त S These words are found in poetry, but, commonly, they occur with the prefix प्र. See प्रशंसक &c.

शस्त्र *n* (S) A weapon. 2 A weapon figuratively, that in which one's prevalence or power consists;—as learning, beauty, sanctity, the pen &c. Applied also to any thing considered as the masterer, match, vanquisher, antidote &c., of any other thing.

श० तुळणे or तेलणे To point or set or hold in position one's weapon: also to wave or brandish it.

श० घरणे with वर of o. To take up arms against.

शल्यकार *m* (S) A maker of weapons, an armourer.

शल्यचाण *n* S (Weapon-guard or preserver.) A scabbard; any sheath, case, or cover for a weapon.

शल्यपाणि *a* S Weapon in hand, armed.

शल्यवैद्य *m* (S) A physician for wounds and cuts and outward injuries; a surgeon or surgeon.

शल्यभ्यास *m* (S) Military exercise; practice with weapons or arms.

शल्यालयवहार *m* (S शल्य, अल्य, व्यवहार) Business or doings with weapons. A free term for fighting.

शह *m* (ش P King.) In chess-playing. Check.

Pr. शाहण्यास शह सूखास टोणपा. 2 fig. The bearing or set state against (as of an enemy against a person or place): also intent or vigilant state (as of one watching an opportunity). *v* दे, वस, ये. 3 fig.

A notice, warning, or suggestive intimation. *v* दे. शहास गुंतणे To be bound and confined (as by some promise or engagement).

शहनिशह *m f* The same with शहानिशा.

शहर *n* (شهر P) A city or large town.

शहरगुंडा *m* (City-bowlder or bowling stone.) A city-bred sharper; a thorough-paced scamp or knave. 2 A *knowing* one; one *up to* the arts and ways of the world. 3 A *clever* one; one capable of turning his hand to anything.

शहरपन्हा *m* (شهرپناه P) The walls of a city or town. Applied also to the guards, watchmen, police-officers &c. appointed to protect or order a city.

शहरबटाक *m* A regular city-sharper or scamp; as opp. to a country simpleton.

शहरवाजार *m* (शहर & बाजार here used to amplify or render indefinite.) City, town, and such-like. Ex. असलो वस्तू श. आहे शहरांत शोधावी गांवखेळांत काय? [Used *pl. v* ये.

शहरा *m* A quake or tremor with horripilation.

शहरी *a* (शहर) Relating to a city or town, urban, oppidan. 2 Hence Scampish, knavish, profligate.

शहरें *n* Quaking and tremors with horripilation. *v* ये.

शहा An interjection used by a person under the afflatus of काह्नावा and other such demons.

शहा *m* (शाह *P*) A king. Little used but in ex. नेसेन तर शहाचें नेसेन नाही तर नागवी बसेन I'll have royal garments or I'll sit naked.

शहा *m* (शाह *H* Banker.) In Maráthi this word, although sometimes signifying Banker (as in the Pr. शहा किंवा पादशहा First the Banker, then the King), is rather a title or an epithet of Banker (i. e. of सावकार) implying Substantial; also reputable or creditable. Applied also to असामी (Person or individual) in the sense Respectable or trustworthy; also to कूळ (Tenant, debtor &c.) in the sense Solvent or competent for money-dealings. 2 Applied, as a respectful designation, to the Zakátdár or Custom-farmer (and, by many, to his personal station or office). Hence शहाचा दाखला or शहाची टोप A token of payment given by the Custom-farmer.

शहांगी or ग्या *a* (Corr. from सिंहांगी Lion-waisted.) Spare, slim, thin, of slender make.

शहाजादा *m* (शाहजादा *P*) A king's son, a prince.

शहाजानी *a* (शाहजानी *P*) Relating to the Emperor Sháhjahán—a rupee, the sway &c.

शहाजिरें *n* (शाहजिरें *P*) Arum nigrum. Bengal Pharm.

शहाजोग (शाहजोग *H*) Creditable, reputable, trustworthy (esp. as understood by mercantile people, and applied both to persons and to business). 2 An epithet of a hundí which bears this word upon it, importing that the person presenting it is worthy and may be trusted with the cash; answering to *payable to bearer*. 3 Applied also to rupees and other pieces of money so manifestly good that they may be received without any troublesome examination.

शहाजोर *m* (शाहजोर *P*) Great power or strength. 2 Used as *a* & *ad* and licentiously in the sense Fine, grand, superb, capital, *mighty*; and finely, grandly &c.

शहाडा *m* The ridge of two oppositely-inclined planes; any long and narrow path or line declivous on both its sides. 2 A musical instrument (esp. in use by the musicians termed होलार), a large kind of डफ: also a fashion or style of beating it. [yet unformed kernel.

शहाडें *n* A very young cocoanut, a cocoanut of शहाणपण *n* शहाणिव *f* (Poetry.) Shrewdness, knowingness, understanding, sagacity, good sense.

शहाणा *a* (शहाणा *H*) Shrewd, sagacious, knowing, intelligent, sharp, smart, clever. Pr. शहाण्याचें व्हांवें चाकर पण वेष्टाचें होजं नये घनी; शहाण्याची एक बात खूबीची सारी रात; श. नाडतो पोहणार बुडतो.

शहाणासुरता *a* (शहाणा & सुरत) Clever and comely; intelligent and personable.

शहाणव *a* Ninety-six.

शहाण्याची खरवड *f* (Scrapings of an intelligent or clever person.) A very dullard or dolt.

शहातूत *f* (शाहतूत *P*) The Mulberry tree, and *n* A mulberry.

शहातर *a* (Better साहतर) Seventy-six.

शहादानी *a* More barbarously written even than शहाजानी.

शहानिशा *m f* (शहानिशा *P* A term at chess. Check, not check.) Positive determination or decision upon; sure settlement and satisfaction of mind regarding. Usually neg. con. Ex. च्यां पर्जन्य पडणार आणि पुढें धान्य सवंग होणार ह्या गोष्टीची श. होत नाही. 2 Determining, deciding, ascertaining; trying whether true or false, whether good or bad; settling the one way or the other: also determined or decided state: also definiteness or positive quality or character. In the first clause of this sense the term implies the desperateness or recklessness consequent upon long and extreme harassment, and corresponds with डोचकें कीं बोचकें, डोकें कीं फोकें, सोक्षमोक्ष &c. which last see.

शहामत *f* (शहामत *A*) Boldness, valor, intrepidity, daring. 2 Used popularly for Cleverness or skilfulness, esp. of execution, workmanship.

शहासुळी *f* (सुसली *S*, سیاہ *P* Black.) Black variety of सुसली, Carculigo nigra.

शहासुग *m* (शहासुग *P*) A fabulous bird, a griffin?

शहायशी *a* Eighty-six.

शहारे *m pl* शहारें *n* Quaking and tremors with horripilation. *v* ये. [ratum.

शहाळू *f* A species of जोंधळा, Holcus sacchar. शहाळें *n* A cocoanut of which the milk is not yet consolidated into kernel.

शळी *f* Formed by rapid utterance from सळई. 2 A porcupine-quill. [ness or testimony.

शाहदी *m* (शाहदी *A*) A witness at law. 2 *f* Wit-
शाहदीदार *c* (Inelegant.) A witness.

शाई *f* (साही *P*) Ink. 2 A paste made of iron-rust; to be applied to the bass-end of a मृदंग or tabor.

शाई *a* (शाही *P* Kingly, royal. This is a very abused and perverted word.) Relating to the sway or rule of; bearing the virtue, nature, or name of; belonging unto; as पुणेशाई, मुंबईशाई, सुरतशाई Belonging to Poona, Bombay, Surat. शिंदेशाई, होळकरशाई, अपाशाई बाबाशाई Proceeding from, established or instituted by, in some or other way pertaining or referrible to Sindia, Holker &c. Used of coins, fashions, laws, usages. ब्राह्मणशाई, शूद्रशाई, मोगलशाई Peculiar or suitable to; usually accompanying or with Bráhmans, Shúdras &c. सोदशाई, शिन्धुशाई, लबाडशाई Appropriate &c. to scamps, lechers, liars. Used also as *s f* in the sense of Sway or rule; as शिंदेशाई पुण्यामध्ये झाली. 2 also as *s f* A people or multitude; a community; the inhabitants (of a kingdom, town &c.) or the members of an army &c. considered as a body. Ex. सगळ्या शाईत त्याचारखा शूर दुसरा कोणही नाही. 3 There are numerous licentious formations with this word; as ढपळशाई, फुकटशाई, बागशाई, लंगडशाई; of which the greater part will occur in order.

शाईचा पुडा *m* शाईपुडो *f* The paste-end, i. e. the bass-end of a मृदंग or tabor.

शाईदान *n* शाईदानी *f* *unc* (Formed out of शाही & दान) An inkstand or inkholder.

शाईन *m* (शाहीन *P* Royal.) A species of Falcon, Falco shaheen.

शाईपैसा *m* (शाही पैसा *H*) A certain piece of copper money. It is a piece of copper without a stamp. [ral custom or practice.

शाईशिरसा *m* (शाही सरशेत *P*) Public or gene-

शाईशी *a* Eighty-six.

शाक *f* (In Sanskrit *m* & *n*) A pot-herb generally; any leaf, fruit, bean, seed, root, &c. used as a vegetable. 2 A mango nearly ripened on the tree, fit for पाड or the gathering.

शाक *m* *S* The sixth of the seven dwípas or divisions of the world, including, according to Wilford, the British isles. 2 An era, a period commencing with some celebrated prince as Vikramáditya, Sháliváhana &c., who thence are denominated Shákeshwara.

शाकपाला *m* A comprehensive or general term for potherbs and esculent vegetables.

शाकवेशाक *f n* (साकेश *H* Credibleness or lack of credibleness; authenticity or non-authenticity.) Strangeness or extraordinariness; striking or remarkable quality or character (in or of any deed or document, any narrative, statement, report, money-account &c.) *v* पाह, काढ. 2 (शक *P* Doubt, absence of doubt.) Clearing from doubt, uncertainty, unsettledness, indeterminateness &c.; also cleared state; certified and settled state, whether or no; determinedness one way or the other. 3 Inexactness or non-preciseness; deviation (whether by excess or by deficiency, whether on this side or on that) from strict rightness or nice and close conformity. 4 Used also as *a* & *ad* and in connection both with the second sense and with the third:—cleared or as cleared from doubt or uncertainty &c.; and inexact, unprecise, inaccurate, or inexactly &c. Note. The above applications are arbitrary, for the Maráthás, on seizing a foreign word, are restrained not from torturing it by any knowledge of etymology; but, being familiar, they could not be omitted.

शाकभरी *f* *S* A name of Durgá. 2 Observances in honor of Durgá on the full moon of पौष. Various kinds of vegetables are then offered to her.

शाकभाजी *f* A comprehensive or general term for esculent vegetables (whether पालेभाजी or फळभाजी).

शाकलद्वीप *n m* *S* The island of the ऋषि named शाकल. This is not included in सप्तद्वीप.

शाकव्रत *n* (S) corruptly शाकाव्रत *n* The observance of abstinence, through a period of four months, from one of the following four things—vegetables, curds, milk, pulse; abstinence for a month from each one in its order.

शाकार, शाकारणी, शाकारणें Properly शेकार &c.

शाकाहार *m* (S) A vegetable diet.

शाकिनी *f* (S) A class, or an individual of it, of female divinities. They are attendants on Durgá and Shiva. [prodigies, presages.

शाकुनिक *n* *S* Interpretation of omens, portents, शाकुनिक *a* *S* Relating to omens or portents, ominous, portentous.

शक्त *m* *S* A worshiper of a divine energy under its feminine personification. See शक्ति. 2 also as *a* Relating to the Shakti or personified divine energy;—as worship, a rite &c.

शाख *f* (शाक *S*) A pot-herb in general; any esculent leaf, flower, fruit, bean, seed, root &c.

शाख *f* *r* A mango plump and well-filled (upon the tree) and bordering upon ripeness. In this stage the flavor is considered as exquisite.

शाखभाजी & शाखपाला See शाकपाला.

शाखा *f* (S) A branch or bough. 2 fig. A section or subdivision (of a subject, a book &c.), a branch. 3 A sect or party.

शाखाचक्रमण *n* (S) Skipping from branch to branch, as that of a monkey &c.) Discursive or desultory study : also wandering away from the subject ; constant digression.

शाखाचंद्रन्याय (The rule or law of the moon upon a bough.) A Sanskrit phrase adduced as a simile or an illustration when an object seen or a matter debated has its position or relation assigned to it as at, on, in consistency with &c. a particular object or matter, simply from the appearance of contiguity or connection which, under one line of view or one train of reasoning, it ordinarily presents ; whilst actually and truly it is remote from it so widely as to preclude altogether affirmation of connection. Ex. समुद्रांत सूर्य बुडतो ही शाखाचंद्रन्यायेकरून उक्ति आहे We say the sun sinks in the ocean by the same law as we say the moon is upon a bough of a tree ; speaking in both cases from the appearance presented.

शाखानगर *n* S The outskirts of a town ; suburbs or a suburb ; a branch-town.

शाखापाठी *a* (S) That reads the शाखा only. Distinctions amongst readers of the Vedas are क्रमपाठी, घनपाठी, जटापाठी &c.

शाखास्य *m* S (Branch-animal.) A descriptive or allusive name for a monkey or ape, or for a squirrel.

शाखी *a* (S) Branched, having branches, lit. fig.

शाखोट *a* P (साख) Creditable or credible ; trustworthy or true ;—as a person or a statement.

शागित, शागितपेश, शागिती, शागिती, शागीत Misspellings of शागिर्द or शागीर्द &c.

शागिर्द or शागीर्द *m* (شاگرد P) A scholar, a disciple, an apprentice. The word is applied rather to a learner of arts and accomplishments (i. e. an apprentice) than to a student of science. 2 A Brāhman retained as a humble companion, attendant, or servant.

शागिर्दपेश or शागीर्दपेश *m* (شاگرد پیشه P) An apprentice or a student : also an attendant or a serving dependent indefinitely. 2 also शागिर्दी *f* (شاگردی P) The office, duty, or business of शागिर्द.

शाट, शाटणे, शाटाशाट Misspelled for छाट &c.

शाटी *f* (S) A garment in general ; but, popularly, understood of the red-ochre-colored clothes worn by Sanyāsīs. [wickedness freely.]

शाव *n* S Roguery or knavery : also villainy or शडवट *a* (शाडू & वत्) Abounding in the loam or clay called शाडू—ground, a tract.

शाडवल *a* (शाडवल S Verdant or fresh as grass.) Rustic, boorish, clownish : also inexperienced or ignorant generally.

शाडिल्य *m* A tribe, or an individual of it, of Brāhman about Ratnagiri &c.

शाडू *f* A sort of pipeclay or yellow-white loam.

शाण *m* S A whetstone or grindstone.

शाणव or शाणौ *a* Ninety-six.

शान्त *f* Popular contraction of शान्ति.

शान्त *p* (S) Quieted, calmed, composed, appeased, pacified : also quiet, calm, tranquil, serene, not excited or agitated : also mild, gentle, bland, not vehement, impetuous, furious &c.

शान्तदांत *a* (A comprehensive formation with शान्त & दांत) Composed and subdued ; calmed and regulated : also mild, gentle, pacific, temperate, self-possessed &c. ;—used of a person, a disposition, a demeanour. [posing, allaying.]

शान्तवन *n* (Properly सांलन) Appeasing, composing, allaying. शान्तविणे *vc* (सांलन) To appease, compose, allay, pacify, quiet.

शान्ति *f* (S) pop. शान्त *f* Composing, quieting, appeasing, assuaging. Ex. of comp. रोगशान्ति, क्रोधशान्ति, लोभशान्ति, ज्वरशान्ति, वास्तुशान्ति, अद्रुतशान्ति.

2 Composed or calmed state ; tranquilizedness or appeasedness : also composure, calmness, stillness, tranquillity, serenity : also mildness, gentleness, blandness &c. 3 Stoicism, quietism, the absence of passion and indifference to objects of pleasure and pain ; esp. that tranquillity and intentness of devotion in which the mind, fixed upon the subject of its meditation or worship, is regardless of external impressions. 4 Ceremonies in conciliation of incensed devils, in propitiation of malign planets, or to avert evil accidents ; any expiatory or propitiatory rites. 5 Preliminary ceremonies to avert inauspicious accidents during any religious celebration. 6 fig. Release from the troubles of life, death. 7 शान्त when used with the neuter gender acquires an implication to the sense Composedness or stilledness, answering to Suppression or extinction, cessation or end *emphatically* (of some oppressor or troubler or some oppression or trouble) ; *quietus*. *v* कर, हो.

शान्तिक *n* (S) शान्तिकर्म *n* (S) Observances or ceremonies prescribed by the Shāstras for the removal or prevention of calamities and troubles.

शान्तिक *a* S That composes, quiets, appeases, calms, stills. 2 Propitiatory, conciliatory.

शान्तिकपौष्टिक *n* S corruptly शान्तिकपुष्टिक *n* Certain observances and rites to remove or avert evil or to obtain good.

शान्तिपाठ *m* (S) Recitation of a propitiatory mantra (as to avert evil spirits from a woman in childbirth, or to avert or allay evil spirits or evil events in general). 2 fig. Skill or facility in despatching and disposing of difficulties and troubles. 3 fig. Vehement or reiterate scolding and rating.

शान्तिव्रज *n* (S) शान्तिमैद *c* Terms for a gentle, quiet, and peaceful person ; also for a person who, with a smooth and sanctified demeanour, harbours malice or hatred.

शान्तिरस *m* S One of the nine रस as delineated in poetry or the drama ; viz. tranquillity or tranquil devotion, *quietism*, indifference to all objects of pleasure or pain and regardlessness of all external impressions. See नवरस.

शान्तिहोम *m* S Burnt-offerings to avert evil.

शाद *f* *n* Moss &c. See शेवाळ.

शादमानी *f* (شادمانی P) Good tidings concerning ; accounts of well being and well doing. In notes.

शादी *f* (شادی P Gladness.) Marriage or a wedding, nuptials. Esp. amongst Muhammadans.

शादूळ *n* (शादूल S) Tender grass.

शान *f* ई or ए (شان A) Fineness, showiness, superbness, gaudiness, gorgeousness, garishness, pompousness (of persons, appearances, arrangements, celebrations). 2 Finery, trickery, gaudery.

शान *ind* See शाने.

शानगुमान *m* (Formed out of شان A & گمان P) Notion or thought of greatness, dignity, or excellence.) Known only as a phrase in construction with नाहींसा करणे To make null, void, or extinct ; to annihilate or destroy utterly. Used freely.

शानदार & शानदारी (شاندار P or شاندار H) See शानदार & शानदारी.

शानशुकी or शोकी *f* (شان شوکی or شوکت A) Tricking out, adorning, embellishing, decorating. 2 Foppishness or beauishness.

शानशुक or शानशोक *c* (شان شوک A) A buck, beau, blade : also a belle.

शानिशा *m* *f* The same with शानिशा.

शाने *ind* A vulgar expletive used after the suspensive form, the कन-form, of the past participle, and after adverbs formed through the affixes कन & कन. Ex. तिथूनशाने कशाला दाखवितास इकड कां घेऊनशाने येईनास ?

शाप *m* (S) A curse or an imprecation. *v* दे, हो. शाप जडणे-लागू होणे-वाघणे To take effect—a malediction.

शापगुण *m* (S) The virtue or efficacy of a curse ; the power (as viewed in its product or effect) of a curse. Ex. वाघुळांनी उरुडे टांगून घावे असा त्यांस शा. आहे. [curse. See घस.]

शापयुक्त *a* (S) Suffering under or bearing a शापणे *vc* (शाप) To curse, to execrate, to imprecate evil upon.

शापदग्ध *a* (S) Burned by a curse.) Blasted by a curse ; ruined or greatly injured by a malediction.

शापबद्ध *a* (S) Bound by a curse.

शापमुक्त *a* (S) Released or freed from a curse.

शापमोचन *n* (S) Releasing from a curse.

शापांत *m* S The termination of the period of an imprecation.

शापादपिशरादपि *a* S (शापात् & अपि and शरात् & अपि) Competent to wield both the terrors of malediction and the power of arms ; able both to curse and to fight. An epithet first of द्रोणाचार्य, and now of any Priest-Warrior ; also, freely, of any one clever as well in secular and common business as in religion, science, and literature (in गृहस्थाई as in भिक्षुकी) ; thus agreeing with शापानुयुक्तसमर्थ, नियमानुयुक्तसमर्थ, मुत्सदी अखून शिपाई &c.

शापानुयुक्तसमर्थ *a* S Capable both to curse and to exhibit clemency, compassion, or kindness.

शापित *p* (S) Cursed. 2 (Poetry.) That has been made to take an oath or to undergo an ordeal, sworn. [effects.]

शापोद्धार *m* S Deliverance from a curse or its शबर *n* (S) Relating to the barbarians called शबर) Magic, enchantment, witchcraft, sorcery.

शार्वरी *a* (शार्वरी q. v. or शर्वरी A name of Devī or Pārvatī under the form of the wife of a शबर A barbarian of the mountainous district of India.) Relating to magic or sorcery. Used with मंत्र, विद्या, अनुष्ठान, तंत्र &c.

शार्वरी *f* S A female juggler or conjurer.

शाबान *m* (شعبان A) The eighth Muhammadan month.

शाबास *interj* (شاباش P) Bravo ! well done ! capital ! noble ! 2 Used as *sf* Commendableness or laudableness (of conduct or an act).

शाबासको *f* (शाबास) Applause, commendation, acclamations of bravo ! bravo ! *v* दे. [सावणी.]

शाबुडो *f* C A sweetmeat ; commonly called

शाबून or द *a* (ثابت or ثبوت A) Firm, sound, right and tight, unimpaired, uninjured, undamaged. 2 Established, substantiated, proved.

शब्द or शब्दिक *a* S Verbal, vocal, relating to words or to the voice. 2 Relating to sounds. 3 Nominal ;—used of inflection.

शब्दबोध *m* S Apprehension or perception of the verbal or literal sense. [forms of words.]

शब्दिक *m* S A proficient in the senses and शब्दिककव्हा *f* S Word-creation ; the verbal arts and beauties of poetry or of ornate composition.

शाम्बी *f* (S A name of Pārvatī.) A covert term for Bhāng, Shiva being fond of it.

शाम *m* S A country, Siam.

शाम, शामकर्ण, शामकल्याण, शामशब्द Corruptions of शाम, शामकर्ण &c.

शामक *a* A term of वैद्यशास्त्र. That calms, composes, allays, lulls; as पित्तशामक, वायुशामक.

शामदान *n* (شامदान P) A lampstand, candlestick, light-holder generally.

शामाट *n* (A lax formation from शम) Slubbing settlement (of a litigation or a quarrel); patching up and peace-making in anyhow fashion. *v* कर or करून टाक.

शामाया *a* (For माया a formation from माट Pitcher.) Doltish, clotpated, heavy-witted.

शामाणा or ना *m* (شاميانا P) A cloth stretched in front or rear of a tent: also an awning generally.

शाम्युला *m* (Khândesh word.) A large, erect-growing tree, Eriodendron anfractuosum. Grah.

शायदी & शायदीदार Properly शाहिदी & शाहि-शायशी or शी *a* Eighty-six. [दीदार.

शायी *a* S That sleeps. In comp. Ex. भूशायी, शेषशायी, सुखशायी, उत्तानशायी, जलशायी, दृक्षशायी, अंतरिक्षशायी, एतच्छायी, तच्छायी.

शायी *f* Ink &c. See under शई.

शारंगी *f* A stringed instrument played with a bow. The popular form is सारंगी.

शारद or शारदोय नवरात्र *n* (S) A festival in the light half of 'Ashwin from the first to the ninth.

शारी *f* A small kind of सामता or auger.

शारीर or शारीरक *a* (S) Corporeal, bodily, relating to the body.

शारीर or शारीरक *n* S (Science of the body.) A division of medicine comprehending anatomy and pathology. 2 The quaver (in singing). *v* चे.

शारीरव्रण *m* S Constitutional or natural ulcer; opp. to आगंतुकव्रण.

शारे *m pl* शारें *n* Better शहरें or शहरें.

शार्दूल *m* S pop. शार्दूल *m* A tiger. 2 A tree, Pentaptera tomentosa vel Urjuna.

शाल *f* or ई (शल P) A shawl.

शाल *m* S A tree, Shorea robusta. Rox.

शालक *m* (Properly शालक) A wife's brother. 2 Applied to the husband of one's sister.

शालग्राम *m* (Properly शालिग्राम) The stone sacred शालजोडी *f* A double shawl. [to Vishnu.

शालनामा *m* (शलنام P) A shawl with flowers and figures worked on it.

शालनिर्घास *m* S The resinous exudation of the tree शाल Shorea robusta.

शाला *f* (S) A house, an apartment, or a place in general. In comp. as होमशाला The house or place in which sacrifices are performed; गोशाला A cow-house; पाकशाला A cooking house or place, a kitchen; पाठशाला A reading place, a school, a college; नृत्यशाला A house or place for dancing and dramatic entertainments; रत्नशाला A jewelry; अश्वशाला A stable; टंकशाला A mint; वित्तशाला A treasury. 2 A place of studying science or the arts, or of practising the gymnastic exercises &c., a school. 3 A system of doctrine as delivered by a particular teacher, or a particular form or fashion of instruction and discipline, a school. 4 A body or company as united by one system or form of doctrine or discipline: and, familiarly, a body or party banded or characterized by anything; as त्या कुळाची शाला अशीच कीं सर्व मनुष्य गरीब.

शाला सुटणें To be dissolved, closed, ended: also to be prorogued, or closed for the day or a season—a school. 2 in. con. or acc. of s. To lose (i. e. be dismissed from) school.

शालाबंधु *m* (S) A school-fellow; a condisciple or fellow-student.

शालाशुद्ध *a* (S) Of a good school; of a school in which sound doctrine is delivered, or the arts and accomplishments are skilfully taught, or right morals and manners are inculcated; or in which the course and system of instruction and the general discipline is wise and wholesome.

शालि *m f* S Rice (in the husk), Oryza sativa.

शालिग्राम *m* (शाल S River, and ग्रावा S Stone.) A black stone found in the river गंडकी and worshiped as sacred to Vishnu. 2 fig. (Because it resembles this stone in shape.) A jocose name for the onion. [grounds.

शालिवन *n* S (Rice-forest or -wood.) Rice-

शालिवाहन *m* (S) The name of an ancient sovereign of India, the founder of an era still current and bearing his name. He arose about 78 A. D. From the significance of his name (शालि from शाल Shorea robusta, and वाहन A vehicle; he being represented as borne upon a cross of that or of other wood) and the time and circumstances of his birth, he is identified by Wilford with Christ.

शाली *a* (S) Shining, refulgent, or radiant with; conspicuous, distinguished, or eminent for; rich, strong, or abounding in. Only in comp. and thus copiously and elegantly. Ex. अभिमानशाली or मानशाली Noble-minded, high-minded, magnanimous, lofty-spirited; कर्मुशाली & तरंगशाली Glowing or abounding with waves;—epithet of the ocean; औदार्यशाली Generous, liberal, munificent; कृपाशाली Compassionate, pitiful, merciful; गंधशाली Rich-scented; highly fragrant or odoriferous;—epithet of the wind or air; ज्वालाशाली Blazing or high-flaming;—epithet of fire; कृपा-कौशल्य-गुण-तप-दान-दैव-धर्म-पराक्रम-पञ्चव-पुण्य-पुण्य-बल-भाग्य-भोग-विद्या-वीर्य-वैराग्य-शैथिल्य-ज्ञान-शाली.

शालू *m* (शल H) A cloth of a fine texture. It is commonly dyed red with Moringa, and used by females as लुगडें &c. 2 Trappings (of sackcloth, twine &c.) hanging from the hump of a bullock in front of his breast.

शालेंतोल or शालेंचे शिंगळ or लेंकळ *n* A term for a child following the evil ways of his father, a chip of the block.

शाल्मल *m* or शाल्मली *f* or शाल्मलीद्वीप *n* S One of the seven द्वीप. According to Wilford it is the country named Zamolxis. It extends from the Euxine to the shores of the Baltic and Adriatic seas. See सप्तद्वीप. [phyllum.

शाल्मली *f* S Silk cotton tree, Bombax heptaphyllum. 2 Applied to a dinner or meal of भात, वरण, पोळी &c., i. e. a substantial or good dinner.

शव or शवक *m* S A young one of an animal in general. [verous &c.

शव *a* S शवक *a* S Relating to a corpse, cada- शवाशैच *n* S Impurity contracted through carrying a corpse, or through a death in one's family or tribe.

शश्वत *a* (S) Everlasting or perpetual: also permanent or durable. 2 Used as *s f* Perpetuity, permanency, durability. Ex. ह्या देहाची शा- नाहीं म्हणून पहिल्यापासून ईश्वरभजनीं लागवें.

शश्वतिक *a* (S) Everlasting or perpetual: also permanent or durable. [ingness.

शश्वती *f* (शश्वत) Perpetuity, permanency, last- शसक *a* S That punishes or corrects: also that governs, rules, directs, orders. [castigate.

शसणें *n c* (Poetry. शसन) To punish, chastise,

शसन *n* (S) Punishing, chastising, correcting. 2 Governing, ruling, directing. 3 Ordering or commanding: also an order or a command; an edict, enactment, decree. 4 A grant (of land or of privileges); a charter, a royal deed.

शसनपत्र *n* S A plate (of copper, stone &c.) or a sheet of paper on which an edict or a charter or grant is inscribed.

शसनीय *a* S (Suitable or worthy) to be punished, punishable. 2 (Suitable or proper) to be governed or ruled. [ed.

शसित *p* S Punished. 2 Governed, ruled, ordered. शस्त्रा *a* S That punishes: also that governs or rules.

शस्त्रुल *n* S Correcting, chastising: also governing, ruling, directing, ordering.

शस्त्र *n* (S) Institutes of religion, law, or letters; esp. as considered as of divine origin or authority; scripture. Ex. of comp. शास्त्रमर्यादा, शास्त्र-रीति, शास्त्रमार्ग, शास्त्रप्रतिपादित, शास्त्राभ्यास, शास्त्रज्ञ, शास्त्रज्ञान, शास्त्रतत्व. Used singly it implies works of religion, literature, or science in general, or treatises upon the arts: it is therefore customarily connected with some other word to limit its application; as वेदांतशास्त्र, धर्मशास्त्र, काव्यशास्त्र, शिल्पशास्त्र, कामशास्त्र, न्यायशास्त्र, व्याकरणशास्त्र &c., the or a treatise or system of philosophical theology; the or a book of laws; a work on poetry; a work on the mechanical arts &c. 2 A treatise, disquisition, or book in general.

शस्त्रास असणें or शस्त्राचा or शस्त्र ता (असणें-नसणें &c.) To be enough indeed for the supplying, serving, or fulfilling of any matter or point required by the Shāstra but without excess beyond; to exist in just sufficient quantity, or to be performed with just sufficient definiteness of action, as to warrant the name or designation borne, and to preclude disallowal of its existence or its performance; to be enough to swear by. Used of articles, substances, and actions. Ex. हा आपला उगोच शस्त्रास चाकू आहे ह्यानें वेढा देखील कापणार नाही; आज घरांत शस्त्रास साखर नाही मग शेरभर देऊं कुठली; शस्त्रास खान झालें खरें मलमळि तो निराळी. [Shāstra.

शस्त्रतः *ad* S Agreeably with the Shāstras or a शस्त्रदर्शी-वेत्ता-विद्-प्रवीण-ज्ञ-अभिज्ञ-संपन्न *a* (S) Skilled in the Shāstras. [tras.

शस्त्रनिंदा *f* S Reviling or rejecting the Shāstras. शस्त्रपारंगत or सकलशस्त्रपारंगत Conversant with (having gone through) all the Shāstras.

शस्त्रमर्यादा *f* (S) The bounds prescribed by the Shāstras. *v* राख, धर, पाळ. [a Shāstra.

शस्त्रवत् *ad* (S) Agreeably with the Shāstras or शस्त्रव्युत्पत्ति *f* (S) Conversancy with the Shāstras; versedness in the sacred writings. Ex. पुराण संग-ण्यास केवळ शा- नको काव्यव्युत्पत्ति असली म्हणजे झालें.

शस्त्रार्थ *m* (S) Meaning or import of the Shāstras or of a Shāstra.) A precept or direction of the Shāstra; a regulation or provision for a case.

शा- करणें *g*. of *o*. To do a thing slightly and superficially, in a slubbing, slurring manner, just for the name of it. शस्त्रार्थस असणें See शस्त्रास असणें under शाल.

शाली *m* (S) One who has studied the Shāstras or any Shāstra. Used esp. in comp. as न्यायशाली, धर्मशाली. 2 It is affixed as an honorable designation to the names of Brāhmans versed in any Shāstra; as बाळशाली, गंगाधरशाली, वासुदेवशाली.

शालीवाणा *m* A common term for six departments or provinces of Sacred science viewed as

the Profession or peculiar sphere or forte of; viz. आलंकारिक-चोतिषो-धर्मशास्त्री-नैयायिकी-वैद्यकी-वैयाकरणो-बाणा Rhetoric or oratory, Astronomy or astrology, Law, Logic, Physic, Grammar.

शास्त्रीय *a* S Relating to the Shāstras, scriptural.

शास्त्रीय कल्पना *f* (S) An imagination, notion, fancy, or thought according to the Shāstras.

शास्य *a* S (Possible, purposed, necessary &c.) to be punished or corrected; also to be regulated or ordained; to be provided for by an act of government or of judicature.

शाह, शाहंगी, शाहजादा, शाहजानी, शाहजिरे, शाहजोग, शाहडा or डे, शाहणपण, शाहणा, शाहणा-सुरता, शाहणव, शाहतर, शाहदानी, शाहनिशा, शाह-मत, शाहमग, शाहरा, शाहरे, शाहलू, शाहले See under शहा.

शाहंगी, शाहजादा, शाहजानी, शाहजिरे &c. These and all others beginning with शाहा are much preferably spelled शाह or शहा. See under शहा.

शाहिदी *f* (شاهدی P) Witness, testimony, depo-
शाहिदी *c* शाहिदीदार *c* शाहीद *c* (شاهد A) A witness.

शाहिरी *a* Relating to a शहीर or poet.

शाहिखर्च *m* A department of the public ac-
मुशारा & खेरीजमुशारा, and is itself included, to-
gether with तैवजखर्च, under the head एकवेरजी.

शाहीर *m* (شاعر A) A poet. Applied commonly
to one who gains a livelihood by reciting ballads
and songs.

शाह *f* From शाला and used in all the senses

शाहक *m* (शालक S) A wife's brother. 2 Ap-
plied to the husband of one's sister.

शाहका or खा *f* Commonly शाहुका or खा.

शाहकत & शाहकतकन्यादान Corrupted from
शालकत &c.

शाहयाम & शाहियाम *m* Corrupted from शालि-
शाहसूद *a* R (Commonly शाहसूद) Mild,
harmless, guileless; of quiet and correct proce-
dure; of pure and peaceable mind.

शाळा & शाळाशुद्ध Properly शाला & शालाशुद्ध.

शाहुका or खा *f* The stone in the centre of
which the बाण or emblem of Shiva is placed.
The stone is in the form of and is intended to re-
present the Yoni, and the बाण is the lingam or
Phallus of Shiva.

शाहुकी or खी *f* A bird, Gracula religiosa.

शाहू *m* A variety of जौघळा, Holcus sacchara-
tum. It ripens in the cold season. As the day of
that season dwindles to a few hours, शाहू is used
with certain nouns to express Fleeting, fugitive,
transient, evanescent, ephemeral &c. Ex. शाहू
दिवस A swiftly passing day; a brief and flitting
moment; शाहू सेवती A companion for an hour;
a thing (a pleasure, a pain, a possession) of no
continuance or endurance with us; शाहू सेवत
Momentary companionship; शाहू आयुष्य-मिच-
मैत्री-संपत्ति-ऐश्वर्य-&c.

शाहू *f* The uttering at night, in some lonely
place, by an aggrieved person, of a few words of
execration and menace; in order to intimidate
the aggressor or others, and force him or them to
render justice. *v* पुकार.

शाहूगवन *n* A general term for the fine and
sweet kinds of cattle-grass. 2 Applied also to a
very short kind of grass, appearing only in the
rains, and rapidly passing away. [just formed.

शाहू *n* A cocoanut of which the kernel is but

शाहूका or खा *f* Commonly शाहुका or खा.

शाहूची *m* (शालिहोची S through سالونري H)
A horse-doctor; a veterinary surgeon.

शिकळ *f* (See शिवळ) The yoke-pin &c. 2
Whistling. *v* घाल, वाजव.

शिक *f* (چھینक H) A sneeze. *v* जा, ये.

शिककाई *f* (Or शिकेकाई) A plant and the pod
of it, Mimosa abstergens, Acacia concinna. Grah.

शिकंजी *f* (سکنجبین P) A cooling drink made
of sugar and roses, or of lime-juice and honey;
oxymel &c.

शिकणाज *a* (शिकणे) That is studying or learn-
ing. 2 Acquired by study or learning.

शिकणी *f* (शिक) A plant the smell of which in-
duces sneezing. 2 (Verbal of शिकणे) Sneezing.

शिकणे or शिकणे *v i* (चहिनका H) To sneeze.

शिकणे *v c* & *i* (शिक्षा S) To learn: also to
शिकवा *m* A bird, Spur-fowl? [study.

शिकंदर *m* (سکندر A Askandar or Alexander.)
A term for a determined vagabond and profligate;
an arrant scoundrel or scamp.

शिकरण *f* ई or ए (Or शिखरण) Plantains and
melons &c. in curds or milk with sugar and spices.

शिकरणो *f* (शिक S or سکر H) A basket con-
fined within a sling.

शिकरणे *v i* To blow the nose. Used both with-
out and with the word नाक; as तो शिकरला, तो
नाक शिकरला; and sometimes it is regularly tran-
sitive, as त्याने नाक शिकरले.

शिकरा *m* (شکره P) A hawk or falcon.

शिकरी *f* C A common term for the pitcher-
cords of a waterwheel.

शिकल *f* ई or ए (मिचल A) Polishing or clean-
ing (of weapons or tools); furbishing, burnish-
ing. 2 fig. Honor, splendor, the shine and flash
of. *v* चढ, उतर, जा, & गमाव, उडव.

शि० उतरणे *g.* of *o.* To take the shine (conceit)
out of; also, and with उड, to be shamed, dis-
graced &c.

शिकलकर or -गार *m* (मिचल P) A polisher or
furbisher of weapons and tools.

शिकवणी or शिकवण *f* (Verbal of शिकविणे) Style
or character of teaching. 2 Suggesting and in-
structing (in an ill sense); instigating or putting
up to. *v* लाव, दे. 3 *unc* Teaching or instructing.

शिकवाशिकव *f* (शिकविणे) Fomenting of dissen-
sion by stirring and urging both the parties.

शिकविणे *v c* (शिकणे) To teach or instruct. 2
To teach (in an ill sense); to instigate or incite; to
stir up to; to edge on.

शिकस *f* (شکست P Broken.) Defeat. 2 Broken or
knocked up state (of a person, animal, ship, or
thing). 2 High pitch or degree (esp. of action).

शिकस *a* (شکسته P Broken.) Defeated. 2
Wrecked—a ship or boat. 3 Broken up, ruined
or fallen into disorder;—as a building, well &c.
A revenue-sense of the word.

शि० करणे To double over (a sheet or leaf of
paper) into four columns.

शिका *m* Commonly and preferably शिक्का.

शिकाज *a* See शिकणाज.

शिकार *f* (شکار P) Hunting, venery, the chace.
2 Game. Pr. साधली तर शिकार नाही तर भिकार. 3
fig. Perquisites, peculations, illicit gains, pelf. *v*
साध.

शिकारखाना *m* (شکارخانه P) A place in which
wild beasts and birds, game, animals and appa-
ratus of the chace &c. are kept; a ménagerie, an
aviary &c.

शिकारणी *f* (Or शिकरणो) A slung-basket.

शिकारणे *v c* (शिके or سکر H) To sling (a pitch-
er, basket &c.)

शिकारबंद *m* (شکاربند P) A common term for the
game-cords which are fastened to a sportman's
saddle. [man.

शिकारबाज *m* (شکارباز P) A hunter or sports-

शिकारी *f* (शिके) A cord tied around the neck or
rim (of a vessel, basket &c.) as a sling-hold: a
cord to tie on the pots of a राहटगाडगे: a foot-
loop or cord-ring for the feet of Palm-climbers.
2 A sling or a swing with a board-bottom.

शिकारी *a* (शिकारी P) Relating to hunting; a
hunting man, beast, or bird.

शिकारीचिन्ता *m* Hunting leopard, Felis jubata.

शिकारोखा *m* (See शिका & रोखा) with करणे
-दाखविणे -मिरविणे -लाविणे To usurp lordship or
authority over.

शिकाळणे *v c* (शिके) To sling (a pitcher, basket
&c.) 2 fig. To suspend (from one's business or
office).

शिकाळणे *n* A vessel having a sling around it.

शिकाळी or शिकाळी *f* (शिके & आळी) The cord
which passes around a vessel to receive a sling. 2
A vessel so furnished.

शिकी *f* A reef (of a sail).

[शिकलकर.

शिकील & शिकीलकर or -गार Better शिकल &
शिके or शिके *n* (शिक S) A sling (for suspending
things); the loop or string of a pole or yoke, to
receive the burden; the strings of a balance &c.

शिकेकाई, शिकेकाई, शिकिकाई, शिकिकै *f* A plant,
also the pod of it, Mimosa abstergens.

शिकेकटार, शिकेदौत, शिकेनीस, शिकेवरदार Bet-
ter शिकेकटार &c.

[ing pot).

शिकोरा *m* *unc* An earthen cover (as of a cook-
शिकोरी *f* A saucer-form earthen dish to contain
oil and a wick.

[कर.

शिकल & शिकलकर or -गार Better शिकल & शिकल-
शिक्का *m* (سکه A) A coining die. 2 The royal

signet or seal; a seal or stamp in general. 3 The
stamp or impression produced by the coining die
or by a seal or stamp. 4 Applied freely to a mark
or figure upon cloth, a fruit, the body &c.; to
the mark of inoculation &c. 5 The seed-vessel of
the पोशेर a large and red variety of the lotus.

शिकेकटार *f* (سکه A कटार H) The signet or the
coining die and the dagger.) A comprehensive
term for the insignia or emblems of royalty. 2 A
slang term for the pan of fire placed upon the bier.

शिकेकरी *m* See शिकेनीस.

शिकेदौत *f* (सके A & دوات A) The ink-vessel
appropriate to the royal signet.

शिकेनिशी or शिकेनविशी *f* (سکه نویسی P) The
office or business of शिकेनीस.

शिकेनीस *m* (سکه نویس P) The officer who im-
presses the royal signet; the keeper of the seal.

शिकेवरदार *m* (سکه بردار P) The officer in charge
of the regalia or insignia of royalty.

शिकेशाई लोखंड *n* A superior kind of iron.

शिक्य *n* S Bees' wax.

शिखंड *m* S The tail of the peacock. 2 Locks
left on the crown or the sides of the head (of
children) at the time of tonsure.

शिखंडी *m* (S) The name of an ancient king who,
being at first a female, the daughter of द्रपद,
was metamorphosed through तप (austere devo-
tion). Hence applied to an hermaphrodite. 2 A
peacock.

[शिकणे &c.

शिवणाज, शिवणे, शिवविणे Better शिकणाज &

शिखर *n* (S) The peak or summit of a mountain; the top or extremity of a tree, pointed building &c.; apex, vertex, top, or crest generally. 2 A spire or pinnacle; a minaret. 3 fig. The pinnacle, acme, culmen (as of greatness, of any virtue or vice): the conclusion or terminating point (of a business).

शिखरी काया लागणे (Because at जेजुरी or at मढी the followers of Khandobá proceed in formal procession with music &c. to Khandobá's temple, and apply long काया or poles with flags or cloths to its crest or summit.) To accomplish one's undertaking; to attain the pinnacle, goal, crown, consummation. **शिखरी** पोटा लागणे (The belly to swell so as to reach the head.) To become very distended;—as the belly through gorging or disease, as the womb through pregnancy.

शिखरण *f* (शिखरिणी S) A dilute mixture of plantains, melons &c. in curds or milk, with sugar and spices. [with शिरोमणि.]

शिखरमणि *m* (S) pop. **शिखरामणी** *m f* The same

शिखरापुरीस जाणे or **शिखरापुरीस** जाणे A humorous phrase from शिखर Crest or top, and पुर A town. To be exceedingly haughty or conceited.

शिखरी *a* S Crested or peaked;—as a mountain.

शिखा *f* (S) The tuft or lock left on the crown of the head at tonsure. 2 The crest, comb, plume, topknot (of a cock, peacock, horse): crest or top generally. 3 A plume or crest; as put on the heads of horses &c. 4 A spire of flame. 5 (For दर्भशिखा q. v.) A plague, pest, torment, trouble.

शिखा मागे लागणे *g.* of *s.* or in. *con.* To have some affliction or evil constantly pursuing us.

शिखानष्ट *m* (शिखा Lock of hair, नष्ट Destroyed.) A term of opprobrium for a Musalmán.

शिखामणि *m* (S) A gem of a diadem or crest. 2 A principal or excellent gem.

शिखासूत्र *n* (S) The lock of hair on the crown and the sacred thread; the distinguishing marks of the Bráhmaṇ-caste.

शिखासूत्रावर येणे To break out into most ungovernable rage; to threaten to break the thread and to cut off the crest.

शिखी *m* S (Poetry.) Fire. Ex. शिखी जसा वेणु-वनीच पेडे ॥ माहानियांचे उदती चपेडे ॥. 2 A peacock: and शिखिनी *f* A pea-hen.

शिखी *a* S Crested;—as a bird: also peaked;—as a mountain.

शिग *n* (शृंग S) A horn. Pr. म्हशीचीं शिगे म्हशीस जड नाहींत. 2 A horn or cornet.

शिगावर घेणे To oppose or meet (a trouble or an evil) manfully; to battle with; furcā expellere. Ex. आले अंगावर घेतले शिगावर. शिगे मोडून वासरांत शिरणे To behave or act childishly. 2 To conceal one's knowledge and simulate the simplicity of childhood.

शिगट *n* (A contemptuous form of शिग) A horn of a dead beast, a broken horn &c. 2 A horn filled with gunpowder; to be exploded.

शिगटणे *v c* (शिग) To toss, gore, or strike with शिगटो *f* The name of a sea-fish. [the horns.]

शिगडा *m* (संगडा H) A powder-horn. 2 A form of Strangles. [of legumes.]

शिगडो *f* C शिगडे *n* C (शेंग) A heap of dry pods

शिगडो *f* C (Dim. of शिगा) The tip of a branch, or of one of its spikes, of a Coconut or other Palm. [leaves together.]

शिगर *n* A pin or spike of bamboo; to tack

शिगरट *n* A form implying contempt or endearment of the word शिगक.

शिगरवट *a* (शिगक & वट Affix.) That is not arrived at maturity; rather *coltish*;—used of the young of a mare or an ass.

शिगरी *f* P A tender sprout or shoot; an unexpanded spike of leaves.

शिगक *n* (शिगा) The foal of a mare or an ass; a colt, a young mule.

शिगरूप *a* Young;—used of horses.

शिगरूप or **ब** *m* (शंगरुफ P) Vermilion or factitious cinnabar.

शिगशिगोटो *f* The horns and bones of cattle lying about (as in the place where dead cattle are thrown); a littered mass of horns and bones. 2 A comprehensive, general, indefinite, or careless term for horned cattle or a horned beast. 3 A tax upon (the sale of) horned cattle.

शिगळदीप & **शिगळदीप** *n* (Corr. from सिंदलदीप) The island of Ceylon.

शिगा *m* A young horse, a horse-foal or colt.

शिगा *m* C The tip or extremity of a branch of a Palm.

शिगाटणे *v c* (शिग) To toss, gore, or strike with the horns. 2 fig. To scold or rate soundly. 3 fig. To fleece or pill; or to cozen or cheat.

शिगाडा *m* (शृंगाटक or संघाटिका S through سنگडा H) An aquatic plant or the fruit of it, *Trapa bispinosa* or *natans*. See Shucacul in Encyclopedia Britannica. 2 A particular fresh-water fish. 3 A powder-horn. 4 A form of the Strangles. 5 A form of anvil. Used for hammering nails and forming vessels &c. It is disting. from both रेरण & संदान.

शिगाडा or **डो** or **चा** *a* (शिग) The blower of the शिग or horn. 2 That has long or large horns.

शिगाडो *f* (शिग) A common term for the uprights in front of the body of a cart. 2 The plant *Trapa bispinosa* or *natans*. 3 A horn or a hornlike article used by shoemakers to enlarge a tight shoe.

शिगाळ *a* C (शिग) That has a trick of butting—a bullock &c. 2 fig. Used of a fellow mischievous or troublesome to all around him; a general pest. 3 That has large or long horns.

शिगाळणे *v c* (शिगाळ) To toss, gore, or strike with the horns.

शिगाळा *m* The name of a black sea-fish.

शिगाळीकेळ *f* A species of the Plantain.

शिगाळू *a* (शिग) Of shotten or sprouted horns—a young ram, buck &c. 2 Given to butting. 3 Having large or long horns.

शिगाळे *n* (शिग & आळा) The cord-ring around the horns of a bullock (to hold him by).

शिगाळे केळे *n* The fruit of शिगाळी केळ.

शिगाळ्या *a* R (शिग) That has long or large horns.

शिगी *f* (Dim. of शिग) A little blowing horn (as of the कानफाया गोसावी).

शिगी *f* (fem of शिगा) A mare-foal, a filly. 2 fig. A giddy girl or young woman. [लोड.]

शिगेलोट sometimes **शिगेलोट** *f* Properly शोग-शिगेळी केळ *f* शिगेळ *f* A species of the Plantain.

शिगेळी केळे *n* or **शिगेळे** *n* A plantain of the species called शिगेळी केळ.

शिगेटो *f* (संगुटी H) A careless term for a horn of a horned beast. 2 A general term for horned beasts. Ex. आम्ही यंदा शिगेटोचो जखत केली. Also a horned beast generally. Ex. दोन शिगेट्या दोत्या त्याही सरकारांत नेल्या. 3 A term for a duty or fee exacted from the purchaser of a horned beast. Pr. शिग तिकडे शिं. 4 The horn-rope of a bullock.

शिजणे *v i* (श S through सिज्ना H) To be un-

der cooking by boiling; to be in seething. 2 fig. To be in agitation; to be in contemplation and under consideration; to be concocting. Ex. तुमचे कडे सुलगी द्यावो असें शिजतें आढे निखय दोर्दल तेव्हा खरे. 3 Used *impers* To be sultry or muggy.

शिजवक *n* R (शिजणे) A quantity left and put by of the victuals dressed for a meal. [boiled.]

शिजवण *f n* (शिजविणे) Boiled victuals or a thing शिजविणे *v c* (शिजणे) To cook by boiling, to concoct, to seethe.

शिजाळू *a* (शिजणे) That is easily cooked by boiling; that quickly solves in seething.

शिजणे & **शिजाळू** Better शिजणे & शिजाळू.

शिट *f* (शिट्टा H) A drop or particle of rain, spray, foam, dashed or tossed water &c. as sprinkled, splashed, or spurted against. *v* उड, उडव, मार.

शिटणे *v i* (शोट) To void excrement;—used of a bird. Used also of the discharging of a child when the discharge is in scanty measure. 2 (Low.) To get covered, through wildness, by a rip of a horse instead of by a proper stallion;—used of a mare. Sometimes used transitively of the acting of the घोडकट or horse. [birds.]

शिटवा *m* R Excrement of the flying fox and of शिटवा *a* See शिटका Sig. I. & II. [शिट.]

शिट *m* (शिट्टा H) A drop of spray &c. See शिटका or *v a* (शिटणे) Sprung through the mother's being covered by some rip or sorry beast of a horse—a colt. 2 Applied abusively to a low disreputable fellow, a *scab* or *scrub*. 3 Used also (esp. of children) in the sense of Sharp, knowing, pert, cunning, ready and roguish. Note. The formation, although this last sense of it has not the implication of reproach or dispraise, is yet a lax and low one.

शिटकाबंदर *n* (A free formation in the vulgar tongue.) The बंदर or port-town of scrubs, scabs, scamps, sharpers, shabby dogs &c. Ex. गुरुजी च्या पुरीचे शिष्य शिटकाबंदरीचे. [roguish.]

शिटकाबंदरी *a* (शिटकाबंदर) Scampish, rascally, शिटचे शिगक *n* A colt from a mare covered by a rip or hack of a horse.

शिटवणे *v i* (शिटव) To become prankish and knavish; to take to mischievous tricks or wanton and wild practices; to run riot in knavish frolics. Used esp. of children.

शिटो *f* Whistling. *v* वाजव, वाज.

शिटो *f* A small tree, *Odina Wodier*. Rox.

शिटो *a* (Properly शिटो) Made of chintz; relating to chintz. [sprinkle.]

शिडकणे or **शिडकाविणे** *v c* (शिटका H) To शिडकाव or वा *m* (शिटका H) A sprinkling. *v* दे. शिडव *m* The name of a Jungle-tree.

शिडशिड *ad* (Imit.) Patteringly and passingly;—as rain falling. 2 Snappishly or petulantly.

शिं करणे or **बोलणे** To scout, flout, hoot, tut &c. शिडशिडणे *v i* (शिडशिड) To rain with a brisk and brief pattering.

शिडशिडो *f* (Imit.) A pattering, scanty, and swiftly-passing shower.

शिडशिडीत *a* R (Commonly सडसडीत) Spare, lean, thin. 2 Hard and separate;—as grains of boiled rice.

शिडा *a* R शिडासांटा *a* R Commonly सडा & शिडादती *a* Grafted. [सडासांटा.]

शिडाईत *n* A graft or cion.

शिडी or **ढी** *f* (सीर H) A ladder: also a flight of steps or a stair-case.

शिणक *f* or *ई* A shooting, darting, or piercing pain (in the trunk or limbs generally). *v* उड, निघ.

शिनकणें *vi* (शिनक) To be affected with a sharp, shooting, lancinating pain—the belly, trunk, or a limb. [॥ शृंगारणें.]

शिनगार & शिनगारणें or शिनारणें Properly शृंगार शिनणें *vi* (शिन) To have languor or lassitude; to be exhausted or spent; to be very weary. Ex. शृंगे परम कपाळ रघुवीर ॥ मजकारणें शिनते ॥

शिनवटा *m* Commonly शिनोटा.

शिनशिनणें *vi* To be set on edge—the teeth.

शिनारणें *vc* P To drive or ram in (stones, earth &c. around a post or in a hole).

शिनोक *f* A shooting pain (in the trunk or limbs). *v* उड, निघ. [ये, हे.

शिनोटा *m* (शिन) Great fatigue or weariness. *v* शिनडणें *vi* C (For शिनोडणें) To fall in little drops, to sprinkle;—esp. used of rain.

शिनडणें *vc* (Commonly शिनपडणें) To sprinkle: also to besprinkle.

शिनडा *m* (Commonly शिनोडा) A drop (of rain or spray) as splashed or spurted against. *v* उड, उडव, मार.

शिनडी *f* (शिन) A lump or clot (as of curds, buttermilk, blood, कडी, खोर &c.) [creeks.

शिनम *m* The name of a small white fish of the शिनरणें *vc* & *i* Properly शिनरणें.

शिनरपाड *a* Active, agile, nimble, smart: also clever, sharp, prompt and apt.

शिनरपाडी *f* Activity, agility, nimbleness, smartness of action: also cleverness or sharpness at manœuvring and doing.

शिनरी *f* A small and mean hut.

शिनवड *f* C (शिन) A mess or litter or spilled quantity of boiled rice.

शिनळ *a* (Or शिनळ from शिनळ S) Cold. 2 fig. Gentle or easy;—as a slope.

शिनळचंद *m* A term for a dull and heavy fellow, a dawdler, poke, *slow coach*. [called कंकाल.

शिनळचिनी *f* Allspice, Myrtus pimenta; also

शिनळपाटी *f* (सितलपाटी H) A smooth and cool mat, made from the split stems of the plant शिनल्ल Phrynium dichotymum.

शिनळशिमगा *m* A term for the day after the full moon of फाल्गुन. On this day they sprinkle or dash water over the embers of the होळी. 2 The entertainment made to children, or the cloths sprinkled with वसंतीरंग, the sweetmeats &c. given to puerperal women or to children, at the close of or on some day during the festival of होळी.

शिनळाई *f* (शिनळ) Coldness or coolness. 2 Cold in the animal system.

शिनळादेवो *f* (शिनलादेवो S) The small-pox-god-ness; Dewi as presiding over the small pox.

शिता *m* C The central line along the head of females marking the division of the hair.

शितागौर *f* (सोता & गौरी) शिताचंवरी *f* A plant, Asparagus racemosus.

शितादेवो *f* Properly सोतादेवो.

शिताप & शितापो Properly शिताव & शितावी.

शिताफळ *f* (सोताफल S) Custard-apple-tree and *n* its fruit, Annona squamosa.

शिताफळो *f* unc Custard-apple-tree.

शिताब *a* (شباب P Quick, swift, speedy, fleet.) Agile, nimble, active; expert or smart of movement or of manual performance. 2 fig. Ardent, eager, enthusiastic, zealously or warmly forward.

शिताबी *f* (شباب P Quickness, celerity.) Agility, nimbleness, activity; expertness or smartness (at whatever movement of the body or manual operation). 2 fig. Ardency, eagerness, enthusiastic promptitude or alacrity.

शितारणें *vc* & *i* Properly चितारणें.

शितो *f* A wall of one brick in thickness; as a partition-wall or पडदो.

शितें *n* Weaver's term. The cross-piece in front of the web &c. See शेत. 2 The central division of the hair (of females).

शितेचा कानवला *m* (सोता & कानवला. The leaf having this shape.) A term for a leaf of a certain wild tree. [only of the Arabic year.

शितैन *a* (ستين from سدس A) Sixty. Used शितोडणें *vi* (शितोडा) To drizzle, misle, sprinkle; to fall in a light and scanty manner—rain.

शितोडणें *vc* To besprinkle.

शितोडा *m* (چھینटा H) A drop or particle (of rain, spray, foam) as dashed, splashed, or spurted against. *v* उड, उडव, मार. 2 A sprinkling. 3 The spreading branches or shoots of the bamboo called कळक.

शियड *f* Weaver's term. A common term for the two cross-pieces at the ends of the सांध before or outside the ओवो.

शियिल *a* (S) Loose, lax, slack, flaccid, flabby; not compact, close, firm, or tight. 2 fig. Languid, spiritless, dull, unenergetic, infirm of act or of purpose.

शियिलगात्र *a* S Of slack or unbraced limbs.

शिंद *f* (سندھي H) Wild date tree, Phoenix or Elate sylvestris. 2 A wall composed of laths or pieces of wood plastered over with mud; lath-and-plaster-wall. *v* भर, घाल. 3 The materials for constructing such a wall.

शिंदड *m* The common earth-worm.

शिंदळ *a* (چھल H) Whorish, unchaste, incontinent;—used of man or woman.

शिंदळको *f* (शिंदळ) Whoredom or incontinency; harlotry or putanism. Note. Although the adjective शिंदळ is used both of female and male, this noun, as are likewise the compound nouns following, is used especially, almost exclusively, of the female.

शिंदळचार *m* *pl* शिंदळचाले *m* *pl* शिंदळडेव *m* *pl* R Whorish practices: also wanton and lascivious arts and tricks (of the female).

शिंदळतोड *f* *m* An ornamental spot made upon the forehead by libertine men or women.

शिंदळनखरा *m* Whorish affectations and airs, coquetry, flirting.

शिंदळवडा or -वाडा *m* A house or village or place notable for whores and whoremongers.

शिंदळवान or नो *f* A plant, Curcuma pseudomontana. Grah.

शिंदळसेव *m* *pl* R (Whorish wiliness and cunning.) A term for sly, subtle, cunning arts and ways.

शिंदा *m* (سندھيا H) A tribe or an individual of it. They were originally the offspring of female slaves.

शिंदा *m* A certain plaything or toy.

शिंदापोरगा *m* A son of one's slave-girl. The same with कडू or कुणबिणीचा पोरगा.

शिंदी *m* (Better शिंदी) An Abyssinian.

शिंदी *m* *f* Wild date-tree, Phoenix sylvestris. Grah. 2 *f* The spirituous exudation of it, *date*.

शिंदीड *m* (Or शिंदड) An earthworm. [toddy.

शिंदेसाई *a* (शिंदा Proper name of a Marāthā chieftain, and شاهی P Rule or sway.) An epithet of fashions, cloths, ornaments sports &c. 2 Relating to Sindia's court or to the days of Sindia's rule.

शिंदोरी *f* (सिद्ध & दोरी Cord of the slung basket or pot.) Victuals or *dressed* provisions (as carried on a journey, taken or sent to the fields or another's house &c.) Pr. शिकविलेली बुद्धि आणि वांधलेली शि० सर्वदा पुरत नाहीं. 2 Victuals (given by women to Brāhmans, esp. in the rainy season). 3 Victuals (given to a stranger-child, in order to obtain पुण्य or merit). See the note under शिधा.

शिंदी or शिंदी *m* (سيد A Lord. As خواجه P Lord is a title often conferred, so is سيد) An Abyssinian. See सिद्धाई. [nian, a Cidi.

शिंध *f* A wall of laths or thin slips of wood with mud-plaster; plastered lattice-work, or a wall of *wattle and dab*: also the materials as brought for such wall. *v* भर, घाल, कर.

शिंधा *m* (सिद्ध S through سيد H) Undressed rice or corn and fuel to dress it; as taken on a journey, as sent to another's house, as given to a mendicant, guest, dunning peon &c.: also undressed rice or corn more generally. Note. शिंधा is derived from सिद्ध as well as शिंदोरी, a word resembling it in form and sound, but opposing it in sense; but whilst शिंदोरी draws its applications from the sense (of सिद्ध) Prepared or made ready, शिंधा is formed from the sense Ready at hand, ready in the cornbin or the house.

शिंधापाणी *n* शिंधासामान *n* शिंधासामयी *f* Comprehensive terms for undressed articles of provision and for fuel and culinary utensils &c. as taken or given to dress them.

शिंधो *f* Wild date-tree. See शिंदी.

शिंधोट *a* P Straight or direct; extending in a long and straight line—a road, river, mountain-range.

शिंधोरी *f* Victuals as viaticum &c. See शिंदोरी.

शिनगारणें *vc* (Corr. from शृंगारणें) To adorn, decorate, embellish.

शिनळ or शिनळ, शिनळकी or शिनळकी, शिनळचार, शिनळचाले, शिनळडेव, शिनळतोड, शिनळनखरा, शिनळवडा or वाडा, शिनळवान, शिनळसेव See under शिंदळ.

शिना *a* (Poetry. Esp. in ज्ञानेश्वर) Separate or distinct. Ex. आत्मा देहाह्नन शिना.

शिनीक *f* (Properly शिनिक) Rheumatic shooting. *v* निघ, ये, हो, भर, मार.

शिने *ind* See शाने.

शिंप *f* or ई (سپ or سپي H) A half of an oyster-shell, cockle, muscle, or other bivalvular shell. 2 The shell-form or shovel-form end caused, to a reed or tubular stick, by chipping or cutting it (as in preparation for a pen, a whistle, a pipe &c.): also a shelving or slanting cut in general. *v* मार, तोड, चे, पाड. Also any shell-form or shelving depression, as the scrobiculus cordis &c.

शिंपका *m* Dashing (of water poured out of its skin or vessel) with the hand so as to scatter it, and to sprinkle (garden-beds, dusty paths &c.): also a smart dash (of water, milk, ghee, oil, as over a culinary preparation; or of whitewash, cowdung-wash, paint or coloring matter, thin mire &c.) with the hand. *v* मार, टाक, दे.

शिंपट *n* C शिंपटो *f* R शिंपटें *n* The fruit-receptacle or fruit-stalk of the Betelnut.

शिंपटणें *vc* (शिंपटो) To beat with a switch.

शिंपटो *f* A switch, a twig, a small shoot of a branch. 2 A cluster or bunch of betelnuts.

शिंपडणो *f* unc (Verbal of शिंपडणें) Sprinkling or besprinkling.

शिंपडणें *vc* (शिंपणें) To sprinkle: also to be-

sprinkle; to sprinkle (whether a material or an object). [v कर, टाक, शिंप.

शिंपण or शिंपणी *f* (Verbal of शिंपणें) Sprinkling.

शिंपणपंचमी or शिंपणेंपंचमी *f* The fifth of the bright fortnight of माघ. On this day boys and children of larger growth sprinkle about colored water.

शिंपणीचा कस *m* Sugarcane that requires irrigation: opp. to पुरणीचा कस.

शिंपणें *v c* To sprinkle, to scatter in small drops: also to besprinkle or bespatter; to wet by sprinkling.

शिंपणें *n* The sprinkling or scattering of colored powders or dust towards the close of the festival of होळी. 2 By meton. The fifth of the dark half of Phālgun (रंगपंचमी), the day on which the powders &c. are sprinkled.

शिंपतर or शिंपतर *n* A bamboo bowl or shelving basket (esp. for skimming or straining thick liquids).

शिंपला or शिंपला *m* (शिंप) A shell of an oyster or other bivalve: also a shell marked with streaks: also a large shell in general. Hence a large shelving or shell-form notch made in wood. *v* पाड, घे, मार *g.* of *o.* or *वर* of *o.* Hence also a shell-form metal vessel to hold गंध &c. 2 Used sometimes as *a* Shelving.

शि. मारणें-उतरणें &c. To strike slantingly.

शिंपली or शिंपली *f* (Dim. of शिंपला) A small shell. 2 (Commonly सुपली) A very small súp or sifting fan. [See तेलशिंपा.

शिंपा *m* A coarse oil obtained from large fishes.

शिंपा *m* The fruit-receptacle or fruit-stalk of the Cocoanut. 2 An oyster-shell. 3 *R* (For शिंपी) A tailor.

शिंपाईकी *f* (शिंपाई) Commonly शिंपाईगिरी.

शिंपाई *m* (سپاہی *P*) A soldier. 2 Applied also to police-men and to attendants of kings and grandees who are belted and armed, to peons, hircarrahs, jasoods &c. 3 The stand or horse composed of two pieces fixed transversely (*x*) of the पालखी or native palanquin, of a डोली, of the shafts of a cart at rest, of a swivel, of a दिवडो &c. 4 A bird, Black and white flycatcher.

शिंपाईगिरी *f* (سپاہی گری *P*) The profession or practice of a soldier. 2 Used sometimes as *a* Relating to a soldier or to the military profession, soldierly.

शिंपाईयादा *m* (سپاہی & پیادہ *P*) शिंपाईराणा *m* Comprehensive terms for soldiers, peons, beadles, policemen, and armed attendants.

शिंपाईबाणा *m* The military profession: also military uniform. [the word शिंपाई.

शिंपायडा *m* शिंपायडे *n* Contemptuous forms of शिंपार or शिंपार *f* The coating of pitch applied over the bottoms of ships and boats: also the business of applying it. *v* कर.

शिंपारशी & शिंपारस Better शिंपारशी & शिंपारस.

शिंपी *m* A caste or an individual of it. They are tailors. 2 *f* A half of an oyster-shell, or of a cockle, muscle, or other bivalvular shell. 3 *fig.* The hollow of the breast, scrobiculus cordis; a shell-form depression generally. 4 A delicate and nutritious kind of grass. [शिंपी A tailor.

शिंपुरडा *m* A contemptuous form of the word शिंपूट *n* C The fruit-stalk of the Betelnut.

शिंपिला पोटा लागेसूर खाणारा *a* (That will eat until his belly swell against the ensiform cartilage.) A term for a glutton.

शिंपार *m* See under शिंपार.

शिंपारशी *a* (शिंपारस) Patronized, countenanced, taken by the hand.

शिंपारस *f* (سفارش *P*) Recommendation. 2 Countenance, patronage, show of favor. 3 (Through mistake of the meaning of the word or by some ellipsis.) Mighty exploit; splendid achievement; exertion or action meriting applause. Ex. त्या काय च्यांत मोठो शि. केलोस. Generally with ironical implication.

शिंबंदी *f* (سبندی *P*) Irregular soldiery; soldiery maintained for the protection of forts and towns, for the raising of the revenue, for the support of the district or village police &c.

शिंबंदी *f* A half-sheet (esp. of Dowlutabad-paper). [description.

शिंबाड *f* A ship or large vessel of a particular शिंबाळी *f* शिंबाळे *n* An apparatus consisting of a stick with a bamboo-bowl or -basket attached at the end. For skimming or straining boiling sugarcane-juice, dreggy oil &c.

शिंबिका *f* (S) An open palanquin of a certain description. See पालखी.

शिंबिर *n* (S) A quarter or division of a camp; a separate encampment under the command of its immediate chieftain. 2 In popular apprehension. A tent. [as शिंपतर.

शिंबुटले *n* A bamboo bowl or basket. The same

शिंबे *n* The reticulation or network which forms within the cucumber-kind by the drying and contracting of the fibres. 2 A mild form of leprosy: also a blotch or scab of it. 3 A plate, bowl, or vessel shelving towards the middle. Used as a strainer or drainer. 4 An apparatus consisting of a stick with a bamboo-bowl or -basket, for straining liquid substances.

शिंबोळी & शिंबोळे See शिंबाळी & शिंबाळे.

शिमगा *m* The Holi-festival. 2 The month in which it is held, the month फाल्गुन. Pr. शिमगा जाई आणि कविल राहो.

शि. करणें To make a noise by bawling and at the same time striking the back of the hand against the mouth. शिमग्याचा मंत्र The mantra or spell pertaining to the Shimga-festival, i. e. बोंब or bellowing and beating the mouth. *v* जप, म्हण, वाच.

शिमटणें *v c* C Properly चिमटणें *q. v.* To pinch, squeeze, jam &c.

शिमटो *f* C A switch or a twig. 2 A small tree, Odina Wodier. Rox.

शिमध्या or शिमधेजारी *m* *R* (Commonly शेंव-धेजारी &c.) A border-neighbor.

शिमरा *a* C Squat and ugly—a nose: and attrib. squatinosed.

शिमा *f* (सीमा *S*) A boundary or limit.

शिर *n* (S) The head. 2 The crop or top of a tree. 3 The van of an army. 4 शिर or शीर is used, like the word रास *q. v.*, in the sense A head or an individual, in expressing the number of a body of horses; as घोडा शीर चार.

शिर सुटी तुझ्या हातीं (My &c.) life awaits your disposal. शिर हातावर घेणें To take one's head in one's hand; to be heroically daring: also to be reckless of life. See Judges xii. 3; 1 Sam. xix. 5, xxviii. 21. शिरातारा or शिरातुरा असणें *g.* of *s.* To possess superiority over or in. शिरां तारा or -तुरा लावणें-दाखविणें-मिरविणें To put a plume upon one's head. Hence To assert superiority or preëminence. शिरां On the head of, i. e. at the very moment of; as लग्नाच्या शिरां, प्रसंगाच्या शिरां कामाच्या शिरां. शिरां असणें To be at or over (as a protector or keeper of) the head of. See 1 Sam.

xxviii. 2. Ex. शिरां असतां पंढरीनाथ ॥ चिंता किमपि न करावी ॥

शिर *ind* The sound uttered in driving off a cat. शिरकंड *n* Preferably शिरखंड.

शिरकणें *v i* (शिरणें) To penetrate, to pierce through or into, to enter. There is always implication whether of obstruction and opposition or of effort and vehemence. Ex. त्या दाटीमध्ये साजें एक बाट शिरकतें म्हणजे मग वाट केली असती.

शिरकणें *v c* *R* (शिरकी) To seed cotton or wool; to clear or clean it by picking out the seeds and lumps, and disentangling knots and gatherings.

शिरकंप *m* (S) शिरकंपन *n* S Shaking of the head. [tical term for the head.

शिरकमल *n* (शिर Head, कमल Lotus.) A poet-शिरकवणी or शिरकावणी *f* (Verbal of शिरकविणें &c.) Thrusting or piercing; driving or forcing through or in.

शिरकविणें or शिरकाविणें *v c* (Active or causal of शिरकणें) To cause to enter; to thrust or pierce; to drive or force through or in; to carry in or into with effort or vigor. See the notice under शिरकणें.

शिरका *m* (سرکه *P*) Vinegar.

शिरकी *f* *R* (Commonly सरकी) A seed of cotton.

शिरकुटो *f* A twig or switch.

शिरकें *n* The rope-ring which confines the strings of a swinging safe, tray, basket, pitcher &c.

शिरखंड *n* (शिर Head, खंड Piece of चंदन &c.) Applied by the vulgar to the गंध of the forehead. Ex. आज तुम्ही शि. लावून मोठे नटलांत.

शिरखंड *n* Corrupted from ओखंड and used in its three senses. 2 The mark (whether stripe or not) of sandal-wood on the forehead. *v* लाव & वट,

शिरगोर *f* The crest or comb of a cock. [उमट.

शिरगोमी *a* (शिर & गोम) Having a centiped-form line of hair on the forehead—a horse. An inauspicious mark.

शिरगोळा *m* Double-refracting spar. The powder called रांगोळी and a whitewash very bright and glistening are prepared from it.

शिरघोसाळी *f* The plant bearing शिरघोसाळे or Cucumis acutangulus or sulcatus.

शिरचष्मा *m* (سر P & چشم *P* Head and eye.) A term of the लावणी or love-song for a darling or great favorite.

शिरच्छेद *m* (Corr. from शिरच्छेद *S*) Decapitation.

शिरजोर *a* (سرزور *P*) Headstrong or reckless: also refractory, contumacious, turbulent, termagant. Ex. शि. बायकोचें श्रेण जसें साधु दादला वाढी ॥ धो वरवित्ये जीवा सत हो देवाशी दाद लावा ही ॥ Pr. चार तो चार घरधन्याहून शि.

शिरजोरी *f* (शिरजोर) Headiness or recklessness: also refractoriness or contumaciousness.

शिरटी *f* A switch, rod, wand; a piece of green stick generally. 2 *W* The fruit receptacle or stalk of the Betelnut. [heads), a skull-cap.

शिरटोप *m* A cap worn in the house (on chilly शिरड *f* (Commonly चिरड or चौड) Irritation, provoked anger. *v* ये.

शिरड *f* *R* A mass of loppings.

शिरडखोर, शिरडी, शिरडी खपती Properly चिरड-खोर &c. [or switch.

शिरडाविणें *v c* *R* (शिरडी) To beat with a twig शिरडी *f* *R* A small switch or green stick. 2 A kind of rice. 3 (Commonly चिरडी) A garment for a little girl.

शिरडे *n* *R* (Commonly शिरें) A stick of a mass of loppings; a slight green stick.

शिरणें *v i* (शिर Head) To enter or go in. Gene-

rally there is implied some force, smartness, or suddenness. See under शिरविणे.

शिरताज *m* (سر تاج *P*) A certain ornament for the head. Used both lit. and fig. in the senses of शिरोमणो. [ter-sheer.]

शिरद or दें *n* A measure of capacity,—a quarter-sher. शिरदालो *f* (سر دال) *P* The head-portion of a bridle, headstall.

शिरपाव *m* (سر پاء *P*) A turban &c. bestowed by a Raja or grandee, as a mark of favor.

शिरःपोडा *f* *S* Head-ache. [or twig.]

शिरपुटणे *v c* *C* (शिरपुटी) To beat with a switch

शिरपुटो *f* *C* A light and dry piece of stick; a chat or chip: also a switch.

शिरपेंच *m* (سر پेंش *P*) An aigrette of jewels worn in the turban. [fruit, a cocoanut.]

शिरःफल *m* *S* The Cocoanut-tree; and *n* its

शिरफाया *a* (Head-breaker.) An individual of a class of mendicants who, to extort alms, strike their heads with a mallet, cut their bodies &c.

शिरभारी *f* (शिर & भार) A head-load.

शिरमिंदा or धा *a* (سر مند) *P* Ashamed or abashed.

शिरवटसुशी *f* The name of a sea-fish.

शिरवपन *n* Shaving the head (esp. of a widow).

Ex. कैकैचें शिर करुन ॥ हव घरोत कोणही नरीं ॥

शिरवळ *m f* See शिरोळ & शिळावेळ.

शिरविणे *v c* (शिरणे) To insert or put in; to introduce, or effect the ingress of. Note. As with the neuter verb शिरणे there is generally, so with this active verb there is always, implication of force or exertion: and whilst शिरणे signifies the entrance indifferently of living beings and of things, शिरविणे imports the (effected) entrance more particularly of things.

शिरशिरणे *v i* *R* (शिरशिरा) To be affected with tremor; to quiver, quake, shiver. [quaking.]

शिरशिरा *f* *R* (Imit.) Shivering, shuddering,

शिरशी *f* (शिरस) An esculent vegetable. It is like the Mustard-plant.

शिरसेल *n* (शिरस & तेल) Oil extracted from Sinapis dichotoma. [tion.]

शिरच्छेद *m* (*S*) Cutting off the head, decapitation.

शिरस *m* (सरप *S*) A kind of mustard, Sinapis dichotoma. The seed is one of the अट्टरा उपधान्ये.

2 (शिराव *S*) A tree, Mimosa sirisha.

शिरसा *ad* (Third case of शिरस *S* With the head.) With profound reverence or humble submission; with ready and forward obedience. Ex. तुम्ही आमचे वडील त्यापेक्षां तुम्ही सांगाल ते आम्हास शिरसा मान्य आहे. [rently regarded.]

शिरसा वंद्य-धार्थ-मान्य &c. Worthy to be most revered.

शिरसाष्टांगनमस्कार *m* (*S* शिरस, अष्ट, अंग, नमस्कार)

शिरसाष्टांगदंडवन *m* Obeisance or reverence with all the members of the body. Phrases expressive of great reverence and humility; and used in letters to an elder or a superior.

शिरसेल *n* (Or शिरसेल) Oil extracted from Sinapis dichotoma. [fashion.]

शिरसा *m* (سر شنه *P*) Practice, usage, custom,

शिरसेदार *m* (سر شنه دار *P*) The head native clerk in the office of a Collector or in a court of justice. His duty is to take down depositions; prepare rules, orders, and other process; examine accounts; make translations or copies of papers; draft answers to all reports and references &c. &c.

शिरसेवाईक *a* & *ad* Customary, ordinary, usual; according to custom or established usage.

शिरसाण *n* *S* Head-guard or head-covering; a turban, helmet, hat, cap &c.

शिरसात *a* *S* That has performed शिरसान.

शिरसान *n* *S* Ablution by affusion from over the head.

शिरळक *f* A pin or spike of bamboo (to tack leaves together &c.) 2 A splinter. *v* भर, जा, शिर.

3 esp. in *pl*—शिरळका Shooting or pricking pains. *v* मार, भर, ये, निघ. 4 Whistling. *v* वाजव, वाज.

शिरळा *m* A large shrub, Grewia Microcos. Grah.

शिरा *f* (*S*) Any vessel of the body really, or supposed to be, tubular; as an artery or a vein, a nerve, a tendon or sinew, a muscle or fibre, a bowel or gut. See the popular form शीर.

शिरा *m* (شیر *P*) Sirup, sugar boiling in order to be candied: also juice of fruits, essence of herbs, roots &c. obtained by decoction, a vegetable extract. *rob.* 2 A certain sweetmeat.

शिरा *m* (سرا *H* Extremity or end.) The border or boundary (of a field, village, hill &c.)

शिरा *a ind* Excellent, capital, fine, superior, superlatively good. A very popular word.

शिरा खजूर *m* The fine black date of the Persian Gulf.

शिरागत *a* *S* Seated in the muscles or sinews;—as a disease or a pain. [of pigeon.]

शिराजी *f* शिराजीखवुतर *m n* (शिराजी *P*) A kind

शिराटा or शिरांटा *m* *C* (शिरें) A broom formed of a few twigs or slender loppings.

शिराणो *f* (Poetry.) Delight, pleasure, gratification; delight in or fondness for. Ex. जिला हरोचे चरोतीं शिरां ॥; also न रागे जरी कधीं नंदराणी ॥ करो छणा खोडी जिला हे शिरां ॥

शिराणो *f* (शिरिनी *P* Sweetness or sweetmeat.)

Rareness and preciousness; rare delightfulness or good; a rare and precious thing or matter. This explication of the word is little known to the Marāthās, but the word is familiar to them, and in such applications as मुल्ला आईचो शिरां झाली; आज दुधाचो शिरां झाली; साखू घरांत असतां सुनेस परपुष्पाशीं बोलण्याचो शिरां असतो; मोया घरीं लेंक द्यावो भेटायाचो शिरां करावो; where in their general understanding of it it means An excellent and most desirable thing but of rare obtainment or occurrence or of hard accomplishment.

शिरापुटी *f* A dish consisting of शिरा & पुटी mixed together.

शिरावळ *m f* See शिरोळ & शिळावेळ.

शिराळ *a* (शीर or शिरा) That has varicose or dilated veins. 2 Streaky or veiny.

शिराळ *n* Shadiness or overshadowing from clouds. *v* ये, पड, जा.

शिराळदोडका *m* A variety of दोडका. It has (शिरा) streaks or veins.

शिराळशेट *m* शिराळ is the proper name of an ancient वाणी or cornhandler who became a king, and reigned three and a half ghatikā. An earthen image of him is made and worshiped with festivities on the sixth (or fifth and sixth) of the light half of Shrāwṇ. After the women have danced around it &c. it is thrown into a well or tank.

शिराळशेटचें or शिराळशेटोचें राव्य *n* (The reign of शिराळशेट *q. v.*) A term for any brilliant and brief power or pleasure; an hour's license; a beggar's revel; a flash of glory &c. See पाण्यावरचा बुडबुडा & तुरंतुर.

शिराळी *f* The plant which bears शिराळें or Cucumis sulcatus or acutangulus. 2 A particular wild creeper.

शिरिशिरो *ad* *R* (Imit.) Drizzling, in a drizzling or light and scanty manner—rain falling.

शिरिसा & शिरिसेदार See शिरसा & शिरसेदार.

शिरी *f* (शिर Head.) The ornamental cloth on the head (of elephants, horses &c.)

शिरोद *n* (Or शिरदे) A measure of capacity,—a quarter-sher.

शिरोम *m n* A mild form of leprosy, showing itself in whitish discolorations. *v* फुट, पसर.

शिरोष *m* *S* A tree, Mimosa sirisha.

शिरोस *m* (सरप *S*) A kind of mustard, Sinapis dichotoma.

शिरें *n* A broken off or cut stick; a stick out of a bundle of loppings. 2 Water of boiled lác, or a decoction of Nátsūí, Bádzrí, or other grain. Used in making ink. 3 A caudle for puerperal women, composed of cocoanut-milk, decoction of crèsses, myrrh &c.

शिरोयह *m* *S* Seizure or affection of the head (by any disease or disorder). 2 *attrib.* That seizes or affects the head;—as a disease &c.

शिरोभाग *m* (*S*) That division of the body which includes or which consists of the head. 2 fig. The head, chief, or principal of any multitude or

शिरोभूषण *n* (*S*) Any head-ornament. [body.]

शिरोमणि *m* (*S*) A gem worn in a crest, or on the top of the head. 2 fig. The head, chief, most eminent or distinguished person; as पंडितशिरोमणि The head-gem or brightest ornament of a body of learned men; मुखेशिरोमणि The crown or king of blockheads; अदत्तशिरोमणि The prince of misers; शूरशिरोमणि, सोदाशिरोमणि &c.

शिरोरोग *m* *S* Disorder or disease generally of the head. Classified into वातिक, पैत्तिक, क्लिप्तिक, सान्निपातिक, रक्तक्षयज, कृमिज.

शिरोवेष्टन *n* (*S*) Any wrapper or girding for the head; a turban &c.

शिरोळ *m f* (शिळा & ऱेळ. See शिळा वेळ) The stale or cooling season. Mostly used either in comp., as शिरोळचा-वेळ-समय-काळ-वखत, or in the sixth or genitive case, as शिरोळचा निघणें-जाणें-चालणें-येणें To set out-go-walk-come in or at the cool portion of the day.

शिरोळी & शिरोळे Usually शिराळी & शिराळे.

शिलक or ख *f* (शलح *A*) A discharge at once of fire-arms, a volley.

शिलक *f* *र* or *ई* (سلک *A* Series.) Balance in hand; remainder after expenditure or consumption (of money, articles of provision &c.) 2 A pin or spike of bamboo; to tack leaves together. 3 A shooting pain from rheumatism &c. *v* मार, शिलका देणें To torture. [निघ, भर, ये, हो.]

शिलकझाडा *m* Balance (of accounts) as drawn and set down, clearance. *v* काढ, उतर.

शिलकणें *v i* (سلکنا *H*) To catch fire; to kindle, शिलकबंद *m* Balance-sheet. [ignite, light.]

शिलकबाकी *f* (शिलक & बाकी added pleonastically.) Balance left (of money or anything).

शिलकसांखळी *f* A chain of balances; balances of successive monthly accounts carried onwards. 2 Used laxly to express the ascertaining of a balance struck by counting the cash in hand: also the agreement ascertained: also the trueness or squareness of an account. *v* मिळव, नेसव, & मिळ, जम.

शिलका *a* Excellent, superior, choice, fine, very good. Applied freely.

शिलकावण or णी *f* (Verbal of शिलकाविणे) Kindling &c., lit. fig. 2 fig. Exacting of money from a cultivator &c. (also the money exacted) by the peon or messenger sent to dun him for payment of the revenue due. *v* घे. 3 (शिलक) The daily fine imposed for duty suffered to fall in arrear, or for monies (of the revenue) fraudulently retained,

शिल्पाविणें *vc* (سلطان H) To set on fire; to kindle or light. 2 fig. To incite or stir up.

शिल्पा *a*. (शिल्पक) That is left or remaining; that forms the remainder or balance. 2 That has been lying by in store; that belongs to the reserved stock; spare.

शिल्पा *डागिने m pl* The reserved, i. e. the best, finest, choicest articles (of any number or collection).

शिल्पा *n* (Corr. from सीमोक्चन S) The passing of the borders in pompous procession on the festival of दसरा. Pr. शिल्पागचें सेनें पाहिजे त्यानें लुटावें.

शिल्पा *गेणे v i* (سلطان H) To take fire; to catch, light, kindle. [शिल्पाविणें.]

शिल्पावण or णी & शिल्पाविणें *f* See शिल्पावण & शिल्पा *a* Impotent, imbecile, feeble, incompetent or incapable generally.

शिल्पाटो *f* A light and dry stick, a chip or chat. शिल्पांत *a* Properly चिल्लवंत.

शिल्पाशिला or ला *m* (سلسلة A) Series, train, line, concatenation, consecution.

शिला *f* (S) A stone, esp. a large and hard stone; a rock. 2 A slab or flat stone on which condiments &c. are ground. 3 Threshold.

शिला *m* (سلاح A) Armour or a piece of armour.

शिलाई *f* (سلائي H) The cost of sewing.

शिलाकुसुम *n* S Styrax or Benzoin, the resins of Styrax Benzoinum or Styrax officinale. They are confounded with Bitumen or petroleum, and are supposed to exude from rocks or mountain-soil.

शिलाजित् *m* S Bitumen.

शिलाण *n* Peelings, clippings, and scrapings of vegetables (prepared for the pot).

शिलाणे *n* P (शोल S) Disposition or temper.

शिलाघातु *m* S A white aluminous earth, a sort of chalk.

शिलापट्ट *m* S A levigating or grinding slab.

शिलापुत्र *m* (S) Son of a stone. A term for a garden-roller or road-roller; also for a roller or muller of a mortar or of a levigating slab.

शिलापुष्प *n* S Styrax &c. See शिलाकुसुम.

शिलारस *m* S Styrax or Benzoin. See शिलाकुसुम.

शिलावर्त *m* (S) A ring of hair on the hollow of the knee. A mark of the horse.

शिली *f* (शिला S) A common term for the two connecting arms of a double चौकट or door-frame; answering to घोडा an upper connecting arm.

शिलीक, शिलीकझाडा, शिलीकबंद, शिलीकसांखळी See under शिल्पक.

शिलेखाना *m* (سلاح خانة P) A repository of armour and arms; an armoury or arsenal.

शिलेटोप *m* (سلاح توبي A) Armour, esp. understood as head-armour; a helmet or a visor. 2 Trickling out finely (a child &c.) *v* कर.

शिलेदार *m* (سلاح دار P) A horse-soldier who provides his own horse. [दार.]

शिलेदारी *f* The profession or practice of शिले.

शिलेदारी *a* Relating to शिलेदार. 2 fig. Swelling, swaggering, boastful: also lavish, profuse, prodigal; riotous, reckless, dissolute &c.;—used with such words as दंग, डोंग, डोल, रीत, चाल, वाणा, कारभार, बोलणे, चालणे, गोष्ट, आदर &c.

शिलेदारी दंग *m* Prodigality or profuseness; lavish, wasteful, and riotous living; esp. great show or ostentation of lordly expenditure.

शिलेपोस or सा *a* (سلاح پوش P) Clothed in armour.) This Persian word is among the thousand Persian and Arabic words which are become

current in Marāthī under significations connected only by the faintest shade of similitude with those proper to them in the tongue to which they belong. It is applied in the sense of Equipped and prepared; provided with all accoutrements, apparatus, furniture, gear necessary; efficient for and waiting for (a start, an expedition, a work or service of activity and energy); and it is used largely of men, armies, beasts, ships, carts &c.

शिलेभाले *m pl* Armour and spears; arms (offensive and defensive) comprehensively or generally. शिलेभाळ्यानिशीं or शिलेभाळ्यानिशीं *ad* (शिला, भाला & निशीं) With armour and arms; under the accoutrements and equipments suitable to fight.

शिलेमान or शिलेमणी *m* (سليمان A) An onyx. Used as an ornament for the neck, as a reliever of bloodshot eyes &c.

शिलोच्छृत्ति *f* (S शोल & उच्छृत्ति) Sustaining life upon the grains of corn which may be gleaned around barns and thrashing-floors. 2 *c* A person (a devotee, hermit &c.) so sustaining himself.

शिलोतरो or शिलोची *f* The hakk or dues (usually one maund per bighā) of a lessee of land from his sublessee. [शिलोतरो.]

शिलोतरोदार *c* The holder of the hakk termed शिलोतरापाटिलको & शिलोतरापाटोल or शिलोतर Commonly शिलोतरापाटिलको &c.

शिल्प *n* (S) A manual or mechanical art, any handicraft.

शिल्पकर्म *n* (S) Mechanical or manual business, artisanship.

शिल्पकार *m* or शिल्पी *m* (S) An artisan, artificer, mechanic. [from science.]

शिल्पविद्या *f* (S) Handicraft or art: as disting.

शिल्पशाला *f* (S) A manufactory or workshop.

शिल्पशास्त्र *n* (S) A treatise on mechanics or any handicraft. [sion or art.]

शिल्पी *a* (S) Relating to a mechanical profession.

शिव *f* (सीमा S) A boundary, border, limit.

For compounds see under शीव.

शिव *m* (S) The deity Shiva, the third of the Hindú triad. He is represented as irascible, vindictive, and altogether terrible. He is the particular god of the Tāntrikas or followers of the books called तंत्र. The adoration of which he is the object is of a more gloomy nature than that of the others; and it is more popular or more extensively prevalent. His office is that of destruction. He is usually drawn with a third eye and in the middle of his forehead, with a crescent on his forehead, the Ganges flowing from his head, a necklace of human skulls, and a blue throat occasioned by his drinking the poison produced at the churning of the ocean. 2 Shiva, as distinguished from जीव (Jīva), and viewed as the pure soul or divine emanation, the vivifying, actuating, and sustaining principle in animated beings.

3 The twentieth of the twenty-seven astronomical Yogas. 4 S Final emancipation from separate existence. 5 Generally with repetition. Used as an interjection of disgust or disapprobation.

शिव शिव करणे Uttered as an interjection of disgust or abhorrence. *v* कर, म्हण. Also शिवा शिवा.

शिवारचा बेल उचलणे-काढणे-वेणे To take the Bell-leaf from off the image of Shiva. A form of swearing. See under शपथ. शिवारचा बेल चुकेल परंतु हे चुकणार नाही A phrase implying that a particular observance, rite, privilege, practice &c. will never fail or cease.

शिव *m* The name of a small fish of the creeks,

current in Marāthī under significations connected only by the faintest shade of similitude with those proper to them in the tongue to which they belong. It is applied in the sense of Equipped and prepared; provided with all accoutrements, apparatus, furniture, gear necessary; efficient for and waiting for (a start, an expedition, a work or service of activity and energy); and it is used largely of men, armies, beasts, ships, carts &c.

शिलेभाले *m pl* Armour and spears; arms (offensive and defensive) comprehensively or generally. शिलेभाळ्यानिशीं or शिलेभाळ्यानिशीं *ad* (शिला, भाला & निशीं) With armour and arms; under the accoutrements and equipments suitable to fight.

शिलेमान or शिलेमणी *m* (سليمان A) An onyx. Used as an ornament for the neck, as a reliever of bloodshot eyes &c.

शिलोच्छृत्ति *f* (S शोल & उच्छृत्ति) Sustaining life upon the grains of corn which may be gleaned around barns and thrashing-floors. 2 *c* A person (a devotee, hermit &c.) so sustaining himself.

शिलोतरो or शिलोची *f* The hakk or dues (usually one maund per bighā) of a lessee of land from his sublessee. [शिलोतरो.]

शिलोतरोदार *c* The holder of the hakk termed शिलोतरापाटिलको & शिलोतरापाटोल or शिलोतर Commonly शिलोतरापाटिलको &c.

शिल्प *n* (S) A manual or mechanical art, any handicraft.

शिल्पकर्म *n* (S) Mechanical or manual business, artisanship.

शिल्पकार *m* or शिल्पी *m* (S) An artisan, artificer, mechanic. [from science.]

शिल्पविद्या *f* (S) Handicraft or art: as disting.

शिल्पशाला *f* (S) A manufactory or workshop.

शिल्पशास्त्र *n* (S) A treatise on mechanics or any handicraft. [sion or art.]

शिल्पी *a* (S) Relating to a mechanical profession.

शिव *f* (सीमा S) A boundary, border, limit.

For compounds see under शीव.

शिव *m* (S) The deity Shiva, the third of the Hindú triad. He is represented as irascible, vindictive, and altogether terrible. He is the particular god of the Tāntrikas or followers of the books called तंत्र. The adoration of which he is the object is of a more gloomy nature than that of the others; and it is more popular or more extensively prevalent. His office is that of destruction. He is usually drawn with a third eye and in the middle of his forehead, with a crescent on his forehead, the Ganges flowing from his head, a necklace of human skulls, and a blue throat occasioned by his drinking the poison produced at the churning of the ocean. 2 Shiva, as distinguished from जीव (Jīva), and viewed as the pure soul or divine emanation, the vivifying, actuating, and sustaining principle in animated beings.

3 The twentieth of the twenty-seven astronomical Yogas. 4 S Final emancipation from separate existence. 5 Generally with repetition. Used as an interjection of disgust or disapprobation.

शिव शिव करणे Uttered as an interjection of disgust or abhorrence. *v* कर, म्हण. Also शिवा शिवा.

शिवारचा बेल उचलणे-काढणे-वेणे To take the Bell-leaf from off the image of Shiva. A form of swearing. See under शपथ. शिवारचा बेल चुकेल परंतु हे चुकणार नाही A phrase implying that a particular observance, rite, privilege, practice &c. will never fail or cease.

शिव *m* The name of a small fish of the creeks,

शिवचतुर्दशी *f* S The festival on the dark fourteenth of माघ, commonly called शिवरात्र.

शिवझडा *m* (For शिवधडा) A neighbor.

शिवटणे *vc* (Better शिवटणे) To whet, sharpen, point (a weapon or tool).

शिवडा *m* The name of a river-fish.

शिवण *f* ई or ए (सीवन S) A seam. 2 fig. The seam-like line along the region of the privities. 3 Sewing-material, cloth to be sewn. 4 Thatching-material, the grass, cadjans &c. to be laid and

शिवणकर *m* R A thatcher. [fastened.]

शिवणकाम *n* Sewing-work.

शिवण or णी *f* A timber-tree, Gmelina arborea.

Rox. The wood is light yet strong. It is much used in the Konkan for net-floats.

शिवणावळ *f* (शिवणे) The price or charge for sewing, thatching &c. 2 R Sewing, needle-work, plain-work.

शिवणी *f* A plant with a tuberous root, Costus speciosus. [2 To thatch.]

शिवणे or शिवणे *vc* (सीवन S or سینا H) To sew.

शिवणे *vi* To come into contact with, to touch.

शिवदोक्षा *f* (S) Jocosity. Engaging in austerities addressed to Shiva; i. e. covering one's body with ashes, wearing the रुद्राक्ष &c. *v* चे. [dony.]

शिवधातु *m* S The milk-stone, opal or chalcedony.

शिवधार *f* ई or ए (शिव Fy ! धार Stream.) A cant term for a scanty allowance (a shamefully meagre stream) of दूध or clarified butter.

शिवन or नी *f* C (See शिवण or णी) A timber-tree.

शिवनक *m* A kind of rice. [fication.]

शिवनद *m* The name of a river of male personification.

शिवनिमोक्ष *n m* (S) The flowers &c. remaining of an offering which has been made to Shiva.

The same use, and for the same reason, is made of this word as of शिवस्व.

शिवपंचाक्षरीमंत्र *m* A mantra consisting of the five letters composing the address in worship to Shiva; viz. न, म, शि, वा, य, from नमः शिवाय.

शिवपुरी *f* S (City sacred to Shiva.) The city Benares.

शिवमुहूर्त *m* (S) The first मुहूर्त of the day,—that commencing with the rising of the sun.

शिवयोग *m* (S) The twentieth of the astronomical योग.

शिवरस *m* S Stale water of boiled rice or pulse undergoing fermentation. A sauce is made out of it.

शिवरा *a* (शिवी) Scurrilous or abusive;—speaker or speech.

शिवरा *m* R A gentle sprinkling.

शिवराई *m* (शिवजी Sevajee; because coined by that Raja.) A copper coin, a pisa.

शिवरात्रि *f m* (S) pop. शिवरात्र *f* A night on which fasting, vigil, and other observances are held in honor of Shiva. The night appointed is the fourteenth of the dark half of every month, but more especially the fourteenth of Māgha; and the ground of the appointment is a legend, in every body's mouth, of a hunter's obtaining Moksha from Shiva, because he, from a Bilva-tree, up which he had climbed to observe a deer he was pursuing, shook down, through the whole night, leaves upon a lingam lying hidden underneath; and thus, though unintentionally and ignorantly, propitiated and won the heart of the god Shiva.

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शिवसूच्य *n* (S Auspicious or good sign.) This word, as used at the festival of the Dasrá, is but a corruption of सीमोर्द्धन Passing of the borders.

शिवलिंग *n* (S) A lingam of Shiva or Mahádeva.

शिवशरणार्थ *m* (S) A humble form of salutation used by the worshipers of the lingam. See शरणार्थ.

शिवशितल *a* (शितल by redup.) Cool and fresh ; —as air, water, or place. 2 fig. Mild, moderate, gentle, easy ; —as a घाट or a slope. 3 Free from peril of demons, robbers, epidemics &c. ; tranquil and serene ; —as a road, region, place. 4 Soft, easy, tractable, not खट्ट or खडतर ; —used of a देव or idol. 5 Freed, by propitiation of the evil spirits, from liability to damage or diminution ; —used of the रास or heap of the thrashing floor. 6 Calm, quiet, peaceful ; —used of the mind or spirit.

शिवशिवणें *v i* (Imit.) To tingle, thrill, vibrate, to be affected with a tremulous or creeping sensation : also to ache from cold. Used of the teeth, ears, arms, hands, legs, and whole body.

शिवशिवशिमगा *m* (शिवणें To touch, and शिमगा) A jocose or humorous term for the day after full moon of the month शिमगा or फाल्गुन because चांडालस्पर्श (touching of the impure and defiling castes) is for that day commanded to Bráhmans.

शिवसर *m* (सिंह & सर or सरण) The period of the sun's stay in the sign Leo ; during which the calving of a cow is held to be inauspicious to the owner. [is in the sign Leo—a cow.]

शिवसरणें *v i* (शिवसर) To calve whilst the sun शिवसरणें & शिवसर Better शिवसरणें & शिवसर q. v. supra.

शिवस्व *n* (S) Anything that has been offered to Shiva. As no such thing can be taken by any person without his contracting exceeding sin, the word is used of a deposit or an article of property of another in solemn declarations that it shall not be or has not been appropriated. Ex. तुझे द्रव्य नष्टजो मला शि. आहे Your money is unto me as an oblation to Shiva.

शिवल *f* ई or ए The peg which connects the two members of a yoke and confines it on the animal's neck, the yoke-pin. This sense is in the Konkani. In the Desh शिवल means the collar (i. e. the whole जाडी, but especially the upper member) of a bullock before the thiller. 2 Whistling. *v* घाल, वाजव, वाज.

शिवलणें *v i* C To thrill or tingle ; to be affected with a tremulous or creeping and slightly-painful sensation—the body or a member, the teeth.

शिवलवट *n* A little roll of wheaten flour. Made in preparation for certain sweetmeats.

शिवलट or शिवलाटी *f* The collar &c. See शिवल in the Desh-sense. [Grah.]

शिवली *f* A plant, Nyctanthes arbor tristis.

शिवार्थ or य *prep* (سوائی H) Besides. 2 Without or except. 3 In comp. Additional, extra.

शिवार्था देवा *f pl* (Extra ropes.) The four ropes which, fastened to the top of the pole of a tent, serve in pitching and striking the tent.

शिवार्थजसा *f* Extra-collections ; miscellaneous items of revenue. [neous profits.]

शिवार्थमिलकत *f* By-gains ; minor and miscella-

शिवार्थी उभा न करणें or न राहू देणें This is a phrase with शिवार्थी which itself is but a reduplication of शिव or शीव q. v.

शिवान्ता *m* (S) The divine emanation as the quickening and actuating soul of an animate being.

It agrees with परमात्मा, and is contrad. from जीवात्मा. See under शिव.

शिवामूठ *f* (शिव & मूठ) A handful of wheat or other grain offered to Shiva by a woman on every monday of the month Shrāwan, until the fifth year after her marriage. 2 The observance consisting in this offering.

शिवाय *prep* See under शिवार्थ.

शिवार or शिवार *n m* (शिव Border.) Grounds around and pertaining to a village. 2 Used in some parts of a Woodland or Tree-plantation ; also of the growing trees ; also, esp. in Southern Konkani, of the Scrub or wild bushes that grow on bad arable land during its fallow years. 3 Timber-trees cut and deposited for building. 4 A trip into the Jungle or woods to bring wood.

शिवारपंडित *m* A term answering to Hedge-priest or hedge-schoolmaster, village-wisacre or oracle, or, *latine*, Semipaganus. Applied also to a vulgar Bráhma just learned enough to be consulted by Shúdras ; also to a clown or boor in general without particular implication. [lands.]

शिवारपाहणी *f* Survey or inspection of village-

शिवारसैपाक *m* (The dressing of victuals out in the fields or country around a village.) A term for the light and simple business of cooking (viz. the parching of a few corn-heads or handfuls of corn) practised by men engaged at work in their fields. 2 Making a meal upon the produce of the village-lands : also such meal.

शिवालय *n* (S) Any temple dedicated to Shiva. 2 A place where the dead are buried or burned. Such places are sacred to Shiva.

शिवालिखित *n* (S The writing of शिवा the wife of शिव) A Jyotish-shástra written by शिव regarding signs and aspects, times and seasons &c. : also a तखता or पंचक (in the पंचांग &c.) of the eight वेळ of the days of the week—अष्टवेळ &c. See the eight under वेळ.

शिवशीव or शिवशीव *f* (शिवणें) A general contact and commingling (of pure with impure, sanctified with common, Bráhmans with Shúdras &c.) Viewed with reference to the defilement resulting. 2 Pollution or defilement from touch or from hearing of a death &c. [yoke-pin &c.]

शिवल or शिवीळ *f* (Commonly शिवल q. v.) The शिवी *f* An abusive word or speech ; a piece of abuse. *v* दे.

शिवीमाळ or ली *f* (शिवी & माळो) A torrent of abuse and execrations ; vehement reviling or vituperation : also abuse indefinitely or freely. *v* दे.

शिवूनयेशी *f* (शिवू नये Not to be touched, असा Such.) A term for a woman under menstruation.

शिवूळ *f* (Commonly शिवल q. v.) The yoke-pin &c.

शिवेरा *a* शिवेरा *a* C (Usually शिवरा) Abusive.

शिवपा *f* S A tree, Dalbergia Sisu.

शिवपाचाद्य *n* S (Asking about the Shinshapá-tree.) A term for a question or an inquiry which, although it is utterly unimportant, or void altogether of bearing (upon the quality of a reasoning, argument, statement, narration &c.), is yet urged and insisted upon, and the reasoning, statement &c. is rejected as invalid, till full and formal solution be found and given for it. The phrase arises from the historical fact that Ráwan, in placing Sítá down in his own city Lanká after seizing her from Rámachandra, placed her, simply because he must place her somewhere, under a Shinshapá-tree.

शिशिर *m* S शिशिरऋतु or शिशिरर्तु *m* S The cold season. It comprises two months, viz. from about the middle of January to the middle of March. [Commonly शिसवी or शिसव.]

शिशो *f* (شيشی P) A phial. 2 Blackwood tree.

शिशु *m* S A young one of man or an animal in general ; a child, a calf, a pup, a cub, a whelp. Applied in poetry also to the young one of a fish. Ex. असे मच्छिशूने उगळून ॥ आणून देविला पूर्व-शिशु *m n* (S) Membrum virile. [स्थली ॥] शिशोदरपरायण *a* S (शिशु, उदर, & परायण) Given to wenching and gormandizing ; devoted to the gratification of carnal lusts ; sensual, voluptuous. [man or an animal in general.]

शिशो *f* S (fem. of शिशु) A female young one of शिशु *p* (S) Disciplined, trained, well educated or ordered. This is the *literal* but the following is the *common* sense. Orderly, regular, correct, of well-regulated or right walk and demeanour. 2 Excellent, pre-eminent, superior, high and reverend (for wisdom, learning, piety, birth). Ex. शिष्टागमने अनध्यायः Leave off your study when a venerable person enters.

शिशु *p* S In comp. That remains or is left. Ex. हुतशिशु, यज्ञशिशु.

शिशुसंप्रदाय *m* (S) A custom or an usage of the noble, honorable, or respectable : also an excellent or a well-approved custom.

शिशुसभा *f* (S) A council or an assembly of grandees or chiefs, or of venerable or respectable persons.

शिशुसंभाषना *f* (S) Reverential reception or treatment ; receiving or dismissing (as at weddings, sacrifices &c.) of a person with courtesies and presents suitable to the honorable. 2 The presents &c. made.

शिशुइकी *f* शिशुई *f* शिशुयकी *f* (शिशु S) Pre-eminence, excellence, greatness, superior worthiness or honorableness. 2 Orderliness and correctness of deportment or procedure. 3 (Poetry.) Mediation in order to bring about a matrimonial match or conjunction in some business : also mediation more generally. Ex. कर्ह जातां शिशुई ॥ तरि रावण न मानील काळचर्यी ॥

शिशुचार *m* (S) The manner and procedure, the custom and course, of the venerable and good ; the walk and ways of the excellent of the earth. 2 The presents (of articles of apparel &c.) made to the master of the house at a wedding &c. 3 A practice or observance uncommanded by the Shástras and having only the warrant of ancient and venerable custom.

शि. करणें To perform or observe a rite heedlessly or superficially ; mindful only that the established custom be not altogether infringed.

शिशुवणें *v i* (शिशु) To become a great man ; to swell into eminence and honorableness ; to begin to reckon one's self among the big ones. Use. ironically.

शिष्य *m* (S) corruptly शिष्या *m* A pupil, a disciple, an élève or follower. 2 A person attached to another to serve him, and to receive instruction from him in some science, accomplishment, or art, an apprentice. [pils or disciples.]

शिष्यपरंपरा *f* (S) A series or succession of pupils शिष्यप्रशिष्य *m pl* S Pupils and pupils ; pupils in extended series and great numbers.

शिष्यशाखा *f* (S शिष्य & शाखा Branch.) The followers or disciples of a Guru viewed collectively or as a body ; a school, a sect, a persuasion.

शिव्यसंप्रदाय *m* (S) A body of the disciples of any teacher viewed as forming a school or sect.

शिव्यानुशिव्य *m pl* S Pupils and pupils; pupils in long consecution or line. Ex. तो काय विद्वान त्याचे शि० किती होऊन गेले. Also शिव्यानुशिव्यपरंपरा Succession or series of pupils.

शिव्यकारो *f* Sickness of stomach, qualmishness, queasiness. 2 fig. Loathing, disgust, nausea.

शिव्य, शिव्य, शिव्या *m* शिव्यी or शिव्यी *f* (शिव्या S) Blackwood-tree, Dalbergia Sis. [tree.

शिव्यी or शिव्यी *a* Relating to the Blackwood-शिव्येल or शिव्येल *n* (शिव्या & नेल) Oil obtained from the wood of Dalbergia Sis.

शिव्यल *n* R (शिव्य) Hair of the head hanging about disheveled and disorderly.

शिव्या *m* (शिव्या P) A bottle, a decanter, a flagon, a goblet, a glass jug. 2 also शिव्या A honey-comb. 3 (Or शिव्या) Blackwood tree, Dalbergia Sis.

शिव्याटी *f* (Vulgar for शिव्याटी) Nausea. *v* ये, बस.

शिव्यावासा or भासा or शिव्यावासा or भासा *m* (शिव्या P) Glass vessel. Having the implication of fragility, frailness, delicacy &c. Or from बाशा by redup.) A comprehensive or general term for ailments and maladies, disorders and disasters, detriment and damage, and injurious accidents, fractures, sprains, contusions, hurts; as incidental whether to animals or articles, and as attributable, especially although not exclusively, to demoniac or malign influence. Ex. भूतवैद्य केव्हांतर आमचे गुरांस शि० कांहीं होत नाहीं; हा आरसा तुम्ही ऐंठे विता पण शि० तर मजकडे दोष नाहीं.

शिव्यारी or शिव्यारी *f* sometimes शिव्याटी *f* (Imit.) Sudden chill and shuddering, as arising upon the sight or smell of an offensive object; an unpleasant thrill or quiver. *v* ये. 2 Nausea. *v* ये, बस. 3 The shivering of ague &c. *v* भर, बस.

शिव्ये *n* (सोसक S through शिव्या H) Lead.

शिव्य *f* (शिव्या P) Aim. *v* घर, बांध. 2 A roll of the householders (of a village &c.) from whom the revenue is to be gathered in, or upon whom an assessment is to be laid.

शिव्य *a* (शिव्या P Washed.) Suitable, conformable, becoming, correct, proper, fit.

शिव्यवाकी *f* Balance (of the revenue) due.

शिव्यवार *a* (शिव्या P) Suitable, conformable, becoming, agreeable, convenient, congruous, correct. शिव्य *f* A whistle. [rect.

शिव्यक *f* R (Commonly शिव्यक) A pin or spike of bamboo (to tack leaves together, to serve as a tooth-pick &c.) 2 esp. in *pl* शिव्यका Shooting, darting, or pricking pains. *v* भर, मार, ये, निघ.

शिव्यकंवा *m* शिव्यकोपा *m* Commonly शिव्योपा.

शिव्यट *f* C शिव्यटो *f* Rawness and coldness of weather. *v* पड, लाग. 2 Coolness and humidity of soil from rain. *v* ये. Ex. जमिनीला शि० येऊं द्या मग पोरा.

शिव्यटणे *v i* C (शिव्यट) To be injuriously affected by a sudden rawness and coldness of weather;—as rice-plants &c. 2 (शिव्यट) To become stale.

शिव्यणधार, शिव्यधार, or शिव्याधार *a & ad* (शिव्या or शिव्या Stone, धार Stream.) Exceedingly heavy; dashing, pelting, battering; like streams of stones;—used of rain or raining.

शिव्यपट *a* (शिव्या A slab or flat stone.) Of which the impression is somewhat effaced or is obscure;—as a coin, seal, stamp. 2 Blunted or dullened;—as the edge of a weapon or tool. 3 fig. Slack, tame, languid, spiritless;—used of man, proceedings, a business. [lukewarm.

शिव्यबुडा *a* Of which the chill has been taken off,

शिव्यवट *f n* शिव्यवटी *f* (See शिव्यट) In the Konkani. The yoke-pin. In the Desh. The frame for the animal's neck, esp. the collar or yoke for each pair of bullocks before the thillers. By many the word is understood of the upper cross-piece of the yoke alone.

शिव्यवट *f* शिव्यवट or शिव्यावट *f* शिव्यवण *f* शिव्यवरे *n* R (शिव्या) Stale stuff; stale rice, bread, or other victuals.

शिव्यविणे *v c* (शिव्या) To make (victuals, drawn or brought water, a heated clothes-iron &c.) stale; to keep and cause to lose its freshness or prime.

शिव्या *a* Stale. 2 C Cold;—used of water. 3 fig. Cold, dull, sluggish, slow;—used of a business, proceedings, a disposition, a habit.

शिव्या *f* (For शिव्या) A slab on which condiments &c. are ground; any large flat and hard rock or stone.

शिव्याधार *a & ad* See under शिव्यधार.

शिव्याधार *f* or शिव्याधारा *f* or *f pl* A stream (or streams) of stones; i. e. rain in torrents, pelting or heavily pouring rain. *v* पड, or, with मेष, अध, अभाळ &c., *v* घाल. Ex. घोका नाहीं माझ्या गवळ्याच्या पोरा॥ सकळ ही मारा न्हणे मेघा॥ न्हणूनि शि० घाली॥

शिव्यापाका *a* (शिव्या Stale, पाका for पका Dressed, cooked.) A comprehensive word. Stale and suchlike; stale, dry, old, savorless;—used of victuals. Pr. शिव्ये पाके खाल तुम्ही बांगडोसे व्हाल.

शिव्या बाजार *m* (Stale bazar.) A term for the bazar or market (composed of a few lingering market people) of the day after a weekly or periodical bazar assembles and sits.

शिव्या विच्चा *m* (Stale marking-nut.) A term for a cold, sluggish, phlegmatic fellow.

शिव्यारस *m* (शिव्यारस S) Storax or Benzoin. See शिव्याकुसुम.

शिव्यावट *f* (शिव्या) Stale rice &c., stale victuals.

शिव्यावर्त *m* A mark of the horse. See शिव्यावर्त.

शिव्यावळ *f* (शिव्या) Entertaining upon, or making one's own meal upon, stale viands; a brass knocker: also stale viands. 2 (For शिव्यावळ q. v.) Coolness or the cool (of the day or of the season).

शिव्यावळ sometimes शिव्यावळ *m f* The stale time or season; i. e. the hours after noon until sunset, and the hours after midnight until sunrise. The implication is The cool or fresh season; the cool of the evening or morning. 2 Cool time or coolness (as arising from cloudiness or cool winds).

शिव्याचेत or -सेत *m* (Corr. from शिव्या Stone, and सेतु Bridge. Stone-bridge, as that of Rāma, at Rāmeshwar.) A term for any regular, substantial, well-compacted or connected (building, machine, machination or fabrication, consecution or train &c.) *v* बांध.

शिव्यासप्तमी *f* The seventh of the light half of Shrāvan, on which day are certain observances. Originally a woman placed her वण or offering to the river-god (to restore a drowned man) upon a stone (शिव्या) on the river's bank. The observance is, in modern times, with the object of obtaining offspring, or long life and exemption from evil for one's offspring.

शिव्यी *f* A whistle. *v* वाजव, वाज.

शिव्यीक *f* (Properly शिव्यीक) A little pin, peg, or spike of bamboo. 2 Whistling. *v* वाजव, वाज.

शिव्योत्तरापाटिलकी *f* The office, duties, rights, property &c. of शिव्योत्तरापाटिल.

शिव्योत्तरा or शिव्योत्तरापाटिल *m* also शिव्योत्तरी & शिव्योत्तरीदार *m* (शिव्य, उत्तर After, and पाटिल)

The person who is appointed Pāṭīl with certain advantages and rights when the gaps (see शिव्य C) are filled up.

शिव्योपा *m* (शिव्या) The cool of the day. See शिव्यावळ. 2 Coolness of air or weather; esp. rawness or chilling dampness. *v* पड, वाह, लाग.

शिव्यक *a* (S) That instructs or teaches: also that chastises or corrects.

शिव्यण *n* (S) Instructing or teaching: also correcting, chastising, punishing.

शिव्यणीय *a* S (Proper or worthy) to be punished. 2 (Proper) to be taught.

शिव्यणे *v c* (Poetry. शिव्यण) To instruct or teach. 2 To correct or chastise.

शिव्या *f* (S) Instruction, teaching, communication of knowledge: also learning, acquiring knowledge, but esp. knowledge as acquired. 2 Punishing or correcting: also punishment or correction as received.

शिव्यावार *ad* According to the punishment awarded. The word forms such compounds as शिव्यावारतखता-पचक-नाळेवंद-लिहिणे &c., and is the counterpart of गुन्हेगार.

शिव्यावारी *f* A roll of punishments awarded or assigned. The word is the counterpart of गुन्हेगारी.

शिव्यित *p* (S) Instructed or taught: also conversant or versed. Corrected, chastised: also disciplined or trained. 3 Studied or learned—a book or a subject. [be taught.

शिव्य *a* S (Possible, purposed, necessary &c.) to शी *ind* This is a vulgar additament to the adverbs of time, and a mere expletive; as केव्हाशी, कधीशी, तधीशी, एव्हाशी, मगशी &c. In like manner and with like lack of significance or power शी *is* used. Another vulgarism, शीक, is often heard; but this accompanies only the adverb केव्हां.

शीक or शीख *m* (शिक H) A class of Hindús or an individual of it, a Sikh.

शीक *n* (Commonly शिके) A sling.

शीक *f* (शिक H) A sneeze. *v* जा, ये, in. con.

शीग *f* The head, crown, or apex of a measure of corn, or the peaked rising above the level of the measure. 2 Applied laxly to a conical mass of dirt upon a floor, to a mound upon a level ground &c. शीग मोडणे To flatten or lessen the शीग by shaking the measure.

शीगलोटा *f* (The overflowing of the शीग) Overabundance or exceeding plentifulness; as शी० पोका, शी० आमदनी, शी० दौलत. 2 as *ad* Copiously, profusely, exuberantly.

शीगलोटा *a* (शीग & लोटणे) Of which the शीग (peaked rising) has been struck off by the strickle;—used of a corn-measure.

शीगवर *ad* (With a शीग or piled up quantity.) With overflowing measure.

शी० माप देणे To give good measure. 2 fig. To make one's cup to run over. [Quickly, swiftly.

शीघ्र *a* (S) Quick, fleet, speedy. 2 Used as *ad*

शीघ्रकवि *m* (S) A ready poet: also an extemporizing poet, an improvisatore.

शीघ्रकेंद्र *n* S Distance of the sun from a superior planet or of an inferior planet from the sun.

शीघ्रकोपी *a* (S) Irascible, irritable, prompt to anger.

शीघ्रफल *n* S The annual parallax of Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, and the elongation of Venus and Mercury.

शीघ्रबुद्धि *a* (S) Of quick and ready apprehension; apt, acute, sharp. 2 Used as *s f* Quick and ready apprehension.

श्रीघसंतोष *a* (S) That is quickly pleased.
 श्रीघोच *n m* S The lower apsis of a planet's orbit, the perihelion. Opp. to मंदोच the aphelion.
 श्रीघोचमंदोचरुच *n* S The line of the apsides.
 श्रोत *f* Excrement of birds. 2 *n* (For चोट) Chintz.
 श्रोड *n* The mainsail: also a sail generally. 2 fig. The arching of the neck of a mettlesome horse.
 श्रोड उतरणें *g.* of *s.* To be lowered, abased, crest-fallen. श्रोड उभारणें *g.* of *s.* (To have one's sail hoisted.) To be prospering; to be getting on with filled sails. श्रोड चढणें *g.* of *s.* To be exalted, elated, lifted up.
 श्रोडकाटी *f* The sail-mast.
 श्रोण *m* (क्षोण or श्रोण S) Lassitude, languor, exhaustion, the feeling or the state of weariness and wastedness. *v* ये, वाट, मान. 2 Weariedness with, disgust, sense of the irksomeness or oppression of. Ex. तुमच्याच सुलग्यानें तुम्हास शिवी दिल्ली म्हणून मला श्रोण वाटला.
 श्रोणेचें दुखणें Any disorder arising from fatigue.
 श्रोण *m f* Age, period of life attained. Ex. तो आणि मी एका श्रोणेचे आहो. श्रोणभीण फिटणें *g.* of *s.* To lose one's awe or reverence for the age of (some senior). श्रोफेडणें *g.* of *o.* To destroy that awe. (भीण may be from भय Fear.)
 श्रोणभाग *m* (श्रोण & भागणें) A general or free term for lassitude, languor, weariness, fatigued or spent state. *v* हो, ये.
 श्रोत *n* A grain of boiled rice. Pr. एका श्रोतानें भाताची परीक्षा; or चांडाभर भात रांधावा एक श्रोत चापून पहावें. 2 C An offering (commonly annual) of rice &c. to the inferior deities of a village. Pr. असतोल श्रोतें तर मिळतील मुतें As long as a man has money he will have friends and flatterers.
 3 The string of a bow. 4 (S) Cold or coldness. 5 *n* A term of the loom. The cross-piece in front, or in the fore part, of the proceeding web, by which the two lines composing the warp are kept asunder.
 श्रोत *a* (S) Cold. 2 fig. Cold, dull, apathetic, phlegmatic, languid, sluggish.
 श्रोत *a* (ست A) Six. Used of the Arabian year.
 श्रोतकण *m n* श्रोतकण *m R* A grain of boiled rice.
 श्रोतकाल *m* (S) The cold season: also the six months of the cold and the rainy seasons.
 श्रोतज्वर *m* (S) Ague: also an ague-fit.
 श्रोतपित्त *n* S A form of Dry leprosy. 2 Biliary derangement supervening upon catarrh.
 श्रोतमेह *m* S Urine indicating the presence of catarrh or cold. 2 Passing such urine.
 श्रोतल *a* (S) Cold, cool, frigid. [कानप.
 श्रोतला *f pl* (S) The small pox. *v* ये, निघ, मावळ.
 श्रोतलादेवी *f* (S) The goddess presiding over the small pox; the small pox personified.
 श्रोतवीर्य *a* S Of cooling virtues or properties, cooling. [breeze or an air.
 श्रोतसुगंध *a* S Cool and fragrant, balmy—a
 श्रोतल *a* (शीतल S) Cold, not hot or warm. 2 Soft, gentle, easy—a slope. [शि.
 श्रोतलचिनी, श्रोतलपाटो, श्रोतलशिमगा See under श्रोतोष्ण *a* S Lukewarm. [shell &c.
 श्रोप *f* (Commonly श्रोप) A half of a bivalvular
 श्रोम *f* (सीमा S) A boundary, a border, a limit.
 श्रोमघडा or या or डो, श्रोमशेजारी, श्रोमसायरा, श्रोमकरी *m* (Preferably श्रोमघडा &c.) A border-neighbor.
 श्रोम *f* (शिरा S) A vein or an artery: also a muscle or fibre: any vessel of the body (really or as supposed to be) tubular; a nerve, a tendon or

sinew, a bowel or gut. 2 A vein or fibre (of a leaf, cocoanut, or other fruit): also a streak resembling it in wood or stone: also, hence, the edge of a plank, post, or piece of timber.
 श्रोम घेणें To undergo venesection. श्रोम or श्रोम घेणें-काढणें-तोडणें-देणें To open veins or a vein; to perform venesection. श्रोम तानणें or श्रोम तानून ओरडणें-बोलणें-भांडणें-रडणें-वाद करणें &c. To call -speak -quarrel or dispute -cry or wail -argue &c. loudly or with vehement straining or effort. श्रोम or श्रोम तोडणें To hough or hamstring (a horse &c.) श्रोम निघणें *g.* of *s.* To have one's veins standing out conspicuously; i. e. to be lean and gaunt. श्रोम फुगविणें To puff and pout (in high dudgeon or anger). श्रोम फुटणें in. con., as म्हशीला, गायीला, घोडीला, बायकोला, To have one's milk set a flowing. 2 (as घोयाला, पोयाला) To begin to grow vigorously.
 श्रोम *f n* C A platted half-branch of a Cocoanut.
 श्रोम *n* (शिर S through سر H) The head. Pr. श्रोम सलामत तो पगचा पचास. For phrases and compounds see under शिर. Note. The compounds श्रोमखंड, श्रोमगोमो, श्रोमटोप, श्रोमकोचा &c., as compounded with श्रोम, should be written thus and be inserted in order here, but, as popularly confounded with the compounds with शिर S and with سر P, and therefore ordinarily written शिर-खंड, शिरगोमो &c., they appear so written and in order under शिर.
 श्रोमदळ *n* A multitude of bloodvessels. A term applied to the head and, generally, to a member wherein bloodvessels are supposed to abound.
 श्रोम *p* S That has lost the cohesion or connection of its parts; that has fallen or is falling into pieces; rotten, corrupt, slackened, shattered, broken up.
 श्रोम *n* (S) Nature or disposition; native propension or aptitude. 2 A good disposition.
 श्रोम *n* C See श्रोम C.
 श्रोम *a* (S) Possessed of naturally; endowed with; propense, prone, disposed, or apt unto. Numerous valuable compounds are common, and others may be formed endlessly. Ex. अध्ययनशील, कर्मशील, धर्मशील, दानशील, पुण्यशील, पापशील, विद्या-पठन-विचार-व्यय-दया-हृषा-न्याय-ज्ञानसंध्या-गायन-सुकर्म-दुष्कर्म-अधर्म-अनुष्ठान-विवाद-शील, also सु-शील, कुशील, दुःशील &c. Of these only a few will occur in order.
 श्रोमवान् *a* (S) pop. श्रोमवंत *a* Having a good disposition or temper, goodnatured. 2 As applied to a horse—of genuine descent, true mettle, noble qualities &c. [limit.
 श्रोम or श्रोम *f* (सीमा S) A boundary, border, श्रोमानीं उभा न करणें or न राहणें देणें Not to suffer to stand in the presence of; to hold at a distance. श्रोमवाण as nominative is obsolete.
 श्रोमकरी *m* श्रोमघडी or या *a* श्रोमशेजारी *m* श्रोम-सायरा *m* A borderer, a border-neighbor.
 श्रोमकरार *m f* A boundary-dispute.
 श्रोमघोडा *m* Boundary-stone (of a village, cantonment &c.)
 श्रोमपूजन *n* Popular corruption of सीमांतपूजन.
 श्रोम or श्रोम *n* (शीर्ष S Head.) The just-formed fruit of cucurbitaceous plants appearing as a knob or head behind the flower.
 श्रोमफूल or श्रोमफूल *n* A flower (of any fruit-tree or vegetable) of which the fruit forms and follows close behind it: also that flower (opp. to वायफूल) to which fruit succeeds. 2 A head ornament of females.

श्रोमफूल or श्रोमफुली *a* Bearing, productive, not barren—a fruit-tree.
 श्रोम *f* (शिला S) A stone. Used particularly of such stones as are smooth and flat, and are applied to certain purposes;—as a whetstone, a rubbing stone, a levigation-slab, an ablution-stone, a washerman's stone, a threshold stone or sill &c.
 श्रोम *f* (Or शिकळ) Whistling. *v* घाल, वाजव.
 श्रोम *n* (शील S) Nature or disposition. 2 A good disposition; uniform determination to rectitude or propriety.
 श्रोम *n* C In casting up an embankment over ground from which the sea is to be excluded gaps are left over the inlets which run up, and these gaps are, subsequently, filled up and taken in. This gap is called श्रोम. *v* बांध, दडक, भर, मिळव, फुट. On filling up a gap or the gaps a person is appointed to the care and preservation of it or them, and named श्रोमचारापाटोल. Sometimes a stone is, with certain rites and forms, buried at the spot, and termed पाटोल. श्रोम is applied also to the space across the mouth of a river when it is proposed to cast up a bank over it, for the purpose of causing the river to overflow, and thus to prepare the adjacent grounds for the cultivation of rice. [amongst the जंगम sect.
 श्रोमवंत *m* A division, or an individual of it,
 शुक *m* S A male parrot. शुकी *f* A female parrot.
 शुक्रनासिक *a* S Having an aquiline (parrot) nose. [Roman nose.
 शुक्रनासिका *f* S (Parrot-nose.) An aquiline or
 शुक्रवार *m* (Properly शुक्रवार) Friday. [&c.
 शुक्र *ind* A sound uttered in driving away cats
 शुक्र असणें (कोण्हाएका स्थळीं) To be still as death; to be void of the sound or stir of a single living creature—a place. शुक्र करणें or म्हणणें (कोण्हा एकास) To drive away or forbid by some angry interjection. The construction is usually negative, and thus, together with the power of the negative particle, it implies To permit free and full access unto; to stop or trouble with no interrogatories.
 शुक्रा *m* (شکر A) A note or small epistle.
 शुक्र *f* (S) शुक्रिका *f* (S) A pearl-oyster. Pr. शुक्रिकेपाखून मोक्तिक. 2 A half of an oyster-shell, cockle, muscle, or other bivalvular shell.
 शुक्र *m* (S) The planet Venus, or the regent of it, the preceptor of the Dytyas or Titans.
 शुक्र *n* S Semen virile. [genitale.
 शुक्रदोष *m* S Any morbid affection of semen
 शुक्रमेह *m* S A urinary affection, Gleet of the semen: also urine having such gleet. See प्रमेह.
 शुक्रवार *m* (S Day of Venus.) Friday.
 शुक्रसंभन *n* S Stopping a seminal gleet: also stopped state. 2 A medicine effecting this.
 शुक्राचार्य *m* (S) The teacher Shukra, the preceptor of the Titans. 2 Applied jocosely to a monocular person, Cyclops, Polyphemus.
 शुक्रो *a* (शुक Venus.) Having the lustre of the planet Venus—a pearl.
 शुक्र *a* (S) White. 2 Light or bright;—used of the waxing half of the month or of any lunar day in it.
 शुक्र *m* (S) A Bráhma who derives his subsistence by serving, or by begging from, Bráhmans only. He is viewed as unsullied. 2 The twenty-fourth of the astronomical Yogas. 3 *n* A disease of the cornea, albugo.
 शुक्रकाष्ठ or शुक्रकाष्ठ *n* (Ignorantly from शुक्रकाष्ठ

A dry stick as a clog for cattle) A term for a person considered as a pest, plague, or encumbrance; for a business or an affair considered as a difficulty, dilemma, embarrassment, stigma &c; which cleaves to or pursues one whithersoever he goes, or to which one has subjected himself needlessly. *७ लावून घे.* 2 Membrum virile. 3 A term for Stocks. Ex. बोलायाला गेलें सुपाट पायीं पडलें शुक्लेकाट. The example is from a tale of a female who, through endeavoring to speak in splendid or fine style, (सुपाट is her amusing improvement upon सट,) brought upon her husband the prison and the stocks.

शुक्लपक्ष *m* (S) The light or bright half of the month; the period of the waxing moon. 2 fig. The innocent or pure side of two sides or parties contending. Esp. used where division or dissension has arisen in a caste respecting some fornicator or other offender. Opp. to कृष्णपक्ष The dark or faulty side. 3 fig. Advancement, augmentation, increase, *the bright side.*

शुक्लवृत्ति *f* (S A fair or pure employment.) A subsistence or maintenance derived by a Brāhman by serving or begging from (esp. by *begging* from) Brāhmans only.

शुक्लाष्टमी *f* (S) The eighth of the bright fortnight of ज्येष्ठ, sacred to शुक्लादेवी. [lit. fig.

शुचि *a* S Clean, clear, pure, holy, undefiled,

शुचिर्भूत *a* S (Properly, become clean or pure, cleansed, purified; for which sense turn to भूत *p.*) Popularly, clean, pure, exempt from defilement or foulness, lit. fig. (synonymously with शुचि or शुचिर्भूत.)

शुचिष्मान् *a* S pop. शुचिर्भूत *a* Pure, holy, undefiled, unsullied, clear from pollution or stain. Ex. ज्ञाचें मन शुद्ध तोचि शुचिर्भूत. Note. This word is seldom applied otherwise than to persons.

शुट or **शुट** *c* A blockhead, clodpate, dolt.

शुटी *f* S Dry ginger.

शुंडा *f* S शुंडादंड *m* S The proboscis or trunk of the elephant. Ex. शुंडादंडें मेघ वर्षत &c.

शुंडायंत्र *n* S (Machine like a proboscis.) An alembic or retort.

शुत् *ind* An interjection uttered in driving away cats, fowls &c. [camel.

शुतुरनाल *f* (شترنال *P*) A gun carried upon a

शुद्ध *p* (S) Free from all filth or defilement; clean, pure, holy. 2 That has undergone any ceremony or process of purification; purified, sanctified, cleansed. 3 Freed or free from fault or error; correct, accurate, right, good;—used of persons, writing, speech, conduct, act. 4 Alone, unaccompanied, unconnected, simple. Ex. कांदा भक्षू नये असा एक निषेध केला असला म्हणजे शुद्धाचा निषेध सर्व जातीवर जाईल. 5 Mere, pure, only. Ex. हे शुद्ध वैदिक ह्यांस शास्त्रार्थ काय कळे? 6 Light, bright, white;—used of the waxing half of the month or of any lunar day in it. 7 Right, good, free from any inauspiciousness or evil bodings; also pure, or fit for holy rites and acts;—used of signs, planets, lunar days &c. 8 In the sense of Right or proper it enters freely into comp. as आकारशुद्ध Of the proper or suitable form or shape; आचारशुद्ध Of correct and becoming conduct or deportment; कळपशुद्ध, पायाशुद्ध, शाळाशुद्ध, संप्रदायशुद्ध. Of these compounds some will be found in order. 9 Sound, healthy, whole, well. Ex. नसतेचि चटके लावीत. शुद्धावरि सूखेलें. शुद्ध *f* Popular contraction of शुद्धि.

शुद्धअपूर्णक *m* Vulgar fractions. [See राग.

शुद्धकल्याण *m* (S) A Rāg or mode of music.

शुद्धपक्ष *m* (S) The same as but less common than शुक्लपक्ष.

शुद्धप्रोति *f* (S) Pure or mere love; love as disinterested, and as distinguished from भयप्रोति, काम्यप्रोति &c.

शुद्धबुद्ध *a* (S) Clear and knowing; i. e. clear from माया (Illusion) and knowing according to truth. Applied commonly to a Pure ignoramus &c. as the term शुद्धस्फटिक *q. v. supra.* Applied also in the other senses of that term.

शुद्धमति *a* S Pureminded, guileless, artless.

शुद्धमार्ग *m* (S) The right or pure way (esp. of religion), orthodoxy. Ex. जेणें मते उच्छेदुनि समस्त. शु. वाढविला. [गंध upon his forehead.

शुद्धमुखी *a* (S Of naked or bare face.) Wanting

शुद्धवृत्ति *f* S A proper employment or business, i. e. mendicancy. 2 Puremindedness, ingenuousness, guilelessness: also *attrib.* pureminded.

शुद्धसमाचार *m* (S) Good tidings or accounts respecting. The word is used of simple accounts of a distant friend, without reference to their quality. 2 Presence and regular exercise of the faculties, consciousness.

शुद्धस्फटिक *m* (S Pure crystal.) A term applied to a penniless wretch and to a thorough blockhead or fool; a *blank sheet*, *tabula rasa*; one disfigured by no impressions of learning or wisdom, or one wholly unsoiled by the presence of money: applied also to one plundered of his clothing or goods, *clean-stripped.*

शुद्धि *f* (S) pop. शुद्ध *f* Cleanness, purity, holiness; freedom from filth, defilement, or pollution, lit. fig. 2 Cleaning, cleansing, purifying: also cleansed or purified state. 3 Correcting or rectifying: also corrected or correct state; accuracy, rectitude, faultlessness. Ex. of comp. जल-शुद्धि, दिन-नक्षत्र-शुद्ध भूत-शुद्ध-स्थल-कूप-पाक-देह-पाद-मुख-पात्र-अंतःकरण-मन-चित्त-पारद-गंधक-लोह-हर-ताल-कोष्ठ-शब्द-शुद्धि. 4 Rightness or goodness; freedom from inauspicious or unpropitious influences, or suitability for sacred and holy works. Used of planetary conjunction or aspects, of lunar days &c. 5 Consciousness, presence and correct exercise of the faculties: as opp. to swoon or insensibility: also mindfulness or remembrance. 6 Searching, sifting, exploring: also searched, sifted, or explored state. Ex. शुद्धि आणित्वांचि रावेंद्र. पाषाणीं पाह्णाल समुद्र. शुद्धीवर आणें To restore to rightness: also शुद्धीवर येणें To return to rightness, soundness, cleanness, purity; to recover consciousness; to return into one's senses or into the right state of mind or spirit.

शुद्धिपत्र *n* (S) A sheet or a paper of errata: also a scrap of paper or the margin &c. of the book on which is noted down an error to be corrected or an omission to be supplied in its proper place. 2 A certificate furnished to a person who, through the due administration of prāyashchitt, has been purified from his pollution or turpitude, and restored to fitness for the intercommunications of the social relation.

शुद्धिस्फी *f* (S) A list of errata.

शुनो *f* S A bitch.

शुपका *m* P Commonly शिपका.

शुभ *m* (S The name of an Asura or demon slain by Durgā.) Applied, appellatively, to a dull, sluggish, and stupid fellow.

शुभ *n* (S) Good fortune, well-being, weal, prosperity. 2 Goodness, propitiousness, favorableness (as of conjunctions, lunar days &c.) 3 Auspiciousness; favorableness of indication or promise. 4 *m* The twenty-third of the astronomical Yogas.

शुभ *a* (S) Good, propitious, favorable, fortunate, auspicious, happy, that confers or promises good;—used of acts, rites, omens, signs, aspects. 2 Happy, joyous, of a light and festal nature; as opp. to funereal, lugubrious, dolorous;—used of ceremonies, rites, observances. Pr. शुभ बोल रे नाच्या मांडवास आग लागली. 3 Good in the popular sense. Ex. अशुभस्य कालहरणं शुभस्य शीघ्रं Do bad things dilatorily or with postponement; do good things promptly.

शुभंकर *a* S Auspicious, propitious, favorable, conferring or promoting happiness or good fortune.

शुभकर्म *n* (S) शुभकार्य *n* (S) A festal ceremony, rite, or occasion (as marriage, tonsure for the shendī &c.) [gress.

शुभकृत्य *n* (S) A covert term for sexual congress. शुभग्रह *m* (S) A good or auspicious planet;—as Mercury, Venus, Jupiter. [wishing.

शुभचिंतक *a* (S) That wishes the weal of; well-

शुभचिंतन *n* (S) Wishing the weal of.

शुभचिन्ह *n* (S) शुभलक्षण *n* (S) An auspicious sign, mark, indication, token. Of the शुभलक्षणें of the Horse some are खुंटेगाड, देवमण, पंचकल्याण, पद्म, रणशूर, शमकण, गोम direct (i. e. pointing to the horse's head), बाशिंग, गंगापाट, कैरेडोळे or जय-संगळ, कंठाभरण, कुशावर्त, सप्तदंती, बादालकांचन, बदकमुख, पर्वती, चिंतामणी, मेखलामुख, अष्टमंगळ, हय-कंठी, अधोमुखोगोम. Of the middling or indeterminate marks are शिलावर्त, पोटावर्त, and a few others. For the inauspicious signs or marks see अशुभचिन्हें.

शुभवाक्ता *f* (S) Good tidings or intelligence.

शुभवेळ or **वेळा** *f* ए A division of the day and of the night. See the eight under वेळ.

शुभा *f* (S The good female.) An auspicious name of Pārvatī. 2 (The good sickness.) An auspicious name for the measles. 3 (Esp. in the cant of certain devotees.) A cake of cowdung.

शुभांगी *f* S A handsome woman, a beauty.

शुभानन *a* S Of good countenance, good-looking, beautiful. शुभानना *f* A good-looking female. Ex. रंभा उर्वशी शुभानना.

शुभावेल *f* ए See शुभवेळ.

शुभाशुभ *a* (S शुभ & अशुभ) Good and bad; auspicious and inauspicious; prosperous and adverse. Ex. शुभाशुभ नाहीं हर्षामर्ष अंगी. जनार्दन शुभ *a* (S) White. [जगीं तेची जाले.

शुभा *m* (शुभ White.) A cant name for a rupee, —*shiner*, *white boy*.

शुमार *m* (شمار *P*) This form, although etymologically more correct than, is not so common as, the form सुमार.

शुरुवात *f* (Commonly सुरवात, although from شروعات *A*) Beginning or commencement (esp. of an action).

शुरू *p* (شروع *A*) Begun or commenced. [tree.

शुरू *m* (Usually शुरू from سرو *P*) The cypress-
शुरू or **शुरूखु** *a* Commonly written शुरूखु.

शुल्क *n* S Toll, duty, tax as levied at ferries, passes, made roads &c. 2 Money given at marriages to the parents of the bride. 3 A marriage-settlement. 4 The profits of household labor, of the employment of domestic utensils, of the care of milch cattle &c. considered as the perquisite of the wife and her legal property.

शुश्रूषा *f* S Service, attendance, diligent and watchful waiting upon.

शुश्रूषावाद्य *n* S Any bamboo-instrument of music; a flute, fife, pipe &c.

शुष्क *a* (S) Dry; not wet, moist, succulent, or sappy. 2 fig. Dried and shrunken through sickness or fasting.

शुष्ककाष्ठ *n* Misused for शुक्लकाष्ठ.

शुष्ककूप *m* S (A dry hole.) A well without water. Opp. to जलकूप.

शुष्कवेर *m* (S) Groundless enmity or hostility. 2 Unprofitable enmity. 3 Simulated or assumed enmity.

शुष्काशुष्क or शुष्काशुष्की *ad* (शुष्क by redup.) Dryly, emptily, without profit or fruit—doing any labor or task, any working or acting.

शुष्कैष्टि *f* S (शुष्क & इष्टि) Dry exercise or blank practising; performance or doing, antecedently to the occasion, of a work or matter in which the performer is ignorant or inexperienced (in order that the necessary knowledge or ability may be acquired in provision for occasions anticipated).

शुष्कपचार *m* *pl* (S) Dry or unavailing measures. 2 fig. Barren protestations, empty assurances, unmeaning compliments &c.

शुष्क *m* *n* S Awn or beard (of grains and grasses). 2 A bristle, a spicula. 3 A caterpillar.

शुष्कदोष *m* S Pricking or shooting pains (accompanied with swelling of the testicles, or as supposed to be premonitory of leprosy). 2 A disease arising from using an ointment of which the शुष्क or caterpillar is (as an aphrodisiac) an ingredient.

शुष्कधान्य *n* S A comprehensive term for the grains which have awn or beard: in contrad. from शमीधान्य Leguminous or siliquose grains.

शुष्कर *m* S A hog. शुष्करो *f* S A sow.

शुद्र *m* (S) The Shúdra or fourth grand division of the Hindú body: also an individual of it. They are fabled to have sprung from the feet of Brahmá, and they constitute the servile classes. 2 This word is prefixed to certain words signifying things of which there are varieties, in order to designate the black, dark, or dusky variety; as, prefixed to चिरा it expresses Dusky or dim or colored diamond; to भांग, सबजी, पिंपळ &c. it expresses Bháng &c. of the darkest hue. See for this sense ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, & वैश्य.

शुद्रदोष *n* (शुद्र & उदक Shúdra's water. Water rendered impure by the touch of a Shúdra.) Applied freely, through forgetfulness of the meaning of the parts composing the word, to vessels, articles of clothing &c. which have been defiled by such touch.

शुद्रमुखी *a* (S) Shúdra faced, viz. wanting the शंख &c. on the forehead. A term of reproach to a Bráhma. 2 Having white legs and wanting the blaze on the forehead;—said humorously of a horse.

शुद्रलोक *a* Defiled or polluted by the touch of a Shúdra;—as water, a vessel, food, a cloth &c.

शुद्रो *f* (S) A female of the Shúdra tribes.

शुद्रो *a* (S) Relating to the Shúdra;—as language, a manner, a rite. [gether as शुद्रदोष.

शुद्रोदक *n* (S) Shúdra's water. Applied alto-

शून्य *n* (S) Voidness, vacancy, inanity, emptiness, nihility or nothingness: also a void or vacuum, the *profundum* or *inane*. 2 (Because 0 represents emptiness.) A cipher. Applied also (from the circularity of its form) to the dot of the अनु-

सार & विसर्ग; and to a dot more generally. 3 Shy or space, the *profundum* or *inane*.

शून्य *a* (S) Void, vacant, empty, destitute, wanting. In this sense, although not confined to composition, शून्य most frequently and approvedly occurs thus; as द्रव्यशून्य, ज्ञानशून्य, युक्तिशून्य, अर्थशून्य, जलशून्य, शक्तिशून्य, दृष्टशून्य, पुण्यशून्य, पर्णशून्य. 2 Bare, naked, unfurnished, drearily or disagreeably empty or void. 3 Desolate or desert. Ex. शून्यमंदिर, शून्यगृह, शून्यप्रांत, शून्यस्थल. 4 Benumbed or of lost sensation.

शून्यस्थानी पडणे To be lost or wasted; to be cast upon the sands, given to the winds &c. Ex. जैसे अन्नं केलों खादिष्ट॥ परि जेवणार ते रोगिष्ट॥ तरि ते सुगणिणीचे कष्ट॥ शून्यस्थानी पडियेले॥

शून्यदेह *a* S Of numb body or insensibility of skin; affected with Tactus imminutus.

शून्यपरिकर्मांक *n* S The eight elementary rules in arithmetic of ciphers; viz. शून्य-संकलन-व्यकलन-गुणन-भाजन &c. Addition, subtraction &c. of ciphers. See परिकर्मांक.

शून्यमस्तक or को *a* Of a void or unmarked forehead—a horse having the four or three legs white and wanting the blaze in the forehead (or a hair-ring near the ear).

शून्यलब्धो *f* (S) Obtainment of a cipher, i. e. obtainment of a quotient by dividing with a divisor greater than the dividend. Note. In modern arithmetical books (translations) the word is used for Differential calculus.

शून्यवाद *m* S The doctrine, or the maintaining of it, of nihility (non-existence of the universe).

शून्यवादी *m* (S) One that maintains शून्यवाद.

शून्यवेला *f* S pop. शून्यवेळ *f* In astrology. A term severally for the periods Noon, evening, and midnight, which are void or bare of rites or religious acts.

शून्यहृदय *a* S Failed in faculties; that has lost his understanding or mental government. 2 Merciless or pitiless; unfeeling or unsympathizing. 3 Destitute of mind, taste, interest, or forthgoing of soul towards or about.

शून्याकार *a* (S शून्य & आकार) Dismally and drearily empty, void, bare &c.: also desolate, desert, naked. 2 (शून्य or 0 representing Eternity or Empty immensity—absolute absence of properties or predicables, whether of time or of space.) A term for ब्रह्म or the primeval ens, the all-comprehending, all-originating (by projection or extrusion), all-annihilating (by re-absorption) divine monad of pantheism.

शूर *m* & *a* (S) A warrior, a hero, a valiant man. 2 Bold, brave, heroic; and, freely, magnanimous, generous, persevering &c.; eminent for some one of the nobler qualities or affections; as दान-शूर Bold in giving, liberal, munificent; कर्मशूर Stanch and determined in performing works and rites; रणशूर, आरंभशूर, वादशूर, धनुशूर, परार्थ-शूर, परोपकारशूर; also गह-गान-खान-भोजन-शयन-प्रवास-&c.-शूर.

शूर्प *n* S A sifting scuttle or fan; a hand-winning-basket.

शूर्पनखा *f* (S A descriptive name of the sister of Rávan.) A term for any monstrous and hideous female; or for a Xantippe, vixen, fury &c.

शूल *m* (S) pop. शूळ *m* A weapon, a sort of pike. 2 An impaling stake. Pr. चोरास सोडून संन्याशास शूल Descriptive of a tyrant or a booby-ruler. 3 Sharp pain in general (in the belly, head, joints); also the disorder from which it proceeds;

as colic, gout, rheumatism. 4 An iron spit, spike, or pin. 5 The ninth of the astronomical Yogas.

शृंखला *f* S pop. शृंखळा *f* A chain.

शृंखलाबंध *m* (S) Confining or confinedness by chains or fetters.

शृंखलाबंधन *n* (S) Confining by chains or fetters.

शृंग *n* (S) A horn. 2 The peak of a mountain: also a crag or projection. 3 A cusp or horn of the moon. 4 fig. An irritating or galling point (as insisted on or adduced to provoke a quarrel &c.)

शृंगरूपि *m* (S) A Rishi or saint named Shringa, of whom, on occasions of drought, earthen images are made and supplicated for rain.

शृंगयादिका *f* S In logic. Distribution; taking singly and severally all the particulars included under a general term or all the individuals composing a body.

शृंगार *m* (S) Dress and decoration; bedecked state. 2 Love, the amorous passion or sentiment as a subject of poetical description or dramatic representation. Ex. of comp. शृंगारक्रीडा or -लोल्ला, शृंगाररस, शृंगारसुख, शृंगारविनोद, शृंगारशास्त्र, शृंगारगृह, शृंगारप्रिय, शृंगारभाव, शृंगारसंभाषण, शृंगारमत्सर. 3 Exhibition (on the part of the female) of love by fond caresses, blandishments, and tenderesses; using wanton or soft gestures or airs. 4 The commerce of the sexes.

शृंगारकलह *m* (S) A love-quarrel.

शृंगारगळेसरो *f* An ornament for the neck (of women).

शृंगारचैष्टा *f* (S) Amorous blandishments (on the part of the female sex); amorous wantoning or toying; dalliance. 2 Coquetry, flirting, female affectation of love. [decorating.

शृंगारणी *f* (Verbal of शृंगारणे) Adorning or शृंगारणे *v* *c* (शृंगार) To adorn, decorate, ornament, embellish. Ex. आनंदमय अयोध्यानगर॥ सदनं शृंगारिलीं समय॥

शृंगारपट्टी *f* The carved or ornamental slip across an outer doorway above the गणेशपट्टी or carved lintel.

शृंगारमराळिका or -मराळी *f* (Poetry.) A term for an elegant and graceful woman. See मराळी.

शृंगारलज्जा *f* (S) The modesty of love (feigned); coyness, coquetry, prudery, wanton primness.

शृंगारलालन *n* (S) Amorous blandishments and endearments (on the part of the female); the lolling, languishing, and wantoning of love (actual or simulated).

शृंगारित *p* (S) Adorned, decorated, embellished.

शृंगारी *a* (S) pop. शृंगारीक *a* Versed in the शृंगारशास्त्र or love-treatises. 2 Amorous, disposed to love or libertinism. 3 Relating to शृंगार or love, erotic. [build—a building.

शृंगारी *a* *C* Of a particular construction or शृंगाल *m* S A male jackal. शृंगाली *f* S A female

शृंगो *a* (S) Horned. 2 fig. Peaked. [jackal.

शें *a* (शून S through سی H) A hundred. Note. To express the number Hundred the word शंभर is used; but to express plurality of hundreds, or even one or a hundred with definiteness or emphasis, शें is the word together with a numeral prefix; as एकशें, दोनशें, तीनशें.

शेंकर *f* R A tree. See शेवरी.

शेंशेंशी *a* R (Commonly शाचशीं) Eighty-six.

शेक *m* (سینک H) Warming one's self before a fire; or fomentation of a limb or member with heated cloths, leaves, or medicaments. *v* चे; and, with *v* दे, Warming or fomenting another. 2 A little fire of sticks and rubbish (for warming one's

self). 3 *n* C Remuneration for the use of draught cattle. [wanton.]

शेकचिक्की *m* (Better शेखचिक्की) A madcap or sheket & शेकटवणी Commonly शेगट or शेगवा & शेगटवणी. [dred.]

शेकडा *m* (سیکڑا H) An aggregate of one hundred or डां *ad* (سیکڑा H) Per hundred, per शेकडू *a* R Bitterish. [centum.]

शेकडों, शेकडोशः or शेकडोशा *ad* (سیکڑون H) By hundreds.

शेकणी or शेकणी *f* (Verbal of शेकणे) Warming one's self &c.; fomenting &c. *v* कर, करून घे.

शेकणे or शेकणे *v* c (سیکنا H) To warm one's self before a fire: also to foment (a limb or member) with heated cloths, leaves, or medicaments. 2 fig. To affect with a loss (in some bargain or dealing); to burn. Besides this proper use there is a popular use making the word expressing the loss or burn (e. g. चानि, तोटा, पैका, रुपये, व्याज, रकम, काम) to be the subject of the verb; as माझ्या अंगावर or मजवर सगळा पैका शेकला or व्याज शेकले, instead of (as passively and elliptically construed) मी शेकलो &c.

शेकदार & शेकदारी Better शेखदार & शेखदारी.

शेकरा *m* शेकरी *f* शेकरू *m* *f* An animal of the Squirrel kind, Sciurus Elphinstonii. Sykes.

शेकशेगडी *f* (शेक & शेगडो) A comprehensive term for the several fomentations and similar operations necessary to be observed with women in childbirth and with sick people &c. *v* कर.

शेकाटणे *v* i (शेकणे) To warm one's self over a fire &c.; to take a शेकाटा.

शेकाटा *m* (शेक) Taking a fomentation or warming (as by leaning over a शेकाटो or fire, by sitting in the sunshine, by rolling in hot sand &c.) *v* घे. 2 A large शेकाटो or bamboo-crook: also a large and long bamboo or pole in general.

शेकाटी *f* A bamboo-crook or a hooked stick; used to pull down pods and flowers, esp. the pods of the शेकट, whence its name: also a long and stout bamboo-pole more generally.

शेकाटो *f* (शेक) A little warming fire (as of sticks and straws).

शेकार *m* The covering of a house, viz. the thatch, cadjans &c. as disting. from the rafters and lathwork. 2 Applied, with reference to the use to be made of them, to the grass, matted palm-branches &c. brought and deposited. The word is seldom used of tiling and tiles.

शेकारणी *f* (Verbal of शेकारणे q. v. infra.) Covering in or roofing &c.

शेकारणे *v* c (शेकार) To cover in or roof with grass, cadjans &c., to thatch.

शेकावणे *v* i (शेकणे) To be scorched or singed; to be seared or injuriously affected by fire. 2 fig. To sustain a loss or an injury through unheeding confidence &c., to burn.

शेकुटो or शेकोटी *f* (शेक) A little warming fire (as of sticks and straws).

शेखचिक्की *m* (شیخ چلی H) A term for a wild, wilful, flighty, heedless fellow; one that, in his acts or course, seems to be governed by no law or rule.

शेखदार *m* (شوقدار P) The collector of the revenue of a division of villages or land.

शेखदारी *f* (شوقदاری P) The situation or business of शेखदार.

शेखर *m* S A garland of flowers worn on the crown; a plume or crest generally.

शेखो *f* (شیخی P) Boasting, bragging, vaunting: also arrogance or haughtiness. *v* मिरव, चालव, दाखव, लाव, कर. Ex. माझे माझे करी संसाराचे दरीं || शेखी दुराचारी तोचो शेक || [last, finally.]

शेखी *ad* (Poetry. शिखर S) In the end, at the शेग *f* *r* The capsule of legumes, a pod.

सारी रात्र जागले शेगा वगैरे रांधले Much pains and toil yet but trifling accomplishment; great labor yet little work.

शेगट *m* *n* A tree, commonly शेगवा.

शेगटवणी *n* (शेगट & पाणी) A decoction of the leaves or pods of the tree शेगट or शेगवा. It is used in sauces &c.

शेगटो *f* C A variety of the tree शेगट or शेगवा.

शेगडी *f* A pan of live-coals or embers, a chafing dish.

शेगवा *m* शेगूल *m* R Horse-radish-tree, Guilandina moringa. Linn., Hyperanthera Morunga. Rox.

शेगाडा *m* W शेगाडो *f* C A long कळक or वासा, i. e. a long and stout pole (of bamboo or other tree).

शेगाळो *f* शेगाळे *n* (शेग) A cake made of the flour of gram and other pulses, and boiled &c.

शेव *f* C (Usually शेग) A legume-capsule or pod.

शेचाळ or शेचाळोस *a* Forty-six.

शेज *f* *r* (शय्या S through शेज H) A bed or bedding; anything spread as bedding. 2 The spot or streak formed on the forehead (as of a child at its marriage, thread-investiture &c.) with गंध, कुंकू, or other pigment; serving as a *bed* for अक्षता (grains of rice) to be stuck; the daub of कुंकू as a *bed* for अक्षता (on the forehead of people at weddings &c.) *v* भर, लाव. Ex. असे सकळ ऋषि मिळानि || शेज भरीत उभयाची ||. 3 Applied by many to the मखर of the Muhammadan mourners in the Muharram.

4 *f* *n* Series, train, line; regular consecution or disposition. शेजस घालणे To lay down together (the bridegroom and bride, after their having been united in marriage) that they may sleep or lie together. This particular of the nuptial observances is Konkani and elsewhere, but it is not universal. शेजस येणे To lie down to sleep;—used esp. of a horse. 2 To granulate;—used of a healing wound or sore. शेज पडणे or लागणे *g.* of *s.* To be begun or entered upon;—as a work having distinct points to be attended to in order; to have the train or line commenced.

शेजआरती *f* The waving around an idol at night, on the presumption that it is seated on its bed for sleep, of a platter containing a burning lamp. Ex. शे० झालिया निखित || आपल्या स्थानासी जाति भक्त || शेजरे *n* A longish sheath or case of grass for carrying or keeping ears containing sowing-seed. It resembles the मुडे q. v. 2 A minor thrashing floor as an appendage to the main floor, for the clear separation of corn as sowing-seed.

शेजा *m* (सज्जा) A room over a gate, or a slight erection upon a house-top or high terrace.

शेजार *m* Neighborhood. 2 People of the neighborhood, neighbors.

शेजारती *f* See शेजआरती.

शेजारधर्म *m* The law of neighborhood; the duty of neighbors one to another.

शेजारपाजार *m* (शेजार by redup.) A general or careless word for neighborhood.

शेजारी *m* (शेजार) A neighbor. शेजारणी *f* A female neighbor.

वेग शेजारणी विख Yes, do, dear neighbor, take poison. Used to a person (esp. a female) who

has passionately vowed to do some desperate deed of self-destruction or self-injury, in irrisive rejection of all her vows and all her vehemence.

शेजारी पाजारी *m* (शेजारी by redup.) A general or careless word for a neighbor. 2 *pl* Neighbors and acquaintances collectively or comprehensively.

शेजो *f* A female neighbor. Pr. शेजीविणें सरना आणि घडोभर पडेना. Pr. शेजीनें दिव्हें वाट त्यानें काय भरेल पोटा ? Pr. शेजीचें उसणें सवेंच द्यावें लागतें.

शेजुटणे *n* C (शेज) The fun and frolic at weddings (of applying the Shedz and Akshatā, of hiding the betelnut, of breaking the wipī &c.)

शेझार, शेझारी &c. See under शेजार.

शेट *m* (शेट S through शेते H) A respectful compellation for a banker, merchant, or tradesman, and for certain artisans (as Sonār, Kānsār &c.) Used alone or affixed to the name. Pr. शेट सवा शेर आणि लिंग अडीच शेर Used reproachfully of a lingadait bearing on his breast an enormous lingam; or of a person of lower value or estimation than his silver idol; or of any one falling short of his manifestations or professions; or of any additament or appendage weightier than the main body.

शेट *n* शेटकूल *n* A hair of the pubes. Words much used by the vulgar in reviling or expressing contempt. Ex. त्याला काय शेट समजतें ? See under राख.

शेटवी *m* A compellation or title of respect for a banker, merchant &c. See शेट.

शेटशार्द *f* (शेट & शार्द q. v.) The airs and affectation, dignity and display of bankers or opulent-traders. *v* कर, लाव, मिरव, मांड, आण, वाढव, दाखव.

शेटशार्दमोहर *f* (سیٹھ شاہی مہر H) A gold Mohar of a particular coinage.

शेटसावकार *m* *pl* A comprehensive or general term for merchants, bankers, tradesmen, and शेटळणे *v* i See शेटाळणे. [dealers.]

शेटार्द *f* (शेट) The dignity or importance of a शेट, Shet-ship. Mostly used in ridiculing arrogance or vain assumption.

शेटाणी *f* (शेट) The wife of a Shet.

शेटाळणे *v* i (शेट) To get pubes, i. e. to arrive at the age of puberty. 2 as *v* c To slight, disregard, treat contemptuously. Ex. तुझी आज्ञा शेटाळली तो मला काय मानतो ? 3 To gull, cheat, trick.

शेटो *m* A compellation or title of respect for a banker &c. See शेट.

Pr. शेव्याचें माझें एकोदशें (A hundred-and-one done by or pertaining to the Shet and me.) A saying somewhat answering to the Ego et meus rex of Wolsey.

शेव्या *m* (शेट) An officer in a mart or commercial town. He has the superintendence and regulation of the weights and measures and of the traffic, Prefect of the market.

शेट *n* or शेटकूल See शेट & शेटकूल. [शेट.]

शेट, शेटजी, शेटार्द, शेटाणी, शेटो, शेव्या See under शेट *f* A slice (of pumpkin, the jack, and similar fruits). 2 A fibre or thread (as those composing the stem of the Palm-tribe &c.); a strip, slip, shred (as of the rind of a tree, torn off to tie with).

शेटगांव पेडगांव *n* (Names real or fancied of two villages. A phrase founded on some old story.) Used of a decision or settlement (of a litigated matter, a quarrel &c.) in expression of its superficial and unsatisfactory character: also composition of a difference between parties by friendly

expostulation and suggestions, or by *blarney*, *palaver* &c., addressed to both. Ex. तो कज्जा पुरतेपणीं कहन या शे० कहं नका.

शेडफळ *n* Commonly शेडफळ.

शेडसातो *f* A yellow-white loam or clay.

शेडवल or शेडवेल *f m* A certain esculent pod-bearing creeper.

शेडा *m* A piece of rope or stem or long and lithe clasper; any suchlike thing to bind with. 2 C A large or stout rope.

शेडा *m* A color,—a brownish black; and *attrib.* of this color.

शेडा *m* The indistinct and shadowy appearance of an object (seen by weak or short-sighted eyes or under deficient light).

शेडा *m* The head, top, tip, end, extremity (of a tree, post, leaf, pen).

शेडगोंडा *m* A comprehensive or careless term for the knobby head of a vegetable. Ex. रानांत गेला असतां कांहीं शे० तरीं मिळेल. [of corn.

शेडगोंडास येणे To come into ear, to ear—a field

शेडाबुडखा *m* (शेडा Top-part, बुडखा Bottom-part.) A bit of the beginning and a bit of the ending; the head and the tail; i. e. not the un-

broken thread (of a discourse, a narration &c.) 2 The whole from head to tail (of a story, a circumstance &c.). Ex. त्याचे पंचादतीचा झाडून सारा

शे० सला टाकक आहे. [tree.

शे० करणे To lop off the crop and branches of a

शेडाबुंधा or शेडामुंधा *m* See the preceding word.

शेडामोरा *m* R Hair grown long upon the fore part of a child's head. As it lengthens and falls over the forehead it is confined by knots. *v* बांध, सुट, पड. [clay.

शेडो *f* (Commonly शेडू or शाडू) A sort of pipe-

शेडो *f* (शिखंड S) The tuft or lock of hair left on the top of the head at tonsure. One of the distinguishing marks of the Hindú. 2 A crest, comb, topknot. 3 The tail of a comet. 4 The forelock of a horse. 5 The crown-board over a लाट (roller of oilmill, sugarmill &c.)

शेडो फुटणे in. con. (To get a shendí.) To have the expenses to exceed the estimate; to get a tail

tacked on (to a bill &c.) शेडो सांपडणे or गुंतणे (चातीं g. of o. & g. of s.) To fall into the clutches or power of: also to be caught a little; to get one's tail entangled. शेडोस फुलें बांधणे g. of o. To make a person fine in his own eyes (and thus win him to our purpose). शेडोस गांढी देणे To turn upon (and teach, reprove, beat &c.) one's teacher, master, husband, father, senior; to be contumacious or presuming. शेडावर बखून झाड तोडणे To be wild or foolish unto one's own ruin.

शेडोघर्ष *m* (Religion of the shendí.) The Hindú religion.

शेडोपालवी *f* Extreme sproutings; heads or tops (as of garden-vegetables): also the shoots at the top and extremities of trees or branches. *v* ये, फुट. 2 fig. A child of old age. [performance.

शे० चे बोलणे-करणे Superficial or careless speech or

शेडोशंगी *f* A blemish of the horse. A horn-form भोवरा or curl of hair under the शेडो or forelock: also *attrib.* having such blemish.

शेडोशेपटी *f* The extreme top (of trees or plants). A term of gardeners (as in gathering fruits). Hence fig. The veriest remnant, the mere skirts (of a business under prosecution). *v* राह. Ex. काम बळत करून अटपले शे० साच राहिली.

शेडू *f* (Or शाडू) A sort of pipeclay or yellow-white earth.

शेडे *n* A disease incidental to rice in the field. 2 A kind of grass.

शेडेकाट *m* Lopping of the top and extremities of a tree or plant; polling, topping: also crop-pings or loppings.

शेडेधान्य *n* Grain or ears from the sproutings (of बाजरी &c.) after the gathering first of the produce.

शेडेनक्षत्र or शेडेनक्षत्र *n* (शेडी & नक्षत्र. A star with a crest or plume.) A comet.

शेडेपालवी *f* See शेडोपालवी.

शेडेफळ or शेडेफळ *n* (शेडी & फळ) A term for a pumpkin, melon, cucumber, snake-gourd, and other such fruit or vegetable that is produced at the end of the season; a fruit of the last pickings.

2 fig. A child of one's old age. 3 A fruit at the very top of a tree or very extremity of a branch.

शेडेसलाम *m* Distant or unfamiliar salaming, i. e. mere salaming, or salam without conversation.

शेण *n* Dung of a bull, bullock, cow, or buffalo. Pr. शेण पडले असतां माती घेऊन उडते. 2 Applied, with reference to the quality of softness and squashiness, to rotting fruits, flowers, leaves &c.

3 *f* A piece of cowdung, whether a cake formed through mashing, kneading, and drying, or a lump as lying on the ground. शेण as *n* denotes the material, शेण as *f* signifies a bit of it.

शेण खाणे (To eat cowdung.) A phrase constantly in the mouth of the people concerning a person whom it is designed to revile as idling and dawdling, or as doing some foolish or fruitless action, or as making some nonsensical or irrelevant observations. See केले खाणे.

शेणई *m* Commonly शेणवी.

शेणकई or शेणकई *f* (शेण & काई) The pit receiving the daily dung of cattle. 2 esp. in North Desh. A pile or heap of cattle dung.

शेणकला or -काला *m* R (Commonly शेणखळा) Cowdung-wash. [fold or cattle-stable.

शेणको *f* (शेण) The pit for the dung of a cattle-

शेणकुंडा *m* R The daily jobs and business of a household,—sweeping out the cow-pen, grinding or pounding the corn &c.

शेणकूट *n* A lump or bit of dry cowdung. 2 Fragments and powder of dry cowdung.

शेणकूर *n* A bit of dry cowdung.

शेणकोडा *m* Rice-bran mixed up with dry and old cowdung in making it into cakes for fuel.

शेणखंड *n* A bit of dry cowdung.

शेणखळा *m* Cowdung-wash. 2 Applied to rotten, squashy, and oozy fruits, flowers, or leaves.

शेणखळो *f* शेणखाई *f* The pit for the daily cowdung.

शेणखंड *n* शेणखंडी *f* R A bit of dry cowdung.

शेणखंड & शेणगंड *m* Contemptuous forms of the word शेणवी.

शेणगा or शेणगी *m* P A term for the नायक of a district under the हवालदार.

शेणगाईर *f* R The pit for the daily cowdung.

शेणगोटा *m* (शेण & गोटा Pebble or round stone.) A careless term for a lump of cowdung. 2 The business of dung-smearing (as in preparation for cooking or for sitting). Numerous similar terms occur expressive of this general sense; as शेण-शेणकूर, सडासमार्जन or सडासारवण, वारासार, झाड-लाट, चुलेपोतेरे, शेणपोतेरे, शेणपाणी, शेणसडा &c.

शेणगोटा *m* The service or business of the cowhouse,—such as collecting the dung, or removing the dung, sweeping the place &c. Synonymous with गोटापाणी.

शेणगोळा *m* A lump of moistened cowdung (as

brought to smear over a dirty spot); a dab of cowdung.

शेणगोळे घालणे To revise and correct a work.

शेणगी & शेणगे Properly शेडणी & शेडगे.

शेणगे *v i* C (शेण) To dung—a bull, ox, cow, or buffalo. 2 To void gummy mucus—eyes.

शेणघाणारा *m* (Cowdung-patter.) A term for an idle good-for-nothing fellow; or for an impotent or imbecile fellow.

शेणप *m* C (शेण) Cowdung-wash. 2 Applied to rotten and squashy fruits, flowers &c.

शेणपा, शेणपोह, शेणपोहा, शेणपोव, शेणपाचा पोहा *m* (शेण) A mass of cowdung voided at one time. 2 fig. Terms for a puffed out, flabby, and feeble beast, or for an impotent or imbecile or incompetent person. [of cowdung.

शेणपाटी *f* A basket for the removal or carriage

शेणपाणी *n* Thin cowdung-wash. 2 A comprehensive term for the operations of sweeping, sprinkling, cowdung-smearing &c., agreeing with सडासमार्जन &c.

शेणपुजा *f* Pelting with cowdung. See शेणमार.

शेणपुजा *a* (शेण & पुज Heap.) That gathers cowdung, or that is like a heap of cowdung. A term for any low and disreputable fellow, a scrub. शेण-पुजी the feminine is A cowdung-cake-making woman, i. e. a worthless hussy. [dung.

शेणपुडी *f* Fragments and powder of dry cow-

शेणपोतेरे *n* (शेण Cowdung, पोतेरे Rag or clout.) Smearing with cowdung-wash. *v* कर.

शेणपोह, शेणपोहा, शेणपोव *m* See under शेणपा.

शेणभोंवर *m* A dung-bee or dunghill-bee.

शेणमार *m* Pelting with cowdung. It is a common punishment, corresponding with pelting in the pillory.

शेणय & शेणवई *m* Commonly शेणवी.

शेणवड & शेणवडणे C Terms answering in some places to the general terms घुळवड & घुळवडणे; शेणवड of course signifying (from its etymology) the casting of cowdung-wash. शेणवड is further applied to the राड The mixed dung and mud in which the Shimgá-dancers revel.

शेणवणी *n* (शेण & पाणी) Thin cowdung-wash.

शेणवी *m* A division or distinction, or an individual of it, amongst Bráhmans. They have the अधिकार or right of विकसे or one half of the appropriate षट्कर्मे; i. e. they may observe अध्ययन Sacred study, दान Giving of alms or gifts, याजन Procuring or effecting sacrifice through another, or Officiating at sacrifice for another; whilst they are precluded from अध्यापन Teaching the sacred books, प्रतिग्रह Accepting of donations, यजन Offering sacrifice in and for one's own person. Their use of fish is amongst the original grounds of their degradation and preclusion.

शेणशेणकूर *n* A comprehensive or careless term for the business of cowdung-smearing (of a room or spot). See under शेणगोटा.

शेणसडा *m* Sprinkling with dilute cowdung-wash (a floor, wall &c.) *v* घाल, टाक, दे. 2 Used of a rotting or corrupting mass of fruits, flowers &c. 3 Lavish scattering or casting (of fruits, rupees, pice, amongst a crowd). 4 Lively slaughter or massacre (as under a hot battle-fire); profuse spattering about of blood and brains &c.

शेणसाजळ or शेणसावूळ *f* R Putting cowdung round the roots of the Betelnut at the beginning of the rains.

शेणसूप *n* A cowdung-scuttle; a shovel-form basket for gathering up cowdung-clots.

शेणाचा दिवा *m* (Cowdung-lamp.) Making a declaration of bankruptcy. *v* लाव & लाग.

शेणाडी *f* A dung-pit. See शेणकी.

शेणामेणाचा *a* (Of dung and wax.) Weak, feeble, flimsy, slight, superficial, unsubstantial, soft, easy, *yea and nay, milk and watery*. A colloquialism expressing contempt or slight, and used of buildings, articles, business, animals, men.

शेणामेणालोखंडाचा *a* (Of dung, of wax, and of iron.) That seems at first soft and easy, empty and unmeaning, and becomes gradually hard, difficult, significant, weighty, grievous, until at length it resembles iron;—as a work or a business, a speech, a treatment. 2 Weak and strong; flimsy and substantial; of which part is earthy, part adamant; of a mixed character or confused quality;—as a building, a business.

शेणारा *m* (शेण) A pile of cowdung-lumps plastered over with cowdung and earth.

शेणी *f* (शेण) A lump of dried or dry cowdung. The word is by many viewed as the plural of शेण *f*, and as signifying dried cowdung (aggregately). 2 Esp. amongst याज्ञिक or priests. A cake of cowdung. 3 R A couple of pice.

शेणीपाणी *n* (शेण & पाणी) The business or department of cowdung-smearing and fetching water. *v* कर. [at one time.]

शेण्या *m* C (शेण) A lump of cowdung as voided

शेण्या *a* Covered with mucus and running with matter;—used of the eyes under ophthalmia. शेणे-डोळे is therefore Purulent ophthalmia.

शेण्याखैर *m* C A variety of the tree खैर (Mimosa catechu). [venomous kind.]

शेण्यासाप or शेण्या *m* A dark-colored snake of a

शेत *n* (क्षेत्र *S*) A cultivated piece of ground, a field. 2 A standing crop. 3 Agriculture. 4 The produce of a few grains sown by women in a कुंडी or flower-pot and put before गौरी in the month चैत्र. 5 fig. Any person, employment, or thing from which one derives his subsistence; any field of support.

शेत उतरणें To head or ear properly—a crop. भरल्या शेतानून काढणें-ढकलणें-घालविणें-उठविणें To dismiss or put out (from any sphere of labor) at the very time the profit is ready to be reaped.

शेतआडगरा *a* Epithet of a species of the grain नाचणी or नाचणा.

शेतएरंड *m* *f* Field-castor-oil-tree. See मळारंड.

शेतकरी *m* The owner of a field. 2 A husbandman, cultivator, farmer. 3 A field-laborer.

शेतकापशी *f* Field Cotton-tree, Gossypium herbaceum.

शेतकानी or म्या *a* That works occasionally in husbandry, a field-jobber.

शेतकी *f* (शेत) Agriculture, husbandry, field-business. 2 Growing corn; standing crops.

शेतखण्या *m* (शेत & खणें) A clown, boor, rustic, a coarse unlettered fellow fit only to work in fields. 2 A Bráhmaṇ or other person of whom husbandry is not the appointed vocation employing himself in it. [A privy or necessary.]

शेतखाना *m* (خانه *P* محنت *A*) A place of purifying.

शेतगणा *m* Cultivated grounds; fields collectively. [irrigation.]

शेतगहू *m* Field-wheat, i. e. wheat raised without

शेतघर *n* A temporary house upon one's grounds for the convenience of directing agricultural operations, a field-shed or lodge.

शेतजमीन *f* Arable land: also cultivated lands.

शेतपोत *n* (शेत by redup.) A comprehensive or

general term for fields and plantations; also for agricultural operations.

शेतवाडी *f* (शेत & वाडी) A comprehensive term. See शेतवाडी & शेतभात.

शेतभात *n* (शेत Field, भात Rice or Rice-grounds.) A comprehensive or general term for fields and arable grounds; also for the business or the operations of husbandry.

शेतमळा *m* A comprehensive term for fields, gardens, and plantations.

शेतवड or शेतडा *m* A flowertree, Ipomœa Turpethum. Grah. Its flowers are offered to Shiva, and are applied to the head in hemicanium. It generally grows upon ruins or old walls. See for synonymes दुधाणी & कुंभा. 2 A shrubby plant, Boerhavia scandens. Grah. 3 *f* The arable land around a village.

शेतवडा *m* The flower tree or shrub named above.

शेतवडी *f* Dwelling in the fields (as during the busy season of husbandry). 2 A peasant village; a mean or poor village; a mere hamlet.

शेतवाडी *f* Fields, meadows, plantations, enclosures &c. comprehensively or generally.

शेतवारपत्रक *n* शेतवारी *f* A roll of the कुळकरणी, —the land-register of a district or a village.

शेतवाळूक *n* A plant or its fruit, field-cucumber.

शेतसनदो *a* That have lands assigned them in payment of service—troops, a soldier, a public servant.

शेतसनदीशिपाई *m* *pl* Landed militia.

शेतसरी *f* (Fieldrow. Like the English Hedge-row.) The fields or the crops collectively. Ex. शे० आई हातीं घरील तर सर्व कांहीं दोईल; शे० पिकली; शे० नें पोक सोडलें.

शेतसारा *m* Land-tax.

शेताड *m* See under शेतवड.

शेताळ or शेताळोस *a* Forty-six.

शेती *m* (शेत) The owner of a field.

शेतो *f* शेतोक *f* (शेत) Field-business, the business and operations of husbandry. 2 Crops, growing corn. [light and soft rain.]

शेतोपाजस *m* Rain suitable to crops and gardens;

शेतोभातो *m* (शेतभात) A husbandman, a man employed in agriculture. 2 *f* A general or careless term for agricultural operations, field-business.

शेद *f* *ए* An empty cocoanut-shell; used for keeping things in, for baling out water &c. 2 Applied to a pumpkin or other fruit of this general appearance. [and *n* Its fruit.]

शेदड *f* The creeper also called शेदाड & शेदणी; शेदडशिपाई or शेदाडशिपाई *m* (शेदाड A fruit, and शिपाई) A term for an empty pretender to valor and puissance; a braggadocio, a swinge-buckler, a Gascon, a Thraso.

शेदणी *f* A particular creeper or its fruit. 2 The rope of the bucket शेदणें. [a well or pit.]

शेदणें *v* *c* To draw up (water or anything from शेदणें *v* *c* C To affect with slight incisions or cuttings (as a jack fruit with a कायना &c.)

शेदणें *n* A bucket or pail for drawing water. 2 The fruit of the creeper शेदणी. It is preserved as a pickle (लोणचें) or as उसरी.

शेदरा or च्या or री *a* (शेदूर) Of the color of minium or red lead. 2 Epithet of a kind of the Mango.

शेदरी *f* A variety of जोधळा. 2 A sort of matting. 3 A kind of लुगडें, red, small, and low-priced. 4 Monkey-face tree, Rottlera tinctoria. Grah.

शेदव *m* (सैधव *S*) Rock-salt. Pr. सोड टाकू नये

शे० टाकावा. 2 Saltiness, esp. as considered as oozing through or from, and as imbuing or affecting. Ex. खाडोचे पाण्याचा रथपर्यंत शे० मारतो म्हणून रथल्या विहिरीचें पाणी खारें. 3 Hence used freely of ooze, exudation, or sweat from salt, sugar &c.

शेदवणी *f* C The rope of शेदणें (draw-bucket).

शेदवली *f* A creeping plant. शेदवले *n* Its fruit.

शेदाड *f* A creeping plant bearing a variety of the muskmelon. 2 *n* also शेदाडें *n* Its fruit. Called, in some parts, विभूड, in others, फूट.

शेदाडशिपाई *m* See under शेदडशिपाई.

शेदोव *p* of शेदणें Drawn from a well—water. Ex. जें शेदोव पाणी जें भरोंव or भरून आणलेलें आणि जें सांचोंव.

शेदूर *m* (सिंदूर *S*) Minium or red lead.

शे० उतरणें *g*. of o. To dishonor, disgrace, degrade.

शे० उतरणें *g*. of s. To suffer the falling off of its old and dry coat of शेदूर;—used of an idol.

शेदूरविकार *m* Hoarseness or flatness of voice (in a professional singer). Attributed to शेदूर as supposed to have been administered in his food by some competitor or enemy. [Rock-salt.]

शेदेलोण, शेधेलोण, शेदीलोण *n* (सैधव & लोण)

शेन *m* (शेन *S*) A hawk. शेनी *f* (शेनी *S*) A female hawk.

शेन *ind* A vulgar expletive explained under शे. शेनणी & शेनणें See शेदणी & शेदणें.

शेनि *ind* See शाने.

शेनिश्चय *m* (सई & निश्चय) Determination, settlement, adjustment and award: also ascertainment and decision upon: also sure settlement and satisfaction of mind regarding. *v* कर *g*. of o. See शेनी *f* Vulgar for शेदणी. [शहानिशा.]

शेप *f* *ए* (سوف *H*) Anise-seed, Pimpinella anisum or Anethum sowa.

शेप or शेप *f* ई or ए A tail.

शेपकिडा or शेपकिडा *m* A worm having something resembling a tail, and wanting legs. It glides along like a snake.

शेपखळी or शेपखळी *f* The depression which forms on each side of the rump of a female beast when she is about to bring forth, the parting of the free bones.

शेपट *a* (शेप) That smells of Anise-seed.

शेपट *f* (शेप) Following hard at the tail of; driving vehemently and chasing (a beast). *v* काढ *g*. of o.

शेपटणें *v* *c* (शेपटी Switch.) To switch.

शेपटणें or शेपटणें *v* *c* (शेपट) To follow hard at the tail of; to drive on and pursue violently (a beast).

शेपटा, शेपटा, शेपडा *m* (Enhancing form of शेपूट Tail.) An extraordinarily large tail, a monster-tail.

शेपटी *f* (Commonly शिपटी) A switch.

शेपटी, शेपटी, शेपडी, शेपुडी *f* (शेपूट) A tail. 2 (By synecdoche, as, in English, Head.) An individual (of bullocks and similar beasts).

शेपरणें or शेपारणें *v* *i* (Usually शेफरणें. Yet perhaps from शेप Tail. To cock the tail as in animal heat.) To be puffed up (disdainfully).

शेपळा *m* A kind of worm. 2 Applied, hyperbolically, to a large louse; a louse like a शेपळा.

शेपा or च्या *a* (शेप) Smelling of Anise-seed—a mango &c. 2 Epithet of a kind of rice.

शेपाटणें *v* *c* (शेपटी) To switch.

शेपाळणें *v* *c* (शेप) To twist the tail (of a bullock, in order to urge him on). Hence To pommel or belabour: also to abuse or scold violently.

शेपाळा or च्या *a* (शेप Tail.) In cant phrase. Libidinous, lascivious, lewd.

शेपाळ *f* (शेप Tail.) In cant phrase. A female lecher, a wanton.

शेपू *f* (अनपुष्या S) A plant, *Pimpinella anisum*, or *Anethum grave olens*. Marsh.

शेपूट or अंशूट *n* (शेप) A tail. 2 fig. Extremity or end; the concluding or a supplemental portion.

शे० अडकणे *g.* of *s.* To stick fast behind; to remain as inextricable, or as unmanageable or unaccomplishable;—used of an object fixed in some embarrassment or of an undertaking hard of consummation. शे० घालणे To run or sneak away cowardly or meanly. शे० ठेवणे To leave a small remnant (of a business, work, or thing); and शे० राहणे To be left or to remain. शे० लांबविणे To protract or prolong indefinitely (a work, a demand). शे० चालविणे To be libidinous;—used of the female. [woman.]

शेपूटकल्याणी *f* A cant formation for a lecherous

शेपूटमोचा *a* (शेपूट & मोडणे) That requires his tail to be twisted before he will move;—used of a starveling of a bullock. Hence A clodpate or dullard incapable of or indisposed for whatever service or work.

शेपाळुडा or चा *a* Epithet expressing a variety of the kind of rice called घुडा or चा.

शेफ *n* S Membrum genitale (of man or male animal in general.)

शेफरणे or शेफारणे *v i* To be puffed up; to become inflated and disdainful.

शेव or शेव *f* Mucus of the nose, esp. as running or very moist, snivel. 2 Mucus of the intestines, esp. as voided at stool. 3 The corrupt excretion flowing from the nose of a horse: also the disease so indicated,—glanders or a form of it.

शेव or शेवी *f* A cover or cap, as on the head or at the bottom of a walking stick, on the head of an umbrella, at the foot of a post, cot-leg, or stick, around the tip of a horn; the head or tip of an arrow; a metal टोपण or cap in general: also a ring of a लोहगो or similar thing.

शेवडा or चा *a* (शेवूड) Snivelly or snotty—the nose: also attrib. snotty-nosed.

शेवडेरा *a* R (शेवूड) Snotty-nosed. [creeper.]

शेवरटी, शेवी, शेवारटी *f* A certain prickly शेवा *m* A defluxion or catarrh of the horse.

शेवी *f* A metal cover or cap &c. See under शेव.

शेवूड *m* Running or a very moist mucus of the nose. Pr. मो हासलें लोका शे० माझे नाका If thou ridicule the people, be not ridiculous thyself. शेवूड when hard and dry is called मेकूड. 2 fig. Snuff of a lamp or candle.

शेवूडांत लोळणे To wallow in (the muck and filth of) worldly affairs. शे० फेडणे To blow the nose.

शेव *f* Preferably शेव.

शेवटी *f* The name of a tree.

शेमला *m* (شمله A) The end or fly of a turban or kamarband.

शेमेजणे *v i* To perspire softly and gently. Ex. चार दिवस छाया आंगास घास येत नाही आतां छाये आंग घासाने शेमेजले आहे.

शेव *n* (Vulgar.) Membrum genitale (of man or male animal generally).

शेर *m* The milk-bush, *Euphorbia tirucalli*.

शेर *m* (शिर H) A measure of weight or capacity, a sher or ser. It varies greatly in different places. Pr. शेरास सदा शेर (भेटला &c.) A rogue meeting his match; diamond cutting diamond. 3 Corn or flour given, for his meal, to a messenger or laborer. 4 Daily food; a subsistence or a means of subsistence. उड, उड, काड, चाल,

तुट, मिळ, लाग &c. Pr. शेर शिजविला आणि विसव विजविला Said to or of those who, having but little to do, soon despatch it, and then sit down to scold others as remiss and indolent. 2 Expressive also of scanty housekeeping or of a scanty household. [other birds.]

शेर *f* C Dung of crows, sparrows, and some शेर *m* (शिर P Lion.) A bold, commanding, overawing person; a man competent to maintain the superiority or upper hand. [जमोन.]

शेरकर *m* One that holds and cultivates शेरी-शेरका *a* (शेर) That holds a sher in quantity—a vessel. 2 That weighs a sher—a stone or a lump of metal &c. used as a weight.

शेरडावणे or शेरडावणे *v i* To be puffed up; to become inflated and contumelious.

शेरडी *f* A she-goat.

शेरडुकी *f* A she-goat.

शेरडुका *a* (शेरडु) That grazes or tends goats.

शेरडू *n* A goat. Without reference to sex.

शेरडुक *n* A contemptuous form of शेरडू for a goat or kid (male or female).

शेरणवेट *n* A clump of the shrubs called शेरणो (in or at the margin of a stream). वेट is a clump or tuft or cluster of growing trees or plants of one kind.

शेरणो *f* (शिरिनी P) Sweetmeats; but used esp. of the sweetmeats distributed in a temple &c. by a person of whom a desire expressed to an idol accompanied by a vow has been fulfilled. 2 A little डेप or thick rondle of गूळ (esp. as made at the place and season of sugar-boiling to present to the idol and to certain village-officers &c.)

शेरणो *f* A shrub growing in rivers, *Adelia nereifolia*. Grah. 2 The name of another shrub or tree.

शेरणे *v i* C (शेर) To void its excrement—a crow, sparrow, or other common bird.

शेरताटी or शेरताट, sometimes शेरताड *f* A hedge-row or a line of the milk-bush.

शेरपोट *n* शेरशिवा *m* Rations, allowance of corn or flour to soldiers, laborers &c.

शेरवो *f* The name of a saltwater-fish.

शेरा *m* (شرح A) Rate, average, mean proportion. 2 (شرح A) Law, rule, appointment, prescribed course: also a law, precept, canon, commission, warrant: also established or general practice; popular fashion or usage. 3 (In courts of law &c.) An order or an answer written below or endorsing a letter or a petition. In this sense are the words शेरेअर्जी, शेरेबाद, शेरेडकुस, शेरेपचक &c. An अर्जी &c. having its answer and the word शेरा written upon it. 4 A note written across a rough paper when a fair copy has been taken. 5 A notice by a तपासनीस that the contents of a paper are not to be admitted. 6 A writing in which the rule and course of are prescribed; a paper of instructions; a directory. [mity.]

शेरा *m* (शिरस् S through शिर H) End or extreme-शेरिया *m* A quantity of spun silk composed of two थोक or eight कळी or twenty-four फाळा.

शेरी *f* A narrow lane; a pass between hedges or houses.

शेरी *f* (शेर) A perquisite of about two sher per maund taken by the Kamávisdár or other officer from grain brought in payment of the revenue: also the grain which the officer, who supplies the अडशेरी to the public servants, deducts as his perquisite. 2 or शेरी जमोन *f* Garden-ground or

arable land which has never been included within the bounds of any village, and which is held by the State: also land which may revert to the State, either by becoming forfeited or because originally purchased from the State for the purpose of planting trees. In some parts शेरी is Land farmed by the proprietor; and, in Khot-villages, land cultivated for the Khot by the village-Ryots gratis. [जमोन, a Crown-farmer.]

शेरीकरी *m* One that holds and cultivates शेरी-शेरीबाब *f* Produce, whether in kind or in money, derived from शेरीजमोन.

शेरे *n* The name of a little fish of the creeks.

शेरेकरी *m* A man who receives (pay, dakshinā &c.) according to the शेरा or rate.

शेलकट, शेलखंड, शेलगट *n* Contemptuous forms of the word शेला, expressing oldness, wornness, coarseness, smallness &c.

शेलका *a* Best, principal, chief, choice, excellent, fine. Applied boundlessly; and applied, as *ad*, both in the sense Excellently, finely, grandly, capitably &c., and in the sense Exactly, closely, just, in many of the applications of अचानक.

शेलणे or नें *n* C A water-scuttle or wooden water-shovel; used in shelling up water (as from a pool), and scattering it over shrubs and plants. 2 The tail of a fish. [medley.]

शेलभेल *f* (भेल by redup.) Miscellaneous mixture, शेलवट or टो *f* A tree, *Cordia myxa*. 2 The name of a Creeper abounding in the Konkan.

शेलवट *n* The fruit of *Cordia myxa*.

शेला *m* (شله H) A sort of scarf, a cloth composed of four breadths depending from the shoulders loosely over the body. Pr. सरकारचें तेल शेल्यावर घ्यावे Accept the gifts or honors of the great at whatever damage or cost.

शेलाटा or टो *a* Tall and spare, yet well-formed and strong; tall and straight;—used of man, tree, or pole.

शेलाटी *f* The name of an osier-like tree. 2 fig. A tall and slender woman.

शेलापागोटें *n* (The names of two items of dress, a shelá or scarf, and a turban. These items are usually given when a token is to be bestowed of approbation of conduct, or an incentive to be furnished to compliance with some desire. Hence) A term for a slight honorary notice conferred, or for a trifling bribe or lure presented.

शे० करणे To dress one's self out.

शेलारी *f* A costly or superior kind of लुगडें.

शेलारे *n* The tufted head of the Aloe-plant.

शेलावाटी *f* A shelá and a wátí, the perquisites of the Pátíl upon the occasions in his village of a marriage or a मोहातर. See अडे पारडे.

शेली *a* (In नंदभाषा) Six.

शेलू *f* A tree, *Cordia latifolia*. 2 *m* Its fruit.

शेलें *n* The thill-yoke. This has not पातें, for it is fixed to the shafts. 2 fig. with गव्यावर or वर of *s.* Burden or charge (as of affairs or a business). *v* अस, हो, पड, & चाल, दे. 2 A side or party (as of armies, boys at play, or antagonists in general).

शेलेभाळ्यानिशी *ad* Properly शिलेभाळ्यानिशी.

शेव *f* शेवीचें झाड *n* The name of a fruit-tree; and शेव *n* Its fruit.

शेव *f* ई or ए A little roll of flour of pulse. 2 Toll upon garden-stuff and fruits exposed for sale.

शेव *f* ए *m* (चोमा S) Making incisions into the tip of the पोर्गो of the Palm tribe in order to induce the exudation of the sap. *v* चाल. 2 *m* Extremity, end, border, skirt (of a village, field,

web, cloth): also skirts, precincts, border, vicinage. 3 fig. The bordering or connecting circumstance of particular, the *link* (as of a crime, of a process of tracing out, of proof or evidence). शेव घालणे To wave the skirt of a cloth (as in summoning from a distance). 2 To extinguish or reduce (a disease); i. e. to *flap* it out or down. शेव घेणे To abate, subside, go down;—as a malady, a river, a flood. शेव देणे or पोहचविणे To follow and help on a singer, to second. शेव लावणे To sit near unto and second or help; to *lend the neighborly hand*. [v चाल, घर.

शेव *ad* Vertically or right down: opp. to करळ. शेवई *f* (Or शेवय) Vermicelli.

शेवक *m* (Corr. from सेवक) A servant.

शेवखंड *n* sometimes शेवकंड or शेवकुंड *n* A bit or fragment of one of the rolls of paste which constitute vermicelli.

शेवमा *m* Horse-radish tree, *Guilandina moringa*. Linn., *Hyperanthera morunga*. Rox. 2 A vessel drilled with holes for taking out vermicelli-like rolls of boiled flour.

शेवट *m* End, termination, conclusion, close. 2 *n* Extremity, end, the last or utmost part. 3 A gun-match.

शे० घेणे To bring to, or to arrive at, conclusion. शेवटचा Relating to the extremity or end. शेवटचा बांधण्यास पाणी मोडणे To state one's ultimate terms or pleasure, refusing all compromise or composition. सरशेवटी At the very end or last; after all.

शेवटचा आदित्यार *m* The last sunday, i. e. never. See कडचा आदित्यार.

शेवटणे *v c* (शेवट) To beat into an edge or a point: also to whet or sharpen. 2 To strike with the lash of a whip or with an extremity or end generally. 3 *R* To strike or hit at the extremity or verge: also to graze or rase. 4 To despatch smartly and bring to its end (a business or matter generally). [also grazingly. v लाग, जा.

शेवटता *p pr* or *ad* (शेवटणे) Grazing or rasing: शेवटला *a* शेवटोल *a* (शेवट) Relating to the end, extremity, termination, close.

शेवटा *m* (शेवट) At a pottery. The base-member or pointed bottom (▽) of the mill or revolver. It upholds the सांचा (earth-plate) and sustains the revolution of the machine.

शेवडा *m* An order of the गोसावी-mendicant or an individual of it. Ex. जंगम शेवडे आणि फकीर॥ कानफाटे आणि दिगंबर॥ एक म्हणतो पंच थोर॥ किती विचार सांगवा॥

शेवडो *f* *N. D.* (शेडू) A well sunk in the clayey margin (or dry bed generally) of a river or stream.

शेवडे *n* *C* The name of a wild flower.

शेवतो or शेवतो *f* (सेमंतो *S* through سیونی *H*) A flower-tree or its flower, *Rosa glandulifera*. Rox. 2 Indian sage, Burrage, *Salvia Indica*. Grah.

शे० देणे To pay certain honors to a bridegroom as, in coming for his bride, he approaches the confines of the village.

शेवतो *f* शेवतोपूजन *n* (Corr. from सीमांतपूजन *q. v.*) Certain honors paid to a bridegroom upon the borders of the village which he is entering to take up his bride.

शेवते *n* The flower of शेवतो *Rosa glandulifera*. 2 A golden ornament like this flower for the वेणो or hair-braid of females.

शेवते or शेवते *n* Milk having received an oily drop from a बिबा held over a lamp: also a drop from a बिबा so held. v पाड, टाक. Used medicinally.

शेवतेवाघळी *f* The name of a redbacked sea-fish.

शेवय *f* शेवया *pl* (سیونی *H*) Vermicelli.

शेवरा or शेवरा or या *m* (शाखोट *S* through سیوزा *H*) A shrub, a variety of शेवरी *q. v.*

शेवरी or शेवरी *f* (سیوزा *H*) A shrub, *Trophis aspera*. 2 Silk-cotton tree, *Bombax heptaphyllum*. 3 A small tree cultivated and common in the plains of the Dakhan, *Sesbania Aegyptiaca*. Grah. [शेवया *pl* Vermicelli.

शेवरी *f* (Vulgar for शेवई) A roll of vermicelli.

शेवरे *n* A yellowish kind of mushroom. It is globular and remains closed or folded up.

शेवल or शेवाल *m n* *S* pop. शेवळ or शेवाल *f n* or शेवाळी *f* The green filaments or the moss-like substance which grows in or on water, *Vallisneria octandra* &c.: also moss generally (of ponds, rocks, trees). 2 Applied to several aquatic plants which have specific names; as हड, गोंडाळ, नोळ &c.

शेवसवजी *f* Fees (of public personages) upon vegetables brought to market.

शेवसर & शेवसरणे Commonly शिवसर & शिवसरणे.

शेवा *f* (Corr. from सेवा *q. v.*) Service &c.

शेवाळणे *v i* (शेवाळ) To contract moss;—used of trees, stones, water: also to contract tartar;—used of the teeth. 2 fig. To get plump and sleek on good living.

शेवाळे *n* The style or stem of the bulb called लोत. Its flowering head is esculent. 2 The long filaments or the moss-like plants on water. See शेवाळ.

शेवाळेखरबूज *n* A kind of musk melon. It has in the inside a green moss-like substance.

शेष *m* (*S*) The king of the serpent-race, as a large, thousand-headed snake, at once the couch and canopy of Vishnu, and the upholder of the world, which rests on one of its heads.

शेष *m* (*S*) Remnant, remainder, residue, rest. Ex. रोगशेष, ऋणशेष, अग्निशेष, शत्रुशेष (देवू नये) Leave no remainder—of a disease—of a debt—of a fire—of an enemy.

शेषखंड *n* (*S*) The remaining part or division.

शेषजाति *f* *S* In arithmetic. Assimilation of the remainder.

शेषपूरण *n* *S* Completing; supplying the member, part, or quantity wanted.

शेषपूर्ति *f* *S* Supplying the remainder or deficiency: also supplied, and, thus, completed or perfected state.

शेष *a* *S* That is to remain over.

शेस *f r* *R* (शोष Head.) The spot or stripe of दही & कुंकू mixed together daubed on the forehead (of females, on festive occasions) as a bed or ground for grains of rice. The common word is शेज.

शेसगांठ *f* A slipknot.

शेसपाट *m* (शोष & पट्टा or शेज & पाट) On festive occasions (संगलकार्ये). The stripe of दही & कुंकू mixed together daubed on the forehead (of females) having grains of rice stuck on it. v भर. See under शेज. Ex. सुयोगास दिधलि निर्धारें॥ शे० भरोनिया॥

शेसफूल *n* *R* Commonly शीसफूल. [a noose.

शेसरा or शेसरा *m* A loop with a running knot, शेसाळणे *v i* To work up or become wrought up into fury or rage;—used of man or an animal. 2 fig. To become outrageous, fierce, ardent, vehement;—as wind, rain, heat. 3 To get excited and eager, to *itch*;—as the hand to strike, the foot to kick or move on, the tongue to speak, the teeth to eat or bite. [person.

शेसाळणे *v i* To hiss and rage at—a snake, cat,

शेसाळा *m* Fury, rage, eagerness, excitement, highly wrought state (of man, animal, mind, a faculty, a member). v चे. Pr. शेसाळे शेसाळे शेजार पिसाळे.

शेसूर & शेसुरणे Better शिवसूर & शिवसुरणे.

शेसूर *a* Seventy-six. [pounds.

शेसर *n* (Vulgar.) A city. See शहर and compare. शेळ *f* Whistling: also the hissing or hiss (of snakes, lizards &c.) v चाल, वाजव, वाज.

शेळ *f* *R* or *C* Rice-land which retains humidity and coolness during the hot season. 2 Rice-plants raised from seed on such land (in preparation for transplantation with the earliest showers of the monsoon).

शेळीचा तरवा Humid rice-land prepared by burning to be the seedbed of rice: also the produce or growth upon it.

शेळका *m* (शेळी) A goatherd or a goat-grazier.

शेळडू *n* *P* (शेळी) A goat. Without reference to sex. [scuttle or water-shovel.

शेळणे *n* *R* (Commonly शेळणे) A sort of wooden

शेळणे *v i* *W* & *C* (शेळा) To grow or get stale.

शेळभेळ *f* (Or शेळभेल) Miscellaneous mixture, medley.

शेळवंडी *f* The waving of rice over the person of a माघारीण come to one's house: also the rice so waved.

शेळसपत्ती *f* *R* (Commonly शिळासपत्ती) The seventh of the light half of Shrāvan.

शेळसभा *f* *R* A meeting of the friends of two parties holding a dispute, to arbitrate it or determine it privately.

शेळी *f* A she-goat. Pr. शेळी जाती जिवानशी खाणारा म्हणतो वातड Used of a crabbed master &c. whom the servant can never please if he work himself to death. [चाल, वाजव, वाज.

शेळ *f m* *R* (Commonly शिळळ) Whistling. v शेळांदरा or द्रा *a* (सैरंद्री) Intensely black, black as pitch, coal, soot, jet &c.

शेष्ठ *n* *S* Quickness, speed, celerity, smartness.

शैत्य *n* *S* Coldness or cold. 2 Chilliness or cold, the sensation of cold.

शैत्यपित्त *n* *S* Disorder of the bile from cold in the system (or, as the Hindús understand the case, from the vitiation or prevalence of the humor कफ): also prevalence of cold and heat in the system (cold or languor being attributed to कफ, and heat or ardor to पित्त). 2 The phlegmatic-bilious constitution.

शैथिल्य *n* *S* Slackness, looseness, laxity, lit. fig.

शैल *m* *S* corruptly शैल्य *m* A mountain.

शैल *a* *S* Mountainous, relating to a mountain.

शैली *f* (*S*) A way, manner, fashion, style, particular method or mode. [the प्रधान.

शैली *f* At chess. The queen and the wife of

शैलीवाजी *f* At chess. That variety or form of the game in which there are two शैली. The board has one hundred squares.

शैलूष *m* *S* A tumbler, ropedancer &c.: also a performer or actor generally.

शैल्य *n* (Corr. from शल्य *q. v.*) A splint or splinter lodged in the flesh &c.

शैव *a* (*S*) That worships Shiva as the Supreme deity. 2 Relating to Shiva.

शैवल or शैवाल *m n* *S* See the derivative शेवाळ.

शोक *m* (*S*) Grief or sorrow. 2 Lamentation, sorrowing, mourning, regretting. शोकाकुल or शोकाकुलित, शोकातुर, शोकावित, शोकार्त, शोकाविष्ट,

शोकाक्रान्त, शोकग्रस्त &c. Filled with, seized by &c. sorrow or affliction. Similar compounds at pleasure.

शोकणें *vc* To dry up &c. See शोषणें *vc*.

शोकणें *vi* (शोष *S*) To dry up, or to be under the influence of any drying action: also to be parched with thirst, to be dry.

शोख & शोकी or शोखी Better शोख & शोकी.

शोख & शोखणें For शोष & शोषणें.

शोचणें *vc* (शुच *S*) To lament, deplore, bewail; to mourn or grieve for.

शोचनीय *a S* (Worthy or suitable) to be lamented or deplored, lamentable, deplorable.

शोच्य *a S* (Possible, necessary, occurring &c.) to be lamented or deplored.

शोणभद्रा *m* (S) The Shona or Sona river. It rises at Ameracantac and falls into the Ganges below Patna. Called also शोणनद as its personification is male.

शोणित *n S* Blood.

शोणित *a S* Blood-colored.

शोच *m S* Swelling, puffedness, tumefaction.

शोचत्रण *m S* Ulcers supervening upon tumefaction.

शोदा, शोदेगिरी, शोदेशाई Generally written सोदा &c.

शोध *m* (S) Search, quest, exploration. 2 Inquiry, investigation, searching out. 3 Examination, scrutiny, scanning, inspection. 4 The result of search or investigation—the ascertainment or finding; the discovery of or the determination respecting. 5 A correction (of an inaccuracy or an omission in a writing) written over or under or on the margin of the line in which it is to be read. 6 S Cleansing, purifying, correcting &c. See शोधन.

शोध देवणें *g. of o.* To keep the search or quest of; to take account, observation, or supervision of; to look out after (whether unto provision for the wants of, or unto correction of the ways and walk of).

शोधक *a* (S) Fond of research or investigation; inquisitive, exploring, curious. 2 That searches or inquires. 3 That cleanses, purifies, purges, depurates, defecates, refines. 4 In arithmetic. The subtrahend. [mining, sifting.]

शोधणूक *f* (शोधणें) Searching, exploring, examining.

शोधणें *vc* (शोधन) To search; i. e. to explore, examine, investigate, sift: also to seek or inquire for or after—to explore (the subject), or to seek (the object). 2 To cleanse, clarify, purify, refine, defecate, depurate; to clear from impurities or feculence. 3 To correct, to clear from inaccuracies (a writing &c.)

शोधणें *n* (शोध *S*) A cloth used as a strainer.

शोधन *n* (S) Cleaning, cleansing, clarifying, refining, purifying, correcting; freeing from feculence, dross, impurity, inaccuracy &c. 2 In arithmetic. Subtraction: also reduction. 3 Payment (of debt), liquidation.

शोधनीय *a S* (Proper or suitable) to be cleansed, purified, refined, corrected, rectified &c. See शोधन.

शोधपत्र or शोधपत्रक *n* (S) The sheet upon which any inaccuracy of a book or writing is noted and corrected. [गिरी, सोदेशाई.]

शोधा, शोधेगिरी, शोधेशाई *f* Better सोदा, सोदेशाई

शोधित *p* (S) शोधित *p* of शोधणें Cleaned, cleansed, purified, purged, refined, corrected.

शोप or शोप *f* (سونف *H*) Anise-seed, Pimpinella anisum; also Anethum sowa. Rox. [of शोप.]

शोपट *a* (शोपा) Rather affected with the smell

शोपा or शोपा *a* (शोप) That has the smell of Anise-seed;—esp. used of a kind of mango.

शोफ *m S* Swelling or swollenness, tumefaction. 2 Flabbiness or bloatedness. [name for गौरी.]

शोभणी *f* Popular for शोभनी, An auspicious

शोभणें *vi* (शोभा) To have a handsome or beautiful appearance; to display lustre, radiance, beauty, grace. 2 To become; to be suitable to; to be graceful, ornamental, fitting unto. Ex. भीक मागणें हें अंधव्या पांगव्यास शोभणें घड्या कड्यास शोभत नाहों. Pr. शोभेल तें करवि पचेल तें खावें.

शोभन *n* (S) Adorning; causing to look beautiful, handsome, or graceful. 2 A festal ceremony, rite, or occasion;—as a marriage, a thread-investiture. 3 A covert term for Copulation. 4 A covert and auspicious term for the fuel used in dressing the dishes prepared upon festal occasions. Used plurally. 5 *m* The fifth of the astronomical Yogas.

शोभनी *f* (S) An auspicious name for गौरी or पार्वती. 2 A रोवळी or colander having a stripe or two of whitewash on the outer side and containing a light. Used on festal occasions (as of कृष्ण, मुज &c.) 3 A covert term for a libidinous female, a wanton.

शोभमान *p pr S* Shining, emitting radiance or splendor: also looking bright, beautiful, handsome, elegant, fine. [comely, showy.]

शोभवणा *a* (शोभा) Handsome, beautiful, elegant, shining

शोभवणें *vc* (शोभणें) To adorn, decorate, embellish; to make lustrous, splendid, beautiful, fine.

शोभा *f* (S) Beauty, grace, comeliness, elegance, handsomeness. 2 Anything which confers beauty, which adorns, graces, embellishes. 3 S Light, lustre, radiance.

शोभा करणें *g. of o.* To adorn, ironically; i. e. to disgrace or dishonor; to treat with ridicule and contumely.

शोभाजन *m S* A tree, Hyperanthera morunga. The legumes, blossoms, and leaves are esculent; and the root of the young tree is used as a substitute for horse-radish.

शोभायमान *p pr* Popular corruption of शोभमान.

शोभित *p* (S) Adorned, decorated, ornamented, embellished.

शोभित *a* (शोभा & वंत Affix.) That has beauty or splendor; beautiful, splendid, lustrous, fine.

शोष *m* (S) Drying up; drawing forth the moisture of: also drawing in or sucking up of moisture or liquor, absorbing. 2 Absorbedness, drawn and desiccated state. 3 Absorbing or sucking quality; dryness and eagerness after moisture (as of ashes, lime &c.) 4 Drought or great dryness (of weather, wells, rivers—पाण्याचा शोष). 5 Inordinate and raging thirst. 6 Pulmonary consumption.

शोषक *a S* That dries up by drawing forth the moisture of, or that readily draws in moisture; desiccant, arefactive, absorbent.

शोषण *n* (S) Drying up; drawing forth the moisture of and desiccating: also drawing in or sucking up of moisture or liquor, absorbing.

शोषणीय *a S* (Suitable or fit) to be absorbed or sucked up, sorbible &c.

शोषणें *vc* (शोषण) To dry up; to desiccate or arefy by drawing forth the moisture of: also to draw in or suck up, to absorb. 2 To gulp or drink up eagerly. 3 fig. To drain, exhaust, empty.

शोषणें *vi* (शोषण) To dry up; to become adust, arid, parched;—as the ground, the body, fruits.

शोषित *p* (S) Dried up, desiccated, arefied, exhausted of its liquor or moisture. 2 fig. Drained. 3 Drawn in, sucked up, absorbed.

शोष्य *a S* (Possible, purposed, necessary &c.) to be absorbed or sucked up.

शोक *m* (شوق *A*) Inclination towards; liking, turn, or fondness for. 2 Voluptuousness or pleasuringism.

शोकी *a* (शोक) That has a liking or fondness for: also that has a taste for. 2 Devoted to amusement and pleasure; given up to sports and pastimes, fun and frolic.

शोच *n* (S) Purification; cleansing from defilement (external or internal, actual or ritual) by ablution, atonement &c. 2 Cleansed or purified state; freedom from defilement; purity, cleanliness, holiness. 3 Evacuation of fæces.

शोचकूप *m* (S Cleansing pit.) A privy, jakes, necessary.

शोचविधि *m S* शोचाचार *m S* A law or rule of purification; directions for the cleansing of the person (by ablution of the parts, gargling of the mouth &c.) after voiding any of the excrements of the system, or contracting impurity of any kind. 2 Popularly. The business or affair of discharging the bowels.

शोड *a S* Capable, able, clever.

शोद्र *a S* Relating to the Shúdra.

शोद्र *m S* A son of a Shúdra woman by a man of any of the first three castes. This is the last of the twelve heirs. See द्वादशविधपुत्र.

शौर्य *m S* Valor, courage, heroism.

शौर्योदार्यविद्यानिधान *n S* (A treasury of valor, generosity, and knowledge.) An epithet in epistles of warriors, kings &c.

शशान *n* (S शव Corpse, शयन Resting.) शशानभूमि *f* (S) A place where dead bodies are buried or burned, a cemetery &c.

शशानकर्म *n* (S) शशानक्रिया *f* (S) A comprehensive term for the funeral rites and observances during twelve days.

शशाननिद्रा *f* (S Sleep of the cemetery.) Death.

शशानभट *m* (S) The Bráhmaṇ that conducts funeral rites.

शशानभाजन *n* (S) The vessel with which water has been sprinkled in the cemetery. Hence any worthless or unclean thing.

शशानभोजन *n* (S) Eating in or near a cemetery in the name of a defunct. This is done by the son of the deceased by proxy of the कारदार or functionary of obsequies, to whom he gives vic-tuals for the purpose.

शशानमित्र *a* (S) That maintains his friendship only to the cemetery (not extending it to the next birth of the deceased). And शशानमैत्री *f* Friend-ship only as far as the tomb.

शशानरोदन *n* (S) A term for wailing or crying unprofitable as obtaining no condolence or sympathy. Because in a cemetery every one is occupied with his own sorrows.

शशानवास *m* (S) Residence in a cemetery. Hence Seclusion or separation from the world. शशानवासी *a* Resident in &c.

शशानवैराग्य *n* (S) A term for the momentary alienation of the affections from the pleasures of the world and impressedness of mind with the importance of eternity produced by a sight of a cemetery or burning-ground. Also शशानविरक्ति *f* in this sense. Also शशानवैरागी & शशानविरक्त

(A person so weaned from the world and so impressed) occur, but not so commonly.

अभ्याससाधन *n* (S) Incantations and magical rites performed in a cemetery in order to obtain control over evil spirits.

अभ्यु *n f* (S) Hair of the chin, lips, and cheeks, viz. the beard, whiskers, and mustaches. 2 *f* (Popularly.) Shaving.

अभ्युल *a S* Having beard, whiskers, and mustaches (esp. as bushy or large). [ing cloud.]

अभ्यम *a S* Dark blue, black as a full and burst-
अभ्यमकर्ण *m* (S) A white horse with black ears and tail and other particularities stated in the Shāstras assuitable for अभ्यमेध : also *attrib.* having black ears &c.—a white horse.

अभ्यमकल्याण *m* A variation of the musical mode termed कल्याण. See राग.

अभ्यमल *a S* Dark blue.

अभ्यमश्वल *m* (S) The names respectively of two Cerberi or watch-dogs of Yama the regent of hell. Hence a term for two wicked persons who are constant companions in deeds of iniquity.

अभ्यमाक *m S A* grain, Panicum frumentaceum : also P. colonum.

अभ्येन *m S A* hawk. **अभ्येनी** *f S A* female hawk.

अभ्येधान *a S* That has reverence for or faith in.

अभ्येक्षा *f* (S) Reverence or veneration. 2 Implicit faith or belief. 3 (Cant.) Ventris crepitus. *v* सोड, कर, & सर, सुट, हो.

अभ्येक्षा *n* (S) Pertinacious adherence to one's belief (in spite of evidence adduced to show its absurdity); blind and dogged maintenance of one's faith.

अभ्येक्षित *f* (S) Faith and love towards God : or Faith and Worship, i. e. Inward trust and confidence and Outward acknowledgment and adoration. *v* कर, देव, अस. Also अभ्येक्षितकर्म.

अभ्येक्षाल *a S* अभ्येक्षान् *a S* Confiding, believing, trusting, disposed to render credence and reverence.

अभ्येक्ष्य *a S* Worthy of reverence and veneration, or of trust, faith, or credit.

अभ्यम *m* (S) Labor, toil, exertion, tiring or wearying effort. *v* कर, चे. 2 Weariness or fatigue : also vexation, disquietude, discomposure, feeling of distress, annoyance, or disturbance. Ex. नयनि देखति विप्र वधुश्रमा.

अभ्यम टाकणे To cast off the sense of weariness or the burden of trouble and care. Ex. तो खासोच्या देखिलें आश्रमातें. कांहीं चिन्हें टाकिलें हो आश्रमातें.

अभ्यमकर्म *n* (S) A laborious business or work ; a work demanding toilsome exertion or pains : also a business or work accomplished with labor or pains.

अभ्यमणे *v i* (अभ्यम) To be tired, wearied, fatigued : also to be harassed, vexed, disquieted, annoyed, disturbed &c. [fatigue or disquietude.]

अभ्यमविकल *a* (Poetry.) Pallid or wan from अभ्यमविणे *v c* (अभ्यमणे) To fatigue, weary, tire.

अभ्यमित *a unc* (अभ्यम) Wearied, tired, fatigued.

अभ्यमो *a* (S) Tired, wearied, fatigued : also harassed, vexed, disquieted, annoyed &c. 2 Laborious, diligent, hardworking, painstaking.

अभ्य *n* (Corr. from अभ्य S) Virtue or moral merit, good desert. अभ्य is a synonyme of the popular word पुण्य. 2 Prosperity, weal, good &c. Used in the sense of अभ्ये. [triangle.]

अभ्यवण *n S* The hypotenuse of a right-angled
अभ्यवण *n* (S) Hearing. 2 *n m* The sense or the organ of hearing. 3 *n* The twenty-second nakshatra or lunar asterism.

अभ्यवणमनननिदिध्यास Harkening or hearing, mentally revolving, and intently contemplating or considering. These three are the appointed exercises of all derived intelligencies towards the apprehension of Knowledge or Truth, i. e. Spirit or the Deity. Ex. सदा आवडे हरिभजन. अभ्यवणमनननिदिध्यासन. तेथें विकल्प प्रवेशे ना.

अभ्यवणद्रादश *f* (S) The twelfth of the light half of Bhādrapad or of Phālgun when the Shrāwan-nakshatra prevails.

अभ्यवणाचे अभ्यवण *n* The इंद्रिय or percipience residing in the organ of hearing, the hearing faculty. Ex. अंतरीं उघडोन अभ्यवणाचे अभ्यवण. अभ्यवण करोत पंडितजन.

अभ्यवणीय *a S* (Worthy or suitable) to be heard.

अभ्यवत *p* (S) Wearied, tired, fatigued, spent.

अभ्यवतसंवाहन *n S* Affording rest or relief to the weary.

अभ्यवति *f* (S) Weariedness, tiredness, fatigue.

अभ्यवद *n* (S) A funeral ceremony observed at various fixed periods, consisting of offerings with water and fire to the gods and manes, and of gifts and food to the relations present and assisting Brāhmans. It is especially performed for a parent recently deceased, or for three paternal ancestors, or for all ancestors collectively ; and it is supposed to be necessary to secure the ascent and residence of the souls of the deceased in the world appropriated to the manes. There are many varieties of the mode of performing this ceremony ; and many purposes or objects are specified. See A. R., vol. 7, p. 245, et seq.

अभ्यवद *a S* Confiding, trusting, believing.

अभ्यवप, अभ्यवपुण, अभ्यवपुल, अभ्यवपे, अभ्यवपित &c. Corr. from अभ्यवप &c. [lous, painstaking.]

अभ्यवमक *a S* Laborious, diligent, assiduous, sedulous
अभ्यवम *m* (S) Oozing, exuding, trickling, dripping, flowing from gently.

अभ्यवक *m* (S) A pupil or follower of a Jina ; one of a sect or distinction amongst the Jyn-people.

अभ्यवड *f C A* shrub. It bears silvery leaves which are offered by women to मंगलागौर in the month अभ्यवण. 2 *n* A leaf of it.

अभ्यवण *m* (S) The fifth month of the Hindú year, —July-August.

अभ्यवणकांकडो *f* A cucumber produced in the month Shrāwan. Being considered at that season as a rarity, it is usual to present it in oblation to an idol or a Brāhman, and then to eat it.

अभ्यवणपांटी *f* A basket of toys and playthings sent, with due form and state, by the bridegroom to the bride, in the first month Shrāwan that occurs after marriage.

अभ्यवणसर or **अभ्यवणसरो** *f* अभ्यवणपाहळी *f* A shower in the month अभ्यवण, i. e. a brisk and passing shower followed by sunshine. It answers to April-shower. 2 *fig.* A brawl or quarrel continuing with short intermissions. [wan.]

अभ्यवणा *a* अभ्यवणो *a* Relating to the month Shrāwan.

अभ्यवणी *f* (S) The day of full moon of the month Shrāwan. 2 The ceremony of renewing the sacred thread, performed in this month.

अभ्यवणे *v i* (अभ्यव) To ooze, exude, trickle, drip.

अभ्यव *a S* (Possible, purposed, proper &c.) to be heard. [the educated, of शुंगार.]

अभ्यवगार, अभ्यवगारे &c. Careless corruption, even by

अभ्यवो *f* (S) The goddess Lakshmi, the wife of Vishnu, the deity of plenty and prosperity. 2 Hence Fortune, prosperity, success, wealth, honor, glory &c. 3 The three objects of life col-

lectively ; viz. love, duty, and wealth. 4 **अभ्यो** is used as a prefix of reverence to the names of deities, holy places, sacred books, spiritual teachers &c. It is also written at the commencement of books, letters, and writings generally, elliptically of श्रीगणेश &c., forming an invocation to the god Ganesha. It is affixed to numerous words—to confer the sense of Glory, lustre, splendor, beauty, excellence ; as गर्भश्री, गृहश्री, जयश्री, जलश्री, यशश्री, वनश्री, वीरश्री. 5 The ornamental cap of an elephant.

अभ्योकार *m* The word अभ्यो written at the top of a book, letter, or other piece of writing as an invocation to Ganesha. 2 Amongst clothiers and others. The direction or mark written on a piece of goods. 3 Laxly. The heading of an account or other paper.

अभ्योकार *a* Opulent or substantial ; flourishing, thriving, reputable ;—as a merchant or tradesman.

अभ्योखंड *n* A dish,—sugar, saffron, and spice mixed up in curds. 2 *S* Sandalwood. 3 A preparation of Bhāng with sugar.

अभ्योदर्शन *n* (S) A vision or manifestation of अभ्यो or देवो, or of a god or a goddess in general.

अभ्योपति *m* (S) Lord or husband of अभ्यो, i. e. Vishnu.) A term for a man of wealth and prosperity.

अभ्योफल *n* (S) or pop. **अभ्योफळ** *n* A fruit, Ægle marmelos or Bengal quince. 2 (Corr. from शिरःफल S) A cocoanut ; esp. when presenting it to any idol or person.

अभ्यो देणे To discharge or dismiss.

अभ्योमंत *a* (अभ्यो & मंत Affix.) Of fortune and illustrious station ; that possesses wealth and greatness ; opulent, honorable, noble. Ex. अभ्योमंतांचे घरीं जाण. पकानांचो कायसो वाण. Pr. अभ्योमंतानें गुंखाखा तर औषधासाठीं गरिबांनें खाखा तर पोटासाठीं For every act of a great man, howsoever extravagant, a vindication or an excuse is sure to be found. 2 Rich, flourishing, opulent ;—as a merchant or trader.

अभ्योमत् *a S* This is the neuter termination of अभ्योमान् and the form from which the word enters into composition. Ex. अभ्योमन्नारायण, अभ्योमच्छंकराचार्य, अभ्योमद्भागवत The exalted or excellent Nārāyana, Shankarāchārya, Bhāgwat.

अभ्योमंतपूजन *n* Mistaken for अभ्योमंतपूजन.

अभ्योमंताचा नातू *m* A term for a poor man apeing the manners of the rich.

अभ्योमंती or **अभ्योमंतकी** *f* (अभ्योमंत) Opulence, greatness, exalted state from the possession of money or rank.

अभ्योमंतो *a* Relating to the nobility or great folk ;—as language, customs, style. [riches.]

अभ्योमद *m* (S) The intoxication produced by अभ्योमदांध Blind through the intoxication of wealth.

अभ्योमान् *a* (S) Prosperous, fortunate, successful, thriving, opulent.

अभ्योमुख *n* (S) Illustrious countenance ; resplendent face &c. Used ironically or jocosely with verbs of slapping or smacking. Ex. फारसा बोललास तर अभ्योमुखांत मारीन. 2 In poetry the use is direct and simple and without irony. Ex. तुका न्हगे माझे हेंचि सर्व सुख. पाहोन अभ्योमुख आवडोन.

अभ्योमुद्रा *f* (S) A common term for five marks made by the वैष्णव or worshiper of Vishnu with a copper टप्पा or stamp (conch-form or discus-form—शंखाकृति or चक्राकृति) dipped in गोपिचंदन, on the forehead, breast, arms, temples, back. They are named respectively शंख, चक्र, गदा, पद्म, रासनान.

अभ्योराम *m* (S) A Rāg or mode of music. See राग.

अभ्योवत्स *m S A* name of विष्णु. 2 *m n* also अभ्योवत्स

लंछन *n* S श्रीवत्संक *m* S The mark (a cross-form curl of hair) on the breast of विष्णु (made by the foot of a Brāhman). See ex. under अमरपडलो.

श्रीवैष्णव *m* (S) A sect, or an individual of it, amongst the worshippers of Vishnu.

श्रुत *p* (S) Heard. 2 That has heard. 3 Learned in the Vedas and Shāstras. 4 Prescribed by or conformable to the Vedas.

श्रुत करणे (To make heard.) To tell in the ears of; to inform or advise of. श्रुतं हरति पापानि Declaration or confession removes sin.

श्रुति *f* S Hearing: also the sense or the organ of hearing. 2 The Vedas severally or collectively. 3 Rumor. 4 In music. A quarter-tone or an interval. Twenty-two are enumerated, personified as nymphs. 5 The hypotenuse of the right-angled triangle. 6 Familiarly; figuratively of Sig. II. Authority, warrant, genuine grounds or good foundation; as त्याने सांगितली सद्दी आणि तुम्ही मानली सद्दी परंतु ह्या गोष्टीस कांहीं श्रुति आहे?

श्रुतिकटु *a* S Harsh to the ear; dissonant, grating. This is among the शब्ददोष.

श्रुयमाण *p pr* S That is now audible or under the perception of the sense of hearing.

श्रेणी *f* S A line, a row, a range.

श्रेणी *f* S pop. श्रेढी *f* In arithmetic. Progression. Distinguished into गणितश्रेढी & भूमितिश्रेढी. 2 A series, succession, consecutive number or set. श्रेणीफल *n* S The sum of a series.

श्रेय *n* S Good, well-being, weal, happiness, prosperousness: also a good, a blessing, an excellent and felicitating thing (as health, riches, offspring). 2 Virtue or moral merit. See पुण्य & अपूर्व.

श्रेयस्कर *a* S That confers or promotes the happiness or welfare of; that causes to prosper; auspicious.

श्रेयसंपादन *n* S corruptly श्रेयसंपाद्य *n* Acquisition of virtue or moral merit.

श्रेयान् *a* S Superexcellent, supereminent, superlatively good or great.

श्रेयोधी *a* S That wishes the weal and prosperity of, a well-wisher: also that desires and seeks after happiness or bliss. 2 That seeks for merit in the diligent observance and performance of commanded or meritorious rites and works.

श्रेयोवान् *a* S (श्रेयस् & वान्) Prosperous, flourishing; having opulence or greatness or happiness. [superior, chief.]

श्रेष्ठ *a* (S) Best, most excellent, pre-eminent, श्रेष्ठ्य *n* S Pre-eminence, superexcellence, superlativeness or superiority.

श्रोणि or श्रोणी *f* S The hip and loins.

श्रोणिफलक *n* S The hip, or the hip and loins. 2 The hip bone or os ilium.

श्रोतव्य *a* S (Possible, purposed, necessary, or proper) to be heard. [auditor.]

श्रोता *a* (S -ता -ची -व् *m f n*) That hears; an श्रोत्र *n* S The sense or the organ of hearing.

श्रोत्रिय or श्रोत्रोद्य *m* S pop. श्रोत्री or श्रोत्री *m* A Brāhman versed in the study of the Vedas. 2 An अग्निहोत्री or maintainer of a sacred fire.

श्रोत *a* S Relating to the Vedas.

श्रोत *n* S Any observance ordained by the Vedas. 2 A Shāstra or treatise detailing and explaining certain observances enjoined in the Vedas.

श्रोती *m* S One learned in the श्रोतशास्त्र.

श्रुय *a* S Loose or slack: also relaxed, lax, flaccid, of impaired attachment or coherence. 2 Disheveled—hair. [mend, applaud.]

श्लाघणे *vc* (Poetry. श्लाघा *S*) To praise, com-

मन्नायीय *a* S श्लाघ्य *a* S (Proper or fit) to be praised, praiseworthy, laudable, commendable.

श्लाघा *f* S Praise, commendation, eulogium, panegyric.

श्लाघ्याणा *a* (By vulgar mistake of the sense of श्लाघ्य) Poor, pitiable, abject: also bashful, sheepish &c. [equivocal.]

श्लिष्ट *a* S Of a double interpretation, ambiguous, श्लोपद *n* S Swelling of the body commencing at the legs.

श्लेष *m* S A combination or connection of words so as to admit of a double interpretation; a species of double entendre, equivoque, or paronomasia. 2 Embracing; an embrace. *v* घे.

श्लेषार्थ *m* S श्लिष्टार्थ *m* S A meaning of a sentence or speech other than the literal or obvious one; the sense hidden in the equivocality of the expressions.

श्लेष्मा *m* S The phlegmatic humor. 2 Phlegm, rheum &c. 3 Popularly. A cold or catarrh.

श्लैष्मिक *a* S Relating to the phlegmatic humor, pituitous. [lines.]

श्लोक *m* (S) A verse, a stanza, a quantity of two

श्लोच *m* S श्लोपाक *m* S (Cooke of dogs.) A man of an outcast tribe, the son of an Ugrā woman by a Kshatří male. He is classed with the Chandál.

श्लष्टि *f* S See श्रानष्टि.

श्रशुर *m* S A father-in-law, the father of one's wife or husband. Ex. देवी म्हणे श्रशुराह्नी येकन॥ रचिवास केला असे॥ [father-in-law.]

श्रश्रु *f* S A mother-in-law or the wife of one's श्रान *m n* (Popular for श्रा) A dog. पुनश्श्रवानो भविष्यति (Properly पुनश्श्रवा भविष्यति) He will be a dog again. We return to our pristine nature or condition: (to our old likings or habits.)

श्रानचेष्टा *f* (S) The gambols and play of dogs. श्राननिद्रा *f* (S Dog-sleep.) A term for the light slumbering sleep which is broken by the slightest noise or touch.

श्रानपुच्छ *n* S (Dog's tail.) Applied figuratively to anything that cannot be made straight (as to a doggedly sullen or a perverse or a prejudiced person).

श्रानपुच्छवत् (Like a dog's tail.) Inveterately and incorrigibly crooked or curved. Used of a perverse disposition, an evil habit &c.

श्रानमेयुन *n* (S Coitus caninus.) A term for an act or a matter pleasant during the commission or the enjoyment but of a painful result or issue.

श्रानलाड *n* Dog-love or fondness; the fawning of dogs.

श्रानवृत्ति *f* (S) Way or manner of a dog; fawning. 2 fig. Cringing and fawning. 3 Mean service; i. e. service under a mean master.

श्रानवैखरी *f* (S Voice or utterance of a dog.) A term for angry snarling or vehement and vociferous barking and bellowing at upon a trifling occasion. Ex. भिक्षा द्यावयासि नसेल जरी॥ आंवरुन घरावी श्रा॥

श्रानवैर *m* (S) Dog-hatred; i. e. hatred of one's own kindred or connections.

श्रानशूरत्व *n* (S Dog-bravery.) Furious assault or demonstrations where no return or defence is expected; boldness at bullying with readiness to run if turned upon.

श्रानस्वभाव *m* (S) Canine disposition or temper; crossness, snappishness, curishness.

श्रानो *f* (Popular for श्रुनी *S*) A bitch.

श्रापद *n m* (S) A beast of prey generally. 2

Applied also to any beast of the forest whether savage or gentle, carnivorous or herbivorous.

श्वास *m* (S) Breath or breathing. 2 Thick and hard respiration, panting, puffing, blowing; asthma or dyspnoea. [with cough.]

श्वासकास *m* S Asthma or dyspnoea conjoined श्वासकुटार *m* S A particular medicinal preparation.

श्वासावरोध *m* S Asthma or Dyspnoea. [tion.] श्वासेच्छ्वास *m* S Inspiring and expiring, respiration. [word is common.] Respiration.

श्वासेश्वास *m* (Properly श्वासेच्छ्वास, but the श्वेत *a* (S) White.

श्वेतलक्षणा होणे (To become white and black.) To die. श्वेत *m* (Corr. from सेतु *S*) A bridge.

श्वेतकुष्ठ *n* (S) White leprosy.

श्वेतद्वीप *m* S The white द्वीप, the name of an island or a minor continent of the earth. Supposed by Wilford to be Britain (Albion).

श्वेतप्रदर *m* S A division of प्रदर (Menorrhagia); Fluor albus or Whites. [वचा.]

श्वेतवचा *f* S White variety of Orris-root. See

ष

ष The thirty-first consonant, and the second of the three sibilants. The sound is that of Sh but fuller or more prolonged. It must be acquired by the ear.

षट् *S* Six. As षष् is the word, षट् & षड् are used only in comp. as षट्कोण, षट्प्रकार, षड्विंश, षट्क *n* S An aggregate of six. [षड्गुणित &c.]

षट्कर्ण *a* (S) Six-eared.

षट्कर्णी *ad* (In six ears, i. e. in the ears of a third person.) Publicly, abroad, to any person we may meet—telling a matter that should be confined to the speaker and the person addressed. Ex. ही गोष्ट मनांतच ठेव षट्कर्णी होजं देऊ नको.

षट्कर्म *n* (S) षट्कर्मे *n pl* The six duties or privileges appropriate to Brāhmans; viz. procuring or vicariously conducting sacrifice, sacred study, alms-giving or gift-giving, sacrificing in and for one's own person, teaching the Vedas and Shāstras, accepting suitable donations (अध्ययन, दान, याजन, अध्यापन, प्रतिग्रह, यजन). See under श्रेणवी.

2 The six acts which may be performed through the virtue of magical texts; viz. enchanting or infatuating, killing, turning out or expelling, captivating or enthralling, suppression of any bodily faculty, and destruction generally (जारण, मारण, उच्चाटन, मोहन, स्तम्भन, विध्वंसन). These are taught in the Tantras. 3 The six occupations or acts allowable to a Brāhman for his subsistence; viz. gleanings, accepting gifts, asking alms, agriculture, trade, tending cattle, or, according to some, lending money at interest (कणवृत्ति, प्रतिग्रह, याचना or भिक्षावृत्ति, कृषि, वाणिज्यवृत्ति, गोरक्ष, वार्धु-यिकवृत्ति).

षट्कर्मी *a* (S) That practises or observes षट्कर्म; a full Brāhman or a Brāhman, in contrad. from श्रेणवी. [thunderbolt of Indra.]

षट्कोण *m* (S) A hexagon or sexangle. 2 The षट्कोण *a* (S) Sexangular, hexagonal.

षट्चक्रभेद *m pl* S The departments of the six organic or mystical spheres or circles of the human body: also a particular Yog proceeding upon the assumption of these spheres. The spheres are मलाधारचक्र or आधारचक्र Sphere or circle of the pelvis; (आधारचक्र is also said to be the region comprehending लिंग & नाभि;) लिंगचक्र Sphere comprehending the उपस्थ or external or-

gans of generation; नाभिचक्र Infra-umbilical (hypogastric and pubic) sphere; हृत्चक्र or हृत्पद्म Sphere of the heart; कंठचक्र Sphere of the throat and neck; सूर्यचक्र Sphere of the head. These चक्र are further named पद्म (Lotus) because they all bear the form of the lotus with varying number of petals. They rise one above another along the middle of the body, linked together by chains, one on each side, and one up through the centre, representing, respectively, the rivers भागीरथी, यमुना, सरस्वती. Other bold descriptions occur of this terra valde incognita; viz. कूर्म Region of the bottom or base; अनंतशेष; आधार Region or seat of गणेश, consisting of four lotus-petals; अनाहत Seat of शिव; अधिष्ठान Seat of ब्रह्मा, consisting of six lotus-petals; नाभि Umbilical region; जठराग्नि Seat of the gastric fire; पद्म Lotus or सणिपुर Seat of विष्णु; मानस Seat of the mind or intellect; कर्पूर Region of the cranium, having at its crown or top ब्रह्मरंध्र Vent-hole for the wearied soul; गण्ड Region of the middle of the forehead. Yet other regions are affirmed, as गोळ्हांतचक्र, त्रिगुणचक्र but these we may be suffered to leave unvisited.

षट्पद *a* (S) Sixfooted (as a louse, locust, grasshopper, bee &c.); a hexapod. षट्पद *m* is also, by eminence, A bee, and षट्पदी *f* A louse: also a bee. 2 In humorous phraseology षट्पद is further A man on horseback.

षट्प्रज्ञ *a* S That is acquainted with the six proper objects of man or human existence; viz. virtue, wealth, pleasure, final happiness, the nature of the world, and the nature of divine truth. See अर्थ & पुत्रार्थ.

षट्बाहु *a* (Incorrect, but occurring in poetry: see ex. under सायुध. षड्भुज is the right word.) Six-armed. [studied the षट्शाली.

षट्शाली *m* (S) One versed in or who has षट्शाली *n* The six Shāstras as ascribed to the sages कणाद & गौतम; viz. the two Nyāya, the two Mīmāṃsā, the Sāṅkhya, and the Yoga: or, according to another enumeration, न्याय, वैशेषिक, मीमांसा, वेदान्त, सांख्य, पार्तजल.

षंड *m* (S) A human being that is neither male nor female, a neuter or an hermaphrodite. 2 An eunuch. 3 A bull set at liberty.

षडंग *n* S (षष् & अंग) The six parts of the body; viz. the two arms, the two legs, the head, the waist. 2 The six supplementary parts of the Vedas; viz. grammar, prosody, astronomy, pronunciation, the meaning of unusual terms, and the ritual of the Hindú religion (व्याकरण, वंद, व्युत्पत्ति, निरुक्ति, कल्पसूत्र, शिक्षा).

षडंग *a* S Having six limbs or members. 2 Having six parts, constituents, or components.

षडंगन्यास *m* S Touching the body in six places (viz. the breast, the crown, the shendí, the two shoulders, the region betwixt the eye-brows) during worship, reciting mantras &c.

षडंगुल or लि *a* S pop. षडंगुली *a* Six-fingered or six-toed.

षडख *n* S A hexagon: also attrib. hexagonal.

षडक्षर *n* (षष् & अक्षर) Six letters, viz. कां, हीं, ये, त, ना, ह्रीं, forming कांहीं येत नाह्रीं He &c. knows nothing—is quite an ignoramus. A humorous expression for Learning or letters in affirming or allowing it of a person utterly ignorant. Ex. होय तो विद्वान् तर त्यास ष० येतें—valde homo literarum scilicet sex literarum.

षडक्षरीमंत्र (The spell or mystic formula of six

letters.) Absolute illiterateness or profound lack of scholarship.

षडानन *a* S Having six faces or sides.

षडूर्मि *f* *pl* S (The six waves.) The six excitements or aroused forth-goings of the षड्गुण (the six enemies, viz. कामक्रोधलोभादि q. v.) षडूर्मिनदी The river agitated by these waves, viz. Man.

षडृतु *m* *pl* S The six seasons.

षडगुण *m* *pl* S The six attributes (of God); viz. समग्र ऐश्वर्य, समग्र धर्म, समग्र यश, समग्र श्री, समग्र ज्ञान, समग्र वैराग्य All-sovereignty or lordship, all-goodness or excellence, all-glory, majesty, or power, all-opulence or fullness, all-knowledge or understanding, absolute exemption from desire or affection (i. e. all-dispassionateness). 2 The six properties, functions, offices, or peculia of राजनीति (regal policy); viz. संधि, वियुद्ध, यान, आसन, द्वैधीभाव, समान्य Amity with foreign powers, hostility or war, campaigning or setting out against, sitting still or holding one's self under restraint, inciting dissension and division, contracting alliance or protective connection. 3 An assemblage of any six qualities or properties.

षडगुणैश्वर्यसंपन्न Perfect with the majesty of the six attributes;—used of the Deity, a saint, a king &c.

षड्युद्धी *f* S The meeting together, under one sign of the zodiac, of six planets.

षड्ज *m* S (षष् & ज. Born of six. Supposed to require for the articulation of it the employment of the tongue, teeth, palate, nose, throat, and chest.) The fourth note of the Hindú gamut.

षडदर्शन *n* *pl* The six exhibitions, i. e. the six schools of Hindú philosophy. See Outline of a lecture delivered on 18th of March by the Rev. Dr. John Wilson, Or. Christ. Spect., April 1856.

षडभान्तर *n* S Opposition of sun and moon.

षडभुज *a* S Six-armed. 2 Six-sided, hexagonal: also as *s m* a hexagon.

षड्वस *m* (S) The six-flavors or tastes; viz. sweet, sour, salt, pungent, astringent, bitter. Ex. षड्वस अन्नं परिकर ॥ परि तो जेवूं जाणे काय खर ॥ 2 attrib. Exquisitely flavored; combining all the tastes in admirable proportion;—as a dish of food.

षडभोजन *n* S Dining upon viands having the six tastes; sumptuous feasting.

षड्विपु *m* *pl* (S) The six enemies of the soul; viz. lust, anger, covetousness, love or affection, pride, envy. See a just account and application of these enemies under कामक्रोधलोभादि.

षड्वर्ग *m* S A class of six vices or blemishes; viz. sexual passion, anger, cupidity, natural affection, pride, jealousy or envy. 2 A class or an aggregate of six objects generally.

षड्वैरो *m* *pl* (S Commonly षड्विपु) The six enemies. Ex. ष० जितेनि निश्चित ॥ जे वर्तेति द्वेषरहित ॥ षडशाली & षडशाली Corrupt for षटशाली &c.

षंड *m* S See the commoner form षंड.

षण्मास *m* (S) A period of six months.

षण्मास्य *a* S Of or relating to six months.

षष् *a* *pl* S Six. [sixty days.

षष्टि *a* S Sixty. षष्टिका *f* S Rice that ripens in

षष्ठ *a* S Sixth. षष्ठो *f* (S) The sixth day of either half-month. 2 A form of Durgá.

षष्ठिपूजन *n* (S) Worship performed by a woman, on the sixth day from her delivery, to षष्ठो (Durgá) and to other goddesses.

षादमानो *f* In notes. Accounts of health and welfare. See शादमानो.

षोक & षोकी See शोक & शोकी.

षोडश *a* S Sixteen.

षोडश पदार्थ *m* *pl* S In logic. The sixteen categories or predicaments; viz. प्रमाण, प्रमेय, संशय, प्रयोजन, इष्टान्त, सिद्धान्त, अवयव, तर्क, निर्णय, वाद, जल्प, वितंडा, हेत्वाभास, हल, जाति, नियहस्थान. Some doctors contest this enumeration, allowing but seven. (See under पदार्थ.) Hence the terms षोडशपदार्थवाद & -वादी & सप्तपदार्थवाद & -वादी.

षोडशमहादान *n* *pl* The sixteen great gifts; viz. तुलापुरुष A human image made of some metal (according to the munificence and capability of the donor); हिरण्यगर्भ A golden image of ब्रह्मदेव; ब्रह्मांड A golden representation of Brahmá's egg, representing the universe; कल्पवृक्ष An image of the tree so named; गोसहस्र Gift of a thousand cows; हिरण्यकामधेनु A golden image of the cow named कामधेनु; हिरण्याश्व A golden horse; हिरण्याश्वरथ A golden horse and chariot; पंचलंगलक Gift of five ploughs; धरा Gift of land (or of money to purchase land); विश्वचक्र A golden coil (☉) representing the sphere or system of the universe;—of which there are sixteen; कल्पलता A golden creeper with its stem, leaves, and tendrils, representing the creeper of this name; सप्तसागर Gift of the seven seas, i. e. of a quantity of each of the seven substances respectively composing them, viz. milk, curds, ghee, honey &c.; रत्नधेनु A cow made of a gem; महाभूतघट A golden pot or vessel given in the name of Mahádeva or of Vishṇu.

षोडश संस्कार *m* *pl* (S) The sixteen great Sanskár, which see under संस्कार.

षोडशोपचार *m* (S) The performance of sixteen points in idol-worship; viz. आवाहन, आसन, पाद्य, अर्घ्य, आचमन, स्नान, वस्त्र, यज्ञोपवीत, गंध, पुष्प, धूप, दोप, नैवेद्य, दक्षिणा, प्रदक्षिणा, मंत्रपुष्प. 2 The sixteen points performed.

स

स The thirty-second consonant. It corresponds with S.

स *m* (The initial letter of सोदा) A covert term for a Scamp, scrub, or scurvy fellow.

स (Substituted for सं or सच्च) A preposition or inseparable prefix, signifying With, together with, along with; as सकाम, समुण, सदाश, सटीक, सपुत्र, सकुटुंब, सजल, सकंप, सद्य, सकपट, सकांक्ष, साकार, सादर, सांग, and innumerable others of which only the best established or the most useful will be inserted. स will also be found prefixed to words not Sanskrit; as सकस, सकण, सकुडी.

सदलावणें, सदलो, सद्वर &c. Better सैलावणें, सैली, सैवर &c.

सई *f* (सई A Right, correct, proper.) This word is constantly attached to notes, bonds, deeds &c., or uttered at the close of declarations or statements of terms, conditions, proposals &c. implying approval and acquiescence. It answers therefore to signature in writing, and to acceptance or agreement in oral communication. And it is used substantively, or in combination with करणें or म्हणणें, and then also in certain figurative senses; as कोण्ही एक माल सई करणें or म्हणणें To approve of and agree to purchase (a commodity or piece of goods); किष्ठा, राज्य &c. सई करणें To agree to and accept, i. e. to overcome in battle &c. and make one's own (a fortress, a territory &c.); गांव, बंदर &c. सई करणें To reach, safely arrive at,

make (a village, a port &c.) 2 Recollection, remembrance, memory of. 3 The slight concussion with its forehead against the forehead of the person caressing it, which a child is, in fondling and play, caused to make. *v* दे. 4 (Poetry. सवया S) A confidante or female companion. Ex. सई-सई गेविंद येतो ॥ मजवर गुलाल टाकितो. 5 R Surplus as remaining of a quantity of which the total consumption was expected; excess arising and appearing beyond the computation. *v* ये.

सई ind (इ H) A particle of emphatic indication or concession. It expresses eagerness and even hurriedness of affirmation or admission of some point or matter, in order to a rapid transition onwards to something disputed, or to some new and contrary point to be declared and maintained. It may be rendered, sometimes, by the English words Indeed, in truth, aye, verily, of course, certainly; and, sometimes, by At least, well, to say no more. And, usually, it is preceded in construction by the particle or expletive *तर*. Ex. तो सुखे तर सई परंतु चार नाहीं; हा साझा घोडा लंगडा तर सई पण तुझ्या घोद्याचे कान कापील; पाकस पडला सई परंतु भूई कांहीं भिजली नाहीं; मी जातो सई त्याला सांगतो सई कष्ट करतो सई पण अनुमात्र लाभ तर व्हावाचा नाहीं; पंतोजी काढला सई पण फळ काय हा त्याचे घरचा गुलाम आला; तू आधीं माग तर सई मग तो देओ कीं न देओ; औषध खा तर सई मग गुण तर पावतोच आहोत.

सईनशिक्षा m (सईन is the English *Signing*.) Signature and seal (to a deed &c.) *v* घाल, दे, & पड.

सईम a (खं) Of its own body; i. e. composed throughout of itself, continuous, unpieced, unjoined.

सईर ad (खैर S) Wilfully, wantonly, wildly, heedlessly of restraint. 2 At large, loosely, freely, without restraint.

सईल, सईलदोरी &c. See under *सैल*.

सईसाक्ष f (Signature and witnessing.) Signing &c. and completing (any public or important deed or document). *v* कर, घाल, & पड, हो.

सईसुमार m (A formation with *سليم* A Right &c., and *شمار* P Amount &c.) Just estimate or view of; accurate apprehension of or determination respecting (as of the minor and ordinary businesses of life, of the relations to be preserved, points of conduct to be adopted &c.) The word, although differently derived, differs little in use from *सईसुमार*.

सईसुद्ध a (सई & शुद्ध) Signed and ratified (made right); i. e. right and correct; all right and

सईंदर m Commonly सैंदर. [straight.

सकसास n (सकुमार & मास) Soft, tender, or delicate flesh. Also *सकअंग n* A soft and delicate

सकळ a Rather brackish. [body.

सक n m (षट्क S) An aggregate of six. Used only of the 6 on a die, and of the number 6 in multiplying a number by it; as *सकरेजा, दहासक साठ*. Sometimes it takes a plural form; as *तीन सके अठरा*.

संकट n (S Narrow.) A strait, difficulty, pressing distress; a calamity or trouble in general. *संकटासमोर उभा राहणे* To stand up manfully against a distress or difficulty; *to face a trouble*.

संकट a S Narrow, strait, contracted.

सकट ad In the gross; in the lump; the whole together; without picking or choosing; indiscriminately. Pr. स० घोडे दारा टक्के. 2 *prep* Along with, together with, in association or conjunction

with. See and apply the notice and the examples under *सुद्धा*. [tree or shrub.

सकटक a (S) Having thorns, thorny, *armed*—a *सकटनिकट, सकटाखालीं, सकटांत, सकटामध्ये* Adverbial formations from *सकट*. In the gross; in the lump; promiscuously and indiscriminately; as occurring to hand in the mass.

सकटमळ f Properly *सगळमळ*.

सकटसंक्रांत f (सकट & संक्रांत) A term for a general and indiscriminate punishment or grievous visitation. *v* वस. Ex. अन्याय केला असेल त्यासच मारा सर्वांवर स० वसवू नका.

संकटा f (S) The name of a योगिनी. Hence *संकटा आली-गुदरली-पडली &c.* आन्हास or आन्हावर Adversity is come upon us.

संकटोचतुर्थी f See *संकष्टचतुर्थी*. Also *संकटीचौथ*.

सकडा m (षट्क S through *سکده* H) An aggregate of six (as of fruits &c. for sale). Used restrictedly.

सकण a (स & कण) Filled—an ear of corn: also of which the ears are filled—corn.

सकणे v i (Better *शकणे*. *سکنا* H) To be able.

सकत f (Vulgar corruption of and constantly used for *शक्ति*) Power, strength, force.

सकथन n S Talking together or with, colloquy, conference, confabulation.

संकर m (S) Confusedly mixing or mingling. 2 Tumultuous intermixture; a medley, farrago, hotchpotch. 3 also *संकरजाति f* (S) A mixed caste or race; a caste proceeding from the promiscuous sexual intercourse of the four tribes in the first instance, and again from their commerce with the descendants of such a connection, or the indiscriminate cohabitation of those descendants amongst one another.

सकरकिडा m See *साखरकिडा*.

सकरनाते n See *सकरनाते*.

संकरा m (Or *शंकरा*) A Rág or mode of music. See *राग*.

सकराई f (*سکرائی* H) The charge of accepting and cashing a bill of exchange.

संकरालंकार m (S) In rhetoric. Mixed metaphor or figure.

सकरुण a S Compassionate, pitiful, tenderhearted.

सकरेजा m A cast in games of dice. See under *रेजा*.

सकर्मक a S In grammar. Having an object, transitive, active—a verb. [Ploughing.

संकर्षण n S Drawing, pulling, attracting. 2

सकल a (S) Whole, entire, complete, perfect. 2 All or every one; the whole number, mass, or quantity. [a low spot or place.

सकल a & n (Better *सखल*) Low or short: also

सकलगुणरूपत्रय a (S) Complete in perfections and excellencies. *सकलगुणालंकरण a* (S) Whose adornment is of all graces and good qualities. Epithets in notes.

संकलन n S Addition, summation. 2 Mixing, mingling, blending. 3 Heaping together.

सकलवेत्ता or सकलवेद a S Omniscient.

सकलान or द f ई or ए (*سقرالات* T) Broadcloth. *सकलानी or दो a* (सकलान) Relating to broadcloth.

संकलित p (S) Added up. 2 Mixed, mingled, blended. 3 Heaped together. 4 Compressed or condensed—a writing, a composition, discourse, speech.

संकल्प m (S) A volition or desire. 2 A resolve, resolution, determination, purpose. 3 Solemn and formal enunciation of purpose as preparatory to

entrance upon any important religious rite or work (e. g. ablution at a तीर्थ, आद, गोप्रदान, पृथ्वी-दान, दीपदान, or other दानधर्म). This utterance is made by the subject himself or by a Bráhmaṇ for him.

संकल्पवद्ध a (S) That is engaged by vow or solemn declaration or determination to the performance of some religious rite or work.

संकल्पिणे v i (संकल्प) To resolve, determine, purpose, design.

संकल्पिणे v c (संकल्प) To commit unto, charge with, lay upon (a business or an affair). [willed.

संकल्पित p (S) Resolved, determined, purposed, *सकल्याफणस m* C The middling sort of jack-fruit,—that which is neither कापा nor बरका, i. e. neither hard and solid, nor soft and flabby.

सकवार m A fine-flavored kind of rice.

सकवार a (Corr. from *सुकुमार*) Tender, delicate, fine, soft &c. [pressing distress.

संकष्ट n m (Properly *संकट*) A strait, difficulty, *सकष्ट a* (S) pop. *सकष्टित a* Difficult, arduous, laborious—a work. 2 *unc* Hardworking or painstaking—a person. 3 *unc* Troubled, distressed: also straitened.

संकष्टचतुर्थी, संकष्टी चौथ, संकष्टी f The fourth lunar day of every dark fortnight. It continues until moonrise. Ceremonies are performed on it for the averting of difficulties and troubles. This day is contrad. from *विनायकी चतुर्थी* or *चौथ*, and both days are sacred to Gaṇesh.

सकस a That has pith, sap, strength, virtue, potency, the nutrimental or efficient quality;—used of an article of food or medicine, and of a substance generally.

सकस a (Corr. through *सखत* from *سخت* A) Hard, firm, compact.

सकळ a (सकल S) Whole or entire. 2 All or every one; the whole quantity or the whole number.

सकळ ad R *सकळवेळीं ad* R (स, काळ, & वेळ) Early in the morning. 2 In good time, betimes, in sufficient time beforehand. Ex. तू चाकरी सोडणार असलास तर मला सकळवेळीं सांग म्हणजे दुसरा कोणही पाहीन.

सकळीक a (Poetry. सकल S) All or every one; the whole quantity or number.

संकळीत p (Properly *संकलित*) corruptly *संकळीक a* Compressed or condensed—a book, speech &c.: also as *ad* compressedly, compendiously, by way of summary or epitome. Ex. तें स० सांगतो यथामति ॥ सादर शोर्ती पत्तिओजे ॥

सकाम a (S) That has the desires of the flesh and the mind; that is not an ascetic or a subdued sage. 2 Of which the object is private profit or benefit, interested—an act performed. 3 That has the sexual passion, or that is under the excitation of it.

सकार m (खीकार through *سکار* H) Acceptance of a hundí. 2 Endorsement of a hundí, noting acceptance.

सकारणे v c (खीकरण S through *سکارنا* H) To accept or to endorse as accepted (a hundí or bill of exchange).

सकारविह्वा or ह्ने m (स The first letter of *सोदा*, & *विह्वा* A class. A fellow of the स class.) A covert or cant name for a सोदा Scamp, scoundrel, scrub, scab. [and cashing of a hundí.

सकाराई f (*سکارائی* H) The charge of accepting. *संकासुर m* (Properly *शंकासुर*) The name of a दैत्य of Hindú story. 2 A flower-tree and flower, Gold mohur, Pomeiana pulcherrima.

सकाळ *f* (सुकाळ S) Early morning, the season about sunrise.

सकाळवणी or **वाणी** *ad* Betimes, in good time, with suitable earliness (of the day).

सकाळसंध्याकाळ *ad* **सकाळसांज** *ad* Both in the morning and in the evening.

सकाळ *ad* **सकाळां** or **ळीं** *ad* (सकाळ) Tomorrow morning. 2 Early in the morning: also in the morning. [amongst gravel.

सकिरा *m* (शर्करा S) A pebble or grit, an unit
संकीर्ण *p* S Mixed or mingled; esp. in a tumultuous or confused manner. 2 Crowded; covered or filled with a confused assemblage—a room or place. 3 Compressed, contracted, shortened, narrowed, reduced within small compass. Ex. किं छण वेणी मूळ सं॥ पुढें होत विशाल पै॥ 4 Diminished, dwindled, shrunken or sunken as to seem on the point of expiring;—as a flame, the soul, life. 5 Of mixed caste or blood.

संकीर्तन *n* (S) Praising, celebrating, extolling, magnifying. [rified.

संकीर्तित *p* (S) Praised, celebrated, lauded, glorified.
संकुचित *p* (S) Narrowed, contracted &c. See संकोचित.

सकुटण or **न** *C* A chopping block.

सकुडी *ad* (स With, कुडी The body.) Along with the body; without dying or dropping the body—ascending to Swarga or heaven.

सकुमार *a* (Properly सुकुमार) Delicate, tender, fine, soft &c.

स० सक घोरपडो इतकी मऊ (Delicate and tender, soft as an iguana.) Used of a person superlatively or fastidiously delicate.

सकुमाराची राशि *f* (A heap of delicateness and tenderness.) An exceedingly delicate person; a very tenderling. Ex. राम स०॥

संकुल *a* S Tumultuously crowded; covered with a confused assemblage.

सकुल्य *m* S A kinsman, one sprung from the same ancestor: also a distant kinsman, sharing a divided oblation to the manes.

सकृत् *ad* S Once.

सकृद्ग्राही *a* S (सकृत् Once, ग्राही Taker.) That apprehends and understands upon once seeing or hearing; of rapid perception, apt, acute, quick.

सकृदर्शनी *ad* (सकृत् & दर्शन. At one sight; at one or the first view of.) At the first sight of; almost at the very moment of seeing for the first time. 2 At the very outset or onset; at the moment of setting to. Ex. परीक्षा द्यावयास बसला तो स०च चुकी लागली.

संकेत *m* (S) Appointment, ordination, establishment in provision. 2 Appointment, agreement, stipulation, compact, engagement. 3 A provision; a measure in preparation; a matter or point previously arranged. 4 A sign or signal; a token or an intimation generally without words; a nod, beck, wink, glance, indicative gesticulation. 5 An assignation (between lovers); and, by a figure, the place of assignation. 6 A condition, a particular fixed or agreed upon.

संकेतशब्द *m* (S) A noun, a name or designation. A term of grammar.

संकेतसाक्ष्यकारी *m* A recent formation, in certain translations, for Ally.

संकेतस्थान *n* (S) A place of assignation or appointment (esp. between lovers).

संकेतार्थ *m* A recent formation to render Subjunctive mood.

संकेतित *p* (S) Appointed, fixed; ordained, esta-

blished, engaged, stipulated, contracted for, agreed upon.

संकेतो *a* (संकेत) True to one's appointment or agreement; keeping engagement.

सकेरा *m* (Or सकिरा) A pebble or grit, an unit amongst gravel.

सकेश *f* S (स With, केश Hair.) An unshorn widow.

संकेसर *m* (Or शंकासर q. v.) A flower-tree and
सकून *n* Corr. from शकुन. [flower.

संकोच *m* (S) Drawing together, in, or up, contracting, closing in, shrinking: also drawn-together state, shrunken or gathered-up state, contractedness. 2 Narrowness or straitness (of room or space), confinedness: also scantiness or smallness of capacity (of a room, vessel, or other receptacle). 3 Difficulty from confinedness or lack of room; sense of pinchedness or pressure; as मला एथें सं० होतो खम्य लिहवत नाही खम्य बसवत नाही. 4 fig. Restrained or drawn-in state of the heart and affections, reservedness, reserve, closeness. 5 Repression (repressed state) from modesty or from shame, abashedness. *v* वाट, हो.

संकोचणे *v i* (संकोच) To draw together, in, or up, to constringe, contract, close in, gather up, shrink: also to become narrow, strait, confined: also to diminish in capacity. See illustrations above. 2 To suffer the sense of pressure or confinedness. 3 fig. To draw in; to become reserved or close. 4 To suffer repression (from modesty or shame).

संकोचन *n* S Drawing together, in, or up, constringing, contracting, closing, shutting up, gathering up, shrinking, narrowing.

संकोचित *p* (S) Drawn together, in, or up, constringed, contracted, closed, shrunken, gathered up. 2 Become narrow, strait, confined: also become lessened in capacity. 3 Become reserved or close. 4 Repressed, abashed: also intimidated or overawed. 5 (Popularly.) Doubtful, demurring, misgiving, scrupulous.

संकोची *a* *unc* (संकोच) Disposed to draw back or in, i. e. reserved, bashful, backward, close.

संकोटण or **न** *C* A chopping-block.

सक्करनाते *n* (शकर P Sugar, and नाते) Kindly and loving feeling (as amongst near relations). A word of dalliance or blandishment. 2 A term of endearment (esp. in irony or sarcasm) for any connection on the side of one's wife.

सकस *a* (सخت A) Hard, firm, compact.

सक्त *p* S Attached or joined; placed in contact with; cohering unto. 2 fig. *p a* Intent upon; bent or set upon; earnestly or attentively applying one's self unto.

सक्त *a* (सخت A) Hard, firm, solid; and, figuratively, harsh, stern, austere, severe, cruel; oppressive, rigorous, grievous &c. Used freely.

सक्त पायाळ *m* A beast of burden stout with mettle and bottom. 2 fig. A patient and enduring fag or drudge; esp. a hardworking wench of a wife; as तुझ्या घरांत बायको स० आहे म्हणून तुला भाकर वेळेस मिळती.

सक्त भोड *f* Close-pressing request; request urgent and hard as a requirement or demand; insisting intreaty. *v* घाल. Ex. यजमानास तुम्ही स० घातली म्हणून माझे कार्य झाले.

सक्त मजुरी *f* Hard or grievous laborer-work. Applied particularly to labor exacted or forced (as that of convicts &c.); and thence to hard labor generally.

सक्त रद्दबद्दी *f* Instant or urgent requesting or

requiring; intreaty that will take no denial. See सक्त भोड.

सक्ति *f* S Attachment or junction, contact, conjunction, cohesion. 2 fig. Intentness upon; earnestness of application unto.

सक्ती *f* (سختی P) Hardness, firmness, solidity. 2 fig. Harshness, sternness, austerity, severity, cruelty: also rigor or rigorousness, grievousness &c. Used freely.

सक्तु *m* S Barley. 2 Used sometimes in the sense of its derivatives सक्तू, सातू, सतवा.

संक्रंदन *n* (Poetry.) Slaughtering, massacring, slaying in multitudes or with martial ardor; answering to the words *hacking, hewing, cutting up*. Hence, popularly, Handling roughly, treating violently: also messing, crushing, crumpling, disordering.

संक्रदर्शनी or **संक्रदर्शनी** *ad* Corr. from संक्रदर्शनी.

संक्रम *m* S **संक्रमण** *n* S Passing or going on, proceeding, journeying, traveling. 2 By eminence. Passage or transit (of the sun or a planet) through the zodiac.

संक्रमण *n* or **संक्रमणगणित** *n* S The working out of two unknown quantities of which the sum and difference are given. **संक्रमण** is further The rule for finding two such quantities.

संक्रांत *p* S Passed or gone on, proceeded: also that has been passed (over, through, by).

संक्रांतफळ *n* Astrological predictions for the half-year or the season.

संक्रांति *f* (S) pop. **संक्रांत** *f* Transit or passage (of the sun or a planet from one sign of the zodiac into another). 2 Passage from one time or one condition in life to another: also passage from one place to another; and, in learned style, passage or proceeding in general.

स० बसणे *in. con.* To suffer the alighting or affecting of some malign influence of a planet. Used in speaking of the wasting away or corrupting of a person, animal, or thing; also of the ruin or decline of a business, of the failure of a counsel or plan &c.

सख *m n* (षट्क S) An aggregate of six. See सक.
सख *m* S The friend of. In comp. as इंद्रसख The friend of Indra, मरुसख, रतसख, तत्सख &c.

सखजिरे *n* (Better संगजिरे) A sort of steatites.

सखत & **सखतो** See सक्त & सक्ती.

सखरनिखर *a* High and low; rising and falling; uneven;—as ground or other expanse.

सखरेजा *m* A cast in certain games with dice. See under रेजा.

सखल *a* Low or short; of small stature or little elevation or height. 2 Deep;—as a well or pit: hollow, sunken, depressed;—used of ground.

सखल *n* A depressed place or spot; a bottom or dale; a basin or hollow.

सखलवट *a* (सखल & वट) Shortish, lowish, somewhat low. 2 Depressed or sinking;—as ground: also deepish;—as a well, any cavity or depression.

सखलवट *n* A hollow or a depression (in the ground, in wood, stone &c.)

सखलात or **द/ए** or **ई** (سقرات T) Broadcloth.

सखलाती or **दो** *a* (सखलान) Relating to broad-cloth.

सखल्याफणस *m* C Commonly सकल्याफणस.

सखा *m* (S) A friend, a companion, an associate.

सखा & **सखासाथरा** Commonly सगा & सगासाथरा.

सखिल *n* S Friendship, companionship, sodality.

सखी *f* (S) A female friend or companion, a confidante. 2 One of the obscene verses com-

posed to be sung at the Shimgá and on similar occasions. 3 A kind of introductory shlok to the love-song called लावणी.

सखी का लाल *m* (سخی کالال *H*) The very ruby or gem of generous men.) A term for a man of great munificence or liberality. A word in great use amongst Gosávis and Byrágis.

सखोल *a* (स With, खोल Deep.) Deep; sagacious and grave; not shallow or hasty;—used of persons: deep, difficult, abstruse;—used of composition, speech, counsels, schemes.

सख्खा & सख्खासोयरा See सगा & सगासोयरा.

सख्त & सखती See सक्त & सक्ती.

सख्य *n* (S) Companionship, consociation: also friendship or amity. Ex. of comp. साधुसख्य, राज-सख्य, लोसख्य, दुष्टसख्य, सत्सख्य, विद्वत्सख्य, भिन्नसख्य. 2 Fellowship or communion with the Deity. Ex. छासी आठ पायरिया देदोयमानं ॥ श्रवण मनन कीर्तन ॥ पादसेवन चैथें पै ॥ अर्चन वंदन दास्य सख्य ॥

समानशोलाचें सख्य Union or association together of persons of congenial disposition: also that union which consists in congeniality of disposition. समानव्यसनाचें सख्य See under व्यसन. समानशोला-व्यसनेषुसख्य Friendship (is or must be) with persons of congenial dispositions and similar habits.

संख्या *f* (S) Number. 2 A number or a numeral. संख्या मोजणें To count the number of. Ex. संख्या मोजितां जाहले किती ॥ तेही तुजप्रती संगतीं ॥

संख्यात *p* S Numbered, counted.

संख्यान *n* S Numbering, counting.

संख्याविशेषण *n* S In grammar. A cardinal number. Opp. to क्रमसंख्यावाचकविशेषण.

संख्यासोमल *m* White oxyde of arsenic.

संख्येय *a* S Capable of being numbered; determinable by the species of quantity called Number. 2 (Possible, purposed, necessary &c.) to be numbered or counted.

संग *m* (S) Union, junction, connection, association, companionship, society. Neatly used in comp. as सखंग, खलसंग, अंगसंग, साधुसंग, लोसंग, विधवासंग, गुरुसंग. 2 Congress of the sexes.

संगचर or संगचारी *a* (S) That walks or goes together with; accompanying, concomitant. 2 Gregarious. [of steatites.]

संगजिरें *n* संगजिरा *m* (سنگ جیرا *P*) A sort संगट *ad* संगटनिगट *ad* (संगट by redup.) In the gross, in the lump, indiscriminately, the whole together. [the notice under सुद्धा.]

संगट *prep* With, along with, together with. See संगटमळ & संगडमळ *m* Properly संगळमळ.

संगटाई *f* (संगट) The condition of being in the mass or gross, promiscuousness. Generally used in oblique cases; as संगटाईचा-नें-खालीं Of the lump; in or by the lump. [or embers.]

संगडी *f* (Commonly शेंगडी) A pan of live coals संगणमत & संगणमती Better संगनमत & संगनमती.

संगत *a* (S) pop. संगतवार *a* Apposite, consistent, congruous, consentaneous, duly connected or coherent.

संगतगुण *m* (S) The influence of companionship or company; any quality considered as communicable through consociation with.

संगतसोबत *f* (संगत & सोबत. Both words meaning Companionship &c.) A general or free term for company or society.

संगति *f* (S) pop. संगत *f* Union, junction, connection, association. 2 Congruity, consistency, harmonious connection or coherence. 3 Company, conjunction of persons.

संगति *c* (S) pop. संगती *c* or संगत *c* A companion, associate, comrade, fellow.

संगतिगुण, संगतगुण, संगगुण *m* (S) A good habit or good quality acquired through keeping company with.

संगतिदोष, संगतदोष, संगदोष *m* (S) A blemish, vice, ill-habit or ill-quality contracted through keeping company with.

संगती or संगतें *prep* (संगत S) With, along with, in the company of or in connection with: also as *ad* Together, in one company or body.

सं जाणें To accompany (her husband's corpse) to the funeral pile (to immolate herself thereon);—said of a widow. (पुरुषा or स्त्री) सं जाणें To go with carnally; to go in unto.

संगतोसोबती *m* (संगती & सोबती) A comprehensive or general term for Companions or associates.

संगंध *a* (S) Having scent or smell, odorous or odoriferous.

संगनमत *n* A confederacy, combination, alliance, league; a compact of coöperation or of mutual support.

संगनमती *m* (संगनमत) A party in a combination, league, or concerted scheme; a confederate, an ally.

संगम *m* (S) Meeting, union, junction, the coming and proceeding harmoniously together; e. g. the confluence of rivers; the junction of roads; the consociation of persons; the concert or coöptation of schemes, measures, efforts, dispositions &c. 2 In astronomy. Planetary conjunction.

संगमरवर *m* (سنگ مرمر *P*) Marble.

संगमरवरी or संगमरोरी *a* Relating to marble.

संगर *f* *n* The narrow and diversely-colored border or stripe (of a dhotar, pátal, and similar cloth) between the outer or main border and the ground. 2 A narrow track over a hill.

संगरूप *m* (S संगर was a king who dug it, and brought the ocean to the verge of it.) The name of a well at Benares. [of the bowels.]

संगरणी *f* (Corr. from संग्रहणी S) Irregular state

संगर्भ *a* (S) Of gravid womb, pregnant.

संगर्भ *m* (S) संगर्भ *m* S A brother by the same father and mother, a brother of whole blood.

संगलंछत A humorous formation with स, गल, & अलंछत, or from गिळंछत, and used as गिळंछत *q. v.*

संगव *m* S The second of the five divisions of the artificial day.

संगवई or यी *m* (संग & वय) A companion or an associate from childhood or youth. 2 A fellow or mate, an associate or a companion in a labor or work. 3 A person accompanying as a guide or protector.

संगसंग *m* *unc* (संग by redup.) Envious or emulous action, competition, rivalry. 2 Social or regardful action; procedure regulated by the procedure of another.

संगसंग *ad* *ind* Together; i. e. in company, in union or connection, or in concert.

संगळमळ *f* (संगळा & मळणें) Trampling out of corn in the stalk (not of the plucked off ears).

संगळा *a* (सकल S) All or every one; the whole quantity or number. 2 Whole, entire, complete.

सगा *a* (सखा or सखीय S through ६० H) Own, near, proper, full, closely related;—used of cognate and other relations, and with opposition of import to that conveyed by the terms Half, in-law, step, foster &c.

सगाई *f* (सगा) Full or close relationship; wholeness of kin. See the adjective.

संगाती *m* (Or संगती) A companion, associate, comrade, fellow.

संगाती or तें *prep* संगी *prep* (Or संगती) With, along with, in the company of or in connection with: also *ad* Together.

सगासोयरा *m* A comprehensive or general term for Friends, relatives, and connections.

सगो *f* (Commonly सुद्धागी or सवागी) Borax.

संगी *a* (S) That is the companion of; that is united with or attached to. In comp. Ex. साधु-संगी, गुणसंगी, लोसंगी, दुष्टसंगी, सत्संगी.

संगी *prep* See under संगती.

संगीत *n* (S) Singing accompanied with music, a concert: also song, dancing, and music exhibited as a public entertainment. 2 The means of a concert,—the performers and instruments. 3 The science or the art of music and dancing.

सगीन *a* (Vulgar. सघन) Huge and heavy, massive, banging, thumping, whacking.

संगीन *f* (سنگین *P*) A bayonet.

संगीन *a* (سنگین *P*) Built or made of stone. 2 Hard, firm, solid, compact; opp. to flimsy and fragile. 3 fig. Firm, decided, definite, peremptory;—as speech, a measure. 4 Complete, entire, full, perfect. See सांग.

सगुण *a* (S) That has attributes and perfections—the Deity: also that has qualities or properties—a thing in general.

सगुणाचे आधारानें निर्गुणास पावणें To attain unto the apprehension and enjoyment of the unknown and universal Spirit and Essence through the contemplation and adoration of him as manifested with attributes and perfections in the works of creation; to attain, “through Nature, unto Nature's God.”

सगुणरूप *n* (S Poetry.) The sensible form and person of Deity; the Deity in his fullness of manifestation as embodying properties and attributes. Ex. तेथें मी काय मशक ॥ स० कोठें पाहें ॥

सगुणसाक्षात्कार *m* S External and sensible manifestation of himself afforded by the Deity (as by his assumption of a body, by working a miracle &c.) Contrad. from निर्गुणसाक्षात्कार or आत्मसाक्षात्कार Manifestation spiritually to one absorbed in abstract contemplation. सगुणसाक्षात्कारी One to whom such manifestation is made.

सगुणोक कवडो *f* A cowrie of a large, full, and glossy kind.

सगुणोपासक *a* (S) That worships God considered as possessing and exercising the attributes and excellencies appropriate to Deity.

सगुणोपासना *f* (S) Worship of God considered as having attributes and perfections.

संगू *m* (संग) A partner. (At the games with Song-tyá &c.): also a playmate generally. [with.]

संगू *ad* & *prep* In child's play. Together or along संगूसंगू *m* *pl* (संगू by redup.) Partners (at games with cowries &c.): also playmates generally.

संगटहीत *p* (S) Collected, accumulated, assembled, heaped up.

संगें *prep* (संग S) With, together with, in company or connection with. 2 Of or (Scottice) at. With verbs of asking. Ex. इद्राचोहि पुसखी गति विप्रसंगें ॥

संगेंसंगें *ad* (संगें With, संगें by redup.) In constant or close companionship; always together or in union or connection.

संगोच *m* (S स With, गोच Family.) A kinsman of the same family-name, or one sprung from a common ancestor.

संगोपन *n* (S) corruptly संगोपान *n* & संगोपन *n* Careful preservation; watching over and protecting with regard and heed.

संगोपित *p* (S) Carefully preserved or kept.

संग्रह *m* (S) Collecting, gathering, accumulating: also a collection, accumulation, assemblage, aggregation, heap. 2 A compilation. 3 S Seizing or taking. [possession of.]

संग्रही असंग्रही *g.* of *o.* To be in the hoard or in the संग्रहण *n* S Collecting, accumulating, amassing, assembling, gathering together.

संग्रहणी *f* (S) corruptly संग्रणी & संग्रणी *f* Irregular state of the bowels,—costiveness alternately with diarrhoea.

संग्रही *a* (संग्रह) That collects, accumulates, amasses, heaps together. 2 In special and popular application. Cupidinous, covetous.

संग्राम *m* S Conflict of armies, engagement, battle: also hostile attitude or relation of peoples, संग्रामजित *a* S Conquered in battle. [war.]

संग्रामजित *a* S Conquering in battle; a hero; as परम प्रतापी सं०॥ [gathers together.]

संग्राहक *a* S That collects, amasses, assembles, संग्राह्य *a* S (Possible, purposed, necessary &c.) to be collected, assembled, amassed, gathered together.

संग्र *m* S An assembly, a multitude; a collection, an assemblage; a number (of things animate or inanimate, but esp. of living beings) gathered together.

संग्रजीवो *m* S (One who lives upon a multitude.) A descriptive term for a beggar, a porter, a bard, a player, a legend-expounder, and the others of Adam Smith's unproductive laborers.

संग्रहणे *v i* (Poetry. संग्रहण) To come into contact or meeting; to meet or encounter. Ex. अर्थ योजन आसपास ॥ वास प्राण देवोसी संग्रहे ॥

संग्रहण *n* S संग्रहणा *f* S corruptly संग्रहण, संग्रहण, संग्रहण, संग्रहण, संग्रहण *n* Close connection and intercourse; intimate and familiar communication. Ex. तुका म्हणे जिणे ॥ भले संतसंग्रहणे ॥ 2 Coming into contact with, encountering, meeting. 3 Close contact;—as the intertwining of wrestlers, the clinging and cleaving of lovers in their embraces &c. 4 Rubbing together, friction.

सघन *a* & *ad* (स With, घन Thick.) Thick, close, dense, clustering, thronging, closely set or fast set;—used of trees, crops, fruits, cloth, liquids &c. Ex. ने पिक्की आले सं०॥ उमटले कण नयावरी ॥; also आंबे दाळिव नारिकेली ॥ सं० लागली वनस्थळी ॥

संग्र *m* S संग्रण *n* S Rubbing against, friction, friction, attrition. 2 fig. Contending with for superiority; coping, vieing, emulating, clashing.

संग्र *ad* S By multitudes or numbers; in masses or bodies: also in a body, collectively, aggregately.

संग्र *m* S Assembly or assemblage; multitude or heap; a collection together (of things animate or inanimate). 2 A division of the infernal regions. [the bowels.]

संग्रणी *f* (Corr. from संग्रहणी) Irregular state of संग्र *m* (संग्र S) Apparatus, materials, necessities; the requisites of a business or work as collected and disposed, or as viewed collectively or comprehensively.

सचकार *m* (सत्यकार S Verification.) In law-matters. A portion of the remuneration of a वकील advanced as earnest-money, retaining fee. 2 also सच *m* Earnest-money in general.

सचकित *a* (स & चकित, स is pleonastic.) Astonished, admiring, wondering.

संचणी *f* C Settlement of the leases and ground-taxes (of a village or district).

संचणी *f* C esp. R & W and at Ratnagiri—Drinking money given by a Khot among the cultivators of his village, to induce them to cultivate largely in the following year. Ex. माघपाखून म्हणसालापर्यंत खोत कुळास सं० देतो. संचणी differs from पोख, being given before the rains, and solely as a stimulus to cultivation.

संचणे *v c* (Poetry. संचय S) To accumulate, amass, gather together.

संच *a* (Vulgar corruption of स्वतंत्र) Free, absolute, independent. [tion, heap.]

संचय *m* (S) A collection, accumulation, aggregation.

संचयन *n* S Collecting, gathering, accumulating.

संचयी *a* (संचय) Disposed to amass or accumulate; i. e., in the popular use, avaricious.

संचरणे *v i* (संचार. The च is *tsh.*) To enter or penetrate; to effect a passage in. 2 (The च is *ts.*) To penetrate and occupy; to pervade and have possession of; to agitate or affect in an active manner. Used of demons entering into possession; of poisons or medicines absorbed into the system; of fire, air, water &c. enveloping or permeating their respective subjects of action. Ex. किं संचरले जलाहल हृदयी ॥ वाटे दशरथा ॥

संचरित *p* (S) Entered, penetrated, pervaded, that has entered &c. [probity.]

सचवटो *f* (Better सचोटी) Honesty, integrity,

सचळ *n* (सौवर्चल S The च is both *tsh* and *ts.*) A factitious salt prepared by fusing fossile salt with emblic myrobalans. See पादेलाण.

संचार *m* (S The च is both *tsh* and *ts.*) Penetration into and occupation of; pervasion; as मतसंचार, विषसंचार, वातसंचार. 2 Stirring about in; lively motion or action in. 3 Passage, progress, advance made into. 4 A slip; a turn aside; a devious or erring step; esp. a slip or blunder in a recitation. *v* जा *g.* of *s.*

संचारणे *v c* (संचार) To cause to enter or penetrate; to insert; to thrust or force in.

संचारणे *v i* Commonly संचरणे.

संचारिका *f* S A female messenger or go-between.

संचारित *p* S Set in motion; made to move, penetrate, enter, begin &c. [together.]

संचिणे *v c* (Poetry. संचय) To collect or gather

संचित *p* (S) Amassed, accumulated, collected or gathered together.

संचित *n* (S) The stock, over and above that portion of it which is applied to furnish out or make up the allotment of physical good and evil to be experienced in any particular birth, of merit and demerit wrought out and laid up in preceding stages of existence; and which will thus continue, until all the demerit shall be expended, to furnish occasion for future births, and to regulate the quantum of happiness and misery to be enjoyed and endured. 2 The stock acquired through the good and evil works of the present or other particular birth.

संचित *a* (S स With, चिन्ता Thought.) Thoughtful, anxious, having solicitude or care. Ex. परमसंचित द्विपंचवदन ॥ [in cisterns, tanks &c.]

संचितोदक *n* (S) Water preserved or laid up (as

सचिव *m* (S) A minister of state, a counselor, a vizier. 2 A designation of one of the eight ministers included under the term अष्टप्रधान *q. v.* 3 S A companion or associate in general.

संचो *f* (Better संचो) A bag with pockets or divisions (like our *housewife*).

संचेतन *a* (S स & चेतना) Animate, living.

संचय *a* S (Possible, purposed, necessary) to be collected or gathered together.

संचेल *ad* (S स With, चेल Raiment.) With one's clothes on. 2 also as *a* That is dressed or has his clothes on.

संचेलखान *n* (S) corruptly सचिखान *n* Ablution in one's garments. Ex. अपूर्व तोर्थ दृष्टीस पडल्यास किंवा मृताचे वर्त्तमान रेकून किंवा अंगावर पाल पडली असता सं० करावे. [mate, living.]

संचेत *a* S Having action or motion, i. e. animate.

सचोटी *f* (سچوٹی H) Honesty, integrity, probity, uprightness; fairness and correctness of intention in dealing.

सचा *a* (سچ H) Veracious, true, sincere, honest.

सचिदंश *m* S (सत्, चित्, अंश) The intellectual portion or principle (of a rational being).

सचिदानंद *a* S (सत् Being, चित् Mind or Intellect, आनंद Happiness.) A title of Brahm or the Supreme and all sustaining Essence. Rejoicing in essential being and understanding. Ex. जो संकमळावर ॥ सदन मनोहर रुपडे ॥ [als &c.]

सज *m* (Commonly साज *m*) Apparatus, material, सजगणी or सजगणी *f* A couple of *pysa*. 2 A measure of land,—six *रुके* or thirty *बिघे*.

सजगुरा *m* A grain, also called बाजरो, *Holcus spicatus*.

सजग *m* (सज्जन S) A lover, paramour, sweetheart, gallant, a woman's male friend.

सजगो *f* (Poetry and ballads. सज्जनी S) A mistress, a beloved woman. 2 A woman's female confidante or companion.

सजग *f* (Verbal of सजणे) Making ready; fitting up; dressing out; accoutring, equipping &c.

सजणे *v i* (सज्ज S through सज्ज H) To get or become prepared; to get fit and ready with all appurtenances and customary accompaniments;—to get equipped, accoutred, armed, fitted up, furnished, dressed out, fully finished and formed. 2 To get or become corrected, rectified, adjusted; to become right, fit, proper, lit. fig. 3 fig. To fit, become, besem; to be suitable or ornamental unto. 4 Also used *transitively* in the above senses. Ex. मोतादार घोडा सजून आणी तो तुम्ही हो पोशाख ढाल तरवार घेऊन सजा.

सजल *f* (سجل A Well-disposed, arranged, or adjusted.) An adjustment, arrangement, right disposition. *v* कर, लाव, दसव, & हो, लाग, बस. Also a contrivance, plan, scheme, well-connected or just method. *v* काढ, योज, रच, पाड.

सजविणे *v c* (सजणे) To prepare or make fit and ready; to equip, accoutre, arm, fit up, furnish, garnish, dress out &c. 2 To correct or adjust.

सजा *m* Commonly सज्जा.

सजा *f* (سزا P) Punishment. *v* दे.

सजादतो or **ईत** *a* That is taken from a shop without settlement of the price, and with liberty to retain or return it—an article of merchandise.

सजानि *a* S सजातोय *a* (S) Of the same caste, tribe, family, species, kind.

संजाप or **फ** or **व** *m* (سجانی P) A differently colored and ornamental border to garments, caps, ceiling-cloth &c.: also an embroidered stripe or slip. 2 fig. A border of cropped hair preserved, by bucks and blades, around the shendī: also, jocosely, the unfilled border of a पोळी or stuffed cake.

संजापदार or **संजाबदार** *a* (سجانی دار P) संजापी

or फी or बी *a* (سُجانی P) That has a संजाप or border—a garment, a shendī &c.

संजाबी बिडा *m* A roll of betel-leaf, enclosing betelnut, catechu, lime, cloves &c. wrapped around with a plantain-leaf by way of संजाब or border. Formerly presented at Durbars &c.

संजायत or ती or संजायित *a* See संजादती.

संजीखार *m* (Better संजोखार) Country alkali.

संजीव *a* (S) Animate, alive, living.

संजीवन *n* (S) Revival, re-animation, resuscitation. 2 Anything by which resuscitation is effected; as a mantra, an elixir &c. Ex. ज्ञानदेवा प्रमाण निवृत्तीचें ज्ञान ॥ समाधी सं. हरिपाठ ॥ सं. होणें To become alive, to get life.

संजीवनी *f* (S) The art or science of restoring a dead body to life. 2 A plant to which is ascribed this power.

संजीवनीमणी *m* (S) A gem said to possess the virtue of reanimating a corpse upon being applied to it.

संजीवनीमंत्र *m* (S) A mantra said to possess the virtue of reanimating a corpse upon being recited over it.

संजुक्तता or संजुगता *a* (संयुक्त S) Orderly, well-regulated, conducted upon a suitable economy;—as a state, a household, worldly affairs, a business: also compact, well-confined or restrained, that is within moderate dimensions or upon a manageable scale.

संजोग *m* (संयोग S) Stock, store, fund; the materials and necessities (for a business or an occasion) as present and conveniently applicable: also the presence of them in the required quantity and suitable disposition. 2 Orderly and discreet arrangement or management; economy.

संजोगणी *f* (संजोग) Sufficiency, adequacy, suitability of supply (to a business or an occasion).

संजोगणें *vi* (Poetry. संजोग) To serve or supply well; to be sufficient or adequate for or unto.

संजोगणें *vc* (संजोग) To equip or furnish; to prepare and make ready (for a service or business).

संजोगी *m* (संयोगी S through سُجَوگی H) An ascetic that does not observe the rule of celibacy.

सज्ज *p* (S) सज्जित *p* (S) corruptly सज्ज *a* Ready; prepared for the occasion that is arisen;—armed, accoutred, equipped, caparisoned, furnished, dressed, decorated. 2 Ready-stretched—a bow.

सज्जणें *vc* (Poetry. सज्ज S) To equip, accoutre, furnish, caparison; to prepare and make ready (man, beast, vehicle, house).

सज्जन *m* (S) A good and virtuous person. Pr. स. तोडें नये आणि डोळा फोडें नये.

सज्जना *f* S Arming, accoutring, equipping, caparisoning, dressing, decorating, furnishing and preparing generally (animal, article, room, or place).

सज्जा *m* A room or an erection of slight framework on a high terrace or a house-top. 2 A long range or continuous course of cultivated grounds. 3 In the customs. A range of country with reference to transit-duties; as पुणेंसज्जा, नगरसज्जा, सानारेसज्जा.

सज्जाखार or सज्जोखार *m* (सर्जिकाक्षार or सर्जी S) Impure carbonate of soda, country alkali, natron.

सट *f* (षष्ठी S) The sixth day of either half-month. 2 A female divinity, a form of Durgā. 3 Worship of Durgā. See under सटो.

सट-कण-कन-कर-दिनो-दिशो *ad* Imit. of the sound Sat! as fancied on sudden slipping, sliding, bouncing, bounding, flying out or off &c. 2 Smartly, promptly, in a shake.

सटकणें *vi* (सटकण or سٹکنا H) To be off in a shake; to vanish in a trice; to start and disappear: also to slip off from a promise; to slip out of one's hands &c.

सटका *m* (सट!) Properly सटका *q v*. A jerk or fling out (of hand or foot or a cloth). *v* सार, दे, बस. 2 A smart slash, gash, cut, or stroke (with an edged instrument). *v* सार, दे, बस.

सटपट or टां or सटफट or टां *ad* (सट! फट!) Imit. of the rapid and closely successive utterances of a violent abusing or scolding. *v* बोल, कर.

सटपट or सटफट *f* (Imit.) Rapid and vociferous abuse or scolding. [ive or scolding.

सटपट्या or सटफट्या *a* (सटपट) Vociferously abusive सटरफटर *n* (Imit.) Any disorderly collection of various kinds of articles; a miscellaneous mass or strew; an omnium gatherum, or a medley, jumble, hotchpotch.

सटल or लो *f* (सट! Sound of slipping.) Slipping out of (a promise or an engagement). *n* खा. 2 Slipping or swerving from the truth (in narrating or declaring); storytelling. *v* सार, हाक.

सटलो or ल्या *a* (सट! See above.) That slips out (of his promise &c.) 2 That swerves from the truth; of easy veracity; slipperiness.

सटवणी *n* (सट Sixth day, पाणी Water.) A term for the rain which falls on or about the sixth of the light half of मार्गशीर्ष.

सटवणें or सटावणें *vi* (सट Name of Durgā or Devī.) To die of, or be affected with, a distemper occurring about the sixth day after birth, and viewed as a visitation from Devī—an infant.

सटवा *a ind* N. D. Bad. Applied unrestrictedly.

सटवाई or सटवी *f* (षष्ठी through सट) A vulgar name of the goddess Durgā or Devī, and hence of a distemper incidental to infants considered as a visitation from her. 2 Applied as a term of reviling to a woman.

सटवोचीं अक्षरें *n pl* सटवोचें लिहिणें *n* The letters or writing of सटवो constituting fate or destiny; answering to the "Web of the fates." सटवोचें लिहिलें तें टळणार नाहीं Destiny misses not and cannot be evaded.

सटवा मल्हारी *m* A term for a daft, half-witted, or crazy fellow. [सटो.

सटवोपूजन *n* Worship of Durgā &c. See under सटसट or टां *ad* Imit. of the sound as fancied of the pelting of rain, of a thing slipping or flying out violently, of rapid sneezing &c.

सटसटोत *a* (Imit.) Hard, dry, and gritty (from bad boiling or steaming)—rice, pulse &c.

सटाटां *ad* सटासट or टां *ad* Imit., as सटसट, of the sound of the pelting of rain, of things slipping or starting out, of sneezing &c., but implying reiteration or greater loudness.

सटारणा or सटारा *a* Huge, vast, enormous, monstrously bulky or large.

सटालणें *vi* (सट!) To run off sharply.

सटालो *f* (सट!) Slipping out of (a promise or an engagement); swerving or turning back from a statement or saying. *v* खा. 2 esp. with हाताचो A sudden jerk with the hand; a flinging out and a drawing back. *v* सार. [&c.) See सटलो or ल्या.

सटालो or ल्या *a* That slips out (of his promise सटावणो & सटावणें See सटवणी & सटवणें.

सटोक *a* (S स With, टीका Comment.) That has a commentary or an interpretation annexed to it. सटोप *a* A term at cards. [ally.

सटोसामाशीं *ad* (Better सटोसामाशीं) Occasionally सटोसावच *n* Rivalry of rival wives.

सटोगोपाळ *m* (सट! With a pop, snap, fillip &c. and गोपाळ Proper name in constant use as a familiarly allusive appellative.) A term for a scamp or knave, a fellow that may deceive and run off at any moment. Also सटोगोपाळी *f* Scampishness, trickery, any untrustworthy practice or course.

सटल or लो *f* सटलो or ल्या *a* See सटल & सटलो.

सट्टा *m* (سٹا H) Mercantile traffic or transaction; exchanging of monies &c.

सट्टावट्टा *m* (سٹا H or सट्टा & वट्टा) A comprehensive or loose term for shroff-business; exchanging of coins or currencies &c.

सट *f* (षष्ठी S) The sixth day of either half-month. 2 A form of Durgā. 3 See सटवाई.

सटवणें or सटावणें, & सटळणें, सटवाई or सटवी, सटवोपूजन See सटवणें, सटवाई, सटवोपूजन.

सटो *f* (षष्ठी S) A female divinity, a form of Devī. 2 Worship performed by a woman, on the sixth day from her delivery, to the goddess सटो and to other goddesses. 3 See सटवाई.

सटो *f* (सटि S) Zedoary, Curcuma zerumbet.

सटोसामाशीं *ad* (सट, साहा, मास) Occasionally, now and then, once in six months or so.

सड *m* A stub or stump (of a sugarcane, reed, stalk of corn); a piece of stubble. 2 fig. The membrum genitale (of a bull or a buffalo). 3 fig. A teat or dug. 4 A bristle (as of a hog); a stiff hair or similar thing. 5 *f* A line of procedure; a course or continuous practice. *v* ये, चालत ये, चाल, पड. 6 In cases of litigation or dispute. Any writing or oral statement in attestation or evidence of; any certificate, document, testimony, or acceptable account. 7 W A groove or a notch. सड अवळणें (esp. शेळीचें) To wrap up (with a rag containing cowdung) the dugs (esp. of a she-goat) that the young one (the kid &c.) may be debarred from sucking.

सड *f* (सडणें) Pounding (of rice &c.) in order to husk.

सडक *f* *r* A rope or cord; esp. a cart-rope, a rope for binding bundles or loads, a rope (line) for measuring distances or determining directness, a rope, long and stout, for specific purposes. A common term for the strips of broadcloth or the cords covered with broadcloth which are appended ornamentally to the housings of a native saddle. 3 A silk cord, or a cord and tassels, a little flag (as appended to a sword or dagger or turban as a विरोद *q. v.*); also a whisk of the hair of the cow of Tartary (as appended to the ear of a blade's horse &c.) 4 A kind of sword, long and straight like the घोप. 5 A made road. *v* बांध. 6 Applied descriptively to a person of straight and erect frame or figure.

सानी सडका *pl* The whole seven strips or trappings (being present); i. e. all the particulars and articles, all the items and et ceteras; as सानी सडका सत्ता केला.

सडक *a* Straight or direct;—as a road, a row or line; also straight and erect;—as a person, tree, column. 2 Straightforward, direct, plain, plump, blunt;—as a reply, a charge, abuse &c. 3 *a* & *ad* Headlong on or in; straightways and wilfully; (with the import and emphasis of such words as) outright, downright, desperately, altogether, utterly, and with application to spirit-drinking, drug-eating, wenching, gambling, and low practices or evil habits generally. Pr. लाला भाई चुरमा आणि शेटजी सडक.

सडकणो *f* (Verbal of सडकणें *q. v.*) Pounding or

shaking violently (of corn &c.) ; banging or striking forcibly and rudely &c.

सडकणें *v c* (सडणें) To pelt, belt, lace, batter, bang, baste, belabour ; to strike smartly and briskly, and with something as the instrument or means (as with hailstones, heavy drops, pebbles, a rope, cane, cudgel &c.) 2 To work or cut up roughly and rudely ; to chisel, chip, chop, coarsely and carelessly ; to hack or hew : to strike violently against the stones (clothes in washing them) : to bang or beat hard with the sledge-hammer (metals on the anvil) : to shake or agitate with heedless haste and violence (meal &c. in a súp or sifting fan) : to cast at lavishly and profusely ; to shower upon (kicks, blows curses, execrations, rupees, pice). A verb always implying heedlessness and rude force of action, and, appropriately, the verb of the people.

सडकणें *v i* (Init. सडक !) To set off in a run ; to set off sharp ; to be off smart ; to start, vanish &c.

सडकपातळ *a* Thin and lean, meagre, gaunt : also slender, slim, or slight of build and figure.

सडका *a* (सडणें) Rotten, putrefied, corrupted.

सडका पाय *m* (Rotting leg or foot.) A term for a member preserved or a portion reserved which will corrupt or damage the body or main mass. *v* ठेव, राख, राह, also तोड, काढ, कापून टाक.

सडका बोंबील *m* See सडेल बोंबील.

सडकीव *p* of सडकणें Made coarsely and carelessly ; worked or executed with a rude and rough hand ; knocked off anyhow ; —as stones or stone-work, wood or wood-work, metals &c.

सडकून sometimes **सडकावून** *ad* (Formations from सडकणें, and used with yet greater laxity and license.) They are conjoined, *ad libitum*, with verbs when force, smartness, briskness, vehemence, profuseness &c. is to be expressed ; and they enhance or intend their signification. They closely correspond, both in mode of formation and in nature and extent of application, with the adverbs कचकावून, कचकून, खपाटून, खसाटून, रगडून, रपाटून, दपटून, and numerous others ; and, as under the first of these minute explication and particular examples are given, the learner is, to it, referred for full satisfaction. [abusively.]

सडकोळा *a* R & C Gaunt and meagre. Used

सडगा *m* (Dim. of सोडगा) A wand, cane, rod, small stick.

सडघाण *f* (घाण Stink, सड Adjunct of enhancement.) Marred, spoiled, or ruined state (of food, fruits, articles, affairs, projects).

सडण *n* (सडणें) Rice, pulse &c. taken to be husked by pounding. 2 The operation or act of pounding in order to husk.

सडणावळ *f* (सडणें) The price of husking rice, pulse &c. through pounding.

सडणो *f* (Verbal of सडणें) Pounding (of rice &c.) in order to husk.

सडणें *v c* To pound (rice, सावा, राळा, बरी &c. and जोंधळा) in order to detach its husk.

सडणें *v i* (سڑنا H) To rot, putrefy, corrupt.

सडघोपट *a* & *ad* Commonly सरघोपट.

सडपातळ *a* सडवला *a* Slender, slim, thin (whether of spare make or lean in condition).

सडमिसळ *a* (Better सरमिसळ) Of mixed or compound quality. [bachelor. See सडेसोट.]

सडमिंग *m* A jocose or jeering term for a सडसड or डां *ad* Imit. of the sound of the pelt-ing or pattering of rain, of blows of a cane &c.

सडसडणें *v i* (सडसड) To dash down ; to descend

with rattle and clatter—rain : to fall smartly and soundingly—strokes of a cane &c.

सडसडीत *a* (Imit.) Hard, dry, and gritty (as from bad boiling) ; —used esp. of rice and the pulses. 2 Tall and straight and comely ; light and tight ; compact and erect and dapper ; —as a person or a tree.

सडसाक्ष or **सडसाक्षी** *f* A comprehensive term for Evidence written or oral ; for certificates, documents, affidavits, statements, authoritative testimony or account.

सडा *a* (सडणें) Bare, void, free, detached, standing sole or single ; —as a person unmarried, or unaccompanied by his wife and family, or having no retinue or baggage on the road, or having no secular embarrassments or engagements, or not entertained in service or occupied in work : also unemployed, unengaged, unhired, or unloaded ; —as a vehicle, a beast, a man : clear and free generally from persons or matters entangling and impeding. [that of a paperkite].

सडा *m* A twisted and long cord or line, (as

सडा *m* Sprinkling (as upon a floor) of thin cowdung-wash, colored water &c. *v* घाल, टाक, दे, छिंप. 2 fig. Scattering profusely (as of fruits or flowers, of rupees amidst a crowd &c.) *v* टाक, दे. 3 (Abridged from श्रेणसडा q. v.) 4 B or C Table-land upon the summit or the sides of a hill ; esp. a long expanse or sheet of rock upon a hill ; an elevated rocky plateau.

सडा छिंपणें To sprinkle the cowdung-wash. Ex. एक वेगें झाडोत ॥ एक खडसें सडा छिंपोत ॥

सडा *a* P Tall and strong, stalwart, strapping.

सडाई *f* (सडणें) The price of husking rice, pulse &c.

सडाका *m* (सड ! सड ! the sound fancied.) A sounding stroke or lash ; the pelting or down-dashing (of a heavy shower) ; the crack ! crack ! whack ! whack ! (of a sound and hearty caning) ; the roaring and bellowing (of a storm &c. &c.)

सडा कारभार *m* Free, bare, ungarnished, unvarnished business ; straightforward and aboveboard procedure ; plain dealing.

सडाडां *ad* सडासड or डां *ad* Imit. of the sound of a vehement pelting of rain, hail &c., of a vigorous application of a cane, whip &c., of violent abusing &c.

सडा घस *c* A term for a reckless, dash along, tear away person. See घसकनंदन, घसकटराव &c. 2 A term for a person bare and rude, clear of all the entanglements and impediments of social life. See below सडाफटिंग.

सडा फटिंग *m* (सडा & फटिंग) A reviling or jocose term for a fellow unencumbered with wife, family, articles of property &c. ; a vagabond without a penny or a clout, and free to rove in the wide world before him.

सडा फोक *a* Straight and supple ; upright and handsome ; gracefully erect ; —used of persons.

सडा मफलीस *a* (सडा Single, مفلس A Poor.) Single (i. e. unmarried or unaccompanied by his wife) and of the poor and laboring class. Such have half their house-tax remitted, and are designated by this term in revenue-accounts.

सडास *m* (سنداس H) A priyy.

सडासमार्जन *n* सडासारवण *n* (Comprehensive formations from सडा & सारवण & मार्जन each signifying Sprinkling.) The operations collectively of sweeping, sprinkling, smearing with cowdung-wash &c. (on the floor of a house).

सडासांटा or **सडासाटा** or **सडासाठ** *a* (सडा by redup.) Unembarrassed with wife, children &c., single and unencumbered.

सडा सोट *m* (सडा & सोट Long and bare trunk or stem.) An irrisive or scornful term for a single man ; a wight without a child or connection to care for or to clog him ; a bare stalk, a naked trunk.

सडो *f* (सडणें) A wasting disease incidental both to man and beast, —a sort of rot. 2 The spawn or feculence of flies settling upon a sore and producing maggots in it, a fly-blow. 3 (Better सड) Any writing or oral statement in attestation or evidence of. 4 A splint of wood, a piece of stubble, grass &c. (as running into the flesh).

सडोक *a* (सडणें) Husked through pounding—rice, pulse &c. 2 Raised from husked seeds ; —used of the pods or beans of Dolichos fabæformis. 3 Boiled whole, i. e. without being pounded and burst ; —used of the pods of वालपापडी, मेहंदळ, and some other legumes. 4 fig. Unclothed, undisguised, uncovered, unsoftened by the garb of decent language or courteous manner ; plump, blunt, smack, flat ; —as a reply, reproach, accusation &c.

सडी फौज *f* A force unencumbered with sutlers, followers, heavy artillery &c. ; an equipment for active service ; a light armament ; an expedition.

सडी वायको *f* A term for a woman without offspring, or of whom the offspring is grown up.

सडीव *p* of सडणें Pounded that its husk might be detached (i. e. husked by pounding) ; —used of rice, राळा, सावा, जोंधळा &c.

सडी सांड also **सडी सांठ** *f* A term for a wife without offspring. 2 C A lone woman.

सडीसाक्ष or **सडीसाक्षी** *f* See सडसाक्ष.

सडी खारी *f* A light escort ; a small and unencumbered retinue.

सडेतोड *a* (सडणें & तोडणें) That despatches or decides promptly ; that knocks off or disposes smartly of (emergent businesses or demands). 2 (सडा & तोडणें for तुटणें) Broken off from and separate, absolutely distinct, isolated.

सडे सुडली *f* A particular medicinal root.

सडेल *a* (सडणें) Rotten, putrefied, corrupted.

सडेलडधू *m* सडेसोट *m* (Or सडासोट) Jeering or jocose terms for a bachelor ; a fellow without a child, follower, or other connection, whether as an object for his affections and regards, or as a source of anxiety, inquietude, and care.

सडेल बोंबील *m* (Rotten bommelow.) A term for a lean, gaunt, and ill-looking person.

सडेल भात *m* (Boiled rice corrupted.) A term for a corrupting wound or sore ; for a soft scorbutic character of flesh ; for a stinkard or nasty

सडेल मदार *m* See सडेल बोंबील. [fellow &c.]

सडेसांठ or **ठा** *a* (Or सडासांठा) Unembarrassed with wife or children ; single and sole.

सडेडंपट or **सडेडया** *m* A monkey of a troop which is composed wholly of males—into which females and young ones are never permitted to enter. 2 Hence one of a number of bachelors.

सया *a* (सडणें) That is consuming and wasting away under some disorder. 2 Sloughing—a sore.

सडळ *a* Liberal, bountiful, munificent : also lavish, profuse, prodigal, extravagant. बोलून सडळ Profuse of speech ; हातोचा सडळ Open-handed ; liberal of gifts.

सडाल *m* A private composition (amongst Ryots

or other subjects) towards the fulfilment of some imposition or some land-settlement of the authorities inequitable or inconvenient in its bearing or form; as where a fine is fixed equally on several persons, their agreement to pay it in proportions determined by themselves; or where a land-survey has become unequal, the making of a new and loose survey by the Ryots so as to apportion the fixed assessment more equally.

सण *m* A holiday. See under **उत्साह**. **Pr. सणी** **सुगया अवदिशी पुया** Expresses eccentric inversion of common-life proprieties. 2 The feasting and festivities observed on a holiday. **Pr. रीण काढून सण करणे.** 3 Victuals or undressed corn given on the festivals of **दिवाळी**, **दसरा** &c. to the family barber, washerman, and others: also presents (of cloth or ornaments) made on such occasions to one's relatives.

सण *m* (**शण** *S*) Bengal hemp, *Crotalaria juncea*.

सण-कण-कन-कर-दिनी-दिशी *ad* **Imit.** of the whistling, whizzing, or singing of a ball, bullet, arrow; of the sound of a smart caning or whipping: also expressive of the sudden and sharp action of certain darting or shooting pains in the body, head, a boil or tumor &c.

सणक *f* (**सण**!) A shooting or darting pain. *v* **निघ, उठ, चाल.** See **शिनीक**.

सणकणे *vi* (**सण**!) To whistle, whiz, sing &c.; to dart or shoot. See the adverb.

सणकरी *m* A person (as a **कारू** or **बलनेदार** or a servant or retainer of certain families) keeping a public festival, and going about begging the victuals customarily given.

सणका *m* (**सण**!) A sudden, sharp, glancing, or shooting pain (as from the bite of an ant, from a rheumatic affection &c.) *v* **निघ, उठ, चाल.** See under **घमक**. 2 The whizzing, singing, ring, twang (of a bullet, arrow &c.)

सणकाडी *f* sometimes **सणकांडी** *f* The stem or bare culm of **सण** (Hemp-plant) after its rind is stripped from it. 2 Applied also to the stem similarly bared of **अंबाडो**, **भेंडो**, and other plants from which sorts of hemp are obtained. 3 A match.

सणग *n* (Better **सर्नग**) A web of cloth, a *piece*.

सणगर *m* A caste or an individual of it. They are weavers of coarse woollens.

सणण *ad* **Imit.** of the whistling, whizzing, whirring, singing, ringing, twanging (of a cannon-ball, an arrow, a stone from a sling &c.)

सणतिवार *m* A comprehensive term for holiday, —a high day or holy day.

सणवई *f* (**सण** Holiday.) Corn given by the agriculturists at the seasons of **दसरा**, **दिवाळी**, **पोळा**, **शिमगा**, **संक्रांत** &c. to the twelve **कारू** or **बलनेदार**. *v* **दे, घाल, माग.**

सणवार *m* (**सण** & **वार** A day.) A holiday, a festal day. See **उत्साह**. 2 Presents interchanged between the parties of a bridegroom and bride on such days as **अक्षय्यवतीया**, **आखाडपाटो**, **श्रावण-पाटी**, **दसरा**, **दिवाळी**, **शिमगा**, **संक्रांत**. *v* **कर, दे.**

सणसण *f* (**Imit.**) The singing or hissing (of fermentation, ebullition &c.); any singing, whizzing, whistling, ringing &c.

सणसण *or* **ण** *ad* **Imit.** of the singing or hissing of a thing under fermentation, boiling, or heating; also of any singing, whizzing, whistling, twanging &c.

सणसणणे *vi* (**सण**! **सण**!) To emit the sound **सण**! **सण**!, to sing; —as a thing boiling: to sing,

whistle, whiz; —as a thing in rapid flight. 2 To feel a tingling sensation, *to ring* or *sing*; —as the hand &c. on striking with a weapon a hard and percussive body.

सणसणाट *m* (**Intensive. सण**!) A loud whistling, whizzing, ringing, singing, twanging (of bullets, arrows, bows, stones &c.)

सणसणीत *a* (**सण**!) Boiling hot; *singing* from intense heat; —as water, milk &c. 2 Hot, biting, fiery, highly-seasoned—a dish. 3 Tense, tight, firm, strong, compact, thick-set, strong-knit; —used freely, in opposition to lax, slack, flaccid, limber, of thread, cord, cloth, texture, man, animal, package. 4 Blunt, plump, plain, flat, positive and unequivocal; —as a refusal, reply, communication. 5 Stiffly dry; —as a washed cloth: crackling and rustling; —as a new garment. 6 (with or without the word **कोरा**) Strong-sounding, of a high and full ring, i. e. *good*; —used of coins, metal vessels &c.

सणसर *a* Tight, tense, firm, compact, dense, well-knit, thick-set, strong, stout; —used freely of thread, cloth, man or animal, loads, packages; also of timber, stone, masonry; also, in the sense Firm, explicit, decided, peremptory, of speech; also, in the sense Dense, heavy, substantial, of rain, of a crop &c.

सणसुदी *f* **R** **सणसुदीस** *m* **C** **सणसुद** *m* **C** (**सण**, **सु, दिवस**) A holiday, a festive day.

सणाटा *m* & *a* See **सनाटा**.

सणाण *m* (**Intensive. सण**!) A loud whistling, whizzing, singing, ringing, twanging (of balls, arrows &c.)

सणाणणे *vi* (**सणाण**) To whistle, whiz, sing, twang *loudly*: also to sing *loudly*; —as a thing boiling. [—six **रुका**.

सणो *f* A couple of pice. 2 A measure of land,

सत् *n* **S** The true (i. e. real, substantive, self-subsisting) being; —a designation of Brahman as the real and sole substance of the (illusively) material universe. **सत्** here has no implication of *moral* truth or *moral* goodness. 2 *m* A holy being, a saint.

सत् *a* **S** True, real, actual, truly existing. 2 True, good, excellent, virtuous, right, fit, proper, true or good in the most extensive sense. Only in comp. and thus abundantly. **Ex. सत्कर्म, सत्कल्पना, सत्कृत, सत्य, सत्यंग, सत्युद्ध, सद्गुण, सद्दिया, सदासना, सत्समागम, सत्सेवा, सदाचार, सद्गति, सद्गुरु, सद्गुरुभ्य, सद्गुरु, सद्भाव.** Of these, as they are current and useful words, and as they are not instantly recognizable and reducible by the student, the major portion will be inserted in order.

सत् *n* Popular form of **सत्त्व**, but used esp. in the sense Cream, pith, marrow, essence, substance; and in the sense Virtue, vigor, spirit, potency, strength. Also for the phrases **सत्त वेण, सत्त सोडणे, सत्तास जागणे** &c. see under **सत्त्व**.

सत्त *ind* (**सत्त**) The term used in multiplying by 7 any of the numbers above unity. **Ex. तीन सत्ते एकविस.**

संत *m* (**S**) A holy man, a saint. 2 In the popular acceptation. A religious mendicant who professes great sanctity and piety.

संताची जाहगीर मानभावाचा यादा (Because neither the **संत** nor the servant of the **मानभाव** is disposed or competent to enforce or insist upon compliance with his alms-begging.) A phrase expressive of exceeding meekness or yieldingness.

संत *a* Gentle, soft-flowing, calm, unruffled; —

as a stream, a breeze, the water, the air: gently burning; —as a flame: mild, not vehement or violent; —as a disorder or other disturbance: soft, placid, peaceable; —as a disposition or spirit.

सतका *m* A thing offered or devoted for. See **सदका**.

संतकी *f* (**संत**) The state or qualities of **संत**.

संतजय *n* (**Vulgar. From सत्य & जय** Truth and Triumph; Speak the truth and prosper. Or, from **शतजीव**, which word, as are this corruption and the yet corrupter form **संतजो**, is addressed to a person sneezing. See **शतजीव**.) Truth, veracity, sincerity. 2 also as *a* Veracious, true: also as *ad* Truly.

संतडा *m* A contemptuous form of the word **संत**.

सतत *or* **संतत** *a* (**S**) Continual, perpetual, eternal: also as *ad* Continually or perpetually.

संतत *f* (**Contracted from संतति**) Race, lineage, offspring.

संततज्वर *m* (**S**) Continued fever, fever not intermitting nor remitting. See **ज्वर**. [See **ज्वर**.

संततज्वर *m* (**S**) Remitting fever, a remittent.

संततधार *f* **ए** **or** **ई** A continuous or unintermitting stream (as of water let fall over an idol, of rain descending, of a river flowing, and, figuratively, of a practice, fashion, popular notion).

संततस्मरण *n* (**S**) Continual or uninterrupted remembrance; ever-enduring memory of.

संतताभ्यास *m* (**S**) Regular study or perusal (of a science, of the Vedas &c.)

संतति *f* (**S**) Race, lineage, progeny, offspring,

सततीस *a* Thirty-seven. [descendants.

सतंच *a* (**Vulgar corruption of सतंच**) Absolute, free, that is under no control or curb.

सत ना गत *f* (**सत्य, ना, गति** Neither solid truth nor steady standing or abiding.) A vulgar phrase employed to signify, with neg. con., Indispensableness, the must be, the *conditio sine qua non*. **Ex. नवद्याला नवरीवांचून स०; प्रयत्न केलावांचून स०** No help—no remedy—no doing or getting on without. [repute.

सतपन्न *f* Truth and credit; commercial good

सतपन्न *p* (**S**) Extremely or vehemently heated, lit. fig.; scorched, parched, excited, exasperated, inflamed, incensed. 2 Greatly troubled or disturbed, afflicted, distressed, agonized: also agitated by pain, being under the commotion of corporal suffering.

संतपन्न सोने *n* Burning gold. Equivalent to "Fine brass burning in a furnace." **Rev. i. 15. Ex. संतपन्न सोने जसो ॥ जातिघातो सीता ॥**

सतम *f* **ए** also *m* **n** (**ستم** **P** Tyranny, oppression.) Vehemence, violence, boisterousness, outrageousness, turbulence, tumultuousness. Used freely of action viewed as excessive, extravagant, wild, and disorderly (of immoderate raining, tempestuous blowing, furious roaring, bawling, bellying, quarreling, abusing &c.) 2 Inordinate or extraordinary abundance or prevalence (as of crops, thieves, locusts, rats, vermin): also exorbitant dearness or exceeding scarcity. The word (its proper sense unknown) is made to express Extravagance or excess (of action or of things), and to fall in with the applications of **पराकाया, हद्द, अनर्थ, जुलूम, रेल, लयलूट** &c.

संतमार्ग *m* (**S**) The course, walk, or way of saints or holy people.

संतमालिका *f* (**संतमालिका** **S**) A string or series of **संत** or saintly men.

सतमी *f* (**Or शतमी**) A manifesto.

सतरंग or सतरंज *m* (شطرنج P or चतुरंग S) Chess.
 सतरंजी *f* (شطرنجی A or P) A kind of carpet of colored cotton threads; esp. made at Ahmed-
 सतरा *a* Seventeen. [nuggur.
 सतरा पंधरा गोष्टी सांगणे To utter incoherent speech-
 es; to rant, rave, or prate.
 संतर्पण *n* (S) Gratifying, satisfying, supplying the desires or wants of.
 संतर्पणे *v c* (संतर्पण) To gratify or satisfy the desires or wants of.
 संतर्पित *p* (S) Gratified, satisfied, well-supplied.
 सतल or लें *n* A metal vessel. See सतेल.
 सतवटी *f* (Properly सचेटी) Honesty, integrity, probity.
 सतवा *m* Flour of parched barley &c. See सातू.
 सतशील *a* (सत्यशील) Veracious.
 संतसज्जन *m pl* (S) Saints and good men com-
 prehensively. Ex. संतसज्जनांची सादो भिळाली ॥
 सतसय *ad C* (सतसयई) In a regular and conti-
 nuous line or row; directly and uninterruptedly along. Ex. ह्या वेशीपाखून त्या वेशीपावेतो स. घरे
 लागत गेलीं आहेत मध्ये एकही बखळ पडली नाही.
 सतसल *a* (Commonly सपसल) Along, at length, openly out—lying, falling.
 सतसष्ट *a* Sixty-seven.
 सताड *a* R Upright, erect, standing straight.
 संतान *n* (S) Race, progeny, offspring, descend-
 ants. Pr. कुळास कोड संतानास वेड. 2 *m* S One of the trees of Paradise,—one of the five reckon-
 ed as कल्पवृक्ष *q. v.*
 संतानकाम *m* (S) Philoprogenitiveness.
 संतानगोपाल *m* The name of a mantra for the obtainment of offspring.
 संतानधन *n* (S) Wealth consisting in offspring.
 संतानबीज *n* (S) The seed or first of a race. 2 The first of a family to come, i. e. a child after long barrenness. 3 A term for an adopted son. 4 Semen virile.
 संतानमार्ग *m* (S) The way to obtain children (as by circumambulating an idol, a sacred tree &c.) 2 Cant. Adultery. [of a family.
 संतानवृद्धि *f* (S) Increase of offspring; growth
 संतानोपचार *m* (S) संतानोपाय *m* (S) See संतान-
 मार्ग. [Ruta grave olens.
 सताप *m* or सतापाचें झाड *n* The plant Rue, सतापाचा पाला Its leaves. Much used for coughs &c.
 संताप *m* (S) Excessive or vehement heat, lit. fig.; burning or inflamed state (by fire, fever, lust, anger &c.) 2 Passion, rage, violent anger. 3 Perturbation or commotion of mind, affliction, anguish, distress: also the agony or agitation arising from corporal suffering.
 संतापचर *m* (S) Fever from passion or great anxiety or mental commotion generally; feverish excitement.
 संतापणे *v i* (संताप) To be under vehement and burning heat; to be scorched, parched, excited, exasperated, incensed, inflamed. The word is more commonly applied to express the figurative senses of Burning, viz. excitation by anger, lust, desire &c. 2 To be disgusted or wearied at or with; to be disquieted, vexed, disturbed.
 संतापदुखणे *n* Fever or other malady arising from the indulgence of passion.
 संतापन *n* S Burning, scorching, heating. 2 Exciting, exasperating, inflaming, afflicting.
 संतापविणे *v c* (संताप) To afflict, grieve, distress, torment, trouble greatly.
 संतापित *p* (S) Affected by vehement heat or burning. Used both lit. and fig. but fig. especially:

—excited by anger, lust, cupidity &c.; exasperated, incensed, inflamed. 2 Perturbed, disturbed, disquieted, troubled, vexed, afflicted, distressed: also agitated under corporal pain.

संतापो *a* (संताप) Irascible, irritable, passionate, prompt to anger. [strings.

सतार *f* or ई *n* (ستار P) A guitar with three सताल or लें *n* A metal vessel. See सतेल.

संतावलि *f* (S) A catalogue or register of saints and devotees kept and recited by modern imita-
 tors.

सताविणे *v c* (स्तान H) To plague, tease, torment, trouble, harass, annoy, vex, persecute.

संताविणे *v c* (संत) To quiet, calm, still, appease, assuage.

संतावे *n* संताळे *n* (संत S) Santism, rage for fol-
 lowing a संत or for performing religious rites to the neglect of worldly duties and occupations. A word of opprobrious implication. 2 A company or body of संत or holy men. 3 Applied to any grave lecture upon the illusoriness and ideality of sensible objects, or upon the vanity of mundane pursuits or of earthly pleasures, troubles, or afflictions.

सत्तिसप्तमी *f* S (सत् Being, existence, सप्तमी Se-
 venth case. The case of BEING; the sense express-
 ed by the present participle &c.) The ablative case absolute.

सती *f* (S) A chaste and virtuous wife. Applied esp. to the wife who, on being widowed, burns herself with the corpse of her deceased husband. Pr. सतीचे दारो वत्तो शिंदळीचे दारो वत्तो The virtuous are destroyed whilst the wicked are exalt-
 ed. Agreeing with the Hindustani पतिव्रता भूखी मरे पेढे खाई जिनाल.

सती जागविणे To keep watch over the embers of a burned सती. सती जाणे To become a सती, i. e. to devote herself to the funeral pile with the corpse of her husband. [tice, dress &c.

संती *a* Relating to a संत or saint;—as a prac-
 संतीचा लाल *m* (A ruby-offspring of a chaste or virtuous female.) A term of Gosávis &c. for an excellent person. The term probably arose in a mispronunciation of सखीचा लाल or rather the Hind. सखी काल.

सतीचें वाण *n* (The fruits, rice, supári, sweet-
 meats &c. of a सती or woman about to immolate herself upon the pyre of her deceased husband.) A term for a business or an undertaking of which, after promise has been made to perform it, the relinquishment or abandonment is utterly inad-
 missible.

सतीचें वाण घेणे-उचलणे-खीकारणे-अंगीकारणे To enter upon (a business or work) with a deter-
 minedness or desperateness of purpose to carry it to completion. (The first or literal sense is To ac-
 cept the वाण or fruits &c. filled into her ओटो or lap;—used of a woman just widowed. सतीचें वाण ठेवणे-मांडणे To lay down a वाण in token of invitation or challenge to undertake some perilous or arduous enterprise.

सतीपतीचा *a* (सतपत Formation from सत् or सत्य &
 पत, but used only in the oblique cases.) Having truth and credit or good repute. सतीपतीने With truth and credit; fairly, honorably, reputably.

सतीर्थ or सतीर्थ *m* S A fellow-student a condisciple, a co-pupil under a spiritual preceptor.

सतुवा *m* (सतु S) Flour of parched barley &c. See सातू.

सतुष *a* S Having on its husk—corn or grain.

सतुषट् *a* (Better सतसष्ट) Sixty-seven.
 संतुष्ट *p* (S) Delighted, pleased, rejoiced, glad-
 dened.
 संतुष्टई *f* (संतुष्ट) Delightedness, pleasedness, gladdened or gratified state.
 सतुष्ट or ट *a* (Better सतसष्ट) Sixty-seven.
 सतुप *n* (स & तूप Clarified butter.) Any un-
 ctuous substance smeared over the face to make it glossy. So used by women and stage-players.
 सतेजस् *a* S pop. सतेज *a* Having light, lustre, brilliancy, glow, bloom, freshness, lit. fig. 2 Having potency, vigor, virtue, strength;—as a medicine or an article of food.
 सतेल or लें *n* A metal deep pan much resembl-
 ing, although ordinarily larger than, the metal washing basin of the साहेबलोक improperly called गिंडी. It is used for heating water, for washing clothes, for giving drink to cattle &c. [rightness.
 सतोटी *f* (Mistaken for सचेटी) Honesty, up-
 सतोबा *m* (सत्य & बाबा) A familiar term (gene-
 rally, not exclusively, ironical) for a voracious man.
 संतोष *m* (S) Delight, pleasure, satisfaction, gratification. 2 Contentment. See योगधर्म. 3 Pleasantness or placidity (of aspect or deport-
 ment). Pr. राग खाई आपणास संतोष खाई दुसऱ्यास An important sentiment worthy of this repeti-
 tion. See under राग.
 संतोषण *n* S Gratifying, gladdening, pleasing.
 संतोषणे *v i* (संतोष) To be pleased, gratified, de-
 lighted. Ex. किं बोवडे बोलतां बाळक ॥ अत्यंत संतोषे जनक ॥
 संतोषपट्टी *f* A contribution raised by Rajas &c. from their subjects upon occasions of a festal nature, as the birth of a son &c. See पट्टी.
 संतोषविणे *v c* (संतोषणे) To gratify, gladden, please. [gladdened, rejoiced.
 संतोषित *p* (S) Pleased, delighted, gratified,
 संतोषी *a* (संतोष) Of a cheerful, happy, content-
 ed disposition.
 सत्कथा *f pl* R (सात Seven, कण Particle.) Rice &c. that has been much comminuted during the husking processes.
 सत्कर्म *n* (S) A good deed; a virtuous action.
 सत्कवन *n* (S) सत्कविता *f* (S) Sacred poetry.
 सत्कवि *m* A poet on divine or sacred subjects.
 सत्कार *m* (S) Paying reverence or respect. 2 Respect, reverence, homage, honor as paid or rendered. [spect to, to honor.
 सत्कारणे *v c* (सत्कार) To show reverence or re-
 सत्कारित *p* (S) Honored, respected, revered, treated honorably or respectfully.
 सत्काल *m* (S) Good time; i. e. time well spent (as in works of piety or philanthropy).
 सत्कालक्षेप *m* S Employment of time in good deeds or works: also time well employed or spent.
 सत्काय *n* S Sacred poetry.
 सत्कीर्तन *n* S Reciting the graces and excellen-
 cies of the good; praising the virtuous and worthy.
 सत्कृत *p* S Reverenced, honored, treated with respect or honor. [righteously, morally.
 सत्कृति *f* S Doing good; acting virtuously,
 सत्क्रिय *a* S Well-doing; well-behaving.
 सत्क्रिया *f* S A good action. 2 Respecting or reverencing. [discourse.
 सत्चर्चा *f* S Holy converse or speech; sacred
 सत्तम *a* S Best or very good, excellent, trans-
 cendent. Ex. श्रवरास म्हणे द्यपसत्तम ॥
 सत्तम *f m n* See सतम.
 सत्तर *a* Seventy.
 सत्ता *f* (S) Being, existence, real being. 2

Authority, mastership, right over; right of rule, away, disposal, application, or use. 3 Power, might, capability. See ईश्वरसत्ता, कालसत्ता, प्रभुसत्ता &c. 4 सत्ता is often used for Power, the domination of might, or actual mastership in contradistinction from Reasonable authority or right; as Pr. काडीची सत्ता लाखाची सत्ता बरोबर नाही; also Pr. सत्तेपुढे शाहणपण चालत नाही Capacity, cleverness, sense &c. prevail nothing against the absoluteness of Power.

सत्तेचा Belonging to; that is under the right or propriety of or at the disposal of. Ex. हे घर माझे सत्तेचे आहे. 2 That has a right, claim, or title to; rightful, lawful. This second sense is not so clear or free. In the sentences constructed with the word in this sense there seems usually to be an implication that the rightful person mentioned is rightful only by his own assumption or arrogation, and that his claim or pretence is scornfully rejected. Ex. कामाचे वेळेस पाडावा तो कोडे नाही जेवायला माच तेवढा सत्तेचा येतो If a work is to be done you may search for this fellow the wide world over, but at meal-time, as forsooth who has a better right? in marches the gentleman as bold as you please. सत्ता करणे To lay claim to; to demand as a right or due. Ex. हा कामाला नाही परंतु जेवणाला सत्ता करितो. 2 with वर of o. To exert one's authority, right, or power over.

सत्ता *m* (सत्त) A throw of seven with dice. 2 The seven of a suit of cards.

सत्ताधारक or सत्ताधारी *c* (S) One that has dominion, lordship, mastership, proprietorship over; that has rightfully the rule or disposal of. 2 That holds fast one's right.

सत्ताधारण *n* (S) Maintaining or holding fast one's proprietorship or right.

सत्ताधीश *m* S A king, sovereign, ruler, governor, lord; one that bears lawful dominion or sway over. [right or title to, abdication.

सत्तानिवृत्ति *f* S Resignation or relinquishment of सत्तापुरुष *m* A sovereign, lord, governor, master, proprietor; a man holding rightfully the rule or disposal of.

सत्तामत्ता *f* (सत्ता by redup.) Right and title; authority or mastership indefinitely.

सत्तावन्न *a* Fifty-seven.

सत्तावान् *a* (S) pop. सत्तावंत *a* Having mastership or right over; holding the right of rule or सत्तावीस *a* Twenty-seven. [disposal of.

सत्तासाहेबी *f* (सत्ता *S* صاحبی *P*) Authority and lordship; right and sovereignty; rule, sway, and mastery comprehensively or indefinitely.

सत्तोर्थ *n* (S) An eminently holy or sacred place of pilgrimage; also any eminently sanctifying object (person or thing) of one's reverent regard.

सत्तू *m* (सत्तू *S*) Barley. 2 Flour of parched barley, wheat, and gram ground together (as eaten for फराळ, as taken on a journey as viaticum); also flour of parched barley singly. [seven.

सत्तेचाळ or लोस *a* or सत्तेताळ or लोस *a* Forty-sत्तेवाईक *a* That has propriety or right in or over. 2 That is under the proprietorship or mastership of. Ex. आपला जो स० पदार्थ आहे तोच माच दुसऱ्यास यावा; हे घर तुमचे स० आहे कीं मायाचे?

सत्तोबा & सत्तोपंत *m* (सत्त &c.) Terms of irony or contempt for a pretender to truth or probity.

सत्तय *m* S The or a good way. See सन्मार्ग.

सत्तात्र *n* (S सत्त Good, पात्र Vessel.) One worthy to receive presents or honors; a proper object of gifts or charity.

सत्तावीं दान *n* Giving or a gift to a worthy or proper recipient. Ex. सत्तावीं दानें यावीं जरीं॥ तरीं धन नाही वळत पदरीं॥ [—a cow &c.

सत्ताळ *a* R That gives rich and abundant milk सत्तुच *m* (S) A dutiful and affectionate son. 2 A son by a woman of any of the three first classes, in exclusion of a son by a Shūdra female.

सत्तुख *m* (S) A virtuous or benevolent man.

सत्प्रचीत or सत्प्रचीति or तो *f* A formation of the people, and used as प्रचीति & प्रतीति.

सत्प्रिय *a* S Beloved by the true or the good. 2 Loving true men or good men.

सत्य *a* (S) True, real, actual; not false, fallacious, illusory, imaginary, ideal; having real existence or being. 2 Existent, living, real and enduring. An epithet of the Deity. 3 Real, genuine, not counterfeit or imitative. 4 True, veracious, sincere, that speaks the truth. 5 Honest, upright, pure from fraudulence or guile.

सत्य *n* (S) Probity, integrity, honesty, veracity; trueness or inward pureness in the most comprehensive sense. Ex. कसीही विपत्ति झाली तरीं सत्युख आपलें सत्य सोडित नाही. 2 Truth, reality, real being. 3 Ordeal or oath; declaration confirmed by obtestation of the gods. 4 The first Yūga or age, the golden age; comprising one million seven hundred and twenty-eight thousand years. 5 Used as a particle of interrogation and asseveration,—indeed, really, verily, truly, yea.

सत्यकार *m* S Verification: also ratification or सत्यजय *n* *a* & *ad* See सतंजय. [confirmation.

सत्यग्रह *m* S Accepting as true; crediting, believing. Opp. to मिथ्याग्रह.

सत्यनाश *m* (S through ستیانی *H* Destruction or loss of being.) pop. सत्यनास *m* Destruction or ruin in the widest or freest sense; annihilation, extinction, perdition &c.

सत्यप्रतिज्ञा *a* (S) Faithful to engagement or agreement; covenant-keeping; promise-observing.

सत्ययुग *n* (S) The first of the four ages,—the age of universal purity and probity, the golden age. It is a period comprising 1728000 years.

सत्यरूपी or सत्यस्वरूपी *a* S Of whom the whole form of being is Truth. An epithet of the Deity.

सत्यलोक *m* (S) The uppermost of the seven lokas or worlds,—the heaven of truth, of Brahmā, and of the ऋषि. See सप्तलोक.

सत्यवचा *a* S सत्यवादी *a* (S) सत्यवक्ता *a* (S) सत्यभाषी *a* (S) Truth-speaking, veracious.

सत्यव्रत *a* (S) That practises or adheres to the truth; veracious, true, honest, sincere. [cious.

सत्यशील *a* (S) Disposed to speak truth, veracious.

सत्यसंकल्प *a* (S) Of whom the determinations and purposes are true and abiding; "all whose counsel cometh to pass." An epithet of the Deity, of saints &c.

सत्यसंध *a* S That adheres strictly and invariably to truth. [2 See सत्ता *m*.

सत्या *m* (सत्त Seven.) The seven of a suit of cards. सत्याणव *a* Ninety-seven.

सत्यानास *m* (Properly सत्यनाश *q. v.*) Destruction or ruin generally.

सत्यावहन *n* S (सत्य & अवहन Truth and falsehood; a medley of truth and lies.) A term for commerce, trade, or worldly business generally.

सत्यायशी or सत्यायशी *a* Eighty-seven.

सत्याल or लें *n* A metal vessel. See सतेल.

सत्याहतर or सत्याहातर *a* Seventy-seven.

सत्येचाळ or लोस, सत्येताळ or लोस *a* Better सत्तेचाळ &c.) Forty-seven.

सत्योत्तर *n* (A formation with सत्य & उत्तर) Formal and solemn asseveration; declaration with oath; obtestation of Heaven &c. 2 Used as *ad* Formally and solemnly; with deliberate protestations and solemn invocations.

सत्योत्तरे *ad* (An adverbial form of the preceding word.) With many protestations and professions, oaths and invocations.

सत्त *n* (S) Sacrificing or sacrifice. 2 Liberality, munificence. 3 Reciting in public assembly the marvelous exploits, or celebrating the praises, of the gods. 4 The distribution of food to Brāhmins and mendicants: also the building erected or the spot appointed for this distribution.

सत्तंग or ज *m* (شطرنج *P* or चतुरंग *S*) The game of Chess. [colored cotton threads.

सत्तजो *f* (شطرنجی *A* or *P*) A kind of carpet of सत्तशाला *f* S A building or a place in or at which food is distributed to Brāhmins and mendicants. Popularly अन्नघर.

सत्ताण *n* (See चाण) Remaining strength, vigor, soundness, substance, goodness (in a worn or used cloth or impaired article): also remaining spirit, mettle, pluck, bottom (in an aged or declining man or beast). Note. The adverbial form below is common in poetry, but this noun-form is local.

सत्ताण or जें *ad* (Poetry. सत्त & चाण) With a vehement effort; with force collected; with one's might and main. Ex. ह्म भोंवडून स० भोमाडून टाकिला; सत्ताणें उड्डाण डंकार वदनीं.

सत्त्व (S) The first of the three गुण or properties of created things,—the property of excellence or goodness. See गुण. It is the principle to which are referred intellectual light, moral goodness, and truth or real being; i. e. knowledge, wisdom, understanding, purity, probity, piety, charity, chastity, gentleness, peaceableness, mercifulness, benevolence, and all the virtuous and amiable sentiments and affections in animated beings, and purity, mildness, blandness, and all the sanative, salutiferous, and beneficial properties and powers in substances or things. The other two properties are रज & तम, which see in their order. 2 Being, existence, substantiality, reality, entity. 3 A substance, an entity, a real being; an elementary or a material substance, any reality of which some property may be predicated. 4 Cream, pith, marrow, sap, essence, the solid substance, the real and material subject or basis of the virtues, excellencies, and influences of. 5 Vigor, virtue, spirit, strength, efficacy, the acting power or principle. 6 Nature, natural property or disposition.

स० चेजें *g.* of o. To try the goodness or essential quality of; to try the stuff or material (of a thing or a person) स० सोडणें To drop, cast, or lose its vigor, virtue, potency, prevalency;—used of a soil, a drug, a mantra or spell, an idol or a shrine, rain &c. सत्त्वास जागणें To maintain or preserve in full life and vigorous operation one's virtue, spirit, moral goodness, acting quality &c.

सत्त्वगुण *m* (S) The first of the three गुण. See the first sense of the preceding word.

सत्त्वगुणी *a* (S) In whom or which the सत्त्वगुण or सत्त्व is predominant.

सत्त्वधोर *a* (S) That steadily and stanchly maintains his integrity, veracity, generosity, chastity, or other predominant or characterizing principle; that retains tenaciously its vigor, virtue, spirit, or essential excellence or quality; firm, constant, enduring, abiding.

सत्त्वनिष्ठ *a* (S) Upright, honest, virtuous, of steadfast integrity or probity.

सत्त्वमूर्ति *f* (S) Image or impersonation of goodness. A term for a virtuous or good person.

सत्त्वक्षण *n* (S) Preservation of the essence, excellence, virtue, or good of, lit. fig. See under सत्त्व.

सत्त्ववान *a* (S) pop. सत्त्ववत *a* Having सत्त्वगुण, i. e. having cream, pith, marrow, solid substance: also having vigor, virtue, spirit, potency, active principle.

सत्त्वशील *a* (S) Of a virtuous or good disposition; disposed to what is right and good. 2 That retains long and enduringly its virtues or good qualities—a substance or thing. [drug &c.]

सत्त्वशुद्ध *a* (S) Rectified or refined;—as a सत्त्वशुद्धि *f* (S) सत्त्वशोध *m* S Depuration or refinement of a drug or medicament—the act or the state effected; rectification. [the quality सत्त्व.]

सत्त्वसंपन्न *a* (S) Good, excellent, endowed with सत्त्वस्थ *a* (S सत्त्व *q. v.* & स्थ Standing, seated.) Virtuous, good, excellent, that is rooted and grounded in goodness. 2 Good, wholesome, salutary, nutritious &c.;—as an article of food.

सत्त्वहरण *n* (S) Carrying off, despoiling, or destroying the excellence or good of, lit. fig.; robbing the repute or character of &c.

सत्त्वहानि *f* (S) Loss of the excellence, virtue, essence, or good of, lit. fig.

सत्त्वहीन *a* (S) Devoid of cream, pith, sap, solid substance; also of vigor, virtue, spirit, active principle. See under सत्त्व. Ex. स० मी बडतापरी ॥ बुद्धि अघोर असे माझी ॥

सत्त्वाची चांगुणा *f* (सत्त्व & चांगुणा Proper name of some ancient female.) A term for a true and virtuous woman.

सत्त्वाची सावित्री *f* (A very सावित्री for goodness.) A term for a true and virtuous woman.

सत्त्वान्न *n* (S सत्त्व & अन्न) Wholesome and nutritious food.

सत्त्वाशुद्धी *f* (सत्त्व & शुद्धी) Ginger prepared and dried so as that it retains its essential virtues. 2 A compound of spices, ginger being the chief ingredient, prepared for the puerperal chamber. 3 (From its constantly requiring ginger or other comforting medicine.) Used as *a* and abusively to a sickly and sour-looking or peevish child.

सत्त्वान्वित *a* S Virtuous or upright; truthful, faithful, moral, or good generally.

सत्त्वर *a* S (स & त्वर) Quick, speedy, swift, expeditious. 2 Popularly सत्त्वर is an *adverb*—Quickly, speedily &c. [eagerness.]

स० होऊन Readily, promptly, with alacrity or

सत्त्वर *ad* (Poetry. सत्त्वर) Quickly.

सत्त्वार्थ *m* (S) A true or good disciple.

सत्त्वद्रुम *m* S A term for a Shūdra who has gone through the purificatory and exalting ceremonies which are prescribed for the classes above him. 2 A common term for a Cowherd and a Barber; these two classes of the Shūdra being viewed as purer, or as freer from the irregularities of the life of the servile tribe generally.

सत्त्वम *m* (S) सत्त्वमति *f* (S) सत्त्वमागम *m* (S) Good society, good company, good association or connection. [nection.]

सत्त्व *a* Commonly संत.

सत्त्व *n* (सम & थळ Ground or a place.) Level ground, table-land: also a plain or level place.

सत्त्वा *f* (संस्था S) Reading and conning in order to commit to memory. ० वे, दे, हे, म्हण. 2 The portion to be read and conned, a lesson.

सत्त्वाविणे *vc* (Commonly संत्ताविणे) To quiet, still, calm, appease.

संदक *m* (Properly संदूक) A chest or large box.

सदका *m* (سدا A) A sacrifice made or a thing devoted (ओवाळलेला or ओवाळून टाकलेला &c.) for. Ex. माझा स० or माझ्यावरचा स० गेला.

गाढवाचा स० (A person or a thing devoted for the sake of an ass.) Any person or thing vile, worthless, good-for-nothing. Also शाहण्याचा स० in the same sense. Also सदका, in construction with any word in the genitive, or, as simply, is used by the multitude as a term of general abuse; as मोठा गेला देणाराचा स० मला ठाकक आहे.

सदक *a* Properly and commonly सधक.

सदतीस *a* (Better सततीस) Thirty-seven.

सदन *n* S A house or habitation.

संदपड *a* & *f* संदपडोत *a* & *n* Properly सनवात-पडोत *a* & *n*. [merciful.]

सदय *a* (S स & दया) Compassionate, pitiful, सदर *f* (سار A) Exalted, eminent, prominent, supreme &c.) The highest court of the law, the

Sadar Adalat. 2 *n* In papers of accounts &c. A comprehensive heading; a heading comprehending general heads: also a heading in general: also the column or place under the heading. Hence 3

A comprehensive or comprising head generally; a class or department in the sense of विव्हा. 4 The hall or principal room, the hall of audience, a saloon or state-room: also a seat for the administration of justice or the direction of public business. 5 Used as *ad* In the general; through

the whole severally of the instances, occasions, particulars, to which it may be desired to make the application; without specification or any particular limitation or restriction;—used of prescribing, permitting, prohibiting, declaring. Ex. महाराज कचेरीस असतील तेव्हाच यावे असे नाहीं केव्हा पाहिजे तेव्हा यावे अशी आज्ञा सदर परवानगी आहे; तुला सदर सांगून ठेवितो कोण्हास जामीन राहू नको. Ex. of comp in this sense—सदररजा, सदर-ताकीद, सदरपरवानगी, सदरजकूम, सदरमाफी &c.

Other compounds follow in order. 6 Used in comp. in the sense of Chief, principal, head; as सदरहवालदार, सदरनायक, सदरजमादार, and सदरअसल &c.

सदरअमीन *m* The second class judge (generally a Native) over a Civil court, subordinate to the Zilla-courts. This officer's former designation was Principal Native commissioner.

सदरअसामी *f* (सदर & असामी A person.) A term for a man substantial and influential (through wealthiness, office &c.)

सदरकसब्याली *f* In public accounts. Difference between any two सदर (departments or heads).

सदरघडणी *f* The drawing out separately and regularly of the general heads or departments, and of the sums total disbursed or received under them, in order to frame the account and determine the balance. [total.]

सदरजुमला *m* The total of the headings, grand सदरताळा *m* The balance of the headings, grand balance.

सदरबारगीर *m* A trooper or horse-soldier that attends and sits as a guard &c. at a Sadar or court of justice. 2 Hence a worthless and superfluous personage belonging to a court, assembly, or community in general.

सदरमुखी *a* Mistaken for शुद्धमुखी.

सदररकम *f* The chief head-total, or leading head-figure of a number of items.

सदरवार *ad* By the headings or heads severally: also according to the order of the headings.

सदरहजारी *m* (See सदर) The head or commander of a thousand men.

सदरह *ad* (سار A) Accordantly with the heading, text, matter duly set down &c. See सदर.

Ex. स० लिहिण्याअन्वये जिन्नस पाठवून द्यावे; स० लिहिण्याप्रमाणे सामलतदारांनी वचोवे.

सदरहप्रमाणे As it is in the सदर; according to the सदर; (often answering to) ditto. [ence &c.]

सदरेची खोली *f* An antechamber (to a hall of audience)

संदर्भ *m* S Connection, consistence, coherence (as of the members or parts of a discourse, narrative, sentence). 2 The planning, contriving, or laying schemes to bring about (a matrimonial match). 3 S Stringing, connecting, constructing, composing: also strung or connected state.

संदर्भविच्छेद *a* (S) Incoherent, incongruous, unconnected; that interrupts or disturbs the just connection.

संदर्भशुद्ध *a* (S) Of just connection or relation, coherent, consistent, congruous.

संदर्भशुद्धि *f* (S) Correctness of connection or relation (as of the members or parts of a discourse, narrative &c.); harmonious coherence or consistence.

संदल *n* A metal vessel of a certain form and size.

संदला *m* (Better संघला *q. v.* संघि Chink &c.) Fine lime well ground and blended (for overlaying rough chunam-work and its openings).

संदलाबदल *f* (Mistaken for अदलाबदल) Interchanging or changing about.

सदसत् *a* (S) True or false. 2 Real or unreal; existent or non-existent. Also true and false; real and unreal.

सदसष्ट *a* (Better सतसष्ट) Sixty-seven.

सदस्य *m* S A member of or a person seated in an assembly or a council. 2 An assistant or a by-stander at a sacrifice &c.

सदा *ad* (S) pop. सदा *ad* Always. Ex. सदा चालिजे धर्मपंथ ॥ सर्व कुमति टाकोनि ॥ Ex. of comp. सदाकधी, सदादुःखी, सदाभोगी, सदारखा, सदारोगी, सदानंद or दो, सदाशुचि, सदासुखी. Sometimes to intensify or enhance the sense त्रिकाळ is added, as सदात्रिकाळ Perpetually, unfailingly through the three times, morning, noon, and evening; as

गाथी दुहति सदात्रिकाळ ॥ क्षीर तुंबळ वर्षति ॥

सदा पीक सदा भीक A phrase descriptive of the perpetual poverty and wretchedness of the Kunbi whatever luxuriant crops may crown his fields.

सदाकदा or सदानकदा *ad* Always, perpetually, ever and anon. [wind or air.]

सदागति *a* S Ever in motion;—epithet of the सदागुलाव *m* (سدا گلآب H) A flowertree and its flower, Rosa glandulifera. [or procedure.]

सदाचरण *n* (S) Correct and proper deportment

सदाचरण *a* S pop. सदाचरणी *a* Of correct deportment &c. See सदाचार *a*.

सदाचार *m* (S) Good and right conduct or behaviour. 2 A good or proper practice, usage, fashion, custom. 3 The traditionary observances of the Hindú castes, as preserved in the land lying betwixt the rivers सरस्वती & इण्दवी.

सदाचार *a* S pop. सदाचारी *a* That walks or behaves rightly or well; of correct deportment or सदातन *a* S Eternal. [demeanour.]

संदान or सदान *n* *f* (سندان P) The smaller anvil of blacksmiths and forgers. On it are formed ferrules, rings, caps &c. Disting. from शिंगडा, रेरण &c.

सदानंद *a* S pop. सदानंदी *a* Ever-rejoicing or ever-happy. 2 Applied to an idiot or a simpleton. सदाफली *f* A flowertree and its flower, *Rosa glandulifera*.

सदार *a* Solvent. Used only in opp. to नादार Insolvent. Also सदारी *f* Solvency: in opp. to नादारी.

सदावक्र *a* (S Ever-crooked.) Ever-sour and sullen, ever-glum and gloomy.

सदावर्त्त *n* (सदा Always, व्रत Observance &c.) A religious observance. The distribution daily of food to mendicants or travelers, or to comers indiscriminately.

सदावर्त्ती *a* Relating to सदावर्त्त.

सदाशिव *m* (S Always auspicious.) A common name of Shiva.

सदासर्वदा *ad* (सदा & सर्वदा. Both signifying Always.) Always and at all times; invariably, incessantly, constantly.

सदासिद्ध *a* (S) Ever-existing or eternal. An epithet of the Deity.

सदाळणे *v c* P To fasten or fix fast and tight (a post &c. by ramming in around it stones or earth).

संदिग्ध *a* (S) Doubtful or questioned; suspected or scrupled at: also doubtful, ambiguous, of obscure and uncertain import, character, quality, class, kind.

संदिग्धमति *c* (S) A sceptic; one who is uncertain or doubtful of the results of religious observances &c. 2 One of a doubtful or unsettled mind generally.

संदिग्धलेख *n* or -लेख *m* S In law. A documentary writing of doubtful meaning or authority.

संदिग्धार्थ *m* S (संदिग्ध & अर्थ) A doubtful interpretation or meaning. 2 A disputed debt.

संदिष्ट *p* S Told, communicated, related as tidings or information or as a message or mandate.

संदिसा *ad* (संध्या or संधि) At this very instant; just at this moment; in this juncture. Used esp. with verbs of arrival or departure.

सदी *f* (Usually सदी q. v.) Prosperousness, fortunateness, luckiness, successfulness, auspiciousness. सदी *ad* R (सदा S) Always. [ciousness.

सदी *a* (Properly सनदी) Relating to a सनद.

सदीस *ad* (A vulgar formation from सारा दिवस, or with स & दीस for दिवस) Throughout the day; and, freely, always or ever.

सद्सष्ट *a* (Better सतसष्ट) Sixty-seven.

संदूक *f* or ई (سندوق A) A large box, a chest, a coffer. Ex. सत्य वैरागरीची रत्ने॥ साठविली संदुकेत॥ [pact, solid, substantial.

सदढ *a* (स With, दढ Hard.) Firm, hard, com-

सदृश *a* (S) सदृश *a* S Like, similar, resembling. In comp. as एतत्सदृश, तत्सदृश, पितृसदृश, पशुसदृश, पाषाणसदृश.

संदेश *m* (S) Message; charge or mandate or communication transmitted.

सदेश *a* (S) Of the same country or place with.

संदेशर *m* S A message-bearer, a messenger, a courier.

संदेश *m* (Poetry. संदेश S) A message. *v* सांग.

संदेश *ad* Properly संदिशा.

संदेह *m* (S) Doubt or uncertainty; indetermination of opinion or mind.

संदेही *a* (S) Dubious, doubtful, demurring, scrupulous; that constantly conceives difficulties and perplexities respecting, or indulges suspicions and evil surmises.

सदैव *a* (S) Fortunate, lucky, of favorable destiny. Pr. सदैवाची दृष्टी नरदेवाचा पालव (लागावा

&c.) May we enjoy the shade of a lucky one and the shelter of a king! Or an unwoven end of the garment of a favorite of Fortune is to be preferred before the whole skirt of the mantle of a king. Pr. सदैवाचा पालव बरा.

सदैव *ad* S (सदा & एव) सदादीन *ad* (सदा & उद्दिन) Always, ever, at all times.

संदोली *f* P A box or chest.

सदोष *a* (S) Having blemish, imperfection, flaw, or fault. 2 Criminal or faulty.

संदोह *m* S An assemblage, accumulation, mass, heap; a gathered number or quantity. Esp. in comp. as आनंदसंदोह, हर्षसंदोह, सुखसंदोह, दुःखसंदोह.

सद्गत *f* Contracted from सद्गति q. v. infra. 2 Resource, remedy, help, an expedient or a means of ameliorating one's fortunes, or of obtaining happy issue out of straits, exigencies, or troubles. Ex. कारकुनास चाकरी केल्याचून स० नाही. This word is popularly used as सत ना गत, and, in certain applications, for सोई.

सद्गति *f* (S Good passage or ultimate condition.) Happy state or allotment as attained by a creature in the birth or stage of existence succeeding to any particular other birth; i. e. emancipation or absorption; a seat in any of the paradises or heavens; birth again on earth in a high or holy caste or tribe; birth under conjunctions &c. conferring honor, riches, talents, success.

सद्गदित *a* (S) pop. सद्गद *a* Oppressed through vehement emotion; full and swelling and unable to articulate;—as the throat or a person; as through excessive and overpowering grief, affection, tenderness &c. [or anthem.

सद्गीत *n* (S) A holy or spiritual song; a hymn

सद्गुण *m* (S) A good quality, affection, or property. [and director.

सद्गुरु *m* (S) A good Guru or spiritual instructor

सद्गृहस्थ *m* (S) A respectable householder; an honest and a well-behaved, or a mild and affable, person in general.

सद्जवाब *m* A law-term. A rejoinder.

सदा *m* (سدا A Banners.) The banners or flags in the procession before the tabūt in the Muharram.

सदी *f* (سदी P Hundred.) A century. [ram.

दर सदे By hundreds.

सदी *f* (سعد or سعيد A) Prosperousness, fortunateness, successfulness; happiness or luckiness in enterprises or endeavors: also prosperous or flourishing circumstances or season.

सद्गर्म *m* (S) A good property or quality. 2 A good religion: also a good religious practice or observance. 2 Used laxly in the sense of सदाचरण Good conduct or course; righteous and just walk.

स० बाळगणे-संभाळणे-राखणे To uphold good religion or a good rite or religious custom. And स० टाकणे-साडणे &c. To renounce or relinquish it. सद्गर्माने चालणे-वागणे-राखणे-असणे To walk in truth and righteousness. सद्गर्मांला जागणे To be careful of moral obligations; to watch to do what is right. सद्गर्मास येणे To commend itself unto; to appear right in the eyes of. सद्गर्मावर टाकणे-घालणे-लाटणे-साडणे To cast (a matter) upon the good conscience or sense of propriety of.

सद्गर्मी *a* (सद्गर्म) Righteous, virtuous, just.

सद्दया or सद्दया *ad* (सद्दय S) Presently, now, at the present moment.

सद्दुद्धि *f* (S) A good or right purpose, mind,

or thought. 2 Rightmindedness or welldisposedness. 3 Used *attrib*. Having a good purpose &c.

सद्भाव *m* (S) Good disposition, goodness, virtuousness. 2 Purity or rightness of purpose or mind. Ex. सामोरी आली हंसगाभिनी॥ दशरथाचिया चरणी॥ ससक देवो सद्भावें॥

सद्घ *n* S A house.

सद्यः *ad* (S) Now, instantly, at the present time. 2 Used ignorantly as *a* in the sense of Fresh, new, recent, instant.

सद्यःपक्ष *m* (सद्यः Now, पक्ष Side, class, part, alternative.) The rule of doing and despatching a matter at the moment at which the occasion arises; as opposed to the rule or way of providing for or anticipating it by the adoption of measures or performance of parts preparatory or pertaining: also, freely, the present time; as opp. to the other पक्ष or part of time—the future. 2 The अपकर्ष or anticipated performance of a duty; performance at a period anterior to that for which it is prescribed. 3 Used as *a* in the sense of Fresh, new, recent, instant, immediate.

सद्यस्क, सद्यस्काल, सद्यस्कालीन *a* Relating to the present time; recent, modern, late, fresh, new.

सद्यस्कालपक्ष See above सद्यःपक्ष.

सद्यस्र *a* (S सद्यस् & त्र. Just heated, piping hot.) corruptly सद्यस्र *a* Quite fresh or new; new as just made. Used esp. of butter heated and clarified, and then of other things as Fresh, recent, novel &c. [dern, fresh, new.

सद्या *a* (Properly सद्यस्क) Present, recent, modern. सद्या or द्या *ad* (Properly सद्यः) At the present moment or time.

सद्योव्रण *m* S A recent contusion or bruise. Considered as the remote cause of व्रण Ulcer.

सद्रव *a* (S) That is suffering or is susceptible of exudation or liquefaction; or that has, inherently, juice, sap, or liquor.

सद्ग *m* (S) A good tribe or race: also *attrib*. of a good tribe or race.

सद्गु *n* S A good thing, i. e. God. Hence *n f* Any person or thing true or good.

सद्वासना *f* (S) A good desire or inclination.

सद्विवेक *m* (S) Just discrimination or judgment. Ex. विरक्तास भूषण स०. 2 Good discrimination, i. e. discrimination as a good thing. Ex. किं क्रोधकर्मि दाखण॥ सद्विवेकें आवरिजे॥ [judicious.

सद्विवेकी *a* (सद्विवेक) Discriminating, discreet, सद्गु *a* S Well-behaved, of correct manners or conduct. 2 Well-rounded, handsomely orbicular or circular. [diture.

सद्दय्य *m* S Wise, profitable, or proper expen-

संध *f* (Contracted from संधि) Junction, union, unitedness. 2 Joint, juncture, seam, the part or place of junction. 3 A cleft or fissure; a gap or an opening in general. 4 An interval (of time). 5 A joint, knuckle, knot, articulation. 6 fig. The exactly opportune or suitable period; the critical juncture; the nick. 7 Renewal of friendship or connection, reconciliation, peace.

संध *a* S That holds or has inherently or intimately. In comp. as कपटसंध, वैरसंध, अन्तसंध, सत्यसंध.

सधट *a* (धड) Whole, continuous, straight-going, i. e. unpieced or unjoined;—as cloth, wood, stone, an article, fields, roads. 2 fig. Straight-forward, correct, right;—as speech, conduct, scheme, business. 3 *a* & *ad* Straight or direct; straight on, right forwards. 4 Outright, smack, flat (i. e. insolently or rudely).

सधन *a* (S) Having wealth or property.

सधन *n* A sort of anvil. Note. सधन, वटांग, & लुरा are the same instrument; but the first word is in use amongst the जोनगर people, and the two latter amongst the smiths and farriers.

सधर्म *a* (S) Of the same religion or faith, a co-religionist. 2 Of the same quality or property.

सधर्मिणी *f* S A wife wedded according to the ritual of the Vedas.

सधला *m* (सधि Chink &c.) Fine lime well ground and blended. Used to lay thinly over a chunamed wall, floor &c. 2 By meton. Laying or spreading this lime: also the overlay or coating.

सधवा *f* S (स With, धव Husband. A formation to oppose विधवा A widow.) A woman whose husband is alive.

संधान *n* (S सम Together, धा To hold &c. Hence Joining, uniting, connecting, blending, mingling, binding, associating, combining &c.; which meaning, although unknown in Maráthi, is the foundation or spring of the meanings following.) The bringing of measures or means to bear; the harmonious application of expedients, resources, powers; the concentration or consociation of efforts, energies, talents, towards the accomplishment or performance of. 2 The proper way or line of procedure towards the accomplishment of; the process or course to be observed. 3 Aim, bearing, leaning, tendency; the direction, front, or indicative aspect assumed. Used of the mind, the will, the eye, a missile weapon &c. 4 Attention, advertence, heed, regard, the bearing of the mind and faculties.

संधानी *a* संधानलाया *a* (संधान) Shrewd and clever in fixing his aim, directing his efforts, applying his resources, devising schemes, expedients, means, and ways of attaining or achieving.

संधि *m* pop. *f* (S) Junction, union, unitedness, joined or united state. 2 Joint, juncture, commissure, seam, line or point of junction. 3 A cleft, chink, fissure, cranny, chap, crack, chasm, breach, gap, slit, any interruption of continuity. 4 An interval, intermediate time or space. 5 A joint, knuckle, knot, an articulation generally. 6 Union or coalition of letters at the end or beginning of words entering into composition;—in obviation of dissonance or hiatus. 7 Aim; the mind as directed or applied, as attent or intent. ८ देव. Ex. भिक्षुक पैक्यावर संधि ठेवून यजमानाचें आज्ञे करिता. 8 A period at the expiration of a Yuga or age, equaling one sixth of its duration, intervening between it and the succeeding Yuga: also a period of the same length as the Satya Yuga occurring at the end of each Manwantara and each Kalpa. 9 A hole made in a wall or underneath it, to enter a building for hostile or felonious purposes; a breach, a mine &c. 10 fig. The exactly opportune or suitable period or point of time; the critical juncture; the *time and tide*; the *nick*: also conjuncture or juncture generally. Ex. तुका न्हे ऐशा संधीं आलो वैष्णवाची मांदी. 11 fig. Connection or combination under the amicable or social relation, but, especially, the renewal of interrupted connection,—re-union, reconciliation, peace. [as a malady, poison, drug.

संधिग: *a* S That goes into or affects the joints;—

संधिगत *a* S Gone into the joints; as संधिगत-वात-वायु-रोग Rheumatism in the joints.

संधिफुटणी *f* Rheumatic pains of the joints. 2 Laxly. A boil or tumor at a joint.

संधिबंधन *n* (S) A binding of the joints, a tendon or sinew.

संधिभंग *m* S Stiffness of joints from rheumatism.

संधिवात *m* (S) संधिवायु *m* (S) Rheumatism in the joints.

संधिवियह *m* (S) Peace and war; amity and dissension; reconciliation and rupture.

संधिवेला *f* S A time of junction, a time connecting two divisions or parts of the day or of the lunar fortnight; e. g. morning, noon, evening, new moon, the first or thirteenth day of the fortnight, and full moon. [dity of the joints.

संधिसंकोच *m* S Rheumatic contraction or rigidity. संधिस्फोट *m* S Aching of the joints. 2 A tumor or an eruption at a joint.

संधेवीं *ad* (Corr. from संधेही) In doubt, in a dubious, hesitating state of mind. 2 P or संधेवींसा *ad* P Now; at this very instant. Used esp. with verbs of arrival or departure.

संध्या *f* (S) The period of evening twilight. 2 Religious meditation, repetition of mantras, sipping of water &c., to be performed by the three first classes of Hindús at particular periods in the day, especially at sunrise, sunset, and noon. 3 The period intervening between one Yuga or age and another. 4 Twilight (whether of the morning or evening). 5 An intervening period,—the forenoon, the afternoon, or midday.

संध्या or संध्या *ad* (Preferably संध्या or संध्या) Now. Pr. संध्याच साळी पिकवी दुकाळीं Used, like उत्पन्न-मल्ली, where a person first earns then eats. (From a tale of गौतमकवि, who, during a famine, daily sowed and daily caused to ripen rice for his dinner.

संध्याकाल *m* (S) The period of evening twilight.

संध्याकाळी *f* (संध्या S) A flower, Marvel of Peru.

संध्यापात्र *n* (S) The water-vessel used in performing संध्या. [of संध्या &c.

संध्यामठ *m* (S) A building for the performance

संध्यावंदन *n* (S) Bowing in worship exactly at the auspicious juncture at the matins and vespers.

सन *n* (سن A) An age or a period. The word occurs only in documents, records, and similar writings; as सन १८२३ In the year 1823. [boy.

सनई *f* (سرنای or سرن P) A clarion or haut-sen. कन-कर-दिशी &c., सनकणें, सनका See सनकण, सनकणें &c.

सनकाडी & सनकांडी *f* Properly सनकाडी.

सनंग *n* A cloth, a web, a cotton stuff, considered as a piece of goods or an article of merchandise. 2 Applied, in ludicrous or low language, to a woman, animal, or article viewed as a piece of goods or a transferable commodity.

सनगर *m* A caste in the Carnatic or an individual of it. They make coarse woollen blankets or mantles.

सनकुमार *m* S (Always a youth. A proper name of one of the four sons of Brahmá.) A term for a continent or sanctified person; one retaining, through life, the purity and innocence of the unadult period.

सनद *f* ई or ए (संद A) A commission or warrant; a sealed paper of authority, commanding, authorizing, appointing &c.

सनदापत्र *n* A written commission, grant, warrant, or authority from the government.

सनदापाहणी *f* Inspection or examination of the several सनदा or commissions that have been issued.

सनदो *a* (سندی H from संद A) Relating to a सनद or written warrant: e. g. held by सनद;—

as land, a post, office &c.: prosecuted or conducted by सनद;—as a business: paid from the produce of lands made over to him by सनद;—as an Inámdár, a soldier &c.

सनदो इनामदार *m* An Inámdár constituted by a सनद or recent grant: as opp. to जारी इनामदार.

सनघ *a* (स & नघ) Humble, lowly.

सनय or यो *f* A clarion or hautboy. See सनई.

सनला *m* Better संधला or संदला.

सनवदवाकी or सनवादवाकी or सनवातवाकी *f* (سنوات A pl of سن Years or periods, and باقی Residue or remainder.) Arrears of revenue due through a course of years.

सनवातपडोत, सनवदपडोत, सनवादपडोत *a* (سنوات A Years, and पडोत) Lying fallow for years. Also as *sn* Lands so lying. Other compounds occur; as सनवात or सनवद दिशेक, स० वखल, स० पचक.

सनसनणें, सनसनाट, सनसनीत, सनसर, सनानणें See सनसणणें &c.

सनाटा *m* sometimes सनाट *m* (Imit. सन!) Sounding violence, the howl or roar, the hiss and clatter, the deep ring or singing (as of wind, rain, hail, a conflagration, a stroke or blow, a walloping or fast-boiling): also a violent and sounding blast or gust, a dashing or driving, a bang, whack, or whap. ८ (for the latter clause) बस, लाग, & बसव, लाव, मार, दे. 2 Vehemence, animation, or high briskness and eagerness (as of writing, reciting, singing, arguing, disputing). 3 A full and loud whizzing, ringing, twanging (of bullets, stones, arrows, bows). Note. सनाटा is, after the fashion of imitative formations, interchangeable with other imitatives, esp. with तडाखा, झपाटा, भराटा, & भराका; maintaining however its appropriate significance—combination of force, velocity, and sound (actual or assumed), or, simply, impetus or momentum. See तडाखा &c. 4 whether as *s m* or as *a indecl* An enormously huge (mountain, rock, tree, edifice, ship, elephant, cobra, bandicote, man &c. &c.), a MONSTER: also enormous, huge, vast, MONSTROUS. Applied also in the sense of Large, extensive, outspread; as सनाटा बाजार-देश-शेत-रान-गांव-व्यापार-सावकारी: also in the sense of Overflowingly copious; as सनाटा पीक or बार. 5 (with or without रागाचा, yet esp. with) A transport of passion or rage. ८ ये.

सनाटून *ad* (Imit. सन!) With sounding violence: also with vehemence, briskness, smartness, vigor &c.: also with loud whizzing, ringing, twanging &c. See illustrations under the noun सनाटा.

सनातन *a* S Eternal, perpetual, everlasting; that has ever been, or that will ever be.

सनाथ *a* (S) That has a lord, master, patron, friend, protector. सनाथा *f* S A woman whose husband is living.

सनाद *a* (S) Having sound; esp. having naturally or intrinsically the property of yielding sound;—as a musical chord, a metallic body. 2 Giving forth sound, sounding.

सनाभ *a* S Of which there is a commentary or gloss on each margin—a book.

सनाभि *m* S A kinsman. He is viewed as the same with सधिड. 2 An uterine brother.

सनीध *ad* & *prep* (सन्निध S) Near or nigh.

सनीन *f* (Properly संगीन) A bayonet.

सन्नति *f* S Reverential bowing and salutation,

सन्नद *a* S Armed, accoutred. [obeisance.

सन्निकर्ष *m* S Nearness, proximity, vicinity.

सन्निकर्षण *n* S Approximating or drawing near.

सन्निकट *a* S Near, close, proximate. 2 also as *ad* & *prep* Near, at hand, in the vicinity of.

सन्निध *ad* & *prep* S pop. सन्निध *ad* & *prep* Near, close, nigh.

सन्निधान *n* S Nearness, nighness, proximity, propinquity. 2 Appearance; becoming visible or perceptible.

सन्निपात *m* S Mixture or mingling, i. e. mixed or mingling state. 2 Coming together, gathering, collecting; also a gathering, a collection, an assemblage. 3 Falling together, joining, uniting; also contact, conjunction, or union. 4 Alighting or arriving, coming unto. 5 (From the above senses yet the only sense popularly known.) Violent fever with delirium and syncope. Explained as consisting in the corruption of the three humors वात, पित्त, कफ.

सन्निविष्ट *p* S Deeply entered into and seated in, lit. fig. 2 Warmly or zealously entered into or engaged in; absorbed in or engrossed by (a study or a business). 3 Proficient, well conversant or versed with.

सन्निवेश *m* S Thorough or deep entrance into and seat in; entrance and inclusion in, amidst, amongst. 2 Ardent engagedness or attachment. 3 Proficiency or great conversancy.

सन्निहित *a* S Near, nigh, close, proximate.

सन्न्यस्त *p* S Abandoned, given up, cast off or away; that *has* or that *is* abandoned or cast off.

सन्न्यास *m* (S) Abandonment of all worldly possessions and earthly affections. Ex. सन्न्यास-दीक्षा निर्धारि ॥ जेणे स्थापिली विधियुक्त ॥

स० घेऊन आईचा उत्तराई होणे To be quit of all obligation to one's mother by taking सन्न्यास; the mother, by this sacrifice on the part of her son, obtaining regeneration as a male.

सन्न्यासणे *v c* This word occurs only in poetry, and there under the form सन्न्यासणे *q. v.*

सन्न्यासी *m* (S) One that has cast off all worldly possessions and carnal or natural affections, an ascetic. 2 The Brāhman of the fourth order, the religious mendicant.

सन्मति *f* (S) Good or right judgment or mind; "a wise and discerning heart"; "a good understanding." Ex. गणपति दे मजला सन्मति. 2 *attrib.* Of a good judgment or right understanding.

सन्मान *m* (सन्मान S) Respect, honor, homage, reverence.

सन्मानणे *v c* (Poetry. सन्मान) To treat with reverence or respect, to honor.

सन्मानित *p* (सन्मानित S) सन्मानी *a* Respected, revered, honored, treated with respect or honor.

सन्माननीय *a* S (Suitable or proper) to be respected or honorably regarded; worthy of respect or honor. [or a proper course.]

सन्मार्ग *m* (S) The or a right way or road; the सन्मुख *a* (S) Fronting, facing, opposite to.

सन्मुखकाल *m* (S) Propitious time; season of prosperity: opp. to विमुखकाल.

सन्मुख, सन्वास, सन्वासी This is the popular form. See the correct form सन्न्यस्त &c.

सन्वासणे *v c* (Poetry. सन्न्यास) To abandon the world and deny the flesh and disallow nature. Ex. तरी सर्व हि सन्वासावे ॥ [सन्वा.]

सप *m* Utter destruction &c. See at large under

संप *m* C Unanimity, confederacy, concurrence, concord, concert. Ex. गांवकऱ्यांचा जरका संप असता तर तेव्हाच धुडकावून दिव्हा असता.

सपक *a* Insipid, unsavory, wanting the requisite saltiness or sweetness.

सपखल sometimes सपकल *a* Commonly सवखल or सवखल.

संपन्नवार *m* (संपत् & शनिवार) A common term for the Saturdays of the month Shrāwan. They are considered as auspicious days, and particular observances are kept on them.

संपच्छुक्रवार *m* (S संपत् & शुक्रवार) A common term for the Fridays of the month Shrāwan. They are viewed as auspicious days and suitable for certain rites and religious acts.

सपटोळी *f* Commonly सापटोळी.

संपणे *v i* (समापन S) To be expended, exhausted, consumed. 2 To be ended or finished: also to be completed or perfected. 3 Cant. To die; to be *done up* or *expended*.

संपत् *f* S संपत्ति *f* (S) Wealth, riches, possessions, treasures. 2 Attainment, acquisition, obtaining; also accomplishing, effecting, achieving. Ex. तुमचे योगाने आम्हाला इष्टफलसंपत्ति झाली. 3 Prosperity, success, advancement; advanced state in or augmented state of any favorable kind (in or of opulence, authority, glory, fame).

संपत्तिमान् *a* (S) pop. संपत्तिवान् *a* Wealthy, rich, opulent, affluent.

सपल *m* S An enemy, adversary, opponent. As this word is only a masculine form of the word following, its sense or use is only metaphorical.

सपली *f* (S स for समान, & पति. Female having the same lord.) A fellow-wife, a rival-wife.

सपलीक *a* (S स With, पली Wife.) That has a wife: also that has a wife along with him.

संपत्शनवार & संपत्शुक्रवार See संपन्नवार & संपच्छुक्रवार.

संपदा *f* (S) Wealth, riches, possessions. 2 Prosperity or success; flourishing or thriving state or quality.

सपन *n m* (Vulgar corruption of स्वप्न) A dream.

संपन्न *p* (S) Possessed of, endowed with, esp. with implication of Copiousness, richness, fullness. In comp. as शास्त्रसंपन्न Master of the Shāstras, विद्यासंपन्न, पुत्रसंपन्न, ज्ञानसंपन्न, धनसंपन्न, गुणसंपन्न, आख्यासंपन्न, पुण्यसंपन्न, सैन्य-अश्व-गज-पदाति-रथ-रेख्य-कीर्ति-वृत्ति-वित्त-शक्ति-बुद्धि-विचार-वेदशास्त्र-संपन्न. 2 Prosperous, flourishing, thriving, opulent, affluent. 3 Accomplished, achieved, effected: also attained, obtained, acquired. [or train.]

सपरिवार *a* Being accompanied by his cortège

संपर्क *m* (S) Contact, conjunction, junction, connection by touching. 2 S United state more generally,—mingledness, blendedness, amalgamation.

संपविणे *v c* (संपणे) To expend, exhaust, consume. 2 To end, finish, terminate, conclude: also to complete or perfect; to perform or accomplish.

सपशेल or लां, सपशेल or लां *ad* Commonly सपसल or लां.

सपसप or पां *ad* (An imitative or a fanciful formation.) Continually, incessantly, with displeasing reiteration or persistence. Used with petulant impatience, and applied, with the arbitrary restriction customary with formations of this kind, to a gadding about from house to house, to a tramping or trolloping over the town, to a clacking or gabbling with a glib tongue, and to other acts exciting anger or disgust. *v* कर, बोल, दे, अटप &c. 2 With careless cursoriness, slubberingly, slurringly. 3 Smartly, sharply, in a shake.

सपसल or लां, सपसल or लां, सपसल or लां *ad* Loosely, openly, roomily, broadly and uncompactly, with legs or limbs outstretched or strag-

gling;—as a person lying or falling. *v* पड, निज, हातपाय पसर, आंग टाक, भार टाक, बस. 2 As spread abroad; scatteredly or loosely;—used of buildings fallen and lying in ruin. *v* पड, बस.

सपस्कार *m pl* Commonly सोपस्कार.

सपक्ष *a* (S) Having wings, winged, fledged. 2 Being of the same side or party; a partisan, an adherent. 3 whether as *a* or as *s m* In logic. A syllogism or an argument in which the proposition to be maintained is necessarily or invariably present: *contrad.* from विपक्ष *q. v.* The usual examples are:—of सपक्ष, a KITCHEN in which fire is present *always*; of विपक्ष a RIVER-DEEP (डाढो), in which fire is *never*. 3 *a* Supported, advocated, or countenanced by some authority;—as a doctrine or a person. [cooking.]

सपाक *m* (Corr. from खरपाक) Dressing of food, सपाट *a* (स & पाट) Flat, level, smooth, even, plain. 2 Smoothed; made even or level with the brim;—as a measure filled with grain &c. 3 as *ad* (For चपाट) In the state of demolition or destruction, *flat*. Pr. पुढे पाट आणि मागे सपाट.

सपाटणे & सपाटा Commonly झपाटणे or चपाटणे & झपाटा. 2 सपाटा, besides having senses and uses in common with झपाटा, confers, when prefixed to names of objects, the sense of Hugeness or enormousness, with the force of the words Monster or hulk; as सपाटा डोंगर, सपाटा झाड, सपाटा घोडा, सपाटा वाडा-इमारत-घर, सपाटा साप; and, more freely, सपाटा पाकस, सपाटा पोक, सपाटा कस &c.

सपाट सुपली *f* A term for a snub or flat nose; also *attrib.* a flatnosed person.

सपाटो *f* (सपाट) Levelness, evenness, equalness, smoothness. 2 Any level and smooth expanse;—the table-land of a mountain, the landing-place of a stairs or flight of steps, a terrace, a plain.

सपात *m* S Falling or coming together; meeting or encountering; the coming together (of rivers, roads, rows, persons). 2 The entrance of the sun into an equinoctial point; as मेषसपात, तुलासपात.

सपातरेंखा or -रेखा *f* S (सपात Descending, falling, alighting, रेखा Line.) A tangent.

सपादक *a* (S) That acquires, attains, obtains, gets: also that accomplishes, achieves, effects. 2 The acquirer or first possessor of a वतन &c. 3 The manager, director, or master at a wedding or similar occasion.

सपादणी *f* सपादणूक *f* (Verbal of सपादणे) Acquiring or obtaining: accomplishing or effecting. 2 Supporting a character or part assumed, an unjust pretension, a false assertion &c. by artful coloring, plausible speech &c.; giving a specious appearance to a matter in general. 3 The dressing up (as of a कथा by a चरदास, or of any legend-exposition) with rhetorical embellishments. See बतावणी. 4 Acting of a character or part (in a dramatic performance). Pr. जसे सोंग तशी सं. Act out the part according to its requirement. 5 The managing or carrying through, i. e. the furnishing and the performing (of a wedding or other much-involving festivity or rite).

सपादणे *v c* (सपादन) To acquire, attain, obtain, gain, get. 2 To accomplish, achieve, effect, execute, perform.

सपादन *n* (S) Acquiring, attaining, gaining, getting: also accomplishing, achieving, effecting.

सपादनी & सपादणूक Usually and preferably सपादणी & सपादणूक.

सपादित *p* (S) Acquired, gained, got: also accomplished, achieved, effected.

सपासप or पां *ad* Imit. of the sound of a smart and vigorous slashing, slicing, hacking, hashing, chopping, chipping &c. *v* मार, तोड, तार.

सपासपी *f* (Imit. सप!) Slashing and slicing; hacking and hewing; chopping and cutting.

सपिठो *f* C (Commonly सपोठ) The finest wheaten flour.

सपिंड *m* (S स for समान Common, पिंड Ball of rice &c. offered to the manes of ancestors.) One entitled to पिंड, i. e. any person of seven generations in direct line of ascent or descent: also one connected by the offering of the funeral cake to any one or all of the manes of the father, grandfather, and great grandfather, and their wives respectively, as sprung from them in directly collateral lines. The relationship stops with every fourth person; and the fifth cannot perform the offering of a cake even to the father of the deceased.

सपिंडो *f* (सपिंड) The offering of a ball of rice &c. to the manes of a deceased relative, commonly on the twelfth day after his decease. *v* कर.

सपीठ *n* (सपिता S) The finest wheaten flour.

सपीति or सपीति *f* S Drinking together, comotation.

सपील *a* C (सर्व & पी) That is suffered to drink the whole milk of its mother (the mother being never milked by man)—a calf. 2 as *ad* In the circumstances or condition of enjoying, undividedly with man &c., its mother's milk;—used of the putting or of the being of a calf. Ex. वासरं सपील सोडलें; वासरं सपील पालें.

सपुट *m* S A casket, a covered basket, a basket or similar thing formed of two hollow or shelving bodies joined mouth to mouth (e. g. ○). 2 The cavity formed by the palms hollowed and placed over each other (e. g. ()).

सपुट *a* C Living;—used of a लीख (a nit) in the hair: opp. to पोली. 2 Filled with grains or seeds;—used of a शेंग or pod: opp. to पोला. From this arises the first sense so common in the Konkan.

सपुटोकरण *n* S Shutting up or enclosing between two concave or hollow bodies; catching and confining between two bodies more generally.

सपुरता *a* (स With, and पुरता) Sufficient, adequate, enough.

सपुष्ट *m* (सपुष्ट S) A casket, a covered basket, a body generally composed of two concave and corresponding members or parts laid face over face. 2 A vessel of a particular shape.

सपुष्टांत येणें *g.* of o. To come under the gripe or into the clutches of. 2 To come within manageable or convenient compass or dimensions;—as a business: to be contracted or reduced into little;—as life, riches &c. [son.]

सपूत *m* (Properly सपुत्र) An obedient or dutiful

संपूर्ण *a* (S) All, every one, the whole. 2 Whole, entire, complete, perfect. 3 *p* Completed, perfected, finished, prepared or executed wholly. 4 as *s n* The entertainment of Brāhmans, or other particular ceremony, completing and closing a religious observance.

संपूर्णकळावतीची खाण *f* A term for a person of manifold accomplishments.

संपूर्णता *f* (संपूर्ण S) Completion or fulfilment; filled, supplied, satisfied, perfected, or finished

सपेत्ती *f* Commonly सफेली. [state.]

सपोठ or सपोटो *ad* (स With, पोठ Belly.) With or inclusively of the belly-provision; with the

understanding that the man is to find himself in food;—used of entertaining a servant or laborer, or of settling pay or wages.

सपोटो *a* (स With, and पोठ Belly.) In which the servant or person hired obtains daily provision besides his wages—a service: disting. from निपोटो Service in which the hired person must board himself. In some districts सपोटो रुपये means Wages in which provision for the belly is included.

सपोत *a* (See पोत) Of good texture—cloth.

सपोठा *m* A sort of paperkite.

सप्त *a* (S) Seven.

सप्तर्षि *m pl* (S) The seven saints of the Brahmarshi order, contemporary with each Manu. The names of the several series differ; the names of the saints of the present Manwantara are कश्यप, अत्रि, भरद्वाज, विश्वामित्र, गौतम, जमदग्नि, वशिष्ठ, or, according to other authority, मरीचि, अत्रि, अंगिरस, पुलस्ति or स्या, पुलह, क्रतु, वशिष्ठ. These form, in astronomy, the asterism of Ursa major. [Seventh.]

सप्तक *n* (S) An aggregate of seven: also as *a* सप्तकुलाचल *m pl* S The seven great mountains. See सप्तपर्वत. [also attrib. septangular.]

सप्तकोण *m* (S) A septangular figure, heptagon: सप्तगोदावरीतीर *m* The country through which the river Godāvarī flows branched off into seven streams.

सप्तयुद्धी *f* (सप्त & युद्ध) The meeting together under one sign of the zodiac of the seven planets.

सप्तति *f* S Seventy.

सप्तदंती *a* (S) Having seven teeth—a horse. सप्तदंती खोड is one of the blemishes or bad marks of the horse.

सप्तदश *a* S Seventeen: also seventeenth.

सप्तद्वीप *m pl* (S) The seven द्वीप or great divisions of the earth; viz. जंबु, कुश, शुशु, शाकली, कौच, शाक, पुष्कर.

सप्तधातु *m pl* (S) The seven elementary substances of the body; viz. chyle, blood, flesh, fat, marrow, bone, semen (रस, रक्त, मांस, मेद, मज्जा, अस्थि, शुक्र); or, according to some authorities, वसा, रुधिर, मांस, मेद, मज्जा, अस्थि, स्नायु. 2 The seven metallic substances; viz. gold, silver, copper, lead, tin, iron, bell-metal (सुवर्ण, रजत, तास, वंग, नाग, तीक्ष्णक, कांस्य).

सप्तनद *m pl* (S) The seven rivers of which the personification is male; viz. शोण or शोणभद्र, सिंधु, हिरण्यवाह, कोक, घघर, लोहित, शतद्र. To these are added (or, for two of them, substitutionally supplied) ब्रह्मपुत्र & शिवनद.

सप्तपदार्थ *m pl* S The seven categories in logic q. v. in पदार्थ. See also षोडशपदार्थ; and for सप्तपदार्थवाद & वादो see under पदार्थ.

सप्तपदी *f* or सप्तपदोक्रमण *n* (S सप्त Seven, पद Foot, क्रमण Stepping or going.) A ceremony during the solemnization of marriage,—viz. walking round a fire three times, performing each circumambulation in seven steps.

सप्तपर्ण *a* S Septifolious, seven-leaved. 2 as *s m* A tree, Alstonia scholaris. 3 *n* A sweetmeat made of seven ingredients, viz. grape-juice, pomegranate-juice, date-juice, sugar, honey, ghee, spices.

सप्तपर्वत *m pl* (S) The seven great mountains; viz. महेन्द्र, मलय, सच्च, शक्तिमान, गंधमादन, विंध्य, पारियात्र, according to the shlok महेन्द्रो मलयः सच्चः शक्तिमान् गंधमादनः विंध्यश्च पारियात्रश्च सप्तैते कुलपर्वताः. Riddle—सप्तपर्वत व्याचे शिरीं तो पृथ्वीचें विदारण करो शब्द ऐकतांचि नारी भतारतें त्यागिति.

सप्तपाताल *n* (S) pop. सप्तपाताळें *n pl* The seven hells or divisions of the infernal regions; viz. अतल, वितल, सुतल, महातल, रसातल, तलातल, पाताल.

सप्त पाताळीं घालणें-पडणें-जाणें and similar phrases.

सप्तप्रकृति or सप्तविधाप्रकृति *f pl* S The seven temperaments. See under प्रकृति. 2 The seven elements or essential constituents of a State; viz. ruler, minister, city, territory, treasure, army, सप्तम *a* (S) Seventh. [ally.]

सप्तमी *f* (S) The seventh lunar day of either half-month. 2 In grammar. The seventh case.

सप्तभूमिका *f pl* (S) Earth collected from seven different places; viz. from an elephant's or a horse's stable, from the point of junction of four roads, from a white ant's mound &c. See under भूमिका. These earths are prescribed in particular solemn rites.

सप्तरात्र *n* (S) A period of seven nights.

सप्तराशिक *n* S In arithmetic. The rule of seven.

सप्तर्षि *m pl* S The same with सप्तर्षि.

सप्तलोक *m pl* (S) The seven लोक or worlds; viz. भूलोक the earth; भुवर्लोक the region betwixt the earth and the sun, the world of the मुनी, सिद्धि &c.; स्वर्लोक the heaven of Indra, betwixt the sun and the polar star; महर्लोक the sphere of the sun and luminaries; जनलोक the abode of the sons of ब्रह्मा; तपोलोक the heaven of beings mighty in तप or austere devotion; सत्यलोक the heaven of ब्रह्मा and the ऋषि. These seven ascend one above another, and stand opposed respectively to the seven hells included under सप्तपाताल q. v.

सप्तशती *f* S An aggregate of seven hundred. 2 The seven hundred श्लोक in praise of Devī in the सार्कडेयपुराण. [mountains. See सप्तपर्वत.]

सप्तशैल *m pl* S सप्ताद्रि *m pl* S The seven great सप्तसमुद्र *m pl* (S) सप्तसागर *m pl* (S) The seven oceans or great seas in Hindú geography; viz. क्षारोद, इक्षुरोद, सुरोद, घृतोद, क्षीरोद, दधिमंडोद, शुद्धोद.

सप्तस्वर *m* The name of a tune in music.

सप्तस्वंध *m pl* S The seven divisions or regions of the Wind. As a curious specimen of Hindú anemography or anemosophy these divisions are presented; viz. आवह (also written अव) the wind which, rising from the ground, reaches to the clouds; प्रवा the wind from the clouds to the sun; उदह the third wind; सह that from the moon to the stars; वैव that from the stars to Saturn; षटापरा that from Saturn to the सप्तर्षि or Ursa major; परिवाहा that from Ursa major to ध्रुव the Polar star—the uttermost star (according to the Purāns) of the universe.

सप्तस्वर *m pl* S pop. सप्तस्वर *m pl* The seven notes of music; viz. सा, रि, ग, म, प, ध, नि, representing निषाद, ऋषभ, गांधार, षड्ज, मध्यम, चैवत, पंचम.

सप्तहरीतकी *f* (S) The seven varieties of हरीतकी Chebulic myrobalan; viz. विजया, रोहिणी, पूतना, अमृता, चेतकी, अभया, जीवती; according to other authority, अभया, चेतकी, पय्या, पूतना, हरीतकी, जया, हैमावती.

सप्तक्षार *m pl* (S) The seven salts (medicinal); viz. तिल, अपामार्ग, करंज, पलाश, अर्क, यव, चिंचा. Note. Other enumerations are made, presenting divers salts vegetable and mineral; but the probability is that there is no duly-authorized सप्तक्षार, and that the canonical catalogue is अष्टक्षार, which see under APPENDIX.

सप्ताद्रि *m pl* S See सप्तपर्वत.

समाल *m* (شفت P) A peach. [The sun.
समाल *m* S (Poetry. That has seven horses.)
समाल *n* S A heptagon or septangle : also attrib.
heptagonal.

सप्ताह *m* S A period of seven days, a hebdomad
or week. 2 or सप्ताहपारायण *n* S A perusal or
reading through (of a Purān &c.) in seven days.

सप्तापचार *m pl* S The seven great measures of
Medicine; viz. पाचन, रेचन, क्लेदन, श्मन, मोहन,
क्षमन, वर्धन :—पा० Resolving of gastric crudities;
रे० Evacuating the bowels; exhibition of cathar-
tics; क्ले० Diluting or moistening; solving scybala;
relaxing indurations; softening the fibre &c.; श्म०
Composing irritation or excitement; exhibition of
antispasmodics, sedatives &c.; मो० Diminishing
cerebral activity; exhibition of hypnotics, narco-
tics, anodynes &c.; क्ष० Arresting, stopping, re-
straining, binding; exhibition of styptics, astring-
ents &c.; वर्ध० Augmenting animal heat; exhibition
of stimulants, tonics, corroborants &c.

सप्ता *m n* (Corr. from स्वप्ना) A dream.

सफा or सफा *m* (For क्षपा from क्षप H Coup
de main &c.) A slap. २ सफा, दे. 2 Utter destruc-
tion; ruin or extinction in the widest or freest
sense; demolition, devastation, desolation, havoc,
consumption, exhaustion; razed, ravaged, har-
ried, pillaged, wasted state (as of a country or
town through acts of tyranny, rapacity, or law-
less turbulence); annihilated or extinguished
state (as of a population, a race, cattle &c.
through an epidemic, a murrain &c.); devoured,
consumed, dissipated state (as of articles of pro-
vision, a fortune, an estate through voracity,
prodigality &c.) २ वल, उड, हो, & वलव, उडव, कर.

संप्रचीत or संप्रचीत *a* (A lax formation with स &
प्रचीति) Known by experience, experimental; that
has been or is the object of प्रचीति q. v.

संप्रतिबंधदाय *m* S Obstructed or conditional in-
heritance. As the property of an uncle, which one
inherits only in the case of his dying without a
son.

संप्रदान *n* S In grammar. The power or sense
of the dative case,—giving to, or doing for, mak-
ing over to, or laying at, with, to the account of :
also the dative case. Ex. ब्राह्मणाला गाय दिव्ही;
मुलासाठी रडता. Here ब्राह्मण & मुल are in the
dative case.

संप्रदाय *m* (S) Custom, practice, usage : also a
custom or a practice. 2 A phrase; an idiom; a
speech or an expression in the popular or in a
particular phraseology. 3 Traditional and autho-
ritative doctrine. 4 Hence A system of religious
doctrines, a persuasion.

संप्रदायशुद्ध *a* (S) Of correct and proper practice
or general course; of becoming procedure. 2 Of
regular and right establishment or commence-
ment—a business, a usage &c.

संप्रदायी *a* (S) Of the persuasion or sect of. In
comp. with the designating noun prefixed.

संप्रदायिक *a* (Properly संप्रदायिक) Relating to
traditionary or popular doctrine or practice.

संप्रयोजन *a* S Having a necessity, an occasion,
or a reasonable demand; necessary, needful.

संप्रवर or संप्रवर *n* (S) Commonness or oneness
of founder (of two or more families).

संप्रवर or संप्रवर *a* (S) Having one common
founder—two or more families.

संप्रसारण *n* S The mutual substitution of the
letters इ, उ, ऋ, लृ, and their respective semi-
vowels य, व, र, ल.

संप्राप्त *a* S Completely attained, gained, effected,
done. 2 Arrived or come on—a disease or a
paroxysm.

संप्राप्ति *f* S Complete attainment or acquisition,
accomplishment, or achievement. 2 Accession (of
a disease or a paroxysm).

सप्रेम *a* (S) Mingled with, accompanied by, or
having love, affection, or fond and impassioned
devotion. Ex. हरिकोर्त्तन करितां नित्य ॥ तेणें रंग येई
अद्भुत ॥ स० नृत्य करिताति ॥ This word is dear to
the poets, occurring constantly in compounds
such as सप्रेमकीर्त्तन, स० भक्ति, स० भाव, स० स्तवन, स०
भजन, स० नामोच्चारण, स० दान, स० दर्शन; also स०
चुवन, स० आलिंगन, स० अनुपात, स० पान्हा, स०
हृदय, स० अंतःकरण, स० भाषण, स० कवन &c. Also
सप्रेमवाणी or -वाणा for सप्रेम, and attached as
above. सप्रेमदोरा The loving cord is, when simpli-
fied into prose, the cord of Krishna's cradle. Ex.
सप्रेमदोरा मग हालवितो ॥ गोविंद दामोदर माधवेतो ॥

सप्रेमकीर्त्तन *n* (S) Extolling or lauding (God or
an idol) with loving devotion. Ex. चित्तों सर्वथा न
धरो कुडेण ॥ स० करीतसे ॥

सप्रेमभक्ति *f* (S Poetry.) Worship springing from
or instinct with love (esp. as overflowing or ardent).
Ex. सप्रेमभक्तीचो देखोनि चट ॥ खासो गवळ्याचें उच्छिष्ट.

सप्रेमभाव *m* (Poetry.) Affectionateness or fond-
ness. Ex. ऐसें बोलून प्रेमळ भक्त ॥ सप्रेमभावे भजन
करीत ॥ मोलकरी &c.

सफ *m* (صف A Line or row.) Killing or dying
in multitudes (of men or beasts); general destruc-
tion in numerous variations of application. See
सफाई *f* & *ad* Preferably सफाई. [सफा.

सफर *n* (مفر A) The name of the second
Muhammadan month.

सफर *f* (سفر A) A voyage or a journey; a trip
by sea or by land. 2 Seafaring occupation; mak-
ing voyages or trips. 3 The wages or remunera-
tion of a sailor for a trip. [ney or trip.

स० साधणें To accomplish the object of one's jour-
सफरजंगी *f* (Properly सफेजंगी q. v.) Fierce bat-
tling or fighting. २ झड, उड, हो, चाल.

सफरी *m* (سفری H) A mariner, sailor, voy-
ager, a seafaring person.

सफल *a* (S) pop. सफळ *a* Bearing fruit (not
fructiferous or fruitbearing, but) now bearing
fruit—a tree; as सफळ देखोनि दिव्य द्रुम ॥ बड घाव-
ति जेवों विचंगम ॥ 2 fig. That is now yielding
profit—a trade or business: also that is fruitful,
profitable, productive, remunerative, or advantage-
ous—a business or matter in general.

सफाई *f* (صفائي H from صاف A) Polish or
gloss; the brightness and smoothness produced
by rubbing, planing &c. 2 fig. Clearness, neat-
ness, elegance, free and flowing quality (of
speech, composition &c.) 3 Smartness and skilful-
ness of action generally. 4 Reconciliation, ap-
peased and smoothed state (i. e. removal of the
hitch or roughness): clearance of accounts with :
goodness or smoothness of terms with &c. 5
Used as *ad* Altogether, utterly, clean, clear,
quite; bearing the force of such words as *Out-
right, downright, flat, dead, smack and smooth.*
The connection of सफाई as *adverb* is mainly with
verbs of loss, destruction, or damage; as स० बुडालों;
स० नाश झाला; स० घर लुटलें; स० गांव जळला; स०
वस्त्रे पाचें नेलीं &c.; but it further occurs in many
of the applications of the adverb साफ q. v.

सफाईमिरो *f* सफाईदारी *f* (सफाई and affixes.)
Clearness, smoothness, glossiness &c.

सफाईदार *a* Clear, smooth, glossy, glistening,
bright-burnished &c.

सफाशी *a* (स & फांसा) That has a hook or clasp
or annexed member serving as a catch or means
of fastening and suspending;—as a medal, a coin,
सफोल *f* Commonly सफेली. [a trinket.

सफेजंगी *f* (صف جنگ P The ranks of war; em-
battled troops.) Close and furious battle. २ उड, हो.
2 Ravaged and devastated state (as of a country
the seat of war): pillaged and spoiled state (of a
village or town): consumed and cleared state (of
the articles and outlay of a shop or market, of
the provisions of a feast &c.)

सफेत *a* (سفید P) White, esp. of a clear and
bright white. Usually conjoined with पांढरा in
intensification or enhancement; as हा कागद पांढरा
स० आहे; तें फूल पांढरें स० आहे. [go alba.

सफेत सुसळी *f* White variety of सुसळी, Curculi-
सफेत मोरचून *m* White vitriol, sulphate of zinc.

सफेता *m* (سفید P) Ceruse or white lead.

सफेती *f* (سفیدی H) Whiteness. 2 A coat of
whitewash.

सफेद, सफेदसुसळी, सफेदा, सफेदो See the four
words preceding. This form of spelling, although
etymologically more correct, is rather less com-
mon.

सफेली *f* The platform behind the battlement or
parapet, the rampart: also the masonry-terrace
around a well; a chunamed terrace or floor in
front of or on the top of a mansion or great house.

सफर & सफरी Better सफर & सफरी.

सबखल sometimes सबकल *ad* & *a* Fittingly,
suitingly, square with, lit. fig.: also even, equal,
level: regular and orderly; or regularly &c. See
चबखल.

सबजा *m* (Both *ja* & *dzá*. سبز P) A plant; but
सबज्याची बी or सबजाबीज *m* Seed of *Ocymum*
pilosum vel *basilicum* (تخم ريحان P) is the con-
nection in which the word is best known.

सबजी *f* (سبزی P) Greenness. 2 Verdure. 3
An infusion of the leaves or parts of the fructi-
fication of hemp with black pepper, anise-seed,
sugar &c. 4 (Covertly.) Dry leaves of hemp.

सबतुडी *f* (سب و توتنا H All are broken, de-
stroyed, killed.) The name of the remaining नरद
or piece at games with songtyá when all the
rest are killed. Pr. स० आणि भलताच कुडी Any
one beats him who is bereft of all protectors.

संबंधवद्दीत *a* Cultivated or wrought throughout
—land. Opp. to पोटावद्दीत.

संबंधी सर्वनाम *n* A modern formation to render
Relative pronoun.

संबद्ध *p* (S) Bound or attached unto or with;
connected with; endowed with; related unto ge-
nerally.

संबंध *m* (S) Connection or relation generally.
See त्रिविधसंबंध. 2 The ghost or spirit of a deceas-
ed Bráhma.

संबंध *a* (S स With, बंध Tie or binding.) cor-
ruptly संबंद *a* That is tied, bound, fastened, con-
fined by some tie or bond, lit. fig. 2 Of mass
entire; whole or undivided; not broken into parts
or separated into its members. Ex. गुळाची डेब
स० जर वजन केली तर अधिक भरल; फुटकळ सनगें
घ्यावी त्यापेक्षां स० गांढाडें घ्यावें तें बरें.

संबंधन *n* (S) Connecting, conjoining, linking,
placing together in reciprocal relation in the widest
sense.

संबंधी *a* (S) Connected with; belonging or re-

lating to. In comp. as ग्रामसंबंधी, गृहसंबंधी, पाषाण-संबंधी, पापसंबंधी, पुण्यसंबंधी, सुखसंबंधी, शोकसंबंधी, रत्नसंबंधी, तत्संबंधी.

संबंधी *m* S A relative or kinsman.

संबंधीक *a* (संबंध) Connected with or relating to. 2 Of a fiend-like disposition or temper. 3 Relating to the fiend called संबंध.

सबनिशी *f* (صوبه نویسی P) The office or business of सबनीस.

सबनीस *m* (صوبه نویس P) The head-clerk attached to one of the दरकदार. His business was to pay the Sibandis and public servants of a district or charge.

सबब *f* ई or ए (سبب A) Cause, reason, ground, motive. 2 Used as *ad* Therefore, on that account, because. Ex. त्यानें शिष्या दिव्या स० म्यां तोंडांत

सबर *f* (صبر A) A kind of aloes. [मारली.

सबर *a* Big with young;—used of the mare or she-ass. [gorous.

सबल *a* (S) pop. सबळ *a* Strong, powerful, vigorous. सबसणीस *ad* R. Firmly, fixedly, steadily, so that it shall not shake;—placing a thing, or a thing placed. *v* बसव, ठेव, बस.

सबसव or बां *ad* Usually सपसप.

सबसल or लां, सबसेल or ला, सबसैल or लां, सबशेल, सबशैल *ad* See सपसल.

संबळ or सबळ *f m* A bickern that is divided at one end into two parts, a crowbar. Note. Distinction is made by some between these two words. संबळ is understood to be *m*, and to mean A large bickern or पडार; and सबळ to be *f*, and to mean Crowbar.

संबळ *m* A musical instrument of the tabor kind. It consists of two members, viz. पडगा or घा or पडगो or झोल the smaller one, sounding the treble; and the बब, धूम or घम the larger one, sounding the bass.

सबळ *a* See under सबळ.

सबळपक्ष *m* In law. The strong side, i. e. the side in whose favor is the award or decision. Opp. to निर्बळपक्ष The side cast.

संबळी *f* A little covered basket of bamboo or ratan (esp. for carrying the उपकरणों of देवपूजा).

सबळी *a* (स With, बळ Force or strength.) In which even pieces which are protected may be captured;—a mode of playing at chess.

संबळ्या *m* (संबळ) The beater of the instrument called संबळ. [madan year.

सबा *a* (سبع A) Seven. Used of the Muham-

सबाघ *a* S (स & बाघा) Having a blemish, defect, fault, flaw, imperfection;—as an argument, a reasoning, a system.

सबाध्याभ्यंतर *ad* (S स, बाध्या, & आभ्यंतर) Outwardly and inwardly. 2 Actually and sincerely; in external act and with engagedness of heart; in deed and in truth; openly and honestly. Ex. स० जर देवास भजाल तर देव पावेळ. 3 Used as *s n* The exterior and the interior; the heart or spirit as well as the profession or outward deportment.

संबद्धि *f* (S) Sameness of judgment or mind respecting. Ex. सं० घेता समान श्रीहरि ॥ शसदमवैरी हरि झाला ॥

सबुरी *f* सबूर *f* sometimes सबोरी & सबुराई *f* (صبوري H from صبر A) Patience, forbearance, waiting; the ability of enduring delay or the exercise of it.

सबुया *a* (सबुरी) Patient, forbearing, enduring.

सबुया *ad* N. D. (सबुरी) With a holding in and then an effort; with gathered force;—used

with डसणे or डंक मारणे and of the scorpion; used also with verbs of hurling, heaving, striking &c.

सबैत *a* (سبعين A) Seventy. Used of the Arabic year.

संबोखणे *v i* (Poetry.) To call to. Ex. जैसो तान्हापासीं निजमाय ॥ संबोखिताचे निजप्रतीती ॥

संबोघणे *v c* (संबोधन) To address or accost; to speak to or call to.

संबोधन *n* (S) Addressing, accosting, calling, calling to or speaking to. 2 In grammar. The power or the sense of the vocative case: also the vocative case, or the signs of it, हे, अरे, अहो &c. Oh! holla! 3 An epithet. Ex. तो सुज आचे थोर आचे थोट आचे हों एवढीं त्यास संबोधनें कशाला देतां. 4 Misused by the illiterate for उदाहरण.

संबोधित *p* (S) Addressed, accosted, spoken to, or called to.

सब्बां & सबैत Better सर्वां & सबैत.

सब्रह्मचारो *m* (S) A fellow-student and fellow-devotee; one engaged in the same studies and observing the same austerities.

सभय *a* (S) Having fear, afraid, apprehensive. 2 Having ground to warrant fear; i. e. perilous, dangerous, hazardous.

सभर *a* (स With, भार Load.) Big, pregnant, gravid;—used of the mare or the ass. 2 Used as *ad* With all its weight, bodily, heavily; ponderously; with a heavy smack, thump, bang, dash. Used with verbs of falling and striking.

सभराभरोत *a* Crowdedly full.

सभर्तका *f* (S स With, भर्त Husband.) A woman whose husband is alive. 2 A woman whose husband is accompanying her.

संभव *m* (S) Suitableness or reasonableness of being; hence possibility, probability, likelihood. 2 Connection and congruity as apprehended or apparent; apprehension or view of as possible, probable, or real. Ex. तिकडेचें पाणी हवा कसें आचे म्हणून तू जेव्हां विचारतोस तेव्हां तू तिकडे रचायास जाणार असा सला संभव होतो. 3 Consistency, conformity, correspondence, co-aptation or adaptation, adequateness or agreeableness, appropriate connection or relation. 4 Birth, production, rising into being. Note. We may here, as we might under innumerable other words have done, direct the learner's attention to the two forms of grammatical composition which are constantly occurring,—the तत्पुरुष and the बहुव्रीहि. रोगसंभव, कफसंभव, पित्तसंभव, पर्जन्यसंभव, अरिष्टसंभव, केशसंभव, अस्थिसंभव, उत्पातसंभव, पुण्यसंभव, पापसंभव, दोष-सुख-दुःख-राग-द्वेष-संताप &c.-संभव (Production or birth of disease, phlegm, bile &c.) are instances of the first; पद्मसंभव, योनिसंभव, सूर्यसंभव, काष्ठसंभव, वृत्तसंभव, वृणसंभव &c. (Produced from the lotus, womb, sun, wood, earth &c.) are instances of the second. Compounds of these kinds are, as it will readily be seen, incalculably useful; and they may be multiplied by the scholar absolutely without end. 5 S Mixing or mixture; combining or combination;—the act or the product of it.

संभवणे *v i* (संभव) To be possible or probable; to have capacity of being. 2 To consist suitably, agreeably, harmoniously. 3 To rise or originate; to draw birth or being: also to subsist, exist, be.

संभवंता, संभवंताला, संभवंती *ad & prep* (स & भवंता &c.) All around, roundabout.

सभा *f* (S) A place in which noble or learned persons assemble;—a hall of audience, a council-chamber, an assembly-room, a hall, a cabinet, a court. 2 An assembly, a meeting, a company.

सभा जिंकणे To overcome an opponent in a public disputation or in a suit; to gain one's cause.

सभाकंप *m* (S) Trembling or timidity in company; abashedness or repressedness in the public assembly; bashfulness, shamefacedness, mauvaise honte. *v* सुट, हो, अस. 2 Trembling in general before the public eye; the confusion and tremors of exposed crime &c.; as जो पापी मनुष्य त्यास दै-घामधें स० सुटतो.

सभागृह *n* (S) An assembly-house; a council-house; a town-hall &c.

सभाग्य *a* (S स With, भाग्य Luck &c.) corruptly सभागो *a* Fortunate, lucky, prosperous, successful. 2 Applied also to persons in the sense of Auspicious, luck-bringing, fortune-causing.

सभाचातुर्य *n* (S) सभाकौशल्य *n* (S) सभापाटव *n* S The ability of behaving properly before company; politeness, address, good breeding, mannerliness. And सभाचतुर, सभाकुशल, सभापटु &c. See under सभाधूर्त.

सभाजणे *v c* (Poetry. सभाजन) To worship, reverence, treat with homage or honor.

सभाजन *m* (S) An assembly or a meeting. *v* जम, मिळ, बस. 2 A member of an assembly. 3 An honorary reward for service.

सभाजय *m* S Gaining a cause or carrying through (a motion) in the court or an assembly.

सभाजित *a* S That has overcome or won in the court or assembly. [assembly.

सभाजित *a* S Overcome or cast in the court or

सभाजित *p* S (Poetry.) Reverenced, honored, treated with respect or courtesy.

सभादीप or सभादीपक *m* (S) pop. सभादिवा *m* A lamp or light presented (by women) in formal assembly to a Bráhmaṇ on the day of Shrāwani. 2 fig. A term for a person considered as the grace and ornament of an assembly or a company. 3 सभादीप is further The rite of presenting (barley-meal, turmeric &c.) to Bráhmaṇ-women on the day of Shrāwani. [See सभाध्यक्ष.

सभाधिकारी *m* (S) The head of an assembly.

सभाधीट *a* Bold or confident in the assembly; self-possessed in company.

सभाधूर्त *a* (S) Clever in the court, assembly, or cabinet; skilful or smart at pleading, debating, disputing, counseling. Also सभाकुशल, सभाचतुर, सभापटु, and similar compounds.

सभाधैर्य *n* (S) Boldness or confidence in the assembly or in company.

सभाधैर्य *n* S Cleverness or skilfulness in the assembly (of literati, legislators, disputants, councilors, warriors).

सभाध्यक्ष *m* S सभानायक *m* (S) सभापति *m* (S) Master or head of an assembly, president, chairman, master of the ceremonies &c.

सभानियम *m* (S) The law or rule (of the procedure &c.) of an assembly.

सभानोति *f* (S) The laws or law of the assembly.

सभापाटव *n* S See under सभाचातुर्य.

सभापांडित्य *n* (S) Showy and superficial erudition; learning sufficient to flash occasionally at public meetings.

सभाप्रवेश *m* (S) The opening or first commencement (to proceed upon its business) of an assembly. 2 The introduction or first entrance (of a member or a visitor) into an assembly.

सभाभीति *f* (S) Fear of the assembly (of disputants, debaters, examiners, councilors); fear of company; bashfulness or mauvaise honte. *v* सुट, हो, अस.

सभाभी *a* S Fearing the public or general assembly, bashful.

सभाभूषण *n* (S) Ornament of the assembly. A title of a Pandit, councilor &c.

सभाभंडन *n* (S) The arranging or laying out of an assembly-room; the adjusting of the ceremonies and business of an assembly. 2 The or an ornament of an assembly. Applied to a Pandit &c.

सभाभंडप *m* (S) A portico or an erection in front of a temple where people assemble. 2 The open space of a temple in front of the गभारा or apartment of the idol. 3 An audience-hall; a council-chamber; an assembly-room generally.

सभार *m* S Materials and implements (as of worship, sacrifice, war &c.) collectively; the apparatus and necessities (of a business generally). 2 Assemblage, collection, mass, heap, load; a multitude or an aggregate quantity. Ex. जाहले दुष्कृतीचे सं॥. Also in comp. as अश्वसभार, गजसभार, सेनासभार, सुमनसभार. 3 Maintaining, supporting, upholding.

सभारजन *n* (S) Amusing or entertaining an assembly or a company.

सभारत्न *n* (S Gem or jewel of an assembly.) सभालंकार *m* (S Ornament of an assembly.) Terms for an erudite or accomplished public personage.

सभावना *f* (S) Suitableness or reasonableness of being; possibility, probability, likelihood. 2 Connection and congruity as apprehended or apparent; apprehension or view of as possible, probable, or real. 3 Conjecturing or estimating; weighing the appearances of in order to determine upon. 4 A supposition or hypothesis. 5 Assuming the appearance of; making as if. 6 Respectful reception or treatment (as of a guest or visitor): and by meton. the honors shown, the presents given &c. 7 Consistency, conformity, suitableness, agreeableness, appropriateness. 8 In grammar. The sense of the potential mood (*mayness* or *canness*).

सभावनीय *a* (S) Capable of being or likely to be; possible or probable. That holds congruously and thus can or may have being. 2 Worthy of respectful or honorable treatment.

सभाविवे *vc* (Poetry. सभावना) To receive or treat respectfully (a guest or visitor).

सभावित *a* (S) Possible, probable, likely. 2 Connected, consistent, congruous, adapted. 3 Respectable, reputable, creditable, possessing weight and influence.

सभाव्य *a* S Possible, probable, *consistent* and thus capable of being or likely to be.

सभाव्यमान *p pr* S That is under contemplation and consideration as possible or impossible; that is the subject of a pondering or estimation as to its congruity or absurdity; hence probable or likely.

सभाव्यवस्थापक *a* S That regulates, orders, or governs an assembly.

सभाव्यवस्थापन *n* S Regulation, ordering, or governing of an assembly.

सभाशूर *a* (S) Bold or confident in the assembly or in company. [loquy.]

सभाषण *n* (S) Conversation, conference, col-

सभासंकेत *m* (S) The law or rule (of the procedure, constitution &c.) of an assembly.

सभासद *m* (सभासत् S) An assessor (member) of an assembly, council, or court: also a person seated in an assembly. 2 A public officer. His business was to keep a register of petty suits and to report on them to the Mamlatdar.

सभास्थान *n* (S) Place of the gathering of an as-

sembly, an assembly-room. Ex. तब ते क्षणी वसिष्ठ मुनि ॥ सभास्थानी पातला ॥

सभास्फूर्ति *f* (S) Presence of mind and faculties, or self-possession, in public or in company.

संभाळ *m* (संभार S) Supporting, cherishing, maintaining, upholding, sustaining, lit. fig.

संभाळीं करणे *g. of o.* To commit to the keeping and care of.

संभाळणे *v c* (संभारण S) To feed, foster, cherish, support: also to preserve, protect, take care of. 2 To uphold, bear up, sustain, maintain, lit. fig. (a weight, burden, business).

संभाळून घेणे-चालविणे-वागविणे-वर्तविणे *acc. of o.* To bear with; to hold up fosteringly or excusingly; to carry on, employ, use, or treat with allowance and consideration (a person, an animal, an article).

संभाळणे *v i* To take care; to beware; to be cautious, careful, vigilant. Ex. संभाळ अपय्य केलेंस तर दुखणें वाढेल. 2 To feel; to have sensibility or perception of; to be alive to the impression made by;—as the body or the mind with regard to their respective objects. Ex. माझे शरीर बघिर असें झालें आहे कीं त्यास डाग दिव्हा तरी संभाळत नाहीं मग चिमटा कोठला संभाळायला.

संभीज *ad C* (सर्व & भिजणे) In a drenched and dripping condition, drippingly. *v* भिज, हो, अस.

संभूत *a* S Consistent, congruous, correspondent, reasonable, suitable, agreeable; hence possible or probable. 2 Born or produced.

संभूत *f* संभूतवार्ता *f* Talk or accounts of as real, probable, or possible. Neg. con. Ex. झा गांवांत सर्पाची संभूतवार्ता नाहीं मग तुला डसेल कोठून A snake has never been heard of in this village; how can a snake have bitten you? Ex. तुमचे घरीं लग्न होणार त्याची आम्हाला संभूतवार्ता ठाऊक नव्हती.

संभूति *f* S Reasonableness of being; hence possibility or probability. 2 Consistency, congruity, coherence, correspondence, harmonious or appropriate connection or relation. 3 Birth or production. [to render Corporation.]

संभूतसमुत्थान *n* A recent coinage of translators संभोग *m* (S) Enjoyment or fruition: popularly understood of sexual enjoyment. 2 Use or employment. 3 A branch of शृंगाररस,—happy or successful love.

संभोगणे *v c* (संभोग) To enjoy; to have fruition of (esp. of a woman carnally).

संभोगी *a* (S) That enjoys or uses; that has the fruition of. 2 Devoted to the pleasures of Venus.

संभोचित *a* (S सभा & उचित) Proper or fit for an assembly; suitable to good company.

संभोवता, संभोवताला, संभोवती, संभोवर, संभोवार *ad & prep* (स & भोवता &c.) All around, roundabout.

सभ्य *a* (S) Polite, well-bred, fit for good company. 2 Relating to an assembly. 3 as *s m* A member of an assembly or a meeting.

संभ्रम *m* (S) Hurry, flurry, flutter, fluster, confused and precipitate state of mind. 2 Eagerness, impetuous ardor, vehemence or forwardness of desire. Ex. कांहीं नवा पदार्थ पाहिला म्हणजे त्याचें संपादन करावें हा सं त्या मनुष्यास फार आहे. 3 S Reverencing, exalting, honoring. Ex. सदा विरक्त आणि निष्काम ॥ नावडे लोकिकसंभ्रम ॥. Hence, with the license of popular speech, An act in honoring, adorning, dressing up, delighting, gratifying &c. Ex. चक्रोदार पागोटें घालावें गंध रोखून लावावें डोलानें चालावें असे हा दिवसभर आपल्या जिवाचे सं करीत असतो. 4 S Turning round, whirling, revolving.

5 S Error, confusion, misapprehension, bewilderment. [with homage or respect.]

संभ्रमो *a* (संभ्रम) Reverenced, honored, treated संभ्रान्त *p* S Confused, bewildered, perplexed, being under darkness or misconception. 2 Disturbed, agitated, flurried, hurried.

सम् (S) A particle and prefix implying I. Union or junction (with, together). II. Assemblage or collection. III. Beauty, excellence, rightness. IV. Intensity. As a prefix it corresponds with *Con, com, col, cor, co.* Before a consonant the final of this word is changed to Anuswār, and the word is written सं. Ex. संलग्न, संमोदित, संजात.

सम *a* (S) Equal, like, similar, identical. Useful compounds are numerous; as समकाल, समदेश, सम-गति-कान्ति-गुण-गोच-जाति-सुख-धन-विभाग-श्रील-खभाव-बल-पराक्रम-राशि-वेश-दार्ढ्य, समाचार & समा-हारो, समोद्योगो, and others in order. 2 Even, level, smooth: also direct or straight: also uniform. 3 Even;—as a number. 4 Equal, alike, indifferent to; not having partiality or preference. 5 Neutral or indifferent; neither hostile nor friendly; having neither of two natures or qualities specified.

सम *n* S A figure of rhetoric,—identity of objects compared. 2 A point at which a vertical circle cuts the horizon. 3 In geometry. A mean.

समअपूर्णांक *m* A modern word for Proper fraction. [lamp.]

समई *f* A metal and upright lamp-stand and समईक *a* (सामयिक S) Held under compact or in conjunction; common to several owners or proprietors;—as lands or tenements: also conducted or carried on by men in partnership or under association;—as a business.

समकर्णे *v i* R (Commonly संवर्णे) To contract a liking to from having tasted, or from having once apprehended the relish or excellency of; to take to.

समकर्णतुल्यचतुर्भुज *n* S A square.

समकर्णायतन *n* S An oblong rectangle.

समकक्ष *a* S (सम & कक्षा Step or grade.) Equal, even, of a match, alike, par.

समकालीन *a* S corruptly समकालिक *a* Contemporaneous or coeval. [centric.]

समकेंद्र *a* S Of the same centre or focus, homo-

समकोण *a* (S) Rectangular.

समकोण *m* (S) A right angle.

समखान *m* S A parallelopiped.

समगुणन *n* S Multiplication of a number by itself; raising a number to its square.

समग्र *a* (S) All or every one. 2 Whole, entire, complete, all. [house.]

समघर *n* The central apartment or portion of a समचतुरस्र *a* S pop. समचौरस *a* Having four equal angles. 2 as *s n* A figure of four equal angles.

समचित्त *a* (S) Even-tempered or of equable disposition. 2 Of even or equal mind, i. e. indifferent. [tor.]

समवेद *m* S In arithmetic. Common denomination समज *f m* (संज्ञा H) Apprehension of in the judgment; understanding, discernment. *v* वे, घर. 2 Understanding, sense, power of apprehending. 3 (Usually समजो or समजून) Right understanding of, with, or towards; convinced, persuaded, or pacified state.

समजउमज *m f* Understanding of or intelligent apprehension of. A general term.

समजणे *v t* (स & ज्ञा, or सम्यक् & मज्ज To dive, through संज्ञा H) To apprehend, understand,

discern. 2 in. con. To be known or understood by; to be apparent unto. 3 as *v i* To come round; to come to a right understanding of or with; to feel conviction and suitable impression of or concerning: also to become pacified and reconciled towards or with. See observation under उमजणे. समजू लागणे To be attaining to the years of understanding;—a child. Construction is both direct and inverse.

समजदार *a* (ارشد H) Wise, sensible, judicious, discreet, considerate. 2 Of a correct or good understanding.

समजविणे *v c* To explain &c. See समजाविणे.

समजस *a* (S) Wise, sensible, judicious, discreet. 2 Intelligent, apt, sharp-witted. 3 Virtuous, good. 4 Rational, right, fit, proper, suitable, becoming.

समजस *a* Corrupted from the preceding word, and used esp. in its first sense.

समजावण *f* समजावणी *f* (Verbal of समजाविणे) Explaining &c.; persuading, pacifying &c.; also right understanding effected. *v* कर, हो.

समजाविणे *v c* (اشاره H) To make (a person) to comprehend or understand: also to explain (a subject). 2 To bring round or over; to persuade, pacify, convince, satisfy.

समजावणे, समजाविशी, समजावोस, समजी *f* (समज) Bringing to a right and just understanding: also bringing round or over; persuading, convincing, satisfying, appeasing: also right understanding of, with, or towards, as effected through speech in conviction or persuasion. *v* कर, पाड, काढ *g. of. o.* Ex. ते ला माझी आळ पुरविली. समजाविशी केली वाळाले.

समजीक *a* (समज) समजीस *a* (Properly समजस) Wise, sensible, understanding: also judicious, discreet, considerate, prudent.

समजीपत्र *n* See समजपत्र.

समजून *f* (فهم H) Understanding or sense, —the faculty or power of apprehending. 2 Understanding or intelligent apprehension (of a matter). 3 Persuading, convincing, satisfying &c. See समजावणे.

स. पाडणे *g. of. o.* To make (esp. two parties) to understand or agree; to effect unity of apprehension or judgment concerning. See पाडणे.

समजूनदार *a* Wise, sagacious, discerning, considerate, reflecting.

समजूनपत्र *n* A deed of agreement or amicable composition. As furnished by the parties in a suit or case. 2 A deed of acquittance; a deed withdrawing a suit.

समजून उमजून *ad* (समजणे & उमजणे) Knowingly, purposely, intentionally, wittingly.

समत, समति, समतिपत्र Better written समत, समति, समतिपत्र. Also for समत as representing the two Arabic words سنوत & سمات see समत.

समतत: or समंतात् *ad* S All around, round about.

समतुक *a* (Poetry.) Of equal weight, equiponderant: also equipollent or equivalent generally. Also समतुकभाव *m* Equiponderance or equipollency. Ex. या संभाळून समतुकभावे. आपण हि खावे त्याच तुकें खावे.

समतेल *a* (S) Of equal weight, equiponderant. 2 Equal, even, matching, rivaling, of the same grade of ability, value, merit &c. 3 Equable or duly balanced; evenly or harmoniously proportioned;—as a temperament or constitution &c. 4 Used as *ad* Evenly or equally on both sides;—

as a weight pressing &c. Ex. होडीमधे स. वसावे म्हणजे डळमळत नाही.

समंत्र & in comp. समंत्रक *a* (S) That is enforced or solemnized by the recitation of a mantra;—as a rite, a ceremony, an observance or an act in general; as समंत्रक दाह Corpse-cremation with consecrated fire.

समन्विभुज *m* S An equilateral triangle.

समन्वैराशिक *m n* S pop. समन्वैराशि *f* The rule of three direct. Opp. to व्यन्वैराशिक.

समथळ *n* Level ground, table-land, a plain or a level place.

समंद or समंद *m* See संमंध.

समदर्शी *a* S Impartial.

समदा *a* (Vulgar corruption of समस्त or सर्वदा) All or every one. 2 All, the whole.

समदुःख *a* (S) pop. समदुःखी *a* That has the same pain, affliction, or trouble with; a fellow-sufferer.

समदृष्टि *f* (S) Equal regard or consideration; non-respect of persons, impartiality.

समदृष्टि *a* (S Even-eyed.) Of equal, unbiased, uninclining view or regard; impartial, indifferent, neuter &c.

संमंध, संमंध *m* (Corr. from संबंध) Connection or relation generally. 2 The spirit (now become a goblin or fiend) of a deceased Brāhman.

समघातु *a* (S) pop. समघात *a* Of equal or equal temperature.

संमंधी *a* sometimes संमंधीक *a* (Corr. from संबंधी) Connected with or relating to. 2 (संमंध) Of a fiend-like disposition or temper. 3 Relating to the fiend called संमंध.

समनर *m* S See समशंकु.

समनाविराची कांडी &c. See श्रमना &c.

समन्वय *m* S Natural succession or order: also harmonious connection, conjunction, coherence, relation.

समन्वित *a* S Consecutive or successive naturally: also harmoniously or suitably connected, conjoined, mingled, blended. 2 Possessed of, endowed with, being connected with.

समबुद्धि *a* (S) Of the same judgment, opinion, or mind: also of the same sentiment, feeling, or regard. 2 Of one regard or estimation respecting all (persons, things, matters).

समभाग *a* (S) pop. समभागी *a* That shares with equally; that has an equal portion or division with. 2 That is in equal quantity or amount with.

समभाग *m* (S) An equal share or portion.

समभाव *m* S Sameness. 2 Equableness. 3 Sameness of nature, kind, constitution, or disposition, homogeneity, connaturalness, congeniality, like-mindedness &c. 4 attrib. Same; equable; homogeneous, connatural &c. 5 Freely. Of the same mind, intent, purpose; as हे चौवे वंघुस. आहेत.

समभिव्यावहार *m* S Mentioning or speaking of together with.

समभिव्यावहृत *a* S Mentioned or spoken of together.

सममंडल *n* S The prime vertical. [ther with.

सममात्र *a* S Of the same size or measure.

सममिति *f* S Mean measure. 2 Equality of measure or amount.

समय *m* (S) A time, season, occasion, *a* or *the* time, any particular time: also the season or proper time. 2 S Agreement, compact, contract, engagement or appointment with or together.

स. पडणे or येणे with वर of *s.* To have a time of calamity come upon one. समयविशेषी Upon some particular occasion or season. समयाचे शिरी, समयास

or समयी उपयोगी पडणे To come of use upon occasion or in its proper time. [stand and lamp.

समय *f* (Or समई) A metal and upright lamp-समयभाषण *n* (S) Timely, opportune, or apropos speech; “a word in season.” [occasion.

समयभाषी *a* (S) That speaks at the fit time or समयरक्षण *n* (S) Keeping the (appointed or the proper) time.

समयवेत्ता *a* (S) Capable of discerning and understanding times, seasons, junctures, crises.

समयशीर *ad* Upon occasion.

समयसूचक *a* (S) That occurs to mind at the proper season. 2 Ready-witted, self-collected and prompt upon the occasions of life.

समयस्मृति *f* (S) The ability of recollecting on emergency or occasion; readiness of memory: also ready suggestion or rising of one's knowledge upon an occasion for it.

समयज्ञ *a* S That understands times and seasons.

समयातीत *a* (S) Of which the fit time or season is passed.

समयानुसार *ad* (S) pop. समयानुसार *ad* According to the time, season, occasion; suitably with the exigency or emergence.

समयी *f* See समई or समय *f*.

समयोचित *a* (S) समयोपयोगी or समयोपयुक्त *a* (S) Seasonable, timely, opportune; suitable or serviceable to the time or occasion.

समर *m* S Battle, fight, conflict.

समरधीर *a* (S Poetry.) Bold in battle. Ex. तुझे हेदावया शिर. समरधीर येईल आतां.

समरभूमि *f* (S Poetry.) A field of battle.

समरविजयी *a* (S Poetry.) Victorious in battle. Ex. सर्वेवारी स.

समरस *a* (S) Of justly balanced passions and affections; of equal temper or mind; mild, placid, tranquil, serene. 2 Of the same or one essence, nature, spirit, or glowing life.

समरस *m* (S) Identity of essence or spiritual being; and, specifically, coessentiality or तादात्म्य with ब्रह्म. Ex. म्हणे तुका समरशी मिळाला जर. तरी कोणाशीं उतर बोलाले.

समरसणे *v i* (समरस. Poetry.) To attain to identity of essence, spirituality, or vivid consciousness with. Ex. ऐकता होय जीवेचराचीं. त्या महा सुखाचीं समरसे तो. 2 To harmonize, blend, mingle genially. Ex. किं नाना वर्ण गाथी. परि दुग्धाचीं वर्ण नाही. तैसा जानकीचा जावई. आणि अचितनय समरसले.

समरांगण *n* (S) corruptly समरंगण *n* A field of battle. 2 Used through ignorance in the sense of War, battle, fight. Ex. हा त्याचीं न पुरे समरंगणी. “Impar congressus (Achilli).”

समरास *f* (समराशि S) The produce of a field collected and stacked, not yet divided amongst the sharers nor yet ascertained. Hence Property in general of which the division is not made and the enjoyment is forborne.

समरासमोर *ad* R (Commonly समारासमोर) Face to face; front to front.

समरूप *a* (S) Of the same form or figure.

समरूप्य *n* (S) Sameness of form, figure, or general features. [sonable, cheap.

समर्थ *a* (S) Of suitable or moderate price; ready-समर्थ *a* (S) Strong or powerful; able or capable; that has power (in any of its senses). 2 S Coherent, of connected sense.

समर्थीची पाळी उघडतों दुर्बलाचे प्राण जाताना A hungry man may starve whilst the rich man is opening his box.

समर्थन *n* (S) Maintaining, supporting, establishing (a position) by rebutting objections, advancing arguments &c.

समर्थनीय *a* S (Proper or suitable) to be maintained or established by argument or reasoning.

समर्थस्पर्धा *f* (S) Rivalry or contention with a powerful opponent; contest with the great.

समर्थित *p* S Maintained or established by argument or reasoning.

समर्द्ध *m* (Better समर्द्ध S) Thronging and pressing, treading and trampling &c.

समर्पक *a* (S) Fitting, becoming, suiting; worthy of; agreeing with; conformable unto. This is one of the numerous Sanskrit words, of which the popular use in Marāṭhī but lightly regards the exact or literal import. It is used particularly of speech and thought, i. e. of replies, solutions, interrogatories, objections, arguments, decisions, conjectures, inventions, fancies, theories, hypotheses &c.,—with such words therefore as उत्तर, भाषण, वाक्य, प्रश्न, कल्पना, युक्ति, वाद, न्याय, तोड.

समर्पण *n* (S) Offering, presenting, devoting or making over.

समर्पणं *vc* (समर्पण) To present or offer; to devote or make over. Ex. समर्पू शरीरं खड्गं. 2 Freely. To bestow or give. Ex. वृद्धयो समर्पितं वज्रमुष्टि.

समर्पित *p* (S) Offered, presented, devoted.

समर्थाद *a* (S च With, मर्यादा Limit.) That has limit or bound; definite, finite, circumscribed, moderate, temperate, decent, regular, orderly &c.

समलंबचतुर्भुज *m* S A trapezoid.

समला *m* (شمله A) The end of a turban or a kamarband, sometimes tucked into the folds, but by bucks and dandies allowed to fly loose.

समलेदार *a* Having a समला—a turban or kamarband. [same age, coetaneous.

समवय or समवयस्क *a* (S) pop. समवयी *a* Of the समवय *m* S Assemblage, collection, multitude, accumulation, a number or an aggregate quantity. 2 In logic. One of the categories enumerated under पदार्थ. Intimate and constant relation or connection (as of the material with the article made of it, as of the several species with the including genus, as of all the parts with the whole). Also समवायसंबंध.

समवायिकारण *n* S Intimate and inseparable relation, as a cause, source, spring, root, ground, reason.

समविषम *n* (S Even and odd.) Irregularity, impropriety, inaccuracy, slight deviousness from perfect rectitude. Ex. मो बोललो छांत स० कांहीं आल्यास क्षमा करावी.

समवीर्य *a* (S) Of moderate or well-blended virtues and properties, equable;—as a drug &c. 2 Of equal heroism or prowess.

समष्टन *n* S The prime vertical.

समवेत *p* S Concomitant, conjoined, connected, related;—as subject and quality, action and agent, genus and species or individual &c. 2 Collected or assembled: also mingled or blended.

समवेत *prep* (S) Together with, along with. Ex. तेथे वास्तविक ऋषि वास्तव करी वडत ऋषीसमवेत.

ससंशंकु *m* S The sine of the sun's altitude when it comes to the prime vertical. [nial.

समशील *a* (S) Of the same disposition, congenial.

समशेर *f* (شمشیر P) A scimeter or sword. 2 *m*

The name of a suit at cards.

समशेरबहादर or दूर *m* (شمشیربہادر P) A mighty man of the sword, a man signalized by martial

prowess; but used esp. of a hot-headed, cut-throat fellow, or of an empty bully and swaggerer; a Hotspur, a Hector. 2 A title granted under the by-gone régime to certain chieftains (whether Muhammadan or Marāṭhā).

समशेरी *a* (شمشیری P) Relating to the suit called शमशेर—a card &c. 2 Of which the heads of the figures on the two sides point to the same quarter of the heavens—a variety of the coin called पुतळी.

समष्टि *f* S Comprehended or comprised state; the state of being gathered up into and of consubstancing with. समष्टि is contrad. from व्यष्टि; e. g. in the Deity, viewed as the one eternal substance of which the universe is only the ramification or diversified representation, is समष्टि Inclusion of all things; whilst in Man (and in any other animal or in any inanimate thing), viewed as consisting of the substance of the one Substance and Soul of the universe, and as co-serving together with all the other animals and things (all these diversified existencies being but diversified exhibitions of the Deity) to compose and constitute this Substance, is व्यष्टि Inherence severally and pervasively. Man at this same time, or any other animal or any thing, viewed as expressing the comprehension of the members, parts, or particulars composing him or it, is an example of समष्टि. Briefly—in every totality or whole viewed as the sum of its parts is an example of समष्टि; and in every part viewed as co-serving to constitute a whole is an example of व्यष्टि. See further under व्यष्टि. Ex. from विवेकचिंधु—ईश्वरोपाधि समष्टि जीवोपाधि व्यष्टि.

समष्टियुक्त *m* S Apprehension or understanding of the whole or compound or aggregate; as contrad. from व्यष्टियुक्त Apprehension of the parts or constituents, of the individuals or particulars.

समसकी *f* (सा & मास Month.) A cow that brings young every year; i. e. that yields milk during six months. Note. This word is properly an adjective, and thus, with such words as पशु, गोसमुदाय, गुरु &c., it will assume the masculine and neuter terminations.

समसम *f* (Imit. or सणसण) Any pressing or continuing trouble or care. व लाग, & चुक, डळ, सुट, जा, तुट, सर. 2 Continuing disquietude or sense of trouble and harass.

समसमान *a* (सम & समान. Both words signifying Equal.) Exactly alike; quite equal; just the same; perfectly identical. Ex. तुक्याची समता जाण. शत्रु मित्र स० चिन्ती सर्वथा न घरी कुडेपण. सप्रेमकीर्तन करीतसे.

समसीम *a* S Of the same confines or border, conterminous, bordering.

समसूत्र *n* S A great circle passing through the poles of the prime vertical.

समस्त *a* (S) All; the whole number, or the whole quantity or mass. 2 Compounded—a word &c. 3 Complete, entire, perfect. 4 Compounded or combined with; gathered into and subsisting with; comprehended, comprised, or contained in. A term of profound philosophy. See समष्टि & व्यष्टि.

समसूत्राश्रयित *n* S or समसूत्राश्रिक *n* S Compound proportion; Double rule of three.

समस्थान *n* S The north or south point of the horizon, or a pole of the prime vertical.

समस्या *f* (S) The requiring (among scholars as a trial of their skill) of a shlok or stanza to be completed by them, on giving out to them a part of it; also the part so given out. In the manner

of Virgil's Sic vos non vobis. व घाल, पुरव. 2 A knotty question; a posing case; a puzzle or enigma proposed. व घाल, पुरव.

समस्यापूरण *n* (S) The completion of the shlok &c. upon hearing a part of it. See the preceding word.

समसभाव *a* (S) Of one nature, constitution, disposition; connatural, congenial &c.

समळ & समळ्या Commonly संबळ & संबळ्या.

समळी *f* C (Or संबळी) A little covered basket of bamboo or ratan.

समक्ष *prep* (S) सम् With, अक्षि Eye.) Before; in the front or presence of. 2 as *ad* Face to face. Ex. त्याची माझी स० गांठ पडेल तेव्हा काय तें सांग.

समक्षता *f* (समक्ष *prep* or *ad* and ता Affix.) Position or situation so as to be exposed to the eye of,—fronting state, oppositeness.

समक्षा *f* Corr. from समस्या *q. v.* 2 (Formed corruptly out of समक्ष) Appearance or manifestation (of the Deity &c.)

समक्षसमक्ष *prep* (समक्ष by redup.) Before or in presence of. 2 Used as *sf* Presence: also reciprocal presence, confronting state.

समा *m* C A demon or fiend of a particular order. 2 High tide. 3 fig. The height, meridian, zenith, spring, prime; the season of greatest abundance or prevalence. 4 Unanimity, concert, concurrence.

समाईक *a* (सामायिक S) Held under compact or in conjunction; common to several proprietors; joint;—as grounds, tenements, field-produce &c.; also conducted or carried on by men in partnership or under association—business &c.

समाकुळ or समाकूळ *a* (Formed out of सम् To-gether or with, and कुल S root To gather or collect.) All, the whole. Used restrictedly, and mainly with words signifying Community or company—a commonwealth (as a nation or people, a village, an army, a council), or a collected body (as any assembly or meeting, any multitude or host). Hence समाकूळ पांढर *f* (also समाकूळ singly, used as *sn*) The whole village—the village-community from top to bottom; समाकुळ देश-प्रांत-जिल्हा-परगणा-कसबा-गांव-फाज-सभा-मंडळी-पंचाईत; also समाकुळ-जमाव-जमात-जया-समुदाय-लोक. Used also distributively with the words denoting the individuals of a body; as समाकुळ असाम्या, समाकुळ शिपाई, समाकुळ कारकून.

समाक्रांत *p* S Passed over, i. e. overcome, seized and occupied by, overspread, possessed by, subjected.

समागत *p* S Arrived, approached, come.

समागम *m* (S) Company, society, coming or being together generally: also conjunction, combination, coalition, consociation: also concurrence or concert; concomitance, consubsistence &c.

समागमने With, together with, along with.

समाचार *m* (S Pronounced both with *chá* & *tsá*.) The inquiring into and relieving the wants and pains of the poor, sick, and afflicted; inquiring after the health and circumstances of friends; the attending to guests at a feast &c. व वे g. of o. 2 News, tidings, accounts, intelligence.

समाज *m* (S) An assembly or a multitude; a number as collected together or as viewed collectively.

समाजीक *a* (Properly सामाजिक S) Relating to a multitude or a number; held in common by several; common, joint.

समांतरसंबंधा *f* S A term of translators to render Parallel position (of the globe).

समाधान *n* (S) Contentment, satisfaction, pleased quiescence of mind. 2 Rest, relief, ease, the feeling consequent on the removal or cessation of pain, anxiety, or affliction. 3 In logic or argumentation. Removal of an objection; satisfaction of a difficulty started by the opponent. 4 According to the Vedānt. Restraining of the mind from external objects and fixing of it steadfastly in contemplation.

समाधानी *a* (S) Of a contented or easily satisfied disposition or mind. 2 Contented, satisfied, set at rest respecting.

समाधि *f m* (S) pop. समाध *f* Deep and devout meditation; restraining the senses and confining the mind to contemplation (on the nature of spirit &c.): also abstracted or absorbed state. 2 Self-immolation (of a Sanyāsī) by drowning or by burying himself alive. 3 The rite of burying in water of a deceased Sanyāsī. 4 The little edifice to contain the Tulsī plant which is erected over the burial place of a Sanyāsī.

समाधिसुख *n* (S) The pleasure of devout meditation or of profound abstraction.

समाधिस्य *a* (S) corruptly समाधिस्य *a* That has undergone समाधि *q. v.* 2 Absorbed in devout meditation. Ex. किं शब्दजाळ निरस्तुनि समस्त॥ वेदस्वरूपी होय समाधिस्य॥

स० होणे To be deceased;—used of a Sanyāsī.

समान *a* (ثمان A) Eight. Used of the Arabic year.

समान *a* (S) Even, level, smooth. 2 Like, similar, equal. In this sense useful compounds occur, and others wait to be evoked by the proficient. Ex. समानगोत्र, स० जाति-धर्म-दुःख-सुख-दुःख-बल-सामर्थ्य-पराक्रम, प्रताप-विभव-विक्रम-व्यसन, समानोद्देश, समानोद्योग &c. Such, being of obvious sense or power, occur not in order. 3 One, same, identical.

समान *m* S That vital air which is considered essential to digestion. See प्राण & उपप्राण.

समानकक्ष *a* S Of the same grade; equal, even, of a match, par.

समानकाली or समानकालीन *a* S That occurs at, is at, or belongs to the same time; contemporaneous, coeval. [ous.]

समानवयस्क *a* (S) Of the same age with, coetaneous.

समानवृत्ति *f* (S) Equal temper or mental state; even or justly poised mind, equanimity. 2 Sameness of mind, regard, opinion, or disposition towards (all or others). 3 attrib. Of an equal or even temper: also of one mind or view towards.

समानशील *a* (S) Of a similar disposition or temper, congenial.

समानश्लिष *a* S Of equal shoulder;—used of draught-beasts, hammals, shoulder-bearers generally.

समानांतर *a* (S) Of the same interval, parallel: also of the same distance from: also of the same degree or character of distance. [lines.]

समानांतररेखा *f pl* (Modern formation.) Parallel

समानाधिकरण *a* S That lies, subsists, inheres in, or that pertains or relates to, one and the same receptacle, subject, seat, substratum. 2 In grammar. That agree together in the same case &c. 3 fig. Of a common foundation, base, support; i. e. amicable, harmonious, congenial &c.

समानार्थ or समानार्थक *a* (S) Having the same meaning, synonymous. [bic year.]

समानोन *a* (ثمان A) Eighty. Used of the Arabic year.

समानोद्दक *a* S A kinsman who, as distinguished

from सपिंड, is next in order and succession, and is connected by the right of offering oblations of water to the manes of common ancestors. This relationship extends to the fourteenth in descent.

समानोद्गर *a* (S) Born of the same mother, coöterine. [quiescence or assent.]

समापत्र *n* (Corr. from सम्पत्तिपत्र) A deed of accomplishment.

समापन *n* S Completing, concluding, finishing.

समापन्न or समापित *p* S Completed, concluded, finished.

समाप्त *p* (S) Ended, finished, terminated, completed, done. 2 Exhausted, consumed, spent.

समाप्ति *f* (S) pop. समाप्त *f* End, termination, completion, finished or done state. 2 Exhausted, consumed, or expended state.

समायोक *a* Corr. from सामायिक *q. v.* Seasonable

or opportune; periodical or occasional &c.

समारंभ *m* (S सम् & आरंभ) The laying out and carrying on; the arrangement, disposition, and management (of a festivity, public entertainment, pompous procession or ceremony): also the solemnization or celebration with full form and state (of a religious observance or institution &c.) Ex.

लग्नाचा स०, मुंजेचा स०, ब्राह्मणभोजनाचा-मेजवानीचा-नाचाचा-यज्ञाचा-पूजेचा-वादाचा-युद्धाचा-समारंभ. *v* कर. Also The festivity, ceremony &c. celebrated.

2 By a figure and laxly. The articles, materials, and items, collectively, used on such occasions or seasons. Ex. आमचे घरीं लग्न आहे ह्याज-करितां तुमचे घरचा सर्व स० आम्हास द्या. 3 Respecting or honoring. *v* राख, ठेव *g.* of o.

समाराधन *n* (S) समाराधना *f* (S) Entertainment made to Brāhman on festive or religious occasions.

समारोप *m* or समारोपन *n* S Covering over for a season, with due form and ceremony, of the sacred fire. 2 Shutting up, closing, concluding, finishing.

समावर्ण *v i* (समावेश S) To enter and be contained (as in a vessel or receptacle). 2 To enter in, into, amidst, under &c. congenially, kindly, conveniently, suitably; to enter and blend with; to enter and lie amongst without enlargement, derangement, disturbance, alteration of appearance &c. Ex. शेर दुधांत पावशेर पाणी समावेल शेरभर घातले तर दूध नासेल; शंभर पात्रांचे सैपाकांत पांच पात्रे समावतील; तुमच्या कंठाळींतल्या ओल्यांत माझे सोवळे भांडे कां समावणार नाही; पाणी पाण्यांत समावते तेल तेलांत समावते.

समावर्तन *n* S The ceremony of loosening the जुंज from the loins of a Brāhman about sixteen years after binding it.

समाविष्ट *p* (S) That has entered and is contained in; contained, comprised, comprehended, included, lit. fig. 2 That is entered and occupied;—as a house &c. 3 fig. That is entered and possessed by (as by a passion or feeling).

समावेश *m* (S) Entrance into and containedness in; inclusion in or among; contained, comprised, comprehended, included state, lit. fig. (of persons, things, affairs, matters). 2 Entrance, lit. fig.

समांश *m* S Azimuth of a heavenly body.

समांशी *c* (S) A coparcener: also a copartner or cosharer in general.

समाश्रय *m* S Shelter or refuge (as afforded).

समाश्रित *p* S Sheltered, protected, received in to asylum.

समास *m* (S) In grammar. Composition of words; formation of compound terms. 2 A compound word. 3 (Used ignorantly in the sense of विग्रह)

Explication of a compounded or derived word. 4 Margin (of a book or writing). 5 S Contraction or abridgment. 6 In arithmetic. Sum.

समासभावना *f* S Composition by the sum of the products.

समासमीना *f* S A cow that bears a calf annually. See the popular समासकी.

समाहरण *n* S Bringing together, combining, composing, collecting.

समाहार *m* S Putting or bringing together; combination, composition, collection, aggregation, accumulation; assembling or an assemblage. 2 (For अक्षरसमाहार or वर्णसमाहार) The alphabet.

3 Contraction, abridgment: also an abridgment, epitome, compendium, summary. 4 In grammar. Composition of words.

5 Conjunction of words or sentences, the power or sense of the copulative *and*. 6 A form of verbal composition,—a subdivision of the class द्वंद्व. 7 (सम & आहार) One or the same quantity of food.

समाहारी *a* (S) Of the same quantity of food with or power of eating with.

समाहित *p* S That is absorbed in meditation; or that holds his senses under subjection.

समिना *m* (شاميانا P) An awning.

समोकरण *n* S Equalizing; making equal, even, level, alike. 2 Summing up or adding together. 3 In algebra. Forming the equation; as वर्गसमीकरण, घनसमीकरण.

[सोडणे To solve it.]

स० घालणे To put a problem in equations. स० समोहत *p* S Equalized; made equal or even. 2 Summed up. 3 In algebra. Drawn out or expressed in an equation.

समीचीन *a* S True, real, actual. 2 Right, just, fit, correct, proper, excellent. 3 Abundant.

समीध *f* र (समिध S) A stick of a span in length, of Butea frondosa, Mimosa catechu, and other pure trees (to be used in kindling sacrificial or sacred fire).

समीप *a* (S) Near, contiguous, proximate. 2 as *prep* & *ad* Near, nigh, next, close, at hand.

समीपता *f* (S) Proximity, propinquity, contiguity. 2 One of the four beatitudes, or states of the blessed in heaven,—nearness to the Deity, the being “ever in his presence roundabout his throne.” It is the third of the four states or modes into which सुक्ति is distinguished. See सुक्ति.

समीर *m* S Air or wind.

समीक्षण *n* S Inquisitive or close investigation, examination, or search.

समुचित *a* S Right, just, proper, fit.

समुच्चय *m* (S) Assemblage, collection, accumulation, aggregate; a multitude or a mass. 2 By meton. A decision or settlement of a matter by an assembly. 3 In grammar. Conjunction of words, clauses, or sentences; the power of the particle *and* or *also*.

समुच्छेद *m* S Utter extermination or destruction.

समुत्थान *n* S Rising, standing, getting up.

समुदाय *m* (S) corruptly समुदाव *m* A multitude, a collection, a number collected. 2 A whole or aggregate; a mass of particulars or individuals.

समुदित *p* (S) Collective or aggregated; assembled or gathered together. [stamped.]

समुद्र *a* (S स for सह With, मुद्रा Seal.) Sealed or

समुद्र *m* (S) A sea or an ocean. Pr. समुद्रास दुखणें शिंपीत औषध.

2 Used figuratively of anything illimitable, unfathomable, incomprehensible; also for any vast collection or aggregation (as of the Deity, of human life, of language,

science, perfections, powers, virtues). It thus forms some useful compounds; as भवसमुद्र, संसार-समुद्र, ब्रह्मज्ञानसमुद्र, मायासमुद्र, गुणसमुद्र, शब्दसमुद्र.

समुद्राखालचा Lying along the seashore. समुद्राचें अर्थ समुद्रास Used where of gifts received a portion is given back to the donor. समुद्राचें मोठे डोंगराचे अवळे (मिळणे) Said of the meeting or coming together of distant or very different persons, or things, or matters. साता समुद्रांच्या पलीकडे Beyond the seven seas, i. e. exceedingly remote (extra flammantia mænia mundi). साता &c. ठेवणे To hold as exceedingly precious: also to place beyond the reach of harm; or to take extremely great care of. समुद्रांत जाऊन or पडून कोरडा or सुका, also समुद्रांत कोरडा or सुका Used of an unlucky wight whom no affluence of advantages and facilities can benefit. 2 Used also of one who, wallowing in iniquity, lays claim to innocence and purity. समुद्रांत सुई पाहणे or शोधणे To look for a needle in a bundle of hay. [bone.]

समुद्रकफ *m* (S Phlegm of the sea.) Cuttlefish-sमुद्रकांड or समुद्रकांडा *m* समुद्रकिनारा *m* समुद्रतीर *n* Coast, shore, sea-side.

समुद्रगृह *n* (S) A sort of summerhouse built in the midst of a creek or an inlet.

समुद्रचतुष्टय *n* S The four oceans or seas; viz. पूर्वसमुद्र, दक्षिणसमुद्र, पश्चिमसमुद्र, उत्तरसमुद्र. By these four the land of the terraqueous globe is said to be encompassed. See चतुष्टय.

समुद्रफल *n* (S) pop. समुद्रफल *n* The fruit of Barringtonia acutangula; used as a drug.

समुद्रफेण, समुद्रफेन, समुद्रफेस *m* समुद्रमाणकी *f* (समुद्रफेन S Froth of the sea.) The dorsal scale of the Cuttle-fish: also the fish, Sepia officinalis.

समुद्रमेखला *f* (S That has the ocean surrounding it as a girdle or zone.) The earth.

समुद्रवलयांकित *a* (S समुद्र, वलय, अंकित) Encircled or marked out by the ocean, sea-girt;—used of the earth, the land-portion of the globe; also of an island. See अंकित.

समुद्रशोक-शेष-शोक-शेष *m* (समुद्रशेष S) A creeping plant, Convolvulus argenteus. Used medicinally (for fomenting boils &c.) 2 Elyphant-creeper, Argyreia speciosa. Grah.

समुद्रस्नान *n* (S) Ablution in the sea. It is commanded and it is a meritorious act on certain occasions. [upon a shore.]

समुद्राची दांडी *f* The line of waves which bursts समुद्रिय *a* (S) Relating to the sea, marine, maritime, oceanic. [&c.]

समूर *ad* & *prep* (Commonly समोर q. v.) Before समूल *a* (S) pop. समूल *a* Having a root;—as a root or plant. 2 fig. Having a foundation, origin, basis, ground.

समूह *m* S An assembly, collection, accumulation, aggregate generally; a multitude or number, or a mass or heap.

समृद्ध *a* S Abundant, plentiful, exuberant. 2 Prosperous, flourishing, thriving. 3 Augmented or increased.

समृद्धि *f* S Exuberance, profusion, plenty, overflowing abundance. 2 Prosperity; prosperous, flourishing, or thriving state or circumstances.

समेट *m* (सम् & टट S through سیت H Drawing up or together.) Drawing to a close and terminating (of a quarrel or dispute); reconciling: also composed state (of a quarrel); or reconciliation (of quarrelers).

समेटणे *v c* (سیت H or समेट) To bring to a close (a fight, a discussion): also to bring to agree-

ment or terms (quarrelers, rivals). 2 To gather up or together.

समेटणे *v i* (سیت H) To end, stop, conclude, close;—as a quarrel, an argument, an affair. 2 To come together amicably; to unite or agree;—as opposed parties. 3 To heap, crowd, or gather closely or together.

समेत *a* (S) Concomitant, conjoined, connected (as subject and quality, action and agent &c.) 2 Used as *prep* Together with, along with.

समेतबाबती *ad* Together with the बाबती (the shares out of the revenue which belong to the head-officers of the state or of the district); bábatí included. Ex. त्या शेतास स० पांच मज भात पडतें. [quite equal; just the same.]

समेसमान *a* (Better समसमान) Exactly alike; समेळ *m c* (Usually संबळ) A musical instrument of the tabor kind. समेळ्या *m c* The beater of it.

समोर *ad* & *prep* (स & मोहरा Front.) In front; in the fore or opposite place or part: also in front of; before or opposite; in the presence of. 2 This word may often appear to be used in the sense of Straight, direct, of a regular and right line; or in that of Straightly, directly, regularly; for it will be applied to rivers, roads, rows of trees or buildings &c.;—but it has not this sense. The speaker, in applying the word to rivers, roads, rows, and, apparently, with intention to declare their directness or straightness, invariably adopts emphatic utterance and significant manual action; and by this accordingly he means to say simply that the river, road &c. runs Right in front, straight before the beholder (i. e. necessarily in a straight or perpendicular line from him). This notice is given because this application of the word, and this misapprehension of the import of it under this application, are exceedingly common. Ex. ही नदी स० आहे or चालली; हा मार्ग स० आहे or लागला; ती दृक्पंक्ति स० आहे or लावली; ती रेष स० आहे or ओढली &c. In all these examples the word समोर (defective in its proper import) would be uttered emphatically and with prolation. 3 Esp. in Konkan. Straight up; quite erect or upright;—as a post, stick, nail: also straight, directly, right along, right in the line; as हा खिळा स० मार or ठोक.

समोरचा, समोरला, समोरला *a* (समोर) Relating to the front or forepart.

समोरासमोर *ad* (समोर by redup.) Face to face; front to front.

समोरी *f* (समोर) Beforeness, oppositeness, situation so as to front or oppose.

समोरून *prep* (समोर) From before; from the front or presence of.

समोष्णतावृत्त *n* S Isothermal circle.

सम्रावीर *m* See शम्रावीर.

सम्रात *m* (سنوات A Years.) A year of विक्रमशक or the current era.

सम्रात *f* (سمت A Way, direction towards.) Used much as तरफ A division of country comprising a varying number of villages; as मौजा कातरज सम्रात पुणे.

सम्रात *a* (S) Approved of; assented or agreed to; admitted as proper or agreeable.

सम्रात *n* (S) सम्राति *f* (S) Assent or consent expressed; acquiescence or permission. 2 Agreement, concurrence, accordance with in opinion or sentiment.

सम्रातिपत्र *n* (S) A writing testifying the agreement, acquiescence, or consent of.

सम्राई *m* S The thronging and pressing, treading and trampling (of combatants in battle, persons in a crowd &c.) [Arabic year.]

सम्राण *a* (ثمان A) Eight. Used only of the सम्राण *m* or सम्राणन *n* S Worshipping, rendering homage, paying respects: also homage or respect rendered.

सम्राणित *p* S Worshipped, revered, treated with honor or respect.

सम्राजन *n* (S) Cleaning or cleansing. The word is used esp. of the various operations of sweeping, sprinkling, scouring, cowdung-smearing &c. in the routine of household-duties.

सम्राजनी *f* S A broom.

सम्रात्र *a* S Mingled with; mixed or blended; intimately united. [blending.]

सम्रात्रण *n* S सम्रात्रण *n* S Mingling, mixing, सम्रात्र *a* (S) Facing or fronting, having the face opposed to, or being opposed to the face of.

सम्रात्रोण *a* S That faces or fronts.

सम्रात्रण *n* S Mingling, mixing, blending.

सम्राक् *ad* S Properly, fitly, in the right manner.

सम्राक्दंडन *n* S Punishing legally, justly, rightly.

सम्राक्दत्ति *f* S Course of correct discharge of duty: also course of discharge of all duties: also good behaviour or procedure in general.

सम्राट *m* (S) A paramount sovereign,—one who rules over other princes, and who has performed the Rájasúya sacrifice. [mory of.]

सम्रा *f* (Or सरी) Recollection, remembrance, memory.

सम्रा *f* (Esp. in poetry.) A female friend or companion, a confidante. Ex. सये कै मनोरथ जगन्नाथ पुरवी. [restrained.]

सम्रात *a* S Bound, confined, curbed, checked,

सम्रात्मा *a* S Self-subdued or self-governed; of well-regulated spirit.

सम्रातान *m* (Better सैतान from شیطان A) Satan. 2 *m n* Applied, freely, to ferocious, malignant, dark-dealing, foul-looking &c. men, to whirlwinds (devils), hurricanes, blasts &c.

सम्रातेन्द्रिय *a* S Of subdued or ruled senses or appetites or desires. [written सैपाक &c.]

सम्रापाक, सम्रापाकघर, सम्रापाकी, सम्रापाकीण Better

सम्रात *m* S सम्रातन *n* S Binding, restraining, confining. 2 Forbearance, self-denial or control; regulation (as of the passions and affections). 3 A religious vow or obligation.

सम्रातित *p* S Bound, confined, checked, controlled, regulated. [passions.]

सम्राती *m* S One who controls and regulates his सम्राट, सम्रावयरा, सम्रावणें, सम्राही, सम्रावर Better written सैरट &c.

सम्राद *ad* R (Or सतसय) In a regular and continuous line or row; directly and uninterruptedly सम्रासमार *m* Better सईसुमार. [along.]

सम्रा *m* (شیعہ A) An individual of the sect of علی Muhammad's son-in-law. See सुनी. सम्रा & सुनी are words in common use for شیعہ & سنی the distinction betwixt these sects being forced upon the notice of the Hindús by the annual Muharram.

सम्रातन *n* S Accompanying, going with.

सम्रात *m* Witchcraft &c.

सम्रातीण *f* A witch or cunning woman.

सम्राव *m* S A certain preparation of flour with sugar and spices, and fried with ghee.

सम्रात *a* (S) सम्रात *a* S United or joined; conjoined, annexed, attached; connected generally. 2 Mingled, mixed, blended. 3 Endowed with.

संयुक्तधातु *m* संयुक्तक्रियापद *n* Terms to express Compound verb; as टाकून देणे, ठोकून बसविणे.

संयुक्तसंयोग *m* S A term of the schools. Mediate contact or connection.

संयुक्ति or संयुक्तिक *a* S Rightly connected; coherent, consistent, congruous, compatible, reasonable: also wisely or rightly contrived, constructed, or planned.

संयुति *f* S Conjunction or junction. 2 In astronomy. Conjunction.

संयोग *m* (S) Union or junction; conjunction or contact; association or annexation; close connection generally. 2 Mingling, mixing, blending. 3 Copulation.

संयोगभूमि or संयोगीभूमि *f* A modern formation to render Isthmus, and, sometimes, Peninsula. A poor representative for either word.

संयोगित *p* (S) United or joined; conjoined or connected generally.

संयोगी *m* (संयोग) One joined or united. A term for a गोसावी, बैरागी &c. that, not observing the rule of celibacy, has taken unto himself a wife.

संयोजक *a* S That joins, unites, conjoins, connects, &c.; that concerts or disposes harmoniously.

संयोजन *n* S Uniting, joining, conjoining, connecting: also mingling, mixing, blending. 2 Copulation.

संयोजित *p* (S) Joined, united, connected.

सय्यद *m* (سید A) A descendant of Husyn, who was the descendant, in the fifth degree, of Muhammad.

सर *m* A string (as of gems, beads, flowers); a wreath, garland &c. 2 A long and squared piece of timber; or a long bamboo or other pole (as suitable for a joist, cross-beam, rafter &c.) Applied by many to a thick chop of wood or a stout stick (prepared for or viewed as fit for a pestle). 3 The horn-rope of bullocks. It is fixed on or renewed on the great bullock-festival called बेंदूर or पोळा.

सर *m* (سر P Head.) Head figuratively, i.e. the chief, principal, president, superintendent &c.; as ह्या सर्वांवर हरीपंत सर आहे. This use is rare; the general use is as a prefix to words designating the public officers of a state; as सरदेशमुख, सरदेशपांड्या, सरसुभेदार, सरनायक, सरकमावोसदार; and their offices; as सरदेशमुखी, सरसुभेदारी &c. Head-deshmukh &c. 2 The chief, leading, or preëminent person (of any corporation or company). 3 Following the words गाय, न्हिस, बैल, टोणगा, वासह &c. it denotes unity, and thus corresponds with Head; as गाय सर एक, न्हिस सर दोन One head of cows, two head of buffaloes.

सर करणे To overcome and take (a fort, a territory): also to accomplish or achieve (a great work generally).

सर *f* Equaling, rivaling, competing or coming up with. Usually neg. con. *v* ये. Ex. मातेची सर न येई उपमातेला अगाध बळ वाढो ॥ काय घुताची पावे उपमा तेलाला अगाध बळ वाढो ॥ 2 A term at cards, —a synonyme of तलफ. 3 (For सरो) A line dug (as a trench or channel); or a line or row (as of plants).

सर *f* (सर or सरा S A cascade or waterfall.) A sudden and forceful gush, rush, outpouring, or proceeding; e. g. (with or without पावसाची) a shower of rain; (with or without रागाची) an outburst of passion; (रडण्याची) a fit of crying; (तापाची or द्विवाची) a paroxysm or an accession of fever or of ague; पिशाचाची a sudden visitation

of a pishách; (ममतेची) a gush or forthflowing of affection or tenderness; (आनंदाची or हासण्याची) a rushing emotion or a sally of joy or laughter; पटकोची or जरीमरीची-खोकल्याची &c. -सर. 2 *m* *f* A fit of delirium or of minor mental disturbance.

सर *ind* A particle from सरणे (To run into, tend towards &c.) expressing slighness, feeble existence, or incipient state of any quality. With this qualifying import it is added to adjectives, correspondingly with the English particle *ish*; as काळसर, कडसर, गोडसर Blackish, bitterish, sweetish. 2 *ad* (सरणे) So as to run or flow over; in an overflowing manner;—as a river or a vessel. Ex. नदी वरसर or कांडसर भरून चालली; भांडे वरसर or तोंडसर भरले.

सरई *f* A squared piece of timber.

सरकट *n* (A contemptuous form of the word सर *f* Shower.) A term for a light shower; a mere sprinkling. *v* पड, ये.

सरकटणे *v* *i* (सरकणे) To slip or slide. 2 *unc* To have its threads turned aside here and there, and thus to be of loose texture—a cloth or web.

सरकटा *a* C (सरकणे) Slippery. सरकटे *n* C Slipperiness.

सरकणे *v* *i* (سرکنا H) To slip or slide. 2 To move forwards or on, aside or away, or back; to advance; to give place; to step, slip, start &c. out, off, or from its place; to yield, give, recoil, recede. Used both of persons and things. 3 To advance daringly, boldly, promptly, smartly.

सरकत *f* ई or ए (शराकत A) Partnership. 2 also सरकतवांटणो *f* In arithmetic. Fellowship. Distinguished into एकेरी सरकत & दुहेरी सरकत.

सरकतदार *c* (शराकतदार P) A partner.

सरकतनामा *m* (शराकतनामा P) A deed (writing stating the terms) of partnership.

सरकती or त्या *a* (सरकत) A partner. 2 सरकती means further Held in common with others as shares, i. e. shared or parted;—used with गांव, अमल, इनाम, बाब &c.

सरकन-कर-दिनी-दिशी *ad* (सर!) Imit. of the sound of slipping or sliding.

सरकफांस *m* (सरकणे & फांस) A loop with a running knot or slip-knot, a noose.

सरकविणे *v* *c* (सरकणे) To push or move on, aside, away, or back.

सरकांडी *f* Misused for सणकाडी.

सरकानुगो *m* (सरकानुगो P) A particular public officer formerly in Khándesh.

सरकार *n* *f* (सरकार P) The government of a state; the supreme power or authority. Pr. सरकाराला आणि भाकरीला तोंड नाही जिकडून पाहिजे तिकडून मोडावो. 2 The administrator of a government; the supreme magistrate; the king or governor. 3 सरकार is a comprehensive term, applying alike to the judicial court of the king or ruler; to the Collector's Cutcherry; to the courts of the Mámlatdár, Mahálkarí &c.; to whatsoever seat of district or departmental rule; to any and every government-office or government-official invested with magistracy or civil authority. 4 Applied in the superabundance of Eastern compliment to one's master or other superior person. Ex. सरकारचे घोषावर मजसारख्याने कसे बसावे; सरकारानी मनावर घेतले तर माझे कार्य होईल.

सरकारअमल & सरकारअसामी Commonly सरकारी अमल &c.

सरकारअमली *a* Subject to or dependent upon the government or state.

सरकारअमली अथवा परभारा अमली Subject to the government or to some extraneous authority.

सरकारखराब *a* (सरकार P, خراب A) That lies fallow or uncultivated in the possession of the state—land.

सरकारधारा *m* The tax or assessment laid by the state upon land and tenements.

सरकारमहशूर *a* (सरकार P, مشهور A) Notorious, famous, known alike to prince and to people (esp. for deeds of evil). 2 Public, known to man and boy throughout the state;—as an affair or event.

सरकारवाडा *m* A royal palace or court; the residence of the king or ruler.

सरकारी *a* (सरकारी P) Relating to the government, state, or court. [tion in general.

सरकारी अमल *m* A government post or situation. सरकारी असामी *f* Any government-post or public office of the middling or minor order.

सरकारी चिन्ह *n* A government mark, sign, badge, or token. [tion or notice.

सरकारी जाहिरात *f* A government proclamation. सरकारी तोंडमन *f* An accusation by the state or government; a public charge.

सरकावणे *v* *i* (सरकना H) To advance or come forward boldly or promptly, lit. fig.

सरकाविणे *v* *c* (सरकना H) To move on or aside; to push or remove a little from its place.

सरकाळ or ठी *f* सरकाळे *n* (सर & कांडे Head-joint.) The shaft or extremity of the culm of जांघळा or सजगुरा, bearing the head or ear. Hence 2 A weaver's spool, and 3 A blunt arrow.

सरको *f* A seed of the Cotton-tree. 2 सरका *pl* is applied to grain clotted and lumped (as from dampness) like cotton-seeds.

डोळ्यांच्या सरका Whitenss coming over the pupil of the eye (in old age or in sickness). Ex. डोळे किरवे चांगले ॥ हृदयपणे सरका झाले ॥

सरका *m* A twine of a particular kind used mainly for kite-strings: also a kite-string consisting of this twine.

सरखत *n* (سرخط P) A note of acknowledgment from Government bearing upon it severally, in the order in which they were made, notices of all the payments made into the public treasury. 2 A bill of sale. [सरकत &c.

सरखत, सरखतदार, सरखतनामा, सरखती Better सरखेल *m* (सरखिल P Commander of a body of horse.) A title of certain princes of the Maráthá empire under the Peshwá; as सेनासरखेल, सेनाखासखेल. [सरखेल.

सरखेली *f* The business, duties, or office of सरगड *m* *n* A recent plantation of Betel-leaf, a पानमळा within the second year.

सरगरम *a* (सरगरम P Zealous, ardent.) Rather warm, lukewarm. 2 fig. Indefinite, undecided, vague—speech, conduct, action.

सरगा *m* The name of a saltwater-fish.

सरगावडा *m* An inferior officer of a village. The head man of the घनगर people.

सरचश्मा or स्या *m* (سرچشمه P Fountain or spring.) A term for the principal person (of any assembly or establishment); prime minister, president, chairman, conductor, director.

सरजा *m* (Sarjá. سرچا P) The circle of bud-form pearls around the ring of the nose-ornament called नथ. 2 The hook or iron member of a matchlock to hold the match. 3 fig. (From the nose-ornament.) The large and fine bullock at

the head of a team or train. A term well answering to the English *Captain*.

सरंजाम *m* (سرڄام P) Materials, apparatus, implements, furniture; articles appertaining unto or necessary for. 2 (Means of supporting or maintaining.) Villages and lands granted in inām to persons from whom the maintaining of forts or troops for the public service is required, or upon whom a horse, a palkhī, or other honorable yet expense-involving gift has been conferred. सरंजाम is distinguished into जातरंजाम & फौजरंजाम.

सरंजामी *a* (सरंजाम) Given in inām for one of the purposes stated under the preceding word;—used of lands, districts, villages. 2 That holds villages &c. as saranjām.

सरंजामी फौज An army or a body of troops maintained for the service of the state by a chieftain: as opp. to खासगी फौज.

सरजदार *a* Having a सरजा or circle of pearls;—as a nose-ring. 2 The head man of custom-gatherers, the farmer of the customs.

सरट *m* S pop. सरड or डाम सरडोका *m* C सरडा *m* C A chamelion. Note. The Sanskrit सरट is generic, meaning Chamelion, guana, and others of the lacertæ; the derivatives mean only that common hedge-lizard or field-lizard which, in some poor measure, fulfils the naturalist's description of Chamelion.

सरचा देवमण *m* A certain ring of hair of the horse. It is an auspicious mark.

सरण *n* (सरण S?) A pyre or funeral pile.

सरणि or **णी** *f* S A road. 2 A straight or continuous line. 3 fig. Manner, mode, method, fashion, way (as of speaking or writing). 4 A disease of the throat.

सरणें *v i* (सरण S) To move on or forwards, aside or away, or back; to advance; to give place; to step, slip, start &c. out, off, or from its place; to yield, give, recede. Used of things animate and inanimate. Pr. सर घोद्या पाणी खोल. 2 To slip or slide. 3 To be consumed, expended, exhausted, finished. 4 To go on or proceed smoothly, suitably, harmoniously. Ex. उद्योगावांचून माझे सरत नाही; पैक्यावांचून कोणदाचें सरत नाही. Also impersonally (days or time being understood); as per popular saw शेजोवीण सरना आणि घडीभर पडेना There is no getting on without the company of a female neighbor, nor is there any agreeing with her when she comes. 5 To pass with or go along with in a fitting, suiting, becoming manner; to become or befit. Ex. ह्या वयांत हें बीभत्त बोलणें तुला सरत नाही.

सरो **सरोसा** **हेणें** To be wearied out with, and wish heartily to have done with. (To be as exclaiming, Be it passed! be it over! be it gone and done!)

सरता *p a* from सरणें Ending, concluding, terminating, the extreme or final one (of a series).

सरता पालव *m* (सरणें & पालव. Declining or passing foliage.) The concluding period or stage of a business; as तुम्ही लग्नाचे सरत्या पालवीं आलां. Also the declining stage; as हें सूल सरत्या पालवीं झालें; आतां दिवसाचा-रोजगाराचा-दौलतीचा-विद्येचा स० दिसतो.

सरतापुरता *p a* of सरणें & पुरणें Completely executed or performed; thoroughly and over; full well—a work or any action: also complete, full, entire; sufficient and to spare. Ex. तेचि भाग्यवंत॥ सरते सरते घनवंत॥ [During the whole night.

सरतेरात्र or **त** or **सरतीरात्र** or **त** *ad* (सरणें & रात्र)

सरते शेवट *ad* (सरणें & शेवट) At last, at length, in conclusion, at the end. Ex. स० सपथे द्यावे असें ठरलें.

सरते शेवटीं or **सरत्या शेवटीं** *ad* (सरणें & शेवट) At last, at length. 2 At the end or extremity; at the last part of.

सरद *f* (سرحد P) Properly, a frontier or a border-country, but, popularly, a direction, quarter, side, region. Ex. थंदा दक्षिणेचे सरदेस पर्जन्य पडला नाही म्हणून ती स० बुडाली. Also the border or boundary (of a field, hill, estate &c.) 2 A line or row (as of houses, hills, trees).

सरद *a* (सरद S through سرد P) Cold, chill, damp, raw;—as a climate, weather, air, place. 2 Cooling, refrigerant;—as a medicine or an article of food.

स० होणें or **मनांत स० होणें** To conceive or to bear offence at; to be cold towards.

सरदगरमी *f* Heat attempered by cold; moderate or mild heat (of a climate, the weather, air, water &c.) 2 A disease,—alternating or fluctuating temperature of the system.

सरदणें *v i* (सरद) To be affected with chilly dampness—a place or a thing.

सरदभात *n* A kind of rice.

सरदा or **घा** *f* (Vulgar for श्रद्धा) Worship or adoration. 2 Liking, fondness for, desire after.

सरदार *m* (सरदार P) A chieftain or chief; a prince or a leader; a military commander, an officer.

सरदारी or **सरदारकी** *f* (सरदारी P) The office or duties of सरदार, chiefship, princship, command, rule.

सरदारी *f* (سر دوال P Head-thong or -strap.) That part of the bridle which passes from the bit over the face and head of the horse, head-stall.

सरदारी *a* (सरदार) Relating to a chieftain or chief, or to a military officer.

सरदावणें *v i* सरदेणें *v i* R (सरद) To be affected with chilly dampness—a place or a thing.

सरदावरदी *f* (सर P & آورد P Brought out: or for सरासरी) Average or mean proportion: also general quality or character resulting from the mixture of various ingredients or constituents. *v* कर, बांध, & हो, बस, भिळ, जम. 2 See वरदावरदी.

सरदी *f* (سردي P) Coldness, chilliness, dampness, rawness (as of climates, weather, air, ground). 2 Coldness or cold-producing quality (as in drugs, articles of food &c.) The implication in both the above senses is of insalubriousness or injuriousness. 3 Cold in the system, morbid cold.

सरदेणें *v i* R See under सरदावणें.

सरदेशपांचा *m* The head-Deshpāndya.

सरदेशमुख or **सरदेसाई** *m* The head-Deshmukh.

सरदेशमुखी *f* The office or business of सरदेशमुख. 2 An exaction of ten per cent. imposed by Sevaji or the Marāthās upon the whole revenue of the Subhā of the Dakhan.

सरघोषट *a* (See घोषट) Straight, direct, right forward; void of obliquity or tortuousness, lit. fig.;—as a road, a river, speech, action, procedure. 2 also as *ad* Directly, smack off, outright, with smartness and correctness;—used of reading, explaining, writing &c. [See सरसंगट.

सरनिखर *ad* In the gross or lump, all together.

सरनौबत or **द** *m* (سرنبوت P) The master of the नौबत, bandmaster.

सरपट *f* The trail (of a serpent, worm, or other creeper): also the track of anything dragged.

सरपटणें *v i* (सर्प Serpent.) To crawl along on

the belly: also to creep. 2 To skim along the surface of: also to slide along more generally; to pass smoothly and equably over the surface of. 2 To slip or slide. 3 *unc* To move along upon the buttocks.

सरपथां *ad* (सरपटणें) Crawlingly, creepingly, in a sliding manner over the ground or over the surface of: also smoothly over or along upon the belly or the buttocks—passing or moving.

सरपण *n* Wood, cowdung &c. for fuel.

सरपागा *f* *unc* Commonly झजूरपागा.

सरपाग्या *a* The superintendent or chief officer of all the Pāgās of a state.

सरपाटील *m* The head-Pāṭil of a district or तरफ or of many village-Pāṭils.

सरपोस *m* (سرپوش P) A cover or covering, a cloth spread over (a dish, tray, basket &c.); a dish-cover, a lid, a top.

सरफराजी sometimes **सरफराज** *f* (سرفرازی P) Advancement, promotion, commendation and exaltation for exploits or services.

सरफळी *f* A snake-form ornament worn around the loins by children. 2 A golden or other chain of a particular make (for the neck &c.)

सरफा *m* (Or सरिका from صرفه A) Profit, gain, advantage. [knot, a noose.

सरफांस *m* (सरणें & फांस) A loop with a running

सरफेवार *a* (صرفه دار P) सरफेवाईक *a* Profitable, lucrative, gainful.

सरबडणें *v i* P To skim along the surface of.

सरबडता गोळा A cannon-ball running along the ground or proceeding à la ricochet (टप खाऊन). A ball proceeding in the air is अधांतरी गोळा or अधांतरीचा गोळा.

सरबत *m* (شریت A) An acidulated drink (made from limes, tamarinds, mangoes &c.), sherbet..

सरबतखाना *m* (شریتخانه P) The apartment (on a great establishment) appropriated to Sherbet-making: also that branch or department.

सरबत्ती *f* A closely successive application of the बत्ती or light (to cannon, matchlocks, mines, rockets &c.) *v* दे. Hence 2 A volley or a rapidly consecutive discharge or explosion. *v* हो, झड, उड, & कर, झाड, उडव. 3 fig. The breaking out of a quarrel. *v* झड, उड. 4 Humorously. A rapid serving round (as of पानसुपारी, of तूप &c.)

सरबर *f* सरबरा *f* (Misapplied from سرور P Prince or chief.) Rivaling, emulating, competing or coping with.

सरबरा *f* (سرور P Executing, performing, finishing.) Conducting, carrying on, managing (of a business). See further under सरभरा.

सरबरीत *a* (Imit. सर! सर! the sound fancied on a stream of such liquid falling back from the hand.) Thinnish, dilute, sloppy, of the consistence of batter or thick syrup. Used of flour, mortar, mud &c. well watered; of boiled rice, vegetables &c. well diluted and blended with buttermilk, curds, or similar diluent.

सरबसर or **सरबासर** *a & ad* (سربسر P Equal or equally. Head with head; one with another.) Of unequal size, weight, goodness &c.; of differing appearance or quality; that have shades of dissimilitude one with another. Ex. सगळीं मातें एकसारखीं नाहीत स० आचेत. The ordinary acceptance however of this word is yet more devious than the above; viz. Mixed, blended, lumped, clubbed: or mixedly, blendedly &c.; in the gross or heap; all together. Ex. ही चांगली साखर आणि ती निरस साखर स० करून वाढ; हा उदमी

जुनें नवें स० कहन-विकतो. *v* ये, जम, पड, मिळ, चाल. 2 Middlingly.

सरभरा *f* sometimes सरबरा *f* (سربره P Head upon the road.) Putting a person or a business on his or its way; equipping &c. and setting out; promoting, forwarding, furthering, helping. Ex. आन्ही यंदा लग्न येजिलें आहे त्यास तुम्हाकडून माझी स० झाली पाहिजे.

सरभ *n* सरभड or सरमाड *n* A quantity of the haum or stalks of Bádri (Holcus spicatus).

सरभ *n* (Better शरभ from شرم P) Shame.

सरमाडा, सरमाडो, सरमडो *a* Relating to सरमाड Culm or haum of बाजरी; as सरमाडो सरभरा Gram raised on ground on which Bádri has just been reaped; सरमाडो जमीन-शेत-वावर &c.

सरमिसळ *f* Mingling or mixing: also a mixture.

सरमिसळ *a* Of a mixed or compound quality.

सररर *ad* Imit. of the whiz of a discharged arrow, rocket &c.

सररहा *ad* (سراله P) Freely, flowingly, smoothly;—as a work proceeding, an action in general.

सररास *a* (سر P Head, राशि S) Eminent or proficient in; clever, competent, capable. 2 Used as *ad* and both in the sense All together or in the gross, and in that of सरिरास.

सरल *a* (S) Straight, right, direct, not crooked or oblique. 2 fig. Honest, artless, upright—a person: plain, open, sincere—speech: clear, easy, simple—a style, discourse &c.

सरल *m* S A sort of pine, P. longifolia. Rox.

सरलद्रव *m* S A fragrant resin, the exudation of the सरल or Pinus longifolia.

सरवट *n* S C (सरवा) A spot of ground (esp. hill-ground) suitable for clearing and burning and conversion into सरवा q. v. 2 A kind of rice. Ex. स० हिरवे जमिनीस पेरितात.

सरवट *n* (Intens. of सर Shower.) A pelting or heavy shower. 2 In some parts सरवट is a disparaging form of सर, signifying A trifling or insignificant shower.

सरवटपटणी *f* A variety of the पटणी-kind of rice.

सरवदा or द्या *m* सरवजा *m* R Commonly सर्वदा.

सरवळा *m* A mode of proving addition. See सारोळा.

सरवा *m* (सरणें & उरणें—सरून उरलेला) Ground of which the crop (of any corn or of the pulses) has just been reaped; still having ears or heads littering about, or stalks or plants here and there uncut or unplucked: also such residue (the matter for the gleaners) of the crop: also the residue of a gathered crop of fruit, or of vegetables (as मिरचा, वांगी, वडद &c.) *v* वेच. 3 The gathering of such residue upon the field or the tree. *v* अटप, उरक, संपव.

सरव्याची तमाख After-cuttings of tobacco; called also खोडव्याची तमाख & पांगशीची.

सरवा *m* S C A piece of ground recently cleared of its bushes, burned, and cultivated. The term is applied to such land esp. in the second and third year; in the first year, and in the fifth, after its lying fallow during the fourth, the term is पडण, or it is said of it, पडणास आली; and the terms सरवा & पडण are applied also to the periods (years) in which the land is under culture or lying fallow:—according to पहिल्या साली पडणास आली पुढें दोन सालें सरवे झाले पुढें जमीन पड राहिली म्हणजे पड-जमीन फिहून पडणास आली म्हणजे पडण.

सरवा *m* (सर) A shower of rain.

सरवेभात *n* R Rice raised upon ground lately reclaimed from the wilderness. See under सरवा.

सरशी or सरशीवाजू *f* (सरस More, बाजू Hand at cards.) Ascendancy or advantage over; superiority or the upper hand. *v* ये, हो, कर. 2 Advancing or flourishing (of affairs); prosperous condition. *v* ये.

सरशी *prep* Along with. See सरसा.

सरशेवट *m* (सर & शेवट) The very conclusion or close; the extreme termination or end.

सरशेवटीं At the end of all; at the very last.

सरस *m* (سرس P) Glue.

सरस *a* (سرس H from श्रेयस् S) Superior, excelling, finer, better. 2 Exceeding, greater, larger, more (in size, age, quality, number &c.)

सरस *a* (S) Having juice or sap; juicy, sappy, succulent. 2 fig. Sapid, spirited, sprightly, salty, savory, piquant &c.

सरसकट or सरसगट *ad* In the gross; in the lump; the whole together; without picking or choosing; indiscriminately.

सरसंदा *a* R (Commonly सरसोदा) Of nearly the same size with.

सरसपाट *a* (सपाट & सर enhancingly.) Very level and even, or all level and even.

सरसपाटी *f* (सपाटी & सर) Uniform levelness, evenness, or plainness; or extensive levelness &c.

सरसर or रां *ad* Imit. of the rustling of a snake in motion; of the sound of slipping, sliding, gliding. [sliding sound;—as a snake &c.]

सरसरणें *v i* (सरसर) To move with a rustling or सरसा *a* (सदृश S) Similar, resembling, like. Ex.

नांवासरशी करणो असवी. 2 Used as *prep decl* with an accommodation of the above sense:—

In the neighborhood of; nigh or close unto; akin to, alongside of, or along with; together with. Ex. घरासरशीं घरे लागलेलीं आहेत; भिंती-सरशी दक्त ठेव; अपो नारायण रक्षी निज दासा ॥

लोडूनी सरसा कडे (i. e. कडेसरसा Along the margin or edge) घाली ॥ Also:—With the sway, sweep, rush, or course of; as हाकेसरशी घाली उडी ॥ स्तंभा-माजी कडाडी ॥; also गोव्यासरसे दृष्ट हो उडाले;

वारेसरसा, हातासरसा, झपात्यासरसा, तडाख्यासरसा, उदण्यासरसा, बोलण्यासरसा. 3 Used as *ad decl*:—

In the neighborhood, near, nigh. 4 *ad decl* Towards or to one side; out of the direct way.

Used with verbs of action or motion; as काढ, कर, घाल, & निघ, हो, जा.

सरसा *a* Commonly सरस. Superior &c.

सरसाई *f* (सरस) Superiority, excellence or bet-terness generally. 2 Superiority or advantage (as obtained over).

सरसाल *n* (सर & साल P) The whole year. Ex. यंदाचे सरसालांत एक पैसा मिळाला नाही.

सरसाल or लां *ad* (सर & साल P) During, through, for, or in the whole year.

सरसाला or ली *a* (सर & साल P) सरसालीना *a* (سالىنه P) Relating to the whole year.

सरसावणें *v i* (सरस) To slip or move on or aside; to yield and give way. 2 To advance or come forward daringly or boldly: also to advance generally. 3 To spring up or grow rapidly and vigorously.

सरसाविणें *v c* (सरस) To move on or aside; to push or remove from its place; to advance or forward generally.

सरसी & सरसीवाजू See सरशी.

सरसुंदा *a* Of attained majority &c. See सरसोदा.

सरसुभा *m* सरसुभेदारी *f* The office or business of सरसुभेदार. 2 सरसुभा is further The head-subhá.

सरसुभेदार *m* A public officer. He stands between the Mámlatdárs and Government.

सरसुमार *m* Preferably सईसुमार or सोईसुमार.

सरसून *prep* (सरसा) By, beside, along, from the surface or the vicinity of. Noting passage. *v* जा, चाल, वस.

सरसोदा *a* (सरस:खंध?) Advanced out of youth into maturity; of attained majority; adult. 2 *unc* Of nearly the same age with;—used of one (person or animal) of a number with respect to the others. 3 *unc* Of about the same bulk or size.

सरसोवरशी *ad* (सरसावणें) Advancingly, aggressively, in assertion or exhibition of one's superiority. Constructed with such phrases as कच्चा करणें, जवाब देणें, शिष्या देणें, चालून येणें, अंगावर पडणें. The word is often, but very incorrectly, written सरसो-वशी.

सरसती *f* (S) The wife of Brahmá, the goddess of speech and eloquence, the patroness of music and the arts, and the inventress of the Sanskrit language and the Devanágari letters. 2 A Veda, a Shástra, or other divine writing, or a work generally in the Sanskrit tongue: all such being ascribed to this goddess as the authoress. 3 Speech,—the faculty, or the exercise of it. 4 A line or figure which children, learning to write, draw upon their sand-boards, and worship as representing the goddess Saraswatí. 5 The river Sár-sooty, which loses itself in the sands of the great desert, and is supposed to re-appear at Alláhábád and there join the Ganges and Jumna. 6 Ap-pellatively. A term for an eloquent, or an in-ventive, or an excelling woman.

सरसती अनध्याय *m* (S) A period during which the Vedas are not read. It commences with the day of invoking Saraswatí in the light fortnight of 'Ashwin, under the nakshatra Múla, and termi-nates with the nakshatra Shrawana; consisting therefore of four days from the स्थापन (setting up for invocation) of Saraswatí unto the उत्थापन (removal or dismissal).

सरसतीदान *n* (S Gift from Saraswatí.) A covert or facetious term for a receipt, or a bond or written engagement made over to a person. *v* दे or लिहून दे. 2 Applied also to an oral promise or engage-ment. *v* दे.

सरसतीपूजन *n* (S) The worship of सरसती on the day after the invocation of her spirit or in-fluence upon books and writings, observed in the month 'Ashwin under the नक्षत्रमूल.

सरसद *f* (سرحد P) Frontier or confines: also boundary or border generally. See सरद, which form, although less correct, is more common.

सरळ *f* C Rice-straw.

सरळ *a* (सरल S) Straight or direct. 2 fig. Guileless, honest, sincere, ingenuous, straightfor-ward, blunt, plain—a person, speech, procedure: also clear, simple, easy, flowing—a style &c.

सरळणें *v i* (सरणें) To come forward boldly, promptly, conspicuously (as to lead, to contend with in fight or disputation &c.) 2 To spring up or grow rapidly, vigorously, in a flourishing manner—a child, a plant.

सरळबाज *n* Simple interest; as disting. from चक्रबाज Compound interest: also the rule of sim-ple interest.

सरळी *f* (सरळ) A term among swimmers. The making of one extended and vigorous sweep of the water and then proceeding smoothly and equably on without moving arm or leg till the im-petus thus acquired be expended.

सरक्षक *a* (S) That keeps or preserves carefully or suitably.

संरक्षण *n* (S) Keeping, preserving, taking care of. [ed or guarded.]

संरक्षणीय *a* S (Proper or worthy) to be preserved. संरक्षणे *v c* (संरक्षण) To preserve or take care of; to guard or keep heedfully.

संरक्षित *p* (S) Preserved, kept, taken care of.

संरक्ष्य *a* S (Possible, purposed, necessary &c.) to be preserved or guarded.

सरा *m* (Or सर) A long and straight bamboo or other pole (to be used as a rafter, cross-beam &c.) 2 A side-piece of a cart-box answering to the चेडे running underneath. 3 A line of loose texture on a web from the turning aside of the threads.

सरा *m* C (सुरा S) Liquor distilled from the juice of trees of the Palm-tribe: also spirituous liquor more generally.

सराई or सराई *f* The time of ripening (of fruit, corn, or other product of the earth); harvest-time, the season. Hence 2 The season or period of peculiar fitness or greatest prevalence for or of certain ceremonies, rites, or practices.

सराई *f* (سرائी P) A house (built in towns or by the way-side) for travelers to alight and refresh themselves; a *caravansary* (کاروان سرائی).

सराईत *a* (سرایت H) Skilled in or conversant with; adroit, adept, accomplished.

सराकत, सराकतदार &c. Preferably शराकत &c.

सरांटा *m* A thorny shrub and its fruit or seed, *Reullia longifolia*. Rox., also *Tribulus lanuginosus*, *terrestris* &c. A large variety. 2 A fragment of wood as piercing one's flesh, a splinter or splint. 3 The trill or shake in singing or playing. *v* चे, वाजव, वाज.

सरानसरी & सरानसरीस *ad* Commonly सरासरी.

सराफ *m* (صراف A) A shroff or money-changer. 2 *fig.* A term for a miserly fellow.

सराफकटा *m* W The bank or raised line along which the shroffs sit (in the market &c.): also the line of seated shroffs. [सराफ.]

सराफडा *m* A contemptuous form of the word सराफाडा *m* सराफा *m* (सराफ & फाडा Branch.) A line or row of shroffs seated.

सराफड्डा *m* (Shroff-market.) The quarter occupied by shroffs, or the row of shroffs in position.

सराफी *f* (صرافي H) The business of a shroff.

सराफी *a* Pertaining or relating to a shroff.

सराफी कावा *m* Skill or cleverness (esp. as fraudulent) at money-changing and shroff-business. Hence *fig.* Clever economizing or thrifty management. [liquor.]

सराब *m* (Better शराब) Vinous or spirituous सरारणे *v i* (Intens. of सरसरणे) To slide or glide along with a loud rustling;—as a snake &c.

सरां *ad* (Intens. of सरसरां) With a loud rustling, brustling, hissing;—as a snake or other thing gliding, sliding, slipping.

सराव *m* (खाव S) Practice, use, customary performance or action.

सरावले *n* C A sort of earthen platter on which the common people eat, bake their cakes &c.

सरासर or रां *ad* With a loud rustling &c. See सरारां.

सरासरी or सरासरीस sometimes सरानसरी *ad* (سراسری P) In a cursory or superficial manner; in a manner regardless of exactness or rigid accuracy; anyhow. 2 Conjecturally; upon a careless or loose estimate. Ex. एवढें घर बांधले असतां स० हजार रुपये लागतील. 3 In the average; as an average or a mean. Ex. स०

गुडवेदतके पाणी खोल or सरासरी गुडवे दतकेच Used (from a story of a rigid arithmetician's expressing, to a traveller entering a river, the river's depth on the average) to exhibit the folly of judging of matters in the gross or general whilst, in fact, man has always to deal with particulars or singulars. 4 सरासरी is sometimes used as *a* in the sense Common, ordinary, middling: also in the sense Mean, poor, very so so. 5 सरासरी is sometimes used as *s f* in the sense Average; also in the sense General quality or character resulting from the mixture of various ingredients or constituents. *v* कर, बांध, & चे, वस, जम, मिळ.

सराळी *f* A term of swimmers. See सरळी. [&c.]

सरिखा *a* (Poetry. Commonly सरखा q. v.) Like

सरिगम *f* ए (स्रगम S) Composed of the initial letters of the names of the four first notes of the gamut, viz. षट्ज, ऋषभ, गांधार, मध्यम) Chanting the notes of the gamut (or running over the letters सा, रि, ग, म, प, ध, नी), and beating time with the hand &c.; sol-fa-ing, sol-mi-zation: also a musical piece composed of these letters occurring again and again.

सरित् or सरिता *f* (S) A river. Ex. सरिता कोर-या करुनि समस्त॥ त्याहि भरिजेतील अस्तें॥

सरितेश्वर *m* S (Poetry. Lord of rivers.) The ocean. [emolument.]

सरिफा *m* (صرفه A) Profit, gain, advantage, सरिफी *f* The trigger (of a firelock).

सरिफवार *a* (صرفदार P) Profitable, gainful, lucrative.

सरिरास *ad* (सरوراس P) In continuous succession; freely, flowingly, swimmingly, right on unobstructedly.

सरी *f* (सर) A wire (of whatever metal). 2 An ornament for the neck of females, consisting of a chain of twisted (gold or silver) wire. Pr. गळां नाहीं सरी सुखी निद्रा करी; Pr. कोणहीं घातली सरी कोणहीं घातली दोरी (पण गळफास वसेल). 3 A narrow shred or slip off from a bamboo &c. 4 A water-channel (as in a garden-bed along a row of plants): also the line occupied by such a row, a row. 5 A line of loose texture from the turning aside of the threads. 6 The line along the top of a wall. 7 The लग्न or connecting beam of post-heads (as along a veranda). 8 A ring of earth pressed around the mouth of a handmill (to add weight to the upper leaf). The ring is sometimes of stone. Called also मातीचा पेंड & दगडाचा पेंड. 9 A clavicle or collar-bone. 10 An interior or subdividing ridge of a बाफा or garden-bed. 11 Equaling or rivaling; asserting or exhibiting equality with. Usually neg. con. *v* ये g. of s.

सरीसर्व *ad* Everywhere, in all places whatsoever. [or other tool].

सरु *m* C (सरु S) A haft or handle (as of a bill)

सरु *m* (Or सरु from سرو A) A cypress tree.

सरुचा or सरुदार *a* (सरु) Tall, long, or straight as the cypress tree.

सरुप *a* S Of the same appearance; like, similar, resembling. Note. This word is misused for सरूप.

सरूपता *f* (S) Sameness of appearance; likeness, similarity, resemblance. 2 One of the four states or modes into which सुक्ति is distinguished, —assimilation or conformedness, in nature or general features, unto the Deity; "the bearing of the likeness of God." Note. Although the above meaning may be insisted upon by those who desire to correct the gross notions of the

Hindú aspirant after heavenly bliss, yet the popular apprehension of the word is more truly Conformity unto the deity in his *external* figure; resemblance of him in the limbs and members and organs of his material body. [ous liquors.]

सरेकरी *m* (सरा Spirits.) A vender of spirituous-सरेसाल *ad* (Or सरसाल) During, through, for, or in the whole year.

सरोज *n* S (सरस् & ज. Born in a lake or tank. Common in poetry.) A lotus. [nut.]

सरोता *m* (سروتا H) Scissors for cutting betel-सरोदा *m* (Better सर्वदा q. v) A class, or an individual of it, of fortune-tellers named डाकोचा.

सरोदा *m* (शारदा S) A sort of lute or guitar.

सरोध *m* S Hindering, obstructing, preventing.

सरोबरी *f* (سروری P) Princship, lordship.) Equaling, emulating, rivaling, competing or coping with. 2 Equality, equal quantity, even measure. 3 Used as *ad* Equally, in equal quantity or in the same degree with. Ex. त्या गव्हासधें स० हरभरे मिसळले आहेत.

सरोरुह *n* S (Growing in tanks.) A lotus. Ex. नाभिशी संभव स० संभवाचा. [water.]

सरोवर *n* (S) A lake or a large pond or piece of स० नाहणे To perform the prescribed ablution with due form and state;—used of a woman about to immolate herself upon the funeral pile of her husband.

सरोसर *f* ई or ए *m* (सरसरी P) An ornament for the head. 2 A sort of ornamental headstall of a horse. Its two members are मुखपट्टा & कपाळपट्टा.

सरोळा *m* A mode of proving addition. See सारोळा.

सर्ग *m* S A canto, a book, a section of a poem &c. 2 Creation. [cantos.]

सर्गबंध *m* S A poem comprising many सर्ग or सर्गस्थित्यंत *m* S Creation, subsistence, and termination. A phrase used (in poetry) as the more common phrase उत्पत्ति, स्थिति, लय. Hence सर्गस्थित्यंतकारण Epithet of God. Ex. जा स०॥ त्रिशूलपाणि शार्दूलचर्मवसन॥ [tree.]

सर्जरस *m* S The resinous exudation of the Shāla सर्जि or सर्जिका *f* S सर्जिकाक्षार *m* S pop. सर्जिखार or सर्जखार *m* Natron, alkali, or the impure carbonate of soda commonly called Sujjee mittee. It is used as soap.

सर्द or सर्दे, सर्देगमी, सर्दार, सर्दारी, सर्दी or सर्दी Better written सरद, सरदार, सरदारी, सरदी.

सर्प *m* (S) A serpent or snake. The word is, in the Konkan, applied exclusively to the Coluber Nāga or Cobra de capello, in the Desh, to every reptile of the serpent-tribe excepting the Coluber Nāga, which bears its specific name नाग. See and apply to this word सर्प the notice afforded under its derivative साप; adding only that the word सर्प (preserving its majesty as Sanskrit) occurs to be used upon rather extraordinary occasions, as conveying, more forcibly than the Prākrit साप, the idea of magnitude or formidableness.

सर्पकाली *f* S A plant, Serpent's skeleton.

सर्पटणे & सर्प्या See सरपटणे & सरप्या, which form, although less eligible on the ground of derivation, is preferable on the ground of conformity to the rule of writing Marāṭhī words, and on that of popular usage.

सर्पटोळी *f* (Commonly सापटोळी) A venomous creature of the serpent-tribe.

सर्पसणि *m* (S) The snake-stone, a gem said to be found in the head of the Cobra or Coluber Nāga. Affirmed to be an alexipharmic.

सर्पसत्र *n* S Serpent-sacrifice,—a sacrifice performed by the prince जनमेजय for the destruction of serpents: hence his name सर्पसत्री.

सर्पाचें वारुळ *n* See सर्पाचें वारुळ. [mon.]

सर्पारि *m* S (Enemy of the snake.) An ichneumon.

सर्पीण *f* (सर्प S) A female Coluber or serpent: also a female snake generally. See सर्प. Ex. सर्पीण वित्तां पिळीं खाय ॥ वाचलिया कोण माय ॥. 2 (Because the snake is wont to dart out its tongue.) The name of a खोड or blemish of the horse,—that of putting out his tongue on taking the bit. Ex. लगाम घेतां जीभ काढी तो सर्पीण. सर्पीण is understood by some jockeys as descriptive of the horse that has a serpentine curl or line on his coat. [सरपोस &c.]

सर्पोस, सर्फराजी, सर्फा, सर्फवार, सर्वत Preferably सर्पास *ad* See सरिरास.

सर्व *a* (S) All, every part, the whole mass or quantity: also all, every one, the whole multitude or number: also all, the whole duration or extent. 2 Complete, entire, whole, perfect.

सर्वकर्ता *a* (S) All-performing or all-doing; all-creating or all-making.

सर्वकाल *or* ल *ad* Throughout or during any period or time; through the whole time. 2 Constantly, continually, ever, always.

सर्वकालीन *a* S Relating to endless duration; eternal, perpetual.

सर्वखपो *a* (सर्व & खपणे To sell.) One in whom every thing alike, whether needed or unneeded, whether serviceable or worthless, finds a ready purchaser. 2 One with whom every thing goes down or agrees. 3 *unc* (सर्व & खपणे To work.) One ready to do, or one that is doing, all work.

सर्वगत *a* S Entered into or pervading all things.

सर्वगामी *a* S That goes everywhere, omnivagous, ubiquitous, all-pervading.

सर्वगुणसंपन्न *a* (S) Endowed with all perfections and excellencies; complete or perfect in good qualities. A common epithet in letters to the person addressed.

सर्वजनीन *a* S Relating to all men.

सर्वजित् *a* S All-conquering; all-subduing. 2 All-surpassing.

सर्वतः *ad* S Every way; in all directions; all around; everywhere. 2 Wholly, universally, entirely.

सर्वतोभद्र *n m* (S Auspicious or good on every side.) A mystical diagram to be painted on the cloth which, on particular occasions, covers a sort of altar. 2 A temple or palace having entrances opposed to the several points of the compass. 3 A form of military array,—the square or circle. 4 A kind of charade in which the same word answers several questions. 4 A whimsical form of verse, so contrived as that the same meanings and words occur whether the line be read backwards or forwards or in any of several other directions.

सर्वतोमुख *a* (S That faces every side.) An epithet of the Deity, of spirit, water, the sky, a spherical stone &c.

सर्वत्र *ad* (S) Everywhere, in all places. 2 (Misused for सर्व) All, every one, the whole.

सर्वथा *ad* (S) In all ways; by all means; universally, altogether, utterly. Ex. न जिवूं ऐसं जाचलें ॥ कोडे वळले स० ॥.

सर्वथैव *ad* S (सर्वथा & एव) In all ways and respects; by all means; ever.

सर्वदृशी *or* सर्वदृष्टा *a* (S) All-seeing.

सर्वदा *ad* (S) Always.

सर्वदा *m* (सर्व) A term, allusively to their constant practice of predicting good fortune to those who consult them, for the fortune-tellers, almanac-makers &c. called डाकोचा or डाकोता.

सर्वदुःखक्षय *m* (S Destruction of all pain and woe; “the wiping away of tears from every eye.”) Final beatitude.

सर्वधन *n* S (In arithmetical or geometrical progression.) Sum of the series.

सर्वनाम *n* (S) In grammar. A pronoun.

सर्वनियंता *a* S All-controlling, all-restraining, all-ruling.

सर्वन्यास *m* S Utter renunciation and abandonment; relinquishment of property, family, friends, and the world, and disallowal of all affections and passions. [milk.]

सर्वपाक *m* (S) An allusive name for खीर or rice—सर्वपिचीअमावास्या *f* A term for the day of the change of the moon of Bhādrapad. Because in that month Shrāddh is particularly performed.

सर्वप्रायश्चित्त *n* S Expiation of sin in the gross; expiation at once of all offences, errors, and omissions.

सर्वप्रिय *a* (S) Beloved by all; universally dear.

सर्वभक्ष *a* (S) सर्वभक्षक *a* (S) सर्वभोक्ता *a* (S) That has no restriction of food; that devours every thing indiscriminately, clean or unclean, good or bad. Applied to fire, the goat, crow &c., and to classes or individuals among men.

सर्वभूतभूतांतर *a* S That inheres in or pervades all things; essentially omnipresent;—as the Hindú Deity. [hensive of all.]

सर्वमय *a* S Universal, consisting of or comprising all.

सर्वमान्य *a* Admissible or allowable by all.

सर्वमान्य इनाम *or*, simply, सर्वमान्य—These words occur upon the आकारवंद, implying गांवसंबंधी इनाम, because to such inām there is no सनद.

सर्वरूपी *a* S Having all forms and appearances. An epithet, in the pantheistic philosophy, of God.

सर्वलिंगी *m* S (सर्व All, लिंग Mark of sect or caste.) One who, not belonging to the orthodox faith, wears the dress and assumes the character of an ascetic.

सर्ववत्सभा *f* S (Woman dear to all.) A term for a prostitute or unchaste woman. [cient.]

सर्ववेत्ता *or* सर्ववेदी *a* (S) All-knowing, omniscient.

सर्ववेषी *a* S That assumes every dress, garb, or guise.

सर्वव्यापक *or* सर्वव्यापी *a* S All-pervading; all penetrating or permeating; ubiquitous.

सर्वव्रण *m* S An ulcer in general.

सर्वशः *S* In all ways or manners; wholly, universally, entirely.

सर्वशाक *or* सर्वशाख *f* A hodgepodge made of various vegetables and esculent roots boiled together. 2 A name given on occasions to green ginger.

सर्वशास्त्रा *a* S All-governing, all-ordering, all-directing: also all-punishing.

सर्वशाघी *a* (S) That searches, examines, or investigates all things; curious, inquisitive, exploring.

सर्वसंगपरित्याग *m* (S) Abandonment or renunciation of all the objects of affection or desire; withdrawing altogether from worldly engagements and connections. [lection.]

सर्वसंयुक्त *m* (S) A general or miscellaneous collection.

सर्वसमर्थ *a* (S) All-powerful, omnipotent.

सर्वसम्मत *a* (S) Approved by or agreeable to all.

सर्वसह *a* (S) All-enduring; that bears all things with fortitude or calmness.

सर्वसहवर्त्तमान *a* (S) Accompanied by all.

सर्वसाधन *n* (S) Establishing, substantiating, or accomplishing all. 2 *attrib.* also सर्वसाधनी *a* That establishes or is competent to establish all.

सर्वसाधारण *a* (S) Common to all.

सर्वसाक्षी *a* (S) That witnesses or beholds all. A title of the Deity. It is applied also to wind, fire, ākāśh &c.

सर्वसिद्ध *a* S Existing in the enjoyment or possession of all (excellencies or attributes); full, complete, perfect;—used of the Deity.

सर्वसिद्धारथ *a* S That has obtained all his desires or accomplished all his objects.

सर्वसिद्धि *f* S Obtainment or accomplishment of all one's objects. [An epithet of the Deity.]

सर्वसुखस्नानंद *a* S Possessing all joy in himself.

सर्वसौवर्णा *a* Ever pure, holy, and fit for the highest and most sacred ceremonies. Used ironically of a filthy fellow that clothes himself in silk that he may be spared the trouble of washing. 2 Ever pure and clean. Used jocosely of silken articles of apparel; as such are always pure, however long worn without washing.

सर्वस्व *n* (S) One's whole property; the whole estate, fortune, or stock of; the whole or totality of what is called *own*. Ex. भक्त देखतां नयनीं ॥ देत स० त्यालागीं ॥. 2 The whole essence or substance of anything.

सर्वस्वी *or* स्वे *With* one's whole stock or property; with all called *own*. Ex. मी स० तुमचा आहें. 2 सर्वस्वी *or* स्वे is used with the general force of the words and phrases Altogether, utterly, absolutely, in all ways and respects, in every point of view; and esp. in connection with evil qualities or practices; in agreement with अगदी &c.; as स० सोदा, स० लुचा, स० लबाड, स० हरासी.

सर्वस्वदंड *m* (S) Confiscation or amercement of the whole property of.

सर्वस्वहरण *n* (S) सर्वस्वहार *m* S Robbing the whole property of; utter spoliation.

सर्वस्वहर-हत्ता-हारक-हारी &c. *a* (S) That robs the whole property of.

सर्वस्वामी *m* (S) A universal monarch or master. 2 The owner or master of all (persons or things).

सर्वहर-हत्ता-हारक-हारी *a* (S) That robs all.

सर्वहरण *n* (S) Robbing all.

सर्वज्ञ *a* (S) Knowing all things, omniscient.

सर्वंग *n* (S) The whole body; the body and its limbs and members. 2 The Vedas and all the Angas or portions; the whole body of sacred knowledge.

सर्वंगवात *m* S Rheumatism affecting the whole body.

सर्वांची मेझणी *f* A term for a सुरळी or female devoted to temple-whoredom. 2 Applied to a silly, half-crazy woman exposed to everybody's jests and freedoms.

सर्वांतांडीं *ad* In every body's mouth.

सर्वात्मना *ad* S (The third case of a compound of सर्व & आत्मन्) With the whole soul or self of; with one's whole spirit, mind, and heart. 2 Altogether or utterly; in every point and particular; in all ways and respects. Ex. हा स० लबाड आहे-चोर आहे-सोदा आहे-सुख आहे-&c. 3 with neg. con. Never; not at all; by no means; on no account or consideration; not (emphatically). Ex. मजपासून ही गोष्ट स० घडायची नाही; पैक्यावांचून संसार स० चालायचा नाही; घरांत गूल स० राहिला नाही. Note. This meaning differs from the meaning preceding it simply through the power of the negative construction.

सर्वात्मा *m* (S) The spirit, soul, or life of all. A title of the Deity.

सर्वाधिकार *m* (S) Superintendence or control over all: also custody or charge of all.

सर्वाधिकारी *a* (S) That superintends all: also that has charge of all.

सर्वानुभूति *f* S Universal or general experience.

सर्वान्नभक्षक-भक्षी-भोजी *a* (S) That eats all sorts of food; an indiscriminate feeder. 2 Gluttonous.

सर्वावद्व *a* (S सर्व & अवद्व) That is altogether or in all respects loose, licentious, libertine, devious; or unconnected, incoherent, rigmarole, rhapsodical; —used of persons, proceedings, behaviour, composition, discourse.

सर्वार्थी *a* S That desires all things; craving, grasping, ambitious &c.

सर्वार्थी *ad* सर्वार्थे *ad* (सर्व & अर्थ) In every meaning or sense; in every respect or point of view. Ex. वैश्व व्यवसायांत जाण ॥ दिसतो निपुण सर्वार्थी.

सर्वांशिक or सर्वांशी *a* (S) Relating to all the parts of. Opp. to एकांशी, एकदेशी &c.

सर्वांशी *ad* (सर्व & अंश) In all parts or respects. सर्वांशी संपूर्ण or सर्वावयवी संपूर्ण Complete or entire in all parts or members.

सर्वाशुद्ध *a* (S सर्व & अशुद्ध) That is wholly incorrect, or that contains many errors and faults; —as a book, writing, speech. [universal.]

सर्वोच्च *a* S Belonging or relating to all, total, सर्वेश्वर or सर्वेश्वर *m* S (Lord of all.) A title of Shiva or the Deity. 2 A lord paramount.

सर्वात्तुष्ट *a* (S सर्व & उत्तुष्ट) सर्वात्तुष्ट *a* (S सर्व All, उत्तुष्ट Good.) Supremely good, best of all. A title of the Deity. 2 Superlatively good: also very right, true, correct, just &c. [all.]

सर्वोपकार *m* (S) Beneficence or a benefit upon सर्वोपकारी *a* (S) Beneficent universally or unto the whole (of a company or number).

सर्वोपयोगी *a* (S) Useful for all purposes.

सर्वोपरी *ad* (सर्व & परी) In all methods, manners, or ways: also by all means. 2 or सर्वोपरि (सर्व & उपरि) Over or above all, uppermost: also chiefly, principally, preëminently, superlatively.

सर्वोपचि *f* S A plant, Asparagus racemosus?

सर्वप *m* S A sort of mustard, Sinapis dichotoma. 2 A mustard seed as a measure of weight.

सल *m n* (सल्य S) A dead foetus remaining in the womb. Ex. पराचें सल्य मोडोन ॥ तरों खीस सल राहे पोटांत ॥ 2 A splint or fragment remaining in the flesh. 3 fig. An injury or insult remaining rankling and festering in the mind; an occurrence or an act of painful remembrance; a troublesome or an afflictive occurrence; a plague, pest, bore; a thorn in its figurative senses. 4 A dried tree or branch. 5 *m* The cord by which the scabbard of a sword is connected with the hilt and secured. 6 A disease of cattle. See किरळ. Ex. सल खाऊन (or लागून) गुदें मेलीं.

सलों लागणें To be affected with sickliness and wasting from having a dead foetus in the womb.

सल *f* सलक *f* C (सल) A sharp, shooting, or piercing pain (as in rheumatism).

सलक or ख *f* (सलख A) A dashing shower of rain. 2 A volley of fire-arms.

सलकडे *n* A ring (of iron &c.) charmed by the recitation over it of some mantra or mystic formula, and fixed around the limb or member affected with सल (rheumatic pain), in order to remove this pain.

सलग or सलगो *f* (स & लग or लागणें) Intimacy,

familiarity, close acquaintance. 2 esp. सलग Continuousness or a continued row or line; as घरांची सलग लागत गेली.

सलगोचा Intimate or familiar.

सलग *a* (सलग S) Of one continuous piece; one throughout its extent; wanting interstice, division, or juncture.

सलगो *c* (सलग or स & लग) An intimate companion, a familiar acquaintance, a crony.

सलज्ज *a* (S) That has a sense of shame; modest, decorous, decent.

सलटनगर *m* A caste or an individual of it. They are tanners or leather-dyers.

सलणें *v i* (सल or सल्य) To prick; to feel (be felt) as sharply painful; —as a thorn or a splint lodged in the flesh. 2 fig. To be offensive in the sight of; to be an eye-sore unto: also to fester in the mind, to rankle; —as an injury or insult received: to be biting or stinging unto; —as the remembrance of crimes committed.

सलतन *f* सलतान *n* सलतनत *f* (سلطان or سلطنة) A) A body of troops viewed collectively with its train of guns, its followers and sutlers, and its baggage and stores; an armament, an equipment, a field-force. 2 सलतनत is further used in the sense of The business or proceedings of an establishment, esp. as extensive, brisk, bustling &c. 3 सलतनत is used by some few in its proper sense, Sovereignty or a kingdom; as सलतनत बुडाली-वाढली-पसरली.

सलद *m* A coffer, chest, large box.

सलद *f* सलदें *n* C A wattled frame (as of thorny loppings &c.) as a rude door to a fence or a hut.

सलवतखाना *m* Ignorantly for सरवतखाना.

सलम *a* (سلم A Sound.) Whole, sound, perfect; free from fissure or juncture, rottenness or flaw.

The special understanding of the word is Composed or consisting of one piece. 2 Loose or slack; —as a bundle or a tie, a rope, a garment: also as *ad* Loosely or slackly; —used of binding, wrapping, tying, and of the sitting of a line of sitters. Used by many in the sense Loose or slack *unrestrictedly* and altogether synonymously with सैल; also in the sense Loosely, freely, at large.

सला *m f* (Commonly सला) Peace or truce. 2 Advice. 3 An ornament for the little finger or the little toe. 4 Used adverbially in the sense of Well, good, be it so, let us have peace about it. Ex. तुम्हो म्हणतां कीं होतें आम्ही म्हणतो होत नाहीं त्यास सला तुमचेंच कां होईना?

सलाबत *f* (صلابت A) Majesty, awfulness, terribleness, imperativeness, authoritativeness, over-awing or commanding influence. 2 Prevailingness or powerfulness; high prosperousness; command over or prevalence with fortune or destiny.

सलाबतपणा *m* (صلابت A & पणा Affix.) Majesty, authoritativeness, quality of commanding. 2 Auspiciousness, prosperousness, successfulness, fortunateness; *felicity* (in classical usage).

सलाम *m* (سلام A Safety or peace.) The word used in salutation by and to Muhammadans and other people not Hindú. *v* कर. It well answers also to Compliments, respects, greeting (in messages and letters). *v* सांग, बोल, लिह.

सलामत *ad* (سلامت A) In peace and safety, safely, securely. Pr. शिर सलामत तर पगया पंचवोस The life is more than meat and the body than raiment. Mat. vi. 25. Pr. कीर मार खाई ताक

सलामत जाई If we are bountiful or charitable to the meanest and the most disconnected from us—then our affairs prosper.

सलामालकी *f* (A formation from and perversion of سلام عليك A) Acquaintance sufficient to warrant the interchange of compliments and civilities; a greeting or bowing acquaintance; acquaintance not intimate or familiar. 2 Salutation, *salaming*. Used much as the word रामरामो.

सलामी *f* (سلامي H) A mutual giving or receiving of salutation, or of compliments or respects. 2 See the preceding word. 3 Low rent just to command homage, *nominal rent*. 4 Used as *a* and applied, technically, to a cannon of depressed muzzle; and hence, humorously, to a bowing wall, column, post &c.

सलामीचा हात *m* (The saluting position of the hand.) An attitude assumed by fencers or players with the दांडपटा &c. at the commencement of their exercise.

सलिता sometimes सलिदा *m* (شلیته H) The bag or sacking in which a camel's burden is put up.

सलोल *a* S (स & लीला) Playful, sportive, gambolsome, full of fun and frolic.

सलोल *a* (سهل A) Facile, easy.

सलीव *a* Slackish, loosish, not very tight.

सलीस *a* (سلیس A Easy.) Light, slight, moderate; easily endurable, payable, or performable; —as an assessment, terms, a charge, a business. 2 Facile or easy in general.

सलूक or ख, sometimes सलूक or ख, sometimes सलूकी or खा or सलूका or खा *m* (سلوک A) Good terms or understanding with or together; amicable intercourse or footing. 2 Cessation of hostilities, peace: also friendly relation with a foreign state or power, peace.

सलूकता *f* (S) One of the four states or modes into which मुक्ति is distinguished,—residence in the heaven of the particular deity (ब्रह्मा, विष्णु, शिव, देवी, इन्द्र &c.) worshiped as the Supreme, or propitiated through some pleasing act or fortunate occurrence. See मुक्ति.

सलूगा *m* (सलूग) Good terms or understanding; amicable or agreeable intercourse or footing.

सलग *p* S United unto or connected with.

सला *m f* (صلاح A) Peace; also armistice or truce; cessation or suspension of war or hostilities. 2 Counsel or advice. *v* सांग, दे, सुचव. 3 An ornament for the little finger or the little toe.

सलामसलत *f* (صلاحت A, مصلحت A) Advice or counsel generally. *v* दे, सांग, शिक्व.

सलास *a* (ثلاث A) Three. सलाशीन or सलासेन *a* (ثلاثین A) Thirty. Used of the Arabian year.

सव *f* र (Misspelled through mispronunciation of चव) Taste, relish &c.

सव *f* र (सव S Right hand.) A vulgar word for the north. See गंगेसमोहरी.

सवचा or सवेचा Northern, northerly.

सवई or सवई *f* sometimes सव or सव *f* Fondness or propensity contracted through practice, custom, or use; habit, disposedness, addictedness, wont: also readiness, ability, or skill acquired through constant performance or inveterate use. *v* पड, लाग, & पाड, लाव.

सवकणें or सवकावणें & सवकील See सोकणें & सोकील. This is the Desh-way, but rather vulgar, of writing these words. [लाचो.]

सवग *a* (सवर्ग S) Cheap. Pr. स० सवदा सवगण

संवगडी *m* sometimes संवगडा *m* (सवे & गडी) A playmate, a familiar companion, a conny.

संवगणणी & संवगणणे (Poetry.) See संवगणी & संवगणे.)

संवगणी or संवगणी *f* (Verbal of संवगणे) Reaping.

संवगणे *v i* (संवग) To become cheap.

संवगणे or संवगणे *v c* To gather a crop by reaping.

Note. In the sense of Gathering by reaping, by plucking off, or by rooting up, many words are in use in different districts, and according to the prevailing kind of corn. संवगणे belongs to गंगधडी, बालाघाट, पंढरपूर &c.; काढणे, वेटाळणे, and sometimes उपटणे, signify Uprooting; and apply especially (and उपटणे exclusively) to जोंधळा, which corn is never reaped, but is rooted up (and the heads are afterwards cut off); वेटाळणे is used in this special application to जोंधळा because जोंधळा, in being torn up, is clasped; काढणे has sometimes a wider application, as the word bears the general sense of Getting out (of the soil); कापणे is simply Reaping (or cutting); and is applied to गहू, बाजरी &c.

संवगाई *f* (संवग) Cheapness.

संवघड *a* (सु & घट forming सुघट, as opp. to दुर्घट) Easy (of performance, occurrence, endurance, of access or passage &c.); practicable, feasible, probable, tolerable, accessible &c.

संवच or संवच *ad* See संवच.

संवड or संवड *f* (सु & वेळ) An interval of leisure or convenience; a brief intermission of pressing occupation; a vacant or spare moment. Ex. मला सारा दिवस काम आहे त्यांत येण्यास स. सांपडली तर येईन. 2 Spare room; an unoccupied and unobstructing spot (amidst throngedness or straitenedness). Ex. सगळी जागा भरली एक मनुष्य वसायास देखील स. नाही. 3 Room, place, a hole, opportunity or unopposing vacuity (as left, kept, made, sought, found, in a promise, affirmation, discourse, speech). Ex. घन्याची आज्ञा झाली तर येईन अशी नाही म्हणायस स. देव. 4 Freely. The place, region, sphere, or tract (of the influence or operation) of. Ex. निजवृत्ति काढी सर्व माया तोडी. इद्रियासवडी लपू नको. 5 A covert term amongst women for सल्ल a dead foetus remaining in the womb.

संवड, संवडे, संवडा *prep R* Before, in the front or presence of. 2 *ad* Face to face, confrontingly.

संवडणे & संवणणे *v c* (Esp. used by females.) To despatch or do (some household business or job).

संवत् or संवद *m* (S) A year; esp. a year of Wikramāditya. This era commenced 57 years before Christ.

संवत *f* (सपत्नी S through سوت H) A rival wife. संवती संवती Rival wives.

संवतमत्सर *m* The mutual jealousy of the wives of one common husband. 2 Applied, laxly, to jealousy and rivalry as subsisting amongst the servants of a household, the followers of one master &c.

संवतवणीमाघवणी *n* (सटवणी & माघवणी) A term for a light and scanty shower, a mere sprinkling.

संवतवळा *f pl* (संवत & वळ) Rival wives, the wives collectively of one man.

संवतळा or संवताळा *m* (A jocose formation from संवत Rival wife.) A rival gallant or paramour; one of two or more who maintain sexual commerce with the same woman.

संवता *a* (Vulgar.) Separate, different, distinct.

संवता *ad* (Vulgar corruption of स्वतः) Of itself or by one's self.

संवतीमत्सर *m* The mutual jealousy of the wives

of one common husband. Ex. किं रावणपत्न्यांनी मारिली. स. करोनिया.

संवत्सर *m* (S) A common term for the sixty years composing the Indian cycle, each bearing a peculiar name. These names never occurring but with the indicant word संवत्सर prefixed (e. g. संवत्सरप्रभव) cannot come before the learner as ordinary words bearing signification and demanding to be interpreted: they therefore do not appear in the columns, but are presented together here:—

प्रभव,	विचभानु,	हेमलंब,	परिधावी,
विभव,	सुभानु,	विलंब,	प्रमादो,
शुक्ल,	तारण,	विकारी,	आनंद,
प्रमोद,	पार्थिव,	शर्वरी,	राक्षस,
प्रजापति,	अय्य,	श्व,	नल,
अंगिर,	सर्वजित्,	शुभकृत्,	पिंगल,
श्रीमुख,	सर्वधारी,	शोभन,	कालयुक्त,
भाव,	विरोधी,	क्रोधी,	सिद्धार्थ,
युव,	विद्यति,	विश्वावसु,	रौद्र,
धाढ,	खर,	परामभव,	दुर्मति,
ईश्वर,	नंदन,	श्वंग,	दुंदुभि,
वज्रधान्य,	विजय,	किलक,	रुधिराङ्गारी,
प्रमाथी,	जय,	सौम्य,	रक्ताक्ष,
विक्रम,	मन्यथ,	साधारण,	क्रोधन,
दृष,	दुर्मुख,	विरोधकृत्,	क्षय.

2 A year in general; yet, especially, of the era of Wikramāditya.

मनुसंख्यासंवत्सर Years numbered by the (duration of the) Manu; as मनुसंख्यासंवत्सर. राज्य करील माझा पुत्र.

संवत्सरप्रतिपदा *f* (S) The first day of the moon of चैत्र,—the first day of the lunar year.

संवत्सरवृद्धि *f* S See वर्षवृद्धि. [land.

संवथळ *n* R (सम & स्थल) Level ground; table-

संवदड *f* The Sami tree, Mimosa suma. Rox.

संवदर *m* (सोड & देर) The nozzle-rope of a मोठ or bucket of a bullock-drawwell.

संवदरा (Corr. of सुंदर) Beautiful or handsome.

संवदरफल *n* R (समुद्रफल S) The name of a fruit used as a drug. See समुद्रफल.

संवदा *m* (سودا P) Traffic, trade, merchandising, marketing. 2 Goods, wares, merchandise, commodities: also a commodity, an article of merchandise.

संवदागर *m* (سوداگر P) A merchant or trader.

संवदागरी *f* (سوداگری P) The occupation of a merchant, commerce, traffic, trade.

संवदागरी *a* Relating to a merchant; mercantile, commercial.

संवदागरी & संवदागरी Common misspellings respectively of the two words preceding.

संवदास्त *n m* (संवदा by redup.) A comprehensive or careless term for articles of merchandise and for merchandising or trading.

सवन *f n* S The voice or sound, as to its quantity, in vocal or instrumental music or in reading. उच्चसवन, मध्यसवन, & नीचसवन express Treble, tenor, and bass, in singing and playing; and तृतीयसवन, मध्यसवन, & प्रातःसवन, in reading. प्रथम सवन, द्वितीय सवन, & तृतीय सवन See in order.

संवय or संवय *f* Habit, disposedness, addictedness &c. See संवई.

संवरणे or संवरणे (سوارنا H) To adorn, befit, be- seem, suit, tally, agree with. Or from सांवरणे To gather up, recover, rectify &c.) A verb of which the only power or use is that of intending the signification of the verb with which it is conjoined, or of noting the completeness and perfection

of the action expressed by it; or of filling up the vacuities in, and eking out and rounding off the yawning, hanging, hesitating utterance of, a speaker whose wits are a wool-gathering, or whose materials are scanty, or whose subject is exhausted. It is used accordingly with every verb in the language, and in every voice, mood, and tense. Its place is after the verb; its form the form of the verb; its sense or meaning nothing. Ex. मी देऊन संवरून कीं हो चार झाली; झालें संवरलें आतां त्याची गोष्ट कशास पाहिजे; मारून संवरून, खाऊन संवरून, घेतों संवरतो, देतो संवरतो, घातले संवरले, जेवीन संवरोन, वसलों संवरलों &c.

सवरात or थ & सवराती or थो Vulgar corruptions of स्वार्थ & स्वार्थी.

सवर्ण *a* S Of the same color, tribe, class &c. with; like, similar, homogeneous, congenerous.

सवर्णन *n* S In arithmetic. Reduction (ascending or descending).

सवर्णित *a* S In arithmetic. Reduced, brought into one denomination.

संवर्त or संवर्तक *m* S A cloud. 2 The cloud which, according to the Purāns, opens its exhaustless store and produces a universal deluge. Hence A universal destruction by rain.

संवर्द्धक *a* S That augments or increases; that prospers, advances, causes to flourish or grow.

संवर्द्धन *n* S Augmenting or increasing; prospering or improving; advancing, thriving, growing.

संवर्द्धित *p* S Augmented or increased; prospered, thriven, grown.

सवलत *f* See सौलत or सौहलत.

सवसांजचा *ad decl* (समय & सांज) At eventide. The nominative सवसांज *f* is sometimes met with.

संवस्थान, संवस्थापन Misspellings, through ignorance, of संस्थान & संस्थापन.

सवळा *a* Properly सोवळा.

सवा *a* (सपाद S through سوا H) Having a fourth or quarter more; more or greater by a fourth. It is used with the numerals and with words expressing number, measure, or quantity, and thus denotes an increase of a fourth of unity; but with numbers (such as 100, 1,000, 10,000 &c., and sometimes 25, 50 &c.) viewed as involving the idea or relation of unity, they being still a century, a chiliad, a myriad, a million &c., it denotes an increase to the amount of a fourth of that aggregate or collective number. Ex. सवा चार, सवा आठ, सवा बारा, Four and a quarter, eight and a quarter &c., and सवा सें, सवा हजार, सवा लाख, A hundred and twenty-five, Twelve hundred and fifty &c.

सवाई *a* (سوائی H) Having the excess of a fourth; being greater, larger, or more by a fourth or quarter. Ex. कोकणचे सापापेक्षां देशचें साप स. आहे.

सवाई *f* (सवा) Excess by a fourth. 2 or सवाईची दोरी The name of the rope (turned in two or in four directions) which is fastened to the top of a tent-pole. 3 A measure of Prākrit verse.

सवाई *f* (Commonly संवई or संवय q. v.) Habit, wont, use &c.

सवाईजमा *f* Extra-collections. They are levied partly on the cultivators, partly on the other inhabitants.

सवाईखट *f* सवाईवजा *f* सवाईबाद *f* Revenue terms. Remission or allowance of one fifth.

सवाकी *n pl* (सवाकी *sing.* A single multiple. From सवा) A table of the successive multiples of $1\frac{1}{4}$; as $1\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{4}$, $3\frac{1}{4}$ &c. up to 100.

सवागी *f m* (سوهاگی H) Borax.

सवाणें *vc R* To ram or beat down or in.
 सवाणा *m* An implement of the goldsmith,—a kind of nippers or tongs. [converse.
 सवाद *m* (S सम् & वाद) Conference, colloquy,
 सवाय, सवायकी, सवायो Better written सवा,
 सवाकी, सवाई.
 सवार *a* (سوار P) Mounted upon or seated in (a horse or other beast, a coach, palanquin, or other vehicle).
 सवार *m* S Contraction, gathering up. 2 Compression (of the lips &c.) in pronunciation. See बाह्यप्रयत्न. [height of the tide.
 सवारी or सवारी *f* High water, the greatest
 सवारी *f* (سوارى P) Mounted state &c. See सवारी, for that form of spelling, although less correct, is more common than this.
 सवारी *m* A line or measure of song.
 सवारी *a* Relating to the measure termed सवार.
 सवाल *m* (سوال A) A question, inquiry, interrogation. [Muhammadian year.
 सवाल *m* (سوال A) The tenth month of the
 सवाला *m* (शवाला) A tribe of Brāhmans or an individual of it. Originating in a company of one hundred and twenty five Brāhmans defiled by partaking of a Shrāddha-entertainment given by a Brāhman, himself defiled by carnal connection with a महारीण.
 सवाशीण, सवाष्ट, सवाण, सवाणी *f* (Corruptions of सुवासिनी) A woman whose husband is living.
 सवाशीणप्राज्ञण or सवाणप्राज्ञण *m* A good wife or gossip and a Brāhman; a married woman and a Brāhman (as invited to a festal rite and entertainment). This term agrees with गणसवाशीण as understood in North Desh. 2 Used in the sense of The inviting of such persons. *v* कर, घाल.
 सवाहन *n* S Rubbing (as of the body): also kneading (of the limbs), shampooing. Ex. of comp. अंगसवाहन, पादसवाहन, चक्षुसवाहन.
 सवाहती *f* (सवाहान A cubit and a quarter.) The butcher's name for the rectum or lowest bowel of a sheep &c.
 सविता *m* S The sun. Ex. गगनीं स० लघु भासन ॥ परी प्रभा अद्वत न वर्णवे ॥
 सवित्ति *f* S Good understanding or terms with; friendly or agreeable intercourse or footing. 2 Recognition. [neous, congenerous.
 सविध *a* S Of the same kind or sort, homogeneous.
 सविधान *n* S Congruity or connection (of a history or narrative). *v* लाव, बांध, घाल, रचव, जमव.
 सविसर *a* (S) Detailed, circumstantial, having particularity and fullness. 2 as *ad* Circumstantially, minutely, in detail.
 सविस्मय *a* (S) Astonished, amazed, surprised, wonderstruck. [or -bolt.
 सवीळ *f* C Vulgar for शिवळ q. v. The yoke-peg
 सवृद्धि *f* S Augmentation or increase. 2 Advancing plentifulness or abundance, or abundance generally. 3 Advancement in opulence or prosperity: also great prosperousness.
 सवे or संव *f* Habit or disposedness &c. See सवाई.
 सवे *prep* (Poetry.) Along with.
 सवे *ad* सवेच or सवेचि *ad* (Poetry. स्वयमेव S Of itself or one's self; of one's own accord or impulse; spontaneously; and thus in the popular acceptance of the word) Immediately, promptly, i. e. without foreign impulse or suggestion. Ex. ऐसे बोलन अगलि सुनि ॥ सवेचि गेला निजस्थानी ॥; Pr. शेडीचे उसणे सवेच देणे ॥ न देई तिच्या पुर्वजा उणे ॥
 सवेच *a* (S Poetry.) That wastes or wears; that

is liable to exhaustion or consumption. Ex. रूप सवेच नाम निर्वैच ॥ रूप क्षणिक नाम साच ॥
 सवेण्या *f* pl C (स With, विहिण्या pl of विहीण Mother in law &c.) The ceremony at marriages of bathing the mother and female friends of the bridegroom. It is performed by the mother and female friends of the bride, and celebrated with music &c.
 सवेसांजचा *ad* decl (समय & सांज) At eventide.
 सव *a* (S) Left, not right. 2 Reverse, contrary, backward. 3 Southern. 4 In popular misunderstanding. Right not left. 5 Used as *s n* The left hand; and, popularly, The right hand.
 सव घालणे To cast (leave) on the right (as in making प्रदक्षिणा).
 सवगत *ad* (Vulgar formation out of सु & व्यक्त) Clearly, plainly, distinctly, evidently—an object appearing.
 सवसाची *m* (S) A name of Arjun from his being able to draw his bow as well with his left as with his right hand. Hence Applied to any person who can use both hands alike; an ambidexter.
 सव्याज *a* (स & व्याज) That is with its interest; that has included within itself the interest which accrues on the principal—a sum. 2 That is conducted with interest—a money-transaction: also that is at, on, or for interest—money, a loan.
 सव्यापसव *a* (S सव्य & अपसव्य) Left and right; reverse and direct; foul and fair; wrong and right. Ex. ज्यास स० कळत नाही तो चतुर कशचा? 2 as *s n* The shifting from side to side of the जानवे at वाह, ब्रह्मयज्ञ &c. Hence Fuss generally.
 सव्या, सवाई, सवाकी See सवा &c.
 सवाल *m* (Or सवाल from سوال A) The tenth month of the Muhammadian year.
 सव्योस *a* (सा & वोस) Twenty-six. [संहारणे.
 संहार & संहारणे Vulgar misspellings of संहार & सशंक *a* (S स & शंक) Fearful, timorous: also affected by fear, afraid. 2 Diffident, doubtful, scrupulous. [ful, strong, able.
 सशक्त *a* (शक्त S and स ignorantly added.) Power-
 सशय *m* (S) Doubt, uncertainty, undeterminedness of opinion or mind. 2 Suspicion, surmise, apprehension of ill.
 सशयखोर *c* सशयवाईक *c* (Vulgar formations.) One ever doubting, hesitating, scrupling; or one distrusting or suspecting.
 सशयग्रस्त *a* (S) Swallowed up by doubt; doubtful, dubious, suspicious, apprehensive.
 सशयनिवृत्ति *f* (S) Solution of doubts or a doubt.
 सशयात्मक *a* (S) That altogether consists or is made up of doubt and uncertainty. See the rule of this formation under the letter क.) Doubtful, ambiguous, undeterminable, obscure &c.
 सशयापन्नमानस *a* S (संशय, आपन्न, मनस) Of a doubting and irresolute mind; doubtful, sceptical, undecided.
 सशयालु *a* S Disposed to doubting.
 सशयो *a* (S) Dubious, doubtful; demurring, scrupulous; that constantly conceives difficulties and perplexities respecting; or that indulges suspicions and evil surmises.
 सशाची अंधारी *f* (The darkness made by the hare who shuts her eyes to a danger in order to escape it.) A term for that rest and quiet which are obtained by hiding from one's self one's trouble.
 संशुद्धि *f* S Purified or cleansed state.
 संश्रुत or संश्रित *p* S Supported or protected; taken under shelter, asylum, or patronage. [ter.
 संश्रुति *f* or संश्रय *m* S Support, protection, shel-

संशोधन *n* S Purifying or cleansing.
 संशोधित *p* S Purified or cleansed.
 संश्लिष्ट *a* S Joined in embrace or contact; closely united. Ex. मग आनंदें फुंजा लागिजे तें संश्लिष्टता ॥
 संश्लेष *m* S Embrace or junction; fast cleaving together, or close unitedness.
 सपडभक्रांतिपात *m* S The autumnal equinox.
 सपडभपात *m* S The descending node of a planet's orbit.
 सधम *a* C (सत्तम S) Large, solid, substantial, fine;—as a trinket, a metal vessel &c.: also thick, strong, stout (with implication of serviceableness, wearableness, durableness, excellence);—as cloth, paper, or other article.
 ससकर *m* (शकैरा or सकेरा Gravel, grit &c.: or संकर Mixture.) Grit, sand, dirt &c. mixed with grain, sugar, or similar substance: also grain of another kind mixed with grain, forming a miscel-lane or mastlin. 2 Mixed grain: also grain having much dirt with it. 3 Used as *a* Mixed with other grain, or with grit, sand &c.
 ससकार *m* (Properly सचकार) Retaining fee to a वकील or law-counsel.
 संसक्त *p* S Connected with or contiguous to; joined or proximate. 2 Bent or set upon; devotedly attached to; diligently prosecuting. 3 Intimate or familiar with.
 संसक्ति *f* S Connection or contiguity. 2 Inten-ness of application; ardency of attachment; as-siduosity of pursuit. 3 Intimacy or familiarity.
 ससगणी or गाणी *f* R (Commonly सजगणी) A couple of pice.
 संसंबंधी *a* (S) संसंबंधी *a* (S) Relative; that subsists, not absolutely, but with relation. Ex. सेव्य आणि सेवक लघुल आणि गुरुल हे शब्द स० आहेत कांकीं एक असल्यावाचून एकाची सिद्धि होत नाही.
 संसरण *n* S Going or proceeding in general. 2 Birth, life, and death; the passage of mortals over the stage of the world. Ex. तरां जिवांचें संसरण कां न चुकिजे ॥ 3 The constant migration of the soul; the passing and repassing of the wind ("blowing as it listeth") &c.
 संसरणे *vi* (Poetry. संसरण) To live and die; to pass through birth, life, and death.
 संसर्ग *m* S Contact, contiguity, junction, proximity, concomitancy; the going or the being with or together. 2 Intercourse, intercommunication, maintenance of dealing or acquaintance with.
 संसर्गाभाव *m* S In logic. Non-existence or anni-hilation. It is of three kinds,—prior, incidental, and final; or Absence of birth or production; destruction of present being; necessary end or cessation of existence.
 संसर्गी *a* (S) That lies in contact or near con-nection with. 2 That keeps the company or ac-quaintance of; concomitant, familiar, intimate.
 संसर्प *m* S The intercalary month occurring in a year in which there falls a क्षयमास (a month in which there are two संक्रांति). 2 An equable and gentle motion, as the creeping of a snake, the gliding of a stream &c.
 ससा *m* (शश S) A hare, *Lepus nigricollis*. F. Cuvier. 2 (By abridgment for ससाणा) A falcon.
 ससाणा *m* (शेन S) A falcon, *Falco calidus*.
 संसार *m* (S) The world, mundane existence, human life, man's mortal state. 2 The affairs of life; worldly business; the vocations and engage-ments, the cares and troubles of secularity.
 सं० दया जाणे *g. of s.* To have one's worldly af-fairs or secular standing ruined or marred; to lose

one's life. Ex. तुक्याची ज्येष्ठ कांता ॥ मेळी अन्न अन्न करितां ॥ येणें लज्जा वाटे चित्ता ॥ सं० दृष्टा गेला कीं ॥ सं० हाकणें To manage the worldly affairs. संसाराची साचा करणें To blast the affairs, hopes, and prospects of, to ruin.

संसारभोगे *n* The load or burden of earthly cares or worldly life. Ex. न्हेणे सं० माझे शिरीं ॥ कैसी परो दार्ल पां ॥ [of worldly life.]

संसारकष्ट *m pl* The pains and toils and fatigues
संसारचक्र *n* (S Wheel of the world.) The world or human life viewed as constituted of changes and chances, of vicissitudes and ever-varying scenes or forms; the whirl and maze of mundane affairs or secular life.

संसारताप *m* (S) The heat (i. e. fever, excitement, turmoil &c.) of worldly life. Ex. अर्धीच संसारतापें संतप्त ॥ तो सत्समागमें निवत ॥

संसारदुःख *n* (S) The pains and cares, toil and turmoil, of worldly affairs: also the afflictions, anxieties, and troubles of secular (i. e. of the conjugal and housekeeping) life.

संसारधंदा *m* Worldly occupation, business, or affairs. Ex. जेणें उकले आपसां संसारधंदा ॥

संसारभान *n* (S) Mindfulness of mundane concerns and interests; wakefulness of earthly affections and regards. Ex. ज्ञानें टाकून सं० ॥ लावले विहलचरणें ध्यान ॥ [keeping life.]

संसारभार *m* (S) The load or burden of house-
संसारधम *m* (S) The whirl and maze pertaining to worldly affairs or secular life.

संसारमाया *f* (S) The unreality and deceptiveness of man's mundane existence, worldly illusion. Ex. सं० सांडोनि ॥ दशरथ पावला स्वर्गभुवनीं ॥

संसारमार्ग *m* (S) The world, the busy and bustling stage or road of mortals: also the active and busy world; as opp. to परमार्थमार्ग The contemplative and devout road or life.

संसारयातना *f* (S) Worldly pain and trouble.
संसाररावटो *f* (Poetry.) The wheel of worldly affairs or public (housekeeping) life. Ex. तुक्याचीं निरविस्त्रो सं० ॥

संसारसागर *m* (S) Worldly affairs or secular engagements considered as an ocean or abyss.

संसारसाक्षी *a* (S) Beholder of (the course or procedure of) the world. Epithet of God.

संसारसुख *n* (S) The pleasure or enjoyment of worldly affairs or worldly life; worldly happiness. This, in Hindú philosophy, is a chimera. Ex. संसारसुखाची काहणो ॥ न पडो कवणाचे श्रवणीं ॥ विंगळाचे अंधुरणीं सुखनिद्रा कैची ॥

संसाराचा गाडा *m* The business and bustle, embarrassments and engagements, of active or secular life; worldly affairs. [affairs.]

संसाराचें जाखड *n* The yoke or burden of worldly
संसारी *a* (संसार) That has the cares of a family or of worldly occupations; that is engaged in the business and exposed to the troubles of public life; worldly or secular; as opp. to ascetic or recluse.

संसारिक *a* (संसार) That is wise and prudent, or smart and clever, in worldly matters. 2 Relating to worldly affairs; as संसारिक चिंता Worldly cares. 3 Engaged in public life.

ससाक्ष *a* (S) pop. ससाक्षी & ससाक्षिक *a* Having witnesses or evidence;—as a document or a deposition.

संसिद्धि *f* S Nature, disposition, natural state or quality. 2 Perfection, completion, accomplishment.

संसृति *f* S The world; the stream or successive

scenes of human affairs; the life of mortals. See संसरण. 2 Flow, stream, current.

संसृतिपंथ *m* (Poetry.) The path or way of living (and dying); the course or stream of taking births (and passing away). Ex. जंव न होसी लिंग-देहातीत तुं ॥ तंव न चुके संसृतिपंथु ॥

संसृष्ट *p* S United, joined, connected, consociated.

संसृष्टत्व *n* S In law. Voluntary co-residence or re-union (of father and son or of brothers with one another) after partition of property. 2 Union, conjunction, association generally.

संसृष्टि *f* S Uniting, joining, combining. 2 Collecting, assembling, gathering together. 3 Bringing together for common use the several shares of a property which has been divided. 4 In rhetoric. Mixture of metaphors in one shlok.

संसृष्टी *m* S A coparcener who, after the partition of the family property, continues with or returns to reside with his father, his paternal uncle, or his brothers.

संसेधेकें *n* (Hare-fear.) A term for ever-wakeful fearfulness or constant apprehension. *v* बाळग, कर, & लाग, सुट.

संसेरा *m* P The throat or neck. Used esp. with reference to seizing or holding it. *v* धर.

संस्कृता *a* S That performs a Sanskár, or that operates upon generally.

संस्कार *m* (S) A common term for the essential and purificatory rites or ceremonies amongst the Hindús. These for males of the three first classes are sixteen; viz. गर्भाधान Sacrifice on or before conception; पुंसवन Sacrifice on vitality in the foetus; अनवलोभन Sacrifice in the third month of pregnancy; विष्णुबलि Sacrifice in the seventh month; सीमंतोन्नयन Sacrifice in the fourth, sixth, or eighth month; जानक्य Giving the infant clarified butter out of a golden spoon before dividing the navel string; नामकरण Naming the child on the tenth, eleventh, twelfth, or hundredth and first day; निष्क्रमण Carrying him out to be presented to the moon on the third lunar day of the third light fortnight; सूर्यावलोकन Carrying him out to be presented to the sun in the third or fourth month; अन्नप्राशन Feeding him with rice in the sixth or eighth month, or when he has cut teeth; चूडाकार्य Tonsure in the second or third year; उपनयन Investiture with the string in the fifth, eighth, or sixteenth year; महानाम्य Instruction in the Gáyatrí after the संज; समावर्त्तन Loosening the Munj from the loins; विवाह Marriage; स्वर्गारोहण Obsequies. Of the above उपनयन, महानाम्य, समावर्त्तन apply not to Shúdras. In Colebrooke's Digest, 3, 10, 4, a different enumeration of the संस्कार is given. 2 Purifying, sanctifying, consecrating; preparing by certain rites for holy and sacred offices or works: also any rite or act in purification or consecration. 3 Preparing, by any operation of cookery, or by compounding, infusing, baking &c. (a dish or an article of food, a medicine or a medicament). 4 Embellishing, polishing, finishing, perfecting; doing (of any act) well and thoroughly, or making (of any thing) complete and perfect. 5 Any operation or action upon: also any change or abiding effect accomplished upon.

संस्कारणें *vc* (संस्कार) To make a person the subject of any of the Sanskárs enumerated above, or of a ceremony or an operation in general.

संस्काररहित or -विरहित, संस्कारवर्जित, संस्कारहीन *a* (S) Of whom (a Bráhma, Kshatriya &c.) the

usual initiatory ceremonies, or the ceremonies necessary to purification, have not been observed.

संस्कारित *p* (S) That has been the subject of a Sanskár or of an operation generally.

संस्कार्य *a* S (Possible, purposed, necessary &c.) to be the subject of a Sanskár.

संस्कृत *p* (S) That has been the subject of a Sanskár or of an operation or a work; wrought, worked, elaborated. 2 Hence *sn* & *a* Language formed by perfect grammatical rules; the classical and sacred language of the Hindús,—the Sanskrit: also relating to Sanskrit;—as a word, a composition &c. 3 *p* Decorated or embellished; dressed or cooked; cleansed, purified, finished, perfected; done or made in general thoroughly or well.

संस्कृतोक्ति *f* S Polished, elegant, or ornate speech.

सस्त्रा *a* (सस्य S or सस्ता H) Cheap.

सस्त्राई *f* (सस्तानी H) Cheapness.

सस्त्रावणें *vi* (सस्त्रा) To become cheap.

सस्त्राविणें *vc* (सस्त्रा) To cheapen; to make cheap.

सस्त्रासुकाळ *m* Great plentifulness and cheapness.

सस्य *a* S That stays, stops, abides, resides, inheres, in, at, or with. In comp. as जलसस्य An inhabitant of water; वृक्षसस्य A dweller in trees; स्वर्गसस्य, नरकसस्य, पातालसस्य. 2 That stops, ends, or terminates at or in. In comp. as दक्षिणसस्य, प्राक्सस्य, उदक्सस्य.

सस्यता *f* S Comfortableness of condition and circumstances; happy or easy state of life. 2 Stop, termination, cessation, conclusion, end. 3 Stopping, stay, tarrying. 4 Continuance in the right way; perseverance in rectitude.

सस्यान *n* (S) A royal city or town. 2 A town or place favored by the occasional manifestations of any god, by the residence there of saints and sages, of learned doctors &c.: also a town appointed for the residence and made over for the maintenance of a god, saint &c.: also a seat of the occurrence or existence of any event or being considered as demanding religious commemoration, observance, veneration &c. 3 Revenue applied to the support of such places.

सस्यानिक *a* (Properly सांख्यानिक) सस्यानी *a* (सस्यान) That enjoys a सस्यान or town made over to him for his maintenance;—as a god, a holy man &c. 2 Relating to a सस्यान;—as a business, dispute, service, maintenance.

सस्यापक *a* (S) That sets up, establishes, appoints (a religion &c.)

सस्यापणें *vc* (सस्यापन) To set up, establish, appoint; to settle with due state and ceremony (a king, an idol, a religion, a rite).

सस्यापन *n* (S) सस्यापना *f* (S) The setting up, establishing, appointing (of a king, an idol, a religion &c.)

सस्यपित *p* (S) Set up, established, appointed, fixed;—as a king, an idol, a religion, rite, law.

संसृष्ट *p* S Stopped, terminated, concluded, ended: (with implication of completeness or rightness.) 2 Standing or staying with, together, at, or in.

संसृष्टि *f* S Termination, conclusion, completed or perfected state. 2 Abiding, staying, residence.

संसृष्ट *m* S Contact, mutual touching.

संसृष्ट *a* S (Possible, purposed &c.) to undergo contact; tangible, tactile, palpable. [touching.]

संसृष्ट *p* S Having come into contact, touched,

संसृष्ट *a* S Having a smile, smiling.

सस्य *n* S Fruit in general: but understood esp. of corn or grain.

सह *a* S That suffers, endures, or bears. In comp. as दुःसह, निःसह, प्रसह.

सह S A particle implying I. Association or connection. With, along with, together with. II. Union or junction. III. Increase or addition. IV. Completeness or entireness.

सहकार *m* (S Working or doing with.) Assisting, aiding. [aider, helper.

सहकारी *m* (S Worker with.) An assistant, सहगमन *n* (S Going with.) The accompanying

of her deceased husband by a widow; the immolation of herself on his pyre. 2 The burning of herself by a widow together with a figure of palāsh leaves &c. assumed to represent her husband, he having died at a distant place. 3 Going with or accompanying generally.

सहचर *a* (S) That accompanies or goes with; a companion.

सहज *a* S Born of the same mother, uterine. 2 Born with, connate, cognate, congenital, co-existent. 3 Innate, inherent naturally, natural, native.

सहज *ad* सहजगतीनें & सहजगत्या *ad* सहजरीतीनें & सहजरीत्या *ad* (सहज S but the ज is *dz*.) Without any particular or definite object, purpose, ground, occasion, necessity; idly, simply, merely. Ex. स० कोण्हाचे घरीं जाऊं नये. 2 Without effort, exertion, labor, care; easily, readily, of itself, simply, as a matter of course. Ex. डोंगरावरून घाणी स० नेवत नाही; दरबारांत जात असले म्हणजे स० च चार मंडळींचा परिचय होतो. 3 It is sometimes used as *a*, as काशीस जाणें विना पैसा असल्यावांचून स० नव्हे. [property of.

सहजगुण *m* (S) The or a natural or inherent सहजमित्र *m* (S Friend by birth.) A cousin, a मातेभाऊ, माऊसभाऊ, आतेभाऊ &c.

सहजशत्रु *m* (S Enemy by birth, natural enemy.) A son of a paternal uncle; a son of the same father by another mother &c.

सहजसिद्ध *a* That is easily produced, performed, effected, or accomplished. 2 S That is produced or that exists with or together; connatural, congenital, connate.

सहजस्थिति *f* S The natural disposition, temper, or temperament. 2 The straight or simple way; the free, voluntary, unforced or unprompted way.

सहजाखालीं *ad* (सहज & खालीं Under.) Easily, readily, simply, without effort or care, trouble or fuss. See instances of this mode of formation under खालीं. [a voluntary matter.

सहजाची आरती *f* (See आरती) An optional or सहजांत *ad* (A formation with सहज & आंत)

सहजानसार *ad* (सहज & अनुसार Like, according to.) Easily, readily, without labor, care, or thought about.

सहजारि *m* S The same with सहजशत्रु.

सहजावारीं *ad* सहजाट्या or सहजाटतीनें *ad* (सहज, वारीं, & टति) सहजासहज or जीं *ad* (सहज by redup.) Easily, readily, in a ready, spontaneous, or simple manner; altogether without exertion or effort about.

सहजोदासीन *m* S A person unconnected by birth; born neither an enemy nor a friend. See सहजमित्र & सहजशत्रु.

संहत *p* S Compact, compressed, close-joined: also close-set, thick-set, strong-knit. 2 Collected together.

संहतजानु or संहतजानुक *a* S Of joined or approaching knees, knock-kneed.

सहदेवमत *n* The astrological system of सहदेव. सहदेवाचे ढाके *m pl* The calculations and pro-

gnostications of सहदेव, a Shúdra and an eminent almanack-maker.

सहदेवी *a* Belonging or relating to (सहदेव a celebrated Shúdra astrologer)—predictions, astrological tables &c.

सहदेवी *f* A particular medicinal plant.

सहधर्मिणी *f* S A woman married according to the ritual of the Vedas.

सहन *n* (S) Suffering or bearing; sufferance, endurance, patience.

सहन *a unc* Facile or easy.

सहनशक्ति *f* (S) Ability to bear or sustain.

सहनशिक्षा *m* Preferably सईनशिक्षा.

सहनशील *a* (S) Of a bearing or enduring disposition; patient, forbearing, meek, long-suffering.

सहनीय *a* S (Proper or suitable) to be borne or endured; bearable, sufferable, tolerable.

सहपान *n* (S) Drinking together, comotation.

सहभोजन *n* (S) Eating together, commensality.

सहमरण *n* (S) Dying with, i. e. the immolation of herself by a widow upon the pyre of her husband; con cremation.

संघर्ष *m* or संघर्षण *n* S Rubbing together, trituration or levigation &c.

सहल *f* (سير A) Exercise abroad, taking the air or a walk, moving about for health or amusement. *v* कर. 2 Giving a turn (as to a led horse). *v* कर.

सहल *ad* (سهل A) Easily, conveniently, agreeably, without labor, trouble, or inconvenience. Ex. देणें जें आहें तें थोडें थोडें देत गेलें म्हणजे स० पडतें एकदाच थोर रकम द्यायास अवघड.

सहवर्तमान *prep* (स With, वर्तमान *pr p* of हत S Being, subsisting.) Along with, together with, in association or conjunction with. See and apply the notice under सुद्धा.

सहवास *m* (S) Dwelling with. 2 Companionship, familiar intercourse, intimate acquaintance.

सहवासाखालीं पडणें To become familiar or easy through practice or use.

सहवासणें *v c* (सहवास. To hold or have in cohabitation, companionship, constant attendance, service, employment, or use (a person or an animal): also to hold in occupancy or under residence (a mansion or a place). This sense pertains rather to the *power* than to the *usus* of this verb. The popular use or acceptance is) To ascertain or become acquainted with the qualities, nature, or character of through consociation with, or fruition, possession, or use of.

सहवासी *a* (S) That dwells or abides with: also that keeps the company of; a fellow-resident, an acquaintance, a neighbor.

सहसा *ad* (S) Hastily, precipitately, inconsiderately, unpausingly, with impatient and headlong quickness. Note. The above is the meaning, but as the construction is invariably negative, the word together with its concomitant negative particle acquires, in the popular apprehension, the sense of Never, by no means, on no account or consideration; and the applications accordingly are those of किसपि, कदापि, कधीं, सर्वात्मना &c. Ex. हें काम मी स० करणार नाही; तो स० तुझे घरीं थायाचा नाही.

सहस्र *n* (S) A thousand.

सहस्रकिरण *m* S (Lord of a thousand rays.) A poetical name for the sun.

सहस्रघृत *n* (S) Ghee prepared for medicinal purposes by being washed a thousand times.

सहस्रनाम *n* (S) The thousand names (of विष्णु, शिव, or other deity),

स० वाचणें (तुलसीचें, बिल्वार्चें &c.) To offer in worship to any deity a thousand leaves (of Ocymum sanctum, Aegle Marmelos &c.) reciting the names or name of the deity.

सहस्रफडी *a* Of a thousand hoods;—epithet of शेष the world-upholding serpent of Pátal. 2 Of numberless blades or expanded joints;—epithet of फया निवडुंग.

सहस्रभोजन *n* (S) Giving a dinner to a thousand Bráhmans. A meritorious act.

सहस्ररश्मि *m* S (Of a thousand rays.) The sun. Ex. सर्वा घटीं राम देहादेहीं एक ॥ सूर्यप्रकाशक स० ॥

सहस्रशः *ad* S सहस्रावधि *ad* (S सहस्र & अवधि Bound, limit.) By thousands.

सहस्राक्ष *a* (S) Thousand-eyed. An epithet of Indra. 2 fig. All-inspecting, all-perceiving, all-surveying, all-observant &c. Argus-eyed.

सहा *a* (षष् S) Six.

सहा *f* (Better साथ) Cream &c.

सहाकार & सहाकारी Properly सहकार & सहकारी.

सहाण *f* ए or ई (शाण S) A grindstone. 2 A levigating-slab. [ent, a condisciple.

सहाध्यायी *m* (S) A fellow-reader or fellow-student सहानक & सहानकी See सानक & सानकी.

सहाय *c* (S) pop. सहायी *c* A companion, follower, adherent. 2 An assistant, aider, helper.

सहाय *n* (Properly साहाय्य) Companionship. 2 Fellowship in working or doing, i. e. aiding or helping, or aid or help.

संहार *m* (S) Destroying or destruction (i. e. reduction into its original state) of the universe. 2 Extinction, exhaustion, consumption, extirpation, annihilation &c.; demolition of form, mode, or state, or destruction of being, in the widest acceptance; and, preëminently (in poetry and popularly), exterminating or extensive slaughter:—whether the act or the state. 3 S Collecting: also collectedness or a collection. 4 Abridging: also abridgedness or an abridgment. 5 Contracting or gathering together generally: also contracted or gathered state.

संहारक *a* S That demolishes or destroys utterly. 2 That extinguishes, extirpates, annihilates &c.; and, preëminently, that slaughters. 3 That collects; that abridges; that contracts. See the noun.

संहारण *n* S Destroying &c. (throughout the variations of संहार) but, preëminently, slaughtering. 2 For other senses see the usual form संहार.

संहारणें *v c* (संहार) To slaughter or destroy utterly or extensively. Ex. पुढें संहारावया दशकंदर ॥ जाणें सत्तर लंकेसीं ॥. 2 For other senses in which poets may please to employ the verb see its parent-noun संहार.

सहासष्ट *a* Sixty-six.

सहित *p* (S) Accompanied by; associated with; being in company with. 2 Borne, endured, suffered. 3 Used as *prep* Along with, with.

संहित *p* S Attached, united, joined. 2 Collected, gathered, assembled. 3 Abridged, epitomized, contracted or compressed.

संहिता *f* S Proximity or adjunction: esp., in grammar, the proximity of two letters without an intervening pause; the state preparatory to Sandhi or junction. 2 An arrangement of the text of the Vedas into short sentences; denominated after the person by whom made. Ex. सतसंहिता, वाराहसंहिता, गर्गसंहिता. 3 A branch or school of the Vedas. 4 A compilation, code, digest.

सहिलाविणें *v c* R (Commonly सैलाविणें) To slacken or loosen,

सहिष्णु *a* (S) corruptly सहिष्णु *a* Patient, enduring, capable of suffering or bearing: also forbearing, meek, long-suffering &c.

सही *f* (سही A) The same with सह in its first sense, and with सह *ind*.

सहील *a* R (Commonly सैल) Slack, loose, lax.

सहीसाक्ष & सहीसूद See सहसाक्ष & सहसूद.

संघुत *p* S Reduced into its primitive state—the universe. Hence Extinguished, extirpated, annihilated, destroyed utterly; and, preëminently, slaughtered. 2 Collected; abridged; contracted. See the noun संहार.

संहति *f* S Reduction into its primitive state (of the universe). Hence Extinction or destruction utterly. Also collectedness; abridgedness &c. See संहार, from which form this differs first, in its expressing, not act and state, but state only; secondly, in its being pure Sanskrit.

सहृदय *a* S Having a breast or heart; i. e. feeling, tender, sensitive, sympathizing &c. 2 Having interest, mind, or mental appetency or aptitude in or concerning.

सहेतु or सहेतुक *a* S Having a cause or a reason, an efficient or a ground.

सहेली *f* (सहेला S through سهیلی H) A female friend or companion. 2 (Usually सहल from سير A) Exercise; taking the air or a walk. 3 A long necklace worn by Fakirs.

सहेक्ति *f* S A figure of rhetoric,—the addition of some minor circumstance.

सहेड *m* S The son of a woman pregnant at the time of her marriage. This is one of the twelve heirs. See द्वादशविधपुत्र.

सहेदर *a* (S सह With, उदर Belly.) Born of the same mother, coöterine.

सह्य *a* S (Possible, purposed, necessary &c.) to be borne, suffered, endured, tolerated.

सह्य *m* S सह्याद्रि *m* (S सह्य & अद्रि Mountain.) One of the principal ranges of the mountains of India,—that on the north-west side of the peninsula, dividing the Konkans from the Desh.

सळ *m* (Or सल) The cord or other fastener of the scabbard of a sword with the hilt. 2 The crease or line of duplicature of a fold. 3 (Poetry. For ङळ) Teasing, tormenting, irritating or vexing acts. Ex. पुढें वसिष्ठाचेनि सळें काय केलें परियेसा.

सळई *f* (शलाका S through سلائی H) A needle or piece of wire for tingeing the eyelids with a collyrium, a bougie: also a pin, spike, skewer, pricker generally (of bamboo or metal). 2 The staff of a pestle or pounder,—the beam without its iron ring or cap. 3 A stripe of the silk cloth called सुगटा. 4 The quantity, viz. a bundle, a single fruit, a log &c. (as of कडवा, hay, fruits, firewood) taken out from the mass in counting or weighing it, and set aside on the completion of each act of counting or weighing, marking that act, and thus serving to show, on the completion of the work, the total number of measurements and the aggregate quantity measured. This we should call *marker*, *tally*. It is usually thrown in to the quantity thus determined, and given over to the purchaser.

सळईचा सुगटा *m* Striped सुगटा (kind of silk cloth): opp. to सुगवा सुगटा Spotted or square-dotted सुगटा. [for शलक or ख.

सळक *f* P A shower of rain. 2 Used, by some, सळक धार In heavy showers or streams, in torrents—raining.

सळकणें *v i* (Imit. सळ!) To glide along rustlingly

or hissingly—a serpent: also to slip out or slide along noisily or with some soft sound: also, figuratively, to slip off, slink away, decamp furtively.

सळका *m* (Imit. सळ! सळ!) Morbid itching and longing (of the teeth to eat or bite). *v* सुट, ये, लाग, जा, जिर. Although the approved sense is the restricted one above (दांताचा सळका); yet other applications of the general sense given under the verb सळसळणें are occasionally met with. 2 A heavy shower. *v* ये.

सळणूक & सळणें Properly ङळणूक & ङळणें.

सळणें *v i* To boil or bubble up.

सळनळीत or सळनळ *a* Uniformly erect or rigidly straight. 2 also सळनळीत उभा Bolt सळनळीत नागवा Stark naked. [upright.

सळप or सळप *n f* R A long chip or chopped piece of wood. [fire-billet.

सळपा *m* R (Or उसळपा) A log for fuel; a सळमिसळ *f* (मिसळ by redup.) Miscellaneous mixture, medley.

सळय or यी *f* Commonly सळई.

सळसळ *f* (Imit.) The sound of wallowing or brisk ebullition. *v* कर, वाज. 2 The throbbing or thrilling (of a wound, sore, or tumor); the itching and glowing (of full breasts or dugs); the itching, thrilling, tingling &c. (of teeth, tongue &c. under excitement); the tingling or the morbid tenderness and sensibility (of teeth). *v* सुट.

सळसळ or ङा *ad* Imit. of the sound emitted by liquids under ebullition &c. *v* वाज, कर. 2 Imit. of the sound or the action of throbbing, thrilling &c. See the noun and the verb.

सळसळणें *v i* (सळ! सळ!) To bubble up briskly and noisily; to wallop or gallop;—a liquid under ebullition &c. 2 To throb, thrill, quiver;—as a boil or tumor. 3 To be affected with its peculiar itching and longing to be drawn;—used of breasts or teats. 4 To itch, thrill, tingle, vibrate tremulously;—teeth, hands, feet, tongue &c. in order to eat, beat, write, kick, speak &c. 5 To vibrate or tingle;—as the teeth from cold air, acids &c.

सळसळीत *a* (सळणें To pare, plane, smoothen.) Smooth and glossy; of even and shining surface.

सळा *f* C (Commonly सळई) A piece of wire; a pin, spike, skewer; a pricker generally of bamboo or of metal. [broom.

सळाथी *f* C (सड & आथी old form of असती) A सळासळ or ङा *ad* सळाळा *ad* Imit. of the loud sound emitted by a liquid body under fervid or rapid ebullition. See under the noun सळाळ and the verb सळाळणें.

सळाळ *m* (Intens. of सळसळ q. v.) A very loud noise of ebullition; a violent throbbing, thrilling, itching, glowing, tingling &c. 2 A loud hissing; an angry roaring &c.

सळाळणें *v i* (Intens. of सळसळणें) To bubble up with loud hissing and clatter; to throb, thrill, itch, tingle &c. very fiercely or forcibly. See under सळसळणें. 2 To hiss very vehemently and noisily—serpents or a serpent. 3 esp. with वर or अंगार of o. To fall upon with furious roaring and storming. 4 To slip with force and noise out of its sheath—a sword, an arrow &c.; to slide soundingly adown or along a surface.

सळी *f* Commonly and properly सळई.

संक्षय *m* S The general or great destruction; the destruction of the universe. 2 Destruction in general. [epitomized.

संक्षिप्त *p* (S) Abridged, abbreviated, compressed,

संक्षेप *m* (S) Abridging, abbreviating: also abridged or abbreviated state or form. 2 An abridgment, epitome, compendium, summary, digest.

संक्षेपतः S By abridgment &c.; compendiously, summarily, concisely, briefly.

संक्षेपिक *a* S Relating to abridgment; abridged, contracted, shortened, epitomized.

संक्षेपेक्ति *f* S Contracted or epitomized speech.

संज्ञा *f* (S That by which a thing is known.) Name, denomination, appellation. 2 A sign or signal; a nod, beck, waving of the hand, wink with the eye, gesture of the countenance &c. 3 The sacred verse or Gáyatrí of the Vedas. 4 In grammar. The technical name of any affix &c. 5 Return of consciousness after a swoon: also consciousness generally.

संज्ञान *a* (S) Wise, understanding, intelligent. Ex. संज्ञानास ही भुलवी ॥ वनीं हिंडवी कामुकानें ॥

संज्ञावान् *a* S Having consciousness, conscious.

संज्ञी *a* S That bears the name or appellation of; that is the subject of any संज्ञा or name.

संज्ञीक *a* (संज्ञा) That consists of signs and appointed marks; that is expressed or declared by gestures and significant motions, by emblems, symbols, signals, allusions, indirect intimations &c.

संजु *a* S Of approaching knees, knock-kneed.

सा *a* (Or सहा. From षष् S) Six.

सा Abridged from असा Such, similar, like, and much used as affixed to adjectives and verbs, and, occasionally, to other of the parts of speech; as बरासा, मोठासा, गोडसा, and जाईसा, देईसा, येईसा. When attached to nouns some particularity arises; as आज मला निद्राशी वाटली-जेवणसे वाटले-उपोषणसे वाटले I feel I have had some sleep to-day -have made a meal -have fasted. Also पाऊससा वाटला, वारासा वाटला, ऊहसे वाटले &c.

सादला *m* C and Local—Jungle animals or an animal killed or captured (and brought to the idol-house to be killed) at the hunting of the village-god. Ex. गांवांत देवळीचा सादला पडेल त्याचे फरे खोतास येतात.

साई *f* (Or साय) Cream. 2 fig. Any creamlike skimmings or layer.

साई (खानी S through سائی H) A compellation of respect answering to Lord, master, sir. Esp. in the Carnatic.

साईत *n* (Vulgar for साहित्य) Materials, implements, apparatus, furniture.

साईर *f* (खैर S That moves freely and at will?) A train or line (of ants &c. in progress); a bevy or flock (of birds); a swarm (of flies, bees &c.); a sounder or herd (of wild hogs); a troop, flock, band, body (of monkeys and certain other beasts). Ex. जेव्हां कोळी रान काढूं लागले तेव्हां डुकरांची साईर उठली; रथें दाणे घालूं म्हणजे आतां पारयांची साईर येईल. [see सायरवाद.

साईर *n* Excise &c. See सायर. And for साईरवाद

साईल *m* C See सादला.

साडली *f* (Poetry. Usually सावली) Shade or shadow. [complexion. 2 Purple.

साडळा or सांडळा *a* (Commonly सावळा) Of fair

साक *m* (Commonly साव q. v.) A banker.

साकळ *f n* R (Commonly सावळी) A branch of the Betelnut, Cocoanut, and some other trees of the Palm-tribe. When platted or woven it acquires other names, कडण &c.

साक *f* ए or ई The palm of the hand as drawn up and hollowed (to hold water, grain &c.)

साकेने पाणी पिणें To drink from the hand.

साक *f* र (साक्ष) A person, or a line of persons, set to watch or look out for (travelers &c. expected). *v* बसव, डेव, राख.

साक *f* and by redup. साकपाक *f* (Properly साख) Mercantile credit or repute: also character generally. साकीपाकीचा Having credit or good character. साकटण or णे *n* R A chopping-block. [ter.

साकटणे *v* c R To chop up, to cut into pieces on a chopping-block. 2 fig. To destroy or rout utterly (an army &c.), to cut to pieces.

साकड or डा *a* (संकट S) Narrow, strait, incommo-
diously scanty or confined;—as a place, a vessel. Pr. घर साकड बाईल माकड. 2 Tight or strait: also scant or short;—as a garment, shoes &c.

साकड or डे *n* (Poetry. संकट S) A strait or difficulty; an embarrassing case. Ex. कोडियेलें मज अत्यंत साकडीं॥ रामा कोण सोडी तुजवीण॥

साकडा *m* The box of a गाडा or load-cart.

साकण or सांकण *f* *n* The rope which binds together the आख & आखरी of a गाडा (load-cart) and the घूर & जूं. [thicken.

सांकणे *v* i R (Better सांखणे) To congeal, clot, साकर *f* र Sugar. See, for phrases and for compounds and derivatives, the more approved form साखर.

सांकर *m* R Straws, sticks, leaves, mud &c. as blocking up any watercourse: also rubbish as deposited or gathered by a stream, alluvium. 2 Phlegm collected in the throat and impeding the voice or utterance.

सांकल्लिक *a* S Resolved, determined, purposed; relating to संकल्प (a resolve or volition).

साकल्य *n* S The whole, the totality, all: also entireness or wholeness. Ex. of comp. as साकल्य-वर्तमान, साकल्यार्थ, साकल्यदत्त. [bridge &c.

सांकव *m* R (Better सांकू, from سانکوه H) A सांकविणे *v* c (सांकणे) To congeal, clot, thicken. सांकशी *f* A sort of basket. It is openmouthed and of loose texture.

साकसुरत *ad* (साख & सुरत. Reputable or honorable countenance.) Openly, broadly, undisguisedly, aboveboard; not clandestinely, furtively, or in huggermugger: also plainly, evidently, manifestly, apparently to all. 2 Used as *a*. See साखसुरत.

सांकळ *f* Straws, mud &c. as blocking up. See सांकर.

साकळ or सांकळ *f* (ग्रंथला S) A chain: and, when considered with reference to सांकळी, a large chain. 2 A chain or row (of teeth).

सांकळकर *m* An individual of an order of mendicants who carry about a chain wherewith to beat themselves on the head, in order to extort alms.

सांकळणे *v* c (सांकळ) To chain. 2 fig. To restrain, confine, curb, prohibit.

सांकळणे *v* i To congeal, clot, concrete. 2 To become costive or bound—the bowels or the person.

सांकळदंड *m* A large and thick chain.

सांकळरोति *f* In arithmetic. Chain rule of three.

सांकळा or साकळा *m* Clotted state. *v* घर, as रक्तानें सा. घरला. 2 fig. Bound state of the bowels, constipation. *v* घर. Ex. पोटांनं सा. घरला. Also blocked up state of the bowels: also the blocking up matter (accumulated faeces).

सांकळी *f* (Dim. of सांकळ) A chain, an ordinary-sized chain; but, as contrasted with सांकळ, a सांकळी *f* C A dewlap. [small chain.

सांकळी or साकळी *f* A stream from a swollen river forced up a nullah or hollow. *v* फुड, पड, भर.

Many derive this word from सांकळी Chain, but it is more probably from सांखळणे, being also written सांखळी.

सांकळोलगाम *m* A bitmouth or bit with links, a chain-bit. See under लगाम.

साका or सांका *m* A mixture of copper and inferior gold, used in soldering trinkets. 2 Base metal foisted into a trinket together with the gold; so as to make up the weight whilst a portion of the gold is abducted. According to the revelations of a goldsmith साका is composed of copper one part, of silver two parts. 3 Straws, rubbish, and dirt as deposited or gathered by a stream, alluvium; also as blocking up a water-channel. 4 Dregs, lees, or sediment in general.

सांकाटा *m* (Commonly सांगाडा) The skeleton, box, or frame (of a building, boat, cart, the body). 2 A frame or texture of sticks (as for the covering of a संडप or shed, for the flooring of a loft &c.); a crate, a hurdle, or similar thing.

साकार *a* (S स With, आकार Shape.) That has a form or shape; of a definite figure, figurate.

साकारणे *v* i (Poetry. साकार) To assume a form or shape.

साकांक्ष *a* (S स & आकांक्षा) That has desire or wish for; that has interest in or about. साकांक्षित (as साकांक्षित खेद &c. Interested friendship or fondness) is corrupt.

साकी *f* (Better साख) Mercantile credit: also honorable character generally.

साकी *f* A particular measure of poetical composition. [वाकीसाकी.

साकीवाकी *f* (वाकी by redup.) Balance &c. Also

सांकुळणे *v* i (Commonly सांखळणे) To become thick and clotty;—as the blood: also to form into little concretions, or to congeal;—as ghee, oil, honey. 2 To become costive.

सांकू *m* (सानकू H) A bridge, yet understood esp. of a bridge or a float of rude materials and hasty construction.

सांकूळ *n* Straws, sticks, and similar rubbish as blocking up a passage.

सांके or सांके *n* See साका. [clot, thicken.

सांकेणे *v* i R and C (Better सांखणे) To congeal, सांकेतिक *a* (S) Relating to संकेत, under which word see at length. 2 That consists of signs and appointed tokens or marks; that is expressed or declared by a nod, beck, wink, glance, gesticulation, by any signal or sign or anything whatever appointed to be significant or indicative.

सांकेरा or सांकोरा *m* See सांकर.

सांक्रामिक *a* S Contagious or infectious.

साख *f* (साक्ष S) Mercantile credit: also good repute or honorable character generally.

सांखणे *v* i To congeal, clot, coagulate; to thicken and concrete (whether by cold or other cause).

साखबाज *c* (साख & باز P) A person of credit or good repute (esp. commercial).

साखबाजी *f* (साखबाज) Possession of (mercantile) repute or honorableness.

साखर *f* र (शर्करा S) Sugar. Pr. सा. खाणार त्यास देव देणार God gives (particularly) to him whose aims and aspirings are lofty. Pr. हातावर साखर आणि मानेवर कातर Used of cruelty or violence exercised under the show of kindness and goodness.

सा. पेरणे or पसरणे To spread attractions; to use alluring or enticing means for the attainment of an object; to lay a sweet snare for.

साखरेची साल काढणे To make exceedingly rigorous or minute investigation or examination. साखरेने तोंड भरणे also तोंड भरून सा. घालणे (To fill the mouth of with sugar. Often done literally in acknowledgment of successful service.) To reward by some gratifying gift.

साखरकिडा *m* A grub or worm supposed to feed on sugar only.

साखरगोटी *f* A small and sweet kind of mango.

साखरजांव or जांभ *m* The rose-apple, Eugenia Jambos. Rox.

साखरघोप *f* र (Sugar-sleep.) A term, from its sweetness, for the sleep taken about dawn, a morning-snooze.

साखरनाते *n* *unc* See सकरनाते.

साखरनिंबू *n* The sweet-lime. साखरनिंबी *f* The tree which bears it.

साखरलिंबी & साखरलिंबू Miswritten for the two preceding words respectively.

साखरपाणी *n* A drink made of lime-juice and sugar, a sort of lemonade. 2 Used as a comprehensive term for articles of light refreshment.

साखरपारा *m* (شکرپاره P) A sort of sweetmeat, —flour made up with sugar and ghee.

साखरपुडा *m* The rite of placing a little paper of sugar on the hand of the bride and of distributing betel-leaf &c. to the company assembled on the day on which a marriage-compact is concluded: also the paper of sugar so placed.

साखरपुरी *f* A term for पुरी when this is the main article of a feast or meal. (Because it requires sugar to be served with it.)

साखरपेंद्यांचा खेळ *m* A play in the months भाद्रपद & आश्विन with bundles of grass &c.

साखरफुटाणा *m* A sweetmeat,—a grain of parched gram or a cardamom-seed with a coating of sugar. [spongy texture.

साखरफेणी *f* A broad sugar-cake of a light and साखरबोंड *n* A ball of flour made up with sugar and fried. [raisins &c.

साखरभात *m* Rice boiled with saffron, sugar, साखररंगी *a* Of the color of a reddish kind of sugar.

साखरलाडू *m* A sweetmeat-ball composed of gram &c. but mainly of sugar.

साखरवळी *f* A particular sweet dish. [syrup.

साखरी गोडांबी *f* Seed of the cashewnut boiled in साखरी फुटाणे *m* *pl* Parched gram boiled in sirup.

2 Applied to cardamom-seeds so dressed.

साखरेची साल काढणारा *a* (Peeler even of sugar.) A term for a person superfluously strict, close, exact, rigorous, minute &c.; for one disposed to find fault with the very best performance or thing.

साखरेची सुरी *f* (Knife of sugar.) A term expressive of covertly cutting speech; also descriptive of a soft and gentle but deep and merciless person.

साखसुरत *a* (شاخصورت P) Pretty, proportioned, regular, symmetrical: also neat, tidy, trim, spruce, fine: also methodical, formal, correct, proper: also harmoniously or agreeably constructed, composed, arranged, colored;—used of bodies, places, writings, speech. 2 For this word used as *ad* see the form साकसुरत.

सांखळ or साखळ *f* (ग्रंथला S) A chain, esp. as large. 2 or दांतांची सांखळ A chain or row of teeth. For सांखळकर, सांखळणे, सांखळदंड, सांखळी or साखळी, सांखळोलगाम see सांकळकर &c. Note. The correct form is this of सांखळ; but for the compounds and derivatives the softer or unaspirated form seems to be preferred.

सांखल्लणे or सांखल्लणे *vi* To congeal or clot. 2 To become costive.

सांखला or सांखला *m* Coagulation, clotted state. *v* घर. 2 Constipation. *v* घर. Also blocked up state (of bowels); also the blocking up matter.

सांखली or सांखली *f* (सांखल्लणे To concrete or gather together.) A side-stream from a river running up a land-hollow during heavy rain or from a fresh (quasi *obstructed* from its native course). 2 A blocked-up and shallow line across a river; used as a crossing or ford.

सांखारा *m* Rubbish and mud &c. as gathered in and blocking up a water-channel. 2 Dregs or sediment. [good repute.

साखी *f* (Better साख) Mercantile credit: also सांखल्लणे or सांखल्लणे *vi* To congeal or clot. 2 To become costive.

साख्य *a* S Amicable, friendly, companionable.

साख्य *n* S Friendship or companionship.

सांख्य *n m* (S) One of the six Shāstras,—the Sāṅkhya system of philosophy. 2 *m* One that follows, or that is studying, this Shāstra.

साग *m* (ساگوان H or शाक S) The teak tree or wood, Tectona grandis.

सांग *f* (शक्ति S through سانگ H) A spear or a javelin (esp. a spear) altogether of iron.

सांग *a* (S स & अंग) That is with all its members, parts, wings, appendages, and appertaining particulars; complete, entire, full, perfect;—as a ceremony, rite, work, act.

सांग *m* (Vulgar. सांगणे) Telling, bidding, direction, mandate, order. *v* सांग.

सांगकामी or सांग *a* (सांगणे & काम) That can fulfil only the letter of the orders or instructions he receives; that is incompetent to discern grounds and reasons, and to act discretionally upon the varying of circumstances: also that is not permitted to swerve from the directions given; that is to act as bidden.

सांग्या *a unc* (सा & अंगडी) Six-fingered.

सांगड *m f* (संघट्ट S) A float composed of two canoes or boats bound together: also a link of two pompions &c. to swim or float by. 2 *f* A body formed of two or more (fruits, animals, men) linked or joined together. 3 That member of a turner's apparatus by which the piece to be turned is confined and steadied.

सांगडीस घरणे To take into linkedness or close connection with, lit. fig. [ing together.

सांगडणी *f* (Verbal of सांगडणे) Linking or joining.

सांगडणे *v c* (सांगड) To link, join, or unite together (boats, fruits, animals). 2 Freely. To tie or सांगडवाडली *f* A puppet. [bind up or unto.

सांगडी *f* (Commonly सांगड) A float &c.

सांग्या *a* sometimes सांगडी *a* That works a सांगड or canoe-float.

सांगणी *f* (सांगणे) Direction, instruction, injunction, mandate. 2 Mode of teaching or lecturing. 3 Telling or saying. *v* सांग.

सांगणीचा *a* (सांगणे) That is settled or entered into by the father of the female coming forward and proffering his daughter—a marriage-compact. In such compacts the father of the female takes no money for her. 2 That is obtained in marriage under such compact—the bride or female.

सांगणे *v t* (शंसन S) To tell or to say; to declare, express, relate, rehearse. 2 To tell to do; to bid or direct to do, perform, take up, enter upon (a work or a business, an appointment,

office, employment, service, a काम, मामलत, अधिकार, रोजगार, चाकरी &c.): also to bid or call (to an entertainment, a ceremony &c.) 3 To teach; to deliver orally to a learner (a lesson, science, doctrine, instruction). 4 To repeat (his lesson to his master);—as a scholar.

Under this verb we may note the close correspondence which the three verbs बोलणे, म्हणणे, सांगणे bear, respectively, to the English verbs Speak, Say, Tell. बोलणे is To *speak*; to utter; to make vocal expression or an articulate sound. Without implication whether of any subject or sense delivered, or of any person or object addressed. बोलणे accordingly is, like the verb To speak, used of the *Sounding* of a musical instrument. बोलणे is also To *talk*; to utter words, or to hold conversation. म्हणणे is To *say*; to utter or express some thought or sense; to deliver or give vent to matter. Without implication, still, of any object addressed. सांगणे is To *tell*; to communicate a matter unto. With implication, therefore, both of a subject or sense delivered, and of a person or an object addressed. Thus बोलणे is rather an intransitive verb, म्हणणे & सांगणे are transitive. These correspondences hold very intimately, and thus should be borne in mind; yet, as the verbs To speak, to say, and to tell are, notwithstanding their different aspect and bearing, in some certain applications, mutually interchangeable, so likewise are the verbs बोलणे, म्हणणे, & सांगणे.

अवघड, कठीण, or जड सांगणे To grow on and issue fatally or painfully; to tell heavily in the end;—used of diseases, difficulties, troubles, misdoings. सांगितल्या कामाचा दिव्या भाकरीचा Descriptive of a servant or a subordinate who, having no will (or capacity of thought) of his own, does as he is bidden and eats what is given. सांगून येणे To be proffered or proposed for marriage—a female. Ex. सांग्या भावास सुलगी सांगून आली आहे.

सांगता *f* (A formation with सांग or स & अंग, & ता Affix.) Completeness, fullness, perfection (of a ceremony, rite, business &c.) consisting in the presence of every article and item, and in the due performance of every part, point, and particular, appertaining, subsidiary, or suitable. 2 A common term (by metonymy) for ब्राह्मणभोजन & दक्षिणा (Entertainment or feasting of Brāhmins, and Presenting of a piece of money to the guests at the breaking up of a festal &c. occasion); these two acts being viewed as indispensable points in the completeness of a ceremony or business.

सांगती & सांगते *prep* Better संगती & संगते.

सागर *m* (S) A sea or the ocean.

सागरगोटा *m* The seed of सागरगोटी.

सागरगोटी *f* A scandent shrub of yellow flowers and legumes covered with prickles, Guilandina Bonducella. The seed is used with pepper as a febrifuge.

सागलाग *m* (लाग by redup.) An application or a direction of the mind or of the energies; aiming, essaying, attempting: also an aim, an object, a point taken up to be pursued. *v* साध, लाग, बस, & लाव, बसव, बांध, ठेव, घर.

सागली *a* (साग) Consisting of Teakwood; made of Teakwood; belonging or relating to Teakwood.

सागवली *f* Cultivated land.

सागवान *m* (सागवान H) The teak tree or wood, Tectona grandis. 2 *n* A forest or plantation of Teak-trees. 3 A quantity of teak-timber (as gathered for building).

सागवानी *a* (सागवान) Made of, consisting of, belonging or relating to, the Teak tree or timber. सांगशी *f* (Or सांकशी q. v.) A basket of a particular description.

सांगसंपूर्ण *a* Complete and entire; full and perfect. See सांग *a*. संपूर्ण here is merely an adjunct of enhancement.

सांगसरभरा *f* (सांगणे & सरभरा) Serving or assisting (a person) through speaking (to another in his favor); helping through intercession &c. Ex. त्याने स्वतः कांहीं दिव्हे नाही पण माझी सांगी अशी केली कीं माझे लग्न झाले. 2 The assistance of fair promises, *tongue-help*. Ex. होय हा माझा मावाप खरा च्याने असें करीन तसें करीन हे देईन ते देईन म्हणतां माझी सांगी केली. 3 (सांग S Complete, perfect, entire &c. and सरभरा) Complete, perfect, and efficient assistance or aid. *v* कर g. of o.

सांगसुगरण or -सुगरण *a* Clever at talking (merely); sharp at bidding but slack in doing. [(merely).

सांगसुगर्दाई or -सुगर्दाई *f* Cleverness at talking

सागळ *f* (कागळ S through काळ H) Goatskin. It is prepared as leather and used for the upper part of shoes &c. [sixth finger or toe.

सांगळ्या *a* (सा Six, अंगळी Finger.) That has a

सागा *m c* A flock (of sheep or goats).

सागाई *f* The name of a medicinal plant.

सांगाडा *m* The skeleton, box, or frame (of a building, boat, the body &c.), the hull, shell, compages. 2 Applied, as *Hulk* is, to any animal or thing huge and unwieldy.

सांगाडो *f* The machine within which a turner confines and steadies the piece he has to turn.

सांगाती *a* (Better संगती) A companion, associate, fellow.

सांगातीं or ते *prep* (Better संगतीं & ते) With, along with, together. See संगतीं.

सांगावांगी, सांगासांगी, सांगीवांगी *f* (सांगणे by redup.) Talk, tattle, report, *hearsay*; tradition or account generally from mouth to mouth considered as inauthentic and unauthoritative. 2 Talebearing, tattling, babbling. 3 Telling a matter to numerous persons.

सांगासांगी वडाला वांगीं (Tales of Brinjals growing upon the Banian tree; tales of a Whale in a butter-boat &c.) A phrase used in reproof and rejection of the extravagant accounts of travelers.

सांगी *f* (सांगणे) Direction, instruction, injunction, bidding, intimation, warning &c., *saying* or *say*. *v* सांग. [flesh-meat.

सांगुती *f* (Or सांगोती from सांगुती H) Meat, सांगुळणे *v i c* To congeal, coagulate, clot; to thicken (whether by cold or other cause);—used of blood, ghee, oil &c.

सागू *m* (सागू H) A tree of the Palm-tribe, from the pith of which sago is prepared, Cycas circinalis. 2 Sago or a single granule.

सागूचे तांदूळ *m pl* Grains prepared from the pith of the tree सागू, sago.

सागूदाणा *m* A grain or granule of sago.

सागूळ or सांगूळ *f c* The filamentous substance in which the pulp of the jack is imbedded.

सांगोती *f* (सांगुती H) Flesh-meat.

सांगोपांग *a* (S सांग & उपांग) Being or subsisting with all its members, items, parts, and appendages, main and minor, essential and subsidiary;—used of a marriage, sacrifice, or other ceremony or rite. Ex. सांगोपांग अदुत ऐसें तेथे करावे.

सांगोपान *n* (Corr. from संगोपन) Careful keeping or treatment; preserving, employing, using &c. with regard and heed,

सांगेवांगी & सांगेसांगी *f* The same with सांग-सांगो.

साग्या *m* (संग्या from संग) An accomplice; an associate or an accessory in evil deeds.

साग्यालाग्या *a* (सागलाग) Clever in scheming, planning &c. See लागलाग्या. 2 (with reproachful implication) Sharp at schemes and plans of knavery or violence. Ex. पांच सात सांगेलागे जमविले आणि दारोडा घातला.

साय *a* (S स & अय) That has a point or sharp end; pointed, acuminate. 2 All or the whole; the whole number or the whole quantity.

साय झोप or साय निद्रा *f* (Disapproved phrases.) Sound sleep.

सायमिक *a* S Relating to war, martial, military.

सांच *m* (संचय S) Room, capacity, space to contain or hold.

साच *a* (सत्य S through सान् or स H) True, real, actual, just, right. Ex. हरिनाम घेई साचें.

सांचणें *vi* (संचय S) To accumulate, collect, get together; to form in mass or in quantity.

सांचल or सांचल *f m* The noise of a footfall or of a person or an animal stirring. *v* ये, जा, ऐक, वाट, & वे. Ex. सां. ऐकना कबंध हात॥ आवरिले पसरोनिया॥. See another ex. under सांचोळ.

सांचवणी *n* (सांचणें & पाणी) Water collected or accumulated (in a reservoir, tank, cistern, pond, pool, puddle &c.); any accumulation of water.

सांचविणें *vc* (सांचणें) To accumulate, collect, gather together; to form in mass or in quantity.

सांचा *m* (सान् H) A mould or matrice. 2 A quantity cast in one mould or formed after one fashion. 3 A model, a pattern, an exemplar. 4 At a pottery. The receiving plate of the mass of earth to be formed into कोंळें &c. It rests upon the शेवटा. [actual, just.]

सांचा *a* (सत्य S through सान् H) True, real,

साचार *a* (Poetry. सत्य or साच) True, real, actual, just. Mostly used adverbially. Ex. राम परब्रह्म सा॥ सातवा अवतार॥; also किं अनेक वाद्यांत सा॥ येकचि नाद दुमदुमति॥; also तेच भीमा सा॥ भीमरूपें धाविब्रली॥.

साचिय *n* S The duty or business of सचिव or minister, administration. 2 Friendship or fellowship.

सांचोव or सांचोव *p* (सांचणें) Accumulated, collected, gathered together. 2 also सांचाल *a* P Preserved in a reservoir, cistern, tank &c.—water.

सांचोळ or सांचोळ *m f* सांचोळा *m* The sound of a footfall or of a person or an animal stirring. *v* ये, जा, वाट, ऐक. Ex. सां. घेत नगरांत॥ तों कोणीच नाहीं झाला म्हत॥ सत्य कान देजन ऐकत॥ तों कोणीच रडतां दिसेना॥.

सां. घेणें To listen for the sound of a person or an animal coming, going, or stirring.

साज *m* (सज्ज S through सज P) Apparatus, materials, necessities; the requisites of a business or work as collected and disposed, or as viewed collectively or comprehensively. 2 By speciality or preëminence. The instruments and apparatus of a band of dancing-girls, of musicians or vocalists, of legend-narrators, players, jugglers &c. 3 The habiliments, trappings, whole accoutrement or equipment (of dancers, actors, or other performers, of soldiers &c.) 3 Accoutring, equipping, dressing up, fitting out and making ready. 4 Habiliments, attire, or dress generally as a characterizing equipment. 5 (By eminence—this being the main instrument of any company of performers.) The tabor called म्हदंग or पखवाज.

साज *n* C A kind of grass.

[evening.

सांज *f* ए (संध्या S through सान् H) The सांज घरणें To set a lamp before the idol having ghee made from the milk obtained at one सांज (सांज here meaning one time of the two—the evening and the morning—at which milk is drawn). The phrase agrees with दिपत घरणें.

सांज *f* (साचा True.) A rule to make an offering to the god or evil spirits out of the new corn previously to eating of it. *v* घर, अस. 2 Truthfulness or faithfulness of the ground, i. e. competency to yield the crop which it has yielded commonly, and which is assumed to be due from it. *v* बाळग, सोड, टाक, & बुड, जा. Also the true or just quantity; the yield warrantably calculated or expected. *v* ये, भर, उत्तर or बराबर उत्तर. The applications therefore of the word are मुईची-जमिनी-ची-घरतीची-काळीची-पांढरची-पिकाची-सांज.

साजक *m* (श्यामक S) A grain, Panicum frumentaceum.

साजकरी *m* An individual of a band of vocalists or musicians or makers of गोंधळ, तमाशा &c.

साजण *m* (Poetry. सज्जन S) A lover, paramour, sweetheart, gallant.

[सांदणपाच.

सांजण & सांजणपाच *R* Commonly सांदण & सांजणी *f* (Poetry. सज्जनी S) A mistress, a beloved woman. 2 A woman's confidante or female companion.

साजणें *vc* (सज्ज S) To become, befit, beseem, suit, adorn. Pr. साजेल तें बोलविं आणि पचेल तें खावें. 2 *unc* To consist with congenially, conveniently, harmoniously. [&c. See सांजवात.

सांजदिवा *m* The evening-lamp in an idol-house

साजभारा *m* C A load of the grass called साज.

साजरा *a* (सज्ज S) Decorated, ornamented, embellished, tricked out, set off. Pr. पुणताम्याच्या म्हशी आणि ढोणगांव सा॥ (The depasturing herds of buffaloes roundabout the village ढोणगांव set off the village पुणतामें) Used where anything is adorned or beautified by ornaments or graces not its own. Pr. फुटका ढोळा काजळानें सा॥ करावा. 2 Graceful, handsome, comely, pretty, neat.

(दिवस, सण &c.) सा॥ करणें To observe or keep (a day, festival, rite) in a cold, heartless, and perfunctory manner; to observe (it) in such manner as that the observance, although it cannot be denied, shall be, evidently to all, only an outward act to save appearances.

सांजवणें *vi* (सांज) To become, or to draw towards, evening, to advesperate.

सांजवरी *f* Commonly सांजोरी.

सांजवात *f* The lamp which is kindled every evening in an idol-house. Hence the evening lamp generally; but (as the temple-lamp is but a mean twinkler) especially a feeble lamp and scantily supplied with oil. *v* लाव, लाग.

सांजवेळ *f* ए Eventide.

सांजसकाळ *ad* Morning and evening; in the morning and at eventide.

साजसरंजाम *m* (साजसंजाम P) A comprehensive term for the apparatus, furniture, materials, implements, accoutrements &c. belonging to or required for any business or work.

साजसामान *n* (साजसामान P) Arms and accoutrements; implements and materials; the articles comprehensively constituting an equipment or an apparatus.

सांजसांवळें *n* Purified or pure state obtained at the close of the day simply by exchanging the common state (ओंवळा) -garments for pure (सां-

वळा) garments; omitting the particular of ablution usually viewed as necessary to the accomplishment of this change of state. The curiously disposed may turn, for further information, to the words ओंवळा & सांवळा.

सांजळणें *vi* (सांज) To become evening, or to draw towards evening, to advesperate.

सांजा *m* (संभाव S) Particles in wheaten meal, grit: also the coarse part of such meal (grit and flour mingled), gurgions. 2 Such grit boiled in milk or water with sugar and spices.

साजात्य *n* S (स & जाति) Sameness or oneness of genus, kind, or sort; homogeneity, congeniousness: also sameness of caste, tribe, family &c.

साजारा *m* C (साज) A load or bundle of the grass called साज. [towards, evening.

सांजावणें *vi* (सांज) To become, or to draw

सांजिंदा *m* (साजिंद P) A musical performer. The word is especially understood of the musician who, standing behind a dancing girl during her performance, accompanies her motions with his instrument. Hence सांजिंदी *f* A wanton or loose woman: also a female assistant to the dancing girl. Used sometimes (for سازندگی) in the sense of Office or occupation of सांजिंदा.

साजिरा *m* A large tree. It furnishes timber for beams, rafters &c.

साजिरा *a* (Poetry.) Commonly साजरा.

साजोखार *m* (Better सांजिखार from सांजिखार S) Country alkali.

साजूक *a* (सद्यः S) Fresh, new, not stale.

सांजें *n* (साचा True.) A vow or promise. *v* घर. 2 Truthfulness (of the ground); or true produce. See under सांज Sig. II.

सांजें *n* (सांज Evening; because the rite is performed at eventide: or for सांजणें *n*.) The materials waved around a person to avert evil or to eject a devil. *v* टाक. [eventide.

सांजे or सांजे *ad* (सांज) In the evening; at

सांजोरी *f* (सांजा) A पुरी or stuffed cake made of सांजा (wheaten grit or coarse meal—gurgions).

सांझ *f* ए (Or सांज from सान् H) The evening.

सांझळणें *vi* (सांझ) To become, or to draw towards, evening.

सांझे *ad* (सांझ) In the evening.

सांट *m f* (Better सांट) Room, capacity, space to contain or hold.

साट *m* A frame composed of slit bamboos or slender sticks laid along and fastened together; forming the deck or flooring of boats and small vessels: also the lathing or similar work over the rafters of a roof: also the floor of a loft &c.

साट *n* A cake formed of the pulp (of the jack, mango &c.) well mashed and blended, and rolled out. [filed, befouled &c.

साटकाविका *a* (विटका by redup.) Polluted, de-

साटगी *f* (Dim. of साटा—for which see साटा or था) A small frame.

साटणें *vc* (साटें or संचय) To buy up a whole investment or the total quantity of goods brought by a merchant to market.

सांटणें *vi* (Better सांटणें) To accumulate or gather in quantity. 2 To enter and be contained in.

साटपा *m* (साटवण) A hoard or stock, any store: also a reservoir, repertory, repository, or receiving place: also capacity of any receptacle. 2 Goods or possessions generally, i. e. things gathered. [wife's sister.

साटभाज *m* (Or साडभाज) The husband of one's

साटमार *m* साटमारी *f* (سانڈ H & मारणे) The sport of beating about, from one tormentor to another, in a रंगण or arena, of elephants or an elephant with sticks. This is a royal pastime at Baroda, and of kings and nobles elsewhere.

साटमाया *a* A person engaged in making the sport साटमार.

साटलामोटाया *f pl* (मोटली by redup.) A comprehensive or careless term for bundles and packages; for one's clothes and chattels, trinkets and traps, viewed as disposed of in bags, bundles, and packages. Ex. तुम्ही निघून जा मी सां अटपून येतो.

साटवण, साटवणी, साटवणूक, साटवणे, साटवासाटव, सांटा Better written सांढ.

साटा *m* (By mispronunciation of झाटा) A drop cast in sprinkling.

साटा or सा *m* A frame &c. See साटा or सा.

साटा *m* (साटणे To heap or store.) Stuffing material (of गूळपापडी, सारण, खोबरें, crumbled plantains &c.) for puffs and cakes. Applied also to the flour, or butter, ghee, or oil which is sprinkled or smeared between the layers of pastry. *v* दे, लाव, भर, कर.

साटारा *m* (साटणे) A huge pile or mass (as of a house, stack, or other erection).

साटारणा or साटारा *a* See साटारणा &c.

साटी *f* The bottom of a गाडा or load-cart. 2 Commonly साट *m* A frame &c.

साटीं *prep* (Commonly साटीं) For the sake or purpose of.

साटे *n* (संचय *S*) A whole investment; the total quantity of merchandise (brought to market by one merchant): also buying up the whole of an investment &c. *v* घे, ठर, मार.

साटेखत *n* साटेपत्र *n* The deed or writing which is executed upon the purchase of a whole investment &c. See above.

साटेलोटे *n* (साटे & लोटे) Traffic by exchange of commodities; barter, truck. 2 Hence An intermarrying of two families: also the case of the father of the bride contracting with the father of the bridegroom for a sum of money to defray the expense of the marriage of one of his own boys.

साटोप *a* (स & अटोप) That possesses management and conduct; that has address, despatch, and skill (at business &c.) 2 Compact, contracted, handy, being on a small and manageable scale;—as a business or work.

साटोरी *f* A पुरी of wheaten grit or coarse meal having सारण or stuffing.

साया *a* See साटमाया.

साया करवत *m* A frame-saw.

साट *m* (Commonly साट) A frame-flooring &c.

साट *a* (षट् *S*) Sixty.

सांठ or सांठ *m* (संचय *S*) Room to contain or hold, capacity. 2 fig. (Power of stomaching or swallowing up.) Forgiveness. 3 (Commonly सांठा) A hoard or store.

सांठणे *vi* (संचय, or स Together, अट To go.) To accumulate or collect; to get together in mass or in quantity. 2 To be contained in; to enter into the capacity or hold of.

साटपा *m* Commonly साटपा.

साटमार, साटमाया, साया See साटमार &c.

सांठवण *n f* (संचय *S*) Any receptacle in which to store up or to keep; a garner, bin, jar, vat, repository, reservoir. Ex. ब्याम सांठवे (or सांठवे) संपूर्ण. ऐसी सांठवण कोटून आणू. 2 (सांठविणे) Hoarding or heaping up.

सांठवणी *n* (सांठ & पाणी) Water collected (in a

cistern, tank, pond, or other reservoir); also accumulated in a pool, puddle, or any hollow.

सांठवणी or सांठवणूक *f* (Verbal of सांठविणे) Laying up, heaping up, storing up. 2 Accumulating.

सांठवासांठव *f* (सांठविणे) Laying up, hoarding, storing (of various or numerous substances or things). 2 Hurried and confused heaping together.

सांठविणे *vc* (सांठणे) To lay up, heap up, store up, reposit. 2 To accumulate, amass, gather together. [cycle. See under संवत्सर.

साठ संवत्सर *m pl* The sixty years of the Hindú साठळणे *vi* (साठ Sixty. To be a sexagenarian.) To be in one's dotage or second childhood; to be superannuated.

साठा or सा *m* A frame (as of a picture, mirror, whipsaw &c.): also the frame or box of a गाडी or carriage, of a म्याना or palanquin &c.: also the frame or skeleton of a large machine or of a building, of an animal's body (living or dead), of an umbrella &c. [store, stock.

सांठा *m* (संचय *S*) A collection, heap, hoard,

साठी *f* (साठ) An aggregate of sixty. 2 The age of sixty. Pr. साठो आणि बुद्धि नाठी. 3 The state of second childhood, dotage, superannuation. 4 A kind of rice which ripens in sixty days. 5 (Or साटी) A light and flexible frame (composed of slit bamboos &c.) forming the flooring or deck of boats, lofts &c.; the lathing of a roof &c. 6 The bottom or bed of a गाडा or load-cart.

साठीं *prep* For the sake of; for the purpose of; for or on account of.

साठीबुद्धि *f* (Or साठी) The understanding of sixty years' age, i. e. the driveling of superannuation.

साठेरा or साठेरी *a* (साठ Sixty.) Epithet of a kind of rice which ripens in sixty days; also of a kind of नाचणी.

साठोरी *f* A stuffed पुरी. See साठोरी.

सांथा करवत *m* A frame-saw.

सांथाचा *a* (सांठा. Of the hoard or store.) That is reserved for high days and holy days;—as an article of apparel, a nice thing &c.

साड *m* (सार *S*) The heart or core (of wood &c.)

सांड *m* (घंड *S*) A bull set at liberty. Hence (such bulls soon becoming fat and lusty) A big and burly man. [camel.

सांड *f* ए (घंड *S* through सान्द *H*) A female

सांड *f* (षट् *S*) An outlet for superfluous water (as through a dam or mound); a sluice, a flood-vent. 2 Suffering to slip out of the memory; losing all care and thought about; dropping. *v* कर *g*. of *o*. Also forbearing or foregoing; premitting or passing by. *v* कर with विषयी of *o*. Ex. पुत्राविषयी -संभाराविषयी -कामाविषयी सांड केली. 3 Letting drop and letting go continually; a habit, propensity, or trick of dropping and losing. *v* लाग. Ex. काय हो तुमचा भावाला रुप-यांची सांड लागली. 4 Letting alone; leaving to act at will. 5 A forsaken wife. 6 *n* A thing dropped and lost: also as *a* dropped on the road; fallen and lying (unowned).

सांड करणे *g*. of *o*. सांड देणे with स or ला of *o*. To let pass or go; to pass by unheedingly (an affront, a fault). 2 To reject or cast away. Ex. बाछ कुटुंबा करी सांड. [flour.

सांडई *f* A crisp and well-seasoned cake of rice-सांडखत *n* sometimes सांडचिठी *f* (सांड & خط *A*) A bill of divorce (to a wife), of manumission (to a slave), of relinquishment or resignation (with respect to a house, well, or other article of property). See observation under सांडचिठी.

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सांडगा or सांडगाचा काला *m* A ball of a particular seasoning or savory composition, viz. of pompions, cucumbers &c. sliced or scraped up together, well-blended with spiceries and piquant ingredients, and dried. [सांडणीसार.

सांडण & सांडणसार *R* Commonly सांडणी & सांडणी *f* (Verbal of सांडणे) Spilling, shedding, casting, dropping &c.

सांडणीस टाकणे -चालणे -पाडणे To drop out of mind or memory; to cast into oblivion: and सांडणीस पडणे To fall into oblivion.

सांडणी *f* (سانڈني *H*) A female camel. 2 An instrument of goldsmiths. It is hooked or curved at the extremity; and is used to draw things out of the fire.

सांडणीसार *m* (سانڈني سوار *H*) A rider upon a female camel, employed as a messenger, post-man &c.

सांडणे *vc* (षट् *S*) To spill, shed, cast; to cause, by agitation or otherwise, to fall out of or from; also to overturn or to agitate unto spilling or shedding (the vessel). 2 To lose by dropping, mislaying, misplacing. 3 To cast away; to get rid of; to give up; to shake off; to drop. Ex. बळकट चालुनिया कास. सांडी नाशवंताची आस.

सांडणे *n* The food, grain &c. which is waved around a person to avert the evils which may be impending over him; also to eject or draw off the evil spirit which may be afflicting him. These materials, together with the potshard containing them, are then cast forth into a burning ground or upon the public road. *v* टाक. Ex. गंडे भाल-देया आपल्या हातीं. मुलाचा गळ्यांत बांधिती. सांडणी टाकती नाना रीति. ममता चिचीं अनिवार. Ex. कोथ्यानकोटि मोनकेतन. सां. होत नखावरून.

सांडपत्र *n* See सांडखत. [wife's sister.

सांडभाऊ *m* (Or सांडू) The husband of one's

सांडभोळा *a* See विसरभोळा.

सांडरा *a* (सांडणे) That squanders or dissipates lavishly and wastefully; a spendthrift, a prodigal: also that casts away or loses constantly or habitually (possessions or things generally).

सांडरांड *f* A contemptuous term for a woman put away or forsaken by her husband.

सांडरू *n* A contemptuous form of the word सांड (Female camel). A poor thing of a camel. 2 Hence, or, according to some, because her husband has divorced or abandoned her (सांडणे To drop or cast away), or, according to others, because she has left her husband and her home-duties, applied abusively to a woman.

सांडलवंड *f* (सांडणे & लवंडणे) A comprehensive or general term for spilling, shedding, scattering, dropping, upsetting &c.

सांडवणे *vi* (सांडणे) To lose flesh; to fall away; to become lean and lanky.

सांडवा *m* (सांडणे) A sluice, watergate, floodgate; a vent (as through a dam or mound): also a built-up channel or passage of masonry for flowing water generally.

सांडशी *f* (Dim. of सांडस, or from सान्द *H*) A small kind of tongs or pincers.

सांडस *m* (संदिशिनी *S* through सान्द *H*) A kind of pincers. An implement of goldsmiths, blacksmiths &c.

सांडसूट *f* (सांडणे & सूट) A small quantity (of a sum of money, or of any amount in kind, due from a person) remitted or waved to him.

साडा *m* (शाटी *S* or साडी) A term for the gar-

ment called साडी as given to the bride during that portion of the nuptial ceremonies named साडे.

साडादिडा *a* (साडा & दीडा) That is folded or doubled up after no determinate and uniform fashion; that consists not exactly either of one fold or of two folds, either of one fold and a half or of three folds &c.—a cloth: also that is irregular and indeterminate—a series of foldings or doublings. 2 Used in the same sense of ropes &c.

सांडावा *m* (Or सांडवा) A vent (as through a dam or mound); a watergate or sluice.

सांडासांड *f* (सांडणे) General and great or hurried and confused spilling, shedding, casting, dropping, losing &c.

साडी *f* (शाडी *S* or ساري *H*) A garment worn around the body (esp. by young women), and passing thence over the head.

सांडीखार *m* (Better सांडणीखार) A rider upon a female camel.

साडू *m* (श्यालीवाडा *S* through سارو *H*) The husband of one's wife's sister. *Pr.* सोयऱ्यांत साडू आणि भोजनांत लाडू.

साडे *m pl* (साडा The name of the garment given on that occasion.) Certain ceremonies about the fourth day after the conclusion of a marriage; comprehending worship of the ऐरिणी (basket containing hollowed lumps of dough holding oil and lighted wicks), giving articles of apparel to the married couple &c. &c. Hence साडे करणे *g.* of *o.* To finish for; to settle or close the account of; *i. e.* to turn out of office; or to disgrace, revile, cover with opprobrium &c.

साडे *pl* of साडा and from सार्ध *S* Half. Used in conjunction with the numerals from three upwards; as साडेतीन, साडेचार. Hence used after terms of abuse, implying Half again; half above; beyond, more, greater. *Ex.* साडेशिन्नीचा, साडेसात्रागमनी, साडेहरामी.

साडेतीन Three and a half. A number set up by this facetious people as a standard of numerical amount and of comparative measurement of certain notable persons and matters. We do not profess to exhaust this department; but some instances are साडेतीन तलवार (*i. e.* तलवारकरी), साडेतीन भालेकरी, साडेतीन लिहणार, and others in order. साडेशंबर is a vulgarism (not for 150, but) for 100½.

साडेतीन पोशाक or ख *m* Three and a half articles of apparel; presented formerly to certain officials or attendants at the Durbar. These consisted of a पागोटें, a शालजोडी or शेला, a piece of सहामुदी to make a पायजामा or a झगा, and a half-piece of किमखाप for a पटका &c.

साडेतीन सुहृत्ते *m pl* Three auspicious seasons or periods and a half-season; viz. दसरा, दिवाळीची प्रतिपदा, वर्षप्रतिपदा, and नागपंचमी. These three seasons are suitable for the performance of any good work; but the half-season has a qualified suitability.

साडेतीन शाहणे *m pl* (Three wise men and a half-wise man. The three wise men, according to popular estimation, were सखाराम बापू, विठल सुंदर, and विठल देवाजी or देवाजी पंत (familiarily, सख्या, विद्या, देया), the half-wise man was the renowned नानाफडनवीस) A term for a wiseacre or pretentious personage.

साडेभावाथी *a* (One too simple by half.) An ironical or sneering term for a meek-looking but malignant and villainous fellow; a saint-looking knave.

साडेसातकी *f* A quantity of land, viz. seven and a half bighás.

साडेसातीचा फेरा *m* (Because Saturn, a planet of inauspicious influences, abides seven years and a half in, or in the neighborhood of, one's जन्मनक्षत्र, viz. 2½ years in the जन्मनक्षत्र, 2½ years in the राशि preceding it, and 2½ years in that following it.) A term for a grievous calamity or distress. *v.* ये. Also साडेसाती simply, and with *v.* लाग.

सांडासांड *ad unc* (सांडणे To spill.) Brimful.

साडू *m* (Commonly साडू) The husband of one's wife's sister.

साडे *m pl* Commonly साडे *m pl*.

साण *f* The appropriate spot for the pálkhi of ढोळी देवी (the goddess or Rákshasī presiding over the ढोळी) on the day of burning the ढोळी.

साण *f* *R* (Commonly सडाण) A grindstone or whetstone. 2 A levigating slab.

साणपट्टी *f* The grindstone of a grinding mill: also a slip of stone generally used as a grindstone; as a whetstone, a hone &c.

साणा *m* The spot where a ferryboat plies, a ferry.

साणा *m* *R* (शाण *S* or from साण) A grindstone or whetstone.

साणा *m* (शाहणा Cunning, knowing.) A person set, on the part of one of the sharers, to watch over a field of corn, sugar-works &c., the joint property, to prevent fraudulent appropriation by any of the other sharers: also a person set by the landholder, as a watch over his tenant, from the cutting of his grain, sugarcane &c. until the thrashing, squeezing, and final disposing of it:—that he may not be defrauded of the portion his due. [mark (cut in the rock &c.)]

साणीलाणी *f* (About Ratnagiri.) A boundary-saणे *n* *R* An aperture left in the wall or roof of a house; for the egress of smoke or for the entrance of light and air.

सात *a* (सप्त *S*) Seven. Used, as are the words for seven in other languages, to express Completeness or largeness of number. See in order सात ताड उंच, सात लबाड, सात सायास, साता पड्यांत बसणे, सातव्या सजळ्यावर or सातव्या ताळीं बसणे, साताळशी &c. [ship: also a companion.

सात *f* (Better साथ) Company or companion-saत *f* (सतत Constant or continual.) A course or run (esp. of epidemic disease—small pox, measles, influenza, fever &c.); and, freely, of any matter of one kind or character; as भाकरीची or भाताची सात (भोजनास); सुलांची or सुलींची सात (बायकोस).

सात or सांत *f* A particular fish.

सातडे *n* The skin or hide (of man or other animal). 2 A hanging strip of skin. *v.* काढ, निघ. 2 Applied, esp. with reference to detaching it or to grazing it, to the bark or rind of trees and plants. *v.* काढ or निघ.

सात ताड उंच (High as seven Palmyra trees.) Exceedingly tall or lofty.

सातत्य & सांतत्य *n* (*S*) Continuity, perpetuity, eternity, continuing and uninterrupted duration.

सांतपन *n* *S* A form of penance.

सात पांच करणे (To make seven and five.) To tell a story or make a statement with contradictions or inconsistencies.

सातपानी *a* (सात Seven, पान Leaf.) That blossoms and bears when it has put forth seven leaves;—as certain kinds of pompions, cucumbers &c.

सातपुडी *f* (सात & पूड Fold.) The butcher's

term for a membranaceous covering of the bowels—perhaps, the omentum or caul.

सातपुडी गलांड *n* A tumor or boil which suppurates seven times. (Supposed to consist of seven folds of skin.)

सातपुती *f* (सात Seven, पूत Son.) A term for the घडघोसाळी the clustering variety of Cucumis acutangulus. 2 A mother of seven sons. *Pr.* एकपुती रडती आणि सा. रडती.

सातपुते *n* The fruit of सातपुती *q. v.* supra.

सांतर *a* (*S* स & अंतर) Having interstices or intervals.

सातरणे *v i C* (सु & विसर, or स & वच) To spread out richly and luxuriantly; to be covered with foliage;—a tree or plant.

सातरस *m* or सातरवारा *m* The north-east wind.

सांतरस्यर्ष *m* *S* Mediate contact.

सातरे *n* (सात Seven.) esp. with पावसाचे, वाऱ्याचे &c. A fall of rain, or any particular wind or weather, continuing seven days and nights. 2 Cold falling on the seventh day after an interval of six days' mild weather. 3 fig. A turn-up, for a season, of something extra and fine; some feast, jaunt, piece of fun, occasion of merry-making, gale of Fortune's favors &c., a run. *Ex.* पंधरा दिवस क्षीरभोजनाचे सा. लागले होते. 4 A period of seven days. *Ex.* हे औषध आज खा सधे एक सा. जाऊ दे सग अणखी खा; ही सात्रा एक सा. घे.

सात लबाड *a* (Seven-fold false or lying.) Superlatively or preëminently lying; a terrible liar.

सात लाजा *f pl* The seven लाजा or shames; viz. जनलजा, सनेलजा, वयोलजा, धर्मलजा, कर्मलजा, जातिलजा, कुललजा. *Ex.* हा सा. पदरी बांधून दुराचारावर प्रष्ट झाला. सा. पदरी बांधणे expresses To be utterly without sense of shame.

सातव *m* Commonly सातू.

सातवडा *m* (A rather modern formation from सात, after the manner of आठवडा & पंधरवडा) A period of seven days, a hebdomad: also the total of seven days' account.

सातवण or सातवीण *f n m* (सप्तपर्ण *S* Septifoliate.) A tree, Echites or Alstonia scholaris. It has seven leaves on a stalk.

सांतवन *n* सांतवीण *n m* (Properly सांतवन *q. v.*) Appeasing, composing, calming &c.

सातवळा *a* (सात & वळणे) Born after seven months' gestation—a child. Applied also to the mother that is so delivered.

सातवार *m* *C* Coast-term. A term for the superior wave which succeeds a number of waves. Native coasters or coast-residents decide this number to be six: whilst English sailors settle it to be two or eight (*i. e.* the superior wave is the seventh or third or ninth).

सांतविणे *v c* (Poetry. सांतवन *S*) To appease, compose, calm, assuage, moderate; to soothe, comfort, console; to tranquilize by abating the anger, grief, apprehension, or anxiety of.

सातवीण *n f m* The name of a Jungle tree. See सातवण.

सात सडका *f pl* (Seven roads.) The flow from the temples of an elephant in heat. *v.* सुट. Hence सात सडका सुटणे To turn wanton and run wild.

सातसवाई or सातसवाईने *ad* By excess of seven; by seven fold or seven times; *i. e.* by great excess; to a degree or an extent much beyond. *Ex.* तुमच्या घोषापेक्षा आमचा घोडा सातसवाईने चांगला आहे.

सात सायास *m pl* abridged into सातसाय *f* or सातसाया *f pl* (Seven efforts.) Many and great

efforts; exceeding exertion and labor. More frequently in the case साता सायासांनीं Laboriously, strenuously, with might and main. सातसाया with करणे is further To treat daintily or delicately, as with endless pains and cares, with numberless regards and attentions (i. e. साता सायासांनीं, or, perhaps, from سالت & سعی A).

सातळणी *f* (Verbal of सातळणे) Dressing with ghee or oil &c.

सातळणे sometimes सातळणे *v c* (तळणे) To dress (corn, pulse, chilies &c.) in a vessel on the fire with ghee or oil, to fry. The verb has some implication of superficialness, scantiness &c., and some restriction of object. 2 P To be affected with chilly dampness—a place or a thing.

साता गुणांचा खंडोबा *m* A term for a person full of vices and evil ways; also for a person full of maladies and ailments.

साताडे *n* Commonly सातडे.

सातारा *a C* (सातरणे, or स & ङ्च) Luxuriant with branches and leaves; of rich foliage;—a tree or plant.

सातारी *f C* A place, or the temple erected on it, having ant-hillocks, esp. hillocks raised by the termes or white ant. See under पेड.

सातारें *n* (सात) A child born in the seventh month of gestation. Pr. सा० आणि सातारें आठ आणि घाट (ट for त to rhyme with आठ). The word is also an adjective, and has the terminations १, ई, ए.

साताळशी *a* (सात & आळशी. One seven-fold lazy, lazy enough for seven.) Superlatively lazy.

सातो *m* A companion, associate, fellow.

सातो *ind* (सात Seven.) The term used in multiplying unity by seven. Ex. एक सातो सात.

सातो *f C* (Or सांत) Epidemic disease, an epidemic.

सातू *m* (सक्तु S) Barley, Hordeum hexastichon. 2 Flour of parched barley, wheat, and gram (as eaten for कराळ &c.)

सातेरा *a C* Of rich and luxuriant foliage.

सातेरुं *n* (सात Seven.) A honeycomb of a particular structure. It contains the honey in seven cells or cavities.

सातेरें *n C* (सात Seven.) A fall of rain, or any particular wind or weather, continuing seven days and nights. See further under सातरे.

सानेळा *a* (See सातवळा) Born after seven months' gestation &c.

सावक *f* सावकचाल *f* A pace of the horse,—a hand-gallop or canter. See under चाल.

सातलो *f S* One of the four great divisions of the drama,—that representing the gentle and amiable sentiments or passions.

सांलन *n* (S) सांलना *f S* Appeasing, composing, calming, tranquilizing, soothing; also comforting or consoling; abating the excitement of anger, grief, apprehension, or anxiety. 2 Appeased or composed state. [and friendly speech.

सांलवाद *m S* Conciliating, consoling, or kindly

सांलिक *a* (S) Relating to सत्वगुण q. v.—Pure, honest, true, sincere, good, gentle, benevolent, amiable &c.; also mild, salutiferous, sanative &c.;—as articles of provision or medicine, actions and other points of regimen. 2 That has cream, pith, sap, solid substance; or that has vigor, virtue, spirit, strength, efficacy, active quality. 3 Real, existent, that has entity or real being. 4 That belongs or relates to the Sātwika bhāva. 5 as *s m* (भाव being understood) One of

the Bhāvas or classes into which (in poetry and the drama) the affections of the mind, or the acts and movements expressing them, are distinguished. This class holds the middle place between the Sthāyi and the Wyabhichāri bhāvas; and consists of those affections or emotions which are viewed as natural, spontaneous, honest, unconstrained, unfeigned &c., and of which the indication or expression lies especially in eight acts or external and corporeal affections; viz. Inability to move whilst the faculties or limbs are unaffected, perspiration, horripilation, inarticulate speech, trembling or tremor, change of color, shedding of tears, and loss of sense, through mental absorption, to every object but that which is the seat of the absorption. See व्यभिचारिभाव, स्थायिभाव, & अष्टभाव. [villain.

सांलिकचांडाल *m* A meek-looking or pure-looking सांलित *p S* Appeased, composed, calmed, tranquilized: also comforted, pacified, quieted, stilled &c.

साथ *f* (साथे S through साथ H) Company, association, society, fellowship: also a companion, fellow, partner, mate. Pr. भात सोडावा साथ सोडू नये. [music).

साथकरी *m* A second (at vocal or instrumental साथी *m* (साथी S through साथ H) A companion, an associate, a comrade, a fellow: also a helper in a work, an assistant, a mate; a second in singing &c. [of साथी.

साथोदार *c* An inelegant formation in the sense साद *m f* ए (शब्द S) A hallooing or calling to: also the answer or call returned. *v* चाल, दे, चाक.

2 It bears in some instances the sense of Sound or voice; as सादपरका, सादपरतलेला, सादवदलला. साद, सादकाम, सादकोद Better सांध &c.

सांदण or सांदणे *n* A culinary preparation of rice. [सांदण is dressed.

सांदणपात्र *n* सांदणताटलो *f* The vessel in which सांदणो or सांदणूक & सांदणे Preferably सांधणी & सांधणे.

सादपरका *a* (साद Sound, परका Other, different.) Of changed sound; that sends forth now a sound, upon being filliped &c., other (and more indicative of maturity) than that which it emitted some time back;—used of fruits, and especially of the jack.

सादपरतणे *v i* (साद & परतणे) To be of changed sound; to indicate, by the improved sound it now gives forth upon being struck, its greater advancement towards maturity;—a fruit and especially the jack.

सादपरता *a* (साद & परतणे) Of turned or changed sound. See सादपरका. [सांधीकोदीचा.

सांदमान्या or सांदभांया *a* See सांधीमानेचा or सादर *a* (S स With, आदर Respect, regard.) Ready or prepared; that is waiting with intentness, desire, or willingness (to or for any act or work). 2 Used as *ad* Respectfully, reverently. Ex. स्मरति चे तुमचा गुण सादर. 3 Respectful, reverential, that observes the courtesies and civilities due.

सादर *p* (साद A) Arrived, reached, come;—as a letter or other thing sent: also produced, issued, passed, sent forth, published, edited;—as an edict, a mandate, a proclamation.

सा०करणे To convey, transmit, send unto. In this sense the word is employed chiefly in official notes and documents.

सादविणे or सादविणे *v c C* (साद) To call or

cry out to; to halloo to (whether in calling or in answering a call).

सादळणे *v i* (साद S) To be affected with dampness; to be damp and cold;—as a place or a thing.

सांदा *m* A joint &c. Properly सांधा.

सादापत *n* Vulgar corruption of साधनपत्र.

सादापिदा *a* Commonly साधापिधा.

सादिरवारिद This, although etymologically the correct form, is much less known than the word following.

सादिलवार or री *f* (साद A) Any contingent charge (as for certain entertainments, for the subsistence of a troop of mendicants &c.) paid by an extra-assessment: also such extra-assessment. Note. This word is viewed in Marāṭhī rather as an adjective, and is used with the nouns खर्च, पट्टी, जमा &c.

सादी *a S* That sits. In comp. as अशसादी, तुरंगसादी, गजसादी, रथसादी. 2 By eminence. That sits upon horseback; a horseman, trooper, cavalier.

सांदीकोंदी & सांदोरि See सांधीकोंदी &c.

सांदोचा & सांदोतला and their formations—see under सांधीचा & सांधीतला.

सादश्य *n S* Resemblance, similitude, likeness.

सांदोसांदी *ad* (सांद) In nooks and corners; in chinks and crevices. Ex. कोणची न येति राजद्वाराकडे ॥ जो तो दडे सां०॥

साद्यंत *a* (S स With, आदि Beginning, अंत End.) That has the beginning and the end; whole, entire, complete, perfect;—as a book, an account, a relation. 2 as *ad* From beginning to end, throughout, thoroughly.

सांद्र *a S* Compact, dense, clustering together, close-set;—as pales, houses, trees: closeand firm;—as cloth or a texture: deep or intense;—as darkness: thick, coarse, crass, gross; not loose, open, rare, tenuous, dilute &c.—in numerous applications. [urine.

सांद्रमेह *m S* Passing thick urine: also such सांध *f* (सांध S) Joint, juncture, commissure,

seam, the line or the point of junction. 2 A cleft, chink, fissure, cranny, crack, chasm, slip, gap, opening. 3 A joint, knuckle, articulation. 4 A term of the loom. The place of meeting of the two loops of a cross-wound mass of thread or yarn: also a transverse disposition of the threads of the warp in front of the ओवी. Also defined by some weavers as नाण्याचा तिडा, i. e. a वेडा or कातरा or crossing in the lines of the warp. *v* पड. सांधीस बसणे or सांधीत पडणे To live in privacy and seclusion;—used of a रांड or widow (for one twelvemonth): also, generally, to fall into oblivion or obscurity.

साधक *a* (S) That accomplishes, effects, brings about; or that is instrumental, conducive, promotive, helpful to or of. 2 By eminence. That is engaged in a course of rites and observances, acts and sufferings, in order to obtain Moksh or emancipation from personal or distinct existence. Ex. किं सां जैसा निधानाजवळी ॥ (विराजित).

साधक बाधक *a* (See साधक & बाधक) Helpful and hurtful; conducive and serviceable and obstructive and prejudicial: also helpful or hurtful &c. Ex. भल्लेंच रसायण घेऊं नये सां पादावे; भल्ल्यास पैसा देऊं नये सां पाहून व्यवहार करावा.

सांधकाम *n* (सांधणे & काम) The work of joining or putting rightly together (of parts, pieces, materials); joinery &c.

सांधकोंद *f* Cranny and crevice chink and

cleft and corner; as दिवा घेऊन म्यां सां० पाहिलो. The plural, सांघीकोंदी, is the common form of use.

सांघण, सांघणपात्र, सांघणताटली See सांदण, सांघणी *f* (सांघणे) A term of the loom. The rubbing together or joining of the threads cleared by the operation termed परमणी: also the joining of new threads to the threads on the loom. 2 The implement employed in this work.

सांघणी *f* सांघणक *f* (Verbal of सांघणे) Joining or uniting (by sewing, soldering, pasting &c.)

सांघणक *f* sometimes सांघणी *f* (सांघणे) Accomplishing, effecting, making; bringing to pass or into being. 2 The proper way or line of procedure towards the accomplishment or performance of; the process or course to be observed: also the means, materials, measures, expedients, devices, contrivances by, with, or through which the accomplishment is sought.

सांघणे *v c* (सांघन S) To accomplish, achieve, effect: also to execute, perform, make, do. 2 To observe or keep (a festival, a solemnity, a rite); to make (holiday). 3 To parse. 4 To form (words) by composition, with grammatical adjuncts &c. See ex. under व्याकरणकार.

सांघणे *v i* (The sense following arises out of the sense of सांघणे *v c* in the passive voice; viz. to be accomplished, effected, managed; to be brought about.) To succeed, prosper, avail; to issue successfully or suitably; also to proceed smoothly, flowingly, flourishingly.

सांघणे *v c* (सांघान S) To join; to unite; to put together (by sewing, soldering, pasting, gluing, interserting, tacking, knotting, splicing &c.)

सांघणे *v i* (सांघान) To join, unite, come together.

सांघणे *n* (Or सांदणे) A culinary preparation of rice.

सांघन *n* (S) Accomplishing, achieving, effecting: also executing, performing, making or doing. 2 Materials or matter; an instrument, implement, organ, tool; an agent, a deputy, a factor; a measure, expedient, scheme, contrivance; the materials or matter of which a thing is to be composed, or the means or medium of making or accomplishing. 3 Good works, or the observance of the moral and ceremonial parts of the Hindú religion, as secondary means of obtaining purity and emancipation. 4 In logic. The grounds or warrant of a conclusion, premisses. 5 In law. Proving, establishing, substantiating. 6 Preparation (of metals, esp. mercury) by oxydation &c., for medicinal or alchemical purposes.

सांघन *f* A workman's plummet or level.

सांघनचतुष्टय *n* S The four measures for ब्रह्मप्राप्ति (obtainment of the blessing of absorption into ब्रह्म); viz. वसुविवेक, वैराग्य, शमादि (i. e. शम, दम, दया, तितिक्षा, उपरति, समाधान), मुमुक्षुत्व; as per नित्यानिय वसुविवेक॥ इहामुत्र फलभोग विराग॥ शमादि षट् संपत्ति॥ मुमुक्षुत्वं॥. See under चतुष्टय.

सांघनद्वादशी *f* (The Dwádashī to be managed.) A term for that Dwádashī or twelfth lunar day of which but a small portion remains on that natural day upon which the Trayodashī commences; and in which portion therefore, when from particular concurrences it is necessary then to break the fast observed on account of the Ekádashī, there is urgency and call for despatch and management.

सांघननिर्देश *m* S In law. Adduction or indication

of evidence. 2 In logic. Establishment of the premisses. [blishment or evidence.]

सांघनपत्र *n* (S) A document or writing in establishment or evidence.

सांघनमार्ग *m* (S) A way, course, or process towards the attainment of मोक्ष Final emancipation. 2 A way, means, or line of procedure towards attainment or accomplishment generally.

सांघनसूत्र *n* (S) A line or thread, i. e. a means or medium of accomplishing or effecting; a shift, resource, expedient, channel. *v* लाव, कर. 2 A means of establishing or substantiating (a charge, claim, suit); i. e. a note or bond, a writ, warrant, grant, document, any proof or evidence. 3 The way or line of measures for the performance or doing of, the method or process.

सांघनिका *f* S The science, process, art, or act of composing, preparing, or making. 2 Showing the component parts (of a sentence or speech), parsing.

सांघनी *a* (सांघन) That accomplishes, achieves, effects; that is clever and skilful, or laborious and persisting, in devising and applying means, measures, expedients, contrivances towards the attainment or achievement of. 2 That is adapted or calculated or conducive &c. towards the acquisition or accomplishment of;—as an instrument or a means. 3 That tends to prove or establish;—as a writing or document.

सांघनी *f* A workman's plummet or level. 2 The metal border or edging around the collet of a ring or other ornament.

सांघनीय *a* S (Proper or suitable) to be accomplished, achieved, effected; to be made or done; to be proved or established &c. See under सांघन & सांघणे.

सांघप *n* R (सांघणे) Joining, uniting, putting together. See the verb.

सांघमोड *f* The method or the act of covering the interstices of each layer (of bricks or stones in a building) by the body of the material in the next layer. — *v* कर. [lity.]

सांघर्म्य *n* S Sameness or oneness of nature or quality.

सांघलाद or घ *f* (A somewhat irregular and free formation from सांघणे To gain or accomplish, and लाघणे To profit or avail.) Luck or fortune; chance viewed as the originating source of the profit or loss, good or evil, arising to man. Ex. व्यापार करीत असावा मग सा० आहे समर्थी चार पैसे मिळतील; आम्ही दोघे सारखी चाकरी करीत असतां यजमानानें त्याला हजार रुपये बक्षीस दिव्हे मला कांहीं नाहीं ही सा० आहे.

सांघा *a* (खाल P) Plain, simple, bare, void of ornament or show, lit. fig. Used, with great freedom, of persons, speech, articles. 2 Artless, guileless, void of wiliness and cunning. 3 Plain, mere, single, sole, pure &c.; as सांघा गंध White गंध, i. e. without चंदन; सांघी पोळी An unstuffed wheaten cake; सांघें चित्र A picture or drawing unfilled, unshaded &c., mere outlines; also a plain image; or a plain countenance; सांघा कारभार-काम-बोलाणें-बोलाणेंचालणें-सैपाक-जेवण &c.; सांघा पोशाक or ख Plain (i. e. white) apparel; सांघें रेशीम Plain (i. e. uncolored or white) silk; सांघा जोडा *m* A plain dhotar: as opp. to रेशमीजोडा &c.

सांघा *m* (सांघि S) A joint, knuckle, knot, an articulation generally. 2 Juncture, commissure, seam, the line or point of junction. 3 A piece joined or united; the piece by the appending or adding of which a body is lengthened or enlarged. Ex. दोरीस दावा हात सांघा लाविता तेव्हां पाणी

काढायाचे उपयोगी झाली. 4 A cleft, chink, cranny, opening.

सांघा बसणे *g.* of *s.* To agree or consist well together; to correspond, tally, answer, meet, suit.

सांघा पिघा *a* (सांघा by redup.) Plain, simple &c.: also artless &c. 2 Used in parts of North Desh in the sense of Plump and sleek; fleshy and healthy-looking;—as the countenance, complexion, or body.

सांघा बांधा *m* A plain make, form, or figure. Ex. from a láwari—सांघा बांधा विन अरवा.

सांघा भादा *a* Simple and straightforward whilst advanced in years; pure or good and aged or elderly. 2 (भादा merely as a form of redup.) Plain and simple; plain and pure or guileless.

सांघारण *a* (S) Common, general, generic, belonging to all or many, not particular, peculiar, or specific. 2 Middling, indifferent, ordinary, of the common sort. 3 as *s n* A common rule or precept; a rule &c. applicable to many persons or matters. 4 Specific or generic character; character common to all the individuals of a species, to all the species of a genus, to all the genera of an order &c.

सांघारणधर्म *m* (S) Common or universal duty; conduct to be observed by all castes, classes, and individuals.

सांघारणपक्ष *m* (S) The middle or common order, class, or part; the part viewed as equally remote from the two extremes (of best and worst, highest and lowest &c.)

सांघारणस्त्री *f* (S) A common woman; a prostitute, harlot, whore.

सांघारण्य *n* S Common or generic quality, generalness; opp. to particularity, peculiarity, speciality &c.

सांघासांघ *f* (सांघणे) Joining or uniting of many things or by many persons. 2 fig. Making up of matters; reconciling quarrelers; setting to rights, repairing, doing up.

सांघित *p* (S) Accomplished, achieved, effected; executed, performed, made, done. 2 In grammar. Abstract; contrad. from सिद्ध Concrete. Also Derivative; contrad. from सिद्ध Primitive.

सांघित *p* of सांघणे after the Sanskrit form—Joined, united, put together (by sewing, soldering, pasting, tacking &c.) [See सांघ.]

सांघी *f* Joint, juncture: also chink, cranny &c.

सांघीकोंदी *f pl* (सांघ & कोन) A comprehensive term for joints and seams, cracks and crannies, nooks, crevices, and corners.

सांघीकोंदीचा *a* (सांघ &c.) That keeps himself in the recesses and privities of the house; a hole-and-corner-fellow; a house-idler. 2 Applied also in the sense of Obscure and mean; unknown to fame; belonging to lanes and alleys.

सांघीचा or सांघीतला *a* (सांघ Chink, cranny, corner, nook &c.) Belonging or relating to the corner or recess. Much used in the sense of Obscure, ignoble, mean, "unknown to fame" &c. See the formations following in order. 2 Used sometimes literally in the sense Belonging to or suitable to the corner, and with the import or implications of सांघीचा पदार्थ, in connection with such words as डागिना, वस्त, अलंकार, ग्रेला, धोतर, पागोटें, भांडें &c.

सांघीचा पदार्थ *m* सांघीतली वस्तू *f* (Corner-article.) Terms for any old or useless article lying (or deserving to be thrown) out of the way. Hence applied to a Widow. 2 Applied also to a thing

useful only in secret or private places; also to a thing reserved apart, to be brought out only upon grand or extraordinary occasions.

सांघीतला व्यवहार *m* A business or proceeding pertaining to (as done or to be done) the closet, corner, or private place.

सांघीतली गोष्ट *f* An obscure transaction or occurrence; "a thing done in a corner." Pr. सां. उज्जडांत आणू नये.

सांघीतली सावकारी *f* सांघीतला व्यापार *m* Obscure or poor banking or trading; business in lanes and alleys.

सांघीतले मडके *n* (A pitcher or pot thrown into the corner.) A contemptuous term for Widow.

सांघीभानेचा *a* (सांघ & भानवस) See सांघीकोंदीचा.

सांघीव *p* of सांघीने Joined or united;—as parts or pieces: jointed, pieced, formed by the union of parts or pieces;—as a body or thing.

साधु *a* or *sm* (S) A holy man; a saint or sage; one of subdued passions and contemplative habits. 2 *a* Right, proper, correct, excellent, virtuous, pious, good. Used largely of speech, composition, style, matter, actions, agents.

साधुबोध *m* (S) Good instruction or the instruction of a good person. Ex. सा. झाला सुरोनिया टेला (i. e. राहिला) ॥

साधुवृत्ति or -वृत्त *a* S Of holy or virtuous procedure or course.

साधुशील *a* (S) Holily, piously, or virtuously disposed.

साधुसज्जन *m pl* (S) Saints and good men collectively or comprehensively.

साधुसंत *m pl* (S) Saints and sages collectively or comprehensively: also a saint or sage disjunctively; some or other saint or sage.

साधुसमागम *m* (S) The society of saints and sages, of the pious and the virtuous; good company. Ex. सा. अंतःकरणांत विनयाचे उपधान करिता.

सांघारी *f* (सांघ S through सांघ) A large or an irregular joint, juncture, cleft &c. 2 An alley, lane, or narrow passage.

सांघारी कोनदारी *f* Commonly सांघीकोंदी.

सांघीसांघी *f* (सांघ) In nooks and corners &c. See ex. under सांघीसांघी.

साध्य *a* (S) That can be or that is to be accomplished or performed; achievable, practicable, feasible: also attainable, acquirable, manageable, curable; that is within one's power (to get, overcome, subdue). 2 In logic. That is to be inferred or concluded. 3 In law &c. That is to be substantiated or proved. 4 The word is very generally, although incorrectly, used in the sense of Attained, achieved, accomplished, effected. 5 as *sm* The twenty-second of the astronomical Yogas. 6 An order of deities, or an individual of it. The order consists of twelve. Note. In the first sense many useful compounds are current, and others may be formed endlessly. Ex. कष्टसाध्य, आयाससाध्य, अनायाससाध्य, कष्टसाध्य, यमसाध्य, सुख-दुःख-द्रव्य-धन-ज्ञान-शरीर-यत्न-क्लेश-अभ्यास-उपाय-औषध-शक्ति-बल-पराक्रम-योग-शास्त्र-संब-सेवा-युक्ति-कृति-भक्ति-स्व or आत्म-अन्य or पर-तपस्-काल-शोष-जप-विचार-वाद-यंत्र-प्रमाण-अनुमान-हेतु-लक्ष्य-क्रम-संग-मनुष्य-ईश्वर-साध्य Accomplishable or attainable—with pains or toil—with ease &c. &c.

सांध्य *a* S Relating to the evening, vespertine.

साध्यमान *p pr* S Being under establishment or substantiation;—as a matter in law or logic. 2 Being under attainment or accomplishment;—an object in general.

साध्यसाधन *n* S The attaining or the accomplishing of what is to be attained or accomplished.

साध्यसिद्धि *f* (S) The accomplishment of a matter undertaken: also the establishment or proof of a position or declaration: also the attained or performed state generally of the object proposed.

साध्याची *m* (Corr. from सहाध्याय) A condisciple or fellow-student.

साध्वी *f* (S) The wife of a Sādhu or holy personage: also a holy and saintly woman.

सान *a* (Poetry.) Little, small, tiny: also little or small generally. Ex. तुका म्हणे सान ॥ व्हावे लाहानाहून लाहान ॥; also हर विशेष विष्णु सान.

सानक *f* ए (سہنک H from سحن A) A plate or small dining dish. Ex. सा. घेतलो निजकरी ॥ म्हणे जी भरोनि द्यावी सत्तरी ॥. 2 fig. A grant of lands or tenements viewed as one's dish or means of subsistence; an estate not reclaimable. (From the conceit that a dish of food of which one person has been eating cannot be taken to be eaten by another—such food being झुटा or جھوٹا).

सानकी *a* Pertaining or relating to सानक.

साना *a* (Poetry.) Little or small. See सान.

सानुकंप *a* S (स & अनुकंप) Having pitifulness, tenderness, compassionateness. [complaisant.

सानुनय *a* S Humble, lowly: also courteous or सानुनासिक *a* S That has over it the nasal character (ॐ); also nasal generally;—a letter.

सानुस्वार *a* (S स & अनुस्वार) Having the dot or nasal character over it;—a letter.

सान्निध्य *n* S Proximity, vicinity, nearness.

सान्निपातिक *a* S Relating to सान्निपात q. v.; consisting in the vitiation of the three humors—a disorder. 2 Miscellaneous or promiscuous.

सान्ने *n* sometimes सान्ने *n* (सांड & अन्न) A propitiatory offering (of rice or a fowl &c.) to a Pishách in possession of a person. It is waved around the person possessed. *v* दे, टाक, उतर.

साप *m* (सर्प S through سانپ H) A serpent or a snake. Note. There is a particularity in the use of this word. In the Desh साप is applied to all the reptiles of the serpent family excepting the Cobra de capello, which bears its specific name नाग. In the Konkan साप is applied to no serpent or snake, great or small, excepting only the Cobra. Whilst this generic name साप is restricted to the Cobra, किरडू & जिवाणू, as generic, and फुरसें, मण्यार, वोगस, शेण्या, नानेटी, जोगी, घासण, आधेला &c. &c. as specific, designate all the others of the serpent race.

साप खाई तोंड रितें The serpent bites, but he gets nothing in his mouth. Used to express the unprosperousness of any occupation or act (as thievery, cheating, lying), or the unproductiveness of any employment, department, or business. साप साप म्हणून भुईं घेपटणें To lay a false charge against determinedly and violently, and to beat or to bellow at furiously.

सांपई *a* R Musty;—as the smell of mouldy grain, flour &c. [Amaryllis insignis.

सापकंद or सापकांदा *m* Nág-lily or snake-lily, सापका *m* C (Better सावका) Name or character for; credit for amongst the people; repute.

सापका *m* A calamitous and critical occurrence; a perilous juncture; a great danger or jeopardy. *v* पड. Ex. जिवाशीं or प्राणाशीं सा. पडला. 2 (खन्न) A vision or a very vivid impression (whether in sleep or whilst awake) produced by earnestness or intensity of expectation, ardency of contemplation &c. *v* पड.

सांपट or सापट *f* A chink, cleft, slit, cranny, crevice.

सापट *a* Mouldy, musty, foul;—as the smell of corrupting grain &c.

सांपटणें *v i* Commonly सांपडणें. [kind.

सापटोळी *f* A venomous creature of the serpent-

सांपड *m* (सांपडणें) A catching and involving (of one body or one end) under a tie or fastening by another. *v* घे. 2 *f m* C (सांपडणें) To be got and held together.) A mode of performing certain agricultural operations, such as planting of rice, rooting out of the grass and weeds &c. One man blows a horn or other instrument, and the others rise, sit, and go through all their movements simultaneously and conformably with the music, encouraging one another with भल्ले दादा, भल्ले भल्ले &c., having previously been well plied with liquor. *v* घाल.

सांपड *f* R (Or सांपूड) A thin and flexible stick, as used in wattling or binding a fence &c.: also a sapling uprooted and trimmed for this purpose.

सांपडणें sometimes सांपटणें *v i* (संपद, संपादन &c. S) To fall into (the hands of a person, a difficulty or trouble, a trap, snare, catch &c.); as किं वणव्यांत प्राणी सांपडले ॥ त्यावरि तोंडिलें तस्करांनीं ॥: also to be found, got hold of, apprehended or attained by, lit. fig. 2 in. con. To arise or occur unto; to be found by;—as an opportunity, a convenient time, leisure &c.

सांपडा *m* C (सांपडणें) To be involved and confined in, amidst, at.) A frame; a texture of poles or sticks with slender and lithe slips or loppings well woven and compacted together (as for the covering of an awning or shed, the flooring of a loft &c.): also a crate, a hurdle, or similar compages. 2 A fastening (consisting of two bamboo-slips or two slender sticks running along, one over the grass and leaves, the other underneath) of a ढप्पर or thatch. Hence applied to any long and flexible stick suitable for this use.

सांपडी *f* A supple stick or a trimmed sapling (for wattling or fence-binding).

सापल *a* (सपल S) The same with सावत्र.

सापलभाव *m* The feeling or sentiment towards one another of rival wives, half-brothers &c.

सापलोक *a* S (स & पत्नी) Having a wife.

सापत्य *n* S (सपल) The condition of a rival wife. Hence Rivalry, jealousy, emulous hostility.

सापसंद or घ *f* The name of a medicinal plant.

सांपसारणी *f* C Verbal of सांपसारणें q. v. infra.

सांपसारणें *v c* C (संपविणें & सारणें) To gather into compass and order; to wind up; to contract and compress in view to conclusion (a discourse, a speech): also to recover and render orderly and right (a lapsus linguae, or speech loose, rambling &c.) 2 To gather together into regular or suitable disposition (things scattered confusedly).

सापसरळी or सापसोळी *f* A creature of the lizard-kind. It has a glistening skin, shorter feet than the पाल (house-lizard), or the सरडा (hedge-lizard or field-lizard), and serpentlike flexibility and briskness. Affirmed to be the same as चोपच, and to have very venomous saliva.

सांपळा *m* (सांपडणें) A gin or trap (for rats, beasts of prey &c.) 2 fig. (Because the trap has iron bars.) A skeleton: also a lean or meagre person.

सां. वळणें or राहणें *g.* of s. To become or be a mere barebones. सांपळ्यांत सांपडणें -पडणें -मुंलणें -अडकणें &c. To be caught in a trap, lit. fig.

सापाची जीभ *f* (Snake's tongue.) A term for a weapon, tool, or instrument remarkably short.

सापाची मावशी *f* (Maternal aunt of the snake.) A name, from the supposed venomousness of its saliva, for the lizard सापसुरली.

सापाचें वाळ *n* A white-ant-hillock in which a serpent (esp. a cobra de capello) has taken up his abode.

सापाळें *n* P (साप & आलय) A snaky place;—such as old ruins; any desolate place overgrown with grass &c.

सापिका *m* A copper coin,—the half of a शिवराई पैसा. 2 A land-measure of $7\frac{1}{2}$ बिघे or $1\frac{1}{2}$ रुके.

सापिंड *m* A common corruption of सपिंड.

सापिंच *n* (S) The relation or condition of the सपिंड *q. v.*, kin.

सापोण *f* (साप) A female serpent of the Coluber genus especially, also generally.

सांपूड *f* C A thin and flexible stick, or a trimmed sapling, as used in wattling or binding a fence &c.

सांपेजणें *vi* R To acquire a musty or foul smell;—as grain, flour &c.

सापेक्ष *a* (स & अपेक्षा) That has desire, want, or need of. 2 From accommodation of the above sense arises the sense Comparative or relative; also respective or referential; as अर्थसापेक्ष, कालसापेक्ष, देशसापेक्ष, अवधिसापेक्ष.

सापेक्षा *f* (A common but incorrect formation with स & अपेक्षा) Want, need, call, occasion; the having or the being of a desire or demand for.

सांप्रत *ad* सांप्रतकाळीं *ad* (सांप्रतम् S) At present, at this time, now.

सांप्रदाय *m* (Common corruption of संप्रदाय) Custom or practice: also a custom or a practice. 2 A phrase or an idiom.

सांप्रदायिक *a* (S) Relating to traditionary or popular doctrine or practice.

साफ *a* (صاف A) Clean. 2 Free from moral impurity; pure, holy, chaste, guileless, guiltless. 3 Free from disease or hurt; clear of blemish, flaw, defect, of injury or imperfection generally;—as the body or limbs, an animal, an article. 4 Smooth, even, uniform, level, straight, regular; free from asperities, inequalities, and irregularities;—a substance, a building, a manufacture or a work. 5 Plain, clear, simple, easy, straightforward, open;—as a piece of composition, a discourse, a speech. 6 as *ad* Plainly, distinctly, outright, *smack*, *slap*, *flat*, without reservation or qualification—telling, answering. 7 Fully, utterly, altogether, perfectly, quite, *clean*—doing or being in general. Ex. मी पावसानें साफ भिजलों. 8 Clearly, distinctly, not dimly or obscurely—seeing or appearing.

साफळ *n* (S स & फल) Fruitfulness, lit. fig.; productiveness, profitableness, advantageousness.

साफसाफा *a* (साफ by redup.) Clean and clear; smooth and shining; glossy and even; trim and tidy &c. See साफ as *a*.

साफसाफाई *f* (See साफ & सफाई) Gloss, polish, spruceness, smoothness and brightness, shine and finish (of workmanship or a piece of work generally).

साफळा or साफळा *m* More commonly सांपळा.

साफी *f* (صافی H from صاف A) Cleanness, pureness, clearness, smoothness, evenness &c. See the adjective साफ. 2 A cloth through which medicines, potions &c. are strained.

सांब *m* (S स & अंबा. That has अंबा or Párvatī.)

A name of Mahádeva or Shiva. 2 fig. A term for a soft, simple, unsuspecting person.

साबक *a* & *ad* See साबीक.

साबका *m* C Name or character for; credit for with the public; repute.

साबडा *a* (सांब?) Plain, simple, artless, quiet, retired, backward; free from affectation and obtrusiveness.

साबडाभावडा *a* (साबडा by redup.) Plain, simple, artless &c. See above.

साबण *m* (Or साबूण from صابون A) Soap.

साबणो *f* A particular sweetmeat.

सांबता *m* (Properly सामता) A sort of augre.

सांबर *m* n (शंबर S) A sort of Elk, Cervus Elaphas, C. Hippelaphas, or C. Aristotelis.

साबर *n* (शाबर S) Magic, witchcraft, sorcery.

साबर *f* साबरकांडें *n* साबरनिवडुंग *m* n Flat-jointed prickly pear.

सांबरभोपळो *f* A creeping plant, the leaves of which are given to the सांबर as a cure for the gripes.

सांबरमीठ, साबरमीठ, सांबरीमीठ &c. *n* Salt extracted from saline earth, dung &c.: also such saline earth. Called also मॅगळमीठ or मॅगॅमीठ.

सांबरशिंंगी *a* Made of, or relating to, the horn of the सांबर.

सांबरी *f* A sweetmeat made of milk, flour, and sugar, in the form of a cylinder composed of little sticks.

सांबरी *a* (सांबर) Relating to the animal सांबर—leather &c.: of the leather of a सांबर—shoes &c.

सांबरी *f* The hide of a सांबर. 2 A kind of pouch or bag (usually of the leather of the सांबर) for holding powder, bullets, flints, barber's instruments &c.

सांबरी *a* (Properly शांबरी) Magical. Used with मंत्र-विद्या-अनुष्ठान-तंत्र &c.

सांबरी निवडुंग *m* n See साबरनिवडुंग.

साबळा *a* (Or साबडा) Plain, simple, tranquil, gentle; void of forwardness, bustlingness, or meddlesomeness. [ple &c. See above.

साबळाभावळा *a* (साबळा by redup.) Plain, simple, artless &c. See above.

साबान *m* (Better शाबान from شعبان A) The eighth Muhammadan month.

सांबार & सांबारें See सांभार & सांभारें.

साबीक *a* & *ad* (سابق A) Former or formerly; previous or previously. Occurring esp. in official documents and letters of tradesmen.

साबीत *a* (ثابت A) Sound, firm, right and tight, uninjured, unimpaired, untouched. 2 Proved, established, substantiated.

साबू *m* साबूण *m* (صابون A) Soap.

साबुणाची बटो or -बडो *f* (Because saucer-shaped like a वाटी) A cake of Country soap.

साबूचे तांदूळ & साबूदाणा More correctly सागूचे तांदूळ & सागूदाणा.

साबूत or द *a* Sound, firm &c. See साबीत.

सांबाटो or ब्या *a* (सा & बाट) Six-fingered: also six-toed.

साभडा or साभळा *a* (Or साबडा) Plain, simple, quiet, retired; of unobtrusive and unaffected disposition or manners.

साभण or साभूण *m* (Commonly साबूण) Soap.

साभणो *f* (Or साबणो) A particular sweetmeat.

सांभार *m* (सांभार S) Prepared seasoning, viz. pulse with various spices and condiments well-mixed and dried over a fire. For use it is reduced to powder.

सांभारगांथा *f* pl Small pieces of leaf of अळू

(Calladium esc.) rolled and knotted in order to be boiled in the dish called सांभारें.

साभारी *m* A patron, helper, deliverer; one that saves or succours in the time of trouble.

सांभारें *n* (सांभार) A dilute dish of buttermilk, curds &c. with pulse and pieces of fruit, and seasoned with the powder सांभार.

साभास *a* S (स & आभास) Having appearance or verisimilitude; invested with form and properties and apparent substantiality but illusory and unreal;—an epithet of the objective universe and of every object. Opp. to निराभास the attribute of the Deity alone. See ex. under प्रतिभास.

सांभाळ & सांभाळणें Better सांभाळ & सांभाळणें.

साभिमान *a* (S स & अभिमान) Proud, haughty, supercilious, lofty.

साम *n* (S) The Sāma Veda, the third of the four Vedas. It consists of hymns or formulæ of praise to the various deities, and it is always chanted or sung. 2 A formula or verse of this Veda, any distinct portion. 3 Conciliating, appeasing, soothing, softening. 4 One of the four modes of overcoming an enemy or means of success against an opponent,—adulatory or suppliant speech and deportment. These four are साम, दान, दंड, भेद Conciliating; Making of presents; Beating or fighting; Dividing or fomenting dissension.

साम *a* S (स & आस) A term of medicine. Having connection with crudities, i. e. proceeding from indigestion;—a disorder. Opp. to निरास.

सामका *ad* & *prep* R (समुख S through سامنے H) In front; in the fore or opposite place of; before, opposite.

सामग्र्यो *f* (S) Materials, implements, tools, apparatus, furniture, gear; the means generally (whether of matter or of instrument) required for the production, formation, or performance of a thing or an act.

सामग्र्य *n* S Wholeness or totality; the whole or all. 2 Entireness, completeness, wholeness.

सामंत *m* S A feudatory prince or chieftain; the head of a district or petty principality, acknowledging and rendering tribute to a lord paramount.

सामंत *a* S Limitative, bounding: also bordering, neighboring, adjoining. [boring.

सामंतवासी *a* S Dwelling in the borders, neighboring. सामता *m* A carpenter's tool, a sort of drill or augre.

सामदस्तक or सामदस्तखत or -दस्तन *n* (स & दस्तखत?) The signature or the lines of acknowledgment of his debt written by the debtor on the books of the banker or tradesman. 2 Used in comp., and likewise सामदस्तकी as *a*, with such words as वही, खातें, लेख, हिशेब, कागद, खत, पत्र &c.

सामदान *n* (साम Soothing, coaxing, conciliating by flattery or submissiveness; and दान Money, presents &c.) A term for the soft and pacific modes of prevailing with an opponent or of accomplishing a matter: as opposed to violence and coercion. [frontedness.

सामना *m* *unc* (سامنے H) Oppositeness: also con-

सामयिक *a* (S) Relating to time or season; observing time or season; seasonable or opportune; periodical or occasional; punctual &c. 2 Relating to compact or agreement, stipulated, conventional.

सामर & सामरी Better सांबर & सांबरी.

सामरिक *a* S (समर) Belonging to war or battle, martial, warlike.

सामर्थ्य *n* (S) Power, strength, force, might. 2

Competency, capability, ability in general. 3 In grammar. The power or force of words : also mutual relation of words.

सामर्थ्यवान् *a* (S) pop. सामर्थ्यवन्त *a* Having power, force, might, capability or ability.

सामलान् *f* (شاملات *pl* of شامل *A* Entered.) Partnership or share in ; participation of (money or goods, a business or an affair).

सामलान्ती *a* (सामलान्) Relating to partnership or conjoint procedure ; associate, conjunct, confederate &c. ; as सामलान्ती सामलन्त or सामलन्तदार, सामलान्तीचोरी-दारोडा-बंड-घाला-घाड-साक्ष-इन-साफ-फैसला-न्याय.

सामवर्णे *vi* (Properly and commonly समावर्णे *q. v.*) To enter and be contained in (as in a vessel or receptacle).

सामवायिक *a* S That sits in an assembly or a council. 2 Relating to an assembly or a multitude.

सामवेद *m* (S) The Sāmaveda, the third of the four Vedas.

सामवेदी *m* (S) An observer of religious rites and ceremonies according to the forms prescribed in the Sāmaveda. 2 A Brāhman versed in this Veda.

सामरूप *n* *f* (शून्य S through سون *H*) Stillness, silence, quiet, absence of noise and stir. Ex. तेथे कथा होऊं लागली नाहीं अजून सा. आहे. 2 as *ad* Still, silently, in silence and quiet. Ex. त्याचे घरीं गेलों तो सारे सा. निजले आहेत.

सामक्षा *f* (Formed corruptly out of समक्ष) Appearance or manifestation (of the Deity &c.)

सामाईक *a* (Usually समाईक) Common, joint.

सामाजिक *a* (S) Relating to a multitude or a number, or to an assembly or a meeting. 2 Conventional. 3 An assessor in an assembly, or a person sitting as a spectator or an auditor.

सामादलक or -दलखत & सामादलकी See साम-दलक &c.

सामान *n* (سامان *P*) Instruments, implements, tools ; apparatus, furniture, necessities, things ; the materials or the means required for a business or work. 2 Goods, chattels, articles of property, baggage, traps, kit.

सामानमोहरा *m* A term for an ordinary person. The construction being usually negative, the term, together with the negative, implies An extraordinary person, a person above the common order. सामान is a corrupt form of सामान्य, and is used for it by the illiterate.

सामानसुमान *n* (सामान by redup.) A comprehensive or general term for materials, implements, furniture, goods &c. See सामान.

सामानाधिकरण्य *n* S (समान & अधिकरण) Subsistence or inherence in one and the same receptacle, subject, seat, substratum &c. 2 Commonness of office or function.

सामान्य *n* (S) Generalness, commonness, generic or specific quality ; comprehension of or relation to many species or individuals ; the property or sense of *Kind* or *Sort*. Ex. आंबा, पिंपळ, ताड, माड, इत्यादि सर्व दृष्टांवर दृष्टल न्णून एक सा. राख्ते. 2 A figure of rhetoric. The connection of different objects by common properties.

सामान्य *a* (S) Common, general, generic, belonging to all or to many. 2 Middling, indifferent, ordinary, of the common sort.

सामान्यतः *ad* (S) Middlingly, moderately, ordinarily, in the common manner or mode. 2 Generically or specifically ; with regard to the genus or species ; without descending to particulars. 3 Generally, in general, without specification or

particularization. 4 Generally, extensively, mostly, mainly, in, with, through &c. the major number or part. 5 Customarily, commonly, usually, most frequently. 6 In the main ; in the whole taken together ; in the whole number or mass without minute exception or distinction.

सामान्यनाम *n* (S) A generic, specific, or common name : opp. to विशेषनाम Proper name.

सामान्यपक्ष *m* (S) The middle or common order, class, or part ; the part viewed as equally remote from the two extremes (of best and worst, highest and lowest &c.)

सामान्यरूप *n* S In grammar. The ordinary form (of a noun) in declension, as effected by the प्रत्यय or particle noting the case ; as घोडा, लाकूडा, आज्ञे, inflections of घोडा, लाकूड, आज्ञा, effected by चा, ने, स, ला, पाखन, पाशी, कडून &c.

सामान्यलक्षण *n* (S) A generic or common character, mark, or sign.

सामान्यशासन *n* S A general edict or enactment ; a general order. [pronoun.

सामान्यसर्वनाम *n* (S) In grammar. Indefinite सामान्या *f* S A common woman ; a slave-girl, dancing-girl, temple-girl &c. viewed as common.

सामायन *n* A misspelling of सामान.

सामावर्णे *vi* सामेणे *vi* R (Properly समावर्णे) To enter and be contained in.

सामाशी or सामासकी *f* (सा & मास Month.) A cow that brings forth every year ; thus giving milk during six months. See the notice under समस्की. 2 सामाशी is further the rite described under सामाशे. [māshas.

सामाशी *a* (सा & मास) Of the weight of six सामाशी *a* (सा & मास) Six-monthly, half-yearly.

सामाशे or सामासे *n* (सा & मास Month.) The rite, amongst Shūdras, of making offerings (and of feasting) in the name of a deceased person, in the sixth month after his decease.

सामासिक *a* S Composite or compounded. 2 Comprehensive or collective, relating to an aggregate.

सामिलान् *f* Partnership or share in. See सामलान्, and for सामिलान्ती see सामलान्ती.

सामोप्य *n* (S) Proximity, contiguity, nearness. 2 The beatitude described under समीपता.

सामोला *a* (شامل *A*) Confederated or associated with ; accessory or assistant unto. 2 In accounts &c. Added or inserted. *v* कर.

सामुग्री or सामोग्री *f* (Corr. from सामग्री) Materials, instruments, implements, apparatus.

सामुदायिक *a* (S) Relating to an assembly, multitude, or number ; also to a mass or aggregate quantity.

सामुद्र *a* (S) Relating to the sea, marine, oceanic.

सामुद्र *n* S A spot or mark on the body.

सामुद्रक *a* (समुद्र Ocean or sea.) Seafaring ; also maritime. [(Geographical) strait.

सामुद्रवुनी *f* A device of translators to render सामुद्रिक *n* (S सामुद्र Spot or mole.) Interpretation

of the spots, lines, and other marks upon the hand or body ; explanation of the indications afforded by them of the good or ill fortune of the person bearing them ; chiromancy or palmistry. 2 A Shāstra or treatise upon this subject. 3 *m* An interpreter of these spots and marks, a chiromancer &c.

सामुद्रिक *a* (S) Relating to spots and lines upon the body, or to the science of interpreting them.

सामेणे *vi* R Commonly समावर्णे.

सामोग्री *f* Corrupted from सामग्री.

सामोपचार *m* (S साम & उपचार) सामोपाय *m* (S साम & उपाय) A mild and moderate application, operation, or curative measure generally. See सप्तोपचार. 2 Any mild, gentle, conciliating &c. measure.

सामोरा *ad* decl (समोर In the presence of.) In the front or fore part. Ex. त्याला सा. जा-ये-चा Go, come, be in the way before him.

साम्य *n* (S) corruptly साम्यता *f* & साम्यल *n* Equality, parity, similarity, likeness. 2 Evenness, levelness, uniformness. 3 Evenness ; opp. to oddness (of numbers). 4 Impartiality, indifference, neutrality, non-respect of persons. 5 In modern translations of arithmetic &c. Comparison.

साम्योपचार & साम्योपाय Corruptions of सामोपचार & सामोपाय.

साम्राज्य *n* (S) Imperial rule or dominion ; the sway of a सम्राज् or Sovereign paramount. 2 Hence a dominion or government of a firm, just, and paternal character ; a kingdom or state of which the subjects enjoy themselves in protection and peace. [2 Teak-wood.

साय *m* (शक S) The teak-tree, Tectona grandis.

साय *f* (सार S) Cream. Applied also to the rich and creamlike skimmings of sugarcane-juice under inspissation by boiling.

सायंकाल *m* (S) pop. सायंकाळ *m* Eventide or evening. 2 The fifth and last division of the day.

सायंकाळी *f* The plant which bears the flower सायंकाळे.

सायंकाळे *n* (सायंकाळ. Because it blooms in the evening.) A flower, Marvel of Peru, Mirabilis Jalapa.

सायटो *f* सायटे *n* (Deteriorative forms of साय) Thin creamy surface (as on दही or poor milk) : also the scummy pellicle or film on heated मूळ &c.

सायतुळव *f* A member of a cart. See under तुळव. [a planet.

सायनखेट *m* S सायनग्रह *m* S The longitude of सायबान *n* An awning &c. See सायबान.

सायर *f* A train or line &c. See साईर.

सायर *n* (سایر *A*) Duties on commodities or chattels, excise : also excise-booth, -stand, or -station.

सायरबाब *f* Excise and tolls and minor cesses comprehensively or generally ; cess upon movables or personal property ; in contrad. from जमीनबाब Cess upon land. [coating, crust.

सायरा *m* (साय Cream.) A film, pellicle, layer,

सायरी *f* A particular tree. सायरेल *n* सायचेल *n* C Oil extracted from it.

सायल *m* C See साइला.

सायला *m* (शक S through साय) The teak-tree : also teak-wood.

सायली *a* (साय) सायबानी *a* (सायबान) Made of, consisting of, belonging or relating to, the teak tree or wood.

सायबान *m* (Or सागवान) The teak tree or wood, Tectona grandis. 2 *n* A forest or plantation of teak-trees.

सायबान *n* (سایه *P*) An awning ; a canopy of an अंबारी or elephant-castle ; a sloping side of a मंडप or similar erection : also the veranda or side-space covered by it.

सायसंगीत *a* (संगीत & साय by redup.) Exactly or closely accordant with ; having unison or harmony with : also exactly just or true unto ; square with. 2 Used by some interchangeably with सायसंगीन.

सायसंगीन *a* Well-furnished or stocked ; having

all the needful materials and implements ; entire, complete, full. Used as **संग** *a* and more freely. 2 Used by some, although **संगीत** & **संगीत** involve different bases of signification, interchangeably with **सायसंगीत**.

साया *m* (**शक** *S*) The teak-tree, *Tectona grandis*. Pr. **साया** **दृक्षा** **राया**. 2 Teak-wood.

सायास *m* (**स** & **आयास**) Great labor or toil; exceeding or strenuous effort; exertion, pains, ado. **सायाशी** With great labor or pains. Pr. **सा०** **न** **घडे** **ते** **सहज** **घडे**. [of the day. See **परान्ह**.

सायान्ह *m* *S* Evening. The last of the five divisions **सायाळ** *f* (**शक्य** *S* through **साल** *H*) A porcupine, *Hystrix cristata*. 2 *n* A porcupine's quill.

सायोर *f* A train or line &c. See **साईर**.

सायुज्य *n* *S* corruptly **सायुज्यता** *f* The fourth of the four states into which **सुक्ति** is distinguished, viz. absorption into the essence of **ब्रह्म**. 2 Joinedness, union, mingledness, blendedness.

सायुध *a* (**स** & **आयुध**) Having weapons or a weapon, armed. Ex. **षट्पाङ्क** **दैदीप्यमान** **॥ असिलता** **खेदक** **धनुषबाण** **॥ त्रिशूल** **डमरु** **शेभायमान** **॥ सायुध** **ऐसा** **प्रकटला** **॥**

सार *m* *n* (*S*) Essence, substance, the essential or vital part (of a thing generally); sap, pith, marrow, cream, spirit, lit. fig.

सार *n* A dilute mixture of tamarinds, mango-stems, and similar fruits squeezed in any pulse-decoction or in water, with salt, assafoetida &c. 2 The ring or band or rope by which the yard (of boats and small sailing vessels) is secured to the mast. 3 A term for **सौकष्या** in enumerating the objects upon which money is lavished; viz. **टार**, **बार**, **नार**, **सार**. See **टार** &c.

सार *f* Commonly **साईर**.

सारक *n* *C* A branch of the Palm called **सुरमाड**. Understood by many only of the base or stock-end of the branch; this being in constant use as an irrigating scuttle from a tank or pool. 2 The pendulous filaments of this tree.

सारक *a* (*S*) That purges, purgative—a medicine. 2 That pushes, drives, removes; that moves away or on.

सारकी *f* (Dim. of **सारक** or **सारक**) A small irrigating scuttle consisting of the stock of a branch of the **सुरमाड**.

सारखवट *n* *f* **सारखवटा** *m* (**सारखा** & **वत्**) Resemblance, likeness, similitude.

सारखा *a* (**سويکھا** *H*) Like, similar, resembling. 2 Equal, alike, one. 3 Even, level, plain. 4 Uniform, equable, even, of one tenor or abiding character. 5 Alike, indifferent, not having partiality or preference. 6 This word is much used in the sense of Suitable, fitting, apt for; agreeing with; adapted unto. Ex. **ही जागा** **घर** **बांधायासारखी** **आहे**; **हा पुढे** **द्यायासारखा** **आहे**; **तुझा अपराध** **मार खायासारखा** **आहे**; **हा गडी** **चाकरीस** **डेवायासारखा** **नव्हे**; **हे पुस्तक** **वाचायासारखे**; **पागेडे** **डोकूस** **राहीसारखे** **बांध**; **ही वस्तू** **पाह्यायासारखी** **आहे**. 7 as *ad* In one continued manner; without variation from beginning to end; uniformly. Ex. **हे पोर** **चार घटका** **सारखे** **रडते** **आहे**; **पाकस** **दोन रोज** **सारखा** **पडतो**.

सारखाविणे *vc* (**सारखा**) To make equal, even, level, plain, smooth, uniform generally: also to equalize or to make alike.

सारंग *f* (Properly **सारण**) A mango-netting &c.

सारंग *m* (*S*) A Rāg or mode of music. See **राग**. 2 In Sanskrit this word signifies numerous animals and things, for some of which it will frequently appear in Prākṛit poetry; viz. A deer,

a peacock, a serpent, a lion, the bird Chātaka, an elephant, the flamingo, a tree, a garment, Kāmadewa or Cupid, a bow, a lotus, a jewel, gold, sandal, a flower, light, a cloud, camphor.

सारंग *a* *S* Variegated.

सारंगपाट *m* A play played upon a cloth or board with songtyā and dice. 2 The cloth or board and songtyā together.

सारंगा *a* (**सारंग** *S*) Dark-bay. A color of horses.

सारंगी *f* (*S*) A stringed instrument of music, —a kind of fiddle. [or fiddle.

सारंग्या *m* (**सारंगी**) A performer upon the **सारंगी**

सारजा *f* (Corr. from **शारदा**) A name of Saras-

सारडळ *n* The name of a jungle tree. [watī.

सारडेंकर *m* *R* A sour eructation or belch.

सारण *n* *S* Pushing, moving on, off, or away, removing.

सारण *f* *C* (**सारणी** *S*) A watercourse or water-channel in general. 2 *C* A shred or slip (off from a bamboo &c.)

सारण *f* A large netting to receive mangoes &c. gathered from the tree into the small netting.

सारण *n* Stuffing material, esp. of gurgions or coarse wheaten meal well-kneaded with **गूळ** or **गूळखोबरे** (as for **पुरी**, **करंजी**, **गुरवळी**, **सीटोरी**, **कचोरी** &c.) [veling.

सारणिक *a* *S* Relating to the road or to tra-

सारणी *f* (*S*) A table of numbers; an arrangement of figures to facilitate the calculations or determinations (of the Panchāṅg &c.) Ex. of comp. **ग्रहसारणी**, **निधिसारणी**, **योगसारणी**, **नक्षत्रसारणी**, **करणसारणी**. 2 A canal or a small river: also a drain, channel, gutter, any watercourse or water-conduit. 3 The large netting which receives gathered mangoes &c. [lock-drawwell.

सारणी *f* (**सारणे**) The inclined plane of a bul-

सारणे *vc* (**सारण** *S* or **Active** of **सारणे**) To move on, aside or away, or back; to remove by pushing. 2 To consume, expend, exhaust; to make an end of. 3 (Esp. in poetry.) To despatch, finish, perform, complete (business or work); to drive along. Ex. **सारनिया** **घरधंदा** **॥ सेविने** **पतिपदारविंदा** **॥**; also **खान** **कबनि** **सकाळिकानि** **॥ नित्य** **नेम** **सारिले** **कोणी** **॥**

सारथि *m* *S* pop. **सारथी** *m* The driver of a रथ or car, a charioteer. 2 fig. One who directs or manages any undertaking; a conductor, leader, helmsman, pilot. Pr. **तोडासारखा** **सा०** **जवळ** **असल्यास** **काय** **कमी** Having a mouth (to inquire, supplicate, declare, cry out &c.) what lack we? 3 fig. A patron, supporter, helper; one that carries through or over difficulties. Pr. **अडल्याचा** **सा०** **भगवान्**. Ps. xlvī &c. [charioteering.

सारथ्य *n* *S* The business or office of **सारथी**, **सारथा** *m* (Or **सालपा**, from **साल**) A collection or quantity of chips or shavings.

सारफा & **सारफेवार** Better **सरफा** & **सरफेवार**.

सारभुंकन *a* Having a white spot in a nostril—a horse. An inauspicious mark.

सारभोक्ता *a* (*S* That enjoys the essence.) A term for one that enjoys the good for which others have labored.

सारमंडळ *n* A stringed instrument of music (ordinarily of thirty-two strings); a sort of Hurdy-gurdy.

सारख्य *n* *S* Straightness, directness, rectitude. 2 fig. Honesty, artlessness, uprightness; guileless and straightforward quality (of persons): plainness or openness (of speech): simplicity, naturalness, free and flowing quality (of style &c.)

सारवण *n* (**सार** *Good*, pure &c., and **वन** *Water*. Cowdung being esteemed as pure and purificatory.) Smearing (of the ground, a wall &c.) with cowdung-wash. *v* **घाल**. 2 The cowdung-wash, mixture of goats' dung and earth &c. prepared for the purpose. 3 Smearedness (of the ground &c.) with the dung-wash: also the coating applied.

सारवन *n* *C* A blight attacking the leaf of the **सारवळा** *m* See **सारवळा**. [Betel-plant.

सारवान *a* (*S*) Having substance, pith, marrow, virtue &c., lit. fig., substantial.

सारवान *m* (**ساربان** *P*) A camel driver.

सारविणे *vc* (**सारवण**) To smear (the ground, a wall) with a wash of cowdung, goats' dung &c.

सारस *m* (*S*) Indian crane, *Ardea Antigone*.

सारस *n* *C* The broad and hollow end of a branch of the **Surmār**, or a piece of a branch of a Palm-tree matted, or other similar thing; as used to bale up water (in a field or plantation).

सारसई *f* A porcupine, *Hystrix cristata*.

सारसी *f* *S* The female of the Indian crane.

सारसुसर *f* *n* The minor articles of a traveling equipment or of house-furniture; baggage, traps, kit; miscellanies, sundries, non-descripts.

सारस्य *n* (Corr. from **सारस्य**) Savoriness, sapidity, pleasing quality (of speech, composition &c., or of matters, affairs, substances).

सारस्यत *m* (*S*) A tribe of Brāhmins, or an individual of it. Whether from their coming from the country **Sāraswat** (the north-west part of the province of Delhi), or from their supposed descent from a saint of this name sprung from the personified river **Saraswatī**.

सारा *a* (**सर्व** *S*) All or the whole; the whole number, mass, or quantity.

सारा *m* A white film over the eyes; a thin layer or pellicle as over corrupted curds &c. 2 Assessment or tax.

सारादारा *m* (**सारा** & **दारा** An enhancing or a pleonastic additament.) Assessments or taxes. 2 (**दारा** *Thread*, **सारा** by redup. of **दारा**) *Thread*, line, link, connection; any bond of attachment.

सारांश *m* (*S*) Essence or substance; the essential or vital part (of a thing in general); sap, pith, marrow, cream, spirit, lit. fig. Hence 2 An abstract, epitome, compendium, summary. 3 In law. A decree or judgment: also a verdict.

सारासार *f* (**सारणे**) Pushing and shoving; moving in this direction and in that, onwards, backwards &c.

सारासार *m* (**सार** & **असार**) The fat and the lean; the cream and the serum; the spirit and the dregs; the good and the bad, lit. fig. (of a substance, or of a matter generally.) Ex. **जेनेननि** **परदोषगुण** **॥ सदा** **सारासारविचारण** **॥ तेथे** **दूषणांच-** **चार नव्हे** **॥**

सारासुदोस *ad* *C* (**सारा**, **सु**, & **दिवस**) Through the whole day, the good day long, the livelong day.

सारि *m* *S* A man at chess, backgammon, draughts &c.

सारिका *f* (*S*) A bird *Turdus salica*. Buch. But usually applied to the *Mynā* or *Gracula* reli-

सारिखा *a* Commonly **सारखा**. [giosa.

सारिंगपाट *m* **सारिपाट** *m* (Better **सारंगपाट**) A game or play with songtyā and dice.

सारिगम *f* *n* Better **सरिगम**.

सारिका & **सारिकेवार** Better **सरिका** or **सरफा** & **सरिकेवार**. [salica. Buch.

सारी *f* *S* (Commonly **सारिका**) A bird, *Turdus*

सारीस *n* *C* **सारक** *n* *C* A scuttle or scoop for

scattering water (as from a pool) over grounds. Generally it consists of the tubular stem of a branch of the सुरसाड, its blades and off-branches being stripped off.

सारूप्य *n* S Likeness, resemblance, uniformity, similarity of appearance. 2 One of the four modes of मुक्ति. See under सरूपता.

सारिकरी *m* A person paying सारा or tax.

सारोख or सारुख *a* P (साख, or स & रोख Cash.) Having credit or good repute. 2 Clever at clearing and vindicating himself; skilful at making out a fair case. Note. This sense is more popular than the first, the source of it. 3 Good, true, worthy, weighty, sterling, valuable;—used freely of speech, acts, matters.

सारोखी or सारुखी *f* (सारोख) Creditableness or good repute. 2 Cleverness (of a knave) at making out a case or exhibiting a fair side. Also, sometimes, सारोख or सारुख *f*.

सारोखीचा गोष्टी सांगणे To make specious pleas, excuses, or explanations.

सारोळा *m* (सर्वोळा A Gujaráthi word, meaning Addition.) A method of proving addition. Summing up the items and deducting them severally and successively from the amount, leaving undeducted the last line or item. This, if it be equal to the amount so reduced, proves the addition to be correct. *v* कर, उतर.

सार्थ *a* (S) Having meaning or sense, significant. 2 Having substance or property, substantial, opulent. 3 Of the same or like meaning or purport.

सार्थ *m* S A company of traders &c., a caravan: also a multitude or an assembly in general.

सार्थक्य *n* S pop. सार्थक *n* Accomplishment, completion, fulfilment; the attainedness (by an action, an instrument, or a thing generally) unto the product, purpose, use, or end proper to it: also the crownedness (of an agent or a person) with the object sought by or the excellency suitable to him. सार्थकी लागणे To be applied or to attain unto its proper purpose, use, or end. [damp.

सार्द्र *a* S (स With, आर्द्र Wet.) Wet, moist, सार्ध *a* (S स With, अर्ध Half.) That has a half added or attached to it. Ex. सार्धसुद्रा, सार्धरुपया, सार्धआवा, सार्धदय, सार्धवय.

सार्प *a* S Relating to a serpent, serpentine.

सर्व *a* S Relating to the whole or all.

सर्वकाल *ad* S Always, ever, at all times or through all time.

सर्वकालिक *a* S Of all times or time.

सार्वजनिक *a* S सार्वजनिक *a* S Relating to all men; universal, general, public.

सार्वत्रिक *a* S That belongs or extends or relates to all places; general, universal, ubiquitary.

सार्वभौमिक *a* S Relating to all beings or universal being: also relating to all the elements.

सार्वभौम *m* S An universal emperor; a lord of the whole earth. Ex. जन्म गेला कोरा राजा सागेन ॥ सा. नाम तथा ॥

सार्वभौम *a* S Relating to the whole earth.

सार्वभौमपद *n* S Monarchy or lordship over the whole earth; (the office or post of) universal sovereignty.

सार्वलौकिक *a* S Relating to all the worlds of the universe, or to all peoples and nations, universal.

साष्टये *n* S The fourth division of Mukti when five divisions are made; viz. equality with the Deity in power, wisdom, glory &c.—in all the divine attributes and excellencies.

साल *f* *n* (سال H) Bark, rind, husk (of trees, fruits, grains). This word is commonly feminine when it expresses the bark of trees, the peel or rind of certain large fruits &c, and neuter when it expresses the skin of fruits, the husk of grains, nuts, beans, berries &c. 2 The skin (of man or beast) as rubbed or peeled off. 3 *n* A dried rind of mangostein. 4 *n* C A board or slip of wood used to smooth the muck of rice-fields after working the ground.

साल *m* S A tree, Shorea robusta.

साल *n* (سال P) A year. 2 Annual stipend or pay, salary.

साल आयादा *m* (سال آينده P) The coming year. Common in official papers.

सालकरी *m* (Maker or doer of the year.) A designation for the individual of a body of joint inheritors or proprietors that is holding, for that certain year under mention or view, the enjoyment of the common inheritance or property; *this year's incumbent*. 2 A person entertained for one year.

सालंकृतकन्यादान *n* (A formation with स With, अलंकृत Adorned, कन्या Girl, दान Giving.) The giving away in marriage of the female adorned with jewels and trinkets. Opp. to the jocose or humorous formation गिळंकृतकन्यादान *q. v.*

सालखादे *n* C A kind of stinging fly.

सालखाद्या *a* (साल & खाणे) That eats the skin of; that takes the profit, advantage, or good of; i. e. that will remain (in a business, service, situation, or place) only so long as there is something to be obtained from it.

सालगुदस *n* (سال گذشته P) The past or last year.

सालगुदस or सां *ad* (سال گذشته) In or during the past year.

सालट *n* (साल) A hull or husk of a grain or seed, or an emptied pod of any pea or bean. The plural (सालटे Husks or shelled pods) is the common word.

सालट *a* C (साल) That has yet some rind, husk, or skin remaining on it;—as wood or sticks as brought for fuel, as husked rice, pulse, grains &c.

सालटो or डो *f* (साल) The whole skin or hide (of man or beast); the skin as enveloping the body. 2 A peeling or a rubbed-off piece of skin: also a person's skin contemptuously.

सालटे or सालडे *n* (साल) Skin, bark, rind (of a person, animal, plant) as rubbed or peeled off: also a person's skin contemptuously, as when bruised or hurt, or a flogging, lashing, or caning occurring or threatened to it. 2 Used also (as सालटो or सालडी) in the sense of The whole skin, bark, or rind.

सालडोल *f* A tree, the same with सालफळ.

सालदरसाल *ad* (سال در سال P) Year after year, yearly.

सालदाटा *a* (साल & दाट) Thickskinned;—used of plantains, mangoes &c.: also of which the sheath, integument, or bark is thick;—used of the tree.

सालदाटी *a* Used with केळ-केळी or -केळे. Epithet of a species of the Plantain and its fruit.

सालदाडा *m* A kind of mango of a thick rind. 2 Applied to the fruit of the शंदाड of unusually thick skin.

सालपट *n* (साल) Bark, rind, husk, skin (of plants, fruits, grains &c.) 2 A piece of skin (of man or beast) as rubbed or peeled off.

सालपा *m* (साल) A quantity of chips or shavings.

सालफळ or डो *f* (सलकी S) A small gum-yielding-tree, Boswellia glabra. Rox. The Boswellia thurifera is घूपसळी.

सालबंदी *f* (سال بندي H) A term of revenue. The settlement or arrangement for years successively, or the paper detailing and exhibiting it, of certain recurring matters such as contracts, leases, engagements, instalments. 2 The arrangement made by joint inheritors or proprietors for the successive occupation and fruition of their inheritance or property.

सालवेगमी or -वेजमी *f* A store sufficient for the year or a year. [one year.

सालबोली *f* An agreement or an engagement for सालभंडा or सालभंडी *a* (साल & भंडा) That has a thick rind or husk;—as certain plantains, betelnuts &c.: also the tree that produces such fruit: also thick-barked—a tree or plant in general.

सालभंडी *f* The name of a tree. The bark is thick and the wood poor.

सालमजकूर *n* (سال مذکور P) The afore-mentioned year.) The present or passing year.

सालमिथी or सालमिथी *f* The powdered root of Eulophia campestris, Orchis mascula &c., salep.

सालमोटा or डा *a* Thick-barked or thick-skinned—a tree, plant, fruit, vegetable.

सालवणी *n* (Commonly सालवणी) Infusion of dried rinds of the mangosteen. Used as a sauce.

सालवारी *f* (साल & वार) A yearly register of occurrences.

सालस *a* (سلس A, or from स & असल S) Honest, simple, guileless, steady, quiet; free from art, tricks, vice;—used of man or beast.

सालसंबंधी *a* (Connected with the year.) Used with words such as वेतन, उत्पन्न, प्राप्ति, मिळकत, in the sense of Annual.

सालसाई or सालशी *f* (सालस *q. v.*) Honesty, simplicity, guilelessness &c.

सालसाल *ad* (Or सालसाल) Annually.

साला *m* (खाल S through साल H) A wife's brother. 2 Applied also to a sister's husband.

सालाघाला *a* (घाला by redup. or from घाले) Of a disposition to be easily satisfied; simple and contented, cheerful, happy. 2 (सालस or साला-मुद्द) Simple, guileless, artless.

सालाबाद *a* (سال باد A) Annual. Used with such words as खर्च-पैका-पट्टी &c. The permanent charges of a village; viz. those for the maintenance of the village-temple, for the payment of the fixed pensions and annual charities, the ceremonies and religious festivals &c.

सालाबादी *a* & *f* The same with the word preceding, but used both as adjective and as noun.

सालिना *ad* (سالينه P) Annually, by the year.

साली *f* (खाली S through सालي H) A wife's sister.

सालोक्य *n* S See the popular form सलोकना.

सालोरी *f* (शारिवा S) A plant, Broad-leaved variety of Asclepias pseudosarsa, of which the root is used as a substitute for sarsaparilla.

सालोसाल *ad* (साल by redup.) Yearly, every year. 2 For years, during or through many years.

साव *m* (साव S through साह H) A banker. Applied also to an opulent or a flourishing merchant or trader generally. 2 An honest man; a reputable and trustworthy person. In use the word is generally opposed, expressly or tacitly, to चोर, ठक (thief, rogue), or other such word.

साव or सांव *f* (साव S) A muscle or a sinew. The word, like its synonymes, is little used, and

the thing it signifies is little known or thought of but in connection with tumefaction or with spasmodic contraction. Hence the expressions साव चढली, साव फुगली, साव शेकली-चाळली-उतरली-डुखली, and, plurally, सावा ओढतात-ताणतात-मुटतात-धरतात &c.; and hence the generalness and indefiniteness of the whole class of words (सावर, शिरा, स्नायु, नाडी, नस, रग, वेंगडी, मेंडकी, पेटकी &c.) created doubtless to designate discriminately Muscle, sinew or tendon, ligament, artery, vein &c. 2 The gut of the goat or other animal used as strings &c., catgut. See under शिरा & नाडी.

सावकार *m* (ساکار H or from साधु & कार S) According to a humorous derivation the word is compounded of सा Six and कार Name of the letter च, i. e. the six च's; viz. वस्त्र, वपु, विद्या, विनय, वाणी, वित्त Splendid apparel; a handsome form or figure; knowledge or understanding; reverential or respectful demeanour; fluent and pleasing elocution; money or property: of all which it is held either that they adorn and recommend the Sāvakār, or that the Sāvakār should study to acquire or observe them.) A banker. Applied also to a merchant or trader generally. 2 Applied significantly to a person the Creditor of.

A mantra jocosely termed the Sāvakār's mantra, and assumed to be uttered by this worthy upon occasion of a deposit lodged in his custody:—घर-जाव मरजाव बिसरजाव. [ness of a सावकार.

सावकारकी *f* (Commonly सावकारी) The business of a banker or monied man; the *monied-interest*, the *capitalists*. 2 R Greater extensive money-dealings.

सावकाराचा नातू *m* (Grandson of a banker.) A term for one who, with little or no property, holds the airs and the style suitable to opulence; a *Bob Penniless that talks as big as my Lord Mayor*.

सावकारी *f* (ساکاری H or from सावकार) Dealing or trafficking in money; the business of a सावकार.

सावकारी *a* Relating to a banker or a merchant; banking, mercantile;—as a line, interest, custom, usage, business.

सावकाश *ad* (S स With, अवकाश Space or leisure.) Slowly, softly, leisurely, smoothly, composedly, easily, not hurriedly or impetuously. Ex. सा० चाला-बोला-वाचा-जेवा-निजा-वसा &c.

सावकाशी *f* (सावकाश) Slowness, leisureliness, easiness and composure: opp. to hurriedness and bustle.

सावकाशीवर येणे To move or act leisurely, composedly, softly and quietly; to take one's time.

सावकेंसेवकें *ad* (A domestic word, esp. of the feminine department.) Tauntingly, twittingly, cuttingly, with covert and tart application—addressing or speaking. The word answers to घालून पाडून (बोलणे) or लावून (बोलणे).

सावचित *a* (स & अवचित) Aware, advertent, at-tent, expectant.

सावज *n* (चापड S) A wild animal, a quadruped not tame or domestic. [steatites.

सावजिरा *m* (Commonly संगजिरें) A sort of सावजी *m* (Poetry. साव & जी) In respectful or courteous mention or address. A banker.

सावट *n f* (ساکٹ H) A shady spot. Used esp. with reference to unsuitableness for crops, gardens, or plants. 2 Shadiness, i. e. shaded state. 3 *n* A ship or vessel as seen at sea, a sail (heaving in sight).

सावटी *a* (सावट) Shaded, ever covered from the sun;—as a field or a spot.

सावड *f* Reciprocation of service or of cattle-lending amongst farmers. See दरजोक or आवड-सावड.

सावडणे or सावडणे *v c* (सावरणे) To collect or gather together (things scattered). 2 It is sometimes used in the senses of सावरणे.

सावच *a* (सपत्नी S through सवत Rival wife.) This word is used only in comp., and as prefixed to the names of kindred; as सावच आई A half-mother, a wife of one's father yet not one's mother; also a stepmother; सावच भाऊ A half-brother, a brother on the father's side only; सावच मामा, सावच चुलता, सावच सासरा The brother, paternal uncle &c. of one's half-mother.

सावचभाव *m* The rivalry of rival wives.

सावत्सर *a* S सावत्सरिक *a* (S) Annual.

सावत्सरिकश्राद्ध *n* (S) The great annual Shrāddh performed in the month भाद्रपद.

सावचाई *a* C Of a particular construction or build—a house or building. There are several such epithets expressive of form, particular accommodation &c.; as दुवई, तिघई, चौसोपी, शृंगारी.

सावद *n* R (Commonly सावज) A wild quadruped, a beast of the desert.

सावध *a* (सावधान S) That is in the possession of his faculties or senses, conscious, sensible. 2 Advertent, attentive, heedful, vigilant. 3 Applied also, figuratively, to one recovering from sickness, emerging from poverty, obscurity, obloquy, ignorance &c.

सावधगिरी *f* (A common but vulgar formation with सावध & گری P) Consciousness, awareness, self-possession. 2 Attentiveness, heedfulness, vigilance, circumspection.

सावधान *a* (S स With, अवधान Attention.) Attentive, advertent, heeding, wakeful or alive to. Ex. अहोरात्र सा०॥ लंकागर रक्षावे॥. 2 Used as *s n* At marriages and thread investitures. The uttering, with grave and solemn intonation, of the words सुसुहृत् सावधान at the moment of the completion of the सुहृत् or auspicious period, and the removing, upon that utterance, of the अंतःपट between the bride and bridegroom; or the fixing, upon the subject of the thread-investiture, of the मुंज. The import of the words is Mind! take heed! the hour is come! 3 Hence the word is used for the Marriage-ceremony or Nuptials.

सावधि & सावधिक *a* (S स With, अवधि Bound.) That has bound or limit; definite, finite, circumscribed, moderate, temperate &c. Ex. ईश्वराचे गुण सा० नाहींत; भोजन भाषण सा० करावे. 2 That has yet time before it; of which the time (of execution, taking place &c.) is not yet arrived. Ex. अझून तुमचें लग्न सा० आहे एव्हांपासून कशाला खटपट करिता? Also of which the term or period is yet unexpired or unfulfilled. 3 That has *space* yet remaining to be crossed or passed; having interval;—used of any object at a distance or apart. Also having interstice generally. 4 From accommodation of the first sense arises the classical and important sense Particular, not general or common; i. e. confined, restricted, observing bounds; as श्रेत is particular with respect to जमीन, फूलझाड with reference to झाड. Hence also the sense Comparative or relative; respective or referential.

सावन *a* S Solar;—used of time; or natural; as सावन दिन A natural day.

सावन दिन *n* S The time between two successive

arrivals of a planet's centre at the horizon. This term, as are the equivalent terms कुदिन & भूदिन, is applied chiefly to the sun. See further under सावन.

सावन मास *m* or, singly, सावन *m* (S) A month consisting of thirty risings and settings of the sun, a solar month. [probity.

सावपणा *m* (See साव) Honesty, uprightness, सावपा *a* C Of restored consciousness; returned to one's senses (after swooning).

सावयव *a* (S स & अवयव) Having limbs and members; having parts, appurtenances, or accompaniments. Ex. जैसी विद्युक्ता सा०॥ उतरली शुष्कीवरी॥.

सावयवअंक *m* In arithmetic. An integral number with a fraction. [heptaphyllum.

सावर *f* (शाकली S) Silk-cotton-tree, Bombax सावर *n f* A muscle or a sinew. Generally used plurally; as सावरे धरतात-ओढतात-ताणतात-मुटतात-वळतात, and in the connection and with the indiscriminateness noticed under साव q. v.

सावर or सावर *m* (स & आवर) Recovery of strength; recruit of spirits; regathering of pristine health, vigor, power, opulence, dignity &c.; rallying or ralliedness. *v* घे. Ex. अलीकडे राजाचा आश्रय लागल्यापासून च्याने सावर घेतला.

सावरणे or सावरणे *v c* (स & आवरण or संहार S) To gather up or together closely, compactly, into narrow compass or the suitable order. 2 To catch up and recover (a person or thing falling). Ex. हा पडत होता म्यां त्यास सावरून धरले. 3 fig. To recover, recruit, refreshen; to restore to former health, strength, or flourishing condition (an enfeebled and reduced constitution, a declining trader &c.) 4 To recover (a lapsus linguae, a false step or act). 5 To uphold, sustain, maintain, to preserve inviolate. Ex. वेदमर्यादा सावरी॥ श्रीति आची देवावरी॥. 6 To uphold or keep regardfully; to treat with care or heed. Ex. सत्तिका घेऊनि घाली वदनी॥ कोण वनी सावरी तीते॥.

सावरी *f* (Or सावर) Silk-cotton-tree, Bombax heptaphyllum. [class or of caste or tribe.

सावर्ण्य *n* S Sameness of color: also sameness of सावर्ण्य *m* A pole or stick of the tree सावरी.

सावली *f* (श्यामली S or شاد H) Shadow or shade. सा० पडणे *g*. of *s*. To cast its shade; i. e. to be just elapsed or past. Ex. नवव्या मासाची सा० पडल्यावर वाळंत झाली तर पोरान भय नाही. सा० पायांखाली येणे or असणे To become or be mid-day. सावलीस उभा न राहणे *g*. of *o*. To shun utterly; (i. e. to decline to stand in the shadow of.) सावल्या गेल्या The shades (of evening) are come on.

सावले *n* A sort of लुगडें. Applied often to an article of female clothing generally.

सावशेष *a* S Leaving a residue or remainder.

सावसावकारा *m* (साव & सावकार) Bankers and banking; merchants and mercantile business. A comprehensive phrase used in predicating something of traders and their dealings or interests. Ex. हे राज्य झाल्यापासून सा० किती वाढला हे!

सावळ *n f* C A large branch of a Palm generally (i. e. of माड, ताड, सुरमाड, or फोफळ).

सावळणे *v i* (वळणे To turn.) To abate; to go back or be on the turn;—used of small pox, measles, itch, fever &c.

सावळणे *v i* (सावळा) To become of purplish hue, i. e. to indicate decline or abatement;—used of pocks, pustules, tumors. 2 To become purplish or darkish generally; or, as used of a very black complexion, to become fairish.

सावळा or सावळा *a* (श्यामल *S*) Of light complexion, fair. 2 Red deeply tintured with blue, purple.

सावळा गोंधळ *m* (सावले Poor and mean लुगडे & गोंधळ; or see derivation under the next.) A shabby and make-shift गोंधळ *q. v.*; a गोंधळ performed in poor or the ordinary attire. 2 See सावळेंगोंधळे.

सावळी *f C* (Dim. of सावळ) A small or an ordinary branch of the Betelnut, Cocanaut, and some other Palms.

सावळेंगोंधळे *n* sometimes सावळगोंदें or घें or सावळेंगोंदें *n* (A free and expressive formation from सावळा गोंधळ *q. v.* or from गोंधळ A tumultuous festivity, and सावळा A yea and nay sort of color, a color not determinately black nor determinately white.) Explanation or satisfaction *after a sort*; patching up matters in some poor way; also the agreement or understanding so effected: undecided state (of a litigation or a disputed, argued, or investigated matter): indeterminate complexion or character (of a decision, an arrangement &c.): indefinite, equivocal, confused, and unsatisfactory quality (of a transaction or an act generally). 2 Confused and contaminating intermingling of सावळे & ओवळे, pure and impure &c.; promiscuous encountering of the castes, and licentious disregard of the ceremonies and particulars prescribed to distinguish them.

सावा or सावा *m* (श्यामाक *S*) Panicum frumentaceum vel miliaceum.

सावा or सावा *m* (Commonly साया, साग, सागवान &c.) The teak tree.

सावा *a* Void of thorns or prickles, *inermis*.

सावाबोवड *f C* and Local. Breaking up the ground for the sowing of the grain Sává. This is done in साळजनीन sometimes two months before the setting in of the rains. This breaking or scratching of the soil and early sowing is observed also for the grain तीळ Sesamum, but for no others.

सावारे *m pl* The muscles as under spasmodic contraction or cramp. *v* ओढ, वळ, तुट, and *g.* of *s.* Note. सावारा *sing* is little used, for the Hindú knows nothing of Muscle but as under spasm, or of Sinew or tendon but as paining him. See under सांव.

सावित्री *f* (*S*) The holy verse of the Vedas the repetition of which forms an essential part of the daily observances enjoined to the Bráhma. The prayer is personified as the wife of Brahmá and mystical mother of the three Hindú classes which are regenerated by investiture with the sacred string.

सावित्री बाई भिक्षा घाल म्हटल्याने काम होत नाही Things are not to be got by soft speech.

सावित्रीसूत्र *n S* The sacred cord of the three first classes.

सावीज or सावीद *n R* (Commonly सावज) A wild animal, a beast of the forest. [सावा.]

साव्याण *n* (सावा & तण) The straw of the grain साव्यो, सांव्यो, सावी *f* (साव्या Ordinal of साहा or सा, Sixth.) Worship performed by a woman on the sixth day after her delivery to the goddess Durgá and other goddesses.

साशंक *a S* (स & आशंका) Timid, fearful, apprehensive: also scrupulous, diffident, dubious, misgiving.

सांशयिक *a S* Dubious or doubtful; bearing ambiguity, uncertainty, obscurity &c. 2 Doubting, being of unsettled opinion or mind respecting.

साष्टांग *a* (*S* स With, अष्ट Eight, अंग Member.) With the eight members; consisting in the action of the whole body. The word is usually the epithet of नमस्कार, प्रणाम, and similar words; and in this conjunction it expresses Complete, perfect, profound (prostration, obeisance &c.) It is sometimes used as *s n* without the word नमस्कार or प्रणाम. *v* घाल.

सासट *a* (Better सासष्ट) Sixty-six.

सांसपणें or सासपणें *v c* (Also चाचपणें) To feel with the hand; to press and squeeze in order to discover; to feel for (as for one thing amongst others). 2 To pass the hand over (as upon a child or a suffering person) in a fondling or tender manner. 3 also as *v i* To grope or poke about (as in the dark).

सासर or सासरें *n* (सासरा) The house of one's husband's father. Pr. वेडीला सासर काय साहेर काय? Pr. सासरीं एकादशी साहेरीं शिवरात्र At one house they keep Lent, and a fast at the other.

सासरा *m* (अशुर *S*) A father-in-law; the father whether of one's husband or of one's wife. Pr. सासऱ्या गेली म्हणून काय शिंदळ झाली? 2 When a term of kindred is prefixed, e. g. आजसासरा, मामेसासरा, चुलतसासरा, the meaning is The आज्ञा, मामा, चुलता &c. of one's husband or wife.

सासरेंमाहेर *n* Modes or a mode of combing the hair amongst young married girls. See under सासरेंवास *m* Commonly सासुरवास. [माहेरवाट. सासष्ट *a* Sixty-six.

सांसारिक *a S* Secular, worldly, relating to worldly or public life.

सांनिधिक *a S* Natural, native, connate, innate, not acquired or derived.

सासुरवाट *f* See explained under माहेरवाट.

सासुरवाडी or सासुरवड *f* The house of one's wife's father.

सासुरवाशीण *f* or सासुरवाशी or सी *a* (सासुरवास) A girl dwelling in the house of her husband's father. 2 fig. A person absolutely at the beck or under the thumb of.

सासुरवास *m* The residence of a married girl in the house of her husband's father. 2 The annoyance and harassment she suffers there. Hence vexatious restraint or treatment generally.

सासुरें *n* (Poetry.) The house of one's husband's father.

सासू *f* सासूस *f C* (अशू *S*) The mother whether of one's husband or of one's wife, mother in law. Pr. सासूचा पाय सुनेस लागला तर सुनेनेच पायां पडावे सुनेचा पाय सासूस लागला तरी तेंच. See a similar proverb under वाळूक.

सासूर *n* (Commonly सासर) The house of one's husband's father.

सांस्थानिक *a* (*S*) Relating to संस्थान *q. v.*;—as a business, dispute, service, maintenance. 2 That enjoys a संस्थान or town made over for maintenance. *f S A* dewlap. [nance.]

साहंकार *a* (*S* स & अहंकार) Proud, arrogant, conceited, egotistic &c.

साहकार & साहकारी, also साहाकार &c. Properly सहकार & सहकारी.

साहचर्य *n* (*S*) Going with, accompanying: also company, companionship, consociation, fellowship.

साहजिक *a* (*S*) Easy, facile, simple; that may be accomplished without much effort or pains. 2 That may occur or that does occur simply, readily, spontaneously, naturally; adventitious, incidental &c. 3 Used also adverbially, and altogether as सहज.

साहटे *n C* (Better सायटे) Thin creamy surface.

साहणें *v c* (सह *S*) To suffer, bear, endure, undergo.

साहण साहण Bearingly, enduringly, i. e. in the act of bearing or enduring as (it) can be borne. The phrase also answers, without close regard to its formation or dependence, to As one can bear it; as सा. पी. खा. शक. काप &c.

साहणें *n C* A hole in a roof or wall for the entrance of light or egress of smoke, *louver*.

साहन *a* Small or little. Seldom used, except in poetry, but in conjunction with साहन, as साहन साहनक *f* See सानक. [साहन.]

साहनट or साहनवट *f P* Void space (in a village or town); space clear from buildings.

साहारा *m* (Corr. from सहकार *S*) Assistance, aid, help. *v* दे.

साहारा *m C* (Better सायरा) A film, pellicle, layer, coating, crust. [सायरी & सायरेल.]

साहरी *f C* साहरेल or येल *n C* Commonly

साहस *n* (*S*) Violence, furiousness, recklessness, desperate or wild daring. This is among the six excellencies or qualifications of a warrior; viz. उद्यम, साहस, धैर्य बल, शक्ति, पराक्रम. 2 Any desperate, daring, phrenzied, heart-harrowing act; a deed in general of furiousness or violence. Ex. साहस केखावांचून लक्ष्मी मिळत नाही Fortes fortuna adjuvat.

साहसिक *a* (*S*) pop. साहसी *a* Violent, furious, phrenzied, desperate, reckless, hot-brained; one prompt to deeds of daring or terribleness.

साहस *a S* Relating to a thousand.

साहा *a* (Or सा) Six.

साहा महिन्याची जांभई *f* (A six-month's yawn.) A term for a long-pending and patience-exhausting litigation or other business; a *suit in Chancery*.

साहाय्य *n* (*S*) Assistance, aiding, helping. 2 Companionship or fellowship.

साहित्य *n* (*S*) Materials, implements, tools, apparatus, furniture, gear; the means generally (whether of matter or of instrument) required for the production, formation, or performance of a thing or an act. 2 Companionship, fellowship: also connection, consociation, combination, confederation. 3 A covert name for Oil on certain seasons or occasions, esp. at dawn.

साहित्यपत्र *n* (*S* Letter of assistance.) A letter bespeaking aid or kind offices for.

साहित्यशास्त्र *n* (*S* A Shástra of materials or helpful means.) A treatise exhibiting and applying the figures of rhetoric; tracing and explicating the passions and affections; setting forth laws and rules for the guidance of fancy and sentiment; developing the whole mystery of dramatic or poetic representation.

साही *ind* (साहा Six.) The term used in multiplying unity by six. Ex. एके साही साहा. 2 (Poetry.) Six. Ex. कामक्रोधादि साही जण॥ अधिकाधिक साजिले॥

साहकार, साहकाराचा नाव, साहकारा, साहकारी, साह See these under the commoner form सावकार &c.

साहण पाहण *ad* (साहणें & पाहणें) Sufferingly and regardfully; i. e. as consenting to sustain a measure of suffering or loss, and as conceding somewhat to the antagonist party. A phrase in use by peacemakers, traffickers, bargainers &c. urging composition.

साहेब *m* (صاحب *A*) A lord or master. 2 A gentleman. Esp. understood of an English or a

European gentleman. 3 A term of compellation corresponding with Sir, Mister, Mistress, Madam &c. 4 Used in comp. and as affixed to the name, title, or designation of the person; as पाटीलसाहेब, राजासाहेब, सुभेदारसाहेब, धनीसाहेब &c.; also as affixed to names and titles of respectful import; as बापू, नाना, राव, दादा, चाचा, and others, forming बापूसाहेब &c. 5 As affixed to a respectful female compellation it is often plural and in the neuter gender; as दाईसाहेब आलीं ताईसाहेब गेलीं.

साहेबनौबत *f* The grand kettledrum which is carried on an elephant before a Raja or great personage in his processions.

साहेबलोक *m pl* The gentlemen-people, the Lord-folk or Master-folk. This is the common designation, throughout the Company's territories, of the British gentlemen.

साहेबी *f* (صاحبی P) Mastership, lordship, rule, sway, government of or over. 2 Used as *a* Belonging or relating to the British in India;—as rule, dominion, manners, costume, laws. 3 Epithet of a long, white, pulpy, and sweet species of grape.

साहेबा *m* (साहा & उत्तर Beyond, more.) Interest at rate of six per cent. (per annum or per mensem). 2 A perquisite, right, or share of six in the hundred; as appertaining to any proprietor, public officer &c. 3 The dues of पंतसचिव out of the चौथ q. v.

साहा *n* (S) Assistance, aid, help. 2 Companionship, fellowship, combination, association.

साह्ये, साह्यरा, साह्यरी, साह्यरेल or थेल More correctly and more commonly written सायदे, सायरा &c.

साह्यभूत *a* (S) Being assistant or auxiliary unto, aiding, helping. See this class of formations under भूत *p*. [tree or wood.]

साह्या *m* (Or साया from साय or शक) The Teak साळ *f* (शाला S) A school. 2 A work-shop. 3 In composition with the designating noun prefixed, Place; as घोडसाळ Place for horses, a stable, टंकसाळ A mint.

साळ घालणे (रेशीस, खत, इत्यादिकांची) To lay or form a warp. 2 also साळ मांडणे To set up a school.

साळ *f* (शालि S) Uncleaned rice. [cupine.]

साळ *f* ई or ए (Or सायाळ from शल्य S) A porcupine.

साळई *f* (सलकी or शल्य S) A porcupine.

साळकोणालके *m pl* साळकोजीमाळकोजी *m* (Fanciful formations in imitation of proper names, and corresponding with John Nokes and Thomas Stiles in English. Or by reduplication from शालकजी Wife's brother, corresponding with मेळणे साने and numberless similar formations.) Some obscure and insignificant fellow; some Dick or Jack whom nobody knows; Mr. Somebody or Anybody. Generally the words are used in the plural, and then they would be better rendered by Some fellows of the mobile or canaille; some of the Tag, rag, and bobtail. Also used (in the singular) in the sense of A would-be great one, a mighty pretender; as तू मोठा साळकोजीमाळकोजी गेल्यास मला टाकक आहे.

साळखाई *n* A sort of hornet or wasp. [Sykes.]

साळजिवाद *n* A porcupine, *Hystrix Leucurus*.

साळढाल *a* (शाला by redup.) Plain, simple, unassuming, conformable, compliant: also fair, frank, open, candid, considerate, moderate, sober; one that is himself free from tortuous policies and tricks and that can make ready allowance for the faults and failings or dubious proceedings of others. 2

Applied also to the business, acts, course, or general deportment of such person.

साळणी *f* (Verbal of साळणे) Paring, shaving, clipping off &c.

साळणे *vc* (साल Skin, bark.) To pare, to shave, to chip off as with an adz &c. 2 To clear of dints or risings; to make smooth and glossy. 3 To lop or prune (trees or branches). 4 To bark, peel, skin.

साळपीस or साळपीस *n* A quill of the porcupine.

साळमाळ *a* (माळ by redup. Like an endless down or plain, or like a weaver's loom.) Extravagantly or extraordinarily long—a building, an apartment, a road, a plain.

साळवट or डी *a* साळवी *a* Woven by the weavers of the class called साळी; esp. as opp. to कोष्टी or कोष्टाड.

साळवण or न *n* (शाली & ढण) Rice-straw.

साळवणी *f* (शालपणी S) A shrub, *Hedysarum gangeticum*. [of the weaver-class.]

साळवाडा *m* (साळी & वाडा) The ward or quarter साळशेत sometimes साळशेद & साळशेट *n* A quill of the porcupine. 2 also साळशी *f* A porcupine, *Hystrix Leucurus*. Sykes.

साळसुदकी *f* (साळसुद) Honesty, simplicity, guilelessness.

साळसुद or ध *a* (शालाशुद्ध S) Honest, simple, guileless, orderly; of unostentatious, unassuming, and straightforward demeanour.

साळलो *m* (Better साळोत्तरी) A horse-doctor, a veterinary surgeon. [ther.]

साळा *m* (शाल S through سالا H) A wife's brother.

साळाक *a* Woven by the weavers called साळी; esp. as opp. to कोष्टाक.

साळामोळा *a* (शाला & मोळा) Plain, simple, honest, artless, undesigning and unsuspecting.

साळिंदर or द्र *n* A porcupine. 2 A porcupine's quill.

साळी *f* (Or साळ. शालि S) Uncleaned rice. 2 A small gumous tree, *Boswellia glabra*. Rox.

साळो *m* A class of weavers (in cotton or silk) or an individual of it. Pr. साळ्याची गाय साळ्याचें वासरुं Used where things wanted are gathered from all साळी *f* (साळा) A wife's sister. [quarters.]

साळी *f* (शल्य or सलकी S) A porcupine.

साळोमाळी *m pl* (Weavers and gardeners.) A comprehensive term for the lower classes; the common people; the vulgar.

साळीव *p* of साळणे Pared, shaved, chipped off or chipped. [cula religiosa.]

साळुकी or खी or साळोकी or खी *f* A bird, *Graculus*.

साळु *f* (शल्य S) A porcupine.

साळोका or खा *m* (Better साळुका q. v.) The stone containing the Phallus of Shiva.

साळे गोदें or घें *n* Commonly सावळे गोधळे.

साळोत्तर or साळोच *n* (शालिदेव The name of a saint the author of it.) A Shāstra or treatise upon the excellencies, blemishes, diseases &c. of the horse. [doctor.]

साळोत्तरी *m* (साळोत्तर or سالوتري H) A horse-saṅgā *a* C Epithet of the sesamum which is raised in the dry weather. Generally in plural; as साळे तोळ. Whilst गोडे तोळ designates the monsoon-crop of sesamum, साळे तोळ indicates the dry weather crop.

साक्ष *m* (स With, अक्ष Eye.) An eye-witness. 2 *f* Evidence, testimony of a witness. 3 Or साक्षा q. v. infra.

साक्ष घालणे To attest (a document). साक्षमोच्याने or -मोच्याने With or upon evidence.

साक्षर *a* (S स With, अक्षर Letter.) That has some conversancy with literature; that is somewhat learned or read. 2 (By a humorous formation of the word with स Six, and अक्षर Letter; knowing six letters—का, हीं, ये, त, ना, हीं—knowing nothing.) Applied in the sense of An absolute ignoramus. Also in this sense साक्षरसंपन्न. साक्षर thus recalls the "Man of letters, Homo trium literarum"—the Fur of Judge Wedderburn indecently bestowed upon Dr. Franklin.

साक्षा *f* (साक्ष) Accordance with experience or observation; occurrence or falling out evidently to sight or sense; establishment through actual manifestation or appearance (of the divinity of an idol, the virtue of a charm, spell, or drug, the justness of the indications of an omen or a sign, the truth of an oracle &c.) 2 A thing or a point in proof or indication; a thing, matter, fact, or circumstance that substantiates or evidences; any evidence, sign, token, or mark.

साक्षात् *prep* (S) Before, in the presence of, evidently to the sight or sense of. 2 *ad* Manifestly, obviously, evidently. 3 In, by, or through one's own self or person. Ex. दुसऱ्या कोण्हास पाठवू नका तुम्ही सा. जाऊन पाहा; हें घर म्यां सा. बांधलें.

साक्षात्कार *m* (S) Experiencing, proving, verifying; establishing (as true, just, actual) in one's own person or observation. *v* कर, करून पाह, घे. 2 Perception or apprehension of a god in a vision. *v* हो, दाखव.

साक्षात्कारी *a* (साक्षात्कार) That enjoys or has enjoyed a vision or manifestation of a god.

साक्षात्कृत *a* (S) Perceived or experienced; apprehended and proved in one's own person or observation. 2 Done by self; done by any agent emphatically. Ex. हा ग्रंथ त्यानें (or त्याचा) सा. आहे. साक्षात्बंध *m* (S) Personal connection with or relation unto: also relation through marriage, affinity. 2 Personal encounter or meeting; contact, communication, or concern with immediately or personally.

साक्षाद्द्रष्टा *a* S That is an eye-witness of.

साक्षिणो एकादशी *f* The eleventh day of the waning moon of Kārtik. This is one of the four ekādashīs from the observance of which results the merit of observance of the whole occurring in the year.

साक्षी *m* (S स & अक्ष Eye.) An eye-witness: also a witness at law generally. 2 *f* Witness, evidence, testimony (of deponents, documents, facts, circumstances &c.) Evidence in law is distinguished into कृतसाक्षी & अकृतसाक्षी. Of कृतसाक्षी six distinctions are made; viz. लिखित, स्मरित, यदच्छागत, गूढसाक्षी, पडसाक्षी. Of अकृतसाक्षी are made five distinctions; viz. गांव, प्राडविवाक, राजनियुक्त, वाद्यानें पाठविलेला, and कुळागतीचा विवादाविषयी कुळांतला. साक्षी घालणे To attest (a document). साक्षीनिशी With (attested by) evidence.

साक्षीदार *c* (साक्षी & دار P) A person bearing witness; a deponent or witness.

साक्षीमोच्या *m* A witness in general.

साक्षेप *m* (स & आक्षेप) Intent and persevering prosecution or pursuit of; ardent or assiduous application (of the mind or affections) unto. *v* कर, धर. Ex. त्या गृहस्थाला अत्यंत विद्येचा सा. आहे or तो विलक्षण सा. करतो; तुला पुस्तकांचा सा. आहे तुझ्या भावाला पैक्याचा सा. 2 Strong bent or bearing; determined and steadfast purpose; setness towards of heart and soul with full swing. Ex. हा साक्षेपानें संध्याकाळचे वेळेस निजता; कोण्हाला चोरो

करण्याच्या सा० कोण्हाला शिंदळकीचा सा० फळ सार-
खेंच. The above two meanings are substantially
one, mere variations of acceptation of a word form-
ed and fixed by the commonalty. साक्षेप, as used
adverbially or in the third case, साक्षेपानें or साक्षेपें,
agrees well with सुदाम, सुजरद, दाडून, उदमेखून &c.

साक्षेपी *a* (साक्षेप) Close and constant in the stu-
dy, pursuit, or performance of; of determined and
unremitting application; of an inhering or insist-
ing quality of mind.

साक्षेप & साक्षेपी Better साक्षेप & साक्षेपी.

साक्ष्य *n* S Evidence, witness, testimony. 2 The
business of an evidence or witness; deposing, at-
testing, bearing testimony.

सिक *f* र (More commonly शिक. سیک H) A
sneeze. *v* ये, जा.

सिककाई, सिकणाऊ, सिकणी, सिकिणे, सिकणे More
commonly written with शि, under which see in
order.

सिकंजी *f* (سکینجی P) A cooling drink made
of sugar and roses, or of limejuice and honey;
oxymel &c. [stone.]

सिकता *f* S Sand. 2 A disease,—the gravel or

सिकतावेल *n* S (Oil produced by or obtained
from sand.) A term used to express a non-entity
or an impossibility.) See खपुष्य.

सिकतामेड *m* S Passing of sandy urine: also such
urine. See प्रमेद.

सिकंदर *m* (Or शिकंदर. اسکندر A Askandar or
Alexander.) An appellative for a determined vaga-
bond and profligate, an arrant or thoroughsped
scoundrel &c. [with शि.]

सिकरण, सिकरणो, सिकरणें Preferably written

सिकल *f* र or इ (Or शिकल. صیقل A) Polishing
or cleaning (of rusty weapons or tools); furbish-
ing, burnishing.

सिकलकर-गर-गर *m* (صیقلگر P) A polisher or
furbisher of weapons and tools.

सिकवण, सिकवणी, सिकविणें, सिकवासिकव, सिकस,
सिका, सिकाऊ, सिकार, सिकारखाना, सिकारणी, सिकार-
णें, सिकारबंद, सिकारबाज, सिकारो, सिकाळो, सिकील,
सिकीलकर, सिकें, सिकेकई Of these the whole are
more commonly, and many, more correctly, writ-
ten with शि, where see in order. [कर.]

सिकल & सिकलकर-गर-गर See सिकल & सिकल-
सिद्धा, सिकेकटार, सिकेदौत, सिकेवरदार These,
although, etymologically, more correct as thus
written, are, more commonly, written with शि.

सिकल *p* S Sprinkled.

सिखर, सिखरण, सिखरमणी, सिखवणी, सिखविणें,
सिगरट, सिगरवट, सिंगर, सिंगा, सिंगाडा, सिंगी Cor-
rectly and more commonly written with शि.

सिंगळदोप & सिंगळदोप *n* (Corr. from सिंहलदोप
S) Ceylon.

सिंचणें *v* c (सिंचन) To sprinkle, to scatter in
small drops: also to besprinkle or bespatter, to
wet by sprinkling.

सिंचणें *n* unc See the noun शिंपणें.

सिंचन *n* (S) Sprinkling. सिंचित *p* (S) Sprinkled.

सिजणें, सिजाळ, सिजणें, सिजाळू More commonly
शिजणें, शिजाळू &c.

सिडो or डो *f* (سیڑھی H) A ladder: also a
flight of steps, or a staircase.

सित *a* S White.

सितकण *m* n (Or शितकण) A grain of boiled rice.

सितडणें, सितडा, सितडो, सितवड More commonly
शितडणें &c.

सितधातु *m* S (White mineral.) Chalk.

सिताफळो or सिताफळ *f* (Properly सीताफळ)

The custard apple, and सिताफळ Its fruit, Anno-
na squamosa. [शिताव & शिताबी.]

सिताव & सिताबी Correctly and more commonly
सितो *f* A narrow or thin wall (as of one brick).

See पडदो. [Arabian year.]

सितैन *a* (Or शितैन. سنين A) Sixty. Used of the
सितोडणें *v* i (सितोडा) To drizzle, misle, sprin-
kle; to fall in a light and scanty manner—rain.

सितोडा *m* (سینٹا H) A drop or particle (of
rain, spray, foam, water &c.) as dashed, splashed,
or spurted against. *v* उड. 2 A sprinkling.

सिंद, सिंदळ, सिंदळकी, सिंदळचार, सिंदळचाले,
सिंदळनखरा, सिंदळवडा, सिंदा, सिंदापोरगा, सिंद
More commonly written with शि.

सिंदूर *m* n (S Popularly शेंदूर) Red lead, mi-
nium. [शार्द &c.]

सिंदेशार्द, सिंदोरी, सिंदी More commonly शिंदे-

सिद्ध *p* (S) Accomplished, effected, finished,
completed, prepared, made. 2 Established, sub-
stantiated, evinced, demonstrated, proved; ren-
dered true, valid, good &c. 3 Judged, decided,

determined;—as a litigation, cause, suit. 4
Framed, formed, enacted, made;—as an award, a
decision, regulation, law, rule. 5 Cooked or
dressed;—as food: also prepared, cured, or made

(by compounding, concocting &c.);—as a medi-
cine. 6 Ready, prepared, willing and waiting;—as
a person to act, an animal or a thing to be em-
ployed or used. 7 Adept or accomplished (in

alchemy &c.) 8 In grammar. Concrete: contrad.
from साधित Abstract. Also Primitive: contrad.
from साधित Derivative. 9 Used as *s* *m* An in-
spired writer, as Vyāsa and others: also a person

to whom the past, present, and future are supposed
to be known, a seer. 10 A divine personage of
undefined attributes or character, a sort of demi-
god or spirit, inhabiting, together with the Wid-
yādharas, Munis &c., the regions between the

earth and sun. 11 An adept, a magician, one
who, by the performance of certain mystical and
magical rites, has acquired superhuman powers.

12 An ascetic who, by mystical and austere prac-
tices, has effected one or all of five purposes;
viz. the wealth of the gods, the form of the gods,
the society of the gods, residence in any of the

divine lokas, identification with a deity. 13 The
twenty-first of the astronomical Yogas. Note.
Useful compounds are formed with this word as

p; e. g. अनुभवसिद्ध, अनादिसिद्ध, सभावसिद्ध, पूर्वसिद्ध,
प्रत्यक्षसिद्ध, लोकसिद्ध, शालसिद्ध, व्याकरणसिद्ध, न्यायसिद्ध,
उपाधिसिद्ध, क्रियासिद्ध, ज्ञानसिद्ध, योगसिद्ध, आध्यात्मसिद्ध
&c. Of these some will be found in order.

सर्व सिद्ध आणि चुलोस पोतेरें Used where a person
is ever prompt to cry out All's ready; whereas
the coudunging clout is still upon the fireplace
(and thus dinner or the dressing of it is remote
indeed). सिद्ध is much used after participles in

the कन form; as करून सिद्ध, पाहून सिद्ध, ऐकून
सिद्ध, शिकून सिद्ध, भोगून or अनुभवून सिद्ध Perfect-
ed, prepared, or become adept through doing,
through seeing, through hearing about &c.

सिद्धपुरुष *m* (S) The same with सिद्ध in the ninth,
eleventh, and twelfth senses.

सिद्धवट *m* (Poetry.) The name of a tree which
confers सिद्धि (some supernatural faculty, adept-
ness in magic, alchemy &c., or absorption into
Brahm). Ex. सिद्धवटपर्यंत भारद्वाजें॥ बोळविला
रघुनाथ॥; also त्या सिद्धवटा सावित्रीसंपूर्ण॥ सीता
देखून नवस करो॥.

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रघुनाथ॥; also त्या सिद्धवटा सावित्रीसंपूर्ण॥ सीता
देखून नवस करो॥.

सिद्धवत् *ad* S As if effected, accomplished, finish-
ed, established; as if done, made ready, set up;
as if real, subsisting, extant, actual. Ex. एका
विषयाचा वाद पडल्यास इतर विषय सि० ध्यावे लागतात.
This is a valuable word; and, besides being ser-
viceable in expressing the above significations in
all their amplitude of application, it will avail to
convey the sense of Assumed, supposed, taken for
granted.

सिद्धसाधक *m* (See सिद्ध & साधक) A common term
for the individuals of a band united in collusion or
secret and fraudulent concert; for a fellow whose
business it is to confirm, by ingenious or unhesi-
tating lying, the pretensions, professions, or asse-
verations of others or another. Generally used in the
plural. Note. The primitive and proper, although

less usual, sense is A साधक or setter-up of a
सिद्ध or ascetic; an attendant who proclaims his
sanctity, and introduces and recommends him to
the people, and receives their gifts to him.

सिद्धसाधन *n* S The performance of magical,
mystical, or alchymical rites or processes. 2 The
accomplishing or effecting of a matter or a thing
already existing. Vide infra.

सिद्धसाधनदोष *m* S A term in logic. The error
of laboring to evince or establish what exists
necessarily or incontrovertibly. Ex. तू चार आदि
असें चारालाच नटलें असतां सि० होता.

सिद्धस्थाली *f* (S Boiler or pot of a sage or seer.)
A pot or vessel bestowed by a seer or holy per-
sonage, of which the property is to overflow
instantly with rice or other article of food accord-
ing to the wish formed by the possessor.

सिद्धार्थ *f* Vulgar for सिद्धि in the sense of Mira-
culousness and Miracle; also in the sense of At-
tainment of some divine or supernatural capa-
bility.

सिद्धांत *m* (S) Demonstrated conclusion; estab-
lished truth; the determination or result of
investigation or discussion. 2 A common name
of eighteen treatises upon astronomy, astrology,
algebra, and other sciences; as सूर्यसिद्धांत मार्तंड-
सिद्धांत, केशवसिद्धांत &c. 3 In modern trans-
lations. Theorem.

सिद्धांतित *a* (सिद्धांत) Demonstrated, established,
determined as true or just.

सिद्धांती *a* (S) That is learned in any Siddhant
or scientific treatise. 2 An experimentalist.

सिद्धान्न *n* (S सिद्ध & अन्न) Dressed food, victuals,
viands.

सिद्धि *f* (S) A supernatural power or faculty
supposed to be acquirable through the perform-
ance of certain magical, mystical, or alchymical
rites or processes. Eight are enumerated; viz.

अणिमा, महिमा, गरिमा, लघिमा, प्राप्ति, प्राकाम्य,
ईशित्व, वशित्व, which see explained in their order.
Hence 2 Any marvelous or extraordinary skill or
capability. 3 The fruit or product of a course
of ascetic severities, or of adoration of any parti-
cular divinity. 4 Accomplishment, completion,
fulfilment; finished, effected, or attained state
(of an article, fabrication, or work, of a business
or an undertaking, of a purpose, object, or desire).
5 Establishment, substantiation, demonstration;
proved or evinced state (of an argument, affirma-
tion, cause, plea &c.) 6 Adjudgment, settlement,
determination (of a dispute &c.) 7 Enactment,
constitution, formation; framed or made state (of
decrees, laws, rules &c.) 8 Readiness, prepared-
ness through culinary or other operation (of

articles of food, of medicines &c.) 9 Readiness, prepared or willing state (of a person to act, of an animal or a thing to be used). 10 Adeptness, attainedness, proficiency (in magical or mystical or alchymical rites or processes, or in the powers and properties flowing from the observance of them). 11 The perfection or accomplishment of mortal existence, viz. emancipation from transmigration, and beatification by absorption into the essence of the Supreme Spirit. 12 Prosperity or success; prosperous and flourishing state. 13 The sixteenth of the astronomical Yogas: also the nineteenth of the twenty-eight astrological Yogas.

सिद्धीस आणणे or नेणे To bring or carry to completion or accomplishment. [Cidi.]

सिद्धी m (Or शिद्धी, शिद्धी &c.) An Abyssinian, a सिधा, सिधापाणी, सिधासामान, सिधासामग्री See these words under शि, although, as thus spelled, they are spelled as rightly.

सिंधु m (S) The ocean or a sea. 2 The river Indus. 3 The country along the Indus or Sindh. 4 The juice that exudes from an elephant's temples. 5 f A river in general.

सिंधुक a S Produced in the ocean or a sea, marine. 2 Produced in or belonging to the country [Sindh.]

सिंधुकफ m S Cuttlefish-bone.

सिंधुनद m (S) The river Indus.

सिंधुपुष्प n m S (Flower of the sea.) A conch.

सिंधुलवण n (S) Rocksalt.

सिंधारी f (सिद्ध S) Dressed provisions carried or sent abroad. See शिंधारी.

सिन्ध This word and its compounds and derivatives see under शिंदळ.

सिनीवाली f S The day of full moon. सिनीवाली-शान्ति An observance upon this day.

सिंप, सिंपडणे, सिंपणे, सिंपला, सिंपाई, सिंपाईगिरी, सिंपाईयादा, सिंपाईराणा, सिंपायाडा, सिंपारशी, सिंपारस, सिंपो, सिंपुरडा, सिंपारशी, सिंपारस, सिंपंदी, सिंपाड, सिंपाळी, सिंपे, सिंपगा, सिंपस्ता, सिंपसेदार, सिंपरिस्ता, सिंपक, सिंपकझाडा, सिंपकणे, सिंपकबंद, सिंपकसांखळी, सिंपकावण, सिंपकावणी, सिंपकाविणे, सिंपकी, सिंपगण, सिंपगणे, सिंपगावण or णी, सिंपगाविणे, सिंपसिला or झा, सिंपाई, सिंपलीक, सिंपेखाना, सिंपेदार, सिंपेदारी, सिंपेदारीढंग, सिंपेपास or पोस्त, सिंपेभाळ्यानिशी, सिंप, सिंपण, सिंपणावळ, सिंपणे, सिंपघडी, सिंपरा, सिंपराई, सिंपसेजारी, सिंपसर, सिंपसरणे, सिंपसेयरा, सिंपाई or य, सिंपाचजमा, सिंपाचमिळकत, सिंपार, सिंपारसंपाक, सिंपासीव, सिंपी, सिंपोगाळ or ळी, सिंपेरा, सिंपकारी, सिंपफूल or सिंपफूल, सिंपव, सिंपवा, सिंपवी, सिंपवेल, सिंपा, सिंपारी, सिंपे See these under शि, although many of them are with equal correctness written as above.

सिष्ट, सिष्टसंभावना, सिष्टाई, सिष्टाचार &c. Corruptly written for शिष्ट &c.

सिंह m (S) A lion. 2 A sign of the zodiac, Leo. 3 In comp. The chief or principal. Ex. पुरुषसिंह, पंडितसिंह.

सिंहकटो f S A lion-waisted (i. e. having a waist delicately slender) female. A term of praise.

सिंहकेशर m S A lion's mane. 2 A plant, Mimosa Elengi.

सिंहतल m S The open hands joined side by side.

सिंहद्वार n S The chief door or gate; the main entrance.

सिंहनाद m (S) The roar of the lion. Hence 2 The war-whoop or war-cry; roaring or shouting upon making the onset: also any loud and terrific roar or cry: also a deep, hollow, and solemn sound (as in caverns or temples).

सिंहल or सिंहलद्वीप n (S) सिंहला f (S) The island of Ceylon.

सिंहस्थ m (S) Situate in the lion.) The position of the planet Jupiter in the sign Leo. 2 fig. The period of time marked by this position. It occurs duodecimally, is considered as inauspicious, and admits of no weddings or thread-investitures, save at the shrine of शंभु.

सिंहावतार m (S) Assumption of the form and nature of a lion; i. e. getting up into furious passion. v घर, चे. 2 Misused for नरसिंहावतार.

सिंहावलोकन n (S) The manner of looking of the lion, which animal is said to be constantly looking behind.) Pausing and reviewing from time to time (the portion written or read, or done generally). Ex. असा सिंहावलोकने निश्चिती ॥ मागील चरित्र आठविजे श्रोती ॥

सिंहासन n (S) सिंह & आसन. A seat supported by lions wrought in gold, marble &c.) A throne.

सिंहिका f S The name of the mother of Rāhu. Ex. तेां सिंहिके वदन पसरिले ॥ द्यायास्तव साधिले ॥

सिंहिण f in poetry सिंहो f (सिंह S) A lioness.

सिंठा, सिंठापाका, सिंठावाजार, सिंठाविष्ठा, सिंठावेळ, सिंठी सप्पनी, सिंठोपा Preferably written with शि. सीक, सीख, सीग, सीण, सीत See under शी.

सीता f (S) The celebrated Sita, the wife of Rāmachandra. 2 One of the four great branches into which the Ganges, after having fallen from heaven upon Mount Meru, is fabled to divide,—the eastern branch. 3 A goddess presiding over fruits &c., the Indian Flora or Pomona. 4 A covert term for half a rupee.

सीता कीं संग्राम (The message of Rāmachandra to Rāwan.) Give up Sita or stand up to fight—compliance or war. A phrase expressive of the proposal of hard alternatives.

सीताचवरी f (See चवर) Curcuma caulina. Grah.

सीतादेवी f (सीता in the sense of Pomona.) The portion of a crop left (at reaping-time) in a corner for the Mahār. Applied, in some districts, to the remnant upon the खळे or thrashing floor after the removal of the रास or corn-heap. A hakk of the Mahār.

सीताफल f (S) pop सीताफळी or ळ f The Custard-apple tree, and सीताफळ n The fruit, Annona squamosa. [ted kind of cowrie.]

सीतेचा पोंछारा m A large, brownish, and spotted.

सीत्कार m (S) Making of an inarticulate sound by drawing in air between the closed teeth: also such sound made.

सीम a (P Third.) Of the third class or grade;—used esp. of soil.

सीमंत m (S) The separation or partition of the hair (of the head of women) forming a distinct line along the crown.

सीमंताग्रयन n (S) सीमंत & अग्रयन A purificatory and sacrificial ceremony observed by women in the fourth, sixth, or eighth month of their pregnancy. In consists mainly of the arranging or adjusting of the सीमंत q. v. supra.

सीमा f (S) A boundary, border, bound, limit (of time, space, action, conduct, procedure). 2 Freely. Excess, extravagance, exorbitance, outrageousness, superlative vehemence of action: also superabundance, exuberance, overflowing copiousness, wild profuseness. Ex. त्या वर्षी पावसाने मोठी सीमा केली; पावसाची सीमा झाळी; आयांची यंदा सीमा झाळी. See पराकाष्ठा.

सीमांतपूजन n सीमांतपूजा f (S) The honors and courtesies paid at the village-boundary or in the

temple to the person coming as bridegroom or as suitor to seek out a wife. 2 The ceremony of visiting the village-bounds by the बारा बलुते on the day of new moon of चैत्र.

सीमास्तत्र n S In geometry. Perimeter.

सीमोजवन n (S सीमा & जवन) The passage of the borders; esp. that celebrated in pompous procession upon the festival of Dasrá.

सीव f (Or शीव. सीमा S) A boundary, border, सीवन n S Sewing. [limit.]

सीवनी f S The frenum of the prepuce.

सीवजेजारी m (Or शीवजेजारी) A borderer, a सीस & सीसक n S Lead. [border-neighbor.]

सु ind (S) A particle and prefix answering to Good, well, or to the Greek *Eu*, and implying I. Goodness, excellence: II. Excess, superlativeness, intenseness: III. Increase, advancement. Ex. सुपुत्र A good son; सुशील Good disposition; सुदूर Very distant; सुदुर्लभ Very scarce or rare; सुदुखर, सुदुस्तर, सुदुःसह, सुदुःख &c.

सुई f (सुखी S) A needle. Pr. सुईचे अग्नी शक्तिका. Pr. जिकडे सुई तिकडे देरा. 2 also सुइरा m and sometimes सुइटा m and dim. सुइटी f The spike which issues from the womb of the Plantain and of trees of the Palm-tribe. 3 सुइरा is applied figuratively to a tender sprout. [wife.]

सुईण f ई or ए (Better सुवीण. सु & वीण) A mid-sुरर, सुररणे, सुररतुला Properly सुवेर &c.

सुकट f (सुका) The fish called बोंबोस (bommelow) dried and preserved.

सुकटा a (सुकणे) Of deficient animal moisture, dried up, desiccated. 2 Slightly dried, that has lost some of its succulence or sap.

सुकटणे vi (सुकणे) To dry up; to lose succulence, moisture, freshness.

सुकटा or या a (सुकट) Desiccated, dried up, dried and drawn;—as the body, a limb &c.

सुकटी f (सुका) Powdery fragments of dried fish.

सुकड f C (सुका) A ripe and dry cocoanut.

सुकडा a (Commonly सुकट) Destitute of or of deficient animal moisture. [legs.]

सुकडा or या m The green kind of Gaffer Long सुकडा a (सुकणे) Dried and wasted (as from sickness).

सुकडी f C (Or सुकड) A ripe and dry cocoanut.

सुकणावळ f (सुकणे) Dryage, waste by drying (of grain, sugar, liquors &c.)

सुकणे vi (ग्रह S through سكب H) To dry, to lose moisture or wetness. 2 To ebb away and leave the channel dry or with shallow water;—as the tide: to become dry, shallow, scanty;—as beds of rivers, rivers, rivulets. 3 To shrink and emaciate;—as the body or a member.

सुकतळ n (सुकणे & तळ) The loose slip of leather in a shoe to absorb the perspiration of the feet; a cloth (as under a saddle, at the armpits of a garment &c.) to absorb the perspiration.

सुकताव m (सुका & ताव) Heating (of a piece of gold, silver &c.) and suffering it to cool of itself: disting. from पाणताव Heating and quenching. v दे.

सुकतो f (सुकणे) The ebb or reflux of the tide: also low water. [and high water.]

सुकतो भरतो f The ebb and flow: also low water

सुकंद m (S The excellent root.) A name for the onion, the yam, and the root of Arum campanulatum; also for the grass Scirpus Kysoor.

सुकर a (S) Easy to be done, accomplished, or attained; facile, feasible, practicable, achievable.

सुकर्म n (S) A virtuous or good action.

सुकर्मा m (S) The seventh of the astronomical

Yogas. 2 The name of the artist or architect of the gods.

सुकर्मी *a* (S) That acts or does virtuously or well.

सुकलें *n* (सुखला S) An ornament for the ear or nose (esp. of children). It consists of the gold or silver wire with which the ear or nose is at first bored rolled up into a ring.

सुकवण *n* (सुकणें) Dryage (of grain, spirits &c.) 2 Grain &c. spread out to dry. 3 *f* Withered state. [or a piece of one.]

सुकवत *f n* C (सुका & पत्र) A dried plantain-leaf
सुकवशी *f* (सुकणें) Emaciation, maceration, the drying up and growing lean (of the body or a limb): also the desiccating or withering (of plants).

सुकवें *n* C (सुकणें) A parched or dried up crop.

सुकळ *m* (Better सुकाळ) A time of plenty and cheapness.

सुकळास *ad* (Vulgar. सु & लेश) Easily, freely, smoothly, spontaneously &c., without making difficulty or giving trouble.

सुका *a* (शुष्क S) Dry, not wet, not moist, not succulent or sappy. 2 *fig.* Unproductive or unprofitable: also hollow, heartless, insincere: also empty, unsolid, unsubstantial: also void of significance or meaning.

सुकाकुलमिश्री *f* (شقائق P & مصري H) The fruit of *Trapa bispinosa* or *natans*. See *Shucacul* in *Encycl. Brit.*

सुका टणक or -टणक *a* (सुका & टणक adjunct of enhancement.) Arid or dry;—used esp. of soil.

सुकाड *m* A Jack of straw or Gaffer Long legs of the green kind.

सुकाण or सुकाणू *n* (سكان A) A rudder or helm.

सुकाणदार *m* सुकाया *m* (सुकाण & दार Affix.) A helmsman or steersman. 2 *fig.* A leader, director, conductor (of a body or company).

सुकाणाची दांडी *f* (Stick or bar of the helm.) A tiller.

सुका ताव *m* (Dry cautery or heating.) Applied figuratively to the burning of a hungry stomach; to a *dry* (empty or bare) treatment or reception; a *dry* faring or fare; also to a flat refusal; to a downright abusing or scolding; to any rough or unceremonious handling. *v* दे & बस. 2 Commonly सकताव. [drought.]

सुका दुकळ *m* A time of scarcity occasioned by सुकान, सुकानदार, सुकान्या See above सुकाण &c.

सुका लफडा *m* A term for a vexatious or troublesome business; a hobble, scrape, difficulty; also for a fruitless and plaguing dispute, squabble &c.

सुकाळ *m* A time of plenty and cheapness. Opp. to दुकाळ.

सुकाळपुरा *m* (सुकाळ & पुरा) An idiomatic formation to express Exceeding plentifulness (as of crops, market-supplies, profits, gifts; also of rain, wind, dust &c.)

सुकाळसादा *m* Overcheap merchandise or goods (with implication that they are not good, or will not keep &c.) Pr. सु० आणि हगवणीस काळ.

सुकाळा or व्या sometimes सुकाळ *a* (That enjoys happy seasons or times.) Affected ever with carnal desire;—used of either sex. 2 *Præposteræ veneri addictus*;—used whether of the perpetrator or of the cinædus or pathic.

सुकी केळ *n* (सुका & केळ) A ripe plantain peeled सुकी खरुज *f* or ई The dry itch. [and dried.]

सुकीर्ति *f* S Good repute; honorable celebrity: also *attrib.* of good repute.

सुकुमार *a* (S सु Very, कुमार Young.) Tender, soft, fine, delicate.

सुकृत *n* (S) A virtuous or meritorious action; an act in general for the propitiation of the Deity. 2 Virtue, moral merit. 3 *attrib.* Virtuous, meritorious, well-doing.

सुकृती *a* (S) Virtuous, meritorious, righteous; that performs good works and acts: also that has moral merit.

सुकेड *f* R (सुका & कड) The dry side or part. Ex. ओलीमध्ये वरून नको सुकेडीस विस.

सुकेळ, सुकेळें, सुकें केळें *n* (सुका & केळ) A ripe plantain peeled and dried. [note in general.]

सुका *m* (شقة P) A note of hand or a letter or सुखरुज *f* R (Commonly सुकी खरुज) The dry itch. [moist, succulent, sappy &c.]

सुखा *a* R (Commonly सुका) Dry; not wet, सुकतासुत *a* & *n* (Properly सुकतासुत, having सु, उक्त, अ, सु, & उक्त) A formation of a highly expressive nature and of a very large class; e. g. सदसत्, शब्दाशब्द, वेळावेळ, सयापसय, बरा वाईट &c.

The literal sense is Well-spoken or said, or ill-spoken or said; and the use is as per ex. मजपासून काही सु० घडलें तर क्षमा करावी, i. e. If I have said anything without due consideration of its quality as proper or improper, as good or bad, pardon it; pardon my rash sayings whether passable or in whatever degree faulty; चौघांमध्ये सु० बोलू नये समजून बोलवे Speak not *unadvisedly* in public; speak with consideration and care; मो त्याला सु० काही बोललो नाही I spake not a syllable to him *good or bad*. Note. As the derivation, and thus the exact and rigid signification, of this word are, to the multitude, unknown, they are, as is usual and natural, constantly violated in the current applications. The word imports, in the popular apprehension, simply Good or bad, well or ill, and, accordingly, if, of the first example given above the rendering be If I have *done* &c., and if, for the verb बोलणे in the two other examples, the verb करणे be substituted, the rendering will, in *that* apprehension, be equally correct, and the import, although altered, equally congruous.

सुख *n* (S) Ease, comfort, pleasurable quiet and rest: also enjoyment or pleasure; satisfaction or gratification of the body or of the spirit: also happiness. The word has ample range; implying however rather tranquil complacency than delight or joy. Compounds are elegant and numerous; as आत्मसुख, रतिसुख, विषयसुख, इन्द्रियसुख, भवसुख. Valuable compounds also are formed with सुख *prefixed*, bearing the sense Easy to be done; as सुखकर Easy to be done: also that does easily; सुखखाद्य Easy to be eaten; सुखहेय Easy to be cut, cloven, split &c.; सुखदोद्य Easy to be milked; सुखभेद्य Easy to be broken; also easy to be divided or parted; सुखसाध्य Easy to be attained or accomplished—to be *got or done*; सुखोच्चारणीय Easy to be pronounced; सुखोद्य Easy to be spoken or uttered. The above compounds are predicates or adjectives: other compounds with सुख as prefix occur, and both as classical and as popular; as सुखभाग, सुखवास, सुखानुभव, सुखेच्छा (Desire of ease, pleasure, or happiness), and सुखढाळ, सुखवसू, सुखसोहळा &c. Such and others similar appear in their order.

सकलसुखसंपत्तिवसति Receptacle or seat of all happiness and opulence. A phrase of flatterers or well-wishers. सुखाचा विचार The consideration (i. e. the conception, notion, *thought*) of pleasure or

happiness; as दुःख वा दवडी हा संसार ॥ सुखाचा विचार नाही एथें ॥ सुखाचा भाऊबंद -भागी-वाटेकरी -सावनी A summer-friend. सुखाचा शब्द देखील नाही There is not (with him, you &c.) even a gentle or civil word. सुखाचे कळाळ Rolling billows of delight or pleasure; surges of joy. Ex. अज्ञान बापुडें तुझें लडिवाळ ॥ सुखाचे कळाळ करो माथें ॥ सुखानें or सुखें With pleasure, i. e. readily, heartily, willingly: also with ease, easily. सुखास पडणें-येणें-वाटणें impersonally—To be easy, comfortable, agreeable, happy, well with or unto.

सुखट, सुखटणें, सुखड See सुकट &c.

सुखढाळ *m* (सुख & ढाळ) A mild and gentle purgative: also a gentle and easy purge or motion.

सुखणावळ, सुखणें, सुखनाव, सुखती See सुकणावळ, सुकणें &c.

सुखदुःखभोग्य *n* S Experience of pleasure and pain. A term of the Vedantists for Personal or individual existence; as opp. to absorption into and identification with Brahm.

सुखनिद्रा *f* (S) Pleasant or comfortable sleep. See ex. under संसारसुख. [rition or delivery.]

सुखप्रसव *m* (S सुख & प्रसव) Gentle or easy partu-

सुखभाक् *a* S also सुखभागी *a* (S) That has pleasure or happiness for his portion. 2 A voluptuary or pleurist.

सुखभाग *m* (S) An easy or comfortable portion; a happy allotment; "lines fallen in pleasant places."

सुखमांस *n* (S Flesh of ease or happiness.) A term for the fleshiness, plumpness, or good condition (of a person or a beast) under good fare and easy work. *v* ये, चढ.

सुखरोण *n* (सुख & ऋण) Debt wantonly or unnecessarily contracted. 2 An easy debt, a debt payable at one's convenience.

सुखरुज *f* (For सुकी खरुज) The dry itch.

सुखरूप *a* (सुख & रूप) Well, happy, comfortable, easy; free from pain or affliction. 2 as *ad* Freely, readily, comfortably, commodiously, conveniently, pleasantly; without impediment or deterrent of any kind.

सुखवत *f* C (Or सुकवत. सुखा & पत्र) A dried plantain leaf or a piece of one.

सुखवशी *f* (सुखणें) Emaciation, maceration, *tabies*, wasting away and drying up: also drying up (as of plants).

सुखवसी *f* (सुख & वसी) Residence at any place during pleasure or convenience; residence without any landed property, hereditary office &c. to operate as a tie or restraint.

सुखवसी or सुखवसू *c* (सुख & वसणें) A person sojourning at a place without the connection of an estate &c., or without any particular business or bond, but simply for his pleasure or convenience.

सुखवास *m* (S) Residence during one's own pleasure. See सुखवसी. 2 Happy or comfortable residing or abiding.

सुखवासी *a* (S) That resides during his own pleasure. 2 That is in happy, easy, or comfortable circumstances.

सुखशयन *n* (S) A festal couch; a bed of pleasure. A term used in poetic or amatory composition for a couch or bed. 2 (Lit. Pleasant sleep, or sleeping well.) A word used in polite or tender inquiry after one's rest, health &c.

सुखशय्या *f* See the preceding word, esp. in the first sense. 2 A couch, bed, or bedding given to a Brāhman in order to the obtainment of happiness in the next birth. See सुतशय्या.

सुखशेज *f* (Poetry.) The same with सुखशयन.
सुखसंतोष *m* (S) Ease and pleasure; rest and joyousness; quiet comfort and lively happiness. A comprehensive term for Enjoyment.
सुखसंतोषाने or **सुखसंतोषे** With or in ease and pleasure &c. 2 Of one's own will and pleasure; of one's free determination or choice; with full voluntariness or right willingly. Used much as the phrase अकलङ्कशरीने q. v.
सुखसमाधान *n* (S) Ease and peace; rest and contentment; happiness and quiet enjoyment. A comprehensive term, and applying, not to circumstances, but to the internal state.
सुखसोहळा *m* A festal rite or act in general (as ablution, inunction, decoration of the person, procession &c. at marriages, thread-investitures, and other festal occasions).
सुखस्पर्श *a* S Of pleasant or agreeable touch.
सुखा *a* (Commonly सुका) Dry; not wet, moist, succulent, sappy &c.
सुखांगणे *v i* (सुख & आंग. To have one's body lying in pleasure or at ease.) To revel or delight one's self in; to sit down in the enjoyment of; to take up one's joy or rest in. Used mostly with reproachful implication. 2 To become easy and comfortable (as after sufferings).
सुखाचा घनी *m* A term for a person who is kind and friendly, or respectful, courteous &c. only during one's prosperity or well-being.
सुखाचा प्राणी or **-जीव** *m* A term for a person whose life passes in ease and happiness; also for a person in affluent or comfortable circumstances.
सुखाचा वांटा *m* A comfortable allotment; an easy position or part assigned. *v* उचल, घे, भोग.
सुखाचा वारा *m* Agreeable intelligence or tidings; pleasant accounts about. 2 A good word, a civil, soft, or quiet word; agreeing with सुखाचा शब्द.
सुखाचा सोहळा *m* Festivities or rejoicing appropriate to or harmonizing with prosperousness of affairs. *v* भोग.
सुखाची आईबाई *f* A female companion and complaisant sharer of the good fortune or sunshiny season of; a summer-friend (female).
सुखाची घडी *f* A happy hour. *v* ये, उगव, चाल.
सुखाची भाकर or **री** *f* (Comfortable or easy bread.) A term for an easy employment or situation, a sinecure; also for an employment or a subsistence obtained easily; also for easiness or comfortableness of circumstances generally.
सुखाचे माहेर *n* The maternal mansion or very home of pleasure, gladness, or happiness. Ex. वक्षस्वत नैसे रंदावले ॥ सर्व सु०॥
सुखाचे शरीर *n* A body of ease or enjoyment, i. e. a healthy body.
सुखाड *a* (सुख) Pleasing, agreeable, gratifying.
सुखाडणे *v i* (Poetry. सुख) To be lost in joy or delight; to be enraptured, transported, overjoyed. Ex. विष्टा देखोनि सुखाडे काक जैसा दुरात्मा; also निजसुखें सुखाडला.
सुखाडणे *v i* (सुख) To be highly delighted or pleased. See above सुखाडणे. Ex. तेथें सुखाडली मिचतनया ॥
सुखाडी *f* (सुखणे) Dried and parched state (of a country, a plantation &c.): also driedness (of the roads &c.)
सुखादुःखाचा सोबती *m* (Partner of one's pleasures and pains, joys and sorrows; companion in prosperity and adversity.) A term for a husband and (changing चा सोबती into ची सोबती) wife reciprocally; also for a closely-attached friend &c.

सुखानंद *c* (सुख & आनंद) A term for a person given up to enjoyment or inglorious rest; for one who, troubling himself with nothing, consults only his pleasure or ease.
सुखानुभव *m* (S) Experience or consciousness of ease, of happiness, or of pleasure; enjoyment. Also सुखानुभवी *a* That experiences &c.
सुखापा *m* (सुख) Ease, rest, peaceful or quiet happiness.
सुखापुरी *c* (सुख & पुरी An order of the Gosāwī.) A term for an easy, happy, comfortable fellow, one that is enjoying rest and ease. The term has implication of reproach.
सुखारखा *a* Dry and plain;—as victuals without butter or oil. [happiness.
सुखार्थी *a* (S) That seeks ease or pleasure or सुखावणे *v i* (सुख) To become easy and comfortable; to get into the enjoyment of ease, comfort, or happiness (as after sufferings or privations). 2 To be gladdened or pleased. Ex. देखतां यज्जना-रायण ॥ ऋषिजन सुखावले ॥; also जेणें विश्वामित्राचे कर्ण ॥ दत्त होऊन सुखावति ॥
सुखावा *m* (सुख) Comfort, ease, rest, quiet pleasure or happiness.
सुखाविणे *v c* (सुख) To make easy and comfortable. 2 To gladden or please. Ex. प्रेम्णें लागीं सुखावून ॥ कामवाण दाविता ॥
सुखासंतोषाने or **सुखासंतोषे** *ad* Of one's own accord or choice; with one's free determination or will; right willingly.
सुखासन *n* (S) A festal couch; a chair or seat of enjoyment or ease. Ex. रायें वैसविला सुखा-सनी ॥; also सप्त शतें दशरथयुवती ॥ त्याची रामलक्ष्म पाहो येति ॥ सुखासनी बैसोनि निघति ॥. 2 A commodious or comfortable vehicle or carriage; an easy coach or litter; an easy seat in general. 3 A chair, not unlike a Tom-John, granted originally by the king to certain persons as a mark of honor or favor.
सुखासमाधाना *ad* (सुख & समाधान) With one's own free consent or choice; of one's own accord and pleasure.
सुखसुखी or **सुखसुखी** *ad* (सुख by redup.) Voluntarily, freely, readily, of one's own accord or with unextorted consent. 2 Easily, simply, of itself, uncausedly, or upon slight causation.
सुखासाद *a* S Of pleasant or agreeable flavor or taste, tasteful or tasty.
सुखिभाव *m* S A happy, contented, or easy-to-be-satisfied disposition.
सुखी *a* (S) Easy, comfortable, enjoying ease, comfort, pleasure, or happiness. 2 That is in good or easy circumstances; that has a comfortable maintenance. Ex. जो गृहस्थ आपल्या घरचा सुखी आहे त्याचाच घरी सुलगी द्यावी.
सुखेनैव *ad* (S सुखेन & एव) Freely, readily, comfortably, pleasantly; at full ease or with perfect liberty or the freest permission; without any obstruction, inconvenience, danger, hazard. Ex. तुला राजगार लागे तोपर्यंत तू आमचे घरी सु० रहा.
सुखेची *a* S That seeks the comfort or happiness of; a well-wisher.
सुखोच्चार *m* S Flowing or free (easy or pleasant) pronunciation (esp. of the vowels): also attrib. of easy pronunciation—a vowel or letter.
सुखोत्पत्ति *f* (S) The rising, emerging, or occurring of happiness, pleasure, or enjoyment. 2 Popularly. Ease, comfort, happiness, enjoyment generally. [ment.
सुखोपा *m* (सुख) Ease, comfort, quiet enjoy-

सुगड *n* (Better सुघड) A little earthen vessel.
सुगड *a* (Better सुघड) Clever, dexterous, expert.
सुगणें *v c* (सुग्राण S through سونگهنا H) To smell: also to sniff. [state.
सुगति *f* (S) Happy or comfortable condition or सुगंध *m* (S) Fragrance, perfume, sweet odor, any pleasant or agreeable smell.
सुगंधक *a* (S) corruptly सुगंधिक *a* Of pleasant odor or scent, sweet-smelling, fragrant.
सुगंधमरोच *m* Cubebs.
सुगंधमूली *f* S Zedoary. See कचोरा & आंबेडळद.
सुगंधराज or **सुगंधराव** *m* A particular fragrant oil. [attrib. of sweet odor, fragrant.
सुगंधि *m* (S) A fragrance or sweet odor: also सुगंधित *a* (S) Sweet-scented, imbued or affected with fragrance.
सुगंधिद्रव्य *n* (S) A sweet-smelling drug or article in general. [fumer.
सुगंधी *m* (सुगंध) A vender of perfumes, a per-
सुगम *a* (S) Easy of access or passage, literally, or of acquisition, attainment, or performance. 2 Of kindly operation and easy passage; that does not confine or bind;—used of a medicine. 3 Of easy interpretation or apprehension;—as a book, science, subject.
सुगर *a* (सुघड) Skilful, clever, dexterous, expert.
सुगरण *f* (सुगर) A species of the Tailor-bird. It makes a pensile nest with downward mouth.
सुगरणीचे घर or **कोठें** Its nest. Used medicinally.
सुगरण *a* (सुगर) Skilful, expert, apt. Note. This word is more commonly applied to females, and with the implication of expertness in cookery and other points of housewifery. It is but a form of the word सुगरीण, although, through ignorance or inattention, it is sometimes used of male persons. [ness, aptness.
सुगराई *f* (सुगर) Skilfulness, dexterity, expert-
सुगराई *f* (سگرائی H) One of the Rāginī or modes of music. See राग. [terity.
सुगरावा *m* (सुगर) Cleverness, expertness, dex-
सुगरीण *f* The name of a jungle tree.
सुगरीण *f* (सुगर) A woman skilful in domestic accomplishments (cooking, scouring, drawing figures &c.) i. e. a good cook and housewife.
सुगावणे *v i* (सु & गावणे To meet or be found by) To become propitious, favorable, willing towards, to, or for; to become kindly or suitably disposed; to be good found by.
सुगावा *m* (सु & गावा from गावणे) Search, inquiry, quest: also finding, lighting on in seeking. *v* लाव, काढ, & लाग, निघ g. of o. & s.
सुगी *f* (सु Well, good, and ग To go &c.) The period of the coming to maturity or perfection, or of the abounding or prevailing (of the products of the earth, of articles of merchandise &c.), season. *v* चुक, सर &c. Ex. सुगीचे सुगीवर जपलें अस-तां जिन्नस फार ससता मिळते; सुगी चुकली त्या पेक्षां कांहीं तरी किंमत व्याख पडेल; Pr. सरली सुगी आणि वेस उगी. [property.
सुगुण *m* (Properly सद्गुण) A good quality or सुगुण or सुगुण *a* Corrupt for सुगम.
सुग्रण, **सुग्रार्**, **सुग्रावा**, **सुग्रीण** See सुगरण &c.
सुग्राम *m* (S) A *bonne bouche*, a dainty morsel, a delicacy, tid bit, nicety.
सुग्राह्य *a* S Of easy capture or apprehension, catchable, seizable &c.
सुग्रीव *m* (S) The name of the monkey-king, the friend and confederate of Rāmachandra in his war against Rāvaṇ. 2 Attributively. (सु & ग्रीवा) Handsome-necked.

सुघटित *a* (सु & घटित) Well-made; well-formed or fashioned. 2 Easy of formation or of performance, facile. Ex. ईश्वरास जग निर्माण करण्णाविषयी सु०च आहे; जन्मापाखून जो कविता करीत आला आहे त्यालाच कविता सु०. 3 Well-joined or united. 4 Well-contrived, well-compacted, well-planned, well-combined : also well-arranged.

सुघड *n* (सु & घड for घट Pitcher &c.) A little earthen vessel. [Sometimes used for सुवघड.]

सुघड *a* (सु & घडणे) Skilful, expert, clever. 2

सुघडाई *f* (Misused for सुगराई) Skilfulness &c.

सुचणे *v i* (सुच S) To arise unto the thought or memory; to come into the mind; to occur or suggest itself unto.

सुचना *f* (Common corruption of सूचना) Suggesting, hinting, intimating; a suggestion, hint, or intimation.

सुचरि *a* S Of good procedure, course, or conduct. 2 as *s n* Good conduct : also a right course.

सुचरिचा *f* S A well-behaved and virtuous wife or woman.

सुचविणे *v c* (सुचणे) To inform, apprise, acquaint: also to intimate, suggest, hint, tell.

सुचित or **सुचिंत** *a* (सुचित S) Quiet, easy, composed, comfortable; free from molestation or annoyance.

सुचिंत *a* (S) Attentive, advertent of a present and applied mind. 2 (Popularly.) Of comfortable or tranquil state of mind.

सुचिन्ह *n* (S) A good omen; an auspicious or good sign, signal, mark, indication, or appearance.

सुचें *n* C (सुचणे) A suggestion or hint; a gentle or unpressing intimation.

सुजड *a* sometimes **सुजकड** *a* (सुजणे) Slightly swollen or puffed.

सुजणे *v i* (शेथ S through سوجنا H) To swell. 2 To be intensively craving or eager after. Acc. of o. Pr. सुजलें भूत कोडबुव्यास राजी.

सुजन *m* (S) A good man; a person of mild, quiet, correct deportment.

सुजनता *f* (S) **सुजनल** *n* (S) Gentlemanliness, gentility, excellence of manners or bearing; affability, courteousness, complaisance, urbanity &c.

सुजनो *f* A texture of silk mixed with cotton.

सुजमरणे or **सुजमिरणे** *v i* (सुजणे) To swell or tumefy slightly. [tumefied.]

सुजमोर *a* R (सुजमिरणे) Slightly swollen or

सुजरा *a* (सुजणे To swell.) That swells and heaves after; i. e. that eagerly craves or covets or violently longs for. Note. सुजलेला or सुजला *p p* of सुजणे (properly swollen) is used in this sense. And सुजलें भूत *n* A person wrought up into intense and impatient eagerness. Pr. सुजलें भूत कोडबुव्यावर राजी. 2 Swollen. This literal sense is not in the common use.

सुजाण *a* (सु & जाण) Knowing, intelligent, well-informed : also sharp, ready, apt, of quick faculties.

सुजीर *a* (सुजणे) Rather swollen or tumefied. 2 Swollen. 3 Used, by some, as सजरा *q. v.*

सुड-कण-कन-कर-दिनो-दिशी *ad* Imit. of the sound सुट! as fancied on sudden slipping, sliding, bouncing, bounding, flying out or off &c. 2 Smartly, promptly, in a shake or jiffey.

सुडकणे *v i* (सुडकण or سٹکنا H) To be off in a shake; to vanish in a trice; to start and disappear.

सुडका *f* (सुड root of सुटणे. Or سٹکا H) Release, liberation, emancipation, deliverance or freedness generally (from restraint, affliction, or trouble).

सुडगांठ *f* A slipknot.

सुटणूक *f* (सुटणे) Release, liberation &c. See

सुटणे *v i* (सुट S To despise, disregard, slight &c. Or سٹا H) To become loose or free generally; to get loose from bonds or bondage; to be

extricated or released from restraint, confinement, embarrassment, trouble, evil, of any kind. 2 To part or come asunder; to be untied, undone, unglued, disjoined, disengaged, disunited;—as a knot, tie, ligature, bandage, any association or connection, any compages or contexture. 3 To break out or burst forth; to form or come; to arise into being or issue into appearance;—as perspiration, flushings, tremors, an itching, a titillation &c.; an exudation or ooze, a foetor or smell, mould, discoloration, any inward fermentation or working, or any outward effect or indication of it: also to spring up (in the mind) powerfully and constrainingly; to rise into active operation;—as terror, lust, cupidity, affection, anger &c.: also to break out and spread generally and vehemently;—as a plague, a disease, oppression, a calamity &c.: also to break forth and blow (whether with or without violence);—wind: to set in furiously; to descend in torrents;—rain: to blaze and spread wildly and irrestrainably;—a conflagration, a fire: to run off wildly and madly;—a frightened horse, bullock &c.: to burst all bonds and checks; to become dissolute, desperate, and reckless. 4 To break from (whatever may be supposed to restrain, obstruct, embarrass &c.) and rush headlong upon, on, at (a work, business, employment, act, or course of action); to set to *with full swing*; to engage in ardently and with energetic determination. Note. In this sense the verb often assumes into conjunction, and under the form of the present participle, another verb denoting the particular act or course which is the object of this vehement or vigorous onset; as तो मारीत सुटला, शिष्या देत सुटला, बोलत सुटला, खान सुटला, गात सुटला, पळत सुटला. 5 To go off; to explode or be discharged;—a gun &c. 6 To burst its due limit or line; i. e. to become loose, flabby, morbidly big;—used of the belly. 7 Seminis emissione affectus esse ad foeminam vel foeminâ conspectâ;—used esp. of a beast.

सुटकं *n* (Properly सुटकं) A suppurating tumor.

सुटसुटीत *a* (An imit. formation, or from सुटणे To be loose, free &c.) Compact; short and well-set; light-limbed: knit for activity and briskness; light and tight; dapper and smart;—a person or his form and make: also light and compactly made up;—as a bundle, load &c.: little and neat; close and pretty; snug, trim, nice;—as a house or building: small, confined within just bounds, upon a conveniently manageable scale;—as a business or concern, an establishment. The word is freely used to express the quality opposite to Bulky, huge, lubberly, unwieldy, clumsy, cumbersome.

सुटा *a* (सुटणे) Loosened from, disengaged, detached;—as a limb from the body, a member or part from its whole. 2 Loose or unbound; unimprisoned or unconfined. 3 Not fixed or made fast; not fastened or attached to. 4 Loose, hanging, flowing, bagging, bellying. 5 Not crowded or close; having intervals or interstices. 6 Single, separate, standing apart, disjunct from that with which it is usually conjoined, or under which it

is usually comprehended. Ex. ग्रेला फाडूं नको एखादें सुटें पडें असलें तर दे; वंदा रुपया पाडिजे तर घे सुटो अघेली मजजवळ नाहीं. 7 Free, unengaged, unemployed, that is not under occupation or use. Used of persons or things. Ex. होतें वांचे तितकें मांडवाकडे गंतले एक देखील वांचा सुटा नाहीं देऊं कोटून. 8 Exempt, free, clear (as from obligation, incumbency, indebtedness &c.) 9 Useful phrases are formed with this word; as हातचा सुटा Free of hand, liberal; कामाचा सुटा, लोभाचा सुटा, मोहाचा सुटा That is exempt from, or is somewhat freed from the sway of, lust, cupidity, affection &c.

सुटारा *m* A stake around which a bullock is driven in training him to work at a mill.

सुटावणे *v i* (सुटणे) To burst or swell out; to get loose and fall out;—used of a building or wall, a well, bank, mound, stack, truss, bundle &c.: also to swell or puff up with moisture;—as earth or a mud wall: also to get blown;—as the belly, body, or a member: also to become loose and flabby;—as the belly or body. 2 fig. To fill out and get plump from good living and indolence. Used abusively or angrily. 3 To slip from its place;—as a beam, post, the mass of a dam, an *avalanche* &c. सुटावणे is an enhancing formation from सुटणे, and expresses other of the senses of that verb, with implication of absoluteness, or of violence, or of abruptness or suddenness.

सुटो *f* (سٹتی H) Remission (from study, service, or labor); leave or liberty granted.

सुटबुड *ad* (Fanciful.) Idlingly, fidgetingly, with fiddle faddle or any unmeaning action or movement. 2 Used also as *s f* Idling, fidgeting, trifling. *v* लाव, मांड, कर.

सुथो *n* C (सुटणे) Liquidation, discharge, paid off and cleared state (of a score, debt, account &c.) *v* कर. Ex कापडवाल्याचा हिशेब करून रुपये देऊन त्याचें सुथो करून टाकिलें.

सुथो *ind* A term much used in boys' plays.

सुंढ *f* (सुंढो S) Ginger, Zinziber,—the plant or the dried root.

साठा वर्षी सुंढ फुलणे A phrase used upon the occurrence of something uncommon and pleasant. **सुंढ फुंकणे** To stir or put up to (something evil); *to poison the ear of*. (To blow ginger-powder into the ear &c.)

सुंढकं or **सुंढरें** or **सुंढर** *n* (सुंढ. Because a hard lump forms which feels like a bit of ginger.) A sort of boil or suppurating tumor.

सुंढवडा *m* (سٹھروڑا H or सुंढ & वडा) A preparation of ginger, molasses, sugar &c. given to puerperal women, ginger-caudle. Distributed also to the audience upon the conclusion of a कथा at the birth-anniversaries of the gods &c.

सुंढवणी *n* (सुंढ & पाणी) Decoction of ginger, ginger-water.

सुंढसाखर *f* A mixture of ginger-powder and sugar (eaten as a cure for biliary and other disorders).

सुंढार *n* A sort of boil. See सुंढकं.

सुडका *m* **सुडकें** *n* (फडकें? or पटका S?) A tatter or an old rag; a shred or piece of an old cloth. 2 Applied contemptuously to a garment or a cloth; answering to *clout* or *rag*. 3 Used abusively to a person as a strip or slip (of some rotten old creature by way of father or mother).

सुडबुड *f* (Imit.) Noisy rustling and running about (as of rats): also the idle fidgetiness and moving about from seat to seat (as of children). *v* लाव, मांड, कर. A domestic word.

सुडवुडणे *v i* (सुडवुड) To rustle and run about; —as rats: to fidget about; —as children.

सुडवुडाट *m* (Intens. of सुडवुड) Great rustling and running about &c.

सुडवुडाट *m* Commonly सुडवुडाट.

सुडवुडोत *a* See सुडवुडोत.

सुडावणे *v i* (सुड Quest, searching, sifting, proving.) To push forward daringly and in defiance; to rush (into some enterprise or on some deed) daring the danger or deterring darkness which invests it; to do in the determination to search out and meet the worst, in the spirit of Let come what will come, I will prove the worst of it.

सुडो *f* (सुड S root. To collect or heap together.) A stack of unthrashed corn; a stack of sheaves (esp. of जोंधळा or बाजरी). Sometimes applied to a pile of sheaves of नाचणी, वरी, राळा, उडोद, स्रग &c. 2 A bundle (of grass).

सुडाळ *a* Of good form, fashion, or make, well-formed, shapely. 2 Lustrous, brilliant, clear; —as a gem, the countenance, a color.

सुणे *n* (Poetry. शान or श S) A dog.

सुत *m* S A son. 2 A prince.

सुतक *n* Corrupted from सुतक, and properly signifying Impurity arising (to the members of a family) through a birth in it, but understood popularly in the sense of Impurity arising through a death. *v* घर.

सुतकतुला *a* सुतकाळा or व्या *a* सुतकी *a* सुतकील *a* (सुतक) Impure or unclean through सुतक.

सुतकी *f* An instrument of stone-splitters.

सुतरनाळ or ल *f* ई or ए (شترنال P) A gun carried upon a camel.

सुतरखार *m* (شترسوار P) A rider upon a camel; esp. a messenger or an errand-bearer mounted upon a female camel.

सुतरा *a* (सुत्र S through سنه H) Clever, expert, sharp, smart, apt.

सुतराम् *ad* (S) Beyond, further, in an excelling or exceeding manner. Note. The above is the correct sense, but the senses following are the only senses in general use. 2 Altogether, utterly, totally; in every point and particular; in all ways and respects. Ex. हा सु. सुखे-लबाड-सोदा आहे &c. 3 with neg. con. Never, not at all, by no means; on no account or consideration; not or none emphatically. Ex. मजपाखन हो गेय सु. घडयाची नाही; आज सु. वायु नाही; पाकस सु. नाही; त्याजवळ पैका सु. नाही. This meaning, it is evident, differs from the meaning preceding it simply through the power of the negative construction.

सुतल *n* (S) pop. सुतळ *n* A division of the infernal regions,—the third of the seven.

सुतली *f* sometimes सुतळ *f* (सुत्र S through सुत or سنلي H) Twine, packthread, string.

सुतव्या लगाम *m* A kind of लगाम (bit and reins). It has a plain and easy bit with side-attachments and headstall of twine. It differs little from Snaffle. See under लगाम.

सुता *f* S A daughter. [cumcision.]

सुता *f* (سنت A) Concision of the prepuce, cir-

सुताडा *m* (सुत) A thick and strong stuff of cotton. Used as carpeting, sacking &c. 2 A female garment of Nāgpūr-manufacture.

सुताडे *n* A contemptuous or vilifying form of the word सुताडा. 2 (A figurative application of the meaning of सुताडा) The web, contexture, or connected body as formed through numerous inter-marriages, the web of affinities. Ex. तुम्ही आम्ही परकीय नव्ही एकच सुतायांतले आहो; त्याचें आमचें

सु. एकच आहे: also such state, extensive affinity or connection. Also सुताडेगुताडे or -गोताडे or -गानाडे and सुताडगुताड *n* (सुत & गुतणे or गोत) in this sense; and sometimes in the sense of Extensive engagement in trade or business; also confused engagement of many, every one with every other; and sometimes in the sense of Common understanding or agreement of numerous parties; and sometimes (the formations being viewed as composed of सुत & गुतणे) in the sense of Literal complication or entanglement.

सुतार *m* (सुत or सुत्रधार S) A carpenter. They form a distinct caste. 2 A bird, the woodpecker. 3 A bird, Hoopoe, Upupa minor.

सुतारकाम *n* The work or the business of a carpenter. 2 Work executed by a carpenter.

सुतारकी *f* (सुतार) The trade or the art of a carpenter, carpentry. 2 The hereditary office or function (as in certain villages) of carpenter.

सुतारडा *m* A contemptuous form of the word सुतार, Chips. [carried upon a camel.]

सुतारनाळ *f* ई or ए (Properly सुतरनाळ) A gun

सुतारा *m* (सुत) A member of a loom. The cross or connecting piece of the बैला (frame of two sticks meeting transversely) in which are received and fastened the threads of the warp. It is the bar or cross-piece parallel with गुलडा *q. v.*

सुताराम *ad* Properly सुतराम्.

सुताळ *f* A kind of rice.

सुतविणे *v c* (सुत) To encircle with a string (a new house, a Pimpal-tree, the pile of pitchers on मकरसंक्रांति &c., during the performance of certain ceremonies in purification or preparation; or sweetmeats &c. on certain festive occasions).

सुती *a* (सुत) Made or composed of cotton; belonging or relating to cotton. 2 Straight, perpendicular, direct, level (i. e. along which a thread or line laid would lie evenly or equally). Hence Regular, orderly, right. 3 Unerring, correct, skilful, masterly; that works by line and rule; —as an artist, a workman. 4 Tractable. 5 In comp. with a numeral prefix, or with an adjective expressing multitude, quality of texture &c., it corresponds with Threaded or stringed. Ex. एकसुती, दोनसुती, तीनसुती, बहूसुती, अनेकसुती, जाडसुती, बारीकसुती.

सुतीव *a unc* See the preceding word in its second sense and, sometimes, in its third.

सुतेरा *m* (सुत) A spider. 2 The thread which it spins; a filament of a cobweb.

सुतेराच *f n* (A phrase by corruption of सुत उवाच S) Beginning to say or speak. *v* कर.

सुत्रा & सुत्री *a* Better सुत्रा.

सुत्रारणे *v c* C (सुस्त्रिर, or सु & चारा) To put to rights; to make straight, correct, proper, right; to rectify generally (an engine or a machine, a writing or composition, a discourse or speech).

सुदगत *f* (Vulgar for शोध) Search, quest, inquiry. *v* लाव, लाग.

सुदडणे *v c* C (सुदणे) To trample, to crush under foot; to tread, esp. with destructive or disordering action. Vide infra (सुदणे).

सुदणे *ni* (सुत S Poetry.) To run or enter in; —as a thread or line. See ex. under सुदविणे. Used also as *v c* To insert or run in (a thread &c.) Ex. कवि गुह्यनि तेजाळ ॥ आत्मकंठोची सुतमाळ ॥ कंठीं सुदलो तळाळ ॥ चरणीं भाळ डेवोत ॥

सुदणे *v c* C (सुदन S or ساند H To knead.) To trample or tread (mortar &c.) 2 To trample down in an injurious or discomposing manner.

सुदम *a* S Easy to be subdued or tamed.

सुंदर *a* (S) Handsome or beautiful. 2 Used freely, as are the English words Capital, superb, splendid, fine &c., to express admiration or approbation of the object. [woman.]

सुंदरा *f* (Used in poetry for सुंदरी) A beautiful सुंदरी *f* (S) A beautiful woman, a beauty. 2 A common name for the pieces of catgut, wire, string &c. which are extended across the board and underneath the strings of certain stringed musical instruments; in order to modulate the sound.

सुदर्शन *n m* (S) The discus of Vishnu or Krishna. 2 fig. *n* An encumbrance or a clog; a pressing and plaguing (person, business, burden, duty). 3 A slice or piece of the stone Shaligrāma, bearing the mark of a discus. 4 The city of Indra.

सुदर्शन *a* (S) Good-looking, of beautiful or handsome appearance.

सुदर्शनचूर्ण *n* (S) A particular medicinal and compound powder.

सुदविणे *v c* (सुत S) To insert or run in (a thread, string, or line into a hole). Ex. सुक्ष्मपुच्छ करोन ॥ भोयाचे कर्णी सुदविले ॥

सुदा *a* (Properly सुद्धा *a*) Pure, mere, simple, sole.

सुदामत *ad* (صدامت A) Well, happily, securely, comfortably; safely and soundly; in good condition, order, circumstances; without danger, molestation, damage, detriment, harm; —used with verbs of living, being, proceeding, going, coming. Ex. कांचेचीं भांडीं कावडींत घालून पाठवा म्हणजे सु. पोहंचतील; मी ह्या गांवांत दादा वर्षांनीं सु. आहे. 2 Nicely, freely, flowingly, smoothly, regularly, rightly; —used of acting or behaving. Ex. ही गाय सु. दूध देतो तर मग बहाला अडची वें कशाला पाहिजे होतें. Note. There are numerous applications of this word, and in greater or less variations of the senses above given.

सुदामदरिद्र *n* The poverty of the Brāhman Sudāmā, i. e. extreme poverty. Also सुदामदरिद्री *a* Extremely poor.

सुदामदेवाचें वस्त्र *n* (A cloth of the Brāhman Sudāmā. See the derivation below.) A term for a cloth or clothes all in holes and tatters.

सुदामपुरी *f* (सुदामा The name of a very poor Brāhman that was raised to wealth and honors by Krishna.) A term for a wretched town or village where nothing can be procured.

सुदामपोहे *m pl* (A few grains of parched rice as given by the poverty-stricken Sudāmā. See under सुदामपुरी) A term used, humbly or modestly, by a donor of his gift; expressive of his opinion of its worthlessness or littleness, and of his own indigent and insignificant condition: —a widow's mite.

सुदामे *m pl* (सुदामा The name of an indigent Brāhman enriched by Krishna.) A covert or allusive term for parched rice.

सुदारणी, सुदारणूक, सुदारणे Properly सुधारणी &c. सुदावा *m* (शोध S) Search, inquiry, quest. *v* लाग, निघ, & लाव, काढ *g. of s. & o.*

सुदिन *n m* (S) सुदिवस *m* (S) corruptly सुदीस *m* An auspicious day; a day free from evil omens, unlucky conjunctions or aspects &c., a day favorable for any undertaking or business. 2 A happy day; a day of hearing glad tidings, meeting with a friend, experiencing some good luck &c.; a faustus dies.

सुदीस *ad* (Vulgar alike with, but less common than, सदीस) Throughout the day.

सुदुर्लभ *a* S Exceedingly difficult to be obtained or got; very scarce or rare.

सुदुस्वर *a* S That proceeds or moves with great

difficulty or trouble; that is very hard of performance or accomplishment. [bearing.]

सुदुःसह *a* S Exceedingly hard of enduring or

सुदुस्तर *a* S Difficult to be crossed or passed; very hard of passage, reach, performance, achievement &c.

सुदृढ *a* S Exceedingly firm, fast, well-fixed: also hard, compact, stout, strong &c.

सुदृढबुद्धि (शुद्धि & बुद्धि) Consciousness and right understanding; soundness of sense and mind; sanity and self-possession. A general term. Ex. सु० आली-गेली-उडाली-हरावली &c.

सुद्धान् *prep* (सत्त्वा or सह S) Together with, along with, besides, in association or conjunction with or in inclusion under as an adjunct, appendage, or additional item. Note. The learner is here apprized of the difference between this preposition and the prepositions संगी, संगती, सहित &c. Construction with it such as सो त्यासुद्धान् गेलो, तो मजसुद्धान् गांवास गेला would be incorrect. The following are instances of right use; राजा प्रधानासुद्धान् शिकारीस गेला; पाटील कुळकरणी गांवकन्यासुद्धान् आपणास विनंती करितात; तिचा बाप दादला देवे भाऊ धाकटी बहीण सगळ्या गुरासुद्धान् च्या गांवास येणार आहेत; त्यानें घोडा जिनासुद्धान् नेला. 2 *ad* Even. Ex. वरकड येतील तर नवल काय राजा सुद्धान् येईल.

सुद्धा *a* C (शुद्ध S) Pure, mere, simple, this only, such and nothing else. Ex. हे तांबे सुद्धे सोने; हे दूध सुद्धे पाणी; हा सुलगा सुद्धा बाप.

सुधुडणे & सुधुणे C See सुंदडणे & सुंदणे.

सुधुणे *vc* P To plane.

सुधुरणे *vc* Commonly सुधारणे.

सुधुर्व *a* S Easy of subjugation or of governing; controllable, manageable, tractable. Opp. to दुधुर्व.

सुधा *f* (S) The beverage of immortality and sustenance of the gods, nectar. 2 The nectar or honey of flowers. 3 Mortar, plaster, chunam. 4 (In Sanskrit.) Juice; water; lightning; the milk-bush; yellow myrobalan &c.

सुधा *a* (शुद्ध S) Right, correct, proper, becoming, fit. Ex. सुधा बोलरे नात्या बोडक्या झाल्या सात्या.

सुधापाणि *m* S (Bearing in his hand the nectar of immortality.) The physician of the gods, Dhanwantari. Ex. व्याचीं खरुपे पाऊनि ॥ सु० वेधला ॥

सुधारणा, सुधारणी, सुधारणूक *f* (Verbal of सुधारणे) Adjusting, composing, putting to rights &c. See the verb.

सुधारणे *vc* (शुद्ध S through سدھارنا H) To adjust, compose, put to rights; to make straight, correct, proper, fit, right: also to finish, polish, dress up, do up; to complete with accuracy or exactness. 2 as *vi* To get straight, correct, right; to become conformable and compliant, civilly or socially enlightened, civilized &c.

सुधारस *m* (S) Nectar. Ex. सु० गेला कडकडेनि ॥ कालचर्यी घडेना ॥

सुधी *m* S A learned and clever man, a pandit. 2 *f* A sharp or good understanding; also *attrib.* wise, learned, intelligent, sensible.

सुधीर *a* (S) Firm, steady, resolute, undaunted, unflinching. [dreary, void.]

सुनका *a* (सुना) Naked, bare, barren, empty, सुनत or ता *f* (سنت A) Circumcision.

सुनबहिरा sometimes सुनबहरी *f* (سنبهري H) Insensibility of the skin, Tactus imminutus. 2 Applied, popularly, from this insensibility being a main feature of the malady, to the Arabian or Black leprosy named रगतपित्ती or सहायाधि.

सुना *m* A plant, Cassia lenceolata.

सुना *a* (शून्य S through سنا or سون H) Empty, void. Pr. सुन्या घरों वाण देणें. 2 Naked, bare, barren, empty, dreary, desolate; wanting the proper ornaments, accompaniments, or appendages.

सुना जाणें To prove blank or barren; to pass or turn out unprofitable;—as a day, a stake, an essay or effort.

सुनावणी *f* Explaining or telling; and, particularly, the reading and explaining, in a court or cutcherry, of a petition &c. Also सुनाविणें *vc* To explain or tell. Note. The two words are the Hindustani سننا and, although well-current in the Adawlet &c., are not naturalized in Marathi.

सुनी *m* (سني A) A Muhammadan who acknowledges the four successors of Muhammad: opp. to सया *q. v.*

सुनीति *f* (S) Good morals; equitable or just laws and rules; moral rectitude: also good manners.

सुनील *a* S pop. सुनीळ *a* Very dark-colored, esp. of the color of a dense cloud.

सुपक *a* (सुपक S) Well-cooked. सुपक, as a household term, and of especial appertinment to the feminine department, has the implication of Fully and nicely dressed;—used of articles of food, but more especially of a cake that has received its tasty finish by griddle-application over the embers or by the side of a fire.

सुपक *a* S Well-cooked, well-dressed: also well-ripened.

सुपडे *n* (Depreciative or diminutive form of रूप) An inferior, puny, petty, paltry sifting fan; or a small sifting fan.

सुपतळ *n* Commonly सुकतळ.

सुपती *f* The hammer of the stone-splitter. 2 (Also सुपी) A flowering shrub, Tephrosia suberosa. Grah., Robinia suberosa. Rox.

सुपथ *m* (S) The or a good path or way, figuratively. *v* घर, वे, सोड.

सुपरिणाम *m* (S) A favorable or good termination or issue: also *attrib.* of favorable or good termination.

सुपरीत *a* S Direct, right, regular, proper, conformable, concordant, agreeable. The word is scarcely used but in opposition to the word विपरीत Contrary or reverse; adverse, hostile, discordant &c. [fan or basket.]

सुपली or सुंपली *f* (Dim. of रूप) A small sifting सुपली *f* A creeping plant, Clitorea ternatea. Distinguished into the varieties of C. t. alba and C. t. nigra, or पांढरी सुपली & काळी सुपली.

सुपाऊस *m* A favorable or beneficial rain; a genial shower.

सुपात्र *n* (S Good vessel or recipient.) A person worthy of gifts and honors. See पात्र.

सुपावदान *n* (S) Giving to a person worthy of a gift: also a gift to such recipient. [females.]

सुपानी *f* A ring-shaped trinket for the nose of सुपारी *f* (سپاري H, or सु & पारी) The fine kernel.) Betelnut, the fruit or the tree, Areca catechu. The nut or kernel, the substance within the outer integuments, is the thing usually signified by this word. There are numerous names of the Betelnut expressive of its various preparations or states; as ओली सुपारी Soft or raw betelnut; betelnut that has undergone no preparation or operation; कच्ची सु० or पांढरी सु० or रोंढी सु० or simply रोंढा B. gathered when ripe and hard, and dried in the sun; चिकणी सु० B. gathered when young and tender, boiled in milk, and dried in the

house or shade; दगडी सु० B. hardened by boiling, and together with its decoction dried in the sun; फूलवरडी सु० or वरडी सु० B. gathered in its middle stage of ripeness, boiled, and dried in the sun. सुपारीचें फूल is a preparation of b. for the puerperal chamber. It consists of slices of b. fried in oil of the marking-nut.

तारवांत अर्धी सुपारी (From a tale of a person, whose property on board a boat was half a supari, laying claim to half the supari (constituting the boat's cargo.) A term for a monstrously extravagant pretension or claim. सु० देणें To appoint (a Bráhma for the performance of an अनुष्ठान, a player, actor, musician &c. for the performance of a गोंधळ, नाच, कथा &c.) by giving a betelnut.

सुपारीघाट *m* (Form of the betelnut.) A form of pearls and certain other gems. [a pearl &c.]

सुपारीघाटी *a* Of the form of the betelnut;—as सुपिंड *a* (सु Good, पिंड Lump.) Stout, sturdy, lusty, plump; a good fat lump.

सुपी *f* A flowering shrub. See under सुपती.

सुपीक *n* A plentiful or good crop; an abundant harvest. [affectionate.]

सुपुत्र *m* (S) A good son, a son dutiful and सुपुर्द करणें *vt* (سپرد H سپرد P) To commit to the custody and charge of. [mattress.]

सुपेती *f* (खपिति S He sleeps.) A bedding or a सुपेती *f* Corrupt for सफेदी.

सुप्त *p* S Sleeping, asleep. 2 Numb. [ness.]

सुप्ति *f* S Sleeping. 2 Drowsiness. 3 Numb.

सुप्रकारें *ad* (सुप्रकार not in use.) In a good manner or way.

सुप्रभात *n* (S सु Enhancing particle, प्रभात Morning.) The break of day; the earliest dawn. 2 Used as *ad* also सुप्रभा or सुप्रभातें *ad* At the break of day; at the peep of light.

सुप्रयुक्त *a* (S) Closely or well conjoined, connected, combined, composed. 2 Well applied, directed, disposed, arranged, set, laid. 3 Used as *ad* Well, rightly, regularly, congruously, harmoniously;—used of acting or speaking.

सुप्रयोग *m* (S) Close and just conjunction, connection, composition &c. 2 Correct or proper application, direction, disposition &c.

सुप्रसन्न *a* (S) Well-pleased, favorable, propitious, favorably or kindly disposed. 2 Glad, delighted.

सुफराटणें *vc* (सुफराटा) To set in the right direction or on the right side (a thing upside-down, inside-out, hinder end-foremost &c.) 2 as *vi* To get into the right direction &c.

सुफराटा *a* (सुपरीत S) Direct, right, regular; being in the right direction or on the right side; opp. to reverse or inverse.

सुफल *n* The notch of an arrow, of a needle &c.

सुफल *a* (S) pop. सुफळ *a* That bears good fruit, or that has borne good fruit—a tree: also that has proved gainful, productive, profitable, advantageous—a business or an act. 3 Efficacious, effectual, successful, availing—any application, operation, or measure. [राटणें.]

सुफारटा & सुफारटणें Preferably सुफराटा & सुफरेद जहरमोहरा *m* Lithomarge.

सुफेद सुरमा *m* Calcareous spar. [bone.]

सुफेन *n* S (The good froth or foam.) Cuttlefish-

सुबन *m* (Or सुभ) The fibrous integuments of the cocoanut, also the fibres of ताग, आंबाडी, मोळ &c., twisted into threads or strings. Pr. सुब जळे पण वळ न जळे Expressive of the obstinate lingering of pride after degradation, of malice after wreaking vengeance, of any bad passion strongly aroused.

सुब *m* (سوم H) A hoof (esp. of the horse or ass).
सुबक *a* (سبك P Light.) Light and tight; compact and firm; small and of just proportions;—as a person as to his frame or make, a bundle or package, a thing generally. 2 The word is used in the general sense of Pretty, neat, trim, of pleasing figure or appearance.

सुबकणे *v c* (Better चुबकणे) To knead and squeeze (clothes) in washing them.

सुबखंड *n* सुबखंडी *f* (Or सुभखंडी) A piece or bit of सुब (twists of the fibrous integuments of the coconut, or of the fibres of ताग, आंबाडी &c.)

सुबणे *v c* To cord (a bedstead &c.) with सुब (twists of coconut-fibres). [a butteris.

सुबतराश or सुम (سوم تراش H) A hoof-parer, सुबतराशी or सी *f* (تراشي P سوم H) Paring of the hoofs (of a horse &c.)

सुबत्ता *f* (سويتا H) State of peace and plenty; quiet and happy state (of a town, a kingdom &c.)

सुबत्ताकाळ *m* (सुबत्ता & काळ) Time of peace and plenty or of prosperous or opportune circumstances; convenient season; auspicious period; days of sunshine. Ex. चार दिवस सु. आहे तो एवढे लग्न करून द्या.

सुबद्ध *a* (S Poetry.) Well-fastened, well-bound, fast, firm, tight &c. Ex. निशा दाटली सुबद्ध. अवघा दिवस उपवासी निषाद.

सुबा *m* (Or सुभा) A ponderous implement of iron for cleaving blocks of stone. 2 The rammer of a cannon. 3 (Commonly सुब) A hoof (esp. of the horse or ass).

सुबा, सुबेदार &c. Usually, although less correctly, written सुभा &c.

सुबाईक *n* (Corr. from सुभिक्ष) Comfortable abundance of the common necessities of life, peace and plenty.

सुबाडी *f* (सुब) A piece or bit of सुब (twisted strings of the fibrous integuments of the coconut &c.)

सुबारा *m* (सु & बारा Twelve.) A term at the games with soktyá. Defrauding and decamping; gulling and giving the slip. *v* दे.

सुबो चाक *n* A wheel having four substantial spokes (⊕). [shrewd.

सुबुद्ध or सुबुद्धि *a* (S) Intelligent, wise, sensible, सुबेकरी *m* A worker with the सुबा, a stone-splitter.

सुबोध *a* (S) Easy of apprehension or to be understood; plain, simple, clear, not abstruse. 2 Docile, teachable, apt to learn. [tion.

सुबोध *m* (S) Good counsel, advice, or instruction.

सुभ *m* (سوم H) A miser or niggard. 2 (Vulgar for सुभ) The name of an असुर or demon. Hence, appellatively, a sluggish and stupid fellow.

सुभ, सुभखंड, सुभखंडी, सुभणे, सुभतराश, सुभतराशी, सुभत्ता, सुभत्ताकाळ, सुभा See सुब &c.

सुभक or ग *a* Properly सुबक or सुबूक.

सुभक्त *a* (S) Of a worshiping spirit, adoring, devout, reverent: also reverentially or devoutly attached.

सुभक्ति *f* (S) Devoutness or devotionality, religious reverence, piety: also reverential or devout attachment. [destiny.

सुभग *a* S Of favorable or auspicious fortune or सुभट *a* Well-formed, shapely, symmetrical. 2 Used in poetry in the free sense of Large, grand, fine, magnificent &c. Ex. शिवभजन गंगेचा लोट. किं विवेकभाव रत्नाचा सुगुट. चातुर्थाचा सुमुद्र सुभट. See another ex. under हंसाला.

सुभा *m* (سوبا A) A province, a subhá. 2 (For सुभेदार) The governor of a subhá. Ex. कोण देशाचा सुभा सुभाकर पानवध्यावर उभा. 3 (Because she is, whilst in this state, permitted to sit idle and lordlike, and issue her orders to the household.) Applied jocosely to the state of a woman under menstruation.

सुभा *ad* (सुभा) In, upon, to, towards, or under the head of the subhá or province;—used of registering, crediting, despatching &c. monies or items of revenue.

सुभाज *a unc* (सु Well, भाजणे To roast &c.) Well roasted, baked, parched &c.

सुभाडी *f* See सुबाडी. [सुभेदार.

सुभापेटा *m* A पेटा or subdistrict governed by a सुभावणा *a* Of fine appearance, well-looking, handsome, comely, beautiful.

सुभाषित *n* S Elegant or accurate speech or composition; fine discourse or writing.

सुभाषित *a* S Well-spoken, possessing facundity or elocution. 2 Spoken or written eloquently or ornately.

सुभित्ता & सुभित्ताकाळ See सुबत्ता & सुबत्ताकाळ.

सुभिद्ध *n* (S) Plentifulness and cheapness of the necessities of life. 2 attrib. Abounding and cheap;—used of a country or place, a season or time. सुभिद्धता *f* occurs in the sense of the noun.

सुभेदार *m* (سوبه دار P) The governor of a subhá or province. 2 A native officer in the Company's army, a Subidar. [सुभेदार.

सुभेदारी *f* (سوبه داري P) The office or duty of सुभंत *m* (सुभंतु S?) One of the अष्टप्रधान (the eight great counselors of a realm).

सुसधुम *ad* (धूम by redup.) Straightforward;—as a road, river, any row or line. Hence Clear, plain, open, straight;—as an account, a proceeding.

सुमन *m* S Wheat. 2 A god, any immortal.

सुमन *n* S A flower. सुमनकलिका *f* A flower-bud. Ex. धमर गुंतले सुमनकलिके.

सुमन *n* (Poetically and popularly.) A pure or virtuous mind.

सुमनस्क or सुमना *a* S Of a right and sound mind; not sad or sorrowful; not disturbed or disagreeably excited. 2 Of a friendly or favorable mind towards; not affected by evil intentions or wishes.

सुमनुष्य *m* (S) A good man; a person of polite and courteous, or of quiet and correct deportment.

सुमसाम *n f* (शून्य S through سون H) Stillness, silence, quiet, absence of noise and stir. Ex. हेकं दे जरा सु. सख्या. चंद्र मावळू दे. नको भूकें रागें. तू परतून ये. 2 as *ad* Still, silently, in silence and quiet.

सुमार *m n* (شمار P) Number, numerical amount. Of this sense, although the proper sense, the use is restricted. It occurs in such examples as the following when the number is to be stated of things mentioned; and only in accounts, notes, or other writings: (ex. आंबे सु. शंभर, रुपये सु. तीन, गडी सु. पंचवीस:) and in applications involving the idea of absence of number, i. e. of excessiveness, immoderateness, incalculableness. Ex. त्याचे एथे पाऊणे किती पडतात त्याचा कांहीं सु. नाही; विहिरीला पाण्याचा सु.च नाही; किती अगणित सैन्य हे वीरांचा कांहीं सु. तरी; हा समुद्रच आहे ह्याचे गुणांचा कांहीं सु. लावला आहे? 2 A conjectural estimation or estimate; a rough calculation or computation: also indistinct or approximating apprehension or judgment of; conjecture or guess. *v* पाह, काढ, कर, बांध, & ये, दिस, हो. 3 Moderateness, the

middling or mean quality. Ex. हा सुमाराने बोलतो-चालतो-खातो-पितो-लिहितो-वाचतो-&c.; हा सुमाराचा बोलणारा-चालणारा-खेळणारा-वैदा-व्हातारा-छपण-दाता-हिरवा-पिवळा-फाटका-मोडका-&c. 4 Nearness, approximation, aboutness, the relation of closeness or resemblance:—with application to time, space, objects or forms, and properties. Ex. काल दुपारचे सुमारास पाकस पडला; पूर्णिमेचे सुमारावर तुम्ही या; चाळशीचे सुमारास फारकरून हाट मंद होतो; त्या झाडाचे सुमारास माझे घर आहे; सेव म्हणून फळ आंब्याचे सुमारावर आहे; हा तुमचा सुलगा माझे सुलगाचे सुमाराचा आहे; हा मनुष्य केवळ काळा नाही कोळशाचे सुमाराचा काळा आहे. Further, the word is extensively applied, and with several slight diversifications of the general sense of Boundedness, definiteness, compass, determinate range &c.; and, thence, of Reasonableness, congruousness, connectedness, the relation of appropriateness, adaptedness, adequateness, or answerableness; and the applications, although various, are not licentious or lax. The following few instances should be studied:—हे आंबे आढा दिवसांत कुजायाचे सुमारास येतील (Range or sphere of the action or state Rotting); हा घोडा वसकणेचे सुमारास आला (Range); ही केळ पसवायाचे सुमारास आलीसं दिसते (Range); हा गोसावी कथेस उभा राहिला म्हणजे सु. नाही असे बोलणे बोलतो (Definiteness. There's no end to his stories and similes); लोक भलभलतें सांगतात तें ऐकू नये आपला आपण सु. पाहून करावे (Compass; sphere or range of capability, powers, resources, means); हा खर्च करूं लागला म्हणजे ह्याला सु. राहत नाही (Congruousness; the co-aptations or correlations of matters, and their requirements in consequence, as discerned or as inhering in them); एवढा वेळ भलभलतें बोलत होता परंतु आतां सुमारावर आला, or ह्याचे भाषणाचा अमुन कांहीं सु. समजत नाही, or ह्याला बोलताना सु. राहत नाही or सु. जातो &c. (Coherency; consistency, connectedness, just correspondence or relation); हा सुलगा पडतो खरा पण पडण्यावर ह्याचा सु. नाही, or तू म्हणतोस खरा पर विशेषणविशेष्यावर सु. ठेवत जा (Advertence; aiming or attending mind; the mind as bearing upon and contemplating the connections of). Note. Several of these applications, it will be seen, bear a sense allied, more or less closely, to the senses more condensely expressed under Nos. 3 & 4. सुमाराचा Moderate, middling; that may be accounted to be of the quality or degree specified, but of which positive and determinate declaration cannot be made. Ex. हे सोने कांहीं चांगलें म्हणायचें नव्हे सुमाराचें आहे; भात सुमाराचा शिजला म्हणजे खाली उतरावा मग आपाप पुरता शिजतो.

सुमारणे *v i* (Vulgar. From सुमार Number or amount.) To become computable, i. e. moderate; to come within सुमार. 2 To advance to सुमार, i. e. to come into considerable form or be reasonably forward;—as crops, fruits, a scheme, a business. 3 To swell considerably, i. e. not greatly, but to an estimable amount.

सुमारमाफक *a* (شمار P & موافق A) Moderate, middling, so so. See explication under सुमाराचा.

सुमारी *a* (सुमार) Numeral, numerable; that stands under that species of quantity called number; that is to be determined as to its amount, not by measurement, but by counting. 2 as *s f* This word, as a noun, is less approved and less common than its parent सुमार; but by those who use it in the senses of that word, it will be used in all the senses and applications there detailed, excepting in the third

sense and in the final or closing application. 3 Used in comp. with certain words of the revenue-department in the sense of Numbering or number, registering or register; as खानेसुमारी, झाड़सुमारी, गांवसुमारी, भेतसुमारी, आंबेसुमारी. See खानेसुमारी. [course.]

सुमार्ग *m* (S) A good road, lit. fig., a correct सुसुहृत्त *m* (S) An auspicious muhūrtt or period; an hour favorable (for the commencement of any undertaking, work, or act).

सुमेधा *a* S Sensible, intelligent, of good capacity or understanding.

सुमेरु *m* (S) The sacred mountain Meru. See मेरु.

सुयटा *m* dim. सुयटो *f* also सुयरा *m* (सुई) The spike which issues from the womb of the Plantain and of trees of the palm tribe.

सुयंच *a* S Well-arranged or well-ordered; well-constructed or well-contrived.

सुयरणे or सुयारणे *v i* C (सुई) To be affected by a disease which prevents the shooting forth of its सुई or central spike.

सुयुक्त *a* (S) Well joined, connected, combined, blended; harmonious, congruous, consistent, suiting. [vance, scheme, plan.]

सुयुक्ति *f* (S) A good invention, device, contrivance & सुयरेणे See सुवेर & सुवेरणे.

सुर *m* (S) A god or deity.

सुरई *f* or सुरई पोक *n* सुरई धान्य -धान -भात *n* The whole crop of the lowlands of the Konkan. Note. सुरई भात *n*, as likewise सुरई तांदूळ *m pl*, are understood by many in the sense of Rice husked and cleaned without having been scalded; contrad. from उकडे तांदूळ; but this apprehension and use are, by certain Konkan-residents venerated as authorities, disallowed utterly. Again, सुरई has come to be an epithet of the aromatic and oily spices (as cloves, cardamoms, nutmeg, mace &c.); and सुरई औषधें are such spices with the special implication of their being cordial, and corroborants for the puerperal chamber.

सुरई *f* (سرویه H) A kind of scimitar, a very short and narrow-bladed sword. Worn in the waist-girding as side-arms.

सुरई *f* (सुरा S through صوري or سرنی H) A goblet for cooling water. It is commonly of pewter and is long-necked.

सुर-कण -कन -कर -दिन -दिनी -दिशी *ad* Imit. of certain sudden and quick sounds, as of a pop, crack, plunge, smart report &c.; as in letting off fireworks; as in diving or plunging into water &c.

सुरकांडी, सुरकांडी, सुरकुंडी *f* (सुर!) A sudden plunge into water and dive. *v* मार, दे. The words strictly signify *dive* as distinguished from *dip*. 2 A pressing forward with the head projected and the body drawn up; a rush (as through a crowd, as of a fish through the water, as of an elephant &c.) *v* मार, दे. 3 सुरकांडी & सुरकांडी further signify A stream (of any liquor) squirted or spouting out forcibly.

सुरकणें *v i* (सुर! See सुर-कण &c.) To pop, crack, hiss, whiz, rustle &c. 2 fig. To slip off, out, or away suddenly and secretly (as out of an assembly).

सुरकुतणें *v i* (सुरकुतो) To corrugate or wrinkle; also to ruffle, pucker, or gather up generally.

सुरकुतो *f* (सुरकणें To slip aside?) A puckering, gathering, corrugation, wrinkle (upon the body, cloth, leather &c.); also a fold of loose skin.

सुरका *m* (सुर) The player of the musical instrument सुर. 2 In the play of आद्यापाद्या. The

boy who occupies the line along the middle. See सुरदंग्या.

सुरका *m* (सुरु Beginning.) A term at cards. That picture-card which, by being played, sets off the game.

सुरखई *f* (सुरेख) Handsomeness, prettiness, shapeliness, neatness of contour or outline.

सुरखई or सुरखी *f* (سرخى P Redness, red.) The glistening or bright quality of red colors, and hence of cloths, complexion &c. 2 Redness of complexion or of eyes (through drugs, drowsiness &c.) 3 The glow or bright beaming (of flowers or plants). *v* ये.

सुरखुती *f* C (Commonly सुरकुती) A puckering, gathering, wrinkle.

सुरख्या *m* (See सुरका) A term at cards.

सुरंग *m* (Or सुरंग from सुरंगा S) An excavation in the ground or in a rock to be filled with powder and fired, a mine. *v* पाड. Also a cavernous excavation as a passage; or a subterranean hole dug through or under a wall as an entrance. *v* पाड, कर.

सुरंग or सुरंगी *f* (सुरंग S) A tree, Pterocarpus Santalinus. Its wood is the Red sanders wood, sometimes called Red sandal wood.

सुरंग *a* (S) Of fine or good color. Ex. बरवा बरवा पांडुरंग. सूर्ति सावळी सु०॥

सुरंगधातु *m* S (Well-colored mineral.) Red सुरगांड *f* A slip-knot. [chalk.]

सुरंगी *f* (सुरंग Mine.) A mining पहार or bickern. 2 The name of a flower-tree. [पहार &c.]

सुरंगी *a* Suitable or fit for mining-work;—as a सुरगुरु *m* S The preceptor of the gods and regent of the planet Jupiter.

सुरज *m* The roots of the tree सुरजो. Used in dyeing. 2 Its wood, Red sanders wood.

सुरजन *f* also सुरजनमित्री *f* (سورجن A) A drug, Hermodactylus. Gol.

सुरजो *f* A tree, Pterocarpus Santalinus, Red sanders-wood-tree. [wood.]

सुरजो *a* Dyed or colored with red sanders सुरंट or सुरट *m n* (Commonly सुरवंट) A hairy kind of caterpillar.

सुरण *m* (सुरण S) An esculent root, Arum campanulatum. Rox., or Dioscorea purpurea, or Elephant's foot-yam.

सुरत *f* (सुराष्ट्र S Good territory or region.) The city and province of Surat.

सुरत *n* S Congress of the sexes.

सुरत *f* ई or ए (صورت A) The countenance, visage, features, face.

सुरतेचा भला कमरेचा ढिला Used of a man or an animal of fine and handsome appearance but without vigor or strength.

सुरतपाक *a* (صورت پاک P) Of a bright, clear, or fine countenance, goodlooking. Ex. सु० जसा चांदाचा तुकडा. The word often signifies (सुरत being unknown or overlooked) handsome, personable, or comely in general.

सुरतो *a* (सुरत) Relating to the city Surat.

सुरती हरंड *m* A variety of the हरंड or Castor-oil-plant.

सुरती भुईतरवड *m* The blunt-leaved variety of senna-plant indigenous to the region of Surat: also a much-celebrated medical preparation of it made at Surat.

सुरत्या *a* That sings or plays *second*, supplementing the सुर. See सुरकरी.

सुरदार *a* (Properly सुरुदार) Erect and comely. सुरनदी *f* (S सुर A god, नदी A river.) The Ganges of heaven, the galaxy.

सुरनीस *m* (सुरु, सुद, & बार, or شروع شد بار the three words with which this officer stamped every सनद, वरात, कौल &c. granted or issued by the State, and نویس Writer.) A public officer of the Maráthá governments. 2 (सुर & نویس) A person employed at a temple to blow the सनई or hautboy. One of the eight principal officers under Sivajee. The title was afterwards changed to सचिव.

सुरपणें *v i* C To become hollow and light through the depredations of the insect सुरलें &c.;—as stored rice.

सुरपाटी *f* The name of the line running along the middle, in the play of आद्यापाद्या. And सुरपाद्या The boy who occupies it. See सुरदंग्या.

सुरपारंबी *f* सुरपारंबा *m* सुरपारंब्या *f pl* A play amongst boys consisting in climbing and running down of trees, throwing the stick called सुर, loud shouting &c. *v* खेळ.

सुरपारंब्या करणें To shuffle or trifle with.

सुरफाक *m* A particular time or measure of music. See ताल. [सुफराटा.]

सुरफाटणें & सुरफाटा By metathesis for सुफराटणें सुरबंद *f* (खळ & बंद. As it is used to cure belly-ache, worms &c.) A particular medicinal shrub.

सुरसुर, सुरसुरणें, सुरसुराट See सुडबुड &c.

सुरभि *a* S Sweet-smelling. 2 Pleasing or agreeable.

सुरभी *f* S A fabulous cow, the cow of plenty granting every wish. Ex. सु० चिंतामणि साचार. कल्पवृक्ष म्हाणावा उदार. also नित्य सु० दुभे सदनी. See fully under कामधेनु.

सुरमई or सुरमाई *f* The name of a fish well known to the tranter and their customers.

सुरमा *m* (سرمه P) Sulphuret of antimony. 2 A mild form of leprosy,—a disease in which the skin is affected with whitish discolorations. *v* कुट, पसर. 3 The name of a fish. See सुरमई.

सुरमाड *m* (सुर & माड? Because it somewhat resembles the Cypress. Or सुरा & माड? Because the tree is mainly useful on account of the spirituous liquor it yields.) A species of the Palm, Caryota Urens. Grah. The trunk is used chiefly for troughs or water-channels. [tree सुरमाड.]

सुरमाडाची सुपारी *f* C A term for a seed of the सुरनी *f* (सुर! सुर! fancied to express the vibratory feeling experienced.) The tingling or creeping sensation in the extremities and the stupor generally which arise from eating plentifully of certain fruits, or after a full meal. 2 (Or सुरमई) The name of a fish. 3 A form of leprosy. See under सुरमा.

सुरय or यो *f* A scimitar; a goblet &c. See सुरई. सुरलोका *m* (S) The heaven or residence of the gods. The word is much the same with स्वर्ग.

सुरवंट *m* (सड & वंत? Possessing spikes &c.) A hairy kind of caterpillar.

सुरवा *m* The spike of leaves which issues from the womb of the Plantain and of trees of the Palm-tribe. 2 An utensil for making vermicelli.

सुरवाडा *m* Reciting the exploits and the excellencies of the gods or a god: also a song or piece recounting them after the style of a पवाडा. *v* गा, म्हण. Ex. ते गंधर्व गाति सुरवाडा.

सुरवात *f* (شروعات A) The beginning or commencement; the first steps or measures.

सुरवार *f* ई or ए (شلوار P?) Trowsers, pantaloons, or long drawers. [minalia citrina.]

सुरवारी हिरडा *m* A long variety of हिरडा. Ter-

सुरवेण्ट *m* A hairy kind of caterpillar.

सुरस *a* (S सु Good, रस Juice.) Tasty, spirited, savory, sapid, well-flavored, lit. fig.

सुरसन्न *m n* (شورسن A Year of months.) A Muhammadan era introduced when its 745th year corresponded with the 745th year of the Hijra, or the 1344th year Christian; commencing therefore with 599 A. D. or 521 of the Shalivahana era. This year begins about 5th of June, at the Sun's entrance into the lunar asterism ऋग or ऋगशीर्ष. It is otherwise called अरबीसाल and ऋगसाल. The rule framed for the reduction into correspondence of the several eras is—

To bring years of the Sursann era into years of the Christian era .. add 599 years
years of the Shalivahana .. „ 521 „
years of the Sanwat „ 655 „
years of the Fasli „ 9 „

सुरसा *m* A double-pointed nail, a nail tapering from the middle towards both extremities, a toggel. [Ocymum pilosum.]

सुरसाबीज *n m* (Or सब्याचा बीज) The seed of सुरसुर or रं *ad* Imit. of the whizzing or hissing sound of gunpowder under explosion.

सुरसुर *f* The tingling, or the pricking and creeping sensation of a limb or member *asleep*, fornication. 2 The whizzing or hissing of rockets or powder on being discharged.

सुरसुरणे *vi* (Imit.) To emit a whizzing or hissing sound;—as rockets &c. or gunpowder generally. 2 To be affected with a pricking and creeping sensation, to tingle;—as a limb or member.

सुरसुरी *f* (Imit. सुर !) A firework,—a tube filled with powder. It makes a hissing or a *sursur*-ing in going off. (Latin, susurrus.) 2 The tingling or creeping sensation and the dullness and drowsiness which arise from eating plentifully of certain fruits, or after a full and heavy meal. *v* चे.

सुरसोटा *m* (सुर & सोटा) A musical instrument of the guitar kind. It is long and cylindrical, much of the appearance of a सोटा or clubstick, whence its name.

सुरळी *f* (सरळ ? or सु & वळणे) A kind of silk stuff: also a woman's garment made of it. 2 The disorder worms; or flatulence with spasm. 3 A roll (as of paper or cloth). *v* फिर, उठ, हो.

सुरळीत *a* (सरलित S) Straight and smooth; fair and flowing; plain, regular, easy; free from roughnesses, tortuosities, obstructions, perplexities. Used freely, lit. fig. of roads, poems, discourses, speech, acts, procedure; also of persons. 2 *as ad* Regularly, freely, flowingly, unobstructedly, undeviatingly—continuing, passing, proceeding along, acting. [or condition.]

सुरक्षण *n* (S) Preserving or keeping in good order
सुरक्षित *p* (S) Well preserved or kept; that is in good preservation or order; safe and sound; whole and unimpaired.

सुरा *m* (سور H) A large knife, a chopper, a cleaver. 2 A sort of dirk or dagger.

सुरा *f* (S) Spirituous or vinous liquor. It is personified as a nymph produced at the churning of the ocean. 2 A drinking vessel.

सुराखार *m* (شور H) Saltpetre or nitre.

सुरागना *f* (S) A woman of the gods, a courtesan of Swarg. [haspati.]

सुराचार्य *m* (S) The preceptor of the gods, Bri-

सुरापान *n* (S) The drinking of spirituous or vinous liquor.

सुरामंड *m* S The froth of a vinous liquor during fermentation, yeast, barm.

सुरामेह *m* S Passing of spirituous urine: also spirituous urine. See प्रमेह.

सुरालय *m* S (Abode of the gods.) The sacred mountain Meru, or the extremity of the axis of the globe. 2 Swarg or paradise.

सुराष्ट्र *m* S (The good territory or district.) The province of Surat.

सुरी *f* (कुरी S through सुरी H) A knife. Pr. वे सुरी आणि घाल उरी.

सुरंग *m* (सुरंग S through सुरंग H) A mine: also a subterranean passage. See सुरंग.

सुरवात *f* (शروعات A *pl* of شروع) Beginning or commencement. [Tamarix Dioica.]

सुरु *m* (सुरु P) The cypress tree. 2 A shrub,

सुरु *p* (शुरु A) Begun. 2 Proceeding, continuing, going on—a work. 3 Used, through ignorance of the origin and import of the word, for सुरुखुरु. 4 Kept for breeding; as सुरु घोडा Stallion.

सुरुख *m* (सुरुख P) A term at cards. That picture-card which, by being played, sets off the game.

सुरुखुरु *a* (सुरुख P Red-faced; but, by implication, acquitted or cleared; having the glow and becoming flush arising from honorable exculpation.) Shameless, unblushing; of hardened and irrepressible front; that is confounded or discomposed, in no degree, by a sense of his wickedness or baseness. The learner should note this popular abuse. Pr. सु० सापिका आणि नकटा निरका.

सुरुचा *a* सुरुदार *a* (सुरु Cypress.) Tall and straight, erect, cypress-like;—as a post, a सनई or lamp-stand, a lovely woman &c.

सुरुतदकूब *a* & *ad* (See सुरु & तदकूब) Begun and suspended.

सुरुप *a* S Of good-looking countenance or figure; beautiful, handsome, pretty.

सुरेख *a* (S सु & रेख) Neat, pretty, handsome; of just and well-proportioned lineaments or shape.

सुरेखाई *f* सुरेखी *f* (सुरेख) Neatness, prettiness, beauty; justness and engagingness of form or figure.

सुचा *m* A vessel drilled with holes. Boiled flour is pressed through them into strings or rolls like कुरडई (*pl* कुरडया) or vermicelli.

सुचा *a* (सुर) That sings second with. See सुरकरी.

सुचाखार *m* (सुरक्षार S through सुर H) Saltpetre or nitre.

सुलखणी *f* (Verbal of सुलखणे) Testing (of gold).

सुलखणे *v c* To test (gold). Pr. सेने सुलखावे माणूस पारखावे.

सुलज *a* S pop. सुलज *a* Decent, decorous, becoming, beseeching &c. The word agrees nearly with सुधा.

सुलटणे *v c* (सुलटा) To turn up or set right again. सुलटणे stands opposed to उलटणे, signifying the restoration to rightness by reversal of the wrong act or state expressed by that word; and it is used only in conjunction with it (as उलटणे सुलटणे or सु० उ०), or in reference to it.

सुलटणे *vi* To get right again (in the right direction or on the right face or side). See the notice above.

सुलट वारा *m* A fair or favorable wind. Scarcely used but as opposed to उलट वारा.

सुलटा *a* Right, regular, being in the right direction or on the right side: opp. to reverse or inverse.

सुलतानी *f* (سلطانی P) A species of grape. It is large, round, white, watery, and acid. 2 Evil proceeding from kings or governments; oppressive and tyrannical measures, or the devastations and ravages whether of the public forces in their marches, or of the public enemy in his irruptions. The word is mostly used in letters, petitions, and other writings, and is opposed to आसानी (calamitous visitations from Heaven, as drought, deluge, lightning). It is used also as *a*, conjoined with the word आपत or आपत, from the Persian آفت سلطانی و آسانی.

सुलतानी कोस *m* A kos established by Tippoo Sultan, equivalent to five English miles.

सुलभ *a* (S) Easy of acquisition or attainment. 2 Easy of performance or accomplishment, feasible, practicable.

सुलक्षण *n* (S) An auspicious or well-betokening mark, sign, quality, indication. 2 A virtue, grace, excellence; a recommending feature or particular. 3 *attrib.* Of auspicious marks and signs: also of virtues, graces, and excellencies.

सुलक्षणिक & सुलक्षणी *a* (सुलक्षण) That has auspicious or fortunate marks, signs, qualities—a man, a horse &c. 2 That has virtues, beauties, pleasing properties or points.

सुलाख *m* (सुराख P) A hole or bore generally; but, in Maráthí, the popular apprehension is) A hole bored in gold and silver coins or ornaments, to ascertain the purity of the metal. *v* घाल, पाड, टाक.

सुलाखणी *f* (Verbal of सुलाखणे) Boring (affecting with a सुराख) gold or silver coins or trinkets.

सुलाखणे *v c* (सुलाख) To bore gold or silver coins or ornaments (in proving them).

सुलाखणे *vi* (उ & लाख) To show its lac-stuffing—a worn gold trinket. Also *v impers* To have its stuffing of lac peeping out.

सुलाखी *a* (सुलाख) That has a सुलाख or hole bored in it;—as a coin, a trinket &c.

सुलूक or ख *m* (سلوک A) Good terms or understanding with or together; amicable intercourse or footing. 2 Cessation of hostilities, peace.

सुंवरा *m* R (Or सुयरा) The spike which issues from the womb of the Plantain and of trees of the Palm tribe.

सुवर्ण *n* (S The good color.) Gold. 2 *m n* A weight of gold, equal to sixteen másha; which, at five rati to each másha, amounts nearly to 176 grains Troy.

सुवर्ण *a* (S) Of a good color: also of a good caste, tribe, family &c.

सुवर्णकदली *f* S The Banana, Musa sapientám.

सुवर्णकार *m* S A goldsmith.

सुवर्णकोटक *n* (S Golden worm.) A glowworm; a luminous insect of any kind. Applied also to the Firefly (काजवा). [al.]

सुवर्णगणित *n* S In arithmetic. Alligation medi-
सुवर्णपुष्प *f* *n* (S) Gold-flowered champaca, Michelia champaca. [preparation.]

सुवर्णमालिनीवसंत *m* S The name of a medicinal
सुवर्णमाक्षिक *n* S pop. सुवर्णमुखी or की or की *f* A mineral substance of a bright yellow color, apparently the common pyritic iron ore. It is also called विटमाक्षिक Feculent Mákhshik. Note. माक्षिक means Honey, and it is used as a name of the ore from its honey-like color.

सुवर्णस्य *n* (S) Stealing of gold. It is accounted amongst the five great crimes.

सुवर्णस्यी *m* S A stealer of gold. This evil-doer

is reckoned amongst the पंचमहापातकी (the five great transgressors). Ex. सु० अभद्रभक्षक ॥ सुरापानो गुरुतल्पग ॥ परदारो गुरुनिन्दक ॥ गुरुजायादिगमन महापापे ॥ 2 (Allusively to his traditional practice.) A goldsmith.

सुवर्णाभिषेक *m* (S) A ceremony at marriages. The sprinkling of the bride and bridegroom with water into which a piece of gold has been dropped. The gold is afterwards given to Brāhmins.

सुवच *a* (S) That bears or carries pleasantly or well. 2 That bears or endures well, patient. 3 That is pleasant or easy to be borne, lit. fig.

सुवा *m* (سوا H) A large needle; a packing needle.

सुवाच *a* (S) Easy to be read (literally, to be spoken, but reading is, with the Hindús, always aloud); plain, clear, legible;—as a book or a writing.

सुवारा *m* (सु & वारा) Agreeable intelligence, accounts, tidings: also intelligence or tidings in general; as नव्याचा मला कधी सु० नाहीं; त्या वसू विषयी सु० लागला. (The word is, rather especially, of the female vocabulary; and its explication is Scent of, sweet puff or whiff of.)

सुवाचा *f* (S) Good news; grateful tidings or intelligence.

सुवाशेण or सुवाशेण *f* Properly सुवासिनी.

सुवास *m* (S) A pleasant smell, a sweet odor, a fragrance. Ex. शान्तिकसुरीचा सुवास ॥ भडकतसा चहुंकडे ॥ 2 A pleasant or good abode or dwelling-place. [riferous.]

सुवासिक *a* (S) Pleasant-smelling, fragrant, odoriferous.

सुवासित *a* (S) Impregnated with sweet scent, perfumed.

सुवासिनी *f* (S) A female of reputable or good residence or abiding) pop. सुवासीन or सुवासीण *f* A term of courtesy or politeness for a woman whose husband is alive.

सुवाळा *m* A kind of boat or vessel differing slightly from a Patimar. It is from 100 to 150 candies' burden.

सुवाळीमवाळी *f* (सुवाळी by redup.) Soft and sweet speech; bland accents; tones or words of butter or oil.

सुविद्य *a* S Well-knowing, well-informed, learned or well-read. 2 Very wise, sensible, or intelligent.

सुवोण *f* ई or ए (सु & वोण. Through whom the birth is well-delivered.) A midwife. [rain.]

सुवृष्टि *f* (S) Seasonable or plentiful rain; good सुवेत *n* (सु & वेत) A bringing forth at the proper time and in a favorable manner; timely and easy parturition.

सुवेर *m* (सु & वेर for वेळ Time. As the time of the birth of a child is a happy time.) Impurity arising to a household through the birth of a child in it.

सुवेरें *v i* (सुवेर) To be under the impurity सुवेर.

सुवेरतुला *a* (सुवेरतुला The form in poetry, from सुवेर, and आंतुला for आंतला That is of or amongst.) Impure or unclean in consequence of the birth of a child in the household.

सुवेळ *f* An auspicious juncture or period: also a favorable or suitable time in general.

सुशक or सुशक्य *a* S Easy of performance or accomplishment; readily feasible or practicable.

सुशिक्षा *f* (S) Good instruction, good teaching, training, or disciplining.

सुशिक्षित *a* (S) Well-instructed, well-taught, well-trained, well-disciplined.

सुशी *f* (سوسي H) A cotton and striped stuff.

2 A certain affection of the bowels incidental to children. See पोटांतलें. [well-disposed.]

सुशील *a* (S) Of a good temper or disposition, सुशोभित *a* (S) Very handsome or beautiful: also elegantly adorned or embellished.

सुशान्तें *v i* (Poetry. सु Well, greatly, and शान्तें) To become or to be exceedingly fatigued or weary; to be well-tired. Ex. सुशान्तलासि तू सख्या वल्लपुरवणी ॥ धावण्या धावसो सताचा आचरणें ॥

सुश्राव्य *a* S Pleasant or good to be heard;—as music or melody, pious speech &c.

सुषुप्त *a* S That is in sound sleep, fast asleep.

सुषुप्ति *f* (S) Sound or profound sleep, sleep without dreaming or consciousness. This is the third of the three states enumerated; viz. जाग्रति, स्वप्न, सुषुप्ति, or जाग्रदवस्था, स्वप्नावस्था, सुषुप्त्यवस्था.

सुषुम्ना *f* S The name of a नाडी or tubular vessel of the body. Ex. एकनाडी ब्रह्मांडी गेली तिला सु० म्हणतात. See इडा, पिंगळा, & सु० under इडा.

सुष्ट *a* S pop. सुष्ट *a* Good. For सुष्टासुष्ट or सुष्टासुष्ट Good and bad, auspicious and inauspicious &c., see शुभाशुभ.

सुसकार or रा *m* (Imit.) A deep-drawn and full expiration; a vehement and audible emission of breath (as in sighing). *v* टाक, घाल, दे.

सुसकारणें *v i* (सुसकार) To expire deeply and forcibly; to breathe out fully and loudly.

सुसंग *m* (S) सुसंगति *f* (S) Good company; the society or companionship of virtuous persons.

सुसत *ad* (Imit.) Hissingly, whizzingly, twangingly. [bined, consociated &c.]

सुसंबद्ध *a* (S) Well conjoined, connected, connected.

सुसर *f* (सुसर S? Heavy &c.) An alligator.

सुसर *a* S (सु & सर. That goes quickly or smartly.) That proceeds or behaves well, rightly, correctly, conformably, tractably &c.

सुसह or सुसह्य *a* (S) Easy to be suffered or endured, tolerable.

सुसा *m* A disease of cattle. 2 A metal vessel resembling the कासंडी, with a spout and a cover. Used esp. by goldsmiths, who fill it with water and place it in the बागेसरी or chafing dish, and direct the steam as it issues from the spout to puff and thus maintain the fire.

सुसाट or सुसाट *ad* Imit. of the sound proceeding from certain bodies in rapid and impetuous motion; as of rushing, roaring, whizzing, singing, scudding, scouring, sweeping &c. (of wind, a torrent, ship, horse, arrow &c.)

सुसाट, सुसाटा, or सुसाट or टा (Imit.) Impetuous and loud-sounding motion; or the roaring, singing, whistling &c. accompanying an impetuously moving body;—as the rushing and tearing along (of a torrent); the roaring sweep (of a squall or high wind); the singing, whizzing, whistling, hissing, whanging, twanging (of arrows, bullets, birds, in rapid flight); a dash, rush, blast, gust &c. 2 Violent pulsation.

सुसाटणें *v i* (सुसाट) To rush, roar, whiz, sing &c. rapidly and noisily. See सुसाट *ad* & सुसाटा *m*. 2 To rise and fall, heave and sink, with noise and violent agitation—the flanks of man or beast.

सुसाध्य *a* (S) Easy of accomplishment or attainment; readily performable, practicable, procurable &c. [ration. *v* टाक, घाल, दे.]

ससाचा *m* (Imit.) A deep-drawn and full expiration.

सुसु *ad* Imit. of hissing, whizzing, twanging &c.; also of the sighing of wind, of the soft beating of rain &c. *v* कर.

सुसूत्र *a* (S) Having good connection, order,

method; of regular train or line. 2 Popularly. Handsome, pretty, neat: also, as *ad*, regularly, orderly, methodically, justly, rightly. Used much as सूत्रक *q. v*.

सुसु *n* (Commonly सुशी) An affection of the bowels with distension of the abdomen, incidental to children.

सुस्कार or रा & सुस्कारणें See सुसकार & सुसकारणें.

सुस्त *a* (سست P) Lazy, indolent, slothful. 2 Heavy, dull, languid, torpid (as upon repletion, as from cold &c.) 3 Slow, sluggish, dawdling, dilatory—a person, a proceeding or business. 4 as *ad* (खस्य) Without care or concern, unsolicitously, at ease. *v* बस, निज, अस.

सुस्ता *a* (سست P) Slow, sluggish, dilatory; that acts or that proceeds tardily or heavily—a person, a business &c.

सुस्ताई *f* (सुस्ता) Slowness, sluggishness, dilatoriness, tardiness and dullness of progress, motion, or action.

सुस्तावणें *v i* (सुस्ता) To become lazy, indolent, languid, sluggish, dull &c. See the adjective सुस्त.

सुस्ती *f* (سستی P) Laziness, sloth, indolence, aversion from labor or exertion. 2 Heaviness, dullness, inertness, sluggishness, languor, torpor. 3 Slowness, dilatoriness, dawdling or poking quality. [able, easy.]

सुस्थ *a* S Well or healthy: also happy, comfortable.

सुस्थल *n* (S) A good place generally; a place of convenience, commodiousness, security &c.

सुस्थिति *f* (S) Good (i. e. agreeable, comfortable, right &c.) state. The word will sometimes appear in the applications of सोई.

सुस्नात *a* S Well-bathed. An auspicious or benedictory term used to a person about to bathe, Be thou auspiciously bathed. 2 A student who has performed his ablutions in preparation for or subsequently to a sacrifice.

सुस्मित *a* S That is smiling pleasantly, *subridens*.

सुस्मांतणें *v i* Misspelled (in poetry &c.) for सुशान्तणें. To get well-tired.

सुखभाव *m* (S) A good disposition or temper: also a good constitution or natural temperament.

सुखर *n* (S) A musical or pleasant note, tone, or sound.

सुखर *a* (S) Of a good tone or musical sound.

सुखर *f* (Commonly सुसर) An alligator. Pr. तळ्याच्या आशेने सुखर मेली.

सुहागो *f* (سهاگ H) Borax.

सुहास्यवदन *a* S (Poetry.) Of smiling or pleasant countenance.

सुहीण *f* Properly सुईण or सुवीण.

सुहृत् or सुहृद् *m* (S) A friend, a person well-hearted or well-disposed. 2 In war or politics. An ally.

सुहृत्संबंधी *m pl* (S) Friends and relations.

सुहृद्य *a* (S) Good-hearted; of a compassionate, affectionate, or companionable bosom.

सुहेर, सुहेरणें, सुहेरतुला Properly सुवेर &c.

सुळ-कण-कन-कर-दिनी-दिशी *ad* Imit. of the sound of slipping or sliding upon a smooth surface; or of anything smooth and slippery flying, hopping, popping, slipping out of one's hand &c. *v* गळ, सुट, निसट, पड, उड.

सुळकंडी, सुळकांडी, सुळकुंडी *f* See सुरकंडी &c.

सुळकणें *v i* (सुळ! सुळ-कण!) To slip or slide along, out of, into &c. smoothly. See the adverb सुळ-कण.

सुळका *m* (शुल S) A peak of a hill, a peaked crag or rock, any peak, pinnacle, spire, or cone;

a canine tooth or eye-tooth; a projecting tooth; a fang or a stump; a stub or a piece of stubble; a small stake; a snag or any pointed body, or the tapering and acuminate part of a body. 2 Applied to a tall and tapering tree. 3 A jamb or post of a door; an upright (upright member) in many pieces of machinery. Note. As बाही is the upright of the outer चौकट or door-frame, so सुळका is especially the upright of the inner and corresponding door-frame.

सुळकी f (Dim. of सुळका) The point or nib (of a stake, peg or similar body); a pyramidal or peaked rock; a small spire or cone; a small conical or acuminate body in general.

सुळकुंबा sometimes सुळकुंबा m also सुळखांब & सुळखुंबा m (सुळ & खांब) The peaked stake (of a bullock-waterwheel) which supports the तुंब or small cogged wheel.

सुळकेपट्टी f The lintel of the सुळके or doorposts of the inner चौकट; corresponding with गणेश-पट्टी The carved lintel of the outer side.

सुळसुळाट m (Imit.) See सुळसुळाट esp. in Sig. I.

सुळसुळ f (Imit.) Fidgeting, bustling, busy swarming, tingling &c. See सुळसुळाट, which word, although only an intensive form of this, is the common word.

सुळसुळणे vi (सुळसुळ. See सुळसुळाट) To be affected with a tingling or creeping sensation. 2 To swarm; to stir about busily; to fidget or bustle about &c. &c. Form from the noun.

सुळसुळाट m (Imit.) Exceeding fidgeting, or lively, brisk, and bustling motion (as of little children, of rats, pigs, pups &c.): also busy swarming (as of maggots, lice, worms, ants): also animated stirring and acting in their appropriate ways (as of a multitude of thieves, beggars, duns, importunate children). v लाव, मांड, कर, & लाग, सुट, हो. 2 Low and soft hissing or squealing (as of snakes in a roof, of rats, musk rats &c.) v लाव, मांड, कर. 3 Strong tingling or creeping sensation.

सुळसुळीत a Slippery (esp. from being of high polish or great smoothness): also highly polished or glossy or exceedingly smooth. 2 Slack from much wear;—as the girding part of the dhotar &c. 3 Sleek.

सुळा m (सुळ) A pointed tooth, tusk, or fang; as the dens caninus or eye-tooth of man; the corresponding tooth of tigers, cats &c.; the tusk or fang of the elephant, boar, serpent &c.; any snag or sharp stump or stub; a little and acuminate stake or peg as rising out of the ground &c. 2 A roasting spit. 3 A seed of the grass called कसई or कशेर (Scirpus kysoor). 4 A creature of the tick kind, infesting cattle. 5 A common term for the two inclined posts of a draw-well, supporting the beam in which is fixed the bucket-roller; also for upright supports generally of a transverse beam. [roof &c. Opp. to माट.

सुळागीर a P (सुळ) Steep;—as the slope of a सुळावरची पोळी f (Cake supported upon the point of a sharp stake.) A term or an illustration for any extremely perilous position or situation, or for the person or thing so situated; a jeopardy &c. Ex. म्हणालीं गलबतांत बसून जाणें हें सु.

सुज्ञ a (S) Learned, sensible, well-informed, intelligent; possessed of knowledge or of wisdom.

सु f (Commonly सुई q. v.) A needle &c.

सुं or सु ad Imit. of the hiss, whiz, or twang (of a snake, bowstring, ball &c.; also of the

whistling or sighing of the wind). 2 An utterance in the play of सुरपारंबी. v कर.

सुं निघणें-सुटणें-पळणें-धावणें To set off or run like a singing gust of wind—a horse, a racer or runner. सुं काढणें-हाकणें-दपटणें-दवडणें &c. To start or put out forcibly (a horse &c.)

सुं or सु f (Imit.) The hiss (of a snake &c.); the twang (of a bowstring, arrow, bullet, stone, stick). 2 fig. A sudden running off; starting with a twang, as an arrow from the bow. v म्हण, कर.

सु a S That bears or brings forth. In comp. Ex. वीरसु, विश्वसु, एतसु, तसु.

सुक m (Corr. of शुक्र S) The planet Venus.

सुकर m S A hog. 2 The hog-deer.

सुक्त a (S सु & उक्त) Well-spoken or said: also well, good, right, commendable;—used of a matter in general whether spoken or done. See observation under सुक्तासुक्त.

सुचक a (S) That intimates, instructs, informs, apprizes, acquaints, admonishes, signifies. 2 That pierces.

सुचक n (S) A symptom, sign, indication in general. 2 m A tell-tale, babbler, informer.

सुचन n S सुचना f (S) Intimating, informing, acquainting, apprizing, suggesting, hinting. 2 Notice, information, intelligence: also intimation, suggestion, hint.

सुचिका or सुची f S A needle. Pr. सुची प्रवेशे सुचलप्रवेश: 2 A table of contents, an index: also a catalogue or list. 3 Introductory statements or notices; any preamble or preface. 4 In astronomy. The earth's disc in computing eclipses. 5 A cone; a pyramid; an elephant's trunk; a wedge-form phalanx or column; any body or any figure converging to a point or an edge.

सुचित p (S) Communicated, declared, told, made known: also suggested, intimated, hinted. 2 Informed, apprized, made acquainted with or aware of. 3 S Pierced.

सुची a S In comp. That indicates, manifests, makes known. Ex. हर्षसुची, कामसुची, लाभसुची, खेदसुची, भाग्यसुची, दरिद्रसुची. 2 That pierces.

सुचीकटाहनाय (Rule of the needle and the boiler.) A Sanskrit phrase used as an illustration upon the occasion of two matters of which the one is superlatively simple and easy or altogether insignificant, and the other indefinitely greater, more difficult, or more important, arising at once to be done; and of which it is intended to intimate that the trifling one should be despatched first.

सुचय a (S सुचि Needle, अग्र Tip.) सुचिमुख a S Acuminate, pointed, peaked, tapering, pyramidal, conical.

सुज f र (शाय S through سوج H) Swelling or tumefaction: also tumidness or puffedness.

सुझा f (सु Utterance in the play पारंबी, & झ्या Inciting word to a horse.) Running off sharply. v कर.

सुट f (सुटणें) Remission or abatement (of a debt or just claim): also the sum or matter remitted, the abatement. 2 Release from bondage; freedom granted (to a slave, bondman &c.); manumission or emancipation. 3 Space between bodies in a line or row, interval. Ex. इतकी सुट ठेवूं नको.

सुटपत्र n A bill of divorce, manumission, or relinquishment. See सुटपत्र & सुटखत, which words, although equally inelegant, are more common.

सुटमोकळ f (सुटणें & मोकळणें) Release for a while; loosened state or allowed liberty for a little or an occasion; subjection under slack or easy government. v अस, हो, चाल, भोग, & दे. 2 Remission (remitted state) of a tax, toll, debt, or some due. Note. सुटमोकळ is the counterpart of सोडमोकळ, both signifying Liberation—this the freed state, that the freeing act.

सुटसाट, सुटसांड, सुटवूट f Formations, the first by reduplication from सुट, the second by composition with सुट & सांड, the third with वूट, expressing the first sense of the word सुट with implication of generalness or indefiniteness. 2 By speciality. Remission or release (in matters of toll or duties).

सुड m (शोध S) Quest, inquiry, investigation; searching or looking after, about, or into. v घे, काढ, लाव, लाग g. of o. & s. 2 Strict reckoning with. v काढ, लाव. 3 Abstracting or bringing clearly out (of an account). 4 An account abstracted or epitomized from the village-खतावणी. 5 A beat or portion of performance (upon a drum, tabor, or other musical instrument); a beating or performing as defined and determined by the pause. v मार. 6 Hence Any unintermitted, unpausing action or act; a stretch, strain, spurt, run, go, an unbroken, unbreathing effort. 7 Abridged from सुडबंद.

सुड घेणें or उगविणें g. of o. (To look into; to see after;) i. e. to take revenge or satisfaction for; to make the quest of or inquisition for (an injury or insult).

सुडबंद m (See सुड Sig. I.) A file or list of matters searched into or sifted; also of accounts abstracted (as from the खतावणी) and brought plainly out.

सुत n (सुच S) A thread generally; any string, wire, line, fibre, filament, but a cotton thread or cotton threads particularly and eminently. Ex. रेशमाचे सनंगापेक्षां सुताचे सनंगस कब फार असतो. 2 fig. A line or cord (of patronage, support &c.); a resource or means (of obtainment, accomplishment, access &c.); a line of connection with freely. 3 An animalcule or thread-like maggot or worm (as appearing in rotten fruits or sores). 4 Texture or weftage. 5 fig. Holding amicably together; good terms with.

सुताचा तोडा (Bit of thread.) A term for a thing considered as of the very lowest value; a flock, straw, hair. Ex. शंभर रुपये दिव्हे परंतु त्यापैकीं सुं हातीं लागला नाही; सुं देखील कोठें घरीं राहिला नाही. सुतानें सुत लागणें To be traced or found by means of a clew. सुतानें सुत जाणें (To mount to the zenith upon a thread.) To apprehend, through acuteness or quickness, the whole of a subject upon obtaining the knowledge of the smallest portion of it; to tell the tune upon hearing a string sounded. सुतास or सुती or सुतीपातीं लागणें To come into regularity and order; to get into train and course; or under easy government or management;—used of persons, animals, business. Also सुतास, सुती, or सुतीपातीं चालणें To proceed or flow on in regularity and order. Also सुतास, सुती &c. लावणें To set or put into regularity &c. सुत बांधणें To lay, form, or establish a thread, line, or means of connection or communication with. सुतभर सुत बांधणें or देणें (Familiarly or lightly.) To give a turban.

सुत m S A caste or an individual of it,—the offspring of a Kshatriya male with a Brāhman

female. Their occupation is the management of horses and charioteering. 2 A charioteer. 3 A carpenter. 4 A bard, minstrel, professional

सूत *p* S Born or engendered. [encomiast.

सूतक *n* (S) Impurity (arising to the members of a family) from the birth of a child in it; also, sometimes, from a miscarriage or a death. Applied also to the impurity which prevails during an eclipse. Note. Impurity from a birth or a miscarriage is the sense in Sanskrit, but not popularly, excepting in the Konkan.

सूतकाडी *f* The thread-reed or quill of the weaver, spool. [supra.

सूतकी *a* (S) Having the impurity सूतक *q. v.*

सूतपरमे *n* A gleet through the urethra in the form of threads.

सूतपाड *m n* Texture and price; quality and cost (of cloth); as हे सनंग सुतापाडास वरें; पिवळ्या मालजोडीचा सूतपाड चांगला आहे.

सूतपात or सूतपोत *m* A general or loose term for Texture.

सूतप्रेखर *m* A particular medicinal preparation.

सूति *f* S Birth: also parturition or delivery. 2 Offspring.

सूतिका *f* S A woman recently delivered. 2 A disease of women after childbirth.

सूतिकागृह or सूतिगृह *n* S A lying-in chamber.

सूतिमास *m* S The month of parturition or

सूत्कार *m* (S Imit.) Snorting. [delivery.

सूत्याशौच *n* S Impurity from childbirth, continuing for ten days; or, if from miscarriage, for as many days as months had passed since conception.

सूत्र *n* (S) A thread in general, any string, line, fibre, or filament. 2 The string or wire of a puppet, doll &c.; and, hence, the art, trick, mystery, knack, key, spring, turning pin (of an ingenious piece of mechanism, or a complicate and intricate business); the scheme or plan of its construction; the manner of its operation; the moving or managing principle &c.: also, for मनसूत्र, the inclining or working of the mind; the mental tendencies or the will. 3 The rule, law, canon; the system of instructions and directions; the process or line of procedure; as prescribed or as necessary to be observed for the accomplishment or conduct of a business or work. 4 A rule or precept (in morals or science); a short, obscure, and technical sentence, enjoining some observance in law or religion, or expressing some rule in grammar, logic, or other science. In both cases, the sūtra is the fundamental and primitive part of Hindú learning, and is the form in which the works of the early writers appear. 5 An opinion or a decree in law. 6 A string; a collection of threads (as that worn over the shoulder by the three first classes).

सूत्रक *a* (सूत्र S) Unerring, masterly, steady and exact; that works as if by line and rule;—an artist, a workman. 2 Straight, direct, perpendicular, level; i. e. along which a thread or line laid would lie evenly or equally;—a stick, post, wall, road. 3 Freely. Regular, just, right; and hence, pretty, neat &c.

सूत्रकाडी *f* The stick to which is attached the दाया (stock of the फणी or comb) of a loom.

सूत्रधार *m* (S) The principal actor or manager of a company of players, and chief interlocutor in the prologue or prelude to a drama. 2 The holder and manager of the strings or wires (of

puppets &c. in puppet-shows). 3 The managing, guiding, or leading man (of a company or body generally). [its first sense.

सूत्रधारो *m* (S See the preceding word except in सूत्रा or सूत्री *a* The same with सूत्रक *q. v.* supra; but सूत्रा, being more definitely Prākrit, and determined somewhat by the Hindustānī *سُتھرا* has the further sense of Clever, expert, adroit, skilful, sharp, smart, apt &c.

सूत्रकल्याण *m* A variety of the musical mode named कल्याण. See राग.

सूदने *v c* (सूदन) To kill or slay. Used mostly in poetry. Ex. राक्षस सूदिले तये वेळीं ॥

सूदने *v i & c* (Poetry.) Properly written सुदने.

सूदन *n* S Killing, esp. with the force of the word Slaughtering or slaying.

सून *f* ए (सूना S) A daughter in law. Pr. कसीगे सुने घरासारखी. 2 Applied also to the wife of a brother's son or of a husband's brother's son.

सूनसुख *n* A ceremony after the solemnization of a marriage. Inspection or contemplation by the mother of the bridegroom of her daughter-in-law's features or visage.

सूदत *n* S Truth; esp. true and pleasant speech.

सूदत *a* S True: also true and pleasant or agreeable;—as speech. Pr. सत्य आणि सूदत True and sweet.

सूप *n* (शूर्प S) A scuttle-form basket for sifting corn. Pr. भरल्या गाद्यास सूप जड काय. 2 A large wooden scoop swinging on framework, to supply water for irrigation from a low stream or pond.

सुपा एवढे काळोज A monstrously enlarged heart (through joy or delight). सूप फडफडणे or वाजणे (विवादांत &c.) To rattle or emit its sound;—used of the sifting fan on being struck (with a समोघ &c.) This, at marriages and certain other ceremonies, is the signal that the whole business is concluded.

सूपशास्त्र *n* S The science or principles of cookery, or a treatise thereon. Used freely in the sense of The art, the process, or the business of cookery. (From सूप in the sense of वरण, or in that of soup, sauce, or seasoning.)

सूय *f* (Better सुई) A needle. 2 The spike involving the fruit-stalk of the Plantain &c.

सूर *m* (सर S) A note in music. 2 A tune. 3 Air breathed through a nostril. *v* वाह, चाल, जा, बंद हो. 4 A mouth-instrument of music. It sounds but one note, and maintains the pitch of the tune. 5 The name of the stick which, in the play of सुरपारंबी, the boy runs to bring whilst the others climb up the trees.

सूर धरणे To pitch the voice in agreement with. 2 also सूर देणे To sing second with. सूर देणारा That sings second with. सूर बंद होणे (नाकाचे) To have breathing through the nose stopped or obstructed (as in a cold); and सूर वाहणे To have this breathing freely.

सूर *f* C (सुरा S) Spirituous or vinous liquor.

सूरकारी, सूरदास, सूरनीस *m* He that assists and supports a singer by joining in with his voice, a singer in second.

सूरण *m* (S) An esculent root, Arum campanulatum or Dioscorea purpurea.

सूरपारंबी *f* or सूरपारंब्या *f pl* सूरपारंबा *m* A play of children. See सुरपारंबी.

सूरभरणा *m* (सूर & भरणे) Singing or playing as second; supplementing the sound.

सूरभरणी *f* Filling or blending sounds; bringing into unison of many musical instruments (or

of voices) previously to striking up. 2 Singing or playing as second. [(or beast).

सूरमर्द *m* (सूर & मर्द P) A daring or bold man

सूरज्ञान *n* Properly सूरज्ञान.

सूर्य *m* (S) The sun. 2 The sun personified as a god. Pr. सूर्यापुढें काडवात; सूर्यापुढें काजवा.

सूर्याचे आड In the sunshine. सूर्याचे घोडे or सूर्याची हरिणे or पिले दाखविणे To lift up (a child) by his ears; or to raise him by pressing the sides of the head, rubbing the thumb forcibly along his crown; to show London. Also समुद्र दाखविणे, काशीची वाट दाखविणे, बारीस बोरें आणणे, and similar phrases. हा सूर्य आणि हा जयद्रथ This is the hour, and here's the man! Behold the conjunction of the two particulars required!

सूर्यउजेडी *ad* By sunlight; in the daytime.

सूर्यकन्या *f* (S Daughter of the sun.) A cant name for a cake of bread. (From the conceit of the resemblance in sound of the words भाकरी & भाकरी.)

सूर्यकमल *n* (S) Sunflower, the plant or its flower, Heliotropium Indicum. Rox., Tiaridium Indicum. Grah.

सूर्यकमळी *f* (सूर्यकमल) The sunflower-plant.

सूर्यकांत *m* (S) A gem, sometimes understood as crystal, but it is rather a stone of fabulous existence. It is represented as bright and glittering, and as sending forth flame when the sunbeams strike upon it. It is worshiped as the sun himself. 2 *n* A sunflower.

सूर्यकांती *a* Relating to सूर्यकांत.

सूर्यखार *m* (सूर्यक्षार S) Saltpetre or nitre.

सूर्यग्रहण *n* (S) Solar eclipse.

सूर्यतचकडो *f* A tray or platter on which women form an image of the sun for worship.

सूर्यतळी *ad* (सूर्यतळ) Under the sun, in the east.

सूर्यदर्शनव्रत *n* (S) Observance of fasting from the overclouding or disappearing of the sun until it shines out or appears again.

सूर्यनक्षत्र *n* (S) The sun-asterism,—that nakshatra in which the sun is (at the time particularized). [sonification as a deity.

सूर्यनारायण *m* (S) A name for the sun in its per-

सूर्यपर्व *n* (S) A solar festival;—such as the day on which the sun enters a new sign, esp. the days of the solstices and equinoxes, the day of a solar eclipse, the day of conjunction of sun and moon &c.

सूर्यपिल्लू *n* (Child or young one of the sun.) A term (originating in a droll little story) for a lamp or light.

सूर्यपुट or ठ or सूर्यपूट or ठ *n* An application of the sunbeams; a heating or drying (as of a chemical or medicinal preparation) by exposure to the sun; an insolation.

सूर्यपुटी or ठो *a* (सूर्यपुट) Baked or dried by exposure to the sunbeams;—as a medicinal &c. preparation.

सूर्यपोटीं शनैश्चर *m* (Because Saturn is fabled to be the offspring of the sun.) A term for a dull or bad son of a clever or good father.

सूर्यफूल *m* Sunflower, the flower of Helianthus.

सूर्यचिन्ह *n* (S) The disk of the sun.

सूर्यभक्त *c* (S) A worshiper of the sun. 2 A jocose term for a Bankrupt. (As a man, declaring bankruptcy, holds up his arms in the manner of a sun-worshiper.)

सूर्यमंडल *n* (S) The region of the sun; the region supposed to exist around the sun, constituting a lok or heaven of which the sun is the regent.

सूर्यमणि *m* (S) Sun-stone, a crystal lens or a fabulous gem. See सूर्यकांत.

सूर्यमाला *f* (A new coinage.) The solar system.

सूर्यचंद्र *n* (S) A representation drawn of the sun (consisting of indentations &c.) for the worship of it. 2 Note. The term *may be* applied to a quadrant, sextant &c.

सूर्यलता *f* S सूर्यवल्ली *f* S A plant, Cleome pentaphylla or viscosa. [मंडल.

सूर्यलोक *m* (S) The region of the sun. See सूर्य-

सूर्यवंश *m* (S) A race of kings descended from the sun. Their history is recorded in the Purāṇs.

सूर्यवंशी *a* (सूर्यवंश S) Relating to the race of kings descended from the sun. 2 Applied humorously to a late riser, a fellow that takes care to see the sun (as his sire) up before him.

सूर्यविकासी *a* (S) That opens during the day and closes at night;—used of several species of flowers.

सूर्यसंतान *n* (S) The progeny or a child of the sun. 2 (Because the sun is fabled to be the father of शनि or Saturn, of whom nothing but evil is spoken.) A term for a wicked child of a good father, or for a mischievous or riotous child generally. 3 (From the conceit of resemblance in sound of the words भास्करो & भाकरो) A cant term for a cake of bread. [tril : opp. to चंद्रसूर.

सूर्यसूर *m* Breath expired out of the right nos-

सूर्याचें झाड *n* (Tree or plant of the sun.) The plant which bears the sunflower.

सूर्यास्त *m n* (S) Setting of the sun, sunset.

सूर्यदुसंगम *m* S (सूर्य, इंद्र, संगम) The conjunction of sun and moon; the day of new moon.

सूर्योदय *m* (S) Rising of the sun, sunrise.

सूर्योपासक *a* (S) That worships or is devoted to the sun. 2 fig. (That lifts up his arms as if in worship.) That affirms or acknowledges bankruptcy or absolute poverty.

सूर्योपासना *f* (S) Worship of or particular devotedness to the sun.

सूस *m f* (سوس H) Licorice-root.

सूळ *m* (शूल S) A stake on which criminals are impaled. 2 Applied to an exceedingly steep and straight hill, tree &c. difficult to climb; also to the steep portion of the ascent of a mountain after the डाग the long introductory rising ground. 3 Sharp pain generally (in the belly, head, joints): also the disorder from which it proceeds, as colic, gout, rheumatism. 4 A weapon,—a sort of pike: also an iron spit, spike, stake, or pin.

सूळीं चायाची वेळ (The time of fixing upon the impaling stake.) A term for noon.

सूळवेणा or ण्या *a* (सूळ & वेणे) Hard, arduous, up-hill—a business or work.

सूळवांध *m* (See सूळ) A steepish and narrow line of road: also a ridge-form embankment.

सूक्ष्मना *f* Poetical corruption of सुषुम्ना.

सूक्ष्म *a* (S) Little, small, minute, atomic. 2 Thin, slender, delicate, slight. 3 Fine, rare, tenuous, attenuate, subtle. 4 Fine figuratively,—subtile, sharp, nice, exquisite, refined.

सूक्ष्म *n* S The subtile spirit the substratum of the expansion constituting the objective universe, the divine monad ब्रह्म. See ब्रह्म. 2 *m* An atom. 3 *n* A figure of rhetoric. Subtile or refined expression of intention or mind. See वाचालंकार.

सूक्ष्मदर्शी *a* (S) सूक्ष्मदृष्टि *a* (S) सूक्ष्मद्रष्टा *a* S Acute, penetrating, sharp-sighted, eagle-eyed; that sees deeply or that pries closely into.

सूक्ष्मदेह *m* S सूक्ष्मशरीर *n* S The same with लिंगदेह.

सूक्ष्मबुद्धि *a* (S) Of a fine, subtile, sharp, searching understanding or mind.

सूक्ष्मान *n* (S) Minute and exact measurement or measure; measure closely and rigidly accurate or applicable. 2 Particular and precise computation or estimate. 3 Reckoning by the minute portions of time (by कला, विकला, पल, विपल &c. from निमेष a twinkling up to संवत्सर a year); in contrad. from स्थूलमान.

सूक्ष्मवाद *m* S The doctrine, or the maintenance of it, that the soul consists of one परमाणु or absolute atom; in contrad. from स्थूलवाद.

सूक्ष्मवादी *m* S One that maintains सूक्ष्मवाद.

सृजणे *v c* (सृज S root.) To create or make. Ex. ज्याचे आरंभक जेसे ते ते जीव सृजिले तेसे.

सृष्ट *p* S Created or made; joined, attached, formed.

सृष्टि *f* (S) Creating or making; joining, attaching, forming. Pr. प्रतिजीवी सृष्टिभिन्न. 2 The expansion or development of Brahma constituting the universal system. Ex. of comp. मनोरथसृष्टि Mental creation, castle-building: also mental creations, pictures, or phantasms: also fictions of the imagination. स्वप्नसृष्टि Dreams, the illusory creation of Morpheus. जीवसृष्टि The creation of the Soul or Self; the objects and relations as subsisting, whether with or without correspondence with the external world, in the affections and apprehensions of the sentient principle. मायिक सृष्टि The unreal representations of necromancy or sorcery; the unreal appearances of the material universe; illusory or false exhibitions generally. Also कल्पनासृष्टि, मानसी सृष्टि, आसुरी सृष्टि, भूतसृष्टि, ब्रह्मसृष्टि, विश्वामित्रसृष्टि &c. Of these such as demand explanation will be found in order.

सृष्टिक्रम *m* (S) सृष्टिमार्ग *m* (S) The order or method of the universe, or of man's world; the course of nature, or the continuous character and fashion of human life. Ex. सृष्टिक्रमच आहे कोणही रडतो कोणही हसतो, कोणही मरतो कोणही जन्मतो, कोणही राव कोणही रंक. 2 Secular or social life. Ex. सृष्टिक्रम सोडून संन्यास घेतला तर—

सृ० नयानें or नवा सृ० करणे To begin the world or public life de novo. [ness.

सेक *m* S Sprinkling, aspersion: also sprinkled-सेक, सेकट, सेकडा, सेकडां, सेकडो, सेकडोश; सेकणे, सेकसेगडी Commonly written with शे. See शेक &c.

सेकता *a* S That sprinkles.

सेकाटा, सेकाटी, सेकार, सेकारणी, सेकारणे, सेकाविणे, सेकाटी, सेखचिन्नी, सेखदार, सेखदारी, सेखी, सेग, सेगट, सेगटवणी, सेगडी, सेगवा, सेगोळे, See शेकाटा &c.

सेचक *a* S That sprinkles.

सेचन *n* (S) Sprinkling.

सेचाळ, सेचाळीस, सेज, सेजआरती, सेजार, सेजारघर्मे, सेजारपाजार, सेजारी, सेजारोपाजारी, सेजी, सेजुटणे, सेझार, सेझारी, सेठ, सेठजो, सेठाई, सेठाणी, सेठी, सेथा, सेंडा, सेंडी, सेण and its compounds, सेन, सेनाळ, सेनाळीस See under the commoner form of सेतु *m* (S) A bridge. [spelling शे.

सेतुबंध *m* (S) The ridge of rocks extending from the south extremity of the Coromandel coast towards the island of Ceylon, supposed to have been formed by Hanuman at the command of Rāma, as a bridge for the passage of his forces when marching against Rāwan, Adam's bridge.

सेंद, सेंदडसिपाई, सेंदणी, सेंदणे, सेंदरा, सेंदरी, सेंदव, सेंदवली, सेंदवले, सेंदाड, सेंदाडसिपाई, सेंदाडे, सेंदूर, सेंधेलोण Commonly written under शे.

सेना *f* (S) An army, a force, a body of troops.

सेनाखासखेल *m* (सेना, خاص & खेल A) A title of a Marāthā prince, and especially of the Guicowar under the Peshwā. See सरखेल.

सेनांग *n* (S) A component part of an army. The parts or divisions constituting an army are four; viz. हखी, अख, रथ, पदाति, Elephants, cavalry, chariots, infantry.

सेनांगचतुष्टय *n* S The four divisions of an army aggregately; viz. हखी, अख, रथ, पदाति. See चतुष्टय.

सेनाचर *a* (S) That accompanies or goes with an army; a sutler, a camp-follower.

सेनापति *m* (S) The commander of an army; the generalissimo or general.

सेनाभार *m* (S) Troops, forces, an army or host.

सेनासरखेल *m* A title, under the Peshwā's rule, of Angria. See सरखेल.

सेप, सेपकिडा, सेपू, सेपूट &c. down to सेवई See in order under शे. [written with से.

सेपाक, सेपाकघर, सेपाकी, सेपाकीण Commonly

सेवक *m & a* (S) A servant. 2 That serves; ministerial, menial, serving, servile. 3 That uses, employs, applies &c. See the detail under सेवन.

सेवखंड, सेवगा, सेवट, सेवटणे, सेवटला, down to सेवते See under शे.

सेवणे *v c* (सेवन) To use, adopt, employ &c. (as detailed under the word following). Ex. जें औषध सेविलें असतां लोखंडासारखें शरीर होईल. See further examples below. 2 (Poetry.) To serve, obey, worship; to render attendance, obedience, or homage.

सेवन *n* (S) Serving or service. 2 Using, adopting, taking up into fruition, trying; the so employing or applying of a substance, a thing, an operation, a measure, a means (e. g. an article of food or medicine, an act or a point of regimen) as to be, in one's own person, the recipient of the virtues, qualities, or influences of. Ex. औषधाचें से० ठू कर मी उणोदकखानाचें से० करतां; तेथला वायु आणि तेथलें पाणी तेथला आचार आणि तेथला विचार तेथलें जें कांहींच तीं असीं गुणावड आहेत कीं मदिनाभर त्यांचें से० केव्हास यथयावत् रोग नाहींसे होतात. 3 Sewing. 4 In anatomy. A certain union of parts, of which seven instances occur in the body; viz. the five sutures of the cranium, the frenum of the tongue, and that of the glans penis.

सेवनीय *a* S (Worthy or suitable) to be served. 2 (Proper) to be used, employed, practised &c. See under the noun सेवन.

सेवय or सेवया, सेवरा, सेवरी, सेवया See under शे.

सेवा *f* (S) Service, servitude, the attendance and obedience, or the office or condition, of a servant. 2 Worship or homage. 3 Service of God or of an idol; religious service. N. B. The word answers well to Divine service. 4 The use, adoption, employment, or application of a substance &c. (as detailed under सेवन).

सेवाधर्म *m* (S) The duties and obligations, the peculiar offices, functions, or virtues, of service.

सेवाळ, सेवाळणे, सेवाळी, सेवाळे See under शे.

सेवित *p* (S) Served, obeyed: honored, worshiped. 2 Used, employed &c. See detail under सेवन.

सेवी *a* S That serves: also that uses &c. (as detailed under सेवन). In comp. as तीर्थसेवी, अरण्यसेवी, औषधसेवी.

सेवेकरी *m* (सेवा & करी Affix.) A servant, but esp. one who has devoted himself to the service of an idol, or one engaged in Divine service.

सेव्य *a* S (Possible, purposed, necessary &c.) to be served or obeyed; to be worshiped or honored. 2 Possible &c. to be used or employed. See under सेवन.

सेस or सेंस *f* Provincial and vulgar for शेज.

सेसपाट, सेसफूल, सेसरगांठ, सेसरा Preferably ग्रेंसपाट, ग्रेंसफूल &c.

सेहत्तर *a* (Better शेहत्तर) Seventy-six.

सेळक्या, सेळडू, सेळी Better शेळक्या &c.

से *f* Preferably सई.

सेचळ *n* See संचळ.

सेतान *m* (شیطان *A*) Satan, the devil. 2 *m n* Applied, as its correspondent in English, to any person or thing horrible, ugly, furious, hateful, harmful &c.

सेतो *f* (शित *S* Sharp, pointed?) A dart or javelin with a string attached. [truth].

सेद्दांतिक *a* S Relating to सिद्धांत (a demonstrated

सैधव *n m* (*S*) Rock-salt. 2 *m* A horse.

सैधव *a* S Relating to the sea, marine, oceanic. 2 Relating to the river Sindh (Indus) or to the country Sindh.

सैधवी *f* S A particular Rāgini. See राग.

सेनाधिपति *m* S सेनाध्यक्ष *m* S An army-commander, a general.

सेनापत्य or सेनाधिपत्य *n* S The office or functions of सेनापति (generalissimo or general); the command of an army.

सैनिक *a* S Relating to an army, military. 2 Belonging to an army, a military man, a soldier. Ex. सैनिक तेथें ॥ राघवापुढें भावति ॥

सैन्य *n* (*S*) An army, a force, a body of troops.

सेन्याध्यक्ष *m* S An army-commander, a general.

सैपाक or सैपाक *m* (खयंपाक *S*) Dressing of food. 2 The food dressed.

सैपाकघर *n* The cooking house or cooking apartment, the kitchen.

सैपाकी *m* (सैपाक) A male cook. सैपाकीण *f* A सैफ *m* (سیف *A*) A sabre. [female cook].

सैयद *m* (سید *A*) A descendent of Husyn, who was the descendent in the fifth degree of Muhammad.

सैर *m* A tribe, or an individual of it, of robbers.

सैर *f* (سير *A*) Walking about; taking a turn (as for exercise or amusement). *v* कर.

सैर *ad* See सईर or सैर.

सैरट or सैराट *a* (सैर *S*) Self-willed, wilful, heady, headstrong, perverse, pig-headed, mulish. 2 Rude, coarse, harsh;—as a language. Pr. वांयो वैराट बोलो सैराट. 3 Rude, barbarous, uncivilized;—as a person or a practice.

सैरंध्री *f* S A woman hired as a servant or waiting-woman to the females of the house; a female attendant as disting. from a slave-girl. 2 A woman of one of the mixed classes.

सैरफाजोल *n* A heading in revenue-books. To it are referred all classes of produce of the field, the plantation, and the garden. Contrad. from रेन फाजोल *q. v.*

सैरावैरा *ad* (Poetry. सैर by redup.) In numberless directions and with wild precipitancy;—as an army or other body broken and fleeing; helter-skelter, hurry-scurry: also loosely, licentiously, at random, with wild liberty;—as beasts roaming. Ex. वानररूप धरोनि ॥ सै. हिंडति ॥; ही मुलगी सै. फिरती. Sometimes the adverb is declinable.

सैरिक or सैर *a* S (सीर Plough.) Relating to the plough or to ploughing; aratory, agricultural.

सैल *f* The दांडा in which कंगणी and similar ornaments are fashioned.

सैल *a* (शिल्ल *S*) Slack, loose, lax, flaccid; not tight, not firm, not compact.

सैल सोडणें To let loose; to let run with slack rein or under slack hand; as मूल सैल सोडला मूख झाला.

सैलदोरी *f* (Slack cord.) A slack rein, looseness of restraint or government, lit. fig. *v* दे, सोड.

सैलावणें *v c* sometimes सैलणें *v i* To slacken or loosen. [loosening].

सैलावणी *f* (Verbal of सैलाविणें) Slackening or सैलाविणें *v c* (सैल) To slacken or loosen; to render less tight or firm.

सैली *f* (سيلي *H*) A piece of riband, or a fine or worked lace, or some woven threads, worn around the neck (by Fakirs &c.)

सैवर *n* (Poetry. For खयंवर) The choosing of a spouse by a female. Ex. श्रीरामा सीता सैवरी ॥ तुज प्राप्त होईल ते नावरी ॥

सैसद *ad* R In a regular and continuous line or row; directly and uninterruptedly along.

सैह *a* S Relating to the lion, leonine.

सोदरगत, सोदरा, सोदराधादरा, सोदरी, सोदरीक See सोयरगत &c.

सोई *f* (Perhaps from सु Well, happily, and ईर To go, proceed &c.) Opportuneness or suitability of circumstances or matters generally; harmonious and favorable conjunction, connection, position, or posture (of affairs, articles, items, points, in the widest signification), in which consists the commodiousness, comfortableness, or convenience sought or subsisting for any particular business, work, or act. Ex. अर्धी वाटेची सोई पाह्या मग निघायाचा बेत करा; लग्न करा म्हणतां खरे पण खर्चाची सोई नाही; लिहिण्याची सोई, बसण्याची सोई, निजायाची सोई, खायाप्यायाची सोई &c. 2 Orderly and regular or suitable and proper disposition or arrangement more strictly or literally. Ex. पोण्या सोईने लावून ठेवा; झाडे सोईने लागत गेली; सोईनेच वाट गेलेली आहे. 3 By meton. Anything viewed as the subject, source, or seat of one's comfort or happiness of condition; one's resources or means of subsistence, an estate, appointment, office, occupation, profession &c. Note. The word is in everybody's mouth, and in every diversification of the comprehensive sense above given.

सोईवार *a* सोईसार *a* Convenient, commodious, comfortable, suitable, adapted to the purpose or person;—as a place, thing, business &c. See सोई above.

सोईसुमार *m* (An expressive and a much-used compound with सोई & सुमार, both which words study for full apprehension of it.) The fitness of things; the appropriateness, adaptedness, justness, congruousness, consistency, reasonableness, as inhering in actions, occurrences, arrangements of measures or schemes, connections of circumstances, dispositions of things &c. viewed in their prominent relations and respects. Ex. सो. पाहून बोलों; तू सांगतोस झाला कांहीं सो. आहे तरी; त्याचे खर्चाला आणि तुझ्या करण्याला सो. नाही.

सोईसोईने *ad* (सोई Reduplicated, & नें Participle.) Gradually and gently, conveniently, suitably or agreeably with the facilities furnished by circumstances;—paying a debt, performing a work. See the noun.

सोएर, सोएरतुला, सोएरणें Properly सुवेर, सुवेर-तुला &c. [bommelow].

सोकट *n* (Properly सुकट) A dried बोंबोल or सोकटी, or सोकटी *f* (सारी *S* & कट from काष्ठ) A piece of ivory, wood &c. used at certain plays resembling draughts or tables, a piece. 2 A small bit of wood of the size and shape of the piece just described, used as a stand or socket in which to infix a stick of frankincense.

सोक्या *f pl* The play of draughts or tables.

सोकटीकांडो or सोकटेकांडी *a* (सोकटी & कांड) That has on its border figures or marks resembling the सोकटी;—as a garment or cloth.

सोकटीघाट or सोकटेघाट *m* (Form or shape of the sokti.) A form of pearls and certain other gems.

सोकटीबाज *c* A player at draughts or सोक्या.

सोकटें or सोकटें *n* सोकटी or सोकटी *f* See सोकटी.

सोकणें or सोकणें *v i* सोकावणें or सोकावणें *v i* (चव) To contract a fondness or liking through tasting the sweets of; to become addicted or habituated through enjoyment of; to take to. Pr. सोक्या भुता चल जाज मागल्या शेता.

सोकरा, सोकरी, सोकरें Properly होकरा &c.

सोकळ *a* Easy of breaking or of working;—as stone, wood, paper.

सोकोल or सोकोल, सोकेल or सोकेल *a* sometimes सोकीव *p* (सोकणें) Addicted or habituated; that has contracted a fondness for through tasting the sweets of. [سوکهنا & سوکهه *H*].

सोख & सोखणें From शोष & शोषणें through

सोंग *n* (खांग *S* or ख & अंग) A part in a dramatic representation or play; an assumed character and guise. *v* आण, घे, धर, & घे. Pr. राच थोडो सोंग बडत Ars longa vita brevis. Pr. सारीं सोंगें येतात पैशाचें सोंग येत नाही. Also the person assuming and supporting it. Hence 2 Sham, feint, pretence; disguise or false and fraudulent display. Pr. वेडीचें सोंग घेतलें म्हणजे पाटांव फाडला पाहिजे. 3 The empty show of a thing; the parade and pageantry, glitter and flash (without the substance or solid excellence which they seem to set forth). Ex. भटभाईला हत्ती घोडे हें सोंग कशाला पाहिजे एक गडी असला पुरे. 4 Used of a man, animal, or thing viewed as queer, odd, comical &c., as ridiculously dissimilar to that which yet it must be pronounced to be; a grotesque object or representation; a burlesque, a caricature, a thing the disguise of.

सोंग करणें *g. of o.* To imitate or copy; to take off.

सोंगटो & सोंगटें and their compounds. Also, sometimes, सोंगडो & डें. See सोंकटी & सोंकटें &c.

सोंगडोंग *m* (सोंग & डोंग) Sham, feint, pretence; trickery and chicanery, or a trick generally. *v* कर, मांड, लाव, साजव. [वाड.

सोगण or सोगंद *f* (سوگند *P*) An oath. *v* खा, घे, सोगसंपादणी or नो *f* The maintaining of a character or part assumed (in a play &c.)

सोंगळ *a* (सुमंगल *S*) Delicate, fastidious, squeamish, nice; of acute or of affectedly-acute sensibility. 2 Delicate, tender, soft and fine; not coarse, rough, hardy &c.;—used of animals and plants.

सोगा *m* The skirt of a garment (as trailing along or as hanging loosely).

सोगाडी, सोगाया, सोगाव्या, सोगी, सोग्या *a* (सोंग) One who assumes various disguises or personates various characters; as in a dramatic representation. Hence 2 A shammer, feigner, pretender, impostor.

सोजी *f* C (शुचि *S* Pure &c. As this dish is pure enough to be eaten when plain rice is forbidden.)

Rice boiled after being parched and dressed with oil and spices, or dressed simply, after being parched. 2 In the Desh. Fine wheaten flour or मैदा: also wheaten flour in fine granules; also called गवा or रवा. 3 Wheat roughly ground and boiled. 4 In some parts of the Konkan applied to खीर Rice-milk.

सोज्वल or ल or ला a सोज्वलित (स & उज्ज्वल) Shining, brilliant, bright: also sparkling or glittering: also glossy from high burnishing or polishing.

सोड m (सोड S Pride &c.) A long, straight, and thick piece of wood; as for a beam, post, joist, mast, pole, staff: also a lofty tree growing straight up: also an extraordinarily long and thick style (as of the Aloe, Cordage-plant &c.) or कोंका (as of the Plantain). 2 Applied also to a tall monument or pillar; to a straight and almost perpendicular staircase or flight of steps; to a road up, or to the side of, a steep mountain. 3 fig. A lubberly dolt; a sturdy boor or lout; a burly and rude fellow: also a man or woman altogether single and sole, i. e. without the appendages of children, followers, or family connections. 4 fig. A tall and upright man.

सोड m An insect infesting corn-crops. It is green, parrot-billed, and of a long and round body. [club.

सोडगा m सोडगें n (सोड) A cudgel, truncheon, सोडबहिरी m (सोडा & भेरी) An overgrown, burly, and loutish fellow. [lor. See सडेसोड.

सोडगिंग m A jocose or jeering term for a bache-sोडळणें v i Commonly सोडाळणें.

सोडा or सोटा m (سوتا H) A long, thick, and straight piece of wood (as for a mast or post). 2 A club, truncheon, cudgel: also a baton, mace, or staff. 3 fig. The sack hanging out (as from the womb of cows, buffaloes &c.) after the bursting of the liquor amnii or waters. v गाळ & गळ.

सोडाडुपडा m (A staff or club, and the shoulder-cloth.) A term for a light or scanty traveling equipment, or for a kit or collection of traps; a cloth or two, a pot or two, and a stick.

सोडाळणें v i To cast out her सोडा or emptied sack of liquor amnii;—used of a cow or buffalo.

सोडेपान्दवण n Application of a stout cudgel upon the back of an unruly cow &c. to induce her to stand still and yield her milk. 2 Hence A sound cudgeling (of a refusing or reluctant person) by way of persuasion.

सोडेपोर, सोडेबारगोर, सोडेभैरव, सोडेसुंभ, सोडे-सलतान m Terms for a lusty and loutish and dronish fellow. 2 Used also in the sense of A burly and rude fellow ever ready with his stick. 3 Used sometimes in the sense more appropriately that of सडाफटिंग or सडेसोड.

सोडेबरदार m (سوندے بردار H) A mace-bearer. He forms one of the retinue of a great man.

सोडेबाजी f (سوندے بازی H) Cudgel-playing.

सोडेशाई f (A lax formation. See शाई) Club-law or club-procedure; rude violence with a cudgel or stick. 2 Used also as a Rudely violent.

सोड f (सोडणें) Remission or abatement (of a debt or just claim): also the sum or matter remitted, the abatement. 2 Letting go freely; setting at large; or suffering to proceed, without curb or check, in his own way or course.

सोड f (सुडा S) The proboscis or trunk of an elephant. 2 Applied to spurs or projections of

mountains, offbranchings, clouds &c. of this general appearance; to the proboscis-form or curvilinear chunam-work edging a flight of steps (as leading up to the door of a house, descending into a well or tank); to the nozzle or snout of the bucket of a drawwell &c. &c.

सोडका m (सोड Proboscis.) The stuffed case which lies along the back of a beast of burden, forming a support for the packsaddle.

सोडखत n See सोडचिटी. [club.

सोडगा m सोडगें n (Better सोडगे) A cudgel or सोडगादी f The padding or stuffed case which is attached along the beam or pole of a Palkhi. See पालखी. 2 A pad on the khogir of a riding horse, having four projecting corners proboscis-form.

सोडचिटी-टी-ट्टी f A bill of release; a deed of acquittance; a writing testifying the relinquishment of right or claim;—as a bill of divorce; a bill of manumission; a writ loosing a sequestration. Similar inelegant formations, all recent, enjoy good currency; and others are springing up; as सोडखत, सोडपत्र, सोडखत, सोडचिटी, सोडपत्र, सुटपत्र.

सोडण n R (Commonly सोड) The fibrous integuments of the cocoanut. Applied descriptively to a tough, callous, incorrigible child or man; also to an untiring and unyielding beggar.

सोडणूक f (Verbal of सोडणें) Setting or letting loose generally. 2 Parting, separating, severing. 3 Letting go (in endless varieties of application). See the verb.

सोडणें v c (سودا H. Or the active form of सुटणें) To let loose or free generally; to loosen from bonds or bondage; to extricate or release from restraint, confinement, embarrassment, trouble, or evil of any kind. 2 To part, separate, sever, solve, break asunder; to untie, unbind, undo, disjoin, disengage, disunite (a knot, tie, band, bandage, any combination or connection, any constructure or composition). 3 Of this general sense, To let go, there are of course numerous shades or diversified applications. We present the principal:—To let go; to let alone; to take hands off from; to quit hold of: to remit, wave, forbear, forego (a punishment due, a debt, a right or claim): to forgive, absolve, let off (an offender, a debtor): to leave, quit, forsake, desert, abandon, resign, relinquish, yield, surrender; to go from, or to give up, throughout their senses: to let off (a gun or its ball, an arrow &c.): to let flow or run, to pour, discharge &c.: to emit, send forth, suffer to issue (a smell, perspiration &c.): to omit, leave out, pass by unheedingly: to let loose upon. See further explication under सुटणें. 4 (with घोडा as its object) To gallop or ride (a horse) so as to work him well (i. e. to loosen or free his limbs). Ex. हा घोडा दादा रोज ठाणबंदी म्यां आज भला सोडला. 5 This verb, preceded by the form in कन of the past participle of another verb, expresses completeness or perfection of action. See illustration under टाकणें.

सोडण f ई or ए (Sors, sortis, through Sorte Port.) A sort of lottery. The division of the amount at which a thing is to be disposed of into small sums or shares, which the persons requiring the thing stake. The share of a certain number (to be determined by lots, dice &c.) wins the prize; raffling, raffles.

सोडदोर or रा m The nozzle-rope of the bucket of a drawwell.

सोडधांव f (सोडणें & धांवणें) Leaving (an engagement or occupation) and going away; dropping and running off; idling at work.

सोडपत्र n A bill of release. See सोडचिटी.

सोडपेंढी f A small bundle (of grass, ricestraw, कडवा &c.) made up from the loosened truss or great bundle; in order to sell by the number.

सोडबांध f (Roots of सोडणें & बांधणें) Reiterated and idle loosening and fastening, untying and tying. 2 Frequent loosening and fastening (without implication of idleness); as गोयामध्ये गुरें मोकळीं अडकावून टाकावीं सो. कशास करावी. 3 The office, business, or province of loosening and fastening; as ह्या घोद्यांची सो. मजकडे होतो आतां सोडबांधो बदल दुसरा घोड्या देवला.

सोडमुंज f (सोडणें & मुंज) The ceremony of loosening the मुंज from the loins of a Bráhma, about sixteen years after binding it.

सोडमोकळ f (सोडणें & मोकळणें) Loosening or opening abroad (as of trusses or bundles). v कर. 2 Slightly remitting or relaxing (of a work, an obligation); releasing a while; loosing a little; allowing occasional liberty; governing or managing with a slack rein (a servant, a beast &c.) v कर, दे. 3 Remitting of some due (as by Government, banker, custom-farmer). v दे. 4 also सोडमोकळीक f Loosened or opened-abroad state; remitted, relaxed, or released state: also a little liberty or leisure or relief from pressure as afforded.

सोडवण f (सोडविणें) Liberation, deliverance, release; setting free or the freed state, lit. fig. (from restraint or restriction of any kind). Ex. रहाटाखालीं घातलेल्या बैलास सांजपावेतो सो. नाहीं; ऋणकन्यास ऋण फेडल्यावांचून सो. नाहीं. 2 Any means of deliverance; anything whatever affording or involving the means of freedom or escape from; any loop-hole, salvo, specious pretext &c. Ex. म्यां करारनामा लिहून दिव्हा खरा पण त्यांत सो. सांपडली झणून सुटलो; एकादशीचे दिवशीं भोजन करूं नये अशक्त असल्यास करावें अशी सो. आहे.

सोडवणी n (सोडणें & पाणी) A term for that water (in a plantation or garden) which proceeds along in courses or channels: as disting. from water sprinkled over by the शेलणें, water poured from a pitcher &c.

सोडवणी f सोडवणूक f (Verbal nouns from सोडविणें) Causing to loosen or let go. 2 Delivering, deliverance, liberation, extrication, disengagement; release generally. 3 Any means of deliverance or release; anything which liberates or lets go. Ex. माझा भाक हो मला सो. आहे म्हणून चार घटका विसावा घ्यावयास सांपडतो; जिवाला सो. म्हणून कोणही त्राता असावा नाहीं तर निरंतर यमयातना भोगावी लागेल. See further exemplification under the second sense of सोडवण.

सोडवादी f The leathern tie connecting the nozzle of a सोड (bucket of a drawwell) with the सोडदोर or nozzle-rope.

सोडविणें v c (Causal of सोडणें) To cause to loosen or let go. 2 To deliver, liberate, release; to extricate, set free, or sever (from restraint, confinement, or connection generally). Ex. मास वाचा-पाखून सोडविली; हें शेत म्यां पैका देऊन सोडविलें; विष चढेल झणून मजगटापाखून पंजा सोडविला. 3 To draw, i. e. to pour forth profusely or freely (figures of flowers, twigs &c. upon the ground or a wall on certain festal occasions). 4 (To loosen from the owner.) To appropriate.

सोडवून ठेवणें To preserve or leave open a loop-hole, salvo, proviso, means of evading or escaping.

Ex. सो केवल बड़ झालों नाहीं भिलालें तर देईन असें सोडवून देवलें आचे.

सोडसांड *f* (सोडणें & सांडणें. A loose or careless term.) Remission or abatement (of a debt or just claim): also the sum or matter remitted, the abatement. Ex. हे भाकवंद भांडनात झांस तुसो सो. या झणजे मिटेल.

सोडसोळ *m* The rope attached to the nose of the bucket of a drawwell, nozzle-rope.

सोडा *m* The name of a fish. [boscis.]

सोडाळ *a* (सोड) Having a huge and ugly pro-

सोचा *a* (सोड) That has a trunk or snout;—as the elephant, the locust, certain species of gnats and mosquitoes.

सोचाळ *a* (सोडणें) Nice, fastidious, squeamish; that readily conceives disgust or nausea.

सोत *f* C सोती *f* (सूति or सूत S) The pudendum of a female animal.

सोतरणें, सोताडणें, सोतारणें *v c* C (Vulgar.) To thrash, leather, whack, welt, quilt, hide; to beat with a cane, twig, switch, strap &c.

सोत्कंड *a* S Impatiently eager.

सोदर *a* (S स & उदर) Co-uterine.

सोदा *m* (شده H) A gay, dissolute, pleasure-loving fellow; a rake, a debauchee: also a sharper, an artful, plausible knave.

सोदाई *f* Commonly सोदेगिरी or सोदेशाई.

सोदावें *n* (सोदा) Rakish or scampish doings; the dissolute practices of a body of rakes or knaves.

सोदेगिरी *f* (شده گري H) सोदेशाई *f* Dissoluteness, libertinism, rakishness, scampishness; the practices or principles of a सोदा.

सोदेशाई *a* Relating to a सोदा, rakish, dissolute, scampish, knavish.

सोद्या *m* Properly सोदा. [शोधिव.]

सोघणें, सोघणें, सोधीव Vulgar for शोधणें, शोधणें, सोधा, सोधेगिरी, सोधेशाई, सोध्या Better सोदा &c.

सोनाळख or -वळख *f* (Golden acquaintance. Because in the Dasrá gold, i. e. the leaves of the 'Aptá passing as gold, is freely given and taken.) Slight acquaintance; mere acquaintance. Also सोनाळखी or -वळखी *c* A mere acquaintance.

सोनकळी *f* A necklace composed of golden bits resembling the buds of Michelia champaca.

सोनका *m* Properly सोडका.

सोनकाव *f* र सोनकाज *f* C An ochre of a bright red or yellowish color.

सोनकावळा *m* (Golden crow.) Crow-pheasant, the bird described and named under कुकुटकुंभा. 2 About Ratnagiri this term is applied to the crow commonly called कृष्णकावळा. 3 The term is understood by many as synonymous with पांढरा कावळा, implying a fabulous bird, a crow for the credulous.

सो. शिवला The answer made by gossips to a child's inquiry respecting its mother's or a woman's impurity.

सोनकिडा *m* (Golden worm.) A glowworm (of any species or genus). Applied also to the Firefly.

सोनकुला *a* (Little goldling.) An epithet of endearment or tender fondness for a child.

सोनकेतक or सोनकेतकी *f* A variety of केतक (Pandanus odoratissimus). Its flower is of a bright golden color. [सोनकेतक.]

सोनकेतक *n* सोनकेवडा *m* The flower of the plant

सोनकेळ *f* A species of the Plantain, bearing a small and brightly yellow fruit, Banana or Musa sapientum. 2 *n* or सोनकेळें *n* The fruit of it.

सोन्का *a* (सोनें Gold.) An epithet, like सोन-कुला, of endearment for a child.

सोनगादी *f* Properly सोडगादी.

सोनखत or सोनखात *n m* (सोनें & खत) An allusive or jocose term for manure of which the main ingredient is human ordure.

सोनचडी or सोनचिडी, सोनचेड or सोनचेडी *f* C A female tumbler or ropedancer.

सोनचांपा or फा *m* Gold-flowered champá, Michelia champaca. 2 or सोनचांपें or फें *n* A flower of this plant.

सोनचेडी *f* A bird, a double-billed kite.

सोनजुई *f* A flower-tree, Yellow jasmine.

सोनटका or का *m* A flower-tree or its flower, Hedychium coronarium. Grah. 2 An ancient gold coin. Understood now in the free sense of A golden टका, i. e. a gold bit; a good bit of money. Pr. सवा लाख सोनटका. 3 A term of endearment for a child.

सोनतरवड *m* Gold mohur tree. It is disting. into two kinds, पिवळा & तांबडा. See शंकाखर.

सोनताव *m* A sort of actual cautery, applied esp. to the hoofs of horses. The hoof is placed upon a heated tawá or iron plate, which is instantly cooled by a smart dash of water or of buttermilk and salt &c. 2 Heating gold and suffering it to cool without plunging it into water. *v* दे. Hence 3 Abusing or vituperating vehemently and coarsely. *v* दे, and, passively, वस.

सोनदार or रा *m* Properly सोडदार or रा.

सोनपावडा *c* (Gold-foot.) A term of irony for a poor and luckless fellow.

सोनपितळ *n f* A bright kind of brass.

सोनफळ *f* A kind of rice.

सोनवणी *n* (सोनें & पाणी) A drink given to sick persons, women in child-bed &c., consisting of water in which hot gold has been dipped, or in which gold has been heated.

सोनवळा *m* The name of a shrub.

सोनवादी *f* Properly सोडवादी.

सोनवेल *f* A kind of rice. 2 (Golden creeper.) A yellow thread-like creeper void of leaves growing esp. amidst or around the milk-bush, Curcuta reflexa. Grah. Called also अमरवेल & आकाशवेल. 3 (Creeper of gold.) An allusive term for Sheep as an article of property, sheep-keeping being esteemed as a source of wealth. 4 Applied also to नागवेल, the culture of this plant being considered as highly profitable.

सोनसळा *a* Having stripes of a golden or bright yellow color;—as a cloth (for a लुगडें, चोळी, पोतांबर &c.) 2 Auburne;—as hair: of a yellow color;—as a kind of wheat &c.: also सोनसळ्याबोर *a* of a reddish and bright yellow;—as a horse or a color of the horse. [for a child.]

सोना *a* (सोनें Gold.) An epithet of endearment

सोनासुखी *f* (سنامكي H) Senna. 2 For सुवर्णसुखी or सुवर्णमाक्षिक.

सोनार *m* (सुवर्णकार S) A goldsmith. They form a distinct caste. Pr. सो. आणि कोणचाला सोनार To whom can the goldsmith be a friend? 2 Applied to a churlish and niggardly fellow. 3 A bird, so called from the resemblance of its cry or note to the sound of the goldsmith's hammer, blacksmith? 4 A particular winged insect.

सोनारकी *f* (सोनार) The business or art of the goldsmith. [सोनार.]

सोनारडा *m* A contemptuous form of the word सोनारी कावा *m* The craft and subtlety ascribed to the goldsmith-caste.

सोनारी मन *n* Craftiness for one's own profit; clever selfishness.

सोनी *f* The name of a Ráguñ. See राग.

सोनें *n* (सुवर्ण S The good color.) Gold. Pr. सोन्याचो सुरी झाली म्हणून काय उरीं घालावो? Pr. ज्या सोन्यानें कान तुटतो ते कशाला? 2 Applied to the leaves of the आपटा, शमी, and other trees which are brought home as spoil or booty by the people performing सोमोक्ष्मण (passage of the borders) on the festival of Dasrá. 3 The word is much used, as its corresponding word in English, to express Worth, value, excellence. Ex. सोन्यासारखा दिवस उगींच फुकट कां घालवितां? 4 An aperture in a wall or roof as a vent for smoke, or an inlet for air or light, louver (l'ouvert. French).

सोनें आणि सुगंध Gold and fragrance. A phrase used in commending a thing or a business as both useful and agreeable, as solidly serviceable or profitable and at the same time pleasant, as combining the *utile* and the *dulce*. सोनें होणें *g. of s.* To attain unto a happy state after death. सोन्याचा घूर निघत असणें; सोन्याचा पाऊस पडणें; सोन्यानें दांत किसणें Phrases used to express overabundance of riches. सोन्याहून पिवळा Better even than gold.

सोनेंनानें *n* Gold and other specie; cash or money. A comprehensive or general term. 2 Gold and monies; i. e. gold trinkets and gold &c. coins. [made of gold.]

सोनेरी *a* (سنهري H) Golden, consisting of or सोनेंवानें *n* (सोनें Gold, & वानें by redup.) A comprehensive or careless term for gold and such-like valuables.

सोनेळ & सोनेळें See सोनकेळ & सोनकेळें.

सोन्या *a* (सोनें Gold.) An epithet of endearment for a child.

सोन्याचा दिवस *m* A golden day, i. e. a very prosperous or happy day, *dies faustus*.

सोन्याचें हाड *n* (Bone of gold.) A term for a person always flourishing and opulent.

सोप *n m* C सोपट *n* C An integument or sheath of the stock of the Plantain. 2 सोपट is further (because usually a piece of Plantain-integument) the bell-band beneath the neck of a bullock. 3 Both सोप & सोपट are, in some districts, synonymous with डांग—A whole plantain-leaf from end to end.

तपकिरीचें सोप A square piece of the integument of the Plantain-tree, folded over, and forming a primitive snuff-box.

सोपटणें *v i* (Properly सोपटणें) To be reduced in flesh; to sink or fall in; to become lean and spare.

सोपटें *n* A piece at draughts &c. See सोकटो.

सोपत्या *a* The person at a sugarwork whose business it is to draw away the squeezed caues.

सोपणें or सोपणें *v c* (سوپنا H) To commit to the charge, care, or concern of; to deliver over to.

सोपणें *v i* Vulgar for संपणें.

सोपस *f* P Greediness or craving desire.

सोपस *a* R Easily susceptible of injury, delicate, tender;—used of living creatures, and more especially of women.

सोपस्कार *a* (S स & उपस्कार) That is equipped or provided with all the articles, items, and particulars necessary to render complete or perfect; that stands furnished with every subsidiary accompaniment or additament.

सोपस्कार *m* (सोपस्कार, or स & उपस्कार, or उपकार, or उपचार. The formation is of that large class which we have denominated *free, lax, lawless*; and it is used always in the plural number.) A measure or means, an act, item, or point, adopted or observed towards the finishing, polishing, or per-

fecting of: (as towards the working up of a dainty dish; the tricking out elegantly of the person; the elaborating exquisitely of any complicate process or work.)

सो० करणें or लावणें g. of o. or जिवाचें To treat daintily or delicately (a person, beast, article): also to treat fondlingly or very regardfully; to make much of. [plishment, facile.

सोपा a (खल्य S?) Easy of performance or accomplishment. सोपा m A long building, such as a stable, cow-house, barn: also an arm or a wing of a house after this form; a branch of a veranda; any long division. सोपा m A piece of rag put into ink. [or slip. सोपाट n Commonly सोपाट.

सोपाधिक a S Having उपाधि q. v.; having cover, guise, investment, some coating, coloring, or extraneous cause of presentation. Opp. to निरुपाधि (Open, bare, pure, mere, unrepresented by anything foreign), and used with -ज्ञान-रूप-हेतु &c.

सोपान n (S) A flight of steps; a staircase; a ladder: also a single step of the flight or the ladder.

सोपानमार्ग m (S Ladder-road.) A method, course, or way very practicable or easy. 2 Used also literally—Way by a staircase or a flight of steps or a ladder, a stairway &c.

सोपारा a (सोपा) Easy, facile, not hard or difficult. सोपें n A piece of rag put into ink.

सोप्री m or c (For सोवती q. v.) A companion &c. सोवकणें v c To strike (clothes in washing them)

against a stone or board; to strike or dash violently (a thing in general) against the ground. 2 fig. To bang, drub, beat (a person). 3 Used by some as चुवकणें Sig. I., the two words being viewed as one word. [See उवकणें.

सोवकणें v i To fall down violently or suddenly.

सोवट a (Better सोमट) Warmish, slightly warm.

सोवटी f C (Commonly सोमटी or सोकटी) A piece at draughts &c.

सोवणी f Disorder (a wasting away) through some supernatural influence, esp. through the visitation of a certain female pishách.

सोवणी f (سوپان P) A piece of wood, to place under a dish at meals, or a lamp &c., in order to heel or incline it: also a sort of stand for a dish of food: also a wooden cover for a vessel of water &c.

सोवत f (صحبت A) Companionship, company, society, association: also (for सोवती) a companion.

सोवतसंगत f (सोवत & संगत) A comprehensive or indefinite term for companionship, fellowship, or association; company or society of any description. v कर, घर.

सोवती m (सोवत) A companion, associate, fellow. 2 Used, like गोच्चा, मारता पोर &c., in the sense of Match, masterer, overcomer, the man or fellow for. 3 सोवती, although foreign, is made to take the feminine form सोवतीण A female companion.

सोवतीवेव्हाळ a Sociable, companionable.

सोवतीसंगती m (सोवती & संगती) A comprehensive or indefinite term for a companion, associate, accomplice, fellow. [सोभाय.

सोबाग n Vulgar or feminine corruption of सोभत, सोभतसंगत, सोभती, सोभतीसंगती Properly सोवत &c.

सोम m (S) The moon. 2 The moon-plant, Asclepias acida or aphylla: also the juice of it. 3 A form of leucorrhœa. See घुपणी. 4 (By abridgment for सोमयाग) A sacrifice at which the juice of Asclepias acida is drunk. 5 A name of Shiva.

सोमकांत m (S) Commonly चंद्रकांत q. v. A fabulous gem.

सोमकांती a Consisting of, made of, belonging or relating to सोमकांत.

सोमट a (सोम S) Warmish, slightly warm.

सोमनाथ m (S) One of the lingams of Shiva.

सोमयाग m (S) A sacrifice at which the juice of सोम is drunk. [सोमयाग.

सोमयाजी m (S) The performer of the sacrifice सोमरोग m S A form of leucorrhœa. See घुपणी.

सोमल m सोमलखार m (سم الفار A) White arsenic.

सोमलता f S The moon-plant, Asclepias acida, or Sarcostema viminalis.

सोमली a (सोमल) Consisting of arsenic, or that has arsenic in it as a main ingredient—a medicinal.

सोमवती f (सोमवत S) A monday on which occurs the conjunction of sun and moon. Such day is observed as a festival by women. They place various fruits at the root of the Ficus religiosa &c.

सोमवली f S Moon-plant. See सोमलता. 2 The name of other plants, Serratula anthelmintica &c.

सोमवंश m (S) The lunar dynasty or series of princes supposed to descend through Buddha from the moon. [dynasty.

सोमवंशी a (सोमवंश) Belonging to the lunar सोमवार m (S Day of the moon.) Monday.

सोमवाद्या तेली m (सोमवार & तेली) A class of oilmen or an individual of it. They are worshipers of सोम (Shiva), in honor of whom they do not work on a Monday (सोमवार).

सोमवेल् f m Moon-flower, Ipomœa grandiflora. Rox., Calonyction Roxburghii. Don. 2 Used for सोमवली.

सोमसिद्धांत m S A system of theological philosophy followed by a branch of the worshipers of Shiva. 2 A rationalist of the sect शैव.

सोमसूत्र n (S) The receptacle on the outside of the temple of Shiva for the water with which the idol has been bathed.

सोमसूची प्रदक्षिणा f (S) Dextral circumambulation around the temple of Shiva, with such turnings and returnings as that the circumambulation shall be complete and yet the somsūtra (hole to receive the ablution-water) shall not be crossed.

सोमल a (सोम or सोमल S) Warmish, tepid, slightly warm. 2 (सोमल S) Tender, delicate, fine; readily susceptible of injury.

सोमजीसकलकव्या m (The clever Somájí expert in all the arts. Somájí was a celebrated poet.) A term for an able and ingenious man; or, ironically, for a wiseacre, or an empty pretender.

सोमसा or सोमोसा m That member of certain ornaments (as कंडो, चंद्रहार &c.) into which are gathered together and united the several पदर constituting the ornament; a neck-locket.

सोमळा a (सोमल S Or from सोमल) Warmish, lukewarm, softly or slightly warm.

सोय, सोयकर &c. See सोई &c. [affinity.

सोयरगत f (सोयरा & गति) Relation by marriage,

सोयरा m (खोय S Own.) A connection, one related by marriage. Pr. सोई घरील तो सो० वर्म पाहील तो वैरी. 2 A term for the gallant or man kept by a dancing girl, slave-girl, or other prostitute. [-woman.

सोयरे माणूस n A person of kin, a kins-man or सोयराघायरा m (सोयरा by redup.) सोयरा जन m

General or indefinite terms for a connection, friend, or acquaintance; and, plurally, comprehensive

or collective terms for connections and acquaintances. Ex. सोयरे घायरे मित्र आसत ॥ तयांचीं म्हणे विष्णुभक्त ॥ [woman.

सोयरी f (सोयरा) A term for a mistress or kept सोयरीक f (सोयरा) Relation by marriage, affinity.

सोयवार, सोयसार, सोयसुमार See सोईवार &c.

सोय f An earthen vessel of a particular shape and size.

सोयंजन or सोयंजनमिश्री f See under सुरंजन.

सोयंजन शिरीन f (سرین شیرین P) A drug, Colchicum Illyricum. [सोयरी.

सोयट, सोयटाई, सोयटी Better सोयट, सोयटाई,

सोयटी f A kind of rice.

सोयट m f (سورته H) The name of a mode of music. See राग.

सोयट m (सोयट S Surat.) The name of a country to the north-west. Hence a term for a savage or a rough and overbearing fellow; a rude scamp; a bullying blackguard.

सोयटाई f (सोयट) Vulgar and violent proceedings or acts; blackguardly doings or demeanour.

सोयटी a (सोयट) Relating to the country सोयट.

सोयमोट n सोरा m (شوره P) Nitre or saltpetre.

2 Applied to a factitious salt prepared from saline ground.

सोरा m A peg or wooden pin (as driven in to confine or tighten). 2 The ash-hole under the boiler at a sugarwork: also the smoke-vent.

सोरा or सोया m A drilled bowl or vessel used in making कुरड्या. See सुया.

सोरा n (For कोकंबसोरा) Dried rind of the Kokamb-fruit or mangosteen.

सोरा m A stout rope or thick cord. In special application—a cart-rope: also a term in common for the ropes which keep the plough-yoke from going forward. They are reverted at the कोडकें or wooden reeve-hole to the सोड or main beam, and then passed over the रोमणी or plough-handle.

सोराखंड n A thick rope or cord, or a piece of such. See सोरा. 2 A mass or quantity of ropes.

सोराणें v c (सोरा) To divest of the outer integument; to skin, flay, peel, bark, decorticate, exco-riate. 2 To shell; to turn out of the pod, cod, or capsula (seeds of leguminous or siliquose plants). 3 unc To strip off the skin, rind, shell, cod, case.

सोरावणी n (सोरा & पाणी) The infusion of the dried rind of the mangosteen. Used as a sauce.

सोरा m सोराणा m (सोराणें) A shelled vetch, bean, or pea.

सोराव p of सोराणें Skinned, peeled, barked, husked, shelled, podded. 2 fig. Peeled; i. e. pure, clean, sublimed, cleared or freed utterly from whatever might counteract or qualify;—used of rogues, scamps, knaves; a pickled rogue, a double-distilled rascal. Also सोराव दरिद्रो A very pauper; and सोराव दरिद्र Pure or absolute poverty. [Grah. सोराव n Its flower.

सोरा m A flowertree, Hedychium coronarium.

सोव m pl R Pretence, feint, sham (as of poverty, sickness &c.) v लाव, कर, मांड.

सोवन or नें n (Or सोन) An aperture in a wall or roof as a vent for smoke or an inlet for air or light. [assumes disguises fraudfully.

सोवलाव्या a That pretends, feigns, shams; that सोवळा a C (सोमळ) Readily susceptible of injury; tender, delicate, fragile or frail.

सोवळा or सोवळा a (सुमंगल S) Among Bráhmans. Pure, holy, clean, that is in the state contradia-

tinguished from ओवळा or common; that has, by ablution or other purificatory ceremony, attained qualification for the highest and most sacred rites of religion, and whom the touch of persons or things in the ओवळा or common state would disqualify. The word is used also of cloths, culinary vessels, food, and things in general which, by washing or other act or rite of purification, are rendered fit, and of certain things (such as silken and woollen cloths) which are inherently and unvaryingly fit, for the touch or use of the Sowlá person. 2 (Among some subordinate classes, who, although unauthorized by the Shás-tra, make distinctions and fuss.) He who, by bathing &c., is pure and fit for everything. See further under ओवळा. 3 fig. Uncontaminated or undefiled (as by any crime or bad action). Ex. वरकड साच्यानीं लांच खाळा मी माच सों. आहें. 4 fig. Pure, free &c.; i. e. unfrequented, uninhabited, undefiled by the tread of man &c.;—as a road, a village: also exempt from worldly business, family engagements &c.; clear or free from whatever is viewed as a cause or source of pollution;—a person. 5 At weddings. Of different founders or heads of tribe, not सप्रवर;—used of the two families.

सोवळा *m* A large transport or merchant vessel of a particular description.

सोवळी गोबाई *f* (गोबाई is the name of a goddess at Káshí. She is the purest of the pure, and is never suffered to be defiled by common touch.) A term for a woman fastidiously and squeamishly cleanly and pure.

सोवळे or सोवळें *n* A particular silk cloth fit for the wear of a person in the state described under सोवळा. 2 The state or quality of सोवळा,—Pureness &c.

सोवागी *f* (Better सवागी) Borax.

सोव्हाळा *m* R (Commonly सोवळा *q. v.*) A festive ceremony or rite in general, a festivity.

सोशा *a* (Imit. सों! सों! the sound fancied.) That comes in sudden puffs and gusts, or that comes in a puff—wind. [ly thirsting after.

सोशी *a* (सोस) Greedy, cupidinous, inordinate. सोशीक *a* (सोसणें) Patient, enduring, that quietly and calmly suffers or bears: also forbearing or longsuffering.

सोस *m* (सोसणें) Holding in; restraining one's self; enduring or bearing. *v* धर. 2 Suffering or bearing generally. *v* कर.

सोस *m* (शोष *S*) Strong longing or desire. In good or bad sense. *v* चे. 2 In its other senses the word is viewed rather as *corrupted* than as *derived* from शोष, which see throughout.

सोसा सोसानें or सोसें सोसें Eagerly, cravingly, with impatient or earnest desire.

सोसक *a* Commonly सोशीक, Patient &c.

सोसवेवडी *f* (सोसणें & वेवडी) also सोसमावशी *f* Terms for a greedy or selfish woman (a woman ready to bear any quantity of victuals or any weight of trinkets, clothes &c.)

सोसणूक *f* (Verbal of सोसणें) Endurance, sufferance, bearing.

सोसणें *v c* (सहन *S*) To endure, suffer, sustain, bear. 2 as *v i* To agree with; to be light, wholesome, salutary &c. unto;—as an article of food or medicine. Used inversely. Note. The verb should still, perhaps, be viewed as *transitive*, and as bearing the sense first set down; for the phraseology हें ओवळ तुला सोसेल; तेथलें पाणी

सोसत नाही &c. may be well explicated by supposing सोसेल & सोसत to be put for सोसवेल & सोसवत; or by assuming it to be of *passive* construction, through the virtue of an ellipsis and a trifling variation (viz. तुला सोसेल for तुझानें सोसलें जाईल &c.); or by adverting to the constant occurrence, in this language, of this very use of verbs whether active or neuter; as हा जंस मला चावत नाही; इतका ग्रंथ तुला वाचेल; हें ओझें तुला जाईल कीं; तें घेईल त्याला चालेल काय.

सोसा *m* (Imit.) A gust or blast of wind.

सोसाट & सोसाटा See सुसाट & सुसाटा.

सोसाळ *a* (सोसणें) Capable of enduring or bearing, patient, longsuffering.

सोसी *a* (सोस) Greedy, cupidinous, covetous.

सोसोक *a* (See सोशीक) Patient, enduring: also forbearing.

सोसां *ad* Imit. of the sound of sudden puffs and blasts; also of a noisy and gusty wind.

सोसा *a* also सोसी *a* (सोसणें) Bearing कमालीदर or the full assessment;—used with जमोन-मळा-शेत-ठिके-विद्या &c. upon which the इस्बा or other form of under-taxation has ceased. Ex. हें शेत सोसें किंवा नवरान?

सोसी *f* सोसें *n* (सोसणें To bear.) The established rate of land-taxation *in full* (i. e. the whole rate being now *bearable* or due to be borne by the land): also tenure of land upon the established rate *in full*. Hence सोसी जमोन Land assessed at the established rate; as *contrad.* from उक्ती, कौली, इस्बाची, नवरान &c. [See राग.

सोहनी *m* (سوه *H*) A Rág or musical mode.

सोहनें *n* (Or सोनें) A hole in the roof or wall for the egress of smoke or entrance of light or air, louver.

सोहचा *a* (Commonly सोपा *q. v.*) Easy &c.

सोहभाव *m* (S See सोहम) The conception or realization of He (the Hindú-deity) being I and of I being He; the *personal* verification of pantheism. Ex. सो विस्तरला ॥ दृष्टापक्षिणीचा थारा मोडिला ॥ 2 In the popular understanding. The animal consciousness, instinctive notion, or soul-experience of the foetus in utero whilst uttering सोहम.

सोहम *ind* (S स: He, अहं I; I am HE, the Deity and I are one.) An exclamation held by the Hindús to be made, ever and anon, by a child in the womb; exchanged on his entering this dark world for कोहम Who am I?

सोहमसूक्ति *f* S सोहमसूक्तिब्रह्म *n* S (I-and-he-person; I-and-he-person constituting Brahm.) A term for the human being whilst enjoying the pure and absolute light of the womb; he acquiring the dark, dark notion of personality or individuality only through the consciousness, the intuition, the sensible perception, and the intellectual conviction and rational persuasion characterizing the अविद्या or अज्ञान (total ignorance and unintelligence) misnamed Life—all spiritual science and truth being inherent in the foetus-state; absolute nescience and pure illusion pertaining to birth and conscious being. See सोहम & ब्रह्म.

सोहलत *f* (سهولت or صلحه *A*) Harmoniousness and smoothness of intercourse or communication; goodness of terms or understanding; amicable and agreeable footing. 2 Easiness or gentleness of any procedure as succeeding rigor; relaxation, remission, the rest or ease arising from a little *letting off*.

सोहळा sometimes सोहळा *m* (शुभ, शोभ, शिव &c.?) A festive ceremony or rite; a festive occasion; a festivity. 2 Observing a festivity;

keeping holiday; merry-making: also festivities or rejoicings; holiday merriment and joyous sport: also tumultuous or lively glee and gaiety generally. Ex. वेणुनादाचा सो पाहून ॥ तेथे अगत्य भक्षिजे दधोदन ॥; also बीजेपासुनि चढला कळा ॥ तों तों चकोरा अधिक सो ॥. Note. सोहळा must not be confounded whether with सण or with उत्साह. See उत्साह. 3 In familiar phraseology. An accident or a vicissitude of human life; an event (of whatever quality) which arrives or occurs unto to be enjoyed or endured.

सोहामा *m* सोहामी *f* (Usually सवागी or खागी, *كلسه H*) Borax.

सोहेर, सोहेरणें, सोहेरतुला See सुवेर, सुवेरणें &c.

सोहेरगत, सोहेरा, सोहेरी, सोहेरीक, सोहेरगत, सोहेरा, सोहेरी, सोहेरीक Preferably सोयरा &c.

सोहेलत & सोहेळा Better सोहलत & सोहळा.

सोहका or का *a* (सोहणें) That peels the sugar-canes at a गुहाळ or sugarwork.

सोहकी *f* (सोळा) An aggregate or a body of sixteen men. Used esp. with reference to their united force in works of labor. 2 as *a* or सोहकीचा That would take sixteen men to lift, carry, perform it;—as a ponderous stone or beam, a business or work.

सोहणाण or णें *n* (सोळा Sixteen, न्हाण Bathing.) The ceremony of bathing, by the family of the female, of the bride and bridegroom, on the sixteenth day after the day of marriage. A feast is made, and presents are given to the son in law, on the occasion. See आठन्हाण.

सोहभोक *m* (सोळा Sixteen, भोक Hole. *An empty or a leaky vessel.*) A term for an ill-mannered, unlettered, and unteachable fellow; one so *porous-brained*, that it is impossible to instil into him letters, morals, or common manners. Hence a lubber or lout in general.

सोहवड *f* (सोळा & वड) An offering of sixteen fruits, flowers &c. (such as the cocoanut, the flower of *Michelia champaca* &c.) to a Bráhma. Sixteen such are made, by women desirous of obtaining some blessing, to sixteen Bráhmans, one to each.

सोहवडण *n* R The same with सोहन्हाण.

सोळा *a ind* (षोडश *S*) Sixteen.

संगमनेरचे सोळा आणि घांदरफळचा गोपाळा and सव शहरी एक संगमनेरी Phrases employed in speaking of an arch and all-eclipsing rogue.

सोळा *a* A vulgar form, esp. in North Desh, for सोवळा. Also सोळा ओळा for सोवळा ओवळा.

सोळा आणे *m pl* but used as *ad* (Sixteen *ánás*—i. e. up to the complete rupee; as meeting and satisfying the very standard.) Superlatively or supremely finely or well;—used of the doing of any action or of the being of any person or thing.

सोळा गुणांचा खंडोबा *m* A term for a person or an animal overstocked with vices, tricks, blemishes, or bad qualities. See अठरा गुणांचा खंडोबा.

सोळा शृंगार or -शिंगार *m pl* Vulgar corruption of सोळा संस्कार, and used in the figurative sense of that word.

सोळा संस्कार *m pl* The sixteen Sanskár. See the enumeration and explanation under संस्कार. 2 fig. Undergoing or becoming the subject of all the occurrences and accidents, all the changes and chances, incident to humanity; having to pass over one all times hard and easy, all weathers fair and foul. *v* हो *g. of s.* The phrase corresponds with the Persian گرم سرد از مودا بود. 3 fig. Treating with the whole code or body of courtesy and polite

etiquette; or, ironically, treating with ridicule and rudeness, with all contempt, contumely, and indignity. *v* कर *g.* of *o.*

सोळा सूक्ष्म भूतें *n pl* The sixteen subtle springs or sources of cognition and action constituting the sentient and distinctly personal life; viz. पंचतन्मात्रे, पंचज्ञानेन्द्रिये, पंचकर्मेन्द्रिये, मन. Ex. देहास चालविषयाविषयी सोळा सूक्ष्मभूतादि सत्त्वावा जोव. See पंचतन्मात्रे &c.

सोळुला, सोळुली, सोळोला, सोळोली *a* (सोळा) Containing or consisting of sixteen *páyli*—a *मण* or *maund*; also composed of maunds of this amount or measure—a *खंडी* or *candy*.

सोळुली or सोळोली *f* (सोळा) A maund consisting of sixteen *páyli*.

सोक्षमोक्ष *m* (सोक्ष Liberation &c. by redup.) A settlement of some kind or other, good or bad; determination, whether in my favor or against me; delivery or death; acquittal or condemnation; release, *let what will come after it*, from the present state (of confinement, restraint, irksomeness &c.) The phrase is applied whether to the settlement of the pending matter, or to the liberation from suspense of the harassed person; and it expresses, like innumerable similar formations in this language, the recklessness, desperateness, or exasperated state of the speaker, through reiterated deferments and delays. Ex. बारा वर्षे कज्जा चालिला आहे एकदा सो. चोता तर बरे. [bly सोकणे &c.]

सोकणे, सोकावणे, सोकील, सोकेल, सोकीव Preference. सोकर *a* S Relating to the hog, hoggish.

सोकर्य *n* S (सुकर) Easiness of performance, accomplishment, or attainment; practicability, feasibility, facility. 2 Adroitness, address, ability. 3 The nature, qualities, or condition of the hog, hoggishness. [fineness, delicacy.]

सोकुमार्य *n* S (सुकुमार) Tenderness, softness, सोख *n* S (सुख) Felicity, happiness; pleased or happy state; also ease, pleasure, delight &c. abstractly. [ness.]

सोमंघ *n* S (सुमंघि) Odorousness, sweet-scentedness. सोम्य *n* S (सुगम) Easiness (of access, passage, acquisition, attainment, performance).

सोजन *m* (सज्जन S) A title respectively of the district officers called देशमुख & देशपांड्या.

सोजन्य *n* (S सुजन) Gentlemanliness, excellence of manners or bearing; affability, courteousness, complaisance, urbanity &c. [clear, glossy.]

सोच्चल or छ *a* (Better सोच्चल) Brilliant, bright, सोते *ad* (Vulgar for स्वतः) Of one's self or itself.

सोच *a* S Belonging or relating to सूच *q. v.*; preceptive, formular, regular, normal, accordant with rule or direction.

सोदंड *f* A tree, *Acacia suma*. Rox.

सोदण or णो *f* A vat or vessel (of metal or stone) for steeping clothes, holding water &c.

सोदर *m* (सोड & दोर) The nozzle-rope of the bucket of a drawwell. [beauteousness, beauty.]

सोदर्य *n* (S सुंदर) Handsomeness, loveliness,

सोदा *m* (سودا P) Traffic, trade, dealing, merchandising, marketing. 2 Goods, wares, merchandise, commodities; also a commodity, a ware, an article of merchandise.

सोदागर *m* (سوداگر P) A merchant or trader.

सोदागरी *f* (سوداگری P) The occupation of a merchant; commerce, traffic, trade.

सोदागरी *a* Relating to a merchant; mercantile, commercial.

सोदागरी & सोदागरी Common mis-spellings respectively of the two words preceding.

सोदामनी & सोदामिनी *f* (S) Lightning.

सोदाखत *n m* (सोदा by redup.) A comprehensive or careless term for articles of merchandise and for merchandising or trading.

सोध *m n* S A palace, a splendid mansion, a noble edifice.

सोपिक *a* S Belonging or relating to sound sleep or sleep, somnolent, somniferous &c.

सोबरो *f* (सोबीर S) The Jujube tree, *Zizyphus jujuba*.

सोभाग्य *n* (S सुभग) corruptly सोभाग *n* Good fortune or fortunateness; possession of favorable destinies. 2 The word is applied to anything considered as the cause, ground, seat, subject of good fortune, prosperity, excellence &c.—as learning, wisdom, rank, office, patronage of the great. 3 The happy and joyous state of *wifedood*, as opposed to *widowhood*; consisting in the privileges of using pigments, wearing ornaments &c.: also the auspiciousness, or excellent and blessed quality supposed to inhere in the husband-having dame. 4 The fourth of the twenty-seven योग. 5 Minium or red lead.

गौर बसली सो. घेऊन बसली (Amongst females.) Said of or to a sulky woman by one who disregards her humors and airs. सो. मिरविणे or लावणे To strut or act loftily; to play off conceits and high fancies; to give herself airs;—used of a (husband-having) woman. सोभागाचा टिका The forehead-mark of a female indicating her happy state as married and unwidowed.

सोभागाचिन्ह *n* (S) Any mark, sign, or token of the auspicious and excellent state of *Wifedood*;—as the red pigment upon the forehead, the marriage-string &c.

सोभागातंतु *m* (S) The marriage-string,—a string with a bit of gold strung on it. The bridegroom casts it, at the wedding, around the neck of his bride, and she wears it till widowed. Hence, significantly, a husband.

सोभागाद्रव्य *n* (S) Matter or substances in general suitable to the use of husband-having women; as कुंकू, turmeric &c. The use of pigments and of ornaments generally is forbidden to widowed women.

सोभागावती *f* (S) A woman possessing सोभाग्य or the excellence and blessedness consisting in the possession of a husband; a married and unwidowed woman.

सोभागावाहन *n* S pop. सोभागावाण *n* An offering composed of the articles and substances in use as pigments, ornaments &c. among married and unwidowed women, made, by women of this class, to Bráhmans, or to auspicious dames having husbands and children, with the view of securing the long continuance of their own happy and honorable condition, or of augmenting the blessings and excellencies of it.

सोभागासुंटी *f* S pop. सोभागासुंद *f* A particular medicinal preparation of which dry ginger is the main ingredient.

सोसनस्य *n* S (सुमनस) Rightness and soundness of mind; state of mind consisting in the quiescence of the depressing and disturbing passions. 2 Friendliness or favorableness of mind or disposition.

सोमास *n* (Corr. from सुकुमार & मांस) A term

(esp. amongst females) for any highly sensitive or tender part of the body.

सोमिक *a* S Relating to the moon, lunar.

सोम्य *a* (S) Mild, gentle, clement, soft;—as a person or a disposition: mild or gentle; not acrid, acrimonious, harsh, rough, violent &c.;—as a medicine, an operation, a measure, an act. 2 Quiet, still, calm, composed. 3 Belonging or relating to सोम or the moon, lunar.

सोम्य *m* S The planet Mercury or the Regent of it. He is the same with Buddh and the son of Som the moon. 2 One of the nine खंड or divisions of the continent as known to or feigned by the Hindús.

सोम्य खच *n* S A particular religious penance.

सोम्यगोल *m* S The northern half of the ecliptic or zodiac. (सोम्या is The north.)

सोम्य ग्रह *m* (S) A good or benign planet (as Mercury, Venus, Jupiter). [Wednesday.]

सोम्यवार & सोम्यवासर *m* (S Day of Mercury.)

सोम्योपचार *m* (S सोम्य & उपचार) A mild or gentle remedy or measure in general. See उपचार, स्रोपचार, सोडोपचार. [Grah.]

सौर *m* A large tree, *Bombax Malabaricum*.

सौर *a* S (सूर्य or सूर) Belonging or relating to the sun;—as worship, worshiper, fast, festival, observance &c. 2 Measured by the sun, solar;—a day, a year, time. 3 as *s m* A solar month. 4 The planet Saturn or the Regent of it.

सौरभ्य *n* S (सुरभि) Odorousness, sweet-scentedness: also odor or fragrance. 3 Pleasingness, agreeableness, charming or delighting quality.

सौर वर्ष *n* S Sidereal year.

सौरस्य *n* (S सुरस) Tastiness, savoriness, sapidity, well-flavoredness, lit. fig. 2 corruptly सौरस्य *n* Harmoniousness of intercourse or communication; goodness of terms or understanding, friendliness, agreement, concord.

सौराथ & सौराथी Corruptions, not confined to the very vulgar, of सार्थ & सार्थी.

सौरी *f* (S Wife of the sun.) A neuter who adopts the female garb. 2 Applied to a forward unblushing female.

सौलत *f* (Or सोदलत *q. v.* سهولت or سوله A) Friendliness or easy familiarity of footing or terms; amicableness or agreeableness of intercourse or communication.

सौलभ्य *n* S (सुलभ) Easiness of acquisition or attainment. 2 Easiness of performance or accomplishment; feasibility, facility, practicability.

सौवर्चल *n* S Sochal salt. 2 Natron, alkali.

सौवर्ण *a* S (सुवर्ण) Golden, relating to gold.

सोबीर *n* S The fruit of the Jujube-tree.

सोशील्य *n* S (सुशील) Possession of a good disposition or temper, goodnaturedness.

सोष्टव or सोष्टव *n* S (सुष्टु) Goodness. 2 Excess.

सोष्टुद *n* S (सुष्टुद) Friendship or friendliness.

सोळ *a* R (Or सळ) Rather brackish.

सोक्ष्म्य *n* S (सूक्ष्म) Littleness or smallness, minuteness. 2 Thinness, slenderness, slightness, delicateness, exility. 3 Fineness, rareness, tenuity. 4 Fineness figuratively, subtilty, sharpness, nicety, exquisiteness &c.

खंध *m* (S) The shoulder, the region from the neck to the shoulder-joint. 2 The corresponding region of quadrupeds. 3 An arm of a tree; a large bough or branch. 4 A section of a book, a book,

a chapter. 5 A common term for the five branches of knowledge or objects of the understanding. See पंचखंड. 6 A form of military array. 7 A common term for the five objects of sense,—form, taste, smell &c. See पंचविषय & इंद्रिय. 8 A multitude or a quantity. 9 A sort of metre. 10 Any article essential to the coronation of a king; as a jar filled with holy water, a parasol, a chowrie &c. 11 A division of the winds. Seven are enumerated. See सप्तखंड. 12 A branch (or department) of ज्योतिष viewed as a tree. These are three; viz. गणितखंड The science of number and measure, mathematics; होराखंड The science of astronomy and astrology; संहिताखंड The science of times and seasons, portents and presages—occult signs and foreshowings.

खलनी *a* (S) Stuttering or stammering;—used of speech and of the speaker.

खलन *n* (S) Stumbling or tripping. 2 Dropping, dripping, falling generally. 3 (For रेतखलन) Emissio seminis. 4 fig. Tripping in speech; blundering (whether in the sense or in the pronunciation). 5 Falling (morally); deviating from rectitude; sinning.

खलित *p* (S) That has stumbled or tripped. 2 Dropped, dripped, fallen more generally. 3 (For रेतखलित) Cui semen emissum. 4 Erred or erring (in speech, in moral action &c.)

खलितगति *a* (S) Of stumbling gait, walk, or movement.

खन *n* (S) A teat, pap, dug, a female breast in general. Applied also to the teat or nipple of a male. [मज्झिमा-सुत्त]

खन देणे To give the breast. Ex. क्षुधित मी खन दे. खनपात *m* (S) Falling of the breast of a female (on the approach of age). [breast or dugs.]

खनपान *n* (S) खनप्राशन *n* (S) Sucking of the breasts of a female. One of the articles of the शृंगार-department (amorous dalliance).

खनमुक्त *a* S Weaned. खनमुक्ति *f* S Weanedness. खनमोचन *n* S Weaning.

खन्य *n* S (Drawn from the breast or dugs.) Milk. खंभ *m* S A tuft, a clump, a bunch: also a tufty or bunchy plant, a low and close-growing shrub.

खंभक *m* S A cluster or bunch (as of flowers or blossoms); a tussuck (of grass); a tuft (of leaves, hairs, moss &c.)

खंभ *p* (S) Stopped, arrested in progress, brought to a stand, lit. fig.: also obstructed, hindered, made to stay still. 2 Sturdy of mind, strong of resolution or purpose, unflinching, unbending, *propositi tenax*. A popular use. Also (as in Children's Friend, Page 292) Fixed in thought. 3 Stiffened, become rigid. 4 Paralysed.

खंभणे *v i* (Poetry. खंभ) To stop, stand still, stay, lie, cease &c. Ex. पांडू पावला महाव्यसन संततिकार्य खंभले.

खंभ *m* (S) A post, pillar, or column. 2 Stopped state or the act of stopping, stoppage. 3 Stoppage or suppression (as of urine, the seminal fluid &c., or of any function or faculty): also stupefaction from fear or other affection: also loss of feeling or sensibility, paralysis. 4 Obstruction or hinderance; fixing or fixedness fast and still.

खंभन *n* (S) Stopping, arresting and bringing to a stand: also obstructing, preventing progress or motion. 2 (See सन्नापचार) Suppressing (as of any of the functions or faculties of an animal by ma-

gical incantations, or by medicines or any measures): also fixing of any of the limbs or members. 3 Anything (a charm, a medicine &c.) by which suppression or stoppage (of a function &c.) is accomplished. 4 Restraining these men (through medicine or mantra): also the medicine &c. effecting this restraint.

खंभित *p* S Stopped &c. See खंभ.

खंभ *m* (S) Praising, lauding, extolling; praise, applause, commendation. [cause, for.]

खंभ *prep* On account of; for the sake of; be-
खंभणे *v c* (खंभन) To laud, praise, magnify, glorify. [tolling.]

खंभन *n* (S) Praising, lauding, celebrating, ex-
खंभनीय *a* S (Worthy or proper) to be praised or celebrated; laudable, praiseworthy.

खंभक *a* S That praises, commends, lauds, eulogizes, panegyricizes, celebrates, extols, exalts &c.

खंभित *a* S Slow, sluggish, dull, heavy, languid, spiritless;—as a person, disposition, proceeding, business.

खंभिताई *f* (खंभित) Slowness, sluggishness, tardiness, heaviness (of disposition, temperament, progress, action &c.)

खंभ *p* S Praised, lauded, celebrated, magnified.

खंभ *f* (S) Praise, applause, encomium, commendation.

खंभनिंदाखंभकवाक्य A phrase or speech by which either praise or dispraise may be understood; e. g. काकपेया नदी; हे मोठे योग्य आहेत.

खंभमुक्त *a* S Weaned. खंभमुक्ति *f* S Weanedness.

खंभमोचन *n* S Weaning.

खंभपाठक *m* S A bard, an encomiast, a functionary who accompanies a chief or an army, to recite the titles and excellencies of the one, and to arouse, by chanting martial exploits &c., the courage of the other.

खंभप्रिय *a* (S) Fond of praise and admiration; loving adulation or applause.

खंभवाद *m* (S) Applauding language or terms; eulogy, panegyric, commendation.

खंभ्य *a* S (Possible, purposed, necessary, proper) to be praised, applauded, extolled, eulogized &c.

खंभ *f* (Vulgar for खंभित) Praise, commendation, applause.

खंभ *n* S Thieving, theft, stealing.

खंभो *a* S That steals. In comp. as सुवर्णखंभो.

खंभित्य *n* S Languor or lassitude. This high word is taken because it is the appropriate name, in वैद्यशास्त्र, for the disorder Languor. 2 Dullness, sluggishness, or spiritlessness in general.

खंभित्य *a* S (Worthy, purposed, necessary &c.) to be praised, lauded, magnified, celebrated.

खंभिता *a* S That praises, lauds, extols, eulogizes.

खंभित्व *n* S Praising, lauding, magnifying, glorifying. 2 Qualification or aptitude to praise.

खंभन *n* (S) Praise, panegyric, eulogium. 2 A book or writing in celebration of the praises of: also a hymn.

खंभ *m* (S) A heap, mass, quantity, assemblage, multitude; an aggregation or a collection (of things animate or inanimate). 2 *n* A body, band, troop, company, crew, gang, club, pack; a number combined or associated. 3 *m n* Empty vaunting or assumption; haughtiness or pride generally. This is a popular sense.

खंभ *f* (S) A woman: also a female animal. 2 One's wife, the wife of. 3 The female of trees and plants. 4 A word of the feminine gender. Ex. लेखणी ही खंभी आणि चाकू हा पुरुष.

खंभरिच *m* (S) The feats and exploits of women; the marvelous and subtle doings of the fair sex.

खंभिन्ह *n* (S Feminine mark.) The vulva.

खंभित *a* (S) Vanquished or overcome by woman.

खंभदास *m* (S) A slave to women or to woman, i. e. lecherous or wench-going, uxorious or wife-doting: also wife-governed or woman-cowed.

खंभन *n* (S) Property altogether at the disposal of the wife. This is of six kinds; viz. अध्यात्मिक or अध्यात्म, अध्यावहानिक, आधिवेदनिक, प्रीतिदत्त, शुल्क, अन्वाधेय.

खंभर्म *m* (S) The menstrual excretion. 2 The office, business, proper function, or appropriate virtue of woman. खंभर्म is, par excellence, लज्जा Modesty.

खंभर्मिणी *f* S A woman during menstruation.

खंभर *a* (S) Devoted to woman; whether uxorious or lecherous.

खंभपुरुषधर्म *m* (S) खंभपुत्रधर्म *m* S Reciprocal duty of husband and wife; also of man and woman.

खंभपुरुष *n* A married couple, a man and his wife.

खंभुद्धि *a* (S) That is governed or led by his wife or by women; henpecked &c.: also of womanish or feeble understanding or heart, effeminate.

खंभरत्न *n* (S Gem of a woman.) A term for a precious or excellent wife (or female). See Prov. xxxi. 10 &c.

खंभरोग *m* (S) Female disease or disorder in general; but esp. as classified into खंभप्रदर & रक्तप्रदर.

खंभसंपद *a* (S) Devotedly attached to woman; engrossed by woman.

खंभलिंग *n* (S) The feminine gender. 2 attrib. Of the feminine gender.

खंभलोभ *m* (S) Desire after woman. Ex. खंभलोभाचिये आवडी. प्राणी नाडले लक्ष कोटि; also खंभलोभे पापें सकळ. आंगी येऊन झगटति. 2 Female cupidity or covetousness.

खंभवश *a* (S) Subject to woman.

खंभसंग *m* (S) Sexual converse with a female.

खंभहत्या *f* (S) Killing of a female. See हत्या.

खंभहरण *n* (S) Carrying off of a female. खंभहरण-हर *a* That carries off &c.

खंभ *a* S Relating to a woman or female; feminine, female. 2 Addicted to women; intent upon women; uxorious &c.

खंभ *n* S Womanhood.

खंभकित *a* (S खंभी & अंकित) That is subject to his wife or to woman, henpecked &c. See अंकित.

खंभपत्य *n* S Female offspring.

खंभ *a* (S) That stands, stays, rests, abides. In comp. as गर्भस्थ, मार्गस्थ, जन्मस्थ, पात्रस्थ, ad libitum.

खंभडिल *n* S A leveled, squared, and somewhat raised piece of ground, as prepared for a sacrifice &c., an altar.

खंभल *n* (S) A place, a spot. 2 Stead, room, lieu, place. 3 A portion of land consisting of several fields. 4 An office or a situation, a station, post, place. 5 S Dry and firm ground; land or terra firma, as opp. to sea. [restrial, terrene.]

खंभलचर *a* (S) That moves or lives on land, terrestrial.

खंभलदेवता *f* (S) A local or tutelary deity.

खंभलमार्ग *m* (S) The way by land or dry ground; as opp. to जलमार्ग Way by sea or water.

खंभलशुद्धि *f* (S) Purification or clearance of a place from any impurity. 2 The search of a place of encampment or temporary lodging, upon moving away from it.

खंभलान्तर *n* (S) Another place.

स्थानकरणे To remove to another place; to change abode. Note. For instances of words of this class (i. e. compounds with अंतर) see under अंतर; for only those of which the signification is somewhat advanced above the power of the component members, or with which some idiom or phrase is formed, are inserted in order.

स्थल, स्थलचर, स्थलदेवता &c. This is only the Prakrit form of writing स्थल and its compounds.

स्थाणु m n S A pillar or post. Ex. स्थाणुचे ठायीं दिसे चार ॥ 2 A stake, a long peg, a naked and bare trunk: also the trunk of a tree generally.

स्थाणु a S Firm, fixed, steady.

स्थाय a S (Fit, purposed, necessary &c.) to be placed or fixed; to be appointed, determined, ordained, or settled. 2 as s n A stay or continuance for any time in a place. Ex. आतां एथे कांहीं काळ आपले स्था. आदे किंवा लवकर गंतव्य आदे. This second sense is sufficiently common, and it is a free sense.

स्थाता a S That stands, stays, rests, is; that occupies place, or that maintains a state.

स्थान n (S) A place in general, a spot. 2 Situation, site, local position. 3 Place, figuratively; the fit period, season, juncture, occasion; the opportune or appropriate point (of time, space, or in any connection or relation of nature, order &c.) 4 Stead, room, lieu, place.

स्थानगुण n S In arithmetic. Multiplication according to the places. See खंडगुण, स्वरूपगुण &c.

स्थानच्युत a (S) स्थानभ्रष्ट a (S) Dropped or fallen from its place, post, situation &c., lit. fig.

स्थानमाहात्म्य n (S) Greatness of place; majesty, dignity, nobleness &c. as inherent in or appertaining to any particular place. 2 Influence or virtue of a place; divinity, power, constraining or influential quality, as supposed to inhere in a place and to operate upon persons or things in, on, or at it.

स्थानसंख्या f S The number of terms in an arithm. or geom. progression.

स्थानिक a S स्थानीय a S Relating to place, local, topical; or to any particular place, spot, situation, post, office, capacity, condition, character, relation. In comp. as एतस्थानिक, तस्थानिक, पुण्यस्थानिक, कष्टस्थानिक, गुरुस्थानिक, शिरस्थानिक, पिडस्थानिक, मादस्थानिक, आदस्थानिक.

स्थापक a (S) That places, sets, lays, fixes. 2 That establishes, erects, institutes, founds, sets up. 3 That settles, orders, ordains, appoints, determines. 4 That substantiates, proves, evinces, verifies.

स्थापणे v c (स्थापन) To place, set, lay, fix. 2 To establish, erect, set up &c. See at large under the noun.

स्थापन n (S) स्थापना f (S) Placing, setting, laying, fixing. 2 Establishing, erecting, instituting, founding, raising, setting up. 3 Settling, ordering, ordaining, appointing, determining. 4 Substantiating, proving, evincing, verifying. 5 Among devotees. Fixing or concentrating the thoughts upon the object of meditation. 6 A certain ceremony performed in the month of utero-gestation.

स्थापनीय a S (Proper or suitable) to be placed, set, laid, fixed, established, erected, appointed, ordained, substantiated &c. See the noun.

स्थापविणे v c A second active formed upon स्थापणे q. v.

स्थापित p (S) Placed, set, laid, settled, fixed, established &c. See the noun स्थापन.

स्थाप्य a S (Possible, purposed, necessary &c.) to be placed, set, laid, fixed &c. See the noun.

स्थायिक a S That resides, dwells, stays; that lives at, in, on &c. permanently: also that inheres or endures naturally or steadily.

स्थायी a S That stays, abides, resides, rests, dwells. In comp. as एतद्दृष्टस्थायी, सत्यलोकस्थायी, अचिरकालस्थायी. 2 Steady, stable, permanent, abiding, enduring, lasting.

स्थायोभाव m S A feeling or passion as an object of dramatic or poetical description. There are eight, and they form a class or order opposed esp. to the order termed अभिचारिभाव. They are Love, mirth, sorrow, heroism, anger, fear, aversion, astonishment (रति, ह्रास, शोक, उत्साह, क्रोध, भय, निर्वेद, विस्मय). 2 Fixed or permanent condition.

स्थाली f (S) A cooking pot or pan. [tion.

स्थालीपाक m (S) A rite or religious act pertaining to the āshram or order of the गृहस्थ Householder,—the dressing of rice for होम on a चूल prepared for the purpose.

स्थावर n (S) Immovable property: also property which ought not to be alienated.

स्थावर a (S) That has not the power of motion; fixed, stationary, not locomotive. 2 Immovable, fixed to the spot, that cannot be or must not be removed;—as a field, a house, an estate, family jewels or other items of property which have been long in the family.

स्थावरजंगम a (S) Fixed and moving. 2 Immovable and movable;—as an article of property.

स्थावरजिंदगी f A subsistence or maintenance consisting in immovable property.

स्थावरणे v i (स्थावर) To rest or settle at; to obtain an asylum or a footing. 2 To recover strength or credit;—as a sick person, a sinking business &c.

स्थावरप्रतिष्ठा f (S) The same with स्थिरप्रतिष्ठा.

स्थावरविष n (S) A comprehensive or indefinite term for mineral and vegetable poisons; as contrad. from animal poisons.

स्थित p (S) Standing, staying, resting, that stands or is in any receptacle or place. See the noun below.

स्थिति f (S) Stay, stand, rest; continuance, endurance; residence, inherence; state, condition; situation, site, position, posture &c.; stationedness or the standing or being (of any thing in any place). 2 One of the three states through which the universe or system of created things and every individual thing passes, viz. continuance or being. The three are उत्पत्ति, स्थिति, लय or संहार Arising into being; continuing in being; ceasing to be; or Birth or production; life or existence; death or destruction. And these are referred respectively, as their efficient, to ब्रह्मा, विष्णु, शिव. 3 fig. Steadiness or stability (in the path of rectitude, in a determination, an undertaking &c.); stanchness, firmness, perseverance &c. 4 In astronomy. Duration of an eclipse.

स्थिति ओळखणे To know one's place or position. **स्थितोत्तर (येणे or असणे)** To come into, or be in, at, on &c. the right state, place, condition &c.

स्थितिरिति f (स्थिति Staying, abiding, रति Go- ing, proceeding, moving on.) A general or comprehensive term for Conduct, carriage, procedure, practice (of a person); one's manners and morals, walk and conversation.

स्थितिस्थापक a S (That fixes the state.) Elastic. By attaching the affix ल we form the useful word स्थितिस्थापकल Elasticity.

स्थितिमत & स्थितिमाई Properly स्थितिमत & स्थितिमाई.

स्थिर a (S) Steady, settled, fixed, firm, fast, still, not moving. 2 Permanent, abiding, continuing, enduring, lasting. 3 Constant, faithful, steady, not fluctuating or fickle. 4 Calm, cool, composed, of moderate or orderly affections and passions. 5 Steady, abiding, unchanging &c. In this sense the word is used as an epithet of certain signs of the zodiac, certain nakshatras, and certain days; implying that a work begun under any of these signs, nakshatras &c. will proceed slowly and heavily, and if executed under any of them, will continue or last a long time. See in the opposite sense चर.

स्थिरप्रतिष्ठा f (S) The establishing of the Devatā (the divinity) on or in an image &c., not for any passing occasion, but so that the image shall not be removable without its suffering the loss of it. 2 Hence A permanent residence at any place.

स्थिरप्राय a (S) Long-enduring, long-standing, lasting.

स्थिरबुद्धि f (S) Settledness of disposition or mind; sedateness, staidness, sobermindedness: also attrib. sedate, staid, sober. Opp. to चंचलबुद्धि. 2 Heaviness or dullness of understanding: also attrib. heavy or dull.

स्थिरवेळ or स्थिरवेळा f A term for that period or season (of which see the account under स्थिर-प्रतिष्ठा) at which a work begun moves slowly and a work ended stands durably. It is one of the divisions of the thirty वटिका. See the eight under वेळ.

स्थिरस्थावर a (स्थिर & स्थावर, Both words of the same sense. This is one of the numerous formations made to enhance or render emphatic the sentiment which the speaker would deliver.) Quiet, composed, calm, settled, assuaged, appeased &c. Used of the state arising upon the quelling or the subsiding of any vehement commotion or perturbation. Ex. त्या गुलामाने खूळ उडविले ते मोडतांच जिकडे तिकडे सारे स्थि. झाले. 2 Used also as s f n Composedness, calmness &c.

स्थिरावणे v i (स्थिर) To become still, settled, or quiet. 2 To cease; to discontinue some action. Ex. अखळ पाऊस स्थिरावला लणजे मग जाऊ. 3 To stop, stay, remain, continue; to rest, settle, stay (at, on, in).

स्थिराविणे v c (स्थिर) To steady, settle, still, fix; to make fast, firm, or quiescent. 2 To stay or stop; to make to remain or continue. 3 To stay; to make to stop, cease, desist, give over.

स्थीत f (Common contraction of स्थिति) Stay, stand, rest; continuance, residence, inherence; state or condition; situation, site, position; the staying or being (of any thing in any place). 2 fig. General conduct or carriage; tenor of a practice.

स्थीतरीत f The popular form of स्थितिरिति.

स्थूण f S A pillar or post; a column, obelisk &c.

स्थूल a (S) Great, large, big, thick. 2 Gross, bulky, corpulent, huge and coarse. 3 Dense or gross, not attenuate or subtil. 4 Dense or gross, figuratively; dull, doltish, blockish, stupid, stolid.

स्थूलदेह m S The gross and material body; as opp. to लिंगदेह. 2 A bulky or large body; also attrib. large-bodied. [witted.

स्थूलबुद्धि a S Of gross understanding, heavy-

स्थूलमान n S A gross and rough measurement or measure; measure or a reckoning not observant of minute and rigid accuracy. 2 A rough or ge-

neral conjecture, computation, estimate. 3 Reckoning by large periods, viz. by years; in contrad. to सूक्ष्ममान. 4 Used in translations to express Bulk or magnitude. See आकारमान.

स्थूलवाद *m* S The doctrine, or the maintenance of it, that the soul subsists in the state of permeation through the body; in contrad. from सूक्ष्मवाद. And स्थूलवादी A person maintaining this doctrine.

स्थूलशरीर *n* & *a* (S) See स्थूलदेह.

स्थूलशिरा *a* S Large-headed.

स्थूलसूक्ष्म *a* S That (beholds, sustains, works in &c.) the mighty and the minute, the universe and an atom. A title of the Deity.

स्थूलान्ग *a* S Large-bodied.

स्थूल, स्थूलदेह, स्थूलशरीर &c. The Prākṛit or poetic form of writing स्थूल, स्थूलदेह &c.

स्थेय *a* S (Possible, purposed, necessary &c.) to be fixed or placed.

स्थैर्य *n* S (स्थिर) Steadiness, settledness, fixedness, fastness, stillness. 2 Permanency, stability, endurance, continuance. 3 Constancy, firmness, faithfulness, stanchness, persistency &c. 4 Calmness, composedness, equableness or soberness (of mind, temper, affections).

स्थौल्य *n* S (स्थूल) Greatness, largeness, thickness. 2 Grossness, bulkiness, corpulency. 3 Denseness; opp. to rarity or tenuity. 4 Grossness figuratively; dullness, doltishness, fatwittedness.

स्नात *p* (S) That has performed ablution, bathed.

स्नात or स्नातक *m* S An initiated householder; a man of any of the three first classes who, having completed the term prescribed for his studies, becomes nubile and a housekeeper. If, at the end of this period, he has not acquired a knowledge of the Veda, he is called व्रतस्नातक; if he has acquired this knowledge before the end of the period, he is विद्यास्नातक; if he finishes his studies together with the expiration of the period, he is अभार्यस्नातक.

स्नाता *a* (S) That bathes, or performs ablution.

स्नान *n* (S) Bathing or ablution. Pr. स्नान करून पुण्य घडे तर पाण्यांत बेडूक थोडे. 2 Ceremonial purification of the body whether through ablution with water, or through smearing ashes, cowdung, perfumed powder &c.)

स्नानपान *n* (S) Ablution and drinking; bathing and the et ceteras. A comprehensive term. Ex. स्नानपानाची सोई पाहून उत्तरावे.

स्नानविधि *m* (S) The law or canon regulating religious ablutions. 2 Freely. The business or affair of ablution.

स्नानसंध्या *f* (S स्नान & संध्या) A comprehensive term for the various acts and ceremonies of the stated worship. 2 Covertly. A term for Bribery or corruption. Ex. त्या कामांत कांहीं तरी स्ना. दिसतो.

स्नानसंध्याशील *a* (S) That delights and is diligent in the observance of the daily routine of ceremonial worship.

स्नायीय *a* S Relating to ablution, ablutionary.

स्नापक *a* S That bathes (another).

स्नायी *a* S That bathes. In comp. as तीर्थस्नायी, तिलस्नायी, गंगास्नायी, भस्मस्नायी, जलस्नायी.

स्नायु *n* S A tendon or sinew: also a muscle. स्नायु is described as a tubular vessel attached to the bones at either end, and as carrying vital air.

स्नायुगत *a* S Seated in the sinews or muscles—a disease.

स्निग्ध *a* (S) Oily, unctuous, greasy, fat, that

contains oil or fat. 2 Cohesive. 3 In medicine.

स्नुषा *f* S A daughter in law. [Emollient.

स्नेह *m* (S) Any oleaginous or unctuous substance; oil, fat, grease. 2 The property of cohesion, cohesiveness. 3 fig. Affection, attachment, fondness, friendship, love. This figurative sense is the popular sense.

स्नेहान्त or स्नेहावर पाणी घालणे To extinguish or to damp affection or love.

स्नेहजोड *f* (A lax formation.) Acquisition of or a stock of affection or friendship. Ex. स्नेहवाची म्हणून मी आपली चाकरी करतो.

स्नेहन *n* S Rubbing with unguents, anointing. 2 In medicine. Application or exhibition of oil or oleaginous substances.

स्नेहबुद्धि *f* (S) A tenacious or retentive memory: also attrib. of a tenacious memory. 2 *unc* Kindly, loving, affectionate.

स्नेहभाव *m* (S) Friendly or fond feeling; the sentiment of love or affection.

स्नेहवाद *m* (वाद is added pleonastically.) Affection, attachment, love &c. esp. warm affection or close attachment, cronyship.

स्नेहाकर्षण *n* A term coined by translators to render Attraction of cohesion.

स्नेहांकित *a* (S) A term used in epistles before the writer's own name; answering to Most affectionate, attached, loving &c. See under अंकित.

स्नेहानुवृत्ति *f* S Affectionate or friendly intercourse or procedure.

स्नेहाभिलाषी *a* (S) A term in epistles. That covets or craves the affection or friendship of.

स्नेहाद्रि *a* (Moist with affection or love.) Overcome with tender emotion; undergoing the overflowings of affection or love. A modern word.

स्नेहाळ *a* (स्नेह) Containing oil or the unctuous quality in an exceeding degree;—as particular grains, kinds of wood &c. 2 or स्नेहाळू *a* Fond, friendly, loving, affectionate. Ex. तरी तुमचा एकुलता स्नेहाळ ॥ पंच वर्षी कोसळ चिन्हाळ ॥

स्नेही *a* (S) Friendly or attached; that has friendship, fondness, or affection for. 2 Oily, unctuous, fat. 3 as *s m* A friend.

स्पर्धे *vi* (स्पर्धा S) To contend with in rivalry; to vie or cope with emulously or enviously.

स्पर्धमान *p pr* S That emulates or rivals; that vies or copes with.

स्पर्धा *f* (S) Emulation or envy; emulating or vying with; coping or competing with; rivalry.

स्पर्धालु *a* S Disposed to contend with in rivalry, emulous. [vied with.

स्पर्धित *p* S Contended with in rivalry; coped or

स्पर्धी *a* (S) That copes or contends with emulously or enviously; that strives to rival or outvie.

स्पर्श *m* (S) Touch, taction, contact. 2 The sense of touch. 3 That property of bodies which constitutes them objects of the sense of touch, tactility or tangibility. 4 A consonant of any of the first five classes of the alphabet; i. e. from क, ख &c. to प, फ, ब, भ, म. 5 A gem or stone of which the touch turns iron into gold, the philosopher's stone. 6 (Figuratively of the sense Touch or contact.) A whit, jot, iota, tittle, bit, the merest tangible point. Ex. हृदयांत दयेचा स्पर्श नाही; त्याला अदत्तशिरामणी म्हणून झणावे उदारत्वाचा किंवा नुसत्या स्नेहाचा त्याला स्पर्श नाही. 7 S Air or wind.

स्पर्शक *a* (S) That touches or is in contact with.

स्पर्शणे *vc* (स्पर्शन) To touch. [tact.

स्पर्शन *n* S Touching, taction, coming into con-

स्पर्शनीय *a* S (Proper or suitable) to be touched.

स्पर्शमणि *m* (S) The gem or stone of which the touch turns iron into gold, philosopher's stone.

स्पर्शरेखा *f* S A tangential line, a tangent.

स्पर्शवेद्य *a* (S) (Possible, suitable, necessary) to be known or apprehended by the sense of touch, tangible, tactile.

स्पर्शस्नान *n* (S) Ablution performed at the ingress of the sun or moon into an eclipse.

स्पर्शाशौच *n* S Ceremonial impurity pertaining to (i. e. communicated or contracted by) touch.

स्पर्शास्पर्श *m* (S स्पर्श & अस्पर्श) Mutual contact or touch of persons or things which should not come together (as of सौवळा & औवळा, pure and impure &c.)

स्पर्शितव्य *a* S (Proper, purposed, possible &c.) to be touched. [to be touched.

स्पर्शे *a* S (Possible, purposed, necessary &c.)

स्पष्ट *a* (S) Clear, plain, distinct, apparent, evident, manifest, open. 2 Rigidly and closely accurate;—as a calculation or computation. A term of almanack-makers and astronomers.

स्पष्टक्रांति *f* S The declination of a heavenly body.

स्पष्टग्रह *m* S The distance of a planet from the beginning of the sidereal zodiac.

स्पष्टपरिधि *m* S A terrestrial parallel of latitude.

स्पष्टप्रतिपत्ति *f* S Clear conception or apprehension of.

स्पष्टवक्ता *a* (S) That speaks or utters clearly, articulately, distinctly. 2 Plain-spoken, free-spoken, of open or blunt speech.

स्पष्टवलन *n* S The angle formed at a heavenly body by two great circles, one passing through the poles of the ecliptic, the other through the poles of the prime vertical.

स्पष्टापम *m* S The declination of a heavenly body.

स्पष्टीकरण *n* S Making clear, plain, distinct, apparent, manifest; explaining, expounding, explicating, interpreting, illustrating, elucidating, exhibiting, revealing, declaring. See notice of this class of formations under करण. 2 also स्पष्टीकृति *f* S The rule for finding the true longitude of a planet.

स्पष्टीकृत *a* S Made clear, plain, apparent &c.; explained, elucidated, illustrated, manifested &c.

स्पर्शन *n* S Touching, taction. 2 Apprehension or perception by touch. Ex. बधिर ल्गास स्पर्शन फारकरून नसते. 3 The faculty of apprehending through touching; the sense of touch.

स्पृश्य *a* S Tangible, tactile. See स्पर्श.

स्पृष्ट *p* S Touched, felt. [desirable.

स्पृष्टणीय *a* S (Proper or suitable) to be desired,

स्पृष्ट्यालु S Earnestly desirous or wishful.

स्पृष्टा *f* S A desire or wish.

स्पृष्ट्य *a* S (Possible, necessary, occurring, proper) to be desired.

स्फटिक *m* (S) Crystal.

स्फटो *f* S Alum. [Crystal.

स्फटिक *a* S Relating to crystal. 2 also as *s n*

स्फिच *f* or स्फिगरिच *f* S The nether extremity of the spinal column.

स्फुटि *f* (S) pop. स्फुति *f* Applause, honor, commendation: also commendedness or honoredness.

2 Greatness, grandeur, excellence, mightiness, illustriousness, celebrity. *v* संग. Note. That greatness &c. is implied of which one is boasting, and which therefore is denied or disputed. Ex. हा मोठी आपली स्फुति संगतो. In Sanskrit स्फुति means Swollenness, extension, enlargement; and this is the foundation of the above popular applications.

स्फुजणे *vi* (Poetry. स्फुदन) To sob.

स्फुट *p* (S) Blown, opened, expanded. 2 Burst, rent, broken or torn open or asunder. 3 Opened, figuratively; explained, expounded, explicated, manifested, declared, revealed: also as *a* open, plain, clear, apparent, evident. 4 as *a* Loose, separate, detached; that stands alone, or forms no part of a collection, disquisition, or book;—as a stanza, verse, sentence, story, tale. 5 In astronomy. Apparent; as **स्फुटसूर्यगतिः** Apparent motion of the sun.

स्फुटग्रह *m* S The distance of a planet from the beginning of the sidereal zodiac.

स्फुटन *n* (S) Blowing or expanding (of a bud &c.) 2 Bursting, splitting, slitting, parting. 3 Bursting, figuratively; becoming notorious or public. [area.]

स्फुटफल *n* S In geometry. Distinct or precise

स्फुटित *p* (S) Budded, blown, opened. 2 Burst, rent, broken or torn open or asunder. 3 fig. Explained, elucidated, made clear or plain.

स्फुत्कार *m* (S) Crackling, popping, short and reiterate snapping, bursting &c.

स्फुटने *vi* (स्फुटन) To sob. **स्फुट स्फुटने** To sob.

स्फुटन *n* S Sobbing.

स्फुरण *n* (S) Quivering, twitching, thrilling, vellicating, vibrating, tremulous motion (as of the eyes, lips, the skin, a limb): rapid coruscations or gleaming (as of lightning, fire, swords): scintillation, sparkling, twinkling, glittering, trembling (as of the stars, of jewels, beams of the sun or moon upon water &c.): the quivering or quick agitation of ardor or excited passion (as in fight or argument): the trembling (of rage or confusion): the trembling and shuddering (of sudden alarm or fright). 2 fig. The stirring, resuscitation, rising up with liveliness and freshness (of a matter repositied in the memory or mind); *rushing into remembrance*. 3 Palpitation or pulsation generally.

स्फुरणे *vi* (स्फुरण) To quiver, twitch, vellicate, vibrate, tremble &c. See the noun for copious illustration. 2 To rise to mind; to come suddenly into remembrance; to suggest itself. Ex. **वागेश्वरो वदतां स्फुरिली**॥

स्फुरद्रूप *a* (S **स्फुरत्** & **रूप** which word see for instances of formations of this class.) That is affected with a quivering, twitching, thrilling, trembling &c.; that is gleaming, glancing, flashing; scintillating, sparkling, twinkling &c. See illustration under the noun. 2 That is now vivid and fresh; that stands before the mind in lively remembrance;—as a science or subject or matter repositied therein.

स्फुलिंग *m* (S) A spark. 2 In arithmetic or accounts. The $\frac{1}{100}$ th of an āṇā , or $\frac{1}{100}$ th of a *Shivārāi*. It is an imaginary piece of money.

स्फूर्ति *p* (S) That has arisen into remembrance; or that has remembered. 2 That is quivering, thrilling &c. See the noun.

स्फूर्ति *f* (S) pop. **स्फूर्ति** *f* The awakening or stirring of a matter repositied in the memory or mind; the rising into remembrance; the *coming to mind*. 2 S Quivering, thrilling, tremulous motion. See at length under **स्फुरण**, with which this word, although learned and high, is exactly of the same import.

स्फोट *m* (S) A boil, blain, blotch, blister, bladder, pustule, pimple. 2 Bursting, rending, ripping, breaking: also bursten or broken state. 3 Opening or opened state (of a flower, bud &c.)

स्फोटन *n* S Breaking, bursting, rending, parting by violence.

स्मरण *n* (S) Recollecting, *recalling to mind*. 2 Remembrance, *retention in mind*. 3 Revival of an idea or a point of knowledge; renewed presence before the mind; return into the memory.

4 Memory, the faculty of retaining or of recalling ideas. 5 Mental recitation of the names or the name of a deity: also calling upon him or thinking upon him, in imploration of aid or as an act of worship. 6 Any act or thing to preserve the remembrance of,—a monument, memorial, memento, memorandum, a *souvenir* or token.

स्मरणटिपण *n* A jotting or note to help the memory, a memorandum: also a memorandum-paper.

स्मरणो *f* (स्मरण) A sort of rosary,—a string of (usually thirteen) gems, to assist the recitation of the names of a god, of the syllables of a mystic formula &c.

स्मरणो *वेणे* *g.* of *o.* To be thinking upon constantly and intently; to keep ever in mind.

स्मरणो *a* S Proper or worthy to be had in remembrance, memorable.

स्मरणे *vc* (स्मरण) To recollect, *recall to mind*: also to remember, *bear in mind*. 2 To recite mentally the names or the name of a deity: also to think upon him in supplication or adoration.

स्मर्तव्य *a* S (Proper, purposed, necessary &c.) to be remembered.

स्मर्ता *a* S That recollects or remembers; that *recalls to mind* or *retains in mind*.

स्मर्तल *n* S Recollecting or remembering; renewing or retaining the knowledge of. 2 Power of recollecting or recalling: also retentiveness of memory.

स्मशान, **स्मशानवेराग्य**, **स्मशु**, **स्मशुल** &c. Common mis-spellings of **स्मशान** &c. [memory of.]

स्मारक *a* S That reminds; that refreshes the

स्मार्त *a* (S) That follows or professes the doctrine of the *Smṛiti* or inspired codes of law. 2 That is prescribed by the *Smṛiti*, that is conformable &c. to the *Smṛiti*, legal, canonical. 3 Relating to memory; memorative, memorial &c.

स्मार्तकाल *m* S Period prescribed by the *स्मृति*, the legal period or term, i. e. one hundred years. **स्मार्तकालातीत** Passed beyond the legal period.

स्मित *n* S A smile. [a flower, a bud.]

स्मित *p* S Smiling. 2 Blown or expanded;—as

स्मृत *a* (S) Recollected or remembered; revived or retained in the mind.

स्मृति *f* (S) pop. **स्मृत** *f* Recollection, reminiscence: also remembrance or memory. Used throughout as **स्मरण**, where see at large. 2 Law,—the body of law as delivered originally by **मनु** and other legislators to their respective pupils, and committed by them from recollection to writing: also any book, canon, or portion of this body or code.

स्मृतिमान् *a* S Having a good memory.

स्मृतिविषद् *a* S Contrary to law, illegal.

स्मृतिविरोध *m* S Contrariety to law, illegality. 2 Disagreement of codes of law.

स्मृतिशास्त्र *n* S A treatise on law; a digest or code of law.

स्मृतिहेतु *m* S The proximate cause of recollection.

स्यंदन *n* S Dropping, dripping, trickling, oozing.

2 A war-chariot, a car. Ex. **मग कुंभिनी स्यंदनं होत ॥ चक्रे निश्चिती शशि सूर्य ॥ मंदराचलं अक्ष होत ॥**

स्यमंतकमणी *m* (S) The gem which *Sūrya* gave to *Satrājī*. [make.]

स्रजणे *vc* (Poetry. For **स्रजणे**) To create or

स्रव *m* (S) Dripping, dribbling, trickling, oozing;

the falling, flowing, or exuding (of any liquid body) in a gradual manner. 2 Ooze, exudation, the substance that has dripped, trickled, or oozed. 3 The falling (of the foetus or womb), miscarriage. See under **स्राव**.

स्रवण *n* S Dripping, trickling, oozing, exuding, gentle and gradual issue of a fluid. 2 Urine; sweat; flowing pus; a running, ooze, or exudation, generally.

स्रवणे *vi* (स्रवण) To drip, dribble, trickle, ooze; to fall, flow, or exude from in a gentle and gradual manner—any liquid substance: also, transitively, to emit, or let fall, flow, or run—a vessel containing a liquor, or a liquescent or dissolving substance.

स्रष्टा *a* S That creates.

स्रस्त *a* S Fallen or slipped down, off, apart, from.

स्राव *m* (S) Dropping, dripping, trickling, oozing, the gentle running or issue of a liquor. 2 Matter dropped, dripped, or run; the ooze or exudation. 3 Fall (of the foetus or womb), miscarriage. Note. For miscarriage until the fifth month **स्राव** is the term; for miscarriage afterwards the term is **गर्भपात**.

स्रावक *a* S That causes or makes to ooze or to dissolve in streams. 2 also **स्रावी** *a* S That emits or suffers to exude or flow. In comp. as **मदस्रावी-गज**, **अमृतस्रावीचंद्र**, **जलस्रावीषोमकांत**.

स्रुत *p* S Oozed, exuded, trickled, dripped, run. See the noun **स्रव**.

स्व *pron* (S) Own, proper, peculiar. 2 Used as *s n m* Self, own soul or individuality. 3 *n* Property, wealth, one's *own*. 4 In algebra. Affirmative quantity, plus. **स्व** occurs in comp. with numberless words, sometimes answering to Self-, but more frequently to Own. The established compounds and such as demand explanation occur in order; for such as **स्वहस्त**, **स्वगृह**, **स्वकुल**, **स्वस्थल**, **स्वकुटुंब**, **स्वशरीर**, **स्वयाम**, **स्वनगर**, **स्वधन**, **स्वदेह**, **स्वभूमि**, **स्वमत**, **स्वपक्ष**, **स्वसुति**, **स्वनिंदा**, **स्वाधिकार** &c., the student must accept this notice.

स्वक *a* S Own, proper, peculiar.

स्वकपोलकल्पित (Sanskrit phrase. Invented by one's own cheek.) Excogitated by one's own (crude and silly, or devious and wicked) head. Used of a narrative, statement, or other matter, of which it is designed to deny the authenticity or disallow the authoritativeness on whatever ground.

स्वकर्म *n* (S) One's own business, office, function, duty, the proper or peculiar business, work, or act. Ex. **क्षत्रियार्थं युद्धं करावें चें त्याचें स्वः; सर्पार्थं डसावें चें त्याचें स्वः.**

स्वकल्पित *a* (S) Of one's own invention or devising.

स्वकष्टसंपादित & **स्वकष्टार्जित** (Sanskrit phrases.) Acquired by one's own toil or pains.

स्वकार्य *n* (S) One's own business or work: also one's own proper or incumbent business, one's duty.

स्वकीय *a* (S) Own, proper, peculiar, belonging to self: also of one's own (family, kin &c.)

स्वकीया *f* S One's own wife or mistress.

स्वगोत्रो *a* (स्वगोत्र) Of one's own family or kin, a kinsman or kinswoman. 2 Of the same family or kin.

स्वचक्र *n* (S) The forces or troops of one's own king or country. The word is opposed to **परचक्र**, and is seldom used but in some connection with it.

स्वच्छ *a* (S) Exceedingly clean or pure; free altogether from filth, stain, or soil.

खच्छंद *m* (S) One's own will or fancy. The implication in the several uses of this word is, that this will is wayward or devious. Mostly used in the oblique cases. Ex. त्याचे खच्छंदाने आले तर तो करोल दुसऱ्याचे सांगण्याने करायाचा नाही. 2 It is also used both as *a* & *ad*. Ex. काय तो गुलाम खच्छंद त्यासीं बोलूच नये; हा अलीकडे खच्छंद वागू लागला; i. e. wilful, heady, set upon following his own inclination; or wilfully, headlong, perversely &c. The Maráthí pronoun आपला, although the pleonasm is in no measure elegant, is constantly used and by all classes of speakers both with this compound of ख and with numerous others. (See खनाम, खभाव, खरूप, खहित &c.) Ex. हा आतां आपल्याच खच्छंदाने वागू लागला खबर नाश पावेल.

खच्छंदी *a* (S) Self-willed, wilful, headstrong; bent upon the gratification of the devices and desires of his own heart.

खज *a* S Self-born, produced by one's self. 2 as *s m* One's own son. [family or kin.

खजन *m* (S) **खजनी** *f* S A person of one's own

खजाति *f* (S) One's own caste, kind, species &c.

खजातीय *a* (S) Relating to one's own caste, kind, species. [light, lit. fig.

खजोति *a* (S) That shines by its own or native

खतः *ad* (S) Of, from, by, through, or in one's self or itself; in *propria personā*; of one's own or its own accord; in one's own or its own nature or self. Ex. खतः तुम्हाला गेलें पाहिजे; म्यां खतः भांडें फोडलें; अर्धी दूध खतः गोड त्यांत साखर पडल्यावर मग काय विचारतां.

खतंत्र *a* (S) Independent, uncontrolled, free, absolute; being under one's own line or law. Hence, by implication, Of age, full-grown. 2 (With reproachful implication.) Self-willed, unruly, refractory, libertine, dissolute &c. 3 (Laxly.) That is separate, apart, aside, aloof, out of the way.

खतंत्रविचार *m* S Self-willedness: also *attrib.* self-willed. [of his own will.

खतंत्रेच्छ *a* S That is free to follow the impulses

खतःप्रमाण *a* (S) That is itself its own proof or evidence; self-proved, self-evidenced, self-evident.

खतःशूर *a* S Bold in himself or of itself, self-relying, self-confiding. Hence, freely, sound and stanch, sturdy and sterling on its own bottom or footing; competent to stand or to act on its own ground.

खतःशौर्य *n* S Boldness in one's self or itself, self-reliance, self-confidence. See and form the abstract from खतःशूर.

खतःसिद्ध *a* (S) Self-accomplished, self-effected, self-formed, self-made: also self-sprung or self-existent.

खतःसिद्धवस्तु *n* A word formed to render Axiom.

खतःस्पष्ट *a* S Self-evident.

खतां & खतें *ad* Common corruptions of खतः.

खल *n* (S) Ownness, propriety, ownership, peculiarity of possession, title, or right. 2 Self-existence, independent or underived being. 3 Self-ness, individuality; the essential and constituting quality of an entity in general.

खलपह *m* S Holding or taking as one's own, owning, claiming.

खलनिवृत्ति *f* (S) Cessation of ownness or propriety (in or over articles of property through donation, sale, or abandonment).

खलबोधन *n* S Evidencing or establishing a claim of ownership. [right.

खलहानि *f* S Forfeiture or loss of a title or खलहेतु *m* S The ground of ownership or a right.

खलाभाव *m* S Absence of ownership or ground of claim. [personal right.

खलावगम *m* S Ascertainment of ownership or a

खलासद *n* S (Place or seat of ownness; a subject in general in which one's right is vested.) Any article of property.

खलोत्पत्ति *f* S The originating or origin of one's right or assertion of ownness; the foundation of one's claim. A term good for lawyers and litigants.

खदसूर *n* (ख & दसूर) Signature (of a letter); the line or few words written, the name or other token, in authentication of an epistle. 2 (Used with कागद, खत, पत्र &c.) Written with one's own hand; as opp. to Written by an amanuensis.

खदेश *m* (S) Native country. 2 Own or proper place. [at the equator).

खदेशपरिधि *m* S A circle of longitude (except

खदेशमध्यपरिधि *m* S A circle of latitude.

खधर्म *m* (S) Own, proper, or peculiar duty, office, or business; as giving alms is the खधर्म of a householder; administering justice, the खधर्म of a king; praying &c. that of a Bráhmaṇ; fighting, that of a Kshatriya; the proper business, work, function, or action of an intelligent creature in general. 2 The proper, native, or inherent quality; the property, peculiarity, or own nature or constitution: also any natural quality or property.

खन *m* S Sound.

खनाम *n* (S) One's own name. Notwithstanding the pronoun ख, आपला is constantly used with the compound; as तुम्हो आपलें ख. लिहून द्या.

खनामी *a* (खनाम) That bears the same name with, a namesake. Ex. तो माम्ना ख. आहे.

खनि *m* S खनित *n* S Sound. [sound.

खनित *p* S Sounded: also sounding or emitting

खपन *n* S Sleeping.

खपरभाव *m* (ख Own, पर Other, भाव State or affection of mind.) **खपरमेद** *m* (S) Regard to meum et tuum; distinguishing between one's own things and the things of others: also respect of persons; distinguishing between one's own (relation, family, friends &c.) and the multitude.

खप्न *n m* (S) Dreaming or a dream; the state of dreaming or the visions appearing. Pr. मनीं वसे तें खप्नीं दिसे.

खप्न नसणें *g.* of *s.* (Not to be even a dream of it.) To have no existence; to be chimerical.

खप्न पाहून जाग घेणें To learn from experience or observation; to acquire knowledge or prudence from results or occurrences.

खप्नाचें भाकीत सांगणें To interpret a vision or dream. **खप्नीं नाहीं** Not even in a dream, i. e. not at all; as छासीं खप्नीं नाहीं खत्यु. **खप्नीं नेणणें** (To be ignorant of in one's dreams or sleep—not even to dream of.)

To know not absolutely and utterly. Ex. कपट-भाव कोण्हाचे मनीं ॥ जें तो सर्वथा नेणे खप्नीं ॥ **खप्नीं पुऱ्या** or **मांडे खाणें** To build castles in the air.

खप्नगृह *n* S **खप्ननिकेतन** *n* S A sleeping house or apartment; a bed-chamber.

खप्नदोष *m* S Pollutio nocturna.

खप्नप्रपंच *m* (S) The illusions of sleep; the world or system of things as presented in a dream.

खप्नवत् *a* (S) Like a dream; illusory, unreal, unsubstantial, airy, evanescent, flitting &c. (as a dream).

खप्नविचार *m* S Interpretation of dreams.

खप्नविचारी *m* S An interpreter of dreams.

खप्नसृष्टि *f* (S) The creation of dreams; the illusory world of Morpheus. Ex. जसे ख. क्षणिक तसे भवसुख क्षणिक.

खप्नाकार *a* (S) Of the form or fashion of a dream.) Having semblance and wanting substance; shadowy, phantasmal, visionary: also evanescent, transitory, fleeting: also wild, extravagant, incoherent &c.

खप्नावस्था *f* (S खप्न & अवस्था) The second of the four states in which life subsists,—the state of dreaming. 2 Applied by a figure to Pollutio nocturna. 3 Applied to Life as but a state of dreaming or subjection to universe-illusion.

खप्नकाश *a* (S) That shines by its own or native light. 2 fig. That is self-enlightened or self-taught.

खप्नख *a* S (Like himself.) That is known in his own name, by his own acts, abilities, fortunes &c.; that lives and moves upon his own legs, stands upon his own bottom &c.: also that is of his (or its) own kind, that can be likened to none, *sui generis*.

खभाव *m* (S) Own or native state or quality; the nature or the natural temper, disposition, or constitution: also any natural property. Compounds at will; as पुण्यखभाव, पापखभाव, पोरखभाव, लीखभाव, पुरुषखभाव. [खाभाविक *ad*.

खभावानें or **खभावे** Naturally &c. See खभावतः or खभावगती or -गत्या *ad* (खभाव & गति Course or procedure.) In or with the natural course, passage, or movement; naturally, simply, easily, freely.

खभावतः *ad* (S) Naturally; through, by, or in conformity with the native properties or qualities.

खभाववाद *m* (S) The doctrine, or the maintenance of it, that the Universal system was arranged and is maintained by the necessary action of substances according to the impulses of their respective natures: also the doctrine, or the maintenance of it, that the universe sprang from itself. One of the modifications, in the first case, of Materialism; in the second, or virtually in both cases, of Atheism.

खभाववादी *m* (S) One that maintains or holds the doctrine of खभाववाद.

खभावसिद्ध *a* (S) That inheres or appertains naturally and constitutionally; native, proper, essential; not superadduced or adventitious;—as a quality.

खभाविक or **वोक** *a* (Common corruption of खभाविक) Natural or native; pertaining naturally and essentially. 2 Used as *ad* Simply, merely, carelessly, inadvertently; without any particular purpose or thought: also of itself or its own accord; as a matter of course; without any effort, working, or act from an external cause.

खयं *ad* (S Or खयम्) Of one's own self or accord, spontaneously. It enters abundantly into comp. like the English word Self. See खयंजन, खयंपक, and others in order.

खयंजन *a* (S) Self-formed or made; spontaneous, inartificial. 2 Done by one's self.

खयंजोति *a* S That shines by his or its own or native light, lit. fig. An epithet of God. John. i. 5.

खयंदत्त *m* S A boy who has given himself into adoption as a son. 2 as *a* Self-given.

खयंदास *m* (S) A person who is his own servant. **खयंदासतपस्विनः** (Mock Sanskrit.) One who is his own servant and the master.

खयंपाक *m* (S) Cooking one's food with one's own hands. 2 Popularly. Dressing of food, cooking. 3 The food dressed.

खयंपाकघर *n* The apartment or house appropriated to cooking, a kitchen.

खयंपाको *m* (खयंपाक) A cook, a male cook.
 खयंपाकीण *f* (खयंपाको) A female cook.
 खयंपकाश *a* (S) That shines by his or its own light. 2 fig. Self-enlightened, self-taught &c.
 खयंबोध *m* S Knowledge of self, i. e. of self, spirit, or the universe-deity-cause—these three being one. Ex. ब्रह्मादिक तिघे जण ॥ नित्यमुक्त जाण खयंबोधे ॥
 खयंभावे *ad* (Esp. in poetry.) Of one's own accord, spontaneously, voluntarily : also of *its* own accord, naturally, freely.
 खयंभू *m* (S The self-existent.) corruptly खयंभ *m* A name of Brahmā; also of Vishnu, Shiva, time, love, a mountain &c. 2 as *a* Self-existent.
 खयम् or खयमेव *ad* S Of one's own or its own self or accord.
 खयमुक्ति *f* S Voluntary declaration or speech. 2 In law. Deposition.
 खयंवर *m n* (S) The choosing, by a female, of a man to be her husband. [husband.
 खयंवरा *f* (S) A female that chooses her own
 खयंवह *a* S That carries or bears itself; that has the power of action or motion within itself; *automatic* &c.
 खये *ad* (खयं or खयम्) Of one's own self or accord; spontaneously, of, by, or through self.
 खयानि *a* S Related by the mother's side.
 खर *n* S One of the divisions of the universe,—the space between the sun and polar star and region of the planets and constellations. In this sense the word is one of the three mystical words to be repeated daily at the morning ceremonies &c. with the Gāyatrī. 2 Sky, the heavens. 3 The residence of Indra and the gods and deified mortals. The same with स्वर्ग.
 खर *m* (S) A note in music. 2 An accent. 3 A vowel. 4 Air breathed through a nostril. 5 Sound in general.
 खर देणे To join in with one's voice and assist the singer. खर भजणे or खर वादणे *g.* of *s.* To incline or lean unto, to flow freely towards—the will or mind.
 खरकरण *n* S A musical piece composed of the initial letters of the names of the notes of the gamut occurring in various orders.
 खरग्राम *m* S The aggregate of the three divisions of musical sounds—bass, tenor, and treble.
 खरवह *a* (S) Composed according to the laws of music; being in musical measure—a song, a piece.
 खरभंग *m* S Fluttering of the voice &c., as indicative of agitation or emotion.
 खरभय *a* S Of broken or cracked voice, hoarse.
 खरभेद *m* (S) Morbid change of voice.
 खरमंडली *f* (S) A particular stringed instrument of music.
 खरशास्त्र *n* (S) A Shāstra or treatise which interprets the indications and premonitions of the air as it proceeds through the nostrils.
 खरग्रह *a* (S) Being in correct musical measure—a song &c.
 खरस *m* (S) Own or native juice or liquor; the pure juice (as expressed &c.) of fruits or plants, without mixture with water. 2 fig. The native or inherent sweetness, savoriness, pithiness, pathos, beauty, agreeableness (of speech, a poem, a business &c.)
 खरज्ञान *n* (S) Knowledge of musical notes.
 खराज्य *n* (S) Own rule or dominion.) A term applied to certain of the districts possessed by

the Marāthās; and also to the चौथ levied by the Marāthās in certain of the Mogul districts. See चौथ. [tone in music.
 खरांश *m* (S खर & अंश) A half-tone or quarter-tone.
 खरित *p* (S) Articulated. 2 Accented. 3 Sounded as a note, pitched. 4 Sounded in general. 5 as *s m* The third or circumflex accent.
 खरचि *a* S That follows his own inclination; that pleases himself.
 खरूप *n* (S) One's own proper figure or form; the natural and real figure and general appearance. 2 One's countenance, visage, look, features. 3 The natural constitution, quality, or condition, nature. 4 The native or appropriate form, mode, or character of being.
 खरूपगुणन *n* S Multiplication by the multiplier itself as a factor. Contrad. from खंडगुणन, विभागगुणन, स्थानगुणन &c.
 खरूपप्राप्ति *f* S Obtainment of absorption into and identification with Brahm. Ex. खरूपप्राप्तीचे कुंजर अमेद ॥ त्यावरि आरुढले ते ॥
 खरूपवान् *a masc* (S) Of handsome or beautiful features or form. खरूपवती *a fem* (considered usually as a feminine noun.) Beautiful, handsome, fine—a female.
 खरूपस्थिति *f* (S) State of countenance or visage (as to health, calmness, emotion &c.) Ex. स्व. बदलली-पालटली-फिरली-सुटली; हा खरूपस्थितोवर आला. 2 Presence of one's faculties; self-possession or consciousness. 3 Standing in one's own proper person, i. e. state of identity with Brahm. 4 One's or its own proper or natural state.
 खरूपाकार *a* S Having the form and image of, i. e. being identical with, Brahm.
 खरूपो *a* (S) That bears the natural form or qualities of; that is in the form or nature of. In comp. as जलखरूपी, वायुखरूपी, कालखरूपी, मनुष्य-खरूपी, देवखरूपी.
 स्वर्ग *m* (S) The heaven or paradise of Indra. As स्वर्ग is the main region in which mortals receive the reward of their virtuous actions, this word, although faulty, is better suited than any of the other existing words (e. g. देवलोक, ऊर्ध्वलोक, भुवर्लोक, परलोक, आकाश) to render the Christian term Heaven. Indra will pass away, and Swarg will be purified from its sensuousness. 2 This word, as of the paradise which it signifies the site is in the zenith, is frequently used in the sense of Sky or heavens.
 मेल्पावांचून स्वर्ग दिसत नाही No good is to be enjoyed or obtained without undergoing some trouble or difficulty. स्वर्ग दोन बोटे उरला with ला or स of *s.* The heavens are distant (from him &c.) by two fingerbreadths. Phrase descriptive of a lofty and lordly person. स्वर्गाची वाट (Way to heaven.) A polite or soft name for Departure from life. स्वर्गास हात पोचणे (The hand to reach unto the skies.) A phrase expressive of the attainment or accomplishment of some superlative good. स्वर्गी घज लावणे To perform a mighty exploit.
 स्वर्गगति *f* (S) Passing or going to Swarg: also the passage or way to Swarg: also *attrib.* being on one's way to Swarg, heaven-going.
 स्वर्गगा *f* S The Ganges of heaven, the galaxy.
 स्वर्गद्वार *n* (S) The gate of (Indra's paradise) heaven. Ex. पुन बापाचे स्व. उघडतो; तू काय माझे स्व. उघडशील? [dise of Indra.
 स्वर्गवास *m* (S) Residence in Swarg the paradise.
 स्वर्गवासी *a* (स्वर्गवास) That inhabits or resides in Swarg. 2 (That is become or is an inhabitant

of Swarg.) Used in mentioning a person just deceased.
 स्वर्गारोहण *n* (S) Ascending to Swarg or heaven. Said of persons who endeavor to pass to the north of बद्रीका on the Himālaya, it being believed of such that they will be swallowed up in the snow.
 स्वर्गीय *a* (S) स्वर्ग *a* S Relating to Swarg.
 स्वर्ण, स्वर्णकदली, स्वर्णकार, स्वर्णपुष्प, स्वर्णसाक्षिक and other compounds with स्वर्ण See under the common word सुवर्ण.
 स्वर्नदी *f* S The Ganges of heaven, the galaxy.
 स्वर्गत *a* S (स्वर् & गत) That is gone to Swarg or Indra's paradise. A phrase used in speaking of a person just deceased.
 स्वर्लोक *m* (S) Swarg or the paradise of Indra, the residence of the gods and of beatified mortals. See सप्तलोक.
 स्वर्लोक *m* (S Esp. in poetry.) Our own locality in the universe, i. e. the earth.
 स्वल्प *a* (S सु & अल्प) Very little or few.
 स्वल्पाहार *m* (S) Eating little; a slight repast. 2 *attrib.* also स्वल्पाहारो *a* Moderate in eating, abstemious, temperate.
 स्ववश *a* (S) Free, absolute, independent, uncontrolled, *subject to himself*.
 स्वदत्ति *f* (S) Own or proper duty or business. 2 Popularly. One's own estate or maintenance.
 स्वसंतोषाने & स्वसंतोषे *ad* With one's free will and consent; by or through one's own unconstrained act. The nominative स्वसंतोष is seldom met with.
 स्वसत्ता *f* (S) One's own right or just title.
 स्वसत्ताक & स्वसत्ताकक (Adjective forms, of which see instances and the rule under the letter क) Belonging rightfully to self, own.
 स्वसंवेद्य *a* S That is to be known only by one's self; that must be personally felt in order to be known;—as pain, pleasure, one's own emotions or mental workings.
 स्वसा *f* S A sister.
 स्वसाधन *n* (S) One's own end or object; one's own contemplated profit or advantage.
 स्वसाक्ष *ad* (A careless formation with स्व & साक्ष) At, under, with &c. the witnessing of. Ex. त्या माझे भावाचे स्व. त्याला मारलेस. 2 Under one's own witnessing.
 स्वस्त *a* (Corr. from स्वस्थ) Quiet, composed, comfortable; enjoying bodily health and ease, or mental composure and unanxiousness, or favorable external circumstances. 2 Cheap. Note. In this second sense the word is *derived* rather than *corrupted*.
 स्वस्ता *a* (स्वस्थ S through سستا H) Cheap.
 स्वस्तार्थ *f* (स्वस्त or سستائي H) Cheapness.
 स्वस्तावणे *v i* (स्वस्ता) To become cheap. 2 (स्वस्थ) To become quiet, easy, composed, tranquil.
 स्वस्ताविणे *v c* (स्वस्त) To cheapen.
 स्वस्ति *ind* S A particle of benediction. Ex. राजा तुला स्वस्ति असे O king! may it be well with thee!; रामाय स्वस्ति रावणाय स्वस्ति! 2 An auspicious particle. 3 A term of sanction or approbation (so be it, amen &c.) 4 Used as *s n* Welfare, weal, happiness.
 स्वस्तिक *n m* S A mystical figure the inscription of which upon any person or thing is considered to be lucky. It is, amongst the जैन, the emblem of the seventh deified teacher of the present era. It consists of १५. 2 A temple of a particular form with a portico in front. 3 Any auspicious or lucky object. [benedictory speech.
 स्वस्तिवाचन *n* S A benediction or blessing; any

स्वस्तिधे *ad* (S) Well and happily; safely and soundly; in comfortable or good condition.

स्वस्तिधे *n* S (स्वस्ति & अयन) A rite among the propitiatory ceremonies observed at marriages, thread-investitures &c.,—the throwing of rice upon the head (of the person), uttering स्वस्ति Blessing be with thee!

स्वस्ती *f* (S Own woman.) One's wife.

स्वस्थ *a* (S स्व & स्थ) Easy, happy, comfortable; being in calm enjoyment (whether of bodily health and ease, of mental quiet and peace, or of outward prosperity or competence). 2 Cheap. 3 S That stays or relies on self; firm, confident, determined, resolute &c. Note. This meaning, although the literal meaning of the word, is learned and uncommon. [Cheapness.

स्वस्था *a* (स्वस्थ S through सस्ता H) Cheap. स्वस्थार्थ *f*

स्वस्थान *n* (S Own place.) The territory of any absolutely independent Raja or chieftain.

स्वस्थावर्णे *v i* (स्वस्थ) To become calm, composed, tranquil.

स्वस्थाविणे *v c* (स्वस्थ) To cheapen. 2 (स्वस्थ) To compose, appease, allay, calm; to make settled and quiet.

स्वस्तीय or स्वस्तेय *m* S A sister's son.

स्वस्तीया or स्वस्तेया *f* S A sister's daughter.

स्वहित *n* (S) One's own advantage or profit. Ex. कोणही निंदा कोणही वंदा आम्हास स्वहिताचा घंदा Agreeing with Populus me sibilat, at mihi platido dum simul nummos &c.

स्वागत *n* (S सु & आगत Well and come.) Welcoming, welcome, courteous reception of a visitor.

स्वागो *f m* (Or स्वागो from سوا H) Borax.

स्वाच्छंद *n* S (स्वाच्छंद) Wilfulness, waywardness, self-willedness.

स्वाड *a* Good, auspicious, favorable, benign: also good, docile, dutiful &c. Used only in conjunction with the word दाड (as स्वाडदाड), or in connection with it and in opposition of sense; as बाहेर निघतांच स्वाडदाड झुकून पाहवा; कोणही पोर दाड आहे कोणही स्वाड. स्वाडदाड agrees in the sense Good and bad, benign and malign &c. with शुभाशुभ, सुष्टासुष्ट, सुक्तासुक्त, बरावाईट &c.

स्वातंत्र्य *n* S Independence, absoluteness, freeness, uncontrolled or unsubjected state. 2 (Reproachfully.) Self-willedness, wilfulness, refractoriness, contumaciousness, unruliness.

स्वाती *f pl* (S) The fifteenth lunar asterism or (as it consists but of one star) the star Arcturus. स्वातीचा पाऊस The rain which falls under this asterism. Said to produce pearls.

स्वात्मसुख *n* S Inward happiness: also inward ease, rest, or peace. [ness.

स्वात्मानुभव *m* S Inward or personal consciousness.

स्वाद *m* (S) Taste, flavor, sapidity, always understood of pleasant taste. 2 Tasting. 3 Freely. Fragrance, scent, agreeable odor. Ex. गुलाबाचे फुलाचा स्वाद दुसऱ्या फुलास नाही.

स्वादन *n* S Tasting, trying the relish or स्वादित *p* S Tasted. [flavor of.

स्वादित *a* S pop. स्वादिष्ट *a* also स्वादीक *a* Tasty, tasteful, sapid, savory.

स्वादु *a* S Sweet. 2 Agreeable to the palate, palatable, tasty.

स्वादन्न *n* S Tasteful food; a dainty or delicacy.

स्वाधिकार *m* S One's own or proper office or authoritative station: also one's own right or authority.

स्वाधिपत्य *n* S Own or absolute lordship or mastery; independent or supreme sway.

स्वाधिष्ठान *n* S The anus.

स्वाधीन *a* (S स्व & अधीन) Subject to himself; that is his own master; absolute, free, independent. 2 Used as *prep* (The power of स्व being forgotten, the adjective स्वाधीन being used for the noun स्वाधीनता, and an ellipsis being understood of स्वाधीन for स्वाधीनतेत. Thus स्वाधीन for अधीनतेत) Under; at the control or command of; in the state of subjection unto. Ex. मी आपले बापाचे स्वाधीन आहे; प्राधान राजाचे स्वाधीन असतो आणि सारीच मनुष्ये कोणही तरी असेत आपआपल्या घन्याचे स्वाधीन आहेत. 3 In the custody or keeping of; under the charge or care of.

स्वाधीनपतिका & स्वाधीनभट्टका *f* (S स्वाधीन, पति & भर्तार) A woman who keeps her husband in subjection or dependence.

स्वाध्याय *m* (S स्व & अध्याय) Perusal of the Vedas: also a day on which the resumption of the work of reading them is commanded or permitted after a suspension of it.

स्वाध्यायी *m* (S स्व & अध्यायी) A student or reader of the Vedas. 2 (Mistaken for सहाध्यायी) A fellow-student (esp. of the Vedas), a condisciple.

स्वानंद *a* S स्वानंदसोहळा *a* (Poetry.) Joying in one's own joy; rejoicing in self. A title of Brahm or the deity. Also स्वानंदभरित *a* Filled with (or realizing) one's proper or peculiar joy. Ex. तुझी ऐकोनि वचनान्मते॥ ब्रह्मा झाला स्वानंद भरित॥

स्वानुभव *m* (S स्व & अनुभव) स्वानुभूति *f* S One's own or personal experience or observation.

स्वानुभूतीची अंतुरी *f* (Poetry.) One's own consciousness or intimate realization; i. e. one's experience of one's self, the universe-substance and subjective cause (viz. ब्रह्म), and the universe as one.

स्वाभाविक *a* (S स्वाभाव) Natural, native, proper; pertaining naturally, constitutionally, or essentially. 2 Used as *ad* Simply, spontaneously, of itself or its own accord, without any apparent cause: also idly, merely, carelessly, unwittingly, without advertence of mind or any particular purpose proposed.

स्वाभिमान *m* (S) Self-conceit. 2 *attrib.* also pop. स्वाभिमानो Self-conceited.

स्वाम *m* (Abridged from स्वामी) A term, in respectful address or mention, for one's own lord or master. Ex. स्वाम आज्ञा करतील त्याप्रमाणे मी चालेन.

स्वामिन् *n* (S) Mastership, lordship, ownership, right of rule or of possession. 2 The share out of the products of a contract or farm due to him who holds it directly from the State, from the person who manages it; the premium upon subletting. [tress &c.

स्वामिनी *f* (S) A mistress, governess, proprietress.

स्वामी *m* (S) A master or lord, the master or lord of: also the proprietor or owner of. Applied to the Deity, a god, a king or prince, a spiritual preceptor, a husband, a holy personage, a learned Brāhman, a Gosāwī, Sanyāsī &c.

स्वामीद्रोह *m* (S) Hatred indulged against one's master (spiritual or earthly).

स्वामीद्रोहो *a* (S) Having स्वामीद्रोह.

स्वाम्य *n* S Proprietorship, lordship, mastership.

स्वायत्त *a* S Subject to himself, i. e. absolute, free, uncontrolled, unrulied; an autocrat.

स्वार *m* (سوار A) A man on horseback, a cavalier or horseman. 2 as *a* Mounted upon (horseback, camel-back, bullock-back &c.)

स्वारंबी *a* C That is prepared by having the dung of cattle &c. strewed upon it and burned;—used

of ground or the crop raised on it. In contradistinction from that which is prepared by the burning of layers of loppings and grass.

स्वारसिक *a* S (स्वरस) Possessing inherent or native sweetness, beauty, excellence;—as a poem, treatise, discourse.

स्वारस्य *n* S (स्वरस) Possession of, inherently or naturally, sweetness, juiciness, savoriness, pithiness, pathos, spirit, fire, salt, nerve &c.; imbuedness with native sweets and excellencies (as of a poem, a speech &c.) 2 Freely. Goodness, excellence, agreeable quality in general. Ex. अलीकडे सावकारीचे व्यापारांत स्वा. राहिले नाही.

स्वारी or स्वारी *f* (سوارى P from سوار A) Mounted state upon horseback. 2 The equipage, retinue, or train of a great personage; the whole body as in pompous procession, or upon a march or journey. Ex. राजा शिकारीस जाणार आहेत झणून अवघो स्वारी तयार झालो. 3 Applied to the great personage singly or alone; or to any person in the customary adulatory or complimentary style. Ex. मी वाचांत गेलों तो स्वारी निजली होती; and, more especially, to a person contemplated as in movement, and of whom it is assumed that his equipage is correspondent with his worthiness. Ex. आपली स्वारी जर पुण्यास आली तर आमचे घरी पायघुळ झाडावी; म्यां आपली स्वारी काळ बाजारामध्ये पाहिली. 4 A body of troops or armed people as despatched, upon any service, from the presence. 5 A person mounted upon a horse, a rider. Ex. हा तू मणाची कंठाळ आणि एक स्वारी घेऊन चालतो. 6 A manœuvre of the professional wrestler. Throwing one's arms from under the arms of the opponent around his neck: also throwing one's legs around the waist of the opponent and pressing against his belly. *v* घाल, भर.

स्वारी करणे To make attack upon.

स्वारीपेच *m* A term of the gymnasium. A certain manœuvre of the wrestler. See स्वारी. Sig. VI.

स्वारीशिकारी *f* (سوارى P & شکاری P Riding and hunting.) A comprehensive or general term for the processions, excursions, jaunts &c. formal or for diversion, of kings and great personages. Ex. महिन्यांत एकदा राजाची स्वा. होती झणजे बरे.

स्वार्थ *m* (S स्व & अर्थ) One's own profit or advantage: also one's own aim or object; one's own contemplated end; self-interest. 2 Inherent or real meaning; the true and just interpretation (of a sentence, speech, word &c.) 3 Same meaning, a pleonasm. 4 One's own property. 5 In modern Marāthī grammar. Indicative mood.

स्वार्थ *a* S In grammar. Pleonastic; i. e. having its own meaning (without addition or alteration). स्वार्थी As pleonastic or redundant.

स्वार्थपर or स्वार्थपरायण *a* (S) That is set or bent upon his own gain or his own ends; self-interested, selfish.

स्वार्थबुद्धि *f* (S) Mind set upon its own interests, selfishness: also *attrib.* selfish.

स्वार्थसिद्धि *f* (S) Attainment or accomplishment of one's own good or one's own object.

स्वार्थी *a* (S) Self-interested or selfish; that pursues only his own profit or purposes.

स्वावमानन *n* S Self-disregard or disesteem; "neglecting of the body &c." See Coloss. ii. 23.

स्वास्थ्य *n* S corruptly स्वास्थ *n* Easiness, happiness, comfortableness, complacency (consisting in the enjoyment of health, unanxiousness, or prospering circumstances). 2 Applied to any snug competence or comfortable means of subsistence:

(as to a pension, a grant of land &c.) 3 S Self-dependence, confidence, firmness, resoluteness.

खाहपी *a* (खाह Flame. Having consumed or swallowed the matter.) Calmed, appeased, quieted.

खाह करणे (खाह *S* Flame or fire.) To swallow or devour greedily or excessively: also to embezzle or *gulp*. The sense arises from the figure of the Sacrificial fire potent, indiscriminate, and insatiate.

खाह *n* (S स्व & अक्षर) One's own handwriting; one's sign manual or signature.

स्वीकरण *n* S स्वीकार *m* (S) Claiming, acknowledging, allowing; affirming or admitting to be one's own; an admission, an acknowledgment, or a confession. 2 Granting or allowing (of a position, an argument &c.) 3 Taking upon one's self, undertaking, assuming.

स्वीकरणीय *a* S (Proper or worthy) to be claimed or acknowledged; to be affirmed or admitted as one's own: also (proper &c.) to be granted or allowed: also (proper &c.) to be undertaken.

स्वीकरणे *vc* (स्वीकार) To claim, espouse, acknowledge, allow, admit, grant: also to take upon one's self; to undertake or assume.

स्वीकृत *p* (S) Claimed, acknowledged, admitted, allowed, granted; affirmed or assented to as one's own. 2 Taken upon one's self, undertaken, assumed.

स्वीय *a* (S) Own, belonging or relating to self.

स्वीया *f* S One's own wife or mistress.

स्वेच्छ *a* (S स्व & इच्छा) Self-willed, wilful, that follows his own inclinations and desires. 2 Wanton, wayward, wilful, wild;—used of the conduct or proceedings of a self-willed person. 3 *unc* Free, absolute, that is at liberty to follow the impulses of his own will.

स्वेच्छा *f* (S स्व & इच्छा) One's own will or wish. 2 Wilfulness, self-willedness, autonomy.

स्वेच्छाचार *m* (S) स्वेच्छामन *n* (S) स्वेच्छाविहार *m* (S) The doing of what is right in one's own eyes, wilfulness, wantonness.

स्वेच्छाचारी *a* (S) स्वेच्छागामी *a* (S) स्वेच्छाविहारी *a* (S) That acts or proceeds according to the dictates of his own will or fancy, wilful.

स्वेच्छाप्रारब्ध *n* S Destiny or fortune occurring to a person in correspondence with his own desire. See अनिच्छाप्रारब्ध & परेच्छाप्रारब्ध.

स्वेच्छाहार *a* S pop. स्वेच्छाहारी *a* That lives upon any food he pleases. [or steam.

खेद *m* (S) Perspiration or sweat. 2 Vapor

खेदज *a* (S) Engendered by sweat, steam, or warm vapor;—as insects, vermin, worms.

खेदन *n* S Causing to perspire: also perspiring. 2 Anything effecting perspiration, a diaphoretic or sudorific.

खेदित *p* (S) Perspiring or sweating. 2 (Dressed in the vapor which is drawn forth from its own substance.) Steamed. [cooked.

खेपाक *m* (खेयपाक *S*) Cooking. 2 The food

खेपाकघर *n* The house or apartment appropriated for cooking, the kitchen.

खेपाकी *m* (खेपाक) A male cook. खेपाकीण *f* A female cook.

खैर *a* S (स्व Self, इर To go or be.) That goes whithersoever he will; that follows his own inclination; self-willed, unrestrained, uncontrolled.

खैरगति *f* (S) Walk according to the devices and desires of one's own heart; procedure according to the impulses of one's own will or fancy; self-willedness, wantonness, headiness. 3 *attrib.* Self-willed, wanton, wilful, that follows his own will.

खैरगामी *a* S खैरवृत्त *a* S That walks or acts according to his own inclination or will.

खैरिणी *f* S A woman that walks according to her own will; a loose or unchaste woman; a wanton, an adulteress.

खैरी *a* S Self-willed, self-moved, self-acting, independent, unrestrained.

खोदय *m* S (स्व & उदय) The rising, or the fixed moment of the rising, of a sign or heavenly body at a place. It is determined by adding to, or deducting from, लंकोदय (the time of rising at Ceylon), चर or the difference of time. See लंकोदय & चर. [ed by one's self.

खोपार्जित *a* S (स्व & उपार्जित) Acquired or earned

ह

ह The thirty-third consonant. It corresponds with H.

हं An interjection indicating attention, intelligence, assent, approbation &c. It is the same with the more common form हाँ, under which see some examples.

हयगई or य or यो *f* Better हयगई or हैगई.

हइता, हइराण, हइराणगत, हइवान, हईक See हैता &c.

हउदा, हउशा, हउमी, हउळा, हऊद, हऊर, हऊस, हऊसदार See हौदा &c.

हक This word and its compounds and derivatives (as हकटक, हकदार, हकदारी, हकनहक, हकमाल, हकहलाल &c.) are both more correctly and more commonly written हक्क &c.

हकणे & हकलणे Commonly हाकणे & हाकलणे or हाकलणे.

हकम *m* (Better हाकीम) A lord or ruler (over a town or district).

हकमी or हकमाई *f* (हकम) Lordship or governorship, the office, business, rights &c. of a हकम. 2 (हकीम) The business, skill, fee &c. of a physician.

हकाटणे, हकाटा, हकाटी, हकारणे, हकारा See हाकाटणे &c. Note. These words being derivatives of हाक or हांक, the preferable form is that to which we make reference; but the popular form, in the Desh at least, is decidedly this.

हकारणो *f* (Verbal of हकारणे) Putting off (of a ship or boat): also setting (of the sail in order to put off). Vide infra.

हकारणे *vc* (हकारना *H*) To put off; to put out to sea or away from shore &c. (a ship or boat). 2 To hoist or set (the sail, in order to put off). 3 To start or set off (a train or a number of bullocks, carts &c.) 4 To work along, impel, urge (a boat by pulling the oars): to despatch or start off with injunctions of expedition (a courier or messenger): to gallop or urge to its speed; to put out (a horse &c.) 5 To call to. Pr. आवाढी आणि सण हकारी.

हकालणे *vc* (हाकणे or हकारना *H*) To drive on or away (beasts, birds &c.) 2 It will sometimes be met with in the variations of sense given under हाकणे, and, also, in the four first senses of the preceding word, of which indeed this seems to be only a varied form.

हकाहाक *f* ई or ए (Better हाकाहाक) General or vehement and confused calling or bawling (by or to many).

हकिकत *f* (حقیقت *A*) Account, statement, a

narration or representation of occurrences, affairs, or proceedings: also affairs, events, facts, matters.

हकिकतनामा *m* (حقیقتنامه *P*) A written account of occurrences or proceedings.

हकिमाई or हकिमो *f* (حکیمی *P*) The business, art, dues &c. of a physician. 2 (Confounded with हाकिमी) Lordship or governorship; the office or business of ruler (over a town, district &c.)

हकीकत & हकीकतनामा See above हकिकत & हकिकतनामा.

हकीगत &c. Misspelled for हकिकत or हकीकत.

हकीम *m* (حکیم *A*) A physician. The word is used particularly of Muhammadan physicians. 2 (Confounded with हाकीम) A ruler or headman (over a town, district &c.)

हक्क *mn* (حق *A*) Right, title, justness of claim or pretension. 2 The share or portion due (of the revenue or of the crops) of the hereditary district or village officers (viz. of देशमुख, देशपांचा, शेया, महाजन &c.) 3 fig. Province, peculiar office or business. Ex. झाडांवर चढणे हा वानराचा हक्क आहे.

हकाटकांत येणे (Here one क of हक्क is dropped euphoniae gratia, and टका is formed by reduplication.) To come or fall into one's grasp, clutches, reach; also into one's sphere, province, range; also into or under one's power, capability, competency, means. 2 To come into the approbation or favorable consideration of: also to come within the calculation of. Sometimes however there is हकाटकांत or हकाटकास येणे To come or fall &c. Also हकाटकांत-जाणे-गुजरणे-उरकणे-अटपणे-मरणे To pass away or die in the plenitude of one's life and vigor. हक्क होणे (Used by or of Muhammadans.) To die.

हक्कअदाव *m* (حق واداء *A*) The rights and perquisites (of the देशमुख &c.) See हक्कखुम. 2 Rights and dues generally.

हक्कटक *m* (हक्क & टका) The dues, as paid in cash, of the Deshmukh or other hereditary officer. 2 (टक being viewed as a reduplication.) Rights and dues comprehensively or indiscriminately. हक्कटाक sometimes occurring is inelegant.

हक्कदस्तुरी *f* Right and custom; right and established perquisite or due; rights generally.

हक्कदार *c* (حق دار *P*) A holder of a share (of the revenue, or of the annual crops); one to whom a portion is appointed to be yielded.

हक्कदारी *f* (حق दاری *P*) The holding of a share &c.; the quality or condition of हक्कदार: also the share or due of the हक्कदार.

हक्कनहक्क, हक्कनाहक्क, हक्कनाक *ad* (حق ناحق *P*) Rightly or wrongly; justly or unjustly; upon good grounds or upon bad grounds; with reason or without reason;—i. e. rashly, inconsiderately, recklessly, wrongfully.

हक्कमाल *m* (حق کا مال *H*) A rightful possession; a thing to which the possessor or claimant has a just title. Ex. हा पदार्थ माझा ह० आहे माझा मला द्यावा; बक्षीस कांहीं देणार होतां तें न द्याल तर न द्या पण चाकरीचा पैसा तो तर माझा ह० आहे.

हक्कखुम *m* *pl* (حق و رسوم *pl* of رسوم *A*) The rights and privileges, the dues and perquisites (of the देशमुख, देशपांचा, and other hereditary officers). 2 Rights and prescriptions; lawful claims and established privileges. Note. As the compound is generally used plurally, its general senses are as above: used in the singular it means simply A right or just title.

हकहराम or हकहरामाचा *a* (حق A, حرام A) Right and just; truly and lawfully pertaining to or due to; as हकहरामाचा पैसा-अधिकार-वृत्ति-चाकरी-मिळकत-मेहनत-जागा &c. Note. حرام means Unlawful; and is the exact opposite to हलाल; but the rustic Maráthá, not overreverent of Arabic requirements, affords but one sense to हकहरामाचा & हकहलालाचा. See further under हकहरामाचा.

हकहलाल *a* (हलाल A & حق A) Rightly and truly due or pertaining; that lawfully belongs to or is claimed by. [to or due to.]

हकहलालाचा Right and just; lawfully belonging
हकहवाल *m* (حق & احوال A) State of welfare of; right condition of. Used freely of persons, crops, market-rates, rain, weather &c.

हकहिशेव or -हिशेव *m* The right and due of; the just account of; the due of by the account or book. [due.]

हकहिशेवाचा Of one's unquestionable right or
हकार *m* S (Imit.) Calling, bawling or crying to.

हकहरामाचा *a* (हक & हराम Lawful and unlawful &c.) Honest or dishonest, fair or foul, right and true or wrong and knavish;—used esp. of earnings or acquisitions. This compound, the first member being uninflected, (हकहरामाचा,) is often used in the sense Dishonest, foul, fraudulent, false, the signification of हक (Honest, fair, right) being overlooked or unknown. Conjoined with such words as पैका, प्राप्ति, मिळकत, वस्तू, धंदा, काम &c.

हग *m* (हद S root.) Ordure or excrement (of man and beasts in general).

हगओक *f* Violent purging and vomiting (as under Cholera morbus &c.)

हगटणे *v i* (A contemptuous or angry form of हगणे) To void excrement; as ससे उठले कुवे हगटले The hare starts up, but the miserable hound stops to discharge himself. See further under the form हगटणे.

हगणे *v c* (हद S root. Or हगना H) To discharge or void (excrement). 2 To cast forth (its mucus or gummy ooze)—the eye: to throw up (dirt and filth)—the sea: to eject through the slackness of the pin (flour at the pin-hole)—a grinding mill. There are endless similar applications of this verb.

हगणे *v i* (हद S root. Or हगना H) To void ordure or excrement, to dung. Note. This verb appears in all the applications of हगणे transitive, but, being intransitive, it includes or implies its object.

हगंदरी or हगदारी *f* (हग & दरी Ravine &c.) A place of general resort for the disburdening of nature.

हगमुती or हगमुत *f* (हगणे & मुतणे) Evacuation or urgent inclination to evacuate through both of the customary passages (from fright or intense pain). *v* सुट, लाग.

हगये *ad* (Vulgar.) Hither: also here. 2 Now.

हगरड *f* (हगणे) Looseness of bowels, flux, diarrhoea. 2 A heap or mass of ordure and filth.

हगरडा & हगरडे The same with हगिरडा or हगुरडा & हगिरडे.

हगरा *a* (हगणे) That is ever and anon voiding excrement. 2 fig. Timid, fearful, whose courage frequently or readily fails; a funkier. 3 Used freely (of persons, articles, matters) in the sense Bad, vile, nasty, nauseating, execrable, abominable; also in the sense Poor, paltry, shabby, sorry, wretched, good-for-nothing.

हगरी *f* हगरे *n* (हगणे) A stool, a raised seat, an arrangement of stones, a dug hole &c. for the convenient disburdening of nature: also the little frame, for this purpose, suspended from the side of a ship &c.: also the hole in the stool or seat: also the hole on the top of a थारोळे through which fall the ashes of the burned wood under the कढई or boiler. हगरी (probably not हगरे) is further A common term for the little heaps of manure deposited in a field, to be scattered over it.

हगरे *n* (हगणे) A low name for saltpetre.

हगलोमुतली *f* हगलेमुतले *n* (Right popular formations from हगणे & मुतणे) Failures and misdoings of the merest insignificance; peccadilloes or petty misdemeanours (esp. as charged or reported against); one's personal and private doings or affairs howsoever natural, simple, or innocent. *v* सांग, कानावर घाल, पाह &c. Ex. हा दिवान चाकरलोकांची ह० राजाचा कानावर घालतो.

हगवक *f* Vulgar and the Desh-style for हगओक.

हगवण *f* (हगणे or هگون H) Looseness of bowels; constant calling to stool. Pr. फुकाची भाजी हगवणीस काळ.

हगवणकर *c* or -करी *m* One that is affected with diarrhoea or great looseness.

हगविणे *v c* (हगणे. To cause to void his or its excrement.) To confound, disconcert, overwhelmingly shame: also to pose or non-plus: also to baffle or foil: also to mar, spoil, ruin, smash, dish, bring to naught (a counsel, scheme, enterprise &c.) A verb of the idiom, and used much as रडविणे.

हगाड *f* (हगणे) A place of general resort for the disburdening of nature.

हगाम *m* (هگام P) The season (as of the products of the earth); the time at which any thing or business is most abundant or prevalent.

हगामशीर *ad* In, at, or during the season—buying, selling &c. 2 Used sometimes as a Seasonable.

हगामा *m* (هگامة P) Uproar, tumult, hubbub, outcry, riot, wild commotion or disturbance: also an assault or attack; a setting upon with clamor and vociferation and furious manifestations. Note. The first clause or division of this sense is the more correct, the second, the more common. Ex. त्यानें मजवर ह० कडून मला पाडले मग मुसक्या बांधल्या आणि घर लुटायास लागला; जरीमरीनें थंदा फार गावांत ह० केला. 2 Applied also in the sense of Romps or boisterous sport.

हगामी *a* (हगाम) Entertained for the season or occasion;—as a public servant. 2 Relating to the season.

हगिरडा *a* (हगणे. Or هگند H) That is yet uncleaned after discharging the bowels. 2 fig. Unfinished, uncompleted, not yet brought to its finish or last polish—a business or work: also spoiled, marred, blasted, dished—a business. 3 Used freely, and of any object whatever, in the sense Vile, loathsome, disgusting, scurvy, stinking; or in the sense Poor, puny, mean, miserable, worthless.

हगिरडामुतिरडा *a* (हगणे & मुतणे) That has just been relieving nature and is yet uncleaned.

हगिरडे *n* (हगणे) A reviling yet superstitiously covert name for the snake फुरसे.

हगीर *a* P Commonly हगरा, and, more particularly, in its literal sense.

हगीरमुतीर *a* (That is disburdening himself through both of the usual channels.) That is frightened out of his wits; that is in the utter-

most consternation and confusion: also that has lost self-government through racking pain.

हगुटणे *v i* (हगुट) To be under the urgency of the natural inclination to discharge the bowels; to be on the point of voiding: also to discharge the bowels. See हगटणे. 2 fig. To be under the influence of excessive fright, to funk. 3 To be in a violent and needless hurry. Said to a person

हगुरडा *a* See हगिरडा. [in angry reproof.]

हगुट *m* (हगणे) Pressing inclination to stool: also the urged state therefrom. 2 Faeces as on the point of issue or as just voided.

हंगे or हंगे *ad* (Vulgar.) Hither, in this direction: also here. 2 Now.

हंगेतणे *n* (हंगे by redup.) Irrelevant, evasive, shuffling speech; putting off, dallying &c. *v* कर, लाव, मांड, चालव, म्हण. 2 as *ad* Irrelevantly &c., in an equivocating and shuffling or a dallying manner. *v* म्हण, बोल, कर.

हंगे म्हणतां Before you can say Jack Robinson.

हगेरा *a* हगोला *a* (हग) Befouled with ordure or excrement. [ordure.]

हगेरे *n* हगोले *n* (हगेरा) A cloth befouled with
हग्या *a* (हगणे) That is sitting down in the act, or that is proceeding for the purpose, of exoneration. 2 That is reserved or kept expressly for the occasions of relieving nature;—as a pair of shoes, a tāmbyā &c.

हचलंच *n* हचलंचा *f* (अहं S I, तं S Thou.) Theeing and thouing; addressing in the singular number and with anger or contempt.

हजबी *f* (Or हसबी) A long and double money-bag or bag, having the opening in the middle. Used to carry money &c. across a beast.

हजर, हजरजबाब, हजरजामोन, हजरनीस, हजर-बिगार, हजराहजरी &c. See the more correct form हाजोर. [jām.) A barber.

हजाम *m* (هجام A) Pronounced therefore Ha-
हजामत *f* (هجامت A) The business of a barber, shaving. 2 fig. Abusing coarsely and foully, rowing, wiggling, blowing up. 3 Fleecing, pilling, spoiling, stripping, making bare. *v* कर g. of o.

हजार *a* (هزار P) Thousand, a thousand.

हजार पांचशे पाकस पडणे To fall lightly and scantily—rain; to be a sprinkling or a very light shower.

हजारा *m* (هزار P) A term at the games with Sonktyā. A throw with three dice of the number 9 or the number 7.

हजारी *f* (هزار P) A watering pot or other vessel pierced with many holes, a colander, a drilled percolator.

हजारीकारजे *n* A thousand-streamed jet d'eau; a fountain springing forth from a many-holed vent (like streams from a garden-waterpot).

हजारीघर *n* A house of a particular build or construction.

हजारीपान *n* (A leaf of a thousand. Because such leaves are rare.) A term for a leaf (of Piper betel, Ficus Indica &c.) which has on each side an indentation or a sinking in the very middle.

हजारीमाड *m* A Cocoanut-tree which bears annually about a thousand cocoanuts.

हजारों or हजारों हजार *a* (هزارون H pl of هزار P) Thousands, multitudes, hosts, great numbers.

हजिबा, हजिम्मा or हजिमा *m* (هزيمت A Rout or wild flight.) A tumultuous jostling or thronging: also a throng or pressing crowd. 2 Extravagance, exorbitance, outrageousness, excess in general as of revelry or jollity, of fighting or quarreling;

or of other lively action; also of rain, crops, supplies &c. *v* माज, जम, हो. A vulgar word, although rather local, and of a large class. 3 Employed, as are so many vaguely-apprehended foreign words, in the sense of the numerous synonyms of फजितो—Disgrace, ridiculed or jeered state. *v* हो, उड &c. *g.* of *s.*

हजिरी, हजिरीखरडा-पट-पत्रक-बंद *m* -याद &c., हजीर, हजीरजवाब, हजीरजवाबी, हजीरजामीन, हजीरनीस, हजीरबिगार, हजीरबिगारी, हजीरमजालस, हजिरी See under हाजिरी, हाजीर &c.

हंजी *ind* Yes, Sir &c. See हांजी.

हजार *a* (Or हजार. هزار *P*) Thousand.

हज्या or हज्या See हांजी.

हट *m* (हट *S*) Obstinacy or stubbornness; obstinate retention of or insisting upon. 2 A grudge, a spite against.

हट जिरणें *g.* of *s.* To recover from one's fit of sulks or obstinacy. हटस पेटणें To take sulks or a fit of obstinacy; to get into high dudgeon.

हट *m* (हट *S*) A market, a bazar; esp. a movable market or a fair. *Pr.* हटों जेवण मटों निद्रा Expresses dissoluteness or libertinism. *Pr.* हट गोड आहे परंतु हात गोड नाही The market material is good but the working up of it is bad.

हटबाजार Market &c.: also marketing &c. A comprehensive or an indefinite term. *Ex.* कुटुंब-वखळ खर्च पदरीं॥ म्हणुनि धावे हटबाजारी॥ हटस ओघळ जाणें *g.* of *s.* To flow in streams through the market; i. e. to be profusely plentiful.

हटक *f* Calling. Hence (quasi calling to one on his way) stopping or detaining or hindering. *v* लाव & लाग.

हटकण or हटकणी *f* (Verbal of हटकणें) Bawling or calling to: also challenging. *v* कर, लाव. 2 Asking or inquiring of, questioning. *v* लाव & लाग.

हटकणें *vc* (هتکنا *H*) To bawl to or call: also to challenge. 2 To ask or inquire of; to speak to or talk with. 3 To challenge or defy. 4 To accost or address: also to call or invite: to call generally.

हटकरी *m* हटकरीण *f* A bazar-man or -woman, a person belonging to the bazar: also a market-man or -woman, a vender attending a market.

हटकाहटक *f* (हटकणें) Mutual or general bawling or calling to: also mutual or general questioning.

हटकून *ad* (हट & करून *prep*) Determinedly and in defiance or disregard of; with rash and unheeding purpose; wilfully and in spite of; maugre &c.

हटकोरी *m* (In poetry, ballads &c. for हटकरी) A bazar-man or a market-man. *Ex.* राया राया लाव देरी हटकोयाचा भाक्या चोरी.

हटखोर *a* & *c* Obstinate, stubborn, perverse; an obstinate person.

हटतट *m* Obstinate insisting upon and contending for; perverse squabbling and striving. *Ex.* हटतटानें पटा रंगवुनि जटा घरिणी कां शिरीं मटाची उठावे कां तरीं. 2 Importunity or assiduity; inflexible maintaining or persisting generally. *Note.* The more frequent use of this word is in the oblique cases;—हटतटाचा, हटतटानें or हटतटीं. [adherence or perseverance.

हटनतटन With obstinacy or with determined हटणें *vi* (هتتا *H*) To recede, retire, step back.

हटणें *vc* (Or अहाटणें) To bruise or mash (as with the back of a spoon &c.)

हटणें *vi unc* (हट) To become obstinate; as कालपाखन पोर अगदी हटला. [upon.

हटनिग्रह *m* Obstinate stickling for or insisting

हटयोग *m* (Properly हटयोग *q. v.*) A mode of Yog.

हटवट *f* A quarter or place in a market for the sale of garden stuff, green market.

हटवाद *m* Extreme obstinacy or stubbornness. *v* कर, घे, धर. [stubborn.

हटवादो *c* (हटवाद) Extremely obstinate or हटविणें *vc* (Active of हटणें) To push back; to cause to retire or recede.

हटहट *f* Commonly हडहड.

हटहटणें *vi C* (Commonly हडहडणें) To decline, waste, fall away.

हटाक *a* (हट Market.) Relating to the bazar, i. e. low, base, ignoble, dirty. *Pr.* ह० गुरु आणि भेटाक (or शिटाक or पटाक or भटाक) चेला A scrub of a Guru and a picked up disciple. The word is scarcely used but in the proverb. [&c.

हटात *ad S* Forcibly, violently, by oppression हटो *f* Commonly हट्टी.

हटेंच *ad* (हट) Determinedly and in defiance or disregard of; in spite of; wilfully and maugre. *Ex.* नको जाऊं झणत असतां ह० गेला.

हटेली *a* (हट) Obstinate, stubborn.

हट *m* (S) A market, a bazar, esp. a movable market or a fair. 2 (हट *S*) Obstinacy. See phrases under हट.

हटवाद *m* (हट) Extreme obstinacy. *v* कर, घे, धर.

हटवादो *a* (हटवाद) Extremely obstinate.

हटविलासिनी *f* (S) A woman exhibiting herself and sporting in public places, a harlot or strumpet.

हट्टी *f* *S* (Dim. of हट) A petty or small market or fair. 2 A knot or cluster of houses of people of one calling or caste; as माळहट्टी, बुरुडहट्टी, सुतारहट्टी, गवळहट्टी, चान्हारहट्टी, मांगहट्टी, कोळीहट्टी Gardeners' cluster, Bamboo-workers' row &c. Also a cluster or row of huts (of agriculturists, shepherds, goatherds, graziers) at a little distance from the village to which they belong. Also (as भिळांची हट्टी, रामोशांची हट्टी, कातक्यांची हट्टी) a row of huts of Bhils, Rámoshís &c. 3 An encampment of Bhils or other banditti: also a place of gathering or rendezvous of such people: also a fastness or stronghold of such: also a company, crew, or gang of such.

हट्टी *a* हट्टीबाज *c* हट्टीखोर *c* (हट्टी) Obstinate, stubborn, perverse; an obstinate person.

हट *m* (S) Obstinacy, stubbornness, pertinacity. See under हट.

हटयोग *m* (S) A mode of Yog or abstract contemplation whilst suspending the breath. 2 Applied generally to modes of austere devotion (as to the standing upon one leg, holding up the arms, inhaling smoke with the head inverted &c.) *Opp.* to राजयोग.

हड *m* An otter, Lutra Nair. The word belongs to the Southern Maráthá country.

हड *n* A bone. हड is the Desh way, which affects curtness and sharpness, but हाड is the preferable form. See phrases &c. under हाड.

हड *f* The long and tough and thickly-growing grass of tanks, ponds, ditches &c., pond-weed.

हड *ind* A sound uttered in driving off a dog, or in urging on a bullock &c.

हडकणें *vi* sometimes हडणें *vi* To become crisply or stiffly dry;—as a wet cloth, a green stick &c.

हडकणें *vc* To strike smartly (with an instrument for this purpose or with the hand) in order to close, compress, make tight, fast, and compact (a cloth on the loom, a mat, any plat, braid, or similar complexure).

हडकता *pa* Misused for अडकता; as हडकती सासू ना घडकता भावा.

हडकी *f* (See हाडकी) A little bone. 2 Ground allotted to the Mahárs, free wholly or in great measure of taxation, for the reception of dead beasts (i. e. for skeletons or bones).

हडकीहडोळा *m* A comprehensive or general term for the Mahár's Inám or land-allotment. See the two words.

हडक्या *a* (हडूक or हाड Bone.) Bony, gaunt, lean, of prominent bones through scantiness of flesh. 2 fig. Not pulposus or fleshy—a fruit.

हडक्या जस *m* A species of sugarcane. It is hard (bony), of thick rind, and of scanty but sweet juice.

हडगा *a* *P* sometimes हडगा *a* *P* That keeps the company of or meddles with the affairs of females, a cotquean. See further under हिडगा, for the two words, although of different origin, are sometimes confounded.

हडदें *n* sometimes हडदा *m* A clog, fetter, encumbrance figuratively; anything (as family, a service, a pressing occupation, a business) which embarrasses or impedes. *v* बस, ये, & वार, निवार, टाळ, चुकव. 2 हडदा is further used, and sometimes हडद *f*, in the sense of Press and harass; bother, fuss, and wearisome ado (as imposed by sick persons, little children, numerous guests, a busy festivity &c.) *v* काढ, सोस, भोग, पुरव, कर, & निघ, पुर, पड, हो. *Ex.* पाऊण्यांचा हडदा भारी पडला पण काढावा लागतो; दुखणेक्याचा हडदा मदिनाभर पुरविला; लग्नाचा हडदा पार केला; घोद्याची हडद मीच काढतो.

हडप *n* A pledge or deposit in security of a payment due (esp. of a due toll or custom); also in token of a service performed claiming remuneration. 2 Sometimes used for Pledge left for the appearance of a person.

हडपणें *vc* To fan, flap, winnow (fire, grain &c.)

हडपता *pa* Misused for अडपता.

हडपा *m* A large coffer or chest. 2 A shutter or closing door over the mouth of a staircase. 3 A sort of cupboard, or recess with shutters in the wall.

हडवड *f* (Poetry. هزج *H*) Tumult and confusion; hurry and hubbub. *Ex.* एक म्हणती घरा घरा॥ ह० घाली वीरा॥

हडवडणें *vi* (हडवड. Or هزج *H*) To be hurried and confused (as through a tumult or outcry); to be in consternation or wild agitation generally. *Ex.* शेणाचा माया दडपला॥ हडवडलीं सप्त पाताळीं॥ 2 To be fidgety and restless;—as a child. [mult and confusion.

हडवडाट *m* (Intens. of हडवड) Exceeding तु-हडवडाविणें *vc unc* (हड!) To hoot off; also to flout, scout, scoff; to reject contemptuously.

हडवडीत *a* *P* Rough, not smooth.

हडरीं मडकीं *n pl* A comprehensive term for pots and pitchers, cooking-vessels and water-vessels.

हडवंग *m* *R* or *C* Angry rivalry; envious or jealous conflicting with. [lose flesh.

हडवंगणें or हडवांगणें *vi C* To waste, emaciate, हडवंगो *a* *W* Stubborn, self-willed, doggedly

हडवळा *m* Commonly हाडोळा. [perverse.

हडविणें *vc C* To force downwards or to incline by pulling or by applying pressure from below (the branch of a tree, a man's neck, or a thing generally). [hatred.

हडवेर *n* (Better हाडवेर) Deadly or mortal

हडस *a* (हाड Bone.) Of strong bone or frame, strongknit, strongbodied. Hence 2 Healthy and hardy; and, as used of an aged person, hale and

hearty. 3 (Probably misused for अडस) Obstinate or stubborn.

हडसण *f* The name of a wild medicinal plant.

हडसणी *f* A sort of comb or a piece of wood used to close or condense the texture (of a cloth upon the loom, of a bamboo mat &c.)

हडसणी *f* (Verbal of हडसणे Pulling, plucking, catching up, jerking &c.; shaking, jogging, shocking &c.; enjoining, winnowing. See the verb.

हडसणे *v c* (हड S To treat violently.) To pull suddenly and smartly; to pluck with a quick and nimble action; to jerk, twitch, catch up. 2 To pull or draw smartly and forcibly in order to tighten (a bundle, a package). Singly or with *v बांध*, as हडसून बांधणे. 3 To jerk on the loom; to shake or strike with a brisk rap or stroke; to jog, or to dash with a shock upon the ground (a web or stretched cloth, a bamboo mat in making it, a sack or measure filled with meal, sugar &c.—in order to compress, condense, close, make compact and firm). 4 To strike smartly down (upon the counter or shop-board) a piece of cloth in delivering it over to the purchaser; uttering a few words expressive of desire that the article may be blessed to him. A well-known practice of cloth-dealers. 5 To enjoin or charge strictly and peremptorily; to speak to with emphatic re-iteration in order to impress. 6 To winnow (grain in a *súp* or sifting fan).

हडसून खडसून (An adverbial formation from हडसणे & खडसणे) With sudden pulling and plucking, catching and jerking, pulling and again pulling. 2 With smart striking down &c. See under the verb हडसणे. Hence Forcibly, vigorously, with violence or emphasis;—accusing or charging home upon. 3 Peremptorily, positively, with rigorous requirement;—enjoining or charging. 4 Definitely, fixedly, decisively; as ह० हें सनंग दिव्हें; ह० हा घोडा विकला or हा जिन्नस आणला: also openly, outright and abroad, with all force and fullness of demonstration; as ह० दारोडा घातला: also broadly, bluntly, out and out, smack and flat; as ह० जवाब दिव्हा-उत्तर केलें-बोलला &c. Note. The phrase (a formation in the truest idiom of the Maráthí) primarily pertains to clothiers and other dealers, employed by them, in concluding a sale of goods, to intimate that the bargain is fixed irreversibly. Hence its rendering may be:—By emphatic action (See हडसणे Sig. IV.) and by explicit declaration; by full act and by full speech; i. e. utterly, finitively, conclusively. And hence its further import of Strictly, straitly, strongly, impressively; and that of Plainly, roundly, plump, downright &c.

हडहड *ind* A sound uttered in driving off (a dog, crow, fowl &c.)

हडहड *f* (Imit. The interjection of hooting off.) The scoffings, scoutings, hootings, floutings, rebuffs and contumelies (of the world &c.) Ex. भिकारी पडले आतां लोकांची ह० सोसणे प्राप्तच आहे. Hence The wearisome wandering (of a beggar &c.); the encountering continually of scornful or contemptuous rejection. Ex. पोटासाठीं मला ह० करावी लागली; आतां खातारपण झालें ही ह० सोसवेना or होईना. 3 Painful inquietude or restlessness. [uously.

ह० करणे To flout, scout, jerk, reject contemptuously. हडहडणे *v i* To dry crisply or stiffly;—as the ground or a wet cloth &c. 2 To waste, emaciate, fall away.

हडहडाविणे *v c* (हड!) To hoot off: also to flout, scout, reject contemptuously.

हडहडीत *a* (हडहडणे) Wasted and shrunken (through disease, fasting &c.)

हडळ or हडळी *f* A female goblin or ghost. See particularly under जखीण.

हंडा *m* (हंड S through هندا H) A cooking pot, or an open-mouthed metal vessel more generally. 2 A sort of चाडी. It is गर्भसुती, and about twelve cubits long.

हंडापळी *f* (हंडा & पळी) A term, like वरणभान q. v., for a wedded pair of which the bride is bigger than the bridegroom.

हडि *ind* A sound uttered in driving off a dog.

हंडी *f* (S Or هاندي H) A small cooking pot; or a similar (metal or earthen) vessel for other purpose. A few compounds are in use; as दद्यांडी, उकडहंडी. 2 (From the resemblance in shape.) A hanging (English) lamp.

हंडीशीं हंडी फुटणे Expresses extreme and confused crowdedness (of persons or things).

हंडीबाग *m* (हंडी باغ H) The boy belonging to a party of snakemen, conjurers, or mountebanks. Hence 2 Applied to a pert and saucy or to a prompt and precocious boy. 3 A significant term for a child that is ever in the kitchen and amongst the pots, anticipating his dinner; also for a sponger or shabby fellow sharp at smelling out a dinner but slack at earning it.

हंडीमडकी *f* An indefinite or unspecific term for a cooking pot or other vessel (metal or earthen).

हडंग or हडोंग *n m* An obstacle, impediment, hinderance. *v* घाल & पड. Also obstructed or hindered state. *v* कर & हो with ला & चा.

हडूक *n* A small bone: also a bone generally in contemptuous or careless speech. See हाडूक and the notice under हड *n*.

हडें *n* A reviling form of the word हंडी. Also an indefinite term for a cooking pot, great or small, good or bad.

हडेंभाडे *n* हडेंमडके *n* Indefinite or general terms for a cooking pot or other and similar vessel (metal or earthen).

हडेंसाडी *f* A sort of sári or female garment, हडेंग *n* See under हडंग.

हडेंल *n* A reviling form of the word हंडी.

हडेंला *m* A grant of land for the subsistence of the village-Mahárs. See हाडेंला.

हडेंली *f* Commonly हडेंला q. v. supra.

हडेंली *f* A female goblin, the ghost of a woman dying in childbirth. The common forms are हडळ, हडळी, हडेंल. See जखीण.

हडा *ind* The sound uttered in driving off crows, fowls &c.

हडावर्ण *m* (See हाडावर्ण) A deep-seated ulcer.

हण *m* S A country and people, a Hun.

हणें *n* C (Or हणें) A bamboo bowl or basket of a certain shape and size.

हणगेबा *m* A familiar appellation of the monkey-god Hanumán. Hence, appellatively, any obtrusive professor or pretender.

ह० करणे acc. of o. To excite and push forward a person to do what his own stupidity or timorousness would never have suggested or permitted. Also मारून कुटून ह० करणे To constrain by harsh or forcible measures. ह० करणे To make a cowering-image of an absent person (in order to ascertain whether he will come or not).

हणजे *v c* (हणन or हण S) To strike, beat, hit. 2 To cut up; to slash through; to chop. 3 To kill.

हणम *a* P Of large and erect horns—a horned beast. Hence fig. Of large and high make—a beast or a man.

हणमंत, हणुमंत, हणवंत *m* (Popular forms of हनुमान्) The monkey-god Hanumán.

हणमंतभोवरा *m* A flowertree and its flower, Convolvulus saepium.

हणमंताचें श्रेष्ठ *n* (Hanumán's tail. See the instructive incident in the Rámáyan.) A term for a longwinded story or a lengthy and wearisome business,—a long yarn, or a case in Chancery.

हणवटली, हणवटी, हणू *f* (Properly हनुवटी & हनु) The chin. [hit.

हणविणे *v c* (Misused for हणणे) To strike, beat, हन *p* (S) Struck, knocked, hit. 2 Killed. 3 fig. Struck, blasted, marred, destroyed &c. The word forms numerous and useful compounds; as हतचैतन्य Deprived of sensation or life; हतज्ञान, हतलज्ज, हतपराक्रम, हतशक्ति, हतदेव, हतभाग्य, हतभान, हतवोर्य, हतश्री, हतादर, हताश, हतैश्वर्य. Of these some will occur in order.

हतकरवत, हतकरवती, हतखंड, हतखंडा, हतखेवणी, हतखुरपा, हतगुण, हतघार, हतचरक, हतचलाखी, हतचाळा, हतचिटी or टी or डी, हतशेबी, हतणी, हतघोंडा, हतनळा, हतपा, हतपाणी, हतपान्हा, हतपिटी, हतभाता, हतभुरकणा, हतभुरका, हतभुरकणे, हतभुरके, हतरवी, हतरहाट, हतरमाला, हतलावणी, हतलावा, हतवटी, हतवडा, हतवडो, हतवळे, हतवा, हतवळा, हतशिंपणे, हतसर, हतसारवण, हतसुख, हताखाली, हतानिराळा, हताफळी, हतावेगळा, हतासरसा, हताळ, हताळणे, हताळे, हतोटी, हतोपा, हतोफळी, हतोहात, हतोळा See these compounds and derivatives under हत. [mene grandiflora.

हतगा *m* (Or हदगा) A flower-tree, *Æschynolobos* or नी *f* See हातणी or नी.

हतदेव *a* (S हत Stricken, blasted &c., देव Destiny.) Ill-fated, ill-starred, luckless.

हतभाग्य *a* (S हत Blasted, भाग्य Fortune.) Of blasted fortune or destiny; or, simply, Ill-starred, ill-fated, unfortunate.

हतरकी *f* Local in Konkan. Loppings, leaves, straw-rubbish &c. spread over ground which is to be burned.

हतरणे, हतरी, हतरण Properly अंतरणे, अंथरी &c. हतरुं *n* हतरुड *n* Contemptuous forms of the word हत्ती (elephant).

हतलज्ज *a* S Of blasted or smitten modesty; become immodest, indecent, or shameless.

हतवा *m* (Or हत्ता. हात) The impression of a hand made (on a wall &c.) by women with the hand stained with saffron &c. *v* दे.

हतवोर्य *a* (S) That has lost his virility, or its virtue, vigor, potency, power, excellent quality;—used of a man or an animal, a medicine, drug, herb &c. See हत *p*.

हतश्री *a* (S) Of whom the fortune or prosperity is blasted; reduced to wretchedness or indigence. See हत *p*.

हतज्ञान *a* (S) Of smitten understanding; whose intellect or intelligence is perished.

हंता *a* S That strikes or hits. 2 That kills.

हताश *a* S Of whom the hope is destroyed; disappointed, desponding, despairing. See हत *p*.

हतेर *n* (हتير H) An instrument, implement, हतेरबंद *a* (हतير H) Armed. [tool, weapon.

हतोडा *m* (हतوڑا H) A large hammer.

हतोडी *f* (हतوڑی H) A small hammer.

हत् *ind* An interjection uttered in pushing aside or driving off a beast &c. Hence An inter-

jection generally of contemptuous or angry reproof or repression.

हत्ता *m* (हत्त) The stone, brick, piece of wood, or raised place on the ground, upon which the hands rest during the performance of the gymnastic exercise called दंड. 2 The boundary (in games of ball or quoits or cowries &c.) from which the players are to play. 3 केव्याचा हत्ता The head or unexpanded flower of केवडा केतकी. 4 The impression of a hand made (on a wall &c.) by women with the hand stained with saffron &c. *v* दे.

हत्तो *m* (हत्तो *S*) An elephant. *Pr.* हत्तोबरोबर बैलाचें वारगोळें. 2 The thirteenth nakshatra or lunar mansion. *Note.* This asterism is properly named हत्त, being designated by a *hand*, not by an *elephant*. It is by popular understanding, howsoever extensive or established, or howsoever inclusive of the erudite or educated, that it is named हत्तो, and that it acquires references and associations as outpouring heavy rain. *Pr.* पडेल हत्तो तर पाडोले भिंती. *Pr.* हत्तोला अंकुश केवडा असतो How huge the elephant, how little the goad! How small a rudder rules a ship!

दारांत हत्तो झुलणें (The wagging of an elephant at the door of.) A phrase significant of wealth or prosperity. **हत्तो गेला आणि शेपटाशीं अटकला** Applied to any great undertaking or matter successfully conducted to the last stage and there stopped or ruined. Applied also to the ready swallowing of the camel but giving up before the gnat. **हत्तो चालतो आणि कुवे भोंकतात** The elephant marches on, and heeds not the barking curs. **हत्तोचें उद्याण** or **न** The sultriness which characterizes the prevalence of the हत्तो-नक्षत्र (i. e. हसनक्षत्र). **हत्तोच्या अडारामधें लाखों मुंग्यांचा अडार चालतो** Myriads of the little folk find their subsistence in the table-establishment of one grandee. **हत्तोच्या गंडस्थळीं बसणें** To sit in or to be exalted into high honor and dignity. **हत्तोच्या दांतांसारखे दांत असणें** (To have teeth to eat with and teeth to display.) To be a dissembler or doubledealer. **हत्तोच्या पायांत** or **पावलांत सगळ्यांचे पाय** or **सगळ्यांचीं पावले** All subordinates are included in the chief; or all minors are disposed of in the disposing of the principal. **हत्तोवर बसणें** To be drunk or boozy. **हत्तोशीं टक्कर घेऊं नये** Strive not with the mighty. **हत्तोस ओढाळ कोण न्हणेल** Who dares to notice the exactions or encroachments of the great? **हत्तोसारखें वतन** A gigantic (extensive) estate. **हत्तो होऊन लांकडे खाणें मुंगी होऊन साखर खाणें** Be lofty and proud, and thou shalt eat sticks (—the elephant eats karbā); be lowly and humble, and thou shalt eat sugar.

हत्तोखाना *m* The place where elephants or an elephant are or is tied up: also the elephant-department (of the state or a grandee).

हत्तोचा अंकुश *m* (Elephant-goad.) A term for a rigorous taskmaster or enforcer of work.

हत्तोचा पाय *m* (Elephant's foot.) A term for any person, country, employment, office, estate &c. through the munificence of whom, or the richness, lucrativeness, or opulence of which, people are maintained in affluence or comfort.

हत्तोचें मडें *n* sometimes **हत्तोचें प्रेत** *n* Carcass of an elephant.) A term for an extensive, unwieldy, and unmanageable business or concern; also for any great, laborious, or painful work, or lengthy and tedious job. *v* पुर, उचल. *Ex.* मला हत्तोचें मडें पुरायाचें आहे. Applied also of a business or

work which it is necessary to perform piecemeal or by many persons.

हत्तोण *f* (हत्तो) A female elephant.

हत्तोदांत sometimes **हत्तोचा दांत** *m* Elephant's tooth, ivory. [*ivory.*]

हत्तोदांती *a* (हत्तोदांत) Belonging or relating to हत्तोदार *m* (Elephant-crop.) A term for the fruit-crop which ripens under हसनक्षत्र, i. e. the second crop. The two other crops are म्हगवार & अंबिवार.

हत्तोभोग *m* A reviling term for coarse rice.

हत्तोमहाल *m* (هتتي کا محل *H*) The place at which an elephant is tied up.

हत्त्या *m* See हत्त्या *m*.

हत्त्या *f* (*S*) Murder; killing in general, but understood only of that killing (whether of man or of any animal) which is viewed as criminal. *Ex.* of comp. आत्महत्या &c. See under हत्त्यारा. 2 A term of reviling for a starveling, or a lean and meagre man or beast.

हत्त्या *m* (Or हत्त्या) A term of the loom. The handle or stock of the फणो or comb. 2 The handle of a राहट or wheel of many kinds. 3 See हत्ता throughout.

हत्त्याण *n* Desire of the male (in mares or she-asses), heat. हत्त्याण करणें or हत्त्याणास येणें To be in or get into heat. [*inent, tool, weapon.*]

हत्त्यार *n* (هتیار *H*) An instrument, implement. **हत्त्यारबंद** *a* (هتیار بند *H*) Armed.

हत्त्यारा *a* (हत्त्याकार *S*) That murders or kills. See हत्त्या. In comp. as बाळहत्त्यारा, ब्रह्महत्त्यारा, गोहत्त्यारा, स्त्रीहत्त्यारा, पिढ-माढ-आढ-गुढ &c. -हत्त्यारा.

हत्त्यारी *a* (Commonly हत्त्यारबंद) Armed.

हत्तें *n* A contemptuous form of the word हत्तो.

हद् & हदनामा Better हद् & हदनामा.

हदगा *m* A flower-tree and flower, *Æschynomene grandiflora*.

हदन *n* The rule of proportion, ratio. 2 *f* *C* The proper way (of making or doing), the process.

हदरणें *v i* To tremble, vibrate, shake tremulously: also to be agitated as from a shock or concussion; to be jolted. 2 sometimes as *v c* To shake or agitate: also to jolt.

हदहदणें *v i* To tremble or shake tremulously, as from a shock or blow. 2 *fig.* To be knocked up or enfeebled through many troubles and cares.

हदाल *a* Large, burly, bulky, huge;—used of animals and things.

हदालपार्वती vulgarly **हदालपारोती** *f* A term for a bloated or grossly bulky female.

हदालोपदाली *f* (पदाली or ली by redup.) Violent or rough treatment or usage. *v* काढ, घाल, पाड, कर *g.* of *o.* 2 Trudging and tramping about.

हदाल *a* Monstrously bulky or large. See हदाल. The two words are one, and are derived probably from हत्त्या. [*See हांदुळणें &c.*]

हांदुळणें or **हंदळणें** & **हांदुळहिंदूळ** or **हंदळहिंदूळ** *f* (حد *A*) A limit, border, boundary, bound. 2 The end or extremity of; i. e. excess or superlativeness. See पराकाष्ठा.

हदनामा *m* (حدنامه *P*) Book of the bounds.) An account or a memorandum of the boundaries or borders. 2 A boundary-deed (of lands granted or leased). 3 *m f* End or limit of; the extremity of; i. e. excess, extravagance, exorbitance &c.;—with the power of the word पराकाष्ठा *q. v.*

हदमहदूद or **हदमौदूद** *f* (حد و حدود *A*) Bound and Bounded; but महदूद & मौदूद here are mere reduplications of हद्) Bound and border

comprehensively; or Bound or border indefinitely. **हत्त्या** *m* A male buffalo. [*nitely.*]

हन्न *n* (*S*) Striking, beating, hitting. 2 Slashing, chopping, cleaving, cutting. 3 Killing.

हन्नोय *a* *S* (Proper or worthy) to be killed or beaten.

हन्नवट *m* An ornament for the feet (of females).

हन्नवटो or **हन्नवटी** *f* हन्न *f* *S* The chin. 2 The lower jaw.

हन्नयह *m* *S* (Seizure of the jaw.) Locked jaw.

हन्नयहवात *m* *S* Cramp occasioning or manifesting itself in locked jaw.

हन्नमज्जयंतो *f* *S* The birthday of Hanumán, the day of full moon of चैत्र.

हन्नमान् or **हन्नमान्** *m* (*S*) pop. हन्नमंत *m* The monkey-chief Hanumán, the son of the wind, and the friend, ally, and spy of Rámachandra in his invasion of Lanká. *Pr.* गांव जळाला तरी हन्नमंत निराळा Used of an embroiler who keeps himself clear of the mischief he occasions. *Pr.* खर्चापुढें दिवटो हन्नमंतापुढें कोव्हांटो.

हन्नवटो *f* *S* The chin.

हन्नस्त्रंभ *m* *S* (Fixation of the jaw.) Locked jaw.

हपका *m* (Or अपका) A smart dash of water, milk &c. with the hand (as over a culinary preparation on the fire). *v* मार, टाक, दे.

हपटणें *v c* & *i* (Better अपटणें) To dash against. 2 *fig.* To beat, foil, worst (in argument &c.)

हपशी *m* (حبشي *A*) An Abyssinian.

हपसाण or **हपसाण** *n* (हपशी) The country of the हपशी in the Southern Konkan: also the rule there of this people.

हपसाणी or **हपसाणी** *a* (हपसाण) Relating to the country, rule &c. of the हपशी people in the Southern Konkan.

हपाप *m* (हा *Alas!* ah! पाप Sin, wickedness &c.) An execration or imprecation wrung from or vented by an oppressed person. *v* घे, दे &c. *Ex.* उगींच प्रजांला दुःख देऊं नका ह० घेतोस; माझे ह० तुला भोवतील; *Pr.* हपापाचा माल गपापां जातो Wealth acquired through extortion and oppression is consumed prodigally or lost rapidly. (Like the Persian مال مفت دل رحمة) Hence 3 Oppressing or worrying. *v* लाव, दे, & लाग, बस, चाल. *Note.* Sometimes, and with reckless speakers, a verb appears, हपापणें, To undergo or cry out under oppression.

हपापो *f* (हपाप) Fear or sudden fear; alarm or apprehension. *v* घे and, in. con., सुट, लाग.

हप्ता or **हफ्ता** *m* (هفته *P* Week.) A stated or fixed period at which a portion of a sum due is to be paid: also the portion so paid, an instalment. **टळला हप्ता** A pretermitted or passed instalment

हप्तेबंदी *f* (هفته بندی *P*) Settlement for the payment of a sum by instalments. 2 Payment by instalments.

हवक *f* A place of sustaining a shock or shaking, i. e. a losing trade or business; also a loss sustained (*v* घे, बस, & दे): also an evil occurrence, a trouble, *hobble, scrape*, a लचांड *q. v.* *v* घे. 2 **हवक** (& हवा) is the word ejaculated by the वाघ्या (worshiper of खंडोबा) when he invites the afflatus (वातें). 3 (Commonly हवका) A shock or shake; a jog, jolt, or concussion. *v* बस.

हवकणें *v c* (हवका) To shock, jog, jolt. 2 *fig.* To plunder or pill, to pluck. 3 To throw down with a violent shock, to dash.

हवकणें *v i* To roar;—as a tiger in springing upon his prey. 2 To utter his cry, हवा! हवा!—a Wághyá or follower of Khandobá.

हवका *m* A shock, jolt, jog, concussion. *v* बस, & दे, मार. Ex. गायावर बखन चालले म्हणजे अंगास हवके बसतात. 2 A loss in trade. *v* बस. 3 (Or हपका) A smart dash of water &c. with the hand (as over a culinary preparation on the fire). *v* मार, दे, टाक.

हवकी *f* A shock or jolt: also a sudden pull or jerking shake. *v* दे, मार, & बस. 2 fig. A loss in trade, a *stroke*, a blow. *v* बस.

हवरडा or हवारडा *m* The lowing of a bull, cow &c. 2 fig. Outcry or uproar. *v* फोड.

हवरणे or हवारणे *v i* To low;—as a bull, cow &c.

हवरातुंबरो *f* (See हमरातुमरो) Thou-ing and thee-ing; angry or contemptuous speech.

हवरु *m* A cloth or stuff. See हमरु.

हवशी, हवसाण, हवसाणी See हपशी &c. The correct form etymologically is *this*.

हवशीपट्टी *f* (Assessment or tax levied by the Habshi government.) A term for any oppressive and peremptory exaction.

हवा *ind* The ejaculation or shout of the Waghya or follower of Khandobá.

हवा or हवा *ad* Imit. of the lowing of a cow &c. Hence as *s f* (In nursery language.) A cow, bull &c., a *lowing* animal. [ing.]

हवेतुंबे *n f* (हम हे तुम H) Thou-ing and thee-

हवेलेडी *f* (हम लेडी H) Also हलवेलेडी A distressful condition; a pickle, plight, pretty trim, sad mess &c.

हमखास or हमखास *ad* (خاص & عام A) Publicly and privately; before, for, or with all persons high and low, great and small. Ex. म्यां हं रुपये दिल्ले आणि तो नाही म्हणतो; हं दर म्हणाल तर बारा रुपये खंडी आहे. 2 Positively, assuredly, most certainly, without fail &c. Note. This word is much misused by the people, and the literal signification of it is wholly unknown to them.

हमचौरस *a* (همچهار P) All & चौरस) Altogether square, alike on the four sides.

हमजात *f* (هم P) Together, or هم P All, जात Caste.) Assembly together of all classes and descriptions of people; a promiscuous multitude. *v* जम, मिळ. Ex. एथें हं मिळालो कोण कोणाला पुसतो; यज्ञकर्मांमध्ये हं मिळून फळ नाही.

हमजात *a* (هم ذات P) Of the same caste or kind;—used of man or animal.

हमनगोळा *m* (Woman's word.) A term for any rude and shapeless mass (as of dough, dung, earth, flesh); also for a fat and flabby or a bulky person; also for an ill-built pile (of a mound, wall &c.) Applied, with the special energy of pettish reviling, to a squat, stubby, roundbellied, and sluggish child. Written also हमनगोळा.

हमरंग *m & a* (هم رنگ P) A term at cards; and hence more generally. The same color; and of the same color.

हमरस्ता *m* (هم رسته A) Public, or هم P All, and هم P Road. Or هم رسته हमरहा *m* (هم or هم P) The public road, the high way. [capable of, equal.]

हमरा *a* (Náshik and N. D.) Competent to,

हमरातुमरी or हमरोतुमरी *f* (هم ري تمري H) Thou-ing and thee-ing; sharp and petulant or contemptuous language.

हमरु *m* (همرو P) An embroidered silk stuff.

हमशा or हमशाधुमशा *m* (Imit.) Wild gamboling or capering, romps: also scuffling, tussling, fierce striving together. *v* घाल, मांड, & माज, चाल.

हमशाई *f* (همسایه P) Of the same shade, neigh-

bor.) Neighborhood, i. e. not adjoining place, but Neighbor-state or neighbor-relation. See under शाई, the power of which word has crept in to qualify the import of a plain derivative from the Persian همسایه. *v* लाग, अस. And हमशाईदार *c* (properly همسایه) A neighbor.

हमा *ad & f* The same with हंवा.

हमाणी or नो *f* See हमिणी or नो.

हमाम *m* (همام H for هاون P) A mortar.

हमामखाना *m* (همام خانه A) A bathing house, or room, or prepared place, a bath. [mortar.]

हमामदस्ता *m* (همام دسته P) A pestle and

हमामा *m* A play amongst cowherd-children. 2 fig. Romps, riotous or boisterous sport, wild tumultuous jollity. *v* घाल, मांड, माज, कर. 3 A disorderly heap or mass (as of mud, earth, or rubbish); a shapeless pile (as of an embankment or an ill-built house or wall).

हमाल *m* (همال A) A bearer (of a palanquin, dooley &c.) 2 A carrier of burdens, a porter.

हमाली *f* (همالي H) The business of हमाल. 2 The pay, wages, or hire of a हमाल.

हमाली चाकरी *f* The service or business of the हमाल. 2 Applied to an employment consisting mainly of message-bearing or errand-work. 3 Applied to any contingent and uncertain livelihood in which actual employment is only occasional. Applied also to low and laborious work or occupation.

हमिचा *m* A bag (esp. for keeping copper money) made of the hide of a kid, having the four legs remaining.

हमिणी or नो *f* (همیانی P) A long and narrow money-bag or purse. 2 Applied to the preparation of food called कोडवोळें.

हमी *f* (همی A) The confirmation or ratification (to an engagement) afforded by a third person's pledging himself to the fulfilment of it, assurance. *v* दे, भर, घे, पटव, & पट.

हमीटमो *f* (हमी by redup.) Assurance or confirmation generally. *v* कर, दे, भर. See हमी.

हमीतारण *n* (See हमी & तारण) Assurance, guarantee, or warrant comprehensively or indefinitely. *v* दे, घे, पटव, & पट.

हमीदार *c* (همی دار A) A person that affords the security or satisfaction stated under हमी, an assurance. [doing of हमीदार.]

हमीदारी *f* (हमीदार) The office or business or हमीधुमीचा *a* (Imit., or from उमेदीचा Having the fire and flush of puberty.) Showy, flaunty, flaring, flashing, full of glare and glitter, swell and display;—as a wedding or other ceremony, as a bridegroom, bride, or other person.

हमीन *f* An edible root of a little plant. Said to be the same as खरतुडी.

हमीपत्र *n* An assurance-deed. See under हमी. 2 A paper of security or guarantee in general.

हमीर *m* A variation of the musical mode called कल्याण. See राग. [perpetually.]

हमीश, हमेश or शा *ad* (همیشه P) Always, ever, हमणी or नो *f* Commonly हमिणी or नो.

हमाल & हमाली See हमाल & हमाली. [horse.]

हय *m* S A horse. हयमेध *m* S Sacrifice of a हयकंठी *a* (हय & कंठ) Marked with a circular curl of hair on his throat—a horse. This mark is auspicious.

हयकत *f* (Pandharpur-district.) Pickle, plight, mess, miserable condition. A synonyme of अपेष्टा, हाल &c.

हयकोल *m* (هیکل A) An ornamental ring worn around the neck (esp. by females).

हयगई, हयगय, हयगयो *f* Negligence, carelessness, unconcernedness; indifference or coolness of regard, or the slackness of action its consequent: also dilatoriness, procrastination, delaying, dallying, dawdling or postponing quality. Ex. सत्कर्माविषयी हं कळं नये आयुष्य थोडें आहे; परोपकार परमार्थसाधन इत्यादि पुण्यकर्माविषयी हं केल्यास पाप वाढतें; लिहिण्याविषयी हं कळं नको लवकर अटप; पाण्याचे हयगयोमुळें झाड वाळलें; घोऱ्याचे पोटाची हं केल्यास घोडा वाळेल.

हयता *demon pron R* (हा & ते This is he; this one! he yonder!) He or that yonder. Ex. त्याची मी तुला गोष्ट नाही सांगितली हयता शेवटास बसला आहे ते त्याची गोष्ट. 2 As from the pronoun ते arise तिकडचा, तिकडे, तसा, तेवढा, तेथें &c.; so, in like manner, from हय are formed हयतिकडचा, हयतिकडे, हयतसा, हयतेवढा &c., and with correspondent variation of sense.

हयपत & हयपती, हयवत & हयवती See हयवत &c.

हयभंग *a* Having white spots on his belly—a horse. An inauspicious mark.

हयराण or न, हयराणगत, हयराणी or नो See हेराण &c., although this form of spelling is not disapproved.

हयवान *m f n* (حيوان A) An animal, an animate being in general.) Understood in Maráthi of a beast or other irrational animal; and applied, revilingly, to an imbecile or infirm human being.

हयविक्रय *m* (S) Selling or sale of a horse. This is prohibited by the Hindú law. See other subjects of prohibited sale under विक्रय.

हयहाय & हयहय Usually हायहाय & हायहय.

हया *f* (حیا A) Shame, modesty, decorous reserve.

हयात *f* (حیات A) Life. Used in notes. Also हयातमुलाकात or -मुलाखत (حیات & ملاقات) Life and interview; (our, my &c.) living and meeting again. This word is often used in notes (by the Máng &c.) after the name of the person written to. A form of invocation of Length of days upon him.

हयातीचा दम असला तर If there be life; if (we, you, I &c.) be spared. हयातीचा दम implies The power, vigor, or tenacious vitality of life, stamina, vivida vis, vis (medicatrix &c.) naturæ; and, freely, Hope of life; buoyant expectation of many days to come.

हयास आणणें & हयास घेणें For these phrases as belonging to हाय see under हाय. [girth.]

हयासा *m* The strap or leather-end of a saddle-

हर *m* (S) A name of Shiva or Mahádeva.

हर *a* S That seizes, takes away, carries off. In comp as धनहर, कीर्तिहर, सुखहर, दुःखहर, यशहर, कफहर, पित्तहर, वातहर, ज्वरहर Thief, robber, rogue &c. 2 In arithmetic. That divides, the divisor: also the denominator of a fraction.

हर *a* (हर P) Every. Used freely with words; as हर घडी, हर वखत, हर रस्ता, हर गांव, हर जागा &c. In some of the instances of the use of this word the sense seems to be slightly different from that given here. Such instances will be found in their order.

हर, हरजोत &c. See हार, हारजोत &c. Note. Of some of the compounds or derivatives of हार Loss or Line (e. g. हरणें, हरपणें, हरविणें, हरी, हरोहाहरेस, हरोहर) the preferable form is हर, whilst of others it is हार; but as the preferableness is in different localities differently determined, notice, greater or less, is taken of both forms.

हरउपाय *m* Every remedy or measure; every expedient, device, resource, means &c. of *what-ever sort*: also *all* remedies, resources, devices, measures &c. Esp. used *plurally*.

हरएक *pron* (हरیک P) Every one.

हरएकरंगी *a* Of one unvaried color throughout—a horse. An inauspicious mark. See अशुभचिह्न.

हरक *a* S That takes away or seizes. 2 Used as *s m* A thief, rogue, robber, plunderer.

हरकत *f* (حرکت A) Opposition or hinderance; opposing or obstructive procedure, or any measure or act in stoppage or prevention. *v* कर. Note. The sense of the word is *action* or *motion*, the popular apprehension of it is *improper action*, and, especially, that impropriety of action or conduct which consists in Hesitating, scrupling, demurring, declining, starting difficulties, raising objections, creating obstacles; or in Interrupting or preventing, by untoward doings, the regular and smoothly flowing process or course.

हरकतखोर *c* हरकतो *a* (حرکت A & خور P) One that opposes, obstructs, hinders &c. See the noun above.

हरकल *m* or हरकलपटणी *f* A kind of rice.

हरकसबी *c* (هرکسبی H) A person of many crafts or arts, a *Jack of all trades*. 2 (Used for हरकामो) One ready to perform every job or piece of work to which he may be called.

हरकाम *n* (हर & काम) Every or any work or business; every or any work or job that may arise to be performed.

हरकामो or हरकाम्या *a* (हरकाम) One ready to perform every job or piece of work which he may be required to do. 2 A fellow able to do *any* or *every* work or business; a chap that can turn his hand to any and every thing. 3 An article or a thing useful in numberless respects.

हरकारा *m* (هرکاره P) A messenger, a courier, a *hircarrah*.

हरको *f* (हर्ष S Joy, delight.) Money paid to the court, in token of his gratification, by the successful suitor or litigant. 2 Money paid to the finder and restorer of a lost article: also money given away generally in reward of any grateful service, or upon occasions of sudden gain, unexpected visit from a friend, or occurrence of other joy-exciting matter.

हरकी शिरिनी *f* (See हरकी & शिरिनी) Presents made (to Government or to a court) in testimony of gratitude for favors afforded or justice rendered: also sweetmeats distributed or given upon an occasion of joy generally. The word is also written हरकी शरणो or नो.

हरकेंड *n* R (हरीक & केंड) Hollow grains of हरीक (*Paspalum frumentaceum*).

हरकेण, हरक्वेण, हरक्वाण *n* C (हरीक & ढण) The straw or culms of the grain हरीक.

हरकोणही *pron* Every one or any one; any one whosoever.

हरकोल *m* (Or हरकल) A kind of rice.

हरख *m* (हर्ष S through هرکه H) Joy or delight.

हरखो *f* See हरकी.

हरगा, हरगेचार, हरगेभाई See under हिडगा.

हरगीज or स, हरवीज or स *ad* (هرگز P) Always, ever, without fail. Note. In Persian and in Hindustani this word *always* appears in the negative construction, and, through the power of that, in the sense of *Never*, never at all, by no means. In Maráthí the construction may be positive; as हा ह० येतो.

हरघडी *ad* Every hour or moment, continually.

हरजिनशो or सो *a* (हरजिन्नस) Of every kind or sort. Ex. त्याचे दुकानीं लहान मोठे गोड अंबट असे ह० आवे आहेत.

हरजिन्नस *m* (هرجنسی P) Goods or commodities of all kinds and sorts; miscellaneous wares or merchandise.

हरडा & हरडो Preferably हिरडा & हिरडो.

हरडो *f* The name of a Jungle tree.

हरण *n* (S) Seizing, ravishing, taking away forcibly. 2 Removing, carrying or bearing off (as of pain, disease, sin, trouble). Usually in comp. as पापहरण, दुःखहरण, दोषहरण. 3 In arithmetic.

हरण *f* (هرون H) An anvil. [Division.

हरण *m n* (हरिण S) An antelope, a deer, Antelope cervicapra. 2 *f* A doe.

ह० फाशंत सांपडणे or पडणे To fall helplessly into a snare or a trouble. Also ह० फाशंत घालणे or पाडणे To cast into &c.

हरणकाळजी *f* (Deer-anxiety. Or the term is from a fable of a Rishi's extreme sorrow about a deer.) Exceeding and most vigilant anxiety or intense concern about. [kind.

हरणटोळ *f* A venomous creature of the serpent

हरणदोडी *f* A plant, *Asclepias volubilis*.

हरणमाया *a* हरणशिकारी or न्या *a* That kills or hunts deer.

हरणवीत *n* हरणवेण *f* हरणवेत *n* (Deer-parturition.) Terms for a rapid delivery of a childbearing female.

हरणवेल *f* A creeping plant, *Pædaria foetida*.

हरणशिकार *f* Deer-hunting.

हरणो *f* (हरिणी S) A doe. [carried away.

हरणोय *a* S (Proper or suitable) to be seized or हरणे *vc* (हरण S) To take away; to seize and bear off forcibly or wrongfully. 2 To carry off or away (pain, sin, trouble, affliction, calamity, blame, distress, disease). 3 To win, i. e. to bear off (as a prize). Ex. त्यानें पहिल्या डावास शंभर रुपये मांडले ते म्यां हरले.

हरणे *vi* To lose; to fail (in a battle or fight, a game or play, an argument, a suit): also to fail, miss, miscarry, fall abortive or unavailing;—as wisdom, ingenuity, ability, an effort, attempt, expedient. In the first clause of this sense the verb, although intransitive, may sometimes seem to take an object; but the word which it assumes into construction marks, not the object of its action, but rather the occasion, instance, bearing, or respect. Ex. मो वाद हरलो, खेळ-बाजी-रुपया-पण &c. हरलो.

हरतन्हा *f* (هرطرح P) Every way and manner. The word is mostly used *plurally*; and thus it will signify All manners and methods, all schemes, devices, contrivances, all modes of effecting or accomplishing.

हरताळ *f* ई or ए *m* (हरिताल S) Yellow orpiment, a sulphuret of arsenic.

ह० पडणे *g.* of *s.* To become exceedingly rare or scarce. ह० बाजारांत पाडणे To shut up their shops and suspend business—the people of a bazar &c., as in consequence of hostile irruption, domestic oppression &c. ह० लावणे To stigmatize or blame.

हरताळका *f m* (Corr. from हरितालिका S q. v.) Yellow orpiment &c. 2 *f* Used as हरताळतोज.

हरताळतोज *f* The third day of the bright fortnight of Bhádrapad; the day of the worship of Párvatí by married women.

हरताळभस्म *n* Calx of yellow orpiment.

हरदम *ad* (هردم P) Every moment. 2 Abridged from हरदमखालो.

हरदमखाल *m* (هردم خیال P A new fancy, whim, or thought every moment. But the origin or composition, and thus the true meaning, of the compound being unknown, the popular apprehension in Maráthí is as follows below.) Schemes, expedients, and contrivances endlessly diversified; countless and ever-varying plots, projects, shifts, devices, speculations, enterprises, adventures, efforts (as in pursuit of the means of subsistence; as in accomplishment of an object). Used *plurally*. Ex. उदरनिर्वाहार्थ ह० करावे लागतात; ह० करून त्यानें लग्न केलें. 2 Inventiveness, ingeniousness, fertility in resources, shifts, and expedients. In this sense the word is *singular*. Ex. व्याचे अंगीं ह० नाहीं असला एकमार्गी काय उपयोगी?

हरदमखाली *a* (هردم خیالی H) Wildly speculative and enterprising; busy and bustling; full of schemes and shifts, devices and projects.

हरदावळ *m f* (हरदावळ S through हرداول H) A blemish in horses. A curling lock of hair on the breast. Considered as unlucky for the rider.

हरदावळी *a* That has हरदावळ—a horse.

हरदाशो or सो *a* (हरदास) Relating to a Hardás;—as dress, intonation, musical instrument &c.

हरदास *m* (हरिदास S) A celebrator of the praises of the Hindú deity in his incarnations. He performs Kathás &c., relating the marvelous exploits of gods and heroes with music and chanting.

हरदासवळ *f* A division amongst the शार्दर-people,—that which holds the superiority of देव over प्रकृति, and which sings the लावणो (lovesong) termed तुरा. See, if disposed, all these words.

हरदासो घोडा or-तडू *m* (Horse of a Hardás.) A term for a poor, lean, and miserable horse, a wretched hack, a rip.

हरदू *a* (हردु P) The two, both: also each of two. The word seldom occurs but in notes and official writings. 2 Used as *s f* also हरदुसर *f* Terms at cards.

हरदूपक्षकार *m* The two sides of a case brought into court, *the parties*; as हरदूपक्षकार हाजीर करून मुकदम्याची चौकशी शुरू केली.

हरद *n* (Corr. from हार्द S) Meaning or intent; design or drift of the mind: also scope, purport, significance (of a speech, a sentence, an action).

हरप *m* (Better हरफ) A letter of the alphabet &c.

हरपणे *vc* (हरणे) To lose: also as *vi* To be lost. Ex. जैसें कपणाचें धन हरपतां सकळ॥ त्यासी रात्रंदिवस लागतो चळ॥

हरपररेवडी *f* (हरिपवेरी S through हरपेरयोजी H) A tree and its fruit, *Averrhoa acida*. Linn., *Cicca disticha*. Willd., *Phyllanthus longifolius*. Rox., *Cheramela*. Rumph., Country gooseberry.

हरप्रयत्न *m* corruptly हरप्रेल *m* (हर P & प्रयत्न S) Every effort and exertion; every imaginable measure, mean, scheme, or contrivance (as adopted in order to accomplish or effect): also *all* efforts and endeavors &c. Esp. used *plurally*.

हरफ *m* (حرف A) A letter of the alphabet. Note. As the word is foreign, the application of it is especially to the letters of the Arabic or Persian alphabet. 2 fig. Blame, impeachment, reproving imputation, (censuring) *word*. *v* लाव, ठेव, आण, & लाग, ये. 3 Amongst Kárkúns. The name of the line drawn from the centre of the second column across the two latter columns.

हरवटणे *vi C* To become besmeared or be-daubed—hands, a vessel &c. (with mud, paste, flour &c.)

हरवयाज or **द m** (See वयाज) Every excuse or explanation; every long and crooked story (as set forth by a guilty liar). *v कर*. The word differs little from हरवहाणा *q. v. infra*.

हरवहाणा or **ना m** (हर P بهانه P Excuse.) Every device or pretence; every plea or pretext; i. e. every feint or sham; *all manner of excuses* (as made by a shirker or shuffler). *v कर*.

हरवावी or **हरवाव a** Pertaining or relating to every बाव or revenue-head &c.; as हरवावी पचक-बंद-कागद-दिशेव-वसूलवाकी-वसूल-जमा &c.

हरभरा m sometimes **हरवरा m** (हर Name of Shiva, and भरणे To fill. Supposed to be full of the deity.) A vetch, Gram, Cicer arietinum. Note. This word, like तांदूळ, गहू, and others of this class, is used in this (viz. singular) number when simple designation or mention of the vetch is intended; but, otherwise, i. e. when any heap or collection of it is to be spoken of, or any quantity is to be bought, sold, used &c., it is put into the plural number: accordingly, हरभरा signifies A grain of gram.

हरभयाचे झाडावर चढविणे To tickle and exhilarate a person by flattery &c. (so as to accomplish one's purpose through him).

हरभास a (हर P Every, مائس A Valor or virtue.) Knowing and clever; that knows or is expert at many things; variously gifted.

हरभास a See the preceding word. 2 Of every species and sort; of all kinds and varieties; manifold, multifarious &c.

हरमळ f See explained under हरमाळ.

हरमळ a C Restless or greatly disquieted (under sickness or from pain).

हरमळणे *vi C* (For तळमळणे, तडफडणे &c.) To toss and fling about (in pain or restlessness).

हरमळणे *vi* (हरमळ *q. v. infra*.) To be conversant with.

हरमाळ f (हर & माळ) A train or line (of persons, cattle, ants &c.) proceeding; a flow of passers on. *v लाव, लाग, चाल, & टळ, मोड &c.* Note. By many हरमाळ is explained as An appointed time (*v संभाळ, साध, & टळ, चुक &c.*); and हरमळ *f* is given as the word for Train; हरमळ, with such, signifying further Conversancy with a subject; also conversancy (living and moving amongst) with persons.

हरमोर f See हरमाळ.

हरयुक्ति f (हर P Every, and युक्ति S) Every device and invention; every expedient, contrivance, and ingenious measure (as resorted to or employed for the accomplishment of an object): also *all devices and inventions &c.* Esp. used in the plural.

हरयेक pron (हरिक P) Every one.

हरयेळी f The grass commonly called हरळी.

हरला m A small circular bamboo-basket.

हरला m R or C A stream, rillet, or little current of water (esp. in the rainy season): also the channel or course of it. 2 A trench dug to carry off water.

हरवखत ad (हरव P) Every time, every hour or moment, continually, constantly, reiterately.

हरवळ f P A train or line (of men or animals) proceeding. *v लाव, लाग, चाल, & टळ, मोड &c.*

हरवळ a P Sportive or lively;—esp. a child.

हरवार & हरवाळ a (Or अरवार) Light, soft, rich and friable;—as certain preparations of flour and butter.

हरविणे *vc* (Active or causal of हरणे) To lose; to cast away or deprive one's self of (property, reputation, health, virtue, honor &c.) 2 To cause to lose; to occasion (another) to sustain the loss of; to take away from; to deprive of: also to overcome or defeat (an opponent in argument, fight, play).

हरसाळ n A multitude of the peasantry as risen with all manner of arms against an irruption of the enemy or of marauders. *v उठ, मिळ*.

हरहमेश or **शा ad** (हर & हमेश P) Always.

हर हर महादेव An invocation or ejaculation consisting in हर reiterated, and महादेव (both words names of the god Shiva) indicative of ardor or eagerness, and uttered by troops on making the onset, by a company on attacking a feast &c. 2 Used as *sm* Sudden and complete destruction; utter discomfiture or ruin (as occurring to any person or thing).

हरहरला ad decl (हरणे. Whether lost or not—still.) Always, invariably, most positively, without fail.

हरडनर or **हरडनर n** (हर P & हर P) Every art and shrewd contrivance or measure; every power of skill or cunning (as adopted by or as existing in): also *all arts and ingenuities &c.* Esp. used in the plural.

हरडनरी or **हरडनरी a** (हर P हर H) That is accomplished in all arts and cunning contrivances: also expert in many crafts or arts; clever, knowing, ingenious.

हरळ f The grass commonly called हरळी.

हरळ m n A disease of the eyes,—rheuminess and sharp pricking (at morning, midday, and evening). Also the fit (exacerbation of the symptoms) in ophthalmia. *v ये*.

हरळ m Fine pebbles or gravel: also a single particle: also, esp. in poetry, and there *f*, sand. Ex. सिकता हरळ शिजवितां ॥ मवाळ नव्हे कल्यातीं ॥; also कामळ चरण अत्यंत ॥ कंठक हरळ वपले ॥. See another ex. under वैरागर.

हरळ f P Vexatious or wearisome service or attendance upon; servile trouble, bother, or ado. *v लाग*. Ex. काय हो च्या पोराची हं लागली.

हरळ m A long and narrow hole (as dug in gardens to plant or sow in); a trench or furrow: also a channel or gutter made to carry off water, or arising through a rush of water.

हरळ a Loose, open, having interstices. See अरळ in the major part of its applications.

हरळणे *vi* (हरळ) To stand apart; to have interstices;—as teeth, trees &c.

हरळा m A little current of water; a rillet or rill: also the channel or course of it. 2 A trench or gutter.

हरळी f (हरिल H) A kind of grass.

हरळी f (Vulgar for अरोळी) A loud cry; a roaring or bawling out (as in distress). *v फोड, मार*.

हरळीची मुळी f (A root or fibre of the root of the grass हरळी. Because this grass, although cut clean to the ground and removed in appearance altogether by being rubbed up with its roots, still continues to shoot out from the few ramifications remaining, and at length to flourish as at first.) A term for a hardy and enduring race, tribe, order, society &c. that, surviving all persecutions and disasters, has ever some standing and thriving representative; also for an individual of whom, with whatever arts and efforts,

the ejecting from his estate, office &c. cannot be effected; also for a deeply seated or widely spread disease (e. g. Polypus) that, howsoever repressed, is again and again showing itself under some or other form.

हरळीप्रसाद m (To which the grass हरळी is as प्रसाद or token of divine favor; i. e. which gets nothing besides what he can pick on the common.) A term for a poor thing of a horse, a sorry beast, a rip. 2 Applied, in modest or lowly disparagement, to one's own horse. 3 Applied also to a horse only upon grass (getting no corn). 4 Applied to a feeble, good-for-nothing servant &c.

हरा m A large basket of a particular form and of loose texture. Pr. वाळकाचा हरा आणि ताकाचा डेरा (फार दिवस राहत नाही); or हरा वारा देव्हारा ताकाचा डेरा (दान दिवसाचा). The figure of these four perishable or ephemeral things is significant of Transitoriness. हरा (Basket) is here taken for Basket-full of watermelons or fruits.

हराम a (हराम A) Unlawful, irregular, iniquitous, wicked, wrong. Used freely of persons and actions. 2 Unlawful or forbidden;—as an article of food.

हरामाचा That is iniquitously acquired or obtained.

हरामखोर c (हराम P) A wicked or bad doer. 2 One that eats forbidden articles of food.

हरामखोरी f (हराम P) The doing of unlawful or improper actions. 2 The eating of forbidden articles of food. 3 The making of illicit gains, speculation &c.

हरामजादा a (हराम P Base-born.) Roguish, knavish, scampish, rascally, villainous.

हरामी a (हराम from हराम A) Knaveish, roguish, villainous, vile, base. Freely used of men and beasts, as the English *Wicked, vitious, vile &c.*

हरावल m (Commonly हरोल) The rear of an army.

हराशिवा interj (Vocative of हर & शिव) An ejaculation in obtesting the god हर or शिव (as in earnest disallowal or absolute refusal).

हराष or **हरास m** (Corr. from ह्रास S) Loss, damage, detriment.

हराषकाळ or **हरासकाळ m** (Properly ह्रासकाळ) Adverse time or season; declining or sinking day.

हराहारा m Flush or flash &c. See under हरे वारे.

हरि m (S) A name of Vishnu, or, as considered to be the same deity, of Krishna. 2 In Sanskrit, and, accordingly, in old Prakrit books, the word signifies A horse; a lion; an ape or monkey; a frog; the sun; the god Indra; the god Yama; air or wind; the moon; a ray of light; a parrot; a snake; one of the nine Warsha or divisions of the earth.

हरिकाचे जाते n A handmill of a particular form for the separation of the husk of हरीक. The word is often, but wrongly, written हरकाचे जाते.

हरिगण m S A troop of monkeys. Ex. सुयिवे घालुनि आपली आण ॥ आणविले सप्तदोषाचे हं ॥.

हरिचंदन n m S A tree, furnishing the yellow sandal wood.

हरिजागर m (S) Vigil kept on the lunar days named एकादशी in honor of हरि or Vishnu. Ex. दशमीव्रत एकभुक्त साचार ॥ एकादशी उपोषण हरि-जागर ॥.

हरिण m (S) An antelope, a deer, a buck. 2 A minor division of the earth identified, by Wilford, with Ranah or Madagascar.

हरिणी f (S) A doe. 2 An individual of one of

the four classes of womankind. See चिचिणी. 3 A हरित *a* S Green. [form of metre.

हरिताल *m n* (S) Yellow orpiment.

हरितालिका or हरिताली *f* (S) Bent grass, Panicum dactylon. 2 An image of देवी (or of देवी and of her सखी) made and worshiped on the third of the waxing moon of Bhādrapad: and hence applied to this day. 3 Yellow orpiment.

हरिदास *m* (S) A worshiper of हरि or Vishnu. 2 See हरदास, for this designation, although it signifies Worshiper of Shiva, is the authorized one, both popularly and classically.

हरिदिनी *f* (हरि & दिन. Day of Hari or Vishnu.) A term for the Ekādāshī or eleventh day of the waxing or waning moon.

हरिद्र *n* (Corr. from हार्द S) Meaning, mind, mental intention. [Curcuma longa.

हरिद्रा *f* (S) Turmeric,—the plant or the root,

हरिद्रामेह *m* S Passing yellowish (turmeric-color) urine: also such urine. See प्रमेह.

हरिद्राराम *a* S (Of the turmeric color, in opp. to नीलराम Sapphire color, or true blue.) Fickle, capricious, changeable, unsteady in affection or attachment.

हरिद्वार *n* (S Road to Vishnu or Vishnu's heaven.) The town Haridwār, where the Ganges descends into the level land of Hindustān.

हरिन्मणि *m* S (Green gem.) An emerald.

हरिपद *n* S The vernal equinox.

हरिपाठ *m* Abhang-poetry composed by नाम-देव in praise of Vishnu. It is recited by certain worshipers of Vishnu under the form विठ्ठल.

हरिपी or फी *f* also हरिफाई *f* (हरीप or फ) Rivalry, antagonism, contention with or hostile competition. Pr. गरिबोचो गरिबो हरिफाईचो हरिफो. 2 Boldness, daring: also bold or daring doing.

हरिभक्त *c* (S) A worshiper or devotee of Vishnu. Applied esp. to a wanderer-devotee who, renouncing all secular sources, supports himself solely by the name हरि. 2 fig. A hypocrite, impostor, or scamp of somewhat superior doings or capabilities. 3 Used sometimes in the sense of Simpleton, Griffin, Johnny Raw &c.

हरियळ *m* Indian Bee-eater, Merops viridis vel Indicus.

हरियाळ *m f* Commonly हयाळ.

हरिपी or प्या *a* (हरीप or फ) Bold, daring, adventurous, forward in deeds of danger or enterprise.

हरिवर्ष *n* S A division of the known continent,—the country between the निषध and हिमकूट mountains.

हरिवासर *m* (S Day of हरि or विष्णु) A term for the first quarter of the twelfth lunar day. 2 A common term for the twelfth lunar days of the light fortnights of the months आषाढ, भाद्रपद, कार्तिक, upon which respectively occur the nakshatras अनुराधा, श्रवण, रेवती. Popularly the term for the first sense is तिथिवासर, and for the second, नक्षत्रवासर.

हरिविठ्ठल or -विठ्ठल *n* An expressive term for absolute and utter devastation, demolition, destruction, or ruin generally.

हरिचंद्र *m* (S) The proper name of a king who, in reward of his piety and liberality, was raised, together with his city and subjects, to Swarg.

हरी *f* (हार) A line or row (as of trees, standing crops &c.) Used restrictedly. [हारी.

हरी *prep* In the line or direction of &c. See

हरीक *m* A grain, Paspalum frumentaceum.

हरीक or हरीक *m* (Corr. from हर्ष S) Joy, delight, gladness.

हरीतकी *f* S pop. हर्षकी *f* Yellow or chebulic myrobalan, Terminalia chebula. Seven varieties are distinguished. See सप्त हरीतकी.

हरीप or फ *m* (حريف A) A rival or an enemy; an opponent, antagonist, or unfriendly competitor, esp. as powerful. Pr. गरिबाशीं गरीब हरिफाशीं हरीफ. Also a powerful and formidable man generally as an adversary. Ex. आतां देवा कोठें जाणो ॥ गांठ पडली हरिफाशीं ॥ 2 Used, as the words गोहो or घोव, वस्नाद, मारता पोर &c., in the sense of Match, masterer, man for.

हरूख or हरूष *m* (Poetry and Vulgar. हर्ष S) हर्ष *m* (हर्ष S through هرکه H) Joy, delight, gladness.

हरूषमात *f* (Poetry.) Joyful intelligence or tidings. Ex. आलो दारा देखे हरूषाचो गुढी ॥ सांगितलो पुढीं ह० ॥

हरें वारें *n* (होरा The prognostications of astrologers, almanack-makers &c., and वारें Flatus of a god or Blast of a wind. Illustrations of vagueness, uncertainty, unsubstantialness, instability &c.) A formation to express Emptiness and transitoriness (as of revelry, jollity, exuberant plentifulness, or glowing prosperity). Pr. हरें वारें देव्हारें. Note. हरें वारें, notwithstanding the above explication from होरा & वारें, and notwithstanding the similar phrase हरा होरा or हरें होरें, may be only a variation of the phrase हरा वारा देव्हारा &c. under हरा; yet, whilst that phrase signifies simply Transitoriness, these two phrases are unquestionably employed to express Flush or flash, rich and rackety, gorgeous and pretentious, but unenduring. [under हरें वारें.

हरें होरें *n* Preferably हरा होरा. See explained

हरोल *m* (هراول H) The rear of an army.

हरोहर or हरोहार *ad* In a line &c. See हारोहार.

हर्षकी *f* Yellow myrobalan. See हरीतकी.

हर्षा *a* (S) That seizes, takes away, carries off forcibly or wrongfully.

हर्षल *n* S Taking away, carrying off, seizing forcibly or wrongfully. 2 Disposition or propensity to seize &c.

हर्षळ *m* Indian Bee-eater. See हरियळ.

हयाळ *m f* (هريال H) A snake of a small green kind.

हर्ष *m* (S) Joy, delight, pleasure, gladness.

हर्षशोकविरहित or -रहित Exempt from joy and sorrow; i. e. free from all human affection or emotion; a *quietist*.

हर्षक *a* S That rejoices, delights, gladdens.

हर्षण *n* S Rejoicing, delighting, making glad.

2 *m* The fourteenth of the astronomical Yogas.

5 *nm* A morbid affection of the eyes.

हर्षणें or हर्षणें *vi* (हर्षण) To rejoice, to be delighted or glad. Ex. दाता देखतां याचक हर्षति ॥

हर्षमाण *p pr* S Rejoicing or joying, that is indulging or experiencing joy or pleasure.

हर्षवायु *m* S Madness arising from excessive joy.

हर्षामर्ष *m* S pop. हर्षामर्षा *m* (हर्ष & अमर्ष Pleasant or kindly feeling turned into anger.) Squabbling, brawling, bickering, jarring, contesting sharply. 2 Joy and anger; or Joy or anger. Ex. शुभाशुभ नाहीं हर्षामर्ष अंगी ॥ जनार्दन जर्गो तेचो जाले ॥ [joyful.

हर्षित *p* (S) Rejoiced, delighted, made glad or

हल *m* (S) The mark (-) at the foot of a letter, denoting that it has not the inherent short vowel

अ,—that it is but a half-letter. *v* दे, कर. 2 A letter bearing this mark.

हल *m* S A plough. [हल अपदा &c.

हल अपदा or -आपदा & हल अपेक्षा Preferably

हलक *f* (حلق A) The throat of a singer,—the voice or the compass or power of it.

हलक *a* Properly हलाक.

हलकट *a* (Deteriorative form of हलका and occurring in all the applications of हलका q. v.) Lightish &c.

हलकडो *f* (हलकें & कडो) The pendants of pearls which belong to the नथ or nose-ring. 2 The additional piece which is attached to a nose-ring for the stringing of the pearls.

हलकथोल *n* A preparation of tin. Betwixt this preparation and that named हलकव्हई some affirm a difference.

हलकलणें *vi* (Imit.) To be in confusion and uproar (as under invasion, general conflagration &c.)—a country, town &c.: also to be under great agitation and perturbation—a person.

हलकळोळ or -कळोळ *m* (कळोळ & हल by redup.) Outcry and hubbub; loud and confused clanging (of musical instruments); wild clamor or tumultuous sounding in general.

हलकव्हई *f* (حل & قلعي A?) A soft and light substance,—a preparation of tin.

हलका *a* (هلا H) Light, not heavy or weighty.

2 Small or light;—as a measure of capacity, weight, length, or land. 3 Weak, not ardent or potent &c. Ex. अमलाविषयीं अकूपेक्षां भांग हलकी.

4 Light, mild, gentle, feeble;—as wind, heat, cold, rain &c. 5 Light;—as an article of food; easy of digestion. 6 Light or soft;—used of water. 7 Trifling, slight, light, easy of endurance or performance;—as an affliction or a disease, a work or business. 8 Unimportant, insignificant, of slight moment;—an affair or a matter. 9 Of little or low estimation, dignity, authority, influence;—a person. 10 Of low price, or of little value;—an article: also low, moderate, light;—price or terms. 11 Frivolous, puerile, light;—a subject or topic.

कानाचा ह० Credulous. जिवाचा ह० Narrow-hearted, mean-spirited, miserly. Also sometimes मनाचा ह० in this sense. बुद्धोचा ह० Weak-minded, feeble of understanding, silly.

हलका *m* (حلقه A Ring or circle &c.) A ring fixed (as in the ceiling) to receive the ropes suspending a cradle, a swinging table &c. The word is commonly restricted to express a fixed hook (for the purpose above-mentioned) curved after a particular fashion. 2 A kind of tabor. It consists of two डफडें or members named हलका & धूम Treble and bass.

हलका फराळ *m* (A light refreshment.) A term for a dinner or a meal upon a draught of water. *v* कर.

हलका फूल *a* (फूल Flower, added in enhancement of हलका) Exceedingly light.

हलका भार *m* (Light load.) Light estimation; lowness of credit or repute.

हलकारगिरी or हलकरगिरी *f* The office or business of हलकारा.

हलकारतो *f* sometimes हलकारत *f* (हलका & आरतो) A long and shallow metal vessel. Used to contain the lamps which are waved around the head of an idol &c.: also the ceremony of waving this vessel.

हलकारा *m* (Correctly, although not more com-

monly, हरकारा) A messenger or courier, a hir-
हलकालोळ *m* Preferably हलकलोळ. [carrah.
हलकावण *v i* (हलका) To become or grow lighter,
slighter, lower, feebler, weaker, less; to diminish,
decrease, abate, fall. See, for illustration, the
adjective.

हलकाविणें *v c* (हलका) To make lighter, smaller,
slighter, weaker &c. 2 To humble, lower, lighten
(of one's pride or arrogance): also, *intransitively*,
To become humbler &c.

हलको *f* A kind of tamborine or tabor. 2 (Dim.
of हलका) A ring-bolt; a staple and ring (as
fixed to hold a thing suspended).

हलकूत or द *a* Soft and tender, light and frail,
delicate—a person, a constitution, a thing.

हलकें *n* A form, sometimes of हलका *m*, some-
times of हलको *f*, indicating smallness or other
kind of inferiority. 2 A small or inferior हलकारतो.

हलकें डोसकें-डोककें &c. sometimes हलकें मलक
n Terms of the tonsor for a head of which the
hair is soft (not stiff or crisp) and easily shaven.
Opp. to जड डोसकें &c. 2 Lightheadedness (as
from loss of blood).

हलकें फूल *n* (A light flower.) A term for an
easy or very simple undertaking or business.

हलकानें *ad* (हलका) Lightly, softly, lowly,
mildly, gently, easily—speaking, walking, moving,

हलख *f* & *a* Better हलक *f* & *a*. [acting.

हलखुशामत & हलखुशामतो See हलखुशामत &c.
under हल *ad*.

हलावूद *a* (हलका Light, خرد *P* Small.) Light
and manageable, compact, dapper; not bulky, cum-
bersome, or unwieldy—the body, a pack, a load.

हलगरजी or जू *a* That performs or works so as
just to satisfy himself; i. e. slackly, carelessly,
slubberingly. The proper form is अलगरजी *q. v.*
Some create a noun out of the word (हलगरज *f*),
and make it to bear the sense of Slackness, care-
lessness, slovenliness. [bor.

हलगी *f* (Or हलकी) A kind of tamborine or ta-
हलगोमालगो *f* (Imit.) Shilli-shalli-ing, hem-
ming and hawing. *v* कर. Also as *ad* Hesitatingly.

हलचाल, हलणें, हलता नारळ Better हलचाल,
हलणें &c.

हलफिलाल *ad* (حال في الحال *A*) At this instant,
immediately. A word of notes.

हलफूल *a* (हलका & फूल) Exceedingly light.

हलबेलंडी or हलबालंडी *f* हलबेलंडें *n* हलबिंधा
or हलबिंधा *f pl* (हे, बे, & लंड, or ابي لندي *H*) A
distressful or troublous condition, a pickle, plight,
hobble, mess, trim. Vulgar words. [proud.

हलमल *a* (Properly हलमल *q. v.*) Poor and
हलवाई or हलवाई *m* (حلواني *H*) A maker of
halwā and sweetmeats, a confectioner.

हलवा *m* (حلو *A*) The name of a sweetmeat. 2
The term is applied also to a sort of comfit, or a
clove, a cardamom, a grain of sesamum &c. covered
over with sugar and puffed by the action of fire. 3
A fish,—the black pomfret. [shawl.

हलवान *n* A breadth of a common or low-priced
हलवी *f* (हलम *H*) Garden-cress.

हलखूद *a* (हलका & खुद) Light;—used of the
body; implying lighter, freer, and more agile than
is usual.

हलहलणें or हलहलणें *v i* (هلهله *H*) To tremble
or flutter under excitement, commotion, or agita-
tion generally. (as ह० उडलें.

हलहलून or हलहलून Tremblingly or flutteringly;
हलहलौत *a* (Imitative or fanciful.) Poor and
wretched; penniless and forlorn.

हलहवाल *m* Distressful condition. See हलहवाल.
हलाक or ख *a* (هلاک *A*) Oppressed, overcome,
spent through sickness, solicitude, labor &c. 2
Necessitous and wretched; reduced to extremities
of want.

हलाको or खो *f* (هلاکي *H* from هلاک *A*) Exhaust-
tion, fatigue, wearied and worn state (from disease,
toil, trouble, anxiety &c.) 2 Distress from penury;
exigency, extreme indigence.

हलाल *a* (حلال *A*) Lawful, allowed, pure, good,
right. Used esp. of articles of food with reference
to the prescription or the permission to eat them;
and of certain articles or things considered as of-
fered or presented, with reference to the lawfulness
of offering or of accepting them. 2 Hence, more
freely, proper, right, honest, excellent, lawful;—
as an employment, occupation, profession &c., as
earnings, winnings, profits.

ह० करणें (To make lawful or pure.) To kill (sheep,
fowls &c.) according to the forms prescribed by
the Muhammadan law. हलालाचा That is law-
fully and rightly acquired or obtained.

हलालखोर *m* (حلال خور *P*) A lawful eater, i. e.
one so low and vile that, eat what he will, he
eats what is, to him, lawful and pure.) A
cleaner of jakes, a sweeper &c.

हलालखोरो *f* (حلال خوری *P*) The condition,
business, duties &c. of हलालखोर.

हलालखोरो *a* Belonging or relating to the class
of men termed हलालखोर.

हलालणें *v i* (Intens. of हलहलणें) To tremble or
flutter *exceedingly*.

हलाहल *n* (S) Poison produced from the ocean
upon the churning of it by the gods and titans. 2
Hence The venom of serpents, or vehement poison
in general. [sant.

हलो *m* S A ploughman, a cultivator, a pea-
हलोमवालो *m pl* (اهالی موالی *A*) The great
and small, high and low, noble and plebeian,
tout le monde.

हलोहरामो *a* (हरामो by redup.) Roguish, knav-
ish, scampish &c.; also as *s m* Rogue, knave,
scamp. 2 By some used as *s f* in the sense Rife-
ness or exceeding prevalence of roguery and
knaveish practices.

हलूमालू *f* (Imit.) Hesitating, demurring, shilli-
shalli-ing. *v* कर. 2 as *ad* Hesitatingly.

हलोहाल or हलोहल *ad* (Better हलोहाल) At
the instant; at the present moment.

हल्य *a* S Belonging or relating to ploughing or
the plough, aratory.

हल्य *m* (هلیا *H* Or from हल्य *S* Fit for the
plough.) A male buffalo.

हल्य *m* & हल्य *ad* Properly हल. [हलाकी.

हल्यक or ख & हल्यको or खो Preferably हलाक &
हल्य *m* A lullaby (at the cradle). Ex. हल्य गानो
येगदा चुंदरी ॥

हल्य *m* (هله for حمله *A*) An attack, assault,
onset. 2 fig. A vigorous and determined setting
to (upon any business or work).

हल्यहरकत *f* (حرکت *A* & هله *H*. Or حرکت &
حيلة *A*. See हरकत for full explication.) A com-
prehensive, general, or indefinite term for violent,
injurious, or vexatious intermeddling with one
person by another (as for assaults, arrests, inter-
ruptions, molestations, harassments, of whatever
kind); also for measures, proceedings, or acts, in
whatsoever way obstructive, impeding, or prevent-
ive. Ex. त्या वाटेनें तुम्ही खुशाल जा कोणही ह०
करणार नाहीं; हा गृहस्थ बरा आहे ह्यास रुपये दिव्हे

असतां कांहीं ह० करणार नाहीं. Note. In the second
example the word is manifestly mistaken for
हिल्लहरकत.

हल्यो & हल्योजी See हल्यो & हल्योजी.

हल्यसंधि *m* S Coalition of a हल्यन consonant or
half-letter; as of मदान् & अं into मदानहम्.

हवई *f* (See हवाई) A sort of blue light.

हवडा *m* Appropriating fraudulently. *v* मार. A

हवदा *m* Better हौदा. [term of females.

हवन *n* (S) Oblation by fire to a deity.

हवनी *f* S A hole in the ground for receiving

हवयो *f* See हवाई. [fire for burnt-offerings.

हवरा *a* (Better हवरा *q. v.*) Greedy &c.

हवरा *m* हवरो *f* A seed of white sesamum:
also white sesamum. [दारी.

हवलदार & हवलदारी Better हवालदार & हवाल-
हवलदिल or -दोल *a* (هول دل *P*) Terrified,
alarmed, confounded, being under great conster-
nation or bewilderment. [state.

हवलदिलो *f* (हवलदिल) Terrified or alarmed
हवशा, हवशो or सो, हवस, हवसदार Commonly
हौशा, हौस &c. [peas parched.

हवळा *m* (Or हळ्ळा) Green pods of gram or of
हवळा *a* (हव) Ravenous, overeager, vehement-
ly craving or desirous of.

हवळा *a* Delicate or tender;—a person, a con-
stitution, a body, a plant.

हवा *f* (هوا *A*) Air or wind. 2 Air as considered
with respect to its temperature or medicinal qua-
lities, weather. 3 The region of the air, the
heavens or sky. Ex. पक्षी हवत उडतात. 4 This
word often answers in the popular use to Climate.
हवा खाणें To take an airing; to take the air.

हवा Part of the verb होणें, and better written
ह्वावा. [a sort of blue light.

हवाई *f* (हवाई *P* Sky-rocket.) A largish चंद्रजोत,

हवाडी *f* The handle of a rudder, tiller.

हवायो *f* See हवाई.

हवाल *f m* (احوال *pl* of حال *A*) Present state
or condition, or the present affairs or circum-
stances (of a country, place, or person).

हवालणें *v c* (हवाला) To make over to; to com-
mit into the care and responsibility of (a debt to
be paid, a business or matter to be done). Ex.
एव्हां तुमचे पासीं रोख रुपये नसल्यास दुसऱ्या केव्हाकडे
हवालून द्या; हें घर बांधण्याचें काम मजकडे हवालून द्या.

हवालदार *m* (حوالداری *P*) An officer of a district
under the Soobidar, a Havildār. His business it
was to make the collections of the Mahāl, remit
them to the Māmlatdār, and to inquire into pet-
ty complaints. 2 An officer attached to forts. His
duty was to arrange and appoint the guards, pa-
trols &c. 3 The chief of a company of armed
men, peons, hircarrahs &c. The officers bearing
this name are numerous, and have various depart-
ments and duties. 4 A non-commissioned officer
in the Company's army, corresponding with Ser-
jeant.

हवालदारी *f* (حوالداری *P*) The business, du-
ties, rank &c. of हवालदार.

हवालदिल & हवालदिलो Better हौलदिल &c.

हवाला *m* (حواله *A*) Charge, trust, care; com-
mission or conferred trust (to execute, transact,
conduct &c.); also responsible custody: also charge
or office (to pay on account of) as committed or
accepted. *v* दे, घे.

हवालां, हवालीं, हवालें (Adverbial formations
from हवाला) In the charge, care, or custody of.

हवालाकपाला, हवालाटवाला *m* Formations, by

reduplication, from हवाला, and signifying Charge, trust, or custody, in the general or free sense.

हवावी *f* C (Imit.) Panting, puffing, blowing, thick and rapid respiration. *v* दे, लाग, राह.

हवाशीर *a* (हवा & शील) Airy, breezy, open to the pure air and gentle gales.

हवि *n* (S हविस्) Any article (as clarified butter, rice &c.) to be offered or fit for offering by fire to the deities. [for burnt-offerings.

हविचो *f* S A hole in the ground for the fire

हविष्य *n* (S) An article in general fit to be offered by fire. 2 Hence An article (as wheat, cow's milk &c.) particularly pure, and suitable to be eaten upon holy days or sacred occasions. 3 (By meton. or elliptically, नियम, व्रत, or some such word being understood.) Restriction of one's self, by vow or rule, to pure and holy articles of food. 4 Applied freely to any observance, practice, custom, or course, whether religious, or licentious and wicked, or indifferent. Ex. छा गांवांत सर्व लोकांस रांडवाजी हें तर ह० आहे; घोवावर वसणें हें त्याचें ह० आहे.

हविष्यान्न *n* S (हविष्य & अन्न) Any corn or grain suitable for burnt-offering to a deity.

हवेली *f* (حويلي A) A large house or edifice. The word is confined in use to the larger and higher class of houses; a palace, a mansion, a seat, a villa, a gentleman's residence. 2 This word is used (whether prefixed or affixed) with the name of the chief town of a province or collectorate; denoting the Head quarters.

हव्य *n* (S) Clarified butter, rice &c. taken, or viewed as fit, to be used as burnt-offering.

हव्यकथ *n* (हव्य & कथ) A comprehensive or general term for offerings to the deities and to the manes of deceased ancestors.

हव्यपाक *m* S An oblation dressed for the deities.

हव्याशी or सी *a* (हव्यास) Desirous, cupidinous, thirsting after. See the noun.

हव्यास *m* (هوس A) Desire, thirst, lust; any longing or itching; desire in its widest or most comprehensive sense. *v* घे or, in. con., लाग. Ex. तें सांडोन करी ह० चिंता संसारिक ॥

हजम *n* (حشم A) Train, suite, retinue; the attendants and followers of a great personage.

हजमनवीस or हजमनवीस *m* (حشم نویس P) An ancient public officer. He kept the roll and the accounts of the people employed in a fort or composing the train or suite. He was the Roll-keeper and musterer of the Sibandis &c.

हजमफडनवीस or हजमफडनवीस *m* See the preceding word.

हशा *m* (حاشية A) The border of a garment.

हशा or हंशा *m* (هنسي H) Laughter or laughing. *v* कर. A fondling term for the laughing of little children.

हशामनवीस or -नोस & हशामफडनवीस or -नोस Properly हजमनवीस &c.

हंशो or हंशो *f* (هنسي H) Derision, ridicule, laughing at. *v* कर, मांड.

हंशीलुशी *f* Pleasant state of one's feelings or spirit, good humor, mollia tempora. Generally in the oblique cases.

हंशीखेळी *f* (हसणें & खेळणें) Laughter and play; merriment and sport. Generally in oblique cases; as हंशीखेळीखालीं -नें -सधें &c.

हंशील *n* (Better हाशील or हाशील q. v.) Revenue. 2 Purport, import, drift. 3 Postage.

हंस *m* (S) A swan or goose: also a duck.

Mem. The Hindú description of हंस is that of a bird existing only in fable. 2 A gander or drake. 3 One of the vital airs: also the Jiwátma or animal soul (from the conceit of the body being a सरोवर or lake). 4 An ascetic or devotee of a certain order. 5 A name of pantheism for ब्रह्म as the spiritual substance constituting the visible universe. 6 A name of Vishnu, of the sun &c.

हंसकार or रा *m* (Woman's word.) Used always with neg. con., and then signifying Absolute nullity or noneness;—applied to tears, water in well or tank, ghee for the household &c., and perhaps to other liquids; as हा रडतो खरा पर डोळ्यांत पाण्याचा ह० नाही.

हंसगति *a* (S) हंसगामिनी *a* (S In poetry passim.) That stalks like a swan;—a female.

हंसडणें or हंसडणें *v* c To jerk; to communicate a vibratory motion by sudden and smart pulling or shaking. 2 fig. or cant. To chouse or bob (money &c.) out of. 3 To fling or cast (terms of abuse, execrations &c.): also to rate or scold vehemently and coarsely.

हंसडा or हंसडा *m* A jerk or twitch; a sudden and smart pull, and the vibratory motion arising from it: also a sudden fling out and catch back (as of the leg or other limb). 2 A deep and convulsive act of breathing (as of one in the last agonies). 3 fig. Rating, rowing, coarsely scolding. *v* दे. [jeer.

हंसणें or हंसणें *v* c (हसन S) To ridicule, deride, हसता नाही पोसता नाही Used of a wretch utterly destitute and forlorn; having no one whether to feed him or (to take the trouble) to laugh at him. Also हसायला आहेत पोसायला नाही Jeerers there are, but not one feeder.

हंसणें or हंसणें *v* i (हसन S Or هنسنا H) To laugh. 2 fig. To open out, slit, part, yawn, gape.

हसत हसत or हसतां हसतां दांत पाडणें To destroy or injure with all suavity of air and manner. Pr. हसत्याबरोबर हसावें रडत्याबरोबर रडावें Rejoice with him that rejoices; weep with him that weeps. Rom. xii. 15. हसून गोड करणें To conciliate or make propitious by suavity or blandness. 2 To cajole, wheedle, bamboozle. [humored female.

हसतगौरो *f* A term for a smiling and good-

हसतचहाड *a* That backbites smilingly, a smiling

हसतपार्वती *f* See हसतगौरो. [slanderer.

हसतमुख *a* Of a laughing or cheerful countenance. 2 as *s n* A laughing countenance.

हसतलक्ष्मी *f* A term for a cheerful woman or lass ever blythe and bonnie.

हसतशिंदळ *a* or *f* Of a giggling, trifling, and airy deportment (but not actually whorish or wanton)—a female: also addicted to indecorous laughter or mirth;—used of a male person. 2 *a* That smiles and seduces; that allures to lewdness with blandishments: also that cheats or tricks generally under the cover of soft words and manners.

हसता *p a* of हसणें Laughing. Hence merry, airy, gaysome, frolicsome &c. Pr. हसतो बायको रडता पुरुष कामाचीं नाहीत.

हसंतो *f* S A portable fire-pan, a chafing dish.

हंसनाद *m* (S) The cry or noise of the goose, cackling.

हंसवी *f* (حسبي A) A long and narrow bag. Used to throw across and carry on a horse or other beast.

हंसमाला *f* S A flock of wild geese.

हंसरा or हंसरा *a* (हसणें) That laughs constantly or much.

हंसळो or हंसळो *f* (هنسلي H) A collar of gold or silver.

हंसात्मा *m* S The animal soul. See under हंस & जीवात्मा. Ex. हं० प्रगट दावील सुभट ॥ सद्गुरु वरिष्ठ तोचि जाणा ॥

हंसावाजो *f* (هنسنا & بازی) Laughing and joking, pleasantry, jollity, mirth. 2 Jeering and हसित *n* S Laughter. [ridiculing.

हंसो *f* (S) A female swan, goose, or duck.

हंसू or हंसू *n* (Part of the verb हसणें used substantively.) हसें or हसें *n* (हसणें) Laughing or laughter. *v* घे in. con. 2 Derided or ridiculed state. Ex. चौघांमध्यें माझें हसें झालें. 3 A laughing stock.

हंसेळी or हंसेळो *f* (Or हंसळी) A collar of gold or silver. 2 A certain wild fruit-tree.

हंसेळें *n* A fruit of the tree हंसेळी.

हंसेळीं खाणें (To eat fruits of this tree.) To laugh immoderately.

हंस्कार or रा *m* See हंसकार or रा.

हस्त *m* (S) A hand. 2 A cubit measured by the hand and arm, or from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger. 3 An elephant's trunk. 4 Used *plurally*. The thirteenth lunar asterism, designated by a hand. 5 A block or piece of wood inserted between the top of a post and the mass which it supports. 6 A term at chess. Used, as *a*, *ad*, or *interj*, of that mode of playing in which a piece once touched by the hand must be played.

हस्तक *m* (हस्त) The hand, a hand. Pr. दोन ह० आणि तिसरा मस्तक Used to express that all that can be given is a motion of the hands and the head in salutation. 2 fig. A mate, an assistant, the hand of.

हस्तकौशल or हस्तकौशल्य *n* (S) Skilfulness or cleverness of the hand, manual ability, dexterity, expertness, adroitness.

हस्तक्या *a* (हस्तक) That serves or works under the hand of; an assistant, a mate, an underling.

हस्तक्रिया *f* (S) An act of the hand, or a work to be done with the hand; any manual performance or business.

हस्तगत *a* (S) Gone into or reached the hands of; fallen into the possession, power, charge, or care of.

हस्तगुण *m* (S Quality of the hand.) Luck, quality of affecting, in a good or an evil manner, the things touched, the works done, or the persons, business &c. with whom or which connection is held; as supposed to inhere in every human agent:—the power or principle to which is referred, as the source and spring, the prosperousness or wretchedness, the successfulness or unsuccessfulness, which attends and characterizes him through his course of life.

हस्तचापत्य *n* (S) Lightness and smartness of hand; manual quickness and skilfulness.

हस्तदोष *m* (S) Faultiness or proneness to error of the hand; propensity as supposed to inhere in the hand to make mistakes and blunders. 2 A mistake or an error committed by the hand, a slip of the hand, *lapsus manus*.

हस्तपगदस्त or -दस्तो *a* (A formation with हस्त Hand, पग A square of the chessboard, and دست P Hand.) An epithet of that mode of playing chess of which it is the law, or of that law of which it is the principle, both that the piece once touched shall be played, and that in the square into which it is put, it shall remain; *touch and go*. Used with खेळ, बाजी, and similar nouns. 2 as *ad* After the

mode or according to the law above detailed—playing at chess. Used with खेलणे and similar verbs.

हलपरीक्षा *f* (S) Determining, or the ability to determine, by or through touch with the hand.

हलपाव *m* (Hand and foot.) A term for the two members pertaining to a pillar or post; viz. the पिढें or piece surmounting the head, and the foot-piece; the head-block and the foot-block.

हलमुख *a* (Corr. from हास्यमुख S or formed through mis-hearing of হাস্যমুখ H) Of a laughing and pleasant-looking countenance, cheerful, lively, sprightly &c.; also whose countenance is (at any time spoken of) enlivened by laughter or smiling.

हललाघव *n* (S) Lightness and smartness of hand; manual activity and ability; dexterity. 2 The word may be used to express Slight of hand or leger de main.

हलसंकोच *m* (S) Contraction or closing up of the hand, i. e. parsimony or penuriousness.

हलगाँव or हलगाँवरी *f* The image or figure of गौरी seated upon an elephant, and worshiped whilst the sun is in हलनक्षत्र the thirteenth lunar asterism.

हलगाँवरीव्रत *n* An observance upon the day on which the sun enters the constellation हल,—the giving to Brāhmans of a golden elephant with a golden Shiva, Pārvatī, and Gaṇésha seated upon it. 2 The worship, on or after that day, of the image of Pārvatī seated upon an elephant.

हलक्षर *n* (S) A writing of one's hand, a sign manual, a signature, a particular handwriting.

हलदंत *m n* (S) Elephant's tooth, ivory.

हलदंती *a* (हलदंत) Relating to ivory.

हलनापुर *n* (S) Hastināpur, the ancient Dehli. The remains of the city still exist, about 57 miles N. E. of the modern city, on the banks of the old channel of the Ganges.

हलनी *f* (S) A female elephant. 2 An individual of one of the four classes into which woman-kind is distinguished. This class is described as of low stature, corpulent habits, curly hair, dark complexion, libidinous appetites, and furious passions.

हलमद *m* (S) The juice which exudes from an elephant's temples when the animal is in rut.

हलशुंडा *f* (S) An elephant's trunk.

हली *m* (S That has a hand.) An elephant. 2 (Properly हल. See हत्ती) The thirteenth lunar mansion. [such urine. See प्रमेह.

हलीमेह *m* S Passing heavily charged urine: also

हलें *ad* (हल) By, from, into &c. the hand of—receiving or paying monies &c. The word constantly occurs in accounts and writings. Ex. राधे नारायण हलजकडोल जमा रुपये हजार हलें दाजीबा Received from Rāgho Nārāyaṇ the sum of Rs. 1000, by the hand of Dājibā.

हलेंपरहलें *ad* Whether with one's own hand or through the hand of another—giving, doing &c.

हलदक *n* (S हल & उदक) Water of the hand; water given by or into the hand of. Applied particularly to the water which, at meals and upon other religious occasions, is poured upon the hand of a Sanyāsī. 2 Rain falling whilst the sun is in the nakshatra of Hasta the hand.

हल्य *a* S Relating to the hand, manual.

हं *interj* Hem! eh! ha! v कर, रहज. 2 Used as *s f* also हहा *f* Hemming &c. v कर.

हह *Interj* Interjection or expression of laughter, ha, ha, ha. [sun or by a fire).

हल *f* A blast of hot air (heated whether by the

हल *m* A long trench or narrow channel. See under हल.

हल *m* (हल S) A plough.

हल *f* & हल *m* Properly हल.

हलआयी or हलई *f* (The first words of a certain lullaby.) A lullaby.

हलकणें *v i* C (हलका) To become dry and light;—as green sticks, a wet cloth, a thing generally which gets heavy on getting wet.

हलका, हलकावणें &c. Properly हलका &c.

हलकुंड or हलखुंड *n* (हलद & खंड) A clove of the root of turmeric.

अर्ध्या हलकुंडानें पिबळा होणें (To be dyed yellow even with half a clove of turmeric.) To be puffed up through the acquisition or attainment of only a moderate quantity (of learning, riches, honors &c.) हलकुंडासाठीं लग्न मोडणें To ruin or spoil a great business for the sake of a very trifling gain or saving.

हलद *f* (हरिद्रा S) Turmeric,—the plant or the root. Pr. पी हलद आणि हो गौरी. This, in the Juggler's dialect, answers to Hocus pocus, Fly Jack &c.

ह. लागणें *in. con.* To be undergoing the rite of marriage. 2 To be rising in general estimation and requisition; to become precious and costly. हलदोचा डाग लागणें and हलदोचा विटाळ होणें Said of a bride whose husband dies shortly after the wedding.

हलदकुंज *n* (हलद & कुंज) The names of two articles in constant use at the female toilette.) हलद-विडे *m pl* (हलद & विडा) The ceremony of presenting to husband-having ladies, in the month of चैत्र or upon the occasion of नवरात्र &c., turmeric-powder and the colored powder prepared from it called कुंज.

हलदिवा or हलदुवा *a* (हलद & दूव Like. Or from हलद) Of the color of turmeric.

हलदोकुंज & हलदोविडे The same with हलदकुंज & हलदविडे.

हलदोचा गाभा *m* (The interior of peeled turmeric.) A laudatory term for a complexion of exceeding fairness (i. e. of delicate sallowness).

हलदें *n* A sweet and white root like a parsnip.

हलदे माळी *m* A caste, or an individual of it, of gardeners. They raise turmeric.

हलद्या *m* (हलديا H. Or from हलद) A disease affecting men, plants, roots &c., and causing a yellowish discoloration of the skin or surface, a sort of Jaundice. 2 A kind of poison. 3 The farina or flourlike substance which is found in the honeycomb, bees-bread.

हलबळा *a* Of easy, affable, open, social, conciliating disposition or manners.

हलवट *a* (हलवा q. v. infra.) Rather rapid in ripening;—as kinds of corn or grain. 2 Soft, gentle, mild—a disposition or a person. 3 Tender, delicate, of soft and frail structure or constitution: also tender or delicate—a structure or constitution. 4 Poor, lean, sterile;—used of land or soil. 5 esp. with बुद्धीचा Shallow-witted. 6 भुकेचा ह. Incapable of enduring hunger.

हलवा or हला *a* That comes to maturity in a shorter time than other varieties or species, rath or early: opp. to मंदान् Late;—as corn or grain &c. 2 Hence applied to the soil fit for the culture of, or to the field in which is cultivated, such grain, fruit, or vegetable. 3 Misused for हलळा.

हलवा *m* A saltwater-fish, Black pomfret.

हलवार *a* (Or अहवार) Light, soft, rich and

friable;—used of certain preparations of flour and clarified butter.

हलवार *a* P Delicate, tender, incapable of much endurance or exertion. [नाचणी.

हलवी अंबणी *a* Epithet of a species of the grain हलवी गौरी *a* Epithet of a species of the grain नाचणी.

हलवें *n* (हलवा or हला) Early rice, or early सावा, बरो, rice &c. that ripens previously to नागपंचमी.

हलस *m f* The pole or shaft of a plough.

हलहल or हलहाल *f* (हलहाल *in* बालभाषा Interjection of pain or anxiety.) Inquietude; painful restlessness or painful apprehension; great perturbation or uneasiness (of body or of mind). v लाग, वाट, कर. Ex. नाही भक्तीचें बळ ॥ तंववरी हलहलरे हलहलरे ॥ 2 Painful regret. v लाग, कर. हलहलीचा माल Goods occasioning to the seller great distress or trouble of mind.

हलहल खलखल *f* Anxiety and trouble; solicitude and apprehension; care and fuss and ado generally.

हलहलणें *v i* (हलहल) To be unquiet and anxious; to be distressed or disturbed (in body and esp. in mind). [or disturbed.

हलहलीत *a* Unquiet and anxious; distressed हला *a* Commonly हलवा *a*. [हाळ *f*.

हळी *f* A basket, peddling &c. Commonly हळाखळ *f* Anxious agitation; apprehensive inquietude. 2 As used plurally, हळाखळा, Intense mental distress; and hence, in idiomatic extension of sense, the curses and imprecations of an injured person. v ये.

हळाखळीचा माल Goods (sold or bought) at the cost of exceeding anxiety or distress to the seller.

हळीस *n m* The pole or shaft of a plough.

हळुमाळ or हळुमळ *a* (हळू) Soft, tender, delicate;—as a person or his constitution, a flower or plant.

हळुवट *a* (Poetry. हळू) Rather light, soft, mild, gentle &c. See हळू below. Ex. उपमे तुळितां निर्जर नगर ॥ चढे ह. आकाशी ॥ Ex. श्रीगुरु ते वस्तु घनवट ॥ लघु ते वेलिजे ह. ॥ 2 Light, low, mean, contemptible. 3 Used occasionally in all the senses of हळवट.

हळू *a* C (Commonly हलका) Light, not heavy. 2 Light, i. e. lightened or relieved of oppressing pain, free, easy. Pr. डोळे काढले कपाळ हळू झाले. 3 The word will be met with also in the other meanings of हलका.

हळू *ad* हळू हळू *ad* हळूच-कण-कण-कर-दिशी *ad* (हल H) Lightly, softly, mildly, gently, easily;—used of speaking, walking, moving, or acting generally. [cakes.

हळ्या *m* A sort of girdle or baking plate for हा *pron* (हदम् S) He; or this (person or thing expressed by a word of the masculine gender). 2 There is a striking use of this pronoun in order to convey the impression of instantaneity, or superlative briefness of time, or extreme celerity of action. Ex. तुम्ही पुढे चला हा मी मागून येतां; i. e. This very I (unaffected by the lapse even of a moment, the very identical composition now before you) will rejoin you; मी हाच आलो, मी हाच येईन &c. I am returned the very person that left you; i. e. I am back in a trice. The word is declinable. 3 An interjection of hasty prohibition or menacing repression. 4 *interj* (S) Alas! ha! ah!

हां *ad* (हां H) A particle expressing consent, assent, admission, acknowledgment &c., yes. 2

An interjection indicative of sudden pleasure or of slight and agreeable surprise, corresponding well with the English Ah! yes! &c. Ex. हां आतां खोक लागला; हां हो कल्पना बरो चुचलो; हां आतां काठी रगडून पाठीवर बसून लागलो कबूल होतोस काय. 3 An interjection also of pain. व म्हण. See हाय. 4 An interjection to arouse, excite, awaken, and make attentive (to something that is to be enjoined or particularly inculcated). Ex. हां खबरदार पुढें बोललास तर; हां चालू या काम पुढें बसून नका.

हाक or हांक f (هانك H) A call or loud cry after or to. v मार. 2 A general and loud calling or bawling to. 3 Notoriety, noisedness abroad, public talk about. 4 The distance or reach of a call. Ex. वाटेवर हाक हाकेवर चौक्या ठेवल्या होत्या. 5 The call or cry out, by a vender, of the price of his goods; i. e. (by implication,) his exorbitant demand or high terms. Ex. जिन्नस पुष्कळ येतांच वाण्यांची हाक कमती झाली; पेटेंत तांदळाची हाक दादा रुपये फरा असी आहे.

हाका मारणें To make loud complaints and ululations. 2 (To cry out, wail &c.) To lie unfinished or uncommenced;—as a work or business necessary to be despatched: also to be dished or marred; to lie crying for help;—as a business, project, counsel. हाक देणें To halloo or call to. 3 To return a halloo-answer. हाक ना बोल Neither bawl nor bellow; neither halloo nor outcry; i. e. no cry has been, is, or will be, made (about it); or cry made has not reached or will not reach the ears of anybody.

हाक or हाक m Better written हक्क, as also the compounds formed with this word.

हाकणें or हांकणें v c (هانك H) To drive; to urge (beasts &c.) by voice and stick: also to drive off or away. 2 To carry on or conduct; to drive (worldly business &c.) 3 To drive (a bargain); to set or state or strive to effect (high terms or a high price); to utter or give forth loosely and carelessly (rumors, reports, idle chat).

हाकबोल or -बोल f Calling and halloo-ing; shouting and bawling; clamor generally.

हाकम, हाकमाई, हाकमो See हाकोम & हाकिमाई. हाकरणी & हाकरणें, हाकलणें or हांकलणें Better हकारणी, हकारणें &c. [first sense.

हाकविणें v c P From हाकणें which see esp. in its हाकलणें f ई or ए (هانك H) Outcry, uproar, tumult, great vociferation or general hubbub.

हाकटणें v c (हाक) To call or bawl to. The word implies loudness and vehemence of calling, either by many or to many. 2 To noise abroad; to make the subject of general talk.

हाकाटा m हाकाटो f (हाक) A general or a reiterated calling or bawling unto. 2 An outcry against; a combined or a vehement complaining, decrying &c.: also a general or a great outcry or cry for (as for a thing wanted): also uproar, tumult, riot, great vociferation and hubbub. 3 Notoriety, noisedness abroad.

हाकाव्याचा That has the fame or bruit of (as of having wealth, learning &c.) [हकारणें.

हाकारणी & हाकारणें Preferably हकारणी & हाकारणें v c (हाक) To summon by crying out to, to call.

हाकारा m (हाक) A general or a great and continued calling unto &c. See हाकाटा.

हाकाल ad (हा & काल) Up to this time, as yet, hitherto. The word assumes pleonastically into conjunction such prepositions as मर्याद, पर्यंत,

पावेतो, वरीं &c. Ex. तू हाकाल खोटे बोलला नाहीस मीं हो हाकालपर्यंत तुझें वाईट केलें नाही.

हाकालणें v c To drive on or away. See हकालणें.

हाकाहाक or को f (हाक by redup.) General and vehement or confused calling or bawling (by or to many). 2 General outcry after; as पावसाचो or पाण्याचो हा. Outcry after rain or water; अन्नाचो-दाण्याचो-तुपाचो-पिकाचो हा. &c.: also general outcry against (as for evil deeds); as कोतवालाचो-मामलतदाराचो-कारकुनाचो हा. 3 General or constant crying up or raising (of prices &c.)

हाकाल ad Up to this time &c. See हाकाल.

हाकिकत & हाकिकतनामा Better हकिकत &c.

हाकिमो or हाकिमाई f (हाकोम or حاكم H) Lordship or governorship; the office or business of a ruler (over a town or district).

हाकोम m (حاكم A) A ruler or head man (over a town or district).

हाग, हागओक or हागवक, हागणें, हागंदरी, हागमूत, हागरड, हागरडा, हागरा, हागरो, हागरे, हागवण, हागवणकर, हामार, हागिरडा or हागुरडा See these and other compounds and derivatives of हाग under हग.

हाज f The spot or tract underneath a precipice.

हांजा m (हांजा.) An unsettled or unclosed business with (among trades-people); an affair or a transaction, esp. as disputable or involved, subsisting with. v तुट or, with नाही, राह.

हाजिंबा, हाजिम्मा, हाजिमा m See हजिम्मा.

हाजिराहाजरी ad (हाजोर by redup.) By reliefs or relays (as of pressed porters, hammals, beasts)—proceeding or conveying.

हाजिरी f (حاضری P) Presence (as opp. to absence). 2 Mustering or muster. v घे g. of o.

हाजिरोखरडा m हाजिरीपट n हाजिरोपवक n हाजिरीबंद m हाजिरीयाद f A muster-roll.

हाजिरोमणतो or -मिणतो f Mustering or muster (of troops &c.)

हांजी interj (هانجي H) Yes Sir! yes, please your Worship! The word is pure Hindustání; and is inserted here on account of the following current phrase. हांजी करणें or हणणें To approve and assent to with servility or adulation; to cry Yes Sir! Oh, assuredly! to everything uttered.

हाजोर a (حاضر A) Present. Pr. हा. तो वजोर The earliest bird gets the worm.

हाजोरजबाब or हाजोरजाब m (حاضر جواب P) A ready answer; a repartee; an answer furnished smartly upon the occasion. 2 also as a That answers readily.

हाजोरजबाबी or हाजोरजाबी a (حاضر جوابी P) Ready at answering, ready-witted.

हाजोरजामिनकी f The office or business of हाजोरजामोन.

हाजोरजामोन m (حاضر ضامن P) A security for the appearance of, bail. [हाजोरनोस.

हाजोरनिशी f (حاضر نویسی P) The office of

हाजोरनोस m (حاضر نویس P) A public officer, Mustermaster of the troops and departments.

हाजोरबिगार f (حاضر بیگار H) Conveyance of burdens, by Bigaries kept in readiness, from village to village.

हाजोरबिगारी m (حاضر بیگاری H) A bigarie employed upon हाजोरबिगार.

हाजोरमजलस or -मजालीस f (حاضر مجلس A) A public court or council, and esp. the royal court or divan, as in session for business: also a member of such assembly. 2 The whole company present (upon any occasion). 3 A written

complaint against a person addressed to a मामलतदार or other high authority (as representing a court). 4 Used as ad Before the court or council; in the public assembly; in the face or hearing of the world at large. Ex. तुला मी घरांत सांगणार नाही हा. काय तें सांगेन. Note: हाजोरमजलस sometimes occurs in the first clause of the first sense.

हाजोरमजालितीची याद A memorandum or note taken with the signatures of the whole assembly appended.

हाट m (हट्ट S) A market, a bazar, esp. a movable market or fair. Pr. हाट गोड किंवा हात गोड Does the flavor of the dish arise from the goodness of the article from the market or from the skilfulness of the cook?

हाट होऊन बुधवारी (On the wednesday after the market-day, that being thursday.) Never; ad Græcas kalendas.

हाटक n S (Poetry.) Gold.

हाटणें v c To mash, bruise &c. See अहाटणें.

हाटबाजार m (हाट & बाजार. Both words meaning Market.) A comprehensive, general, indefinite, or vague term for a market or fair; also for marketing or dealing in the market. Ex. सकाळपाखून हा. केला आणि आतां शेरभर अन्न आणलें.

हाड n (हड्ड S) A bone. 2 fig. Stock, root, source. Ex. त्या मनुष्याचें हाड खरें. And हाडचा Of the stock, root, or nature of; as हा हाडचा ब्राह्मण खरा परंतु विद्या नाही. 3 Frame, structure, make, build (of a man or a beast).

एका हाडामासाचा or एका हाडाचा Of the same stock. हाडाचा खंदीर-कणखर-कठीण-बळकट-खबरदार &c. Of strong frame or make, strongboned. हाडाचा-खरा-चांगला-भला-&c. (or-खोटा-वाईट-&c.) Of true or good bone, i. e. of genuine, sterling, excellent, and enduring substance, material, or nature;—used of persons and things.

हाडांचा चुना or चुरा or चूर or हाडांचीं काडें or हाडांचें पाणो or हाडांचे मणो or हाडांच्या कुकण्या करणें To fritter away one's bones, or to reduce one's flesh and substance: also -होणें To be reduced &c.; to feel great prostration or sense of brokenness.

हाडाला or हाडीं खिळणें (To stick to the bones; or to get seated in the bones.) To cleave fast unto; to take fast hold of;—as a malady. 2 also -लागणें To touch to the quick; to affect deeply and sensibly. 3 To stick to closely and worryingly. 4 (To transfix or pierce into the bones.)

To be the cause or object of exceeding solicitude, study, or apprehension;—as a child, a debt, a business. हाडाला or हाडीं फासण्या घालणें or मारणें To probe to the quick. हाडांवर or हाडीं घाव घालणें To touch to the quick. 2 To treat rigorously and sharply. हाडांशीं लग्न लावणें To marry (a female) to a very old or a very emaciated man (quasi to a bag of bones).

हाडीं विचावणें To enter into and rest upon one's bones. Said of a deeply malicious and a prevailing enemy; also of an evil deed of one's own, producing remorse; also of an incurable or a deep-seated malady. हाडीं शुद्ध Right or good in the bone. हाडें उजविणें or भाजणें or शेकणें g. of o. To effect or get over the wedding or marriage (of a person) somehow or other. Also with g. of s. To get married. (Because the corpse of a married person receives an additional संस्कार).

हाडें घुसळणें g. of o. (To churn the bones of.) To work hard and knock up: also to worry and weary greatly. हाडें निघणें or पडणें

g. of s. To have one's bones standing out; to be exceedingly lean and gaunt. हाडें मोडणें or घुसळणें or खिळखिळीं करणें g. of o. To torment, harass, oppress &c. to a highly cruel or painful degree.

हाडकपाळ्या a (Of bony forehead—one's destinies being inscribed on the forehead.) Ill-fated, ill-starred, of a hard, dry, and barren destiny. 2 also हाडकपाळी a Headstrong, heady, wilful, rash, reckless; heedless of reproof, admonition, or direction.

हाडकी f (Dim. of हाड) A little bone. Hence 2 Land given, tax-free or upon a light tax, to the Mahárs as a place for the reception of dead beasts, to the carcasses of which the Mahárs have hereditary right.

हाडकुरकुटी f Fever seated in the bones.

हाडकें काडकें n pl (हाडूक Bone, काडूक from काष्ठ Wood. Bone and wood.) A comprehensive term for the cattle and ploughs &c., the animals and the implements, needed or employed in husbandry. 2 Bones and sticks; i. e. a frame wasted to a skeleton. Used with शरीराचीं and व हो, राह, उर &c.

हाडखाज a (That eats bones.) A reviling or contemptuous epithet of those classes of men who eat the flesh of beasts and birds.

हाडगळ a (हाड & गळणें) Of whom or which the bones stand out prominently; lean, gaunt, meagre.

हाडगात n (हाड & गात) The frame or fabric of the body; the structure or compages of the bones; the skeleton or case as disting. from its lining or covering of flesh. Ex. हा पोटातें दुबळा झाला आहे हा मोठे आहे.

हाडजर or हाडो ज्वर m Fever seated in the bones.

हाडपेर n Bone and joint; bone and knuckle; i. e. bone and sinew or bone and muscle;—used of a person or a beast with reference to his compactness of make and plumpness of condition; as झा मुलाचें हा चांगलें.

हाडवळा m Commonly हाडोळा.

हाडवैर n Deadly or mortal hatred.

हाडशिंंगारी f हाडसांधण f The name of a climbing or creeping plant. Believed popularly to have the virtue of uniting broken bones.

हाडसणी & हाडसणें Preferably and more commonly हडसणी & हडसणें.

हाडहाड ad (Better हाडोहाड) In every bone.

हाडळ a (हाड) Of whom or which the bones appear; meagre, lean, spare; a barebones.

हाडळ or हाडळी f (Or हडळ) A female goblin.

हांडा m (हंड S through ہا H) A cooking pot; or an openmouthed metal vessel more generally.

हाडांचा पंजर m (Cage of bones.) A skeleton.

हाडांचा सांपळा m (Frame or cage of bones.) A skeleton. [See हंडो, हंडीबाग &c.]

हांडो, हांडीबाग, हांडीमडको, हांडेभांडे, हांडेमडकें हाडीं जखम m (Wound in the bones or bone.) A sharp or severe affliction.

हाडीं ज्वर or -ताप m Fever seated in the bones.

हाडुंग n m Commonly हडुंग.

हाडूक n (हाड) A little or small bone.

हा० बांधणें (गळ्याशीं or दारास) To take a woman into keeping; also to take upon one's self a clog or encumbrance, a trouble or difficulty generally.

हा० बांधणें (गळ्याशीं or दाराशीं), हा० रोवणें-लावणें-पुरणें (दाराशीं or दारास) To stigmatize as ejected from caste.

हांडूल n C हांडोरे n (Dim. of हांडा) A small cooking pot or similar metal vessel.

हाडेंकाडें n pl (हाड & काड) Bones and stalks

or straws; i. e. a shrunken frame, a case of bones. Used with शरीराचीं and व हो, राह, उर &c.

हाडोहाड ad (हाड) In every bone;—as fever, pain &c.

हाडोळा m sometimes हाडोळी f (हाड) Service-land or Inám bestowed on Mahárs. 2 Revenue derived from such land.

हाया a (हाड) Reduced to (skin and) bone, emaciated. 2 P Obstinately importunate.

हाया राजपूत m (A Rájput true to the bone; as Pr. कुवा टळे पण राजपूत न टळे The well may slip out of the way, but certainly the Rájput will not; i. e. he will leap over it or perish in it.) A term for a superlatively obstinate person.

हायावर्ण m (हाड & वर्ण) A deep-seated ulcer, often attended with caries or exfoliation of the bone.

हाण f (हानि S) Loss or detriment: also damage, injury, harm. Ex. मुला वय तुझें लहान॥ तुला लागल्या नहान॥ उदक न मिळतांचो हाण. Pr. आपलो हाण लोकाचो मरमर.

हाणणें v c (हनन or हन् S root.) To strike, beat, hit. 2 To cut up or slash through; to chop, cleave, cut. 3 To kill.

हाणून पाडणें To knock to the ground; i. e. to smash, quash, mar, foil, frustrate.

हाणता p pr of हाणणें That is striking or beating; cutting up, chopping, or cleaving; or killing. Pr. हाणत्यांचा मागें पळत्यांचा पुढें Descriptive of a coward—the last in the fight, the foremost in the flight.

हाणमार, हाणामार, हाणामारी f (हाणणें & मारणें. Both words signifying To beat.) also हाणाहाण or जो f Mutual or general beating and striking: also vehement beating (of any one by any one).

हाणविणें v c (Misused for हाणणें) To strike, beat, हाणो f Incorrect for हानि. [hit.]

हात m (हस्त S) A hand: also an arm, the whole arm: also the fore arm. 2 A cubit measured by the hand and fore arm, or from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger. 3 Side, right or left. Ex. आमचें घर सरकारवाद्याचे उजव्या हातास आहे. 4 Province, sphere, the compass, reach, or range of power or right. Ex. तुझें कार्य करणें हें माझ्या हातांत नाहीं; हातांतून सुटलेलो मामकत ती सुटलोच सुटलो. In this sense हात is used only in the oblique cases. 5 Person or self; the hand as representing the agent in action. Ex. अपराधावांचून शिवी देणें हें माझ्या हातानें घडणार नाहीं. 6 Possession. Ex. सांप्रत माझ्या हातीं पेंसा नाहीं. 7 A beat (upon a drum or tabor or other musical instrument played with the hand): also any particular play or exercise or diversity of manœuvring (at fencing, cudgeling, single sticks, or other manual exercitation). 8 Skill or power of performance (with respect to works or actions belonging to the hand). Ex. त्याला चित्र काढण्याचा हात चांगला आहे विणण्याचा हात चांगला आहे परंतु हडंग वाजवाद्याचा हात जर न्हटला तर तो मलाच. 9 The key of, a key considered as the hand of a lock. 10 A hand at the games with Sonktyá &c. 11 A helpmate, mate, underling, assistant. 12 (Commonly हत्ता) The stone, piece of wood &c. as the rest of the hands in the performance of हंड. 13 An application of the hand; a passing over of the hand (as in giving a coating of paint, a wash of whitewash, a smearing of dung). 14 A stroke or an act of the hand in many variations of the sense. 15 A curved piece of wood attached to the कानरी of an oilmill.

हात अटायणें To draw in the hand (from any work

or act in which one has been largely and freely engaged). हात करणें with वर of o. To lay violent hands upon, to beat. हात घालणें To lay or put hand to (to perform or do). 2 To lay hand upon (in order to seize). हात चालणें g. of s. To have power, prevalence, capability, means &c.; to be able. हात चेपणें g. of o. To squeeze a bribe into the hand of. हात टेंकणें (To lay the hands, in order to support the now heavy body, upon the knees.) To become or be old and infirm. हात दाखविणें To indicate by the hand; to point the hand. 2 To punish so as to impress; to make one's hand felt by. 3 To pay off (an injury). 4 To manifest one's agency in some injurious manner. हात देणें To lend a helping hand to. 2 To lay (a pilfering or predatory) hand upon. 3 To play a good stick (upon sweetmeats &c.) हात घडून जाणें g. of o. To flee to the arms and protection of;—used of a married woman fleeing from her husband to the house of another man. हात धुवून पाटीस लागणें To pursue with determined and deadly purpose. हात पाय गाळणें To lose courage; to shrink from; to suffer one's spirits to sink or efforts to cease; to drop the hands. 2 Lit. To lose strength of limbs. हात पाय चोळणें To fret and fume, gnash and chafe (at the mention of); to vent curses and imprecations (upon the head of). हात पाय पसरणें To begin to dally or dawdle with a work on which despatch was promised or expected. 2 To plead or exhibit utter helplessness or utter unconcern with respect to a work, to complete or to undertake which there is reluctance, or failure or want of the means. 3 g. of s. To extend or enlarge itself beyond the computed or customary limits;—as a business or work; also to come forward with additional demands. 4 To stretch out the limbs in dying. हात पाय पांघरून or पोटाळून बसणें To sit with the hands enfolded with clothes or laid upon the breast; i. e. to sit unoccupied and idle. हात पाय फोडणें or लावणें (also फुटणें or लागणें) Lit. To furnish with arms and legs. To add items or matter (to the original mass or stock): also to dress up, trick out, embellish &c.; also to enlarge and swell (a work, a bill or list of expenses &c.) by subsequent additions: also to polish, finish, make plausible and probable (a fraudulent statement or story) by ingenious fictions or lies. हात मारणें To lay rapacious hands upon; to attack and seize (money &c.) 2 To lay the hand upon in order to operate or perform upon (in various modes). 3 To lay violent hand upon. हात राखणें To restrain the hand; to refrain or forbear in a measure. हात राखून Refrainingly, forbearingly, sparingly. हात लावणें (To apply or lay the hand to.) To touch, take up, come to &c. in order to execute or to assist. हात वळणें g. of s. To be skilful or apt in or at through practice. हाताचें पायावर लोटणें To drive off (a present affliction or a present call for action) unto another day. हाता नोंडास येणें To come to the state of maturity or capability of yielding its proper fruit or good; to approach to the state of readiness for the enjoyment, use, or advantage of;—as a wife (i. e. a married female child), a son, a field, a work generally. हातावर असणें To be manageable, governable &c. with perfect ease; to lie altogether lightly upon the hand;—as worldly concerns or a business in general. हातावर तुरी देकन पळणें or हातावर तुरी देणें To run away from openly, boldly, in a defying

or deriding manner. हातावर येणे or हाताबोटावर येणे To be arrived close at hand; to be come almost within touch, grasp, reach &c.;—any event or object. हातावर येणे or लागणे or दूध देऊ लागणे To yield her milk without the presence of her calf, and without the presenting of पान्धवण (food placed before her to induce the descent of the milk into the udder), but simply upon the application to her udder of the hand;—as a cow, buffalo &c. हातावर शीर घेऊन असणे (To have one's head perpetually in one's hand.) To be constantly engaged in, or be ever ready to engage in, desperate or dangerous enterprises or deeds. हातावर संसार करणे or पोटा भरणे To live by the labor of one's hands; to obtain one's bread by toiling for it (whether by working or by begging):—in opposition therefore to Living upon a patrimony &c. हातावर हात देऊन or मारून पळणे or जाणे To run away from before one's eyes. हातास हात लागणे Hand to touch hand: (as the hand of a giver that of the receiver &c.) हातीं धरणे To take under protection or into patronage. हातीं पायीं डेवणे-धावणे-येणे-रेवणे (To come into the hands and feet.) To be felt as having occasioned heaviness and languor;—food eaten. हातीं पायीं पडणे or लागणे g. of o. To be very suppliant, submissive, or humbly importunate unto or with. हातीं पायीं उतरणे or मोकळा होणे or सुटणे To be delivered and be altogether out of danger;—used of a puerperal woman or female animal. To the above phrases in order add the following, also in order:—हात ओला or वला तर मैव भला नाही तर पडला अबेला Our friend is friendly whilst our hand is full. हात ओढविणे To strike out the hand (as to catch hold of). 2 To hold out the hand (before the face of) in mocking, teasing, daring, supplicating &c. हात कापून देणे (आपला) To bind one's self under a written engagement. Also हात गुंतणे To have one's hands tied. हात गाहण देवणे To leave a hand in pledge with a god; i. e. to vow to forbear the use (in eating &c.) of the right hand for a period. हातचा अंबळा, हातचा मळ, हातचे कांकण &c. Terms used as standards of illustration for a manifest truth or an evident matter; agreeing with Sun at noon-day &c. हातचा मळ is further used as an illustration of Facility (of any work)—facility like that of washing one's hands. Further used, like अंगचा मळ q. v., by the receiver of a gift in depreciating it. हातचा धारणेने घेणे To pommel soundly. हात जोडणे To fold the palms together (in supplication or in respectful attention.) हात झाडणे To reject utterly (an offer, a proposal, a petition &c.) 2 To cast off or give up in despair. हात टाकणे To throw the arms far and high in swimming, so as to advance by rising and springing. See झापा टाकणे. हात टाकणे with वर of o. To lay hand upon; i. e. to beat or strike. हात तोडणे To pass a bond or written engagement; as म्यां त्याचे जवळ हात तोडून दिव्हा. हात दाखविणे or दाविणे To show one's hand to a chiromancer (and have ill fortune predicted). Pr. हात दावून अवलक्षण चिंतणे. हात दावणे g. of o. To bribe. हात धुणे To wash one's hands (of a business or matter.) हात नाचविणे To move about the hand (before the face of) in jeering, defying &c. हात पाय Arms and legs. This compound occurs constantly in the sense of Members, in contrad. from Body; and it forms numerous phrases; as हात पाय खोडणे To have one's limbs convulsively contracted and agitated.

हात पाय गळणे g. of s. To lose flesh and substance of limbs. हात पाय गुंडाळणे g. of s. To draw up (gather one's self together) in the last agonies. 2 g. of o. To confine or obstruct; to deprive of all power of action. हात पाय चोळणे with वर of o. To make demonstrations of purposed vengeance or injury against. हात पाय झाडणे To kick and toss (as in the agonies of death). 2 fig. To make vehement and unavailing efforts. हात पाय ताणणे To stretch one's limbs. हात पाय पाखडणे To fling and kick about (as in death or in a passion). हात पाय हालविणे To begin to stir, act, work, move. हात पाय फुटणे g. of s. To become adept in knavish arts and ways, to get fledged. हात पाय फुटणे (दौलतोला, धनाला, द्रव्याला &c.) To acquire wings—riches. See other applications under हात पाय फोडणे. हात पाय मोकळे करणे To free one's limbs (as by exercise). हात पाय मोडणे g. of o. To break the power of; to reduce to impotence. 2 To obstruct or hinder effectually; to stop or to prevent. हात पाय मोडणे or मोडून येणे To have the prostration premonitory of fever. हात पाय रोखा पोटा लाखा हात पाय काखा पोटा डेव्या Phrase expressive of emaciation of limbs together with distension of belly. हात पाय सोडणे To stretch out the limbs (in the last agonies). हात फिरे तेथे लक्ष्मी फिरे तोड फिरे तेथे अवदसा फिरे The hand of the diligent maketh rich; the mouth of the talker bringeth misfortune. हात बोट लावणे To lend a helping hand. हात धरणे g. of o. To bribe. हात मोडणे g. of s. To be reduced to helplessness. 2 (To break one's hand through non-acceptance.) To refuse a gift offered. हात बाहणे g. of s. To have one's hand pass upon; i. e. to act upon, to affect. हात सोडणे To withdraw one's patronage or favor from. 2 To drop the society or the acquaintance of. हाताखाली घालणे To put or take under rule or governance: also to put or take into care and keeping. हाताचे लाडू होणे g. of s. To have one's hands contracted and closed through the itch. हातांत कंकण बांधणे with विषयी of o. To set up pretensions to; to make profession of. हातांत हात घालणे To put a douceur or bribe into the hand of. 2 To take to and go off with another man;—used of a married female. हाता तोडाशी गांठ पडणे To make a bellying whilst beating the mouth with the hand. 2 To lift food into the mouth, to eat. हाता पायांचा चौरंग होणे To be bowed into four—to have one's body and limbs contracted—through rheumatism or cramp. हाता पायांचे डगळे or डगळे होणे-पडणे-मोडणे g. of s. To have one's limbs quivering or tremulous with feebleness (trembling as the leafy spray). हाता पायांचे ढोंग पडणे or होणे g. of s. To be helpless (through sickness, sudden terror &c.); to be thrown all of a heap; to be all of a lump. हाता पायाच्या फुंकण्या होणे g. of s. To become exceedingly emaciated. हाता पाया पडणे To fall (as in supplication) at the feet of. हातावर आणणे-काढणे-घेणे To bring away or take up (i. e. borrow money) without laying down any deposit (as security). हातावर दिवस काढणे or लोटणे To spend the day under many efforts. हातावर मिळविणे To live from hand to mouth. हात वर हात मारणे or देणे To clap hand upon hand (in agreeing to some bargain or proposal). हातास, हाता or हातीं चढणे To get into the hand, i. e. to be got; as तो किता माझ्या हातीं चढला; अदत्तापाखून पैसा हातीं चढत नाही; नवनीत मथनावांचून॥ हाता न चढे सहसाहि॥

हातीं धरणे (तोड, जिह्वा or जीभ, पोटा, इंद्रिय &c.) To take or bear in the hand (the mouth, tongue, belly, membrum &c.); i. e. to set at large with all license; to give full swing to (the mouth to eat, the tongue to abuse, the sexual members and organs to their function, the appetites and passions to their several lustings and indulgences). हातीं घोंडे घेणे To rise against and be ready to stone (or beat, abuse &c.) हातीं भोपळा घेणे To set up the trade of beggary. हातीं मेटो Upon hands and knees; with the hands resting lazily upon the knees; i. e. idlingly or dawdlingly. Ex. दिवस गेला हां० चांदण्याखाली कापूस वेडी. See हेटोमेटो. अडव्या हाताने घेणे To take or get clandestinely, furtively, underhand, huggermugger. 2 (To cast off from one's side or wing.) To flout; or to disallow and ignore contumeliously. 3 To scold, beat &c. vehemently; to give it to finely. -चारणे To feed or physic (a horse) by putting the hand into his mouth sideways. -देणे To give clandestinely or underhand. -मारणे To strike with a back-blow. आपला हात जगनाथ (Because at Jagannath it is the custom for every one to take as much as he will of the victuals.) Expressive of plentifulness and full liberty to enjoy it. दोहा हातांचे चार हात करणे (or होणे) To double one's hands (means of acquiring or performing) by marriage; to add unto one's self a wife. रिकाम्या हाताने With empty hand; i. e. without the necessary or proper means, materials, instruments, apparatus &c. च्याचा हात कोण घरीसा आहे Who is there to excel or to match him? who has ability to arrest his hand? who can say, What doest thou? च्या हाताचे च्या हातास कळू न देणे Not to let the left hand know what the right hand doeth. च्या हाताचे च्या हातावर Phrase used in affirming that evil deeds soon and surely meet their recompense. हातउगावा m Disengagement of one's hand (or self) from any difficulty or business or work. 2 Taking one's revenge; wreaking vengeance. v कर. 3 Realizing or recovering of one's original stock adventured or lent. हातउचल f Monies taken up at different times (as from one's banker) out of one's own funds. 2 One's original stock (as invested, embarked, lent &c.) See under उचल. हातउचलला a (Properly हात उचललेला or हाताने उचललेला) Lifted up by the hand; i. e. voluntarily or spontaneously bestowed or given. 2 Undertaken, taken in hand;—as worldly affairs, a household, a business. हातउसणा a (Lent or received in loan upon the hand, without the passing of any receipt, promissory note &c.) That is lent or borrowed for a present occasion, and is to be repaid shortly. हातउसणे n A loan void of any voucher, made for an occasion and of brief terms. See the adjective. हातकरवत m A hand-saw. [hand-saw. हातकरवतो f (Dim. of हातकरवत) A small हातकरीण f (हात & करीण Affix.) A term for a cow, buffalo &c. which readily yields her milk upon the application of the hand (without rendering it necessary for the milker to present to her her calf or any enticing food). Opp. to पान्धवणकरीण. हातखंड c (हात & खंड. A break or pause to one's hand; i. e. a little relief from one's toil.) A term for a person (as a child, a friend, a neighbor,) who can occasionally take a hand and afford a respite from one's labor; a help, a mate, a help-mate &c. 2 Ready at the hand of;—as an accomplishment or art.

हातखंडा *a* (هتھے کھنڈا H) Ready at the hand of; familiarly acquired and ever at command;—as an art or accomplishment, a branch of knowledge. [vegetable-scraper.

हातखवणी or हातखवणी *f* A hand-खवणी or hand-हातखंडा or हातखंड *m* A member of the loom. The peg fixed beyond the परदेशी and near the beam, upon which are fastened the reverted threads of the warp.

हातखुरपा *a* Young and tender so as to admit of being scooped out with the hand—a cocoanut.

हातखुरपें *n* A cocoanut of which the pulp from its newness and softness may be scooped out with the hand. 2 A small instrument with which grass and weeds are rubbed up, grub-ax.

हातखेवणें *n* A hand-oar. 2 also हातखेवा or या *m* An assistant, underling, mate.

हातखोरणें *n* An instrument for raking or stirring livecoals or embers. Pr. हा० असतां हात कां जाळावा. 2 Because this instrument is employed occasionally to turn cakes on the baking plate, the word is understood by many as a synonyme of कलथा or उलयणें.

हा० लावणें (अन्नला, पैक्याला &c.) To shovel in (quantities of food, money &c.)

हातगुंडा *m* A stone suitable to be thrown or lifted by the hand. 2 The reach of a stone thrown by the hand, a stone-throw.

हातगुण *m* (Quality or virtue of the hand.) Luck; the destiny or fatedness of a person considered as operative or influential upon the persons or things with whom or which he comes into connection. See this deep subject laid open under हलगुण. See also पायगुण.

हातघाई *f* Sudden hurriedness or rapidity of movement of the hand (in beating a tabor or other musical instrument): suddenly accelerated motion or action (of any performer, worker, or doer).

हातघाईवर or स येणें To come to fisticuffs or blows.

हातचरक *m* A sugarcane-mill wrought and managed by the hand. 2 A hand-wheel or hand-mill of certain other kinds.

हातचलाको or खो *f* Smartness and quickness of hand. The implication is ever of fraudulent or elusive smartness;—of the sleight or dexterity of conjurers, swindlers &c.

हातचा *a* (This genitive of हात may be viewed as an adjective. It is inserted because of its commonness and usefulness.) Relating to the hand of, lit. fig.; that is off, from, by, with, or through the hand of; that proceeds from or pertains *agentially* to (as a gift, a manufacture or product, a work or an act). Ex. भल्याचे हातचें पाणी खान-संधेस उपयोगी नाहीं; रोम्यास औषध देणें हें मनुष्याचे हातचें पण आयुष्य घालणें हें कांहीं मनुष्याचे हातचें नाहीं; हो पोथी माझे हातची आहे तें घर माझे भावाचे हातचें; हो सारी दौलत त्याचे बापाचे हातची आहे. 2 In arithmetic. That comes to the hand to be carried, and added to the next column of numbers—a number. *v* ये, राह, ठेव. Ex. बारा आणि पांच सत्ता सत्तीस हातचा आला एक. 3 Readily achievable or feasible; that is within one's compass or range. 4 That is in one's hand or possession or ownership; of one's own property. Pr. हातचें सोडून पळत्याचे पाठोस लागूं नये.

हातचा पाडणें To cast away what is in hand; to deprive (a person or one's self) of what is under enjoyment or in possession.

हातचा नोट *a* Neat of hand;—used of a writer of a manual workman generally.

हातचा फोड *m* A boil on the palm. See तळ-हातचा फोड. [under हात.

हातचा मळ *m* See explained amongst the phrases

हातचा सुटा *a* Free of hand, openhanded, liberal.

हातचाळा *m* Fidgetiness of the hand; mischievous or injurious liveliness of the hand (in moving and removing, placing and replacing, lifting and tossing down &c.) *v* लाग. Also the destructive or deranging operation or action arising from this fidgetiness. *v* कर. 2 Active and constant employment or occupation of the hand (as in paying or delivering out and in receiving in of monies or commodities under a briskly flourishing trade or business).

हातचिटो or टो or टो *f* A letter or note written or avouched by the hand of; a letter (as from an official or a great personage) of which the authenticating tokens are, not seals and stamps &c., but simply the handwriting of that personage, whether throughout or at the close of it. 2 Thess. iii. 17.

हातचे हातों or हातच्या हातों *ad* (Within the very hand; within a very small compass or space.) Instantly, smartly, in a trice, shake, jiffy, with exceeding celerity of action and shortness of time—any doing or happening. Ex. च्या शाळी दिवसामध्यं दुपार हा० भरता; मो विहोर खणू लागलो तो हा० पाणी लागलें; हा गडी हा० जाऊन येईल. Also हातचे हातों चोरा-लबाडी-शिंदळको-चाहडी &c.

हातचोखणें sometimes हातचुफणें *n* A baby's coral or mouth-piece.

हातजतन *f* Hand-care or hand-treatment, i. e. vigorous and regular rubbing or washing; as distinguishing from feeding (of animals). Ex. हा घोडा नुसत्या हातजतनानें इतका जशार आहे. [weed.

हातझाड *n* A tree planted:—as disting. from a

हातझाडणी *f* Flinging out the hand in flouting or driving off, or in angry or contemptuous rejection.

हातझालणा *m* A hand-net hanging from a bamboo hoop. See हातविंड.

हातझोबा *f* Interlocking of arms and striving; angry pulling and haling, wrestling and struggling.

हातणी or नो *f* (هتھی H) A rough glove (made of káthá, hair &c.) for rubbing down horses with.

2 The quadrangular mass of masonry by the side of a well over which is constructed a waterwheel. One end of the beam of the wheel rests upon it. 3 A rude brush (of twigs or stalks) used in brushing off the husks and pebbles from the thrashing floor or sifting fan. Hence A rude broom of any kind. 4 An implement of the currier for hammering leather.

हातधरणो माप *n* Measurement (of corn &c.) by holding the left hand around and above the edge of the measure. This excess is to the benefit of the purchaser. See बोटधरणो माप.

हातधुणो *f* An inám granted in remuneration of the service of washing the hands (of the Raja &c.) See 2 Kings iii. 11. 2 A little waterchannel in the scullery or kitchen where the female operants wash their hands.

हातघोंडा *m* A stone suitable to be thrown or lifted by the hand. 2 The reach of a stone thrown by the hand, a stone-throw.

हातनळा *m* A firework,—a hand-squib.

हातनळी *f* A tile of a flat kind.

हातनिगा or -निघा *f* (See हातजतन) Hand-attention; hand-regard.

हातपडत *a* P (हात & पडणें) That is convenient-

ly and constantly at hand; or that is producible and available instantly upon the arising of occasion of it. [a cubit in length.

हातपहार *f* A bickern or a miner's bar of about हातपा *m* The sleeve or arm of a garment.

हातपाटिलकी *f* (A formation answering to तोंड-पाटिलकी from पाटोल) Striking, pushing, or similar use of the hand disallowed as arrogant or obtrusive. 2 Practice or doing, as opposed to talking. Ex. तोंडपाटिलकी सगळ्यांस येतो हा० कडीण. 3 Cleverness at striking; also at picking and stealing, nimble-fingeredness.

हातपाणी *n* Pouring water into the hand of the bride during रासनहाण. *v* घाल. This rite is performed by the bride's mother-in-law with the object of communicating her own matronly tact and skill and domestic accomplishments.

हातपात *a* P Commonly हातपडत.

हातपान *n* The name of that leaf which issues from the trunk of the Plantain immediately before the falling out of the कोंका.

हातपान्हा *m* (हात Hand, पान्हा Descent of milk into the udder of a cow &c. from maternal yearnings, or on her seeing food placed before her.) The ready yielding of her milk by a cow, buffalo &c. upon the application to her udder of the hand of the milker (i. e. without there being a necessity of presenting to her her calf or any inducing food). Note. The oblique cases are mostly in use; as हातपान्हास (लागणें, येणें &c.); हातपान्हाची (गाय &c.) [hand.

हातपालवो *f* Foliage within the reach of the

हातपावा *a* C (हात & पावणें) That can be reached by the hand. 2 Of which the fruits or flowers can be plucked by the hand of a person standing on the ground—a tree or shrub: also of which the water can be obtained by the hand without descent into it—a well.

हातपिटो *f* (हात & पिटणें. Striking of hands.) Fisticuffs, blows, manual fight.

हातबळ *n* Strength or ability of hand. Ex. हा० ना पायबळ देरे देवा तोंडबळ.

हातबेडी or हातबिडी *f* A hand-cuff, a manacle.

हातभाता *m* A hand-bellows.

हातभार *m* Weight of hand; i. e. weighty or solid assistance, esp. in the form of a money-gift, *vis pecuniæ*. *v* लाव.

हातभुरकणा or हातभुरका *a* That must be or may be eaten by being sucked or supped off the hand with a flurruping noise;—as certain liquid preparations of food, young cocoanuts &c.

हातभुरकणें or हातभुरकें *n* Any liquid preparation of food that is supped off the hand with a flurruping sound. [bamboo.

हातर *m* P A large or a coarse and rough mat of

हातरगाडा *m* A small sugarcane-mill easy to be worked and managed by the hand of a man; i. e. which does not require bullocks. [&c.

हातरणें, हातरो, हातरण Properly अंधरणें, अंधरी हातरवो *f* A hand-churning staff.

हातरहाट *m* A hand-waterwheel.

हातरमाल *m* A pocket-handkerchief. 2 A small budget or bag of papers of accounts: also the little bundle of business-papers which is daily taken in hand to be attended to.

हातलाग *m* Reach of hand; extent of power of access or attainment.

हातलागास or हातलागीं येणें or असणें To come within or be within one's reach, resources, power, or capacity.

हातलावणी *f* (Applying of the hand.) The defloration of a virgin-female. Applied esp. to that of courtesans. 2 Plantation by the hand of: also a plantation by the hand of. 3 Used as a Planted by the hand of.

हातलावा or **या** *a* (हात & लावणे) That has a propensity to lay predatory hands upon (things that fall or lie in his way); that has a hand itching to steal.

हातवजन *n* Weighing by taking into the hand and gently shaking. 2 The ability to judge of the weight of bodies in this manner.

हातवटी *f* (هتوڑی H) Skill of hand; masterliness of execution or performance; dexterity. 2 (The derivation being overlooked) Skill, expertness, or smartness in general; as भाषणाची हा., बोलण्याचालण्याची हा., चालण्याची-पोहण्याची-घा-यावर वसण्याची-जेवण्याची-व्यापाराची-हा. Ex. आ-णीक रीण घेवुनि पाहे. काही हा. करुं जाये. तेणे हीण दिसेचि सोय. करावे काय विठोबा. 3 Style, appropriate or peculiar manner.

हातवडा *m* (هتوڑ H) A large hammer.

हातवडी *f* (هتوڑی H) A small hammer.

हातवणी *n* (हात & पाणी) Water in which hands have been washed.

हातवहे *n* A hand-oar; a paddle; a light and manageable oar, as opp. to a sweep &c.

हातवळा *m* (हात & वळणे) Skill of hand; dexterity or expertness; masterliness of execution or performance. Pr. गातां गळा, शिंपता मळा, लिहितां हा.

हातवा *m* A dab of the hand dipped in turmeric and कुंकू on festal occasions. Amongst females. 2 A lamp made of flour with oil and a wick in it, carried by the procession which goes to bring the bridegroom, or which accompanies the bridegroom to the house of the bride to solemnize the wedding. 3 A glove (of hair, káthá, cloth &c.) as a rubber for a horse.

हातवारे *m pl* Action with the hand (as in speaking); manual gesticulations.

हातविंड *n* (About Ratnagiri. The term at Har-nai is हातझालणा) A hand-net hanging from a bamboo-hoop. See under झालणा.

हातविरजण *n* विरजण (any coagulator of milk) thrown in conjecturally by the hand.

हातविरजा *a* हातविरंगुळा *a* (हात & विरजणे &c.) That can occasionally assist one in his business or work; that is advanced to the capability of lending a hand and affording a respite. Used of a son or daughter, an apprentice, a pupil &c.

हातशिंपणे *n* Sprinkling of water with the hand: also water sprinkled with the hand (to the plants of a garden &c.)

हातशेकणे *n* (Hand-warming.) A term for the गूळ or molasses given to the चूलजाळ्या in remuneration for his service.

हातशेवई *f* Vermicelli or little paste-rolls made with the hand: opp to पाटशेवई V. &c. made upon a board.

हातसर *m* An ornament for the arm (of females).

हातसारवण *n* Smearing or smearedness with cowdung-wash (of a floor or the ground) with the hand (i. e. without the aid of broom, clout &c.)

हातसुख *n* Delight or pleasure as experienced by, or as seated in, the hand; joy of the hand (as in pommeling and belabouring a hated person &c.); manual gratification. *v* चे.

हातसुटका *f m* Release of one's hand or one's self (as from an engagement or occupation). 2 A releaser or reliever of one's hand; i. e. an

assistant, a mate. 3 Freedom of hand; i. e. liberality. [breaker

हातसुतकी *f* A small implement of the stone-हातसेकेल or हातसेकील *a* Familiarized or accustomed to the hand; tame to the hand.

हातसेडवण *n f* (Loosener or freer of the hand of.) A term for a person or an animal or article that relieves and takes one's place for a while at a business or work.

हातसेरा or **या**, हातसुरा or **या** *m* A hand-bowl for making vermicelli-like rolls of flour. The bowl is drilled.

हातहालवणी *f* An ancient cess on a person's setting out on a journey. (Because in walking he moves his arms to and fro.)

हातळ *a* That has a propensity to lay predatory hands upon; that has hands itching to steal; *lightfingered*.

हातळणे *v c* (हात) To handle roughly and disorderingly; to press and squeeze so as to crush, crumple, ruffle. 2 To snatch up thievishly; to lay thievish hand upon. [bing glove.

हातळी *f* (Commonly हाताळी) A horse's rub-

हाता *m* The head or flower of केतकी (Pandanus odoratissimus). 2 A term used in counting flowers, fruits &c. A handful; i. e. an aggregate of five, six, or other number, as taken up at once into the hand, and set aside as an unit.

हाताखालचा *a* Subject to the hand (command or direction) of; an assistant, a mate, an understrapper or underling. 2 That is well known unto (to be made or done); familiar and facile unto. 3 Present in the possession of and freely under the control or at the disposal of. See 1 Samuel xxi. 3.

हाताखाली *ad* Under the hand of; in subjection or subordination unto. 2 In the possession or at the disposal of. 3 Under the hand as already engaged; under the hand as a by-work or a minor matter, another matter, considered as the main, being in hand; as सो आपला घोडा विका-याला नेतांच आहे मजो असली तर हाताखाली तुमचाही घोडा नेईन आणि विकीन.

हाताचा उदार or **हाताचा सडळ** *a* Of liberal or free hand, generous, munificent.

हाताचा कुशळ *a* Skilful or clever of hand; expert, dexterous.

हाताचा जड *a* Of heavy hand; i. e. closefisted, miserly. Pr. हाताचा जड आणि बोलून गोड. 2 Heavy of hand;—as a writer &c.

हाताचा जलद *a* Quick of hand; expert at manual works. [giving.

हाताचा थंड *a* Cold of hand; i. e. slow at striking. [miserly.

हाताचा फटकळ *a* Free of the fist; given to striking.

हाताचा बळकट *a* Tightfisted, closehanded,

हाताचा बाण *m* (Hand-arrow or Hand-rocket.)

A term for anything that secures the ascendancy or confers influence over another. *v* गमाव, दवड, सोड &c. [phrases of हात.

हाताचा मळ *m* See हातचा मळ amongst the

हाताचा मेकळा *a* Free or loose of hand; i. e. lavish in giving, liberal, munificent.

हाताची करंगळी *f* The little finger.

हाताची थडा *f* A joke of the hand in the form of a blow or slap; a practical joke.

हाताजोगता *a* Suitable to one's hand—to one's manual strength or skill. 2 Capable of being reached or attained, lit. fig.

हातानिराळा *a* (हात & निराळा) That is become

separate from the hand; i. e. that is laid down or left as altogether perfected or finished; *off the hands*—any work or business of the hands. Ex. हा दुर्निर्वह कोष एकदा हा. झाला म्हणजे दुसरे काम घेईन. 2 That is aside or apart; that is out of the way of any (mischievous, meddling, blundering &c.) hand. In this sense the words are mostly used *adverbially*. Ex. कामापुरती भांडी वहिवाटीत ठेवा वरकड हातानिराळी ठेवा.

हाताफळी *f* (हात & फळी Side, party.) Bandy-ing of blows, fisticuffs: also angry wrestling and struggling.

हातावरचा संसार *m* Maintaining one's self by labor of one's hands (or body); carrying on of the world by work. 2 Having one's world (worldly standing or maintenance in life) dependent upon one's hand; i. e. living from hand to mouth. *v* कर, चालव.

हातावेगळा *a* Become separate from the hand; off from or out of the hand; i. e. done and disposed of; despatched and done with. See further under हातानिराळा.

हातासरसा *ad decl* (हात & सरसा) Together with (the present impetus or action of) the hand; with the hand (as now engaged in some similar employment); *whilst the hand is in it*;—doing some new work proposed. Ex. उद्यो काढतो आहेस तो हातासरशी भांडी घास मग हात घु.

हाताळ & हाताळणे See हातळ & हातळणे.

हाताळी *f* हाताळ *n* A horse's rubbing brush; a glove of hair or काया &c. 2 हाताळी is further The leathern loop for the hand at the handle of a bel-lows. [furtively, nimble-fingered.

हाताळू *a* Dexterous at pilfering or snapping up

हातेण *n* Desire of the male (in mares or she-asses), heat. *v* कर or हातेणास येणे.

हातेर *n* C Gratuitous service which the Ryots of a village must render upon occasions in the fields of the Pátíl, Revenue-farmer, and other public officers. 2 (Better हत्यार or हतेर) An instrument, tool, or weapon in general.

हातेरबंद *a* (Better हत्यारबंद or हतेरबंद) Armed.

हातोटी *f* (هتوڑی H) Skill of hand, dexterity &c. See हातवटी.

हातोडा *m* (هتوڑ H) A large hammer.

हातोडी *f* (هتوڑی H) A small hammer.

हातोपा *m* (Commonly हातपा) The sleeve or arm of a garment.

हातोपात or **ती** *ad* (हात & पात or पातो Line.) From hand to hand &c. See हातोहात.

हातोफळी *f* (हात & फळी Side, party.) Bandy-ing of blows: also angry wrestling and struggling.

हातोफळी *ad* Hand over hand, i. e. smartly, sharply, in a trice.

हातोसा *m* Help of hand; lending a hand. *v* दे.

हातोहात *ad* (हात by redup.) From hand to hand; from the hands of one to the hands of a second, and thus onwards;—as tossing bricks, bundles of grass &c., or delivering packages or burdens to be conveyed to a distance. 2 also हातोहाती Smartly, rapidly, sharply, briskly, *hand over hand*. Ex. नदीचे तीरी वसली हातो ती दा. पूर आला; खान करून अंग पुसतो आहे तो हा. पाकस आला; चिंवाळ्याचे दिवसांत दुपार हा भरती. हातोहाती येणे To come to fisticuffs or blows.

हातोळा *m* (Better हातवळा) Flexibility and skill of hand &c.

हातो & compounds Properly हत्ती.

हात्या *m* (हात) A handle (i. e. the extremity of the spoke projecting beyond the fellyes) of a

waterwheel; one of the pins by which the wheel is turned. 2 A rough glove made of rope or stiff hairs; with which horses are rubbed down. 3 A member of a loom. The handle or stock of the फणी or comb.

हायाण *n* Desire of the male (in mares or she-asses), heat. *v* कर or हायाणास येणें.

हायादांडी *f* The comb-frame of the weaver; called also महादेव पार्वती *q. v.* [&c.]

हायार or हायार & हायारबंद &c. Better हायार हायरणें & हायरण Properly आयरणें & आयरण.

हादगा *m* (Or हदगा) A flowertree and flower, *Eschynomene grandiflora*.

हादरणें *vi* & *vc* See हदरणें.

हांदा *m* The practice, among husbandmen, of mutually helping one another with themselves and their bullocks as the occasions for such assistance arise to each.

हादाल & हादालपार्वती See हदाल &c.

हांदुळणें sometimes हांदळणें *vc* (आंदोलन *S*) To shake or agitate (a tree &c.); to affect with quick motion backwards and forwards: also to jog or jolt. 2 To swing or rock, to cause to oscillate. 3 as *vi* To swing, rock, roll &c.

हांदुळहिंदुळ or हांदळहिंदुळ *f* (हांदुळणें) Violent or reiterate shaking or agitating, jogging or jolting, swinging or rocking: also shaking &c. by many.

हांदेकरी or हांदलेकरी *m* (हांदा & करी) A man or bullock lent or borrowed according to the practice detailed under हांदा.

हानजा *m* Nautical term. Halliards.

हानि *f* (*S*) pop. हान or हान *f* Loss. 2 Detriment, injury, harm, in a wider sense; as privation, deprivation, or diminution of good; destruction, extinction, cessation of being or of present form, state, good quality &c.; damage, hurt, mischief, impairedness &c. Pr. आपली हानि जगाचें हसें. Ex. of compounds—घनहानि, वित्तहानि, वैभवहानि, महलहानि.

हानिपंचक *n* (*S*) In astrology. An inauspicious juncture or period, there being likelihood of loss. See the other periods under चौरपंचक.

हापटणें *vc* & *i* (Vulgar. For आपटणें) To dash against. [दे, सोड.]

हांपा *m* (Imit. or हांपा *H*) Panting. *v* भर, टाक, हावकणें *vc* (हावका) To shock, jog, jolt.

हावका *m* (Or हवका) A shock, jog, jolt, concussion. *v* बस.

हांबरडा *m* The lowing of a bull, cow &c.

हांबरणें *vi* (Or हंबरणें) To low—a bull, cow &c.

हावशी, हावसाण &c. Preferably हवशी or हपशी &c.

हावसाजबशी or हामसाहामशी *f* (Imit.) Sobbing. हवासाजबशी or हामसाहामशी *ad* (Imit.) Sobbingly &c.; also see ओक्साबोकाशी. [हेबालणें.]

हाबळणी & हाबळणें *R* or *C* See हेबालणी & हामो, हामोदार, हामोदारी See हमी &c.

हाय *f* (حي *A*) Life.

हाय or हा This affix is the Persian ها attached, to form the plural, to nouns signifying inanimate objects, but, in Maráthi, to territorial designations only; as देहेहाय, जिह्मेहाय, महालहाय (محلہ, ضلع, ذیلی) Villages, Zillás, Maháls. Twice or thrice indeed we find an instance of its attachment to an ordinary noun; as गुजारतहाय.

हाय An interjection upon the sudden apprehension of some exquisite (esp. corporal) pleasure. 2 An interjection upon a pang or twinge or some sudden emotion or sensation of pain. Note.

These two senses are the senses rather of the written word than of the interjection or sound हाय; for they belong to the interjection हाय under different modifications. The first is the sense of हाय as uttered with a full and continuing expiration; the second, of हाय as ejaculated suddenly and sharply. Other common ejaculations are हां, हूं, चूं, कूं, इस, उस, डम, घम, कटा.

हाय खाणें or घेणें To take alarm at; to conceive terror or apprehension or anxiety at or about. हाय खाणें or घेणें (तापाची, खाण्याची &c.) To have apprehensions (about fever, eating &c.) हाय पतकरणें or मोकलणें To acknowledge some wrong or foolish or disadvantageous doing; to evince regret or sorrow about. हाय सोडणें-देणें-घालणें To vent sighs or a sigh; and हाय घालणें To sigh after, i. e. long for. हायास आणणें To exhaust, spend, knock up; to reduce to extremity of weariness and weakness. हायास येणें To come or fall into the state of exhaustion or prostration; to be knocked up, broken down, tired out &c.

हायत or हायात *f* (حيات *A*) Life. See हयात.

हायदेस दुखा *m* This is the Maráthá misapprehension of हाय دوست دولہا Alas! Oh! Friend the Bridegroom!—the cry of condolence before the tábút at the Muharram. Hence Squabbling or brawling: also tumultuary insurrection or mutiny; any uproar against. Also हायदेस *m* simply. *v* माज, मात, उठ, चाल, & घाल, मांड, कर.

हायसा *a* (हाय Interjection of delight, & सा Particle of similitude. A free formation.) That is in the fit state to utter हाय!; that is affected with a sudden and exquisite sense of pleasure or joy, prompting forcibly to some ejaculation expressive of it. Ex. त्या दाटीमध्ये माझा जीव अगदी कासावीस झाला होता मी अंमळ बाहेर येतांच हायसा झालो. [exclamations of joy.]

हायसें वाटणें in. con. To feel moved to cry out in हायहाय *interj* (हाय by redup.) An interjection of grief, sorrow, regret, dismay, despair &c.

हायहय An interjection as uttered from time to time by a person under great and continuing bodily pain. 2 Used as *sf* (हाय & हय by redup.) Loud expression of corporal suffering; piteous outcries under pain.

हाया *interj* See हाय *interj*.

हायाहया *interj* The utterance or expression of a person under acute bodily agony.

हार *m* (*S*) A necklace; a garland or wreath; a string (of gems, beads, flowers &c.) 2 *f* A line or row.

हार *f* (*S* Taking, or हृ To seize.) Loss. *v* ये, बस. 2 Defeat (in battle, gambling &c.) *v* ये. 3 *m* Taking from, seizing, robbing, rape. 4 In arithmetic. Divisor.

हार खाणें-घेणें and, with direct or inverse construction, -जाणें To sustain loss or defeat, to lose. हार जाणें with direct construction and dat. of o. is To allow or to undergo defeat by or inferiority unto. हार घेणें-पतकरणें-मानणें To accept or agree to loss. Pr. हार मानली झगडा तुटला; also हार मानली पण झगडा तुटो Peace! peace! peace upon any sacrifice or concession. हारीं जाणें with dat. of o. To succumb or dub unto; to acknowledge defeat by.

हारक *a* (*S*) That takes away or from; that seizes, ravishes, robs; that bears off or removes generally; as पित्तहारक, कफहारक, वातहारक, शोकहारक, कल्याणहारक. See others under हारी. 2 In arithmetic. Divisor.

हारजीत *f* Losing and winning; defeat and victory. Pr. हा० कोण्हाच्या खाधीन नाही.

हारणें *vc* (हार or हरण *S*) To win, i. e. to bear off (as a prize). Ex. म्यां त्याला शंभर रूपयांस हारलें or त्याचे शंभर रूपये हारले. 2 The word will, by some, be used in the other senses of हरणें.

हारपणें *vi* (Or हरपणें) To lose: also as *vi* To be lost. [&c. See हरविणें.]

हारविणें *vc* (Active or causal of हारणें) To lose हारसडणें *vc* *R* (A formation from हार & सड Regularity and Evidence.) To reduce within bounds; to contract, by gradual performance or execution, within a small and manageable sphere (a complicate or large business).

हारसडीस आणणें A phrase with हारसड obsolete. To bring, by progressive despatch and disposal of the parts of it, into moderate compass or manageable dimensions (an extensive or a multifarious business). Ex. एक वर्षाचें लिहिणें तुंबलें आहे सारा गोष्टळ झाला आहे एवढें हारसडीस आणून दे मग मी शेवटास नेईन. हारसडीस येणें To come gradually into moderate compass &c. See the phrase above.

हारसरणें *vi* *R* *W* (हार Defeat or loss.) To admit one's defeat; to concede, yield, give in.

हारा *m* (Or हरा) A large basket made of bamboo slips.

हाराष or स *m* (Corr. from ह्रास *S*) Loss, damage, detriment. *v* ये, हो, बस.

हारिद्र *a* *S* Belonging or relating to turmeric.

हारी *f* (Commonly हार) A line or row.

हारीं *prep* (Vulgar. हार Line or row.) In the line of, towards, to, in the direction of. Ex. तो शेताहारीं गेला. 2 With, in the hands of. Ex. त्या हारीं माझे दाहा रूपये आहेत. 3 It will sometimes occur in the other senses of the preposition कडे, under which see them stated and exemplified. 4 The derivation being disregarded—Near or nigh; as गांवाहारीं, शेताहारीं, डोंगराहारीं, तळ्याहारीं.

हारी *a* (*S*) That takes away or from; that seizes, plunders, robs; that bears off or removes generally; as दु:खहारी, ज्वरहारी, रोगहारी, कामहारी, क्रोधहारी, लोभहारी, चिंताहारी, संतापहारी, पापहारी, पुण्यहारी. See others under हारक. 2 That carries away (the mind or affections); delightful, charming, captivating.

हारेमोहारे or हारेमोहारेस or हारेमोहारे or स or हायामोहयास *prep* (हार Line, & मोहारे Before.) In the line or path of; in the presence of. Note. The use of this phrase is not regular and unrestrained. There is ever an implication of inability or impropriety in the objects being “in the presence or way of;” and the construction is invariably negative. Ex. म्यां एकवेळ त्या पोरास मार दिव्हा तेव्हापासून तो माझे हारेमोहारेस उभा राहत नाही; त्याशीं व्यवहार करूं न्हणतां पर तो सोदा आहे त्याचे हारेमोहारे तुम्ही उभे राहूं नका.

हारोहार *ad* (हार by redup.) In one continuous row or line, or in rows or lines. 2 In uninterrupted or unintermitting consecution or succession;—as events or actions reiterated. Ex. त्या बायकोस हा० चार खेपा सुलीच झाल्या.

हार्द *n* (*S*) corruptly हार्द्र *n* Meaning, mind, intent, design or drift of the mind: also the scope, purport, or significance (of a speech, a sentence, an action &c.)

हार्य *a* *S* (Possible, purposed, necessary) to be taken away or from, to be seized, removed &c.

हायामोहयास *prep* See under हारेमोहारेस.

हाल *m* (حال *A*) Distressful or calamitous condition; the wretchedness or wofulness (of

indigence, fatigue, hunger, disgrace &c.) The word well corresponds with Pickle, plight, mess, trim &c.; or, as it is ever used in the plural, with Straits, extremities &c. *v* काड, भोग, सोस, वे, हो, & दे, पाड, कर.

हाल असे झाले की कुचें खाईना Expressive of the very extremity of wretchedness and abjectness.

हाल *f* Fixed resolution or purpose; any doggedly or steadily held determination. *v* बांध, सोड. Ex. हा आपलो हाल सिद्धीस नेईलच सोडणार नाही; मज कोणही नलगे आणीक संगतो॥ राखावी वडतो हाल माझी॥ 2 A wager, an engagement upon a stake: also an engagement without stake; a fixed engagement. *v* बांध with शीं. Hence, by implication, Vieing with; emulously engaging with. *v* बांध.

हाल *ad* (حال A) Now. 2 Continually, constantly, at every present moment. This sense is rare. Pr. हाल खुशमत ताजी रोटी or ताजा राजगार Standing flattery, ready at the instant, secures good pudding or a maintenance fresh and fat. हाल खुशमती also occurs as *a* Ever ready with flattery fresh and new. See under खुशमद.

हालअपेष्टा *f* हालअपदा or -आपदा *f* Distressful and pitiable condition generally; pickle, plight, trim &c.; miserable state or situation (in whatever particulars consisting). Vide supra.

हालअमल *m* (حال & عمل A) The present government or rule.

हालकडी *f* (हालणें & कडी) The pendant of two pearls, or the three pendants of a nose-ring. 2 The little pendent appurtenance or completing member of a nose-ring.

हालचाल *f* (حال H Or from हालणें & चालणें) Moving, stirring, working, acting; the performing of functions or the living of an animate being.

हालणें *v* i (هلا H) To move or stir; to be agitated; to have motion generally. 2 To be in great confusion and commotion—a country, a town, a house.

हालता नारळ *m* A cocoanut of which, when it is shaken, the milk within shakes and sounds, a rattling cocoanut. [immediately.]

हालफिलाल *ad* (حال في الحال A) At this instant, हालबंया or हालबिंया, हालबेलंडी, हालबालेंडी, or हालबेलेंडें See हलबेलेंडी &c.

हालबोंदरा or -बोंद्रा *a* (हालणें & बोंदर or बोंदरी Clout &c.) Ragged and slovenly. Hence 2 Idiotic, crazy, silly-looking: also impotent, imbecile, inefficient or incompetent generally. हालबोंद्रा is a form of this word, or from हलका & इद्रिय, signifying Impotent, incapable, feeble-minded &c.

हालमस *a* (حال A & مست P) Proud although in indigence and wretchedness; poor and proud. Generally occurring in conjunction with मालमस; as per Pr. हा० कीं मालमस. [or agitate.]

हालविणें *v* c (हालणें) To move or stir; to shake हालवून जागा करणें To force room, an opening, or a place by efforts or trial. 2 To stir up to (by prompting or suggesting).

हालसाल *n* (سال حال P) The current year. 2 Used as *ad* During or in the current year.

हालहवाल *m* (حال and its plural احوال A) Distressful and wretched condition or circumstances. See हाल. 2 Sometimes used as *a* as फौजहा० झाली.

हालझल *f* Confusion and commotion; uproar and hubbub; general and wild outcry and pertur-

bation (as of a country upon invasion or a marauding foray).

हालाहल *n* S Poison &c. See हलाहल.

हालिक *a* S Relating to ploughing or a plough, aratory.

हाली *ad* (حالي from حال A) Now.

हालीमवाली or -मुवाली *m pl* (اهالي موالى A) The great and small, rich and poor, high and low, noble and plebeian.

हालीमाजी *f* (حالي & ماضى A Present and past.) Change of administration; the removal of the present public officers of a state and the succession of others: also succession and flow, coming in and passing away, more generally. Ex. राज्याची हा० होतो तेव्हा माणसांचा राजगार होतो. हालीहरामी *a* & *m* & *f* See हलीहरामी.

हालोहाल *ad* (حال و حال H) At the instant; at the present moment.

हाल्य *m* (Properly हल्य) A male buffalo.

हाली & हालीमाजी See हाली & हालीमाजी.

हाव *m* (S) Any feminine act of amorous pastime or tending to excite amorous sensations. 2 *pl* Blandishments, coquetry, dalliance, the airs and arts of love. 3 *pl* Commonly हावभाव.

हाव or हांव *f* (هوا A Air, life &c.) Vehement or earnest desire: also earnest hope. *v* भर, लाग, & घर. 2 Spirit, ardor, daring, pluck, mettle, spunk. The word agrees well, although not wholly, with धमक *q. v.* 3 Rumor.

हाव घालणें (esp. in poetry.) To cast a longing or strong desire after. Ex. मार्जारें देखिला लोणियाचा गोळा॥ लावुनिया डोळा हाव घाली॥ हावहाव करणें To fire up eagerly to obtain or get, to catch at, to snap at. हावभरीं भरणें or होणें To be filled with eagerness or the excitement of desire. हावेस or हावेनें भरणें To take up eagerly (some scheme or plan, esp. as extravagant or eccentric); to pursue ardently and with full swing (some lofty or wild project): also to be intensely ambitious or aspiring (in the general tone of one's spirit).

हावदुळणें *v* c & *i* Commonly हांदुळणें.

हावभरी *a* (हाव & भरणें) Filled with ardor or desire. 2 Filled with some harebrained or extravagant speculation, scheme, or fancy; wildly enthusiastic in or after.

हावभाव *m pl* (हाव & भाव) Actions and postures expressive of sentiment; gestures and movements exhibiting the passions: also gesticulation, representation by action generally. Ex. तंव नेचकटाक्ष हा०॥ दावितां नाना लावव॥ 2 Laxly. Approximating conception or conjecture (of or about a matter future, or distant in place, or unexperienced or unknown). *v* बांध.

हावर *m f* A renewed boil, wen, imposthume, or other tumor; the rising and forming again after bursting. *v* घर. 2 The swelling of a tumor or swollen part; the enlarging of a tumefaction; the rising or sizing. *v* घर.

हावर *m f* हावरें *n* (हावरा) Inordinate eagerness of desire. *v* सुट, भर.

हावरा *a* (होणें through व्हावा & हावा) That is unceasingly exclaiming हावा, हावा (more still is wanted, let me have more still): i. e. greedy, grasping, covetous, insatiable. 2 Impatient or intolerant (whether respecting an object desired or a pain or an evil under endurance). Note. By some the word is written हांवरा and is derived from हांव.

हावळा *a* (Or हवळा. हाव Desire.) Ravenously or impatiently eager.

हावा Better written व्हावा.

हावेली *f* (Properly हवेली) A genteel dwelling house, esp. as large.

हाशा *m* (حاشية A) The border of a garment.

हाशा or हांशा *m* हाशी *f* The name of a Jungle हाशीखुशी & हाशीखेळी See हशीखुशी &c. [tree.]

हाशील *n* (حاصل A) Annual results from taxes and duties, revenue. Hence, by eminence, Postage. 2 Purport, import, drift, tenor, meaning. 3 Profit, advantage, gain, good.

हा० करणें *g.* of *o.* Ironically. To lose.

हास *m* S Laughing or laughter.

हासडणें, हासडा, हांसणें, हांसडा, हांसळी, हांस, हांसें See हसडणें &c.

हांसाबाजी *f* See हंसाबाजी.

हासोल *n* Revenue &c. See हाशील.

हांसगहू *m* A kind of wheat.

हास्तिन *a* S Relating to the elephant, elephantine.

हास्य *n* (S) Laughter: also delight or pleasurable emotion. This is one of the nine रस. See नवरस. 2 Laughing at; ridicule or derision. 3 Mirth or pleasantry. Note. From the subrisus or smile to the horse-laughter some are pleased to reckon four stages; viz. स्मित, हासित, हास्य, अट्टहास.

हास्यमुख *a* (S) Of a laughing or smiling countenance; cheerful or lively (habitually or by disposition): also that is wearing (at the particular time in view) a pleasant or pleased aspect.

हास्यरस *m* (S) The fifth of the nine रस or sentiments,—that of laughter or delight.

हास्यवदन *a* (S) The same with हास्यमुख.

हास्यास्यद *n* (S हास्य & आस्यद Place.) A butt for derision or ridicule, a laughing-stock.

हाहा An interjection of grief, sorrow, or pain.

हांहां Interjection importing Hold! stop! forbear! ah there! *v* म्हण, कर.

हांहां म्हणतां or हांहां म्हणे तों (Whilst you are crying Stop! Ah! Hah!) In a trice or shake, quickly.

हाहाकार *m* (S) A general or a great lamentation or wailing.

हाहाकार or हाहाकार *m* Used by the ignorant for the preceding word, under the notion of the stricter correctness of this form. 2 Used also in the sense of व्हंव्हं.

हाहू *f* हांहू *n* (हां & हूं Imitative words.) A hem or other audible expiration as made to intimate wakefulness, attentiveness, presence &c. 2 Groaning or moaning. 3 Demurring, hemming and hawing.

हाळ *f* A basket of a certain form and size. Hence (quasi *basketing* and *marketing*) Going with things for sale in another village; or going about from village to village with pedler's ware; pedlery. 2 Pedler's ware: also the produce of the sale of pedler's ware; as हाळीस जाणें -चालणें -निघणें. 3 The mark (in clearing ground for cultivation) of a removed or an extinct tree.

हाळ *m* A watering trough (esp. of masonry) for cattle. 2 A long and deep furrow or channel: also a long fireplace or a line of fireplaces. On the day of चंपावष्टी fire is kindled in a हाळ or trench, and people (i. e. the यजुर्वेदी and others) walk along the embers, when they celebrate गौधळ in honor of देवी, खंडोबा &c. 3 As a Canarese word हाळ signifies Mountain-torrent or a rude stream; also its precipitous or rugged bed.

हाळवाजार *m* Pedlery. *v* कर. See under हाळ.

हाळीव *n* Cress, *Lepidium sativum*.

हिकडचा or ला or ली, हिकडणें, हिकडून, हिकडून-तिकडून, हिकडे, हिकडेतिकडे Preferably हिकडचा &c.

हिकणे *v c* (Local and vulgar.) To hold in sexual embrace.

हिकणे *v c R* (हिक S? To injure.) To eat, to devour, to crush in one's destroying maw. Used in anger or contempt.

हिकमत *f* (حکمت A) Skill, ingenuity, cunning, contriving or adapting quality of the mind: also art, knack, trick, mystery, the secret and clever disposition or adjustment by which an effect is accomplished.

हिकमती or त्या *a* (हिकमत) Skilful, ingenious, inventive, contriving; clever in devising or abounding in devices towards the bringing about of a matter.

हिका & हिकेखोर or हिकेखोर Better and more commonly हेंका & हेंकेखोर.

हिकाती *f unc* A difficulty or an objection considered as captious, perverse, unreasonable &c. *v कर*.

हिकाती or त्या *a* That makes difficulties, starts objections, invents excuses, offers pretexts and idle pleas. Also हिकात्याखोर &c. The common word is हजती or त्या.

हिकायत *f* (حکایت A) A story or tale.

हिकायती *f* (हिकायत) Amongst Kárkúns. The name of the line which is drawn across the four columns. See under रेच. [tales.]

हिकायती *a* (हिकायत) A narrator of stories or

हिका *f* (S) Hiccough,—a single convulsion under that affection. 2 *m* Better हेका.

हिंग *m* (हिंगु S) Assafoetida.

हिंग लावणे or हिंग लावून विचारणे -मानणे -मोजणे &c. To call or regard as one's own. (Because hing is applied to an article of food which is to be eaten.) हिंग हणणे To be wasting away under disease: also to pine away.

हिंगडा *m* (हिंग) An inferior sort of assafoetida: also spoiled or damaged assafoetida. 2 Applied abusively or revilingly to assafoetida in general.

हिंगण *m* हिंगणवेट *m* हिंगणवेटो *f* (इंगुदी S) A thorny tree, Balanites Aegyptiaca. Grah. Ex. कल्पतरु आणि बाभूळ ॥ हिंगण आणि सलयागर ॥ हिंगणवेट *n* Its fruit. Of this fruit filled with gunpowder a firework or sort of grenade is made.

हिंगणमिठा *m* The fruit of the tree हिंगणवेट.

हिंगणमूळ *n* The root of हिंगणी. It is a drug.

हिंगणी *f* A tree. See हिंगण.

हिंगणे वाफणे *v c* (To season with assafoetida and to steam. Because assafoetida is first applied to the article in hand to be cooked, and shortly after arises the steam indicative of commencement and progress.) A popular phrase with neg. con. implying To be greatly behind hand in a matter to be done; to be as yet without having made even a beginning. Ex. खिचडो अझून हिंगलो नाही वाफलो नाही तू जेवायला बसलास; अझून शेत हिंगले नाही वाफले नाही इतक्यांत पडी काय म्हणून केली; राजगाराचा ठिकाणा नाही अझून हिंगला नाही वाफला नाही. 2 Sometimes the formation, being considered as a reduplication of वाफणे To steam (i. e. the steaming of the earth after the first showers), means simply To sow: and, by some, there being no standard for colloquialisms, it is understood as meaning To weed a crop; and, by others, To begin to recover from sickness; to begin to be convalescent.

हिंगतूप & हिंगधूप Formations with हिंग Assafoetida, तूप Clarified butter, and धूप Frankincense—three articles of household-consumption in

continual requisition; representing here therefore, comprehensively, the minor and miscellaneous and constantly recurrent expenditures of a family under the heads of Board and Idol-worship. The use is confined to the oblique cases, and in phrases with such verbs as जाणे, उडणे, खरचणे &c.; when statement is to be made of small expenses contracted, or illustration is to be adduced of the slipperiness of money. Ex. हिंगतुपास or हिंगतुपाखाली, or हिंगतुपावारी त्याने सगळी संपत्ति उडविली. Also हिंगधुपास, हिंगधुपाखाली &c.

हिंगरुड *n* हिंगरुडू *n* (हिंग) A bump arising upon a wound or sore through the eating of assafoetida.

हिंगवणी *n* (हिंग & पाणी) Water-solution of assafoetida. [vermilion.]

हिंगळी लाख *f* Cake-lac made up with हिंगूळ or हिंगूळक *m* P (Commonly हिंगूळ) Vermilion.

हिंगाचा खडा *m* (Lump of assafoetida.) A term for any offensive or disturbing person or thing in the midst of.

हिंगाचा वास *m* (Smell or odor of assafoetida.) A term for the repute (of wealth, strength, authority, capacity &c.) when, the wealth &c. being departed, the repute is all that remains. Pr. हिंग गेला पण हिंगाचा वास राहिला.

हिंगाचे पोते *n* (Sack or bag of assafoetida.) A term for a person of whom there remains only the repute of riches, dignity, power &c. formerly possessed.

हिंगारी *f* (हिंग or Canarese, but current in the Solápúr districts.) The रब्बी or Vernal crops: opp. to सुगारी.

हिंगटक *n* (हिंग & अटक) A medicinal preparation of about eight ingredients, assafoetida being the principal. [foetida.]

हिंगु *m* S A plant, Ferula assafoetida. 2 Assa-हिंगुनिर्घास *m* S The exudation or gum of Ferula assafoetida, assafoetida.

हिंगुरडे *m* (हिंग) A bump or callosity esp. as supervening upon a wound or sore through the eating of assafoetida.

हिंगुल *m* S Vermilion.

हिंगुळी *a* (हिंगूळ) Belonging or relating to हिंगूळ.

हिंगुळक *m* P (Commonly हिंगूळ) Vermilion, factitious cinnabar.

हिंगू or हिंगो दाखविणे A filthy phrase. To bob, fob &c.; to chouse or do out of and grin at.

हिंगूळ *m* (हिंगुल S) Vermilion, a preparation of mercury with sulphur.

हिंगे or हिंगे *ad* (Vulgar.) Hither, in this direction: also here. 2 Now.

हिंगेतिंगे *n* (हिंगे by redup.) Irrelevant and evasive speech, putting off. *v कर*, लाव, मांड, चालव, म्हण. 2 as *ad* Irrelevantly &c., in an equivocating and shuffling or a dallying manner. *v म्हण*, बोल, कर.

हिंगेतिंगो *f* (Imitative or fanciful.) Shuffling, evasion. *v लाव*, मांड, कर.

हिंगोळ *m* Vermilion. See हिंगूळ.

हिचकणे, हिचका, हिचकाविणे, हिचडणे, हिचडा These words, although having the authority of the Hindustáni *ڪڪڙ*, are, in Maráthí, but misspellings of हिसकणे, हिसका &c.

हिचमिचणे *vi* (Imit. हिच! मिच! Sounds fancied to accompany an effort to stir under great confinement or repression.) To stir about; to move a little; to stretch one's limbs; to shake and relieve one's self: also to stir, to budge, to move

in the slightest degree. There is ever implication that the stirring either is impracticable or must be accomplished against opposition or under sense of restraint. Ex. च्या दाटीत कसे बसावे अमळ हिचमिचेन झटले तर जागा नाही or हिचमिचायाला सांपडत नाही; पंताजोने दोन प्रहर पर्यंत पोरांला हिचमिचू दिले नाही.

हिंचुटी *a* (हीन & चुत or चुट?) That stints or pinches; niggardly, stingy, saving, sparing; *stint-ard*, *snudge*, *hunks*.

हिजडा *m* (حجڑ H) A male hermaphrodite; a neuter approaching rather to the male sex. 2 Applied, reprovingly, to an obscene or indecent fellow. 3 Applied also to an eunuch or emasculated man. Note. A hijrá in the female guise, alone or in company with other neuters, annually makes its exactions of money and victuals from the people, high and low, of the villages. Such hijrá is also termed वतनदार हिजडा.

हिजडो *f* A female hermaphrodite.

हिजडे *n* An hermaphrodite or neuter generally (whether हिजडा or हिजडो).

हिजरी *f* हिजरा *m* हिजरी साल *n* (هجري A) Flight of Muhammad from Mecca to Medina.) The Muhammadan era, commencing with the day after the flight of Muhammad, viz. on 16th of July, 622 A. D. The years of this era begin with the month Muharram.

हिजरी *a* (هجري H from هجرة A) Relating to the हिजरा q. v. supra.

हिडक *f* A common term for the pegs in the furrows of the विरट (mill for the coarse grinding of rice).

हिडगा *m* (हिडगा was a proper name of a man of freaks and fancies.) Applied to a Hobby-rider or man of crotchets and whimsies. Pr. हिडगाची याली गाय आणि खांद्यावर वांसळे जग्याला जाय. Applied also to a wild, flighty, roving person; or to a rantipole or truant child; or, freely, in the sense Loose, licentious, libertine, dissolute; or idle, low, disorderly and disreputable. Occurring also in conjunction with भाई, and then plurally; as हिडगे भाई मिळाले आणि ससलत विघडली. Applied also to a man that keeps company with women, a woman's man, a cotquean.

हिडगेचार *m pl* (हिडगा & आचार) Rakish or wild proceedings; lawless pranks.

हिडणवारे *m pl* (हिडणे & वारा. Taking the air.) Idle gadding or roving about; truantship or *vagabondising*. *v कर*, लाग. [stroll.]

हिडणे *vi* (हिडन S) To wander, roam, rove, हिडन *n* S Wandering, roaming, roving, strolling.

हिडफिया *a* (हिडणे & फिरणे) Given to wandering or roaming about; a rover.

हिडशा, हिडशी, हिडसा *a* (हिड S To flout. Or होड Space under the eaves. Rubbish is often thrown there.) Filthy, foul, stinking, offensive, loathsome;—used freely of persons, speech, actions, things. [ly and contumeliously.]

हिडसणे *v c* (हिडो S) To flout, scout, reject angrily. हिडसाविणे *v c* (हिडसणे or हिडो S) To drive off or repel with scornful hootings or interjections, to flout. 2 To dirty, befoul, cover with filth. Ex. भांडीं सारीं हिडसावून टाकलीं कीं हे बेथाने.

हिंडळणे *v c* To jog: also to jolt, joggle, shake and shock.

हिंडावे सुंडावे *n* Wandering and shaving; i. e. making pilgrimages and taking Sannyás &c. Ex. नलगे हिंडावे सुंडावे कांहीं ॥ साधनाची आटाआटी ॥

हिंडाळा *m* A swinging cradle &c. See हिंदोळा.

हिडिवा *f* S See the derivative हिडवा.
 हिडोस or हिडूस *n* (हिड S To flout. Or हीड Space under the eaves. Rubbish is often thrown there.) Rubbish and filth as heaped or lying any where.
 हिडोस or हिडूस *a* (See above.) Dirty, filthy, foul, vile. Applied freely.
 हिडोसपिडोस *ad* (हिडोस by redup.) Scoutingly, floutingly, hootingly. *v* कर.
 हिडोल *m* (हिडोल S) A Rág or personified musical mode. See राग.
 हिडोला *m* A swinging cradle &c. See हिडोला.
 हिणकस *a* हिणकट *a* हिणवट *a* हिणकरी *a* Of these the spelling according to our system is हीणकस &c. [and size.
 हिणगे *n* C A bamboo basket of a certain shape
 हिणवणी or हिणवणी *f* (Verbal of हिणविणे &c.) Lowering, lessening &c.
 हिणविणे or हिणविणे *v c* हिणविणे *v c* R (हीन) To lower in estimation by exposing the defects, blemishes, and faults of; to lower in estimation generally. 2 Literally. To lower or lessen.
 हिणे *n* (Commonly हीण) Alloy.
 हित *n* (S) Advantage, benefit, profit, good.
 हित शोधणे *g.* of o. To seek the welfare or good of.
 हित *a* (S) Advantageous, beneficial, profitable, good. 2 S Proper, fit, right.
 हितगुज *n* (हित & गुज) Matter of one's own interest or concern; one's private business. *v* सांग, बोल, राख.
 हितचा, हितपर्यंत, हितवर, हितून &c. Vulgar for इथचा or इथचा &c. [of, well-wishing.
 हितबुद्धि *a* S That purposes or desires the good
 हितवादी *a* S That directs or advises what is advantageous or beneficial.
 हितशत्रु *a* (S) Hostile or adverse to the weal or advantage of. Ex. मुलास खेद होईल म्हणून चांगली शिक्षा लावीत नाही अशा बापास हि० म्हणावे. Prov. xiii. 24.
 हितान्वेषण *n* S Seeking the weal or good of.
 हितान्वेषी *a* S That seeks the weal or good of.
 हिताल *m* S The marshy date-tree, Elate paludosa.
 हिताळ or ला or लू *a* (हित) Beneficent. Ex. हित करगे हिताळे अनहित करगे बोढाळे or हितकर्ता हिताळू अनहितकर्ता ओढाळू. The words are of rare occurrence.
 हितैषी *a* S That wishes the weal or benefit of.
 हितोपदेश *m* (S हित & उपदेश) Good counsel or advice. [advice.
 हितोपदेशी *a* (S) That gives good counsel or हितकळणे *v c* To jog: also to jolt.
 हिंदण or न *n* (विंघणे) A butt or mark (for archery, musketry &c.) 2 fig. A juncture, nick, critical moment. 3 Aiming or aim. *v* घर, बांध. 4 A plot or machination. Commonly विंदान esp. Sig. I.
 हिंदवानी or हिंदवी *a* (हिंदवी H) Relating to the Hindús. [shocks.
 हिंदळणे *v c* To jog: also to jolt or shake with
 हिंदहिदणे *v i* To become soft and flaccid;—as fruits, a boil &c. through staleness, or from squeezing and pressing; to lose firmness and soundness;—as a fruit, curds &c.
 हिंदहिदीत *a* हिंदहिदा *a* Soft, yielding, flaccid, lax;—as stale or overripened or squeezed fruits, or a squeezed boil &c.: also that has lost its firmness and begun to corrupt;—as a fruit, curds &c.
 हिंदाण or न *n* See हिंदण.

हिंदुस्थान *n* (हिंदुस्तान P) The country of the Hindús, Hindustán or India. The word is especially understood of the upper provinces or region to the north of the Narmadá river.
 हिंदुस्थानी *a* Relating to the country हिंदुस्थान.
 हिंदुळा *m* (हिंदोल S) A pensile or swinging cradle, bed, or seat.
 हिंदू *m* (हिंदू P) Black. Applied by the Persians to the Ethiopians, black Arabians, Indians &c.) A Hindú.
 हिंदोल *m* S A swing. 2 One of the personified musical modes. See राग.
 हिंदोला *m* (हिंदोल S or हिंदोला H) A swinging cradle, bed, or seat. 2 (Poetry.) An oscillation.
 हिंपुटी, हिंपूट, हिंपुटा *a* (Poetry. हीन Diminished, पुट Cup of the lips.) Of contracted mouth; of fallen countenance; of drawn and dejected aspect. Ex. विनवितां तुज जाहालों हिंपुटी॥ रक्षावे संकटों विटो आतां॥ Hence 2 Gloomy-looking, glum.
 हिम *n* (S) Hoar-frost, congelation of dew. 2 Cold or coldness (in the air or in bodies generally). 3 Coldness of sensation. 4 *m n* Cold infusion of simples or drugs. 5 *m* In Sanskrit. The moon; the Himálaya mountains; the Sandal tree; cam-
 हिम *a* S Cold. [phor &c.
 हिमज्वर *m* (S) Fever with ague, fever of which the paroxysms are cold and hot alternately.
 हिमट or हिमटता *a* Gloomy, glum, sour-looking, pouting.
 हिमटा, हिमटो, हिमट्या *a* (हिम S? Cold; slack, languid, tardy.) That stints or pinches; niggardly, stingy, saving; a hunk, snudge, churl.
 हिमत or हिमत्ता *f* (हिम A) Boldness, courage, spirit, resolution, intrepidity, ardor.
 हि० हरणे *g.* of s. To lose courage, hopefulness, energy, or animal vigor; to fail, sink, break down, give up. हिमतीचा Bold, courageous, spirited, ardent.
 हिमतदार *a* (हिम A, हिम P) हिमती *a* Bold, courageous, brave, spirited, daring, intrepid.
 हिमवान् *m* S pop. हिमवंत *m* The Himálaya range of mountains.
 हिमवान् *a* (S) Cold, frigid, frosty &c., having frost or cold. [coinage.
 हिमवृत्त *n* The line of perpetual snow. A recent
 हिमळ *a* (हीन & बळ?) Vapid, insipid, flat, flavorless, spiritless. Ex. पाणी सुळचे गोड जरी असले तरी तापवून निविले म्हणजे हि० लागते. 2 Used by many in the sense Lukewarm.
 हिमादती or त्या, हिमादतीचा, हिमादतदार, and, inelegantly, हिमादतगार *a* (हिमादत) That enjoys the patronage or protection of. Applied also in opprobrium to a protégé, favorite, or minion.
 हिमादतीचा गाढव *m* or हिमादतीची गधडी *f* A petted and pampered ass; and fig. a minion or base favorite. Pr. हि० तेजाला लाता मारी.
 हिमादत *f* (हिमादत A) Protection or patronage; the support, favor, or countenance of a great personage.
 हिमाचल *m* (S हिम & अचल) हिमाद्रि *m* (S हिम & अद्रि) The Himálaya range of mountains.
 हिमायत, हिमायतदार, हिमायती See हिमादत &c. Both the forms of spelling are approved.
 हिमालय *m* (S हिम & आलय Place.) The Himála or Himálaya range of mountains bounding India on the north, and separating it from Tartary, the Imaus or Emodus of the ancients. It gives rise to the Ganges, the Indus, the Brahmaputra, and many other considerable rivers.
 हिम्य *a* S Relating to cold or frost.

हियो The interjection uttered to the oxen of a plough in turning the plough. Being uttered with prolation, it should rather be written होयो.
 हिया *m* (हिदय S through हि H) Spirit, soul, heart, resolution, fortitude, firmness; ardor in daring or stability in suffering.
 हियेदार *a* (हिदय H) sometimes हियेबाज *a* Spirited, courageous, intrepid, undaunted; bold to encounter or firm to endure.
 हियो *ind* A word used by ploughmen to their team in turning it. See हियो.
 हिरक *f* A common term for the concentric grooves or furrows made in a घिरट or wooden handmill. [a diamond-bit.
 हिरकणी *f* (हिरा & कणी A small diamond or
 हिरका *m* (होर) A fibre of certain kinds of wood (as of माड, ताड, सुरमाड, वेळू, पोफळ): also a line as observable running along wood generally. 2 A fibre, string, thread &c. of certain stringy preparations of flour.
 हिरकूट *n* (होर) A contemptuous form of the word होर. 2 C A rib of the leaf (of trees of the Palm-tribe). 3 An end of a fibre or similar thing as lodged in the foot, hand &c. 4 *m unc* A diamond.
 हिरगण *n* The cross member (x) which rests upon the capital of a pillar and supports the overlying beam. [Grah.
 हिरगुंडा कापशी *f* A shrub, Gossipium Vaupelii.
 हिरडा *m* (हरीतकी S) A tree and its fruit, Yellow or chebulic Myrobalan, Terminalia chebula, Country galls. Called also जंगली हि०, रंगारी हि०, चान्दारी हि०. The two other sorts are बाळ-हिरडा & सुरवारो हिरडा. 2 Applied, from the similarity of the form of the fruit, to the bowl of a ladle, to the tuft or bunch at the end of a flag-staff, to the protuberance of the larynx called Adam's apple &c.
 हिरडो *f* A common term for the two fleshy beds of the teeth, a gum: also the bed or socket of a tooth. 2 (हिरडो) Chebulic myrobalan gathered and dried when young and tender.
 हिरणे *v c* (हरण S) To seize and take from; to take and bear off forcibly or wrongfully, to
 हिरण्य *a* S Golden. [ravish.
 हिरण्य *n* S Gold.
 हिरण्यकम्प *m* The name of a Dytya of legend-
 celebrity. Ex. हि० महा खळ॥ अग्नीत टाकिला प्रन्हाद बाळ॥
 हिरण्यकेशी *a* Epithet of a शाखा and a सूत्र of the यजुर्वेद, or of a Bráhmaṇ belonging to it.
 हिरमुशी *a* sometimes हिरमुष्टी *a* (हिरमुशे) Damped, disheartened, dispirited.
 हिरमुशे *v i* To be damped or disheartened; to have one's courage or ardor checked. Ex. राजा खारोस मोथा डोलाने निघाला होता हतो मरतांच हिरमुसला or हिरमुखून पडला.
 हिरमूस *a* हिरमोडो *a* Disheartened, discouraged, dispirited, of whom the bold or ardent forwardness is repressed.
 हिरमोड *a* R (हिरवा & मोडणे To break. Of impaired green.) Greenish, of a green tint or cast.
 हिरली & हिरले Commonly इरली & इरले.
 हिरवट *a* (हिरवा) Rather green, greenish. 2 Underdressed. 3 That smokes gánjá together with tobacco. 4 fig. Unpolished or untutored; i. e. rude, coarse, uncouth, uncomplying. 5 Inconsiderate, unstaid, precipitate.
 हिरवटण *f* (हिरवट & घाण) The smell of green or young and sappy wood, grass &c.; the smell of herbage, unripe fruits &c.

हिरवडा *a* (हिरवा) Rather green or raw; emitting the smell of rawness;—as baked pitchers, unripe or undried fruits, sticks &c.

हिरवस *a* (हिरवा) Rather raw, unripe, undressed &c.; also emitting a raw smell, or yielding a raw flavor;—as fruits, culinary preparations &c.

हिरवळ *f* (हिरवा) Herbage, vegetation, tender and verdant grass and foliage. Ex. पर्जन्य पडला म्हणजे आठा दिवसांत चोंडीकडे हि० होती.

हिरवा *a* (हरित S) Green. 2 fig. Raw, unripe, imperfectly dressed, cooked, or prepared;—as fruits, culinary or medical compositions, baked pitchers, bricks &c.; also tender, unconfirmed, unmatured;—as strength, understanding &c. 3 That emits a green or raw smell, or yields a raw flavor. 4 Applied covertly or cantly to Bháng or Gánjá; also to the person addicted to the use of these poisons. 5 Unsocial, quarrelsome; that will not unite and proceed harmoniously with anybody.

हिरवा भाजला खाणे (To eat whether it be raw or dressed.) To worry exceedingly and at all seasons and whether or no. [Ricinus viridis.]

हिरवा रंड *m* A variety of the Castor oil-tree,

हिरवा कच्चा *a* (Green and crude.) Greenish and rawish, half-ripe;—as a fruit: half-dressed or half-cooked;—as an article of food: half-executed or half-done;—as a business or work.

हिरवा निळा *a* (Green and blue.) **हिरवा पिवळा** *a* (Green and yellow.) Of discolored and turbid countenance (as with rage or envy, through poison &c.), livid, black and blue.

हिरवाळ *f* Tender or fresh herbage &c. See **हिरविणे** *v c* See **हिराविणे**. [हिरवळ.]

हिरवी घेवडी *f* Green-podded घेवडी.

हिरवी जमीन *f* C Land sown without having been previously burned.

हिरवी तमाखू *f* (Green tobacco.) A cant term for Gánjá, the fructification of the hemp-plant.

हिरवे *n* (हिरवा) Green herbage; green and tender grass or foliage; esp. as considered with reference to grazing or browsing.

हिरशी or **सी** *a unc* (हिरस) Greedy or eager, cravingly desirous. 2 P That flouts or scouts; that rejects with hooting and tutting; also snappish, testy, cross. [desire generally.]

हिरस *f unc* (حرص A) Greediness or craving

हिरसा *a* (हिसणे) Addicted to neighing—a horse.

हिरसा तडू *m* A neighing tattú or small horse. Hence A noisy, vaporing, pretentious person, a braggadocio. Also A lecherous or lewd man that runs after his neighbors' wives. Ex. लंडे गुंडे हिरसे तडू ह्यांची संगत घेऊ नका.

हिरसी *a* See **हिरशी**.

हिरहिरा *f* The same with **हिरिरी**.

हिरा *m* (हीरा or हीर S) A diamond. Pr. **हिरा तो हिरा मार तो मार** The flint must ever remain at unapproachable distance from the diamond.

हिराकशी *f* **हिराकस** *m* (هراکيس H) Green vitriol, sulphate of iron.

हिरादिवा *m* (Diamond and Lamp.) A term for a fool flaring and flashing in folly; an absolute clumps or ignoramus. [Psittacus.]

हिरामण *m* (هیرامن H) A kind of paroquet,

हिरावळ *f* (Vulgar for **हिरवळ**) Herbage or verdure.

हिरावळी *f* A female covering for the upper parts of the body. *v* पांघर.

हिराविणे *v c* (हिरणे) To seize and take from; to take away violently or fraudulently.

हिरा हिंग *m* (Green assafoetida.) A term applied, from its glistening or bright color, to assafoetida of a fine quality.

हिरिरी *f* (An imit. formation, or by redup. from हिर Emulative effort.) A rush or run or setting to with concentrated force and ardor; vehement assailing or falling upon; impetuous onset or entrance upon action generally. Ex. एथून जो फौज निघालो तिने पहिल्या हिरिरीस किळा घेतला; क्रोधाचे हिरिरीबरोबर मो एखादा वार्ड शब्द बोललो असेन.

हिरिस *f* (حرص A) Greediness or eager desire.

हिरुन फिरुन *ad* See **हेरुन फेरुन**.

हिरखाण *f* (हिरा & खाण) A diamond-mine.

हिरेदिवे *m pl* (हिरा & दिवा) A gift to Bráhmans, by women, on the day of मकरसंक्रांति, of two lamps and two mirrors. [esculent root.]

हिराळी *f* C The name of a creeper having an हिलगड *f* (हिलगणे To dangle.) Unexplicated and unadjusted state (of an account subsisting with, of a suit at law, of a business). *v* घाल, ठेव, & पड, हो. Ex. तुमचे आमचे देण्यावेण्याची हि० ठेवू नका. 2 Obstructed state more generally, hitching: also an obstruction or a hinderance, a hitch.

हिलगडणे *v c* (हिलगणे) To keep dangling or hanging; to hinder from being explicated and settled; to prevent from proceeding to its close or end. Ex. आमच्या लग्नाचे काम त्याने हिलगडले or हिलगडून पाडले. Seldom used literally.

हिलगडणे *v i* (हिलगणे) To hang in suspense; to lie over;—as a case or an affair.

हिलगडा *m* **हिलगण** *f* Commonly **हिलगड**.

हिलगणे *v c* (هنگا H) To suspend or tie (unto) loosely; to tie (unto or at, together, around itself &c.) in a loose, slack, and hanging manner; to stitch (sheets of paper &c. together); to confine by slack binding about (bundles, baskets &c.) 2 To keep dangling &c. See **हिलगडणे** *v c*.

हिलगणे *v i* (هنگا H) To hang to, at, together, or from loosely. 2 To hang as caught or entangled, to hitch. 3 To hang;—velut canes in coitu. 4 To hang without determination or decision;—as a suit or case: also to lie obstructed or hindered;—a matter in general. 5 To be involved in business or occupied, to be engaged; as मो दिवस भर हिलगलो. [move, to stir.]

हिलणे *v i* (هنگا H) Usually **हलणे** or **हलणे** To **हिलगवण** *n* An obstruction or a hinderance; a hitch or catch; an entangling and impeding cause. [गणे *v c* & *v i*.]

हिलगाविणे *v c* & **हिलगावणे** *v i* Commonly **हिलहिलारी** *f* sometimes **हिलारणे** *f* A rush or run upon or to; an impetuous assault or attack. See **हिरिरी**. 2 Running (of a horse) up and down (as to see his paces &c.) *v* दे.

हिलाल *m* (هلال A New moon.) An iron bowl grated or open-mouthed, containing oil and rolls of cloth &c. It is attached to the end of a stick, and kindled upon holidays &c.

हिलाल्या *a* That carries or bears the **हिलाल**.

हिल्ला *m* (حيلة A) A pretence, sham, feint, trick; a fraudulent or evasive pretext, or a shuffling and knavish act. 2 A means (of obtaining subsistence, of prosecuting an object) as consisting in a powerful friend, an office, an occupation &c. Thus the word agrees with घंदा, उद्योग, रोजगार &c.

हिल्लाहरकत *f* (حيلة A & حرکت A) A comprehensive or general term for evasive tricks and acts;—for all obstacles feigned and difficulties

made with the purpose of evading the payment of a debt urged or the performance of a service rightfully imposed. It differs little from **हरकत** q. v. See also **हिल्लाहरकत**, with which word it is often confounded.

हिव *n* (हिम S) Cold or coldness (in the air or in bodies generally). 2 Coldness of sensation, chilly or cold feeling. 3 Ague; fever in which the hot fit is preceded by a cold one, or the cold fit of a fever. 4 Crops or a portion of a crop injured by cold.

हिवज्वर *m* (हिमज्वर S) **हिवताप** *m* Fever with ague; fever of which the paroxysms are cold and hot alternately.

हिवडणे *v i* C **हिवणे** *v i* (हिव) To shiver through cold; or to be painfully affected by cold.

हिवडी *f* C (हिव) Sensation of cold; cold as producing shivering, or as painfully felt.

हिवत *m* or **हिवतजमीन** *f* (हिव) Reclaimed wilderness-land ploughed up in the cold season and left unsown until the rains; as **हे नवरान हिवताकडे टाकले**. Note. In the *dang* this term is applied to **माळजमीन** in the first season of its being brought into cultivation after a term of rest.

हिवताची नांगरणी The turning up of the ground to lie during the cold season. [the word **हिवत**.]

हिवताड *n* A reviling or contemptuous form of

हिवर *m* (S) pop. **हिवर** *m* A tree, *Mimosa tomentosa*. Rox., *Acacia tomentosa*. Grah., *Mimosa leucophloca*, *cinerea* &c. Aliquis.

हिवरतकची शीतल वाया A phrase (similar to **सुळावरची पोळी**, **नपुंसकाचा हातीं पडिनी** &c.) expressive of the fascinating attractiveness of an object or a matter prohibited or impracticable. (Note. It is forbidden to sit under the shade of the tree **हिवर**.) [damp air.]

हिवस *f* R (हिव) Cold spray: also cold and **हिवसणे** *v i* (हिवस) To be affected by cold and damp or by cold; to be damped. 2 fig. To be damped, disheartened, chilled, dejected (through disappointment, defeat, despondency). [things.]

हिवसा *a* (हिव) Cold;—used of water, wind, air, **हिवसाण** *f* (हिव & घाण) The raw and foul smell of bodies affected by dampness.

हिवळणे, **हिवळावणे**, or **हिवळाणे** *v i* To moan.

हिवडी *f* C (Or **हिवडी** from **हिव**) Sensation of cold; cold as painfully felt. [season.]

हिवळा *m* **हिवळी** *f* C (हिव & काळ) The cold

हिशेब *m* (حساب A) Numbers, figures, practical arithmetic, the science or the rules and processes of reckoning. 2 Computation, calculation, working arithmetically. 3 Amount determined or produced through arithmetical operations; sum or result worked out. 4 An account with; or an account or accounts generally; a register or a computation of debts, expenses, or costs. 5 An article or item of account. *v* घर. 6 fig. Rectitude, propriety, equity, the regular and correct course or way. 7 fig. Estimation, regard, account; weight or worth in men's opinion.

हिशेबकितेब *m* (حساب A & کتاب A) A general or loose term for Arithmetic or Accounts.

हिशेबी *a* (हिशेब) Relating to arithmetic or accounts. 2 Skilful or versed in arithmetic or accounts. 3 Right, regular, correct, proper, just, according to Cocker.

हिशेब & हिशेबी Or **हिशेब & हिशेबी** q. v. supra.

हिसक *a* (S) That murders or kills; that destroys life (wrongly). Hence Murderous, savage, ferocious, cruel &c.

हिसकणी *f* (Verbal of हिसकणे) Jerking &c.; plucking &c.; marring.

हिसकणे *vc* (हिसका) To jerk, to catch and twitch, to pull suddenly and smartly. 2 fig. or cant. To chouse or bob (money &c.) out of. 3 To mar, blast, *dish* (a business, counsel, measure).

हिसका *m* (हिसका H) A jerk or twitch; a sudden and smart pull and the tremulous motion arising from it. *v* दे, बस. 2 A shock, jog, jolt, concussion; a sudden blow or propulsion and the agitation occasioned by it. *v* दे, बस. 3 fig. A sudden stoppage (of a proceeding business or affair); any stop or obstruction suddenly arising. 4 fig. A journey or trip viewed as toilsome and fruitless; *a push to and a shock from*. *v* बस.

हिसकावणी *f* (Verbal of हिसकाविणे) Seizing from violently &c.

हिसकाविणे *vc* (हिसकणे or हिसका) To seize and take from violently or wrongfully; *to pluck*.

हिसकाहिसक or हिसकाफिसक *f* (हिसकणे by redup.) Pulling and shaking; jerking and catching &c. reiterately or by many persons.

हिसडणे *vc* (हिसडा) To jerk; to impart a tremulous motion by sudden and smart pulling or shaking. 2 fig. or cant. *To pluck* (money &c.) from.

हिसडा *m* हिसडो *f* *unc* A jerk or twitch; a sudden and smart pull and the tremulous motion arising from it: a sudden fling out and catch back (as of a limb.)

हिसकणे, हिसका, हिसकाविणे, हिसडणे, हिसडा, हिसडो See in order the six preceding and preferably spelled words.

हिसणे or हिसणे *vi* (हिस S) To neigh.

हिसणे *vc* (Poetry. हिसा S) To murder: also to slay or kill.

हिसळणे or हिसळणे *vi* To splash up; to rise and fly out or spill; or to shake and flop about;—as liquor in a vessel. Sometimes used in other senses of उचळणे. 2 fig. To fly off or run away wildly;—as a horse, bullock &c.

हिसा & हिसेदार See हिसा & हिसेदार.

हिसा *f* (S) Slaying, killing, depriving of life (wrongly). 2 Injuring or hurting. Distinguished by the Shāstras into three modes; viz. mental (*malice, malignant purpose*), verbal (*abuse, execration*), personal (*killing, striking*).

हिसा *a* (हिंव) Cold;—as water or bodies.

हिसाडणे, हिसाडा, हिसाडो Better हिसडणे &c.

हिसाब, हिसाबकिताब, हिसाबो See हिशेब &c. This form, although, etymologically, the correct form, is less common than either of the forms हिशेब or हिशेब.

हिसालु *a* S Murderous, ferocious, bloody.

हिसेरशी or सी or हिसेरसीद *f* (حصة P) Drawing out, by calculation, the shares or proportions of; determining the several lots or dues of (as of a number of claimants). *v* घाल. 2 A share or proportion calculated. *v* घे, बस.

हिंस *a* (S) Murderous, bloody, that destroys life cruelly or wrongly. 2 Hence Ferocious, savage, truculent, cruel.

हिसा *m* (حصة A) A share, division, part, portion.

हिसेदार *c* (حصة P) A share-holder.

हिहिहि *ad* Imit. of the sound of giggling or silly laughing. 2 Used as *sf* Giggling.

हिळणे also हिळणे मिळणे *vi* (मिळणे by redup. Also हिळणे H Tame.) To become tractable and tame.

ही *ad* Also, likewise, additionally. 2 Even.

हीड *f* C Eaves or the space under them.

होण *n* (होन S) Alloy. 2 fig. Meanness or baseness: also a mean trait or feature; a failing, foible, blemish, or imperfection. Pr. रीण फिटेल पण होण फिटत नाही.

होणकट, होणकस, होणवट, होणकसी *a* (होन & कस) Alloyed or debased: also reduced in value through alloy. Made of debased gold or silver;—as a coin or a trinket.

होणकौल *m* A written engagement to let out land at less than the सोसने or full rate of assessment.

होणवर *m* (होन & वर) A bridegroom unsuitable, by inferiority in years or in size, to his bride. 2 The disproportionateness or disagreement consisting in the union of two such persons. 3 Applied also to a master or a superior in general mean in size or general appearance; as धिक्जिणे ज्याचा खामो हो॥ मरण ते बरे भले मग॥

होन *a* (S) Deficient or defective; that wants or is without (in a measure or utterly). Used abundantly in comp.—as द्रव्यहोन, संपत्तिहोन, बुद्धिहोन, सामर्थ्यहोन, तेजहोन, कौर्यहोन. Of such only the most current are inserted in order. 2 Base, low, vile, mean. होन forms compounds of another class, very valuable, but not suitable to appear in order. Ex. होनकुल Of low family; होनकौशल Of poor or mean skill; होनचातुर्य Of poor capacity; होनदाढल Of scanty munificence or liberality; होनबुद्धि Of feeble understanding or judgment; होनभाग्य Of poor fortune or destiny; होनद्रव्य, होनवस्तु, होनशक्ति, होनसामर्थ्य, होनावस्था &c.

होनकट & होनकस *a* Alloyed;—esp. gold. Note. न is the Desh-style constantly for ण. See होणकट.

होनजाति *a* S होनवर्ण *a* S Of low caste.

होनवर *m* A bridegroom inferior to his bride &c. See होणवर.

होनवाद *m* S In law. Inadmissible or improper witness.

होनवादी *m* S An inadmissible or improper witness.

होनवोथ *a* (S) Of whom the virility or of which the virtue or potency is departed or has ever been deficient.

होनशक्त *a* Popular contraction of होनशक्ति. Debilitated or enfeebled: also feeble or weak.

होनसख *n* (S) Keeping low company; associating with persons of degraded castes and occupations.

होनसेवा *f* (S) Service to a low master: also होनांग *a* (S) Of defective body; crippled, maimed, mutilated.

होर *m* A rib of the leaf (of trees of the Palm-tribe). 2 A fibre of kinds of wood (as of that of the साड, ताड, सुरमाड, पोफळ, वेळू); a line running along wood generally. 3 fig. Hardness remaining in badly boiled rice &c. 4 A fine splint or splinter (of fibre, reed, stubble, wood &c.) with or without reference to its running into the flesh. *v* भर, शिर, सल, डपट.

होर भाजणे *g*. of o. (To singe the fine point of a fibre or splinter; or to scorch the fine shootings or eyes of sowing corn;—making both dull or dead and impotent.) To take the conceit out of; to destroy the shine and bravery of: also to undergo such treatment.

होर *f* (ईर्ष्या S) Emulation or coping with. Note. Although होरमोड & होरसांड compounds of होर are sufficiently common, होर is uncommon, and is viewed but as a misspelling of ईर q. v. होर or होरक *m* S A diamond.

होरमोड *f* *m* होरसांड *f* (ईर्ष्या or वीर्य, मोडणे, सांडणे) Breaking or checking of courage, spirit, or ardor; disheartening, damping, dejecting: also broken or destroyed state, dispiritedness. 2 होरसांड is further used by mistake for हेलसांड.

होव *n* (हिम S) Cold or coldness (in the air or in bodies generally). 2 Coldness of sensation, chill. 3 Ague, the cold fit of a fever, or fever in which the hot fit is preceded by a cold fit.

होही *f* (Imit.) Giggling: also as *ad* Gigglingly.

ऊं, ऊं, ऊं Intjections or grunts indicating assent or consent. (to speak, do, stir).

ऊं म्हणणे or करणे To grunt indication of being about

ऊकचूक *f* (ऊकणे & चुकणे) Erring and straying; missing and mistaking; blundering and forgetting: also erring or straying &c. 2 Missing or failing generally; as ऊं आहे एखादवेळ गोळी लागत नाही.

ऊकणे *vi* (H Or, imitatively, from ऊक!) To fly or fall widely; to fail to hit; to miss;—as a stone, marble, blow &c. thrown or directed: also to miss;—the person throwing &c.

ऊकमत *f* (حکومت A) Sovereignty, government, rule, sway, power of command as exercised or held.

ऊकमती *a* (ऊकमत) That is under the rule, sway, or command of.

ऊकमा *ad* (ऊकूम) As if by order; i. e. most certainly and surely. Used of the taking place of matters which are forbidden, deprecated, or dreaded. Ex. नको जेवू न्हटले असता हा ऊं जेवतोच; पाकस नको असे न्हटले असता ऊं पडतो.

ऊकमाचा gen. case of ऊकूम used as *a* Subject to the command or order of. Used also as ऊकमी where see illustrations. 2 as *ad* Positively, most certainly, without fail.

ऊकमी *a* (ऊकूम. Or حکمی H) Subject to the command or rule of. 2 Used abundantly in an idiomatic accommodation of the sense Subject; as ऊं गोळा or गोळी or नीर A ball or an arrow acknowledging the order or authority of the shooter, i. e. a sure-hitting ball or arrow; ऊं निशान Unerring aim; *v* लाव, मार, पाड. ऊं पाकस Certain rain, i. e. rain falling as if under command to fall; ऊं फासा A die sure to turn up according to the will of the thrower; ऊं साचा or पुडो A preparation of medicine sure to act as desired; ऊं लढाई War or battle obedient in hand, i. e. sure to issue in conquest or victory; ऊं शिस्त A sure aim; ऊं हत्यार An obedient weapon. Applied to माळा, बरची, तरवार, सोडा &c. as under command and sure to strike (not liable, as fire-arms, to miss fire); ऊं बाब An imperative right or due—a right that must be admitted. (Here the proper sense Subject is changed into the sense Authoritative.) 3 Ordered or commanded: also authorized or sanctioned. 4 Dependent upon or subject to the regulation or direction of the order; as ऊं कारभार Business that must be conducted as ordered, having no room for the exercise of discretion. Also ऊं राज्य Government administered upon laws or directions prescribed. Also ऊं चाकर A servant or a public functionary that, having no discretionary power and no responsibility, fulfils or carries out the order. 5 Referring or relating to command or order; as ऊं दफतर Register of orders; an order-book; a code of regulations &c.

ऊकमे *ad* (Third case of ऊकूम) By order, as by order. See ऊकमा.

ऊका *m* Commonly ऊका (the حق or hukká), but written thus esp. when conjoined with मुका;

as **ऊकासुका** Smoking and kissing, loose and low intercourse between the sexes, low dalliance or wantoning.

ऊकार *m* (هو A He is, i. e. God, & कार Affix.) A term for the word **हो** (a name of the Deity) which Muhammadans write at the head of their epistles and official papers, and which Hindús employ in writing to Muhammadans or European gentlemen. It corresponds with the श्री of the Hindús.

हुँकार *m* (हुँ or हूँ Grunt of assent, and कार Affix.) The uttering of **हूँ** (sound intimating consent or acquiescence) in reply to a questioner, or in acknowledgment of approbation or attention to a person relating a story: also the **हूँ** so uttered.

ऊंकार *m* (S) The uttering of the sound **ऊं** in intimidation or angry repression of: also the sound **ऊं** as uttered. Ex. **ऊं** ठाकला तर भय होशील.

हुँकारा *m* (हुँ & कार Affix.) The uttering, from time to time, of the sound **हूँ** by the hearers of a narration, in expression of their clear apprehension, fixed attention &c. *v* दे.

ऊकावणे *vi* (ऊ! Interjection of incitement.) To set to or engage in or towards precipitately (as upon an exciting shout). 2 To engage in with eagerness or alacrity generally.

ऊकी *f* The cry of the jackal. 2 A blast or sudden puff of wind. 3 A purpose or desire suddenly formed; a fancy or thought starting into and kindling the mind. *v* चे.

ऊकमत *f* (حکومت A) Sway, rule, prevalence of the **ऊकूम** or order of. The common form is **ऊकमत**.

ऊकू *f* (Imit.) An utterance, a word, a syllable, a single articulate sound. Esp. neg. con. *v* कर, नृण. See ex. under **ऊंचू**.

ऊकूम *m* (حكم A) A command or an order. 2 At cards. The highest card (of the *mean* cards of a suit) yet unplayed or in the hand. Opp. to **चोर**.

ऊकमाबाहेरचा (External to order.) Unordered, uncommanded, unauthorized, unsanctioned.

ऊकूमगारदार *f* (See गारदार) The rising of soldiers against authority, military mutiny.

ऊकूमनामा *m* (حكم نامه P) A written award upon a suit settled; a decree or judgment. 2 A written order more generally.

ऊकूमबंदी *m* (حكم بنده P) Slave ready at command.) A person subject or subordinate to; one's *humble servant*. [order.]

ऊकूमबंदी *a* (حكم بنده P) Subject to command or **ऊकूम हाकमत** *f* (حكم A & حکومت A) Lordship and sway; command and authority; dominion over generally or indefinitely.

ऊकू *f* ई or ए The zodiacal ray of the morning. Understood also of the Dawn. *v* फुट. **ऊकू** will occur also in the other senses of **ऊकू**, but **ऊकू** is the common word.

ऊका *m* (حقه A) A smoking apparatus, a hukká. **ऊका पाणी बंद करणे** (To interdict the loan of the hukká or the giving of water; answering to the "aqua et igne" of Popery.) To excommunicate, or eject from caste.

ऊकी *f* A blast or sudden puff of wind. 2 A suddenly conceived project, purpose, or thought; a freak, whim, or fancy as starting into the mind, and kindling it into ardor or desire. 3 (Usually **ऊकी**) The cry of the jackal.

ऊकेवरदार *m* (حقه بردار P) The servant whose business it is to prepare and attend upon the hukká. [use of the hukká.]

ऊकेवाज *c* (حقه باز P) A person addicted to the **ऊंग** *f* Smell or scent, esp. as smelled out. *v* काढ, वे *g.* of *o.* Ex. **हैं कुचें ऊंग काढतें**.

ऊंगणे *vc* To smell. 2 *fig.* To apprehend, discern, detect, *smell* (a secret intention or matter). 3 To draw up (odor or effluvia) through the nose, to sniff.

ऊंगाडा or **चा** *a* **ऊंग्या** *a* (ऊंगणे To smell or sniff.) That searches out or finds out through disguise and secret peering and prying; a *smeller out*.

ऊच *ind* An ejaculation or interjection addressed to goats &c. or to persons in inciting or setting on; hoo! off! to it!

ऊचमणी *m* (च is *ch.*) A low and disreputable person, a scrub, losel, sorry fellow.

ऊचमळी or **ऊचमुळी** *f* A term at chess. A mode of giving checkmate with a pawn.

ऊंचू *n* **ऊचू** *f* (Imit.) An utterance, a word, a single syllable or sound as uttered. Esp. neg. con. Ex. त्या पंडितानें सभेमध्ये **ऊंचू** केलें नाहीं.

ऊवेदिवाणो *c* (ऊच! & दिवाणो) A term for a madcap or wildly excitable person who starts up and off upon an enterprise however desperate or extravagant simply upon a **ऊच!** up! at it! See **ऊड**.

ऊवभाई *m* (اوچھا & بهائي H) A term for a light and disreputable fellow, a scamp, scrub, shabby dog.

ऊवा *a* (اوچھا H) Light, low, scampish, of disorderly and disreputable character.

ऊजत *f* (جھट A) Perverse wrangling, objecting, or making difficulties: also any such objection or difficulty made: also any mean, unfounded, unreasonable pretence or excuse in endeavoring to shuffle off or decline. 2 A government acknowledgment or receipt (upon a delivery). Ex. पुराव्यास माजो सरकारचा **ऊजता** व रोखे आणितो.

ऊजतखोर *c* (جھट خور P) One that makes difficulties or objections perversely: also one that makes mean excuses &c.

ऊजती or **त्या** *a* (ऊजत. Or جھتي H) **ऊजतखाक** *c* See the preceding word.

ऊजरात *f* (حضورات A) Troops under the direct command of the State;—as disting. from the troops held at the requisition of the State under their several chiefs or officers: also troops about the royal person, body-guard.

ऊजराती *a* Pertaining or relating to **ऊजरात**—troops. Applied also to secretaries, ministers, and, in general, persons *at home* or about the royal person: as opp. to **गैबी** (غيب) Absent *abroad*, in the districts &c., *out of the presence*.

ऊजराऊजूर or **ऊजुराऊजूर** *ad* (ऊजूर by redup.) In the presence of. 2 In the common presence of (i. e. in the presence of the parties in the presence of each other). 3 Used as *s f* The state of being brought into or of being in each other's presence, confrontedness. *v* कर, हो.

ऊज्या *a* (ऊजूर) That waits in the presence of; that is in attendance upon; a body-servant, a valet, a page.

ऊजूर *m* (حضور A) The royal court or *presence*; the hall of audience or presence-chamber: also the royal person, or the regal office and excellency as personified or as viewed concretely; answering to *His Majesty, The Government* &c. Used in comp. with numerous words in the sense,

sometimes, of the Royal person, sometimes, of the State, sometimes, indifferently or indeterminately; as **ऊजूरखर्च** The royal expenditure; **ऊजूरखजिना** The public treasury or treasure; **ऊजूरचाकरी**, **ऊजूरदफ्तर**, **ऊजूरशिबंदी**, **ऊजूरशिलेदार**, **ऊजूरखार**, and other words following in order. 2 **ऊजूर**, as opposed to **महाली**, is applied to the Sadar station or Head quarters of a Collectorate. 3 Used as *ad* In, at, to, or before the *presence* or royal court; as **महालीं चोर घरले असतील ते ऊं पाठवून द्यावे**. 4 as *prep* In the presence of generally; as **माझे ऊं, तुझे ऊं**.

ऊजूरअर्जी *f* A petition to the presence (i. e. to the royal person or royal court).

ऊजूरकासगार *m* A servant or functionary of the Raja himself (not of the state).

ऊजूरचौकशी *f* **ऊजूरतपासणी** *f* Investigation or inquiry by the king or king's court.

ऊजूरजमा *f* Cash sent from the public treasury to the Maháls (for the payment of stipendiaries &c.)

ऊजूरनेमणूक *f* The allowance to the royal household. 2 A situation or post about the person of the ruler: also an office under the government.

ऊजूरपागा *f* The body of Horse under the immediate keeping and command of the State. 2 The personal stud or horses of the ruler of the state: also the stables of them.

ऊजूरपाग्या *m* The officer in charge of the **ऊजूरपागा**. 2 A horse or a trooper belonging to it.

ऊजूरमासला *m* (حضور A & معامله A) The jurisdiction or direct authority of the State as retained or subsisting over a portion (of a district, town &c.) given away in grant.

ऊजूरमोकदमा *m* A matter under, or suitable for, adjudication by the royal court.

ऊजूरसनदी *a* (ऊजूर & सनद) That is held under a grant or deed direct from the State—land &c.

ऊजूरहशम *m* (حضور A & حشم A) The body-guard, or troops about the person, of the king.

ऊटऊटणे *vi* (ऊटऊट) To be eager or impatient.

ऊजत, ऊजतखोर, ऊजती or **त्या** See under **ऊजत**.

हुटकणे *f* (Verbal of हुटकणे) Jogging or jogging; stirring or moving to, *jogging*; hurrying, urging &c. *v* लाव, दे, कर, & लाग.

हुटकणे *vc* To shake suddenly and slightly, to joggle or jog. 2 *fig.* To stir the memory of; or to stir or move or set on to; to jog, to nudge. 3 To hurry impatiently; or to prick and press enforcingly.

ऊटऊटी *f* **ऊटऊट** *f* (Imit.) Impatience; anxious eagerness; uneasy or restless desire (to do, to obtain &c.) *v* भर, चे. 2 Impatiently urging or hurrying. *v* कर, लाव.

ऊटाट or **टा** *m* (Intens. of **ऊटऊट**) Exceeding impatience or eagerness. *v* भर, चे.

ऊटाटणे *vi* (Intens. of **ऊटऊटणे**) To be *exceedingly* and painfully eager or desirous (to do, to get &c.)

ऊंड *m* Besmearing (of a piece of stained or soiled gold) with a preparation of brickdust, salt &c., and heating of it in the fire;—in order to cleanse it. *v* दे. Also such preparation.

ऊडकणी *f* (Verbal of **ऊडकणे**) Searching &c.

ऊडकणे *vc* To search. This verb agrees indifferently with the object or the subject of the search;—with the article missing or wanted, or with the receptacle or place explored.

जुडका *m* The rising and swelling (of grief, vexation &c.) which precedes the bursting into tears: also sobbing or a sob. *v* ये. 2 The bumping or bunting with its head against the mother's udder (of a calf &c. whilst sucking). 3 A blow or push with the head or with the side of the shoulder.

जुडकाविणे *v c* (जुड! Out!) To hoot off; to turn out or drive away with vehement vociferations.

जुडकी *f* (जुडका) The bumping or bunting with its head against the mother's udder (of a calf &c. whilst sucking).

जुडगणे *v i* To wander about wildly or idly.

जुडण *n* Running to and butting; violent butting. *v* मार. Hence 2 In the तालिमखाना or gymnasium. An exercise of this character. 3 esp. with माणसांचे-शिपायांचे-गुरांचे-सुंग्यांचे &c. Confused crowding; close pressing and jostling; a multitude rushing and thronging; a swarm swarming. *v* फुट, लोट, लाग, जम, ये.

जुडणावळ *f* (जुडो, or हुन्दा H) Price paid upon a bill of exchange.

जुडणे *v c* (जुड) To besmear &c., to treat (gold) with the operation termed जुड.

जुडवा *m* A monopoly; an exclusive privilege of selling; a farm, a right to some variable amount purchased for a fixed sum (as of the revenue or of any branch of it): also a contract, an agreement for work by the great. 2 An engagement with a कूळ or peasant binding him to furnish a certain quantity of corn or fruit.

जुडसाम *f* **जुडसुदुदु** *f* A play of boys, Prisoner's bars. *v* खेळ, घाल. See **जुतुतु**. 2 A rush or run to touch (in this play); and, hence, a rush or run (of many) generally. *v* घाल.

जुडजुड or **जुडजुडी** *f* (Imit.) Shivering (through ague or cold). *v* भर, भरून ये, ये. 2 fig. Quivering eagerness; high excitement or impatience (to be about or at). *v* भर, ये, कर, & मोड, जिरव, उतर.

जुडजुडणे *v i* (जुडजुड) To shiver, quake, tremble. 2 To be quiveringly eager or impatient.

जुडजुडा ज्वर or **जुडजुडा ताप** *m* (जुड! जुड!) Fever accompanied with ague.

जुडा *m* A jatrā or proceeding of people to pay their worship to some inferior god.

जुडा *m* (जुड S) A bastion. This sense belongs to poetry. Ex. मेरु ऐसे लंकेचे जुडे ॥ कैसा जाशील तथा पुढे ॥; also खर्गीचा जुडा अकस्मात् ॥ उर्वीवरि जैसा पडत ॥. Hence 2 A pile somewhat bastion-form of cowdung-pieces (generally plastered over with earth and cowdung-wash): also a pile of shot or balls; a stack of karbā &c. 3 A little enclosure on the terrace or top of a house (for sleeping, taking the air &c.)

जुडा *m* Money given at marriages by the father of the bride to the bridegroom and his party, instead of the ornaments and clothes usually presented. 2 An ear of the grain जोंधळा (sometimes of maize and of gram) plucked before fully ripe, to be parched and eaten. 3 A solid kind of bamboo. 4 A monopoly, a farm, a contract. See detail under **जुडवा**. 5 The cess upon land irrigated by wells or a well; i. e. assessment in gross (as it were by सक्ता or contract); not by the bighā, but by the reach of the water of the wells or well. Hence **विहीरजुडा**. 6 The pounder or bruising beam of an oilmill. 7 An application (to a gold trinket or to gold) of a mixture in water of brick-dust and salt, and a heating of it in the fire. *v* दे. चपका is a heating (of a trinket &c.) after the application to it of blue stone and some खार.

Hence **जुडाचपका** as a comprehensive or general term for such operations. *v* दे, लाव.

जुडा *a* Of which the horns are wanting, or crumpled, or turned back;—a horned beast. Hence **जुडा बैल** A blockhead or numskull.

जुड्या कपाळाचा Of a compressed or narrow forehead.

जुडाचपका *m* A process to scour or burnish (a gold trinket or gold). *v* दे, लाव. See under **चपका** Sig. I. **जुडाचपका** is also a general term, comprehending indefinitely **जुडा** and **चपका** and all processes and operations *suchlike*.

जुडापांडा *m* (जुडा by redup.) See **जुडा** Sig. I.

जुडामाडा *m* (हुन्दा H) sometimes **जुडंभाडे** *n* Contract or agreement (for the transportation of goods &c.) in which the payment of all tolls and duties, and of all charges for hire &c. is included; a lump-contract.

जुडारणे *v c* (हुन्दा H) To push with the head and toss up;—used of cattle, horses &c. 2 To push off or away more generally; to flout. 3 To toss up: also to toss, fling, hurl, throw.

जुडारणे *n* A rocky ledge or a rock or a bank, or an artificial erection, that receives the dashing of waves or water, a breakwater. [exchange.]

जुडावण *f* (हुन्दा H) Price paid upon a bill of

जुडो *f* (हुन्दा H) A bill of exchange.

जुडो लावणे To present a hundī.

जुडो *f* A plant or a young tree, as taken up for transplantation, with its roots and a mass of earth adhering. 2 (Because of the shape and general appearance of an uprooted plant.) A bung (composed of cloth well plastered and caked with earth and cowdung) for the mouth of a बुघले. 3 *pl* A species of जोंधळा (Holcus sorghum). It is of a blackish cast, and is sown in the hot season.

जुडोचिह्नी *f* **जुडोपत्र** *n* A bill of exchange.

जुडोपांडो *f* (जुडो by redup.) A comprehensive or careless term for bills of exchange, orders for payment, and similar papers. [trotting.]

हुडुकहुडुक *ad* Imit. of the sound of a rude **हुडुक** *m* S pop. **हुडूक** *n* A small drum shaped like an hourglass. It is held in the hand and rattled by the tribes of fortune-tellers, presagers, monkey-exhibitors &c. 2 A particular acid sauce.

हुडुत *ind* An interjection uttered in pushing aside or driving off a beast &c. Hence An interjection generally of contemptuous or angry reproach or repression.

हुडूक or **हुडू** *m* **हुडुका** *m* The rising and swelling of a strong emotion (of grief, affection, or tenderness). *v* भरून ये or भर, ये.

हुडेकरी *m* (जुडा & करी Affix.) One that undertakes, for a certain sum, to convey goods to the place of their destination; paying all charges for hire and transit-duties, and so arranging with the Custom-farmers as that search or examination of the goods on their passage shall not be necessary. 2 A bridegroom that stipulates for **जुडा** (money &c.) from the father of the girl which he is seeking in marriage.

हुडेबंदी *f* Settlement of land-assessment according to the extent of the irrigation or the number of wells. See under **जुडा** Sig. V.

हुडेभाडे *n* Commonly **जुडामाडा**.

हुडूक *f* Speech or action designed to mislead; making deceptive indication or show. *v* कर, दाखव. 2 A signal, sign, or token more generally. 3 The process or way (of making or doing). *v* साध, ये.

हुत *p* (S) Offered with fire; burnt in oblation: also by which sacrifices have been consumed or offered;—used of the fire. 2 fig. Burned to ashes; destroyed by fire—a thing in general. 3 S Called, invoked, summoned.

हुतका *m* The swarming and wriggling about (of maggots, mites, lice, worms, and vermin generally). Hence fig. The swarming of children in a family or house; the crowding around of duns or beggars &c. 2 The heat, irritation, and itching under the itch &c. *v* ये, सुट. 3 The bustling about and eager biting (as of numerous bugs or fleas). 4 Eager impatience (to speak, sing, cry, strike, run, go &c.) *v* ये.

हुताट or **टा** *m* **हुताटकी** *f* (Intens. of **हुटहुट**) Exceeding impatience or eagerness.

हुताटणे *v i* (Intens. of **हुटहुटणे**) To be exceedingly impatient or eager. [eager.]

हुताचा *a* (हुताट) Exceedingly impatient or **हुताशन** *n* S (Of which burnt-offering is the food.) Fire. Ex. हु० तेजें घडकतां ॥ सोन कैचें उरलें पै ॥.

हुताशनी *f* (हुताशन S) The pile arranged to be kindled at the festival of होळी.

हुतुतु or **हुतुतुहमामा** *m* A play among boys. It resembles Prisoner's bars. Ex. हु० हुमरी वरजे वांकुडे ॥ खेळले तेथें हरीसंगें ॥. 2 fig. Romps, horse-play, wild and boisterous gamboling.

हुदकणी *f* (Verbal of **हुदकणे**) Shaking or agitating. 2 Importuning or pressing (as of children). *v* लाव & लाग.

हुदकणे *v c* P To shake or agitate (a child, a sūp or sifting fan, a cloth, a tree). 2 To drive away rudely.

हुदकणे *v i* To trot or walk roughly (jumpingly and joltingly)—a horse. Hence To undergo jolt-**हुदका** *m* Commonly हुतका. [ing—a rider.]

हुदका & **हुदकी** See **जुडका** & **जुडकी**.

हुदगणी & **हुदगणे** See **हुदकणी** & **हुदकणे**.

हुदडणे *v c* To push with the horns or head, to butt. 2 fig. To drive off or away more generally. 3 fig. To cast off from; to turn aside; to repel (an accusation or aspersion &c.)

हुदडणे *v i* To kick and caper about; to frisk and gambol wildly;—as a child.

हुदडा *m* The bumping or bunting with its head against the mother's udder (of a calf &c. whilst sucking). 2 A blow or push with the head or side of the shoulder. 3 A particular disorder which rages amongst man and beast: also the demon or fiend to whose influence it is ascribed. Hence 4 A term for an impetuous, dreadnought, headlong fellow; one that tears along stopping at nothing. 5 A term for the remaining songtī at the plays with songtīā.

हुदडी *f* The bumping or bobbing with its head against the mother's belly (of a calf &c. whilst sucking). [हुदडणे &c.]

हुदाडणे, **हुदाडा**, **हुदाडी** More commonly **हुदकणे** *v i* To trot or walk roughly. See **हुदकणे** *v i*.

हुदुकहुदुक, **हुदुकहुदुक**, **हुदुकहुदुक** *ad* Imit. of the sound of a rough jumping and jolting manner of going of an ass or a horse. *v* चाल, जा.

हुदुदु or **हुदुदुदुदुदु** *m* A boys' play. Commonly **जुतुतु**.

हुदा *m* (हुद P) An office or a post; a public charge or employment. 2 A sort of drum; commonly called ताशा.

हुदेदारी *c* (हुद P) **हुदेकरी** *m* One holding a public charge or appointment; a commissioned person; an officer.

ऊद्रकचाल *f* A rough manner of going (as of a horse not knowing his paces).

ऊनर *m f* (هنر P) An art; a resource or power of skill or cunning; any ability or faculty (as subsisting in) for contriving, devising, effecting.

ऊनरी *a* (ऊनर) Artful, skilful, clever, ingenious, that has, or that can devise, shrewd modes for the accomplishment of.

ऊनूक *f* See ऊनूक.

[ऊनरी.

ऊनर & ऊनरी, ऊनर & ऊनरी Better ऊनर & ऊपट or ऊया *m* (ऊप! Imit. of the whoop.) The male monkey, leader of the troop. 2 Applied revilingly to a roaming and disreputable fellow,

ऊवकणें *v c* To seize or catch sharply, to snap up, to snatch. 2 fig. To appropriate fraudulently, to embezzle, to purloin, to pick.

ऊवकणें *v i* To fall suddenly and with agitation; to tumble with a shock or shaking.

ऊवणें *v i* (Poetry.) To groan. Ex. आधीच ऊवत घायकून हृदयी पाडिला पाषाण.

ऊवर *f* A play, esp. among cowherd-children. *v* घाल, खेळ.

ऊवरड *f* General or great lowing of cattle.

ऊवरडा *m* ऊवरडी *f* (Poetry.) The lowing of a bull, cow &c.

ऊवरणें *v i* To low;—as a cow, bull &c. 2 fig. To bellow proudly or extravagantly. Ex. थाटले सदा गायक ॥ अभिमानानें ऊवरारि देख ॥. 3 with नोंड *n* To get pallid or to lose color (as from heat)—the countenance.

ऊवरड *ad* Mistaken for ऊवड.

ऊवरी *f* A play. See ऊवर.

ऊवरीतुवरी *f* (See हमरीतुमरी) Thou-ing and thee-ing; bandying of angry or contemptuous speeches. [See ऊवरी.

ऊवल or ऊवली *f* ऊवलें *n* A play. *v* घाल, खेळ.

ऊवळ or ऊवळ *ad* (هوہو A) Under exact and close resemblance or similitude; with perfect imitation or representation.

ऊवरडा *m* (Or ऊवरडा) The lowing of cattle.

ऊवरणें *v i* (Or ऊवरणें) To low. See ऊवरणें ऊमण *m n* An owl. [Sig. I. & II.

ऊमणी *f* The bobbing up (of a calf &c.) against the mother's udder whilst sucking.

ऊमरडा, ऊमारडा, ऊमरणें Properly ऊवरडा &c.

ऊमरणें or ऊमरून येणें *v i* To swell and shine and become distorted (as by fever);—used of नोंड or the face. [ing. See हमरातुमरी.

ऊमरातुमरी or ऊमरीतुमरी *f* Thee-ing and thou-

ऊमरी *f* ऊमल or ऊमज *f* A play, esp. among cowherd children. *v* घाल, खेळ. 2 ऊमल & ऊमल, as likewise ऊवल, express another play among cowherd children, comprising certain movements of the arm, with certain gruntings &c. Hence used in the sense of Excuses and pretences &c., synonymously with ऊज्जत. *v* घाल.

ऊमला *m* An insect of the ant genus. It is red, dwells upon trees, and bites sharply.

ऊमाणा *m* ऊमाणें *n* ऊमणें *n* An enigma or a riddle.

ऊमारडा *m* Lowing. See ऊवरडा.

ऊमा *m* (P) A bird, probably a fabulous bird. It is represented as a bird of happy omen, and as never alighting upon the ground. It eats of its own flesh when hungry, and the mortal head which it overshadows in its flight will infallibly, in time, wear a crown. It corresponds with, and is in dictionaries set down as, Phoenix, griffin, bird of paradise &c. 2 A plume of bird's feathers as an ornament for the head of a horse: also a तुरा or topknot of hair.

ऊमा or ऊमा *a* (ऊ Imit. particle of assent or admission.) One from whom the utmost compli-
ance that can be obtained, howsoever he be urged and pressed, is the utterance of the particle ऊं; one whom nothing can rouse to activity or liveliness; a jolt-head, numskull, clodpate, clumps, block, post.

ऊर *interj* & *s f* Commonly हूर.

हुरकुंड *m* The name of a play or sport.

हुरडणें *v c* (हूर Particle imitative of the sound.) To singe, sear, scorch, parch, to burn superficially.

ऊरडफुका *a* (हुरडा & फुकणें) One that is fit only for blowing parched grain (to cool it for the mouth). Applied to a cowardly or raw soldier; to a rude, coarse, and useless fellow &c.

ऊरडभाज *f* Parching of the ऊरडा q. v. 2 fig. Rude and cursory parching in general.

हुरडभूज *f* र C (ऊरडणें & भूजणें) In agriculture. A term for a slight and imperfect burning of the ground (as through deficiency of loppings, grass &c.)

हुरडा *m* (हुरडणें) Corn or grains or peas &c. of tender and immature ears or pods (of मका, जोंधळा, बाजरी, नाचणा, राळा, वाटाणा, भुईसूगमंगा &c.) which have been parched. 2 (With prospect of the use to be made of them.) Ears arrived at that degree of maturity suitable for plucking and parching. Hence करडहुरडा An ear dry and hard (too hard for parching); also called वामणी हुरडा q. v.; and कोवळा ऊरडा A greenish ear.

ऊरचास येणें To reach the stage of fitness for plucking and parching.

ऊरण *n* A swarm or multitude (of ants). 2 R An ant of a particular kind.

ऊरणी & ऊरणें See चोरणी & चोरणें.

ऊरदंगा sometimes ऊरदंग *m* Uproar, tumult, clamorous disturbance: also tumult, turbulence, wild commotion generally. *v* घाल, मांड, चालव, कर.

ऊरदंगा or ग्या also ऊरदंग *a* Uproarious, disorderly, clamorous: also turbulent, tumult-making, insurrectionary.

ऊरदावळ *m f* A curling lock of hair on the breast of a horse. See हरदावळ.

ऊरपळ, ऊरपळा, ऊरपाळा, ऊरफळा &c. *m* A singeing, searing, scorching, parching, superficial burning; i. e. singed, seared &c. state. *v* कर, हो.

ऊरपळणी, ऊरपाळणी, ऊरफळणी *f* (Verbal of ऊरपळणें &c.) Singeing, searing, scorching.

ऊरपळणें, ऊरपाळणें, ऊरफळणें &c. *v c* (ऊर! & पाळणें) To singe, sear, scorch, parch, to burn superficially. Also as *v i* To singe, scorch, or burn. 2 fig. To sustain loss (in trade), to burn. 3 To burn or glow;—as the body, a limb, the mouth or tongue. [See हड.

ऊरमत *a* Forward and headlong, reckless, rash.

ऊरमत *f* (حرمत A) Character, credit, reputation, good name.

ऊरमतखाक *a* ऊरमतवेक or -वेणा *a* (Vulgar words, and less common than आवरुखाक or रज्जतखाक) That dishonors, disgraces, swallows up the reputation or fair name of;—used (not of persons, but) of works, business, or acts.

ऊरमतोचा, ऊरमतदार, ऊरमती *a* (ऊरमत) Respectable, reputable, honorable, of good credit or character.

ऊरमुजी *a* (هرمزی A) Of the color of the ochre or earth called ऊरसूज; relating to that earth or to the color of it. [ochre or earth.

ऊरसूज *f* र or ई (هرمزی A) A particular red

ऊरमोज & ऊरमोजी Better ऊरसूज & हरमुजी.

ऊररेवडो, हुरलो, हुरवावडो *f* (ऊर Particle imitative of deriding &c. and रेवडो) A general hissing and ridiculing: also disgrace through general derision.

ऊरशी *f* (ऊर! Hurra!) A sudden impulse of ardor or afflux of spirits; a flush of eagerness or desire (to do, to attack &c.)

ऊरऊर *ad* with वाटणें and in. con. To feel lonely or unked: also to feel dreariness and dismalness roundabout.

ऊरऊर *f* (Imit.) Grieving, regretting, bemoaning, sorrowing: also grief, regret, sorrow (for a loss or calamity that has occurred, or for a fault or folly that has been committed). 2 Uneasy hankering or longing.

ऊरऊरणें *v i* (ऊरऊर) To grieve, regret, lament, fret or sorrow for or at: also to hanker or long for uneasily.

ऊरळणें or ऊराळणें *v c* To urge on or upon; to incite or set on; as माझ्या पोराला वू ऊरळू नको. This verb is commonly *intransitive*.

ऊरळणें or ऊराळणें *v i* (ऊर! On! at it! hurra!) To rush (on, at, upon) with headlong eagerness or ardor. Ex. ऊरळली मेंढी &c. See under ऊरावणें.

ऊरा *m* Milk-bush, Euphorbium tirucalli. 2 The name of another plant.

ऊरावणें *v i* (ऊर!) To set upon, to, or at impetuously or ardently. Ex. ऊरावली मेंढी लागली लांडग्याचे पाठी (हा खार्दल कळेना) Applied to a person rashly bold at engaging in a difficulty and blind to the consequences. [ऊरपळा.

ऊराळा *m* A singeing, searing, scorching &c. See ऊरप *f m* (ऊर! Hurra!) A sudden impulse of ardor or afflux of spirits. See ऊरशी.

ऊरम *f* (هم A Mind, heart &c.) Determination, resolution, intrepidity, firmness.

ऊर्या ऊर्या करणें or ऊररे ऊररे करणें or ऊर करणें To hoot, halloo, shout &c. at or after; to scout, hiss, flout. 2 To set on (a work or an act) with inconsiderate hurry and eagerness.

ऊर An interjection used in driving off with hissing or hooting. 2 Used as *s f* Hissing, hooting, flouting. *v* कर, लाव.

ऊलकट *f* (हूल & कट Confederacy &c.) Popular disturbance or commotion (as upon invasion, insurrection &c.)

ऊलकटणें *v impers* (ऊलकट) To be up in arms, or be in uproar and tumult;—it, or the state of things, understood. Ex. गंगातीराकडे असाही ऊलकटलें आहे.

ऊलकावणी *f* (हूल H A thrust or point.) Speech or action designed to indicate intention (esp. to indicate falsely and to mislead); making deceitful show; hanging out false colors. दाखव.

ऊलगा *m* ऊलगी *f* ऊलवळा or ऊलोळा *m* A vetch, Dolichos biflorus. [as भिलकवडें or होला.

ऊलगूड *n* The name of a bird—perhaps the same ऊलचुतिया *m* A blockhead or blunderhead.

ऊलड or ऊलड *f* (हूल H) An uproar, tumult, general disturbance. 2 A general attack, assault, or set upon: also a vehement or vigorous attack by an individual. Hence An application or a set to upon a work; and hence misapprehended in the sense of Bout, spell, turn at work.

ऊलसरा *m* A certain officer of the revenue दे-ऊलसार or ऊलखार *m* See हलखार. [partment.

ऊलड्या *a* (ऊलडुल) That is ever hurrying noisily and eagerly.

ऊलल f (Imit.) Hurrying or urging with clamor and rude bustle. v लाव, मांड, & लाग.

ऊला a (Commonly ऊलचुनिया) Silly &c.

ऊलुसवार a W Tender, delicate, frail—a person or his constitution, an article.

ऊलड f See under डलड. [होवळा Sig. I.

ऊवळा a That leads, heads, directs &c. See

ऊशर a (هوشيار P) Smart, sharp, intelligent, apt: also attentive, advertent, alert, heedful, watchful. 2 Fresh, brisk, lively (as through good feeding for a time): also fresh-feeling (as after recovery or during convalescence).

ऊशरणे v i (ऊशर) To awake; to become aware or conscious, lit. fig.

ऊशरी f (هوشیاری P) Smartness, sharpness, intelligence: also attentiveness, alertness, wakefulness, wariness. 2 Freshness and briskness (as from a nourishing diet &c.): also the freshness of recovery or advanced convalescence.

ऊशी or ची f The rebounding, or the springing up on being struck, of a ball &c. v खा, उड, लाग.

ऊश्र or ऊस्र An interjection or a sound uttered in putting to flight birds. 2 The inarticulate expiration or hard blowing made by one under painful sensation of heat and closeness, or under great mental commotion.

ऊश्र करणे To hiss or hoot off or out.

ऊसकटणे v c (ऊस्र!) To hiss or hoot off; to flout; to turn out or drive away with contemptuous violence or vociferation. 2 To catch up and toss or throw about in a loose and disorderly manner. 3 To mar, blast, disconcert, *smash*, *dish* (a business, scheme, counsel). Ex. त्या दुष्टाने माझ्या लग्नाचे काम ऊसकटले. 4 Misused for उसकटणे.

ऊसकटणे v i (ऊस्र!) To start or startle; to draw up in sudden fright;—esp. a beast.

ऊसकणे v c (ऊस्र!) To hiss or hoot off (a bird, dog, cow &c.); to hoot and flout, and drive away with action and noise. 2 To miss (a mark, an aim, a blow, a निशान, शिस्त, डोला, इटी &c.) 3 To mar, foil, spoil, ruin, cause to fail. 4 To catch up or from suddenly, to snatch. 5 To toss or tear about in a violent and disorderly manner.

ऊसका m A purpose or desire, an apprehension or a thought ever abiding and working in the mind; a conception or an idea the object of a vivid mental contemplation. See उचका. Hence ऊसके सोकळा Freed from such conception or vision.

ऊसकार or रा & ऊसकारणे See ऊखार & ऊखारणे.

ऊसका a (ऊसकणे) That catches up or snatches: also that tears and pulls and tosses about rudely. 2 That hoots and flouts away.

ऊसऊस ad Imit. of the sound of a puffing or blowing. 2 Used as s f Puffing or blowing; a puff or blast. v दे, सोड.

ऊसळणे & ऊसळी Commonly उसळणे & उसळी.

ऊसी f See under ऊशी.

ऊस्र f (Imit. ऊस्र!) The hissing off (as of a priming, or of a train without the explosion of the charge); the burning up and off with a ऊस्र or फुस (i. e. without accomplishing the purpose); the hiss or whiz of a missing or failing stroke; the hiss generally (real or assumed) of an abortive effort or measure. v हो, जा, कर.

ऊसेनी ब्राह्मण m (حسين or حسن) The names of the brothers whose slaughter forms the occasion of the Muharram; and which Muharram is, or is supposed to be, the main proselyting occasion of the Muhammadans. A term for a Brāhman-proselyte to Muhammadism.

ऊसेनी f The name of a large and black sea-fish. Said to be about forty cubits in length and ten in width.

हूखार or रा m (Imit. हूख!) Hard and forcible expulsion of breath; blowing, puffing, or strongly hissing (as of a bullock, man, serpent); a blast, puff, or hiss. v दे, टाक, सोड.

हूखारणे v i To blow or breathe out forcibly; to blow, puff, or hiss. See ऊश्र.

हूख interj See under ऊश्र.

हूहा f A hem, haw &c. See हाह.

हूह Interjection of pain or grief.

हूहवाजणे v i (A familiar formation.) To take one's self off; to beat a retreat; to decamp. 2 Understood by many as synonymous with धिंडावणे in the sense To gad about truantly or idly, to vagabondize.

हूहहूह f (Imit.) Exquisite titillation; the thrilling or quick trembling (of a limb or member) upon the rapid passage over it of certain light and scarcely sensible bodies; (as of a hair, of fleas, ants &c.) also (as of a sore and tender limb) upon the near approach and apprehended contact of a foreign body.

हूहहूहणे v i (Imit.) To be affected with formication or a kind of titillation; to be undergoing the sensation occasioned by the passing over of a hair, of fleas, ants &c. 2 To be running or so rapidly and lightly passing over (the body or a member) as to excite the sense of titillation;—as a hair, fleas &c. 3 fig. To quiver or *itch* with impatience (to speak, strike &c.);—as the tongue, hand, foot &c. [hurrying and urging.

हूहहूह पुळपुळ or -चुळचुळ f (Imit.) Excessive हूहहूह m See हूह, and, sometimes, the larger application of ऊरडा Sig. I.

हूहहूहा a (Imit.) Morbidly sensitive or tender; that starts and quivers at the approach of a body to touch it;—as a chafed and fretted or a sore limb or member. 2 Inflamed;—as the body or a member. 3 Excited or wrought up. 4 Excitable;—as a temperament or a person: also restless, fidgety, overforward.

हूहहूहाट m (Intens. of हूहहूह q. v.) Extreme and exquisite titillation, formication &c.

हूहहूळी मुंगळी f A term for the very little black ant (from its fast running). Called also घावरी मुंगी.

हूहा m (होलक S through हो H) Green pods of gram (cicer arietinum) or of peas parched.

हूहूम m A disease attacking the roots of certain vegetables (esp. of brinjals, chilies &c.)

हू ind An interjection of inciting, urging, or setting on; at it! to it! 2 An ejaculation (like चू, कुं, ईस, उस &c.) of a person wincing under a sudden twinge. See हाय. v म्हण, कर.

हू ad (Imit. Or هو H) A particle expressing consent, assent, admission, acknowledgment &c., yes, ah, well, to be sure.

हूक f ई or ए (हूक H) A sharp tearing or shooting pain (in the loins, side, belly, back), stitch &c. v भर, निघ. 2 (Abridged from कोल्हेहूक) The cry of the jackal. 3 fig. A flying report. v उड, पड, निघ, पसर. 4 The zodiacal ray of the morning. v फुट. Understood also of Dawn generally. v फुट.

हूडा a (हू! That starts instantly upon a हू! hoo! off! off w'ye!) Forward and headlong; blindly impetuous; wildly precipitate; rashly daring or eager to encounter.

हून ind From. 2 Than. 3 This particle, assumed by certain prepositions and adverbs attached to or in construction with words in the plural, is, even by the chastest speakers, constantly made to express the sense, not of ablation or procession—the appropriate senses of From, —but of location; as इकडून, तिकडून, चडकडून, दुकन or लांबून, जवळून, आतून, बाहेरून, मधून, वरून, खालून &c., meaning simply Here (not hence), there, on all sides, far, near, within, without &c. This use of हून is intimated also under वरून, where see some examples.

हूप ad Imit. of the cry of the monkey, whoop! 2 Used as s n The cry, the whoop.

हूल f ई or ए (हूल H Thrust or point.) Speech or actions designed to indicate intention (esp. to indicate falsely, and to mislead); making deceitful show. v दाखव. 2 A general uproar or disturbance; a popular commotion. 3 A term at the games with songtyā. 4 A sign, mark, or indication (as of a person having been).

हूलचाल f (हूल or हूल H) A general uproar or disturbance.

हूलखार m (Because they give the हूल or shout as notice of the appearance of the enemy.) A common term for the horsemen composing the vanguard or the Quarter Master General's department.

हूळ f (हूल) An alarm or outcry: also a clamorous stir and bustle; a row, clatter, storm. v कर, मांड, लाव. 2 Constructed with such verbs as काढ, मिरव, भोंवड, वाजव g. of o. and निघ, मिरव, भोंवड, वाज, जा, चाल g. of s., हूळ implies Disgraceful exposure (as upon an ass &c.) in procession with tomtoms and horns and suchlike noise-instruments.

हृत् or हृद् n S The heart or the mind; the faculty or the seat of feeling and thought. In comp. as हृद्ग. 2 In anatomy. The heart.

हृत् a S That bears off or takes away. In comp. as दुःखहृत्, प्राणहृत्, पापहृत्, पुण्यहृत्.

हृत् p S Borne off; taken away; seized from.

हृत्सर्वस्व a S Robbed of one's all.

हृत्कंप m S Palpitation of the heart.

हृत्कमल n S (Lotus of the heart.) The heart.

हृत्कोश m S (Covering or case of the heart.) The pericardium. 2 Used often for the pericardium and heart as one viscus.

हृत्ताप m S See हृत्ताप. [heart.

हृत्तिंड n S (Ball or lump of the heart.) The

हृत्ताप m S (Heat and trouble of heart). Great distress or disquietude of heart or spirit, anguish, anxiety, sorrow, regret &c.

हृदय n (S) The heart or the mind; the faculty or the seat of feeling and thought. 2 The bosom or the breast, lit. fig. 3 fig. Mind, meaning, intent, design or drift of the mind: also the scope, purport, or significance (of a speech, a sentence, an action).

हृदयो आलिंगणे To clasp to one's bosom.

हृदयकमल n S The heart. See हृत्कमल.

हृदयंगम a S (हृदय & गम To go.) Dear, darling, beloved; grateful, pleasant, agreeable; affecting or touching; that goes to the heart.

हृदयमंदिर n (S) The heart or bosom, figuratively; the temple of the breast.

हृदयवान् a (S) That has a heart; kind, humane, pitiful, tender, sympathizing &c.

हृदयविश्राम m (S) Rest of the heart or spirit. A title of God.

हृदयशून्य *a* S Merciless, pitiless, heartless. 2 Of lost, failed, or impaired understanding and faculties; witless, fatuous, besotted, doting &c. 3 Devoid of interest, mind, mental appetency or mental aptitude in or regarding.

हृदयस्थ *a* S Situate or abiding in the breast, bosom, or heart, lit. fig.

हृदयारास *a* S That constitutes the repose or rest of the heart;—used of the incarnations, of God or other object of worship. Ex. निजजन-हृदयारास ॥ चराचरफलान्कितदुमा ॥

हृदयालु *a* S हृदयो *a* S Merciful, compassionate, pitiful: also kind-hearted or tender-hearted.

हृदाकाश *m* S The room or place of the heart, i. e. the heart. Ex. हृदाकाशीं मीपण स्फुरे जिवारीं ॥

हृदावर्त्त *m* (S) हृदावळ & हृदावळी *f* See हरदावळ & हरदावळी.

हृदिस्थ *a* S That lies in or on the breast or heart; cherished, beloved, dear.

हृद्गत *a* (S हृत् & गत. Gone to the heart.) That is seated in the heart or mind; beloved, cherished, esteemed &c.; also deeply engraven, imprinted or impressed, feelingly remembered &c.

हृद्गत *n* (S) Meaning, mind, intent, design or drift of the mind.

हृद्य *a* S Relating to the heart or mind; i. e. borne on it, proceeding from it, produced in it &c.; dear, darling, beloved, cherished, fostered; affectionate, cordial, sincere, hearty; pleasant, agreeable, comfortable &c.

हृद्रोग *m* (S) Disease of the heart, lit. fig.; heartburn &c.; anxiety, care, sorrow, grief, regret, remorse &c.

हृद्वर्त्त *a* S Being or operating in the region of the heart or breast; as हृद्वर्त्तल Pain in the heart or breast.

हृद्विकार *m* S Heart-disorder in general; any affection of the heart. 2 A passion or an emotion in general; yet, especially, as arising in the place of another.

हृद्विकास *m* S Opening or expanding of the heart; becoming kindly, gracious, bland, agreeable, affable &c.; also becoming cheerful or pleasant-humored. [joy of heart.]

हृद्विलास *m* S Inward delight or gratification; हृद्वन्दिर *n* S See हृदयमन्दिर.

हृद्वित *p* S हृष्ट *p* S Rejoiced, delighted, gladdened, pleased. [and hearty.]

हृष्टपुष्ट *a* S Made happy and well-fed; happy हृष्टहृदय *a* S Of rejoiced or gladdened heart.

हे *ind* (S) A particle of respectful calling or addressing. Ex. हे राजा तुझे कल्याण असा.

हे *pron* हे answers in poetry to ही She, or this word of the feminine gender. Also ते & जे answer to the popular ती & जी.

हेकट or हेकट, हेकड or हेकड, हेकटो or हेगटो, हेकडवाईक, हेकडखोर, हेकलखोर *a* (हेकट) Self-willed, stiff-necked, stubbornly intractable, dogged, piggish, mulish. See हेकेखोर.

हेकणें *v* i P To cough;—used of cattle.

हेका or हेका *m* and, by redup., हेकाहेको *f* (हेच or हेकार This, this, this I say, nothing but this.) Determined bearing or bent; inherence or insisting upon of the mind or will; inflexible adherence to a purpose or an opinion. *v* चे, धर. Always in an ill sense. Ex. जाईन तर जलमार्गानेंच जाईन म्हणतोस पण असा हेका कामाचा नाही; त्याला किती सांगितलें तरी त्याची समजूत पडायची नाही आपला हेका चेकन भांडत बसेल.

आपला हेका करणें To set up one's own whimsey or dogged will against.

हेकेखोर or हेकेखोर, हेकेवाईक, हेकेबाज, हेकेकरी, sometimes हेकोखोर, हेकीवाईक &c. *c* or *m* One ever in some fit of stubbornness and perverseness; one constantly and obstinately indulging some foolish humor. [hiccough.]

हेका *f* S Singultus or hiccough: also a single हेगड or डा and, by redup., हेगडतिफड *a* See under हेगडा.

हेगडतड्ड *n* A term for a rude, clumsy, awkward person; also for a dull and heavy, or a stubborn and perverse person. See under हेगडा.

हेगडमत *n* Rudeness or coarseness or barbarousness of mind or understanding: also dullness or stubbornness or perverseness. See fully under हेगडा.

हेगडमेंगड or हेगडामेंगडा *a* (Imitative or fanciful.) Poor, paltry, mean, minikin, sorry, shabby, wretched, worthless;—as a trinket or an article or an animal in general. 2 Irrelevant or nonsensical—speech. 3 Used as *ad* Irrelevantly or nonsensically—speaking. 4 हेगडमेंगड is used as *s f* & *n* in the sense Trumpery or poor stuff: also non-descript sundries: also rattle, gabble, mere chatter: and both forms are used as हेगडूं मेंगडूं.

हेगडाविणें *v c* (हेगडा) To stigmatize and revile as barbarous (the speech, an action, a practice, or a fashion of); to ridicule and jeer and treat as हेगडा *q. v*.

हेगडी प्रधान *n* A term for the प्रधान or minister of सत्तारि *q. v*. Hence, appellatively, a slack, slovenly, slouching walker.

हेगडूंमेंगडूं *a* (हेकख Canarese word.) Rude, rough, rustic, barbarous, vile &c.;—used of speech, writing, quality of working, or an article. See further below.

हेगल *f* Perverse stickling or demurring; starting objections; making difficulties or excuses: also a perverse objection. *v* घाल, घे, लाव.

हेगलखोर *c* or *a* हेगलो or ल्या *a* (हेगल) That perversely stickles, demurs, objects &c.

हेगाड, हेगाडा, हेगडा *a* (हेकख Canarese for Woman. The Canarese language the sapient Marāṭhā is pleased to think harsh and unmusical.) An epithet employed revilingly in the sense of Rude, clumsy, awkward, fumbling, bungling, unhandy (at speech or any work or action); also in that of Rude, rough, coarse, ugly, monstrous, barbarous;—used of speaking or a speech, working, acting, or of a work or an act, a practice, a fashion &c.; also in that of Dull, heavy, stupid; and in that of Stubborn, perverse, crooked. The word is applied freely, as the English words *Savage* and *Barbarous*, to foreign persons, languages, costumes, modes, and manners. Pr. हेगाडा कुणवो दुणा राबे घन्याला खर्च फार लागे.

हेगाडदासो *f* (See above.) A term for a stubborn and perverse female. Pr. हे० दादला or हेगाडमत *n* See हेगडमत. [दादया नाही.

हेगाडेंगो *f* (Fanciful.) Rejecting or treating with scorn or slight, contemning. *v* कर *g.* of *o*. [ing. हेगाळणी *f* (Verbal of हेगाळणें) Flouting, scout-हेगाळणें *v c* To flout, scout, treat with scorn or contumely.

हेजीब *m* (حاجب A Doorkeeper.) A Kārakūn appointed by the District-officers to aid them in the performance of their duties. 2 An attendant or a domestic in general.

हेट *ad* (هت H) Down, below, in the lower

region or part: also down (the coast), towards the south. The word is especially used with respect to country; and, with further speciality, to the country southwards of the Sāvitri river. Ex. थंडा हेटप्रांत चांगला पिकला.

हेटकरी *m* An inhabitant of the district called हेट. But the general understanding is of a बरकं-दाज शिपाई of the हेट country.

हेटबाहेरचा वारा *m* (Sea-term.) A south-west-erly wind, i. e. a wind from down the coast (south), and from out to sea (west).

हेटा or हेटाशेटा *a* Low, mean, disreputable: also light, trifling, airy;—used of persons and actions.

हेटाळणी, हेटाळी, हेटाळको *f* हेटाळा *m* (Verbal of हेटाळणें) Reviling, abusing, scolding coarsely or treating contumeliously. [vituperate.]

हेटाळणें or हेटाळणें *v c* To revile, abuse, vilify, हेटोमेटी *f* Slighting, contemning, treating lightly: also carelessness, negligence, idle unconcern or disregard. *v* कर. Pr. दिवस गेला हेटोमेटी

(i. e. हेटोमेटीने, or the noun used adverbially) चांदण्याखालीं (or दिवा लावून) कापूस बटो. Note. For हेटोमेटी in this proverb some read हातीं मेटी, and others, रेंटा रेंटी. 2 Used as *ad* Slightly, carelessly, negligently, indifferently.

हेटोमेटीखालीं or -वारीं नेणें-घालविणें &c. To cast away in lightness and carelessness.

हेड *f* A drove (of cattle, sheep, horses &c.)

हेडगा *m* A head-load or a bundle of straw (भातण, नाचणकांड, साव्याण &c.); or of सरमाड, काड, चिपाड &c. 2 The roll (as composed of काड, चिपाड, any straw or grass) which is placed along the ridge and the corners of a thatch. *v* बांध.

हेडगूल *n* (Low.) Membrum caninum. *v* गुत, लाग. Understood by some in the sense Coitus canum. *v* गुत, लाग.

हेडंबा *f* corruptly हेडंबी *f* (हिडंबा S A Rākshasī celebrated in the Purāns, the daughter of Hirimbā a Rākshas slain by Bhīmā.) Applied, appellatively, to a huge and hideous woman; also to a filthy and disgusting woman.

हेडलो *f* C A kind of Pishāch,—the ghost of a deceased widow.

हेडस *a* and, by redup., हेडसफेडस *a* (हिड S) Nasty, nauseous, loathsome, disgusting; offensive, vile, or bad with all amplitude of application.

हेडसफेडस *ad* (हेडसाविणें by redup.) Hootingly, tuttingly, with flouting and scoffing. *v* कर. 2 Used also as *s n* & *f* Hooting, tutting, rejecting or driving off with contemptuous interjections. *v* कर, लाव, मांड, बोल.

हेडसरो *f* The name of a tree.

हेडसाविणें or हेडाविणें *v c* (हिड S To despise, reject &c.) To flout, scout, repel with scornful hootings or interjections.

हेडा *m* C A kind of grass growing upon the salt land called खाजन. It is round-stemmed, somewhat tubular, and good for cattle.

हेडाळणी, हेडाळी, हेडाळणें Commonly हेडाळणी हेडाळू *m* A yam. See गोरारू. [&c.]

हेडोस & हेडीसफेडीस See हेडस & हेडसफेडस.

हेडूकमेंडूक *n* (Fanciful.) Coitus canum. *v* गुत, लाग.

हेडेहोळकर *m pl* Sportmakers and rioters (हो-ळोचे होळकर) at the होळी. Hence Any body of rioters or rowdies.

हेया *a* (हेड) A drover. 2 (Because the above description of men are, from the nature of their occupation, intelligent and of general information.)

Applied to one of shrewdness and quickness, and possessing great local acquaintance.

हेण्याचा *m* The name of a sea-fish.

हेत *m* (हेतु *S*) Desire or wish : also purpose, design, intention.

हेतप्रोत *f* A formation, similar to छपासोभ and numerous others, signifying vaguely Purpose and desire of heart ; intention and inclination towards ; regard and affection ; friendship and favor.

हेतु *m* (*S*) Cause :—i. e. ground or reason ; occasion, spring, originating circumstance or principle ; motive, impelling or inducing principle. 2 Purpose, meaning, intention, desire, wish.

हेतुगर्भ *a* (*S*) That has involved within itself its ground, reason, meaning &c. : also that has some involved or implied sense or significance ;—as a speech, sentence, word, act.

हेतुमान् *a* *S* (-मान्-मत्तो-मत्त *m f n*) That has a cause or spring ; that is produced or effected.

हेलाभास *m* *S* Fallacious semblance of reason or argument ; a false or a foolish reason or cause assigned.

हेद *f m* Satinwood tree, Swietenia chloroxylon.

हेदर *f n* हेदरहेदर *f* Rubbish, dung, filth (as heaped or lying about). [seating.

हेदरा *a* (हेदर) Dirty, filthy, loathsome, nau-

हेदो *a* (हेद) Relating to the tree or the wood of Satinwood. [xylon.

हेदू or हेदू *m* Satinwood-tree, Swietenia chloroxylon. हेपलणे or हेपालणे *v c* (Filthy but common.) To hold (a female) in sexual embrace.

हेपसलिंगा, हेपसलंगा, हेपसलंगा *a* (Filthy formations from हेपलणे & लिंग) Applied to persons and things in the sense of Impotent, imbecile, dastardly &c. ; also in the sense of Slight, flimsy, feeble, sorry, wretched, poor.

हेवाळणी, हेवळणी, हेवाळणी &c. *f* (Verbal of हेवाळणे) Rudely and injuriously working or handling ; rough pulling and hauling ; jostling and shaking. [waving about.

हेवाळणी *f* (Verbal of हेवाळणे) Undulating or हेवाळणे, हेवाळणे, हेवळणे, sometimes हेवाळणे & हेवळणे *v c* To work, handle, or treat roughly and violently ; to pull and haul ; to joggle and shake.

हेवाळणे *v i* To undulate, fluctuate, wave about ;—as the water of the sea or a river : also to dance about ;—as a boat exposed to waves.

हेम *n* *S* Gold.

हेमकूट *m* *S* One of the ranges of mountains dividing the continent (as known to the Hindus) into nine वर्षे. It lies immediately to the north of the Himālaya. [is an ingredient.

हेमगर्भ *m* *S* A certain medicinal compound. Gold

हेमटो *f* *C* The bumping or bobbing with its head against the mother's belly (of a calf &c. whilst sucking). *v* मार, दे.

हेमंत *m n* (*S*) हेमंतऋतु *m* (*S*) The period consisting of the two months मार्गशीर्ष & पौष, occurring about November-December, the cold season.

हेमाडपंती *a* Relating to हेमाडपंत, a celebrated personage of past days. Used of the Mor character, of certain temples &c. ascribed to him.

हेय *a* *S* (Purposed, necessary, suitable &c.) to be left or cast away.

हेर *m* (हेरक *S* through هير or هير *H*) A spy, scout, explorer, an emissary to gather intelligence. 2 *f* Spying out or spying, surveying narrowly, exploring.

हेर *a* *R* (Usually हर) Of little estimation or use, light, trifling, worthless.

हेरणो *f* (Verbal of हेरणे) Spying out or spying &c.

हेरणे *v c* & *i* (هير *H*) To spy out or spy ; to survey narrowly and curiously ; to examine with intent and inquiring look : also to peep around closely ; to peer into ; to pry about.

हेरफेर *m f* (फेर by redup.) Slight difference or variation (of one thing with another, as respects shape, size, weight, color, value, price). 2 Discrepancy or disagreement (in statements, accounts &c.) 3 *unc* Changing about ; coming on and going off (as of sentinels) ; coming to and going from (as of regiments or troops) ; coming in and going out (as of public officers or servants).

हेरफेर or हेरोफेरी *f* (हेरणे & फेरणे) Looking about and walking about ; surveying as one goes along ; as रानांखून हे कर. 2 esp. हेरोफेरी and हेरी being viewed as a reduplication of फेरी, Patrolling about : also journeying about ; making trips hither and thither.

हेरवां & हेरवीं Better हरवां & हरवीं.

हेरखं *ad* *R W* (Vulgar.) Vainly, idly, fruitlessly.

हेराहेरी *f* (हेरणे) Spying out ; surveying narrowly &c. See the verb.

हेरून फेरून *ad* (फेरून by redup.) By, with, or through turning over and over, hither and thither, this way and that way, from this side to that side. 2 Again and again, ever and anon.

हेरें or हेर्ये *n* (Sea-term.) Putting about (of a ship or boat),—whether wearing or tacking. *v* घे.

हेर्या *a* (हेरणे) That spies out or spies ; that surveys or explores narrowly and curiously ; that peers or pries into, or peeps about : also that examines or inspects closely and intently.

हेर्ये बोह्ये *n* (हेर्ये by redup.) Beating to windward ; the tacking and turning of a ship under an adverse wind. Ex. कोण्हीकडला तरी वाव असावा म्हणजे हे कळून गलवत नेता येईल.

हेल *m f* The business of carrying burdens (from village to village or place to place), portage (*v* वाह) : also the burden carried : also the cost of carriage, the fare. 2 The supplying for a few days (with water, milk &c.) of a family in which a child is born. Usually performed by Shūdra females, and viewed as a sort of tribute or as an acknowledgment of respect. Also the water, milk &c. so supplied or brought. Also the throwing of water before the door for a few days, as an act of the same significance. 3 *m* A cart-load (of karbā, hay, straw, sticks, rafters &c.) हेल consists of materials or things which are bound, not of such as sand, lime, earth, ashes, stones &c. 4 A loud and prolonged utterance (in singing, wailing, calling &c.) *v* काढ & निघ. *f* A term in the play of आद्यापाद्या.

हेलकरी *m* A carrier of burdens or loads, a porter. 2 One that furnishes हेल *q. v.* Sig. II.

हेलकावणे *v i* (हेलकावा) To undulate or roll and toss ;—as waves or water &c. : also to toss and roll through the impulse of waves or water ; to suffer the buffeting of the waves ;—as a ship or boat : also to oscillate ;—as a branch, swing, pen-sile seat &c. ; to sway about from side to side ;—as a camel-rider, sitter upon a swinging seat &c. ; to sustain jolting, shocking, or any shaking occasioning oscillation.

हेलकावा *m* (हेला *S* Sport, play.) An undulation or a wave ; an undulatory or oscillatory motion (of the water of the sea &c., of a branch of a tree, of a swinging seat &c. ; also of the

vessel, person, or thing exposed to it) : also a jolt, shock, or shake as received by the ship, person, or thing exposed to the fluctuation. *v* बस, खा. Also a pull or push (of or to a swing, a branch &c.) *v* दे. Also fig. an empty sending away and bidding to return (as of a claimant or other applicant). *v* दे.

हेलकाविणे *v c* To toss about ;—as waves toss a vessel : also to make to sway about ;—as a swing, a tree or branch, a camel &c. See illustrations under the noun हेलकावा. 2 To pull to and fro ; to pull and haul violently or rudely : also to pull or move (a swing). 3 To drive or send about upon fruitless errands : also to make to go out of his way and to fetch circuits &c. 4 To flout or hoot ; to drive off scornfully and vociferously.

हेलको *f* *P* A gadabout woman, a gossip or trollop. [हेलगा.

हेलगट *n* A contemptuous form of the word हेलगड *f* Commonly हिलगड.

हेलगा *m* (हल्य *S*) A male buffalo.

हेलना *f* (*S*) Treating with contumely or disregard, slighting : also slight, contempt, disrespect.

हेलपटणी or हेलपाटणी *f* (Verbal of हेलपटणे &c.) Despatching upon a fruitless errand &c.

हेलपटणे *v c* (हेलपटा) To cause (to a person) an unproductive and toilsome journey or walk ; to send upon a fruitless and wearisome errand or trip. 2 fig. To render abortive ; to quash, smash, blast, confound (efforts, measures, counsels).

हेलपटणे or हेलपाटणे *v i* *C* (हेलपटा) To undergo destruction or damage by the wind ;—as a tree or a building ; to be overthrown, shivered, smashed. An idiomatic sense from हेलपटा.

हेलपटनिशी *f* (A free formation with हेलपटा & निशी or نویسی *P*) The constant undergoing of empty and toilsome errands or journeys.

हेलपटा *m* (हेला *S* Wanton movement &c. Or هيل *H* A push or shove.) An empty journey or trip ; a walk to considered as unprofitable and laborious or wearisome. *v* पड, बस, & दे, कर. 2 Applied to a circuitous portion of a road ; or to a circuit taken through ignorance ; and to the additional toil of travel undergone in consequence. *v* बस, खा, हो. [पटणे, हेलपटनिशी, हेलपटा.

हेलपाटणे, हेलपाटनिशी, हेलपाटा See above हेल-हेलपाटो *f* (हेल & पाटो Basket. Because small loads for the head are usually carried in baskets.) The employment of a porter or coolie ; the business generally of one who gains his daily bread by his daily labor.

हेलपायकी *f* *W* (हेल & पायकी) The business of running upon errands, carrying messages &c. ; esp. as considered as fruitless and wearisome.

हेलसांड or हेलसांडणी *f* (Verbal of हेलसांडणे) Slighting, disregarding, neglecting ; treating as light, insignificant, or unimportant.

हेलसांडणे *v c* (हेला & सांडणे) To treat as light and unimportant ; to slight or disregard.

हेला *m* (हल्य *S*) A male buffalo. See हल्य. Pr. हेलाच्या कानी किंगरी वाजविली तरी तो आपली द्रांय सोडीत नाही A fool wont mend his ways through good example or advice.

हेला *f* *S* Sport, wanton play, dalliance. 3 Despising or contemning ; rejecting superciliously or treating contumeliously : also contempt, disregard, slight. [हेलकाविणे.

हेलावणे, हेलावा, हेलाविणे See हेलकावणे, हेलकावा, हेलि *m* *S* The sun. Ex. किं हेलि उगवता निःशेष ॥ दोषा सर प्रगटे प्रकाश ॥

हेवडदेवड *f* Reciprocation of service or of cattle-lending amongst farmers. See हरजीक. 2 Barter, truck, *swapping*.

हेवा *m* also, by redup., हेवादेवा *m* Emulation or envy; competition or rivalry; vieing or coping with. Pr. शेजी गेलो देवा द्या मला सुटला हेवा; Pr. हेवादेवा नकटो गेलो चांगदेवा.

हेवा *m* (होवा *A*) Cupidity or greed. Ex. बाय-कोला डागिन्याचा हेवा असा कीं आंग दुखलें तरीं सोडीत नाही. Also earnest desire generally. Ex. तुजवांचून आमुचा हेवा ॥ कोण माधवा पुरवील ॥

हेवाखोर or हेवेखोर *c* or *a* An emulous or envious person; that competes or copes with.

हेषा *f* S Neighing.

हेस *f* Spray (of the sea): also any liquor as splashed up or spurted against.

हेसणें or हेसणें *v i* (हेष *S*) To neigh. [&c.]

हेसळणें or हेसळणें *v i* (See हिंसळणें) To splash up हेषा *m* Soot.

हेलणा *f* हेलणी *f* (हेलना) Treating with contempt, disrespect, or disregard: also contempt or slight; low or light estimation or consideration.

हेलणें *v c* (हेलना) To treat contumeliously or contemptuously, to slight.

हेलणें मेळणें *v i* (मेळणें by redup.) To be in, or to enter into, great familiarity with.

हेलसणें *v c* (हेलना) To slight or disregard; to treat contemptuously. Ex. उपेक्षित हेळसित पुत्र ॥

हेलसण *f* हेळा *f* (हेला) Despising or slighting: also contempt or slight; supercilious or contumelious treatment or estimation.

हेळा *m* A tree or its fruit. See वेहडा.

हेळा *ad* (Poetry. हेला *S* Contemning.) Easily.

हेळोमेळो *f* (मेळ by redup.) Good understanding or pleasant terms. Used more frequently in the oblique cases; as हेळोमेळोचा, हेळोमेळोनें, हेळोमेळींतला &c. हेळोमेळो is further used as *ad* Familiarly &c. See खेळोमेळी.

हेळू *m* A tree or its fruit. See अळू.

हेक, हेकहेक, हेकयेक *ind* Interjections uttered in urging on a bullock &c. Hence used as *s f* in the sense of Imperious or domineering urging &c.

हेकत *f* Pickle, plight, trim, taking &c. See हय-कत. [worn around the neck.]

हेकोल *m* (हेकल *A*) An ornament (of females)

हेगई, हेगय, हेगयो *f* Or हयगई &c., under which see at large. Note. This form is well-approved.

हेता *pron demon R* See हयता.

हेतुक *a* S Belonging or relating to cause, causative, causal.

हेद *m* The name of a sea-fish.

हेदया *a* Epithet of a kind of rice.

हेपत & हेपती Properly हेबत & हेबती.

हेबत *f* (हेबत *A*) Dread, apprehension, awe, impressed fear. *v* घे, खा, घर, & बस.

हेबतखाळा *a* (For हेबत खाळेला) Terrorstruck.

हेबती *a* (हेबत) Fearful, timid, sensitively apprehensive.

हेबती गेबती *a* (गेबती by redup.) Slack, slovenly, disorderly &c. See गेबती.

हेम *a* S Belonging or relating to gold, golden.

2 also हेमन *a* S Belonging or relating to frost, cold, or winter.

हेमवती *f* S White variety of Orris root.

हेयत, हेयती See हयत &c.

हेर *m* A yellow and serpent-like fish.

हेराण *a* (हेराण *A*) Perturbed, disturbed, dis-

composed, distressed; disordered through sickness, pain, fatigue, or mental affliction.

हेराणगत *f n* (हेराण & गत) Distressful or afflictive condition; state of disease, pain &c. productive of perturbation or disorder: also bewilderment, consternation or mental distress generally.

हेराणो *f* (हेराणो *H* from हेराण *A*) Perturbation, discomposure, distress, disquietude; troubled, harassed, or wearied state.

हेवा *m* An individual of an order of Bráhmans.

हेवान *m f n* (हेवान *A* An animate being generally.) Understood in Maráthí of a beast or other irrational animal; also of an imbecile or infirm human being.

हेा *ind* (S) A particle of respectful calling or address to man or woman. 2 A particle used in calling to and directing to stop,—ho! ho! Ex. हेा हेा अमळ हेा.

3 A particle of consent, assent, or admission, yes. 4 A particle added, emphatically and impressively, or in endearment and tenderness, after an injunction, a direction, or a calling the attention of. Ex. काम सांगितलें आहे तें कर हेा विसरशील; मुला भुकेला आहेस जेव हेा; हा केवढा पर्वतवत् हत्ती हेा! हेा हेा मिळविणें -मणणें -जोडणें -करणें -देणें; also हेा हेा मणणें -भरणें -करणें To say yes upon yes; to assent to everything that is affirmed. हेा ना Yes or no. *v* मण, सांग, कर.

हेाईक *n* (हेाणें) A future and fixed event; a matter to be. Hence Destiny or future fortunes. Ex. आयक जें हेाईक वर्तविता.

हेाकन *ad* (A form of the verb हेाणें used adverbially.) Being, becoming, coming forward; i. e. standing forth (to act) unconstrained, unprompted, *sub sponte*. Ex. तो हेाकन जर मुलगी द्यायास आला तर करीन मी हेाकन कांहीं मागणार नाही; त्यानें हेाकन बुलाविलें -सांगितलें -दिहलें -घेतलें &c. He himself or of himself called, said, gave &c. आपण हेाकन खाचांत पडणें (To get one's self put into the stocks.) To bring evil upon one's self.

हेाकल *f* W A lass or little maid; a female from the marriageable age until actual marriage.

हेाका *m* The mariner's compass.

हेाकार *m* (हेा Yes, कार Affix.) Consent, assent, the saying of yes.

हेाकारणो *f* (Verbal of हेाकारणें) Calling by bawling or shouting unto.

हेाकारणें *v c* (हेा) To call by crying aloud to.

हेागडणें or हेागाडणें *v c* C To turn out, off, away; to oust, eject, expel, repel, drive (as from an office or a post, from one's door &c.) 2 To cast, throw, fling, hurl. 3 fig. To cast away; to consume or destroy prodigally or foolishly (wealth, health, reputation).

हेागा *a* C Sturdy and overbearing; one ready for any act of violence or rudeness. 2 R Slack, slovenly, slothful; of dawdling and disorderly mind and ways.

हेाट or हेाट *m* (ओष्ठ *S* through हेाट *H*) A lip.

हेाटाचें वाळणें or जिरणें To be grown out of childhood. Pr. हेाटांत एक पोटांत एक Expressive of a dissembler or double dealer. Pr. हेाटावाहेर तें कोटावाहेर A matter once escaped from one's lips spreads in the wide world abroad. हेाटावर दूध दिसणें To be still a very youngster. हेाटास जाळ पोटास काळ Used of a person (esp. a servant or other retainer or dependant) whose lips are ever burning hot ("set on fire"—see James iii. 6) with words of strife or vilification, and whose

belly is ever swallowing and devouring even as the devourer Death.

हेाटतुखा *a* Of fissured lip, hare-lipped.

हेाटाळ or हेाटाळ *a* (हेाट) Blobberlipped or of large lips.

हेाटाळी or हेाटाळी *f* (हेाट & आळा) A rope tied round the under lip of a horse (as during grooming or watering). Ex. आपल्यास काय परंतु हेाटाळीवांचून तडून जाय.

हेाड *f* (होड *H*) A wager or bet. *v* बांध, लाव, मार, कर. 2 A bargain, agreement, compact. *v* कर.

हेाडकी *f* हेाडकें *n* (Dim. of हेाडी) A small boat of the kind called होडी.

हेाडगणें *v c* R (हेाडगा) To throw (a हेाडगा stick or bat) at: also to strike by throwing a हेाडगा at.

हेाडगा *m* हेाडगा *m* R A common stick or short piece of wood, a bat.

हेाडगानडग *f* (हेाडगा Cudgel or stick, नडग Bear. The training and ruling stick, and the bear—the two ever in conflict.) Violent brawling or disputing; angry altercation.

हेाडगें *n* (Dim. of हेाडी) A small होडी or boat.

हेाडत *f* (हेाड) A wager or bet. *v* बांध, लाव, मार, कर.

हेांडा *m* (Or ओंड from अध: *S*) A pit or hole.

हेांडा *a* See डंडा.

हेांडाका or हेाडिंगा *m* A stick or short and thickish piece of wood, a bat.

हेाडी *f* (होला *H*) A boat formed of a tree hollowed, a sort of canoe.

हेाडी *f* A species of the corn जोधळा.

हेाणजे or से *f* (Or व्हणजे or से) Husband's sister.

हेाणसणें *v c* C To prick or touch with a pointed body, to poke.

हेाणें *v i* (होना *H*) To be; to hold or to derive some certain state, condition, quality, or accident.

2 To become; to enter into some state or condition, or to obtain some quality or affection by change from some other. 3 To come to pass; to take place; to take a standing; to be. 4 To be finished or ended; also to be consumed or exhausted; to be done, gone, past, over, out; also to be finished or done for; to be knocked up; to be clean broken down. These senses are found only in the past and future tenses.

हेाकन जाणें To pass or go near or by. 2 To pass away; to cease, fail, lapse. Of this form हेाकन there is an idiomatic use of constant occurrence; as मी हेाकन, तू हेाकन, तो हेाकन, आम्ही-तुम्ही-ते-आपण-हेाकन I being, thou being &c., i. e. in one's own proper person or of one's own will or accord. See हेाकन in its order.

हेाती नव्हती तितकी केली Abused well, scolded finely &c. हेाणें has the power of Verb inceptive and continuative; as येते व्हा, देते व्हा, जेवते व्हा, करते व्हा Get on with the action you are meditating; begin and go through with it. The familiar (to readers of Prákrit poetry) बोलता झाला, सांगता झाला, देता झाला comes under this head. हेाणें thus answers to the Hindustání جانا

हेातकर or हेातकर *a* (हेाणें, कर & कर Affixes). That is becoming; that is growing or advancing towards (any particular state or character).

हेातवसू *f* Commonly हेती वसू.

हेातय *n* (हेाणें in imitation of भवितव्य) A future and fixed event; a matter to be. Hence 2 Destiny, lot, future fortunes.

हेाता *m* (S) The officiating Bráhmán at a sacrifice; the priest who recites the prayers of the Rigveda. Ex. ऐसा मानुनि पळता झाला हेातयव्ह.

हेाती कळा *f* Advancing lustre or brightness.

होती वस्तु *f* or होती वस्तु *f* (होनें & वस्तु) also होता माल *m* An advancing thing; any article or thing of which the goodness and worth are under increase.

होती वाट *f* Begun way; opened or arisen way. Said upon the occasion of the opening of the womb of a married female.

होती वेळ *f* sometimes होता काळ *m* The proper time for; the fit juncture or season. Ex. हो. आली म्हणजे कार्य सज्ज घडते.

होच *n* (S) An article intended or fit for offering with fire: (as clarified butter, rice &c.) 2 Burnt-offering, oblation with fire.

होत्यातां *p pr* (By contraction of होत असतां. It constantly occurs in poetry and seldom elsewhere.) Being; standing under some certain state, or holding some certain quality or accident. Ex. विक्रमराजा राज्य करीत हो. कोणही हो द्रिद्री नव्हता.

होत *m* (हंस *S* through هون *H* The figure of a swan or goose having originally been impressed.) A gold coin, a pagoda. Some varieties of this coin are शिवराई होत, पादशाही होत, सणगिरी होत, अच्युतराई होत, रामराई होत, देवराई होत, जडमाल होत, धारवडी होत, कावरी होत, शैल्यघाटी होत, पामनायकी होत, अदवानी होत, ताडपची होत, निशाणी होत, उकिरी होत, सापे होत, एकेरी होत. होनापायली होणे (A पायली being of the price of a होत) To be exorbitantly dear.

हो ना *f* & *ad* Yes—no; hesitatingly, with fluctuation (*v* कर): also yes or no; affirmatively or denyingly; yes or no speaking decisively. *v* म्हण, सांग. हो ना is often reduplicated; as त्या दोघांचा हो ना हो ना होतां होतां मी निघून आलों.

होतमाल *f* A necklace or a wreath of pagodas (the coin होत).

होपळ or होपळसुतो *a* Slack, slovenly, disorderly, of stupid and sluggish spirit and ways.

होवा *m* Commonly होयवा.

होवासा *m* (हो, वा, असा. Yes, my friend, it shall be thus.) Confidence or assurance given; promise of compliance. *v* दे.

होम *m* (S) Burnt-offering; the casting (of clarified butter, rice &c.) into the fire as an offering to the gods accompanied with prayers or invocations according to the object of the offering. *v* दे.

होमकुंड *n* S The hole or receptacle for the sacred fire of an oblation.

होमकुंडीं घालणे-टाकणे-देणे To cast into some grievous trouble, into the furnace or hot fire of adversity or affliction. Also -पडणे or सांपडणे To fall into &c. [oblation to a god.

होमणे *v c* (होम) To offer with fire; to burn in

होमद्रव्य *n* (S) A common term for the articles used in a burnt-offering.

होमशाळा *f* (S) pop. होमशाळा *f* The place or receptacle for the sacred fire maintained by an अग्निहोत्री &c.

होमहवन *n* (होम & हवन) A formation expressing, comprehensively or collectively, the several acts and points appertaining to oblation by fire: also any one indefinitely or indifferently of these act and points. Ex. होमहवनें होय कोशट्टि ॥

होमाग्नि *m* (S) Fire prepared for or consecrated unto burnt-offerings.

होय *ad* A particle of consent, assent, or acknowledgment, yes.

होय नाही Yes or no, yea or nay. होयस होय म्हणणे उठविणे-करणे To assent to servilely.

होयकार *m* (होय Yes, कार Affix.) Consent, assent, the saying of yes.

होयवा or होयावा *m* (होय & वा) A term for a fellow who assents instantly to every affirmation, a constant Yesser.

होय नव्हे *f* (It is so—it is not so.) Speaking decisively, definitely, or declaratively about; speaking affirmatively or denyingly. *v* कर, म्हण, सांग. Also yes—no, is—is not; with hesitation, vacillation, or irresolution—speaking. *v* कर.

होर *f* (होरणे) Filling stuff,—the rubbish and earth brought by scouring rains and deposited over fields &c. so as to fill up all holes and depressions; alluvion.

होरट *f m* Obstinate or very determined retention (of a purpose, expressed opinion &c.) 2 Clamor, uproar, hubbub. 3 (Properly ओरट) Strong effluvia.

होरटी or व्या *a* (होरट) Clamorous, obstreperous, noisy. 2 Doggedly obstinate.

होरणी *f* (Verbal of होरणे) The filling up of holes and depressions (as in a field or on a road) by throwing earth and rubbish. 2 The materials so used.

होरणे *v c* & *i* (आवरण? Covering &c.) To fill up and cover over (pits or cavities of whatever kind) by introducing some material. Ex. रथली खळी होरा झणजे जमोन बराबर होईल; पुढणवट जमिनीच्या विहिरी लवकर होरतान. 2 To overspread or cover (the body with trinkets, pigments, unguents, flowing tresses &c.) Ex. केशांनी कपाळ अगदी होरून गेले.

होरपळणे & होरपाळणे & होरफळणे &c. *v c* (Better and more commonly ऊरपळणे) To singe, sear, scorch, parch.

होरा *f* (S) Part of the duration of a sign,—the twenty-fourth part of a day, an hora or hour. 2 *m* Prediction or prophetic annunciation; declaration of some future, or of some distant (in space), event or occurrence. Ex. राजाला पुत्र झालेला आहे असा त्याचा होरा आहे; मी असा होरा सांगतो कीं तुमचा जय होईल. 3 Guess, reasoning, anticipation, apprehension, view (framed respecting a future or an unknown matter). *v* चाल, आंत येणे, दिस. Ex. माझे होयांत येते कीं ह्या वेळेवरून तुमचा जय होणार; माझा होरा खोटा व्हायाचा नाही; माझा होरा ह्या गोष्टीविषयीं चालत नाही.

होराबारी *f* (हो-रे, वा-रे) होरेबारे *m pl* Eager altercation; vehement contention and strife (of parties laboring to establish each its own cause).

होराट्टन *n* Hour-circle. A new word.

होरी *f* (होली *H*) A song (in the Hindustáni language) in description and eulogy of the होळी or great vernal festival of the Hindús, and sung at that season.

होलकांडा *m* A reel or stagger. *v* जा, खा.

होलगट *n* A contemptuous form of the word होलगा (whether as buffalo or the bird).

होलगटणे *v c* To hurl or fling &c. See होलगडणे. 2 fig. To reject or fling off contemptuously or angrily. [होला.

होलगड *n* A contemptuous form of the word होलगडणे *vi* (होला) To have its back or loins broken by the sitting upon it or passing over it of the bird होला after drinking of the water remaining in a shard of the broken pitcher which had been carried before a bier;—used of a bullock, cow &c. 2 also होलगाडणे *vi* To fall forward bodily and forcibly; to reel heavily.

होलगडणे or होलगाडणे *v c* To hurl or fling (esp. a bat or stick). See होलपटणे *v c*.

होलगडून पडणे To tumble or fall bodily and forcibly; to fall like a hurled bat or stick.

होलगडा *m* A small bat or common stick.

होलगा *m* Commonly होला *q. v.* Ringed turtle. 2 C A male buffalo. [chos biflorus.

होलगा *m* P (Commonly डलगा) A vetch, Doli-holga *n* A contemptuous form of the word होलगा in the sense Ringed turtle.

होलपटणे or होलपाटणे *v c* (होलपटा) To throw (a होलपटा or stick) at: also to strike by throwing a होलपटा at.

होलपटणे or होलपाटणे *n* A small bat or a common stick. 2 A term at cards. The whole hand above two cards which are asked for. *v* माग, घे, पाड &c.

होलपटा or होलपाटा *m* A small bat or common stick. 2 A jerking throw. *v* मार, दे.

होला *m* A bird, Ringed turtle, Turtur Cam-bayensis.

होलाकोला *m* (होला Name of a bird, कोला Jackal.) A term for a poltroon; also for an impotent or incompetent person in general.

होलार *m* An individual of a class of musical performers. They are of the Mahár, Máng, and similar low castes.

होलिका *f* S The Rákshasí presiding over or tutelary of the होळी; the festival of the होळी; and the pile &c. arranged. See होळी.

होलिकापूजन *n* (S) Worship of the presiding Rákshasí at the festival of होळी. [होळी.

होलिकोत्साव or होलिकोत्साह *m* (S) The festival of होवर *m* (Or वव्हर, ओव्हर &c.) A wedded pair returning or just returned from the wedding.

होवळकी *f* The business or the doings of the होवळा.

होवळा *a P* That leads, heads, presides, directs; that makes up matches, manages weddings, takes the charge and conduct of village-quarrels and other village-perplexities &c. The implication is of disreputableness or vulgarity. Pr. रिकामटवळा आणि गांवचा होवळा. 2 Misused for हवळा.

होष *m* (هوش *P* Understanding or sense: also consciousness. Used rather deviously in Maráthí.) Ardor, eagerness, interest, concern, engagement, intelligent spirit (in or towards any enterprise, deed, or business). 2 Consciousness, presence and correct working of the faculties; as opp. to insensibility. Ex. गांवावर पेंढारी आले असें ऐकतांच त्याचा होष गेला कांहीं सुचेनासें झाले.

होष्य *n* होष्यमाण *n* (Formations from होणे in imitation of the Sanskrit air and cast.) A future and fixed event, a matter to be. Hence Destiny, future fortunes.

होळकर *m* (होळी & कर) A common term for the sporters or fun-makers during the festival of the होळी.

होळणी *f* (Verbal of होळणे) A disease,—a constant running; fluor albus, menorrhagia &c.

होळणे *v c unc* To spill. A word of बाळमिच.

होळणे *vi* To ooze or exude; to stream or trickle from gently.

होळणे *v c* (In the old language of the Konkan.) To wash: also as *s n* An article to be washed.

होळपणे & होळफणे *v c* (Better ऊरपळणे) To singe, sear, scorch, parch &c.

होळंबण्या *f pl* (A word of the female vocabulary.) Cares, grievings, frettings, regrettings, solitudes, burnings of mind. *v* घाल, कर.

होळा *m* (Intens. of होळी) A huge blazing and होळा *a* Properly हवळा. [roaring fire.

होळी *f* (होलिका *S*) The name of a Rákshasī to whom this festival is addressed. 2 The pile (of wood, grass &c.) arranged to be kindled at the close of the festival of the होळी. 2 The festival of the होळी, or the season of it. It is held at the approach of the vernal equinox. It is comprehended within the first day (or the fifth day) and the day of full moon of the month Phālgun. The term is applied also to the day of full moon of Phālgun, and to that of the month Māgh. 3 Applied to the tree or stick which is planted or fixed in the centre of the pile. होळी करणे To burn the होळी,—to kindle the pile and close the festival.

होळीची कर *f* The day after the burning of the होळी. An inauspicious day.

होळीची पोळी *f* The right (of villagers, esp. of the मुखत्यार पाटील) of first placing a पोळी (or cake) upon the pile which is kindled at the close of the festival of the होळी. 2 The cake so designated and applied.

होळीचे शिंपणे *n* The sprinkling or light rain which falls about the season of the होळी.

होळीचे होळकर *m pl* (Lit. Fellows that dance and frisk and make fun at the होळी) A term for a crew or pack of dirty and disorderly fellows assembled upon any occasion.

होळ्या उडविणे or पाडणे *g. of o. & होळ्या उडणे g. of s.* (Phrases with होळ्या some tortured Arabic or Persian word.) To put to disgrace and shame, and To be put &c.

होद *m* (حوض *A*) A basin made for the water of a jet d'eau: also an uncovered receptacle of masonry for water; a *basin* or *tank*. 2 *fig.* A secret cavity made in the floor of a house or in the ground, a crypt. 3 A particular metal vessel for heating or holding water.

होदा *m* (هوده or هودح *A*) An uncovered box or chair upon an elephant, for the convenience of the riders. 2 (होद. Because like it in form.) The wrestling pit in an arena or palaestra.

होम्य *a S* Relating to होम or burnt-offering.

होर *m R* (कर्मी *S* Wave &c.) A fresh or sudden accession of water to a river. 2 A fresh, fit, or impulse (to speak, play &c.)

होरा *m* होरी *f* (Or हवरा &c.) A seed of white sesamum: also white sesamum.

होलदिल or होलदील *a* (هولدل *P*) Terrified, confounded, affected with great consternation or bewilderment.

होलदिलो *f* (होलदिल) Great terror or affright; wild amazement. [होलिका &c.]

होलिका, होलिकापूजन, होलिकोत्सव &c. See

होश *a* होशी or होसी *a* (होस) That indulges every desire and humor of the flesh; devoted to diversions and amusements; a voluptuary, a pleasureurist.

होशेणे or होशेणे *vi* (होस) To be devoted or addicted to any lust or humor of the flesh; to have a fancy or passion for, a liking or taking for.

होस *f* ई or ए (होस *A*) Inordinate or great desire or ardor (to do, see, enjoy &c.); ambition, eagerness, lust, spirit, fire, burning. The sense is rather good than ill. [or fierce desire.]

होसेहोसे Eagerly, ardently, with ambitious spirit

होसदार *a* (होस & दार) That is fond of pleasures and sports, fun and frolic; freakful, gay, volup-

tuous, luxurious, sensuous, carnal &c. 2 Ambitious, ardent, eager, spirited, enterprising &c.

होसा *m C* Ceremonies amongst Maráthás and Kunbís commencing under the nakshatra अनु-राधा in the month भाद्रपद, and continuing three days. They fill a Shiplí with cocoanuts, betelnuts, flowers &c. &c. [peas parched.]

होळा *m* (Or डळा) Green pods of gram or of च्यवन & च्यस *a S* Relating to yesterday, *yester*.

ह्याचा (The genitive or possessive form of the masculine proximate pronoun हा This.) His, belonging or relating to *this* man or to *this* word of the masculine or neuter gender. [lake &c.]

ह्रद *m S* A deep place in water (in a river, ह्रस *a* (S) Short;—as a vowel. 2 Short, low in stature or little in length.

ह्रस *m* (S) A dwarf.

ह्रस्वर्चि *a* (S) Of short stature; of a little figure; dwarfish: also as *s f* A dwarf.

ह्रास *m* (S) Decrease, decline, decay, gradual diminution or deterioration. 2 Loss, damage, detriment. [decline, or decay.]

ह्रासकाल *m* (S) The season or time of decrease, ह्राव *m* (See लाहो or लाह) Greed or covetousness.

ह्वावा (A form of the verb होणे) There should be; let there be; it is necessary, desirable, proper &c. that there be.

ह्वावा नकोसा (ह्वाणे-करणे) To determine whether or not a thing or a matter should be or is required or wanted,

ळ

ळ The thirty-fourth consonant. It differs greatly from the English L. The exact sound of it can be acquired only by the ear. It never occurs initially.

क्ष

क्ष The thirty-fifth consonant. It corresponds with Ksh, as in Mon-kship.

क्षण *m* (S) A measure of time equal to the twelfth of a मुहूर्त or to four minutes. 2 A minute portion of time generally, a moment, an instant. 3 (From the implied moderateness of the invitation, that a क्षण or short moment may be granted, and the presence vouchsafed.) The placing of the grass दर्भ on the hand of the invited (and arrived) Bráhmaṇ, in order to summon him to the Shrāddh formally. This is one of the कर्मे or ceremonies composing this obsequial rite. 4 The fibre of दर्भ presented to a Bráhmaṇ on inviting his attendance at a Shrāddh. In modern day it is given to him after his arrival at the house. *v* दे, घे. Hence the word comes to signify आह्वान; as ब्राह्मण क्षणास बसला -आला -गेला &c.

न लागता क्षण In less than a moment.

क्षणणे *v c* (क्षण) To invite (a Bráhmaṇ) to a Shrāddh by giving upon his hand the grass दर्भ.

क्षणन *n S* Killing: also wounding or hurting.

क्षणप्रभा *f S* Lightning. Ex. मेची स्थिरावली क्ष०॥

क्षणबुद्धि *a* (S) Of changeful purpose or mind, fickle, capricious.

क्षणभंगुर *a* (S) That breaks in an instant; frail, fleeting, fugitive, transient, evanescent, perishable.

क्षणभरि or री *ad* (Poetry.) A moment-full; for

the space of one moment. Ex. दोघांस न विसंवे क्ष०॥

क्षणविध्वंसो *a S* Destructible or perishable in a moment; exceedingly fragile or frail.

क्षणक्षणां, क्षणक्षणीं, क्षणोक्षणीं *ad* (क्षण by redup.) Every instant.

क्षणवधि *m* (S) The term of a minute or moment; a very short while. 2 Used as *ad* Just for a minute or moment. [passing, perishing.]

क्षणिक *a* (S) Momentary, transitory, fugitive,

क्षणिकबुद्धि *a* (S) Of momentary mind or will, changeful, inconstant, unstable.

क्षणिकबुद्धि *f* -विचार *m* -निश्चय *m* -मति *f* -कल्पना *f* &c. Momentary purpose, mind, judgment, resolve, thought &c.; i. e. capriciousness or changefulness. [moment.]

क्षणैक *ad* (S Poetry.) For one minute; just one क्षत *n* (S) A wound or a sore.

क्षत *p S* Wounded or hurt.

क्षतदृष्टि *f S* Unfriendly or unfavorable regard or view of: also *attrib.*, that has such regard or view of. [ence.]

क्षतवृत्ति *a S* That has lost his means of subsist-

क्षतव्रत *a S* That has violated a vow or religious engagement.

क्षंतव्य *a S* That is to be or may be pardoned.

क्षंता *a S* Patient; forbearing or bearing; of a forgiving or an enduring mind.

क्षति *f* (S) Loss. 2 Detriment, injury, or harm, in a wider sense; as privation, deprivation or diminution of good, damage, hurt, mischief, impairedness &c. 3 *fig.* Care or concern about; anxious regard or view of in the light of a loss or harm. Esp. with neg. con. or neg. implication; as त्याची काय मला क्षति What care I for that? *v* घर, बाळग.

क्षत्र *m S* A man of the second or military and regal class: also *n* that class.

क्षत्रिय *m* (S) pop. क्षत्री *m* The second of the four great classes of the Hindú people, or an individual of it, a Kshatriya. 2 This word is prefixed to certain words signifying things of which there are varieties, in order to designate the variety of the second grade. As prefixed to चिरा, भांग, सबजी, पिंपळ &c., it expresses A diamond of inferior lustre, bháng &c. of the second quality.

क्षपणक *m S* A Jayn or Buddhist. क्षपणकवाद *m S* Assertion of Buddhism or atheism.

क्षम *a* (S) Patient, enduring sustaining; bearing or forbearing, lit. *fig.* Ex. of comp. आघातक्षम, निर्वाहक्षम, फलक्षम, भारक्षम, विचारक्षम, व्यवहारक्षम. 2 Capable or able; competent or adequate unto. 3 Practicable or possible unto.

क्षमा *f* (S) Bearing with; forbearing or forgiving; pardoning or pardon. *v* कर. 2 Patience or sufferance; quiet and meek endurance. 3 S The earth.

क्षमापन *n S* Pacifying, appeasing, softening, composing and reconciliating.

क्षमावान् *a* (S) pop. क्षमावंत *a* क्षमिता *a S* क्षमी *a* (S) Patient or enduring; forbearing or forgiving; of a mild and long-suffering disposition.

क्षय *m* (S) Waste, decline, decay, consumption.

Pr. सुखाने पुण्याचा क्षय दुःखाने पापाचा क्षय. 2 Destruction, extinction, annihilation, loss, cessation of being or of present good quality. Ex. of comp. पापक्षय, पुण्यक्षय, कुलक्षय, धर्मक्षय, राज्यक्षय.

3 Consumption, Phthisis pulmonalis. 4 Decrease of the digits of the sun or moon. 5 A destruction of the universe. 6 In algebra. Negative quantity, minus: opp. to वृद्धि.

श्रयकास *m* S A phthisical or consumptive cough.
श्रयगामी *a* S Proceeding or tending to decay, decadence, or decline, perishable, decreascent. Opp. to वृद्धिगामी.

श्रयतिथि *f* (S) A lunar day beginning after the sunrising of one day and ending before that of the next. 2 That lunar day, or the anniversary of it, or the monthly recurrence of it, which was the day of the decease of.

श्रयदिवस *m* (S) That natural day or the anniversary &c. See above.

श्रयपक्ष *m* S The fortnight of the waning moon.

श्रयमास *m* (S) That month in which occur two संक्रान्ति. [nalis.

श्रयरोग *m* (S) Consumption, Phthisis pulmo-

श्रयरोगी *a* (S) Afflicted with consumption, consumptive.

श्रयवृद्धि *f* (S) Decline and advancement; decay and growth; decrease and increase; waxing and waning: also, in algebra, negative quantity and positive quantity, minus and plus.

श्रयसूतक *n* (S Poetry.) Impurity (to a family or a person) from a death. The common word is मृताशौच.

श्रयाह *m* S The day, or the anniversary of it, of the decease of. A term of polite phraseology.

श्रयिष्णु *a* S Destructible, perishable, of a perishing nature. [रोग, consumptive.

श्रयी *a* S That decays or wastes. 2 Having श्रय-

श्रय *a* S That drops, oozes, or wastes away.

श्रयण *n* S Oozing, trickling, exuding, distilling, dropping or falling from gradually.

श्रयणे *vi* (श्रयण) To ooze, trickle, distil; to drop or fall from or off by little and little.

श्रयित *p* S Oozed, trickled, distilled; made to drop or flow. [tient, enduring.

श्रयित *p* S Forborne, forgiven, pardoned. 2 Pa-

श्रयित *f* S Forbearing, forgiving; forbearance, forgiveness. 2 Patience, sufferance, endurance.

श्रय *a* S Relating to the श्रयिष्णु class or order.

श्रयधर्म *m* S श्रयधर्म *n* S The duty, province, or proper business of the श्रयिष्णु.

श्रय *m* (S) Salt in general; any of the natural or factitious salts. 2 Saltiness. 3 Ashes. 4 Alkali, whether soda or potash. 5 Caustic alkali. 6 Used for पादलोण or बिडलवण *q. v.* Black salt.

श्रय *a* (S) Saline, salt.

श्रयमेह *m* S Passing saline urine: also saline urine. See प्रमेह. [&c.

श्रयित *p* S Caused to ooze, exude, trickle, drop श्रालणे or श्रालणे *vc* (श्रालन) To wash.

श्रालन *n* S pop. श्रालण *n* Washing.

श्रालित *p* S Washed.

श्रालणे *vi* (श्रालण) To get thin and lean; to waste or consume away.

श्रयित *p* S Wasted, declined, decayed.

श्रयित *f* S The earth. 2 Waste, decline, decrease, wane. 3 (श्रयित *q. v.* Sig. III.) Care or concern about; i. e. minding or regarding as a loss or a harm. *v* घर, बाळग. A popular sense.

श्रयित *n* S The horizon (rational).

श्रयित्या *f* S The sine of the arc of the parallel of declination corresponding to the ascensional

श्रयक *a* S That throws or casts. [difference.

श्रयण *n* S Throwing or casting.

श्रय *p* S Thrown or cast. 2 fig. Aspersed.

श्रय *a* (S) Quick, speedy, swift. 2 as *ad* Quickly. [sugar and spices.

श्रय *f* S A name for Khîr or ricemilk with श्रयपत *f* (Better खिरापत. خیرانیت P) The

sweetmeats served out to the audience at the conclusion of a कथा &c.

श्रय *p* (S) Wasted, consumed, emaciated, reduced to leanness and meagreness. 2 Destroyed, extinguished, annihilated. 3 Thin, lean; slender, slim. [tinguished or consumed.

श्रयपाप *a* S Of destroyed sin; whose sin is ex-

श्रयपुण्य *a* S Of consumed merit; whose merit, the rewards of it having been enjoyed, is extinct.

श्रयशक्ति *a* S Of wasted or perished strength; debilitated, disabled. [cayable, frail.

श्रयणायु *a* S (Of wasting life.) Perishable, de-

श्रयित *f* (श्रयित) Care or concern about; i. e. viewing as a loss or a harm. *v* घर, बाळग. See श्रयित in its third sense.

श्रय *n* (S) Milk. 2 Water. 3 The milk or white sap of plants. 4 *f* (Popularly खोर) Ricemilk.

श्रयकोट *m* (S) An insect or animalcule generated by the fermentation of milk.

श्रयनोरन्याय *m* S The law of perfect congruity, concord, harmony, unison &c.

श्रयनोरविभाग or -विवेक *m* S (Separating the milk from the water; which the हंस is supposed to do.) Secerning of the true from amidst the false, of the good from amidst the bad, discrimination.

श्रयवृक्ष *m* (S) A common term for the trees or shrubs which contain milky sap; as बड, रुई, साबरी, चांपा, उंबर, शेर &c.

श्रयस्फटिक *m* S A precious stone described as a milky crystal, Opal or Cat's eye?

श्रयाम्ब *m* (S) The sea of milk. One of the seven seas. See सप्तसमुद्र.

श्रयरोदक *n* (S Milk and water.) A particular silken and costly garment worn by females.

श्रयण *p* S Bruised or trodden; crushed or injured through bruising, pounding, trampling &c.

श्रय or श्रय *f* S Sneezing. *v* ये. [hunger.

श्रय *m* S (श्रय Hunger & बोध) The kindling of श्रय *n* (S) श्रयक *n* (S) A fault, foible, failing, folly, weakness, defect.

श्रय or श्रयक *a* (S) Small or little, lit. fig.

श्रय कल्पना *f* (S) A light, trifling, or silly imagination or thought.

श्रयघटिका *f* (S) A string of little bells &c. A tinkling ornament.

श्रयदृष्टि *f* (S) Regard or attention to petty faults and failings: also, *attrib.*, that regards &c.

श्रयमेह *m* S Passing scanty urine: also scanty urine.

श्रयरोग *m* (S) A minor disease or disorder. Two hundred are enumerated.

श्रयान्वेषण *n* S Searching or seeking for foibles, failings, or petty faults. [faults.

श्रयान्वेषी *a* S That searches or seeks for petty श्रय *f* (S) Hunger. [with hunger.

श्रयक्रान्त, श्रयधुत, श्रयधर्त &c. Oppressed &c.

श्रयित *p* (S) Hungry, hungering, *hungered*.

श्रय *p* (S) श्रयित *p* S Stirred, agitated, excited, commoved, lit. fig.

श्रय *m* S A razor. 2 A horse's hoof: also the hoof of a cow or other bisulcous animal.

श्रयक *a* (S) Little or small. 2 fig. Light, low, mean, insignificant, trivial, unworthy; — as a person, an action, an affair or a matter. 2 Used as *s n* A foible, folly, failing, weakness, defect.

श्रय *n* (S) A field. 2 A pure or sacred spot; a place of pilgrimage; a spot viewed as the *field*

or dwelling-place of the gods. 3 A place, a spot, a superficies, a portion of space. 4 A body, a thing considered as having the geometrical dimensions, any extended figure. 5 An aggregate of twelve Shāligrām. 6 The body (of a man or an animal) considered as the *field* of the indwelling and working of the soul. 7 The wife of; considered as the *field* of her husband. 8 (With implication of श्रेव as the *Belly*.) A total abstinence (for a time) from food, a perfect fast. *v* पड, हो, घाल. Note. श्रेव is never used of *religious* fasting. 8 Plane figure, geometry. 9 A diagram. 10 (As a *field* of sacred things or a *scope* for worship—) An aggregate of 24 शालिग्राम or 11 बाण or 21 गणपति from the river नर्मदा, or of 12 सूर्य (i. e. सूर्यकान्त) and of 8 देवी (i. e. सुवर्णमुखी).

श्रेवज *m* (S श्रेव Wife, ज Born. Born of the wife only.) A son, the offspring of the wife by a kinsman, or a person duly appointed to bring issue to the husband. This is one of the twelve kinds of issue acknowledged by the old Hindú law. See द्वादशविधपुत्र.

श्रेवजीवी *a* (S) That lives by the field, a husbandman or farmer.

श्रेवतीर्थ *n* (S) Pilgrimage to a sacred place: also a sacred place as a place of pilgrimage.

श्रेवपाल or ल *m* (श्रेवपाल S) The tutelary divinity of a place; the local and guardian deity of.

श्रेवफल or ल *n* (श्रेवफल S) The superficial or the solid contents of an extension or of a cubical body, area &c. 2 fig. The quotient, product, issue, result, fruit, upshot, gain &c. (of any business or affair). Ex. पांच पुतल्या दिव्या काय आणि पंचवीस रुपये दिव्या काय श्रेव एकच; आज्ञा मेला नातू झाला श्रेव सारखेच.

श्रेवभूमि *f* (S) Land cultivated or cultivable. 2 Sacred ground, any sacred region or spot. [श्रेव.

श्रेवयात्रा *f* (S) Pilgrimage or journeying to a श्रेवराशि *f* S In geometry. Figurative quantity.

श्रेववास *m* (S) Dwelling at a श्रेव.

श्रेववासी *a* (S) That dwells at a श्रेव.

श्रेवसंन्यास *m* (S) Abandonment of the world and renunciation of all worldly affections made at a Kshetra or holy place.

श्रेवसंन्यासी *m* (S) A Sunnyási that dwells at a श्रेव or sacred place.

श्रेवसंस्कार *m* (S) A common term for the several ceremonies and rites observed for the purification of the womb viewed as the *field* in which children spring up. [place.

श्रेवस्थ *a* (S) That resides at a holy and sacred श्रेवस्थ *a* (S That knows, or is the conscious principle of, the body.) The vital principle, the spirit, that spiritual essence which renders bodies susceptible of motion and sensation.

श्रेवजीव *a* S That obtains a livelihood by the labors of the field, a cultivator, a peasant.

श्रेवो *m* (श्रयिष्णु S) The second of the four great classes of the Hindú people, or an individual of it, a Kshatriya. 2 S A peasant, cultivator, farmer.

श्रेवोपवास *m* (S) The fasting necessary on arriving at a श्रेव before undergoing the rite of सुंडन. Hence Rigid fasting both from food and from water.

श्रेव *m* S Throwing, flinging, casting. Ex. of comp. कालश्रेव, धनश्रेव, आयुश्रेव, वृत्तिश्रेव, कर्मश्रेव, धैर्यश्रेव, अवसानश्रेव, चितोपदेशश्रेव. 2 Sending away. 3 Celestial latitude. 4 also श्रेवक *m* The number which is to be added to or subtracted from a calculation (as of the heavenly bodies) in order to

adapt it closely and accurately. 5 क्षेपक is further A stanza, sentence &c. inserted into the writings of one man by another. This may be, but is not necessarily, an interpolation or passage surreptitiously foisted in. 6 A single time or occasion; an instance of occurrence: also a single operation or action, or the whole period occupied by it; as देनाक्षेपे, घेनाक्षेपे, पाहनाक्षेपे, जेवनाक्षेपे. See the examples under the third sense of खेप; noting that, whilst खेप enjoys all freedom, क्षेप appears especially in the oblique cases. [away.]

क्षेपण *n* S Throwing or casting. 2 Sending क्षेपणी *f* S (Poetry.) An oar. [away.]

क्षेपणे *v c* (क्षेपण) To throw or cast. 2 To send क्षेपनिक्षेप *ad* (A strange use of a formation with क्षेप & निक्षेप, which words see.) Positively, assuredly, without fail, at all events. Ex. मी आज कांहीं येन नाहीं उद्यां क्षे० घेईन. [orbit.]

क्षेपपात *m* S The ascending node of a planet's क्षेपवृत्त *n* S The orbit of a planet.

क्षेपसूत्र *n* S A circle of celestial longitude.

क्षेप्रा *a* S That throws or casts. 2 That sends away.

क्षेम *n* (S) Well-being, welfare, weal, happiness. 2 Friendly embracing or embrace. *v* घे, ओढ. Ex. बळे क्षेम वाढुनि दे त्यास राम॥

क्षेम *a* S Well, happy, prospering, thriving.

क्षेमकर *a* S That confers happiness; that promotes the weal of.

क्षेमालिंगन *n* (S) Embracing in a friendly manner; or a friendly embrace. *v* घे.

क्षोणी *f* S The earth.

क्षोद *m* S Powder. Hence क्षोदक्षम *a* Capable of undergoing, i. e. competent or suitable unto (pulverization or comminution) consideration, discussion, or debate. Popularly, the word is *s m* and is used in the sense Consideration or investigation.

क्षोभ *m* (S) Agitation, commotion, excitement, perturbation; disturbance generally of the tranquil or still state. 2 By eminence. The commotion of anger,—passion, rage, fury.

क्षोभणे *v i* (क्षोभ) To undergo agitation, excitement, perturbation; to be vehemently stirred or moved in general. Ex. सदा तळमळ वाटे चिन्ती॥ तरि देव क्षोभला जाणिजे॥ [vehemently.]

क्षोभित *p* (S) Agitated, excited, stirred or moved

क्षोभ्य *a* S (Possible or likely) to be agitated, excited, or vehemently stirred.

क्षौर *n* (S) Shaving (esp. the head).

ज्ञ

ज्ञ The thirty-sixth consonant. It is a compound letter, considered to be composed of ज & ञ. It is represented by Jn or Gn, and, in this work, by Dn; but its sound cannot be correctly conveyed by any combination of the Roman alphabet.

ज्ञ *a* (S) That knows. In comp. as शास्त्रज्ञ, रसज्ञ, व्यवहारज्ञ, सर्वज्ञ, किंचिजज्ञ.

ज्ञपित or ज्ञप्त *p* S Made known, declared, taught.

ज्ञप्ति *f* S The understanding or intellect. 2 Apprehended state (of objective knowledge) by the understanding, knowledge or *knownness*.

ज्ञात *p* (S) Understood or known. [or sort.]

ज्ञात *f* (ज्ञाति S) A caste or tribe: also a kind

ज्ञातव्य *a* S (Possible, purposed, necessary &c.) to be understood or known, intelligible, comprehensible, cognizable, knowable.

ज्ञानसिद्धान्त *a* S That is thoroughly acquainted with any Shāstra or science.

ज्ञाता *a* (S) That understands or knows. 2 That knows fully or well; an intelligent and wise person.

ज्ञाति *f* (S) Caste or tribe: also genus, species, or kind: also *a* caste or tribe, or *a* genus, species, or kind.

ज्ञातव्य *n* S Intelligence, information, knowledge, intellectual or mental apprehension. 2 Capacity of understanding or knowing.

ज्ञान *n* (S) Knowledge in general; any science or objective matter appropriate to the exercise of the understanding or mind. 2 Knowledge of a specific and religious kind,—that which is derived from meditation and the study of philosophy; which teaches man the divine origin and nature of his immaterial portion, and the unreality of corporal enjoyments, sufferings, and experiences, and the illusoriness of the external and objective universe; and which, sanctifying him during life from earthly attachments and fleshly affections, accomplishes for him after death emancipation from individual existence and reunion with the universal spirit. 3 Understanding; i. e. the intellectual percipience or faculty, or the product of the application and exercise of it—sense, sapience, judgment, intelligence, information, or knowledge. 4 An impression upon the understanding; an apprehension or a conviction of; an understanding or a conception of.

ज्ञानकळा *f* The lustre or glory of intelligence or understanding. Ex. कैशल्या ज्ञा० परम॥ 2 The understanding as a light or glory, as an art or a faculty or a seat and source of intelligence or wisdom. Ex. आंगीं ज्ञा० आली म्हणजे दुराचार घडत नाहीं. 3 ज्ञानकळा is used much as जाणती कळा in its three first senses. [standing or wisdom.]

ज्ञानकळेपार Exceeding the reach of (man's) understanding.

ज्ञानघन *a* (S) Filled to the full with understanding. Ex. महाराज राज सद्गुरु ज्ञा०॥

ज्ञानचक्षु *n* (S) The eye of the understanding; the intellectual or mental eye: also *attrib.* that has a mental eye; of a discerning and understanding mind.

ज्ञानदिवा *m* ज्ञानदीप *m* (S) The lamp of the understanding. Ex. अंतरीचा ज्ञा० मालवून कोरे॥

ज्ञानदृष्टि *f* & *attrib.* See ज्ञानचक्षु.

ज्ञानपरंपरा *f* S Knowledge through the consecution of ideas: also advancing or growing knowledge. Note. This word will serve to render Association of ideas.

ज्ञानमठ *m* (S) dim. ज्ञानमठी *f* (S) A hermitage or cloister for deep spiritual study or devout meditation. Hence, familiarly, a jail or prison.

ज्ञानमठांत बसणे To affect retirement from worldly vanities unto spiritual contemplation. 2 To assume a lofty bearing for knowledge or wisdom; to sit in the chair, or pronounce ex cathedra.

ज्ञानमार्ग *m* (S) Dnyān as a road to the attainment of absorption into the universal spirit. See under ज्ञान Sig. II. and see मार्ग.

ज्ञानमार्गी *a* (S) That seeks final emancipation through ज्ञानमार्ग.

ज्ञानमाला *f* (S) pop. ज्ञानमाळा or ज्ञानमाळ *f* A garland or wreath put around his son by a ऋषि or other father when the lad commences sacred study: also the rite of investiture with this garland. 2 fig. Knowledge of the world.

ज्ञानरत्नाची मांडूस *f* (A coffer or chest of the gem of Understanding.) A term for a wise man.

ज्ञानलक्षण *n* (S) A sign or indication as a means of knowledge. 2 A sign, proof, or evidence of knowledge or of understanding.

ज्ञानवृक्षो *f* (S Creeper of knowledge, the plant which enlightens or enlarges the understanding.) A significant name for the Hemp-plant.

ज्ञानवाद *m* S The doctrine, or the maintenance of it, that salvation is through the knowledge of Brahm or spirit. [or knowledge.]

ज्ञानवान् *a* (S) Having understanding, wisdom,

ज्ञानवायु *m* (S) A disease,—palsy or wind affecting the brain, and prompting the patient to chatter volubly on learned and profound subjects.

ज्ञानविग्रह *a* S Whose body is Knowledge or Understanding. A title of the Deity.

ज्ञानविज्ञान *n* S Divine, spiritual, or sacred science and profane, secular, or experimental science: also knowledge by report or instruction and knowledge by sight or experience.

ज्ञानसूर्य *m* S Sun of understanding or wisdom. Ex. ज्ञा० उगवला देहामार्गी॥

ज्ञानसृष्ट *a* S That touches or affects the understanding; that is apprehended, understood, or known.

ज्ञानांजन *n* (S) The collyrium of understanding. Ex. नयनीं लेदले ज्ञा०॥ Adorned the eyes with the "eye-salve" of understanding. See Rev. iii. 18. Also ज्ञा० जेव्हां गुरु घाली दृष्टी॥ तेव्हां सर्व दृष्टिनिदान ते॥

ज्ञानाभ्यास *m* (S) The practice of contemplation upon the expanded and all-constituting spirit of the objective universe. See ब्रह्म.

ज्ञानाभ्यासी *a* (S) That is constantly engaged in meditating upon ब्रह्म or the universal spirit. Opp. to कर्मसंगी.

ज्ञानी *a* (S) Wise, sensible, knowing, intelligent, that has knowledge or understanding. 2 By eminence. That possesses religious knowledge. See ज्ञान Sig. II.

ज्ञानेंद्रिय *n* (S) A sense, a faculty or an organ by or through which knowledge is acquired. Five are enumerated, which see under इंद्रिय.

ज्ञानोपदेश *m* (S) Instruction in knowledge, esp. in the knowledge of the Divine nature or of one's own soul.

ज्ञानोपासना *f* S The third division of उपासना,—seeking of wisdom or understanding through study of the Vedas and Shāstras. See the other divisions, आत्मोपासना & कर्मोपासना.

ज्ञापक *a* S That makes known; that communicates, intimates, indicates, teaches.

ज्ञापकनिमित्त *n* S In logic. Declarative or indicant cause; any cause that manifests or makes known: (as light, sound &c.) Contrad. from कारकनिमित्त.

ज्ञापन *n* (S) Making known; conveying the knowledge of; communicating, declaring, showing, teaching. [known; to be taught or told.]

ज्ञापनीय *a* S (Proper or suitable) to be made

ज्ञापविणे *v c* (Poetry. ज्ञापन) To make known; to declare, intimate, indicate, tell: also to make acquainted with; to instruct, inform, apprise.

ज्ञापित *p* (S) Made known, declared, intimated, manifested, revealed &c.: also made knowing or acquainted, instructed, informed, taught, apprized.

ज्ञाय *a* S (Possible, purposed, necessary &c.) to be made known; to be taught or told.

ज्ञेय *a* S (Possible, purposed, necessary &c.) to be known or understood. Ex. ह्या शब्दकोषांतोत्तर प्रत्येक शब्द ज्ञेय आहे एतज्ज्ञानाने जो ज्ञाता तेच सुज्ञ.

ADDENDA.

अखंडाकार *ad* (Poetry. अखंड & आकार) Unintermittingly or unceasingly. Ex. परमार्थ प्रपंची साचार ॥ अखंडाकार चाले वैर ॥

अंग. Add:—14 In certain applications, as उघया अंगानें (फिरणें-वसणें-असणें), झांकल्या अंगानें, अंग उघडें पडलें or टाकलें, अंग झांकलें &c., अंग bears the implied sense of Pudenda (vel muliebria vel virilia) or Bodily parts required by *pudor* to be covered. In this special implication अंग is followed by one, but by one only of its synonymes, viz. काया (not by देह, शरीर, तनू &c.) See under काया the phrases काया दाखविणें & काया झांकणें.

अंगद *n* S A bracelet worn on the upper arm.

अंगदेणें *n* A personal tax, answering to Capitation-tax or poll-tax.

अगम्यागमन. Add:—Note. अगम्यागमन is Incestuous intercourse with a female; incest with a male would be expressed by अगम्यगमन.

अग्निगाडा *m* (Fire-cart.) A recent coinage of the Natives to express Steam-engine or locomotive. अग्निगाडी *f* A railway-carriage.

अघटी *f* अघटें *n* From आघटी & आघटें, but the correct form is आगटी & आगटें.

अजब. Add:—Bráhmans and Maráthás acquainted with the Hindustání or having free intercourse with Musalmáns make fond use of this word and of many of its connections whilst they are speaking Maráthí. Hence अजब ख्याल, अजब ख्याली, अजब तहा, अजब मसलत and others which, as we would discountenance such introductions, we do not render.

अटकावण *f* *n* अटकावणें *n* An obstruction or obstacle; any bar or let.

अटारणें *n* P (अट or आट) Weariedness, exhaustion, knocked-up or greatly fatigued state. *v* बाहेर काढ or काढ, पाड *g.* of *o.*, *v* बाहेर निघ or निघ, पड *g.* of *s.*

अडकूड *n* (आड) An obstacle or obstruction; anything opposing or adverse.

अणवुजणें *v i* P (अणवूज) in. con. To feel to be strange or singular; to marvel at.

अणवूज *a* P (अणवूज or अणवूज) H Unknown or unthought of. Strange, singular, uncommon and astonishing. [ted.]

अंतरिक *a* (अंतर) Passed by or over, pretermitted.

अंतर्गड *a* S See the popular अंतरगडू.

अतिशय. Add as a phrase:—अतिशय करणें To commit extravagance or excess; to exceed or transgress contumaciously. Ex. म्हणे भगवत्पुता प्रमाण येथें ॥ मी अतिशय थर्य कां करूं ॥

अतूट. Add as a phrase:—अतूट भाता An inexhaustible quiver.

अत्रि *m* (S From the ऋषि of this name.) A tribe of Bráhmans or an individual of it.

अदकोत्तर *a* (Corr. from अधिकोत्तर *q. v.*) Extraordinary, extra, exceeding the common.

अधस्त्रीगमनी *a* (Poetry. गमनी is Prákrit or popular for गामी) That has carnal intercourse with an अधस्त्री.

अनन्य *a* (S) That has no other (object of worship, protector, patron, resource, mind, purpose &c.) Ex. जे विषयपर कामनायुक्त ॥ तुज जे अनन्य

भजन ॥ अनन्य forms compounds, such as अनन्य आश्रय-कार्य-चित्त-परायण-बुद्धि-भक्त-साधन and others. The most valuable occur in order.

अनन्युत. Add to the first sense:—Ex. अग्निगर्भ निगमागमानन्युत ॥ जो दिगंबर अवयवरहित ॥ The word, although common both in poetry and amongst the educated, is incorrect for अनन्य.

अनिवारगति *a* (S Poetry.) Of inevitable course or passage; of resistless march or movement. Ex. नाना शस्त्रालें शक्ति ॥ तारक सोडी अनिवारगति ॥

अनुभव. Add:—3 Par excellence, Divine knowledge or intelligent fruition of God. Ex. गुरुविण अनुभव कैसा ठसे ॥

अन्न. Add as a phrase:—अन्न जाणें in con. To have appetite; to find food to be genial, kindly, agreeable &c.; to go down with.

अन्नमयप्राण *m* (S) Life as the product and dependent of food. Ex. कलियुगी अन्नमयप्राण ॥ ऐसे बोलति सज्जन ॥

अपांपति *m* (S Poetry. Lord of the waters.) The ocean. Ex. परी गंगेचीं भेटला अपांपति ॥ तरीं मागुती घावे चपळलें ॥

अपास *p* S Thrown off, from, away. Note. This word appears upon the majority of the copies of the dictionary.

अंबे *n* (Canarese. Current at Kolhápúr &c.) An oar. अंबेकरी *m* An oarsman.

अभिन्न. Add:—3 Become one with ब्रह्म, having lost personality and individuality. Ex. तैशाच परी भक्तजन ॥ स्वरूपीं मिळाले अभिन्न ॥

अयकणें and compounds—See under ऐकणें. अराधीण *f* (आराधिनी) A female worshiper, esp. of देवी.

अर्थ. Add:—16 In modern Maráthí grammar. Mood. See संकेतार्थ, विध्यर्थ or आज्ञार्थ, स्वार्थ, शक्यार्थ.

अर्थालंकार. Add:—For these tropes and figures see वाचालंकार, and for the verbal ornaments see शब्दालंकार.

अलोड. Add:—In the second clause of this sense with due accommodation into Irreversible, irresistible, irremovable, insurmountable &c., अलोड is prefixed freely to words involving the idea or supporting the fancy of Current, stream, flow; or of Momentum or forceful bearing; as अलोडकल्पना, अलोडकौशल्य, अलोडबुद्धि, अलोडतर्क, अलोडपराक्रम-प्रताप-प्राबल्य-शौर्य-शक्ति-संपत्ति-विपत्ति-संकट-विघ्न &c.

अलोड हरी हरातें Inavertible by Vishnu or by Shiva; inavertible by the gods. A phrase expressing the notion so familiar to the Greeks and Romans of the subjection of Jupiter and all Olympus to Fate or Necessity. Ex. सग तिनें शपिलें तयातें ॥ जो अलोड हरी हरातें ॥

अवग्रहण *n* (Poet-corruption of अवग्राण) Smelling. Ex. मत्तक अवग्रहण करो ॥ सप्रेम बैसवी अंका-

अवदंडा *m* Commonly अवधंडा. [वरी ॥]

अशफ *a* (شراف from شريف A) Noble-minded or noblespirited;—used of men, horses &c.

अष्टसार *m pl* (S) The eight salts; viz. पलाश-क्षार, खुंदीक्षार, सर्जिकाक्षार, अपामार्गक्षार, अर्कक्षार, तिलक्षार, यवक्षार, टंकणक्षार, or, popularly, पळसाचा खार, निवडुंगाचा-सजो-अघायाचा-खईचा-तिळाचा

-जवाचा-टांकण-खार Ashes of Butea frondosa, ashes of Prickly pear, impure carbonate of soda, ashes of Achyranthes aspera, ashes of Gigantic swallowwort, ashes of Sesamum, ashes of Barley, and Borax.

असटभाजी *f* Bháji boiled up with flour and served as a sauce. See गोळाभाजी.

असु *ind* (अस) The sign of the third case, answering to नें or By; as त्याचे असु By him.

अळविणें. Add after the fourth sense:—This application of the verb departs very slightly from the literal sense To thicken; i. e. to gather up and deliver (the notes and the voice) in the whole power of the notes and with the whole compass of the voice. घट्ट करणें To make thick, dense, close, compact (गीत, राग &c.) bears the same application.

अळुमाळ. Add:—The form is sometimes अळु-माळ; the occurrence of the word is mainly in the most ancient poetry; but the sense is always this—In little quantity or degree. Ex. उदीम करितां होय सुफळ ॥ उणें पडूं नेदी अळुमाळ ॥ दोन दयाळ तयाचे ॥

आकसणें or आकुसणें *v c* (Vulgar. आकर्षण S) To bind or draw tightly.

आकुसणें *v i* (आकर्षण S) To contract, gather up, draw together.

आगगाडा *m* & आगगाडी *f* See अग्निगाडा & अग्निगाडी in ADDENDA. [into being.]

आगस. Add:—8 Rise, spring, origin, coming

आग्यासोमल *m* A kind of arsenic.

आटतो परी *f* (Poetry. अटणें To stop or stick fast stubbornly, परी Manner or way.) Obstinate procedure or behaviour. Ex. चितीं कधी होतसे भारी ॥ आटती परी देखोनिचा ॥

आत्मनाश *m* (S) Destruction or perishing of the spirit, soul, or self. [praise.]

आत्मप्रशंसा *f* (S) Self-commendation or self-

आत्मानुसंधान *n* (S) Attention or regard to spiritual truth or science of spirit; i. e. knowledge of deity and of self. 2 Humorously. Regard or heed to self, selfishness.

आत्मानुसंधानो *a* (S) That attends to or regards spiritual truth: also, humorously, that takes care of self. See above.

आध्मानवात *m* S Disorder of the humor वात, consisting in Flatulence and its concomitants.

आन *a* & *ad* (Poetry. For अन्य or अणखी) More, other, another, else, besides. Ex. शरीर विडंबो नाना रीति ॥ संसारीं होवात कां विपत्ति ॥ परी तुझो कपा इच्छितो श्रीपति ॥ नलगे मला आन कांही ॥

See Ps. iv. 6 & lxiii. 3, Hab. iii. 17, 18. Also तरीं संताची वर्णावी कीर्ति ॥ तरुणोपाव निश्चितीं आन नसे ॥

आपई. Add:—2 P A deposit.

आबंडणो *f* (Verbal of आबंडणें) Ploughing.

आबंडणें C and Local. To plough.

आयुष्य. Add:—आयुष्य पुष्कळ आहे (Long is your life—numerous are your days.) A phrase addressed to a person entering or appearing upon the mention of his name. [go!]

आयां *ad* (Nautical term.) Slack! let out! let

आवरणपूजा *f* (S) Worship of the आवरण-देवता (encircling court of deities), and, in particular, of the divinities (viz. the डाकिनी, शंखिनी, भूतें &c.) attendant upon देवी or शिवशक्ति, upon certain occasions.

आश्चर्य. Add:—आ० पावणें To marvel.

आसनशुद्धि *f* S Sanctifying the sitting or determining the right form and fashion of it; as preliminary to any अनुष्ठान or important rite. Eighty thousand आसनें or sittings (postures or positions) are enumerated in the तंत्रशास्त्र.

आज्ञा. Add as a phrase:—आज्ञा देणें To discharge or dismiss (from service, an office, or any attendance). A phrase in polite style.

आज्ञार्थ *m* In modern Marāṭhī grammar. Imperative mood.

इंद्रशायरी *f* (Nautical term.) Ropes for hoisting the yards and sails, halliards.

इनागरी *f* (Vinegar.) This term expresses Vinegar made simply by allowing toddy to stand, and pouring it occasionally off from its lees.

इभ *m* S An elephant.

इलाची केले or इलायची केले *n* A small and good kind of plantain.

इसबंद. Add:—also इसपंद & इसफंद *m* Corchorus capsularis.

उकरणें. Add:—4 To rake or stir (a fire or embers).

उगवती *f* (उगवणें) The east, the orient.

उगळणें *v c* (उगडिण S) To vomit. Ex. काय पिजन आला अमृत ॥ किं काळें उगळिला सत्य ॥

उठकळ. Add:—2 The breaking up and dispersing (of a village, a family &c.); the rising and removing (of any settled community or person).

उद्गारवाचक *m* A recent formation to render Interjection. [the heat.

उन्हाळसावली. Add:—A shade or shelter from उन्ही *f* P A white ant, Termes. [उपमा.

उपणें *n* (Vulgar. उपमा S) A simile. *v* दे. See उपम *n* A simile &c. *v* दे. See under उपमा.

उपरमणें. Add:—3 To become still, quiet, tranquil, composed; to repose or take rest: also, figuratively, to rest or cease from (the agitations and turmoil of) the world; as per ex. शिव आणि शोधर ॥ छांचे भक्तीस उपरमति तत्पर ॥ 4 fig. To die, to rest.

उपाधि. Add at the end of Sig. VII.:—Ex. तंव ते बाळ देवे जण ॥ नानालंकार उपाधो टाकून ॥

उफराटा न्याय *m* Topsy turvy justice, i. e. injustice, legal iniquity. Pr. उफराटा न्याय गालगुंडे खाय Reverse justice—the complainant gets slaps on the face. The saying agrees with the Hindustānī उलटा चोर कोतवाल को दंडी.

उबग *m* (Poetry.) Disgust or loathing. Ex. उबग न मानून निःशेष ॥ पचवून घाल मज आतां ॥

उभा सोट *a & ad* Remarkably erect or upright; also bolt upright.

उच्चासा *m* (Corr. from उच्चास) Deep breathing or a deep-drawn breath. *v* टाक, सोड, दे.

उधें खरकटें *n* (See उधें or उधा & खरकटा) A general or indefinite term for a left article of food or a yet uncleaned vessel.

उष्णज or उष्णज *a* (S) Engendered by heat;—used of classes of animalcules of which the annual production is thus accounted for.

रुदिसिद्धि *f* S See the popular form रुदिसिद्धि.

एटक *n* The connecting tie of the बुटें & सांढा of a गाडा or cart.

ऐलती *ad* (Poetry.) On this or the nearer side. Opp. to पैलती.

ऐश्वर्ययोग *m* (S Poetry.) Propitious conjunction or auspicious agreement (of heavenly signs). Ex. चा माझा ऐश्वर्ययोग जाण ॥ वेदांती केलें विवरण ॥

ओकारणें *v c* (ओकार) To loathe or nauseate.

ओंकारेश्वर *m* The name of one of the lingams of Shiva. See बारा ज्योतिर्लिंग.

ओजणें *v i* (ओज) To receive careful treatment or keeping: also to receive or be the subject of careful performance or execution; as शेत ओजलें तर पोक येईल. Note. The active form, ओजविणें, is the common form.

ओढणें *v c*. Add:—ओढून टाकणें To pull off or back and push from; i. e. to pull and shove and fling off (a person or a thing) angrily or rudely.

ओढवणें *n unc* (ओढणें) Traditional practice or course. [firewood.

ओढावण *n* (Commonly ओंढा) A large log of ओरडेल *n* (ओरड & तेल) Offensively smelling oil, i. e. oil remaining of a quantity employed in frying.

ओल. Add:—ओल in the sense Slip of cloth or a single breadth is also *n*. [wood.

ओलपाटा *m* A common stick or short piece of ओसाडीचा लांडगा *m* (Wolf of the wild and lonely place.) A term for a person ever ready where there is no protector to seize and destroy.

ओसारा. Add:—2 An intermission of work, a pause. *v* खा, घे.

कचरी सुपारी *f* See under खांडकापो सुपारी.

कचारा *m* (Ship-term.) The keel.

कंटुली, कंटोली, कंटूल *f* And कंटुलें or कंटोलें *n* Commonly करंटुली &c.

कटोरा *m* (कटोरा Bowl, or कटरडा or कटडा Paling.) A roundhouse in the after part of certain Arab boats.

कढी. Add:—शिव्या कढीला जत आणणें and, in con., येणें To boil up stale कढी, i. e. to stir up one's valor and daring after the occasion demanding it is passed away.

कणोर or कणवर *m* (कण) Fragments of दाळ or split pulse. [of it.

कपि *m* A tribe of Brāhmans, or an individual कवरीभार *m* S (Poetry.) The hair of the head.

Ex. मोकळे झाले कवरीभार ॥ हरिवक्च विलोकितां ॥

कसरकसा *m* A money-bag worn around the loins, waist-purse.

कमळभवांड *n* (Poetry.) The egg of the lotus-born (i. e. Brāhmā),—Brāhmā's creation (or formation out of the primeval monad, Brāhma), the objective universe. Ex. अनंत कमळभवांड-माळा ॥ आदिमाया गुंफिजे हिला ॥

कमाईचा हीन *a* (कमाई Gettings: here used for Stock or store of merit in the preceding birth—determining the fortunes of the present.) Luck-lacking, of scanty or poor fortunes. Ex. मी तरी कमाईचा हीन ॥ छाखव जीवीं वाटतो शीण ॥ तू अनाथ बंधु करणाघन ॥ तें साच वचन करी आतां ॥

करंटुली. Add on first line:—or करंटूल.

करडा *m* (Ship-term.) The curtain (of boards or split bamboos) which passes around the sides of a vessel to keep off the spray.

करंदोल *m* A set or number of drums (as of a band.)

करपा *m* A small shrub 'bearing dark-colored कर्णरेषा *f* S A diagonal (line). [flowers.

कर्माची गति *f* The course or way (character of the procedure of) Destiny. Ex. पाहा कर्माची गति गहन ॥ जिच्या अंगुळीं न पडे रविकिरण ॥ ते गरोदर हिंडे विपिन ॥ म्हणजेची मजगमना ॥. See Deut. xxviii. 56.

कलियारा *m* A common term for the cross beams which hold together the opposite sides of a boat. [of देवी.

कवचपठन *n* S Rehearsing of the achievements कवडीवाज *c* A player at the plays with cowries.

कसर *f m* (قصور A) Deficiency or imperfection (in a quantity or a work). Sometimes used with the implication or bearing of कसर Sig. I.

कळस. Add:—कळस होणें *g*. of *s*. To attain its acme or culminating point. Used freely. Ex. नेमाचा झाला कळस ॥ कासया व्यर्थ उफणूं भूस ॥ लेखणी न घरी ॥

काज *f* C Red ochre. See the Desh-form, काव.

काजळणें *v i* (काजळी or काजळ) To suffer the blight;—the corn जोधळा &c.

काजळा *m* (काजळ) Blight (esp. of जोधळा), smut. Used locally in other senses of the word काजळी.

कांजी. Add:—4 The clear serum of ताक or buttermilk. Pr. शेजी नांदे आणि कांजी लाजे.

काढणी. Add:—3 The plucking up (of a crop of जोधळा).

काढणें. Add:—14 To pluck up by the roots (a crop of जोधळा). See under सवंगणें.

काण्ही *f* C See काण्ही in its two senses—Smut and Dark discoloration.

कानी. Add as second sense:—2 also काण्ही, and this form is the common form, Dark discoloration upon the female breast, indicative of advanced conception. *v* ये.

कायक्लेश *m* S Bodily suffering.

कायम & कायमी See काईम & काइमी.

कालखंड *n* S The liver. [of it.

काश्यप *m* A tribe of Brāhmans or an individual काहोर or काहर *m f* A plant, Lactuca sativa.

काळपुरुष *m* (काळ Death, and पुरुष Person, Death impersonate.) A name of Yama or of any of his ministers. See कालपुरुष. Applied freely to persons monstrous, hideous, or formidable for ferocity &c.; as म्हणतो काळपुरुष घडिंगण ॥ आडवा येतो आम्हाकारण ॥

काळा *m* (काला. So named because he is black.) A name of terror or of disdain for Yama. Ex. मनांत परम होतसे कधी ॥ म्हणे काळ्यानें इथें घेतलो पाठी ॥. Also a name of the black idol विठ्ठल at Pandharpur. Ex. काळ्यापुढें नृत्य करीत ॥ अगडधूत मिळवूनिया ॥. Applied also angrily or scornfully to the god Krishna.

काळीकचरी *f* A kind of rice.

काळोजी *m* (काळा Black.) A familiar or angry name for Yama. Ex. तरी काळोजी डलसरा ॥ दाखवी दरारा बडसाल ॥ [nesiana.

किंकर *f*. Add:—The tree is named Acacia far-किचमिड *a & ad* (Imit.) Scribbled, scrawled, scratched and confused;—a writing or a drawing. 2 Rudely or coarsely executed;—as a sculpture or carving. 3 Rough, rugged, stony &c.; teasing or tiresome;—used of a road, and, sometimes, in other of the applications of the familiar word खडतर.

किडामाकोडा *m* (किडा by redup.) Worms &c. comprehensively; worms and weevils, maggots and mites, vermin (as in cheese, grain &c.)

किरमिजी *f* (कृमिज S) Porphyritic jasper.

कुचणी *f* A small पद्धार or bickern, about one cubit long.

कुडलपटणी *f* A kind of rice.

कुवेसोप *f* (Dog-sleep.) Wakeful sleep.

कुलंग *m* An āshrama, or an individual of it, amongst the Lingāit-people. See चिल्लवंत.

कुली *m* (कुल *S* Tribe or family. This people, whether of Gujarāth or of the Marāthā country, reckoning by Kuls or clans, themselves indeed referring their designation, Kulī, to this their manner. See Evangel. of India. By Rev. Dr. John Wilson.) A class of people or an individual of it, a Kulī.

कुवा. Add:—2 The well or cavity in which is fixed the mast of a vessel.

कुशयद or त *a* Properly कुशद.

कुक *m* *S* The throat or gullet. This word is used in some translations, not correctly, for Larynx. [pleiades.

कलिकापुंज *m* *S* (Cluster of the pleiades.) The

केदार *m* The name of one of the lingams of Shiva. See वाराज्यातिलिंग.

केयूर *n* *S* A bracelet worn on the upper arm.

केशरीण & केशरीण *f* Commonly केशरीण.

कैलास. Add:—कैलासाला डोकें लागणें, कैलासाशीं भांडणें or डेंगणें होणें To be exceedingly puffed up with pride.

कोद्या. Add as a phrase:—कोद्याचा कोढी Like father, like son; as the fountain, so the stream; as the block, so the chip. Ex. कोद्याचा कोढी होय निश्चितो ॥ तरींच पांच डाग अंगीं दिसति ॥

कोशट्टि *f* (*S*) Enlargement of the treasury, i. e., by metonymy and implication, augmentation of treasure. Ex. होसदवनें होय कोशट्टि ॥

कोळसुंदा *m* The name of a pot-herb.

कोळा किरळा, कोळी रुपार &c. A vulgar Desh-form of writing कोवळा किरळा &c.

कोळावे *n* A foray or raid of the robbers termed कोळी. [al of it.

कोडिन्य *m* A tribe of Brāhmans or an individu-

खटपट. Add:—The learner may need to be informed that a certain application of this word is, notwithstanding its interest and frequency of occurrence, unwarranted and arbitrary; and may soon, it is hoped, pass into oblivion.

खद्ग *n* *S* A member or part of a cot or bedstead. 2 A club, or a staff with a club at its top, considered as a weapon of Shiva, and carried by the Yogī &c.

खंडफुरई *f* A comprehensive or indefinite term for Fines and forfeits, implying all of all kinds, or any of any kind.

खडखन हडखन. Add:—This phrase is but the phrase हडखन खडखन reversed; yet its import is confined to that of Peremptorily, positively, straitly—enjoining or charging; and to that of Broadly, bluntly, roundly—answering or speaking. It is not used as clothiers &c. use the phrase हडखन खडखन.

खडिणा *a* (Poetry.) See खडण.

Under खसखस add:—Pr. दर्शित खसखस A poppy in the ocean. A figure expressive of the insignificance and inappreciability (of any person, thing, matter, quantity, amount) in relation to or under comparison with some person &c. eminently important, immense, or excessive.

खांडम्य *n* Beard or mustaches with interstices here and there.

खांदेरी *f* The name of a wild bush or shrub.

खाप्या *a* An abusive epithet or term from खापर Shard, and applied freely in the sense Luckless and wretched, or without implication very precise or definite. Ex. ऐसे म्हणोन कोधदष्टि ॥ धरोनि वेढिला मणगटीं ॥ म्हणे खाप्याचीं पडली गांठो ॥ आतां नव्हे सुटो सर्वथा ॥ See further under खाप्या चोर, खाप्या नारळ, & खापरतोड.

खालाडी भात *n* *C* Rice raised upon land just reclaimed from the wilderness. Ex. शिंवार तोडून भाजावळ करून खालाडी भात करितात.

खोळ. Add:—5 The nail-form hard portion of a tumor whilst suppurating, the pin.

खेडेपाडे *n* (खेडे & पाडे by redup.) A hamlet &c., any hamlet or petty village.

गंगमोहरी *f* The north. See under गंगमोहरा.

गणितागत *a* *S* Come by calculation, worked out.

गघडा. Add:—गघडो *f*.

गपायक, गपायका, गपी or प्या, गपोडा or प्या Pre-ferably गपायक &c. [nose.

गरडनासिक *a* *S* pop. गरडनाका *a* Of aquiline

गरडनासिका *f* *S* pop. गरडनाक *n* An aquiline nose. [the womb.

गर्भगाळ *a* (Commonly गर्भगळोट) That has cast गर्वारकी *f* (गंवार) Boorishness, clownishness, rusticity.

गांठण. Add:—Knotting: also knottedness: also a knotted work. *v* दे, बांध, & सोड, सुट, तुट, निसट. गाच्या *m* (Ship-term.) The keel.

गात्रविक्षेप *m* *S* Throwing about of the limbs; flinging and tossing. [of it.

गार्ग्य *m* A tribe of Brāhmans or an individual गांवढळकी *f* (गांवढळ) Village-dullness, boorish-

ness. [गुंडगुळें.

गुंडगुळें *n* A vessel of a certain description. See गुढें. Add:—7 A quantity of standing stalks (esp. of जांघळा) bound together at the top (that they may be supported against heavy rain). *v* बांध. 8

A quantity of stalks (of जांघळा) thrown together (to dry previously to being bound in bundles).

गुरुभगिनी *f* (*S*) pop. गुरुबहीण *f* (Sister of one's Guru.) Applied as गुरुमाता *q. v.* infra.

गुरुमाता *f* (*S*) pop. गुरुमाय *f* (Mother of one's Guru.) A respectful term of compellation or mention for one's Guru's wife.

गुल्मरोग *m* (*S*) A disease consisting in tumors or bumps covering the whole body.

गूळ गूळ गोष्टी *f* *pl* Sugary speech; words of soft adulation or of blandishment.

गैरउपाय *m* (This irregular and inelegant formation is so dear to broken down beggars that it may not be excluded. See गैरसावध and others very objectionable yet overbearing objection under गैर.) Remedilessness, resourcelessness, helplessness. [from the common track.

गैरलगासीं *ad* गैरसुतीं *ad* Out of the way; aside गोई *f* & *m* Commonly ग्वाहो.

गोचोर *f* (गो & चीर) A cleft or fissure in the ground (fine and deep, suitable to the receiving and holding of a cow's foot).

गोमेटी *f* A scandent shrub bearing an esculent fruit. Called also मोरवेल्.

गोमेटे *n* The fruit of the shrub गोमेटी.

गोरो *m* (Properly गोवारी) A cowherd. Ex. भक्तीवांचून केले कीर्तन ॥ तें जेसें गोराचाचें गायन ॥

ग्रह. Add:—8 A large marine and rapacious fish, probably, shark.

ग्रहफल *n* (*S*) pop. ग्रहफळ *n* Astrological predictions for the season.

घट्ट करणें. Add to this phrase under घट्ट:—2 To thicken or gather up intensely (गीत, राग &c.) Used as अळविणें *q. v.* in its last sense and in ADDENDA.

घडघडाट *ad* Rattlingly, clatteringly, with loud and lively sounds. Ex. तुका म्हणे वाहे वाट ॥ वैकुंठो-चो घडघडाट ॥

घडमोडणें *vi* (Poetry. घडमोड) To be constructed and destroyed; to be made or formed and broken up. Ex. तुमच्या इच्छामात्रें निश्चितो ॥ अनंत वृद्धि घडमोडति ॥

घारी *f* (Poetry. For घार) A kite. Ex. घारी ब्रह्मवरें करुनि ॥ उडरुनि पावलो स्वस्थानी ॥

घिरगोस *m* The dust of worm-eaten wood.

घेतावणा or ना *a* (घेणें) Disposed to accept or take, or to borrow: opp. to देतावणा.

घेतावणा देतावणा *a* (घेणें & देणें) Disposed to take and give, to borrow and lend; i. e. disposed to hold neighborly intercourse or to be social.

घोडा. Add:—17 A chopping block.

चक्रपाणि *a* *S* Bearing in hand the चक्र or discus;—epithet of Vishnu.

चतुर्दिक् *ad* *S* In or on the four quarters. 2 Used as *sn* The four quarters.

चंद्रसेनी जद *m* A fine sort of frankincense.

चंद्रसेनी कापूर *m* A fine sort of camphor.

चंद्रस or चंद्रोस *m* See under चंद्रस.

चळक. Add:—5 The fusing or beginning to run (of gold &c. in the crucible).

चावा चविना *m* Chewing stuff; eating material generally. A familiar word.

चार *a* Add:—This word, written as चारं or चार, from the Persian چار Fourth, is much used in papers of Revenue, in the sense of (Land or soil) of the fourth quality.

चाळपुळी *f* Herpes, or an herpetic ulcer, upon a joint.

चिपोल *n* *S* *C* (Commonly पोळ) A husk or a half-empty grain of corn.

चिच्या. Add:—2 The arrangement of planks along which to slide a boat on shore.

चूलदान. Add:—2 Applied to the Kaboose or Kitchen-enclosure on board of ship.

चौगुणी *f* (Poetry. चौगुण) Four-fold quantity. Ex. चौगुणीनें जरी पूर्णशीत भानू ॥ नळा ऐसा तरों कळानिधि वाणू ॥; also कीर्तनी रंग येतसे चौगुणी ॥

वरदवाणो म्हणोनिया ॥ Note. This class of words, whether as noun or as adjective, has been, except in cases warranted by examples, omitted: to understand or to form such words see under गुण.

चौमुळी *a* Commonly चौमोळी.

झायायझ *m* *S* A fish fabled to have the power of drawing down a bird or other thing of which the shadow falls upon it.

झेकानुप्रास *m* *S* A division of अनुप्रास (Alliteration),—the repetition of two or more वर्ण or letters: contrad. from हच्यनुप्रास Repetition or return of one letter.

जड डोसकें-डोसकें &c. Terms of the tonsor for a head of which the hair is stiff or crisp (not soft) and is shaven with difficulty. Opp. to हलकें डोसकें &c.

जत्या म्हणणें. Add:—जत्या is the plural of जती (seldom used in the singular), signifying स्तोत्रें (hymns or laudatory verses) to the deity of the sect termed जती. Ex. त्यानें आम्हा देखता साचार ॥

जत्या केला पाठांतर ॥

जमदग्न्य *m* S A tribe of Bráhmans or an individual of it.

जाम्बतिनिद्रा. Add:—2 Wakeful sleep.

जामिनो *f* Commonly जामिनकी.

जिभांगे *n* (Ship-term.) The jib-sheet.

जिह्वास्मभवात् *m* S Paralysis or spasmodic seizure of the tongue.

जुबड. Add:—5 esp. जुबडा or जुबडा A tuft, tusset, clump, knot, bundle (as of rice-plants, cabbage-plants &c.)

जुभावात् *m* S Disorder of the humor वात characterized by excessive yawning.

जेरबाकी *f* An outstanding balance.

जोत. Add:—3 The throat-band or yoke-collar.

ज्योतिर्विद्या *f* S Science comprising astronomy, astrology, and arithmetic.

झांगड. Add:—2 fig. Squabbling or brawling.

झांगड झांगड *ad* Imit. of the sound of the नगरा or नौबत, or of many loud-sounding tabors, or of jangling or wrangling. 2 Used as *s f* Jangling, brawling, noisy quarreling. [—as a cloth.

झालकट *a* P (झाल) Bagging, swagging, bellying;

टांके *n* A kind of rice. Also टांकेसाळ.

टाच or टांच *m f* (Attach. The word is now naturalized.) An attachment, judicial seizure of a property: also a writ of attachment.

टोकाळा *m* A kind of rice.

टूँव, टूँवटूँव, टूँव टूँव, टूँवटूँव, टूँव, टूँवटूँव, टूँव &c. *ad* Imit. of the croaking of frogs, of the grunting of a buffalo &c. Used also as *s f* The croaking &c.

टोकाळ मत *n* A religious tenet or notion grossly disagreeing with the Shástras or with reason; a monstrous or wild doctrine.

टोटाविणे. Add:—3 To jog or nudge (a person about some matter); to knuckle or knock (in order to remind or admonish).

डबुसा *m* A slight cabin or erection for shade in the after part of certain Arab boats.

डवला *m* Vulgar error for डवरा *m*.

डेचके *n* (Dim. of डेच) A pot earthen or metal.

डेचा *m* An earthen water-vessel of a large size.

तंदूर or तनूर *m* (तंदूर *P* from तनूर *A*) An oven. तल. Add:—5 In geometry, mechanics &c. Plane.

तळशचि भात *n* A kind of rice.

ताज *m* (Commonly ताज) A bamboo-pole; a boat-pole &c. [is red-husked.

तांबडी साल or तांबडी साल *f* A kind of rice. It ताबीन *ad* Vulgar for ताबीत.

तेलशुभान *f* C and Local—Oil (gathered from the surrounding villages by the Sarkar, which determines the several contributions or quotas) for the service of the नंदादीप of any celebrated temple.

तेडझाडणी *f* Hooting, tutting, flouting or rejecting by contemptuous interjections.

त्वक्शून्यवात् *m* S Disorder of the humor वात consisting in loss of the sense of touch.

थणी *a* Properly थनी.

थनी *a* (थान) Having fleshy processes resembling teats on the breast—a horse.

थळ. Add:—7 The second sense explicated is, The main place of resort or of gathering together

upon special occasions of the भूतें or evil spirits of a region; the Pandemonium or Devil-head-quarters. [or seed.

थोव. Add:—A cluster of plants from one stock

दरोगा. Add:—3 Superintendence, directorship, charge of and control over.

दसक. Add:—2 W An oral deposition.

दाईजजण *m pl* sometimes incorrectly written दाईजण The inheritors of a property collectively: hence one's kinsfolk collectively. 2 also समस्त दाईजण The अधिकारी or hereditary officers of a village collectively. A word of official papers.

दाईमा *f* (Mother-nurse.) A respectful or tender term for a mother or a motherly woman. 2 Applied also, in contradistinction from दाई Wet nurse, to a mother who herself suckles her child. 3 A term of reproach to an imbecile or a languid person (female or male).

दांडसाळ *f* Commonly दांडेसाळ.

दादरी *f* The name of a wild bush.

दाया *m* (दाय) A claim or right in a property.

दारखंडे *n* A doorway as made or left in a bank (of a मिठागर or similar enclosure).

दारोगा. Add:—2 An officer &c. See दरोगा. 3 Superintendence, inspectorship, the office or business of overseer. And for दारोगेगिरी see दरोगेगिरी. [grain of pulse.

दाळ. Add:—2 (Or दाळकण) A half of a split दिहीबाद, दिहीवजा, दिहीसूट *f* Revenue-terms.

Remission or allowance of one third.

दिवा. Add:—7 Applied ironically to an absolute ignoramus.

दिवाळसण. Add:—दिवाळसण is both the entertainment made and the articles given to the bridegroom by the bride (i. e. her parents). *v* कर for the first sense, *v* दे for the second.

देवल *n* (S) The condition, position, province, function &c. of a god, godship, godhood, deity.

देशमुख. Add:—5 We may here note that to this officer, देशमुख, falls as reversionary a failing पाटिलकी, and to his subordinate, the देशपांचा, falls a failing कुळकरण; and any failing office of any of the वारा वलुते falls to the village-पाटोल.

दोडको भात *n* A kind of rice; the same as दोडका.

दोरगुंडा. Add:—2 A bundle of rope or cord.

दाडसाळ. Add:—2 दाड signifying Bad, and स्वाड signifying Good, the proper meaning of the compound is Bad and good; perverse and docile; malign and benign; adverse, inauspicious &c. and amicable, propitious &c.; and its applications, although the two compounds are of opposing order, are those of स्वाडदाड *q. v.*

घडा. Add:—10 A share or portion of a piece of land divided amongst its joint proprietors.

घनुसैभ *m* S A form of tonic spasm,—fixation in the attitude of an archer.

घरसवर. Add:—3 Treating, keeping, holding, employing, or using with care or heed (children, cattle, articles). *G. of o.*

घर्मखळ *n* घर्मवेड *n* Wild religiousness; religious infatuation or extravagance; superstition.

घार. Add:—6 The light grains which, in winnowing the corn from which is to be measured the landholder's share, fall outside (i. e. on the घार or edge) of the corn-heap. This portion is distinguished from the पोल or mere chaff, which falls still farther away.

घारचिपोल *n* S C The husks or chaff and light

grains which, in winnowing corn, fall and lie beyond the edge of the corn-heap.

धारसा *m* (About Ratnagiri.) The very verge or edge of a precipice.

धावरी मुंजी *f* A species of ant. It is black, very little, and a rapid runner.

धावरें or धावरें *n* An esculent plant. Its leaves, stem, and root are esculent. See काळे अळू.

नखो. Add:—10 The corneous excrescence or member at the heel (of cattle, cocks &c.)

नखेजणे *v c* Commonly नखजणे.

नवो नवाई & नवो नवाळी *f* See नवी नवाळ.

नळ. Add:—4 (Commonly नळा) A tubular piece of wood (for certain uses). 5 The second sense may need explication:—a tube or pipe, a channel or passage (esp. as covered over) for water clean or foul; an aqueduct therefore or a sewer.

नागदवण. Add:—Or नागदवणी or नागदौण or नी *f* 2 A plant, Artemisia vulgaris. नागदवण or ना or नागदौण or ना *m* The material or substance of this plant, wormwood.

नांगरजोत. Add:—नांगरजोत is further a plough and a yoke of oxen as furnished for service to the खोत.

नांगाड or नांगाडे *n* The corneous excrescence or member at the heel (of cattle, cocks &c.) 2 Used by some in the two other senses of नांगाडा.

नांगाडा. Add:—3 The spur of a cock; the horny excrescence at the heel of cattle &c.

नापित्य *n* S The business of the barber. [rally.

नार. Add:—3 The heart or inside more gene-

निकाळ *a* (नकाळ *H* A recent coinage of the ports and custom-houses.) Carried or taken out;—an epithet of exports, as पैसाळू is of imports.

नित्युदन *m* A tribe of Bráhmans or an individual of it. [lie or recline.

निदणे *v i* C Vulgar for निजणे. To sleep: also to निबंद *a* (Vulgar.) Wanting a check or restraint; loose, dissolute, disorderly.

निरुपाधि *a* S Free from उपाधि *q. v.*; free from covering or guise, coating, coloring, or other extraneous representation; open, bare, pure, mere, simple. Used with ज्ञान, रूप, हेतु &c.

निर्नाद *a* (S) Void of (musical) sound. 2 Not sounding. For illustration of both senses see सनाद.

निशेंडो *a* Not wearing or not having the shendí. See निशेंद्या.

निसरवा. Add:—3 Applied, in some places, to the corn gathered up by the Mahár from the thrashing-floor after the removal of the corn-heap.

न्याय. Add:—4 In logic. A syllogism. This is constituted of five parts; viz. प्रतिज्ञा Proposition, हेतु or अपदेश Reason, उदाहरण or निर्देशन Instance, उपनय Application, निगमन Conclusion.

पकसाल or छ *f* A kind of rice.

पगडा. Add:—3 The number one on a die.

पंचाळणे *v i* (पंचाळ) *m* To run riot or wild; to become libertine, dissolute, or disorderly through mingling with the promiscuous multitude.

पद्दीबावती *f* C A money-item in the Sarkar's account fixed on some other item in the same ratio; as one rupee per khandí on all grain, or half a rupee per cent. on all money-payments.

पडतो घार *f* A dull edge (of a razor or other instrument): opp. to वाहती घार.

पडळी *f* P A hovel or mean hut; a shed or mean erection in a field &c.

पंडित. Add:—The use of this word in the sense of Maráthi-teacher is, notwithstanding its favor amongst all Bráhmans competent to read and write, quite modern and altogether to be dis-
countenanced. The word is a word of dignity, and answers to Doctor, scholar, man of erudition or letters. It is not too late to rescue it from de-
basement, and from sharing the fate of the Hin-
dustání word منشی.

पददोष *m S* A blemish or an imperfection in words or a word. See at large under शब्ददोष.

पद्याण *n C* Hay. See पद्म्याण.

पद्यात्ताप. Add as a phrase:—पद्यात्तापेन शुद्धति Repentance purifies.

पाईल *m* (Or पायळा or पाळा) A small wood-bill.

पांजे *n C* A kind of cattle-grass.

पात *f* (In nautical language.) The thin end, sheet-end, of the sail-yard. Opp. to बोंड Tack-end.

पालवणकरीण *f* Commonly पदरकरीण.

पाळणे *n unc* Commonly पाळणा.

पिकट *a* (Commonly पिकूट) Yellowish or sallow.

पिंगवेल *m f* The name of a creeper.

पिंदरा *m* (Vulgar for पिंजरा) The crop or leafy-
portion of a Palm-tree. [and behind.]

पुढेपाटी *ad* In front and at the back; before
पुण्याहवाचन. Add:—Causing (the directing
Bráhmaṇ) to say, It is an auspicious or a holy day
—suitable for the मंगलकार्ये you would perform.

पुरुष. Add:—7 In grammar. Person; as प्रथम
पुरुष, द्वितीय पुरुष, तृतीय पुरुष. Note. In Sanskrit
grammar उत्तम पुरुष is First person. [पूर्ववत्.

पूर्वेट or **ठ**, **पूर्वैट** or **ठ**, **पूर्वैत** *a* Miswritten for
पूर्ववैत *a* often miswritten पूर्ववैट or ठ and some-
times पूर्वैट or पूर्वैत, ठ, or त That is in her first
conception or delivery: also that has borne once;
—used of a female beast.

पेरुल्या *a* (पेर Joint.) That cuts the sugarcanes
(at a sugarmill) into pieces of the proper length;
—used of the functionary for this work or of the
machine or instrument employed.

प्रभुत्व *n* (S) The post, position, province, busi-
ness &c. of lord or ruler, lordship, rulership.

प्रमाण. At the close of Sig. I. add:—For these
latter four substitute the more accurate enu-
meration of अर्थपत्ति, अनुपलब्धि, संभव, ऐतिह्य, and
read the eight thus—प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान, उपमान, शब्द,
अर्थपत्ति, अनुपलब्धि, संभव, ऐतिह्य. These are com-
prehended under the common term प्रमाणालंकार
q. v. in ADDENDA.

प्रमाणालंकार *m S* A proof-form or evidence-
form of ornament in rhetoric. A common term
for eight species of Proof or evidence. See under
प्रमाण Sig. I. in ADDENDA.

प्रवेष्ट *m S* The upper arm. See प्रकोष्ठ.

फडाचा निवडुंग & फणीचा निवडुंग *m n* See फण्या-
निवडुंग.

फरमा or **फर्मा** *m* (Form.) Amongst printers. A
form. 2 A model, pattern, specimen.

फलमान *n S* A resultant.

फांदोफांद *ad* (फांद Branch.) From, to, in, or
at every branch. Ex. तू चिंडलास फांदोफांद मी
चिंडलो पानोपान.

फोस *a* (Imit. फिस!) Flimsy. See फुसका.

फुसक *f* (Imit. from फुस!) The hissing off (as
of a priming or of a train fruitlessly); empty or
unproductive hissing off in general. See and form
from the adverb फुस-कन. See also ऊसक.

बखोटा *m P* The shoulder-joint.

बहिलंब *a S* Obtuse-angular.

बडत घारांचें निवडुंग *nm* Multangular or many-
edged Prickly pear. A variety. See निवडुंग.

बांकणे. Add:—2 fig. To be at variance with or
in estrangement from. More commonly conjoined
in the ऊन form with another verb;—as बांकून
असणे-वागणे-वर्तणे-चालणे-राहणे.

बांकदार *a* (बांक & 𑂔𑂰𑂫𑂱 P) Having a bend or
curvature. 2 fig. Having discord or disagree-
ment; being at variance.

बांकदारी *f* (बांकदार) Bentness, curvedness,
warpedness, crookedness. 2 fig. Disagreeing
state; state of dissension or disunion.

बाण *f* (Nautical term.) Gunwale.

बारा भाईची गाडी *f* A term for the English
Mail-coach as veritably presenting itself at Poona
to the admiring gaze of the Natives loaded with
amateur-passengers within and on the roof.

बिंडका *m* (𑂔𑂰𑂫𑂱 H) A bundle. The word differs
little from बिंडा, both words signifying a long
(fagot-form or roll-form) bundle.

बिरसुडणे. Add:—See the fuller and illustrated
rendering under भिडसुडणे in ADDENDA.

बिळा *m* (𑂔𑂰𑂫𑂱 H) The breastplate of a belt (as of a
peon). बिळेकरी *m* A belted servant, a peon, hir-
carra, jáśúd &c.

बैबै *ad* Imit. of the bleating or baa-ing of a calf
or a sheep. *v कर.* 2 Used as *s n* Bleating or
baa-ing. *v कर.*

बोंड. Add:—4 (In nautical language.) The
short and thick end, the Ghos-end, of the sail-
yard. Opp. to पात Sheet-end.

बोंडयारी *f* (Nautical term.) The rope by which
the tack is hauled home.

बोंडाचा निवडुंग *mn* See बोंडनिवडुंग.

बोंद or **बोद** *n* (बोद Flat or dead.) A term for
the paste which is applied to the म्हदंग or पखवाज,
to produce a dead or dull sound. 2 also बोंदरें
or बोंदरें *n* Messy and squashy state of rice through
overboiling; as भाताचें बोंदरें करून टाकलें.

बोळणे *v c* Sig. III. Add:—The idea here is of
Smoothing and fashioning, of rubbing down and
rounding off (an angular or irregular hole). This
is an accommodation of the sense of बोळणे *v i*
Sig. IV.

बोळणे *n* (From the verb.) Applied to a be-
fouled or rumpled cloth, and, contemptuously,
to a mean and low-priced garment or cloth.

ब्राह्मणवढाई or **-बढायी** or **-बढायकी** *f* The lofti-
ness, pretentiousness, or arrogated greatness of
the Bráhmaṇ-caste.

ब्राह्मणाई *f* (A formation Hindustání-wise from
ब्राह्मण) The rule or prevalence or especial abound-
ing of Bráhmans. 2 The arrogance or assump-
tion of the Bráhmaṇ-caste.

भक्तिवेड *n* Worship wildly enthusiastic; extra-
vagant piety or devotionality.

भयकंप *m* (S) Trembling through fear. The
word is common, although framed probably to
express Fear-tremors in contradistinction from
अंगकंप, ज्वरकंप, सभाकंप &c.

भादा or **द्या.** Add:—2 Applied to a beast (bull,
cow, or calf) born in the month Bhádwa. There
is some implication of unluckiness from certain
astral inauspiciousness &c. Hence applied to a
female beast or to a woman of which or whom
there have been three or four deliveries, and which
or who is accordingly judged to be grossly or
coarsely big. See भादी.

भारकी *f* भारकें *n* (Dim. of भारा) A small bun-
dle or load (as of sticks, grass, leaves).

भावडा *a* (भाव) Simple, artless, guileless.

भावळा *a* (भाव) Simple, artless, guileless.

भिडसुडणे. Before this word insert भिडसणे, and
for the rendering under it substitute:—To lop or
strip (trees or plants of their branches or sprigs,
or branches &c. of their stems or leaves) in a
rude and injurious manner. Note. भिडसणे, भिड-
सुडणे, भिरसुडणे, भेडसणे, भेडसुडणे, भेरसुडणे, विरसुडणे
are but varying forms of one verb.

भिरसुडणे. Add:—See the detail and illustra-
tion furnished under भिडसुडणे in ADDENDA.

भोडखळ *a* (भोड) Respectful: also bashful or
modest. See भोडकर.

भूमितेल *n S* Bitumen petroleum.

भेडसणे, भेडसुडणे, भेरसुडणे *v c* See the sense and
the whole family under भिडसुडणे in ADDENDA.

भोकणो *f* (Verbal of भोकणे) Barking.

मंडाई. Add:—2 A market for fruits and vege-
tables, a green market.

मनसोळ sometimes मनसळ *n m* (मनःशिङ S)
Red sulphuret of arsenic.

मलेथी *f* Licorice-root.

मागचा & मागला & मागोल. Add:—3 Posterior
or subsequent, following in time; as मागचा खर्च,
मागची युक्ति.

मातोचें अत्तर *n* An अत्तर prepared from Ar-
menian bole and other earths.

मिरचा गंड *m* Andropogon, Camel's hay.

सुगवा *a* Having squares of the length of a grain
of सूग—a cloth.

सुगा *a* See सुगवा *a* in ADDENDA.

सुगी *a* See सुगवा *a* in ADDENDA.

मॅगॅसीठ *n* Commonly मॅगळसीठ.

मेढेबंदी *f* A barricade, palisade, stoccade.

मोख. Add:—3 Sprout or shoot.

रतनजात. Add to Sig. 1.—The plant Alkanet
or Lithospermum.

राजकार्ये. Add:—2 The function of a king: also
a royal edict, enactment, or act.

राजमद *n S* Regal hauteur or highmindedness.

राजवेच *n* A recent formation to render Sceptre
(royal rod or wand).

राजशोभा *f S* Royal magnificence or splendor.

राजानुकंपा *f S* Royal clemency or compassion.

राजानुग्रह *m S* Royal grace or favor.

राजाधिकार *m* (S) The regal office or authority.

राजाधिपति *m* (S) राजाधीश *m S* A lord or master
of kings, an emperor or a sovereign paramount.

राज्याभिलाष *m S* Covetousness of realms and
states, or of territorial domination; ambition of
foreign conquest, or ambition to reign. राज्या-
भिलाषी *a* Covetous of &c.

लहान *a* Little or small: also short.

लांडगावे *n* (लांडगा) The depredations or the ac-
tive stirring and prowling of wolves.

लादन *n* Labdanum, Cistus ladaniferus.

लाहरी or **लाहारी** *f* A term common in ancient
Inám-deeds. A piece of money. Of the larger
लाहरी three and a half made up a rupee; of the
smaller लाहरी, four.

लेभळ or **लेभळ** *a* A vulgar way in the Desh of
spelling नेभळ, Slovenly &c.

वरंगल or **ळ.** Add:—There are three varieties;
viz. वरंगल, घुया वरंगल, शेया वरंगल.

वरंड. Add:—5 वरंडो गवत (This term appears

amongst the items constituting खोतवेड q. v.) is a roll or fagot-form bundle of गवत, i. e., in the ordinary acceptation of the Konkani, (not grass but) *straw* (of rice, nátsnī, or other of the cereal grains of that region).

वळंगणे or वळघणे. Add:—4 To mount and cover (a mare or she-ass);—used of a horse or ass.

वाढआविज f C The concluding or closing of आविज (q. v.) at the season.

वाढाविज f C Better written वाढआविज.

वातोन्मान n वायुमापकयंत्र n Modern formations to render Barometer.

वांवा m Properly आंवा.

वितीफळतो a fem (विणे & फळणे) That conceives from time to time; that is not barren or past breeding. [Obtuse angle.

विशालकोण m A modern formation to express विशालकंध a S Broad-shouldered.

विसनखो f A cant term for a woman, esp. under the allusion or reference indicated at विसनखोचा.

वेटाळणी. Add:—3 The plucking up of the corn जोंधळा.

वेटाळणे. Add:—4 (with reference to the mode, namely *clasp*ing of a number of stalks.) To pluck up by the roots (stalks of जोंधळा). This corn is not *reaped*, but is *plucked up*, and its heads are, afterwards, cut off. See under सवंगणे.

वेळभर under वेळ. Add:—3 The whole day, or during the whole day.

वेळेवारचा a (वेळ & वार) That is in good time; suitably early. This word is often miswritten वेरेवाळचा.

वैणव a S Belonging or relating to bamboo.

शकुनिचतुष्टय n (S) A pack or crew of crafty scoundrels.

शकल f See शकल f & f n. [der a pitcher.

शिकण n A circle of straw, rope &c. to place un-

शिकर m (Properly शिकरा) A hawk or falcon.

शिंगरी. Add:—2 P A rope-frame for carrying pitchers or pots of water.

शिंगाटण n (शिंग) A piece of ivory fastened on the horn-rope of a bullock.

शिडकणे v c P To strike with a switch, to switch.

शितर n (Or शितरो) A hovel or mean hut.

शिंपा. Add:—4 A large shell.

शिमगासण m Entertainment made reciprocally by and to a bridegroom and a bride (i. e. by the parents of these children) during the five days of Shimgá: also the articles given and received on the fifth day. This differs from दिवाळसण, wherein the bride (i. e. her parents) entertains and makes presents to the bridegroom. v कर & v दे respectively.

शिलंतास ad P (शेल Verge or border, तास Bed or middle ground.) From side to side, margin to margin; i. e. throughout, wholly, altogether. Ex. नदी शिलंतास भरून चालली; शेत शिलंतास पेरले -पिकले -आले -गेले -बुडाले -जळले.

शिवापुढचा a (Allusively to the stone-bull that is before the idol in the temples of Shiva.) Blockishly dull or stupid.

शुक्लामी m A term for a gaunt or lean person, barebones.

शेंब or शेंबो f The name of a Jungle tree.

शेवटची पालखो f A facetious term for Bier.

शेवर f Commonly शेवरी in the sense Shrub or tree.

श्रावणसण m The entertainment by the bridegroom of his bride in the first month Shráwan that occurs after the wedding. v कर. 2 The articles (playthings &c.) sent to the bride upon the occasion. v दे.

श्रेयोवाद m S A benediction. [viour.

श्रेष्ठाचार m (S) Excellent demeanour or behaviour. श्रेष्ठोक्ति f S A figure of rhetoric. Equivoque, paronomasia &c. See श्रेष्ठ Sig. I.

षडरि m pl S The six enemies. See षड्वैरी.

षडैश्वर्य n S See षड्गुणैश्वर्य in ADDENDA.

षड्गुणैश्वर्य n S Lordship or greatness consisting in the possession of the six properties or excellencies. See षड्गुण.

षडविकार m pl S sometimes षडविकृति f pl S The six changes or forms or occurrent states (of a created being, animate or inanimate); viz. अस्तित्व, वर्तन, दृढि, परिणाम, ह्रास, नाश or, in plain Ma-

ráthi, असणे, होणे, वाढणे, परिणाम पावणे, ह्रास पावणे, नाश पावणे, i. e. Essence (being in essence or nature), entity (actual existence—performance of functions or sustainment of properties), growth or advance, attainment of perfection or the culminating point, decadence or decline, extinction.

संकुलित p S Confusedly crowded. See संकुल.

संगोपणे v c (Poetry. संगोपन) To preserve or keep carefully.

संघर्षणे v c (Poetry. संघर्षण) To rub against. 2 fig. To clash or contend with.

संघर्षित p S Rubbed against, lit. fig.

सच्चर्या f S Good deportment or procedure.

सच्चिदुषन a S (सत्, चित्, घन) Full of real being and intelligence;—epithet of the deity or of the spirit of man. [bolting. v कर.

सटकपावली f Starting off suddenly and sharply,

संतुष्टणे v c (Poetry. संतुष्ट) To delight, gladden, please.

संतुष्टि f S (संतुष्ट) Delightedness or pleasedness.

संतुष्ट a S Fully or well satisfied.

संतुष्टि f S Full satisfaction.

सदंभ a S Hypocritical or pretentious; of showy and hollow demonstrations or professions.

सद्गुण a S Pure or right of heart in his devotion, allegiance, or affection.

सद्गुक्ति f S Pure, right, or good worship, devotion, or attachment. 2 attrib. Of pure &c. worship &c. [bashful.

समाभीत a S That fears to face an assembly,

समाचार m S समाचरण n S Good behaviour or deportment.

सर्वादि n (S) A universal or general calamity.

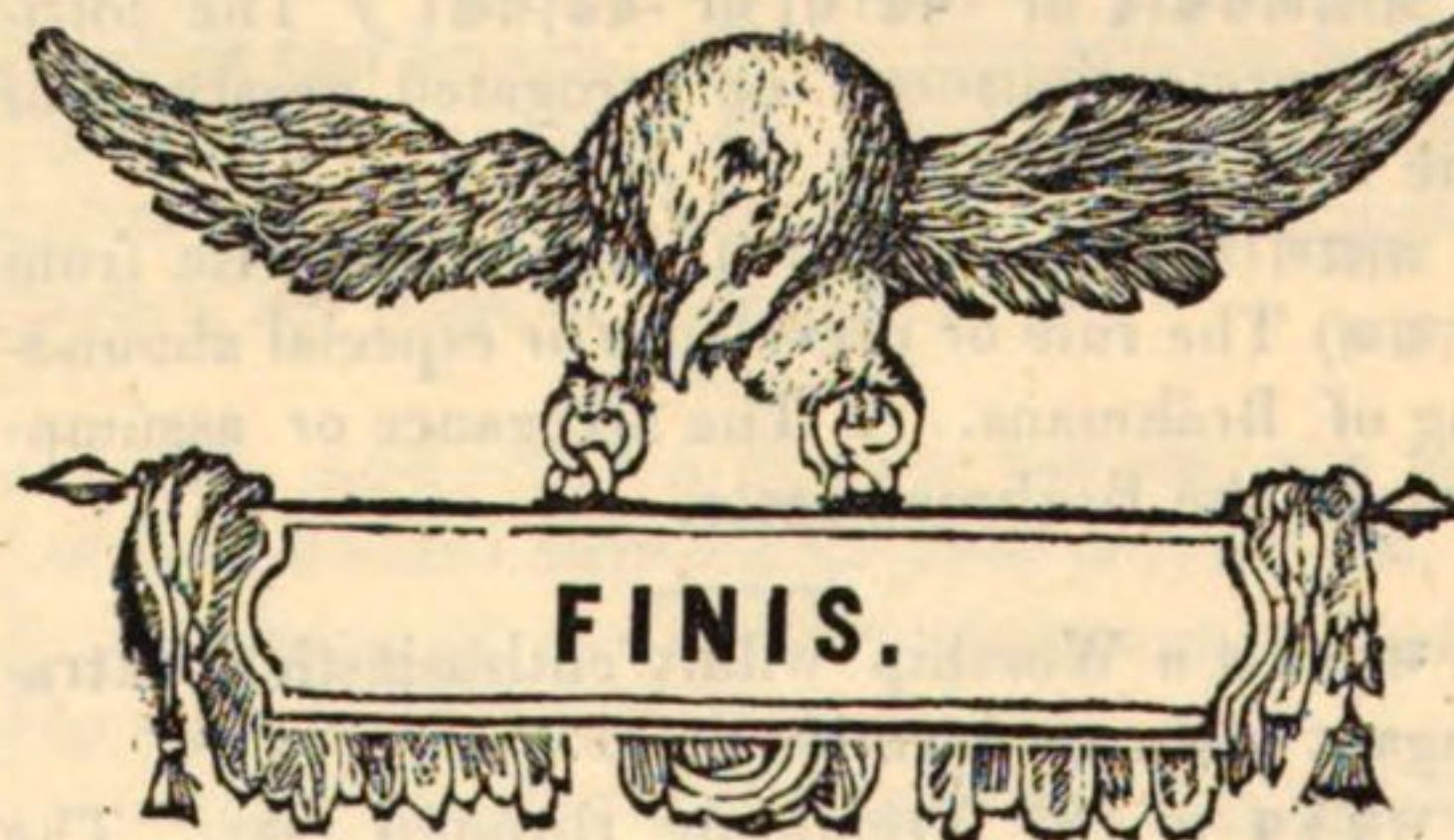
संवादणे v i (Poetry. संवाद) To converse or confer together or with.

संसर्गित p S More commonly संसर्ग.

संक्षेपण n S Drawing together, in, or up, constringing, contracting, closing &c. See संकोचन.

संक्षेपणे v c (संक्षेपण) To draw together, in, or up, to contract &c.

सुदामदेव m A formation from सुदामा & देव as an appellative for a poverty-stricken and meagre-looking person, a barebones.



ERRATA.

NOTE.—Many of these Errata have, on many of the sheets, been corrected (in type or by the pen).

MARG. WORD.	LINE.
अ	11 For अकोर्ति read अकीर्ति.
अकल्याण	1 For Illbeing read Ill being.
अखर <i>ad & m</i>	1 For P read A.
अखर	7 For चकले गढ read चुकले गुरु, and for पाहवे... पाडावे.
अखेर <i>a</i>	} 1 For P read A.
अखेर <i>ad</i>	
अखेरनावत	
अखेरसाल	
अखेरी	
अखरी after	
अखेरसाल	— For ख read खे.
अचरट	3 For तेर read तेरे.
अटणे	2 For तिपरी read तिपेरी.
अंतडे कातडे	1 For हे माझे read हें माझे.
अंतर	15 For पुष्पांतर read पुष्पांतर.
अतीत	2 For क्रोधातती read क्रोधातीत.
अथेति	1 For अथ: read अथ.
अद्	1 For अर्थ read अर्थ.
अधर <i>m</i>	5 After खातसे read जिन्हा.
अधिकार	1 For n read m.
अनद्यतनभूत	1 After Indefinite read or.
अनर्थ	14 For माजेवला read माजविला.
अनश्रुत	1 Dele S.
अनागतविधाता	2 For Brahma read Brahmá.
अनात्मा	1 For n read m.
अंबडी	3 Dele 2 A particular plant.
अंबो or अंबेकरी	1 For boatman read oarsman.
अरणि	3 After fire insert a comma.
अर्थ	6 For साधयेत read साधयेत्.
अर्थात्	2 After अर्थ insert).
अर्थापत्ति	3 For infering read inferring.
„	4 Before Imagining insert 3.
अर्धादय	3 For व्यतिपात read व्यतीपात.
अशधिकार	17 For दंडविधेर्निधोगो &c. read दंडविधेर्निधोगः पौरोहित्यं ज्योतिषमष्टमेव.
असंबद्ध	6 For विष्ण read विष्णु.
आतुर	5 For पक्कू read पक्क.
आस्था	4 After कर insert 3.
उक्तनिर्वहेत्	— For उक्तनिर्वहेत् read उक्तं निर्वहेत्.
उटमान्या	— For मान्या read मान्या.
उभयान्वितव्य	— For व्यय read अव्यय.
उरी	5 For उरसी येणें read उरीस येणें.
एनतेनप्रकारें	1 For रिण read रेण.
ओगरणें	2 For काळामचांत read काळमाचांत.
औदुंबर	1 For उदुंबर read उदुंबर.
कटु करंज	2 For Cis read Cæs.
करंटे णे	— For णे read खाणें.
कर्णी <i>a</i>	— For करणी read करणीसार.
कर्णीत <i>ad</i>	1 For कर्णीत read कर्णीत्.
कवडी	16 For An ear &c. read A corn of wheat remaining with its husk amongst thrashed corn or in a thrashed ear.
कसरता	2 For sidelingly read sidlingly.
कहाता	2 For sidelingly read sidlingly.
काकू	1 For v read f.

MARG. WORD.	LINE.
काणी पेंड	3 For in dependence read independence.
कानो	2 For C The &c. read कानो f C (कान Ear.) The loop &c. &c., and, for 3 in line fifth, read 2.
कायत्रत Page 158	— Below this word insert काय pron, काय m and कायकी from the second column.
काय जाळावे „	— Below this word insert कायणु बायणु from the second column.
कार्तिकी <i>n</i>	2 For कर्त्तिक read कार्तिक.
काल <i>a</i>	2 For केळकूल read केळफूल.
काळंदरा	— For लं read लूं.
किटेला कोमेला	3 Before of old insert —used of.
कितकावा	5 For कितवा read कितका.
कुलक	4 For यग्म read युग्म.
कूशायबुद्धि P 176	— For कू read कु.
कुड्डे	2 For कवेडे read कुवेडे.
कृतकार्य	1 For v read a.
खांखरणें	1 For खांखकरा read खांखरा.
खिचणें	1 For کھنچ read کھنچ.
खुरमुंडी	1 For खू at the end of the line read खू.
खोच	1 For खोच or खोच read खोच or खोच.
खोड	23 For Incomprehensive read In comprehensive.
गप	1 For گپ read گپ.
गमणें	10 For आजिन read आजि न.
गाळणा	4 The version referred to is that (now antiquated version) made by Bapoo Chhatray Secretary to B. Nat. Educ. Soc.
गोमंतकी Page 246	{ — From गोमंतकी incl. to गोल <i>a</i> incl. on Page 247— below गोधूल { this matter of two columns—transpose to below गोमटो, Page 248.
चंदा Page 271 be- low चंद्रोदय	
चंद्रखर	1 For Breathing read Breath expired.
चर	10 For लग्न read लग्न.
चाल	2 Before Custom insert 2.
चालता	7 After चालतो तबलक insert &.
चित्तशुद्धि	5 For मनकामना read मन कामना.
जन्ममरण	2 For जन्म: read जननं, and transfer the phrase to the word जनन. जन्म as masculine, although not an error, जन्म: m being found in Sanskrit, is yet novel in this application of the word.
जामीनकी	1 For जामीनकी read जामिनकी.
डेग	1 For دے read دے.
दशकंड	— From दशकंड incl. down to दशग्रंथी transpose to below दंशक.
दुस्पर्श	— For दुस्पर्श read दुःस्पर्श.
देवडा	1 For देडुडा & देडुडाचरण read देडुडा & देडुडाचरण.
धान्य	3 For sow in an read sown in a.
नितळणा	1 For A polishing instrument &c. read The ham- mer of the goldsmith for making कौदण (beaten or drawn wire).
सुकणें	1 For vt read vi.
सुगी	3 For सुग read सुग.
वाटवणी & वाटोणी	— For Water of the road read Navel-lump-water.
सुना <i>m</i>	1 For lenceolata read lanceolata.



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